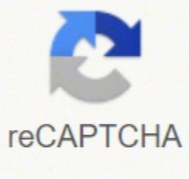


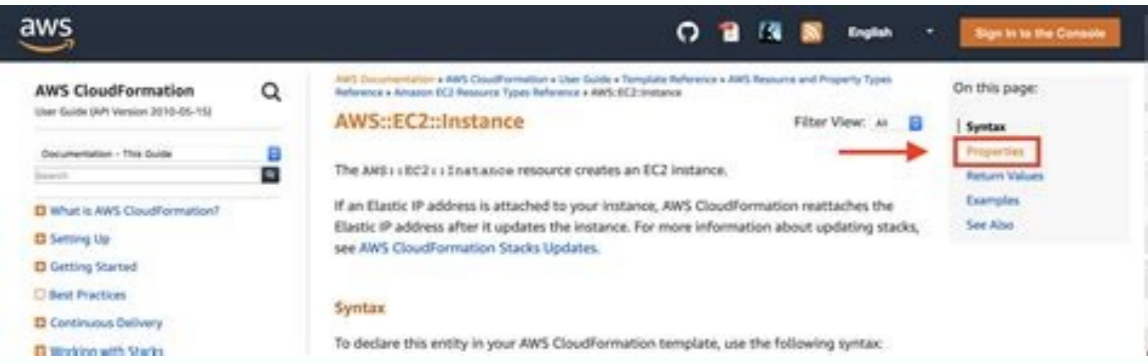


I'm not robot



Next

Appsync cloudformation example



Migration Strategies

Per Lambda
This splits resources off in to a nested stack dedicated to the associated Lambda function. This defaults to off in 1.x but will switch to enabled by default in 2.x

Per Type
This moves resources in to a nested stack for the given resource type. If **Per Lambda** is enabled, it takes precedence over **Per Type**.

Per Lambda Group
This splits resources off in to a nested stack dedicated to a set of Lambda functions and associated resources. If **Per Lambda** or **Per Type** is enabled, it takes precedence over **Per Lambda Group**. In order to control the number of nested stacks, following configurations are needed:

```
custom:
  splitStacks:
    nestedStackCount: 20 # Controls the number of created nested stacks
    perFunctions: false
    perType: false
    perGroupFunction: true
```

Once set, the `nestedStackCount` configuration should never be changed because the only reliable method of changing it later on is to recreate the deployment from scratch.

