

Module 3: Automating Infrastructure Using CloudFormation

Demo Document 4

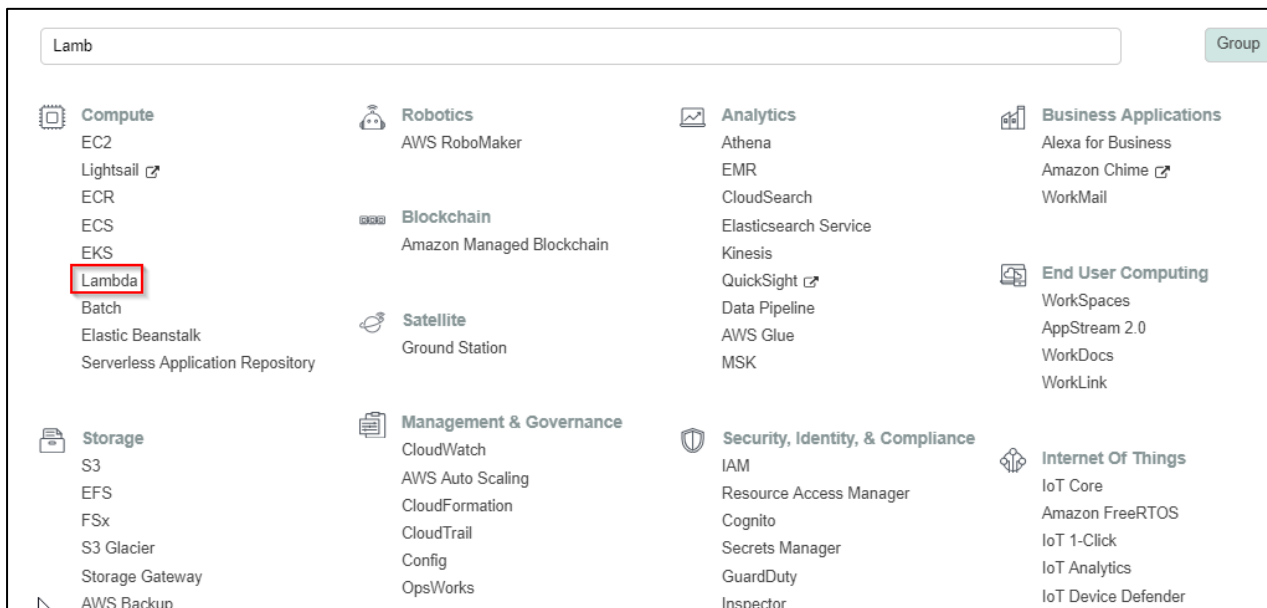
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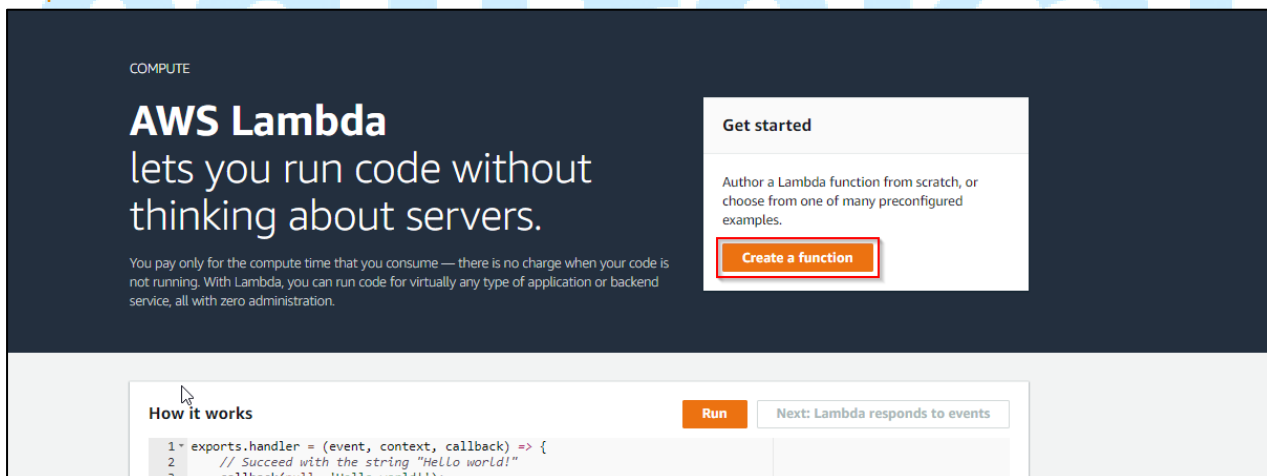
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Creating Lambda Backed Custom Resource

Step 1: Go to **AWS Management Console** and Select “Lambda”



Step 2: In Lambda Console click on “Create a function”



Step 3: Entered the required information and click on “create function”

Basic information

Function name
Enter a name that describes the purpose of your function.

