

Building a Serverless Web Application by Sheelampally Sai Shiva

with AWS Lambda, Amazon API Gateway, AWS Amplify, Amazon DynamoDB, and Amazon Cognito

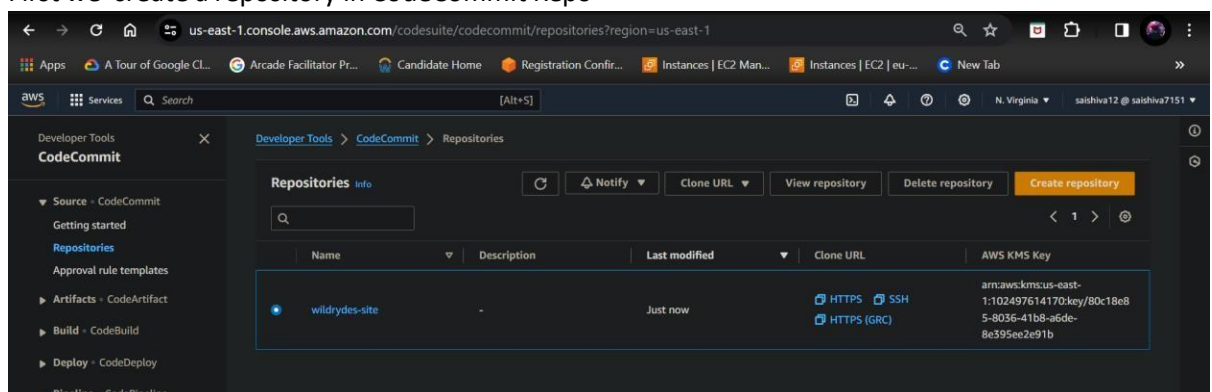


- AWS Amplify ::Used to host the static resources.Continuous deployment is supported

>>First we create a repository in CodeCommit Repo

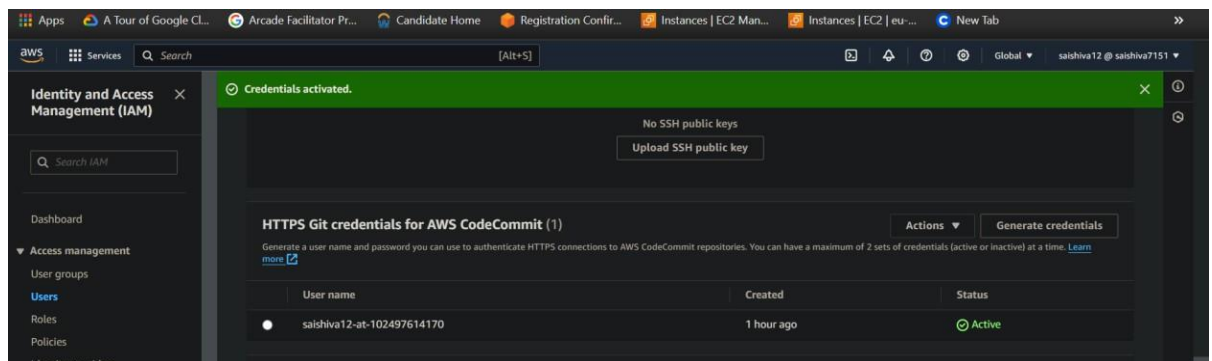
We take the code provided in the public S3 bucket and copy it to the code repository in the created repository in the CodeCommit.

- First we create a repository in CodeCommit Repo

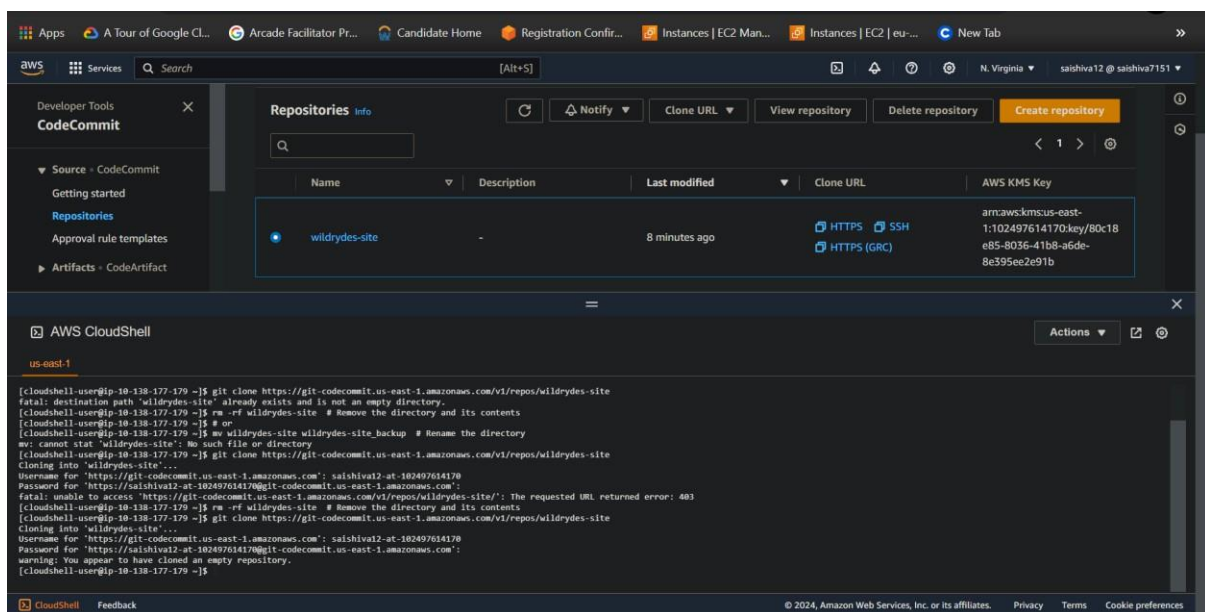


- Then we add the policy AWSCodeCommitPowerUser to allow access for making changes to the code commit.
 - To allow https connections to CodeCommit we need to create the Git credentials for IAM user
- >making of credentials; HTTPS Git credentials for AWS CodeCommit

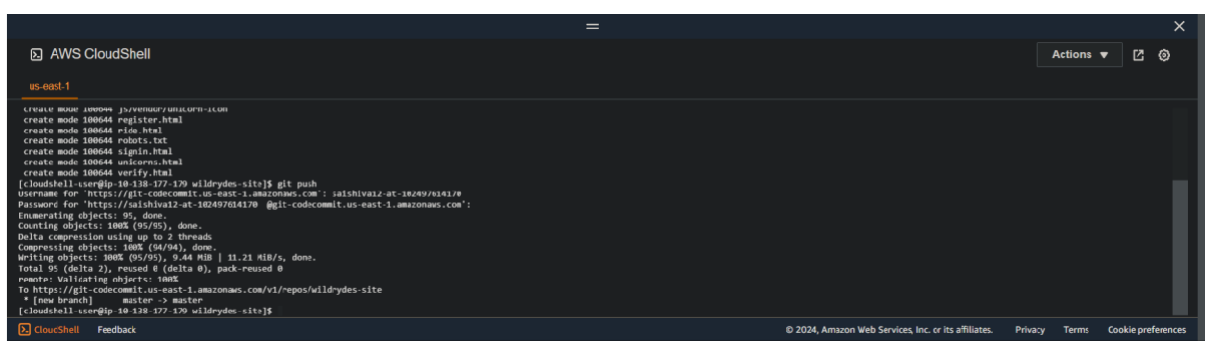
saishiva12-at-10*****0 PD :: DMLbDU+aKIFkML1Uwjn*****es8=



>now clone for the repository(create an empty folder for future code)



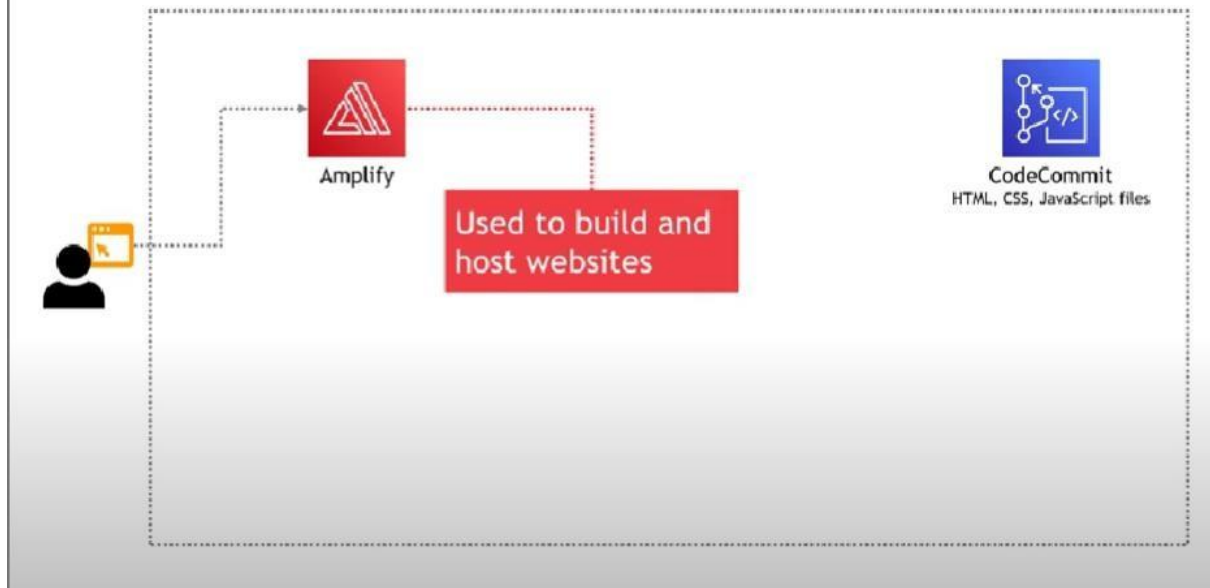
>>Successfully pushed the code into git repository



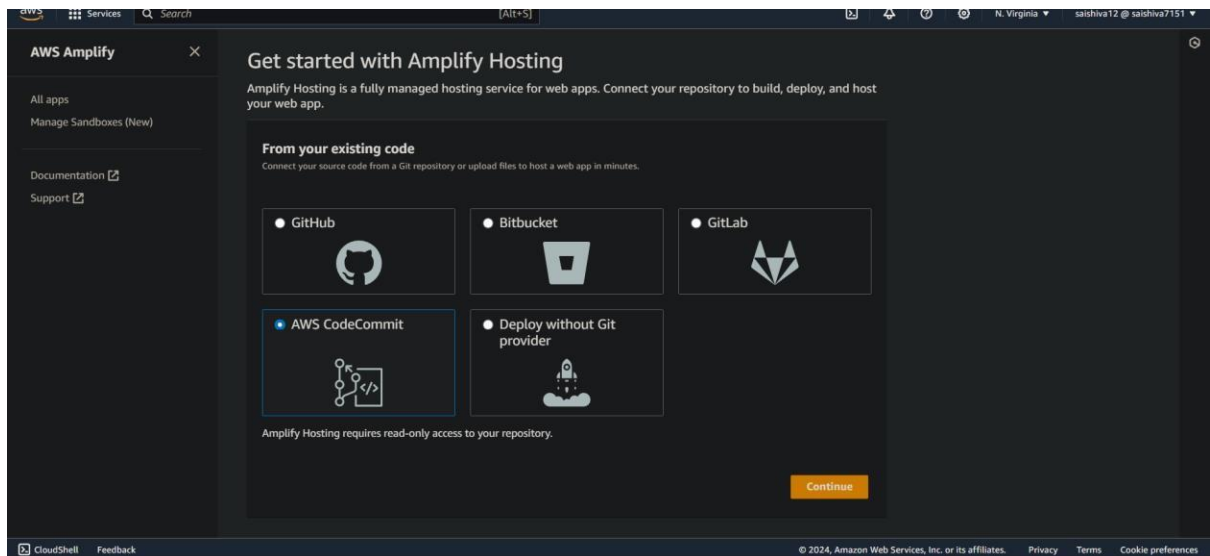
- Allow a place to host website and make updates

