

CLOUDQUERY & KOMISER NOTES

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CloudQuery Notes:

Why CloudQuery?

CloudQuery extracts, transforms, and loads configuration from cloud APIs to a variety of supported destinations such as databases, data lakes, or streaming platforms for further analysis.

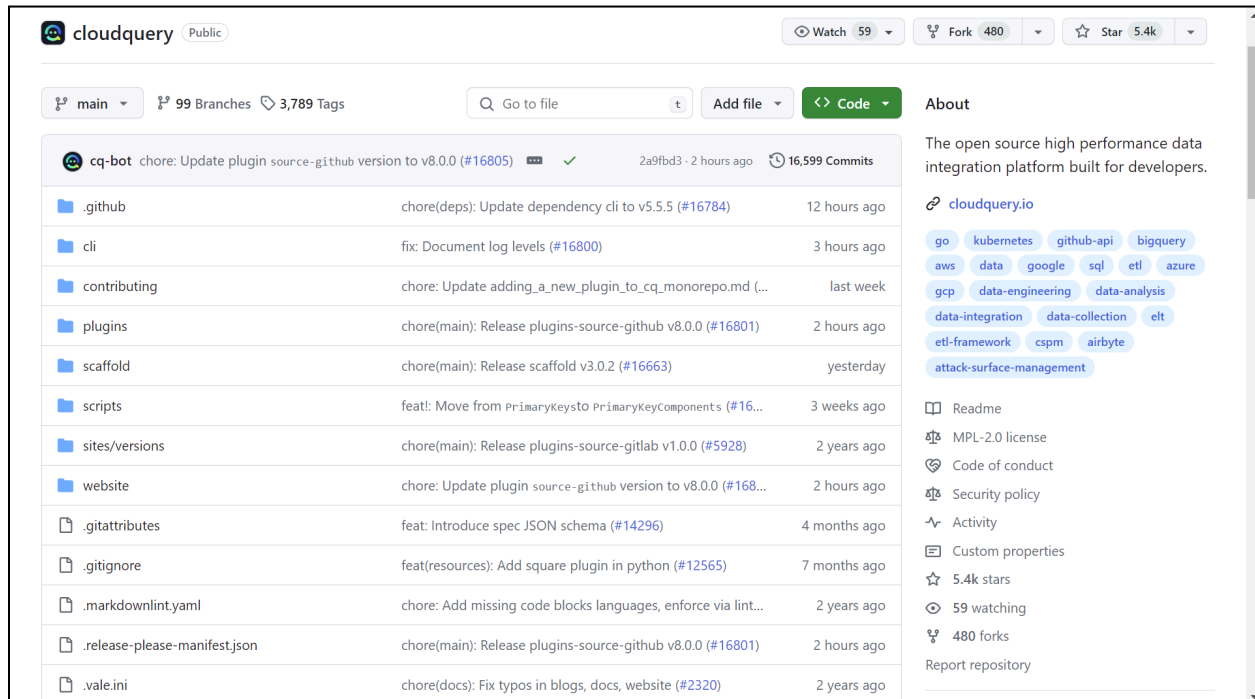
- Open source: Extensible plugin architecture. Contribute to our official plugins or develop your own with CloudQuery SDK.
- Blazing fast: CloudQuery is optimized for performance, utilizing the excellent Go concurrency model with light-weight goroutines.
- Deploy anywhere: CloudQuery plugins are single-binary executables and can be deployed and run anywhere.
- Pre-built queries: CloudQuery maintains a number of out-of-the-box security and compliance policies for cloud infrastructure.
- Eliminate data silos: Eliminate data silos across your organization, unifying data between security, infrastructure, marketing and finance teams.
- Unlimited scale: CloudQuery plugins are stateless and can be scaled horizontally on any platform, such as VMs, Kubernetes or batch jobs.

