

Quick stack building, an introduction to AWS CDK and infrastructure as code.

Slides will be online later
Leo Lapworth (@leolapworth)

Me: Leo Lapworth

@leolapworth

- 20+ years developer / sysadmin / team lead
- Talk: @YAPC::EU 2007 - Evolving Architecture
- Talk @ YAPC::EU 2008 - Evolving Architecture
- further
- **Everything** has changed... even more!

Exceptions

- Cache invalidation
- Naming



Corey Quinn
@QuinnyPig

How do they screw up their service names so badly? No idea, ask the AWS Systems Manager Marketing Manager.

Topics

- Infrastructure as Code
- CloudFormation
- CDK
- Tips along the way

Context...

A history of...
before...

`Infrastructure as Code`

(abridged)

Version control (history)

> cp important_file.txt important_file.txt.bak

> cp important_file.txt important_file.txt.bak2

> cvs

> svn → subversion

> mercurial

Version control (now)

> git

“Git proved I could be more than a one-hit wonder” - Linus Oct 2019

Provisioning

- > Client “Hello”
- > Hosting “Hello, how can we help?”
- > Client “Can I have a new server please?”
- > Hosting “Sure.. what are the specs and which Christmas do you need it by?”

Configuration

```
> scp config/* root@new99.example.com:/  
  
> NEW_HOST=new99.example.com sh  
setup_script.sh  
  
> ssh root@new99.example.com; apt-get  
install puppet; puppet run --master:  
puppet.example.com; make tea; puppet run  
  
> ansible new99.example.com <playbook>
```

Configuration? provisioning?

- > docker
- > docker-compose
- > docker-swarm
- > Kubernetties something or other

History lesson
over

Provisioning AWS resources

<https://aws.amazon.com>

Amazon Web Services Sign-In

signin.aws.amazon.com/signin?client_id=arn%3Aaws%3Aiam%3A%3A015428540659%3Auser%2Fhomepage&redirect_uri=https%3A%2F%2Fcon...

aws

Sign in i

Email address of your AWS account

Or to sign in as an IAM user, enter your [account ID](#) or [account alias](#) instead.

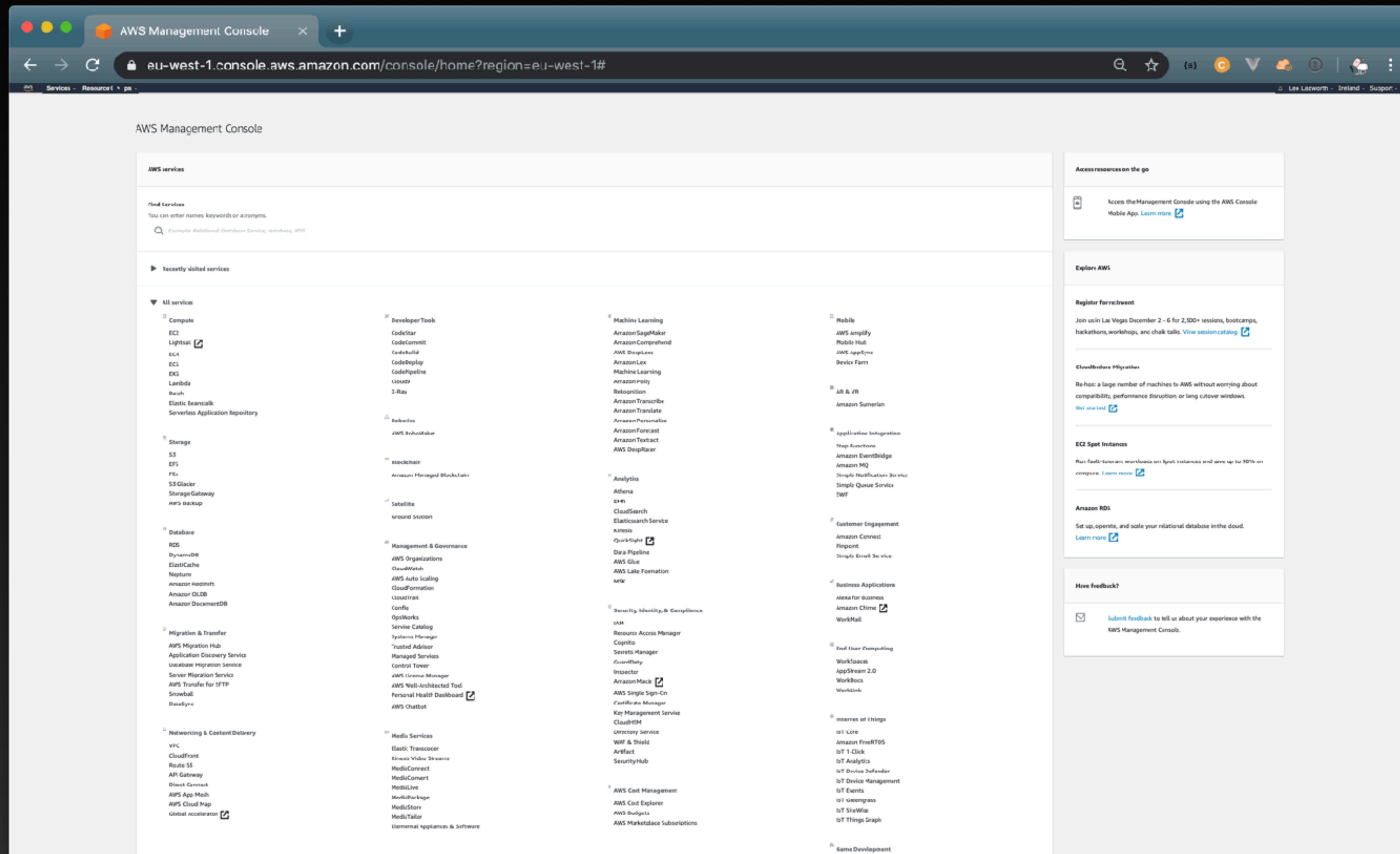
Next

————— New to AWS? ————

Create a new AWS account

About Amazon.com Sign In

Amazon Web Services uses information from your Amazon.com account to identify you and allow access to Amazon Web Services. Your use of this site is governed by our [Customer Agreement](#).



S3 Management Console

console.aws.amazon.com/s3/home?region=eu-west-1

Services Resource Groups Leo Lapworth Global Support

Amazon S3

Buckets

Batch operations

Block public access (account settings)

Feature spotlight 2

AWS DataSync automates & accelerates moving data into or out of Amazon S3 & Amazon EFS. [Learn more »](#)

Documentation

S3 buckets [Discover the console](#)

