

Serverless E-Commerce Order Processing System on AWS

Objective

Design and deploy a secure, scalable, and cost-effective e-commerce backend using serverless AWS services. Key capabilities include product listing, shopping cart, and order placement functionalities, protected by AWS WAF and delivered via CloudFront.

Services Used

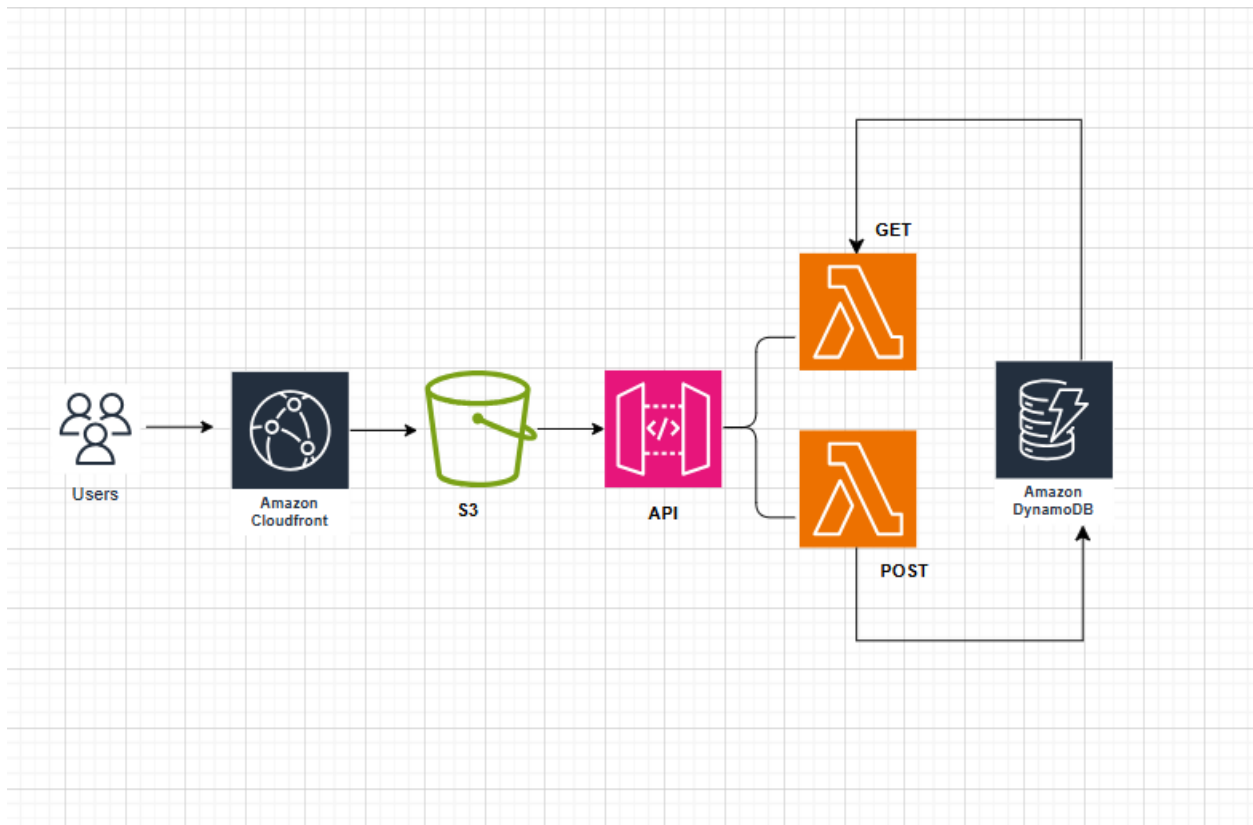
Amazon S3 + CloudFront

Amazon API Gateway

AWS Lambda

Amazon DynamoDB

Architecture Diagram



Step-by-Step Implementation

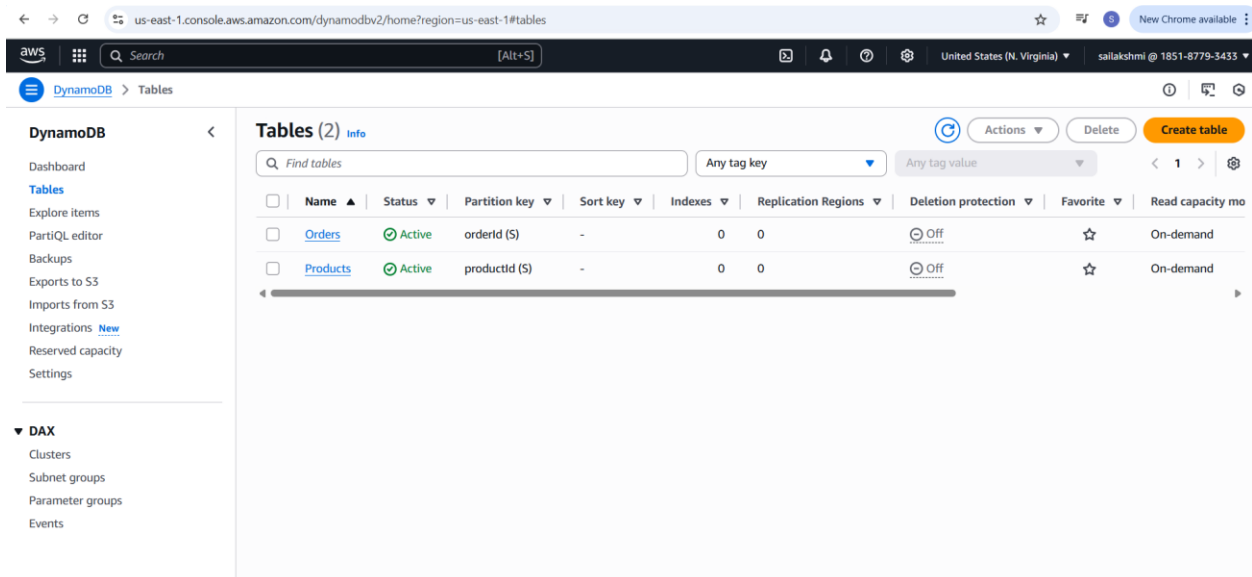
Step 1: Create DynamoDB Tables

Products Table

- Table name: Products
- Partition key: productId (String)