The CloudQuery Framework:

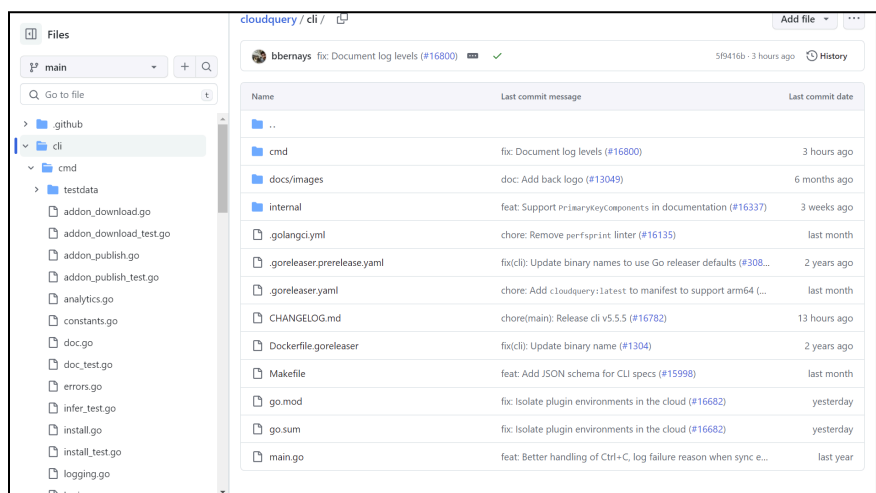
The CloudQuery framework consists of SDK and CLI are open source while plugins available under plugins are open core, hence not all contributions to plugins directory will be accepted if they are part of the commercial plugin offering.

- **SDK**: Stands for Software Development Kit and its a combination of instruments, libraries and documentation. Developers use SDK to generate software applications for a precise platform. CloudQuery uses SDK to provide the developers with the instruments and libraries to interchange the framework to help apply it for the apps and expand on the functionality.
- **CLI**: Stand for Command-Line Interface and its an interface made up of text to work with software by applying commands in a terminal and or command prompt like PowerShell. CloudQuery would use CLI to make users carry out many tasks and operations that are similar to the framework from the command line. For example querying cloud resources, managing configurations, and executing commands.

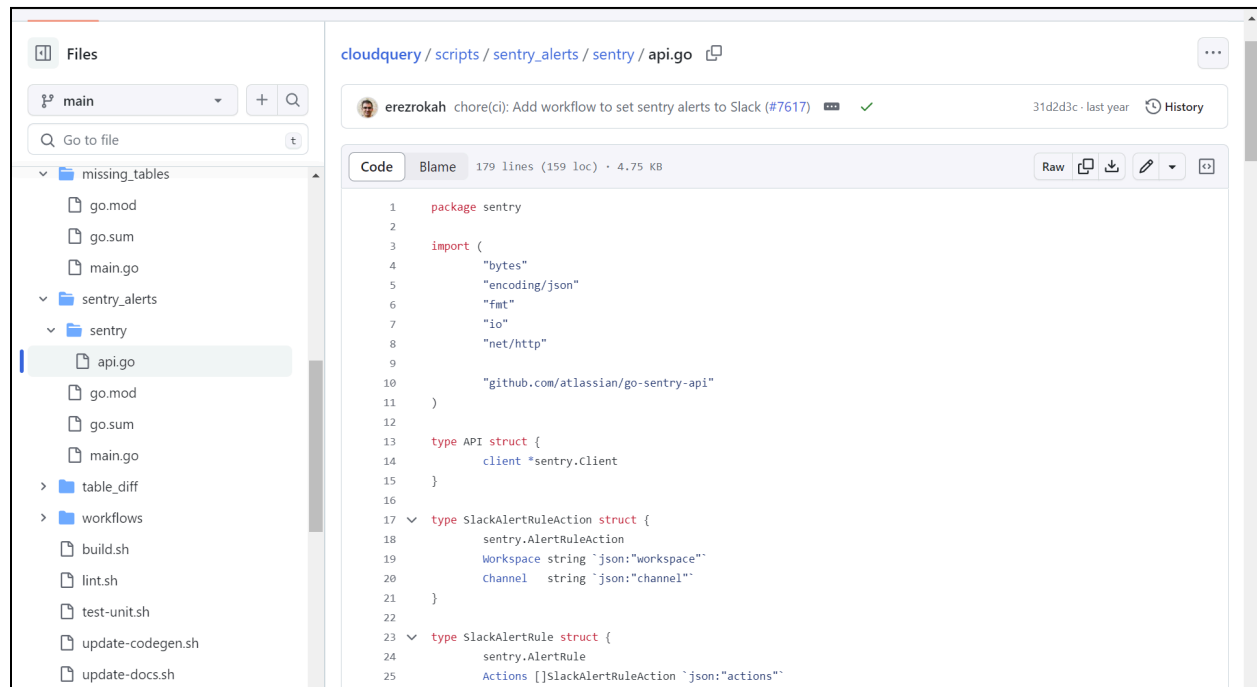
This image below shows CloudQuery's entire github repository. Key things to take from this image is how they organize the work in the first few files. The .github folder only looks at github issues like styles and workflow. CLI folder focuses on the Command Line Interface. The Contributing folder looks at adding and developing environments, plug-ins and resources. Plugins folder focuses on the plug-in's destination and source. Scaffold folder helps the CLI scaffold (bootstrap) new source or destination plugins. Scripts folder focuses on missing tables, sentry alerts, table diff., and also workflows. Sites/versions folder hold the versions on the vercel json. Last the website folder only hold programs and info for their website to display



