

## Assignment 10 – API Gateway and Cognito

### PART I – Lambda and DynamoDB

In the last days, we prepared a CRUD app in Lambda backed with DynamoDB. Today, we will make it an API. So, it is publicly accessible. But only if the valid token is present.

### PART II - API gateway and Cognito

- Create a CRUD API for the sample course app in API Gateway.

/course POST

/course/{courseName} GET – filter courses by course name. Query on the index. Get the course name as a path parameter.

/course GET – List all courses. Implement filter on non-key attributes. Get the month and year values as query strings.

/course/item GET – it returns one item by the composite key. Get the course code and teacher name as query strings.

/course PATCH – That updates a course record.

- Create a **Cognito User pool** for the app. For hosted UI setup, refer: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cognito/latest/developerguide/cognito-user-pools-app-integration.html>
  - Main configuration. Go to HostedUI section -> Hit Edit -> OAuth 2.0 grant types -> Select IMPLICIT GRANT
- Secure the API using tokens from the Cognito User pool.
- Practice **direct DynamoDB integration with API key**

```
curl --location 'https://rlqos0kpx6.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/dev/course-db' \
--header 'x-api-key: QtCyvzc09e8WU4LJ56wSA6ZK9h6EhDCP3cSPMRo3' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "TableName": "TableName",
  "Item": {
    "id": {
      "S": "Directly 2"
    },
    "courseName": {
      "S": "Cloud Computing"
    },
  },
}
```

## Extra

- Instead of Lambda, use StepFunctions to store data in DynamoDB.
- Practice the execute statement with SQL.

```
C:\Users\Asus>aws dynamodb execute-statement --statement "SELECT * FROM CourseTableLab WHERE CourseId='CS516'"
{
  "Items": [
    {
      "StudentGrade": {
        "S": "A"
      },
      "Block": {
        "S": "May, 2022"
      },
      "StudentId": {
        "S": "12"
      },
      "StudentName": {
        "S": "Barna"
      },
      "TeacherName": {
        "S": "Unubold"
      },
      "CourseName": {
        "S": "Cloud Computing"
      },
      "CourseId": {
        "S": "CS516"
      }
    }
  ],
  {
    "StudentGrade": {
      "S": "A"
    },
    "Block": {
      "S": "May, 2022"
    },
    "StudentId": {
      "S": "12"
    },
    "StudentName": {
      "S": "Barna"
    },
    "TeacherName": {
      "S": "Unubold"
    },
    "CourseName": {
      "S": "Cloud Computing"
    },
    "CourseId": {
      "S": "CS516"
    }
  }
}
```

# Instructions

## Creating an API

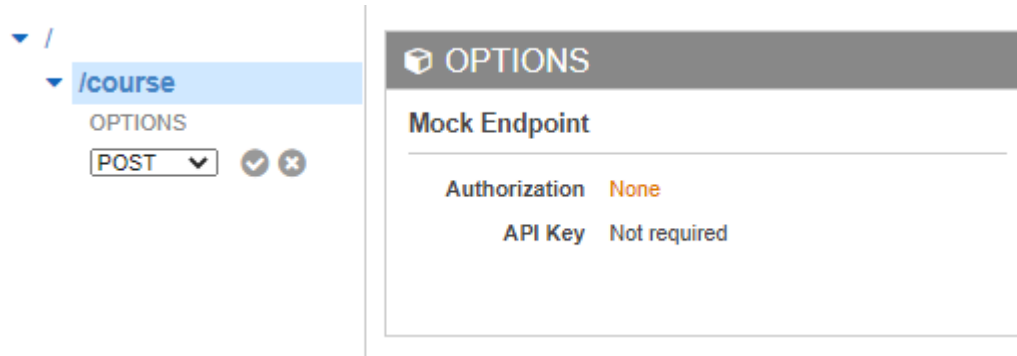
1. Create a **“CourseAPI”** API on API Gateway in front of the **“CourseLambda”**
  - a. Search on the top bar and go to the **API Gateway** on AWS Console.
  - b. **REST API** (Not REST API private!!)-> click on the orange **Build** button.
  - c. On the popup, press **OK**.
  - d. In **Create new API**, select **New API** radio button.
  - e. In **Settings**, API name is **CourseAPI**. Hit **Create API**.