Search for buckets All access types

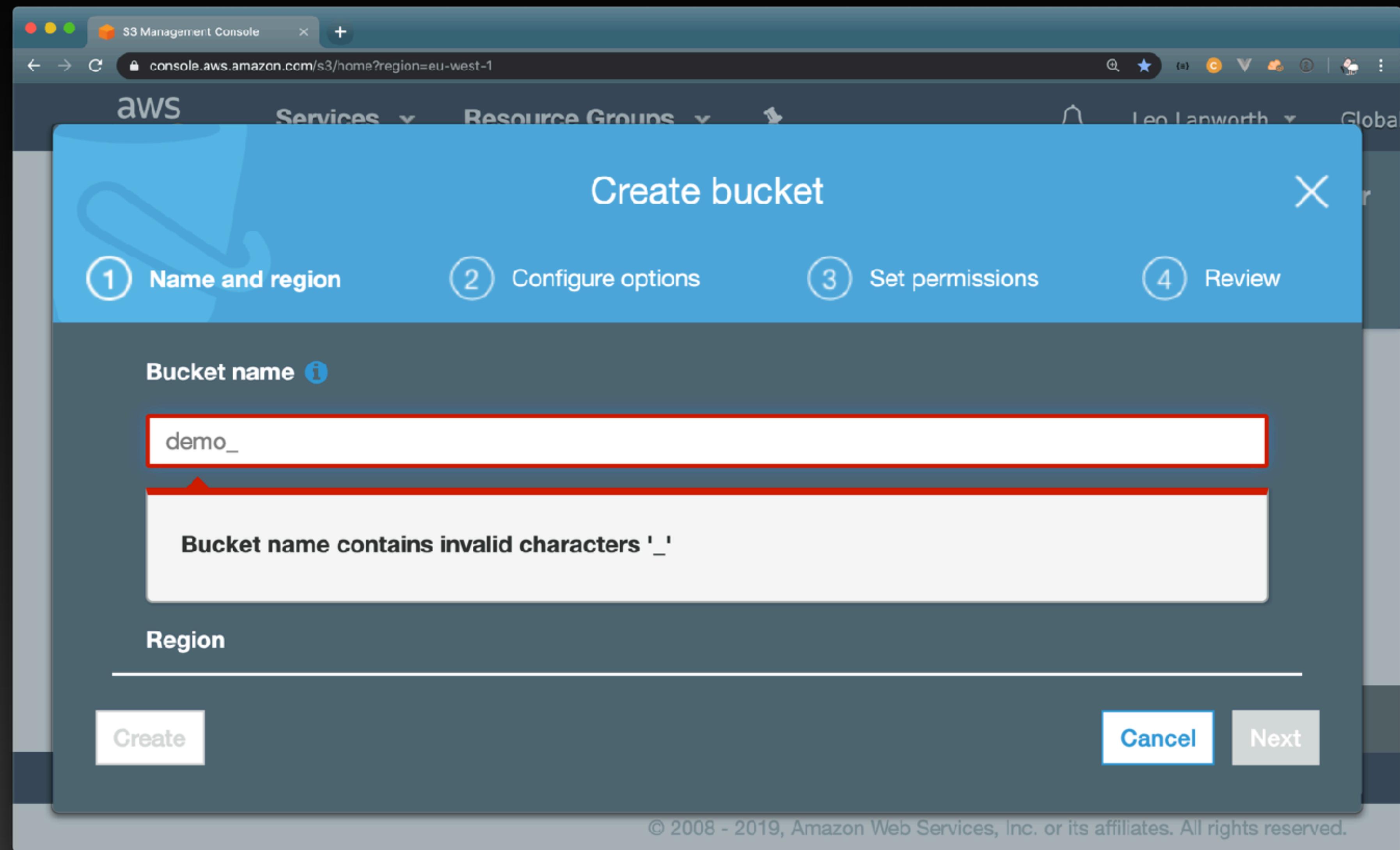
+ Create bucket Edit public access settings Empty Delete

0 Buckets 0 Regions

You do not have any buckets. Here is how to get started with Amazon S3.

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The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Management Console interface. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services' dropdown, 'Resource Groups' dropdown, user profile 'Leo Lapworth', 'Global' dropdown, and 'Support' dropdown. The left sidebar under 'Amazon S3' has 'Buckets' selected, along with 'Batch operations', 'Block public access (account settings)', and a 'Feature spotlight' section with a '2' badge. The main content area features a banner for AWS DataSync, a search bar, and buttons for 'Create bucket', 'Edit public access settings', 'Empty', and 'Delete'. Below this, it displays '0 Buckets' and '0 Regions'. A message encourages users to get started with Amazon S3. The bottom footer includes links for 'Feedback', 'English (US)', copyright information, and 'Privacy Policy' and 'Terms of Use'.



S3 Management Console

console.aws.amazon.com/s3/home?region=eu-west-1

aws Services Resource Groups Global Leo Lanworth

Create bucket

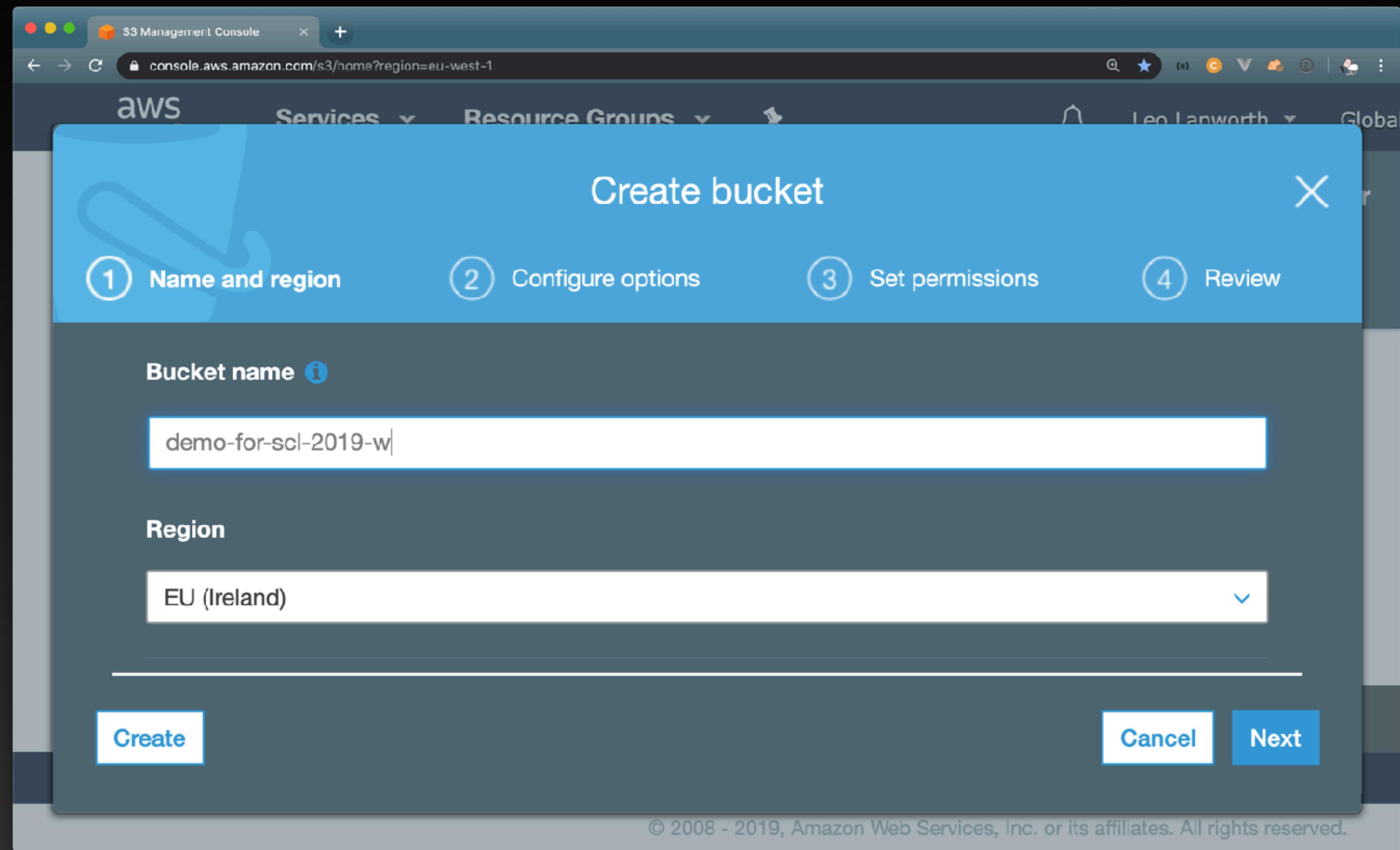
① Name and region ② Configure options ③ Set permissions ④ Review