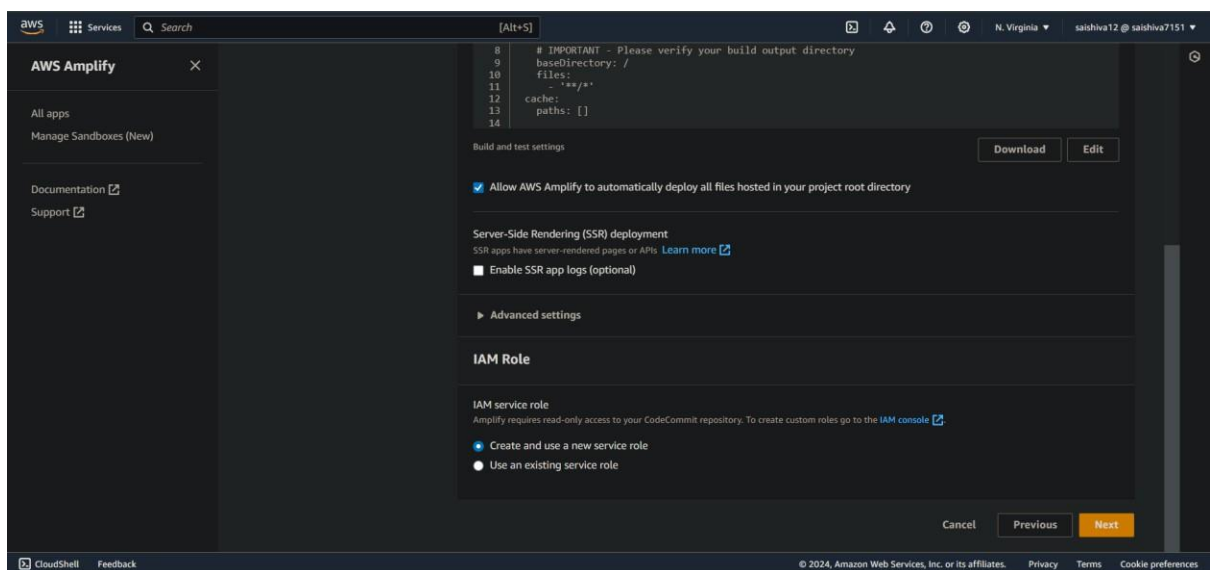
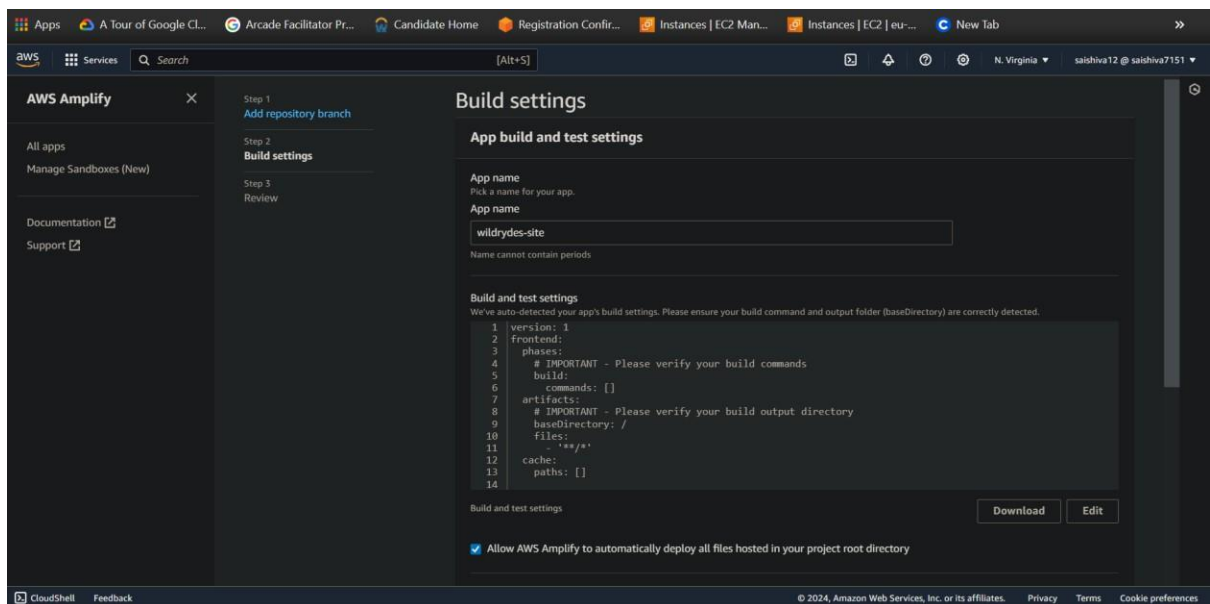
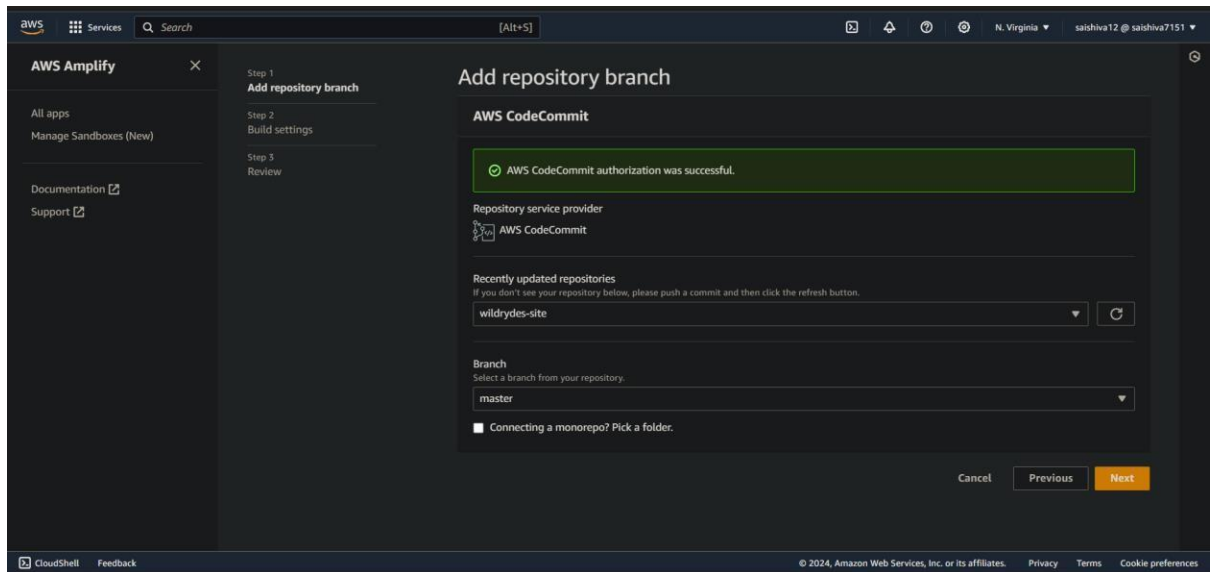
Amplify is the service where we build and host the websites

The Application Architecture



For hosting the website we are choosing the existing source code from code commit

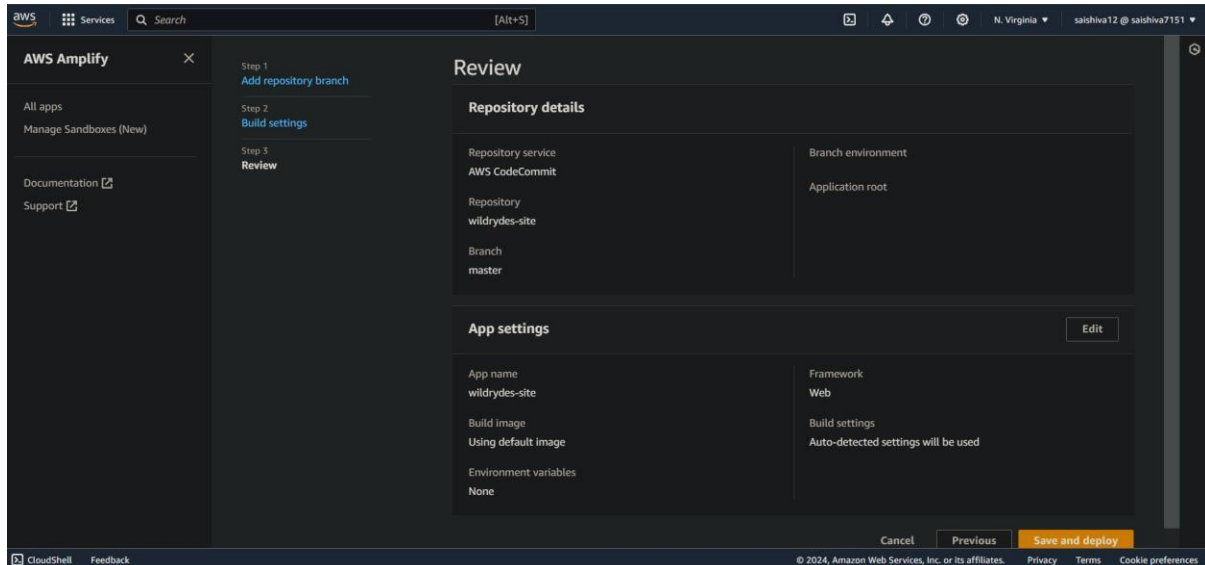




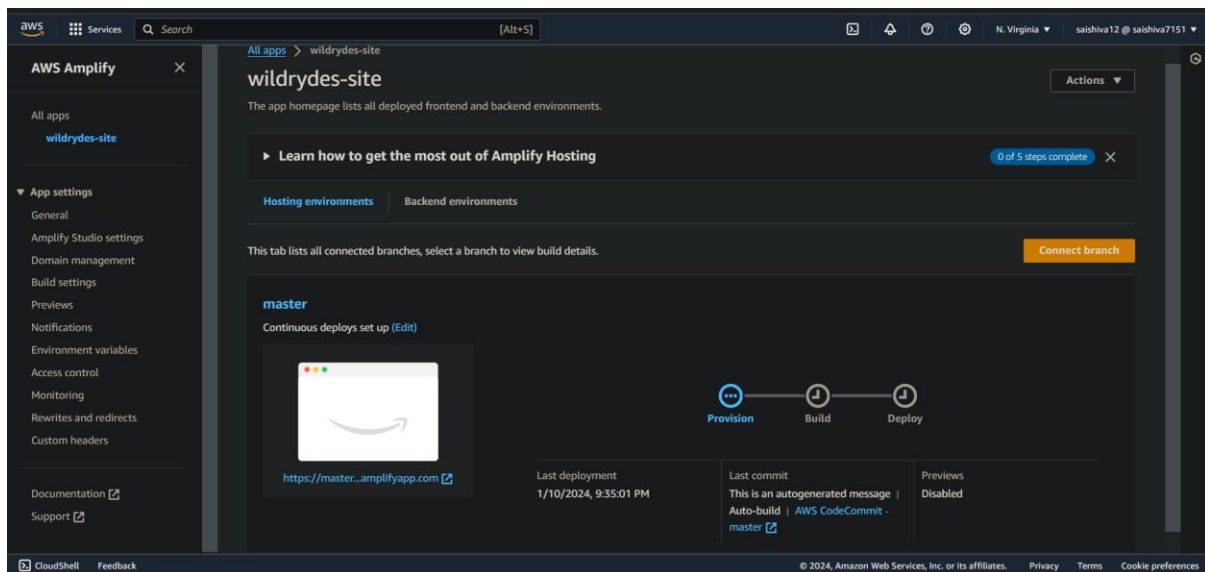
>choose allow automatic deploy of all files in Amplify

>and choose Create and use a new service role in IAM role

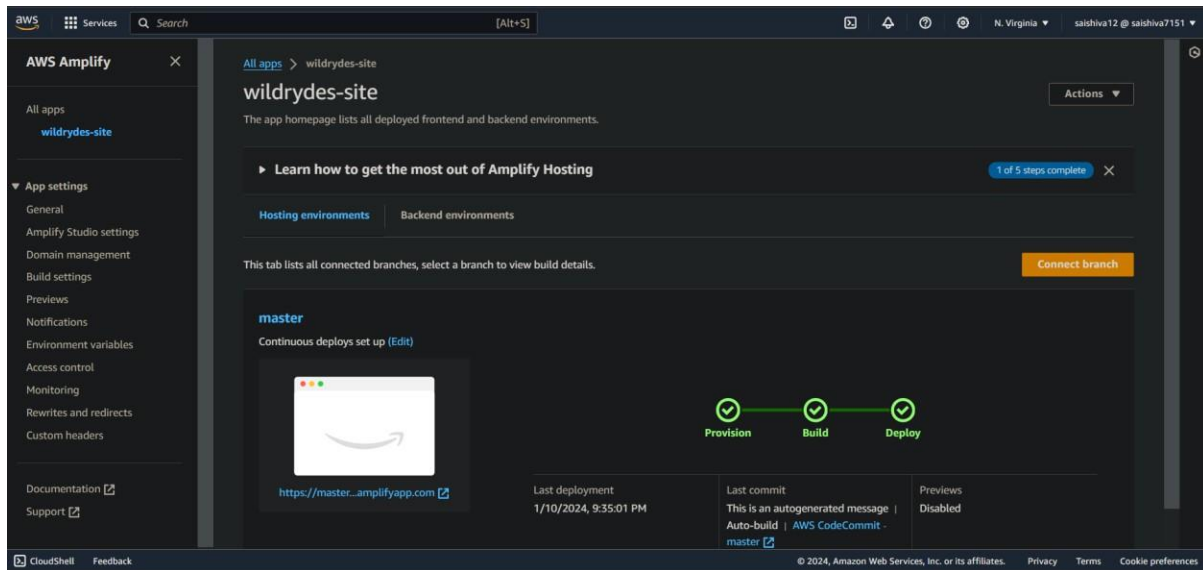
Review ::



Now we can watch the progress, it is a serverless as it doesn't need to set up EC2 instance for hosting the website



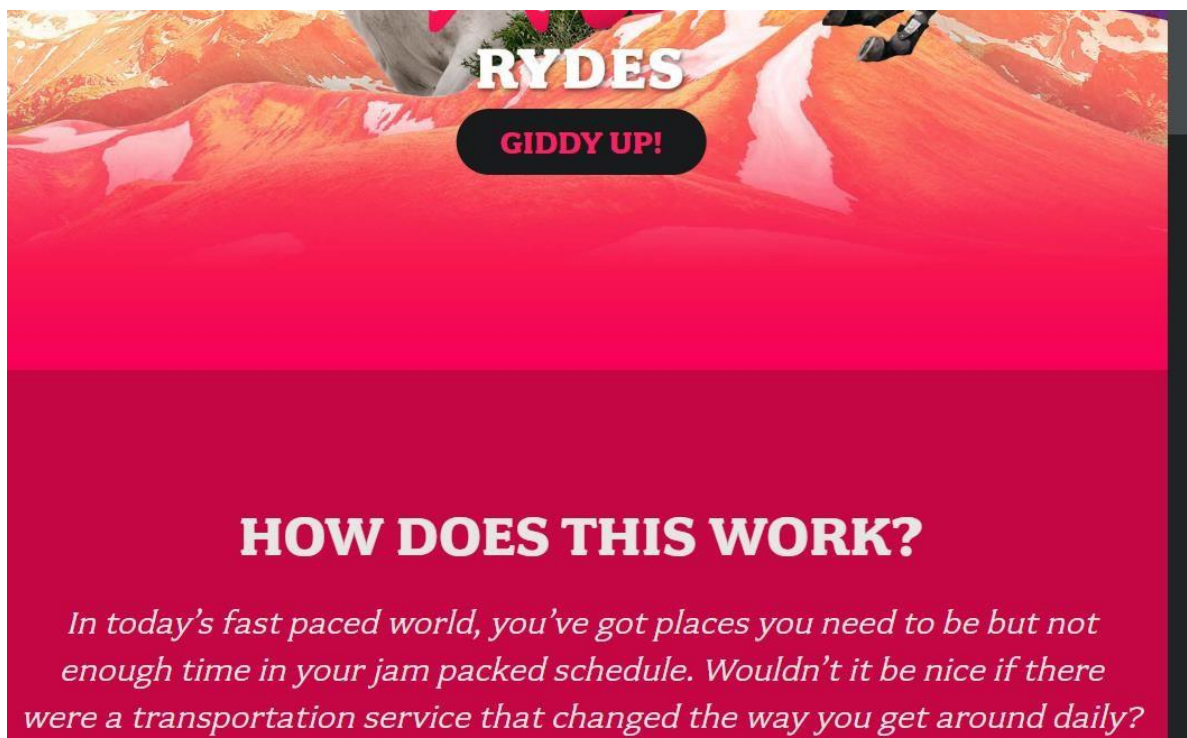
The app is successfully deployed

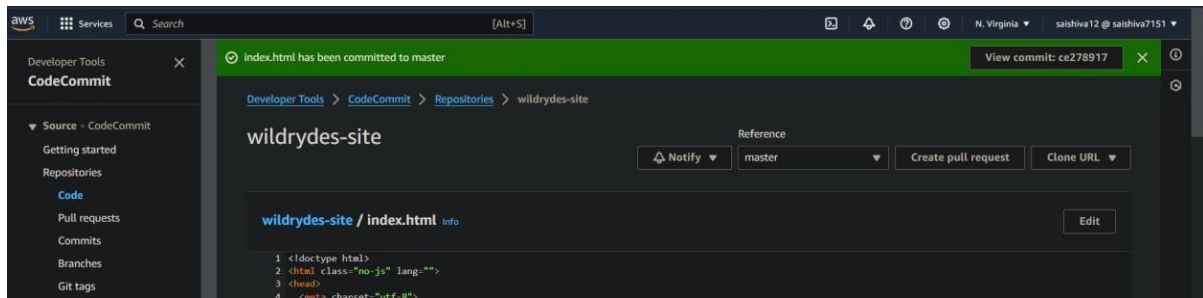


Now let us check if the continuous deployment is working or not. To check we have to make changes to the HTML code and check whether it is updating or not.