The screenshot shows the 'Create' page for a new API in the Amazon API Gateway console. The breadcrumb trail is 'APIs > Create'. On the left, there are links for 'APIs', 'Custom Domain Names', and 'VPC Links'. The main content area is titled 'Choose the protocol' and includes a sub-header 'Select whether you would like to create a REST API or a WebSocket API.' with radio buttons for 'REST' (selected) and 'WebSocket'. Below this is the 'Create new API' section, which states: 'In Amazon API Gateway, a REST API refers to a collection of resources and methods that can be invoked through HTTPS endpoints.' It has radio buttons for 'New API' (selected), 'Clone from existing API', 'Import from Swagger or Open API 3', and 'Example API'. The 'Settings' section asks to 'Choose a friendly name and description for your API.' and contains three input fields: 'API name\*' with the value 'CourseAPI', an empty 'Description' field, and 'Endpoint Type' with a dropdown menu set to 'Regional'. A '\* Required' note is at the bottom left, and a 'Create API' button is at the bottom right.

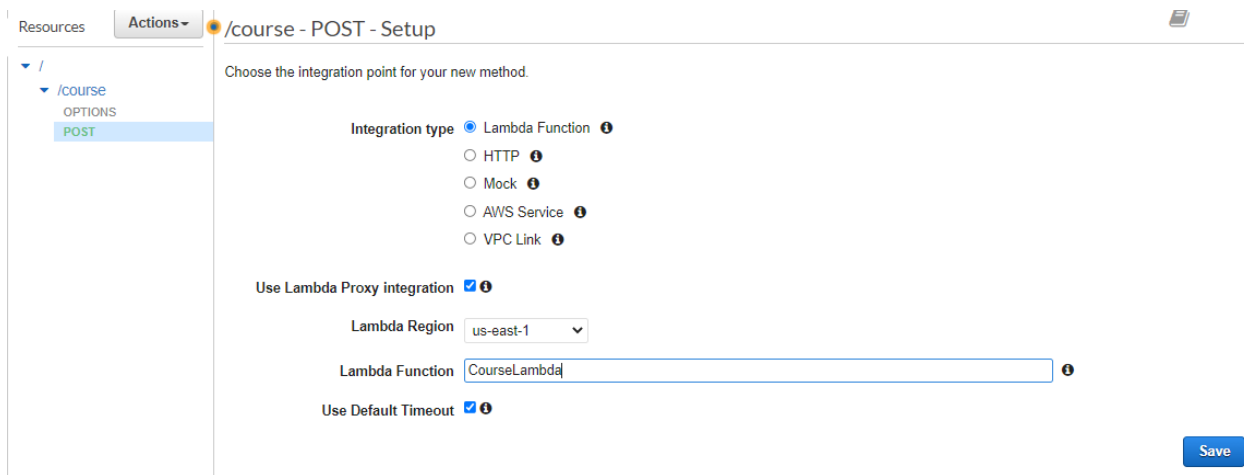
- f. Click on **Actions** dropdown and hit **Create Resource**.
  - g. Resource Name is **course**. check **Enable API Gateway CORS**. Hit **Create Resource**.

The screenshot shows the 'New Child Resource' page in the Amazon API Gateway console. The breadcrumb trail is 'APIs > CourseAPI (2xd1gtaou8) > Resources > / (4fb5givi1k) > Create'. On the left, there is a 'Resources' section with an 'Actions' dropdown menu. The main content area is titled 'New Child Resource' and includes a sub-header 'Use this page to create a new child resource for your resource.' with a help icon. It has a 'Configure as' section with a link to 'proxy resource' and an unchecked checkbox. Below this are two input fields: 'Resource Name\*' with the value 'course' and 'Resource Path\*' with the value '/ course'. A text block explains path parameters: 'You can add path parameters using brackets. For example, the resource path {username} represents a path parameter called 'username'. Configuring /(proxy+) as a proxy resource catches all requests to its sub-resources. For example, it works for a GET request to /foo. To handle requests to /, add a new ANY method on the / resource.' At the bottom, there is an 'Enable API Gateway CORS' checkbox which is checked. A '\* Required' note is at the bottom left, and 'Cancel' and 'Create Resource' buttons are at the bottom right.

- h. Click on **Actions** dropdown and hit **Create Method**. Select **POST** in the small dropdown under the resource. Click on the small OK icon.



- i. Check **Use Lambda Proxy integration**
- j. Type the lambda name **CourseLambda** as Lambda Function. Click **Save**.
- k. There will be a popup. Read that and hit **OK**.

