

Developer Guide

# Amazon AppSync Events



# Amazon AppSync Events: Developer Guide

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# What is Amazon AppSync Events?

Amazon AppSync Events lets you create secure and performant serverless WebSocket APIs that can broadcast real-time event data to millions of subscribers, without you having to manage connections or resource scaling. With Amazon AppSync Events, there is no API code required to get started, so you can create production-ready real-time web and mobile experiences in minutes.

Amazon AppSync Events further simplifies the management and scaling of real-time applications by shifting tasks like message transformation and broadcast, publish and subscribe authentication, and the creation of logs and metrics to Amazon, while delivering reduced time to market, low latency, enhanced security, and lower total costs.

With Event APIs, you can enable the following network communication types.

- Unicast
- Multicast
- Broadcast
- Batch publishing and messaging

This allows you to build the following types of interactive and collaborative experiences.

- Live chat and messaging
- Sports and score updates
- Real-time in-app alerts and notifications
- Live commenting and activity feeds

Amazon AppSync Events simplifies real-time application development by providing the following features.

- Automatic management of WebSocket connections and scaling
- Built-in support for broadcasting events to large numbers of subscribers
- Flexible event filtering and transformation capabilities
- Fine-grained authentication and authorization
- Seamless integration with other Amazon services, data sources, and external systems for event-driven architectures

Whether you're building a small prototype or a large-scale production application, Amazon AppSync Events enables you to incorporate real-time experiences using a fully managed and scalable platform, so you can focus on your application logic instead of the undifferentiated heavy lifting of managing infrastructure.

## Amazon AppSync Events features

### WebSocket and HTTP Support

Clients can publish events over HTTP or WebSocket, and can subscribe to channels using WebSockets.

Event APIs provide WebSocket endpoints that enable real-time and pub/sub capabilities.

### Channel namespaces and channels

Events are published to channels, that are grouped under namespaces.

Namespaces allow you to define authentication and authorization rules and serverless functions that apply to all channels within that namespace.

### Namespace handlers

You can use the following two types of handlers to configure functions that run in response to publish and subscribe actions.

- **OnPublish** - Runs when an event is published to a channel, allowing you to transform, filter, and reject events.
- **OnSubscribe** - Runs when a client subscribes to a channel, allowing you to customize the behavior or reject the subscription request.

### Flexible authentication and authorization

Event APIs supports various authentication mechanisms (API key, IAM, Amazon Cognito, OIDC, and Lambda authorizers) that can be configured at the API level and customized at the channel namespace level.

### Channel subscriptions

Clients receive events for channels they are subscribed to.

## Wildcard Channel Subscriptions

Clients can subscribe to a group of related channels using a wildcard syntax (e.g., "namespace/channel/\*"), allowing them to receive events from multiple channels without explicitly subscribing to each one.

## Scalable Event Broadcasting

The Event API automatically scales to handle large numbers of concurrent connections and can efficiently broadcast events to all subscribed clients.

## Integration with the Amazon Ecosystem

Amazon AppSync Events integrates with other Amazon services like Amazon CloudWatch Logs, CloudWatch metrics, and Amazon WAF. You can easily implement event-driven architectures by publishing directly from services like Amazon EventBridge, and Amazon Lambda. Amazon Cognito is directly supported as an authorization type. Amazon AppSync Event APIs can be configured to interact with multiple Amazon data sources, enabling you to process and route events efficiently.

## Pricing for Amazon AppSync Events

When you use Amazon AppSync Events, you pay only for what you use with no minimum fees or mandatory service usage. For more information, see [Amazon AppSync pricing](#).

# Amazon AppSync Events concepts

Before you get started, review the following topics to help you understand the fundamental concepts of Amazon AppSync Events.

## API

An Event API provides real-time capabilities by enabling you to publish events over HTTP and WebSocket, and subscribe to events over WebSockets. An Event API has one or more channel namespaces that define the capabilities and behavior of channels that events can be addressed to. To learn more about configuring an API, see [Configuring authorization and authentication to secure Event APIs](#) and [Configuring custom domain names for Event APIs](#).

## Event

An event is a JSON-formatted unit of data that can be published to channels on your API and received by clients that are interested in that channel. Events can contain any arbitrary data you want to transmit in real-time, such as user actions, data updates, system notifications, or sensor readings. Events are designed to be lightweight and efficient, with a maximum size of 240 KB per event.

## Channel

Channels are the routing mechanism for directing events from publishers to subscribers. You can think of a channel as a "topic" or "subject" that represents a stream of related events. Clients subscribe to channels in order to receive events published to those channels in real-time. Channels are ephemeral and can be created on-demand.

## Channel namespace

A channel namespace (or just namespace for short) provides a way to define the capabilities and behaviors of the channels associated with it. Each namespace has a name. This name represents the starting segment (the prefix) of a channel path. Any channel where the first segment in the path matches the name of a namespace, belongs to that namespace. For example, any channel

with a first segment of default, such as /default/messages, /default/greetings, and /default/inbox/user belongs to the namespace named default. To learn more about namespaces, see [Understanding channel namespaces](#).

## Event handler

An event handler is a function defined in a namespace. An event handler is a custom function to process published events before they are broadcast to subscribers. A event handler can also be used to process subscription requests when clients try to subscribe to a channel. Handlers are written in JavaScript and run on the AppSync\_JS runtime. Handlers can be associated with data sources to access external data or run custom business logic.

## Data sources

Data sources are the resources that Amazon AppSync Events can interact with to process, store, or retrieve event data. Amazon AppSync Events supports data sources that provide the following capabilities:

- **Storage solutions (DynamoDB, Amazon RDS)** – Store event data and state.
- **Compute resources (Lambda)** – Process and transform events.
- **AI/ML services (Amazon Bedrock)** – Add intelligence to event processing.
- **Search and analytics (OpenSearch)** – Index and analyze event patterns.
- **Event routing (EventBridge)** – Connect with broader event architectures.
- **External integration (HTTP endpoints)** – Interact with external services.

Data sources can be associated with channel namespaces as integrations, and used by handlers to access external data. Amazon AppSync Events can combine multiple data sources within a single API, enabling you to build sophisticated event processing workflows. Each event can interact with one or more data sources based on your application's needs.

## Publishing

Publishing is the act of sending a batch of events to your Event API. Published events can be broadcasted to subscribed clients. Publish is done over HTTP or WebSocket.

# Subscribing

Subscribing is the act of listening for events on a specific channel or subset of channels over an Event API WebSocket. Clients that subscribe can receive broadcast events in real-time. Clients can establish multiple subscriptions over a single WebSocket.

# Getting started with Amazon AppSync Events

You can quickly get started with Amazon AppSync Events by creating an Amazon AppSync Event API and accessing it from a client. The first tutorial in this section will guide you through creating your first Amazon AppSync Event API in the Amazon AppSync console. Then you will learn to publish and subscribe to your event. The second tutorial guides you through creating a React app with Vite and an Amplify client. Then you will use this Amplify client to publish and subscribe messages.

## Topics

- [Prerequisites](#)
- [Creating an Amazon AppSync Event API](#)
- [Getting started with the Amplify Events client](#)

## Prerequisites

Before you begin the getting started tutorials, confirm that you have completed the prerequisites to get set up with an Amazon Web Services account.

## Sign up for an Amazon Web Services account

If you do not have an Amazon Web Services account, use the following procedure to create one.

### To sign up for Amazon Web Services

1. Open <http://www.amazonaws.cn/> and choose **Sign Up**.
2. Follow the on-screen instructions.

Amazon sends you a confirmation email after the sign-up process is complete. At any time, you can view your current account activity and manage your account by going to <http://www.amazonaws.cn/> and choosing **My Account**.

## Secure IAM users

After you sign up for an Amazon Web Services account, safeguard your administrative user by turning on multi-factor authentication (MFA). For instructions, see [Enable a virtual MFA device for an IAM user \(console\)](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

To give other users access to your Amazon Web Services account resources, create IAM users. To secure your IAM users, turn on MFA and only give the IAM users the permissions needed to perform their tasks.

For more information about creating and securing IAM users, see the following topics in the *IAM User Guide*:

- [Creating an IAM user in your Amazon Web Services account](#)
- [Access management for Amazon resources](#)
- [Example IAM identity-based policies](#)

## Account credentials

Although you can use your root user credentials to access Amazon AppSync, we recommend that you use an Amazon Identity and Access Management (IAM) account instead. You can use the [AWSAppSyncAdministrator](#) managed policy to grant your IAM account the correct permissions to manage your Amazon AppSync resources.

## Set up the Amazon Command Line Interface

You can use the Amazon Command Line Interface (CLI) to manage your Amazon AppSync resources. For information about how to install and configure the Amazon CLI, see [Getting started with the Amazon CLI](#) in the *Amazon Command Line Interface User Guide*.

## Creating an Amazon AppSync Event API

Amazon AppSync Events allows you to create Event APIs to enable real-time capabilities in your applications. In this section, you create an API with a default channel namespace. You'll then use the Amazon AppSync console to publish messages and subscribe to messages sent to channels in the namespace.

In this tutorial you will complete the following tasks.

### Topics

- [Step 1: Create an event API using the Amazon AppSync console](#)
- [Step 2: Publish and subscribe to receive your first event](#)
- [Step 3: Use wildcards in your channel subscription](#)

- [Step 4: Publish in batches](#)

## Step 1: Create an event API using the Amazon AppSync console

1. Sign in to the Amazon Web Services Management Console and open the [Amazon AppSync console](#).
2. On the Amazon AppSync console service page, choose **Create API**, then choose **Event API**.
3. On the **Create Event API** page, in the **API details** section, do the following:
  - a. For **API** enter the name of your API.
  - b. (optional) Enter the contact name for the API.
4. Choose **Create**.

You have now created an Event API. The API is configured with API Key as an authorization mode for connect, publish, and subscribe actions. A default channel namespace with the name "default" has also been created.

To learn more about customizing authorization, see [Configuring authorization and authentication to secure Event APIs](#). To learn more about channel namespaces, see [Understanding channel namespaces](#)

## Step 2: Publish and subscribe to receive your first event

Use the following instructions to publish an event.

1. In the Amazon AppSync console choose the **Pub/Sub Editor** tab for the Event API that you created in step 1.
2. In the **Publish** section, for **Channel** enter **default** in the first text box and enter **/messages** in the second text box.
3. In the code editor, enter the following JSON payload.

```
[{"message": "Hello world!"}]
```

4. Choose **Publish**.
5. The publisher logs table displays a response similar to the following to confirm success.

```
{
```

```
"failed": [],
"successful": [
  {
    "identifier": "53287bee-ae0d-42e7-8a90-e9d2a49e4bd7",
    "index": 0
  }
]
}
```

Now use the following instructions to subscribe to receive messages.

1. In the **Subscribe** section of the editor, choose **Connect** to connect to your WebSocket endpoint.
2. For **Channel**, enter the name of the channel you want to subscribe to, **/default/messages**, and then choose **Subscribe**.
3. In the code editor, choose **Publish** again. You should receive a new data event in the subscriber logs table with the published event.

### Step 3: Use wildcards in your channel subscription

You can specify a wildcard "\*" at the end of a channel path to receive events published to all channels that match. Use the following instructions to set up a wildcard channel subscription for your Event API.

1. If you are still subscribed to the channel from step 2, choose **Unsubscribe**.
2. In the **Subscribe** section, for **Channel** enter **/default/\***.
3. In the code editor section, choose **Publish** again to send another event. You should receive a new data event in the subscriber logs table
4. In the **Publish** section, change the **Channel** name to **/default/greetings/tutorial**.
5. Choose **Publish**. You receive the message in the **Subscribe** section

### Step 4: Publish in batches

You can publish events in batches of up to five. Subscribed clients receive each message individually.

1. In the Amazon AppSync console, continue in the **Pub/Sub Editor** tab using the Event API that you were working with in step 3.
2. In the **Publish** section JSON code editor, enter the following:

```
[
  {"message": "Hello world!"},
  {"message": "Bonjour le monde!"},
  "Hola Mundo!"
]
```

3. Choose **Publish**.
4. In the **Subscribe** log table, you receive 3 data events.

## Getting started with the Amplify Events client

You can connect to your Amazon AppSync Event API using any HTTP and WebSocket client, and you can also use the Amplify client for JavaScript. This getting started tutorial guides you through connecting to an Event API from a JavaScript React application.

In this tutorial you will complete the following tasks.

### Topics

- [Step 1: Create an event API](#)
- [Step 2: Deploy a React app with Vite](#)
- [Step 3: Configure the Amplify client](#)
- [Step 4: Connect to a channel and receive messages](#)
- [Step 5: Send a message from your app](#)

## Step 1: Create an event API

1. Sign in to the Amazon Web Services Management Console and open the [Amazon AppSync console](#).
2. On the Amazon AppSync console service page, choose **Create API**, then choose **Event API**.
3. On the **Create Event API** page, in the **API details** section, do the following:
  - a. For **API** enter the name of your API.

- b. (optional) Enter the contact name for the API.
4. Choose **Create**.

You have now created an Event API. The API is configured with API Key as an authorization mode for connect, publish, and subscribe actions. A default channel namespace with the name “default” has also been created.

To learn more about customizing authorization, see [Configuring authorization and authentication to secure Event APIs](#). To learn more about channel namespaces, see [Understanding channel namespaces](#).

## Step 2: Deploy a React app with Vite

1. From your local work environment, run the following command in a terminal window to create a new Vite app for React.

```
npm create vite@latest appsync-events-app -- --template react
```

2. Run the following command to switch to the appsync-events-app directory and install the dependencies and the Amplify library.

```
cd appsync-events-app
npm install
npm install aws-amplify
```

3. Open a different terminal window and cd into your appsync-events-app directory. Run the following command to start your sever in dev mode.

```
npm run dev
```

### (Optional) Configure Tailwind CSS

You can set up Tailwind CSS to style your project.

1. Open a terminal window and run the following commands to install the dependencies.

```
npm install -D tailwindcss postcss autoprefixer
npx tailwindcss init -p
```

2. Update the `tailwind.config.js` file with the following code.

```
/** @type {import('tailwindcss').Config} */
export default {
  content: [
    './index.html',
    './src/**/*..{js,ts,jsx,tsx}',
  ],
  theme: {
    extend: {},
  },
  plugins: [],
}
```

3. Set the content of `./src/index.css` to the following.

```
@tailwind base;
@tailwind components;
@tailwind utilities;
```

4. Use the following command to start and restart your Vite app from the terminal where it is currently running.

```
npm run dev
```

## Step 3: Configure the Amplify client

1. Sign in to the Amazon Web Services Management Console and open the [Amazon AppSync console](#).
2. Open the **Integration** tab for the Event API that you created in step 1.
3. Download your configuration file.
4. Save the `amplify_outputs.json` file in your project's `src` directory. Your configuration file will look like the following.

```
{
  "API": {
    "Events": {
      "endpoint": "https://abc1234567890.aws-appsync.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/event",

```

```
    "region": "us-west-2",
    "defaultAuthMode": "apiKey",
    "apiKey": "da2-your-api-key-1234567890"
  }
}
```

### Important

You must set `defaultAuthMode` to `apiKey` and *not* `API_KEY`.

## Step 4: Connect to a channel and receive messages

1. Update your `App.jsx` file with the following code.

```
import { useEffect, useState, useRef } from 'react'
import './App.css'

import { Amplify } from 'aws-amplify'
import { events } from 'aws-amplify/data'
import config from './amplify_outputs.json'

Amplify.configure(config)

export default function App() {
  const [messages, setMessages] = useState([])
  const [room, setRoom] = useState('')
  const counterRef = useRef(null)

  useEffect(() => {
    if (!room || !room.length) {
      return
    }
    let timeoutID
    const pr = events.connect(`/default/${room}`)
    pr.then((channel) => {
      channel.subscribe({
        next: (data) => {
          setMessages((messages) => [...messages, data.message])
          if (timeoutID) {
            clearTimeout(timeoutID);
          }
        }
      })
    })
  }, [room])
}
```

```

    }
    counterRef.current?.classList.add('animate-bounce')
    timeoutID = setTimeout(() => {
      counterRef.current?.classList.remove('animate-bounce')
    }, 3000);
  },
  error: (value) => console.error(value),
))
})

return () => {
  pr?.then((channel) => channel?.close())
}
}, [room])

return (
  <div className='max-w-screen-md mx-auto'>
    <h2 className='my-4 p-4 font-semibold text-xl'>AppSync Events - Messages</h2>
    <button
      type="button"
      className='border rounded-md px-4 py-2 items-center text-sm font-medium
transition-colors focus-visible:outline-none focus-visible:ring-1 focus-
visible:ring-ring disabled:pointer-events-none disabled:opacity-50 bg-sky-200
shadow hover:bg-sky-200/90'
      onClick={() => {
        const room = prompt('Room:')
        if (room && room.length) {
          setMessages([])
          setRoom(room.trim().replace(/\W+/g, '-'))
        }
      }}
    >
      set room
    </button>
    <div className='my-4 border-b-2 border-sky-500 py-1 flex justify-between'>
      <div>
        {room ? (
          <span>
            Currently in room: <b>{room}</b>
          </span>
        ) : (
          <span>Pick a room to get started</span>
        )}
      </div>

```

```
    <div className='flex items-center uppercase text-xs tracking-wider font-
semibold'>
      <div className='mr-2'>Messages count:</div>
      <span ref={counterRef} className='transition-all inline-flex
items-center rounded-md bg-sky-100 px-2.5 py-0.5 text-xs font-medium text-
sky-900'>{messages.length}</span></div>
    </div>
    <section id="messages" className='space-y-2'>
      {messages.map((message, index) => (
        <div
          key={index}
          className='border-b py-1 flex justify-between px-2'
        ><div>
          {message}
        </div>
        <div> </div>
      </div>
    ))}
    </section>
  </div>
)
}
```

2. Open the app in your browser and choose the **set room** button to set the room to "greetings".
3. Open the Amazon AppSync console, and go to the **Pub/Sub Editor** tab for your API.
4. Set your channel to /default/greetings. Choose the "default" namespace and set the rest of the path to /greetings.
5. Paste the following into the editor to send the event.

```
[
  {
    "message": "hello world!"
  }
]
```

6. You should see the message in your app.
7. Choose the **set room** button again to select another room. Send another event in the Pub/Sub Editor to the /default/greetings channel. You do not see that message in your app.

## Step 5: Send a message from your app

1. Open your App component and add the following line of code at the top of the file.

```
const [message, setMessage] = useState('')
```

2. In the same file, locate the last section element and add the following code.

```
<section>
  <form
    disabled={!room}
    className='w-full flex justify-between mt-8'
    onSubmit={async (e) => {
      e.preventDefault()
      const event = { message }
      setMessage('')
      await events.post(`/default/${room}`, event)
    }}
  >
    <input
      type="text"
      name="message"
      placeholder="Message:"
      className='flex flex-1 rounded-md border border-input px-3
py-1 h-9 text-sm shadow-sm transition-colors focus-visible:outline-none
focus-visible:ring-1 focus-visible:ring-ring disabled:cursor-not-allowed
disabled:opacity-50 bg-transparent'
      value={message}
      disabled={!room}
      onChange={(e) => setMessage(e.target.value)}
    />
    <button
      type="submit"
      className='ml-4 border rounded-md px-4 flex items-center text-sm font-
medium transition-colors focus-visible:outline-none focus-visible:ring-1 focus-
visible:ring-ring disabled:pointer-events-none disabled:opacity-50 bg-sky-200
shadow hover:bg-sky-200/90'
      disabled={!room || !message || !message.length}>
      <svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" className='size-4' width="24"
height="24" viewBox="0 0 24 24" fill="none" stroke="currentColor" strokeWidth="2"
strokeLinecap="round" strokeLinejoin="round"><path d="M14.536 21.686a.5.5 0 0
0 .937-.024l6.5-19a.496.496 0 0 0-.635-.635l-19 6.5a.5.5 0 0 0-.024.937l7.93
3.18a2 2 0 0 1 1.112 1.112" /><path d="m21.854 2.147-10.94 10.939" /></svg>
```

```
        </button>  
    </form>  
</section>
```

3. You can now send a message to a room that you select, directly from your app.

# Amazon AppSync Event API tutorials

To help you understand how Amazon AppSync Events works, the following tutorials walk you through common tasks and workflows.

## Tutorials

- [Persist user messages with a DynamoDB table integration using AppSyncJs](#)
- [Create a wscat clone using NodeJs and IAM auth using AppSyncJs](#)
- [Publishing from a NodeJS Lambda function with IAM auth using AppSyncJs](#)

## Persist user messages with a DynamoDB table integration using AppSyncJs

In this tutorial, you'll learn how to create an Amazon AppSync Events API that stores user messages in a DynamoDB table as they are published and before they are broadcasted to connected users. You'll create a simple messaging system where users can send messages and then later retrieve their message history.

You will complete this tutorial using only the Amazon Web Services Management Console. Before you begin, complete the following set up prerequisites.

### Sign up for an Amazon Web Services account

If you are not already an Amazon customer, you need to [create an Amazon Web Services account](#) by following the online instructions. Signing up enables you to access Amazon AppSync and other Amazon services that you can use with your Amazon AppSync GraphQL and Event APIs.

### Understand how to access the Amazon Web Services Management Console

The Amazon AppSync console is available at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/appsync>.

### Understand the Amazon AppSync and DynamoDB services

For more information about DynamoDB, see [What is Amazon DynamoDB](#) in the *Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide*.

## Step 1: Create a DynamoDB-backed Amazon AppSync GraphQL API

In this step, you create an Amazon AppSync GraphQL API along with the DynamoDB table to store the messages.

### Create a GraphQL API

1. Sign in to the Amazon Web Services Management Console and open the Amazon AppSync console at [Amazon AppSync console](#).
2. On the Amazon AppSync home page, choose **Create API**, then choose **GraphQL API**.
3. On the **Select API type** page, choose **Design from scratch**. Then choose **Next**.
4. In the **Specify API details** section, for **API name**, enter **graphql-messages-api**. Then choose **Next**.
5. On the **Specify GraphQL resources** page, in the **Create a GraphQL type** section, choose **Create type backed by a DynamoDB table now**.
6. In the **Configure model information** section, do the following:
  - a. For **Model name**, enter **Message**.
  - b. For **Fields**, do the following to add a channel field to your model:
    - i. Choose **Add new field**.
    - ii. For **Name**, enter **channel**.
    - iii. For **Type**, choose **String**.
    - iv. For **Array**, choose **No**.
    - v. For **Required**, choose **Yes**.
  - c. Do the following to add an id field to your model:
    - i. Choose **Add new field**.
    - ii. For **Name**, enter **id**.
    - iii. For **Type**, choose **String**.
    - iv. For **Array**, choose **No**.
    - v. For **Required**, choose **Yes**.
  - d. Do the following to add a user field to your model:
    - i. Choose **Add new field**.

- ii. For **Name**, enter **user**.
  - iii. For **Type**, choose **String**.
  - iv. For **Array**, choose **No**.
  - v. For **Required**, choose **Yes**.
- e. Do the following to add a content field to your model:
  - i. Choose **Add new field**.
  - ii. For **Name**, enter **content**.
  - iii. For **Type**, choose **String**.
  - iv. For **Array**, choose **No**.
  - v. For **Required**, choose **Yes**.
- f. Do the following to add a createdAt field to your model:
  - i. Choose **Add new field**.
  - ii. For **Name**, enter **createdAt**.
  - iii. For **Type**, choose **DateTime**.
  - iv. For **Array**, choose **No**.
  - v. For **Required**, choose **Yes**.

The following screenshot shows how your fields should be configured:

### Configure model information

**Model name**  
A model is a type with preconfigured queries, mutations, and subscriptions.

Message

Model names must be 1 - 50 characters long. Valid characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, and \_ `

**Fields**  
Models have fields. Fields have a name and a type.

Name	Type	Array	Required	
channel	String ▼	No ▼	Yes ▼	Remove
id	String ▼	No ▼	No ▼	Remove
user	String ▼	No ▼	No ▼	Remove
content	String ▼	No ▼	No ▼	Remove
createdAt	DateTime ▼	No ▼	No ▼	Remove

Add new field

7. In the **Configure model table** section, do the following:
  - a. For **Table name** enter **tutorial-events-messages**.
  - b. For **Primary key**, select **user**.
  - c. For **Sort key**, select **id**.

The following screenshot shows how your fields should be configured:

### Configure model table

**Table name**  
Create a table with this name and connect it as a data source.

tutorial-events-messages

Must be 3 - 255 alphanumeric characters long.

**Primary key**  
user

**Sort key**  
id

**Additional Indexes**

Index name	Primary key	Sort key	
channel-id-index	channel	id	<a href="#">Remove</a>

[Add index](#)

8. Choose **Next**.
9. On the **Review and create** page, review your API details, and choose **Create API**.

The Amazon AppSync console creates a DynamoDB table and an Amazon AppSync GraphQL API to query the table. Wait for the API creation process to complete before continuing to Step 2 of this tutorial.

## Step 2: Create an Amazon AppSync Events API

In this step, you create the Amazon AppSync Events API that you can use to publish messages. Other clients will be able to subscribe to a channel on the API to receive messages.

### Create the Amazon AppSync Events API

1. In the left navigation menu, choose **API** to return to the **APIs** page.
2. In the **API types** section, choose **Create Event API**.
3. On the **Create Event API** page, in the **API details** section, for **API name**, enter **events-messages-api**.
4. Choose **Create**.

The Amazon AppSync console creates an Event API with API key authorization mode configured, and a channel namespace called default.

Next, create a data source for your DynamoDB table that you created in Step 1.

### To create a data source for the DynamoDB table

1. Choose the **Data sources** tab.
2. Choose **Create data source**.
3. On the **Create data source** page, do the following:
  - a. For **Name**, enter **messages**.
  - b. For **Data source type**, choose **Amazon DynamoDB**.
  - c. The configuration automatically selects the current Amazon Web Services Region.
  - d. For **Table name**, select **tutorial-events-messages** from the list.
4. Choose **Create**.

Now you can create your data source integration in your namespace.

### To create a data source integration with a namespace

1. From your **messages** data source page, you need to return to the settings page for **my-event-api**. You can either use your browser's back button or you can choose **my-event-api** from the top menu in the console window. The following screenshot shows the location of the menu with **my-event-api** circled.

The screenshot shows the AWS AppSync console interface. The breadcrumb navigation at the top reads: **AWS AppSync** > **APIs** > **my-event-api** > **Data sources** > **messages**. The **my-event-api** link is circled in red. A green success banner at the top states: "Success Data source messages was created successfully." Below this, the **messages** data source is shown with **Edit** and **Delete** buttons. A **Details** section contains the following information:

Name	Description	Service role ARN
messages	-	<a href="#">arn:aws:iam::[account-id]:role/service-role/appsync-ds-ddb-[account-id]-tutorial-events-mess</a>
ARN	Type	
<a href="#">arn:aws:appsync:us-west-1:[account-id]:api/[api-id]/datasources/messages</a>	Amazon DynamoDB	

2. Choose the **Namespaces** tab, then choose the **default** namespace.
3. Choose **Edit**.
4. On the **Edit default** page, in the **Handler** section, choose **Code with data source**.
5. For **Publish configuration**, **Data source name**, choose **messages**. For **Behavior**, choose **Code**.
6. For **Subscribe configuration**, leave the **Data source name** blank.
7. In the code editor, enter the following code:

```
import { util } from '@aws-appsync/utils'
import * as ddb from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb'

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    const channel = ctx.info.channel.path
    const createdAt = util.time.nowISO8601()
    return ddb.batchPut({
      tables: {
        'tutorial-events-messages': ctx.events.map(({ payload }) => {
          return { channel, id: util.autoKsuid(), createdAt, ...payload }
        }),
      },
    })
  },
}
```

```
// simply forward the events for broadcast
response: (ctx) => ctx.events
}
```

The code uses the `ddb.batchPut` function to save multiple events to the “tutorial-events-messages” using a DynamoDB BatchWrite operation. It adds the channel path, creates an id, and a timestamp before saving the items.

8. Choose **Save** to confirm your code changes.

## Step 3: Test the Amazon AppSync Events API

### To test the API

1. From your **default** namespace page, you need to return to the settings page for **my-event-api**. You can either use your browser's back button or you can choose **my-event-api** from the top menu in the console window.
2. On the **my-event-api** page, choose the **Pub/Sub Editor** tab.
3. In the **Subscrib** section, choose **Connect** and **Subscribe** to the `default/*` channel.
4. In the **Publish** section, paste the following in the code editor:

```
{
  "user": "john",
  "content": "Hello, world!"
}
```

5. Choose **Publish**.
6. Update the content in the editor with the following:

```
[
  {
    "user": "sarah",
    "content": "Working on a fresh batch of cookies!"
  },
  {
    "user": "harry",
    "content": "Yum, can't wait!"
  }
]
```

7. Choose **Publish** again. After each time you publish, the events are displayed in the **Subscribe** table.

## Step 4: Retrieve your messages

You can view your messages directly in the DynamoDB table. However, there is a simple process for querying the data with GraphQL. This step demonstrates how to do this using your **graphql-messages-api** Amazon AppSync GraphQL API.

### To query data with a GraphQL API

1. From your **my-event-api Pub/Sub Editor** page, you need to go to your **graphql-messages-api**. In the left navigation, choose **APIs**. In the **APIs** section, choose **graphql-messages-api**.
2. In the left navigation menu, choose **Queries**.
3. On the **Queries** page, clear the contents of the editor and enter the following query.

```
query byChannel {
  queryMessagesByChannelIdIndex(channel: "/default/channel", first: 10) {
    items {
      channel
      id
      user
      content
      createdAt
    }
  }
}
```

4. Choose the orange **Execute query** button on the upper right. The query returns the first ten items in your DynamoDB table.

## Step 5: (Optional) Delete the resources you created

If you no longer need the resources that you created for this tutorial, you can delete them. This step helps ensure that you aren't charged for resources that you aren't using.

You can delete all of the following resources directly in the Amazon AppSync console:

- The Amazon AppSync Events API **my-event-api**

- The Amazon AppSync GraphQL API **graphql-messages-api**
- The DynamoDB table **tutorial-events-messages**

## Create a wscat clone using NodeJs and IAM auth using AppSyncJs

This tutorial shows you how to create a wscat clone that enables real-time messaging using Amazon AppSync Events with IAM authorization using [Smithy](#) libraries with TypeScript in NodeJS.

### Before you begin

Make sure you have completed the [Getting Started](#) topic. You will also need use the Amazon CLI.

Your profile must have permissions to run the following actions. For more information about Amazon AppSync actions, see [Actions, resources, and condition keys for Amazon AppSync](#).

- `appsync:EventConnect` - Grants permission to connect to an Event API
- `appsync:EventPublish` - Grants permission to publish events to a channel namespace
- `appsync:EventSubscribe` - Grants permission to subscribe to a channel namespace

You will also need to have *NodeJS* working in your environment. You need NodeJS version 22.14.0 or higher

#### Note

You can download the latest version of NodeJS [here](#) or use a tool like [Node Version Manager \(nvm\)](#).

## The tutorial

### Implementation steps

#### 1. Create an Event API

To begin, create the Event API you will interact with. For more information, see [Creating an Amazon AppSync Event API](#) to create the *Event API*.

## 2. Configure authorization

Once created, sign into the Amazon AppSync console and configure the IAM authorization in **Settings**.

- a. In the **Authorization modes** section, choose **Add**. On the next screen, choose **Amazon Identity and Access Management (IAM)**, and choose **Add** to use IAM as an authorization mode.
- b. In the **Authorization configuration** section, choose **Edit**.
- c. On the next page, add **IAM authorization** to the **Connection authorization modes**, the **default publish authorization modes**, and the **default subscribe authorization modes**. Choose **Update** to save your changes.

