

Terraform으로 ECS 기반 API 서버 인프라 구축

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1.

Terraform

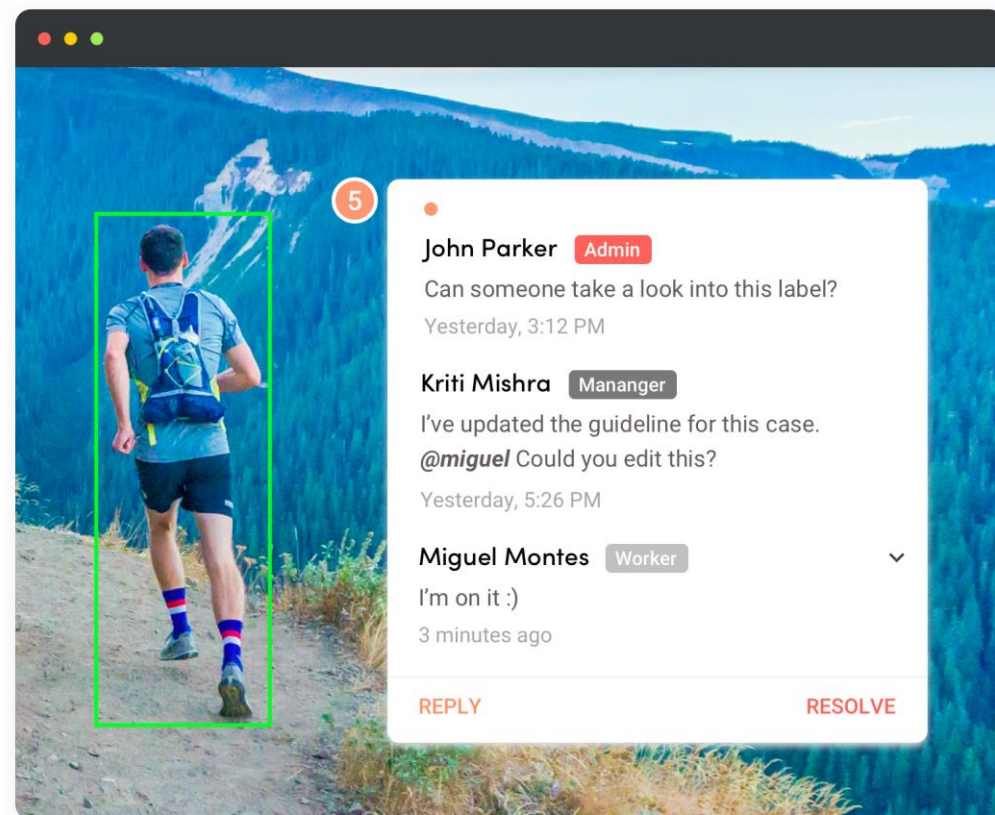
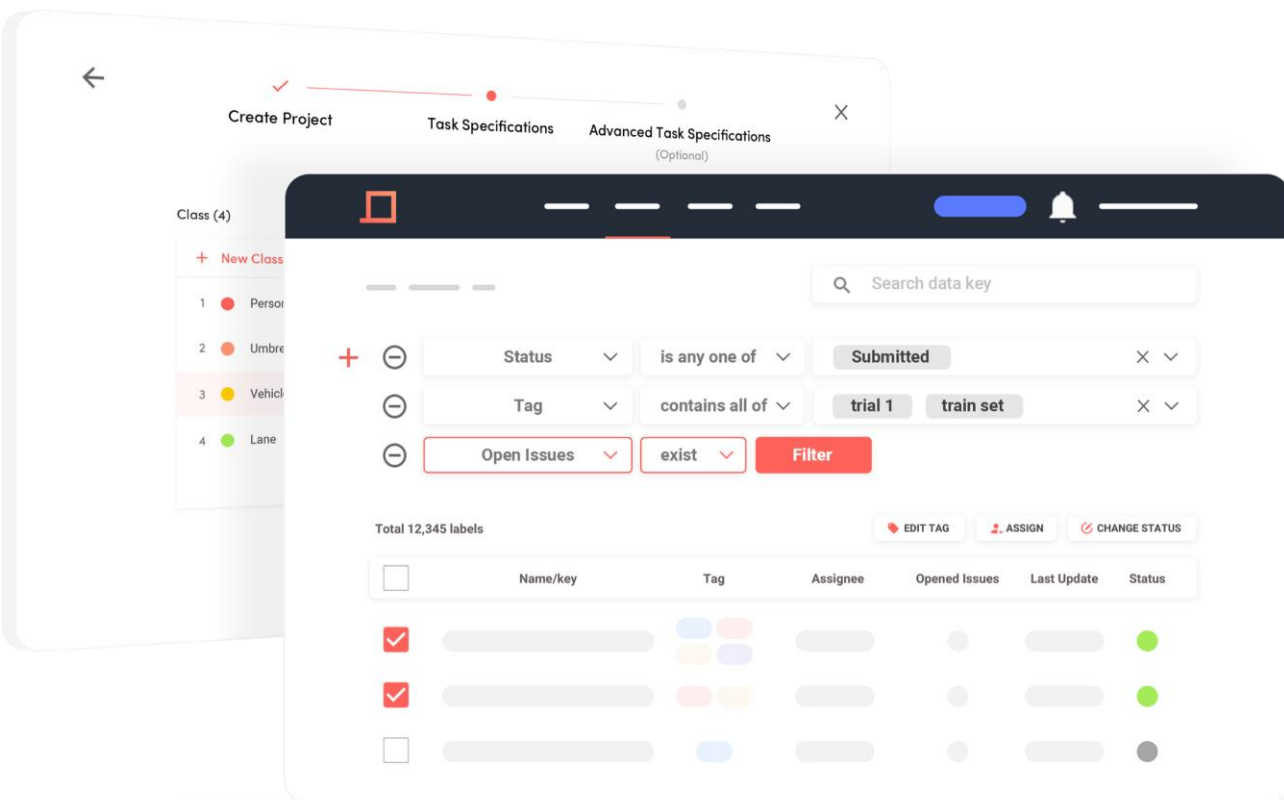
2.