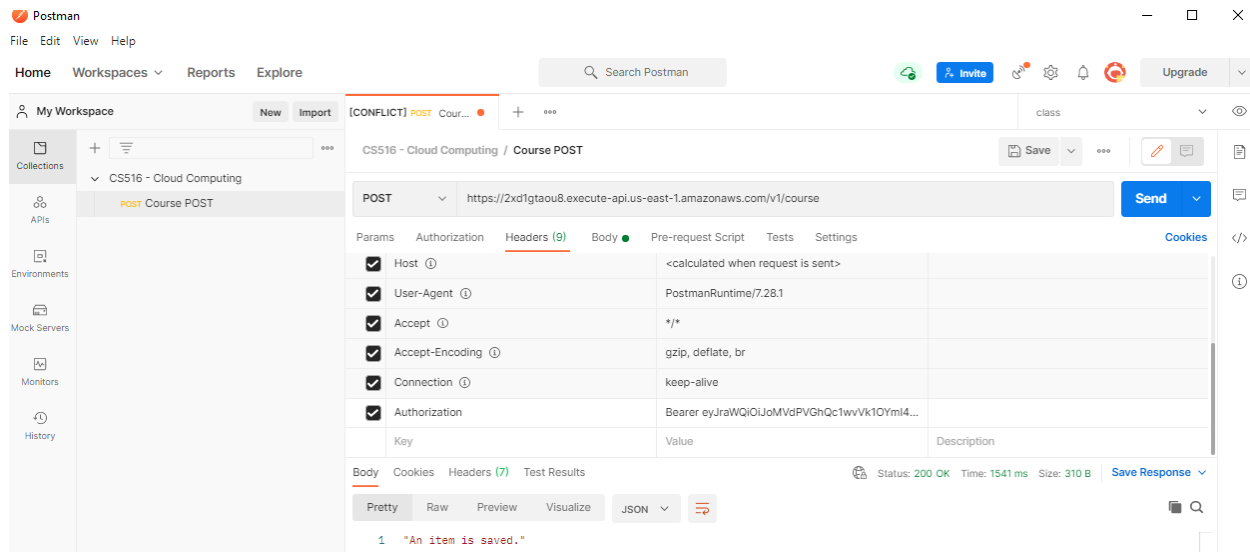


- l. Click on the **Actions** dropdown and hit **Deploy API**
- m. On the popup, the Deployment stage is **[New Stage]**. **Stage name** is **v1**. Hit **Deploy**.
2. Test your API with Postman.
  - a. Click on **Stages** in left sidebar. Click on **v1**. Grab the **Invoke URL**.
  - b. Create a new **POST** request in postman. Provide the URL. Append the **course** resource. It will look like this: <https://2xd1gtaou8.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/course>
  - c. The body is below. Feel free to change the value. Body tab -> Select Raw -> Select JSON in the dropdown

```
{
  "courseCode": "CS100",
  "courseName": "My Course",
  "teacherName": "My Teacher",
  "month": 11,
  "year": 2022,
  "students": [
    "Student 1",
    "Student 2"
  ]
}
```

}

d. You should see the success response below.



## Creating a user pool

- Go to Cognito -> click on User Pools -> Top right corner, click on Create a user pool.
- In Cognito user pool sign-in options check Email. Click on Next.
- In Multi-factor authentication section, select the No MFA. Leave the others with the default selections. Click on Next.
- In Step 3 - Configure sign-up experience, you don't need to change anything. Click on Next.
- In Email section, select the Send email with Cognito as an Email provider. Click on Next.
- In User pool name section, CourseUserPool as Pool name. Then scroll down, In the Initial app client tab, CourseApiClient as App client name.
  - In the Client secret tab, make sure that the Don't generate a client secret is selected, NOT the Generate a client secret.
- In Authentication flows section, Uncheck the ALLOW\_CUSTOM\_AUTH, and check the ALLOW\_USER\_PASSWORD\_AUTH. Leave the others with the default selections. Click on Next.
- In the last section Step 6 - Review and create, Click on Create user pool.

**Note:** You might be getting an error like the one below. You can ignore it.



Step 1  
**Configure sign-in experience**

Step 2  
**Configure security requirements**

Step 3  
**Configure sign-up experience**

Step 4  
**Configure message delivery**

Step 5  
**Integrate your app**

Step 6  
**Review and create**

## Configure sign-in experience [Info](#)

Your app users can sign in to your user pool with a user name and password, or sign in with a third-party identity provider.

### Authentication providers

Configure the providers that are available to users when they sign in.

#### Provider types

Choose whether users will sign in to your Cognito user pool, a federated identity provider, or both. Amazon Cognito has different pricing for federated users and user pool users. [Learn more about pricing](#)

☒ **Cognito user pool**

Users can sign in using their email address, phone number, or user name. User attributes, group memberships, and security settings will be stored and configured in your user pool.


☐ **Federated identity providers**

Users can sign in using credentials from social identity providers like Facebook, Google, Amazon, and Apple; or using credentials from external directories through SAML or Open ID Connect. You can manage user attribute mappings and security for federated users in your user pool.

#### Cognito user pool sign-in options [Info](#)

Choose the attributes in your user pool that are used to sign in. If you select only one attribute, or you select a user name and at least one other attribute, your user can sign in with all of the selected options. If you select only phone number and email, your user will be prompted to select one of the two sign-in options when they sign up.