## 3. Start a new NodeJs project

In your terminal, create a new directory and initialize project:

```
mkdir eventscat
cd eventscat
npm init -y
```

## 4. Install TypeScript packages

Install the required TypeScript packages and bundle them using [esbuild](#)

```
npm install esbuild typescript
npm install -D @tsconfig/node20 @types/node
```

## 5. Create a new signer library for IAM

When using IAM as an authorization mode, you must sign your request using Sigv4. Create a *signer library* handles that task. Start by installing the required packages.

```
npm i @aws-crypto/sha256-js \
  @aws-sdk/credential-providers \
  @smithy/protocol-http \
  @smithy/signature-v4
```

Create a new file: `src/signer.ts` with the following code

```
import { Sha256 } from '@aws-crypto/sha256-js'
```

```
import { fromNodeProviderChain } from '@aws-sdk/credential-providers'
import { HttpRequest } from '@smithy/protocol-http'
import { SignatureV4 } from '@smithy/signature-v4'

/** AppSync Events WebSocket sub-protocol identifier */
export const AWS_APPSYNC_EVENTS_SUBPROTOCOL = 'aws-appsync-event-ws'

/** Default headers required for AppSync Events API requests */
export const DEFAULT_HEADERS = {
  accept: 'application/json, text/javascript',
  'content-encoding': 'amz-1.0',
  'content-type': 'application/json; charset=UTF-8',
}

/**
 * Prepares signed material for a request
 * @param httpDomain - the Events API HTTP domain
 * @param region - the API region
 * @param body - the body to sign
 * @returns signed material for a request
 */
export async function sign(httpDomain: string, region: string, body: string) {
  const credentials = fromNodeProviderChain()

  const signer = new SignatureV4({
    credentials,
    service: 'appsync',
    region,
    sha256: Sha256,
  })

  const url = new URL(`https://${httpDomain}/event`)
  const httpRequest = new HttpRequest({
    method: 'POST',
    headers: { ...DEFAULT_HEADERS, host: url.hostname },
    body,
    hostname: url.hostname,
    path: url.pathname,
  })

  const signedReq = await signer.sign(httpRequest)
  return { host: signedReq.hostname, ...signedReq.headers }
}
```

```

/**
 * Get the HTTP domain and region or null if it cannot be identified
 * @param wsDomain - the websocket domain
 */
function getHttpDomain(wsDomain: string) {
  const pattern =
    /^w{26}\.appsync-realtime-api.(w{2}(:(:-w{2,})+)-d)\.amazonaws.com(?:
\.cn)?$/

  const match = wsDomain.match(pattern)
  if (match) {
    return {
      httpDomain: wsDomain.replace('appsync-realtime-api', 'appsync-api'),
      region: match[1],
    }
  }
  return null
}

/**
 * Transforms an object into a valid based64Url string
 * @param auth - header material
 */
function getAuthProtocol(auth: unknown): string {
  const based64UrlHeader = btoa(JSON.stringify(auth))
    .replace(/\+/g, '-') // Convert '+' to '-'
    .replace(/\//g, '_') // Convert '/' to '_'
    .replace(/=+$/, '') // Remove padding '='
  return `header-${based64UrlHeader}`
}

/**
 * Gets the protocol array that authorizes connecting to an API
 * @param wsDomain -the WebSocket endpoint domain
 * @param region - the Amazon region of the API
 * @returns
 */
export async function getAuthForConnect(wsDomain: string, region?: string) {
  const domain = getHttpDomain(wsDomain)
  if (!domain && !region) {
    throw new Error('Must provide region when using a custom domain')
  }
  const httpDomain = domain?.httpDomain ?? wsDomain
  const _region = domain?.region ?? region!

```

```

    const signed = await sign(httpDomain, _region, '{}')
    const protocol = getAuthProtocol(signed)
    return [AWS_APPSYNC_EVENTS_SUBPROTOCOL, protocol]
  }

  /**
   * Gets the authorization header for a websocket message
   * @param wsDomain -the WebSocket endpoint domain
   * @param body -the request to sign
   * @param region - the Amazon region of the API
   * @returns
   */
  export async function getAuthForMessage(wsDomain: string, body: unknown, region?: string) {
    const domain = getHttpDomain(wsDomain)
    if (!domain && !region) {
      throw new Error('Must provide region when using a custom domain')
    }
    const httpDomain = domain?.httpDomain ?? wsDomain
    const _region = domain?.region ?? region!
    return await sign(httpDomain, _region, JSON.stringify(body))
  }

```

The signer uses `fromNodeProviderChain` to retrieve your local credentials and uses `SigV4` to sign the request headers and content.

## 6. Create your program

- a. We recommend to you use the [chalk](#) library to provide some color on your terminal and the [commander](#) library to define and parse your program command options.

```
npm install chalk commander
```

- b. Create the file `src/eventscat.ts` with the following code for your program.

```

import chalk from 'chalk'
import { program } from 'commander'
import EventEmitter from 'node:events'
import readline from 'node:readline'
import { getAuthForConnect, getAuthForMessage } from './signer'

/**
 * InputReader - processes console input.

```

```

*
* @extends EventEmitter
*/
class Console extends EventEmitter {
  stdin: NodeJS.ReadStream & { fd: 0 }
  stdout: NodeJS.WriteStream & { fd: 1 }
  stderr: NodeJS.WriteStream & { fd: 2 }
  readlineInterface: readline.Interface

  constructor() {
    super()

    this.stdin = process.stdin
    this.stdout = process.stdout
    this.stderr = process.stderr

    this.readlineInterface = readline.createInterface({
      input: process.stdin,
      output: process.stdout,
    })

    this.readlineInterface
      .on('line', (data) => {
        this.emit('line', data)
      })
      .on('close', () => {
        this.emit('close')
      })
  }

  prompt() {
    this.readlineInterface.prompt(true)
  }

  message(msg: string) {
    const payload = JSON.parse(msg)
    this.clear()
    if (payload.type === 'ka') {
      this.stdout.write(chalk.magenta('<ka>\n'))
    } else if (payload.type === 'data') {
      this.stdout.write(chalk.blue('<
${JSON.stringify(JSON.parse(payload.event), null, 2)}\n'))
    } else {
      this.stdout.write(chalk.bgBlack.white(`* ${payload.type} *\n`))
    }
  }
}

```

```
    }
    this.prompt()
  }

  print(msg: any) {
    this.clear()
    this.stdout.write(msg + '\n')
    this.prompt()
  }

  clear() {
    this.stdout.write('\r\u001b[2K\u001b[3D')
  }
}

export async function main() {
  program
    .version('demo')
    .option('-r, --realtime <domain>', 'AppSync Events real-time domain')
    .option('-s, --subscribe <channel>', 'Channel to subscribe to')
    .option('-p, --publish [channel]', 'Channel to publish to')
    .parse(process.argv)

  const options = program.opts()
  if (!options.realtime || !options.subscribe) {
    return program.help()
  }

  const wsConsole = new Console()
  const domain = options.realtime
  const channel = options.subscribe

  const protocols = await getAuthForConnect(domain)
  const ws = new WebSocket(`wss://${domain}/event/realtime`, protocols)

  ws.onopen = async () => {
    ws.send(
      JSON.stringify({
        type: 'subscribe',
        id: crypto.randomUUID(),
        channel,
        authorization: await getAuthForMessage(domain, { channel }),
      }),
    )
  }
}
```

```

wsConsole.print(chalk.green('Connected (press CTRL+C to quit)'))
wsConsole.on('line', async (data: string) => {
  if (!data || !data.trim().length || !options.publish) {
    return wsConsole.prompt()
  }
  const channel = options.publish
  const events = [JSON.stringify(data.trim())]
  ws.send(
    JSON.stringify({
      type: 'publish',
      id: crypto.randomUUID(),
      channel,
      events,
      authorization: await getAuthForMessage(domain, { channel, events }),
    }),
  )
  wsConsole.prompt()
})
}

ws.onclose = (event) => {
  wsConsole.print(chalk.green(`Disconnected (code: ${event.code}, reason: "${event.reason}")`))
  wsConsole.clear()
  process.exit()
}

ws.onerror = (err) => {
  wsConsole.print(chalk.red(err))
  process.exit(-1)
}

ws.onmessage = (data) => wsConsole.message(data.data)

wsConsole.on('close', () => {
  ws.close()
  process.exit()
})
}

```

- c. Specify the scripts property in package.json file.

```

...
"scripts": {

```

```
"build": "esbuild --platform=node --target=node20 --bundle --outfile=bin/
eventscat.js src/eventscat.ts"
},
...
```

- d. Build the code.

```
npm run build
```

- e. Add the file `bin/eventscat`.

```
#!/usr/bin/env node

const { main } = require('./eventscat.js')
main()
```

Change the mode of the file to execute it

```
chmod +x bin/eventscat
```

## 7. Using the program

Test the implementation by connecting to your API. To do this, subscribe to `/default/*` *channel*, and publish on the `/default/iam` *channel*. You can find the realtime domain of your API in the **Settings** section of the Amazon AppSync console under **Realtime**.

```
./bin/eventscat --realtime 1234567890.appsync-api.us-east-2.amazonaws.com \
--subscribe "/default/*" --publish "/default/iam"
```

Once the client is connected, you can start publishing messages simply by entering text and pressing **enter**. You also start receiving messages published to your **subscribe** channel.

## 8. (Optional) Clean up

Once you are done with this tutorial, you can delete the API you created by going to the Amazon AppSync console, selecting the API and choosing **Delete**.

# Publishing from a NodeJS Lambda function with IAM auth using AppSyncJs

Amazon AppSync Events allows you to create Event APIs to enable real-time capabilities in your applications. In this tutorial, you use Amazon CDK to create your API and a Lambda function that publishes messages. You'll use IAM auth as the authorization mode to publish to your configured channel.

## Before you begin

To get started, make sure you have gone through the *prerequisites*. You will need an Amazon account. You will also work from the command line.

## Installing Amazon CDK and creating up your project

The Amazon Cloud Development Kit (Amazon CDK) (Amazon CDK) is an open-source software development framework for defining cloud infrastructure as code with modern programming languages and deploying it through Amazon CloudFormation.

From your terminal, install CDK.

```
npm install -g aws-cdk
```

Next, create a new folder for your application

### Note

Be sure to use the exact name as Amazon CDK uses the folder name to name your app.

```
mkdir publish-from-lambda
```

From the `publish-from-lambda` directory, init a new app:

```
cd publish-from-lambda
cdk init app --language typescript
```

The Amazon CDK CLI creates a Amazon CDK app containing a single Amazon CDK stack. You'll be using TypeScript in this project, so install esbuild to bundle your code:

```
npm i -D esbuild@0
```

Now, update the `lib/publish-from-lambda-stack.ts` file with this code:

```
import * as cdk from 'aws-cdk-lib'
import * as appsync from 'aws-cdk-lib/aws-appsync'
import { Runtime } from 'aws-cdk-lib/aws-lambda'
import * as nodejs from 'aws-cdk-lib/aws-lambda-nodejs'
import type { Construct } from 'constructs'
import * as path from 'node:path'

export class PublishFromLambdaStack extends cdk.Stack {
  constructor(scope: Construct, id: string, props?: cdk.StackProps) {
    super(scope, id, props)

    const { IAM, API_KEY } = appsync.AppSyncAuthorizationType
    const apiKeyProvider = { authorizationType: API_KEY }
    const iamProvider = { authorizationType: IAM }

    // 1. Create a new AppSync Events API
    const api = new appsync.EventApi(this, 'api', {
      apiName: 'messages-api',
      authorizationConfig: {
        authProviders: [apiKeyProvider, iamProvider],
        connectionAuthModeTypes: [API_KEY],
        defaultSubscribeAuthModeTypes: [API_KEY],
        defaultPublishAuthModeTypes: [IAM],
      },
    })

    // 2. Create a channel namespace called `messages`
    const ns = api.addChannelNamespace('messages')

    // 3. Create the Lambda function: publisher
    const publisher = new nodejs.NodejsFunction(this, 'publisher', {
      entry: path.join(__dirname, 'lambda', 'publisher.ts'),
      runtime: Runtime.NODEJS_22_X,
      timeout: cdk.Duration.minutes(1),
      bundling: { externalModules: ['@aws-sdk/*'] },
      environment: {
```

```
        NAMESPACE: 'messages',
        HTTP_ENDPOINT: api.httpDns,
    },
})

// 4. Grant publisher IAM permissions to publish messages to the namespace
ns.grantPublish(publisher)

// 5. Output the API ID and the function name
new cdk.CfnOutput(this, 'apiId', { value: api.apiId })
new cdk.CfnOutput(this, 'fnName', { value: publisher.functionName })
}
}
```

Let's recap the stack implementation:

- You create a new Amazon AppSync Events API called `messages-api`. With this API, you can connect to the WebSocket endpoint and subscribe to a channel using an API Key. You can only publish to a channel using IAM authorization.
- You create a name space called `messages`. This allows you to publish and subscribes to channel paths like starting with `/messages`.
- You create a NodeJS Lambda function running on `NODEJS_22`. The function can run up to 1 minute. You configure the environment variable and pass the API's http endpoint and namespace.
- You grant the function permissions to publish to any channel in the namespace.
- Finally, you output the id of the API and the name of the function. This makes it easy to reference them later, and find the resources in the console.

## Create your Lambda function

Next, create you'll create a Lambda function that can publish events to the provided channel using IAM authorization. To do so, you will use the *ob-appsync-events-request* [library](#). This small library implements a Request object that is signed with the available IAM credentials. You can review the implementation on [Github](#).

In your `publish-from-lambda` directory, create a new file `publisher.ts` in the `lib/lambda` folder and install the library.

```
mkdir -p lib/lambda
```

```
touch lib/lambda/publisher.ts
npm i -D ob-appsync-events-request @types/aws-lambda
```

Update `publisher.ts` with the following code.

```
import type { Handler } from 'aws-lambda'
import { PublishRequest } from 'ob-appsync-events-request'

const ENV = process.env as {
  NAMESPACE: string
  HTTP_ENDPOINT: string
}

export const handler: Handler = async (event) => {
  const createdAt = new Date().toISOString()

  // Create a signed request
  const request = await PublishRequest.signed(
    `https://${ENV.HTTP_ENDPOINT}/event`,
    `${ENV.NAMESPACE}/lambda`,
    { message: 'Hello, world!', createdAt },
    { message: 'Bonjour le monde!', createdAt },
    { message: '¡Hola Mundo!', createdAt },
  )

  // Send the request using fetch
  const response = await fetch(request)
  const result = await response.json()
  console.log(result)
  return result
}
```

When triggered, the Lambda function publishes 3 messages to the channel path `/messages/lambda`. The request is signed using the function's IAM permissions. This is possible because you granted the permissions to the function in your Amazon CDK stack configuration!

## Deploy the stack

You can deploy the stack at this point from your `publish-from-lambda` folder:

```
npm run cdk deploy
```

Review the prompts to proceed with the deployment, once done, you should see the output:

```
Outputs:
PublishFromLambdaStack.apiId = your_api_id
PublishFromLambdaStack.fnName = your_function_name
```

## Subscribe and publish

Open the Amazon AppSync console in the region you deployed your stack in. On the APIs page, you can locate your API by pasting in your `apiId` value in the search bar under *APIs*. Select your messages-api, then select *Pub/Sub Editor*. Scroll down to the *Subscribe* section, and choose *Connect*. Under *Channel*, you choose messages, then choose *Subscribe*.

Back in your terminal, invoke the Lambda function with the Amazon CLI, using the output `fnName`.

```
aws lambda invoke \
  --function-name "your_function_name" \
  --output text /dev/stdout
```

The function handler is executed, and in your Amazon AppSync Events console, you receive the 3 messages!

## Cleaning up

Once you are done with this tutorial, you can clean up your resources by running the command:

```
npm run cdk destroy
```

# Understanding channel namespaces

Channel namespaces (or just namespaces for short) define the channels that are available on your Event API, and the capabilities and behaviors of these channels. Channel namespaces provide a scalable approach to managing large numbers of channels. Instead of configuring each channel individually, developers can apply settings across an entire namespace.

Each namespace has a name. This name represents the starting segment (the prefix) of a channel path. Any channel where the first segment in the path matches the name of a namespace, belongs to that namespace. For example, any channel with a first segment of `default`, such as `/default/messages`, `/default/greetings`, and `/default/inbox/user` belongs to the namespace named `default`. A channel namespace is made up of a maximum of five segments.

In a sports-related Event API example, you could have namespaces such as `basketball`, `soccer`, and `baseball`, with channels within each namespace such as `basketball/games/1`, `soccer/scores`, and `baseball/players`.

You can only publish and subscribe to channels that belong to a defined namespace. However, a channel is ephemeral and is created on-demand when a client needs to publish or subscribe to it.

When you define your Event API, you must configure the default authorization for connecting, publishing and subscribing to an Event API. The publishing and subscribing authorization configuration is automatically applied to all namespaces. You can override this configuration at the namespace. To learn more about authorization, see [Configuring authorization and authentication to secure Event APIs](#).

## An overview of channel namespace handlers and event processing

You can define event handlers on channel namespaces. Event handlers are functions that run on Amazon AppSync's JavaScript runtime and enable you to run custom business logic. You can use an event handler to process published events or process and authorize subscribe requests.

### Using the `onPublish` event handler

The `onPublish` handler runs when events are received on a channel. The handler is called with the list of events. You can use the handler to either filter events or transform the events before they are sent to subscribed clients.

The default API behavior for the `onPublish` handler simply forwards all received events to be broadcast. The `onPublish` function receives a context object as its first argument.

The following code demonstrates the default behavior for the `onPublish` handler.

```
export function onPublish(ctx) {  
  return ctx.events  
}
```

The Context object holds a list of events that are being handled. The type of each event is the following.

```
type IncomingEvent<T> = {  
  /**  
   * The ID associated with the event.  
   */  
  id: String;  
  /**  
   * The payload associated with the event.  
   */  
  payload: T;  
};
```

## Processing events

The `onPublish` handler can act as an interceptor that can modify the list of events before they are broadcast. The following processing rules apply.

- Your function must return an array.
- Each event must match the Event type shape, and must have an ID that matches the ID of an incoming event.
- Duplicate event IDs are not allowed.
- Null objects in the returned array are dropped.

The type of outgoing events is the following.

```
export type OutgoingEvent<T extends any = any> = {  
  /**  
   * The ID associated with the event.
```

```
    */
    id: String;
    /**
     * The payload associated with the event. Not required if an error is defined.
     */
    payload?: T;
    /**
     * The error associated with the event. Populating this field with a value will
     * result in this error being marked as a failure and not propagated through the
     * system.
     */
    error?: String;
}
```

## Filtering

You can filter out events, and only return the list of events you want subscribers to receive. For example, the handler below filters events and only forwards those that have “odds” greater than zero.

```
export function onPublish(ctx) {
  return ctx.events.filter((event) => event.payload.odds > 0)
}
```

## Transforming

You can also use a handler to transform events. Do this by mapping your events to the shape that you want. For example, the handler below formats each event to include a timestamp and changes the format of the message property.

```
import { util } from '@aws-appsync/utils'
export function onPublish(ctx) {
  return ctx.events.map(event => ({
    id: event.id,
    payload: {
      ...event.payload,
      message: event.payload.message.toUpperCase()
      timestamp: util.time.nowISO8601()
    }
  }))
}
```

**Note**

Returning an event with an unknown id value results in an error.

## Returning an error

To explicitly reject an event and notify the publisher that it was not accepted, add an error property containing an error message to the processed event. The following example, rejects any event that does not include a message property.

```
export function onPublish(ctx) {
  return ctx.events.map(event => {
    if (!event.payload.message || event.payload.message.length === 0) {
      event.error = "A message must be provided"
    }
    return event
  })
}
```

## Using the onSubscribe event handler

The onSubscribe handler is called each time a client attempts to subscribe to a channel. You can use this handler to run custom business logic, such as logging specific information, or applying additional static authorization checks.

In the following example, the onSubscribe handler logs a message when an admin user subscribes to a channel.

```
export function onSubscribe(ctx) {
  if (ctx.identity.groups.includes('admin')) {
    console.log(`Admin ${ctx.identity.sub} subscribed to ${ctx.channel}`)
  }
}
```

You can reject a subscription by calling `util.unauthorized()`. The following onSubscribe handler restricts Amazon Cognito User Pool authenticated users to their own channel:

```
export function onSubscribe(ctx: Context) {
  if (ctx.info.channel.path !== `/messages/inbox/${ctx.identity.username}`) {
```

```
console.log(`user ${ctx.identity.username} tried connecting to wrong channel:
${ctx.channel}`)
util.unauthorized()
}
```

Now clients can only subscribe to channels that match the pattern `/messages/inbox/[username]`.

## Data source integration

You can integrate data sources in your channel namespaces. This allows you to interact with data sources like DynamoDB tables and Lambda functions.

A handler that interacts with a data source has the following format:

```
export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    // request code
  },
  response(ctx) {
    // response code
  }
}
```

To learn how to use event handlers to interact with your data source, see [Writing event handlers](#).

# Working with data sources for Amazon AppSync Event APIs

Data sources are resources in your Amazon Web Services account that Amazon AppSync Events can interact with. Amazon AppSync supports multiple data sources including Amazon Lambda, Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon Aurora Serverless, Amazon OpenSearch Service, and HTTP endpoints. An Amazon AppSync Events API can be configured to interact with multiple data sources, enabling you to process and route events efficiently.

Once you have configured a data source, you can use it as an integration in your namespaces. This allows you to interact with your data sources from your channel namespace handlers. For example, you can save events to a DynamoDB table as they are published, before they are broadcast. You can trigger a Lambda function asynchronously in response to a publish to start a processing job. You can check user information in an Amazon RDS Aurora PostgreSQL table as clients try to subscribe to a channel.

## Topics

- [Supported data sources](#)
- [Adding a data source](#)

## Supported data sources

### Amazon Lambda

Lambda functions are ideal for event processing in Amazon AppSync Events. They execute in response to triggers and process events (JSON documents containing event data). Lambda functions can transform event data, perform business logic, or integrate with other Amazon services. Lambda is particularly useful when you need custom event processing logic or integration with external services. In your channel namespace integrations, you can write code in your `onPublish` or `onSubscribe` handlers to invoke your Lambda function. Alternately, you can configure a direct integration without writing any code. Amazon AppSync Events will directly call your Lambda function with the request context.

### Amazon DynamoDB

DynamoDB provides scalable storage for event-driven applications. The core component is the table, which stores collections of data. Tables can store event data, application state, or any other structured information. Each entry in a table is stored as an item, containing multiple attributes (fields). For example, an item might include attributes like `eventId`, `timestamp`, and `payload`.

DynamoDB is particularly effective for event storage and processing due to its high throughput and low latency. Amazon AppSync Events can interact with DynamoDB tables to store, retrieve, and modify event data as needed.

## **Amazon RDS**

Amazon RDS provides managed relational databases that can be used to store structured event data or application state. You can use a database instance with your preferred DB engine, such as PostgreSQL or MySQL, to maintain relational data that is relevant to your event processing workflow.

Amazon RDS is particularly useful when you need to maintain relationships between different types of events or when you need ACID compliance for your event data.

## **Amazon EventBridge**

EventBridge complements Amazon AppSync Events by providing event buses that can route events between different services. An event bus receives events from event sources and processes them based on rules. Each rule follows an event pattern that determines which events get routed to which targets.

EventBridge integration allows Amazon AppSync Events to participate in broader event-driven architectures, either as a source or target of events.

## **Amazon OpenSearch Service**

OpenSearch Service enables full-text search and analytics on your event data. You can create nodes containing indices to store and search event information. Data is stored as JSON documents within shards, enabling efficient searching and analysis of event data.

## **HTTP endpoints**

HTTP endpoints can be used as data sources to integrate with external services or APIs. Amazon AppSync Events can send HTTP requests with event data and process the responses as part of your event handling workflow. Each data source type has its own strengths and use cases in event-driven architectures. You can combine multiple data sources within a single Amazon AppSync

Events API to create sophisticated event processing workflows. You can also use an HTTP endpoint data source to interact with any Amazon service API.

## Amazon Bedrock

Amazon Bedrock enables Amazon AppSync to integrate directly with foundation models for AI/ML capabilities. Through this data source, you can incorporate generative AI features into your event processing workflows without managing complex ML infrastructure. Amazon Bedrock provides access to various foundation models from leading AI companies, including Anthropic, AI21 Labs, Cohere, Meta, Stability AI, and Amazon.

## Adding a data source

The following instructions describe how to add a data source to an Event API. To learn how to use event handlers to interact with your data source, see [Writing event handlers](#).

### Console

1. Sign in to the Amazon Web Services Management Console and open the [AppSync console](#).
  - a. Choose your API in the **Dashboard**.
  - b. In the **Sidebar**, choose **Data Sources**.
2. Choose **Create data source**.
  - a. Give your data source a name. You can also give it a description, but that's optional.
  - b. Choose your **Data source type**.
  - c. For DynamoDB, you'll have to choose your Region, then the table in the Region. You can dictate interaction rules with your table by choosing to make a new generic table role or importing an existing role for the table. You can enable [versioning](#), which can automatically create versions of data for each request when multiple clients are trying to update data at the same time. Versioning is used to keep and maintain multiple variants of data for conflict detection and resolution purposes. You can also enable automatic schema generation, which takes your data source and generates some of the CRUD, List, and Query operations needed to access it in your schema.

For OpenSearch Service, you'll have to choose your Region, then the domain (cluster) in the Region. You can dictate interaction rules with your domain by choosing to make a new generic table role or importing an existing role for the table.

For Lambda, you'll have to choose your Region, then the ARN of the Lambda function in the Region. You can dictate interaction rules with your Lambda function by choosing to make a new generic table role or importing an existing role for the table.

For HTTP, you'll have to enter your HTTP endpoint.

For EventBridge, you'll have to choose your Region, then the event bus in the Region. You can dictate interaction rules with your event bus by choosing to make a new generic table role or importing an existing role for the table.

For Amazon RDS, you'll have to choose your Region, then the secret store (username and password), database name, and schema.

 **Note**

If you're importing existing roles, they need a trust policy. For more information, see the [IAM trust policy](#).

3. Choose **Create**.

 **Note**

Alternatively, if you're creating a DynamoDB data source, you can go to the **Schema** page in the console, choose **Create Resources** at the top of the page, then fill out a predefined model to convert into a table. In this option, you will fill out or import the base type, configure the basic table data including the partition key, and review the schema changes.

## CLI

- Create your data source by running the [create-data-source](#) command.

You'll need to enter the following parameters for this command:

1. The `api-id` of your API.
2. The name of your table.

3. The type of data source. Depending on the data source type you choose, you might need to enter a `service-role-arn` and a `-config` tag.

An example command will look like the following:

```
aws appsync create-data-source --api-id abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
--name data_source_name --type data_source_type --service-role-arn
arn:aws:iam::107289374856:role/role_name --[data_source_type]-config {params}
```

## Creating an IAM trust policy for a data source

If you're using an existing IAM role for your data source, you need to grant that role the appropriate permissions to perform operations on your Amazon resource, such as `PutItem` on an Amazon DynamoDB table. You also need to modify the trust policy on that role to allow Amazon AppSync to use it for resource access as shown in the following example policy:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "appsync.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
```

You can also add conditions to your trust policy to limit access to the data source as desired. Currently, `SourceArn` and `SourceAccount` keys can be used in these conditions. For example, the following policy limits access to your data source to the account 123456789012:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
```

```

    "Service": "appsync.amazonaws.com"
  },
  "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
  "Condition": {
    "StringEquals": {
      "aws:SourceAccount": "123456789012"
    }
  }
}
]
}

```

Alternatively, you can limit access to a data source to a specific API, such as `abcdefghijklmnopq`, using the following policy:

```

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "appsync.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
      "Condition": {
        "ArnEquals": {
          "aws:SourceArn": "arn:aws:appsync:us-west-2:123456789012:apis/
abcdefghijklmnopq"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}

```

You can limit access to all Amazon AppSync APIs from a specific region, such as `us-east-1`, using the following policy:

```

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",

```

```
    "Principal": {
      "Service": "appsync.amazonaws.com"
    },
    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
    "Condition": {
      "ArnEquals": {
        "aws:SourceArn": "arn:aws:appsync:us-east-1:123456789012:apis/*"
      }
    }
  }
]
```

# Configuring authorization and authentication to secure Event APIs

Amazon AppSync Events offers the following authorization types to secure Event APIs: API keys, Lambda, IAM, OpenID Connect, and Amazon Cognito user pools. Each option provides a different method of security.

1. **API Key authorization:** A simple key-based security option, with keys generated by the AppSync service.
2. **Lambda authorization:** Enables custom authorization logic, evaluated by an Lambda function .
3. **IAM authorization:** Utilizes Amazon's signature version 4 signing process, allowing fine-grained access control through IAM policies.
4. **OpenID Connect authorization:** Integrates with OIDC-compliant services for user authentication.
5. **Amazon Cognito user pools:** Implements group-based access control using Amazon Cognito's user management features.

## Authorization types

There are five ways you can authorize applications to interact with your Amazon AppSync Event API. You specify which authorization type you use by specifying one of the following authorization type values in your Amazon AppSync API or Amazon CLI call:

- **API\_KEY**

For using API keys.

- **AWS\_LAMBDA**

For using an Amazon Lambda function.

- **AWS\_IAM**

For using Amazon Identity and Access Management permissions.

- **OPENID\_CONNECT**

For using your OpenID Connect provider.

- **AMAZON\_COGNITO\_USER\_POOLS**

For using an Amazon Cognito user pool.

When you define your API, you configure the authorization mode to connect to your Event API WebSocket. You also configure the default authorization modes to use when publishing and subscribing to messages. You can use different authorization modes for each configuration. For example, you might want your publisher to use IAM authorization for a backend process running on an Amazon EC2 instance, but you want your clients to use an API key to subscribe to messages.

Optionally, you can also configure the authorization mode to use for publishing and subscribing to messages on a namespace. When defined, these settings override the default configuration on your API. This enables you to have different settings for different namespaces on your API.

When you save changes to your API configuration, Amazon AppSync starts to propagate the changes. Until your configuration change is propagated, Amazon AppSync continues to serve your content from the previous configuration. After your configuration change is propagated, Amazon AppSync immediately starts to serve your content based on the new configuration. While Amazon AppSync is propagating your changes for an API, we can't determine whether the API is serving your content based on the previous configuration or the new configuration.

To learn more about using authorization types in your WebSocket operations, see [Understanding the Event API WebSocket protocol](#).

To learn about publishing events using the HTTP or WebSocket endpoint, see [Publishing events](#).

## API\_KEY authorization

API Keys allow unauthenticated clients to securely use your API. An API key is a hard-coded value in your application that is generated by the Amazon AppSync service. You can rotate API keys from the Amazon Web Services Management Console, the Amazon CLI, or from the [Amazon AppSync API Reference](#).

API keys are configurable for up to 365 days, and you can extend an existing expiration date for up to another 365 days from that day.

On the client, the API key is specified by the header `x-api-key`. For example, if your API\_KEY is ABC123, you can publish a message to a channel using the HTTP endpoint via curl as follows:

```
curl --location "https://YOUR_EVENT_API_ENDPOINT/event" \
```

```
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \  
--header "x-api-key:ABC123" \  
--data '{  
    "channel":"/news",  
    "events":["\"Breaking news!\""]  
}'
```

## AWS\_LAMBDA authorization

You can implement your own API authorization logic using an Amazon Lambda function. When you use Lambda functions for authorization, the following constraint applies.

- A Lambda function authorizer must not return more than 5MB of contextual data.

For example, if your authorization token is 'ABC123', you can publish via curl as follows:

```
curl --location "https://YOUR_EVENT_API_ENDPOINT/event" \  
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \  
--header "Authorization:ABC123" \  
--data '{  
    "channel":"/news",  
    "events":["\"Breaking news!\""]  
}'
```

Lambda functions are called before connection, publish, and subscription attempts. The return value can be cached based on the API ID and the authentication token. By default, caching is not turned on, but this can be enabled at the API level or by setting the `ttlOverride` value in a function's return value.

You can also specify a regular expression that validates authorization tokens before the function is called. These regular expressions are used to validate that an authorization token is of the correct format before your function is called. Any request using a token which does not match this regular expression will be denied automatically.