Bucket name i

Region

Create **Cancel** **Next**

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S3 Management Console +

console.aws.amazon.com/s3/home?region=eu-west-1

Services Resource Groups Leo Lapworth Global Support

Create bucket

① Name and region ② Configure options ③ Set permissions ④ Review

Properties

Versioning

Keep all versions of an object in the same bucket. [Learn more ↗](#)

Server access logging

Log requests for access to your bucket. [Learn more ↗](#)

Tags

You can use tags to track project costs. [Learn more ↗](#)

Key Value

3.

Previous Next

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S3 Management Console +

console.aws.amazon.com/s3/home?region=eu-west-1

Services Resource Groups Leo Lapworth Global Support

Create bucket

1 Name and region 2 Configure options 3 Set permissions 4 Review

Note: You can grant access to specific users after you create the bucket.

Block public access (bucket settings)

Public access is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, or both. In order to ensure that public access to all your S3 buckets and objects is blocked, turn on Block *all* public access. These settings apply only to this bucket. AWS recommends that you turn on Block *all* public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access to your buckets or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

Block all public access

Turning this setting on is the same as turning on all four settings below. Each of the following settings are independent of one another.

3.

Previous Next

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S3 Management Console +

console.aws.amazon.com/s3/home?region=eu-west-1

Services Resource Groups Leo Lapworth Global Support

Create bucket

1 Name and region 2 Configure options 3 Set permissions 4 Review

Name and region [Edit](#)

Bucket name demo-for-scl-2019-w **Region** EU (Ireland)

Options [Edit](#)

Versioning Disabled

Server access logging Disabled

Tagging 0 Tags

Object-level logging Disabled

[Previous](#) [Create bucket](#)

[Feedback](#) [English \(US\)](#) © 2008 - 2019, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved. [Privacy Policy](#) [Terms of Use](#)

S3 Management Console

console.aws.amazon.com/s3/home?region=eu-west-1

Services Resource Groups Leo Lapworth Global Support

Amazon S3

Buckets

Batch operations

Block public access (account settings)

Feature spotlight 2

Amazon S3's newest storage class S3 Intelligent-Tiering auto-tiers your data to deliver cost savings. [Learn more »](#)

Documentation

S3 buckets [Discover the console](#)

Search for buckets All access types

+ Create bucket Edit public access settings Empty Delete

1 Buckets 1 Regions

<input type="checkbox"/> Bucket name	Access	Region	Date created
<input type="checkbox"/> demo-for-scl-2019-w	Bucket and objects not public	EU (Ireland)	Sep 17, 2019 9:29:31 PM GMT+0100

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The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Management Console interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like 'Buckets' (which is selected), 'Batch operations', 'Block public access (account settings)', and 'Feature spotlight'. The main area has a banner about S3 Intelligent-Tiering. Below it, there's a search bar and filters for 'All access types'. A prominent blue button says '+ Create bucket'. The main content area displays '1 Buckets' and '1 Regions'. A table lists the bucket details: name 'demo-for-scl-2019-w', access level 'Bucket and objects not public', region 'EU (Ireland)', and creation date 'Sep 17, 2019 9:29:31 PM GMT+0100'. At the bottom, there are links for 'Feedback', 'English (US)', and legal notices.

Provisioning AWS

```
> aws sqs create-queue  
  
> aws ec2 run-instances --image-id ami-xxxxxxxx --count 1  
--instance-type t2.micro --key-name MyKeyPair --security-  
group-ids sg-903004f8 --subnet-id subnet-6e7f829e  
  
> aws s3api create-bucket –bucket demo-for-scl-2019
```

What about

Version control?

Reproducibility?

Speed of provisioning?

That's what
Infrastructure as code
gives you!

Some approaches to IaC

- Serverless framework <https://serverless.com/>
- Arc <https://arc.codes>
- Terraform <https://www.terraform.io/>
- AWS SAM (Serverless Application Model)
- AWS Native cloudformation

How do they work? (for AWS)

- Interface with AWS service APIs
- AWS CloudFormation

What are we trying to define?