Runtime [Info](#)
Choose the language to use to write your function.

Permissions [Info](#)
Lambda will create an execution role with permission to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. You can configure and modify permissions further when you add triggers.

▼ Choose or create an execution role

Execution role
Choose a role that defines the permissions of your function. To create a custom role, go to the [IAM console](#).

Existing role
Choose an existing role that you've created to be used with this Lambda function. The role must have permission to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
 [View the lambda_admin_role role on the IAM console.](#)

Cancel **Create function**

Step 4: Paste the python script-lambda function mentioned below, save it and later click on “Test”

CustomResource [Throttle](#) [Qualifiers](#) [Actions](#) [Select a test event..](#) **Test** **Save**

CodeCommit

Function code [Info](#)

Code entry type: Runtime: Handler:

Environment: CustomResource
lambda_function.py

lambda_function

```

1 from botocore.vendored import requests
2 import json
3 import uuid
4 def lambda_handler(event, context):
5     try:
6         if(event["RequestType"] == 'Create'):
7             print('Create Success')
8             sendResponse(event)
9         elif(event["RequestType"] == 'Update'):
10            print('Update Success')
11            sendResponse(event)
12        elif(event["RequestType"] == 'Delete'):
13            print('Delete Success')
14            sendResponse(event)
15        else:
16            raise Exception ('some error Occurred')
17    except Exception as e:

```

Lambda function:-

```
from botocore.vendored import requests
import json
import uuid
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    try:
        if(event["RequestType"] == 'Create'):
            print('Create Success')
            sendResponse(event)
        elif(event["RequestType"] == 'Update'):
            print('Update Success')
            sendResponse(event)
        elif(event["RequestType"] == 'Delete'):
            print('Delete Success')
            sendResponse(event)
        else:
            raise Exception ('some error Occurred')
    except Exception as e:
        print e
        respObj = {
            "Status" : "FAILED",
            "PhysicalResourceId" : "none",
            "StackId" : event["StackId"],
            "RequestId" : event["RequestId"],
            "LogicalResourceId" : event['LogicalResourceId'],
            "Data" : {
                "key" : "none"
            }
        }
        respJson=json.dumps(respObj)
        requests.put(event["ResponseURL"], data = respJson)
def sendResponse(event):
    respObj = {
        "Status" : "SUCCESS",
        "PhysicalResourceId" : "none",
        "StackId" : event["StackId"],
        "RequestId" : event["RequestId"],
        "LogicalResourceId" : event['LogicalResourceId'],
        "Data" : {
            "key" : "none"
        }
    }
    respJson=json.dumps(respObj)
    requests.put(event["ResponseURL"], data = respJson)
```

Step 5: Enter event name and click on “Create”

The screenshot shows the 'Event template' dialog box in the AWS Lambda console. At the top, there is a dropdown menu labeled 'Event template' with 'Hello World' selected. Below it is a text input field labeled 'Event name' containing the text 'CRevent'. Underneath the input field is a code editor showing a JSON event structure:

```
1 {  
2   "key1": "value1",  
3   "key2": "value2",  
4   "key3": "value3"  
5 }
```

 At the bottom right of the dialog, there are two buttons: 'Cancel' and 'Create'. The 'Create' button is highlighted with a red rectangular border.

Step 6: If lambda function is created successfully then copy the ARN

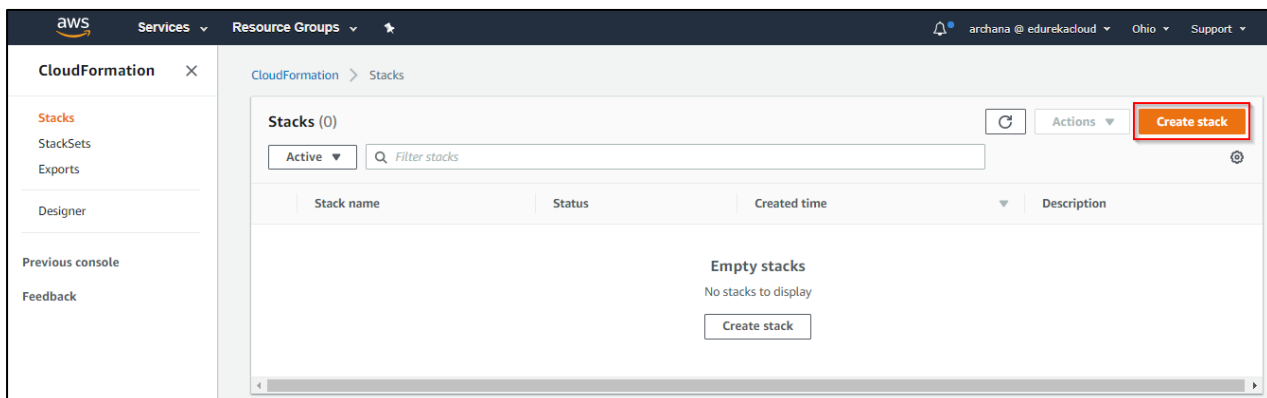
The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console page for a function named 'CustomResource'. At the top, a green notification banner states: 'Congratulations! Your Lambda function "CustomResource" has been successfully created. You can now change its code and configuration. Choose Test to input a test event when you want to test your function.' Below the banner, the breadcrumb navigation shows 'Lambda > Functions > CustomResource'. The function's ARN is displayed in a box: 'ARN - arn:aws:lambda:us-east-2:245376966395:function:CustomResource'. The 'Test' button is highlighted with a blue border. The 'Configuration' tab is selected, and the 'Designer' section is visible. On the left, under 'Add triggers', there is a list of services: API Gateway, AWS IoT, Application Load Balancer, and CloudWatch Events. In the center, the 'CustomResource' function is shown with a 'Saved' status and '(0)' layers. At the bottom right, there is a section for 'All' resources that the function's role has access to.