- ☐ User name  
☒ Email  
☐ Phone number

 Cognito user pool sign-in options can't be changed after the user pool has been created.

Cancel

Next

## Multi-factor authentication

Configure secure access to your app by enforcing multi-factor authentication (MFA) during the user sign-in process. MFA settings are applied to all app clients.

### MFA enforcement [Info](#)

☐ **Require MFA - Recommended**

Users must provide an additional authentication factor when signing in.

☐ **Optional MFA**

Users can sign in with a single authentication factor, and can choose to add additional authentication factors.

☒ **No MFA**

Users can only sign in with a single authentication factor. This is the least secure option.

Step 1

[Configure sign-in experience](#)

Step 2

[Configure security requirements](#)

Step 3

**Configure sign-up experience**

Step 4

[Configure message delivery](#)

Step 5

[Integrate your app](#)

Step 6

[Review and create](#)

## Configure sign-up experience [Info](#)

Determine how new users will verify their identities when signing up and which attributes should be required or optional during the user sign-up flow.

### Self-service sign-up [Info](#)

Choose whether new users of your app can register for an account themselves.

#### Self-registration [Info](#)

☒ **Enable self-registration**

Display a "Sign up" link on the sign-in page in the hosted UI, and allow the use of public APIs to create new user accounts. When this feature is not enabled, federation and administrative API operations create user profiles.

### Attribute verification and user account confirmation

Choose between Cognito-assisted and self-managed user attribute verification and account confirmation. Only verified attributes can be used for sign-in, account recovery, and MFA. A user account must be confirmed either by attribute verification, or user pool administrator confirmation, before a user is allowed to sign in.

#### Cognito-assisted verification and confirmation [Info](#)

☒ **Allow Cognito to automatically send messages to verify and confirm - Recommended**

Cognito sends a verification message with a code that the user must enter. For new users, this will verify the attribute and confirm their account. When this feature is not enabled, administrative API operations and Lambda triggers verify and confirm users.

Step 1

[Configure sign-in experience](#)

Step 2

[Configure security requirements](#)

Step 3

[Configure sign-up experience](#)

Step 4

**Configure message delivery**

Step 5

[Integrate your app](#)

Step 6

[Review and create](#)

## Configure message delivery [Info](#)

Amazon Cognito uses Amazon SES and Amazon SNS to send email and SMS messages to your app users. Messages may incur additional SES and SNS costs.

### Email

Configure how your user pool sends email messages to users.

#### Email provider [Info](#)

☐ **Send email with Amazon SES - Recommended**

Send emails using an Amazon SES verified identity in your account. We recommend this option for higher email volume and production workloads.

☒ **Send email with Cognito**

Use Cognito's default email address as a temporary start for development. You can use it to send up to 50 emails a day.

You must have configured a verified sender with [Amazon SES](#) to use the SES feature. [Learn more](#)

SES Region [Info](#)

US East (N. Virginia)

#### FROM email address [Info](#)

By default "no-reply@verificationemail.com" will be used. You can also choose a different email address that you have previously verified with Amazon SES.



#### REPLY-TO email address - optional [Info](#)

If you set an invalid reply-to address, sending restrictions may be imposed on your account.

Step 1  
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## Integrate your app [Info](#)

Set up app integration for your user pool with Cognito's built-in authentication and authorization flows.

### User pool name

Create a friendly name for your user pool.

#### User pool name

CourseUserPool

User pool names are limited to 128 characters or less. Names may only contain alphanumeric characters, spaces, and the following special characters: + = , . @ -

 Your user pool name can't be changed once this user pool is created.

### Hosted authentication pages

Choose whether to use Cognito's Hosted UI and OAuth 2.0 server for user sign-up and sign-in flows.

☐ **Use the Cognito Hosted UI**

Build hosted sign-up, sign-in, and OAuth 2.0 service endpoints in Amazon Cognito. When this feature is not enabled, use Cognito API operations to perform sign-up and sign-in.

### App type [Info](#)

Select an app type and we will automatically populate common default settings. You can add additional app clients after the user pool is created.

☒ **Public client**

A native, browser or mobile-device app. Cognito API requests are made from user systems that are not trusted with a client secret.

☐ **Confidential client**

A server-side application that can securely store a client secret. Cognito API requests are made from a central server.

☐ **Other**

A custom app. Choose your own grant, auth flow, and client-secret settings.

### App client name [Info](#)

Enter a friendly name for your app client.

CourseApiClient


App client names are limited to 128 characters or less. Names may only contain alphanumeric characters, spaces, and the following special characters: + = , . @ -

### Client secret [Info](#)

Choose whether your app client will have a client secret. Client secrets are used by the server-side component of an app to authorize API requests. Using a client secret can prevent a third party from impersonating your client.