Orders Table

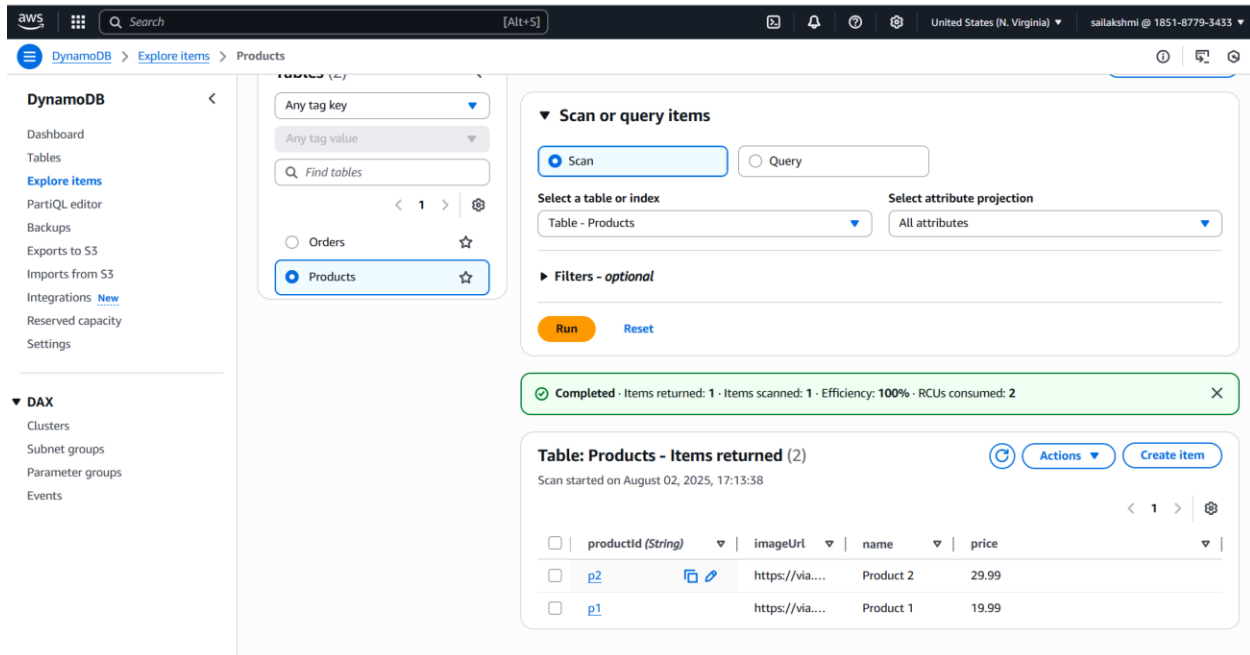
- Table name: Orders
- Partition key: orderId (String)



The screenshot shows the AWS DynamoDB console interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links for Dashboard, Tables, Explore items, PartiQL editor, Backups, Exports to S3, Imports from S3, Integrations, Reserved capacity, and Settings. The main area displays a list of tables under the heading "Tables (2) info". The table list has columns for Name, Status, Partition key, Sort key, Indexes, Replication Regions, Deletion protection, Favorite, and Read capacity mode. Two tables are listed: Orders and Products. Both are Active and have On-demand read capacity. The Orders table has a Partition key of orderId (S) and the Products table has a Partition key of productId (S).

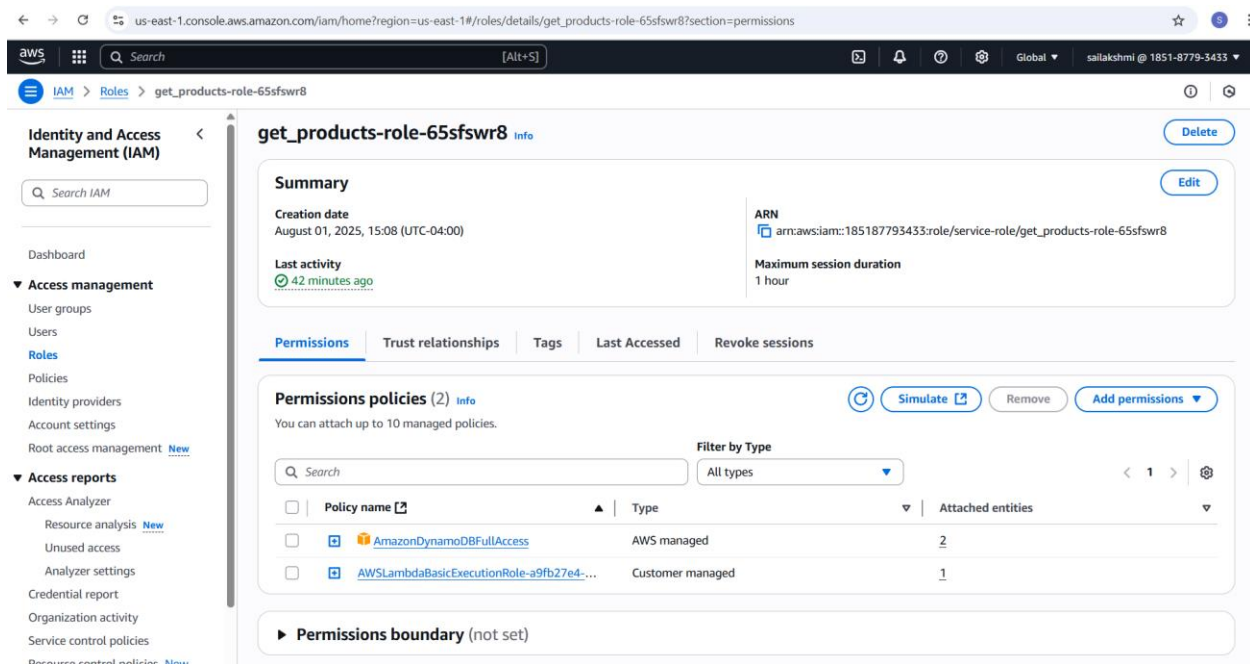
Name	Status	Partition key	Sort key	Indexes	Replication Regions	Deletion protection	Favorite	Read capacity mode
Orders	Active	orderId (S)	-	0	0	Off	☆	On-demand
Products	Active	productId (S)	-	0	0	Off	☆	On-demand

In products table add sample items



Step 2: Create IAM Role for Lambda

- Go to IAM → Roles → Create role
- Choose AWS service → Select Lambda
- Click Next: Permissions
- Attach policy AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess



Step 3: Deploy Lambda Functions

Create a lambda functions for product

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/lambda/home?region=us-east-1#/create/function?firstrun=true&intent=authorFromScratch

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.
☐ arm64
☒ x86_64

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](#)

[Additional configurations](#)
Use additional configurations to set up code signing, function URL, tags, and Amazon VPC access for your function.