Step 7: Write a **CloudFormation Template** to create a custom resource and enter the **ARN** to connect to the lambda function

CloudFormation Template:-

```
{
  "AWSTemplateFormatVersion": "2010-09-09",
  "Description": "Test Custom resource",
  "Parameters": {
    "GroupDescription": {
      "Type": "String",
      "Default": "Enter data to be passed"
    }
  },
  "Resources": {
    "createSg": {
      "Type": "AWS::CloudFormation::CustomResource",
      "Version": "1.0",
      "Properties": {
        "ServiceToken": "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-2:245376966395:function:CustomResource",
        "GroupDescription": { "Ref": "GroupDescription" }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Step 8: Switch to **CloudFormation console** and click on “create stack”



Step 9: **Upload** the created CloudFormation Template and click on “Next”

The screenshot shows the 'Specify template' step in the AWS CloudFormation console. The page title is 'Specify template' with a subtitle 'A template is a JSON or YAML file that describes your stack's resources and properties.' Under the 'Template source' section, the instruction is 'Selecting a template generates an Amazon S3 URL where it will be stored.' There are two radio buttons: 'Amazon S3 URL' and 'Upload a template file'. The 'Upload a template file' option is selected and highlighted with a red box. Below this, the 'Upload a template file' section shows a 'Choose file' button with a folder icon, followed by the filename 'customresource.txt', which is also highlighted with a red box. A small note below says 'JSON or YAML formatted file'. At the bottom, the 'S3 URL' is displayed as 'https://s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/cf-templates-1cbv4u2ucz38z-us-east-2/2019065dmK-customresource.txt', and there is a 'View in Designer' link. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons, with the 'Next' button highlighted by a red box.

Step 8: Enter the **name of Stack** and click on “Next”

The screenshot shows the 'Stack name' step in the AWS CloudFormation console. The section title is 'Stack name'. There is a text input field for the 'Stack name' containing the text 'CustomResource-Stack', which is highlighted with a red box. Below the input field, a note states 'Stack name can include letters (A-Z and a-z), numbers (0-9), and dashes (-)'. Below this is the 'Parameters' section with the subtitle 'Parameters are defined in your template and allow you to input custom values when you create or update a stack.' Under 'GroupDescription', there is a text input field containing the placeholder text 'Enter data to be passed'. At the bottom right, there are three buttons: 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Next'. The 'Next' button is highlighted with a red box.

