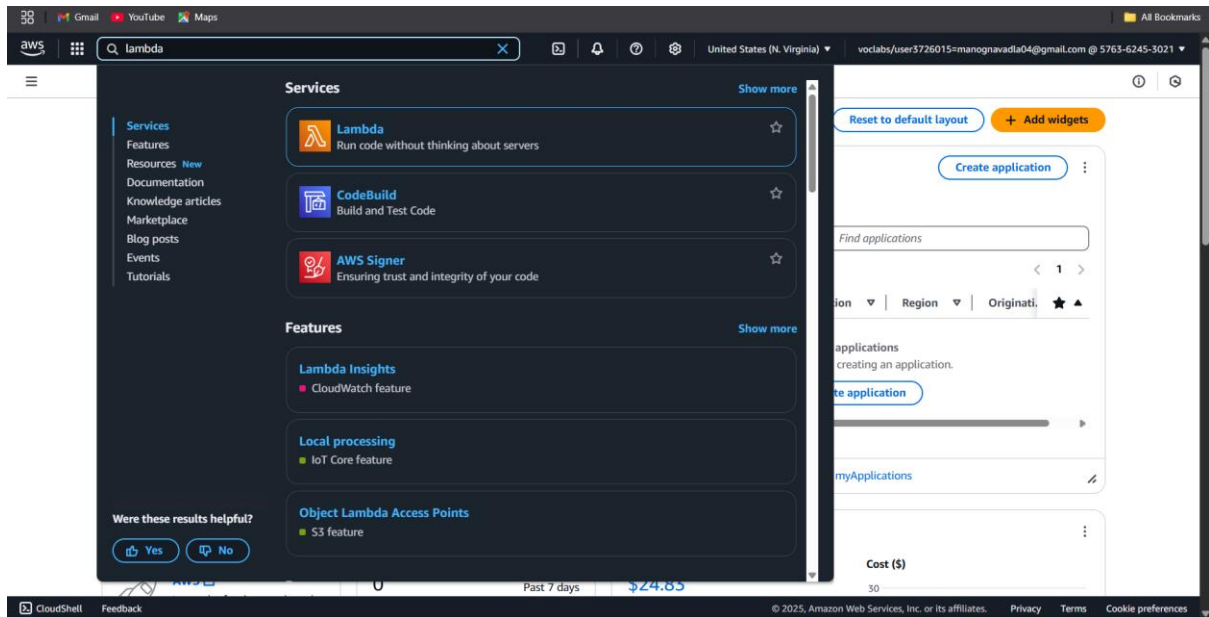
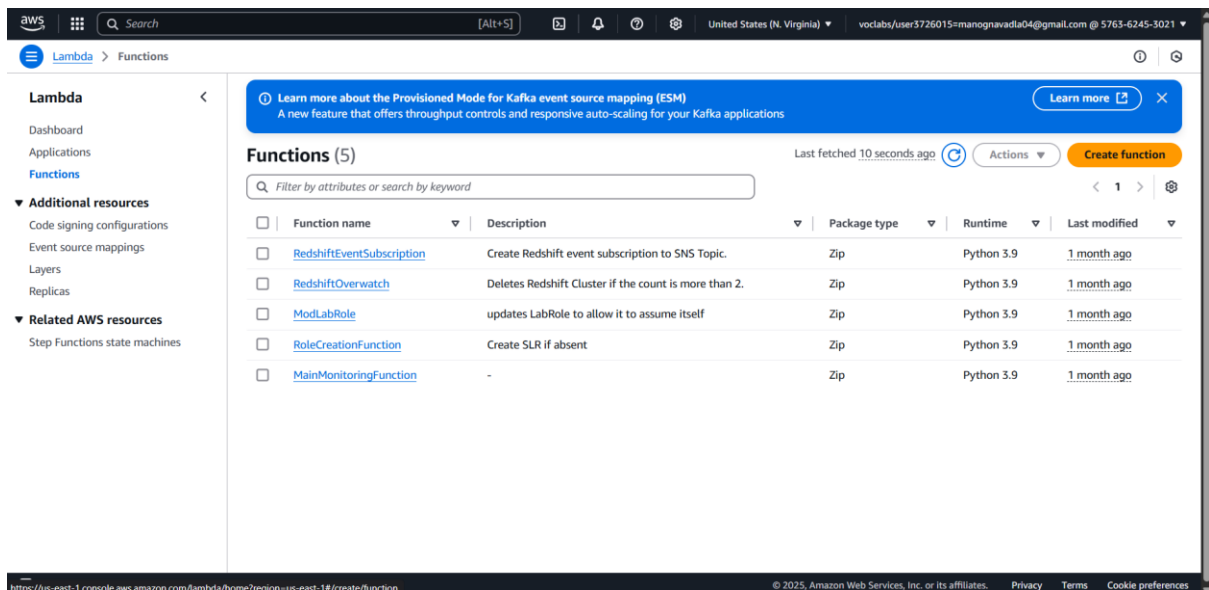


Lambda

In the Aws dashboard search for lambda



click on create function



Give a function name(53W_function) , select the required runtime(python 3.9) and Select use an existing role and set it as “LabRole” then click on create function

Create function [Info](#)

Choose one of the following options to create your function.