Resources

Parameters

Permissions

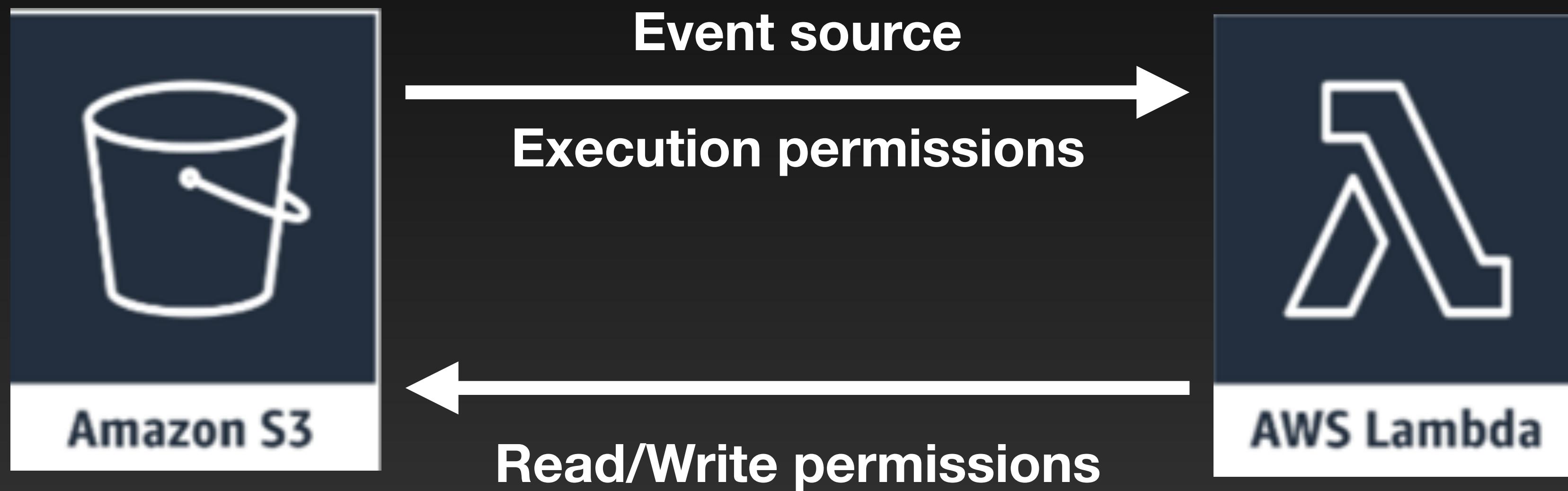
Triggers

Dependencies

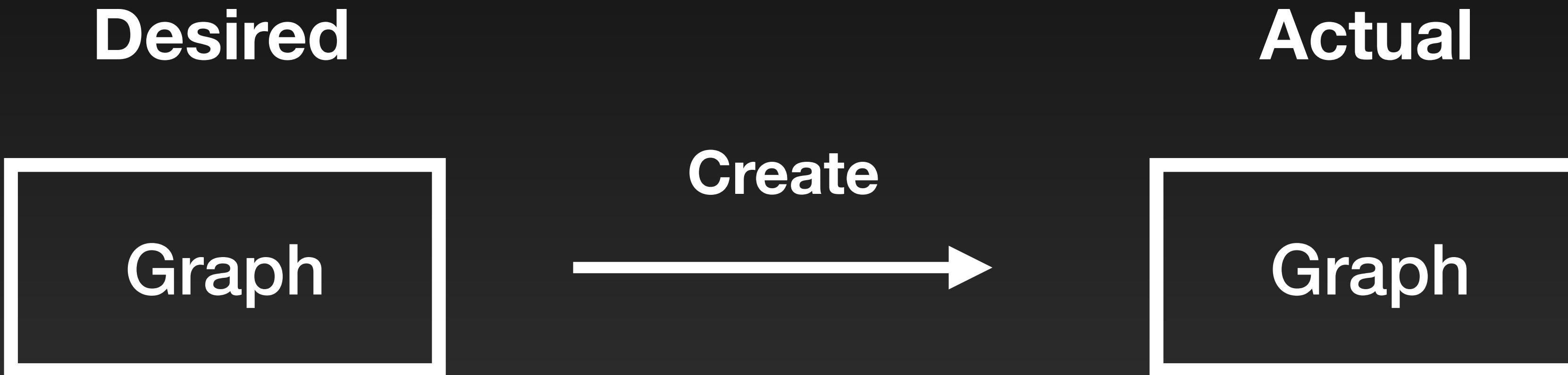
Outputs

Infrastructure graphs

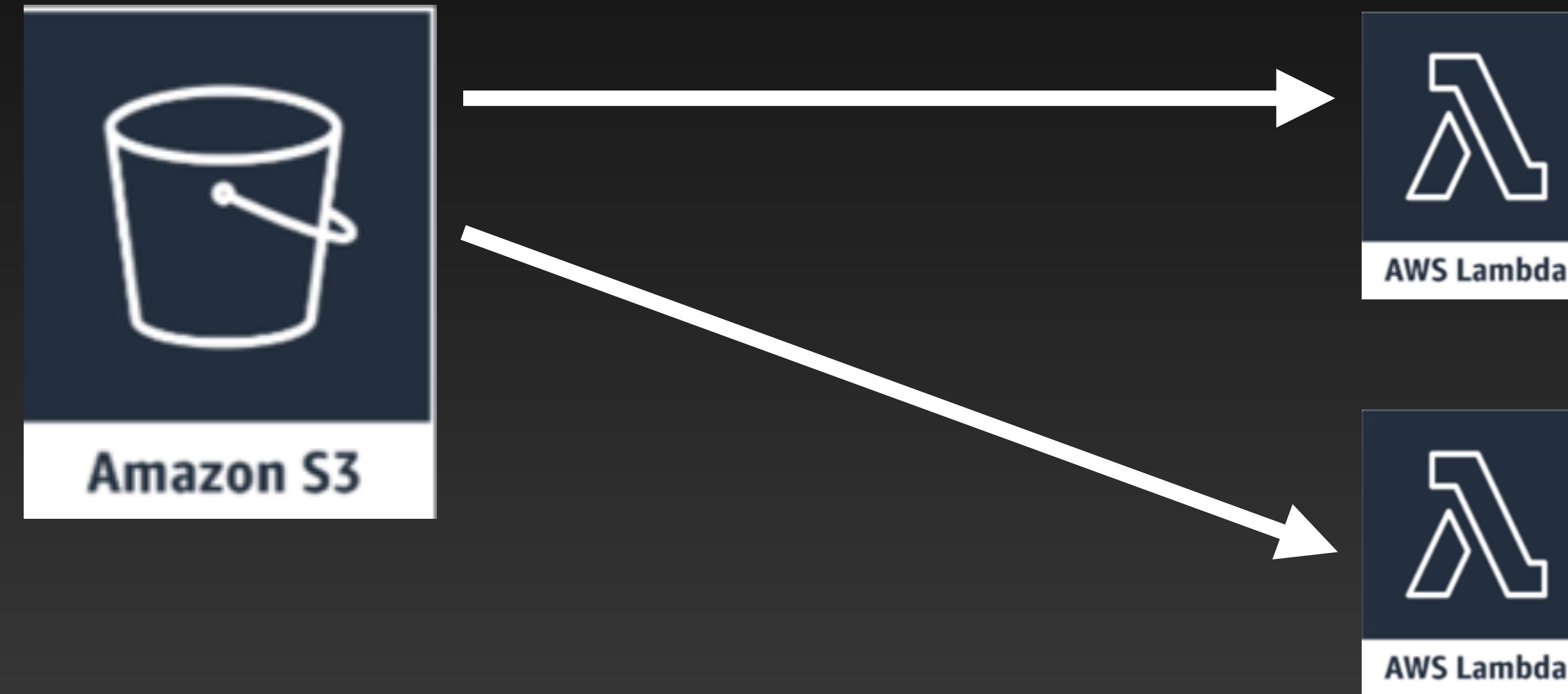
Infrastructure graph



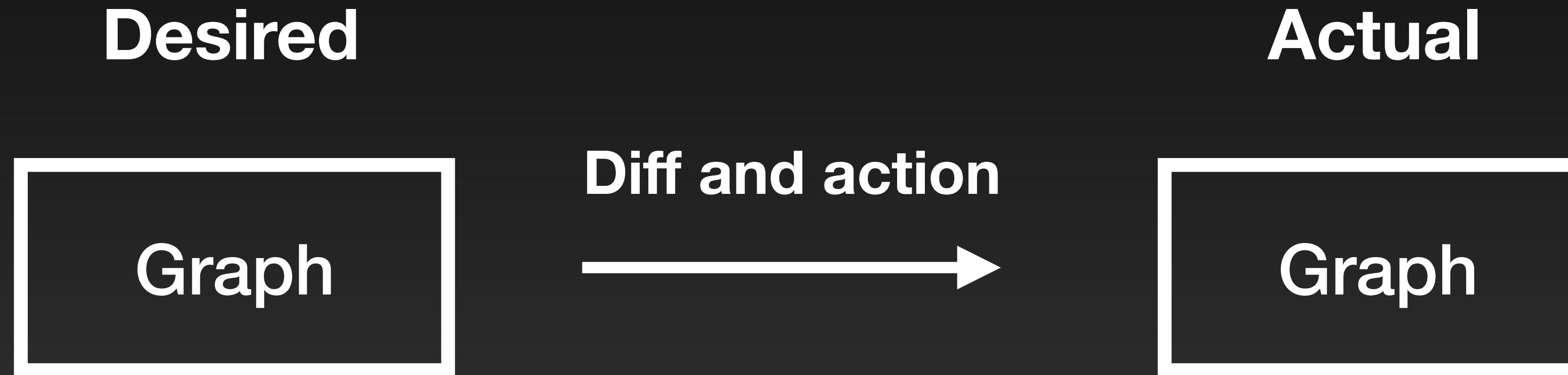
Infrastructure graph management



Infrastructure graph management



Infrastructure graph management





CloudFormation

```
> cat template.yaml
```

```
Resources:  
  MyDemoBucket:  
    Type: AWS::S3::Bucket  
    Properties:  
      BucketName: demo-for-scl-2019
```

```
> aws cloudformation deploy --template-file  
  template.yaml --stack-name DemoStack3
```

Waiting for change-set to be created..