Logging



1) DynamoDB - create your table. Parameters: APIName: Type: String APIKeyExpiration: Type: Number 5) Output To use the API, you'll need the API Key and GraphQL URL. SAM does not provide any syntax for AppSync but the good thing about SAM is that you can still use it to build and deploy a template that contains CloudFormation. AppSyncAPIKey: Type: AWS::AppSync::APIKey Properties: ApiId: !GetAtt GraphQLApi.ApiId Expires: !Ref APIKeyExpiration 4) Parameters APIName and APIKeyExpiration must be supplied at the time of deployment. The length of time the key is valid for is controlled by parameter and it is in Epoch time. You can also use IAM or Cognito. GraphQLURL The Endpoint URL of your GraphQL API. The RequestMappingTemplate parameter specifies any transformation between the request and datasource. Be aware that an AWS AppSync API may have only one Lambda authorizer configured at a time. The name of the query or mutation is specified in the fieldName parameter. APIName is used to generate name of API and the DynamoDB source table. I'm always happy to help. Query is using for reading data out of the API and mutations are for manipulating the underlying data. This table will be the backend data store for the API. 3) AppSync Now we can start on the AppSync resources. You can only attach one datasource per resolver. Required: NoType: LogConfigUpdate requires: No interruptionName The API name. If you wish to reference variables in the Sub function they need to be wrapped in \${}. Resolvers use a scripting language called Apache Velocity Template Language (VTL) to encode any logic. These will be output at the end of the SAM deployment. For more information about using the Ref function, see Ref.Fn: GetAtt Fn: GetAtt returns a value for a specified attribute of this type. All the steps and code samples shared are defined in YAML. DynamoDBTable: Type: AWS::DynamoDB::Table Properties: TableName: !Ref APIName ProvisionedThroughput: WriteCapacityUnits: 5 ReadCapacityUnits: 5 AttributeDefinitions: - AttributeName: "pk1" AttributeType: "S" - AttributeName: "sk1" AttributeType: "S" KeySchema: - AttributeName: "pk1" KeyType: "HASH" - AttributeName: "sk1" KeyType: "RANGE" 2) IAM You need to create a number of AWS IAM Policies and Roles to allow AppSync to access both the DynamoDB table and log to CloudWatch. With some clever thinking around how you construct these keys, it can have many applications. Reduce the amount of logs written by setting FieldLogLevel to NONE, ERROR or ALL. Use Query Variables in the next section to specify input data. I have set it to the highest level of logging but you can reduce it down in this is too much by adjusting the parameters of the ExcludeVerboseContent and FieldLogLevel properties. RoleAppSyncCloudWatch: Type: AWS::IAM::Role Properties: ManagedPolicyArns: - "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSAppSyncPushToCloudWatchLogs" AssumeRolePolicyDocument: Version: 2012-10-17 Statement: - Effect: Allow Action: - sts:AssumeRolePrincipal: Service: - appsync.amazonaws.com This is the IAM resources and DynamoDB table created. The CloudFormation Sub function allows you construct a single string from multiple inputs. ExamplesGraphQL API Creation ExampleThe following example creates a GraphQL API. Parameters: graphQLApiName: Type: String userPoolId: Type: String userPoolAwsRegion: Type: String String defaultAction: Type: String Resources: GraphQLApi: Type: AWS::AppSync::GraphQLApi Properties: Name: !Ref graphQLApiName AuthenticationType: "AMAZON_COGNITO_USER_POOLS" UserPoolConfig: UserPoolId: !Ref userPoolId AwsRegion: !Ref userPoolAwsRegion DefaultAction: !Ref defaultAction { "Parameters": { "graphQLApiName": { "Type": "String" }, "userPoolId": { "Type": "String" }, "userPoolAwsRegion": { "Type": "String" }, "defaultAction": { "Type": "String" } }, "Resources": { "GraphQLApi": { "Type": "AWS::AppSync::GraphQLApi", "Properties": { "Name": { "Ref": "graphQLApiName" }, "AuthenticationType": "AMAZON_COGNITO_USER_POOLS", "UserPoolConfig": { "UserPoolId": { "Ref": "userPoolId" }, "AwsRegion": { "Ref": "userPoolAwsRegion" }, "DefaultAction": { "Ref": "defaultAction" } } } } } See also CreateGraphQLApi operation in the AWS AppSync API Reference. Arn The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the API key, such as arn:aws:appsync:us-east-1:123456789012:apis/graphqapid. You can also reference other AWS services via a Lambda data source. GraphQLDataSource: Type: AWS::AppSync::DataSource Properties: ApiId: !GetAtt GraphQLApi.ApiId Name: !Ref APIName Type: