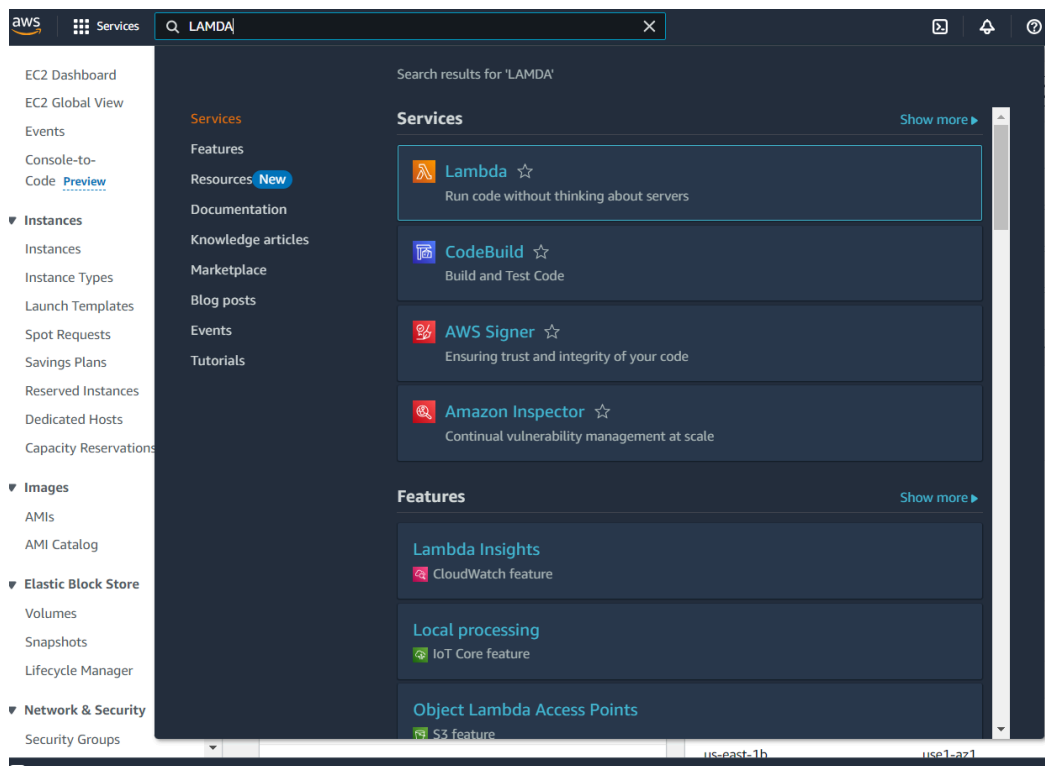


**Aim:** To understand AWS Lambda, its workflow, various functions and create your first Lambda functions using Python / Java / Nodejs.

### Step 1: Accessing AWS

Log in to your AWS Personal/Academy account. Navigate to the Lambda service by searching for "Lambda" in the AWS Management Console.



### Step 2: Creating a New Lambda Function

Click on the "Create function" button. Provide a name for your Lambda function and select the language you wish to use, such as Python 3.12. For architecture, choose x86, and for execution role, opt to create a new role with basic Lambda permissions.

Compute

# AWS Lambda

lets you run code without thinking about servers.

You pay only for the compute time that you consume — there is no charge when your code is not running. With Lambda, you can run code for virtually any type of application or backend service, all with zero administration.

## Get started

Author a Lambda function from scratch, or choose from one of many preconfigured examples.

Create a function

### How it works

Run

Next: Lambda responds to events

[.NET](#) | [Java](#) | [Node.js](#) | [Python](#) | [Ruby](#) | [Custom runtime](#)

```
1 * exports.handler = async (event) => {
2   console.log(event);
3   return 'Hello from Lambda!';
4 };
5
```

### Step 3: Configuring Basic Settings

To modify the basic settings, navigate to the "Configuration" tab and click on "Edit" under General Settings. Here, you can add a description and adjust the memory and timeout settings. For this experiment, I set the timeout to 1 second, which is sufficient for testing.

#### Basic information

Function name

Enter a name that describes the purpose of your function.