☒ **Author from scratch**
Start with a simple Hello World example.

☐ **Use a blueprint**
Build a Lambda application from sample code and configuration presets for common use cases.

☐ **Container image**
Select a container image to deploy for your function.

Basic information

Function name
Enter a name that describes the purpose of your function.

Function name must be 1 to 64 characters, must be unique to the Region, and can't include spaces. Valid characters are a-z, A-Z, 0-9, hyphens (-), and underscores (_).

Runtime [Info](#)
Choose the language to use to write your function. Note that the console code editor supports only Node.js, Python, and Ruby.

Architecture [Info](#)
Choose the instruction set architecture you want for your function code.
☒ x86_64
☐ arm64

Permissions [Info](#)
By default, Lambda will create an execution role with permissions to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. You can customize this default role later when adding triggers.

▼ **Change default execution role**

Architecture [Info](#)
Choose the instruction set architecture you want for your function code.
☒ x86_64
☐ arm64

Permissions [Info](#)
By default, Lambda will create an execution role with permissions to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. You can customize this default role later when adding triggers.

▼ **Change default execution role**

Execution role
Choose a role that defines the permissions of your function. To create a custom role, go to the [IAM console](#).

☐ Create a new role with basic Lambda permissions

☒ Use an existing role

☐ Create a new role from AWS policy templates

Existing role
Choose an existing role that you've created to be used with this Lambda function. The role must have permission to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

[View the LabRole role](#) on the IAM console.

► **Additional Configurations**
Use additional configurations to set up code signing, function URL, tags, and Amazon VPC access for your function.

[Cancel](#) [Create function](#)


Lambda function created successfully

53W_function [Throttle](#) [Copy ARN](#) [Actions](#)

[Export to Infrastructure Composer](#) [Download](#)

▼ **Function overview** [Info](#)

[Diagram](#) [Template](#)

 **53W_function**
Layers (0)

[+ Add trigger](#) [+ Add destination](#)

Description
-

Last modified
1 second ago

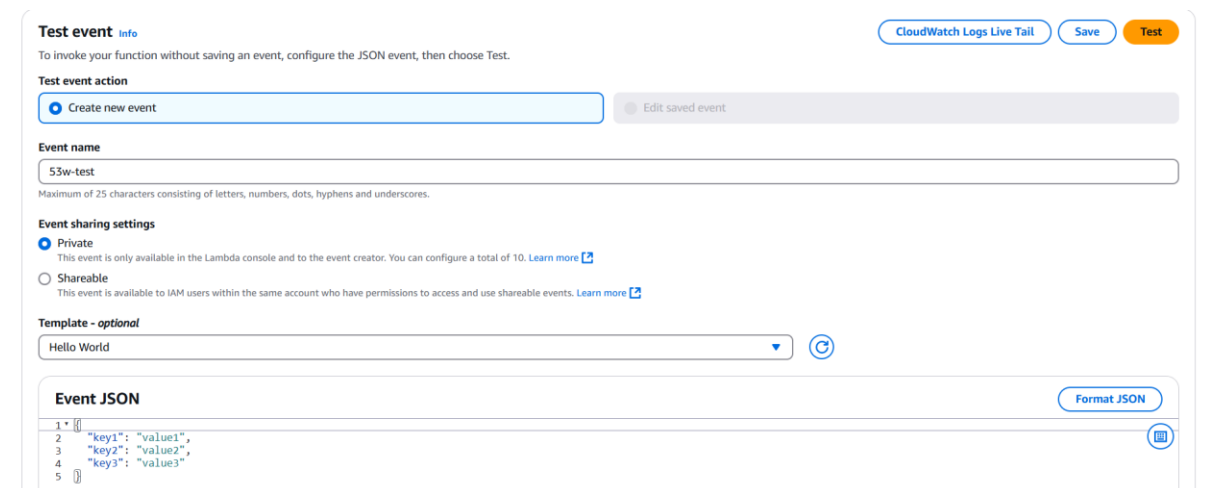
Function ARN
[arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:576362453021:function:53W_function](#)