ECS

3.

ECS + Terraform

Superb AI



IaC (Infrastructure as Code)



ANSIBLE



HashiCorp

Terraform



AWS
CloudFormation



Deployment Manager
(GCP)



aws

CDK



Terraform

```
resource "digitalocean_droplet" "web" {  
  name    = "tf-web"  
  size    = "512mb"  
  image   = "centos-5-8-x32"  
  region = "sfo1"  
}  
  
resource "dnsimple_record" "hello" {  
  domain = "example.com"  
  name    = "test"  
  value   = "${digitalocean_droplet.web.ipv4_address}"  
  type    = "A"  
}
```

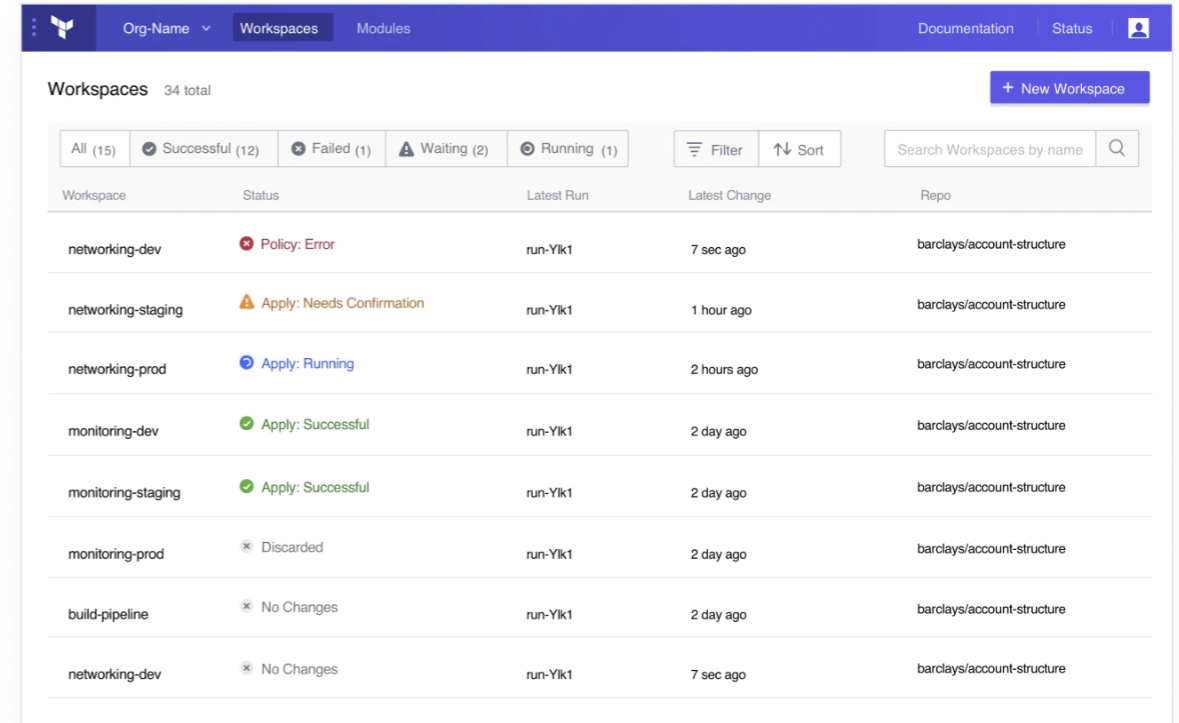
Infrastructure as Code

Codification allows infrastructure changes to be automated, while keeping the definition human readable. Automated tooling allows operators to increase their productivity, move quicker, and reduce human error.

Terraform

Workflows, not Technology

Terraform does not abstract the underlying providers, instead allowing users to leverage the differentiating features with a consistent workflow. As new technologies emerge, they can be adopted without changing the provisioning workflow: plan to preview changes and apply to make changes to any infrastructure globally.



The screenshot displays the Terraform Cloud 'Workspaces' page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Org-Name', 'Workspaces', and 'Modules' tabs. A '+ New Workspace' button is in the top right. Below the navigation, the page title 'Workspaces' is followed by '34 total'. A filter bar shows counts for 'All (15)', 'Successful (12)', 'Failed (1)', 'Waiting (2)', and 'Running (1)'. There are also 'Filter' and 'Sort' buttons, and a search box labeled 'Search Workspaces by name'. The main content is a table with columns: 'Workspace', 'Status', 'Latest Run', 'Latest Change', and 'Repo'.

Workspace	Status	Latest Run	Latest Change	Repo
networking-dev	❌ Policy: Error	run-Ylk1	7 sec ago	barclays/account-structure
networking-staging	⚠️ Apply: Needs Confirmation	run-Ylk1	1 hour ago	barclays/account-structure
networking-prod	🔄 Apply: Running	run-Ylk1	2 hours ago	barclays/account-structure
monitoring-dev	✅ Apply: Successful	run-Ylk1	2 day ago	barclays/account-structure
monitoring-staging	✅ Apply: Successful	run-Ylk1	2 day ago	barclays/account-structure
monitoring-prod	❌ Discarded	run-Ylk1	2 day ago	barclays/account-structure
build-pipeline	❌ No Changes	run-Ylk1	2 day ago	barclays/account-structure
networking-dev	❌ No Changes	run-Ylk1	7 sec ago	barclays/account-structure