The image below also shows CloudQuery's repository, but notice that it focuses on the CLI folder. It's important to see how the CLI folder consists of a CMD folder, docs/images folder, and an internal folder.



The image below I wanted to show is just some code to show how CloudQuery organizes and stores its code. The code here is from the scripts folder and it's under the sentry_alerts titled api.go.



The screenshot shows a code editor interface. On the left, a file explorer displays the project structure: a 'main' branch with files 'go.mod', 'go.sum', and 'main.go'; a 'sentry_alerts' folder containing a 'sentry' folder with 'api.go'; and other folders like 'missing_tables', 'table_diff', and 'workflows'. The main editor area shows the file path 'cloudquery / scripts / sentry_alerts / sentry / api.go' and a commit message 'erezrokah chore(ci): Add workflow to set sentry alerts to Slack (#7617)'. The code is a Go file with the following content:

```
1 package sentry
2
3 import (
4     "bytes"
5     "encoding/json"
6     "fmt"
7     "io"
8     "net/http"
9
10    "github.com/atlassian/go-sentry-api"
11 )
12
13 type API struct {
14     client *sentry.Client
15 }
16
17 type SlackAlertRuleAction struct {
18     sentry.AlertRuleAction
19     Workspace string `json:"workspace"`
20     Channel string `json:"channel"`
21 }
22
23 type SlackAlertRule struct {
24     sentry.AlertRule
25     Actions []SlackAlertRuleAction `json:"actions"``
```

Komiser Notes:

Why Komiser?

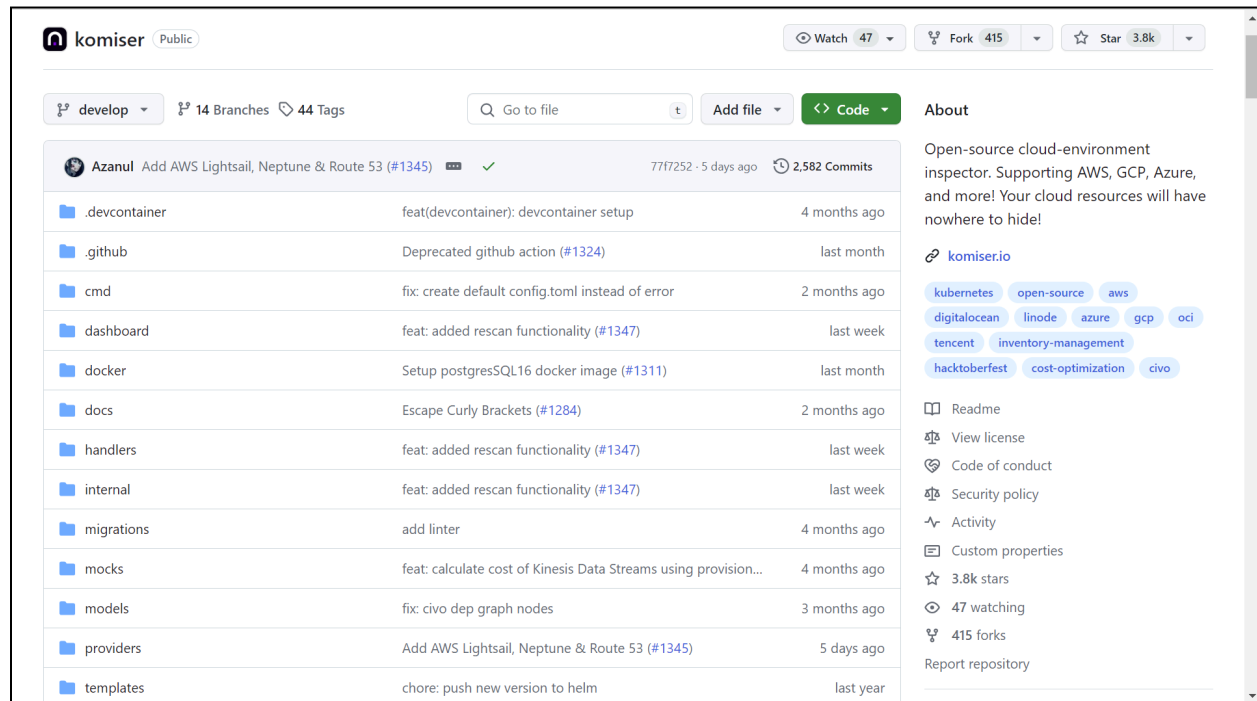
Komiser is an open source project created to analyze and manage cloud cost, usage, security and governance all in one place. With komiser you can also:

- ➔ Build an inventory of your cloud infrastructure assets.
- ➔ Control your resource usage and gain visibility across all used services to achieve maximum cost-effectiveness.
- ➔ Detect potential vulnerabilities that could put your cloud environment at risk.
- ➔ Get a deep understanding of how you spend on AWS, Azure, GCP, Civo, DigitalOcean and OCI.
- ➔ Uncover idle and untagged resources, ensuring that no resource goes unnoticed.

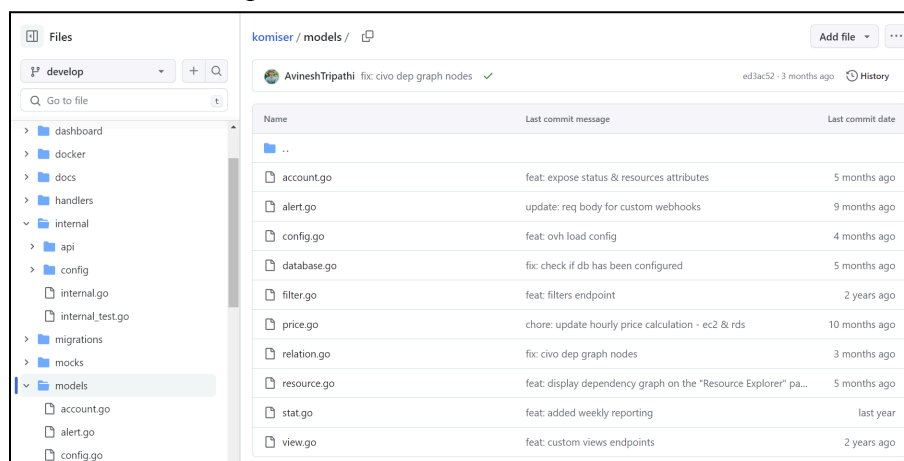
The Komiser Framework:

Komiser is written in Golang and is Elv2 licensed. Komiser can build a detailed cloud asset inventory, no matter the location or platform. This includes AWS, GCP, Azure, ect. Komiser also facilitates a centralized inventory view. Komiser configuration holds credentials to cloud providers through a config.toml file.