Function URL [Info](#)
-

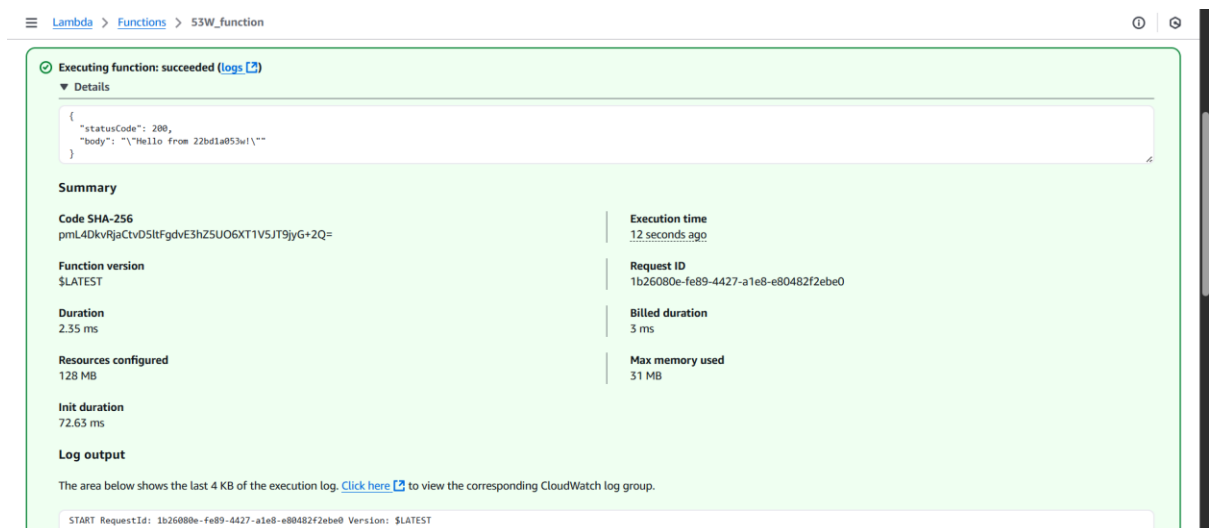
Change the lambda_function.py and click on deploy



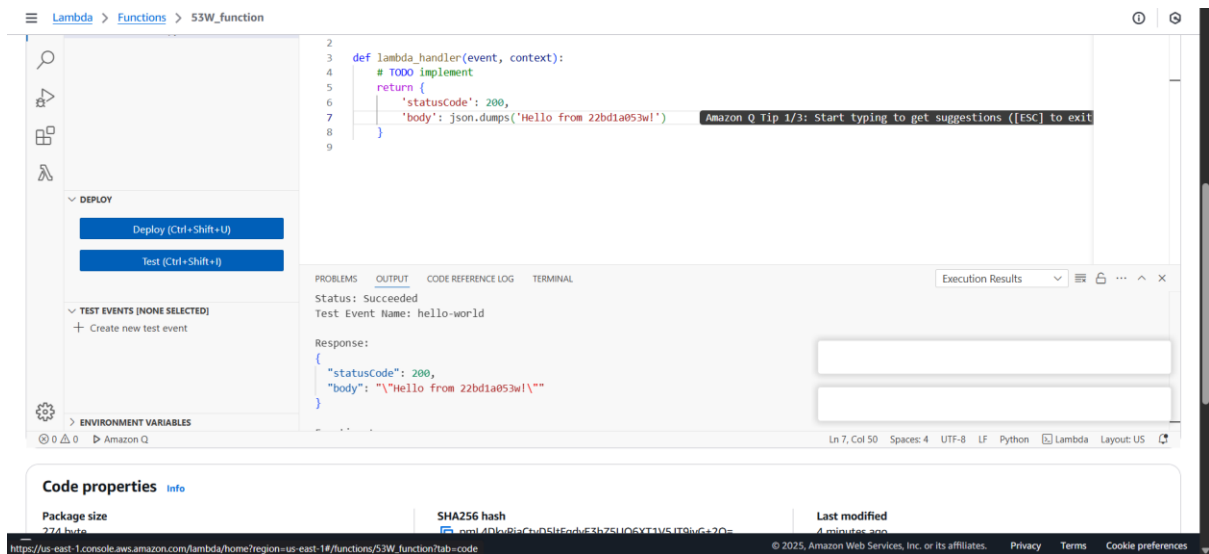
After the deployment is successful, in the tests section, create a new test and click on test to run the test