Terraform



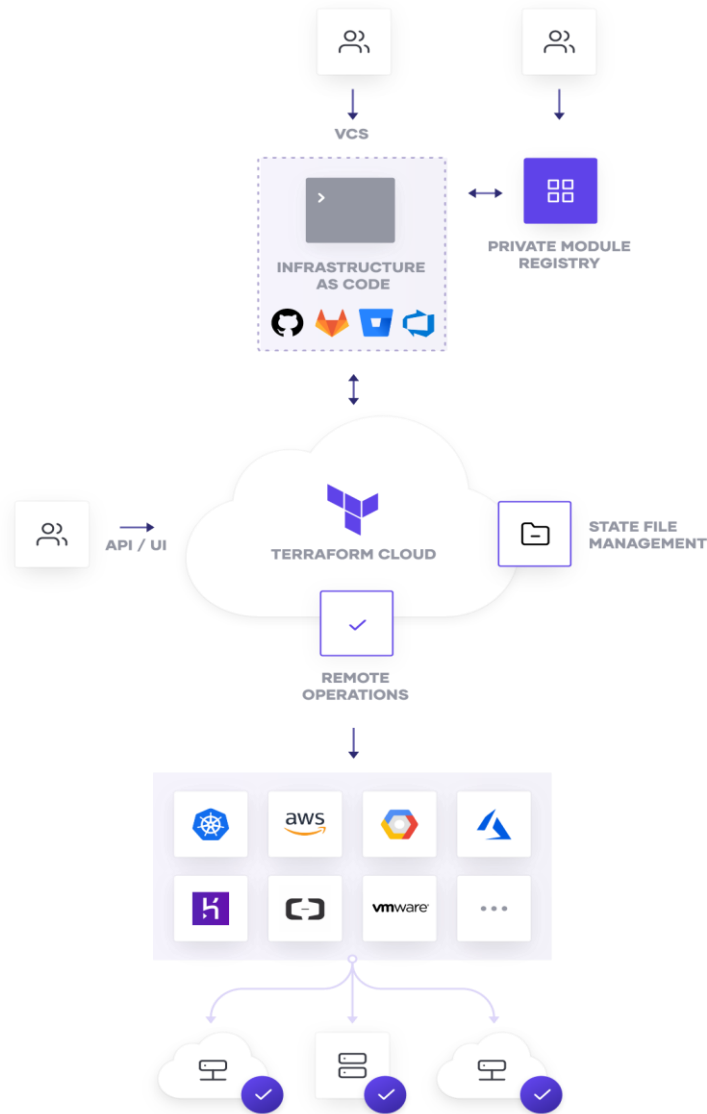
Open and Extensible

Terraform works with over 160 different providers for a broad set of common infrastructure. Provider SDK makes it simple to create new and custom providers.

Providers leverage infrastructure-specific APIs to preserve unique capabilities for each provider.

[View All Providers](#)

Terraform



Open Source and Cloud

Terraform allows infrastructure to be expressed as code. The desired state is expressed in a simple human readable language. Terraform uses this language to provide an execution plan of changes, which can be reviewed for safety and then applied to make changes. Extensible providers allow Terraform to manage a broad range of resources, including hardware, IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS services. Terraform Cloud provides free collaboration and automation features as well as paid Team and Governance upgrades.

- ✓ Infrastructure as code
- ✓ 160+ available providers
- ✓ Provision any infrastructure

Install

Download Terraform

JUMP TO SECTION ▾

Below are the available downloads for the latest version of Terraform (0.12.18). Please download the proper package for your operating system and architecture.

Terraform is distributed as a single binary. Install Terraform by unzipping it and moving it to a directory included in your system's `PATH`.

You can find the [SHA256 checksums for Terraform 0.12.18](#) online and you can [verify the checksums signature file](#) which has been signed using [HashiCorp's GPG key](#). You can also [download older versions of Terraform](#) from the releases service.

Check out the [v0.12.18 CHANGELOG](#) for information on the latest release.

Note: When you upgrade to Terraform 0.12, your existing Terraform configurations might need syntax updates. You can make most of these updates automatically with the `terraform 0.12upgrade` command; for more information, see [Upgrading to Terraform 0.12](#).



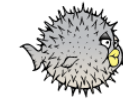
macOS
64-bit



FreeBSD
32-bit | 64-bit | Arm



Linux
32-bit | 64-bit | Arm



OpenBSD
32-bit | 64-bit



Solaris
64-bit



Windows
32-bit | 64-bit

HCL (Hashicorp Configuration Language)

1. Provider
2. Resource
3. Input Variable
4. Output Variable
5. Local Variable
6. Module
7. Data Source
8. Function
9. State
10. Backend

```
provider "google" {  
  project = "acme-app"  
  region  = "us-central1"  
}
```

```
resource "aws_instance" "web" {  
  ami          = "ami-a1b2c3d4"  
  instance_type = "t2.micro"  
}
```

```
variable "image_id" {  
  type = string  
}  
  
variable "availability_zone_names" {  
  type    = list(string)  
  default = ["us-west-1a"]  
}
```

```
output "instance_ip_addr" {  
  value = aws_instance.server.private_ip  
}
```

```
locals {  
  service_name = "forum"  
  owner        = "Community Team"  
}
```

```
module "servers" {  
  source = "./app-cluster"  
  
  servers = 5  
}
```

```
data "aws_ami" "example" {  
  most_recent = true  
  
  owners = ["self"]  
  tags = {  
    Name     = "app-server"  
    Tested   = "true"  
  }  
}
```

HCL (Hashicorp Configuration Language)