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

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](#)

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/lambda/home?region=us-east-1#/functions/get_products?subtab=permissions&tab=code

Code **Test** **Monitor** **Configuration** **Aliases** **Versions**

Code source [Info](#)

[Open in Visual Studio Code](#) [Upload from](#)

EXPLORER

- GET_PRODUCTS
 - lambda_function.py
- DEPLOY
 - Deploy (Ctrl+Shift+U)
 - Test (Ctrl+Shift+I)
- TEST EVENTS [NONE SELECTED]
 - Create new test event

```
1 import json
2 import boto3
3 from decimal import Decimal
4
5 dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb')
6 table = dynamodb.Table('Products')
7
8 class DecimalEncoder(json.JSONEncoder):
9     def default(self, o):
10         if isinstance(o, Decimal):
11             return float(o)
12         return super().default(o)
13
14 def lambda_handler(event, context):
15     try:
16         response = table.scan()
17         products = response.get('Items', [])
18         return {
19             'statusCode': 200,
20             'headers': {
21                 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin': '*',
22                 'Content-Type': 'application/json'
23             },
24             'body': json.dumps(products, cls=DecimalEncoder)
25         }
```

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Create a second lambda function for order

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/lambda/home?region=us-east-1#/functions/create_order?subtab=permissions&tab=code

API Gateway

+ Add trigger

Function: create_order

Function URL

Code

Test

Monitor

Configuration

Aliases

Versions

Code source

Open in Visual Studio Code

Upload from

```
lambda_function.py
6 dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb')
7 table = dynamodb.Table('Orders')
8
9 def lambda_handler(event, context):
10     try:
11         # HTTP API sends body as a string
12         if "body" not in event or event["body"] is None:
13             return {
14                 "statusCode": 400,
15                 "headers": {
16                     "Access-Control-Allow-Origin": "*"
17                 },
18                 "body": json.dumps({"message": "Missing request body"})
19             }
20
21     data = json.loads(event["body"]) # Safely parse body string into JSON
22     items = data.get("items", [])
23
24     if not items:
```

EXPLORE

CREATE ORDER

lambda_function.py

DEPLOY

Deploy (Ctrl+Shift+U)

Test (Ctrl+Shift+I)

Info

Tutorials

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Learn more

Start tutorial

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/lambda/home?region=us-east-1#/functions

Functions (2)

Last fetched 3 minutes ago

Actions

Create function

Filter by attributes or search by keyword

<input type="checkbox"/>	Function name	Description	Package type	Runtime	Last modified
<input type="checkbox"/>	get_products	-	Zip	Python 3.13	55 minutes ago
<input type="checkbox"/>	create_order	-	Zip	Python 3.13	21 minutes ago

Info

Tutorials

Learn how to implement common use cases in AWS Lambda.

Create a simple web app

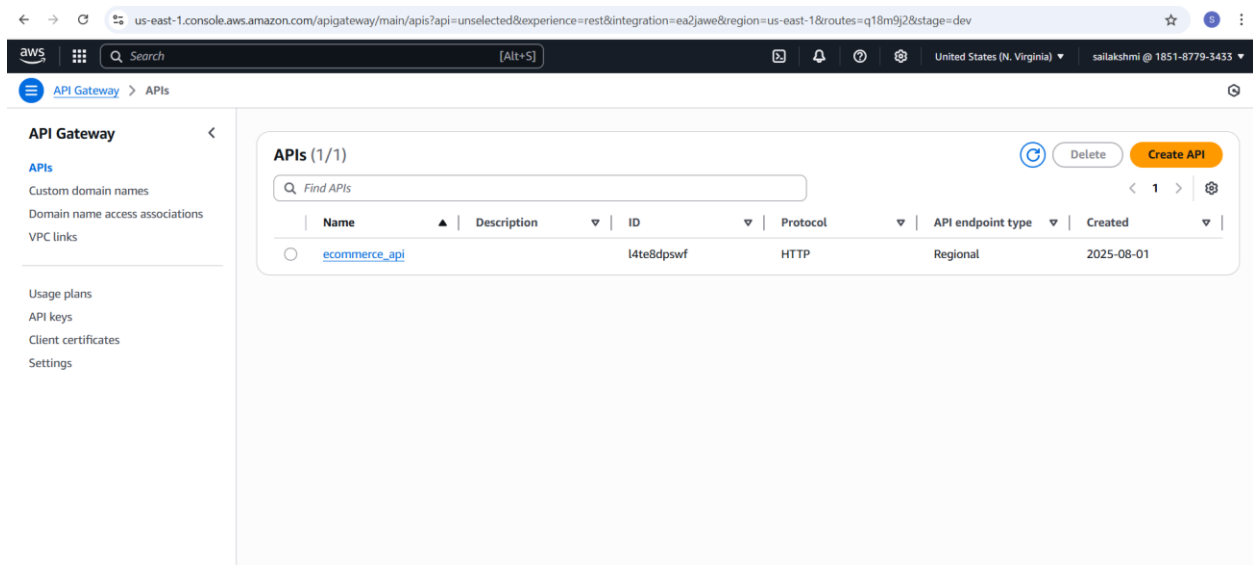
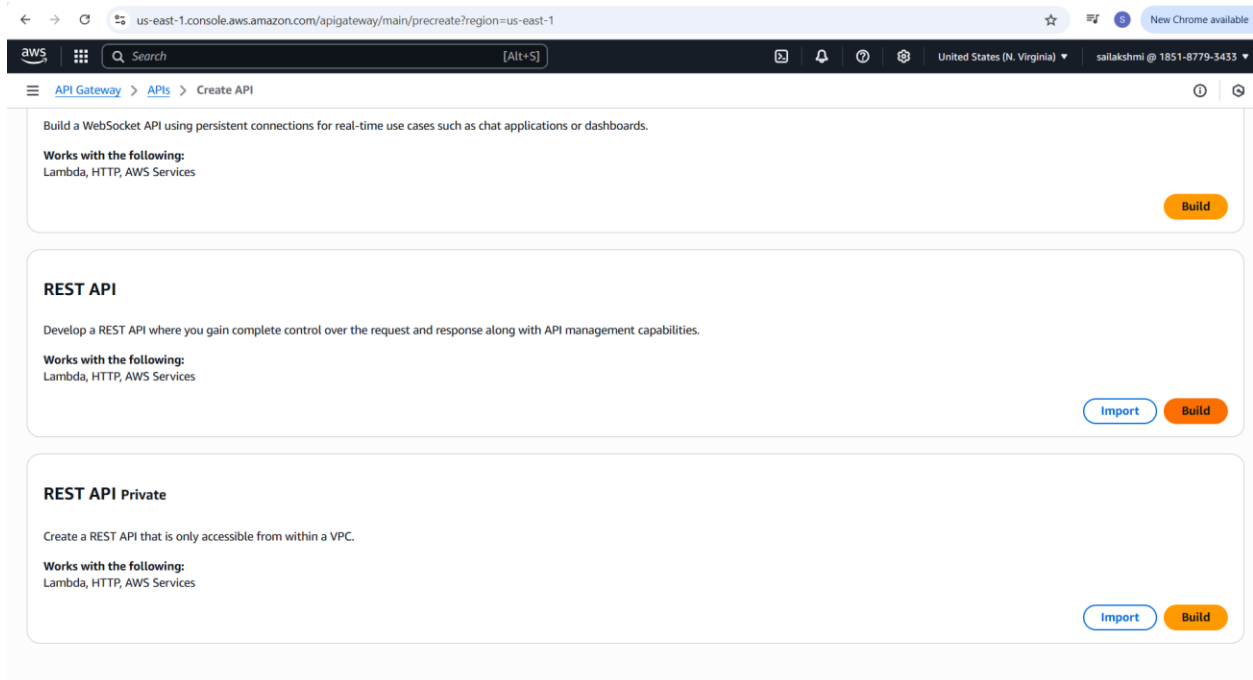
In this tutorial you will learn how to:

- 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

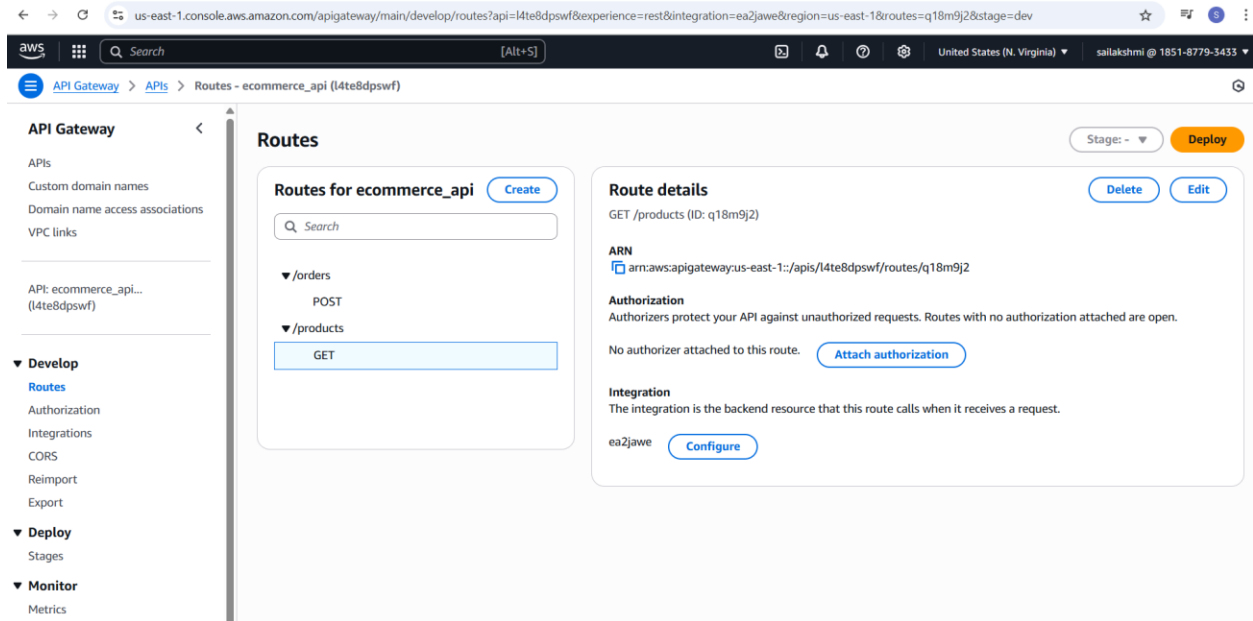
Learn more

Step 4: Set Up API Gateway

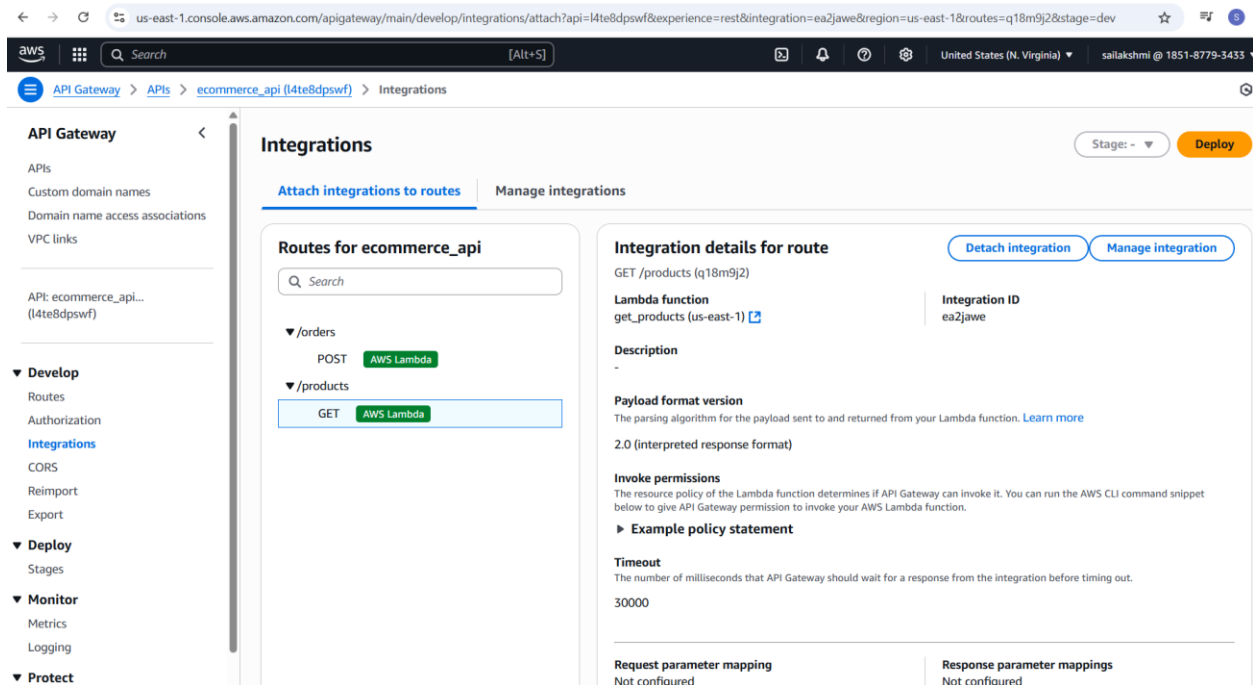
Create a HTTP API in API Gateway:



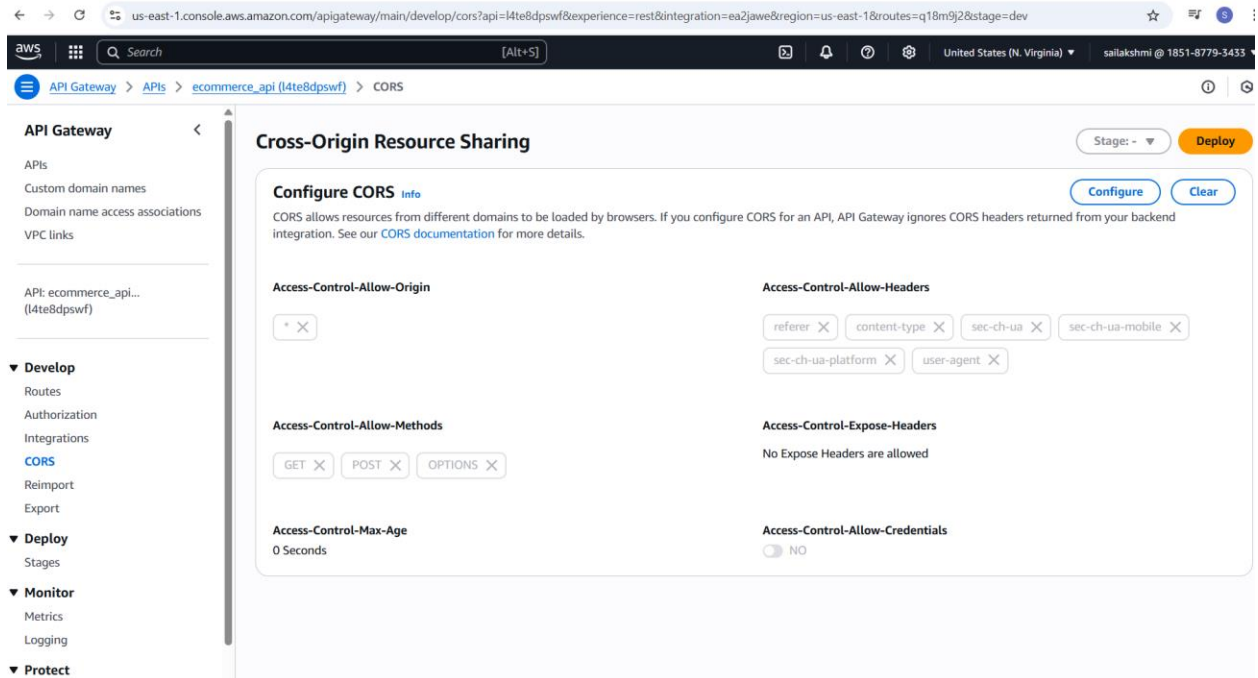
Create resources and methods (GET /products, POST /order).



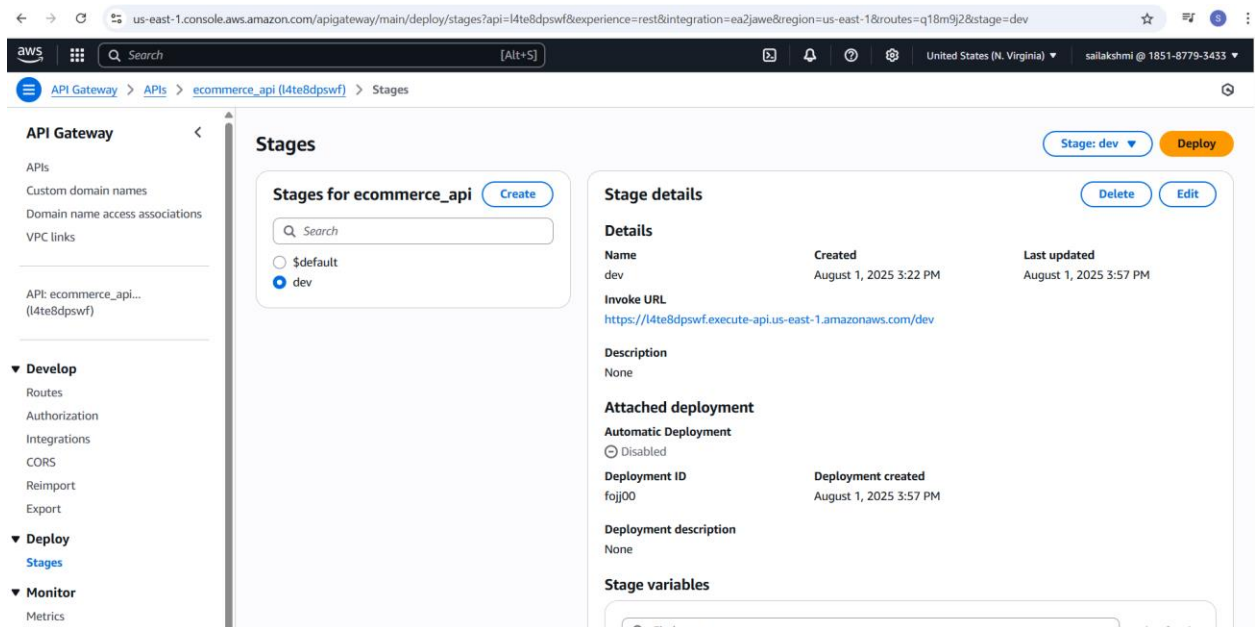
Integrate each method with a respective Lambda function



Enable CORS on all endpoints.