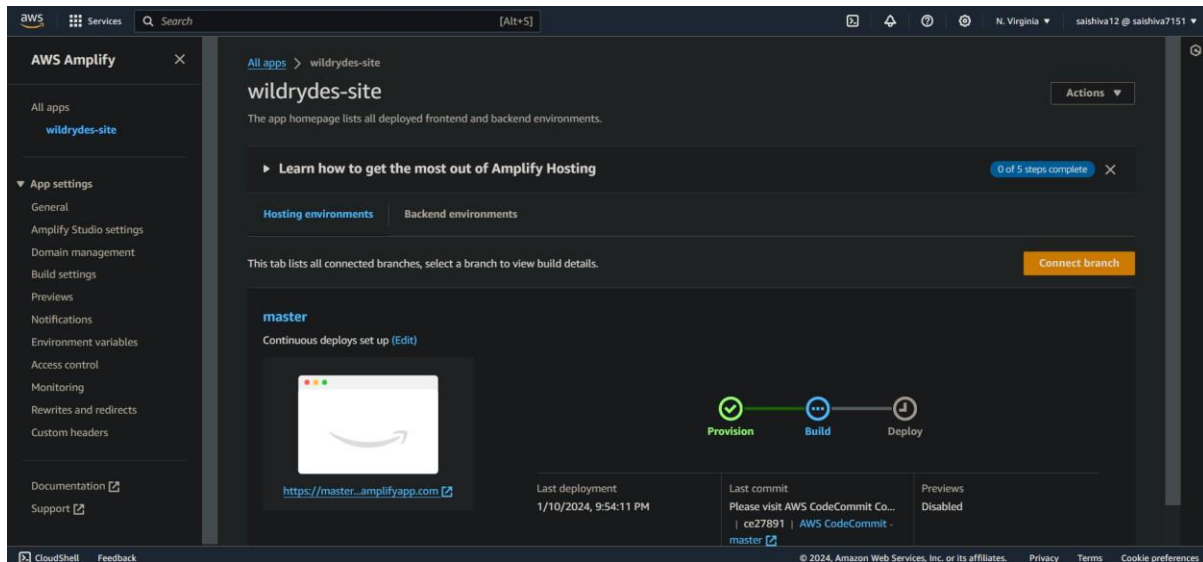
Before changing :

Notice the heading "HOW DOES THIS WORK?" I am going to change it to "HOW DOES THIS **THING** WORK?"

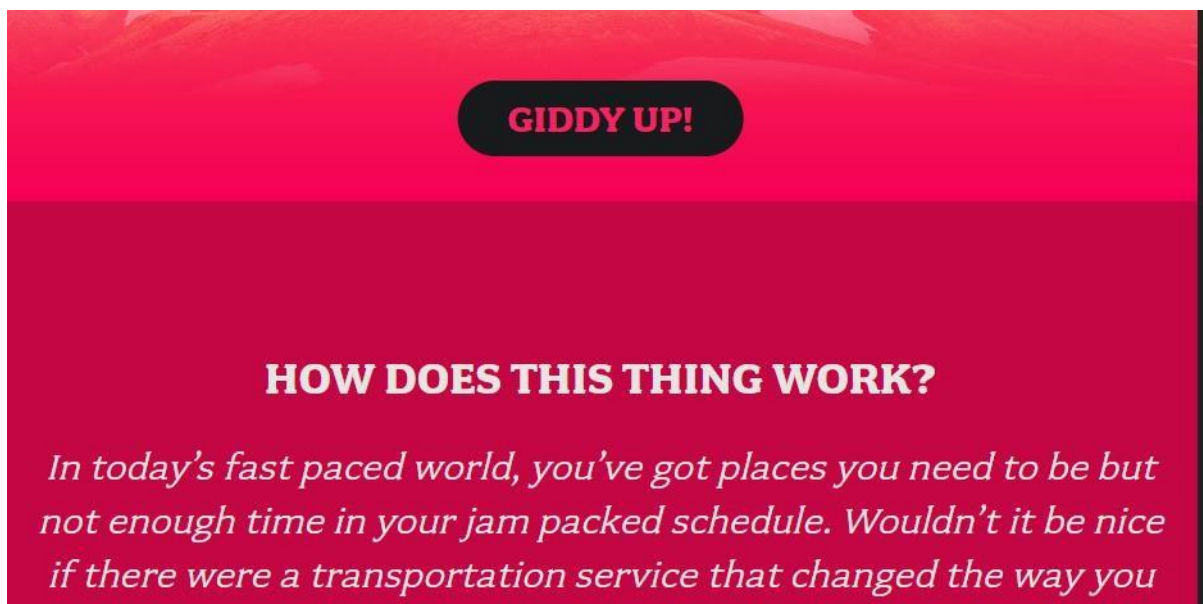




>The changes are being committed

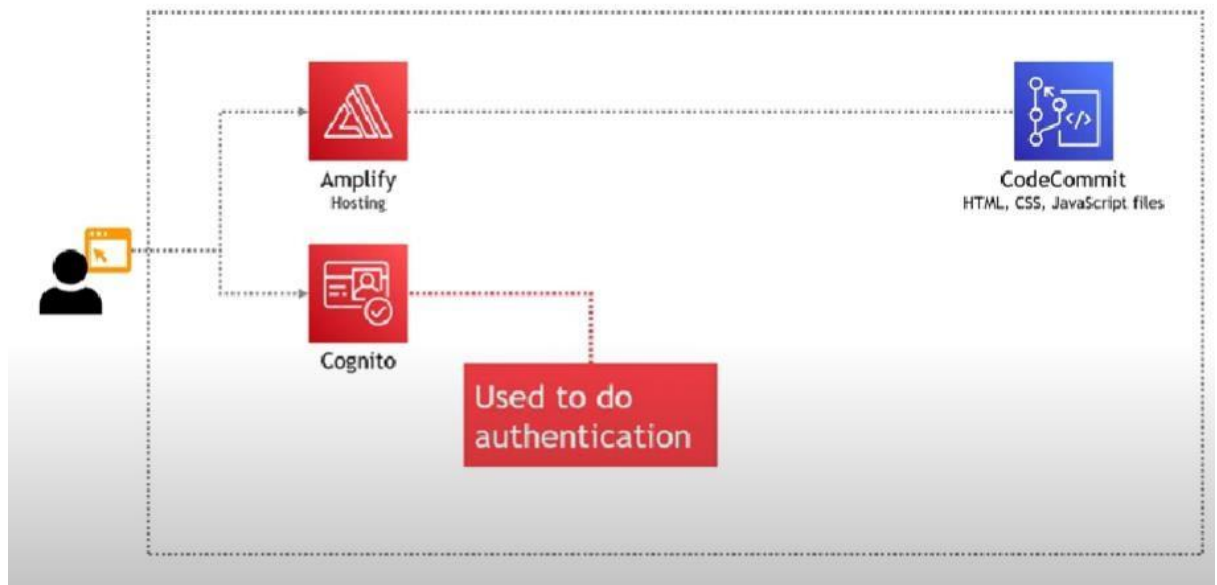


>> The change Is success fully shown

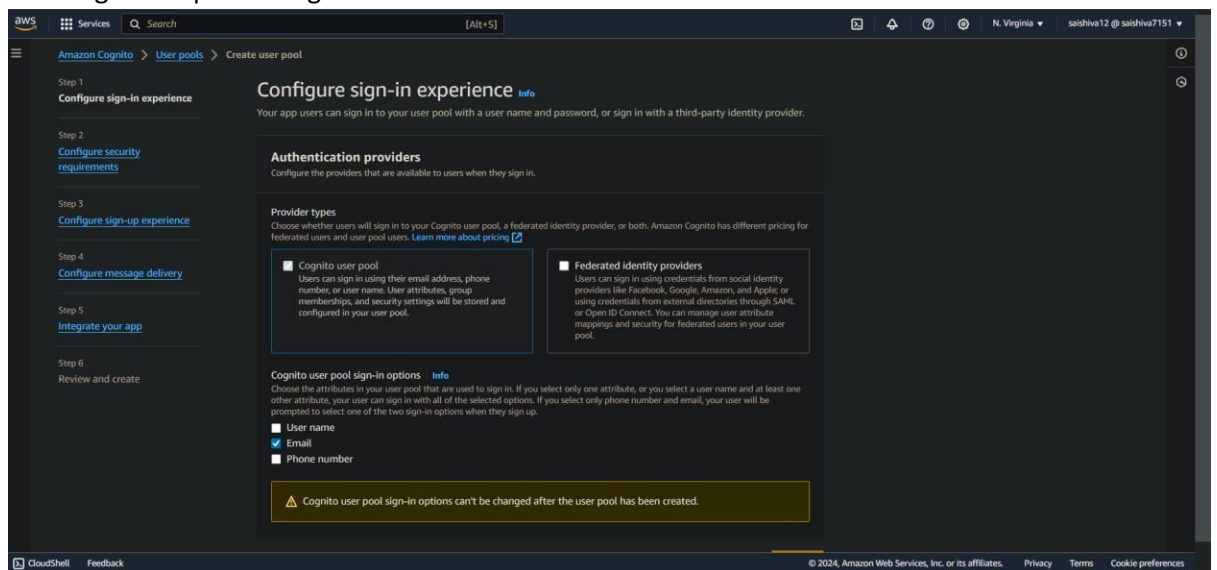


- 4
Now we need a way to users to register and log in
For this we use Cognito : Which is used for authentication