Lambda functions used for authorization require a principal policy for `appsync.amazonaws.com` to be applied on them to allow Amazon AppSync to call them. This action is done automatically in the Amazon AppSync console; The Amazon AppSync console does *not* remove the policy. For more information on attaching policies to Lambda functions, see [Working with resource-based IAM policies in Lambda](#) in the *Amazon Lambda Developer Guide*.

The Lambda function you specify will receive an event with the following shape:

```
{
  "authorizationToken": "ExampleAUTHtoken123123123",
  "requestContext": {
    "apiId": "aaaaaa123123123example123",
    "accountId": "111122223333",
    "requestId": "f4081827-1111-4444-5555-5cf4695f339f",
    "operation": "EVENT_CONNECT",
    "channelNamespaceName": "news",
    "channel": "/news/latest"
  },
  "requestHeaders": {
    "header": "value"
  }
}
```

The operation property indicates the operation that is being evaluated and can have the following values:

- EVENT\_CONNECT

 **Note**

For the EVENT\_CONNECT operation, the channelNamespaceName and channel properties are not set and will be NULL.

- EVENT\_SUBSCRIBE
- EVENT\_PUBLISH

The event object contains the headers that were sent in the request from the application client to Amazon AppSync.

The authorization function must return at least `isAuthorized`, a boolean indicating whether the request is authorized to execute the operation on the Event API.

If this value is true, execution of the Event API continues. If this value is false, an `UnauthorizedException` is raised.

## Accepted keys

**isAuthorized** (boolean, required)

A boolean value indicating if the value in `authorizationToken` is authorized to execute the operation on the Event API.

If this value is true, execution of the Event API continues. If this value is false, an `UnauthorizedException` is raised

**handlerContext** (JSON object, optional)

A JSON object visible as `$ctx.identity.handlerContext` in your handlers. The object is a map of strings. For example, if the following structure is returned by a Lambda authorizer:

```
{
  "isAuthorized":true
  "handlerContext": {
    "banana":"very yellow",
    "apple":"very green"
  }
}
```

The value of `ctx.identity.handlerContext.apple` in handlers will be `very green`. The `handlerContext` object only supports key-value pairs. Nested keys are not supported.

 **Warning**

The total size of this JSON object must not exceed 5MB.

**tTlOverride** (integer, optional)

The number of seconds that the response should be cached for. If no value is returned, the value from the API is used. If this is 0, the response is not cached.

Lambda authorizers have a timeout of 10 seconds. We recommend designing functions to execute in the shortest amount of time possible to scale the performance of your API.

Multiple Amazon AppSync APIs can share a single authentication Lambda function. Cross-account authorizer use is not supported.

The following example describes a Lambda function that demonstrates the various authentication and failure states that a Lambda function can have when used as an Amazon AppSync authorization mechanism.

```
def handler(event, context):
    # This is the authorization token passed by the client
    token = event.get('authorizationToken')
    # If a lambda authorizer throws an exception, it will be treated as unauthorized.
    if 'Fail' in token:
        raise Exception('Purposefully thrown exception in Lambda Authorizer.')

    if 'Authorized' in token and 'ReturnContext' in token:
        return {
            'isAuthorized': True,
            'handlerContext': {
                'key': 'value'
            }
        }

    # Authorized with no context
    if 'Authorized' in token:
        return {
            'isAuthorized': True
        }

    # never cache response
    if 'NeverCache' in token:
        return {
            'isAuthorized': True,
            'ttlOverride': 0
        }

    # not authorized
    if 'Unauthorized' in token:
        return {
            'isAuthorized': False
        }

    # if nothing is returned, then the authorization fails.
    return {}
```

## AWS\_IAM authorization

This authorization type enforces the [Amazon signature version 4 signing process](#) on your API. You can associate Amazon Identity and Access Management (IAM) access policies with this authorization type. Your application can leverage this association by using an access key (which consists of an access key ID and secret access key) or by using short-lived, temporary credentials provided by Amazon Cognito Federated Identities.

Use the following example if you want an IAM role that has permission to perform all data operations on an API.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "appsync:EventConnect",
        "appsync:EventPublish",
        "appsync:EventSubscribe",
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:appsync:us-west-2:123456789012:apis/{APIID}/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

Use the following example to restrict access to a specific API and a specific channel namespace.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "appsync:connect",
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:appsync:us-west-2:123456789012:apis/{APIID}"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

```
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "appsync:publish",
        "appsync:subscribe"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:appsync:us-west-2:123456789012:apis/{APIID}/channelNamespace/
{NAME}"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

## OPENID\_CONNECT authorization

This authorization type enforces [OpenID connect](#) (OIDC) tokens provided by an OIDC-compliant service. Your application can leverage users and privileges defined by your OIDC provider for controlling access.

An Issuer URL is the only required configuration value that you provide to Amazon AppSync (for example, `https://auth.example.com`). This URL must be addressable over HTTPS. Amazon AppSync appends `/.well-known/openid-configuration` to the issuer URL and locates the OpenID configuration at `https://auth.example.com/.well-known/openid-configuration` per the [OpenID Connect Discovery](#) specification. It expects to retrieve an [RFC5785](#) compliant JSON document at this URL. This JSON document must contain a `jwtks_uri` key, which points to the JSON Web Key Set (JWKS) document with the signing keys. Amazon AppSync requires the JWKS to contain JSON fields of `key` and `kid`.

Amazon AppSync supports a wide range of signing algorithms.

### Signing algorithms

RS256

RS384

RS512

## Signing algorithms

PS256

PS384

PS512

HS256

HS384

HS512

ES256

ES384

ES512

We recommend that you use the RSA algorithms. Tokens issued by the provider must include the time at which the token was issued (`iat`) and may include the time at which it was authenticated (`auth_time`). You can provide TTL values for issued time (`iatTTL`) and authentication time (`authTTL`) in your OpenID Connect configuration for additional validation. If your provider authorizes multiple applications, you can also provide a regular expression (`clientId`) that is used to authorize by client ID. When the `clientId` is present in your OpenID Connect configuration, Amazon AppSync validates the claim by requiring the `clientId` to match with either the `aud` or `azp` claim in the token.

To validate multiple client IDs use the pipeline operator (`|`) which is an “or” in regular expression. For example, if your OIDC application has four clients with client IDs such as `0A1S2D`, `1F4G9H`, `1J6L4B`, `6GS5MG`, to validate only the first three client IDs, you would place `1F4G9H|1J6L4B|6GS5MG` in the client ID field.

## AMAZON\_COGNITO\_USER\_POOLS authorization

This authorization type enforces OIDC tokens provided by Amazon Cognito user pools. Your application can leverage the users and groups in your handlers to apply custom business rules.

When using Amazon Cognito user pools, you can create groups that users belong to. This information is encoded in a JWT token that your application sends to Amazon AppSync in an authorization header with each request.

```
curl --location "https://YOUR_EVENT_API_ENDPOINT/event" \  
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \  
--header "Authorization:JWT_TOKEN" \  
--data '{  
    "channel":"/news",  
    "events":["\"Breaking news!\""]  
}'
```

## Circumventing SigV4 and OIDC token authorization limitations

The following methods can be used to circumvent the issue of not being able to use your SigV4 signature or OIDC token as your Lambda authorization token when certain authorization modes are enabled.

If you want to use the SigV4 signature as the Lambda authorization token when the `AWS_IAM` and `AWS_LAMBDA` authorization modes are enabled for Amazon AppSync's API, do the following:

- To create a new Lambda authorization token, add random suffixes and/or prefixes to the SigV4 signature.
- To retrieve the original SigV4 signature, update your Lambda function by removing the random prefixes and/or suffixes from the Lambda authorization token. Then, use the original SigV4 signature for authentication.

If you want to use the OIDC token as the Lambda authorization token when the `OPENID_CONNECT` authorization mode or the `AMAZON_COGNITO_USER_POOLS` and `AWS_LAMBDA` authorization modes are enabled for Amazon AppSync's API, do the following:

- To create a new Lambda authorization token, add random suffixes and/or prefixes to the OIDC token. The Lambda authorization token should not contain a Bearer scheme prefix.
- To retrieve the original OIDC token, update your Lambda function by removing the random prefixes and/or suffixes from the Lambda authorization token. Then, use the original OIDC token for authentication.

# Publishing events

Amazon AppSync Events allows you to publish events via your API's HTTP or WebSocket endpoint. Use the topics in this chapter to understand the publishing steps and how to structure your HTTP or WebSocket requests.

## Topics

- [Publish events via HTTP](#)
- [Publish events via WebSocket](#)

## Publish events via HTTP

Amazon AppSync Events allows you to publish events via your API's HTTP endpoint using a POST operation. Publishing is the only supported action over the endpoint.

### Publish steps

1. Send a POST request to the address: `https://HTTP_DOMAIN/event`.
2. Add the authorization header(s) required to authorize your request.
3. Specify the following in the request body:
  - The channel that you are publishing to.
  - The list of events you are publishing. You can publish up to 5 events in a batch.

Each specified event in your publish request must be a stringified valid JSON value.

### Publish example

The following is an example of a request.

```
{
  "method": "POST",
  "headers": {
    "content-type": "application/json",
    "x-api-key": "da2-your-api-key"
  },
  "body": {
```

```
{
  "channel": "default/channel",
  "events": [
    "{\"event_1\":\"data_1\"}",
    "{\"event_2\":\"data_2\"}"
  ]
}
```

You can use your Browser's `fetch` API to publish the events. The following example demonstrates this.

```
await fetch(`https://${HTTP_DOMAIN}/event`, {
  "method": "POST",
  "headers": {
    "content-type": "application/json",
    "x-api-key": "da2-your-api-key"
  },
  "body": {
    "channel": "default/channel",
    "events": [
      "{\"event_1\":\"data_1\"}",
      "{\"event_2\":\"data_2\"}"
    ]
  }
})
```

To learn more about the different authorization types that Amazon AppSync Events supports, see [Configuring authorization and authentication to secure Event APIs](#).

## Publish events via WebSocket

Amazon AppSync Events allows you to publish events via your API's WebSocket endpoint after you connect to it.

### Publish steps

1. Connect to your WebSocket endpoint: `wss://WS_DOMAIN/event/realtime`.
2. Send a publish message over the established WebSocket connection with the following information:
  - The authorization header(s) required to authorize your message.

- The following message details:
  - A unique ID for your message.
  - The channel that you are publishing to.
  - The list of events that you are publishing. You can publish a maximum of five events in a batch.

Each specified event in your publish request must be a stringified valid JSON value.

## Publish example

The following is an example of a request written in JavaScript that uses an API key for authorization.

```
const message = {
  id: 'uniqueID', // Your unique id for this message.
  type: 'publish',
  channel: '/default/channel',
  events: [
    JSON.stringify({ message: "hello world" }),
    JSON.stringify({ number: 42 })
  ],
  authorization: { 'x-api-key': 'your key' },
}
```

You can use your browser's WebSocket API to connect and publish the events. The following simplified example uses an API key that sends the message. Notice that you don't need to subscribe to any channel before publishing.

```
const HTTP_DOMAIN = 'your api HTTP domain '
const REALTIME_DOMAIN = 'api real-time domain'
const API_KEY = 'your api key'

const authorization = { 'x-api-key': API_KEY, host: HTTP_DOMAIN }

// construct the protocol header for the connection
function getAuthProtocol() {
  const header = btoa(JSON.stringify(authorization))
    .replace(/\+/g, '-') // Convert '+' to '-'
    .replace(/\//g, '_') // Convert '/' to '_'
    .replace(/=+$/, '') // Remove padding '='
}
```

```
    return `header-${header}`  
  }  
  
  const socket = await new Promise((resolve, reject) => {  
    const socket = new WebSocket(`wss://${REALTIME_DOMAIN}/event/realtime`, [  
      'aws-appsync-event-ws',  
      getAuthProtocol(),  
    ])  
    socket.onopen = () => resolve(socket)  
    socket.onclose = (event) => reject(new Error(event.reason))  
    socket.onmessage = (event) => console.log(event)  
  })  
  
  // when the socket is connected, send the message  
  socket.send(JSON.stringify(message))
```

You receive an acknowledgement message for every publish. For more information, see [Understanding the Event API WebSocket protocol](#).

To learn more about the different authorization types that Amazon AppSync Events supports, see [Configuring authorization and authentication to secure Event APIs](#).

# Understanding the Event API WebSocket protocol

Amazon AppSync Events' WebSocket API allows a client to subscribe and receive events in real-time. After the client is connected, the client can also publish to channels. Establishing a valid connection and subscribing to receive events is a simple multi-step process.

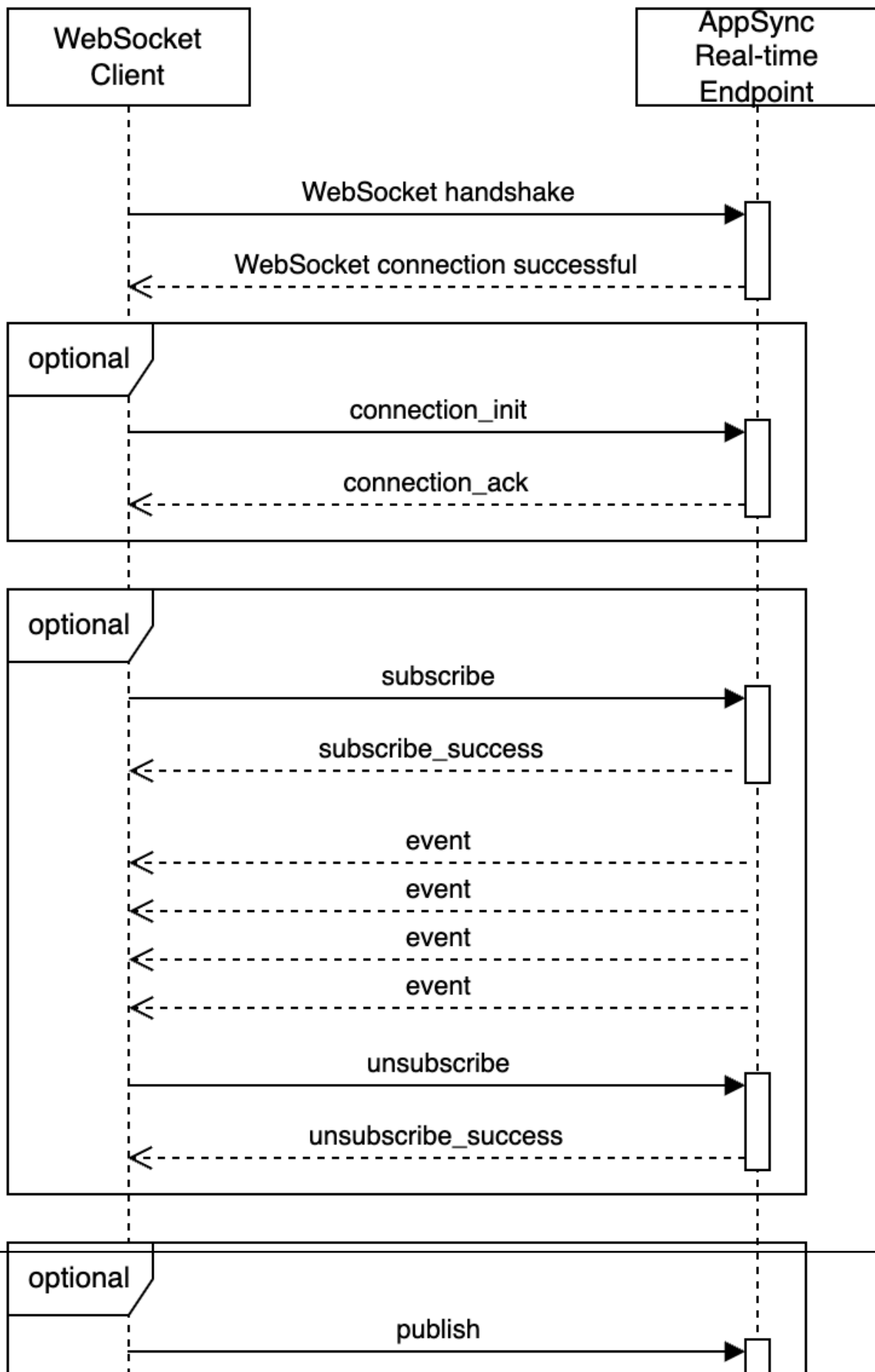
First, a client establishes a WebSocket connection with the Amazon real-time endpoint, sends a connection initialization message, and waits for acknowledgment.

After a successful connection is established, the client registers subscriptions by sending a “subscribe” message with a unique ID and a channel path of interest. Amazon AppSync confirms successful subscriptions with acknowledgment messages. The client then listens for subscription events, which are triggered when a publisher publishes events that are broadcast by the service. To maintain the connection, Amazon AppSync sends periodic keep-alive messages.

When finished, the client unsubscribes by sending “unsubscribe” messages. This system supports multiple subscriptions on a single WebSocket connection and accommodates various authorization modes, including API keys, Amazon Cognito user pools, IAM, and Lambda.

The following diagram demonstrates the WebSocket protocol message flow between the WebSocket client and the real-time endpoint.

## WebSocket protocol overview



In the preceding diagram, the following WebSocket steps occur in the message flow.

- A client establishes a WebSocket connection with the Amazon AppSync real-time endpoint. If there is a network error, the client should do a jittered exponential backoff. For more information, see [Exponential backoff and jitter](#) on the *Amazon Architecture Blog*.
- After successfully establishing the WebSocket connection, the client can optionally send a `connection_init` message.
- The client waits for a `connection_ack` message from Amazon AppSync. This message includes a `connectionTimeoutMs` parameter, which is the maximum wait time in milliseconds for a "ka" (keep-alive) message.
- Amazon AppSync sends "ka" messages periodically. The client keeps track of the time that it received each "ka" message. If the client doesn't receive a "ka" message within `connectionTimeoutMs` milliseconds, the client should close the connection.
- The client registers the subscription by sending a `subscribe` message. A single WebSocket connection supports multiple subscriptions, even if they are in different authorization modes.
- The client waits for Amazon AppSync to send `subscribe_success` messages to confirm successful subscriptions.
- The client listens for subscription events, which are sent after events are published to the channel of interest.
- The client unregisters the subscription by sending an `unsubscribe` subscription message.
- At any time after connection, the client can publish a message by sending a `publish` message. Subscribing to a channel is not required before publishing.
- The client receives a `publish_success` acknowledgement.
- After unregistering all subscriptions and checking that there are no messages transferring through the WebSocket, the client can disconnect from the WebSocket connection.

## Handshake details to establish the WebSocket connection

All interactions with the Amazon AppSync real-time endpoint begin with establishing a WebSocket connection. The connection remains open as long as the client remains connected, up to a maximum of 24 hours. Connecting is an operation that requires authorization credentials to complete the handshake. To connect and initiate a successful handshake with Amazon AppSync, a WebSocket client needs the following information:

- The Amazon AppSync Events realtime and HTTP endpoints
- The authorization details

To authorize your WebSocket connection establishment, send the authorization information as a WebSocket subprotocol. To do this, a client must wrap the appropriate authorization credentials in a JSON object, encode the object in Base64URL format, and append the encoded header string in the list of subprotocols.

The following JavaScript example converts an authorization object into a base64URL encoded string.

```
/**
 * Encodes an object into Base64 URL format
 * @param {*} authorization - an object with the required authorization properties
 */
function getBase64URLEncoded(authorization) {
  return btoa(JSON.stringify(authorization))
    .replace(/\+/g, '-') // Convert '+' to '-'
    .replace(/\//g, '_') // Convert '/' to '_'
    .replace(/=+$/, '') // Remove padding '='
}
```

Next, this example creates the required subprotocol value.

```
function getAuthProtocol(authorization) {
  const header = getBase64URLEncoded(authorization)
  return `header-${header}`
}
```

The following example uses bash to create a header, and then uses `wscat` to connect. You must specify `aws-appsync-event-ws` as one of the subprotocols.

```
$ REALTIME_DOMAIN='example1234567890000.appsync-realtime-api.us-west-2.amazonaws.com'
$ HTTP_DOMAIN='example1234567890000.appsync-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com'
$ API_KEY='da2-12345678901234567890123456'

$ header="{\"host\": \"${HTTP_DOMAIN}\", \"x-api-key\": \"${API_KEY}\"}"
$ header=`echo "$header" | base64 | tr '+/' '-_' | tr -d '\n='`
$ wscat -p 13 -s "header-$header" -s "aws-appsync-event-ws" -c "wss://${REALTIME_DOMAIN}/event/realtime"

Connected (press CTRL+C to quit)
```

## Discovering the real-time endpoint from the Event API endpoint

Amazon AppSync Event APIs are configured with two endpoints: a realtime endpoint and an HTTP endpoint. You can retrieve your endpoint information by visiting your API's **Settings** page in the Amazon Web Services Management Console or by running the Amazon CLI command `aws appsync get-api`.

### Amazon AppSync Events HTTP endpoint

`https://example1234567890000.appsync-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/event`

### Amazon AppSync Events real-time endpoint

`wss://example1234567890000.appsync-realtime-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/event/realtime`

Applications can connect to the HTTP endpoint (`https://`) using any HTTP client, and can connect to the real-time endpoint (`wss://`) using any WebSocket client.

With custom domain names, you can interact with both endpoints using a single domain. For example, if you configure `api.example.com` as your custom domain, you can interact with your HTTP and real-time endpoints using the following URLs.

### Amazon AppSync Events HTTP endpoint

`https://api.example.com/event`

### Amazon AppSync Events real-time endpoint

`wss://api.example.com/event/realtime`

# Authorization formatting based on the Amazon AppSync API authorization mode

The format of the authorization subprotocol varies depending on the Amazon AppSync authorization mode. Amazon AppSync supports API key, Amazon Cognito user pools, OpenID Connect (OIDC), Amazon Lambda, and IAM authorization modes. The `host` field in the object refers to the Amazon AppSync Events HTTP endpoint, which is used to validate the connection even if the `wss://` call is made against the real-time endpoint.

Use the following sections to learn how to format the authorization subprotocol for the supported authorization modes.

## API key subprotocol format

### Header content

- `"host": <string>`: The host for the Amazon AppSync Events HTTP endpoint or your custom domain name. Only required for connection authorization.
- `"x-api-key": <string>`: The API key configured for the Amazon AppSync Event API.

### Example

```
{
  "host": "example1234567890000.apps-sync-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
  "x-api-key": "da2-12345678901234567890123456"
}
```

## Amazon Cognito user pools and OpenID Connect (OIDC) subprotocol format

### Header content

- `"host": <string>`: The host for the Amazon AppSync Events HTTP endpoint or your custom domain name. Only required for connection authorization.
- `"Authorization": <string>`: A JWT ID token. The header can use a Bearer scheme.

### Example

```
{
  "Authorization": "eyJEXAMPLEiJjbG5xb3A5eW5MK09QYXIrMTJHWEFLSXBiU5WNHhsQjEXAMPLEnM2WldvPSIsImFsZyEE2DJH7sH012zxYi7f-SmEGoh2AD8emxQRYajByz-rE4Jh0Q0ymN2Ys-ZIkMpVBTPgu-TMWdY0HhDUMUj20P82yeZ3w1ZAtr_gM4LzjXUXmI_K2yGjuXfXTaa1mvQEBG0mQfVd7SfwXB-jcv4RYVi6j25qgow9Ew52ufurPqaK-3WAKG32KpV8J4-Wejq8t0c-yA7sb8EnB551b7TU93uKRiVVK3E55Nk5ADPoam_WYE45i3s5qVAP_-InW75NUo0CGTsS8YWMfb6ecHYJ-1j-bzA27zaT9VjctXn9byNFZmEXAMPLExw",
  "host": "example1234567890000.appsync-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
}
```

## Amazon Lambda subprotocol format

## Header content

- "host": <string>: The host for the Amazon AppSync Events HTTP endpoint or your custom domain name. Only required for connection authorization.
- "Authorization": <string>: A custom authorization token of your design.

### Example

```
{
  "Authorization": "M0UzQzM1MkQtMkI0Ni00OTZCLUi1NkQtMUM0MTQ0QjVBRTczCkI1REEzRTIxLTk5NzItNDJENi1BQ",
  "host": "example1234567890000.appsync-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
}
```

## Amazon Identity and Access Management (IAM) subprotocol format

## Header content

- "accept": "application/json, text/javascript": A constant string parameter.
- "content-encoding": "amz-1.0": A constant string parameter.
- "content-type": "application/json; charset=UTF-8": A constant string parameter.
- "host": <string>: This is the host for the Amazon AppSync Events HTTP endpoint.
- "x-amz-date": <string>: The timestamp must be in UTC and in the following ISO 8601 format: YYYYMMDD'T'HHMMSS'Z'. For example, 20150830T123600Z is a valid timestamp. Don't

include milliseconds in the timestamp. For more information, see [Elements of an Amazon API request signature](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

- "X-Amz-Security-Token": <string>: The Amazon session token, which is required when using temporary security credentials. For more information, see [Use temporary credentials with Amazon resources](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.
- "Authorization": <string>: Signature Version 4 (SigV4) signing information for the Amazon AppSync endpoint. For more information on the signing process, see [Create a signed Amazon API request](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

The SigV4 signing HTTP request includes a canonical URL, which is the AWS AppSync HTTP endpoint with `/event` appended. The service endpoint Amazon Web Services Region is the same Region where you're using the Amazon AppSync API, and the service name is 'appsync'.

The HTTP request to sign to connect is the following.

```
{
  url: "https://example1234567890000.appsync-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/event",
  data: "{}",
  method: "POST",
  headers: {
    "accept": "application/json, text/javascript",
    "content-encoding": "amz-1.0",
    "content-type": "application/json; charset=UTF-8",
    "host": "example1234567890000.appsync-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
  }
}
```

The following is the request to sign when sending a subscribe message. The channel name is specified in the request.

```
{
  url: "https://example1234567890000.appsync-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/event",
  body: "{\"channel\":\"/your/channel/*\"}",
  method: "POST",
  headers: {
    "accept": "application/json, text/javascript",
    "content-encoding": "amz-1.0",
    "content-type": "application/json; charset=UTF-8",
    "host": "example1234567890000.appsync-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
  }
}
```

```
}

```

The following is the request to sign when publishing over WebSocket. The channel name and event payload are specified in the request.

```
{
  url: "https://example1234567890000.appsync-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/event",
  body: "{\"channel\":\"/your/channel/*\", \"events\": [{\"event_1\": \"data_1\"}, {\"event_2\": \"data_2\"}]}",
  method: "POST",
  headers: {
    "accept": "application/json, text/javascript",
    "content-encoding": "amz-1.0",
    "content-type": "application/json; charset=UTF-8",
    "host": "example1234567890000.appsync-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
  }
}
```

## Authorization header example

```
{
  "accept": "application/json, text/javascript",
  "content-encoding": "amz-1.0",
  "content-type": "application/json; charset=UTF-8",
  "host": "example1234567890000.appsync-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
  "x-amz-date": "20200401T001010Z",
  "X-Amz-Security-Token":
    "AgEXAMPLEZ21uX2VjEAoaDmFwLXNvdXR0ZWFEEXAMPLEEcwRQIgAh97Cljq7w0PL8KsxP3YtDuyC/9hAj8PhJ7Fvf38SgoC
    +
    +pEagWCveZUjKE0zyUhBEXAMPLEjj//////////8BEXAMPLEx0Dk2NDgyNzg1NSIMo1mWnpESWUoYw4BkKqEFS1m3DXuL8
    +ZbVc4JKjDP4vUCKNR6Le9C9pZp9PsW0NoFy3vLBUDAXEXAMPLE0VG8feXfiEEA+1khgFK/
    wEtwR+9zF7NaMMMse07wN2gG2tH0eKMEXAMPLEQX+sMbytQo8iepP9PZ0z1ZsSFb/
    dP5Q8hk6YEXAMPLEYcKZsTkDAq2uKFQ8mYUVA9EtQnNRiFLEY83aKvG/tqLWNnG1SNVx7SMcfovkFDqQamm
    +88y10wwAEYK7qcocex6Z7GGcaYuIfGpaX2MCCELeQvZ+8WxEg0nIfz7GYvsYNjLZSaRnV4G
    +ILY1F0QNW64S9Nvj
    +BwDg3ht2CrNvpwjVY1j9U3nmxE0UG5ne83LL5hhqMpm25kmL7enVgw2kQzmU2id4IKu0C/
    WaoDRu02F5zE63vJbxN8AYs7338+4B4Hb6BZ60Ugg96Q15RA41/
    gIqxaVPxyTpDfTU5GfSLxocdYeniqqpFMtZG2n9d0u7GsQNCfKNCg3qDZm4tDo8tZbuym0a2VcF2E5hFEgXBa
    +XLJCfXi/770qAEjP0x7Qdk3B43p8KG/BaioP5RsV8zBGvH1zAgyPha2rN70/
    tT13yrmPd5QYEFwzexjKrV4mWIuRg8NTHYSZJUaeyCwTom80VFUJXG
    +GYTUyv5W22aBcnoRGiCiKEYTL0kgXecdKFTHmcIAejQ9We1r0a196Kq87w5KNMckcCGFnwBNFLmfnbpNqT6rUBxxs3X5nt
    aox0FtHX21eF6qIGT8j1z+12opU+ggwUgkhUUgCH2TfqBj+MLMVVvpgqJsPKt582caFKArIFiV0
    +9QupxLnEH2hz04TMTfnU6bQC6z1buVe7h

```

```
+t0Lnh1YPFsLQ88anib/7TTC8k9DsBTq0ASe8R2GbSEsm09qbbMwgEaYUh0KtGeyQsSJdhSk6XxXThrWL9EnwBCXDkICMqd
+WgtPtK00weDlCaRs3R2qXcbNgVhleMk4IWnF8D1695AenU1LwHj0JLkCjxgNFfiWAFEPH9aEXAMPLExA==" ,
  "Authorization": "AWS4-HMAC-SHA256 Credential=XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX/20200401/
us-east-1/appsycn/aws4_request, SignedHeaders=accept;content-
encoding;content-type;host;x-amz-date;x-amz-security-token,
Signature=83EXAMPLEebcc1fe3ee69f75cd5ebbf4cb4f150e4f99cec869f149c5EXAMPLEdc"
}
```

## Real-time WebSocket operations

After initiating a successful WebSocket handshake with Amazon AppSync, the client must send a subsequent message to connect to Amazon AppSync for different operations. The WebSocket API has the following properties.

### WebSocket API message properties

#### id

The client provided ID of the operation. This property is required and is used to correlate response error and success messages. For subscriptions, this property must be unique for all subscriptions within a connection. The property is a string and is limited to a maximum of 128 alphanumeric and special character (`_`, `+`, `-`) characters: `/^[a-zA-Z0-9-_{1,128}]$/`.

#### type

The type of operation being performed. Supported client operations are `subscribe`, `unsubscribe`, `publish`. The property is a string and must be one of the message types defined in the next section, *Configuring message details*.

#### channel

The channel to subscribe to, or to publish events to. The property is a string made up of one to five segments separated by a slash. Each segment is limited to 50 alphanumeric + dash characters. The property is case sensitive. For example: `channelNamespaceName` or `channelNamespaceName/sub-segment-1/subSegment-2` `/^[A-Za-z0-9-]{1,50}(/^[A-Za-z0-9-]{1,50}){0,4}$`

#### events

An array of events to be published. You can publish up to five events in a batch. Each specified event in your publish request must be a stringified valid JSON value.

## authorization

The authorization headers necessary to authorize the operation. For example, ApiKey will contain `x-api-key`, while Amazon Cognito, OIDC, and Lambda will contain `authorization`. IAM will contain `host`, `x-amz-date`, `x-amz-security-token`, and `authorization`. The `host` header is required for IAM only.

## Configuring message details

This section provides information about the syntax to use to configure the details for various message types.

### Connection init message

(Optional) After the client has established the WebSocket connection, the client sends an init message to initiate the connection session.

