

# CloudFormation Custom Resource Providers

## Beyond AWS Native Resource Types

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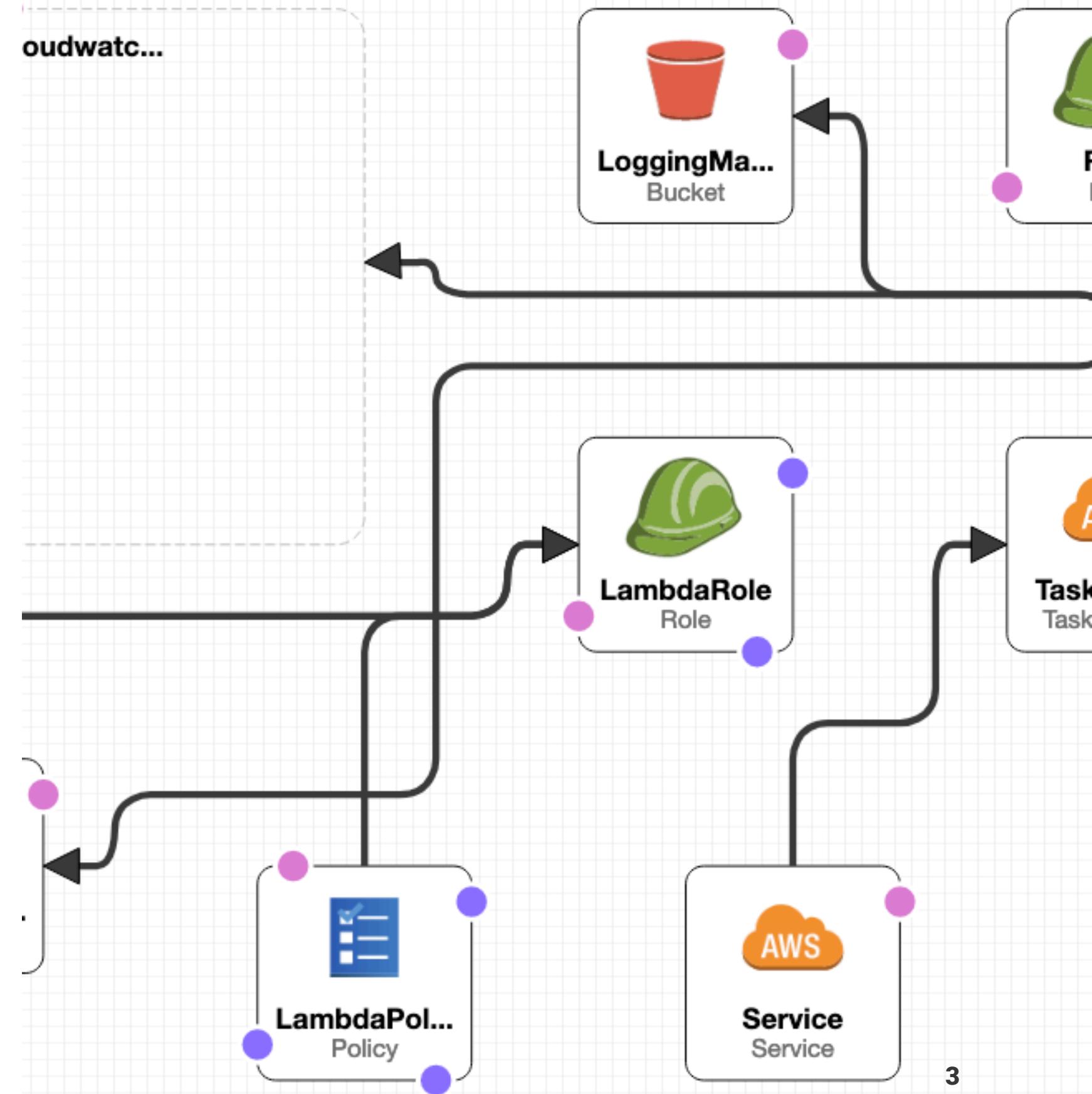
# Agenda

1. Problem
2. Solution
3. Addition Reinvented
4. Conclusion
5. Q&A

# Infrastructure As Code

Declare the desired state of your infrastructure, and CloudFormation does the rest:

- Change detection
- Reconcile current state with desired state
- Dependency management
- Handle intermittent failures
- Throttling of API calls
- ...