☐ **Generate a client secret**

☒ **Don't generate a client secret**

 You cannot change or remove a client secret after you allow Amazon Cognito to generate it for your app client.



## ▼ Advanced app client settings

We have populated suggested authentication flows, OAuth 2.0 grant types, and OIDC scopes based on the selections you made earlier.

### Authentication flows [Info](#)

Choose authentication flows that your app will support. Refresh token authentication is always enabled. We have populated options based on your app type.

Select authentication flows ▼

ALLOW\_REFRESH\_TOKEN\_AUTH ✕  
Refresh token based authentication

ALLOW\_USER\_SRP\_AUTH ✕  
SRP (secure remote password) protocol based authentication

ALLOW\_USER\_PASSWORD\_AUTH ✕  
User name and password authentication

### Authentication flow session duration [Info](#)

3 minutes

Must be between 3 and 15 minutes.

### Refresh token expiration [Info](#)

30 days 0 minutes

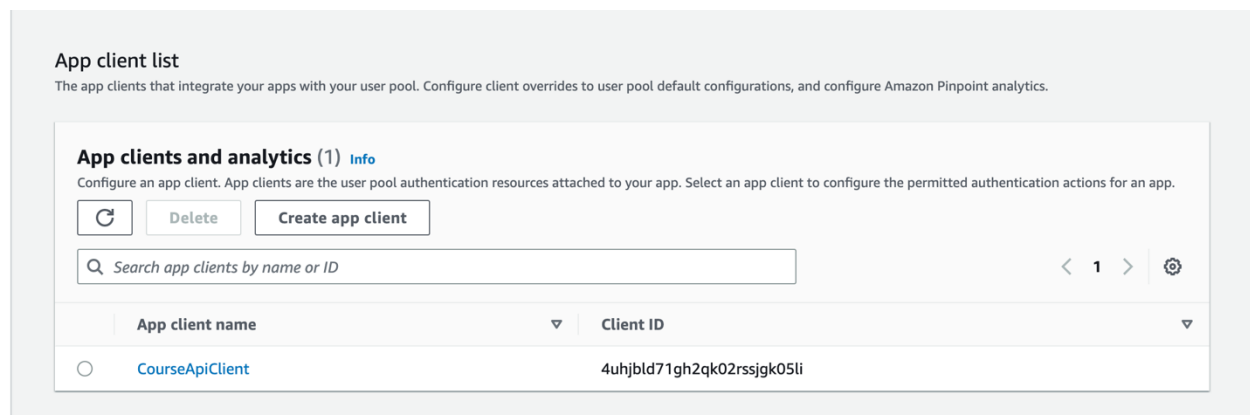
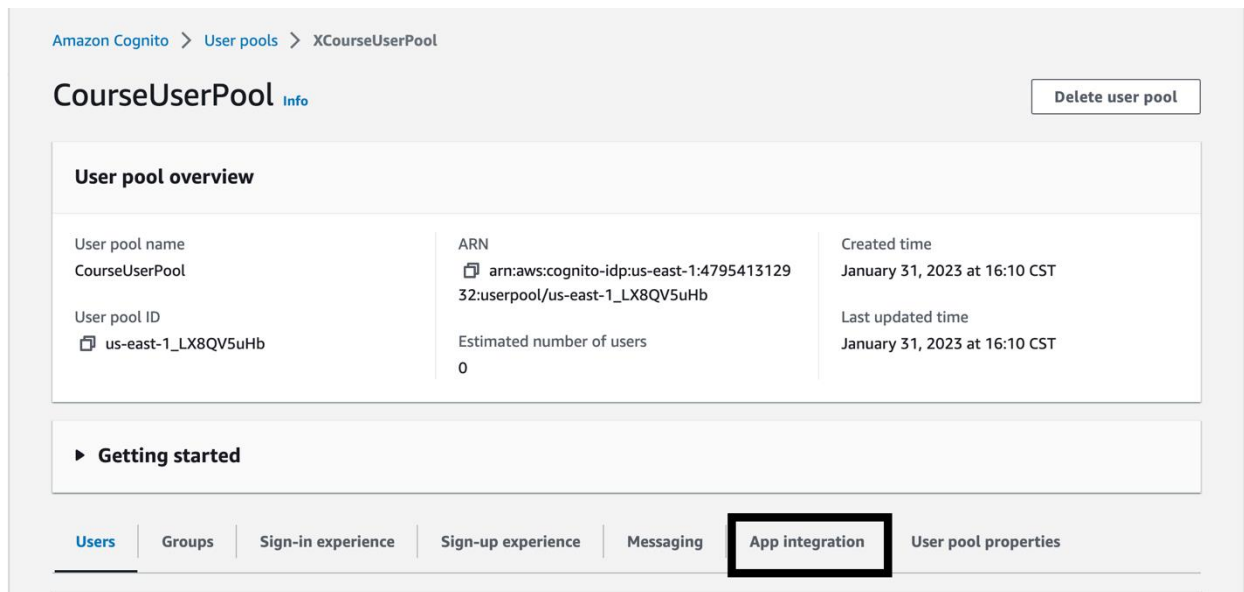
Must be between 60 minutes and 10 years.