Create a stage and deploy



Step 5: Frontend Deployment (S3 + CloudFront + WAF)

- Create S3 Bucket for Static Website
- Enable static website hosting.
- Upload your index.html file

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets?region=us-east-1&bucketType=general

Search [Alt+S]

United States (N. Virginia) sailakshmi @ 1851-8779-3433

Amazon S3 > Buckets

General purpose buckets All AWS Regions Directory buckets

General purpose buckets (1) Info

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

Find buckets by name

Name AWS Region Creation date

oneill123 US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1 August 1, 2025, 15:21:13 (UTC-04:00)

Copy ARN Empty Delete Create bucket

Account snapshot Info View dashboard

Updated daily

Storage Lens provides visibility into storage usage and activity trends.

External access summary - new Info

Updated daily

External access findings help you identify bucket permissions that allow public access or access from other AWS accounts.

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/oneill123?region=us-east-1&bucketType=general&tab=properties

Search [Alt+S]

United States (N. Virginia) sailakshmi @ 1851-8779-3433

Amazon S3 > Buckets > oneill123

more

Object Lock Disabled

Requester pays Edit

When enabled, the requester pays for requests and data transfer costs, and anonymous access to this bucket is disabled. [Learn more](#)

Requester pays Disabled

Static website hosting Edit

Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests. [Learn more](#)

We recommend using AWS Amplify Hosting for static website hosting

Deploy a fast, secure, and reliable website quickly with AWS Amplify Hosting. [Learn more about Amplify Hosting](#) or [View your existing Amplify apps](#)

Create Amplify app

S3 static website hosting Enabled

Hosting type Bucket hosting

Bucket website endpoint

When you configure your bucket as a static website, the website is available at the AWS Region-specific website endpoint of the bucket. [Learn more](#)

<http://oneill123.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com>

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/oneill123?region=us-east-1&bucketType=general&tab=objects

Search [Alt+S]

United States (N. Virginia) sailakshmi @ 1851-8779-3433

Amazon S3 > Buckets > oneill123

oneill123 Info

Objects Metadata Properties Permissions Metrics Management Access Points

Objects (1)

Copy S3 URI Copy URL Download Open Delete Actions Create folder Upload

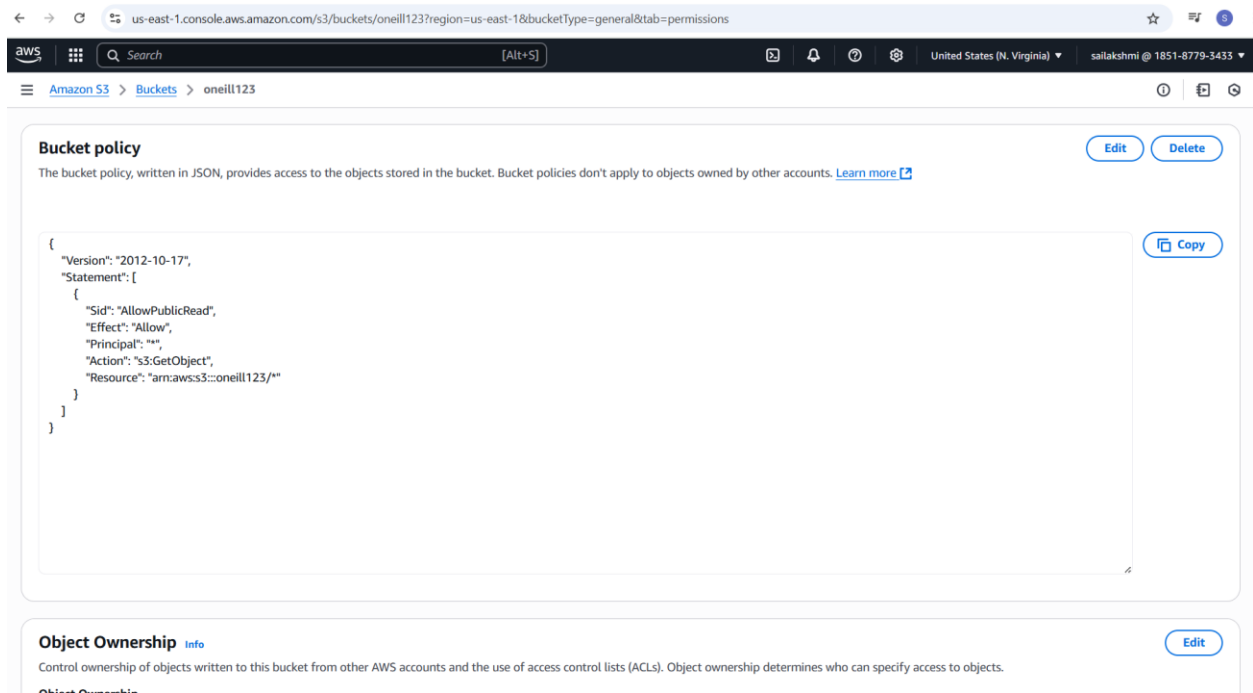
Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