```
{ "type": "connection_init" }
```

### Connection acknowledge message

Amazon AppSync responds with an “ack” message that contains a connection timeout value. If the client doesn’t receive a keep-alive message within the connection timeout period, the client should close the connection. The connection timeout period is 5 minutes.

```
{
  "type": "connection_ack",
  "connectionTimeoutMs": 300000
}
```

### Keep-alive message

Amazon AppSync periodically sends a keep-alive message to the client to maintain the connection. If the client doesn’t receive a keep-alive message within the connection timeout period, the client should close the connection. The keep-alive interval is 60 seconds. Clients do not need to acknowledge these messages.

```
{ "type": "ka" }
```

## Subscribe message

After receiving a `connection_ack` message, the client can send a subscription registration message to listen for events on a channel.

- “`id`” is the ID of the subscription. This ID must be unique per client connection otherwise Amazon AppSync returns an error message indicating the subscription message is duplicated.
- “`channel`” is the channel to which the subscribed client is listening. Any messages published to this channel will be delivered to the subscribed client.
- “`authorization`” is an object containing the fields required for authorization. The authorization object follows the same rules as the headers for connecting to the WebSocket.

```
{
  "type": "subscribe",
  "id": "ee849ef0-cf23-4cb8-9fcb-152ae4fd1e69",
  "channel": "/namespaceA/subB/subC",
  "authorization": {
    "x-api-key": "da2-12345678901234567890123456",
    "host": "example1234567890000.appsync-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
  }
}
```

## Subscription acknowledgment message

Amazon AppSync acknowledges with a success message. “`id`” is the ID of the corresponding subscribe operation that succeeded.

```
{
  "type": "subscribe_success",
  "id": "ee849ef0-cf23-4cb8-9fcb-152ae4fd1e69"
}
```

In case of an error, Amazon AppSync sends a `subscribe_error` response.

```
{
  "type": "subscribe_error",
  "id": "ee849ef0-cf23-4cb8-9fcb-152ae4fd1e69",
  "errors": [
    {
```

```
    "errorType": "SubscriptionProcessingError",
    "message": "There was an error processing the operation"
  }
]
```

## Data message

When an event is published to a channel the client is subscribed to, the event is broadcast and delivered in a data message. “id” is the ID of the corresponding subscription for the channel to which the message was published.

```
{
  "type": "data",
  "id": "ee849ef0-cf23-4cb8-9fcb-152ae4fd1e69",
  "event": ["\"my event content\""]
}
```

In case of an error, such as a broadcasting error, an error can be received at the client:

```
{
  "type": "broadcast_error",
  "id": "ee849ef0-cf23-4cb8-9fcb-152ae4fd1e69",
  "errors": [
    {
      "errorType": "MessageProcessingError",
      "message": "There was an error processing the message"
    }
  ]
}
```

## Unsubscribe message

When the client wants to stop listening to a subscribed channel, the client sends a message to unregister the subscription. “id” is the ID of the corresponding subscription to which the client wants to unregister.

```
{
  "type": "unsubscribe",
  "id": "ee849ef0-cf23-4cb8-9fcb-152ae4fd1e69"
}
```

Amazon AppSync acknowledges with a success message. “id” is the ID of the corresponding subscribe operation that succeeded.

```
{
  "type": "unsubscribe_success",
  "id": "ee849ef0-cf23-4cb8-9fcb-152ae4fd1e69"
}
```

If an error occurs, an error message is sent back to the client

```
{
  "type": "unsubscribe_error",
  "id": "ee849ef0-cf23-4cb8-9fcb-152ae4fd1e69",
  "errors": [
    {
      "errorType": "UnknownOperationError",
      "message": "Unknown operation id ee849ef0-cf23-4cb8-9fcb-152ae4fd1e69"
    }
  ]
}
```

## Publish message

Once connected, the client can start publishing messages to channels. “id” is the ID of the publish operation. “channel” is the channel to which the events are published. The events will be delivered to all clients subscribed to the channel. “authorization” is an object containing the fields required for authorization. The authorization object follows the same rules as the headers for subscribing to the channel.

```
{
  "type": "publish",
  "id": "ee849ef0-cf23-4cb8-9fcb-152ae4fd1e69",
  "channel": "/namespaceA/subB/subC",
  "events": [ "{ \"msg\": \"Hello World!\" }" ],
  "authorization": {
    "x-api-key": "da2-12345678901234567890123456",
  }
}
```

## Publish success message

The server acknowledges with a success message. “id” is the ID of the corresponding publish operation that succeeded. “failed” is the list of events which were marked in error while executing the publish handler.

```
{
  "id": "ee849ef0-cf23-4cb8-9fcb-152ae4fd1e69",
  "type": "publish_success",
  "successful": [
    {
      "identifier": "221b6b3f-46fd-4ac1-a327-bd2623b7402e",
      "index": 0
    }
  ],
  "failed": []
}
```

If an error occurs, an error message is sent back to the client.

```
{
  "id": "ee849ef0-cf23-4cb8-9fcb-152ae4fd1e69",
  "type": "publish_error",
  "errors": [
    {
      "errorType": "An error type",
      "message": "A message"
    }
  ]
}
```

## Disconnecting the WebSocket

Before disconnecting the WebSocket, to avoid data loss, the client should have the necessary logic to check that no operation is currently in place through the WebSocket connection. All subscriptions should be unregistered before disconnecting from the WebSocket.

# Configuring custom domain names for Event APIs

With Amazon AppSync, you can use custom domain names to configure a single, memorable domain that works for your Event APIs.

When you configure an Amazon AppSync Event API, two endpoints are provisioned: An HTTP endpoint and a real-time endpoint. These endpoints have the following format.

## Amazon AppSync Events HTTP endpoint

```
https://example1234567890000.appsync-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/event
```

## Amazon AppSync Events real-time endpoint

```
wss://example1234567890000.appsync-realtime-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/event/  
realtime
```

With custom domain names, you can interact with both endpoints using a single domain. For example, if you configure `api.example.com` as your custom domain, you can interact with both your HTTP and real-time WebSocket endpoints using the following URLs.

## Amazon AppSync Events HTTP endpoint

```
https://api.example.com/event
```

## Amazon AppSync Events real-time endpoint

```
wss://api.example.com/event/realtime
```

### Note

Amazon AppSync APIs support only TLS 1.2 and TLS 1.3 for custom domain names.

# Registering and configuring a domain name for an Event API

To set up custom domain names for your Amazon AppSync APIs, you must have a registered internet domain name. You can register an internet domain using Amazon Route 53 domain registration or a third-party domain registrar of your choice. For more information about using Route 53, see [What is Amazon Route 53](#) in the *Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide*.

An API's custom domain name can be the name of a subdomain or the root domain (also known as the "zone apex") of a registered internet domain. After you create a custom domain name in Amazon AppSync, you must create or update your DNS provider's resource record to map to your API endpoint. Without this mapping, API requests bound for the custom domain name cannot reach Amazon AppSync.

## Creating a custom domain name in Amazon AppSync

Creating a custom domain name for an Amazon AppSync API sets up an Amazon CloudFront distribution. You must set up a DNS record to map the custom domain name to the CloudFront distribution domain name. This mapping is required to route API requests that are bound for the custom domain name in Amazon AppSync through the mapped CloudFront distribution.

You must also provide a certificate for the custom domain name. To set up the custom domain name or to update its certificate, you must have permission to update CloudFront distributions and describe the Amazon Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate that you plan to use. To grant these permissions, attach the following Amazon Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy statement to an IAM user, group, or role in your account.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "AllowUpdateDistributionForAppSyncCustomDomainName",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": ["cloudfront:updateDistribution"],
      "Resource": ["*"]
    },
    {
      "Sid": "AllowDescribeCertificateForAppSyncCustomDomainName",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "acm:DescribeCertificate",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:acm:Region:account-id:certificate/certificate_ID"
    }
  ]
}
```

Amazon AppSync supports custom domain names by leveraging Server Name Indication (SNI) on the CloudFront distribution. For more information about using custom domain names on a

CloudFront distribution, including the required certificate format and the maximum certificate key length, see [Using HTTPS with CloudFront](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

To set up a custom domain name as the API's hostname, the API owner must provide an SSL/TLS certificate for the custom domain name. To provide a certificate, do one of the following.

- Request a new certificate in ACM, or import a certificate issued by a third-party certificate authority into ACM in the US East (N. Virginia) (us-east-1) Amazon Web Services Region. For more information about ACM, see [What is Amazon Certificate Manager](#) in the *Amazon Certificate Manager User Guide*.
- Provide an IAM server certificate. For more information, see [Manage server certificates in IAM](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

## Wildcard custom domain names in Amazon AppSync

Amazon AppSync supports wildcard custom domain names. To configure a wildcard custom domain name, specify a wildcard character (\*) as the first subdomain of a custom domain. This represents all possible subdomains of the root domain. For example, the wildcard custom domain name \*.example.com results in subdomains such as a.example.com, b.example.com, and c.example.com. All these subdomains route to the same domain.

To use a wildcard custom domain name in Amazon AppSync, you must provide a certificate issued by ACM containing a wildcard name that can protect several sites in the same domain. For more information, see [ACM certificate characteristics and limitations](#) in the *Amazon Certificate Manager User Guide*.

# Using CloudWatch to monitor and log Event API data

You can log and debug your Event API using CloudWatch metrics and CloudWatch logs. These tools enable developers to monitor performance, troubleshoot issues, and optimize their Amazon AppSync API operations effectively.

CloudWatch metrics is a tool that provides a wide range of metrics to monitor API performance and usage. These metrics fall into two main categories:

1. **HTTP API Metrics for Publish:** These include `4XXError` and `5XXError` for tracking client and server errors, `Latency` for measuring response times, `Requests` for monitoring total API calls, `TokensConsumed` for tracking resource usage, and `Events` related to metrics for tracking event publishing performance.
2. **Real-time Subscription Metrics:** These metrics focus on `WebSocket` connections and subscription activities. They include metrics for connection requests, successful connections, subscription registrations, message publishing, and active connections and subscriptions.

CloudWatch Logs is a tool that enables logging capabilities for your Event APIs. Logs can be set at two levels of the API:

1. **Request-level Logs:** These capture overall request information, including HTTP headers, operation summaries, and subscription registrations.
2. **Handler-level Logs:** These provide detailed information about handler evaluation, including request and response mappings, and tracing information for each field.

You can configure logging, interpret log entries, and use log data for troubleshooting and optimization. Amazon AppSync provides various log types that provide insight into your API's behavior.

## Setting up and configuring logging on an Event API

Use the following instruction to turn on automatic logging on an Event API using the Amazon AppSync console.

1. Sign in to the Amazon Web Services Management Console and open the [AppSync console](#).
2. On the **APIs** page, choose the name of an Event API.

3. On the API's homepage, in the navigation pane, choose **Settings**.
  4. Under **Logging**, do the following:
    - a. Turn on **Enable Logs**.
    - b. (Optional) For **Log level**, choose your preferred field-level logging level (**None**, **Error**, or **All**).
    - c. The procedure for adding a service role varies depending on whether you want to create a new role or use an existing one.
      - To create a new role:
        - For **Create or use an existing role**, choose **New role**. This creates a new IAM role that allows Amazon AppSync to write logs to CloudWatch.
      - To use an existing role:
        - i. Choose **Existing role**.
        - ii. In the service role list, select the ARN of an existing IAM role in your Amazon Web Services account.
- For information about the configuration of the IAM role, see [Manually creating an IAM role with CloudWatch Logs permissions](#).
5. Choose **Save**.

## Manually creating an IAM role with CloudWatch Logs permissions

If you choose to use an existing IAM role, the role must grant Amazon AppSync the required permissions to write logs to CloudWatch. To configure this manually, you must provide a service role ARN so that Amazon AppSync can assume the role when writing the logs.

In the [IAM console](#), create a new policy with the name `AWSAppSyncPushToCloudWatchLogsPolicy` that has the following definition:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "logs:CreateLogGroup",
```

```

        "logs:CreateLogStream",
        "logs:PutLogEvents"
    ],
    "Resource": "*"
}
]
}

```

Next, create a new role with the name **AWSAppSyncPushToCloudWatchLogsRole**, and attach the newly created policy to the role. Edit the trust relationship for this role to the following:

```

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "appsync.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}

```

Copy the role ARN and use it when setting up logging for an Amazon AppSync Event API.

## CloudWatch metrics

You can use CloudWatch metrics to monitor and provide alerts about specific events that can result in HTTP status codes or from latency.

### HTTP endpoint metrics

#### 4XXError

Errors resulting from requests that are not valid due to an incorrect client configuration. For example, these errors can occur when the request includes an incorrect JSON payload, when the service is throttled, or when the authorization settings are misconfigured.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total occurrences of these errors.

## 5XXError

Errors encountered during the execution of a request. This could also happen if Amazon AppSync encounters an issue during processing of a request.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total occurrences of these errors.

## Latency

The time between when Amazon AppSync receives a request from a client and when it returns a response to the client. This doesn't include the network latency encountered for a response to reach the end devices.

**Unit:** *Millisecond*. Use the Average statistic to evaluate expected latencies.

## Requests

The number of requests that all APIs in your account have processed, by Region.

**Unit:** *Count*. The number of all requests processed in a particular Region.

## TokensConsumed

Tokens are allocated to Requests based on the amount of resources (processing time and memory used) that a Request consumes. Usually, each Request consumes one token. However, a Request that consumes large amounts of resources is allocated additional tokens as needed.

**Unit:** *Count*. The number of tokens allocated to requests processed in a particular Region.

# Handler metrics

## DroppedEvents

The count of input events filtered by a OnPublish handler.

**Unit:** *Count*.

## FailedEvents

The count of input events that encountered error during processing.

**Unit:** *Count*.

## SuccessfulEvents

The count of input events that were processed successfully and submitted for broadcast in the OnPublish handler.

**Unit:** *Count*.

## PublishedHandlerInvocations

The number of OnPublish handler invocations.

**Unit:** *Count*.

# Real-time endpoint metrics

## ConnectRequests

The number of WebSocket connection requests made to Amazon AppSync, including both successful and unsuccessful attempts.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total number of connection requests.

## ConnectSuccess

The number of successful WebSocket connections to Amazon AppSync. It is possible to have connections without subscriptions.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total occurrences of the successful connections.

## ConnectClientError

The number of WebSocket connections that were rejected by Amazon AppSync because of client-side errors. This could imply that the service is throttled or that the authorization settings are misconfigured.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total occurrences of the client-side connection errors.

## ConnectServerError

The number of errors that originated from Amazon AppSync while processing connections. This usually happens when an unexpected server-side issue occurs.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total occurrences of the server-side connection errors.

## DisconnectSuccess

The number of successful WebSocket disconnections from Amazon AppSync.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total occurrences of the successful disconnections.

## DisconnectClientError

The number of client errors that originated from Amazon AppSync while disconnecting WebSocket connections.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total occurrences of the disconnection errors.

## DisconnectServerError

The number of server errors that originated from Amazon AppSync while disconnecting WebSocket connections.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total occurrences of the disconnection errors.

## SubscribeSuccess

The number of subscriptions that were successfully registered to Amazon AppSync through WebSocket. It's possible to have connections without subscriptions, but it's not possible to have subscriptions without connections.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total occurrences of the successful subscriptions.

## SubscribeClientError

The number of subscriptions that were rejected by Amazon AppSync because of client-side errors. This can occur when a JSON payload is incorrect, the service is throttled, or the authorization settings are misconfigured.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total occurrences of the client-side subscription errors.

## SubscribeServerError

The number of errors that originated from Amazon AppSync while processing subscriptions. This usually happens when an unexpected server-side issue occurs.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total occurrences of the server-side subscription errors.

## UnsubscribeSuccess

The number of unsubscribe requests that were successfully processed.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total occurrences of the successful unsubscribe requests.

## UnsubscribeClientError

The number of unsubscribe requests that were rejected by Amazon AppSync because of client-side errors.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total occurrences of the client-side unsubscribe request errors.

## UnsubscribeServerError

The number of errors that originated from Amazon AppSync while processing unsubscribe requests. This usually happens when an unexpected server-side issue occurs.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total occurrences of the server-side unsubscribe request errors.

## BroadcastEventSuccess

The number of events that were successfully broadcast to subscribers.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total of events that were successfully broadcast.

## BroadcastEventClientError

The number of events that failed to broadcast because of client-side errors.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total occurrences of the client-side broadcast events errors

## BroadcastEventServerError

The number of errors that originated from Amazon AppSync while broadcasting events . This usually happens when an unexpected server-side issue occurs.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total occurrences of the server-side broadcast errors.

## BroadcastEventSize

The size of events broadcast.

**Unit:** *Bytes*.

## ActiveConnections

The number of concurrent WebSocket connections from clients to Amazon AppSync in 1 minute.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total opened connections.

## ActiveSubscriptions

The number of concurrent subscriptions from clients in 1 minute.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total active subscriptions.

## ConnectionDuration

The amount of time that the connection stays open.

**Unit:** *Milliseconds*. Use the Average statistic to evaluate connection duration.

## InboundMessages

The number of inbound metered events. One metered event equals 5 kB of received event.

**Unit:** *Count*.

## OutboundMessages

The number of metered messages successfully published. One metered message equals 5 kB of delivered data.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total number of successfully published metered messages.

## InboundMessageDelayed

The number of delayed inbound messages. Inbound messages can be delayed when either the inbound message rate quota or outbound message rate quota is breached.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total number of inbound messages that were delayed.

## InboundMessageDropped

The number of delayed inbound messages. Inbound messages can be delayed when either the inbound message rate quota or outbound message rate quota is breached.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total number of inbound messages that were dropped.

## SubscribeHandlerInvocations

The number of Subscribe handlers invoked.

**Unit:** *Count*.

## PublishSuccess

The number of publish requests that were successfully sent on a WebSocket connection to Amazon AppSync.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total number of publish requests that were successfully sent.

## PublishClientError

The number of publish requests that were rejected by Amazon AppSync because of client-side errors when sending publish requests on a WebSocket connection. This can occur when a JSON payload is incorrect, the service is throttled, or the authorization settings are misconfigured.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total occurrences of these errors.

## PublishServerError

The number of publish requests that originated from Amazon AppSync while processing publish requests on a WebSocket connection. This is usually caused by an unexpected server-side issue.

**Unit:** *Count*. Use the Sum statistic to get the total occurrences of these errors.

# Configuring CloudWatch Logs on Event APIs

You can configure two types of logging on any new or existing API: request-level logs and handler logs.

## Request-level logs

When request-level logging is configured for an API, the following information is logged.

- The number of tokens consumed
- The request and response HTTP headers
- The overall operation summary

## Handler logs

When handler logging is configured for an API, the following information is logged.

- Generated request mapping with source and arguments for each field
- The transformed response mapping for each field, which includes the data as a result of resolving that field
- Tracing information for each field

If you turn on logging, Amazon AppSync manages the CloudWatch Logs. The process includes creating log groups and log streams, and reporting to the log streams with these logs.

When you turn on logging on an Amazon AppSync API and make requests, Amazon AppSync creates a log group and log streams under the log group. The log group is named following the `/aws/appsync/apis/{api_id}` format. Within each log group, the logs are further divided into log streams. These are ordered by **Last Event Time** as logged data is reported.

Every log event is tagged with the **x-amzn-RequestId** of that request. This helps you filter log events in CloudWatch to get all logged information about that request. You can get the RequestId from the response headers of every Amazon AppSync request.

The field-level logging is configured with the following log levels:

- **None - No handler logs are captured.**
- **Error - Logs the following information *only* for the fields that are in error:**
  - The error section in the server response
  - Handler errors and `console.error` logging from handlers
  - The generated request/response functions that got resolved for error fields
- **All - Logs the following information for *all* fields in the query:**
  - Custom logging from handlers

- The generated request/response functions that got resolved for each field

## Using token counts to optimize your requests

Requests that consume less than or equal to 1,500 KB-seconds of memory and vCPU time are allocated one token. Requests with resource consumption greater than 1,500 KB-seconds receive additional tokens. For example, if a request consumes 3,350 KB-seconds, Amazon AppSync allocates three tokens (rounded up to the next integer value) to the request. By default, Amazon AppSync allocates a maximum of 5,000 or 10,000 request tokens per second to the APIs in your account, depending upon the Amazon Region in which it's deployed. If your APIs each use an average of two tokens per second, you'll be limited to 2,500 or 5,000 requests per second, respectively. If you need more tokens per second than the allotted amount, you can submit a request to increase the default quota for the rate of request tokens. For more information, see [Amazon AppSync endpoints and quotas](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference guide* and [Requesting a quota increase](#) in the *Service Quotas User Guide*.

A high per-request token count could indicate that there's an opportunity to optimize your requests and improve the performance of your API. Factors that can increase your per-request token count include:

- The complexity of your handlers
- The amount of data returned from your handlers
- Logging configuration, and the amount of custom logging in your handlers

### Note

In addition to Amazon AppSync metrics and logs, clients can access the number of tokens consumed in a request via the response header `x-amzn-appsync-TokensConsumed`.

## Log size limits

By default, if logging has been enabled, Amazon AppSync will send up to 1 MB of logs per request.

# Using Amazon WAF to protect Amazon AppSync Event APIs

Amazon WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications and APIs from attacks. It allows you to configure a set of rules, called a web access control list (web ACL), that allow, block, or monitor (count) web requests based on customizable web security rules and conditions that you define. When you integrate your Amazon AppSync API with Amazon WAF, you gain more control and visibility into the HTTP traffic accepted by your API. To learn more about Amazon WAF, see [How Amazon WAF Works](#) in the Amazon WAF Developer Guide.

You can use Amazon WAF to protect your AppSync API from common web exploits, such as SQL injection and cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks. These could affect API availability and performance, compromise security, or consume excessive resources. For example, you can create rules to allow or block requests from specified IP address ranges, requests from CIDR blocks, requests that originate from a specific country or region, requests that contain malicious SQL code, or requests that contain malicious script.

You can also create rules that match a specified string or a regular expression pattern in HTTP headers, method, query string, URI, and the request body (limited to the first 8 KB). Additionally, you can create rules to block attacks from specific user agents, bad bots, and content scrapers. For example, you can use rate-based rules to specify the number of web requests that are allowed by each client IP in a trailing, continuously updated, 5-minute period.

To learn more about the types of rules that are supported and additional Amazon WAF features, see the [Amazon WAF Developer Guide](#) and the [Amazon WAF API Reference](#).

## Important

Amazon WAF is your first line of defense against web exploits. When Amazon WAF is enabled on an API, Amazon WAF rules are evaluated before other access control features, such as API key authorization, IAM policies, OIDC tokens, and Amazon Cognito user pools.

## Integrate an AppSync API with Amazon WAF

You can integrate an Appsync API with Amazon WAF using the Amazon Web Services Management Console, the Amazon CLI, Amazon CloudFormation, or any other compatible client.

## To integrate an Amazon AppSync API with Amazon WAF

1. Create an Amazon WAF web ACL. For detailed steps using the [Amazon WAF Console](#), see [Creating a web ACL](#).
2. Define the rules for the web ACL. A rule or rules are defined in the process of creating the web ACL. For information about how to structure rules, see [Amazon WAF rules](#). For examples of useful rules you can define for your Amazon AppSync API, see [Creating rules for a web ACL](#).
3. Associate the web ACL with an Amazon AppSync API. You can perform this step in the [Amazon WAF Console](#) or in the [AppSync Console](#).
  - To associate the web ACL with an Amazon AppSync API in the Amazon WAF Console, follow the instructions for [Associating or disassociating a Web ACL with an Amazon resource](#) in the Amazon WAF Developer Guide.
  - To associate the web ACL with an Amazon AppSync API in the Amazon AppSync Console
    - a. Sign in to the Amazon Web Services Management Console and open the [AppSync Console](#).
    - b. Choose the API that you want to associate with a web ACL.
    - c. In the navigation pane, choose **Settings**.
    - d. In the **Web application firewall** section, turn on **Enable Amazon WAF**.
    - e. In the **Web ACL** dropdown list, choose the name of the web ACL to associate with your API.
    - f. Choose **Save** to associate the web ACL with your API.

### Note

After you create a web ACL in the Amazon WAF Console, it can take a few minutes for the new web ACL to be available. If you do not see a newly created web ACL in the **Web application firewall** menu, wait a few minutes and retry the steps to associate the web ACL with your API.

**Note**

Amazon WAF integration only supports the Connect operation for real-time endpoints. Amazon AppSync will respond with an error message for any connection blocked by Amazon WAF.

After you associate a web ACL with an Amazon AppSync API, you will manage the web ACL using the Amazon WAF APIs. You do not need to re-associate the web ACL with your Amazon AppSync API unless you want to associate the Amazon AppSync API with a different web ACL.

## Creating rules for a web ACL

Rules define how to inspect web requests and what to do when a web request matches the inspection criteria. Rules don't exist in Amazon WAF on their own. You can access a rule by name in a rule group or in the web ACL where it's defined. For more information, see [Amazon WAF rules](#). The following examples demonstrate how to define and associate rules that are useful for protecting an AppSync API.

### Example web ACL rule to limit request body size

The following is an example of a rule that limits the body size of requests. This would be entered into the **Rule JSON editor** when creating a web ACL in the Amazon WAF Console.

```
{
  "Name": "BodySizeRule",
  "Priority": 1,
  "Action": {
    "Block": {}
  },
  "Statement": {
    "SizeConstraintStatement": {
      "ComparisonOperator": "GE",
      "FieldToMatch": {
        "Body": {}
      },
      "Size": 1024,
      "TextTransformations": [
        {
          "Priority": 0,
```

```

        "Type": "NONE"
      }
    ]
  },
  "VisibilityConfig": {
    "CloudWatchMetricsEnabled": true,
    "MetricName": "BodySizeRule",
    "SampledRequestsEnabled": true
  }
}

```

After you have created your web ACL using the preceding example rule, you must associate it with your AppSync API. As an alternative to using the Amazon Web Services Management Console, you can perform this step in the Amazon CLI by running the following command.

```
aws waf associate-web-acl --web-acl-id waf-web-acl-arn --resource-arn appsync-api-arn
```

It can take a few minutes for the changes to propagate, but after running this command, requests that contain a body larger than 1024 bytes will be rejected by Amazon AppSync.

#### Note

After you create a new web ACL in the Amazon WAF Console, it can take a few minutes for the web ACL to be available to associate with an API. If you run the CLI command and get a `WAFUnavailableEntityException` error, wait a few minutes and retry running the command.

### Example web ACL rule to limit requests from a single IP address

The following is an example of a rule that throttles an AppSync API to 100 requests from a single IP address. This would be entered into the **Rule JSON editor** when creating a web ACL with a rate-based rule in the Amazon WAF Console.

```

{
  "Name": "Throttle",
  "Priority": 0,
  "Action": {
    "Block": {}
  }
}

```

```
},
"VisibilityConfig": {
  "SampledRequestsEnabled": true,
  "CloudWatchMetricsEnabled": true,
  "MetricName": "Throttle"
},
"Statement": {
  "RateBasedStatement": {
    "Limit": 100,
    "AggregateKeyType": "IP"
  }
}
}
```

After you have created your web ACL using the preceding example rule, you must associate it with your AppSync API. You can perform this step in the Amazon CLI by running the following command.

```
aws waf associate-web-acl --web-acl-id waf-web-acl-arn --resource-arn appsync-api-arn
```

# Event API runtime reference

The following sections contain the APPSYNC\_JS runtime reference:

- [Runtime reference overview](#) — Learn more about how runtime data sources work in Amazon AppSync Events.
- [Context reference](#) — Learn more about the context object and how it's used in Amazon AppSync Events handlers.
- [Runtime features](#) — Learn more about supported runtime features.
- [Runtime reference for DynamoDB](#) — Learn more about how Amazon AppSync Events handlers interact with DynamoDB.
- [Runtime reference for OpenSearch Service](#) — Learn more about how Amazon AppSync Events handlers interact with Amazon OpenSearch Service.
- [Runtime reference for Lambda](#) — Learn more about how Amazon AppSync Events API handlers interact with Amazon Lambda.
- [Runtime reference for EventBridge](#) — Learn more about how Amazon AppSync Events API handlers interact with Amazon EventBridge.
- [Runtime reference for HTTP](#) — Learn more about how Amazon AppSync Events API handlers interact with HTTP endpoints.
- [Runtime reference for Amazon RDS](#) — Learn more about how Amazon AppSync Events API handlers interact with Amazon Relational Database Service.
- 

## Amazon AppSync Event API runtime reference

Amazon AppSync lets you respond to specific triggers that occur in the service with code that runs on Amazon AppSync's JavaScript runtime (APPSYNC\_JS).

The Amazon AppSync JavaScript runtime provides a subset of JavaScript libraries, utilities, and features. For a complete list of features and functionality supported by the APPSYNC\_JS runtime, see [Runtime features](#).

### Topics

- [Event handlers overview](#)

- [Writing event handlers](#)
- [Configuring utilities for the APPSYNC\\_JS runtime](#)
- [Bundling, TypeScript, and source maps for the APPSYNC\\_JS runtime](#)

## Event handlers overview

An event handler is a function defined in a namespace that is invoked by specific triggers in the system. Currently you can define `onPublish` and `onSubscribe` event handlers: handlers that respond to events being published to a channel in the namespace, and handlers that respond to subscription items on a channel in the namespace. An `onPublish` handler is called before events are broadcast to subscribed clients, giving you a chance to transform the events first. An `onSubscribe` handler is called as a client tries to subscribe, giving you the chance to accept or reject the subscription attempt.

Event handlers are optional and are not required for your channel namespaces to be effective.

## Writing event handlers

A handler is defined by a single function that doesn't interact with a data source, or is defined by an object that implements a request and a response function to interact with one of your data sources. When working with a Lambda function data source, Amazon AppSync Events supports a DIRECT integration that allows you to interact with your Lambda function without writing any handler code.

You provide your code for the handlers using the namespace's code property. Essentially, you use a "single file" to define all your handlers. In your code file, you identify your handler definitions by exporting a function or object named `onPublish` or `onSubscribe`.

## Handler with no data source integration

You can define a handler with no data source integration. In this case, the handler is defined as a single function. In the following example, the `onPublish` handler shows the default behavior when no handler is defined. It simply forwards the list of events.

```
export function onPublish(ctx) {  
  return ctx.events  
}
```

As an alternate example, this definition returns an empty list, which means that no event will be broadcast to the subscribers.

```
export const onPublish = (ctx) => ([])
```

In this example, the handler only returns the list of published events, but adds the property `msg` to the payload.

```
export function onPublish(ctx) {
  return ctx.events.map(({id, payload}) => {
    return {id: payload: {...payload, msg: "Hello!"}}
  })
}
```

## Handler with a data source integration

You can define a handler with a data source integration. In this case, you define an object that implements `request` and a `response` function. The `request` function defines the payload that is sent to invoke the data source while the `response` function receives the result of that invocation. The list of events to broadcast is returned by the `response` function.

The following example defines an `onPublish` handler that saves all published events to a `messages_table` before forwarding them to be broadcast. The `onSubscribe` handler doesn't have a data source integration and is defined by a single function that simply logs a message.

```
import * as ddb from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb`

const TABLE = 'messages_table'
export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    const channel = ctx.info.channel.path
    return ddb.batchPut({
      tables: {
        [TABLE]: ctx.events.map(({ id, payload }) => ({ channel, id, ...payload })),
      },
    })
  },
  response(ctx) {
    console.log(`Batch Put result:`, ctx.result.data[TABLE])
    return ctx.events
  },
}
```

```
}

export const onSubscribe = (ctx) => {
  console.debug(`Joined the chat: ${ctx.info.channel.path}`)
}
```

## Skipping the data source

You might have situations where you need to skip the data source invocation at run time. You can do this by using the `runtime.earlyReturn` utility. `earlyReturn` immediately returns the provided payload and skips the response function.