### Access token expiration [Info](#)

0 days 60 minutes

Must be between 5 minutes and 1 day. Value cannot be greater than refresh token expiration.

- Click on the **User pools** that you created. Then click on the **App integration** tab. Scroll down to the bottom. Then you will see your **Client ID**. Grab the **App client id** and store it somewhere. You will need it in the next steps.



4. Create a user in your user pool with hosted UI or AWS CLI.

Hosted UI:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cognito/latest/developerguide/cognito-user-pools-app-integration.html>

[https://<your\\_domain>/login?response\\_type=code&client\\_id=<your\\_app\\_client\\_id>&redirect\\_uri=http://localhost:3000](https://<your_domain>/login?response_type=code&client_id=<your_app_client_id>&redirect_uri=http://localhost:3000)

OR

CLI: `aws cognito-idp sign-up --client-id <app_client_id> --username <<your_email>> --password Test123 --user-attributes Name=email,Value=<<your_email>> Name=name,Value=<<your_first_name>> --region us-east-1`

```
C:\Users\admin>aws cognito-idp sign-up --client-id 7a3219eaphce01c0n9iqo316gi --username utumenbayan@miu.edu --password
Test123 --user-attributes Name=email,Value=utumenbayan@miu.edu Name=name,Value=Unubold --region us-east-1
{
  "UserConfirmed": false,
  "CodeDeliveryDetails": {
    "Destination": "u***@m***.edu",
    "DeliveryMedium": "EMAIL",
    "AttributeName": "email"
  },
  "UserSub": "18157ff9-47b1-43c7-9f40-8066cbca7e16"
}
```

- a. Go to your user pool and click on **Users and groups** in the left sidebar. Hit refresh icon on top right corner. That will pull the newly-created user. Click on the username which is UUID hyperlink. Click on **Confirm user** button.


User Pools | Federated Identities

## CourseUserPool

General settings
Users and groups
Attributes
Policies
MFA and verifications
Advanced security
Message customizations
Tags
Devices
App clients
Triggers
Analytics
App integration
App client settings
Domain name
UI customization
Resource servers
Federation

