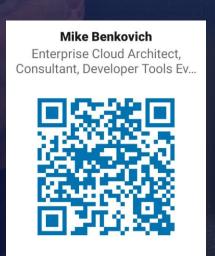


Infrastructure as Code Bakeoff: ARM/Bicep vs Terraform vs Pulumi

Mike Benkovich Explore the Possible www.benkoTIPS.com

Mike Benkovich

- Enterprise Cloud Architect & Consultant
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- Azure Office Hours on Fridays! https://bit.ly/BnkAzHrs



Azure Office Hour Fridays







Thinking about going to Cloud? I've been consulting around Azure for the last 8 years since I left Microsoft where I helped launch it in 2009. I want to offer my support, so I'm starting a thing called Azure Office Hours on Fridays, where anyone can block out 15 minutes to chat about anything Azure.

- 1. Find a time that works https://bit.ly/BnkAzHrs
- 2. Let me know what you want to talk about
- 3. Let's chat!

I speak at conferences and have LinkedIn learning courses on Azure and DevOps including templating, compute, storage, messaging, networking and governance topics.

My calendar is open. Let's connect!















Today

Infrastructure as Code and Azure

Hello ARM and Bicep

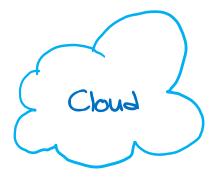
Hello Terraform

Hello Pulumi

Al and laC

When to choose

An Application is an Idea...



Data



Code

- + Infrastructure
- = Application

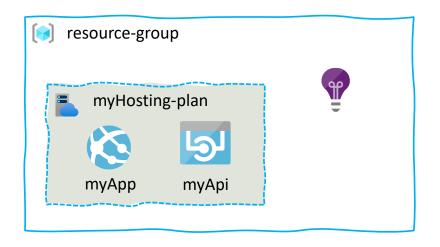
Cloud Application

- Runs in a cloud datacenter
- Virtualized hardware
- Monitored
- Configurable
- Scalable

Basic Infrastructure

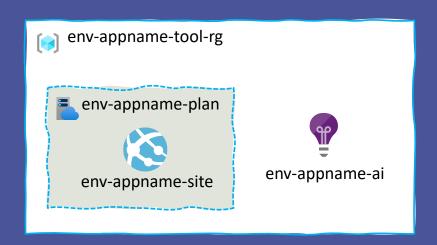
Simple web app

- Resource Group
- Hosting Plan
- App Svc
- Api
- Insights
- Autoscale rule



Visual Studio & ARM

From https://github.com/mbenko/benkoArm



Why use Infrastructure as Code (IaC)?

Repeatability

Enable Standards

Efficiency

Scalability

Recoverability

What should I use?
What tools do I need?
Cross Cloud support or on-prem?

Questions? Learning curve?

Readability of the language?

Who manages the state?

Immediate support for new features?

Does it support modules?

How does it do DevOps processes?

Azure Deployment Options

Azure Native

- Azure Portal
- Azure PowerShell
- Azure CLI
- ARM Templates
- Bicep

Cross Cloud (3rd Party)

- Terraform
- Pulumi
- Ansible
- Chef
- and more...

Infrastructure as Code (IaC)

- Code
- Versioned & managed
- Repeatable
- Descriptive vs Procedural
- **Environment drift**
- Idempotent
- Current

```
€ main.bicep M X
deploy > Bicep > & main.bicep > ...
       @description('Specifies the location for resources.')
       param location string = 'centralus'
  3
       param appName string
       param envName string
       param color string
       param secretValue string
       targetScope = 'subscription'
 11
       resource rg 'Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups@2021-04-01' = {
 12
 13
         name: 'bnk-${appName}-${envName}-rg'
 14
        location: location
 15
 16
       module site 'mywebsite.bicep' = {
 18
         scope: resourceGroup(rg.name)
 19
         name: deployment().name
 20
         params: {
 21
           appName: appName
 22
           envName: envName
 23
           secretValue: secretValue
 24
           color: color
 25
 26
 27
       output rgName string = rg.name
```

ARM

(ARM Template

- A declarative way to work with a resource provider
- Includes one or more resources
- Provides configuration information
- Each resource is translated into the REST call

Template Structure

```
"$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/20...
"contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
"parameters": { },
"variables": { },
"resources": [ ],
"outputs": { }
```

Resource section

```
"resources":
     "name": "[parameters('storageName')]",
     "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts",
     "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
     "apiVersion": "2016-01-01",
     "sku": {...},
     "dependsOn": [...],
     "tags": {...},
     "kind": "Storage"
   } ... ]
```