```
import * as ddb from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb'

const TABLE = 'messages_table'
export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    if (ctx.info.channel.segments.includes('private')) {
      // return early and do not execute the response.
      return runtime.earlyReturn(ctx.events)
    }
    const channel = ctx.info.channel.path
    return ddb.batchPut({
      tables: {
        [TABLE]: ctx.events.map(({ id, payload }) => ({ channel, id, ...payload })),
      },
    })
  },
  response(ctx) {
    return ctx.result.data[TABLE].map(({ id, ...payload }) => ({ id, payload }))
  },
}
```

## Returning an error

During the execution of an event handler, you might need to return an error back to the publisher or subscriber. Use the `util.error` function to do this. When publishing is done using the HTTP endpoint, this returns an HTTP 403 response. When publishing over WebSocket, this returns a `publish_error` message with the provided message. The following example demonstrates how to return an error message.

```
export function onPublish(ctx) {
```

```
util.error("Not possible!")
return ctx.events
}
```

## Unauthorizing a request

Your event handlers are always called after Amazon AppSync has authorized the requests. However, you can run additional business logic and unauthorize a request in your event handler using the `util.unauthorize` function. When publishing over HTTP, this returns an HTTP 401 response. Over WebSocket, this returns a `publish_error` message with an `UnauthorizedException` error type. When trying to connect over WebSocket, you get a `subscribe_error` with an `Unauthorized` error type.

```
export function onSubscribe(ctx) {
  if (somethingNotValid() === true) {
    util.unauthorized()
  }
}

function somethingNotValid() {
  // implement custom business logic
}
```

## Direct Lambda integration

Amazon AppSync lets you integrate Lambda functions directly with your channel namespace without writing additional handler code. This integration supports both publish and subscribe operations through Request/Response mode.

### How it works

When Amazon AppSync calls your Lambda function, it passes a context object containing event information. Then, the Lambda function can perform the following operations:

- Filter and transform events for broadcasting
- Return error messages for failed processing
- Handle both publish and subscribe operations

### Publish operation response format

For onPublish handlers, your Lambda function must return a response payload with the following structure:

```
type LambdaAppSyncEventResponse = {  
  /** Array of outgoing events to broadcast */  
  events?: OutgoingEvent[],  
  
  /** Optional error message if processing fails */  
  error?: string  
}
```

### Note

If you include an error message in the response, Amazon AppSync logs it (when logging is enabled) but doesn't return it to the publisher.

## Subscribe operation response

For onSubscribe handlers, your Lambda function must return one of the following:

- A payload containing an error message
- `null` to indicate a successful subscription

```
type LambdaAppSyncEventResponse = {  
  /** Error message if subscription fails */  
  error: string  
} | null
```

## Best practices

We recommend the following best practices for direct Lambda integrations:

- Enable logging to track error messages.
- Ensure your Lambda function handles both success and error cases.
- Test your integration with various payload scenarios.

## Utilizing Powertools for Lambda

You can utilize Powertools for Lambda to efficiently write your Lambda function handlers. To learn more, see the following Powertools for Amazon Lambda documentation resources:

- TypeScript/Node.js — See <https://docs.powertools.aws.dev/lambda/typescript/latest/features/event-handler/appsync-events/> in the *Powertools for Amazon Lambda (TypeScript)* documentation.
- Python — See [https://docs.powertools.aws.dev/lambda/python/latest/core/event\\_handler/appsync\\_events/](https://docs.powertools.aws.dev/lambda/python/latest/core/event_handler/appsync_events/) in the *Powertools for Amazon Lambda (Python)* documentation.
- .NET — See [https://docs.powertools.aws.dev/lambda/dotnet/core/event\\_handler/appsync\\_events/](https://docs.powertools.aws.dev/lambda/dotnet/core/event_handler/appsync_events/) in the *Powertools for Amazon Lambda (.NET)* documentation.

## Configuring utilities for the APPSYNC\_JS runtime

Amazon AppSync provides the following two libraries that help you develop event handlers with the APPSYNC\_JS runtime:

- @aws-appsync/eslint-plugin - Catches and fixes problems quickly during development.
- @aws-appsync/utils - Provides type validation and autocompletion in code editors.

### Configuring the eslint plugin

[ESLint](#) is a tool that statically analyzes your code to quickly find problems. You can run ESLint as part of your continuous integration pipeline. @aws-appsync/eslint-plugin is an ESLint plugin that catches invalid syntax in your code when leveraging the APPSYNC\_JS runtime. The plugin allows you to quickly get feedback about your code during development without having to push your changes to the cloud.

@aws-appsync/eslint-plugin provides two rule sets that you can use during development.

"**plugin:@aws-appsync/base**" configures a base set of rules that you can leverage in your project. The following table describes these rules.

Rule	Description
no-async	Async processes and promises are not supported.

Rule	Description
no-await	Async processes and promises are not supported.
no-classes	Classes are not supported.
no-for	for is not supported (except for for-in and for-of, which are supported)
no-continue	continue is not supported.
no-generators	Generators are not supported.
no-yield	yield is not supported.
no-labels	Labels are not supported.
no-this	this keyword is not supported.
no-try	Try/catch structure is not supported.
no-while	While loops are not supported.
no-disallowed-unary-operators	++, --, and ~ unary operators are not allowed.
no-disallowed-binary-operators	The instanceof operator is not allowed.
no-promise	Async processes and promises are not supported.

**"plugin:@aws-appsync/recommended"** provides some additional rules but also requires you to add TypeScript configurations to your project.

Rule	Description
no-recursion	Recursive function calls are not allowed.

Rule	Description
no-disallowed-methods	Some methods are not allowed. See the <a href="#">Runtime features</a> for a full set of supported built-in functions.
no-function-passing	Passing functions as function arguments to functions is not allowed.
no-function-reassign	Functions cannot be reassigned.
no-function-return	Functions cannot be the return value of functions.

To add the plugin to your project, follow the installation and usage steps at [Getting Started with ESLint](#). Then, install the [plugin](#) in your project using your project package manager (e.g., npm, yarn, or pnpm):

```
$ npm install @aws-appsync/eslint-plugin
```

In your `.eslintrc.{js,yml,json}` file, add **"plugin:@aws-appsync/base"** or **"plugin:@aws-appsync/recommended"** to the `extends` property. The snippet below is a basic sample `.eslintrc` configuration for JavaScript:

```
{
  "extends": ["plugin:@aws-appsync/base"]
}
```

To use the **"plugin:@aws-appsync/recommended"** rule set, install the required dependency:

```
$ npm install -D @typescript-eslint/parser
```

Then, create an `.eslintrc.js` file:

```
{
  "parser": "@typescript-eslint/parser",
  "parserOptions": {
    "ecmaVersion": 2018,
```

```
"project": "./tsconfig.json"
},
"extends": ["plugin:@aws-appsync/recommended"]
}
```

## Bundling, TypeScript, and source maps for the APPSYNC\_JS runtime

TypeScript enhances Amazon AppSync development by providing type safety and early error detection. You can write TypeScript code locally and transpile it to JavaScript before using it with the APPSYNC\_JS runtime. The process starts with installing TypeScript and configuring `tsconfig.json` for the APPSYNC\_JS environment. You can then use bundling tools like `esbuild` to compile and bundle the code.

You can leverage custom and external libraries in your handler and function code, as long as they comply with APPSYNC\_JS requirements. Bundling tools combine code into a single file for use in Amazon AppSync. Source maps can be included to aid debugging.

### Leveraging libraries and bundling your code

In your handler code, you can leverage both custom and external libraries so long as they comply with the APPSYNC\_JS requirements. This makes it possible to reuse existing code in your application. To make use of libraries that are defined by multiple files, you must use a bundling tool, such as [esbuild](#), to combine your code in a single file that can then be saved to your Amazon AppSync namespace handler code.

When bundling your code, keep the following in mind:

- APPSYNC\_JS only supports ECMAScript modules (ESM).
- `@aws-appsync/*` modules are integrated into APPSYNC\_JS and should not be bundled with your code.
- The APPSYNC\_JS runtime environment is similar to NodeJS in that code does not run in a browser environment.
- You can include an optional source map. However, do not include the source content.

To learn more about source maps, see [Using source maps](#).

For example, to bundle your handler code located at `src/appsync/onPublish.js`, you can use the following `esbuild` CLI command:

```
$ esbuild --bundle \  
--sourcemap=inline \  
--sources-content=false \  
--target=esnext \  
--platform=node \  
--format=esm \  
--external:@aws-appsync/utils \  
--outdir=out/appsync \  
src/appsync/onPublish.js
```

## Building your code and working with TypeScript

[TypeScript](#) is a programming language developed by Microsoft that offers all of JavaScript's features along with the TypeScript typing system. You can use TypeScript to write type-safe code and catch errors and bugs at build time before saving your code to Amazon AppSync. The `@aws-appsync/utils` package is fully typed.

The APPSYNC\_JS runtime doesn't support TypeScript directly. You must first transpile your TypeScript code to JavaScript code that the APPSYNC\_JS runtime supports before saving your code to Amazon AppSync. You can use TypeScript to write your code in your local integrated development environment (IDE), but note that you cannot create TypeScript code in the Amazon AppSync console.

To get started, make sure you have [TypeScript](#) installed in your project. Then, configure your TypeScript transcompilation settings to work with the APPSYNC\_JS runtime using [TSConfig](#). Here's an example of a basic `tsconfig.json` file that you can use:

```
// tsconfig.json  
{  
  "compilerOptions": {  
    "target": "esnext",  
    "module": "esnext",  
    "noEmit": true,  
    "moduleResolution": "node",  
  }  
}
```

You can then use a bundling tool like esbuild to compile and bundle your code. For example, given a project with your Amazon AppSync code located at `src/appsync`, you can use the following command to compile and bundle your code:

```
$ esbuild --bundle \
--sourcemap=inline \
--sources-content=false \
--target=esnext \
--platform=node \
--format=esm \
--external:@aws-appsync/utils \
--outdir=out/appsync \
src/appsync/**/*.ts
```

## Using generics in TypeScript

You can use generics with several of the provided types. For example, you can write a handler that makes use of the `√`. In your IDE, type definitions and auto-complete hints will guide you into properly using the available utilities.

```
import type { EventOnPublishContext, IncomingEvent, OutgoingEvent } from "@aws-appsync/
utils"
import * as ddb from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb'

type Message = {
  id: string;
  text: string;
  owner: string;
  likes: number
}

type OnP<T = any> = {
  request: (ctx: EventOnPublishContext<T>) => unknown,
  response: (ctx: EventOnPublishContext<T>) => OutgoingEvent[] | IncomingEvent[]
}

export const onPublish: OnP<Message> = {
  request(ctx) {
    const msg = ctx.events[0]
    return ddb.update<Message>({
      key: { owner: msg.payload.owner, id: msg.payload.id },
      update: msg.payload,
      condition: { id: { attributeExists: true } }
    })
  },
  response: (ctx) => ctx.events
```



Source maps can be created with esbuild. The example below shows you how to use the esbuild JavaScript API to include an inline source map when code is built and bundled:

```
import { build } from 'esbuild'
import eslint from 'esbuild-plugin-eslint'
import glob from 'glob'
const files = await glob('src/**/*.ts')

await build({
  sourcemap: 'inline',
  sourcesContent: false,

  format: 'esm',
  target: 'esnext',
  platform: 'node',
  external: ['@aws-appsync/utils'],
  outdir: 'dist/',
  entryPoints: files,
  bundle: true,
  plugins: [eslint({ useEslintrc: true })],
})
```

In the preceding example, the `sourcemap` and `sourcesContent` options specify that a source map should be added in line at the end of each build but should not include the source content. As a convention, we recommend not including source content in your sourcemap. You can disable this in esbuild by setting `sources-content` to `false`.

To illustrate how source maps work, review the following example in which handler code references helper functions from a helper library. The code contains log statements in the handler code and in the helper library:

#### **`./src/channelhandler.ts`** (your handler)

```
import { EventOnPublishContext } from "@aws-appsync/utils";
import { mapper } from "../lib/mapper";

exportfunction onPublish ( ctx: EventOnPublishContext ) {
  return ctx.events.map(mapper)
}
```

#### **`./lib/helper.ts`** (a helper file)

```
import { IncomingEvent, OutgoingEvent } from "@aws-appsync/utils";

export function mapper(event: IncomingEvent, index: number) {
  console.log(`-> mapping: event ${event.id}`)
  return {
    ...event,
    payload: { ...event.payload, mapped: true },
    error: index % 2 === 0 ? 'flip flop error' : null
  } as OutgoingEvent
}
```

When you build and bundle the handler file, your handler code will include an inline source map. When your handler runs, entries will appear in the CloudWatch logs.

## Amazon AppSync Event API context reference

Amazon AppSync defines a set of variables and functions for working with handlers. This topic describes these functions and provides examples.

### Accessing the context

The context argument of a request and response handler is an object that holds all of the contextual information for your handler invocation. It has the following structure:

```
type Context = {
  identity?: Identity;
  result?: any;
  request: Request;
  info: EventsInfo;
  stash: any;
  error?: Error;
  events?: IncomingEvent[];
}
```

#### Note

The context object is commonly referred to as `ctx`.

Each field in the context object is defined as follows:

## context fields

### identity

An object that contains information about the caller. For more information about the structure of this field, see [Identity](#).

### result

A container for the results of this handler when a data source is configured, available in the response function of a namespace handler.

### request

A container for the headers and information about the custom domain that was used.

### info

An object that contains information about the operation on the channel namespace. For the structure of this field, see [Info](#).

### stash

The stash is an object that is made available inside each handler. The same stash object lives through a single handler evaluation. You can use the stash to pass arbitrary data across request and response functions of your handlers.

You can add items to the stash as follows:

```
ctx.stash.newItem = { key: "something" }  
Object.assign(ctx.stash, {key1: value1, key2: value})
```

You can remove items from the stash by modifying the following code:

```
delete ctx.stash.key
```

## Identity

The `identity` section contains information about the caller. The shape of this section depends on the authorization type of your Amazon AppSync API. For more information about security options, see [Configuring authorization and authentication to secure Event APIs](#).

## API\_KEY authorization

The identity field isn't populated.

## AWS\_LAMBDA authorization

The identity has the following form:

```
type AppSyncIdentityLambda = {  
  handlerContext: any;  
};
```

The identity contains the handlerContext key, containing the same handlerContext content returned by the Lambda function authorizing the request.

## AWS\_IAM authorization

The identity has the following form:

```
type AppSyncIdentityIAM = {  
  accountId: string;  
  cognitoIdentityPoolId: string;  
  cognitoIdentityId: string;  
  sourceIp: string[];  
  username: string;  
  userArn: string;  
  cognitoIdentityAuthType: string;  
  cognitoIdentityAuthProvider: string;  
};
```

## AMAZON\_COGNITO\_USER\_POOLS authorization

The identity has the following form:

```
type AppSyncIdentityCognito = {  
  sourceIp: string[];  
  username: string;  
  groups: string[] | null;  
  sub: string;  
  issuer: string;  
  claims: any;  
  defaultAuthStrategy: string;  
};
```

Each field is defined as follows:

**accountId**

The Amazon account ID of the caller.

**claims**

The claims that the user has.

**cognitoIdentityAuthType**

Either authenticated or unauthenticated based on the identity type.

**cognitoIdentityAuthProvider**

A comma-separated list of external identity provider information used in obtaining the credentials used to sign the request.

**cognitoIdentityId**

The Amazon Cognito identity ID of the caller.

**cognitoIdentityPoolId**

The Amazon Cognito identity pool ID associated with the caller.

**defaultAuthStrategy**

The default authorization strategy for this caller (ALLOW or DENY).

**issuer**

The token issuer.

**sourceIp**

The source IP address of the caller that Amazon AppSync receives. If the request doesn't include the `x-forwarded-for` header, the source IP value contains only a single IP address from the TCP connection. If the request includes a `x-forwarded-for` header, the source IP is a list of IP addresses from the `x-forwarded-for` header, in addition to the IP address from the TCP connection.

**sub**

The UUID of the authenticated user.

**user**

The IAM user.

**userArn**

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM user.

**username**

The user name of the authenticated user. In the case of `AMAZON_COGNITO_USER_POOLS` authorization, the value of *username* is the value of attribute *cognito:username*. In the case of `AWS_IAM` authorization, the value of *username* is the value of the Amazon user principal. If you're using IAM authorization with credentials vended from Amazon Cognito identity pools, we recommend that you use `cognitoIdentityId`.

## Request property

The request property contains the headers that were sent with the request, and the custom domain name if it was used.

### Request headers

The headers sent in HTTP requests to your API.

Amazon AppSync supports passing custom headers from clients and accessing them in your handlers by using `ctx.request.headers`. You can then use the header values for actions such as inserting data into a data source or authorization checks. You can use single or multiple request headers.

If you set a header of `animal` with a value of `duck` as in the following example:

```
curl --location "https://YOUR_EVENT_API_ENDPOINT/event" \  
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \  
--header "x-api-key:ABC123" \  
--header "animal:duck" \  
--data '{ "channel":"/news", "events":["\"Breaking news!\""] }'
```

Then, this could then be accessed with `ctx.request.headers.animal`.

You can also pass multiple headers in a single request and access these in the handler. For example, if the custom header is set with two values as follows:

```
curl --location "https://YOUR_EVENT_API_ENDPOINT/event" \  
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \  
--header "x-api-key:ABC123" \  
--header "animal:duck" \  
--header "animal:goose" \  
--data '{ "channel":"/news", "events":["\"Breaking news!\""] }'
```

You could then access these as an array, such as `ctx.request.headers.animal[1]`.

### Note

Amazon AppSync doesn't expose the cookie header in `ctx.request.headers`.

## Access the request custom domain name

Amazon AppSync supports configuring a custom domain that you can use to access your HTTP and WebSocket real-time endpoints for your APIs. When making a request with a custom domain name, you can get the domain name using `ctx.request.domainName`. When using the default endpoint domain name, the value is `null`.

## Info property

The `info` section contains information about the request made to your channel namespace. This section has the following form:

```
type EventsInfo = {  
  info: {  
    channel: {  
      path: string;  
      segments: string[];  
    }  
  };  
  channelNamespace: {  
    name: string  
  }  
  operation: 'SUBSCRIBE' | 'PUBLISH'  
}
```

Each field is defined as follows:

**info.channel.path**

The channel path the operation is executed on, for example, /default/user/johm.

**info.channel.segments**

The segments of the channel path, for example, ['default', 'user', 'john'].

**info.channelNamespace.name**

The name of the channel namespace, for example, 'default'.

**info.operation**

The operation executed: PUBLISH or SUBSCRIBE.

## Runtime features

The APPSYNC\_JS runtime environment provides features and utilities to help you work with data, and write functions and Amazon AppSync Event API handlers. The topics in this section describe the language features that are supported for Amazon AppSync Event APIs.

### Topics

- [Supported runtime features](#)
- [Built-in utilities](#)
- [Built-in modules](#)
- [Runtime utilities](#)

## Supported runtime features

The APPSYNC\_JS runtime supports the features described in the following sections.

### Topics

- [Core features](#)
- [Primitive objects](#)
- [Built-in objects and functions](#)
- [Globals](#)
- [Error types](#)

## Core features

The following core features are supported.

### Types

The following types are supported:

- numbers
- strings
- booleans
- objects
- arrays
- functions

### Operators

The following operators are supported:

- standard math operators (+, -, /, %, \*, etc.)
- nullish coalescing operator (??)
- Optional chaining (?.)
- bitwise operators
- void and typeof operators
- spread operators (...)

The following operators are not supported:

- unary operators (++, --, and ~)
- in operator

#### Note

Use the `Object.hasOwn` operator to check if the specified property is in the specified object.

### Statements

The following statements are supported:

- `const`
- `let`
- `var`
- `break`
- `else`
- `for-in`
- `for-of`
- `if`
- `return`
- `switch`
- spread syntax

The following are not supported:

- `catch`
- `continue`
- `do-while`
- `finally`
- `for(initialization; condition; afterthought)`

 **Note**

The exceptions are `for-in` and `for-of` expressions, which are supported.

- `throw`
- `try`
- `while`
- labeled statements

## Literals

The following ES 6 [template literals](#) are supported:

- Multi-line strings
- Expression interpolation
- Nesting templates

## Functions

The following function syntax is supported:

- Function declarations are supported.
- ES 6 arrow functions are supported.
- ES 6 rest parameter syntax is supported.

## Primitive objects

The following primitive objects of ES and their functions are supported.

### Object

The following objects are supported:

- `Object.assign()`
- `Object.entries()`
- `Object.hasOwn()`
- `Object.keys()`
- `Object.values()`
- `delete`

### String

The following strings are supported:

- `String.prototype.length()`
- `String.prototype.charAt()`
- `String.prototype.concat()`
- `String.prototype.endsWith()`
- `String.prototype.indexOf()`
- `String.prototype.lastIndexOf()`
- `String.raw()`
- `String.prototype.replace()`

#### Note

Regular expressions are not supported.

However, Java-styled regular expression constructs are supported in the provided parameter. For more information see [Pattern](#).

- `String.prototype.replaceAll()`

 **Note**

Regular expressions are not supported.

However, Java-styled regular expression constructs are supported in the provided parameter. For more information see [Pattern](#).

- `String.prototype.slice()`
- `String.prototype.split()`
- `String.prototype.startsWith()`
- `String.prototype.toLowerCase()`
- `String.prototype.toUpperCase()`
- `String.prototype.trim()`
- `String.prototype.trimEnd()`
- `String.prototype.trimStart()`

## Number

The following numbers are supported:

- `Number.isFinite`
- `Number.isNaN`

## Built-in objects and functions

The following functions and objects are supported.

### Math

- `Math.random()`
- `Math.min()`
- `Math.max()`
- `Math.round()`

- `Math.floor()`
- `Math.ceil()`

## Array

- `Array.prototype.length`
- `Array.prototype.concat()`
- `Array.prototype.fill()`
- `Array.prototype.flat()`
- `Array.prototype.indexOf()`
- `Array.prototype.join()`
- `Array.prototype.lastIndexOf()`
- `Array.prototype.pop()`
- `Array.prototype.push()`
- `Array.prototype.reverse()`
- `Array.prototype.shift()`
- `Array.prototype.slice()`
- `Array.prototype.sort()`

### Note

`Array.prototype.sort()` doesn't support arguments.

- `Array.prototype.splice()`
- `Array.prototype.unshift()`
- `Array.prototype.forEach()`
- `Array.prototype.map()`
- `Array.prototype.flatMap()`
- `Array.prototype.filter()`
- `Array.prototype.reduce()`
- `Array.prototype.reduceRight()`
- `Array.prototype.find()`
- `Array.prototype.some()`
- `Array.prototype.every()`

- `Array.prototype.findIndex()`
- `Array.prototype.findLast()`
- `Array.prototype.findLastIndex()`
- `delete`

## Console

The console object is available for debugging. During live query execution, console log/error statements are sent to Amazon CloudWatch Logs (if logging is enabled). During code evaluation with `evaluateCode`, log statements are returned in the command response.

- `console.error()`
- `console.log()`

## Function

- The `apply`, `bind`, and `call` methods are not supported.
- Function constructors are not supported.
- Passing a function as an argument is not supported.
- Recursive function calls are not supported.

## JSON

The following JSON methods are supported:

- `JSON.parse()`

### Note

Returns a blank string if the parsed string is not valid JSON.

- `JSON.stringify()`

## Promises

Async processes are not supported, and promises are not supported.

### Note

Network and file system access is not supported within the `APPSYNC_JS` runtime in Amazon AppSync. Amazon AppSync handles all I/O operations based on the requests made by the Amazon AppSync handler or Amazon AppSync function.

## Globals

The following global constants are supported:

- `NaN`
- `Infinity`
- `undefined`
- `util`
- `extensions`
- `runtimeb`

## Error types

Throwing errors with `throw` is not supported. You can return an error by using `util.error()` function. You can include an error in your handler response by using the `util.appendError` function.

## Built-in utilities

The `util` variable contains general utility methods to help you work with data. Unless otherwise specified, all utilities use the UTF-8 character set.

### Encoding utils

#### **`util.urlEncode(String)`**

Returns the input string as an `application/x-www-form-urlencoded` encoded string.

#### **`util.urlDecode(String)`**

Decodes an `application/x-www-form-urlencoded` encoded string back to its non-encoded form.

#### **`util.base64Encode(string) : string`**

Encodes the input into a base64-encoded string.

#### **`util.base64Decode(string) : string`**

Decodes the data from a base64-encoded string.

## Built-in modules

Modules are a part of the APPSYNC\_JS runtime and provide utilities to help write functions and Event API handlers. This section describes the DynamoDB and Amazon RDS module functions that you can use to interact with these data sources.

### Amazon DynamoDB built-in module

The DynamoDB module functions provide an enhanced experience when interacting with DynamoDB data sources. You can make requests toward your DynamoDB data sources using the functions and without adding type mapping.

Modules are imported using `@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb`:

```
import * as ddb from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb';
```

#### DynamoDB `get()` function

The DynamoDB `get()` function generates a `DynamoDBGetItemRequest` object to make a `GetItem` request to DynamoDB.

#### Definition

```
get<T>(payload: GetInput): DynamoDBGetItemRequest
```

#### Example

The following example fetches an item from DynamoDB in a `subscribe` handler.

```
import { get } from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb';

export const onSubscribe = {
  request(ctx) {
    return ddb.get({key: {
      path: ctx.info.channel.path,
      sub: ctx.identity.sub
    }})
  },
  response(ctx) {
    console.log('Got the item:', ctx.result)
    if (!ctx.result){
      console.error("No info about this user for this channel path.")
    }
  }
}
```

```

    until.unauthorized()
  }
}
}

```

## DynamoDB query() function

The DynamoDB query() function generates a `DynamoDBQueryRequest` object to make a Query request to DynamoDB.

### Definition

```
query<T>(payload: QueryInput): DynamoDBQueryRequest
```

### Example

The following example performs a query against a DynamoDB table.

```

import * as ddb from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb'

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    // Find all items from this channel that exist on this path
    return ddb.query<{ channel: string; path: string }>({
      query: {
        channel: { eq: ctx.info.channelNamespace.name },
        path: { beginsWith: ctx.info.channe.path },
      },
      projection: ['channel', 'path', 'msgId'],
    })
  },
  response(ctx) {
    // Broadcast items that have not been saved to the table
    const ids = ctx.result.items.map(({ msgId }) => msgId )
    return ctx.events.filter(({ payload: { msgId } }) => !ids.includes(msgId))
  },
}

```

## DynamoDB scan() function

The DynamoDB scan() function generates a `DynamoDBScanRequest` object to make a Scan request to DynamoDB.

## Definition

```
scan<T>(payload: ScanInput): DynamoDBScanRequest
```

## Example

The following example scans all items in a DynamoDB table.

```
import * as ddb from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx){
    return ddb.scan({
      limit: 20,
      projection: ['channel', 'path', 'msgId'],
      filter: { status: { eq: 'ACTIVE' } }
    })
  },
  response: (ctx) => ctx.events
}
```

## DynamoDB put() function

The DynamoDB put() function generates a DynamoDBPutItemRequest object to make a PutItem request to DynamoDB.

## Definition

```
put<T>(payload: PutInput): DynamoDBPutItemRequest
```

## Example

The following example saves an event to a DynamoDB table in an OnPublish handler.

```
import * as ddb from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    const {id, payload: item} = ctx.events[0]
    return ddb.put({ key: {id}, item })
  },
  response: (ctx) => ctx.events
}
```

```
}
```

## DynamoDB remove() function

The DynamoDB `remove()` function generates a `DynamoDBDeleteItemRequest` object to make a `DeleteItem` request to DynamoDB.

### Definition

```
remove<T>(payload: RemoveInput): DynamoDBDeleteItemRequest
```

### Example

This `OnPublish` handler deletes an item in a DynamoDB table and forwards an empty list. No event is broadcast.

```
import * as ddb from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    const { id } = ctx.events[0]
    return ddb.remove({key: id});
  },
  response: (ctx) => ([])
}
```

## DynamoDB update() function

The DynamoDB `update()` function generates a `DynamoDBUpdateItemRequest` object to make an `UpdateItem` request to DynamoDB.

### Definition

```
update<T>(payload: UpdateInput): DynamoDBUpdateItemRequest
```

### Example

This `OnPublish` handler increases the account received item before it is broadcast.

```
import * as ddb from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb';

export const onPublish = {
```

```
request(ctx) {
  const { id, payload } = ctx.events[0]
  return ddb.update({
    key: { id },
    condition: { version: { eq: payload.version } },
    update: { ...payload, version: ddb.operations.increment(1) },
  });
},
response: (ctx) => ctx.events
}
```

## DynamoDB batchGet() function

The DynamoDB batchGet() function generates a DynamoDBBatchGetItemRequest object to make an BatchGetItem request to retrieve multiple items from one or more DynamoDB tables.

### Definition

```
batchGet<T>(payload: BatchGetInput): DynamoDBBatchGetItemRequest
```

### Example

The following example retrieves multiple items from a DynamoDB table in a single request/

```
import * as ddb from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    return ddb.batchGet({
      tables: {
        users: {
          keys: ctx.events.map(e => ({id: e.payload.id})),
          projection: ['id', 'name', 'email']
        }
      }
    })
  },
  response(ctx) {
    const users = ctx.result.data.users.reduce((acc, cur) => {
      acc[cur.id] = cur
    }, {})
    return ctx.events.map(event => {
      return {
```

```
        id: event.id,
        payload: {...event.payload, ...users[event.payload.id]}
      }
    })
  }
}
```

## DynamoDB batchPut() function

The DynamoDB `batchput()` function generates a `DynamoDBBatchPutItemRequest` object to make an `BatchWriteItem` request to put multiple items into one or more DynamoDB tables.

### Definition

```
batchPut<T>(payload: BatchPutInput): DynamoDBBatchPutItemRequest
```

### Example

The following example writes multiple items to a DynamoDB table in a single request.

```
import * as ddb from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    return ddb.batchPut({
      tables: {
        messages: ctx.events.map(({ id, payload }) => ({
          channel: ctx.info.channelNamespace.name,
          id,
          ...payload
        })),
      },
    });
  },
  response: (ctx) => ctx.events
}
```

## DynamoDB batchDelete() function

The DynamoDB `batchDelete()` function generates a `DynamoDBBatchDeleteItemRequest` object to make an `BatchWriteItem` request to delete multiple items from one or more DynamoDB tables.

## Definition

```
batchDelete(payload: BatchDeleteInput): DynamoDBBatchDeleteItemRequest
```

## Example

The following example deletes multiple items from a DynamoDB table in a single request.

```
import * as ddb from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    const name = ctx.info.channelNamespace.name
    return ddb.batchDelete({
      tables: {
        [name]: ctx.events.map(({ payload }) => ({ id: payload.id })),
      }
    });
  },
  response: (ctx) => ([])
}
```

## DynamoDB transactGet() function

The DynamoDB `transactGet()` function generates a `DynamoDBTransactGetItemsRequest` object to make an `TransactGetItems` request to retrieve multiple items with strong consistency in a single atomic transaction.

## Definition

```
transactGet(payload: TransactGetInput): DynamoDBTransactGetItemsRequest
```

## Example

The following example retrieves multiple items in a single atomic transaction.

```
import * as ddb from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    return ddb.transactGet({
      items: ctx.events.map(event => ({
```

```

        table: event.payload.table,
        key: { id: event.payload.id },
        projection: [...event.payload.fields]
    )))
  })
},
response(ctx) {
  items = ctx.result.items
  return ctx.events.map((event, i) => ({
    id: event.id,
    payload: { ...event.payload, ...items[i] }
  })))
}
}

```

## DynamoDB transactWrite() function

The DynamoDB `transactWrite()` function generates a `DynamoDBTransactWriteItemsRequest` object to make an `TransactWriteItems` request to perform multiple write operations in a single atomic transaction.

### Definition

```
transactWrite(payload: TransactWriteInput): DynamoDBTransactWriteItemsRequest
```

### Example

The following example performs multiple write operations in a single atomic transaction.