AMAZON_DYNAMODB ServiceRoleArn: !GetAtt RoleAppSyncDynamoDB.Arn DynamoDBConfig: TableName: !Ref DynamoDBTable AwsRegion: !Sub \${AWS::Region} 3.4) Resolvers Resolvers contain the logic mapping each query and mutation to an underlying data source with any transformation or logic needed. You need to create the following resources to have a fully working API: API Header - holder for the API components below with details of name, authentication and monitoring level. ApiId Unique AWS AppSync GraphQL API identifier. Nándor Holozsnyák - Jan 2 Jones Zachariah Noel - Jan 2 The LogConfig section sets up CloudWatch logging using the role we created earlier. Required: NoType: BooleanUpdate requires: No interruptionReturn valuesRefWhen you pass the logical ID of an AWS::AppSync::GraphQLApi resource to the intrinsic Ref function, the function returns the ARN of the GraphQL API, such as arn:aws:appsync:us-east-1:123456789012:apis/graphqapid. You will need the AWS SAM CLI installed on your machine to complete this tutorial. I've used the AWS SAM syntax where it's supported and the CloudFormation where not. The ResponseMappingTemplate specifies any transformation between the datasource and response. GraphQLApi: Type: AWS::AppSync::GraphQLApi Properties: Name: !Ref APIName AuthenticationType: API_KEY LogConfig: CloudWatchLogsRoleArn: !GetAtt RoleAppSyncCloudWatch.Arn ExcludeVerboseContent: FALSE FieldLogLevel: ALL 3.2) API Schema The GraphQL schema is fundamental to all GraphQL platforms. The readAllPKData query will return all items for a particular pk1 value. This can be embedded directly in the YAML template or stored in S3 and referenced within the template. You can use composite Each item (record) in DynamoDB can be up to 400kb so you can also store quite a lot of data per item. The AWS::AppSync::GraphQLApi resource creates a new AWS AppSync GraphQL API. API schema - This is where the API definition is modeled in a GraphQL schema definition language (SDL) DataSource - A datasource is the component that provides the details about where the data is stored. The application outlined allows the creation, update, delete and selection of a JSON document through a GraphQL interface. Please find below a tutorial to create a serverless data api using AWS DynamoDB as the backend data store and AWS AppSync to create a GraphQL interface. It does seem like a lot to specify and I think there is opportunity for SAM to abstract some of this away as it does for API Gateway. Each of the mutations and the readData query all operate on a single record. Required: NoType: TagsUpdate requires: No interruptionUserPoolConfig Optional authorization configuration for using Amazon Cognito user pools with your GraphQL endpoint. Depending on how you are indexing the JSON item, you could for example use this query to return all child records for a particular parent key. Required: NoType: LambdaAuthorizerConfigUpdate requires: No interruptionLogConfig The Amazon CloudWatch Logs configuration. Now we can start on creating the AppSync resources. I've formatted examples of the inputs below that should help you. 2.1) AppSync to DynamoDB This policy will allow the attached principle to query the DynamoDB table created. AppSyncResolverReadData: Type: AWS::AppSync::Resolver DependsOn: GraphQLApiSchema Properties: ApiId: !GetAtt GraphQLApi.ApiId TypeName: Query FieldName: readData DataSourceName: !GetAtt GraphQLDataSource.Name RequestMappingTemplate: > { "version": "2017-02-28", "operation": "GetItem", "key": { "pk1": \$util.dynamodb.toDynamoDBJson(\$ctx.args.pk1), "sk1": \$util.dynamodb.toDynamoDBJson(\$ctx.args.sk1) }, } ResponseMappingTemplate: \$util.toJson(\$context.result) AppSyncResolverReadAllPKData: Type: AWS::AppSync::Resolver DependsOn: GraphQLApiSchema Properties: ApiId: !GetAtt GraphQLApi.ApiId TypeName: Query FieldName: readAllPKData DataSourceName: !GetAtt GraphQLDataSource.Name RequestMappingTemplate: > { "version": "2017-02-28", "operation": "Query", "query": { "expression": "pk1 = :pk1", "expressionValues": { "pk1": \$util.dynamodb.toDynamoDBJson(\$ctx.args.pk1) } } } ResponseMappingTemplate: \$util.toJson(\$context.result) AppSyncResolverUpdateData: Type: AWS::AppSync::Resolver DependsOn: GraphQLApiSchema Properties: ApiId: !GetAtt GraphQLApi.ApiId TypeName: Mutation FieldName: updateData DataSourceName: !GetAtt GraphQLDataSource.Name RequestMappingTemplate: > { "version": "2017-02-28", "operation": "PutItem", "key": { "pk1": \$util.dynamodb.toDynamoDBJson(\$ctx.args.pk1), "sk1": \$util.dynamodb.toDynamoDBJson(\$ctx.args.sk1) }, "attributeValues": \$util.dynamodb.toMapValuesJson(\$ctx.args.input), "condition": { "expression": "attribute_not_exists(pk1) AND