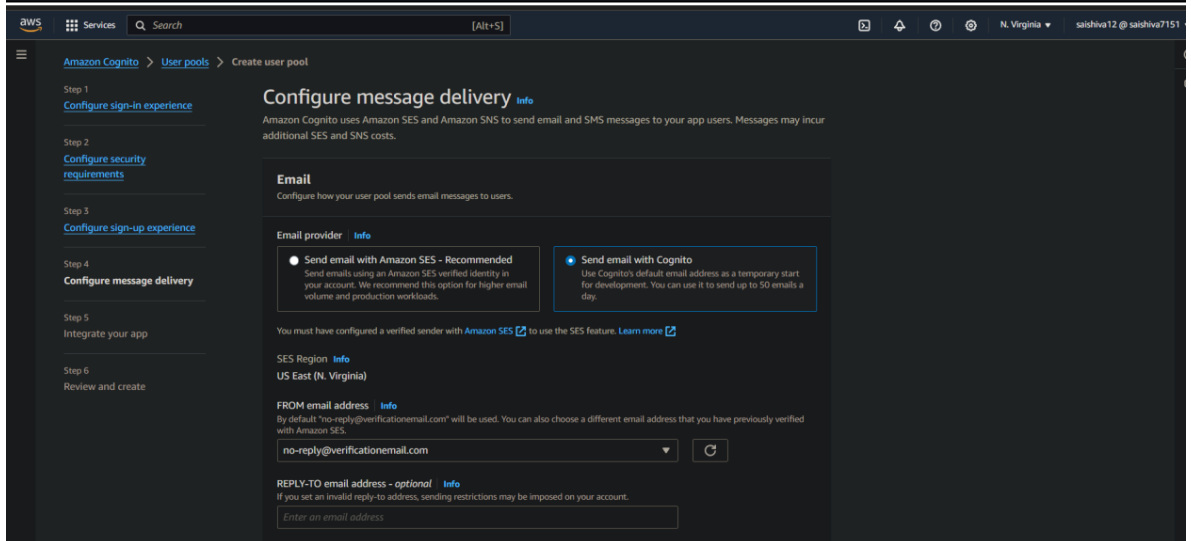
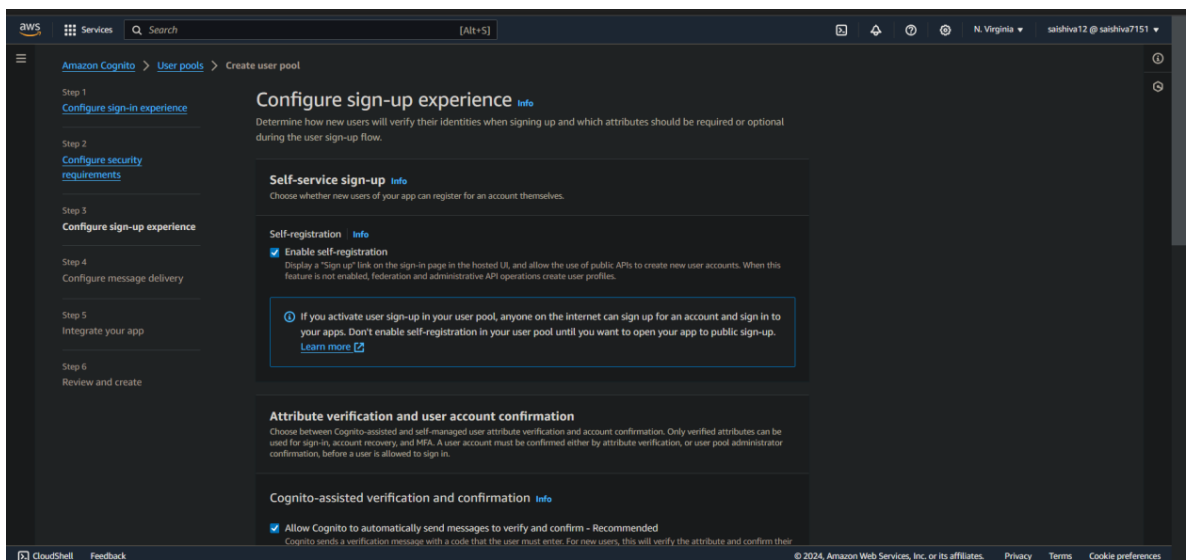
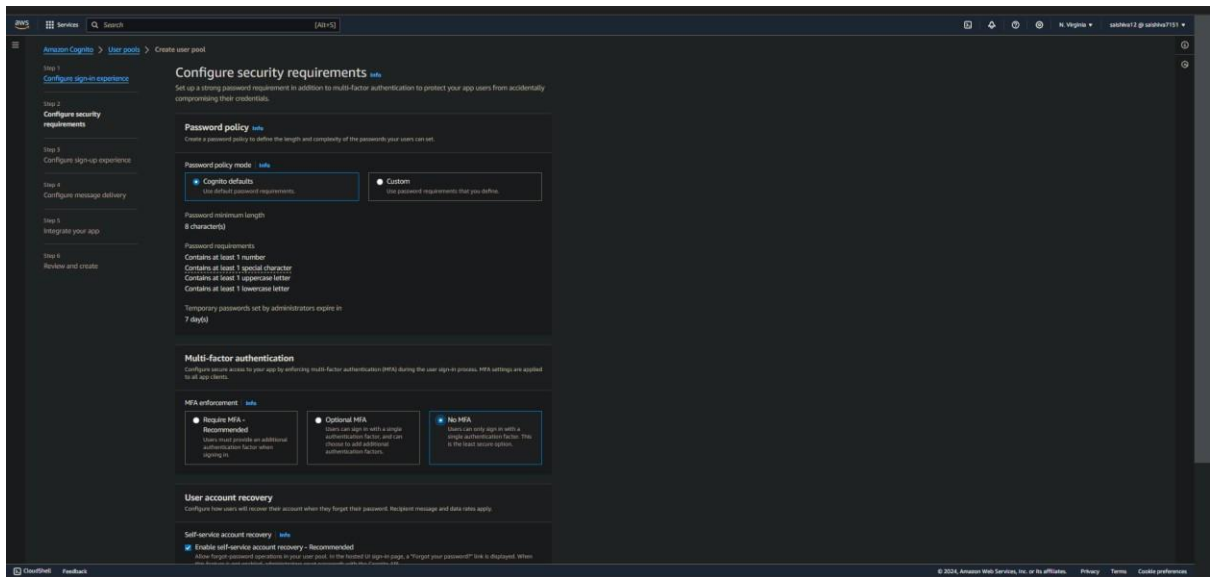
The Application Architecture



Creating a user pool in cognito



Choose No MFA



Integrate your app

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
WildRydes

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.

Initial app client
Configure an app client. App clients are single-app platforms in your user pool that have permissions to call unauthenticated API operations. A user pool can have multiple app clients.

App type
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
Enter a friendly name for your app client.

WildRydesWebApp

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

Client secret
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.

User Pool successfully created

Amazon Cognito

User pool "WildRydes" has been created successfully. View details

Integrate Amazon Cognito with Amazon Verified Permissions
Amazon Verified Permissions is a fine-grained authorization service for role- and attribute-based access control in apps that authenticate with Amazon Cognito. From a user's identity or access token, Verified Permissions compares their attributes to access rules for your resource. The response is an authorization decision: allow or deny. Verified Permissions can consolidate authorization for all of your apps and resources into a central policy store. Your policies are written in [Cedar](#), an open-source language built for access control. [Learn more](#)

[Go to Amazon Verified Permissions](#)

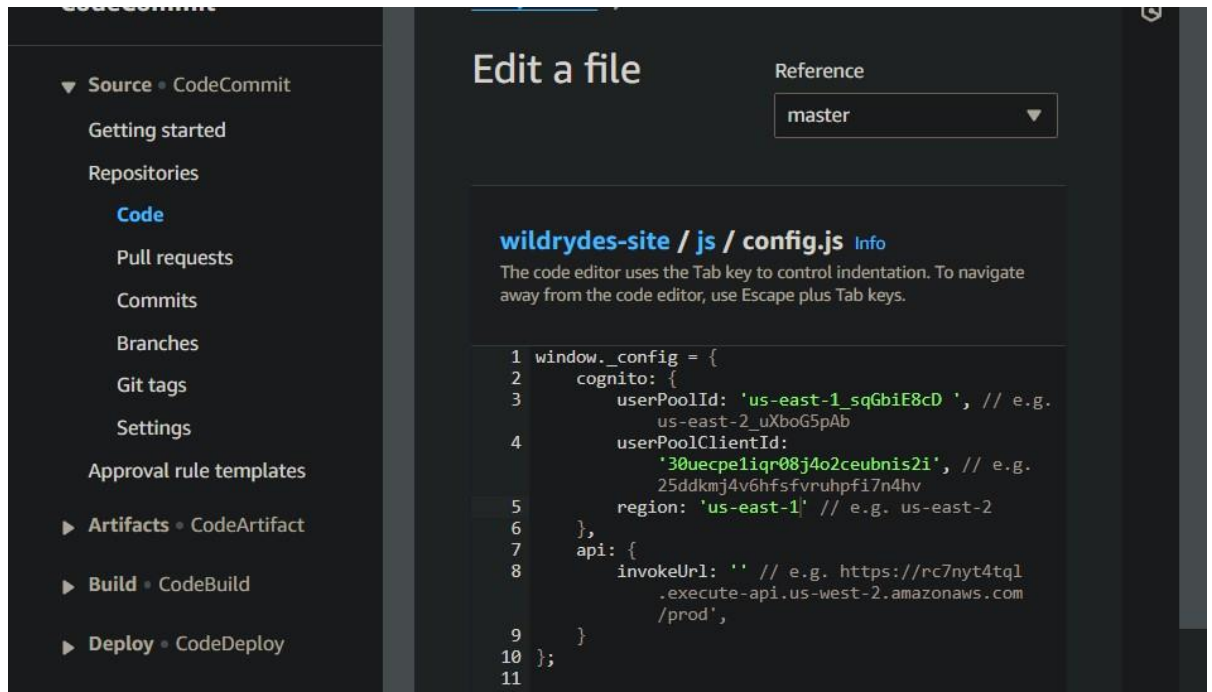
User pools (1)
View and configure your user pools. User pools are directories of federated and local user profiles. They provide authentication options for your users.

Search user pools by name or ID

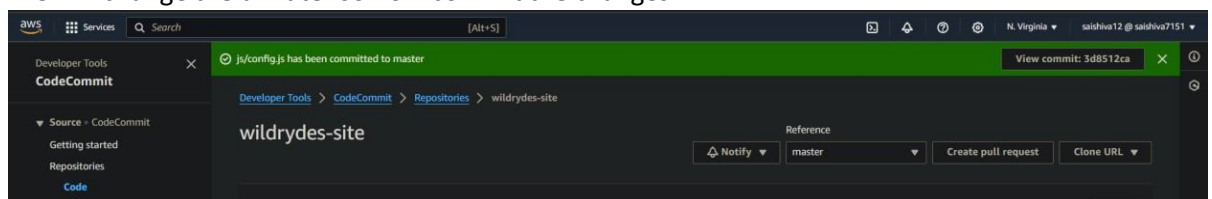
| User pool name | User pool ID | Created time | Last updated time |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| WildRydes | us-east-1_sqGbiE&D | 2 seconds ago | 2 seconds ago |

Userpool ID : us-east-1_N2*****Xp
ClientID : 3tbhnbfnf*****m2lgr

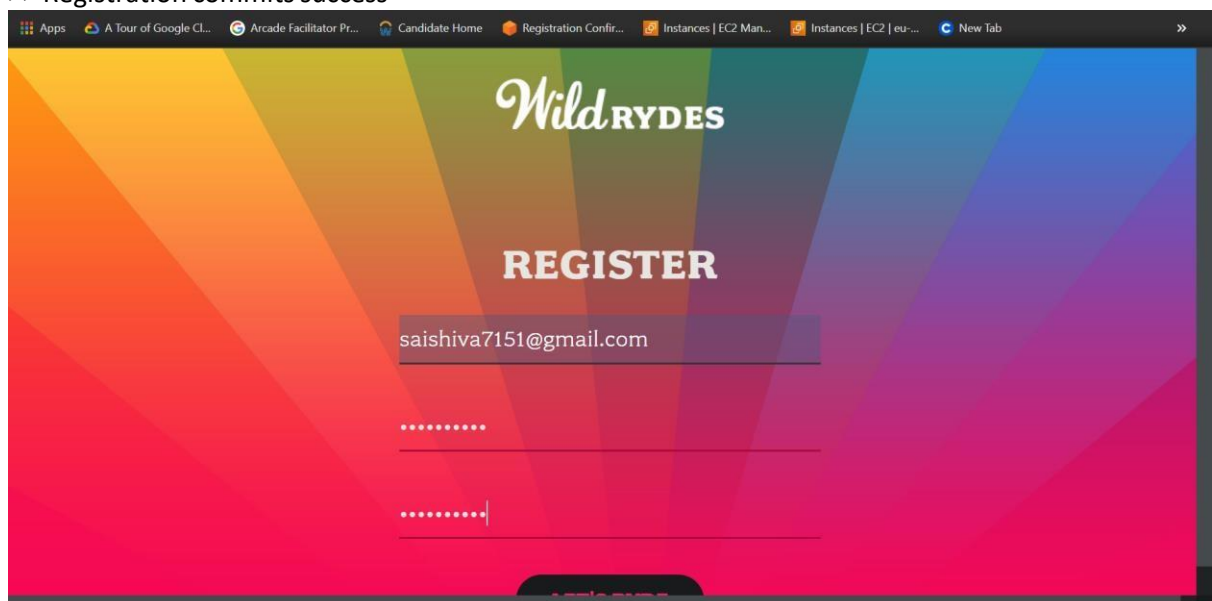
Now update the config file in the application file to point it to the user pool
>Go back to code commit and repo go to js file and to config .js and it by putting the Userpool ID and Client ID



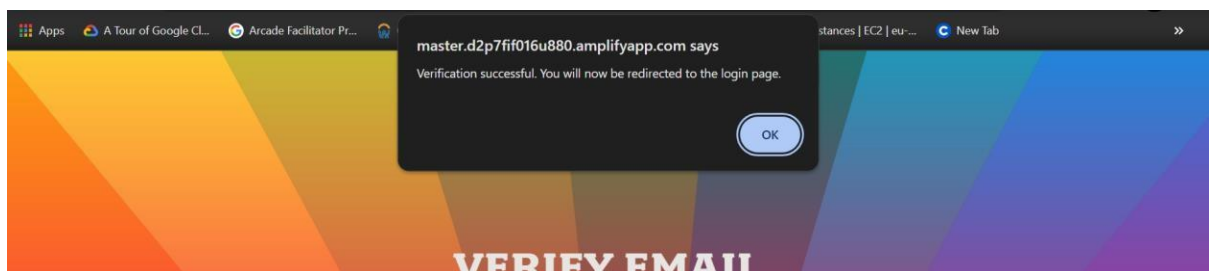
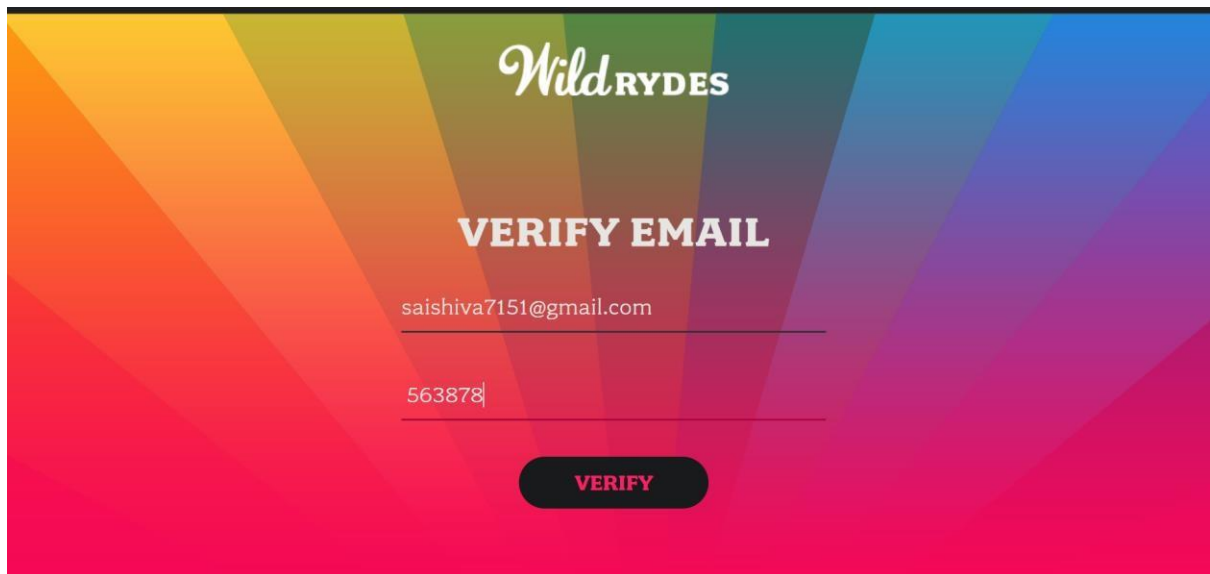
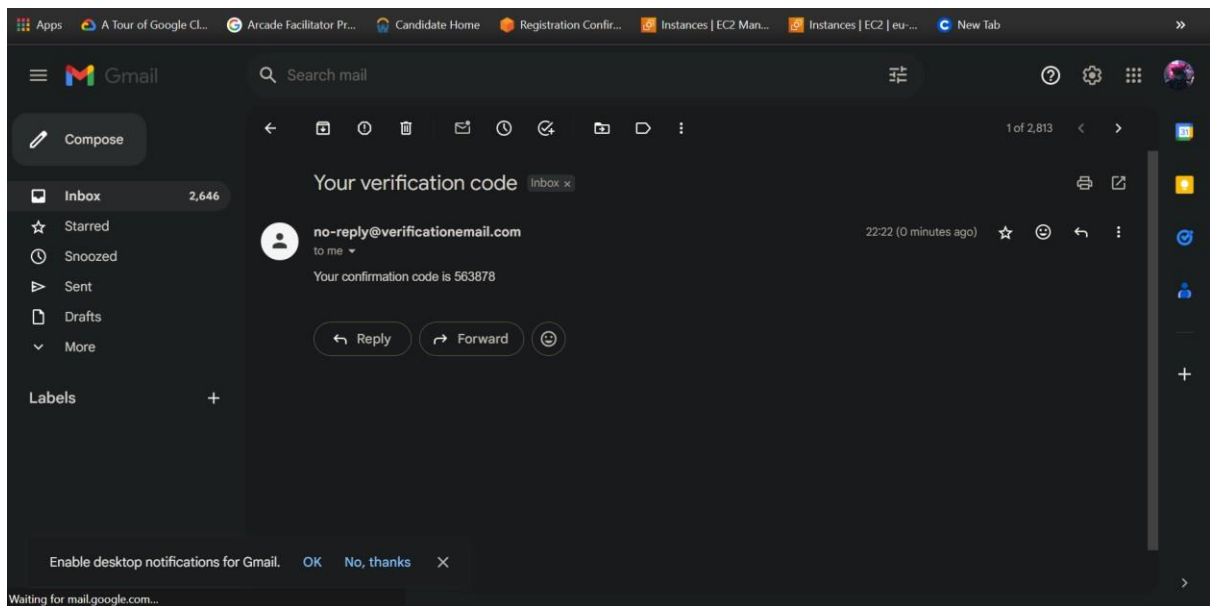
We will change the url later so now commit the changes



