# Nix party tricks

Building EC2s, images, and lambda packages with NixOS

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# Preamble

## Nix is magic

Surprise, this is a magic show!

Nix is a special kind of magic for specifying pretty much any output you could want.

## Nothing up my sleeve...

Behold, a fresh VM.

I am clicking through these things because I am very serious.

#### ... but cards on the table

There's always something to install when you start.

# For those playing along at home

This text is expository, written for flavor and background

This text highlights an important definition

Satoshi Nakamoto: last known alias of Charles Ponzi

This text is instructional

Green means go! Do as I say.

# **Demo Overview**

## Purpose

- survey of a bunch of common problems and demonstrate solutions with nix
- whirlwind tour of some great nix ecosystem tooling
- code is public: https://github.com/flurie/nix-party-tricks

### Let's install nix!

#### Installing nix

- Go to https://nixos.org
- select Download
- Follow multi-user installation instructions (unless you're on something weird like WSL)

# And let's install some things to make our lives easier (and this demo shorter)

#### Rosetta 2

softwareupdate --install-rosetta

#### git

nix-env -iA nixpkgs.git

#### cachix

nix-env -iA nixpkgs.cachix

#### add some stuff to /etc/nix/nix.conf

experimental-features = nix-command flakes
trusted-users = root \$(whoami)

#### explicitly add cachix cache

cachix use flurie

# nix

Extremely abbreviated intro to

# Nix the First: Language

#### Main features:

- functional
- dynamic
- lazy
- base language is <u>tiny</u>
- Haskell influence (though much divergence since)

# Nix the First: Language (con't)

#### Quirky type system:

- strings have native multiline support
- URIs
- paths (relative and absolute)
- no advanced objects, everything is a set (map)
- first-class functions

# Nix the Second: Package Manager

#### nixpkgs

- Fundamental unit: the derivation
- Built with and extends Nix language
- Largest, most active package repository of its kind
- Many smaller ecosystems, especially by language (2nix)

# Nix the Second: Package Manager (con't)



Figure 1: The Dirty Secret

### Nix the Third: Linux Distribution

#### **NixOS**

- Built on top of nixpkgs and systemd
- Familiar to users of gentoo and arch
- Adds in modules for system-level configurability

# Nix the Fourth: *misc* tooling

#### Tools worth knowing

- home-manager: nix for \$HOME
- nix-darwin: nix for macOS
- cachix: arbitrary caching for nix derivations
- Hercules CI: CI/CD for nix derivations

First party trick: nix for

managing development

environments

# Misc tools for environment management

#### Tools we will use in this section

- direnv: automate environment switching in shell
- devshell: manage all your development tools per-project with a simple configuration file

#### Let's install direnv!

#### Installing direnv

- Go to https://direnv.net/#basic-installation
- Follow the NixOS instructions (because I'm not installing Homebrew, boo!) for non-NixOS systems
- Hook direnv into shell

# Let's grab the code...

#### Clone me on GitHub

git clone

https://github.com/flurie/nix-party-tricks.git

## ...and then let the magic take hold

direnv holds a lot of power, so be careful with what you allow. Using nix with direnv provides an additional level of security.

Time to take the ride.

direnv allow

## Tour our new powers



Figure 2: I'm in devshell! I'm in normal shell!

#### A note about creds

# ~/.aws/credentials

#### Be safe

- Never store credentials in a long-lived plaintext config file!
- use credential\_process to grab creds safely

[default]
credential\_process = access\_keys\_from\_csv

#### Enter AWS with train

#### Set the stage for more magic

cp -r "\$PRJ\_ROOT"/support/.aws ~/.aws

You can try this at home, but don't leave the files sitting around.

Log in to AWS console

Create new programmatic IAM credentials

Download the csv to our devshell root

## Time to test the thing out

### Putting it all together

aws sts get-caller-identity

# Second party trick: nix for managing ec2s

### **Preamble**

#### terraform to stand up the host

cd \$PRJ\_ROOT/terraform/ec2
terraform init
terraform apply

# Misc tools for deployment management

#### Tools we will use in this section

- cachix: arbitrary caching for nix derivations
- deploy-rs: deploy NixOS to anywhere from anywhere
- nixos-generators: generate NixOS machine images of any kind

#1: ec2 user data

```
# main.tf
resource "aws_instance" "nixos" {
  # ...some parts omitted
 root_block_device {
    # need this to be big enough to build things
    volume size = 20
 user data = <<END
### https://nixos.org/channels/nixos-22.05 nixos
{ config, pkgs, modulesPath, ... }:
  # nix uses same string interpolation as terraform, so we must escape it here
 imports = [ "$${modulesPath}/virtualisation/amazon-image.nix" ];
 ec2.hvm = true:
 system.stateVersion = "22.05";
 environment.systemPackages = with pkgs; [ nix-direnv direnv git ];
 networking.hostName = "nixos-aws";
END
```

We can now enter the machine.

terraform output into ssh config file + hosts file line?