### Users > 1924b730-ae9a-4e34-9507-4bb58152fa62

Add to group
Confirm user
Enable SMS MFA
Disable user

**Groups** - 

**Account Status** Enabled / UNCONFIRMED

**SMS MFA Status** Disabled

**Last Modified** Jul 7, 2021 7:06:31 PM

**Created** Jul 7, 2021 7:06:31 PM

**sub** 1924b730-ae9a-4e34-9507-4bb58152fa62

**email\_verified** false

**name** Unubold

- b. Execute the command below that returns token associated with the user. That you need to provide after securing the API to store and retrieve data from the back-end or lambda. You may need to re-execute this command to get the new tokens in case it is expired. Based on how you configured the custom attributes, it could be slightly different.

```
aws cognito-idp initiate-auth --auth-flow USER_PASSWORD_AUTH --client-id
<<app_client_id>> --auth-parameters USERNAME=<<your_email>>,PASSWORD=Test123# --
region us-east-1
```

```
C:\Users\admin>aws cognito-idp initiate-auth --auth-flow USER_PASSWORD_AUTH --client-id 7a3219eapfce01c0n9iqo316gi --aut
h-parameters USERNAME=utumenbayan@miu.edu,PASSWORD=Test123 --region us-east-1
{
  "ChallengeParameters": {},
  "AuthenticationResult": {
    "AccessToken": "eyJraWQiOiJMMWw4O0WRZdnhaVzhSb2ZSUjZkWCthMzNvS3Y4R3V6cERWbmdJUGowcnFJPSIsImFsZyI6IjJmTjU2In0.eyJv
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ZTE2IiwiaXZlbnRfaWQiOiJlOWE3MzNlZi00MTMzLTQzYmUtYTlMi1lMWRjZDgyM2U0MzciLCJ0b2t1b191c2UiOiJhY2Nlc3MiLCJzY29wZSI6ImF3cy5j
b2duaXRvLnNpZ25pbj51c2VyLmFkbWluIiwiaXV0aF90aW1lIjoxNjI1Njg0OTc5LCJpc3MiOiJodHRwczp1L1wvY29nbml0by1pZHAudXMtZWZdC0xLmFt
YXpvcjF3cy5jb21cL3VzLWVhc3QtMV9SS09EbkhRYWgiLCJleHAiOiJlMjM4ZS00Mj1kLTNmOTETODI5YmU3IiwiaXV0aF90aW1lIjoxNjI1Njg0OTc5LCJpc3MiOiJodHRwczp1L1wvY29nbml0by1pZHAudXMtZWZdC0xLmFt
MzQ3LTk4YTk4OTY2MmNiYjI2ZmQxIiwiaXV0aF90aW1lIjoxNjI1Njg0OTc5LCJpc3MiOiJodHRwczp1L1wvY29nbml0by1pZHAudXMtZWZdC0xLmFt
NDNjNj05ZjQwLTgwNjZjYmNhN2UxNiJ9.spsqcg5XeExsMnLBkinD26x69DgCo-oxsvwHyDaikDZ8IL-1vHmZ2JogMVCz7e-nyax0GTxQoaCTWS9Yxz8Y5cD
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IrfG5D5FFNnWewA",
    "ExpiresIn": 3600,
    "TokenType": "Bearer",
    "RefreshToken": "eyJjdHkiOiJKV1QiLCJlbmMiOiJBMjU2R0NNIiwiaXV0aF90aW1lIjoimTgxNTdmZjktNDdiMS00M2M3LTlmNDAtODA2NmNiY2E3