```

import * as ddb from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    const order = ctx.events[0]
    return ddb.transactWrite({
      items: [
        {
          putItem: {
            table: 'Orders',
            key: { id: order.payload.id },
            item: {
              status: 'PENDING',
              createdAt: util.time.toISOString(),

```

```

        items: order.items.map(({ id }) => id)
      }
    },
    ...(order.items.map(({ id, item }) => ({
      putItem: {
        table: 'Items',
        key: { orderId: order.payload.id, id },
        item
      }
    })))
  ]
});
},
response: (ctx) => ctx.events
}

```

## DynamoDB set utilities

The `@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb` provides the following set utility functions that you can use to work with string sets, number sets, and binary sets.

### **toStringSet**

Converts a list of strings to the DynamoDB string set format.

### **toNumberSet**

Converts a list of numbers to the DynamoDB string set format.

### **toBinarySet**

Converts a list of binary to the DynamoDB string set format.

## Example

The following example converts a list of strings to DynamoDB string set format.

```

import * as ddb from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    const { id, payload } = ctx.events[0]
    return ddb.update({

```

```
    key: { id },
    update: {segments: ddb.toStringSet(ctx.info.channel.segments)},
  });
},
response: (ctx) => ctx.events
}
```

## DynamoDB conditions and filters

You can use the following operators to create filters and conditions.

Operator	Description	Possible value types
eq	Equal	number, string, boolean
ne	Not equal	number, string, boolean
le	Less than or equal	number, string
lt	Less than	number, string
ge	Greater than or equal	number, string
gt	Greater than	number, string
contains	Like	string
notContains	Not like	string
beginsWith	Starts with prefix	string
between	Between two values	number, string
attributeExists	The attribute is not null	number, string, boolean
size	checks the length of the element	string

You can combine these operators with `and`, `or`, and `not`.

```
const condition = {
```

```
and: [
  { name: { eq: 'John Doe' } },
  { age: { between: [10, 30] } },
  {or: [
    {id :{ attributeExists: true}}
  ]}
]
```

## DynamoDB operations

The DynamoDB operations object provides utility functions for common DynamoDB operations. These utilities are particularly useful in `update()` function calls.

The following operations are available:

### **`add(value)`**

A helper function that adds a a value to the item when updating DynamoDB.

### **`remove()`**

A helper function that removes an attribute from an item when updating DynamoDB.

### **`replace(value)`**

A helper function that replaces an existing attribute when updating an item in DynamoDB. This is useful for when you want to update the entire object or sub-object in the attribute.

### **`increment(amount)`**

A helper function that increments a numeric attribute by the specified amount when updating DynamoDB.

### **`decrement(amount)`**

A helper function that decrements a numeric attribute by the specified amount when updating DynamoDB.

### **`append(value)`**

A helper function that appends a value to a list attribute in DynamoDB.

### **`prepend(value)`**

A helper function that prepends a value to a list attribute in DynamoDB.

## updateListItem(value, index)

A helper function that updates an item in a list.

### Example

The following example demonstrates how to use various operations in an update request.

```
import * as ddb from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    return ddb.update({
      key: { id },
      update: {
        counter: ddb.operations.increment(1),
        tags: ddb.operations.append(['things']),
        items: ddb.operations.add({key: 'value'}),
        oldField: ddb.operations.remove(),
      },
    });
  }

  export function response(ctx) {
    return ctx.result;
  }
}
```

### Inputs

#### Type `GetInput<T>`

```
GetInput<T>: {
  consistentRead?: boolean;
  key: DynamoDBKey<T>;
}
```

#### Type Declaration

- `consistentRead?: boolean` (optional)

An optional boolean to specify whether you want to perform a strongly consistent read with DynamoDB.

- **key:** `DynamoDBKey<T>` (required)

A required parameter that specifies the key of the item in DynamoDB. DynamoDB items may have a single hash key or hash and sort keys.

## Type `PutInput<T>`

```
PutInput<T>: {  
  _version?: number;  
  condition?: DynamoDBFilterObject<T> | null;  
  customPartitionKey?: string;  
  item: Partial<T>;  
  key: DynamoDBKey<T>;  
  populateIndexFields?: boolean;  
}
```

### Type Declaration

- **\_version?:** `number` (optional)
- **condition?:** `DynamoDBFilterObject<T> | null` (optional)

When you put an object in a DynamoDB table, you can optionally specify a conditional expression that controls whether the request should succeed or not based on the state of the object already in DynamoDB before the operation is performed.

- **customPartitionKey?:** `string` (optional)

When enabled, this string value modifies the format of the `ds_sk` and `ds_pk` records used by the delta sync table when versioning has been enabled. When enabled, the processing of the `populateIndexFields` entry is also enabled.

- **item:** `Partial<T>` (required)

The rest of the attributes of the item to be placed into DynamoDB.

- **key:** `DynamoDBKey<T>` (required)

A required parameter that specifies the key of the item in DynamoDB on which the put will be performed. DynamoDB items may have a single hash key or hash and sort keys.

- **populateIndexFields?:** `boolean` (optional)

A boolean value that, when enabled along with the `customPartitionKey`, creates new entries for each record in the delta sync table, specifically in the `gsi_ds_pk` and `gsi_ds_sk`

columns. For more information, see [Conflict detection and sync](#) in the *Amazon AppSync GraphQL Developer Guide*.

## Type `QueryInput<T>`

```
QueryInput<T>: ScanInput<T> & {
  query: DynamoDBKeyCondition<Required<T>>;
}
```

### Type Declaration

- `query`: `DynamoDBKeyCondition<Required<T>>` (required)

Specifies a key condition that describes items to query. For a given index, the condition for a partition key should be an equality and the sort key a comparison or a `beginsWith` (when it's a string). Only number and string types are supported for partition and sort keys.

### Example

Take the `User` type below:

```
type User = {
  id: string;
  name: string;
  age: number;
  isVerified: boolean;
  friendsIds: string[]
}
```

The query can only include the following fields: `id`, `name`, and `age`:

```
const query: QueryInput<User> = {
  name: { eq: 'John' },
  age: { gt: 20 },
}
```

## Type `RemoveInput<T>`

```
RemoveInput<T>: {
  _version?: number;
  condition?: DynamoDBFilterObject<T>;
  customPartitionKey?: string;
```

```

    key: DynamoDBKey<T>;
    populateIndexFields?: boolean;
  }

```

## Type Declaration

- `_version?: number` (optional)
- `condition?: DynamoDBFilterObject<T>` (optional)

When you remove an object in DynamoDB, you can optionally specify a conditional expression that controls whether the request should succeed or not based on the state of the object already in DynamoDB before the operation is performed.

## Example

The following example is a `DeleteItem` expression containing a condition that allows the operation succeed only if the owner of the document matches the user making the request.

```

type Task = {
  id: string;
  title: string;
  description: string;
  owner: string;
  isComplete: boolean;
}
const condition: DynamoDBFilterObject<Task> = {
  owner: { eq: 'XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX' },
}

remove<Task>({
  key: {
    id: 'XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX',
  },
  condition,
});

```

- `customPartitionKey?: string` (optional)

When enabled, the `customPartitionKey` value modifies the format of the `ds_sk` and `ds_pk` records used by the delta sync table when versioning has been enabled. When enabled, the processing of the `populateIndexFields` entry is also enabled.

- `key: DynamoDBKey<T>` (required)

A required parameter that specifies the key of the item in DynamoDB that is being removed. DynamoDB items may have a single hash key or hash and sort keys.

### Example

If a `User` only has the hash key with a user id, then the key would look like this:

```
type User = {
  id: number
  name: string
  age: number
  isVerified: boolean
}
const key: DynamoDBKey<User> = {
  id: 1,
}
```

If the table `user` has a hash key (`id`) and sort key (`name`), then the key would look like this:

```
type User = {
  id: number
  name: string
  age: number
  isVerified: boolean
  friendsIds: string[]
}

const key: DynamoDBKey<User> = {
  id: 1,
  name: 'XXXXXXXXXX',
}
```

- `populateIndexFields?: boolean (optional)`

A boolean value that, when enabled along with the `customPartitionKey`, creates new entries for each record in the delta sync table, specifically in the `gsi_ds_pk` and `gsi_ds_sk` columns.

### Type `ScanInput<T>`

```
ScanInput<T>: {
  consistentRead?: boolean | null;
```

```
filter?: DynamoDBFilterObject<T> | null;
index?: string | null;
limit?: number | null;
nextToken?: string | null;
scanIndexForward?: boolean | null;
segment?: number;
select?: DynamoDBSelectAttributes;
totalSegments?: number;
}
```

## Type Declaration

- `consistentRead?: boolean | null (optional)`

An optional boolean to indicate consistent reads when querying DynamoDB. The default value is `false`.

- `filter?: DynamoDBFilterObject<T> | null (optional)`

An optional filter to apply to the results after retrieving it from the table.

- `index?: string | null (optional)`

An optional name of the index to scan.

- `limit?: number | null (optional)`

An optional max number of results to return.

- `nextToken?: string | null (optional)`

An optional pagination token to continue a previous query. This would have been obtained from a previous query.

- `scanIndexForward?: boolean | null (optional)`

An optional boolean to indicate whether the query is performed in ascending or descending order. By default, this value is set to `true`.

- `segment?: number (optional)`
- `select?: DynamoDBSelectAttributes (optional)`

Attributes to return from DynamoDB. By default, the Amazon AppSync DynamoDB resolver only returns attributes that are projected into the index. The supported values are:

- `ALL_ATTRIBUTES`

Returns all the item attributes from the specified table or index. If you query a local secondary index, DynamoDB fetches the entire item from the parent table for each matching item in the index. If the index is configured to project all item attributes, all of the data can be obtained from the local secondary index and no fetching is required.

- `ALL_PROJECTED_ATTRIBUTES`

Returns all attributes that have been projected into the index. If the index is configured to project all attributes, this return value is equivalent to specifying `ALL_ATTRIBUTES`.

- `SPECIFIC_ATTRIBUTES`

Returns only the attributes listed in `ProjectionExpression`. This return value is equivalent to specifying `ProjectionExpression` without specifying any value for `AttributesToGet`.

- `totalSegments?: number` (optional)

## Type `DynamoDBSyncInput<T>`

```
DynamoDBSyncInput<T>: {  
  basePartitionKey?: string;  
  deltaIndexName?: string;  
  filter?: DynamoDBFilterObject<T> | null;  
  lastSync?: number;  
  limit?: number | null;  
  nextToken?: string | null;  
}
```

### Type Declaration

- `basePartitionKey?: string` (optional)

The partition key of the base table to be used when performing a Sync operation. This field allows a Sync operation to be performed when the table utilizes a custom partition key.

- `deltaIndexName?: string` (optional)

The index used for the Sync operation. This index is required to enable a Sync operation on the whole delta store table when the table uses a custom partition key. The Sync operation will be performed on the GSI (created on `gsi_ds_pk` and `gsi_ds_sk`).

- `filter?: DynamoDBFilterObject<T> | null` (optional)

An optional filter to apply to the results after retrieving it from the table.

- `lastSync?: number` (optional)

The moment, in epoch milliseconds, at which the last successful Sync operation started. If specified, only items that have changed after `lastSync` are returned. This field should only be populated after retrieving all pages from an initial Sync operation. If omitted, results from the base table will be returned. Otherwise, results from the delta table will be returned.

- `limit?: number | null` (optional)

An optional maximum number of items to evaluate at a single time. If omitted, the default limit will be set to 100 items. The maximum value for this field is 1000 items.

- `nextToken?: string | null` (optional)

## Type `DynamoDBUpdateInput<T>`

```
DynamoDBUpdateInput<T>: {
  _version?: number;
  condition?: DynamoDBFilterObject<T>;
  customPartitionKey?: string;
  key: DynamoDBKey<T>;
  populateIndexFields?: boolean;
  update: DynamoDBUpdateObject<T>;
}
```

## Type Declaration

- `_version?: number` (optional)
- `condition?: DynamoDBFilterObject<T>` (optional)

When you update an object in DynamoDB, you can optionally specify a conditional expression that controls whether the request should succeed or not based on the state of the object already in DynamoDB before the operation is performed.

- `customPartitionKey?: string` (optional)

When enabled, the `customPartitionKey` value modifies the format of the `ds_sk` and `ds_pk` records used by the delta sync table when versioning has been enabled. When enabled, the processing of the `populateIndexFields` entry is also enabled.

- `key: DynamoDBKey<T>` (required)

A required parameter that specifies the key of the item in DynamoDB that is being updated. DynamoDB items may have a single hash key or hash and sort keys.

- `populateIndexFields?: boolean` (optional)

A boolean value that, when enabled along with the `customPartitionKey`, creates new entries for each record in the delta sync table, specifically in the `gsi_ds_pk` and `gsi_ds_sk` columns.

- `update: DynamoDBUpdateObject<T>`

An object that specifies the attributes to be updated along with the new values for them. The update object can be used with `add`, `remove`, `replace`, `increment`, `decrement`, `append`, `prepend`, `updateListItem`.

## Amazon RDS module functions

Amazon RDS module functions provide an enhanced experience when interacting with databases configured with the Amazon RDS Data API. The module is imported using `@aws-appsync/utils/rds`:

```
import * as rds from '@aws-appsync/utils/rds';
```

Functions can also be imported individually. For instance, the import below uses `sql`:

```
import { sql } from '@aws-appsync/utils/rds';
```

### Select

The `select` utility creates a `SELECT` statement to query your relational database.

#### Basic use

In its basic form, you can specify the table you want to query.

```
import { select, createPgStatement } from '@aws-appsync/utils/rds';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    // Generates statement:
    // "SELECT * FROM "persons"
```

```
    return createPgStatement(select({table: 'persons'}));
  }
}
```

You can also specify the schema in your table identifier:

```
import { select, createPgStatement } from '@aws-appsync/utils/rds';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    // Generates statement:
    // SELECT * FROM "private"."persons"
    return createPgStatement(select({table: 'private.persons'}));
  }
}
```

## Specifying columns

You can specify columns with the `columns` property. If this isn't set to a value, it defaults to `*`.

```
export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    // Generates statement:
    // SELECT "id", "name"
    // FROM "persons"
    return createPgStatement(select({
      table: 'persons',
      columns: ['id', 'name']
    }));
  }
}
```

You can also specify a column's table.

```
export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    // Generates statement:
    // SELECT "id", "persons"."name"
    // FROM "persons"
    return createPgStatement(select({
      table: 'persons',
      columns: ['id', 'persons.name']
    }));
  }
}
```

```
    }));  
  }  
}
```

## Limits and offsets

You can apply `limit` and `offset` to the query.

```
export const onPublish = {  
  request(ctx) {  
    // Generates statement:  
    // SELECT "id", "name"  
    // FROM "persons"  
    // LIMIT :limit  
    // OFFSET :offset  
    return createPgStatement(select({  
      table: 'persons',  
      columns: ['id', 'name'],  
      limit: 10,  
      offset: 40  
    }));  
  }  
}
```

## Order By

You can sort your results with the `orderBy` property. Provide an array of objects specifying the column and an optional `dir` property.

```
export const onPublish = {  
  request(ctx) {  
    // Generates statement:  
    // SELECT "id", "name" FROM "persons"  
    // ORDER BY "name", "id" DESC  
    return createPgStatement(select({  
      table: 'persons',  
      columns: ['id', 'name'],  
      orderBy: [{column: 'name'}, {column: 'id', dir: 'DESC'}]  
    }));  
  }  
}
```

## Filters

You can build filters by using the special condition object.

```
export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    // Generates statement:
    // SELECT "id", "name"
    // FROM "persons"
    // WHERE "name" = :NAME
    return createPgStatement(select({
      table: 'persons',
      columns: ['id', 'name'],
      where: {name: {eq: 'Stephane'}}
    }));
  }
}
```

You can also combine filters.

```
export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    // Generates statement:
    // SELECT "id", "name"
    // FROM "persons"
    // WHERE "name" = :NAME and "id" > :ID
    return createPgStatement(select({
      table: 'persons',
      columns: ['id', 'name'],
      where: {name: {eq: 'Stephane'}, id: {gt: 10}}
    }));
  }
}
```

You can create OR statements.

```
export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    // Generates statement:
    // SELECT "id", "name"
    // FROM "persons"
    // WHERE "name" = :NAME OR "id" > :ID
    return createPgStatement(select({
      table: 'persons',
      columns: ['id', 'name'],

```

```
        where: { or: [
          { name: { eq: 'Stephane' } },
          { id: { gt: 10 } }
        ]}
      }));
    }
  }
```

You can negate a condition with `not`.

```
export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    // Generates statement:
    // SELECT "id", "name"
    // FROM "persons"
    // WHERE NOT ("name" = :NAME AND "id" > :ID)
    return createPgStatement(select({
      table: 'persons',
      columns: ['id', 'name'],
      where: { not: [
        { name: { eq: 'Stephane' } },
        { id: { gt: 10 } }
      ]}
    }));
  }
}
```

You can also use the following operators to compare values:

Operator	Description	Possible value types
<code>eq</code>	Equal	number, string, boolean
<code>ne</code>	Not equal	number, string, boolean
<code>le</code>	Less than or equal	number, string
<code>lt</code>	Less than	number, string
<code>ge</code>	Greater than or equal	number, string
<code>gt</code>	Greater than	number, string

contains	Like	string
notContains	Not like	string
beginsWith	Starts with prefix	string
between	Between two values	number, string
attributeExists	The attribute is not null	number, string, boolean
size	checks the length of the element	string

## Insert

The `insert` utility provides a straightforward way of inserting single row items in your database with the `INSERT` operation.

### Single item insertions

To insert an item, specify the table and then pass in your object of values. The object keys are mapped to your table columns. Columns names are automatically escaped, and values are sent to the database using the variable map.

```
import { insert, createMySQLStatement } from '@aws-appsync/utils/rds';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    const { input: values } = ctx.args;
    const insertStatement = insert({ table: 'persons', values });

    // Generates statement:
    // INSERT INTO `persons`(`name`)
    // VALUES (:NAME)
    return createMySQLStatement(insertStatement);
  }
}
```

## MySQL use case

You can combine an `insert` followed by a `select` to retrieve your inserted row.

```
import { insert, select, createMySQLStatement } from '@aws-appsync/utils/rds';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    const { input: values } = ctx.args;
    const insertStatement = insert({ table: 'persons', values });
    const selectStatement = select({
      table: 'persons',
      columns: '*',
      where: { id: { eq: values.id } },
      limit: 1,
    });

    // Generates statement:
    // INSERT INTO `persons`(`name`)
    // VALUES(:NAME)
    // and
    // SELECT *
    // FROM `persons`
    // WHERE `id` = :ID
    return createMySQLStatement(insertStatement, selectStatement);
  }
}
```

## Postgres use case

With Postgres, you can use [returning](#) to obtain data from the row that you inserted. It accepts `*` or an array of column names:

```
import { insert, createPgStatement } from '@aws-appsync/utils/rds';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    const { input: values } = ctx.args;
    const insertStatement = insert({
      table: 'persons',
      values,
      returning: '*'
    });

    // Generates statement:
    // INSERT INTO "persons"("name")
    // VALUES(:NAME)
```

```
// RETURNING *
return createPgStatement(insertStatement);
}
}
```

## Update

The update utility allows you to update existing rows. You can use the condition object to apply changes to the specified columns in all the rows that satisfy the condition. For example, let's presume that we have a schema that allows us to make this mutation. The following example updates the name of Person with the id value of 3 but only if we've known them (known\_since) since the year 2000.

```
mutation Update {
  updatePerson(
    input: {id: 3, name: "Jon"},
    condition: {known_since: {ge: "2000"}}
  ) {
    id
    name
  }
}
```

Our update handler looks like the following:

```
import { update, createPgStatement } from '@aws-appsync/utils/rds';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    const { input: { id, ...values }, condition } = ctx.args;
    const where = {
      ...condition,
      id: { eq: id },
    };
    const updateStatement = update({
      table: 'persons',
      values,
      where,
      returning: ['id', 'name'],
    });

    // Generates statement:
```

```
// UPDATE "persons"
// SET "name" = :NAME, "birthday" = :BDAY, "country" = :COUNTRY
// WHERE "id" = :ID
// RETURNING "id", "name"
return createPgStatement(updateStatement);
}
}
```

We can add a check to our condition to make sure that only the row that has the primary key `id` equal to 3 is updated. Similarly, for Postgres inserts, you can use `returning` to return the modified data.

## Remove

The `remove` utility allows you to delete existing rows. You can use the condition object on all rows that satisfy the condition. Note that `delete` is a reserved keyword in JavaScript. Use `remove` instead.

```
import { remove, createPgStatement } from '@aws-appsync/utils/rds';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    const { input: { id }, condition } = ctx.args;
    const where = { ...condition, id: { eq: id } };
    const deleteStatement = remove({
      table: 'persons',
      where,
      returning: ['id', 'name'],
    });

    // Generates statement:
    // DELETE "persons"
    // WHERE "id" = :ID
    // RETURNING "id", "name"
    return createPgStatement(deleteStatement);
  }
}
```

## Casting

In some cases, you might require more specificity about the correct object type to use in your statement. You can use the provided type hints to specify the type of your parameters. Amazon

AppSync supports the [same type hints](#) as the Data API. You can cast your parameters by using the `typeHint` functions from the Amazon AppSync `rds` module.

The following example allows you to send an array as a value that is casted as a JSON object. We use the `->` operator to retrieve the element at the index 2 in the JSON array.

```
import { sql, createPgStatement, toJsonObject, typeHint } from '@aws-appsync/utils/rds';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    const arr = ctx.args.list_of_ids
    const statement = sql`select ${typeHint.JSON(arr)}->2 as value`
    return createPgStatement(statement)
  }
}
```

Casting is also useful when handling and comparing DATE, TIME, and TIMESTAMP:

```
import { select, createPgStatement, typeHint } from '@aws-appsync/utils/rds';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    const when = ctx.args.when
    const statement = select({
      table: 'persons',
      where: { createdAt : { gt: typeHint.DATETIME(when) } }
    })
    return createPgStatement(statement)
  }
}
```

The following example demonstrates how to send the current date and time.

```
import { sql, createPgStatement, typeHint } from '@aws-appsync/utils/rds';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    const now = util.time.nowFormatted('YYYY-MM-dd HH:mm:ss')
    return createPgStatement(sql`select ${typeHint.TIMESTAMP(now)}`)
  }
}
```

## Available type hints

- `typeHint.DATE` — The corresponding parameter is sent as an object of the DATE type to the database. The accepted format is YYYY-MM-DD.
- `typeHint.DECIMAL` — The corresponding parameter is sent as an object of the DECIMAL type to the database.
- `typeHint.JSON` — The corresponding parameter is sent as an object of the JSON type to the database.
- `typeHint.TIME` — The corresponding string parameter value is sent as an object of the TIME type to the database. The accepted format is HH:MM:SS[.FFF].
- `typeHint.TIMESTAMP` — The corresponding string parameter value is sent as an object of the TIMESTAMP type to the database. The accepted format is YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS[.FFF].
- `typeHint.UUID` — The corresponding string parameter value is sent as an object of the UUID type to the database.

## Runtime utilities

The runtime library provides utilities to control or modify the runtime properties of your handlers and functions.

Invoking the following function stops the execution of the current handler (Amazon AppSync Events API) and returns the specified object as the result.

### **`runtime.earlyReturn(obj?: unknown): never`**

When this function is called in an Amazon AppSync Events handler, the data source and response function are skipped.

```
import * as ddb from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    if (condition === true) {
      return runtime.earlyReturn(ctx.events)
    }
    // never executed if `condition` is true
    return ddb.batchPut({
      tables: {
        messages: ctx.events.map(({ id, payload }) => ({
```

```
        channel: ctx.info.channelNamespace.name,
        id,
        ...payload
    })),
    }
  });
},
// never called if `condition` was true
response: (ctx) => ctx.events
}
```

## Amazon AppSync JavaScript function reference for DynamoDB

The Amazon DynamoDB functions allow you to use JavaScript to store and retrieve data in existing Amazon DynamoDB tables in your account. This section describes the request and response handlers for supported DynamoDB operations.

- [GetItem](#) — The `GetItem` request lets you tell the DynamoDB function to make a `GetItem` request to DynamoDB, and enables you to specify the key of the item in DynamoDB and whether to use a consistent read.
- [PutItem](#) — The `PutItem` request lets you tell the DynamoDB function to make a `PutItem` request to DynamoDB, and enables you to specify the key of the item in DynamoDB, the full contents of the item (composed of key and attributeValues), and conditions for the operation to succeed.
- [UpdateItem](#) — The `UpdateItem` request enables you to tell the DynamoDB function to make a `UpdateItem` request to DynamoDB and allows you to specify the key of the item in DynamoDB, an update expression describing how to update the item in DynamoDB, and conditions for the operation to succeed.
- [DeleteItem](#) — The `DeleteItem` request lets you tell the DynamoDB function to make a `DeleteItem` request to DynamoDB, and enables you to specify the key of the item in DynamoDB and conditions for the operation to succeed.
- [Query](#) — The `Query` request object lets you tell the handler to make a `Query` request to DynamoDB, and enables you to specify the key expression, which index to use, additional filters, how many items to return, whether to use consistent reads, query direction (forward or backward), and pagination tokens.
- [Scan](#) — The `Scan` request lets you tell the DynamoDB function to make a `Scan` request to DynamoDB, and enables you to specify a filter to exclude results, which index to use, how many items to return, whether to use consistent reads, pagination tokens, and parallel scans.

- [BatchGetItem](#) — The BatchGetItem request object lets you tell the DynamoDB function to make a BatchGetItem request to DynamoDB to retrieve multiple items, potentially across multiple tables. For this request object, you must specify the table names to retrieve the items from and the keys of the items to retrieve from each table.
- [BatchDeleteItem](#) — The BatchDeleteItem request object lets you tell the DynamoDB function to make a BatchWriteItem request to DynamoDB to delete multiple items, potentially across multiple tables. For this request object, you must specify the table names to delete the items from and the keys of the items to delete from each table.
- [BatchPutItem](#) — The BatchPutItem request object lets you tell the DynamoDB function to make a BatchWriteItem request to DynamoDB to put multiple items, potentially across multiple tables. For this request object, you must specify the table names to put the items in and the full items to put in each table.
- [TransactGetItems](#) — The TransactGetItems request object lets you to tell the DynamoDB function to make a TransactGetItems request to DynamoDB to retrieve multiple items, potentially across multiple tables. For this request object, you must specify the table name of each request item to retrieve the item from and the key of each request item to retrieve from each table.
- [TransactWriteItems](#) — The TransactWriteItems request object lets you tell the DynamoDB function to make a TransactWriteItems request to DynamoDB to write multiple items, potentially to multiple tables. For this request object, you must specify the destination table name of each request item, the operation of each request item to perform, and the key of each request item to write.
- [Type system \(request mapping\)](#) — Learn more about how DynamoDB typing is integrated into Amazon AppSync requests.
- [Type system \(response mapping\)](#) — Learn more about how DynamoDB types are converted automatically to JSON in a response payload.
- [Filters](#) — Learn more about filters for query and scan operations.
- [Condition expressions](#) — Learn more about condition expressions for PutItem, UpdateItem, and DeleteItem operations.
- [Transaction condition expressions](#) — Learn more about condition expressions for TransactWriteItems operations.
- [Projections](#) — Learn more about how to specify attributes in read operations.

# GetItem

## Note

We recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module to generate your request. For more information, see [Amazon DynamoDB built-in module](#).

The `GetItem` request lets you tell the Amazon AppSync DynamoDB function to make a `GetItem` request to DynamoDB, and enables you to specify:

- The key of the item in DynamoDB
- Whether to use a consistent read or not

The `GetItem` request has the following structure:

```
type DynamoDBGetItem = {  
  operation: 'GetItem';  
  key: { [key: string]: any };  
  consistentRead?: ConsistentRead;  
  projection?: {  
    expression: string;  
    expressionNames?: { [key: string]: string };  
  };  
};
```

The TypeScript definition above shows all available fields for the request. While you can construct this request manually, using the DynamoDB built-in module is the recommended approach for generating accurate and efficient requests.

## GetItem fields

### operation

The DynamoDB operation to perform. To perform the `GetItem` DynamoDB operation, this must be set to `GetItem`. This value is required.

## key

The key of the item in DynamoDB. DynamoDB items may have a single hash key, or a hash key and sort key, depending on the table structure. For more information about how to specify a “typed value”, see [Type system \(request mapping\)](#). This value is required.

## consistentRead

Whether or not to perform a strongly consistent read with DynamoDB. This is optional, and defaults to false.

## projection

A projection that's used to specify the attributes to return from the DynamoDB operation. For more information about projections, see [Projections](#). This field is optional.

For more information about DynamoDB type conversion, see [Type system \(response mapping\)](#).

## Examples

```
export const onPublish = {
  request: (ctx) => ({
    operation : "GetItem",
    key : util.dynamodb.toMapValues({
      channel: ctx.info.channelNamespace.name,
      id: ctx.events[0].payload.id}),
    consistentRead : true
  }),
  response(ctx) {
    return [{
      id: ctx.event[0].id,
      payload: ctx.result
    }]
  }
}
```

The following example demonstrates DynamoDB utils.