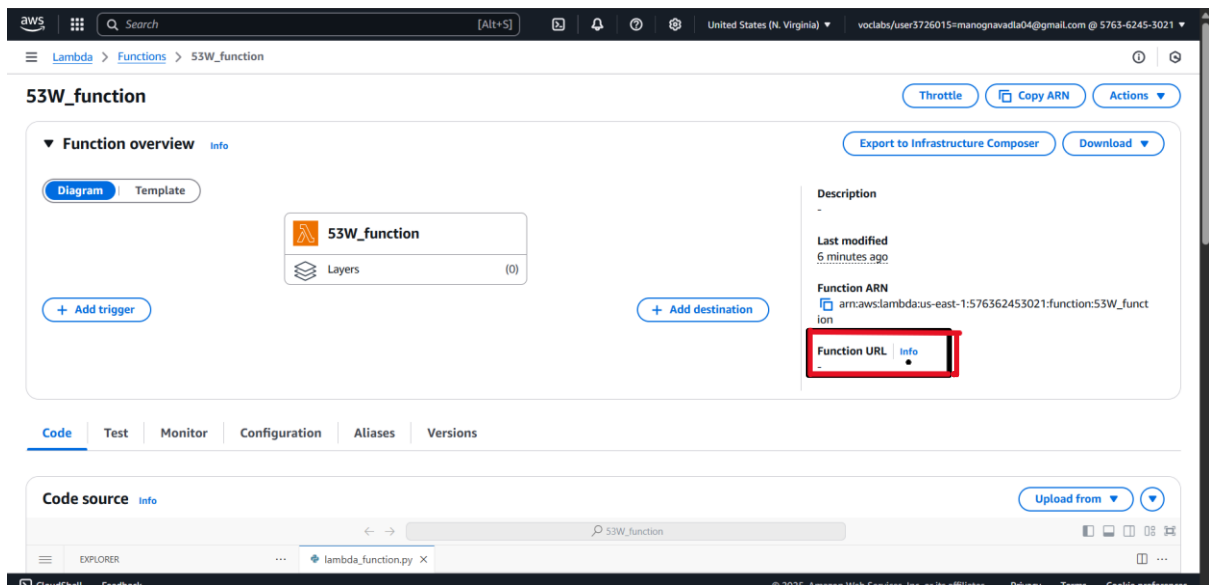
Test was successful



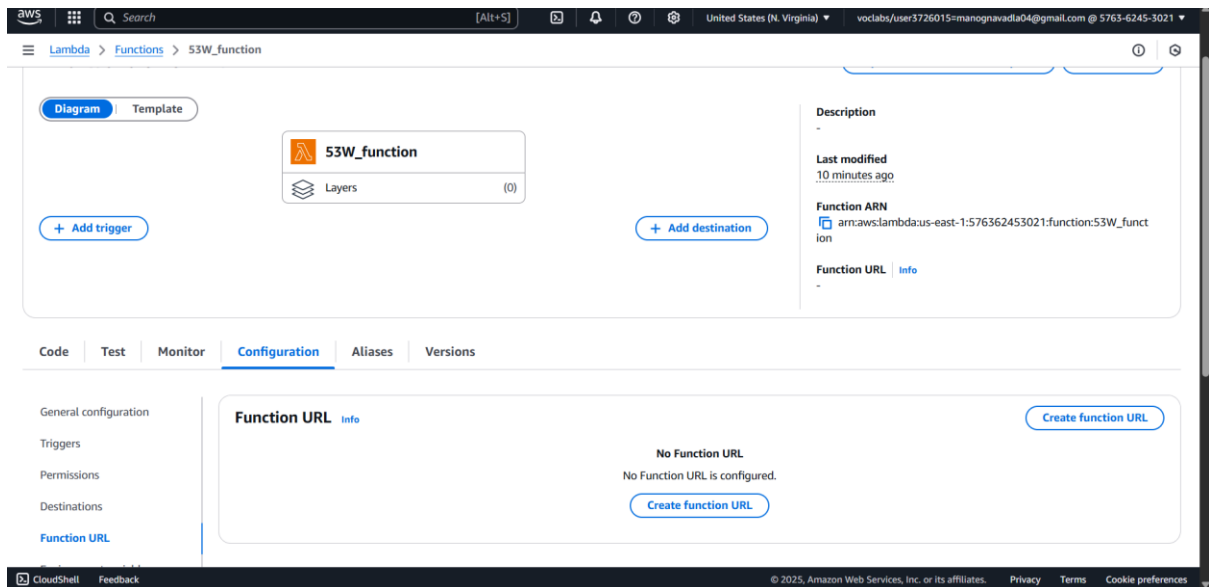
We can see the output in the code section