Use only letters, numbers, hyphens, or underscores with no spaces.

Runtime [Info](#)

Choose the language to use to write your function. Note that the console code editor supports only Node.js, Python, and Ruby.

Python 3.12

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

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

ⓘ

Role creation might take a few minutes. Please do not delete the role or edit the trust or permissions policies in this role.

Lambda will create an execution role named `ATHARV_LAMDA-role-0u7c9ooi`, with permission to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

► Additional Configurations

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

Cancel

Create function

aws

Services

Search

[Alt+S]

Stockholm

AtharvaPatil

☑ Successfully created the function `lamda_demo`. You can now change its code and configuration. To invoke your function with a test event, choose "Test".

Lambda > Functions > lamda\_demo

lamda\_demo

Throttle Copy ARN Actions

▼ Function overview [Info](#)

Diagram Template

lamda\_demo

Layers (0)

+ Add trigger

+ Add destination

Description

-

Last modified

26 seconds ago

Function ARN

`arn:aws:lambda:eu-north-1:010928207735:function:lamda_demo`

Function URL [Info](#)

-

Code

Test

Monitor

Configuration

Aliases

Versions

Info Tutorials

Learn how to implement common use cases in AWS Lambda.

Create a simple web app

In this tutorial you will learn how to:

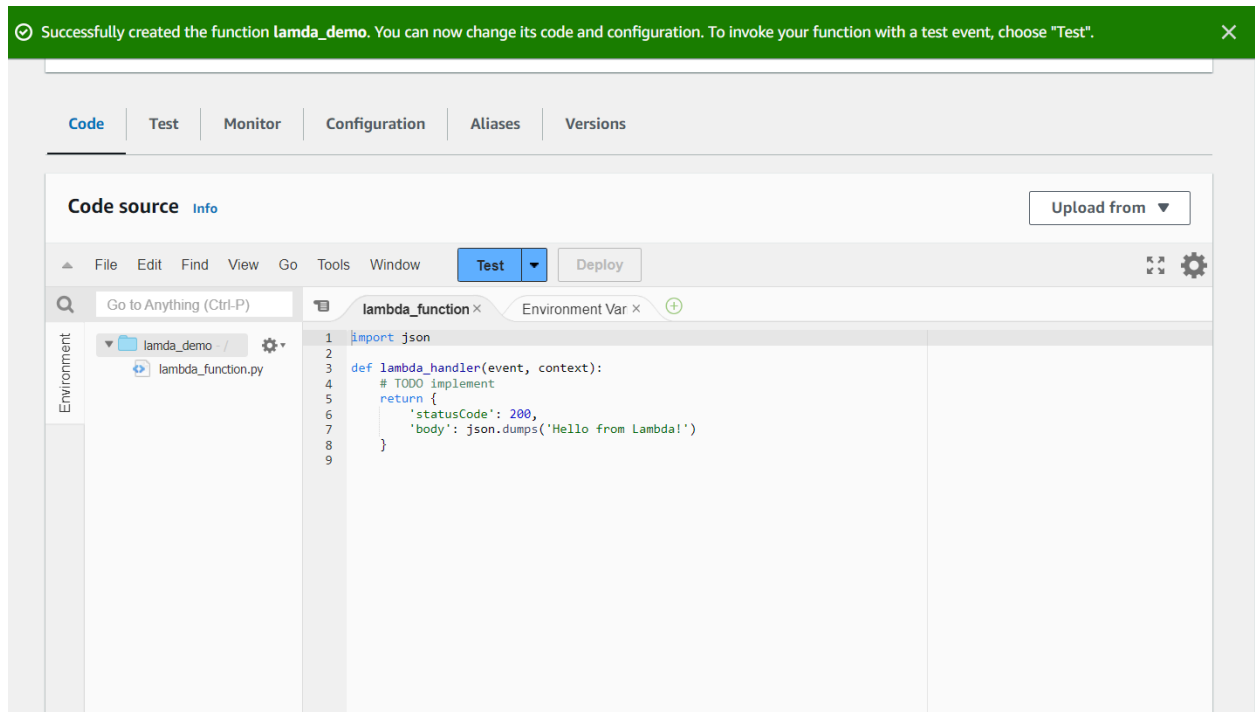
- Build a simple web app, consisting of a Lambda function with a function URL that outputs a webpage
- Invoke your function through its function URL

[Learn more](#)

Start tutorial

CloudShell Feedback

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## Step 4: Testing the Function

Click on the "Test" tab and select "Create a new event." Name your event, set the event sharing to private, and choose the "hello-world" template.