```
import * as ddb from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb'
export const onPublish = {
  request: (ctx) => ddb.get({
    key: {
```

```
        channel: ctx.info.channelNamespace.name,
        id: ctx.events[0].payload.id
    },
    consistentRead: true
  )),
  response(ctx) {
    return [{
      id: ctx.event[0].id,
      payload: ctx.result
    }]
  }
}
```

For more information about the DynamoDB GetItem API, see the [DynamoDB API documentation](#).

## PutItem

### Note

We recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module to generate your request. For more information, see [Amazon DynamoDB built-in module](#).

The PutItem request enables you to create or replace items in DynamoDB through Amazon AppSync. The request specifies the following:

- Item Key: The unique identifier for the DynamoDB item
- Item Contents: The complete item data, including both the key and attributeValues
- Operation Conditions (optional): Rules that must be met for the operation to proceed

The PutItem request has the following structure:

```
type DynamoDBPutItemRequest = {
  operation: 'PutItem';
  key: { [key: string]: any };
  attributeValues: { [key: string]: any };
  condition?: ConditionCheckExpression;
  customPartitionKey?: string;
  populateIndexFields?: boolean;
  _version?: number;
```

```
};
```

The TypeScript definition above shows all available fields for the request. While you can construct this request manually, we recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module for generating accurate and efficient requests.

## PutItem fields

### operation

The DynamoDB operation to perform. To perform the PutItem DynamoDB operation, this must be set to PutItem. This value is required.

### key

The key of the item in DynamoDB. DynamoDB items may have a single hash key, or a hash key and sort key, depending on the table structure. For more information about how to specify a “typed value”, see [Type system \(request mapping\)](#). This value is required.

### attributeValues

The rest of the attributes of the item to be put into DynamoDB. For more information about how to specify a “typed value”, see [Type system \(request mapping\)](#). This field is optional.

### condition

A condition to determine if the request should succeed or not, based on the state of the object already in DynamoDB. If no condition is specified, the PutItem request overwrites any existing entry for that item. For more information about conditions, see [Condition expressions](#). This value is optional.

### \_version

A numeric value that represents the latest known version of an item. This value is optional. This field is used for *Conflict Detection* and is only supported on versioned data sources.

### customPartitionKey

When enabled, this string value modifies the format of the ds\_sk and ds\_pk records used by the delta sync table when versioning has been enabled (for more information, see [Conflict detection and sync](#) in the *Amazon AppSync Developer Guide*). When enabled, the processing of the populateIndexFields entry is also enabled. This field is optional.

*Not supported in Amazon AppSync Events*

## populateIndexFields

A boolean value that, when enabled **along with the customPartitionKey**, creates new entries for each record in the delta sync table, specifically in the `gsi_ds_pk` and `gsi_ds_sk` columns. For more information, see [Conflict detection and sync](#) in the *Amazon AppSync Developer Guide*. This field is optional.

The item written to DynamoDB is automatically converted to JSON primitive types and is available in the context result (`context.result`).

For more information about DynamoDB type conversion, see [Type system \(response mapping\)](#).

For more information about the DynamoDB PutItem API, see the [DynamoDB API documentation](#).

## UpdateItem

### Note

We recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module to generate your request. For more information, see [Amazon DynamoDB built-in module](#).

The UpdateItem request enables you to modify existing items in DynamoDB through Amazon AppSync. The request specifies the following:

- Item Key: The unique identifier for the DynamoDB item to update
- Item Expression: Describes how to modify the item in DynamoDB
- Operation Conditions (optional): Rules that must be met for the update to proceed

The UpdateItem request has the following structure:

```
type DynamoDBUpdateItemRequest = {  
  operation: 'UpdateItem';  
  key: { [key: string]: any };  
  update: {  
    expression: string;
```

```
expressionNames?: { [key: string]: string };
expressionValues?: { [key: string]: any };
};
condition?: ConditionCheckExpression;
customPartitionKey?: string;
populateIndexFields?: boolean;
_version?: number;
};
```

The TypeScript definition above shows all available fields for the request. While you can construct this request manually, we recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module for generating accurate and efficient requests.

## UpdateItem fields

### operation

The DynamoDB operation to perform. To perform the UpdateItem DynamoDB operation, this must be set to UpdateItem. This value is required.

### key

The key of the item in DynamoDB. DynamoDB items may have a single hash key, or a hash key and sort key, depending on the table structure. For more information about specifying a “typed value”, see [Type system \(request mapping\)](#). This value is required.

### update

The update section lets you specify an update expression that describes how to update the item in DynamoDB. For more information about how to write update expressions, see the [DynamoDB UpdateExpressions documentation](#). This section is required.

The update section has three components:

#### expression

The update expression. This value is required.

#### expressionNames

The substitutions for expression attribute *name* placeholders, in the form of key-value pairs. The key corresponds to a name placeholder used in the expression, and the value must be a string corresponding to the attribute name of the item in DynamoDB. This field is optional,

and should only be populated with substitutions for expression attribute name placeholders used in the expression.

### **expressionValues**

The substitutions for expression attribute *value* placeholders, in the form of key-value pairs. The key corresponds to a value placeholder used in the expression, and the value must be a typed value. For more information about how to specify a “typed value”, see [Type system \(request mapping\)](#). This must be specified. This field is optional, and should only be populated with substitutions for expression attribute value placeholders used in the expression.

### **condition**

A condition to determine if the request should succeed or not, based on the state of the object already in DynamoDB. If no condition is specified, the `UpdateItem` request updates the existing entry regardless of its current state. For more information about conditions, see [Condition expressions](#). This value is optional.

### **\_version**

A numeric value that represents the latest known version of an item. This value is optional. This field is used for *Conflict Detection* and is only supported on versioned data sources.

*Not supported in Amazon AppSync Events*

### **customPartitionKey**

When enabled, this string value modifies the format of the `ds_sk` and `ds_pk` records used by the delta sync table when versioning has been enabled (for more information, see [Conflict detection and sync](#) in the *Amazon AppSync Developer Guide*). When enabled, the processing of the `populateIndexFields` entry is also enabled. This field is optional.

*Not supported in Amazon AppSync Events*

### **populateIndexFields**

A boolean value that, when enabled **along with the `customPartitionKey`**, creates new entries for each record in the delta sync table, specifically in the `gsi_ds_pk` and `gsi_ds_sk` columns. For more information, see [Conflict detection and sync](#) in the *Amazon AppSync Developer Guide*. This field is optional.

*Not supported in Amazon AppSync Events*

# DeleteItem

## Note

We recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module to generate your request. For more information, see [Amazon DynamoDB built-in module](#).

The DeleteItem request enables you to delete an item in a DynamoDB table. The request specifies the following:

- The key of the item in DynamoDB
- Conditions for the operation to succeed

The DeleteItem request has the following structure:

```
type DynamoDBDeleteItemRequest = {  
  operation: 'DeleteItem';  
  key: { [key: string]: any };  
  condition?: ConditionCheckExpression;  
  customPartitionKey?: string;  
  populateIndexFields?: boolean;  
  _version?: number;  
};
```

The TypeScript definition above shows all available fields for the request. While you can construct this request manually, we recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module for generating accurate and efficient requests.

## DeleteItem fields

### operation

The DynamoDB operation to perform. To perform the DeleteItem DynamoDB operation, this must be set to DeleteItem. This value is required.

## key

The key of the item in DynamoDB. DynamoDB items may have a single hash key, or a hash key and sort key, depending on the table structure. For more information about specifying a “typed value”, see [Type system \(request mapping\)](#). This value is required.

## condition

A condition to determine if the request should succeed or not, based on the state of the object already in DynamoDB. If no condition is specified, the `DeleteItem` request deletes an item regardless of its current state. For more information about conditions, see [Condition expressions](#). This value is optional.

## \_version

A numeric value that represents the latest known version of an item. This value is optional. This field is used for *Conflict Detection* and is only supported on versioned data sources.

*Not supported in Amazon AppSync Events*

## customPartitionKey

When enabled, this string value modifies the format of the `ds_sk` and `ds_pk` records used by the delta sync table when versioning has been enabled (for more information, see [Conflict detection and sync](#) in the *Amazon AppSync Developer Guide*). When enabled, the processing of the `populateIndexFields` entry is also enabled. This field is optional.

*Not supported in Amazon AppSync Events*

## populateIndexFields

A boolean value that, when enabled **along with the `customPartitionKey`**, creates new entries for each record in the delta sync table, specifically in the `gsi_ds_pk` and `gsi_ds_sk` columns. For more information, see [Conflict detection and sync](#) in the *Amazon AppSync Developer Guide*. This field is optional.

*Not supported in Amazon AppSync Events*

For more information about the DynamoDB `DeleteItem` API, see the [DynamoDB API documentation](#).

# Query

## Note

We recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module to generate your request. For more information, see [Amazon DynamoDB built-in module](#).

The Query request enables you to efficiently select all items in a DynamoDB table that match a key condition. The request specifies the following:

- Key expression
- Which index to use
- Any additional filter
- How many items to return
- Whether to use consistent reads
- Query direction (forward or backward)
- Pagination token

The Query request object has the following structure:

```
type DynamoDBQueryRequest = {
  operation: 'Query';
  query: {
    expression: string;
    expressionNames?: { [key: string]: string };
    expressionValues?: { [key: string]: any };
  };
  index?: string;
  nextToken?: string;
  limit?: number;
  scanIndexForward?: boolean;
  consistentRead?: boolean;
  select?: 'ALL_ATTRIBUTES' | 'ALL_PROJECTED_ATTRIBUTES' | 'SPECIFIC_ATTRIBUTES';
  filter?: {
    expression: string;
    expressionNames?: { [key: string]: string };
    expressionValues?: { [key: string]: any };
  };
}
```

```
};  
projection?: {  
  expression: string;  
  expressionNames?: { [key: string]: string };  
};  
};
```

The TypeScript definition above shows all available fields for the request. While you can construct this request manually, we recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module for generating accurate and efficient requests.

## Query fields

### **operation**

The DynamoDB operation to perform. To perform the Query DynamoDB operation, this must be set to Query. This value is required.

### **query**

The query section lets you specify a key condition expression that describes which items to retrieve from DynamoDB. For more information about how to write key condition expressions, see the [DynamoDB KeyConditions documentation](#). This section must be specified.

### **expression**

The query expression. This field must be specified.

### **expressionNames**

The substitutions for expression attribute *name* placeholders, in the form of key-value pairs. The key corresponds to a name placeholder used in the expression, and the value must be a string corresponding to the attribute name of the item in DynamoDB. This field is optional, and should only be populated with substitutions for expression attribute name placeholders used in the expression.

### **expressionValues**

The substitutions for expression attribute *value* placeholders, in the form of key-value pairs. The key corresponds to a value placeholder used in the expression, and the value must be a typed value. For more information about how to specify a “typed value”, see [Type system \(request mapping\)](#). This value is required. This field is optional, and should only

be populated with substitutions for expression attribute value placeholders used in the expression.

**filter**

An additional filter that can be used to filter the results from DynamoDB before they are returned. For more information about filters, see [Filters](#). This field is optional.

**index**

The name of the index to query. The DynamoDB query operation allows you to scan on Local Secondary Indexes and Global Secondary Indexes in addition to the primary key index for a hash key. If specified, this tells DynamoDB to query the specified index. If omitted, the primary key index is queried.

**nextToken**

The pagination token to continue a previous query. This would have been obtained from a previous query. This field is optional.

**limit**

The maximum number of items to evaluate (not necessarily the number of matching items). This field is optional.

**scanIndexForward**

A boolean indicating whether to query forwards or backwards. This field is optional, and defaults to `true`.

**consistentRead**

A boolean indicating whether to use consistent reads when querying DynamoDB. This field is optional, and defaults to `false`.

**select**

By default, the Amazon AppSync DynamoDB resolver only returns attributes that are projected into the index. If more attributes are required, you can set this field. This field is optional. The supported values are:

**ALL\_ATTRIBUTES**

Returns all of the item attributes from the specified table or index. If you query a local secondary index, DynamoDB fetches the entire item from the parent table for each

matching item in the index. If the index is configured to project all item attributes, all of the data can be obtained from the local secondary index and no fetching is required.

### **ALL\_PROJECTED\_ATTRIBUTES**

Allowed only when querying an index. Retrieves all attributes that have been projected into the index. If the index is configured to project all attributes, this return value is equivalent to specifying ALL\_ATTRIBUTES.

### **SPECIFIC\_ATTRIBUTES**

Returns only the attributes listed in the projection's expression. This return value is equivalent to specifying the projection's expression without specifying any value for Select.

## **projection**

A projection that's used to specify the attributes to return from the DynamoDB operation. For more information about projections, see [Projections](#). This field is optional.

For more information about the DynamoDB Query API, see the [DynamoDB API documentation](#).

## **Scan**

### **Note**

We recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module to generate your request. For more information, see [Amazon DynamoDB built-in module](#).

The Scan request scans for items across a DynamoDB table. The request specifies the following:

- A filter to exclude results
- Which index to use
- How many items to return
- Whether to use consistent reads
- Pagination token
- Parallel scans

The Scan request object has the following structure:

```
type DynamoDBScanRequest = {  
  operation: 'Scan';  
  index?: string;  
  limit?: number;  
  consistentRead?: boolean;  
  nextToken?: string;  
  totalSegments?: number;  
  segment?: number;  
  filter?: {  
    expression: string;  
    expressionNames?: { [key: string]: string };  
    expressionValues?: { [key: string]: any };  
  };  
  projection?: {  
    expression: string;  
    expressionNames?: { [key: string]: string };  
  };  
};
```

The TypeScript definition above shows all available fields for the request. While you can construct this request manually, we recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module for generating accurate and efficient requests.

## Scan fields

### operation

The DynamoDB operation to perform. To perform the Scan DynamoDB operation, this must be set to Scan. This value is required.

### filter

A filter that can be used to filter the results from DynamoDB before they are returned. For more information about filters, see [Filters](#). This field is optional.

### index

The name of the index to query. The DynamoDB query operation allows you to scan on Local Secondary Indexes and Global Secondary Indexes in addition to the primary key index for a hash key. If specified, this tells DynamoDB to query the specified index. If omitted, the primary key index is queried.

**limit**

The maximum number of items to evaluate at a single time. This field is optional.

**consistentRead**

A Boolean that indicates whether to use consistent reads when querying DynamoDB. This field is optional, and defaults to false.

**nextToken**

The pagination token to continue a previous query. This would have been obtained from a previous query. This field is optional.

**select**

By default, the Amazon AppSync DynamoDB function only returns whatever attributes are projected into the index. If more attributes are required, then this field can be set. This field is optional. The supported values are:

**ALL\_ATTRIBUTES**

Returns all of the item attributes from the specified table or index. If you query a local secondary index, DynamoDB fetches the entire item from the parent table for each matching item in the index. If the index is configured to project all item attributes, all of the data can be obtained from the local secondary index and no fetching is required.

**ALL\_PROJECTED\_ATTRIBUTES**

Allowed only when querying an index. Retrieves all attributes that have been projected into the index. If the index is configured to project all attributes, this return value is equivalent to specifying ALL\_ATTRIBUTES.

**SPECIFIC\_ATTRIBUTES**

Returns only the attributes listed in the projection's expression. This return value is equivalent to specifying the projection's expression without specifying any value for Select.

**totalSegments**

The number of segments to partition the table by when performing a parallel scan. This field is optional, but must be specified if segment is specified.

## segment

The table segment in this operation when performing a parallel scan. This field is optional, but must be specified if `totalSegments` is specified.

## projection

A projection that's used to specify the attributes to return from the DynamoDB operation. For more information about projections, see [Projections](#). This field is optional.

The results have the following structure:

```
{
  items = [ ... ],
  nextToken = "a pagination token",
  scannedCount = 10
}
```

The fields are defined as follows:

### items

A list containing the items returned by the DynamoDB scan.

### nextToken

If there might be more results, `nextToken` contains a pagination token that you can use in another request. Amazon AppSync encrypts and obfuscates the pagination token returned from DynamoDB. This prevents your table data from being inadvertently leaked to the caller. Also, these pagination tokens can't be used across different functions.

### scannedCount

The number of items that were retrieved by DynamoDB before a filter expression (if present) was applied.

For more information about the DynamoDB Scan API, see the [DynamoDB API documentation](#).

## BatchGetItem

### Note

We recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module to generate your request. For more information, see [Amazon DynamoDB built-in module](#).

The BatchGetItem request object enables you to retrieve multiple items, potentially across multiple DynamoDB tables. For this request object, you must specify the following:

- The names of the table to retrieve the items from
- The keys of the items to retrieve from each table

The DynamoDB BatchGetItem limits apply and **no condition expression** can be provided.

The BatchGetItem request object has the following structure:

```
type DynamoDBBatchGetItemRequest = {  
  operation: 'BatchGetItem';  
  tables: {  
    [tableName: string]: {  
      keys: { [key: string]: any }[];  
      consistentRead?: boolean;  
      projection?: {  
        expression: string;  
        expressionNames?: { [key: string]: string };  
      };  
    };  
  };  
};
```

The TypeScript definition above shows all available fields for the request. While you can construct this request manually, we recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module for generating accurate and efficient requests.

## BatchGetItem fields

### operation

The DynamoDB operation to perform. To perform the BatchGetItem DynamoDB operation, this must be set to BatchGetItem. This value is required.

### tables

The DynamoDB tables to retrieve the items from. The value is a map where table names are specified as the keys of the map. At least one table must be provided. This tables value is required.

### keys

List of DynamoDB keys representing the primary key of the items to retrieve. DynamoDB items may have a single hash key, or a hash key and sort key, depending on the table structure. For more information about how to specify a “typed value”, see [Type system \(request mapping\)](#).

### consistentRead

Whether to use a consistent read when executing a *GetItem* operation. This value is optional and defaults to *false*.

### projection

A projection that's used to specify the attributes to return from the DynamoDB operation. For more information about projections, see [Projections](#). This field is optional.

### Things to remember:

- If an item has not been retrieved from the table, a *null* element appears in the data block for that table.
- Invocation results are sorted per table, based on the order in which they were provided inside the request object.
- Each Get command inside a BatchGetItem is atomic, however, a batch can be partially processed. If a batch is partially processed due to an error, the unprocessed keys are returned as part of the invocation result inside the *unprocessedKeys* block.
- BatchGetItem is limited to 100 keys.

## Response structure

```
type Response = {  
  data: {  
    [tableName: string]: {[key: string]: any}[]  
  }  
  unprocessedKeys: {  
    [tableName: string]: {[key: string]: string}[]  
  }  
}
```

## BatchDeleteItem

### Note

We recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module to generate your request. For more information, see [Amazon DynamoDB built-in module](#).

The BatchDeleteItem request deletes multiple items, potentially across multiple tables using a BatchWriteItem request. The request specifies the following:

- The names of the tables to delete the items from
- The keys of the items to delete from each table

The DynamoDB BatchWriteItem limits apply and **no condition expression** can be provided.

The BatchDeleteItem request object has the following structure:

```
type DynamoDBBatchDeleteItemRequest = {  
  operation: 'BatchDeleteItem';  
  tables: {  
    [tableName: string]: { [key: string]: any }[];  
  };  
};
```

The TypeScript definition above shows all available fields for the request. While you can construct this request manually, we recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module for generating accurate and efficient requests.

## BatchDeleteItem fields

### operation

The DynamoDB operation to perform. To perform the BatchDeleteItem DynamoDB operation, this must be set to BatchDeleteItem. This value is required.

### tables

The DynamoDB tables to delete the items from. Each table is a list of DynamoDB keys representing the primary key of the items to delete. DynamoDB items may have a single hash key, or a hash key and sort key, depending on the table structure. For more information about how to specify a “typed value”, see [Type system \(request mapping\)](#). At least one table must be provided. The tables value is required.

Things to remember:

- Contrary to the DeleteItem operation, the fully deleted item isn’t returned in the response. Only the passed key is returned.
- If an item has not been deleted from the table, a *null* element appears in the data block for that table.
- Invocation results are sorted per table, based on the order in which they were provided inside the request object.
- Each Delete command inside a BatchDeleteItem is atomic. However a batch can be partially processed. If a batch is partially processed due to an error, the unprocessed keys are returned as part of the invocation result inside the *unprocessedKeys* block.
- BatchDeleteItem is limited to 25 keys.
- This operation **is not** supported when used with conflict detection. Using both at the same time may result in an error.

Response structure (in `ctx.result`)

```
type Response = {  
  data: {  
    [tableName: string]: [[key: string]: any][]  
  }  
  unprocessedKeys: {
```

```
[tableName: string]: {[key: string]: any}[]  
}  
}
```

The `ctx.error` contains details about the error. The keys **data**, **unprocessedKeys**, and each table key that was provided in the function request object are guaranteed to be present in the invocation result. Items that have been deleted are present in the **data** block. Items that haven't been processed are marked as *null* inside the data block and are placed inside the **unprocessedKeys** block.

## BatchPutItem

### Note

We recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module to generate your request. For more information, see [Amazon DynamoDB built-in module](#).

The BatchPutItem request enables you to put multiple items, potentially across multiple DynamoDB tables using a BatchWriteItem request. The request specifies the following:

- The names of the tables to put the items in
- The full list of items to put in each table

The DynamoDB BatchWriteItem limits apply and **no condition expression** can be provided.

The BatchPutItem request object has the following structure:

```
type DynamoDBBatchPutItemRequest = {  
  operation: 'BatchPutItem';  
  tables: {  
    [tableName: string]: { [key: string]: any }[];  
  };  
};
```

The TypeScript definition above shows all available fields for the request. While you can construct this request manually, we recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module for generating accurate and efficient requests.

## BatchPutItem fields

### operation

The DynamoDB operation to perform. To perform the BatchPutItem DynamoDB operation, this must be set to BatchPutItem. This value is required.

### tables

The DynamoDB tables to put the items in. Each table entry represents a list of DynamoDB items to insert for this specific table. At least one table must be provided. This value is required.

Things to remember:

- The fully inserted items are returned in the response, if successful.
- If an item hasn't been inserted in the table, a *null* element is displayed in the data block for that table.
- The inserted items are sorted per table, based on the order in which they were provided inside the request object.
- Each Put command inside a BatchPutItem is atomic, however, a batch can be partially processed. If a batch is partially processed due to an error, the unprocessed keys are returned as part of the invocation result inside the *unprocessedKeys* block.
- BatchPutItem is limited to 25 items.
- This operation **is not** supported when used with conflict detection. Using both at the same time may result in an error.

Response structure (in `ctx.result`)

```
type Response = {
  data: {
    [tableName: string]: {[key: string]: any}[]
  }
  unprocessedItems: {
    [tableName: string]: {[key: string]: any}[]
  }
}
```

The `ctx.error` contains details about the error. The keys **data**, **unprocessedItems**, and each table key that was provided in the request object are guaranteed to be present in the invocation result. Items that have been inserted are in the **data** block. Items that haven't been processed are marked as *null* inside the data block and are placed inside the **unprocessedItems** block.

## TransactGetItems

### Note

We recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module to generate your request. For more information, see [Amazon DynamoDB built-in module](#).

The `TransactGetItems` request object retrieves multiple items, potentially across multiple DynamoDB tables in a single transaction. The request specifies the following:

- The names of the tables to retrieve each item from
- The key of each request item to retrieve from each table

The DynamoDB `TransactGetItems` limits apply and **no condition expression** can be provided.

The `TransactGetItems` request object has the following structure:

```
type DynamoDBTransactGetItemsRequest = {  
  operation: 'TransactGetItems';  
  transactItems: { table: string; key: { [key: string]: any }; projection?:  
    { expression: string; expressionNames?: { [key: string]: string }; }[];  
  };  
};
```

The TypeScript definition above shows all available fields for the request. While you can construct this request manually, we recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module for generating accurate and efficient requests.

## TransactGetItems fields

### **operation**

The DynamoDB operation to perform. To perform the `TransactGetItems` DynamoDB operation, this must be set to `TransactGetItems`. This value is required.

## transactItems

The request items to include. The value is an array of request items. At least one request item must be provided. This `transactItems` value is required.

### table

The DynamoDB table to retrieve the item from. The value is a string of the table name. This `table` value is required.

### key

The DynamoDB key representing the primary key of the item to retrieve. DynamoDB items may have a single hash key, or a hash key and sort key, depending on the table structure. For more information about how to specify a “typed value”, see [Type system \(request mapping\)](#).

### projection

A projection that's used to specify the attributes to return from the DynamoDB operation. For more information about projections, see [Projections](#). This field is optional.

Things to remember:

- If a transaction succeeds, the order of retrieved items in the `items` block will be the same as the order of request items.
- Transactions are performed in an all-or-nothing way. If any request item causes an error, the whole transaction will not be performed and error details will be returned.
- A request item being unable to be retrieved is not an error. Instead, a *null* element appears in the *items* block in the corresponding position.
- If the error of a transaction is *TransactionCanceledException*, the `cancellationReasons` block will be populated. The order of cancellation reasons in `cancellationReasons` block will be the same as the order of request items.
- `TransactGetItems` is limited to 100 request items.

Response structure (in `ctx.result`)

```
type Response = {  
  items?: ([[key: string]: any] | null)[];  
  cancellationReasons?: {
```

```

    type: string;
    message: string;
  }[]
}
```

The `ctx.error` contains details about the error. The keys **items** and **cancellationReasons** are guaranteed to be present in `ctx.result`.

## TransactWriteItems

### Note

We recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module to generate your request. For more information, see [Amazon DynamoDB built-in module](#).

The `TransactWriteItems` request writes multiple items, potentially to multiple DynamoDB tables. The request specifies the following:

- The destination table name of each request item
- The operation to perform for each request item. There are four types of operations that are supported: *PutItem*, *UpdateItem*, *DeleteItem*, and *ConditionCheck*
- The key of each request item to write

The DynamoDB `TransactWriteItems` limits apply.

The `TransactWriteItems` request object has the following structure:

```

type DynamoDBTransactWriteItemsRequest = {
  operation: 'TransactWriteItems';
  transactItems: TransactItem[];
};
type TransactItem =
  | TransactWritePutItem
  | TransactWriteUpdateItem
  | TransactWriteDeleteItem
  | TransactWriteConditionCheckItem;
type TransactWritePutItem = {
  table: string;
```

```

    operation: 'PutItem';
    key: { [key: string]: any };
    attributeValues: { [key: string]: string };
    condition?: TransactConditionCheckExpression;
  };
  type TransactWriteUpdateItem = {
    table: string;
    operation: 'UpdateItem';
    key: { [key: string]: any };
    update: DynamoDBExpression;
    condition?: TransactConditionCheckExpression;
  };
  type TransactWriteDeleteItem = {
    table: string;
    operation: 'DeleteItem';
    key: { [key: string]: any };
    condition?: TransactConditionCheckExpression;
  };
  type TransactWriteConditionCheckItem = {
    table: string;
    operation: 'ConditionCheck';
    key: { [key: string]: any };
    condition?: TransactConditionCheckExpression;
  };
  type TransactConditionCheckExpression = {
    expression: string;
    expressionNames?: { [key: string]: string };
    expressionValues?: { [key: string]: any };
    returnValuesOnConditionCheckFailure: boolean;
  };
};

```

The TypeScript definition above shows all available fields for the request. While you can construct this request manually, we recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module for generating accurate and efficient requests.

## TransactWriteItems fields

The fields are defined as follows:

### **operation**

The DynamoDB operation to perform. To perform the TransactWriteItems DynamoDB operation, this must be set to TransactWriteItems. This value is required.

## **transactItems**

The request items to include. The value is an array of request items. At least one request item must be provided. This `transactItems` value is required.

For `PutItem`, the fields are defined as follows:

### **table**

The destination DynamoDB table. The value is a string of the table name. This `table` value is required.

### **operation**

The DynamoDB operation to perform. To perform the `PutItem` DynamoDB operation, this must be set to `PutItem`. This value is required.

### **key**

The DynamoDB key representing the primary key of the item to put. DynamoDB items may have a single hash key, or a hash key and sort key, depending on the table structure. For more information about how to specify a “typed value”, see [Type system \(request mapping\)](#). This value is required.

### **attributeValues**

The rest of the attributes of the item to be put into DynamoDB. For more information about how to specify a “typed value”, see [Type system \(request mapping\)](#). This field is optional.

### **condition**

A condition to determine if the request should succeed or not, based on the state of the object already in DynamoDB. If no condition is specified, the `PutItem` request overwrites any existing entry for that item. You can specify whether to retrieve the existing item back when condition check fails. For more information about transactional conditions, see [Transaction condition expressions](#). This value is optional.

For `UpdateItem`, the fields are defined as follows:

### **table**

The DynamoDB table to update. The value is a string of the table name. This `table` value is required.

**operation**

The DynamoDB operation to perform. To perform the `UpdateItem` DynamoDB operation, this must be set to `UpdateItem`. This value is required.

**key**

The DynamoDB key representing the primary key of the item to update. DynamoDB items may have a single hash key, or a hash key and sort key, depending on the table structure. For more information about how to specify a “typed value”, see [Type system \(request mapping\)](#). This value is required.

**update**

The update section lets you specify an update expression that describes how to update the item in DynamoDB. For more information about how to write update expressions, see the [DynamoDB UpdateExpressions documentation](#). This section is required.

**condition**

A condition to determine if the request should succeed or not, based on the state of the object already in DynamoDB. If no condition is specified, the `UpdateItem` request updates the existing entry regardless of its current state. You can specify whether to retrieve the existing item back when condition check fails. For more information about transactional conditions, see [Transaction condition expressions](#). This value is optional.

For `DeleteItem`, the fields are defined as follows:

**table**

The DynamoDB table in which to delete the item. The value is a string of the table name. This table value is required.

**operation**

The DynamoDB operation to perform. To perform the `DeleteItem` DynamoDB operation, this must be set to `DeleteItem`. This value is required.

**key**

The DynamoDB key representing the primary key of the item to delete. DynamoDB items may have a single hash key, or a hash key and sort key, depending on the table structure. For more information about how to specify a “typed value”, see [Type system \(request mapping\)](#). This value is required.

**condition**

A condition to determine if the request should succeed or not, based on the state of the object already in DynamoDB. If no condition is specified, the `DeleteItem` request deletes an item regardless of its current state. You can specify whether to retrieve the existing item back when condition check fails. For more information about transactional conditions, see [Transaction condition expressions](#). This value is optional.

For `ConditionCheck`, the fields are defined as follows:

**table**

The DynamoDB table in which to check the condition. The value is a string of the table name. This `table` value is required.

**operation**

The DynamoDB operation to perform. To perform the `ConditionCheck` DynamoDB operation, this must be set to `ConditionCheck`. This value is required.

**key**

The DynamoDB key representing the primary key of the item to condition check. DynamoDB items may have a single hash key, or a hash key and sort key, depending on the table structure. For more information about how to specify a “typed value”, see [Type system \(request mapping\)](#). This value is required.

**condition**

A condition to determine if the request should succeed or not, based on the state of the object already in DynamoDB. You can specify whether to retrieve the existing item back when condition check fails. For more information about transactional conditions, see [Transaction condition expressions](#). This value is required.

Things to remember:

- Only keys of request items are returned in the response, if successful. The order of keys will be the same as the order of request items.
- Transactions are performed in an all-or-nothing way. If any request item causes an error, the whole transaction will not be performed and error details will be returned.
- No two request items can target the same item. Otherwise they will cause *TransactionCanceledException* error.

- If the error of a transaction is *TransactionCanceledException*, the `cancellationReasons` block will be populated. If a request item's condition check fails **and** you did not specify `returnValuesOnConditionCheckFailure` to be `false`, the item existing in the table will be retrieved and stored in `item` at the corresponding position of `cancellationReasons` block.
- `TransactWriteItems` is limited to 100 request items.
- This operation **is not** supported when used with conflict detection. Using both at the same time may result in an error.

Response structure (in `ctx.result`)

```
type Responder = {  
  keys?: {[key: string]: string}[];  
  cancellationReasons?: {  
    item?: { [key: string]: any };  
    type: string;  
    message;  
  }  
}
```

The `ctx.error` contains details about the error. The keys **keys** and **cancellationReasons** are guaranteed to be present in `ctx.result`.

## Type system (request mapping)

When using the Amazon AppSync DynamoDB function to call your DynamoDB tables, you must specify your data using the DynamoDB type notation. For more information about DynamoDB data types, see the DynamoDB [Data type descriptors](#) and [Data types](#) documentation.

### Note

You don't have to use DynamoDB type notation when using the DynamoDB built-in module. For more information, see [Amazon DynamoDB built-in module](#).

A DynamoDB value is represented by a JSON object containing a single key-value pair. The key specifies the DynamoDB type, and the value specifies the value itself. In the following example, the key `S` denotes that the value is a string, and the value `identifier` is the string value itself.

```
{ "S" : "identifier" }
```

The JSON object can't have more than one key-value pair. If more than one key-value pair is specified, the request object isn't parsed.

A DynamoDB value is used anywhere in a request object where you need to specify a value. Some places where you need to do this include: `key` and `attributeValue` sections, and the `expressionValues` section of expression sections. In the following example, the DynamoDB String value `identifier` is being assigned to the `id` field in a `key` section (perhaps in a `GetItem` request object).