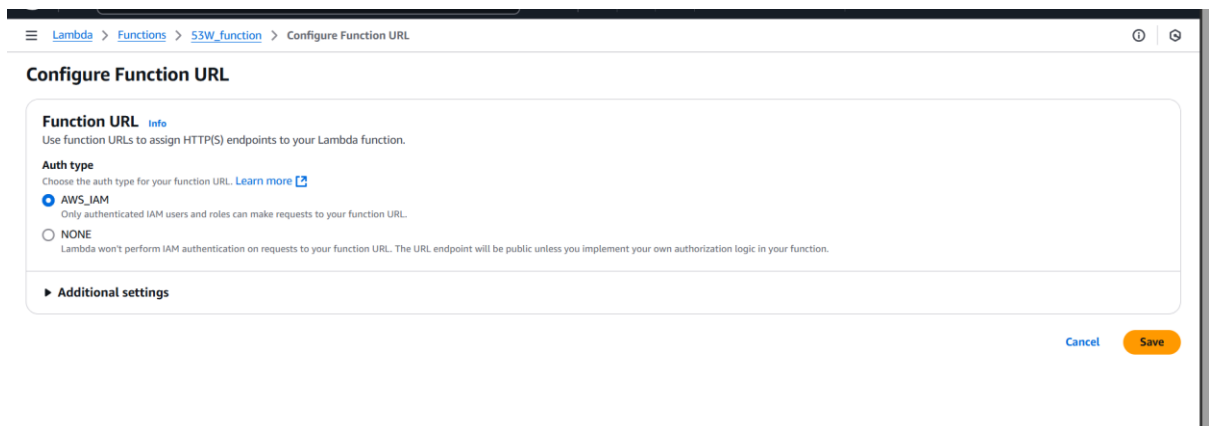
We cannot see the function url



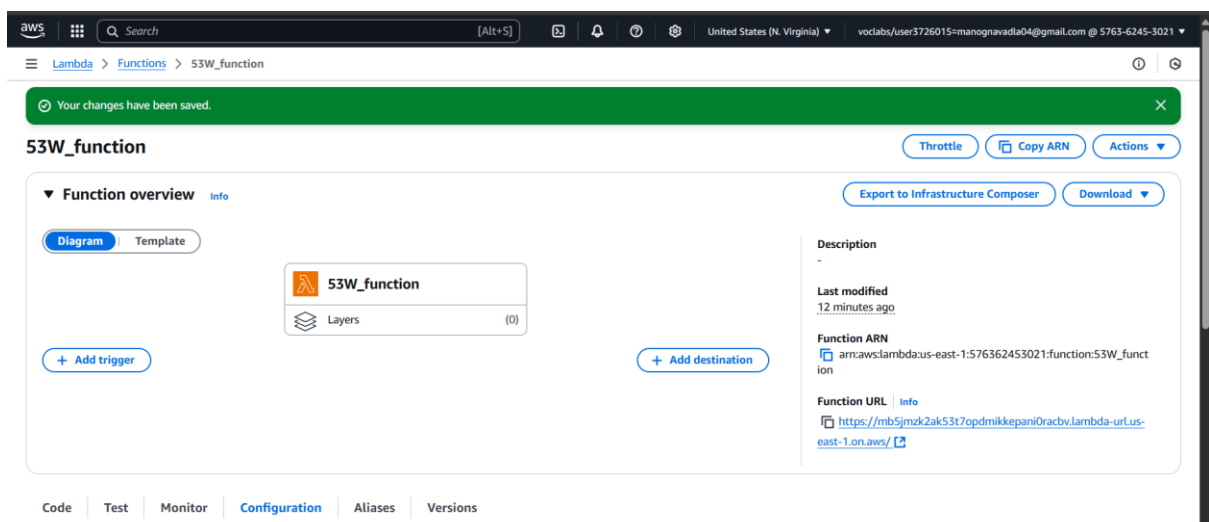
So in order to create the function url, move to configuration section and in the function url, click on create new function url



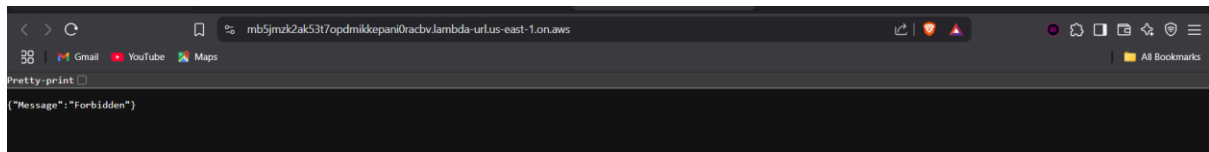
Select AWS_IAM and click on save



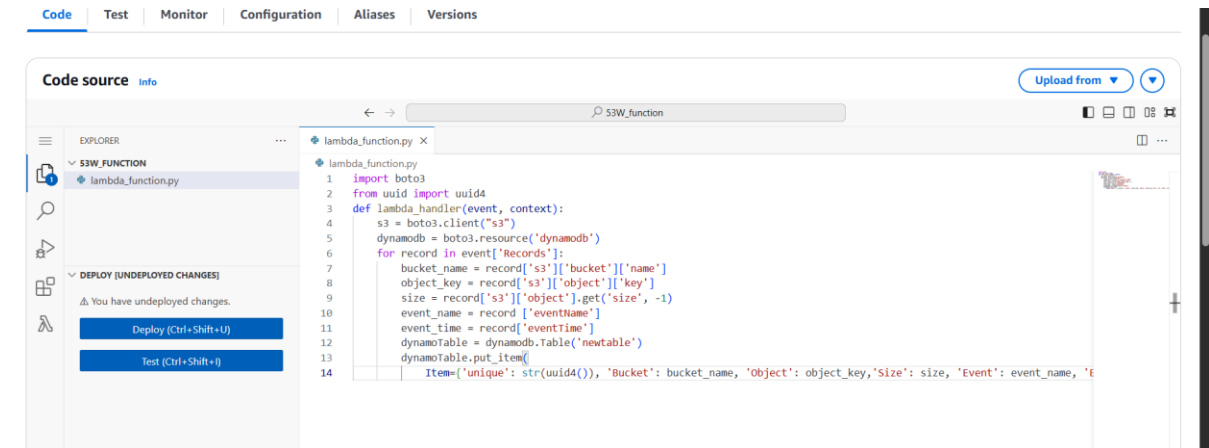
We can see that the Function url is now created