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OTNg1x-ePI3trJvG4VAEWt2rKovFLoLiBrC1pINrGWRPoeBafdbQsc_TuMU0M54v-1sdxIGy4u56Qo3YDeXIK7zG9cb5dgdGeL9Ph-0-nbb3qvIuJep41zwX
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-HmziSKjw-aKMq11QkFHZbI30gHN7Mkpp4L1xR6uDsXvHrUQuTsXRPX0HvSMP99hWvULFdcTwaJ42wP-kGNob2cW-TDbXjvN9K9L_FtcDhr-Tr851N-Kfdr9
YyHAH6tNUpREGPZV1A8JRwx1JD8TlTg4V1SckFagHcjwDAuqydHv4A0tg1Sj1A8xIJM9jeErFyarKEJo_Y5xd7N0MhHThn-ZeJxajVcD8Ialof12LTbjjQr
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```

## Securing the API

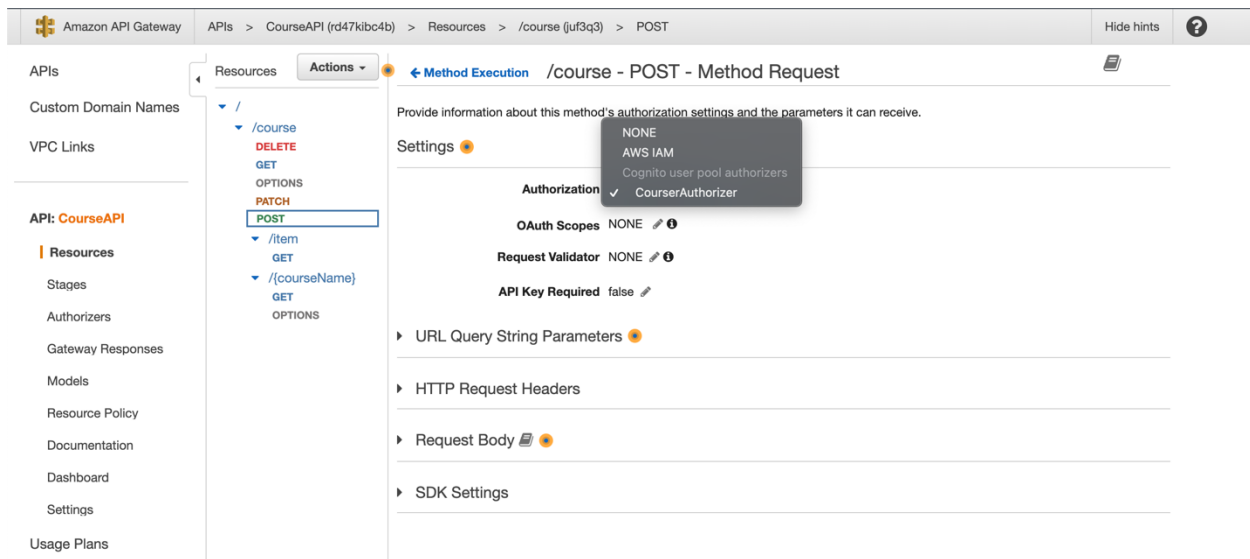
- c. Go to API Gateway. Go to your API. Click on **Authorizers** in the left sidebar. Click on **Create New Authorizer**.
- d. Name as **CourseAuthorizer**. Type is **Cognito**. Select the user pool you created. **Token Source** is **Authorization**.

The screenshot shows the AWS API Gateway console. On the left sidebar, under the 'API: CourseAPI' section, the 'Authorizers' option is selected. The main panel displays the 'Create Authorizer' form. At the top, there is a blue button labeled '+ Create New Authorizer'. Below it, the form has the following fields:

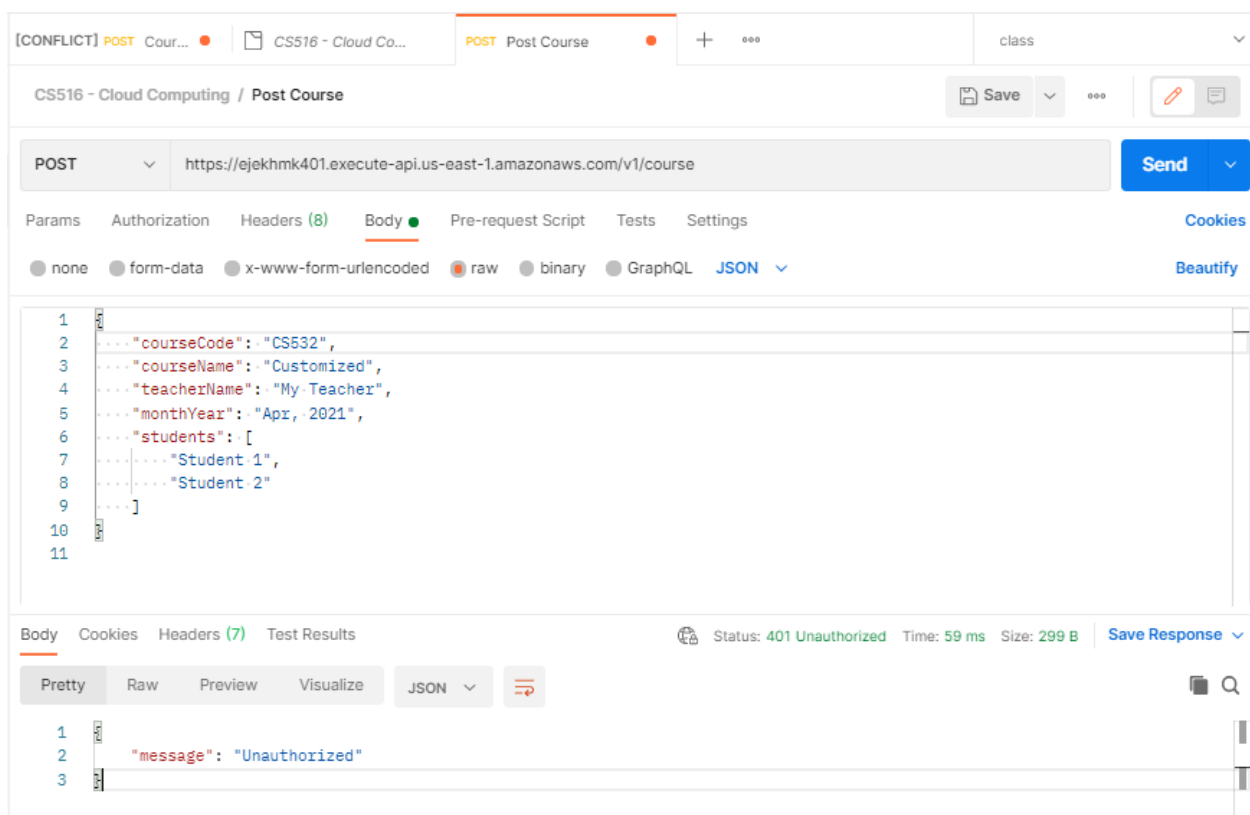
- Name \***: A text input field containing 'CourseAuthorizer'.
- Type \***: Two radio buttons. 'Lambda' is unselected, and 'Cognito' is selected.
- Cognito User Pool \***: A dropdown menu showing 'us-east-1' and a text input field containing 'CourseUserPool'.
- Token Source \***: A text input field containing 'Authorization'.
- Token Validation**: An empty text input field.

At the bottom of the form, there are two buttons: 'Create' and 'Cancel'.

- e. Go to **Resources**. Select the **POST** method under course resource.
- f. Refresh the whole page. Click on **Method Request**. **Authorization** is the authorizer you just created. Click on OK icon.



- g. Secure the GET endpoint as well by using the authorizer you created earlier. Do the step c and d on the GET.
  - h. Actions -> Deploy API -> Go with the existing stage.
5. Test.
- a. As see you below. Your endpoint is secured. You must provide the tokens that we generated in previous steps in Authorization header.



- b. Copy the **ID Token**. Provide it in the header as **Authorization**.