```
"key" : {  
  "id" : { "S" : "identifier" }  
}
```

## Supported Types

Amazon AppSync supports the following DynamoDB scalar, document, and set types:

### String type S

A single string value. A DynamoDB String value is denoted by:

```
{ "S" : "some string" }
```

An example usage is:

```
"key" : {  
  "id" : { "S" : "some string" }  
}
```

### String set type SS

A set of string values. A DynamoDB String Set value is denoted by:

```
{ "SS" : [ "first value", "second value", ... ] }
```

An example usage is:

```
"attributeValues" : {  
  "phoneNumbers" : { "SS" : [ "+1 555 123 4567", "+1 555 234 5678" ] }  
}
```

## Number type N

A single numeric value. A DynamoDB Number value is denoted by:

```
{ "N" : 1234 }
```

An example usage is:

```
"expressionValues" : {  
  ":expectedVersion" : { "N" : 1 }  
}
```

## Number set type NS

A set of number values. A DynamoDB Number Set value is denoted by:

```
{ "NS" : [ 1, 2.3, 4 ... ] }
```

An example usage is:

```
"attributeValues" : {  
  "sensorReadings" : { "NS" : [ 67.8, 12.2, 70 ] }  
}
```

## Binary type B

A binary value. A DynamoDB Binary value is denoted by:

```
{ "B" : "SGVsbG8sIFdvcmxkIQo=" }
```

Note that the value is actually a string, where the string is the base64-encoded representation of the binary data. Amazon AppSync decodes this string back into its binary value before sending it to DynamoDB. Amazon AppSync uses the base64 decoding scheme as defined by RFC 2045: any character that isn't in the base64 alphabet is ignored.

An example usage is:

```
"attributeValues" : {  
  "binaryMessage" : { "B" : "SGVsbG8sIFdvcmxkIQo=" }  
}
```

## Binary set type BS

A set of binary values. A DynamoDB Binary Set value is denoted by:

```
{ "BS" : [ "SGVsbG8sIFdvcmxkIQo=", "SG93IGFyZSB5b3U/Cg==" ... ] }
```

Note that the value is actually a string, where the string is the base64-encoded representation of the binary data. Amazon AppSync decodes this string back into its binary value before sending it to DynamoDB. Amazon AppSync uses the base64 decoding scheme as defined by RFC 2045: any character that is not in the base64 alphabet is ignored.

An example usage is:

```
"attributeValues" : {  
  "binaryMessages" : { "BS" : [ "SGVsbG8sIFdvcmxkIQo=", "SG93IGFyZSB5b3U/Cg==" ] }  
}
```

## Boolean type B00L

A Boolean value. A DynamoDB Boolean value is denoted by:

```
{ "B00L" : true }
```

Note that only `true` and `false` are valid values.

An example usage is:

```
"attributeValues" : {  
  "orderComplete" : { "B00L" : false }  
}
```

## List type L

A list of any other supported DynamoDB value. A DynamoDB List value is denoted by:

```
{ "L" : [ ... ] }
```

Note that the value is a compound value, where the list can contain zero or more of any supported DynamoDB value (including other lists). The list can also contain a mix of different types.

An example usage is:

```
{ "L" : [
  { "S" : "A string value" },
  { "N" : 1 },
  { "SS" : [ "Another string value", "Even more string values!" ] }
]
```

## Map type M

Representing an unordered collection of key-value pairs of other supported DynamoDB values. A DynamoDB Map value is denoted by:

```
{ "M" : { ... } }
```

Note that a map can contain zero or more key-value pairs. The key must be a string, and the value can be any supported DynamoDB value (including other maps). The map can also contain a mix of different types.

An example usage is:

```
{ "M" : {
  "someString" : { "S" : "A string value" },
  "someNumber" : { "N" : 1 },
  "stringSet" : { "SS" : [ "Another string value", "Even more string
values!" ] }
}
```

## Null type NULL

A null value. A DynamoDB Null value is denoted by:

```
{ "NULL" : null }
```

An example usage is:

```
"attributeValues" : {  
  "phoneNumbers" : { "NULL" : null }  
}
```

For more information about each type, see the [DynamoDB documentation](#) .

## Type system (response mapping)

When receiving a response from DynamoDB, Amazon AppSync automatically converts it into JSON primitive types. Each attribute in DynamoDB is decoded and returned in the response handler's context.

For example, if DynamoDB returns the following:

```
{  
  "id" : { "S" : "1234" },  
  "name" : { "S" : "Nadia" },  
  "age" : { "N" : 25 }  
}
```

When the result is returned from your handler, Amazon AppSync converts it into a JSON types as:

```
{  
  "id" : "1234",  
  "name" : "Nadia",  
  "age" : 25  
}
```

This section explains how Amazon AppSync converts the following DynamoDB scalar, document, and set types:

### String type S

A single string value. A DynamoDB String value is returned as a string.

For example, if DynamoDB returned the following DynamoDB String value:

```
{ "S" : "some string" }
```

Amazon AppSync converts it to a string:

```
"some string"
```

## String set type SS

A set of string values. A DynamoDB String Set value is returned as a list of strings.

For example, if DynamoDB returned the following DynamoDB String Set value:

```
{ "SS" : [ "first value", "second value", ... ] }
```

Amazon AppSync converts it to a list of strings:

```
[ "+1 555 123 4567", "+1 555 234 5678" ]
```

## Number type N

A single numeric value. A DynamoDB Number value is returned as a number.

For example, if DynamoDB returned the following DynamoDB Number value:

```
{ "N" : 1234 }
```

Amazon AppSync converts it to a number:

```
1234
```

## Number set type NS

A set of number values. A DynamoDB Number Set value is returned as a list of numbers.

For example, if DynamoDB returned the following DynamoDB Number Set value:

```
{ "NS" : [ 67.8, 12.2, 70 ] }
```

Amazon AppSync converts it to a list of numbers:

```
[ 67.8, 12.2, 70 ]
```

## Binary type B

A binary value. A DynamoDB Binary value is returned as a string containing the base64 representation of that value.

For example, if DynamoDB returned the following DynamoDB Binary value:

```
{ "B" : "SGVsbG8sIFdvcmxkIQo=" }
```

Amazon AppSync converts it to a string containing the base64 representation of the value:

```
"SGVsbG8sIFdvcmxkIQo="
```

Note that the binary data is encoded in the base64 encoding scheme as specified in [RFC 4648](#) and [RFC 2045](#).

## Binary set type BS

A set of binary values. A DynamoDB Binary Set value is returned as a list of strings containing the base64 representation of the values.

For example, if DynamoDB returned the following DynamoDB Binary Set value:

```
{ "BS" : [ "SGVsbG8sIFdvcmxkIQo=", "SG93IGFyZSB5b3U/Cg==" ... ] }
```

Amazon AppSync converts it to a list of strings containing the base64 representation of the values:

```
[ "SGVsbG8sIFdvcmxkIQo=", "SG93IGFyZSB5b3U/Cg==" ... ]
```

Note that the binary data is encoded in the base64 encoding scheme as specified in [RFC 4648](#) and [RFC 2045](#).

## Boolean type B00L

A Boolean value. A DynamoDB Boolean value is returned as a Boolean.

For example, if DynamoDB returned the following DynamoDB Boolean value:

```
{ "BOOL" : true }
```

Amazon AppSync converts it to a Boolean:

```
true
```

## List type L

A list of any other supported DynamoDB value. A DynamoDB List value is returned as a list of values, where each inner value is also converted.

For example, if DynamoDB returned the following DynamoDB List value:

```
{ "L" : [
  { "S" : "A string value" },
  { "N" : 1 },
  { "SS" : [ "Another string value", "Even more string values!" ] }
]
```

Amazon AppSync converts it to a list of converted values:

```
[ "A string value", 1, [ "Another string value", "Even more string values!" ] ]
```

## Map type M

A key/value collection of any other supported DynamoDB value. A DynamoDB Map value is returned as a JSON object, where each key/value is also converted.

For example, if DynamoDB returned the following DynamoDB Map value:

```
{ "M" : {
  "someString" : { "S" : "A string value" },
  "someNumber" : { "N" : 1 },
  "stringSet" : { "SS" : [ "Another string value", "Even more string
values!" ] }
}
```

```
}
```

Amazon AppSync converts it to a JSON object:

```
{  
  "someString" : "A string value",  
  "someNumber" : 1,  
  "stringSet"  : [ "Another string value", "Even more string values!" ]  
}
```

## Null type NULL

A null value.

For example, if DynamoDB returned the following DynamoDB Null value:

```
{ "NULL" : null }
```

Amazon AppSync converts it to a null:

```
null
```

## Filters

### Note

We recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module to generate your request. For more information, see [Amazon DynamoDB built-in module](#).

When querying objects in DynamoDB using the Query and Scan operations, you can optionally specify a filter that evaluates the results and returns only the desired values.

The filter property of a Query or Scan request has the following structure:

```
type DynamoDBExpression = {  
  expression: string;  
  expressionNames?: { [key: string]: string};  
}
```

```
expressionValues?: { [key: string]: any};
};
```

The fields are defined as follows:

### **expression**

The query expression. For more information about how to write filter expressions, see the [DynamoDB QueryFilter](#) and [DynamoDB ScanFilter](#) documentation. This field must be specified.

### **expressionNames**

The substitutions for expression attribute *name* placeholders, in the form of key-value pairs. The key corresponds to a name placeholder used in the expression. The value must be a string that corresponds to the attribute name of the item in DynamoDB. This field is optional, and should only be populated with substitutions for expression attribute name placeholders used in the expression.

### **expressionValues**

The substitutions for expression attribute *value* placeholders, in the form of key-value pairs. The key corresponds to a value placeholder used in the expression, and the value must be a typed value. For more information about how to specify a “typed value”, see [Type system \(request mapping\)](#). This must be specified. This field is optional, and should only be populated with substitutions for expression attribute value placeholders used in the expression.

## **Example**

The following example is a filter section for a request, where entries retrieved from DynamoDB are only returned if the title starts with the `title` argument.

Here we use the `util.transform.toDynamoDBFilterExpression` to automatically create a filter from an object:

```
const filter = util.transform.toDynamoDBFilterExpression({
  title: { beginsWith: 'far away' },
});

const request = {};
request.filter = JSON.parse(filter);
```

This generates the following filter:

```
{
  "filter": {
    "expression": "(begins_with(#title,:title_beginsWith))",
    "expressionNames": { "#title": "title" },
    "expressionValues": {
      ":title_beginsWith": { "S": "far away" }
    }
  }
}
```

## Condition expressions

When you mutate objects in DynamoDB by using the `PutItem`, `UpdateItem`, and `DeleteItem` DynamoDB operations, you can optionally specify a condition expression that controls whether the request should succeed or not, based on the state of the object already in DynamoDB before the operation is performed.

While you can construct requests manually, we recommend using the DynamoDB built-in module to generate accurate and efficient requests. In the following examples, we use the built-in module to generate requests with conditions.

The Amazon AppSync DynamoDB function allows a condition expression to be specified in `PutItem`, `UpdateItem`, and `DeleteItem` request objects, and also a strategy to follow if the condition fails and the object was not updated.

### Example 1

The following `PutItem` request object doesn't have a condition expression. As a result, it puts an item in DynamoDB even if an item with the same key already exists, which overwrites the existing item.

```
import { util } from '@aws-appsync/utils';
import * as ddb from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    const {id, payload: item} = ctx.events[0]
    return ddb.put({ key: { id }, item })
  },
}
```

```
response: (ctx) => ctx.events
}
```

## Example 2

The following PutItem object does have a condition expression that allows the operation to succeed only if an item with the same key does *not* exist in DynamoDB.

```
import { util } from '@aws-appsync/utils';
import * as ddb from '@aws-appsync/utils/dynamodb';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    const {id, payload: item} = ctx.events[0]
    return ddb.put({
      key: { id },
      item,
      condition: {id: {attributeExists: false}}
    })
  },
  response: (ctx) => ctx.events
}
```

For more information about DynamoDB conditions expressions, see the [DynamoDB ConditionExpressions documentation](#).

## Specifying a condition

The PutItem, UpdateItem, and DeleteItem request objects all allow an optional condition section to be specified. If omitted, no condition check is made. If specified, the condition must be true for the operation to succeed.

The built-in module functions create a condition object that has the following structure.

```
type ConditionCheckExpression = {
  expression: string;
  expressionNames?: { [key: string]: string };
  expressionValues?: { [key: string]: any };
};
```

The following fields specify the condition:

## expression

The update expression itself. For more information about how to write condition expressions, see the [DynamoDB ConditionExpressions documentation](#) . This field must be specified.

## expressionNames

The substitutions for expression attribute name placeholders, in the form of key-value pairs. The key corresponds to a name placeholder used in the *expression*, and the value must be a string corresponding to the attribute name of the item in DynamoDB. This field is optional, and should only be populated with substitutions for expression attribute name placeholders used in the *expression*.

## expressionValues

The substitutions for expression attribute value placeholders, in the form of key-value pairs. The key corresponds to a value placeholder used in the expression, and the value must be a typed value. For more information about how to specify a “typed value”, see [Type system \(request mapping\)](#). This must be specified. This field is optional, and should only be populated with substitutions for expression attribute value placeholders used in the expression.

## Transaction condition expressions

Transaction condition expressions are available in requests of all four types of operations in `TransactWriteItems`, namely, `PutItem`, `DeleteItem`, `UpdateItem`, and `ConditionCheck`.

For `PutItem`, `DeleteItem`, and `UpdateItem`, the transaction condition expression is optional. For `ConditionCheck`, the transaction condition expression is required.

### Example 1

The following transactional `DeleteItem` function request handler does not have a condition expression. As a result, it deletes the item in DynamoDB.

```
export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    const table = "events"
    return ddb.transactWrite({
      items: ctx.events.map(({ payload }) => ({
        deleteItem: { table, key: { id: payload.id } }
      )))
  })
}
```

```
  },  
  response: (ctx) => ctx.events  
}
```

## Example 2

The following transactional `DeleteItem` function request handler does have a transaction condition expression that allows the operation succeed only if the author of that post equals a certain name.

```
export const onPublish = {  
  request(ctx) {  
    return ddb.remove({  
      items: ctx.events.map(({ payload }) => ({  
        deleteItem: {  
          table: 'events',  
          key: { id: payload.id },  
          condition: { owner: { eq: payload.owner } }  
        }  
      })))  
    })  
  },  
  response: (ctx) => ctx.events  
}
```

If the condition check fails, it will cause `TransactionCanceledException` and the error detail will be returned in `ctx.result.cancellationReasons`.

## Projections

When reading objects in DynamoDB using the `GetItem`, `Scan`, `Query`, `BatchGetItem`, and `TransactGetItems` operations, you can optionally specify a projection that identifies the attributes that you want. The projection property has the following structure, which is similar to filters:

```
type DynamoDBExpression = {  
  expression: string;  
  expressionNames?: { [key: string]: string }  
};
```

The fields are defined as follows:

## expression

The projection expression, which is a string. To retrieve a single attribute, specify its name. For multiple attributes, the names must be comma-separated values. For more information on writing projection expressions, see the [DynamoDB projection expressions](#) documentation. This field is required.

## expressionNames

The substitutions for expression attribute *name* placeholders in the form of key-value pairs. The key corresponds to a name placeholder used in the expression. The value must be a string that corresponds to the attribute name of the item in DynamoDB. This field is optional and should only be populated with substitutions for expression attribute name placeholders used in the expression. For more information about expressionNames, see the [DynamoDB documentation](#).

## Example 1

The following example is a projection section for a JavaScript function in which only the attributes `author` and `id` are returned from DynamoDB.

```
projection : {
  expression : "#author, id",
  expressionNames : {
    "#author" : "author"
  }
}
```

## Example 2

The following example demonstrates that when you use the built-in DynamoDB module, you can simply pass an array for your projection.

```
export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    return ddb.batchGet({
      tables: {
        users: {
          keys: ctx.events.map(e => ({id: e.payload.id})),
          projection: ['id', 'name', 'email', 'nested.field']
        }
      }
    })
  }
}
```

```
    }  
  })  
},  
response: (ctx) => ctx.events  
}
```

## Amazon AppSync JavaScript function reference for Amazon OpenSearch Service

The Amazon AppSync integration for Amazon OpenSearch Service enables you to store and retrieve data in existing OpenSearch Service domains in your account. This handler works by allowing you to create OpenSearch Service requests, and then map the OpenSearch Service response back to your application. This section describes the function request and response handlers for the supported OpenSearch Service operations.

### Request

Most OpenSearch Service request objects have a common structure where just a few pieces change. The following example runs a search against an OpenSearch Service domain, where documents are of type `post` and are indexed under `id`. The search parameters are defined in the `body` section, with many of the common query clauses being defined in the `query` field. This example will search for documents containing "Nadia", or "Bailey", or both, in the `author` field of a document:

```
export const onPublish = {  
  request(ctx) {  
    return {  
      operation: 'GET',  
      path: '/id/post/_search',  
      params: {  
        headers: {},  
        queryString: {},  
        body: {  
          from: 0,  
          size: 50,  
          query: {  
            bool: {  
              should: [  
                { match: { author: 'Nadia' } },  
                { match: { author: 'Bailey' } },  
              ],  
            },  
          },  
        },  
      },  
    };  
  },  
}
```

```
        },  
      },  
    },  
  },  
};  
}  
}
```

## Response

As with other data sources, OpenSearch Service sends a response to Amazon AppSync that needs to be processed. .

Most applications are looking for the `_source` field from an OpenSearch Service response. Because you can do searches to return either an individual document or a list of documents, there are two common response patterns used in OpenSearch Service.

### List of Results

```
export const onPublish = {  
  response(ctx) {  
    const entries = [];  
    for (const entry of ctx.result.hits.hits) {  
      entries.push(entry['_source']);  
    }  
  }  
}
```

### Individual Item

```
export const onPublish = {  
  response(ctx) {  
    const result = ctx.result['_source']  
  }  
}
```

## operation field

### Note

This applies only to the Request handler.

HTTP method or verb (GET, POST, PUT, HEAD or DELETE) that Amazon AppSync sends to the OpenSearch Service domain. Both the key and the value must be a string.

```
"operation" : "PUT"
```

## path field

### Note

This applies only to the Request handler.

The search path for an OpenSearch Service request from Amazon AppSync. This forms a URL for the operation's HTTP verb. Both the key and the value must be strings.

```
"path" : "/indexname/type"
```

```
"path" : "/indexname/type/_search"
```

When the request handler is evaluated, this path is sent as part of the HTTP request, including the OpenSearch Service domain. For example, the previous example might translate to:

```
GET https://opensearch-domain-name.REGION.es.amazonaws.com/indexname/type/_search
```

## params field

### Note

This applies only to the Request handler.

Used to specify what action your search performs, most commonly by setting the **query** value inside of the **body**. However, there are several other capabilities that can be configured, such as the formatting of responses.

- **headers**

The header information, as key-value pairs. Both the key and the value must be strings. For example:

```
"headers" : {  
  "Content-Type" : "application/json"  
}
```

### Note

Amazon AppSync currently supports only JSON as a Content-Type.

- **queryString**

Key-value pairs that specify common options, such as code formatting for JSON responses. Both the key and the value must be a string. For example, if you want to get pretty-formatted JSON, you would use:

```
"queryString" : {  
  "pretty" : "true"  
}
```

- **body**

This is the main part of your request, allowing Amazon AppSync to craft a well-formed search request to your OpenSearch Service domain. The key must be a string comprised of an object. A couple of demonstrations are shown below.

## Example 1

Return all documents with a city matching "seattle":

```
export const onSubscribe = {  
  request(ctx) {  
    return {  
      operation: 'GET',  
      path: '/id/post/_search',  
      params: {  
        headers: {},  
        queryString: {},  
        body: { from: 0, size: 50, query: { match: { city: 'seattle' } } },  
      },  
    };  
  }  
};
```

```
}  
}
```

## Example 2

Return all documents matching “washington” as the city or the state:

```
export const onSubscribe = {  
  request(ctx) {  
    return {  
      operation: 'GET',  
      path: '/id/post/_search',  
      params: {  
        headers: {},  
        queryString: {},  
        body: {  
          from: 0,  
          size: 50,  
          query: {  
            multi_match: { query: 'washington', fields: ['city', 'state'] },  
          },  
        },  
      },  
    };  
  }  
}
```

## Amazon AppSync JavaScript function reference for Lambda

You can use Amazon AppSync integration for Amazon Lambda to invoke Lambda functions located in your account. You can shape your request payloads and the response from your Lambda functions before returning them to your clients. You can also specify the type of operation to perform in your request object. This section describes the requests for the supported Lambda operations.

### Request object

The Lambda request object handles fields related to your Lambda function:

```
export type LambdaRequest = {
```

```
operation: 'Invoke' | 'BatchInvoke';
invocationType?: 'RequestResponse' | 'Event';
payload: unknown;
};
```

The following example uses an `invoke` operation with its payload data being a field, along with its arguments from the context:

```
export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    return {
      operation: 'Invoke',
      payload: { field: 'getPost', arguments: ctx.args },
    };
  }
}
```

## Operation

The Lambda data source lets you define two operations in the `operation` field: `Invoke` and `BatchInvoke`. The `Invoke` operation lets Amazon AppSync know to call your Lambda function for every GraphQL field resolver. `BatchInvoke` instructs Amazon AppSync to batch requests for the current GraphQL field. The `operation` field is required.

For `Invoke`, the resolved request matches the input payload of the Lambda function. The following example modifies the previous example:

```
export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    return {
      operation: 'Invoke',
      payload: ctx // send the entire context to the Lambda function
    };
  }
}
```

## Payload

The `payload` field is a container used to pass any data to the Lambda function. The `payload` field is optional.

## Invocation type

The Lambda data source allows you to define two invocation types: `RequestResponse` and `Event`. The invocation types are synonymous with the invocation types defined in the [Lambda API](#). The `RequestResponse` invocation type lets Amazon AppSync call your Lambda function synchronously to wait for a response. The `Event` invocation allows you to invoke your Lambda function asynchronously. For more information on how Lambda handles `Event` invocation type requests, see [Asynchronous invocation](#). The `invocationType` field is optional. If this field is not included in the request, Amazon AppSync will default to the `RequestResponse` invocation type.

For any `invocationType` field, the resolved request matches the input payload of the Lambda function. The following example modifies the previous example:

```
export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    return {
      operation: 'Invoke',
      invocationType: 'Event',
      payload: ctx
    };
  }
}
```

## Response object

As with other data sources, your Lambda function sends a response to Amazon AppSync that must be processed. The result of the Lambda function is contained in the `context.result` property (`context.result`).

If the shape of your Lambda function response matches the expected output, you can forward the response using the following function response handler:

```
export const onPublish = {
  response(ctx) {
    console.log(`the response: ${ctx.result}`)
    return ctx.events
  }
}
```

There are no required fields or shape restrictions that apply to the response object.

# Amazon AppSync JavaScript function reference for EventBridge data source

The Amazon AppSync integration for Amazon EventBridge data source allows you to send custom events to the EventBridge bus.

## Request

The request handler allows you to send multiple custom events to an EventBridge event bus:

```
export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    return {
      "operation" : "PutEvents",
      "events" : ctx.events.map(e => ({
        source: ctx.info.channel.path,
        detail: {payload: e.payload},
        detailType: ctx.info.channelNamespace.name,
      })))
    }
  }
}
```

An EventBridge PutEvents request has the following type definition:

```
type PutEventsRequest = {
  operation: 'PutEvents'
  events: {
    source: string
    detail: { [key: string]: any }
    detailType: string
    resources?: string[]
    time?: string // RFC3339 Timestamp format
  }[]
}
```

## Response

If the PutEvents operation is successful, the response from EventBridge is included in the `ctx.result`:

```
export function response(ctx) {
  if(ctx.error)
    util.error(ctx.error.message, ctx.error.type, ctx.result)
  else
    return ctx.result
}
```

Errors that occur while performing PutEvents operations such as InternalExceptions or Timeouts will appear in `ctx.error`. For a list of EventBridge's common errors, see the [EventBridge common error reference](#).

The `result` will have the following type definition:

```
type PutEventsResult = {
  Entries: {
    ErrorCode: string
    ErrorMessage: string
    EventId: string
  }[]
  FailedEntryCount: number
}
```

- **Entries**

The ingested event results, both successful and unsuccessful. If the ingestion was successful, the entry has the Event ID in it. Otherwise, you can use the `ErrorCode` and `ErrorMessage` to identify the problem with the entry.

For each record, the index of the response element is the same as the index in the request array.

- **FailedEntryCount**

The number of failed entries. This value is represented as an integer.

For more information about the response of PutEvents, see [PutEvents](#).

### Example sample response 1

The following example is a PutEvents operation with two successful events:

```
{
```

```
"Entries" : [
  {
    "EventId": "11710aed-b79e-4468-a20b-bb3c0c3b4860"
  },
  {
    "EventId": "d804d26a-88db-4b66-9eaf-9a11c708ae82"
  }
],
"FailedEntryCount" : 0
}
```

## Example sample response 2

The following example is a PutEvents operation with three events, two successes and one fail:

```
{
  "Entries" : [
    {
      "EventId": "11710aed-b79e-4468-a20b-bb3c0c3b4860"
    },
    {
      "EventId": "d804d26a-88db-4b66-9eaf-9a11c708ae82"
    },
    {
      "ErrorCode" : "SampleErrorCode",
      "ErrorMessage" : "Sample Error Message"
    }
  ],
  "FailedEntryCount" : 1
}
```

## PutEvents fields

PutEvents contains the following mapping template fields:

- **Version**

Common to all request mapping templates, the `version` field defines the version that the template uses. This field is required. The value `2018-05-29` is the only version supported for the EventBridge mapping templates.

- **Operation**

The only supported operation is `PutEvents`. This operation allows you to add custom events to your event bus.

- **Events**

An array of events that will be added to the event bus. This array should have an allocation of 1 - 10 items.

The Event object has the following fields:

- "source": A string that defines the source of the event.
- "detail": A JSON object that you can use to attach information about the event. This field can be an empty map ( { } ).
- "detailType": A string that identifies the type of event.
- "resources": A JSON array of strings that identifies resources involved in the event. This field can be an empty array.
- "time": The event timestamp provided as a string. This should follow the [RFC3339](#) timestamp format.

The following are examples of valid Event objects:

**Example 1**

```
{
  "source" : "source1",
  "detail" : {
    "key1" : [1,2,3,4],
    "key2" : "strval"
  },
  "detailType" : "sampleDetailType",
  "resources" : ["Resource1", "Resource2"],
  "time" : "2022-01-10T05:00:10Z"
}
```

**Example 2**

```
{
  "source" : "source1",
  "detail" : {},
  "detailType" : "sampleDetailType"
}
```

```
}
```

### Example 3

```
{
  "source" : "source1",
  "detail" : {
    "key1" : 1200
  },
  "detailType" : "sampleDetailType",
  "resources" : []
}
```

## Amazon AppSync JavaScript function reference for HTTP

The Amazon AppSync HTTP functions enable you to send requests from Amazon AppSync to any HTTP endpoint, and responses from your HTTP endpoint back to Amazon AppSync. With your request handler, you can provide hints to Amazon AppSync about the nature of the operation to be invoked. This section describes the different configurations for the supported HTTP resolver.

### Request

```
type HTTPRequest = {
  method: 'PUT' | 'POST' | 'GET' | 'DELETE' | 'PATCH';
  params?: {
    query?: { [key: string]: any };
    headers?: { [key: string]: string };
    body?: any;
  };
  resourcePath: string;
};
```

The following is an example of an HTTP POST request, with a text/plain body:

```
export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    return {
      resourcePath: '/',
      method: 'POST',
      params: {
        headers: { 'Content-Type': 'text/plain' },

```

```
        body: 'this is an example of text body',
      }
    };
  }
}
```

## Method

HTTP method or verb (GET, POST, PUT, PATCH, or DELETE) that Amazon AppSync sends to the HTTP endpoint.

```
"method": "PUT"
```

## ResourcePath

The resource path that you want to access. Along with the endpoint in the HTTP data source, the resource path forms the URL that the Amazon AppSync service makes a request to.

```
"resourcePath": "/v1/users"
```

When the request is evaluated, this path is sent as part of the HTTP request, including the HTTP endpoint. For example, the previous example might translate to the following:

```
PUT <endpoint>/v1/users
```

## Params fields

### headers

The header information, as key-value pairs. Both the key and the value must be strings.

For example:

```
"headers" : {
  "Content-Type" : "application/json"
}
```

Currently supported Content-Type headers are:

```
text/*
```

```
application/xml
application/json
application/soap+xml
application/x-amz-json-1.0
application/x-amz-json-1.1
application/vnd.api+json
application/x-ndjson
```

You can't set the following HTTP headers:

```
HOST
CONNECTION
USER-AGENT
EXPECTATION
TRANSFER_ENCODING
CONTENT_LENGTH
```

## query

Key-value pairs that specify common options, such as code formatting for JSON responses. Both the key and the value must be a string. The following example shows how you can send a query string as `?type=json`:

```
"query" : {
  "type" : "json"
}
```

## body

The body contains the HTTP request body that you choose to set. The request body is always a UTF-8 encoded string unless the content type specifies the charset.

```
"body": "body string"
```

## Response

The response of the request is available in `ctx.result`. If the request results in an error, the error is available in `ctx.error`. You can check the status of the response in `ctx.result.statusCode`, and get the body returned in the response in `ctx.result.body`.

# Amazon AppSync JavaScript function reference for Amazon RDS

The Amazon AppSync RDS function enables you to send SQL queries to an Amazon Aurora cluster database using the RDS Data API and get back the result of these queries. You can write SQL statements that are sent to the Data API by using Amazon AppSync's `rds` module `sql`-tagged template or by using the `rds` module's `select`, `insert`, `update`, and `remove` helper functions. Amazon AppSync utilizes the RDS Data Service's [ExecuteStatement](#) action to run SQL statements against the database.

## SQL tagged template

Amazon AppSync's `sql` tagged template enables you to create a static statement that can receive dynamic values at runtime by using template expressions. Amazon AppSync builds a variable map from the expression values to construct a [SqlParameterized](#) query that is sent to the Amazon Aurora Serverless Data API. With this method, it isn't possible for dynamic values passed at run time to modify the original statement, which could cause unintended execution. All dynamic values are passed as parameters, can't modify the original statement, and aren't executed by the database. This makes your query less vulnerable to SQL injection attacks.

### Note

In all cases, when writing SQL statements, you should follow security guidelines to properly handle data that you receive as input.

### Note

The `sql` tagged template only supports passing variable values. You can't use an expression to dynamically specify the column or table names. However, you can use utility functions to build dynamic statements.

In the following example, we create a query that filters based on the value of the `col` argument that is set dynamically in the GraphQL query at run time. The value can only be added to the statement using the tag expression:

```
import { sql, createMySQLStatement as mysql } from '@aws-appsync/utils/rds';

export const onPublish = {
  request(ctx) {
    const query = sql`
SELECT * FROM table
WHERE column = ${ctx.info.channel.pathj}`
    ;
    return mysql(query);
  }
}
```

By passing all dynamic values through the variable map, we rely on the database engine to securely handle and sanitize values.

## Creating statements

Handlers can interact with MySQL and PostgreSQL databases. Use `createMySQLStatement` and `createPgStatement` respectively to build statements. For example, `createMySQLStatement` can create a MySQL query. These functions accept up to two statements, useful when a request should retrieve results immediately. With MySQL, you can do the following:

```
import { sql, createMySQLStatement } from '@aws-appsync/utils/rds';

export const onSubscribe = {
  request(ctx) {
    const { id, text } = ctx.events[0].payload;
    const s1 = sql`insert into Post(id, text) values(${id}, ${text})`;
    const s2 = sql`select * from Post where id = ${id}`;
    return createMySQLStatement(s1, s2);
  }
}
```

### Note

`createPgStatement` and `createMySQLStatement` does not escape or quote statements built with the `sql` tagged template.

## Retrieving data

The result of your executed SQL statement is available in your response handler in the `context.result` object. The result is a JSON string with the [response elements](#) from the `ExecuteStatement` action. When parsed, the result has the following shape:

```
type SQLStatementResults = {
  sqlStatementResults: {
    records: any[];
    columnMetadata: any[];
    numberOfRecordsUpdated: number;
    generatedFields?: any[]
  }[]
}
```

The following example demonstrates how you can use the `toJsonObject` utility to transform the result into a list of JSON objects representing the returned rows.

```
import { toJsonObject } from '@aws-appsync/utils/rds';

export const onSubscribe = {
  response(ctx) {
    const { error, result } = ctx;
    if (error) {
      return util.error(
        error.message,
        error.type,
        result
      )
    }
    const result = toJsonObject(result)[1][0]
  }
}
```

Note that `toJsonObject` returns an array of statement results. If you provided one statement, the array length is 1. If you provided two statements, the array length is 2. Each result in the array contains 0 or more rows. `toJsonObject` returns `null` if the result value is invalid or unexpected.

## Utility functions

You can use the Amazon AppSync RDS module's utility helpers to interact with your database. To learn more, see [Amazon RDS module functions](#).

# Document History for Amazon AppSync Events

The following table describes the documentation for this release of Amazon AppSync Events.

- **API version: 1.1**
- **Latest documentation update:** April 24, 2025

Change	Description	Date
Amazon AppSync Events API integrates with Amazon data sources	Amazon AppSync Events supports multiple Amazon data sources that you can interact with from your channel namespace handlers. To learn more, see <a href="#">Working with data sources for Amazon AppSync Event APIs</a> .	April 24, 2025
Amazon AppSync Events supports publishing via WebSocket	Amazon AppSync Events allows you to publish events via your API's WebSocket endpoint after you connect to it. To learn more, see <a href="#">Publish events via WebSocket</a> .	March 13, 2025
Amazon AppSync Events release	This release introduces Amazon AppSync Events.	October 30, 2024