# What about non-AWS resources?

- **Third-parties**
  - DataDog, Selenium, ...
- **Internal APIs**
  - Admin user, service configuration, ...
- **Features not supported by native resource types**
  - More advanced secret generation, helper functions, ...
- **Use of external data sources**
  - Readonly configuration hosted elsewhere, ...



# Mechanisms

There are two extension mechanisms for CloudFormation:

- **Custom Resource Providers**
- **Resource Types**

The key difference is the level of integration with CloudFormation.

# Registry

[Resource types](#)[Modules](#)

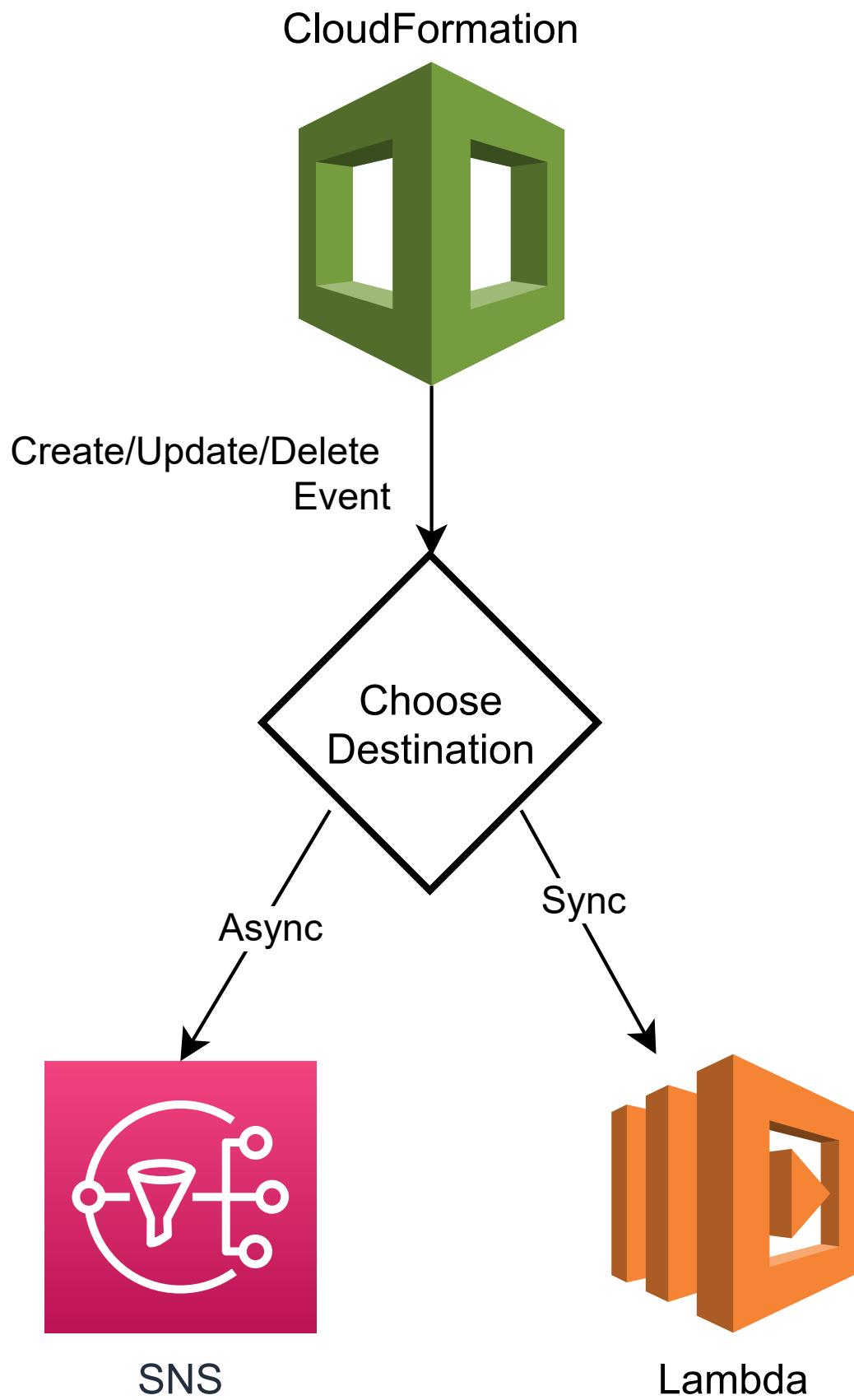
## Resource types (667)