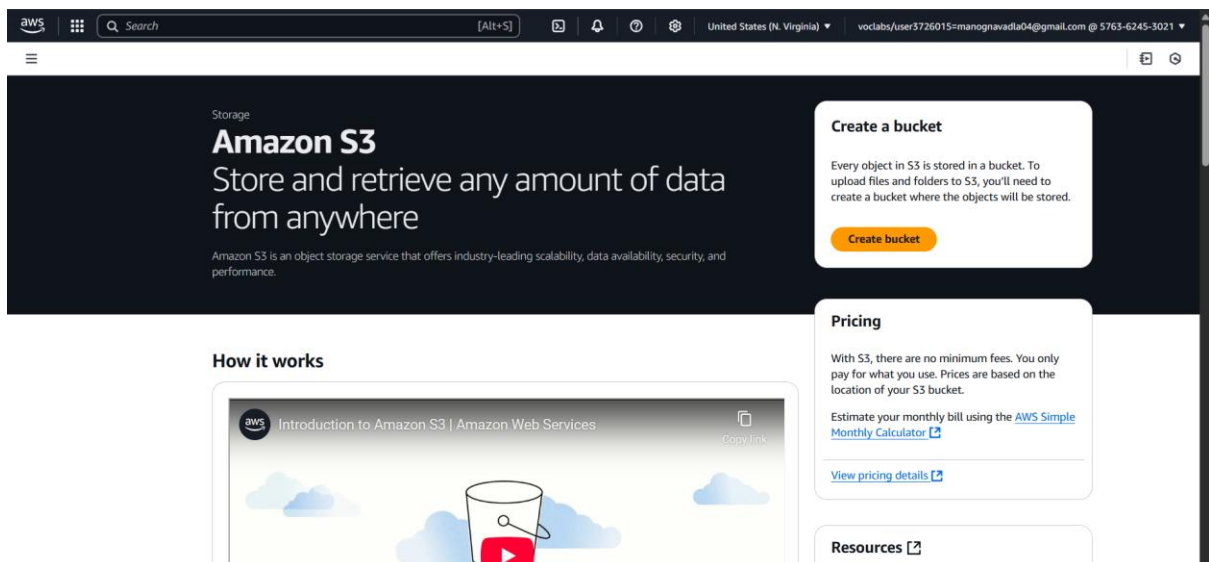
When the link is opened, we get error



Now copy the code from github, And paste it into the code source part



Navigate to S3 bucket service on AWS console and click on create bucket



Now create a s3 bucket, with default config(53w-lambda)

Create bucket [Info](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

General configuration

AWS Region
US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1

Bucket type [Info](#)

☒ **General purpose**
Recommended for most use cases and access patterns. General purpose buckets are the original S3 bucket type. They allow a mix of storage classes that redundantly store objects across multiple Availability Zones.

☐ **Directory**
Recommended for low-latency use cases. These buckets use only the S3 Express One Zone storage class, which provides faster processing of data within a single Availability Zone.

Bucket name [Info](#)
53w-lambda
Bucket names must be 3 to 63 characters and unique within the global namespace. Bucket names must also begin and end with a letter or number. Valid characters are a-z, 0-9, periods (.), and hyphens (-). [Learn More](#)

Copy settings from existing bucket - optional
Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied.
[Choose bucket](#)
Format: s3://bucket/prefix

Object Ownership [Info](#)
Control ownership of objects written to this bucket from other AWS accounts and the use of access control lists (ACLs). Object ownership determines who can specify access to objects.

☒ **ACLs disabled (recommended)** ☐ **ACLs enabled**

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Now navigate to DynamoDB on AWS console and click on create table

DynamoDB

Dashboard
Tables
Explore items
PartiQL editor
Backups
Exports to S3
Imports from S3
Integrations [New](#)
Reserved capacity
Settings

▼ **DAX**
Clusters
Subnet groups
Parameter groups
Events

Share your feedback on Amazon DynamoDB
Your feedback is an important part of helping us provide a better customer experience. Take this short survey to let us know how we're doing. [Share feedback](#)

Amazon DynamoDB reduces prices for on-demand throughput by 50% and global tables by up to 67%.
To learn more, see [What's New post](#) and visit the [DynamoDB pricing page](#).

Amazon DynamoDB
A fast and flexible NoSQL database service for any scale

DynamoDB is a fully managed, key-value, and document database that delivers single-digit-millisecond performance at any scale.

Get started
Create a new table to start exploring DynamoDB.
[Create table](#)

Pricing
DynamoDB charges for reading, writing, and storing data in your DynamoDB tables, along with any optional features you choose to turn on. DynamoDB has on-demand capacity mode and provisioned capacity mode, and these modes have pricing for processing reads and writes on your tables.

How it works

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Name the table as “newtable” and set the partition key as “unique”

Create table

Table details [Info](#)
DynamoDB is a schemaless database that requires only a table name and a primary key when you create the table.

Table name
This will be used to identify your table.

Between 3 and 255 characters, containing only letters, numbers, underscores (_), hyphens (-), and periods (.).

Partition key
The partition key is part of the table's primary key. It is a hash value that is used to retrieve items from your table and allocate data across hosts for scalability and availability.

1 to 255 characters and case sensitive.

Sort key - optional
You can use a sort key as the second part of a table's primary key. The sort key allows you to sort or search among all items sharing the same partition key.

1 to 255 characters and case sensitive.

Table settings

☒ **Default settings**
The fastest way to create your table. You can modify most of these settings after your table has been created. To modify these settings now, choose 'Customize settings'.

☐ **Customize settings**
Use these advanced features to make DynamoDB work better for your needs.

And leave the rest of the settings as default and then click on create table

Default table settings
These are the default settings for your new table. You can change some of these settings after creating the table.