Find objects by prefix

Name Type Last modified Size Storage class

index.html html August 1, 2025, 15:48:19 (UTC-04:00) 3.6 KB Standard

Bucket policy



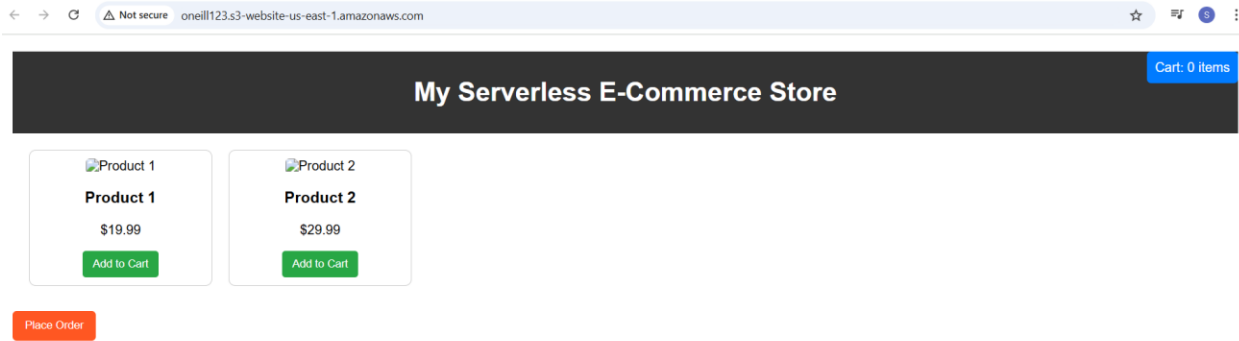
The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for the 'oneill123' bucket. The 'Bucket policy' tab is selected, displaying a JSON policy that grants 'AllowPublicRead' permissions to all principals. The policy is as follows:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "AllowPublicRead",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "s3:GetObject",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::oneill123/*"
    }
  ]
}
```

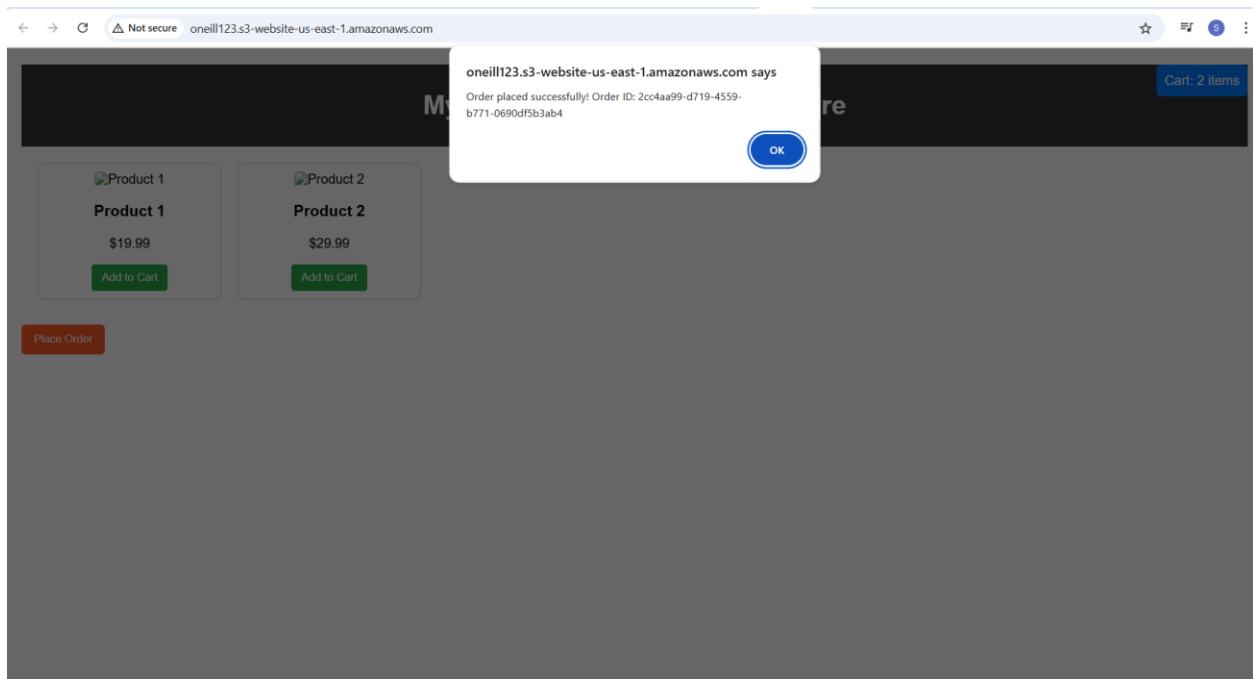
Below the policy, the 'Object Ownership' section is visible, explaining that it controls ownership of objects written to the bucket from other AWS accounts and the use of access control lists (ACLs).

Step 6: Test Your Application

- Open the S3 website URL in a browser.
- Products should load dynamically.
- Add items to cart.
- Click Place Order to send order to backend.
- Check DynamoDB Orders table to see placed orders.



When u add the items the cart count will increase and click on place order



Check in DynamoDB

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

Any tag key
Any tag value
Find tables

Orders
Products

Scan or query items

Scan Query

Select a table or index
Table - Orders

Select attribute projection
All attributes

Filters - optional

Run Reset

Completed - Items returned: 2 - Items scanned: 2 - Efficiency: 100% - RCUs consumed: 2

Table: Orders - Items returned (2)

Scan started on August 01, 2025, 16:10:47

orderID (String)	items	orderDate
2cc4aa99-d719-4559...	[{"M": {"p...	2025-08-01T20:09:20.263994
06f7e279-985d-4a28...	[{"M": {"p...	2025-08-01T20:10:41.609133

Step 7 : Create a CloudFront distribution for your S3 website

CloudFront

Distributions
Policies
Functions
Static IPs
VPC origins
What's new

SaaS
Multi-tenant distributions
Distribution tenants

Telemetry
Monitoring
Alarms
Logs

Reports & analytics
Cache statistics
Performance

Distributions (1)

Enable Disable Delete Create distribution

Search all distributions All distributions

ID	Status	Description	Type	Domain n...	Alternate ...	Origins	Last modifi...
E3PM9FMAKP49DN	Enabled	-	Standard	d31j53ar...	-	oneill123.s3-websi	August 1, 20...

For Origin Domain, select your S3 static website endpoint

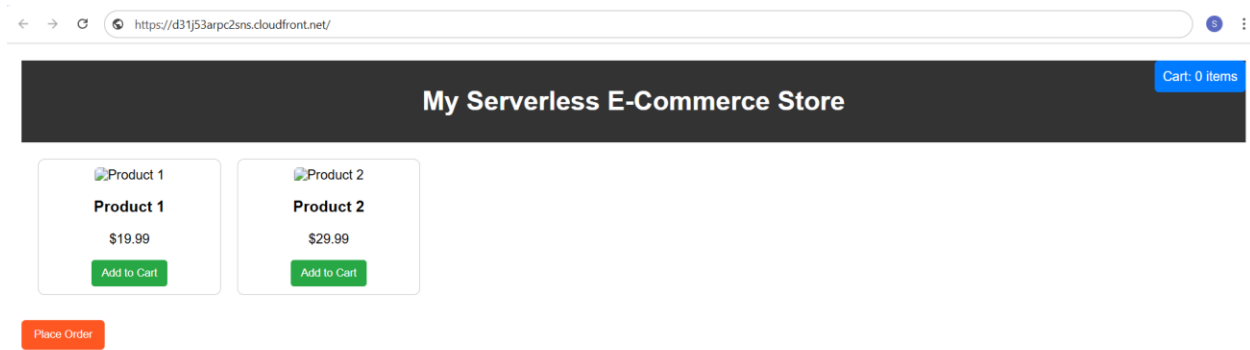
The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFront console interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links for CloudFront, Distributions, Policies, Functions, Static IPs, VPC origins, What's new, SaaS, Telemetry, Reports & analytics, and Security. The main content area is titled 'ecommerce-cloudfront' and has tabs for General, Security, Origins, Behaviors, Error pages, Invalidations, Tags, and Logging. The 'Origins' tab is active, showing a table of origins with columns: Origin name, Origin domain, Origin path, Origin type, Origin Shield reg..., and Origin access. There is one origin listed: 'oneill123.s3-website-us-e' with domain 'oneill123.s3-website-us-e', path '/', type 'S3 static website', and access '-'. Below the origins table is the 'Origin groups' section, which is currently empty with a message: 'No origin groups. You don't have any origin groups.' and a 'Create origin group' button.

Under Default Cache Behavior,

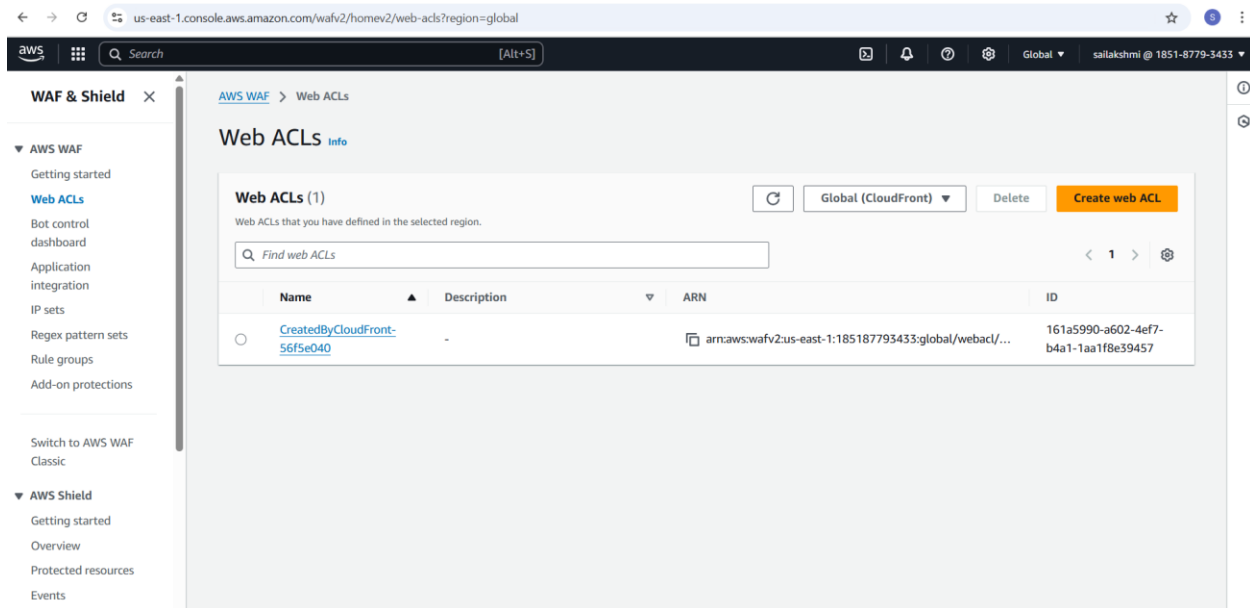