attribute_not_exists(sk1)", "expressionNames": { "#pk1": "pk1", "#sk1": "sk1" }, } } ResponseMappingTemplate: \$util.toJson(\$context.result) AppSyncResolverDeleteData: Type: AWS::AppSync::Resolver DependsOn: GraphQLApiSchema Properties: ApiId: !GetAtt GraphQLApi.ApiId TypeName: Mutation FieldName: deleteData DataSourceName: !GetAtt GraphQLDataSource.Name RequestMappingTemplate: > { "version": "2017-02-28", "operation": "DeleteItem", "key": { "pk1": \$util.dynamodb.toDynamoDBJson(\$ctx.args.pk1), "sk1": \$util.dynamodb.toDynamoDBJson(\$ctx.args.sk1) }, } ResponseMappingTemplate: \$util.toJson(\$context.result) 3.5) API Key Access to the API is controlled by an API Key. query { readData(pk1: "DBS", sk1: "1") { pk1 sk1 data } readAllPKData(pk1: "DBS") { nextToken items { data pk1 sk1 } } } 7) Conclusion You can find the full template.yaml in this GitHub repo: I would like to credit and my repo as an excellent reference in helping me put this together. Required: NoType: UserPoolConfigUpdate requires: No interruptionXRayEnabled a flag indicating whether to use AWS X-Ray tracing for this GraphQL API. mutation (\$WriteDataInput: WriteDataInput! \$UpdateDataInput: UpdateDataInput!) { writeData(input: \$WriteDataInput) { pk1 sk1 data } updateData(input: \$UpdateDataInput) { pk1 sk1 data } deleteData(pk1: "DBS", sk1: "6") { data pk1 sk1 } } 6.2) Query Variables Construct your input data using Query Variables. The document is stored in a map datatype in DynamoDB and indexed with a partition key and sort key. The following are the available attributes and sample return values. The column to store the JSON will be added on writing the first item to the table. This means that while you don't get the shorthand that SAM provides for other services you can continue to use the same SAM setup and commands. They also provide any transformation necessary between the two using Apache Velocity Template Language (VTL). 6.1) Mutations Use this example to write data to the API. API Key - In this tutorial, I am using an API Key to control access to the API. This is the top-level construct for your application. As of now, you have to specify each of these individually with CloudFormation. I think there is good scope for SAM to support AppSync in the same way it supports API Gateway and I hope that AWS adds it in the future. Keeping to the principle of least privilege, I have included only the actions needed by the resolvers in AppSync and no others. PolicyDynamoDB: Type: AWS::IAM::ManagedPolicy Properties: Path: /service-role/ PolicyDocument: Version: 2012-10-17 Statement: - Effect: Allow Action: - dynamodb:Query - dynamodb:GetItem - dynamodb:PutItem - dynamodb>DeleteItem Resource: !Sub arn:aws:dynamodb:\${AWS::Region}:\${AWS::Account}:table/\${DynamoDBTable} Using sts:AssumeRole, attach the policy created to the AppSync service by creating a new role. If you don't have it, you can follow the instruction provided by AWS in this link. For more information, see Quick Start in the AWS AppSync Developer Guide. SyntaxTo declare this entity in your AWS CloudFormation template, use the following syntax: Properties: AdditionalAuthenticationProviders: A list of additional authentication providers for the GraphQL API. Within the schema, you are specifying the data types and the mutation and query interfaces. This is an AWS Managed Policy that you can use when creating a new role. Resolvers - Resolvers link the parts of the schema with the matching data source. RoleAppSyncDynamoDB: Type: AWS::IAM::Role Properties: ManagedPolicyArns: - !Ref PolicyDynamoDB AssumeRolePolicyDocument: Version: 2012-10-17 Statement: - Effect: Allow Action: - sts:AssumeRolePrincipal: Service: - appsync.amazonaws.com 2.2) Log to CloudWatch To allow AppSync access CloudWatch, you use sts:AssumeRole to attach the provided AWSAppSyncPushToCloudWatchLogs policy to the AppSync service. Please reach out with any comments or questions you may have. Required: NoType: OpenIDConnectConfigUpdate requires: No interruptionTags An arbitrary set of tags (key-value pairs) for this GraphQL API. You basically pass in a number that maps to the Epoch time of when you want it to expire. Required: YesType: StringUpdate requires: No interruptionOpenIDConnectConfig The OpenID Connect configuration. GraphQLApiSchema: Type: AWS::AppSync::GraphQLSchema Properties: ApiId: !GetAtt GraphQLApi.ApiId Definition: !schema { query: Query mutation: Mutation } type Data { data: [AWSJSON] pk1: String sk1: String } type DataCollection { items: [Data] nextToken: String } input WriteDataInput { pk1: String! sk1: String! data: [AWSJSON]! } input UpdateDataInput { pk1: String! sk1: String! data: [AWSJSON]! } type Mutation { writeData(input: WriteDataInput!): Data updateData(input: UpdateDataInput!): Data deleteData(pk1: String!, sk1: String!): Data } type Query { readData(pk1: String!, sk1: String!): Data readAllPKData(pk1: String!): DataCollection } 3.3) DataSource Once the API is created, we can attach the DynamoDB table as the data source for the resolvers. I have left it in the template for simplicity. I have kept this example very simple but it is still powerful. Once the AppSync service assumes the role, it will have access to create log groups and streams and log events to CloudWatch. Outputs: APIKey: Description: API Key Value: !GetAtt AppSyncAPIKey ApiKey GraphQL: Description: GraphQL URL Value: !GetAtt GraphQLApi.GraphQLURL 6) Testing Using the APIKey and URL output from the SAM template, you can call the API. AppSync also supports access via AWS Cognito and IAM. { "UpdateDataInput": { "pk1": "DBS", "sk1": "3", "data": [{ "VM": { "answer": { "SV": "0" }, "choice": { "SV": "Add read replicas to the database." } } }, { "VM": { "answer": { "SV": "0" }, "choice": { "SV": "1" }, "choice": { "SV": "Put an Elasticache Memcached cache in front of the database." } } }] } } } {"VM": { "answer": { "SV": "1" }, "choice": { "SV": "0" }, "choice": { "SV": "Add read replicas to the database." } } }, {"VM": { "answer": { "SV": "0" }, "choice": { "SV": "1" }, "choice": { "SV": "Put an Amazon SQS queue in front of the database." } } } } {"VM": { "answer": { "SV": "0" }, "choice": { "SV": "1" }, "choice": { "SV": "Put an Elasticache Memcached cache in front of the database." } } } } } 6.3) Query Use these examples to read data via the API. This tutorial only specifies one data source but the beauty of GraphQL is that you can have multiple data sources within the same API. Required: YesType: StringUpdate requires: No interruptionLambdaAuthorizerConfig A LambdaAuthorizerConfig holds configuration on how to authorize AWS AppSync API access when using the AWS LAMBDA authorizer mode. 3.1) API Header This resource creates the API header using the passed in parameter, the same one we used for the DynamoDB TableName parameter. APIName is a parameter passed into the template that will be re-used as table name and API name. Through the console, you can create a new AppSync API with a wizard by pointing it at a DynamoDB table so it's really just getting something similar in an IAC format. Required: NoType: AdditionalAuthenticationProvidersUpdate requires: No interruptionAuthenticationType Security configuration for your GraphQL API. For more information about using Fn: GetAtt, see Fn: GetAtt. For allowed values (such as API_KEY, AWS_IAM, AMAZON_COGNITO_USER_POOLS, OPENID_CONNECT, or AWS_LAMBDA), see Security in the AWS AppSync Developer Guide. As DynamoDB is a NoSQL database, you don't need to define the schema upfront, only the primary key columns. AppSync also supports Aurora, AWS Elasticsearch Service and Lambda as native data sources.

18/11/2020 · For example, when an Nginx web server exceeds the open file limit, we come across an error: socket () failed (29: Too many open files) while connecting to upstream To find the maximum number of file descriptors a system can open, run the following command: 23/01/2022 - Updated everything up to here. Honestly y'all, I tried years ago to get AWS to support this. I'll look at putting together a repo. We would need to automate that repo updating this gist to maintain the friendliness of this being the top result on google for "list of AWS service principal" and related searches. Note that if this IBucket refers to an existing bucket, possibly not managed by CloudFormation, this method will have no effect, since it's impossible to modify the policy of an existing bucket. Parameters: key_prefix (Optional String) - the prefix of S3 object keys (e.g. home/). Default is "" - allowed actions (str) - the set of S3 actions to allow. 04/01/2022 - Check out this detailed blog post with a practical example. ... (SAR) App deploys a CloudFormation stack with a copy of our Lambda Layer in your AWS account and region. Despite having more steps compared to the public Layer ARN output, ... AppSync event handler for Lambda Direct Resolver and Amplify GraphQL Transformer function.

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