Waiting for stack create/update to complete

Successfully created/updated stack - DemoStack3

Why DemoStack3?

BucketName: dem_for_scl_2019

**Failed to create/update the stack. Run the following command
to fetch the list of events leading up to the failure**

```
aws cloudformation describe-stack-events --stack-name DemoStack3
```

```
  "StackName": "DemoStack2",
  "LogicalResourceId": "DemoStack2",
  "PhysicalResourceId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:eu-west-1:374733882471:stack/DemoStack2/0363ce60-d8ba-11e9-b8ea-069f6d7e1780",
  "ResourceType": "AWS::CloudFormation::Stack",
  "Timestamp": "2019-09-16T19:41:52.401Z",
  "ResourceStatus": "ROLLBACK_IN_PROGRESS",
  "ResourceStatusReason": "The following resource(s) failed to create: [MyFirstBucket]. Requested by user."
},
{
  "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:eu-west-1:374733882471:stack/DemoStack2/0363ce60-d8ba-11e9-b8ea-069f6d7e1780",
  "EventId": "MyFirstBucket-CREATE FAILED-2019-09-16T19:41:52.005Z",
  "StackName": "DemoStack2",
  "LogicalResourceId": "MyFirstBucket",
  "PhysicalResourceId": "",
  "ResourceType": "AWS::S3::Bucket",
  "Timestamp": "2019-09-16T19:41:52.005Z",
  "ResourceStatus": "CREATE FAILED",
  "ResourceStatusReason": "Bucket name should not contain '_'",
  "ResourceProperties": "{\"BucketName\":\"dem_for_scl_2019\"}"
},
{
  "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:eu-west-1:374733882471:stack/DemoStack2/0363ce60-d8ba-11e9-b8ea-069f6d7e1780",
  "EventId": "MyFirstBucket-CREATE_IN_PROGRESS-2019-09-16T19:41:51.590Z",
  "StackName": "DemoStack2",
  "LogicalResourceId": "MyFirstBucket",
  "PhysicalResourceId": "",
  "ResourceType": "AWS::S3::Bucket",
  "Timestamp": "2019-09-16T19:41:51.590Z",
  "ResourceStatus": "CREATE_IN_PROGRESS",
  "ResourceProperties": "{\"BucketName\":\"dem_for_scl_2019\"}"
```

I thought this was a talk
about CDK?

Using CDK to generate CloudFormation

```
import cdk = require('@aws-cdk/core');
import s3 = require('@aws-cdk/aws-s3');
```

```
import cdk = require('@aws-cdk/core');
import s3 = require('@aws-cdk/aws-s3');
```

```
new s3.Bucket(this, 'MyFirstBucket', {
  bucketName: "demo_for_scl_2019",
});
```

```
import cdk = require('@aws-cdk/core');
import s3 = require('@aws-cdk/aws-s3');

export class HelloCdkStack extends cdk.Stack {
  constructor(scope: cdk.App, id: string) {
    super(scope, id);

    new s3.Bucket(this, 'MyFirstBucket', {
      bucketName: "demo_for_scl_2019",
    });
  }
}
```

```
import cdk = require('@aws-cdk/core');
import s3 = require('@aws-cdk/aws-s3');

export class HelloCdkStack extends cdk.Stack {
  constructor(scope: cdk.App, id: string) {
    super(scope, id);

    new s3.Bucket(this, 'MyFirstBucket', {
      bucketName: "demo_for_scl_2019",
    });
  }
}

const app = new cdk.App();
new HelloCdkStack(app, 'StoreStack');
app.synth();
```

CDK synth

> cdk synth

```
@aws-cdk/aws-s3/lib/bucket.js:539
    throw new Error(`Invalid S3 bucket name (value: ${bucketName})${os_1.EOL}${
{errors.join(os_1.EOL)})`);
```

→ **Error: Invalid S3 bucket name (value: demo_for_scl_2019)**

→ **Bucket name must only contain lowercase characters and the symbols, period (.) and dash (-) (offset: 3)**

at

```
import cdk = require('@aws-cdk/core');
import s3 = require('@aws-cdk/aws-s3');

export class HelloCdkStack extends cdk.Stack {
  constructor(scope: cdk.App, id: string) {
    super(scope, id);

    new s3.Bucket(this, 'MyFirstBucket', {
      bucketName: 'demo_for_scl_2019',
    });
  }
}

const app = new cdk.App();
new HelloCdkStack(app, 'StoreStack');
app.synth();
```

```
import cdk = require('@aws-cdk/core');
import s3 = require('@aws-cdk/aws-s3');

export class HelloCdkStack extends cdk.Stack {
  constructor(scope: cdk.App, id: string) {
    super(scope, id);

    new s3.Bucket(this, 'MyFirstBucket', {
      bucketName: 'demo-for-scl-2019',
    });
  }
}

const app = new cdk.App();
new HelloCdkStack(app, 'StoreStack');
app.synth();
```

```
> cdk synth
```

Resources:

MyFirstBucketB8884501:

Type: AWS::S3::Bucket

Properties:

BucketName: demo-for-scl-2019

Resources:

MyFirstBucketB8884501:

Type: AWS::S3::Bucket

Properties:

BucketName: demo-for-scl-2019

UpdateReplacePolicy: Retain

DeletionPolicy: Retain



CDK synth

Resources:

MyFirstBucketB8884501:

Type: AWS::S3::Bucket

Properties:

BucketName: demo-for-scl-2019

UpdateReplacePolicy: Retain

DeletionPolicy: Retain

Metadata:

aws:cdk:path: StoreStack/MyFirstBucket/Resources

CDKMetadata:

Type: AWS::CDK::Metadata

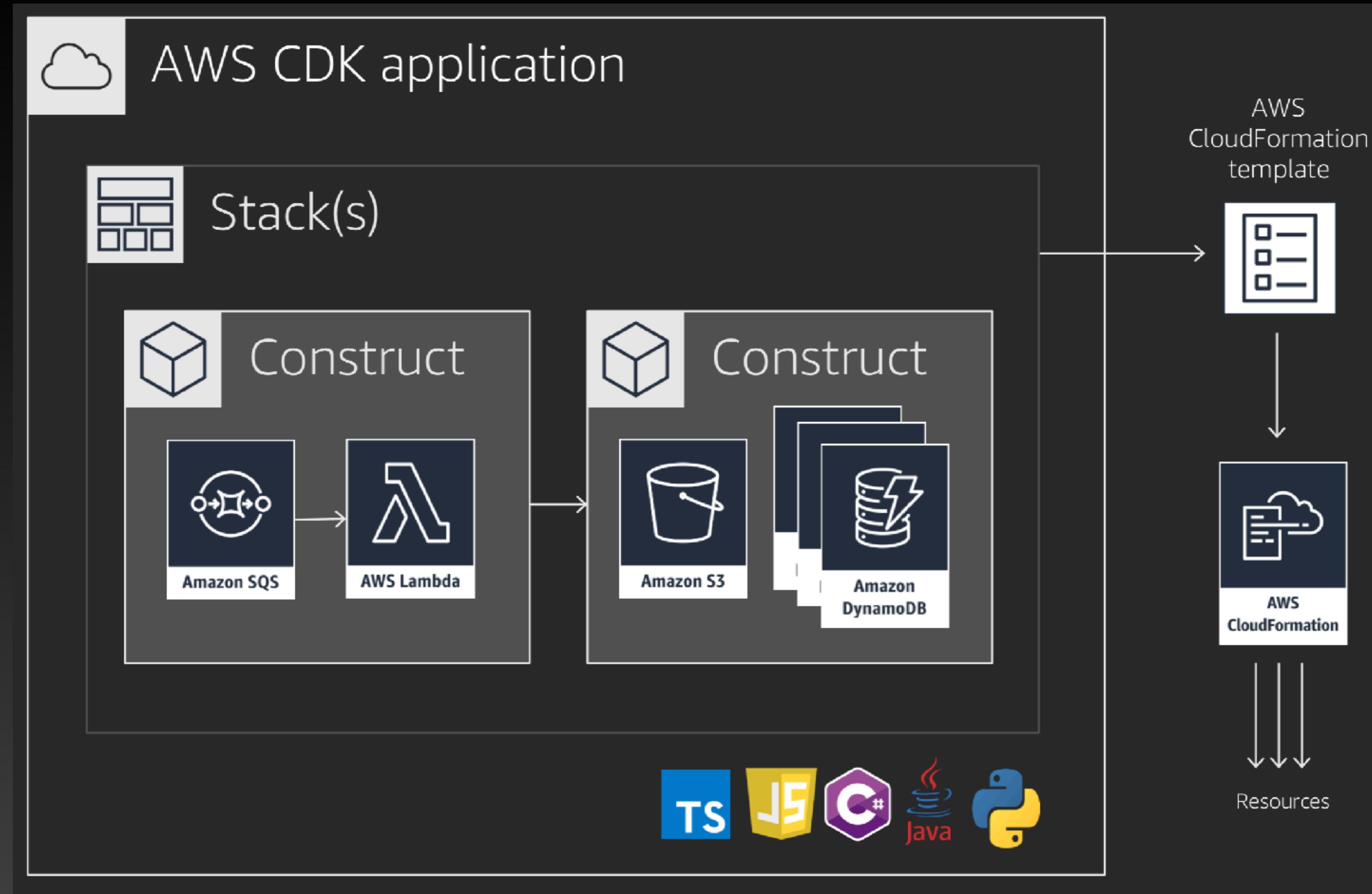
Properties:



CDK structure

(bottom up)

- CloudFormation (Cfn)
- Resource Constructs
- Constructs (reusable)
- Stacks
- Applications



Basic stack demo

CDK constructor interface (3 params)

- Scope (*app* for stacks, *this* for constructs)
- Id (unique within this scope)
- Properties (arguments)

```
export class HelloCdkStack extends cdk.Stack {  
    constructor(  
        scope: cdk.App, ← Scope  
        id: string, ← Id  
        props?: props ← Properties  
    ) {  
        super(scope, id);  
    }  
}
```

```
new s3.Bucket(  
    this, ← Scope  
    'MyFirstBucket', ← Id  
    { ← Properties  
        bucketName: "demo-for-scl-2019",  
    }  
);  
}  
}
```

API Reference
([https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
cdk/api/latest/](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cdk/api/latest/))

AWS CDK · AWS CDK Reference Documentation

docs.aws.amazon.com/cdk/api/latest/

AWS CDK 1.14.0

API Reference Python TypeScript Java .NET Developer Guide Examples

AWS CDK

AWS CDK Reference Documentation

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Docs

[AWS Construct Library](#)

Community

[Stack Overflow](#)
[Project Chat \(Gitter\)](#)

More

[GitHub](#)

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aws-s3 module - AWS CDK

docs.aws.amazon.com/cdk/api/latest/docs/aws-s3-readme.html

AWS CDK 1.14.0

API Reference Python TypeScript Java .NET Developer Guide Examples

aws-s3

- Overview
- Constructs
 - Bucket
 - BucketPolicy
- Classes
 - BlockPublicAccess
 - ReplaceKey
 - StorageClass
- Structs
 - BlockPublicAccessOptions
 - BucketAttributes
 - BucketMetrics
 - BucketNotificationDestinationConfig
 - BucketPolicyProps
 - BucketProps
 - CorsRule
 - LifecycleRule
 - Location
 - NoncurrentVersionTransition
 - NotificationKeyFilter
 - OnCloudTrailBucketEventOptions
 - RedirectTarget

aws-s3 module

Language	Package
Python	aws_cdk.aws_s3
Java	software.amazon.awscdk.services.
.NET	Amazon.CDK.AWS.S3
TypeScript	@aws-cdk/aws-s3

Amazon S3 Construct Library

STABILITY STABLE

Define an unencrypted S3 bucket.

```
new Bucket(this, 'MyFirstBucket');
```

(Example not in your language? Click here.)

Bucket constructs expose the following deploy-time attributes:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cdk/api/latest/docs/@aws-cdk_aws-s3.BucketMetrics.html

2019_0911-CO...pdf

Show All

Amazon S3 Construct Library

- Encryption
- Permissions
- Sharing buckets between stacks
- Importing existing buckets
- Bucket Notifications
- Block Public Access
- Website redirection
- Filling the bucket as part of deployment

aws-s3 module · AWS CDK

docs.aws.amazon.com/cdk/api/latest/docs/aws-s3-readme.html

AWS CDK 1.14.0

aws-s3

Overview

Constructs

- Bucket
- BucketPolicy

Classes

- BlockPublicAccess
- ReplaceKey
- StorageClass

Structs

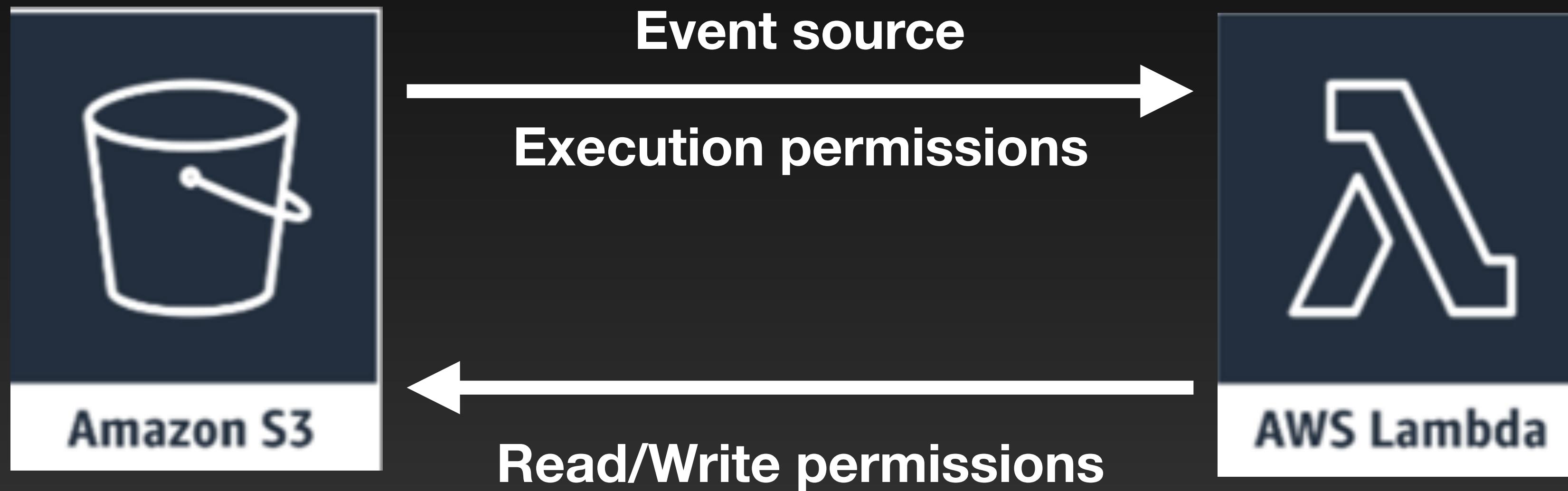
- BlockPublicAccessOptions

aws-s3 module

Language	Package
Python	aws_cdk.aws_s3
Java	software.amazon.awscdk.services.s3
.NET	Amazon.CDK.AWS.S3
TypeScript	@aws-cdk/aws-s3