Setting	Value	Editable after creation
Table class	DynamoDB Standard	Yes
Capacity mode	On-demand	Yes
Maximum read capacity units	-	Yes
Maximum write capacity units	-	Yes
Local secondary indexes	-	No
Global secondary indexes	-	Yes
Encryption key management	Owned by Amazon DynamoDB	Yes
Deletion protection	Off	Yes
Resource-based policy	Not active	Yes

Tags
Tags are pairs of keys and optional values, that you can assign to AWS resources. You can use tags to control access to your resources or track your AWS spending.
No tags are associated with the resource.

Now deploy the new code and create a new test and test the code

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console interface for the '53W_function'. At the top, a green banner indicates 'Successfully updated the function 53W_function.' Below this, the 'Test' tab is selected, showing a green banner that says 'Executing function: succeeded (logs)' with a link to 'Details'. The 'Test event' section includes a 'Create new event' button and a text input field containing '53w-testnew'. Below the input field, it states 'Maximum of 25 characters consisting of letters, numbers, dots, hyphens and underscores.' The 'Event sharing settings' section has two options: 'Private' (selected) and 'Shareable'.

We can see the errors after the test is executed

The screenshot shows the 'Details' tab for a failed function execution. A red banner at the top says 'Executing function: failed (logs)' with a link to 'logs'. Below this, a 'Details' section shows a JSON error message: {'errorMessage': '2025-04-27T14:53:34.998Z 62bd2191-62ab-45ff-adb2-fdfba73f5d21 Task timed out after 3.03 seconds'}. A 'Summary' section provides details about the execution: Code SHA-256, Function version (\$LATEST), Duration (3025.83 ms), Resources configured (128 MB), Init duration (303.95 ms), Execution time (4 seconds ago), Request ID (62bd2191-62ab-45ff-adb2-fdfba73f5d21), Billed duration (3000 ms), and Max memory used (83 MB).

In order to make sure no errors occur, we need to create triggers accordingly

The screenshot shows the 'Function overview' tab for '53W_function'. It includes a 'Diagram' tab and a 'Template' tab. A 'Layers' section shows '(0)' layers. There are buttons for '+ Add trigger' and '+ Add destination'. On the right, a 'Description' section shows 'Last modified 2 minutes ago', 'Function ARN' (arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:576362453021:function:53W_function), and 'Function URL' (https://mb5jmk2ak53t7opdmikkepani0racbv.lambda-url-us-east-1.on.aws/).

Select S3 as the trigger source

Add trigger

Trigger configuration [Info](#)

S3 aws asynchronous storage

Bucket
Choose or enter the ARN of an S3 bucket that serves as the event source. The bucket must be in the same region as the function.
s3/53w-lambda
Bucket region: us-east-1

Event types
Select the events that you want to have trigger the Lambda function. You can optionally set up a prefix or suffix for an event. However, for each bucket, individual events cannot have multiple configurations with overlapping prefixes or suffixes that could match the same object key.

All object create events ☒ PUT ☒ POST ☒ COPY ☒ Multipart upload completed ☒

Prefix - optional
Enter a single optional prefix to limit the notifications to objects with keys that start with matching characters. Any special characters must be URL encoded.
e.g. images/

Suffix - optional
Enter a single optional suffix to limit the notifications to objects with keys that end with matching characters. Any special characters must be URL encoded.
e.g. .jpg

Recursive invocation
If your function writes objects to an S3 bucket, ensure that you are using different S3 buckets for input and output. Writing to the same bucket increases the risk of creating a recursive invocation, which can result in increased Lambda usage and increased costs. [Learn more](#)

☒ I acknowledge that using the same S3 bucket for both input and output is not recommended and that this configuration can cause recursive invocations, increased Lambda usage, and increased costs.

Lambda will add the necessary permissions for AWS S3 to invoke your Lambda function from this trigger. [Learn more](#) about the Lambda permissions model.

[Cancel](#) [Add](#)

Select the checkbox and click on add

Recursive invocation
If your function writes objects to an S3 bucket, ensure that you are using different S3 buckets for input and output. Writing to the same bucket increases the risk of creating a recursive invocation, which can result in increased Lambda usage and increased costs. [Learn more](#)

☒ I acknowledge that using the same S3 bucket for both input and output is not recommended and that this configuration can cause recursive invocations, increased Lambda usage, and increased costs.

Lambda will add the necessary permissions for AWS S3 to invoke your Lambda function from this trigger. [Learn more](#) about the Lambda permissions model.