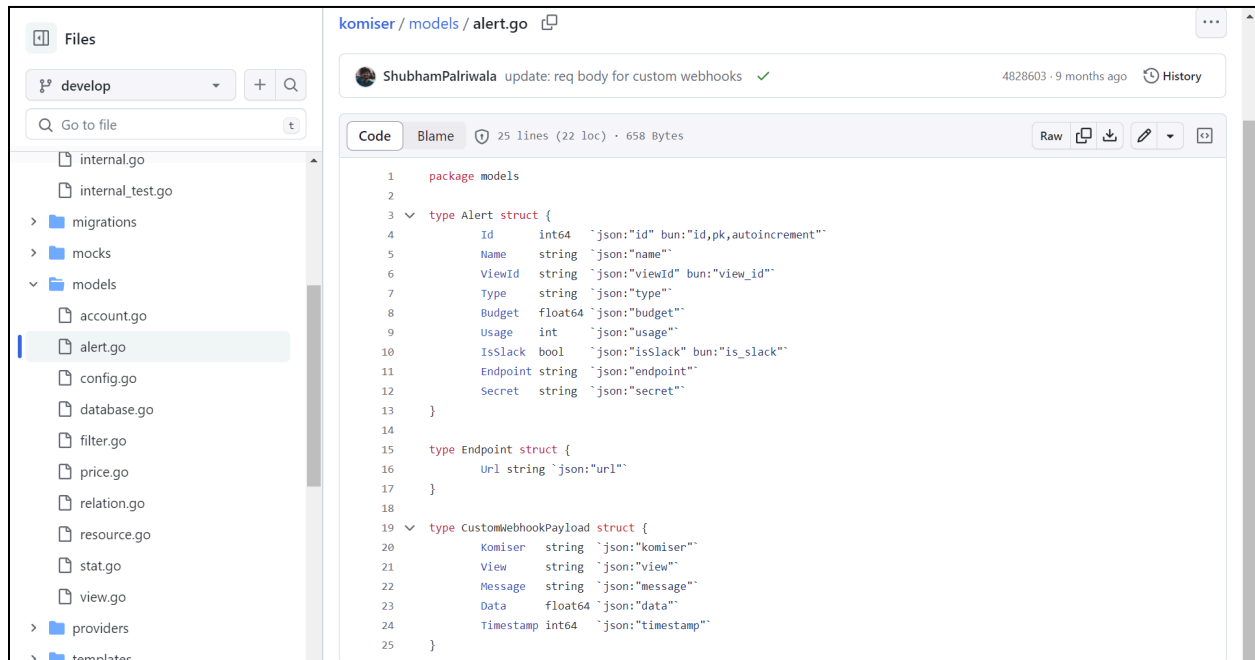
The image below shows the Komiser github repository. Looking at it we can see a lot of similarities with the CloudQuery repository, but it seems Komiser has more files. This may seem tedious, but I noticed it was cleaner and more straightforward to find what you are looking for. It's simpler because you make a file for each purpose, rather than trying to make a broad file that holds more information. Similar files that we've seen before from CloudQuery include .github file and cmd file. New folders that I found interesting were docs, which held even more folders, but all relating to documents. The Internal folder holds an api/v1 and config folder. The Model folder is also very interesting and could be useful for our project.



The image below is a closer look at the Model folder and it holds a ton of “.go” files. These types of files are a simple UTF-8 text file with a “.go” extension. You can see each one has its purpose like account, alert, and price.



The last image is another one that shows some code, but for the Komiser repository. This code is under the models file and is labeled alert.go. You can see what the program does and how it's organized like a list starting with Id and ending with secret.



The screenshot displays a code editor interface for the Komiser repository. On the left, a file explorer shows the directory structure, with the 'models' folder expanded and 'alert.go' selected. The main editor area shows the Go code for 'alert.go'. The code defines three structs: 'Alert', 'Endpoint', and 'CustomWebhookPayload'. The 'Alert' struct contains fields for Id, Name, ViewId, Type, Budget, Usage, IsSlack, Endpoint, and Secret. The 'Endpoint' struct contains a field for Url. The 'CustomWebhookPayload' struct contains fields for Komiser, View, Message, Data, and Timestamp. The code is organized as a list starting with Id and ending with secret.

```
1 package models
2
3 type Alert struct {
4     Id      int64   `json:"id" bun:"id,pk,autoincrement"`
5     Name    string  `json:"name"`
6     ViewId  string  `json:"viewId" bun:"view_id"`
7     Type    string  `json:"type"`
8     Budget  float64 `json:"budget"`
9     Usage   int     `json:"usage"`
10    IsSlack  bool    `json:"isSlack" bun:"is_slack"`
11    Endpoint string  `json:"endpoint"`
12    Secret   string  `json:"secret"`
13 }
14
15 type Endpoint struct {
16     Url string `json:"url"`
17 }
18
19 type CustomWebhookPayload struct {
20     Komiser string `json:"komiser"`
21     View    string `json:"view"`
22     Message string `json:"message"`
23     Data    float64 `json:"data"`
24     Timestamp int64   `json:"timestamp"`
25 }
```