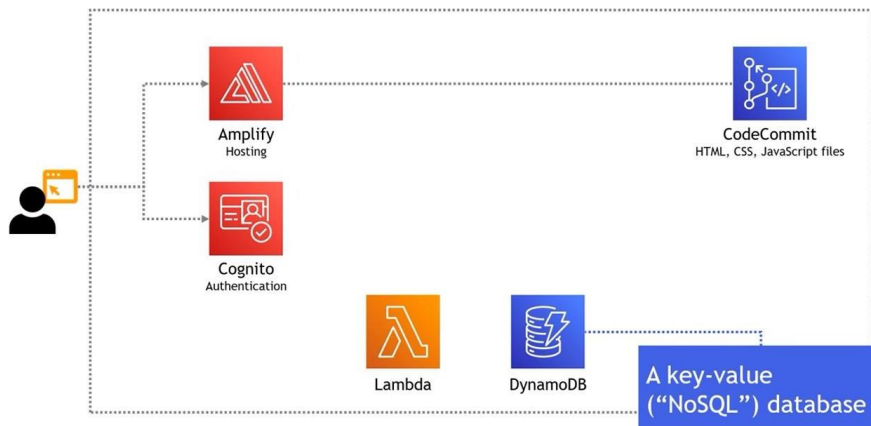
>> Registration commits success



It should have sent a conformation code to our email let us check it now



The Application Architecture

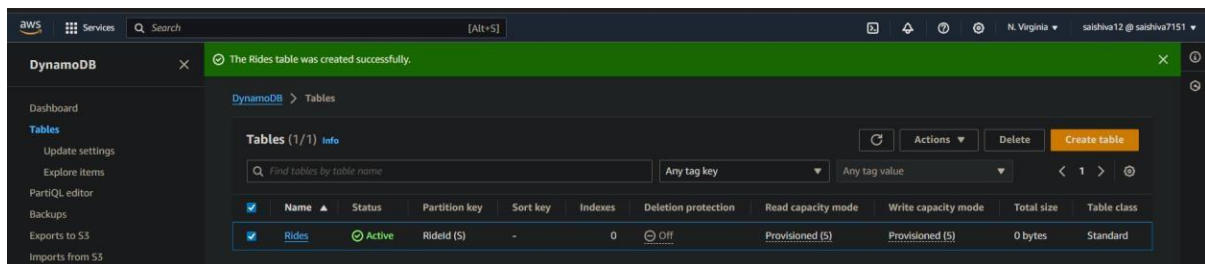
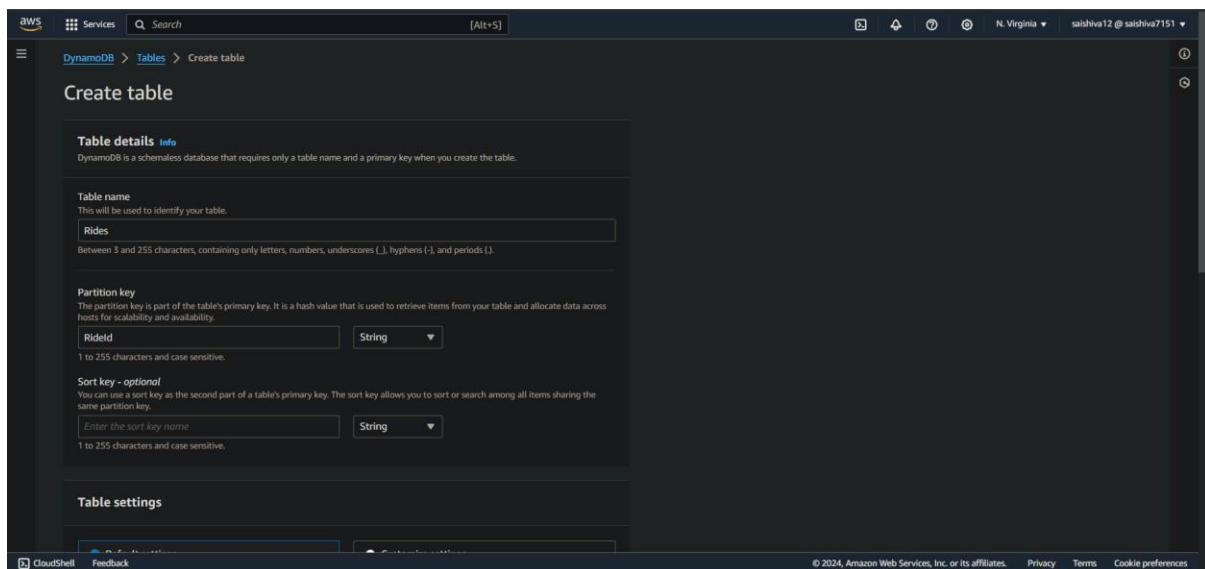


We use lambda and DynamoDB for the enabling of a way to do ride sharing functionality

Lambda function works on triggers, In our case whenever a user requests a unicorn we use the lambda function. We use DyanmoDB as a database service which is a keyvalue or nosql database, It is a lighter weight option of Relational database.

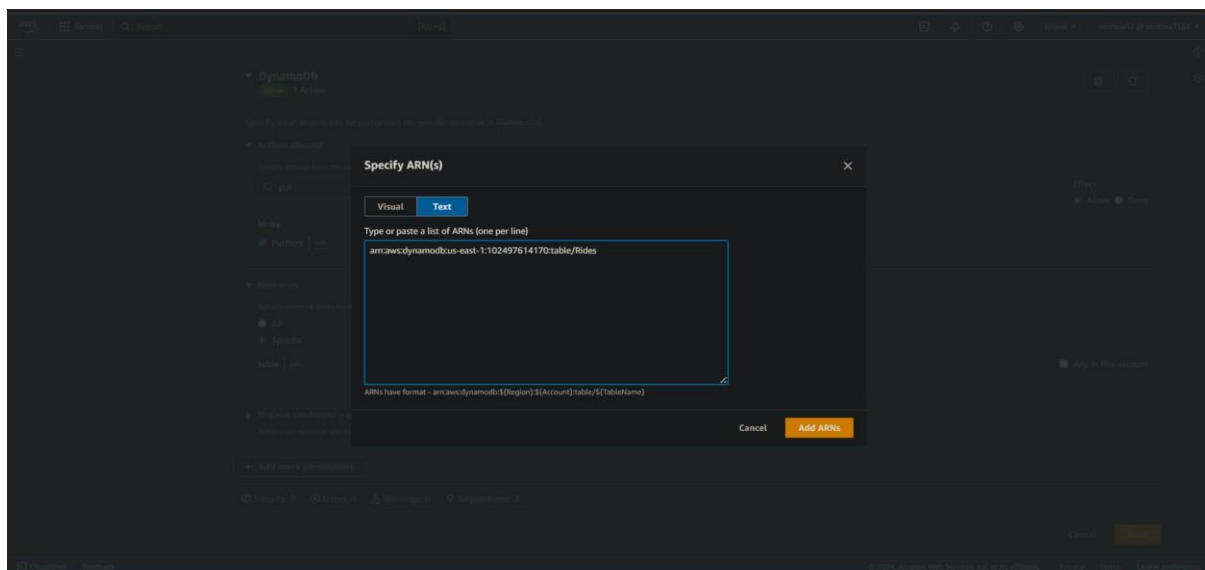
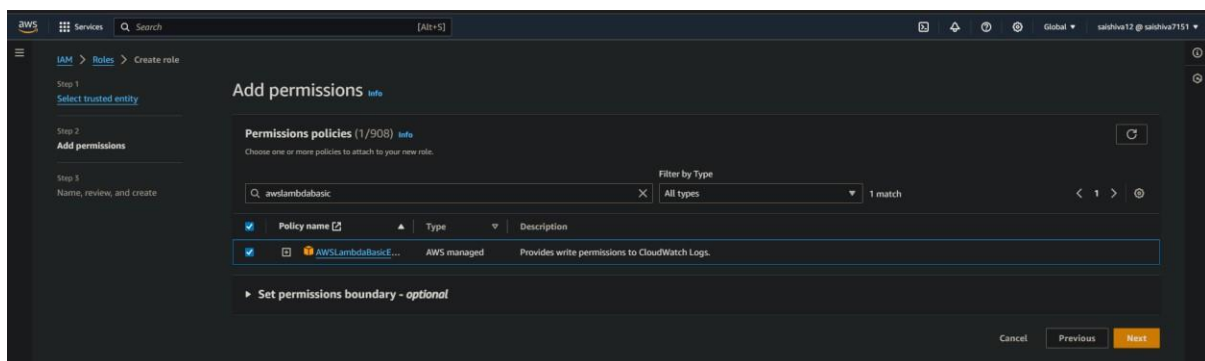
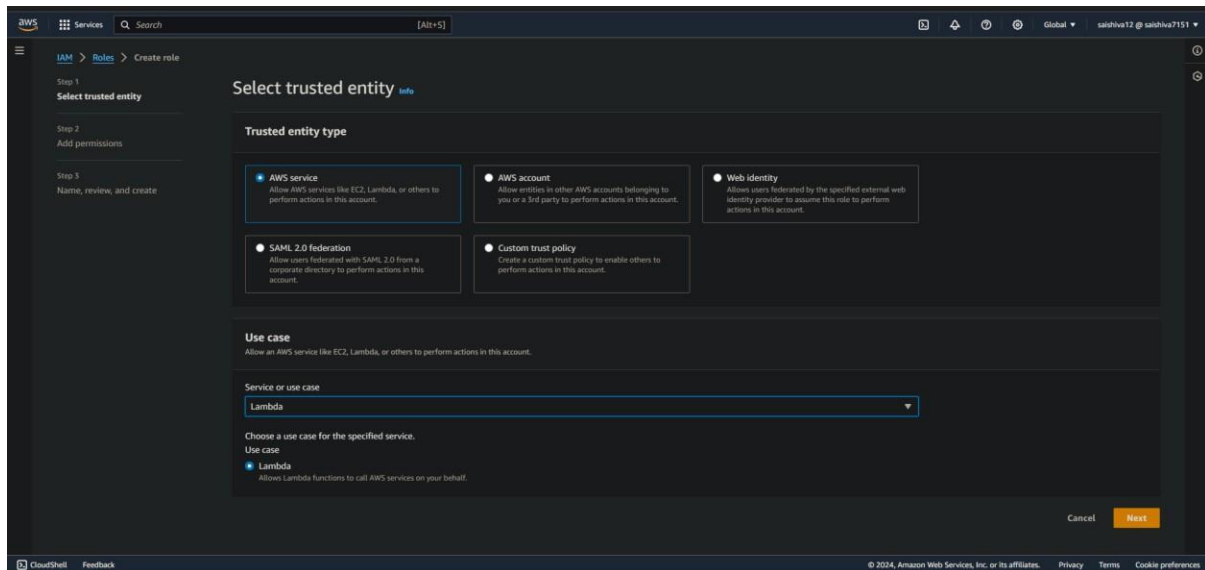
When ever the user requests a ride that invokes the lambda function, the function selects the unicorn from the fleet and record the response in the DynamoDB table and then respond to the Frontend about the unicorn that is going to be dispatched.