Test event Info Save Test

To invoke your function without saving an event, configure the JSON event, then choose Test.

Test event action

☒ Create new event ☐ Edit saved event

Event name

MyEventName

Maximum of 25 characters consisting of letters, numbers, dots, hyphens and underscores.

Event sharing settings

☒ Private  
This event is only available in the Lambda console and to the event creator. You can configure a total of 10. [Learn more](#)

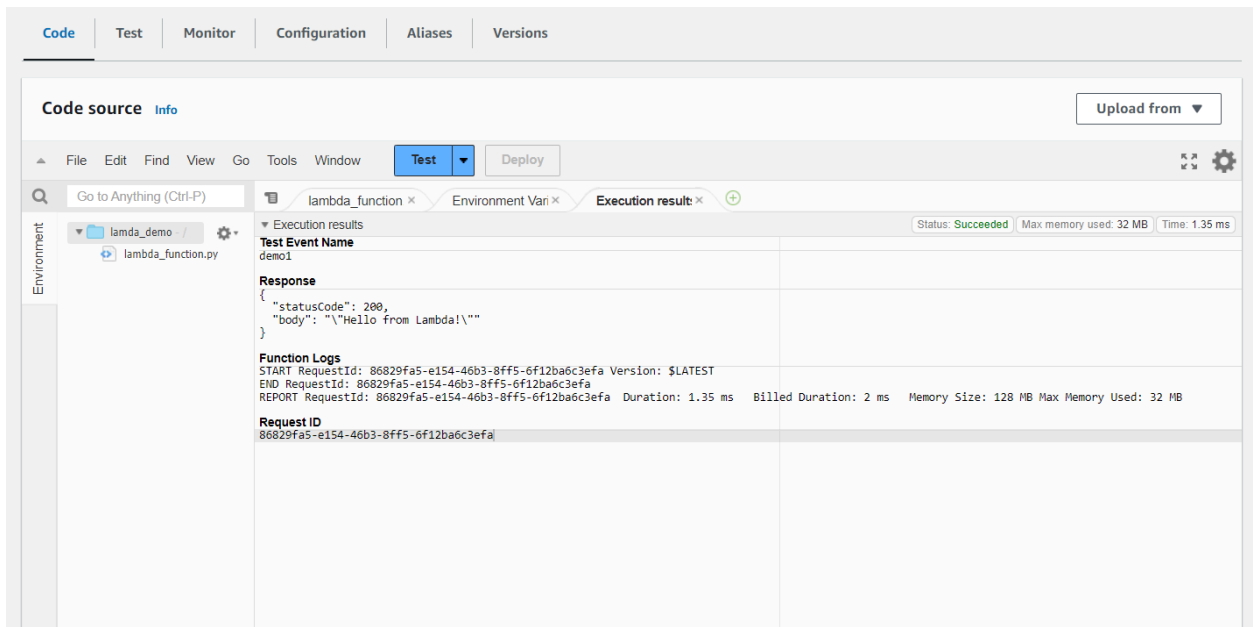
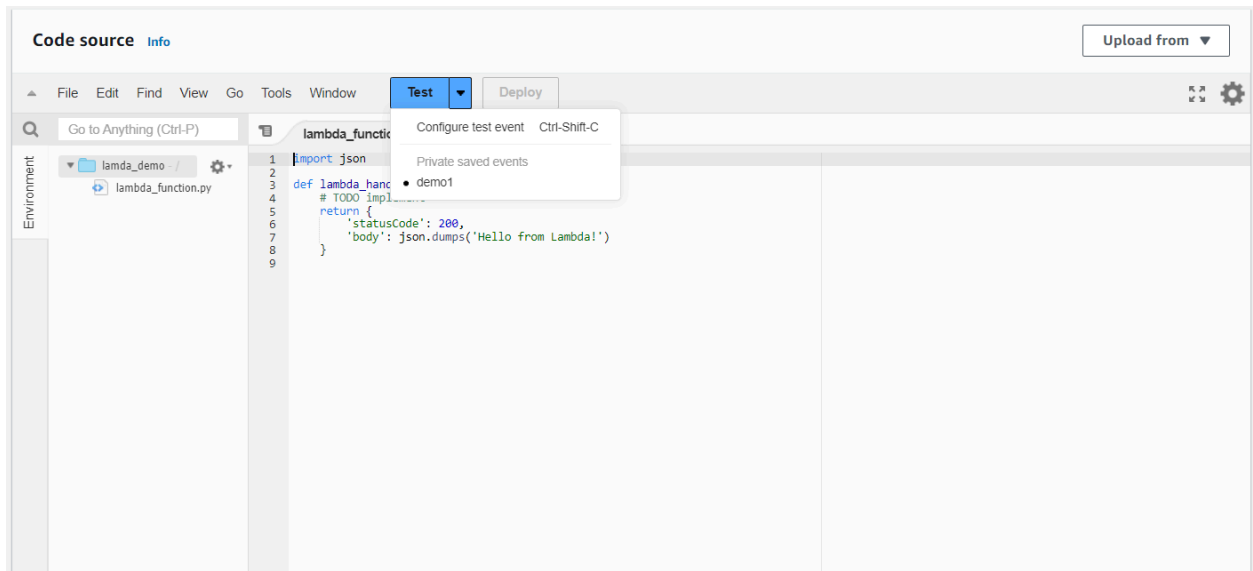
☐ Shareable  
This event is available to IAM users within the same account who have permissions to access and use shareable events. [Learn more](#)