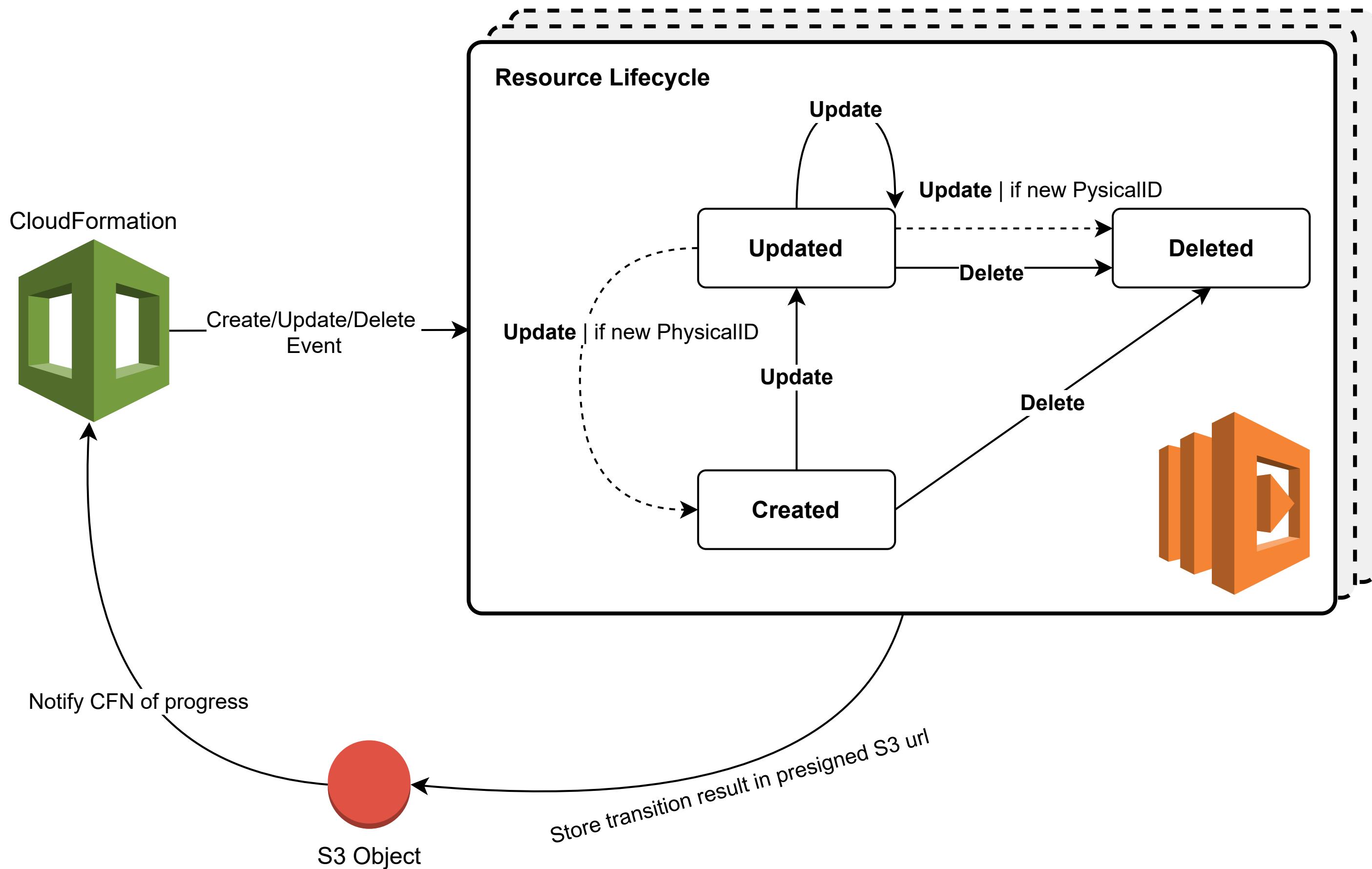
Discover the new AWS, third-party, and organization-specific resource types available for use in your stack templates. This includes any private resources unique to your account.