- Viewer Protocol Policy: Redirect HTTP to HTTPS (recommended)
- Allowed HTTP Methods: GET, HEAD, OPTIONS (for static content)

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFront console interface, specifically the 'Behaviors' tab for the 'ecommerce-cloudfront' distribution. The left sidebar is the same as the previous screenshot. The main content area has tabs for General, Security, Origins, Behaviors, Error pages, Invalidations, Tags, and Logging. The 'Behaviors' tab is active, showing a table of behaviors with columns: Preced..., Path pattern, Origin or origin g..., Viewer protocol ..., Cache policy name, Origin request p..., and Response header... There is one behavior listed: '0' with path pattern 'Default (*)', origin 'oneill123.s3-website-us-e', viewer protocol 'Redirect HTTP to ...', cache policy 'Managed-CachingOptir', and response header '-'. Above the table are buttons for 'Save', 'Move up', 'Move down', 'Edit', 'Delete', and 'Create behavior'.

- Click Create Distribution and wait for deployment
- After deployed, you get a CloudFront domain name access the link



WAF



WAF & Shield

AWS WAF

Getting started

Web ACLs

Bot control dashboard

Application integration

IP sets

Regex pattern sets

Rule groups

Add-on protections

Switch to AWS WAF Classic

AWS Shield

Getting started

Overview

Protected resources

Events

Global threat dashboard

AWS Shield network

AWS WAF > Web ACLs > CreatedByCloudFront-56f5e040

Download web ACL as JSON

CreatedByCloudFront-56f5e040

arn:aws:wafv2:us-east-1:185187793433:global/webacl/CreatedByCloudFront-56f5e040/161a5990-a602-4ef7-b4a1-1aa1f8e39457

Traffic overviewRulesAssociated AWS resourcesCustom response bodiesLogging and metricsSampled requestsCloudWatch Log Insights

Associated AWS resources (1)

Find associated AWS resources

Name	Resource type	Region
E3PM9FMAKP49DN - d31j53arpc2sns.cloudfront.net	CloudFront Distribution	Global (CloudFront)

Web request body inspection - new

Edit

Body size limit

The AWS WAF default limit is 16 KB. Settings over 16 KB incur additional costs. [Learn more](#)

CloudFront distribution and AWS Amplify

Default (16 KB)

WAF & Shield

AWS WAF

Getting started

Web ACLs

Bot control dashboard

Application integration

IP sets

Regex pattern sets

Rule groups

Add-on protections

Switch to AWS WAF Classic

AWS Shield

Getting started

Overview

Protected resources

Events

Global threat dashboard

AWS Shield network

Data filters

Last 1 hourLocal time

The traffic overview dashboard gives you an overview of the traffic trends inspected by AWS WAF. For more information on the traffic overview dashboard, see the [AWS WAF Developer Guide](#). The traffic overview dashboard incurs costs based on CloudWatch metrics. For more information on query costs, see [CloudWatch pricing](#).

Traffic type

All traffic

Terminating rule actions

BlockedAllowedCaptchaChallenge

Action totals for the specified time range - All traffic

Request counts for all traffic during the specified time range. This shows counts for all possible terminating actions, while the rest of the dashboard shows only the actions that you've selected in the filters. If you're filtering on a relative time range, each action also shows the percentage change from the prior, equivalent-length time range. For example, if you've chosen 1 day as the time range, the percentage change reflects the difference between 48-24 hours ago and 24-0 hours ago.

Total	Blocked	Allowed	Captcha
11	0	11	0
Challenge			
0			