Tools for ARM

Visual Studio – Resource Group Project

VS Code – ARM Extension

Azure Portal

GitHub

ARM Summary

Native to Azure

View deployments in Azure Portal

Verbose

Variables enable naming standards

Parameters ease testing across environments

Bicep



- ARM Transpiler, generates ARM as output
- Simpler syntax reduces complexity of ARM
- Modularity
- Support for all resource types and API versions
- A domain-specific-language for Azure
- No state or state files to manage
- No cost, open source

Bicep File

```
targetScope = '<scope>'
@<decorator>(<argument>)
param <parameter-name> <parameter-data-type> = <default-value>
 var <variable-name> = <variable-value>
 resource <resource-symbolic-name> '<resource-type>@<api-version>' = {
  <resource-properties>
module <module-symbolic-name> '<path-to-file>' = {
  name: '<linked-deployment-name>'
  params: {
    <parameter-names-and-values>
 output <output-name> <output-data-type> = <output-value>
```

Example Bicep Parameters

```
@minlength(3)
 @description('Application Name')
 param appName string
@allowed([
   'eus'
   'wus'
   'cus'
 ])
 @description('Location of Data Center')
 param loc string
```

Example Bicep Variables

```
var prefix = '${loc}-poc-'
var hostName_var = '${prefix}${appName}-plan'
var siteName_var = '${prefix}${appName}-site'
```

Example Bicep Resources

```
resource host 'Microsoft.Web/serverfarms@2021-01-15' = {
  name: hostName
  location: resourceGroup().location
  sku: {
    name: 'F1'
```

Get started with Bicep

- Decompile existing ARM templates
- Code Extension enables snippets to simplify dev
- Deployment via same calls as for ARM

Terraform



Created by Hashicorp

HCL Language

Multi-cloud

Tool for versioning infrastructure

Uses state information for execution plan

Install is simple download of the executable and run

Install/setup Terraform

Built in to the Azure Cloud Shell in the portal

Download the executable from Terraform's site, copy exe to path

Use Chocolaty installation

> choco install terraform

Workspace and Files

Create folder for workspace

Initialize terraform in folder

- Associates workspace with backend
- Loads necessary modules

Add template files *.tf and *.tfvar files

main.tf, vars.tf, output.tf, etc.

Terraform Providers

```
terraform {
 required_providers {
   azurerm = {
      source = "hashicorp/azurerm"
      version = ">= 2.0"
provider "azurerm" { ...
```

Terraform Variables

```
variable "prefix" {
 type = string
 default = "dadapp"
variable "src" {
 type = list
 default = ["azARM", "code", "bicep", "terraform"]
```

Terraform locals

```
locals {
 rg_name = "${var.env}-${var.appName}-rg"
 prefix = "${var.env}-${var.loc}-${var.app name}"
 host name = "${local.prefix}-web-${var.index}"
 site name = "${local.prefix}-plan-${var.index}"
 keyvault name = "${local.prefix}-kv-${var.index}"
```

Terraform Resources

```
resource "azurerm app service plan" "plan" {
                      = local.host name
  name
                      = "${azurerm resource group.main.location}"
  location
  resource group name = "${azurerm resource group.main.name}"
  sku {
      tier = "Free"
      size = "F1"
```

Terraform Commands

init	Initializes the environment
plan	Compares the template to the saved state and shows what will change if applied
apply	Runs the template
destroy	Removes what was created

Terraform Summary

- HCL Language less noisy
- Cross cloud support
- Environmental testing code takes some thought
- State management
- Secrets
- Consider how you will secure your state

Pulumi

Pulumi

Multi-language support (Python, JavaScript, Go, C#, etc)

Supports Multiple Cloud Providers

Modern structured coding practices



Pulumi

Supports multiple languages and APIs

Compiles into native runtime

Developers don't have to learn yet another language

State and secret managed for you

Pulumi

- Learning Curve
- Complexity
- State Management by 3rd party
- Cost

Get Started

Ceate an account on https://pulumi.com

Download and install

Use Chocolaty installation

> choco install pulumi

Impact of AI on Infrastructure as Code

Automated Code Suggestions

Code Generation

Debugging and Troubleshooting

Documentation

Developer Workflow Improvements

Beyond Intellisense

More than word completion

Deep suggestions

Inline as well as blocks of code

ChatGPT

Create code from a natural language description of the requirements

Debug errors and suggest fixes

Convert from on framework to another

Provide guidance on complex tasks

GitHub Copilot

Inline suggestions

Offer enhanced intellisense

Explain code and context

Help debug problems

Learning Curve & Tools

Variables and Parameters

Preview

C History

Modularity

Looping

Security

Current

laC

Considerations

State Management

- Working with same code in different environments
- Securing it is your responsibility
- Updating/fixing if something goes wrong
- How to import external changes

Environments

In Bicep/ARM it's parameter files

Terraform workspaces...