Events & Permissions

S3 event source



```
import cdk = require('@aws-cdk/core');
import s3 = require('@aws-cdk/aws-s3');
import lambda = require('@aws-cdk/aws-lambda');
import { S3EventSource } from '@aws-cdk/aws-lambda-event-sources';

export class EventS3LambdaStack extends cdk.Stack {
  constructor(scope: cdk.Construct, id: string, props?: cdk.StackProps) {
    super(scope, id, props);

    // object store
    const myBucket = new s3.Bucket(this, 'aBucket', {});

    // create an event source for new objects
    let bucketEvents = new S3EventSource(myBucket, {
      events: [ s3.EventType.OBJECT_CREATED ],
    });

    // A function to process the S3 event
    const fn = new lambda.Function(this, 'EchoS3', {
      runtime: lambda.Runtime.NODEJS_8_10,
      handler: 'index.handler',
      code: lambda.Code.fromAsset('./lib/funcs/echo_s3/'),
      events: [bucketEvents],
    });

    // Remember to let the function read/write to the
    // bucket if it needs more than just the object key
    myBucket.grantReadWrite(fn);
  }
}
```

```
import cdk =  
  require('@aws-cdk/core');
```

```
import s3 =  
  require('@aws-cdk/aws-s3');
```

```
import lambda =  
  require('@aws-cdk/aws-lambda');
```

```
import { S3EventSource }  
  from  
  '@aws-cdk/aws-lambda-event-sources';
```

```
// object store
const myBucket = new s3.Bucket(
  this,
  'aBucket',
  {}
);
```

```
// create an event source
let bucketEvents = new S3EventSource(
  myBucket, {
    events: [
      s3.EventType.OBJECT_CREATED
    ],
  }
);
```

```
// A function to process the S3 event
const fn = new lambda.Function(
  this,
  'EchoS3',
  {
    runtime: lambda.Runtime.NODEJS_8_10,
    code: lambda.Code.fromAsset(
      './lib/funcs/echo_s3/'),
    handler: 'index.handler',
    events: [bucketEvents],
  });
});
```

```
// Give function read/write to the
// bucket if it is needed
myBucket.grantReadWrite(fn);
```

```
import cdk = require('@aws-cdk/core');
import s3 = require('@aws-cdk/aws-s3');
import lambda = require('@aws-cdk/aws-lambda');
import { S3EventSource } from '@aws-cdk/aws-lambda-event-sources';

export class EventS3LambdaStack extends cdk.Stack {
  constructor(scope: cdk.Construct, id: string, props?: cdk.StackProps) {
    super(scope, id, props);

    // object store
    const myBucket = new s3.Bucket(this, 'LaBucket', {});

    // create an event source for new objects
    let bucketEvent = new S3EventSource(myBucket, {
      events: [ s3.EventType.OBJECT_CREATED ],
    });

    // A function to process the S3 event
    const fn = new lambda.Function(this, 'EchoS3', {
      runtime: lambda.Runtime.NODEJS_8_10,
      handler: 'index.handler',
      code: lambda.Code.fromAsset('./lib/funcs/echo_s3/'),
      events: [bucketEvent],
    });

    // Remember to let the function read/write to the
    // bucket if it needs more than just the object key
    myBucket.grantReadWrite(fn);
  }
}
```

30 lines of code

CDK synth

```
Resources:
  aBucket43B84104:
    Type: AWS::S3::Bucket
    UpdateReplacePolicy: Retain
    DeletionPolicy: Retain
    Metadata:
      aws:cdk:path: Events$LambdaStack/aBucket/Resource
  aBucketNotificationsC5696022:
    Type: Custom::S3BucketNotifications
    Properties:
      ServiceToken:
        Fn::GetAtt:
          - BucketNotificationsHandler050a0587b7544547bf325f094a
          - Arn
      BucketName:
        Ref: aBucket43B84104
      NotificationConfiguration:
        LambdaFunctionConfigurations:
          - Events:
              - s3:ObjectCreated:*
```

CloudFormation YAML
250 lines

Full s3/lambda demo

Other Lambda event sources?

- SQS
- SNS
- DynamoDB Streams
- Kinesis
- More planned

HTTP event source with ApiGateway

```
const apigateway = require("@aws-cdk/aws-apigateway");

const api = new apigateway.RestApi(this, "itemsApi", {
  restApiName: "Items Service"
});

const items = api.root.addResource("items");

const lambdaIntergration
  = new apigateway.LambdaIntegration(aLambdaObject);

items.addMethod("GET", lambdaIntergration);
```

Tips & tricks

Stack base class

```
import cdk = require('@aws-cdk/core');

export interface IEnv {
  region: string,
  account: string,
}

export interface IBaseStack {
  env: IEnv,
  stackName: string,
}

export class BaseStack extends cdk.Stack {

  constructor(scope: cdk.Construct, id: string, props: IBaseStack) {
    let superProps = {
      env: props.env,
      stackName: props.stackName
    }
    super(scope, id, superProps);

    // Tag everything in the stack with the stack name
    cdk.Tag.add(this, 'stack', props.stackName);
  }
}
```

Importing existing resources

```
const bucket = s3.Bucket.fromBucketAttributes(  
  this,  
  "ImportedBucket",  
  {  
    bucketArn: "arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket"  
  }  
) ;
```

```
// now you can just call methods on the bucket  
bucket.grantReadWrite(lambdaFunction);
```

Misc

- **Stack.of(construct)** - access stack at any point (useful if you need stack.region)
- Do not edit *anything* through web UI

Local development (using SAM)

Serverless Application Model (SAM)

- Serverless YAML shortcuts for CloudFormation YAML (not as nice as CDK IMHO!)
- Local testing and debugging

Setup for local testing

- **cdk synth –no-staging > template.yaml**
- Find lambda resource name
- Create **payload.json (sam local generate-event s3)** and **env.json**
- **sam local invoke –env-var env.json –event payload.json lambdaResourceName**