Make sure to use the IP given by terraform.

ssh -i /tmp/nixos-ssh.pem root@{IP}

Let's pull down the party tricks repo here as well...

git clone

https://github.com/flurie/nix-party-tricks.git

```
... and activate the devshell!
```

cd nix-party-tricks && direnv allow

First way done!

#2: deploy-rs

```
deploy = {
 nodes = {
    "aws" = {
      sshUser = "root";
      sshOpts = [ "-i" "/tmp/nixos-ssh.pem" ];
      hostname = "nixos-aws":
      profiles.hello = {
        path = deploy-rs.lib.x86_64-linux.activate.custom
          nixpkgs.legacyPackages.x86_64-linux.hello "./bin/hello";
      };
      profiles.system = {
        path = deploy-rs.lib.x86_64-linux.activate.nixos
          self.nixosConfigurations.aws;
     };
   };
 };
};
```

```
Deploying to hostname, make sure it's in our /etc/hosts
sudo echo "{IP} nixos-aws" >> /etc/hosts
```

#### First deploy: "hello world"

```
# the -s skips the checks, saving us some time
# don't do this at home
deploy .#aws.hello -s
```

```
Second deploy: NixOS system running nginx
  services.nginx = { enable = true; };
  networking.firewall.allowedTCPPorts = [ 80 ];
Let's deploy!
deploy .#aws.system -s
```

Now we should get the nginx splash page in a browser

visit http://nixos-aws in a browser

Second way done!

#3: nixos-generators

```
packages.x86_64-linux.awsImage = let system = "x86_64-linux";
      in nixos-generators.nixosGenerate {
        pkgs = nixpkgs.legacyPackages.${system};
        modules = [
          # new hostname for new machine
          networking.hostName = "nixos-aws-ami";
          # mostly stuff you've seen before...
            services.nginx = {
              enable = true:
              virtualHosts.${networking.hostName} = {
                # except now we're serving something special
                root = "${self.packages."${system}".default}/www";
              };
            };
        1:
       format = "amazon";
};
```

Let's use our shiny new ec2 for this!

But before we do, let's make our user creds available for the sake of simplicity.

```
# from our local
scp -i /tmp/nixos-ssh.pem ./$(whoami)_accessKeys.csv \
   root@nixos-aws:~/nix-party-tricks/
ssh -i /tmp/nixos-ssh.pem root@nixos-aws
```

## Now let's build the image!

cd \$PRJ\_ROOT/terraform/ami
terraform init
terraform apply

If we're lucky, it will hit the cached version of my image and spare us.

If we're not, I made a trivial change at some point and never cached it, requiring a rebuild.

Declarative build systems are ruthless.

Now we should get something special in a browser

visit http://nixos-aws-ami in a browser

Third way done!



# Third party trick: nix for

managing lambda runtimes

#### **Preamble**

## We will have to manage some stuff by hand.

Terraform *really* doesn't want to manage container images. Providers that can make it happen expect to build with docker.

# Container image tools

#### Tools we will use in this section

- docker-tools: nixpkgs native OCI-compatible image builder
- colima: no-fuss container runtimes for macOS and Linux

## Create ECR repo

```
aws ecr create-repository \
    --repository-name nix
```

#### Lambda One

## The setup

```
let.
 pythonEnv = pkgs.python39.withPackages (ps: with ps; [ awslambdaric ]);
 entrypoint = pkgs.writeScriptBin "entrypoint.sh" ''
   #!${pkgs.bash}/bin/bash
   if [ -z "$AWS_LAMBDA_RUNTIME_API" ]; then
     exec ${pkgs.aws-lambda-rie}/bin/aws-lambda-rie ${pythonEnv}/bin/python3 -m awslambdaric $@
   else
     exec ${pythonEnv}/bin/python3 -m awslambdaric $@
   fi
 app = pkgs.writeScriptBin "app.py" ''
   #!${pythonEnv}/bin/python3
   import sys
   def handler(event, context):
       return "Hello from AWS Lambda using Python" + sys.version + "!"
in
```

# Lambda One (con't)

#### The image

```
pkgs.dockerTools.buildLayeredImageWithNixDb {
   name = "nix-lambda";
   tag = "latest";
   contents = [ pkgs.bash pkgs.coreutils pythonEnv app pkgs.aws-lambda-rie ];
   config = {
     Entrypoint = [ "${entrypoint}/bin/entrypoint.sh" ];
     Cmd = [ "app.handler" ];
     WorkingDir = "${app}/bin";
   };
}
```

## Build and push

#### setup colima?

#### run on build machine??

#### Build the image

```
# starting on the build machine
nix build .#packages.x86-linux.lambdaSimple
# all nix builds get a symlink to ./result by default.
# since this is a raw archived OCI image, we can load
docker load < result</pre>
```

## Push the image

## now tag and push to ECR

```
scripts/tag_and_push_lambda.sh
```

```
#! /usr/bin/env nix-shell
#! nix-shell -i bash -p jq

docker tag "$(docker images nix-lambda --format '{{.ID}}')" \
    "$(aws sts get-caller-identity | jq -r '.Account').dkr.ecr.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/nix:latest"
docker push \
    "$(aws sts get-caller-identity | jq -r '.Account').dkr.ecr.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/nix:latest"
```