Step 9: *Review* the entered details and click on “Create Stack”

Notification options

No notification options
There are no notification options defined

Stack creation options

Rollback on failure
Enabled

Timeout
-

Termination protection
Disabled

► Quick-create link

Cancel Previous Create change set **Create stack**

Step 10: If the stack is created **successfully** then its **status** changes from **Create in-progress** to **Create complete** (Refresh the console to check the status update)

CloudFormation > Stacks > CustomResource-Stack: Stack details

CustomResource-Stack

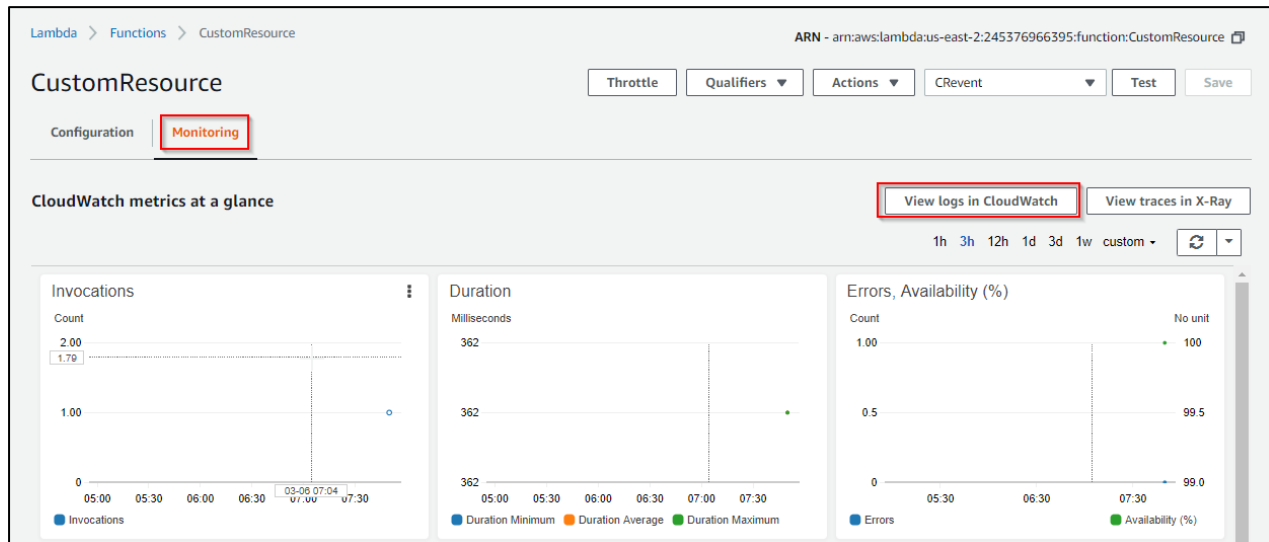
Stack info **Events** Resources Outputs Parameters Template

Events

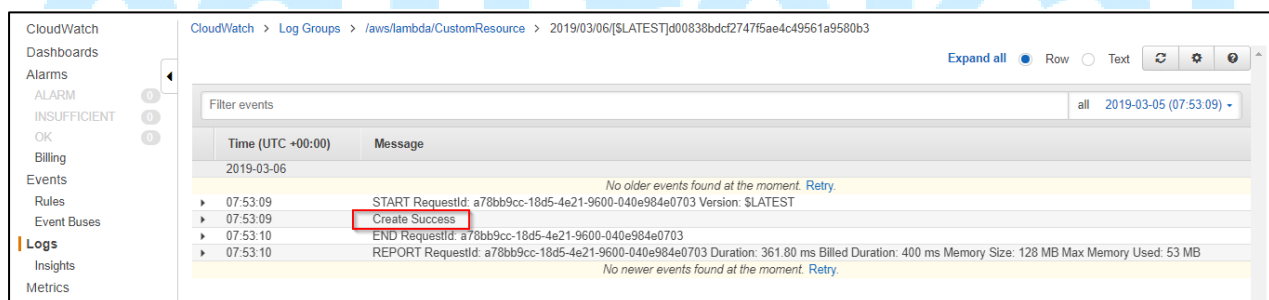
Q Search events

Timestamp	Logical ID	Status	Status reason
06 Mar 2019 07:53:13	CustomResource-Stack	✓ CREATE_COMPLETE	-
06 Mar 2019 07:53:11	createSg	✓ CREATE_COMPLETE	-

Step 11: Switch back to **Lambda console** and click on Monitoring and later click on “View logs in CloudWatch”



Step 11: You will get the **printed statement** of Status of CloudFormation Template



Step 12: Go back to CloudFormation console and **Delete** the stack

CloudFormation > Stacks > CustomResource-Stack: Stack details

CustomResource-Stack Actions ▼

Stack info | **Events** | Resources | Outputs | Parameters | Template

Events ↻

🔍 Search events ⚙️

Timestamp	Logical ID	Status	Status reason
06 Mar 2019 08:01:23	CustomResource-Stack	⊖ DELETE_COMPLETE	-
06 Mar 2019 08:01:22	createSg	⊖ DELETE_COMPLETE	-
06 Mar 2019 08:01:20	createSg	⌚ DELETE_IN_PROGRESS	-
06 Mar 2019 08:01:18	CustomResource-Stack	⌚ DELETE_IN_PROGRESS	User Initiated

Step 12: Again you can check the **printed statement** of Status of CloudFormation Template

▶ 08:01:20	Delete Success
▶ 08:01:20	END RequestId: e45dbbc9-6d87-4536-b22b-d8357f5174e0
▶ 08:01:20	REPORT RequestId: e45dbbc9-6d87-4536-b22b-d8357f5174e0 Duration: 298.41 ms Billed Duration: 300 ms Memory Size: 128 MB Max Memory Used: 54 MB
No newer events found at the moment. Retry	

Conclusion

We have successfully created Lambda backed Custom resource