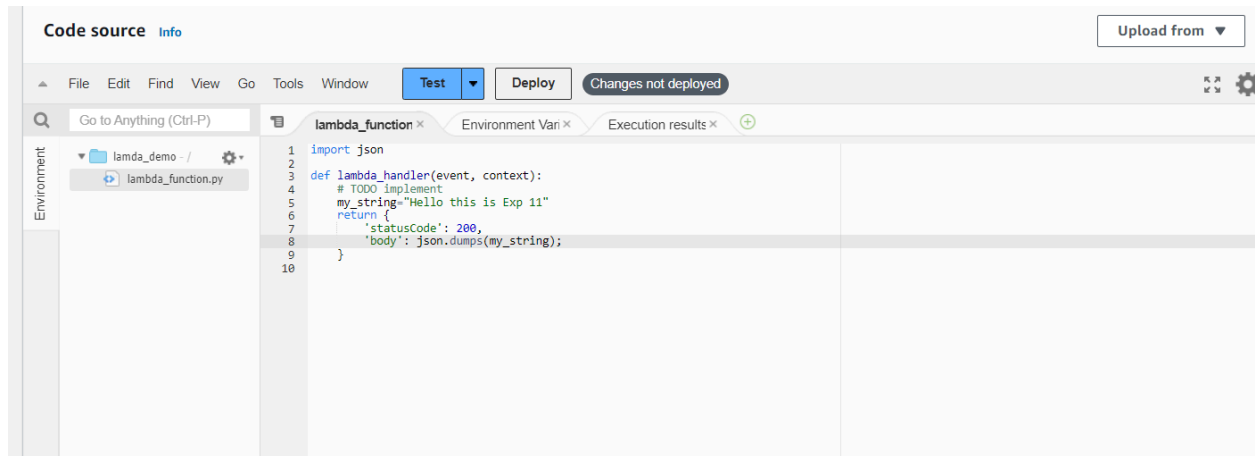
Template - optional

hello-world

Event JSON Format JSON

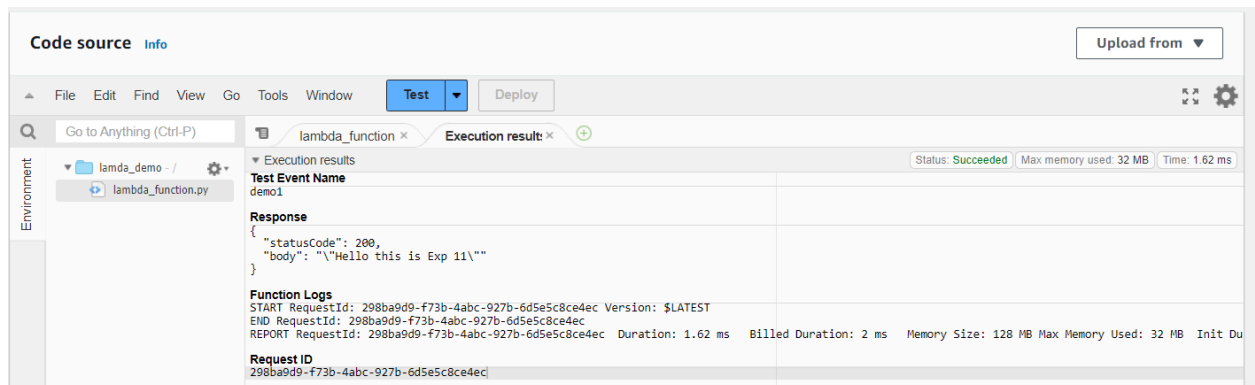
```
1 {
2   "key1": "value1",
3   "key2": "value2",
4   "key3": "value3"
5 }
```





## Step 5: Running the Test

In the Code section, select the newly created event from the dropdown menu and click on "Test." You should see the output displayed below.



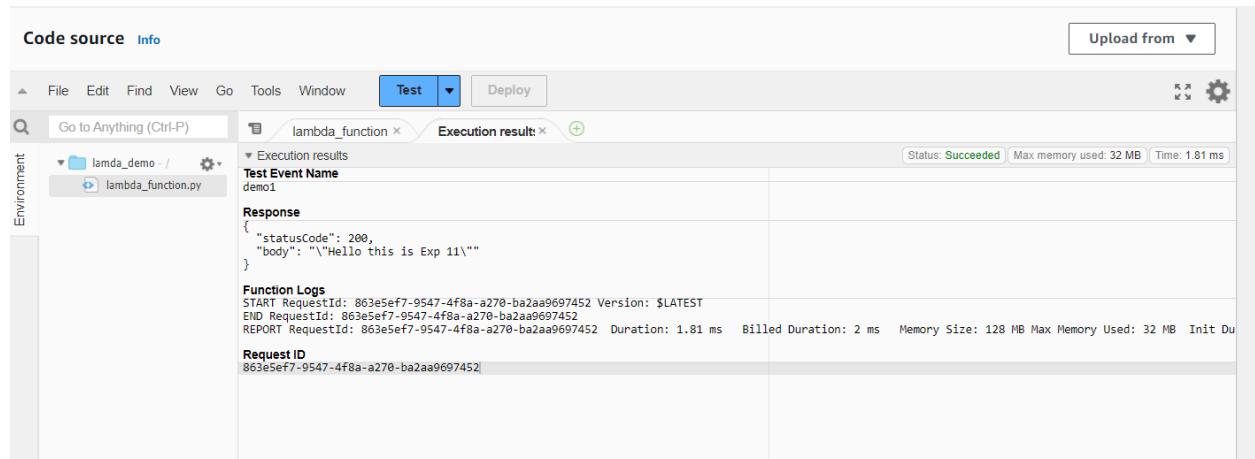
## Step 6: Editing and Deploying the Code

You can modify your Lambda function's code as needed. I updated the code to display a new string. After making changes, press `Ctrl + S` to save and then click on "Deploy" to apply the updates.



## Step 7: Final Testing

Return to the "Test" tab and execute the test again to observe the output. You should see a status code of 200 along with your string output and function logs confirming a successful deployment.



## Conclusion:

In this experiment, you created and tested your first AWS Lambda function using Python. You learned to navigate the AWS Management Console, configure basic settings, and modify your function's code. This experience highlights the ease of deploying serverless applications with Lambda, allowing you to focus on coding rather than infrastructure management. You now have a foundational understanding to explore more complex serverless solutions and integrate AWS services for greater functionality.