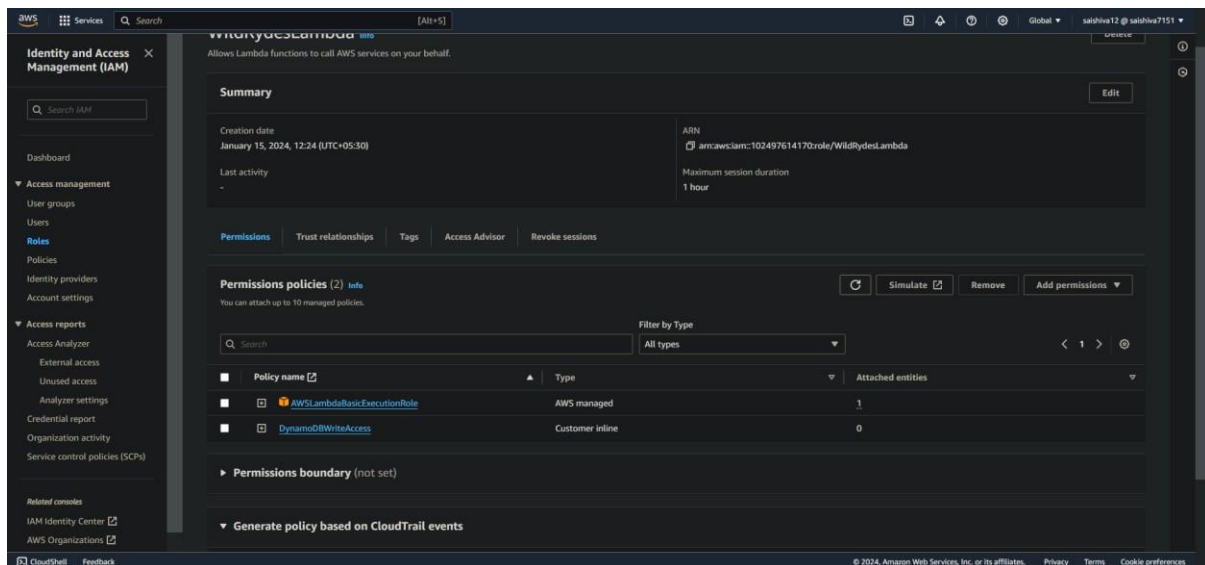
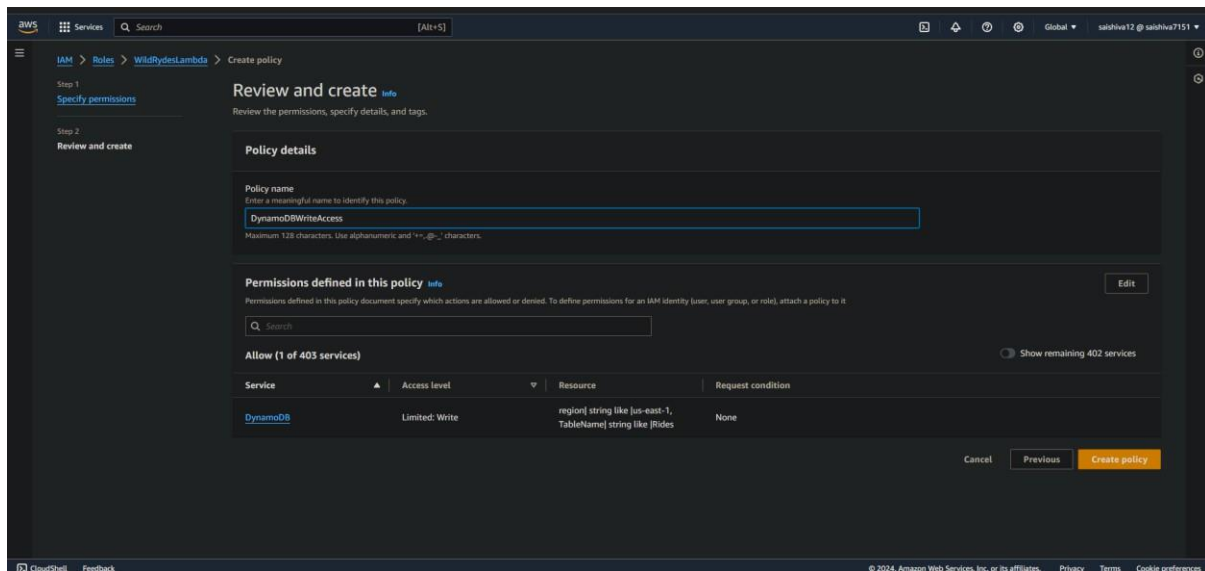
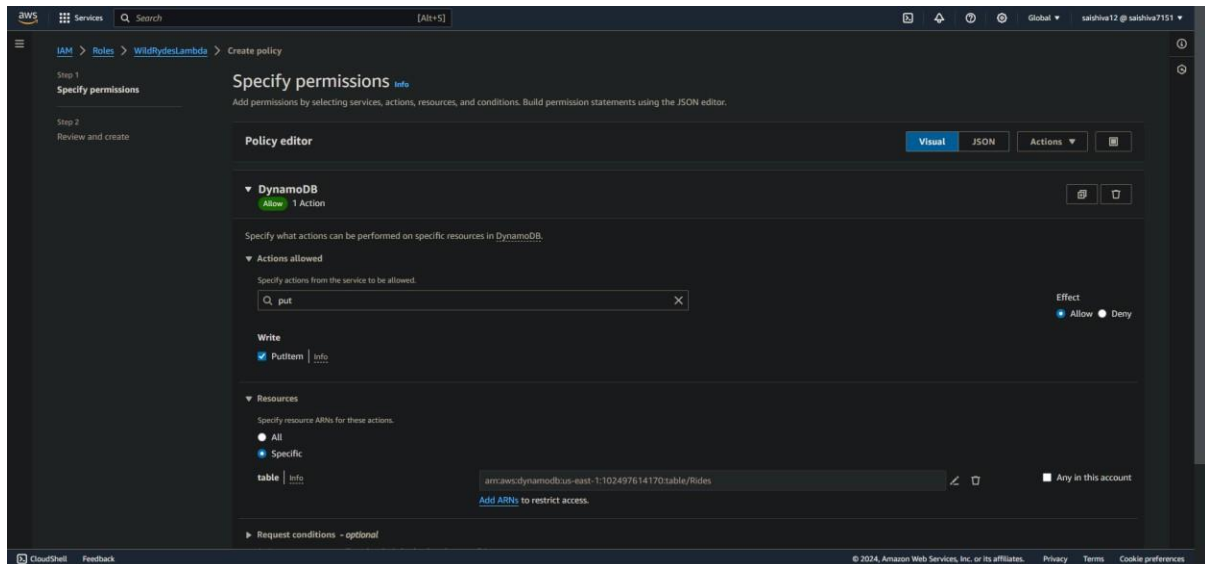
First let us create a DynamoDB table



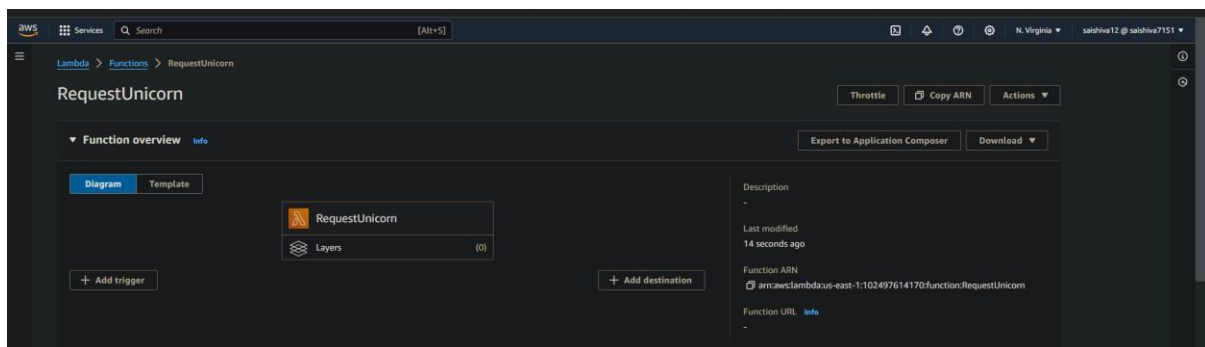
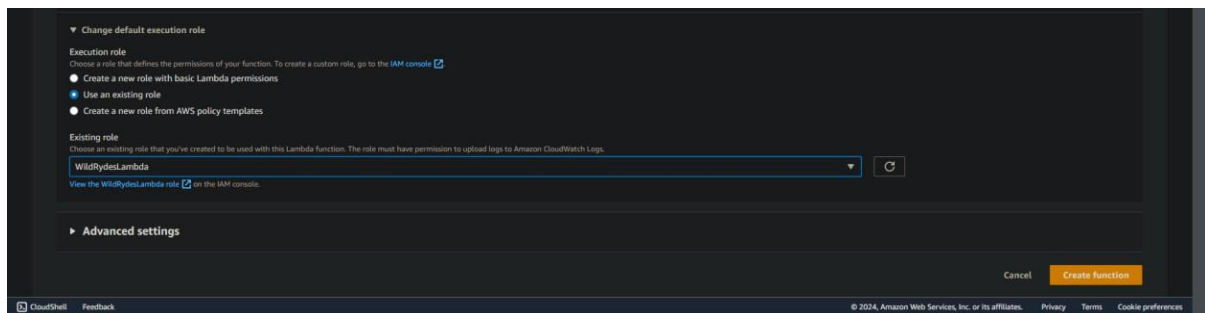
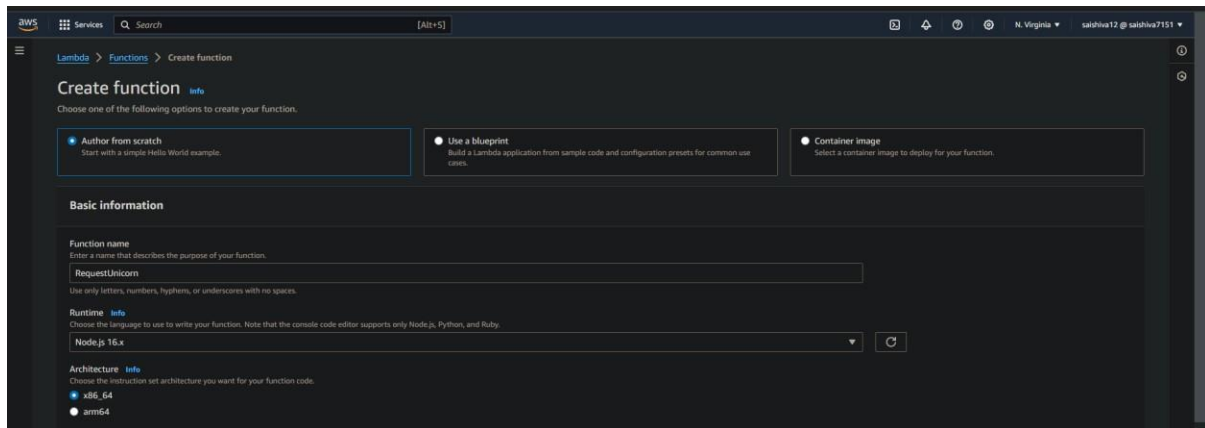
ARN : arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-1:102*****:table/Rides

Before Creating the lambda we need to create role in IAM function to enable Lambda to read and write to DynamoDB table. So create a role in IAM .

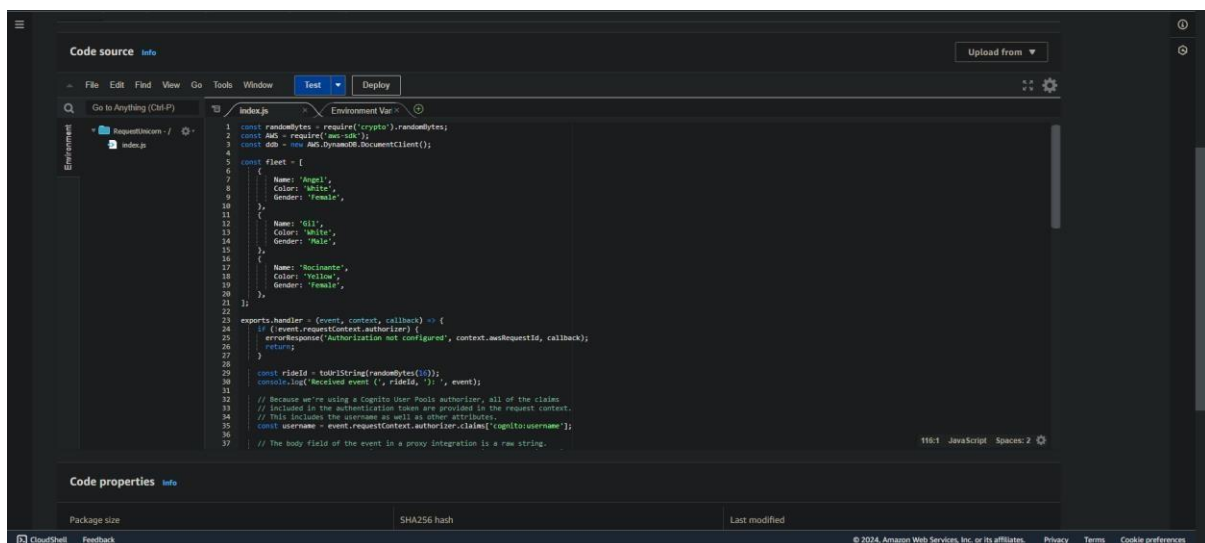




Lambda



Modify the code source



A test event is a JSON object that mocks the structure of requests emitted by AWS services to invoke a Lambda function. Use it to see the function's invocation result.

To invoke your function without saving an event, modify the event, then choose Test. Lambda uses the modified event to invoke your function, but does not overwrite the original event until you choose Save changes.