Comparison

Feature	ARM/Bicep	Terraform	Pulumi
Language	JSON + Bicep	HCL/DSL	Code Native, e.g. JavaScript, Python, C#
Clouds	Azure only	Agnostic + on-prem	Agnostic + on-prem
State Files	Uses Azure Resource Manager natively	Plain-text	Encrypted
Naming standards	Variables & Parameters	Locals	Language native
Environments	Parameter files	Folder structure	Stacks
Preview Changes	az deployment what-if	terraform plan	pulumi preview
Infrastructure Cleanup	No	terraform destroy	pulumi destroy
Deployment History	Yes – View in Portal	SCM, TF Cloud*	SCM, Pulumi Enterprise*
Code Reuse	Hosted JSON URIS	Modules + Registry	Code native packages, NPM

 $[\]boldsymbol{\ast}$ refers to a premium feature from vendor, i.e. Terraform Cloud or Pulumi Enterprise

Source: https://julie.io/writing/arm-terraform-pulumi-infra-as-code



Overview

Azure native solution for infrastructure as code, provides idempotent declarative way to describe infrastructure shape and the ARM engine in Azure makes it so

PROS	CONS
- Native to Azure	- Verbose, hard to read
- Works with the Portal	- Complex
- Tooling is ok in VS, better in Code	- Cloud specific



A domain specific transpiler for creating Azure ARM templates from a language that provides constructs for variables, looping, modules and scoped deployments

PROS - Day 1 Current - Easier to read and write thanks to tooling - Output is ARM - History is Azure Resource Manager native



Terraform

A popular cross-cloud tool for managing infrastructure by processing templates written in HCL into calls to management APIs, keeping track of state information describing cloud resources and services, available in Open Source and paid versions

PROS - Declarative description of infrastructure - HCL is easier to read, less clutter - Works in multiple Cloud providers & on prem - Broad adoption - Consider management separate from cloud - Changing between environments - History/visibility of deployments - Secrets stored in clear text in state



A developer focused collection of packages and libraries that can be run from within a custom application to operate cloud APIs to create and manage infrastructure.

PROS

- Multiple languages and APIs
- Compiled into native runtime
- Developers don't have to another language
- State and secret management

CONS

- Vendor managed running of api's
- Need paid plan for CI/CD integration
- State is 3rd party to Azure

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Ansible A

Ansible module and version matrix for Azure Next steps Ansible is an **open-source product that automates cloud provisioning, configuration management, and application deployments**. Using Ansible you can provision virtual machines, containers, and network and complete cloud infrastructures.

PROS	CONS
Hybrid/cross cloud and on-premises	Lack of UI
Automation tool	No state
Python based	Linux/Python
YML	YML
Python based	Linux/Python

Which is better? ChatGPT says...

Both Terraform and Bicep are popular Infrastructure as Code (IaC) solutions for Azure, but they have different strengths and use cases.

Terraform is a mature and widely adopted open-source tool that can be used to manage infrastructure across multiple cloud providers, including Azure. It supports Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates and provides a way to create and manage resources using HashiCorp Configuration Language (HCL). It is known for its flexibility and ability to handle complex infrastructure setups.

Bicep, on the other hand, is a new open-source language from Microsoft, specifically designed to simplify the authoring of ARM templates. Bicep is built on top of ARM templates and provides a simpler and more readable syntax, making it easier to create and manage resources. It also provides a way to validate, test and debug the templates before deploying.

Both Terraform and Bicep have their own strengths and weaknesses, and the best one will depend on your specific requirements and use case. Terraform is a more mature and widely adopted tool, but Bicep is better for those who prefer a simpler and more readable language. If you are already familiar with ARM templates, then Bicep could be a great choice as it can make your templates more readable, and easier to maintain. But if you are looking for more flexibility and more powerful features, then Terraform might be a better choice.

Conclusion

Terraform is a powerful and popular tool for IaC that supports multi-cloud deployments, but you have to be careful with your state and secrets

Bicep is always current, uses Azure Resource Manager for State, secures secrets by default, and is a powerful domain specific language for IaC with Azure with great tooling

Understanding/architecting an effective cloud infrastructure still requires thought, vision and execution, but you have to decide on your priorities.



Mike Benkovich

Enterprise Cloud Architect, Consultant, Developer Tools Ev...



Call to Action... Where can I get more info?

Give me feedback on LinkedIn (Scan the QR Code to the left)

Visit my blog <u>www.benkotips.com</u>

Azure Office Hour Fridays! https://bit.ly/BnkAzHrs

Try it out with low hanging fruit