[Cancel](#) [Add](#)

Now go to the s3 bucket that we created

Account snapshot - updated every 24 hours All AWS Regions [View Storage Lens dashboard](#)

Storage lens provides visibility into storage usage and activity trends. Metrics don't include directory buckets. [Learn more](#)

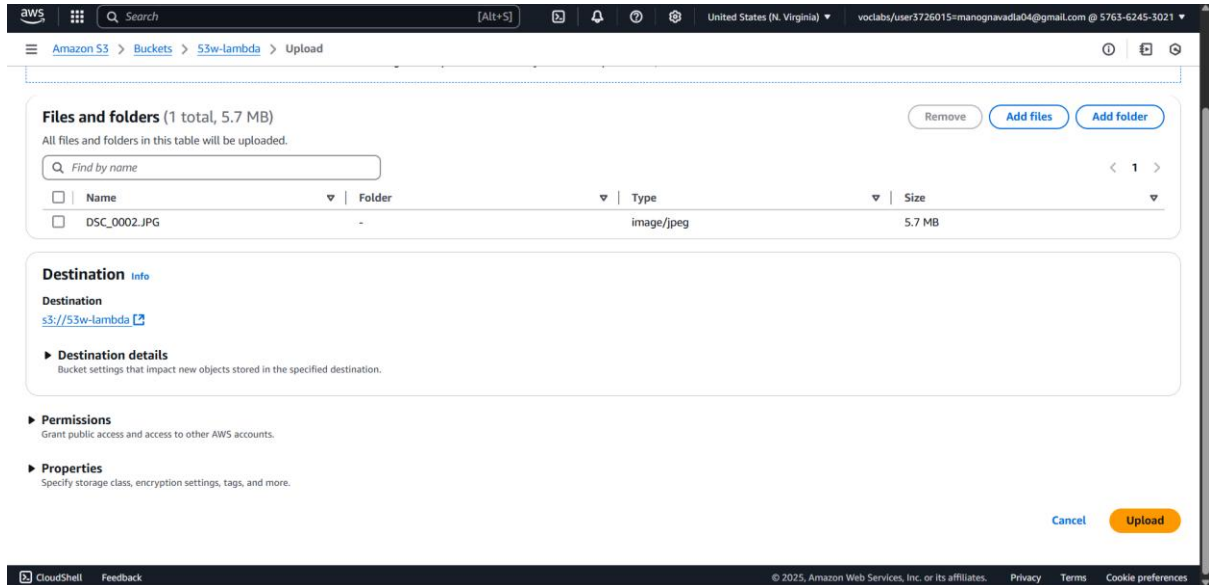
General purpose buckets [Info](#) All AWS Regions

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

Find buckets by name

Name	AWS Region	IAM Access Analyzer	Creation date
53w-lambda	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	View analyzer for us-east-1	April 27, 2025, 20:17:14 (UTC+05:30)

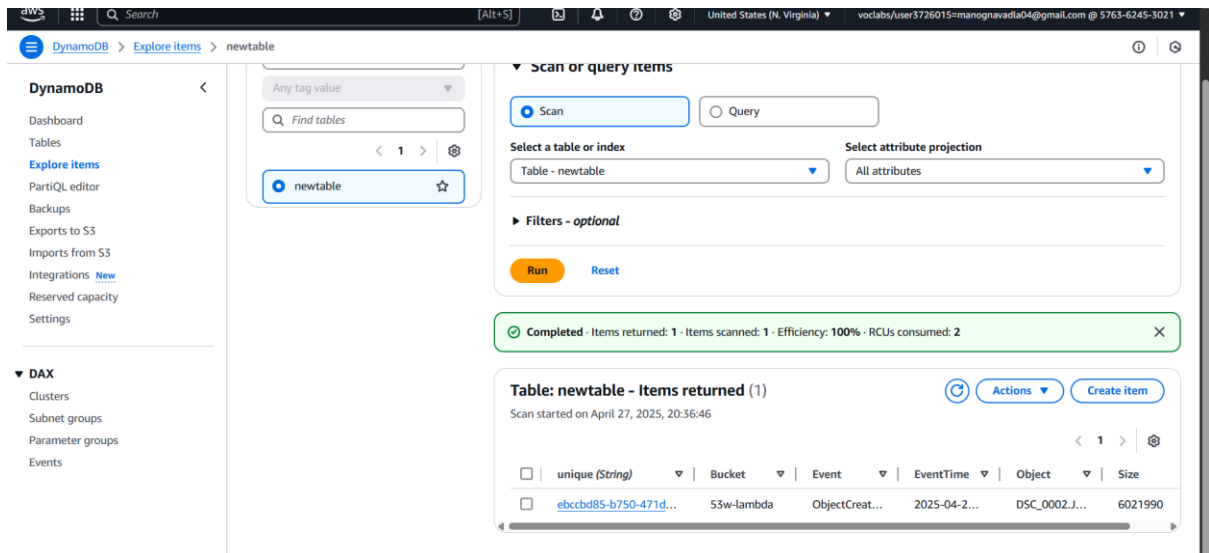
click on upload And upload some file into it



Upload successful



Now in the table that we created in DynamoDB, in the explore items page we can see that the file that we uploaded in the s3 bucket is reflected here



Edit item

Form

JSON view

You can add, remove, or edit the attributes of an item. You can nest attributes inside other attributes up to 32 levels deep. [Learn more](#)

Attributes

Add new attribute

☐

Attribute name

Value

Type

unique - Partition key

ebccbd85-b750-471d-ac6c-df4c56665441

String

Bucket

S3w-lambda

String

Remove

Event

ObjectCreated:Put

String

Remove

EventTime

2025-04-27T15:03:13.488Z

String

Remove

Object

D5C_0002.JPG

String

Remove

Size

6021990

Number

Remove

Cancel

Save

Save and close