Test event action

☐ Create new event

☒ Edit saved event

Event name

TestRequestEvent



Delete

Event JSON

Format JSON

```
1 {
2   "path": "/ride",
3   "httpMethod": "POST",
4   "headers": {
5     "Accept": "*/*",
6     "Authorization": "eyJraWQiOiJLTzRVMWZs",
7     "content-type": "application/json; charset=UTF-8"
8   },
9   "queryStringParameters": null,
10  "pathParameters": null,
11  "requestContext": {
12    "authorizer": {
13      "claims": {
14        "cognito:username": "the_username"
15      }
16    }
17  },
18  "body": "{\"PickupLocation\":{\"Latitude\":47.6174755835663,\"Longitude\":-122.288370666501}"
19 }
20
```

Cancel

Invoke

Save

Code source info

Test Event Name: TestRequestEvent

Execution results: Status: Succeeded, Max memory used: 85 MB, Time: 019.96 ms

Response:

```
{
  "statusCode": 201,
  "body": "{\"PickupLocation\":{\"Latitude\":47.6174755835663,\"Longitude\":-122.288370666501}"
}
```

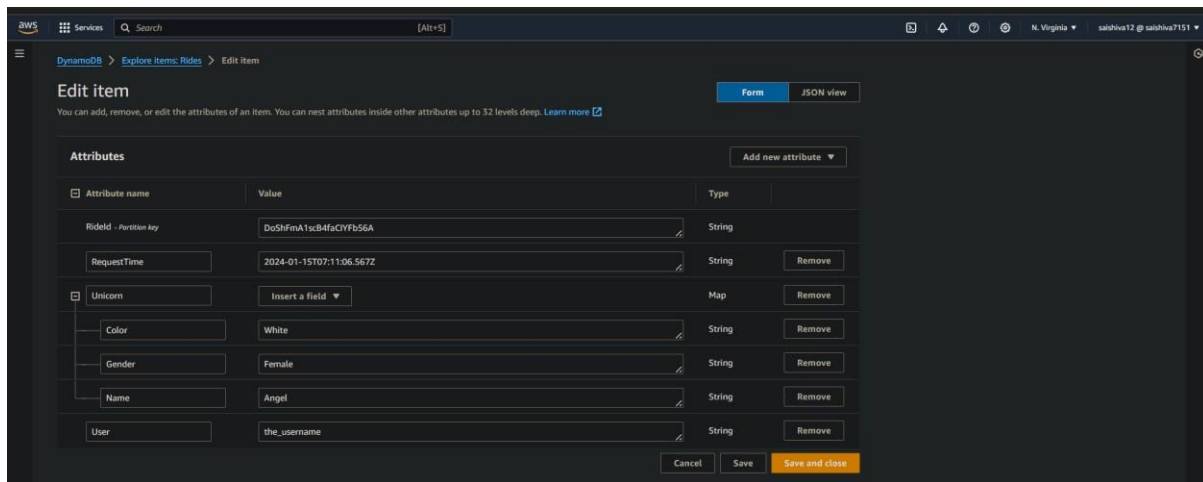
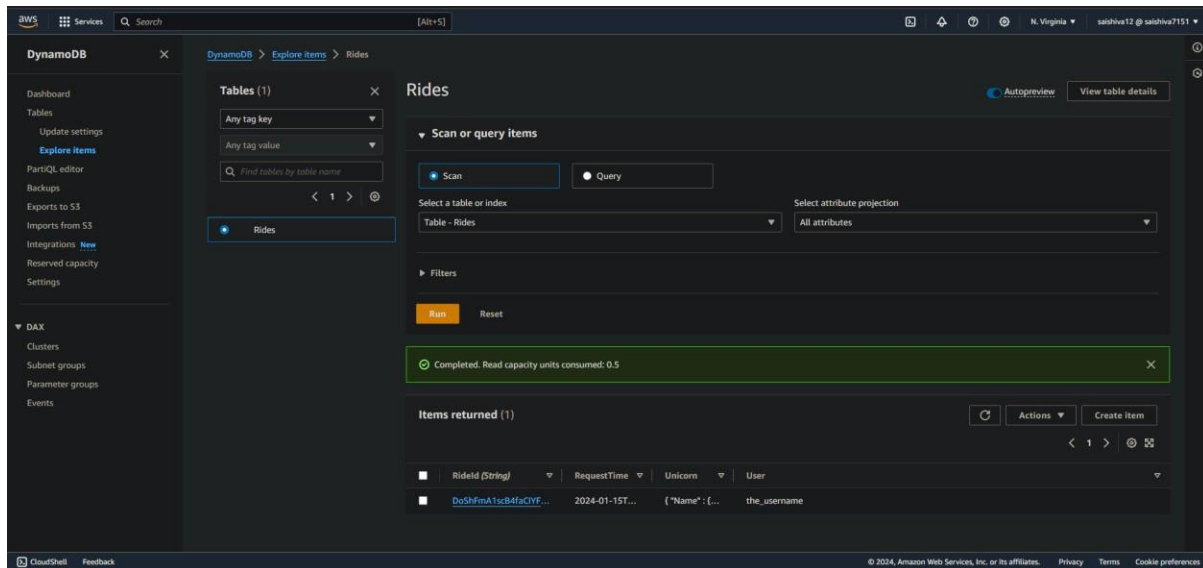
Function Logs:

```
Start RequestId: c864a6d8-5712-486d-82b1-11bdc0889155 Version: $LATEST
2024-01-11T07:11:06.564Z c864a6d8-5712-486d-82b1-11bdc0889155 INFO Received event { body: "{\"PickupLocation\":{\"Latitude\":47.6174755835663,\"Longitude\":-122.288370666501}" }
2024-01-11T07:11:06.567Z c864a6d8-5712-486d-82b1-11bdc0889155 INFO Finding unicorn for 47.6174755835663, -122.288370666501
END RequestId: c864a6d8-5712-486d-82b1-11bdc0889155
REPORT RequestId: c864a6d8-5712-486d-82b1-11bdc0889155 Duration: 019.96 ms Billed Duration: 820 ms Memory Size: 128 MB Max Memory Used: 85 MB Init Duration: 476.73 ms
Request ID: c864a6d8-5712-486d-82b1-11bdc0889155
```

Code properties info

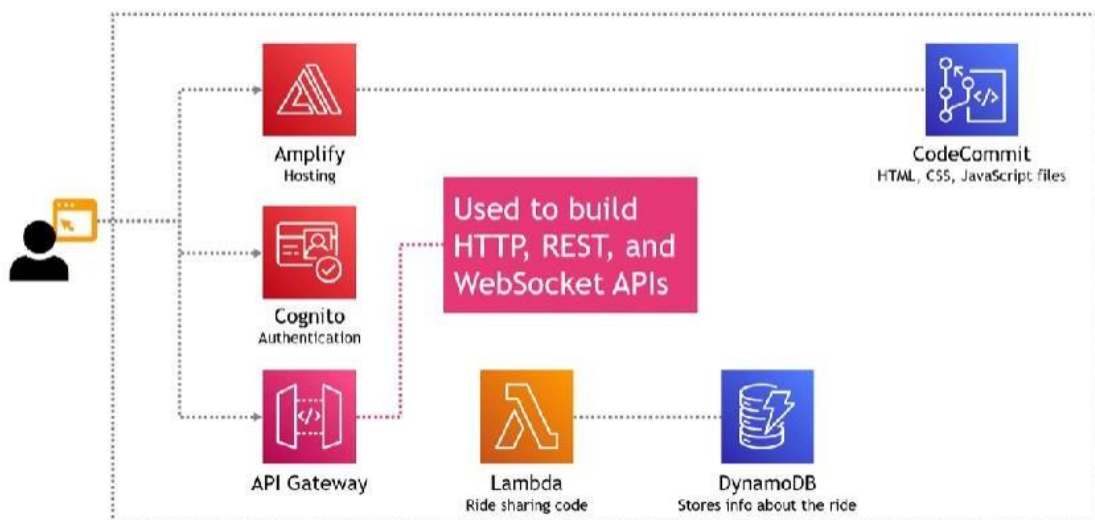
Package size: SHA256 hash: Last modified:

If every works fine we will get "statusCode" : 201 and we will get some items returned in DynamoDB

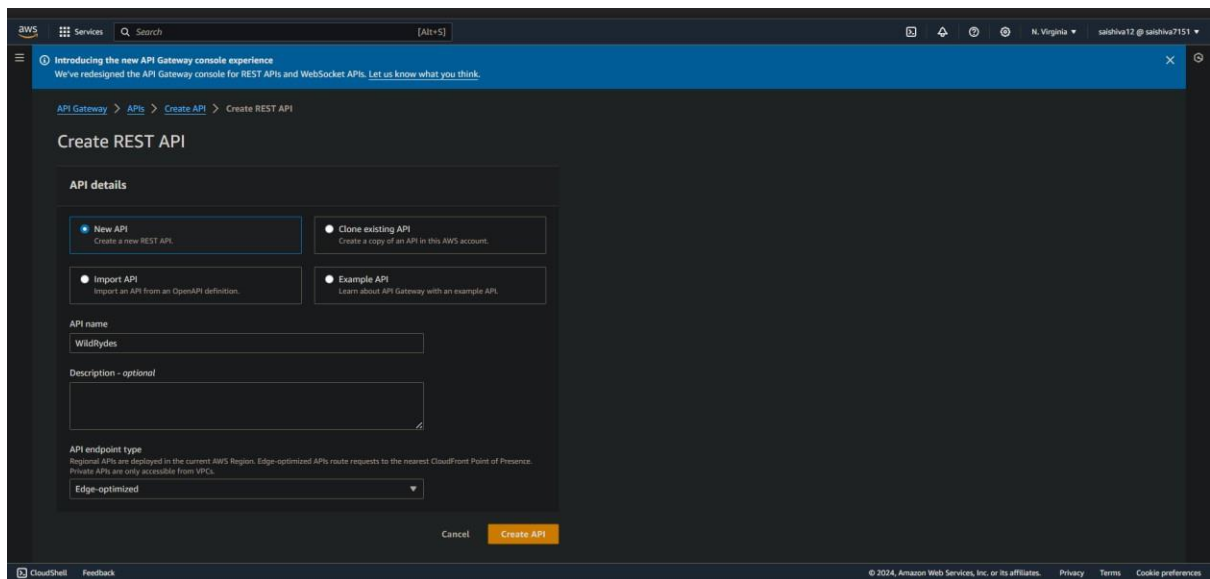


Now for the final step of the project is to create a way to invoke ride sharing functionality. We use API Gateway to invoke the lambda function. In our case particularly REST API

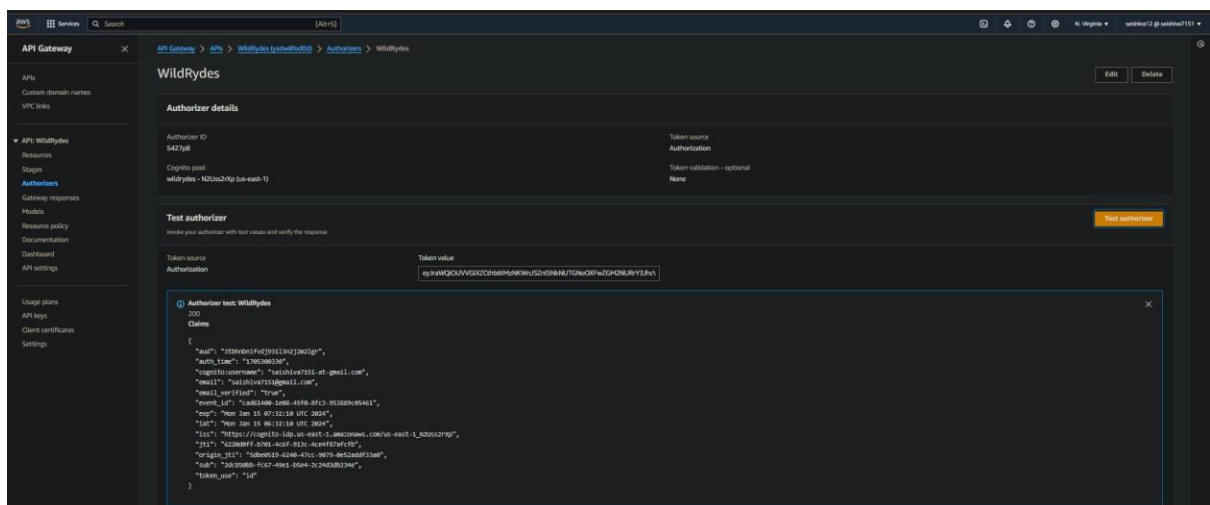
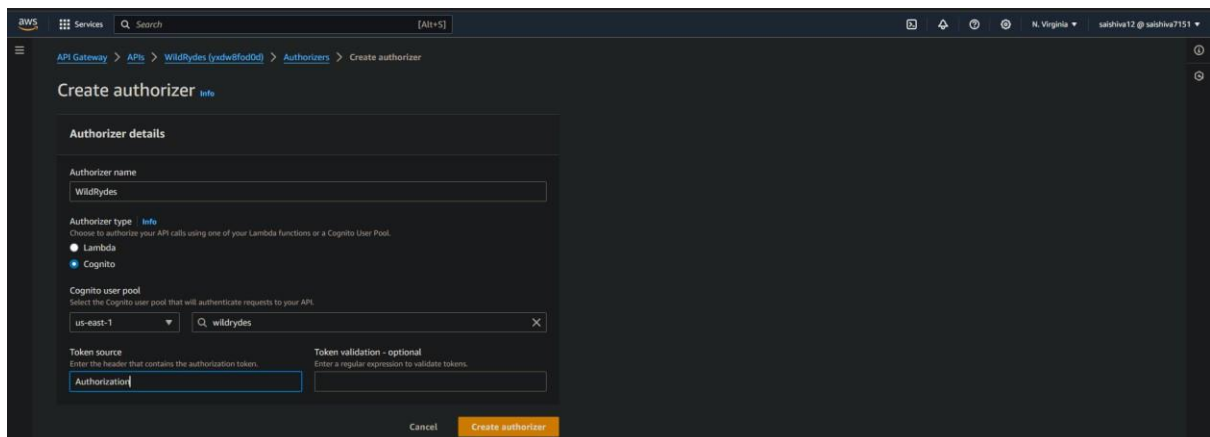
The Application Architecture



Making of API



Since we are using cognito user pools we need to create an Authorizers. We need Json webtoken to authenticate calls that are returned by the cognito



Now we need to create a resource in API so that we can hook lambda function to it.

aws Services Search [Alt+S] N. Virginia saishiva12 @ saishiva7151

API Gateway > APIs > Resources - WildRydes (yxdw8fod0d) > Create resource

Create resource

Resource details

☐ Proxy resource [Info](#)
Proxy resources handle requests to all sub-resources. To create a proxy resource use a path parameter that ends with a plus sign, for example {proxy+}.

Resource path: / Resource name: ride

☒ CORS (Cross Origin Resource Sharing) [Info](#)
Create an OPTIONS method that allows all origins, all methods, and several common headers.

Cancel Create resource

Now Create method in /ride

aws Services Search [Alt+S] N. Virginia saishiva12 @ saishiva7151

API Gateway > APIs > Resources - WildRydes (yxdw8fod0d) > Create method

Create method

Method details

Method type: POST

Integration type

- ☒ **Lambda function**
Integrate your API with a Lambda function.
- ☐ **HTTP**
Integrate with an existing HTTP endpoint.
- ☐ **Mock**
Generate a response based on API Gateway mappings and transformations.
- ☐ **AWS service**
Integrate with an AWS Service.
- ☐ **VPC link**
Integrate with a resource that isn't accessible over the public Internet.