| Public ▲                         | Default version | Registry | Publisher | Description                                      |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|--|
| Public                           | -               | Public   | AWS       | Contains a list of Regular expressions based on  |
| Private                          | ▼               | Public   | AWS       | Contains the Rules that identify the requests th |
| AWS::WAFv2::RegexPatternSet      | -               | Public   | AWS       | Contains the Rules that identify the requests th |
| AWS::WAFv2::RuleGroup            | -               | Public   | AWS       | Associates WebACL to Application Load Balanc     |
| AWS::WAFv2::WebACL               | -               | Public   | AWS       | Resource Type definition for AWS::WorkSpaces     |
| AWS::WorkSpaces::ConnectionAlias | -               | Public   | AWS       | AWS::WorkSpaces::Workspace                       |
| AWS::WorkSpaces::Workspace       | -               | Public   | AWS       | Alexa::ASK::Skill                                |
| Alexa::ASK::Skill                | -               | Public   | Alexa     |  |

```
function AddFn(A, B) {  
    return A + B;  
}
```

```
AdditionResultResource  
= AddFn(2, 2);
```





AddFn:

Type: AWS::Lambda::Function

Properties:

Handler: index.lambda\_handler

Runtime: python3.8

Code:

ZipFile: | See right

AdditionResultResource:

Type: Custom::Add

Properties:

ServiceToken: !GetAtt "AddFn.Arn"

A: 2

B: 2

Outputs:

AdditionResult:

Description: "Result of Addition"

Value: !GetAtt AdditionResultResource.Result

```
import cfnresponse, uuid

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    response_data = {}
    if event["RequestType"] == "Create":
        a = int(event["ResourceProperties"]["A"])
        b = int(event["ResourceProperties"]["B"])
        physicalResourceId = uuid.uuid4()
        response_data = { "Result": a + b }

    else: # "Update" or "Delete":
        physicalResourceId = event["PhysicalResourceId"]

    cfnresponse.send(
        event,
        context,
        cfnresponse.SUCCESS,
        response_data,
        physicalResourceId
    )
```

# Idempotency

Create handler **MUST** be idempotent:

$$\text{create}(\text{data}) = \text{create}(\text{create}(\text{data})) = \text{create}(\text{create}(\text{create}(\text{data})))$$