Local invoke demo

Lambda Layers

Layer

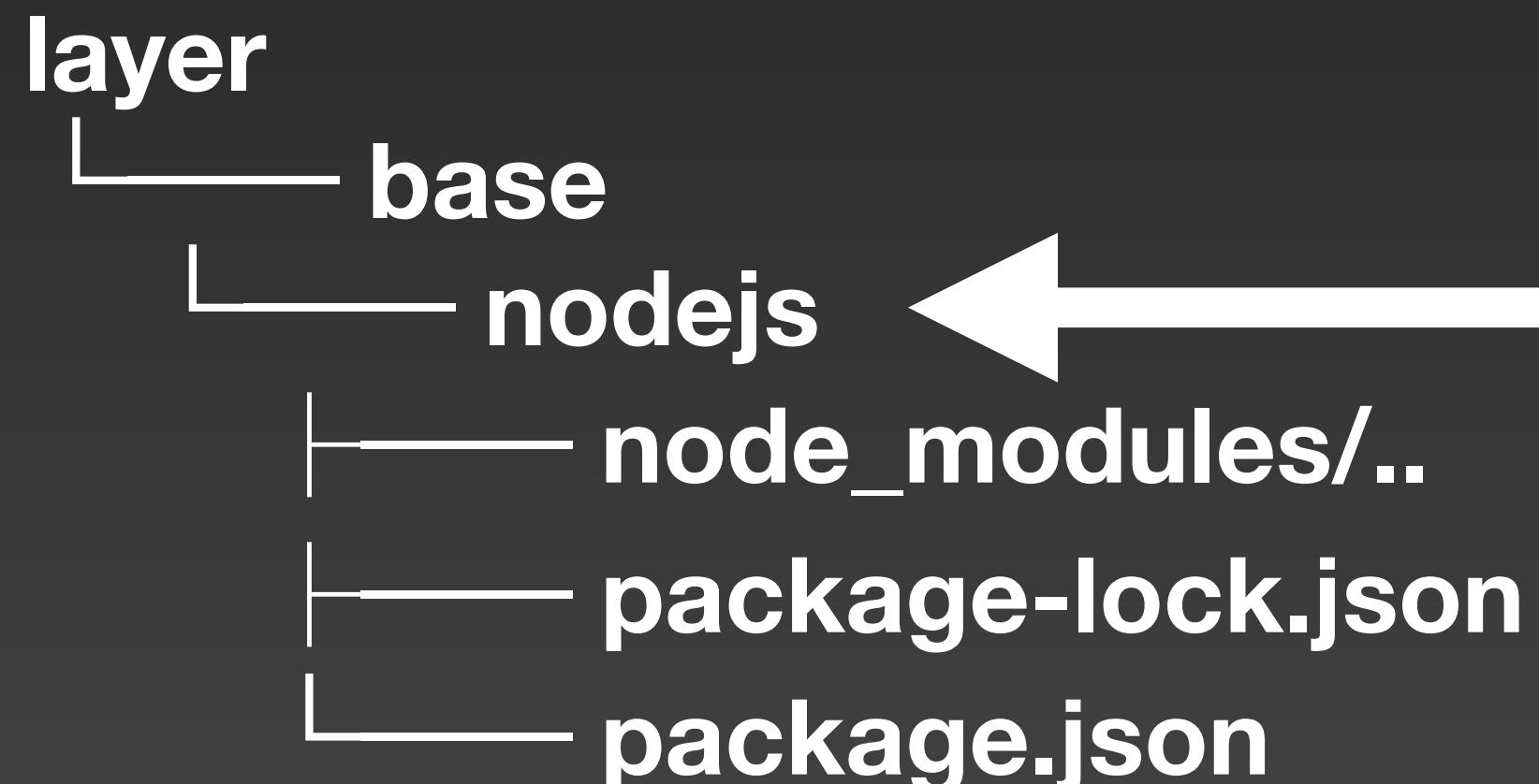
- Runtime (OS + Language)
- Your code (**with all** dependencies)

Layer

- Runtime (OS + Language)
- Shared dependencies (in a Layer)
- Your code

Creating a layer

```
// Create a layer
const baseLayer = new lambda.LayerVersion(
  this,
  'MyBaseLayer',
  {
    compatibleRuntimes: [
      lambda.Runtime.NODEJS_8_10
    ],
    code:
      lambda.Code.fromAsset('../layer/base')
  }
);
```



CDK: Chicken & Egg

- Layer has ARN (Amazon Resource Name)
- Lambda depends on ARN
- CDK: Updating layer deletes old ARN...
which breaks dependency across stacks

ParamStore to the rescue

```
// Record the versionArn into SSM
```

```
const layerParamName =  
  '/layers/baseLayer';
```

```
new ssm.StringParameter(  
  this,  
  'VersionArn',  
  {  
    parameterName: layerParamName,  
    stringValue:  
      baseLayer.layerVersionArn,  
  } );
```



```
import cdk = require('@aws-cdk/core');
import lambda = require('@aws-cdk/aws-lambda');
import ssm = require('@aws-cdk/aws-ssm');
```

```
const layerParamName = '/layers/baseLayer';
```

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

```
// Create a layer
```

```
const baseLayer = new lambda.LayerVersion(
```

```
this,
```

```
'MyBaseLayer',
```

```
{
```

```
  compatibleRuntimes: [
```

```
    lambda.Runtime.NODEJS_8_10
  ],
  code: lambda.Code.fromAsset('../layer/base')
```

```
}
```

```
);
```

```
// Record the versionArn into SSM
```

```
new ssm.StringParameter(this, 'VersionArn', {
```

```
  parameterName: layerParamName,
```

```
  stringValue: baseLayer.layerVersionArn,
```

```
});
```

```
}
```

Using the layer
(in another stack)

```
const layerParamName = "/layers/baseLayer";
```

```
// fetch the Arn from param store
const baseLayerArn =
  ssm.StringParameter.valueForStringParameter(
    this,
    layerParamName
  );
```

```
// generate layer version from Arn
const layer1 =
  lambda.LayerVersion.fromLayerVersionArn(
    this,
    "BaseLayerFromArn",
    baseLayerArn
  );
```

```
// Then supply when you create a lambda
new lambda.Function(this, "SomeName", {
    runtime: lambda.Runtime.NODEJS_8_10,
    code:
        lambda.Code.fromAsset(
            "../lambda/aFunction"),
    handler: "index.handler",
    layers: [layer1]
}) ;
```





Ben Kehoe
@ben11kehoe

This is interesting CFN behavior. While there are paths to fixing it, I think it furthers the point that layers should only be used when their lifecycles are independent of the functions that use them. Deploying a function and a layer it uses in the same stack is a code smell.

Balance



Ben Kehoe @ben11kehoe · Oct 12

Not understanding the resource graph you are creating is a recipe for increased operations burden.





Ben Kehoe @ben11kehoe · Oct 25

Replying to [@rchrdbdyd](#) and [@thomasphorton](#)

Before diving into the CDK, I would recommend watching my recent talk on why it is not the panacea it may appear to be. Approach it with a thoughtful mindset!



[Serverlessconf New York 2019: YAML Is Better than ...](#)

Serverless is service-full, which means you've got more complicated cloud infrastructure graphs to ...

🔗 [acloud.guru](#)

1

2

4



YAML Is Better than Your Favorite Language: Fightin' words about Infrastructure as code | Ben Kehoe

[https://acloud.guru/series/
serverlessconf-nyc-2019/view/
yaml-better](https://acloud.guru/series/serverlessconf-nyc-2019/view/yaml-better)

Review

Review

- **IaC: repeatable, versionable, speed of deploy**
- **CloudFormation: Infrastructure Graph Engine**
 - learn to read it
- **CDK: apps, stacks, constructs**
- **Local dev and Lambda Layers**
- **A bunch of other bits that I hope are useful**

The end

- Slides online later
- Contact / follow: @leolapworth
- Thank you

Here to answer questions



**Richard Boyd - AWS Developer Advocate
for developer tools**