☒ **Lambda proxy integration**
Send the request to your Lambda function as a structured event.

Lambda function
Provide the Lambda function name or alias. You can also provide an ARN from another account.

us-east-1

[Grant API Gateway permission to invoke your Lambda function. To turn off, update the function's resource policy yourself, or provide an invoke role that API Gateway uses to invoke your function.](#)

☒ **Default timeout**
The default timeout is 29 seconds.

Cancel Create method

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for editing a method request. The breadcrumb navigation at the top reads: API Gateway > APIs > Resources - WildRydes (yxdw8fod0d) > Edit method request. The main heading is "Edit method request".

The "Method request settings" section contains the following fields:

- Authorization:** A dropdown menu with "WildRydes" selected.
- Authorization Scopes:** A text input with "Add a scope" and an "Add" button.
- Request validator:** A dropdown menu with "None" selected.
- API key required:** An unchecked checkbox.
- Operation name - optional:** A text input with "GetPets" entered.

Below the settings are three expandable sections, each with a right-pointing arrow:

- URL query string parameters
- HTTP request headers
- Request body

At the bottom right of the form are "Cancel" and "Save" buttons.

Now Deploy the API

The "Deploy API" dialog box has a title bar with a close button (X). The main text says: "Choose a stage where your API will be deployed. For example, a test version of your API could be deployed to a stage named beta."

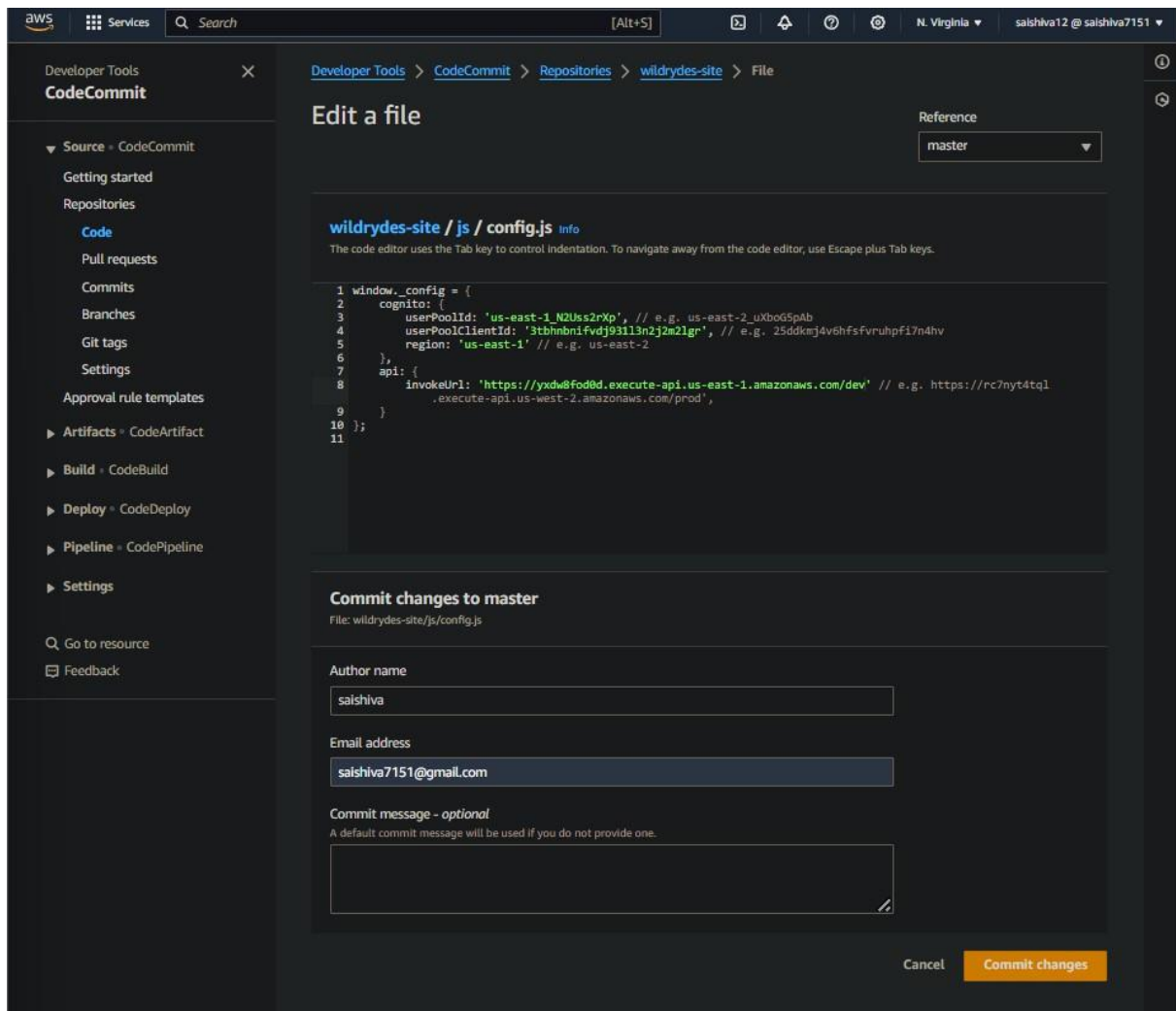
The form contains the following fields:

- Stage:** A dropdown menu with "*New stage*" selected.
- Stage name:** A text input with "dev" entered.
- Deployment description:** A large text area for additional notes.

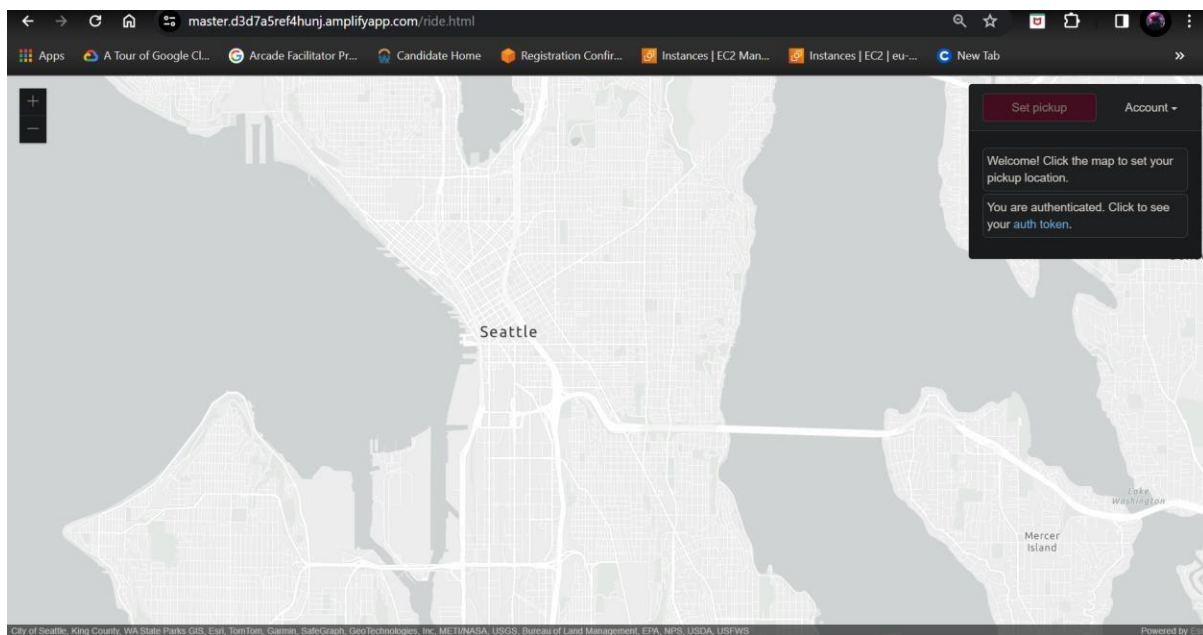
A blue-bordered box contains an information icon and the text: "A new stage will be created with the default settings. Edit your stage settings on the Stage page."

At the bottom are "Cancel" and "Deploy" buttons.

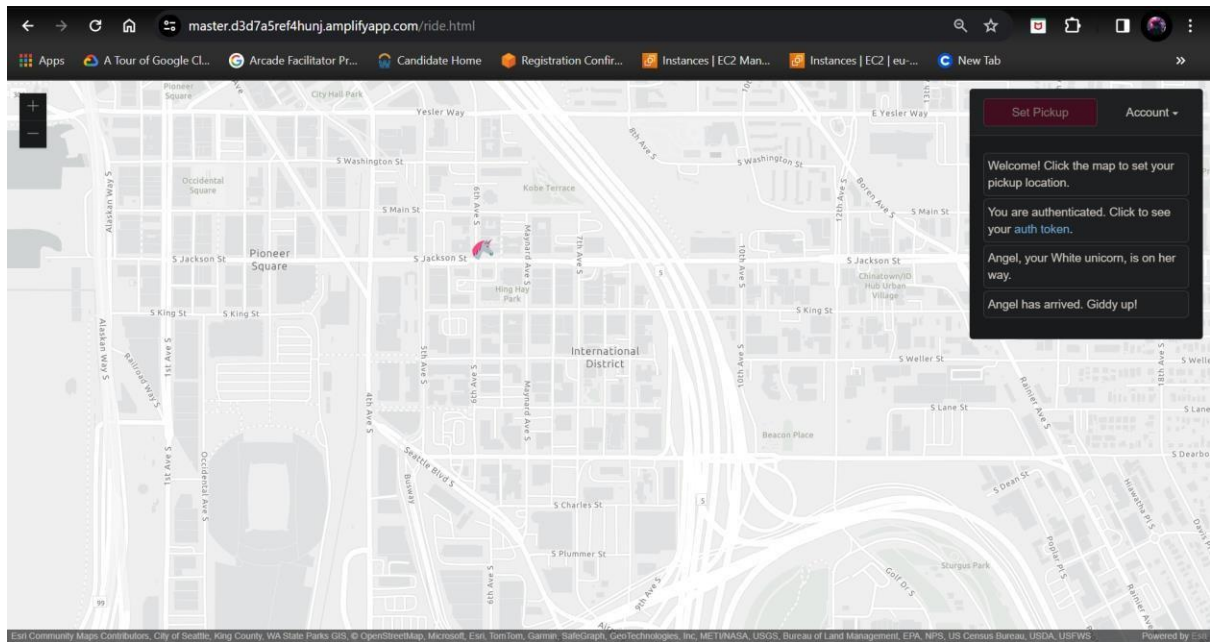
Invoke url : <https://yxdw8fod0d.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/dev>



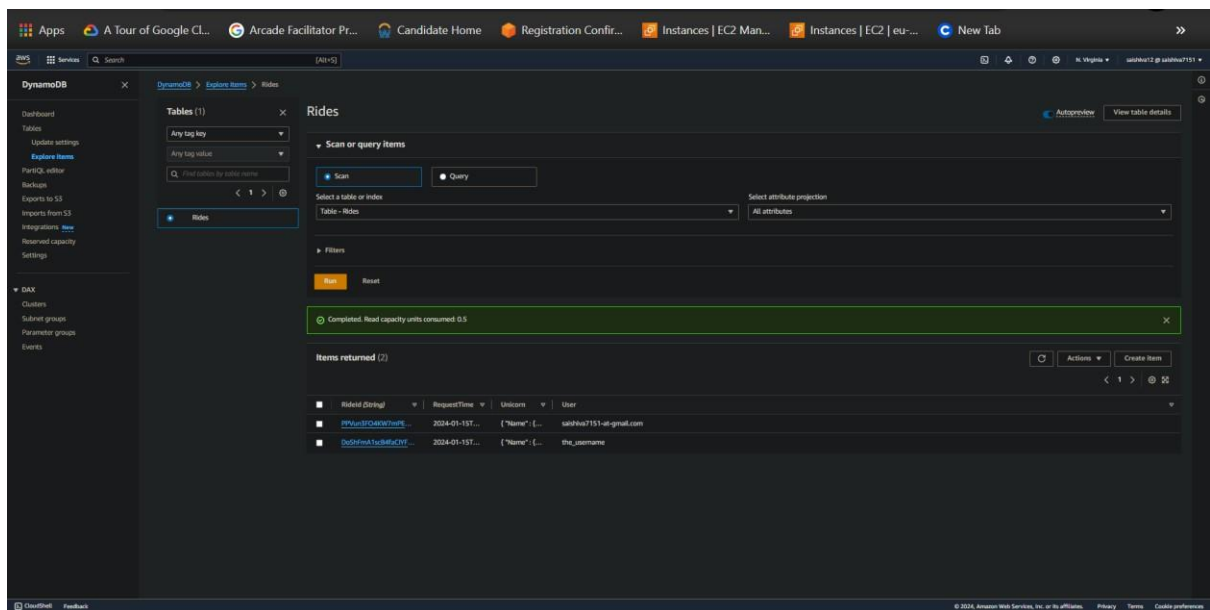
Now reload the wildrydes app page and you will the website functioning



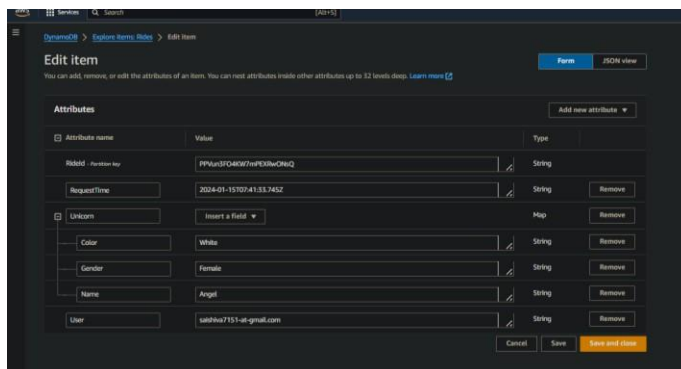
Note: Make sure you are logged into Arcgis account.



We got the unicorn to the requested place. Hence it worked, Let us also check in DynamoDB if we got additional item.



We got the additional item



Hence, The web application is successfully running