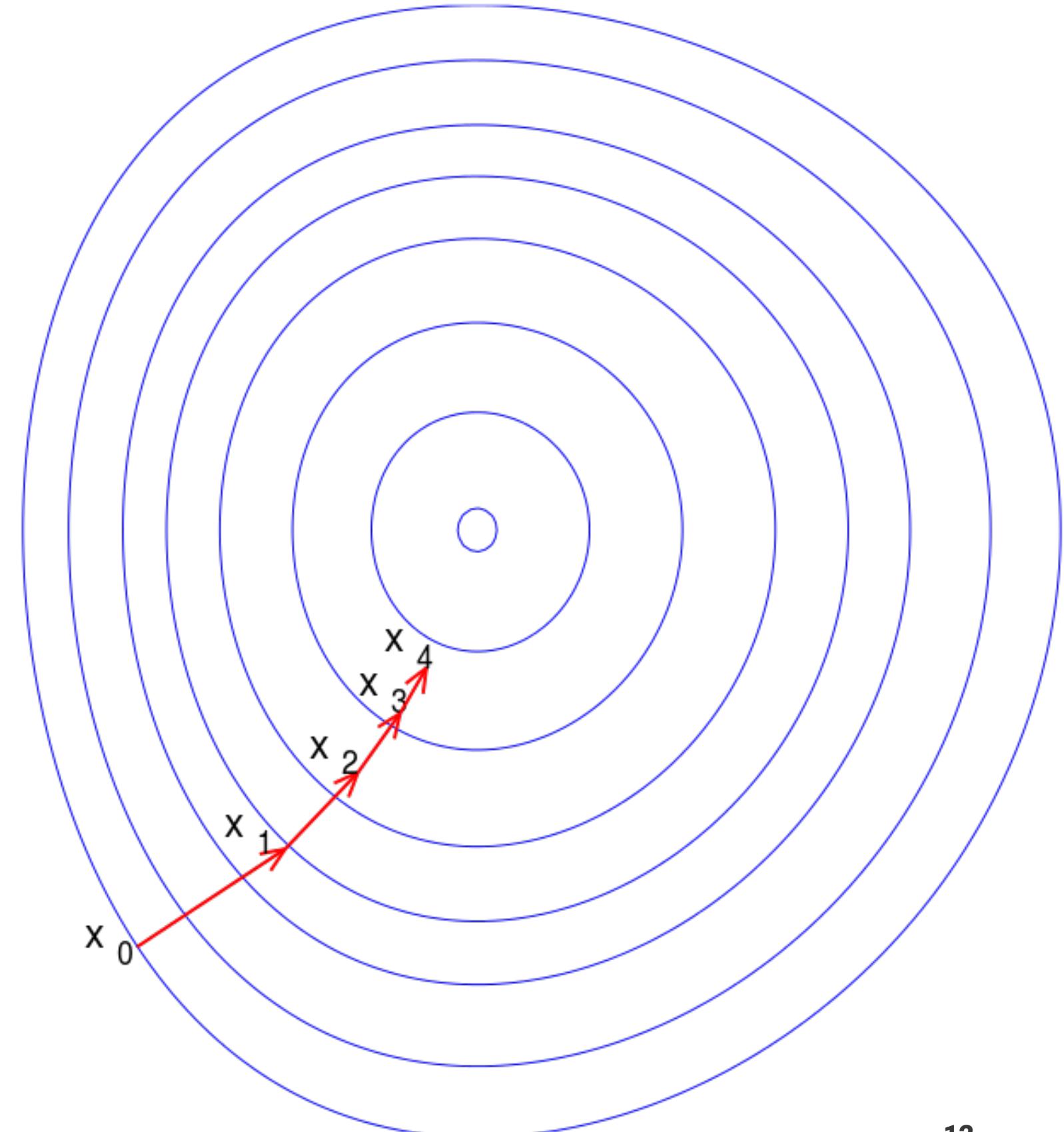
Otherwise it will leak resources in the non-happy case  
when resource creation is retried.

# Stabilization Properties

- **Desired-state stabilization**
  - After a Create/Update, subsequent calls **MUST** be able to **read** the properties
- **Runtime-state stabilization**
  - After a Create/Update, subsequent calls **SHOULD** be able to **use** the resource

For simple resources stabilization can be immediate.

Not always the case - for example, **when creating EC2 instances**.



# Frameworks / Libraries

Ease implementation with helper library for handling common concerns.

|                                      | <b>Binx.io cfn-resource-provider</b> | <b>AWS custom-resource-helper</b> |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Schema validation                    | Yes (json schema)                    | -                                 |
| Error handling                       | Yes                                  | Yes                               |
| Lifecycle hooks                      | Yes                                  | Yes                               |
| Language                             | Python                               | Python (typed)                    |
| Logging                              | Basic                                | Basic + Context                   |
| Long running provisioning (+15min) - |                                      | Yes (CloudWatch Events)           |

# Custom Resource Provider or Resource Type

|                     | <b>Custom Resource Provider</b> | <b>Resource Type</b>          |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Schema              | Internal                        | External                      |
| Execution           | Own Account                     | AWS Managed                   |
| Pricing             | Underlying Resources            | Per handler op*               |
| Namespace           | Custom::*                       | All Non-Reserved              |
| Testing Framework   | No                              | Yes                           |
| Conformance Testing | -                               | Yes                           |
| Language Support    | Any                             | Java, Go, Python              |
| Distribution        | Copy Template                   | CFN Registry (public/private) |

\* <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudformation/pricing/>

# What Others Are Doing

- Terraform custom providers
- Kubernetes custom resources
- Azure custom resource provider

# Conclusion

- Quite easy to write; even easier with helper framework / library
- Be careful with secrets, use NoEcho option
- Cost/benefit of explicitly modelling Custom Resource Provider API
- When are custom resources not a good fit?
- **Resource Types** the future?



Q&A