1. Expression

1. Types and Values
2. Arithmetic and Logical Operators
3. Conditional Expressions
4. For Expressions
5. Dynamic Block
6. String Templates

2. Function

1. Numeric Functions
2. String Functions
3. Collection Functions
4. Encoding Functions
5. Filesystem Functions
6. Date and Time Functions
7. Hash and Crypto Functions
8. IP network Functions
9. Type Conversion Functions

- `string`: a sequence of Unicode characters representing some text, like `"hello"`.
- `number`: a numeric value. The `number` type can represent both whole numbers like `15` and fractional values like `6.283185`.
- `bool`: either `true` or `false`. `bool` values can be used in conditional logic.
- `list` (or `tuple`): a sequence of values, like `["us-west-1a", "us-west-1c"]`. Elements in a list or tuple are identified by consecutive whole numbers, starting with zero.
- `map` (or `object`): a group of values identified by named labels, like `{name = "Mabel", age = 52}`.

```
condition ? true_val : false_val
```

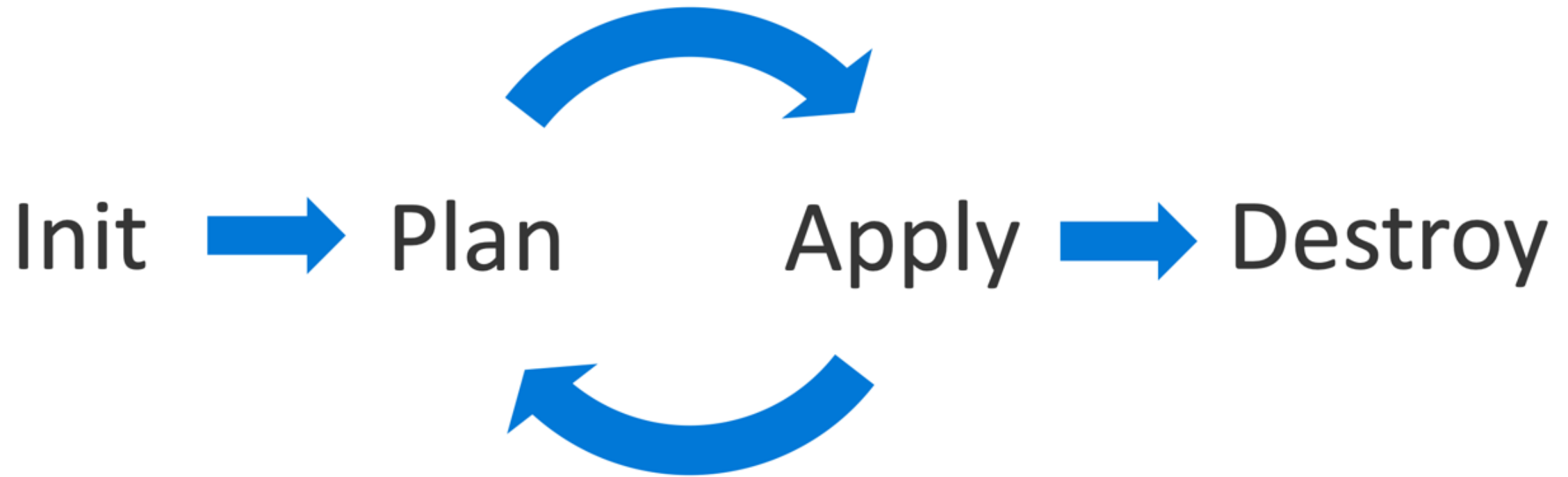
```
"Hello, ${var.name}!"
```

```
resource "aws_security_group" "example" {
  name = "example" # can use expressions here

  dynamic "ingress" {
    for_each = var.service_ports
    content {
      from_port = ingress.value
      to_port   = ingress.value
      protocol  = "tcp"
    }
  }
}
```

1. `!`, `-` (multiplication by `-1`)
2. `*`, `/`, `%`
3. `+`, `-` (subtraction)
4. `>`, `>=`, `<`, `<=`
5. `==`, `!=`
6. `&&`
7. `||`

Terraform CLI



Remote State

AWS S3 Remote State

```
backend "s3" {  
  region      = "us-east-1"  
  bucket      = "< the name of the S3 bucket >"  
  key         = "terraform.tfstate"  
  dynamodb_table = "< the name of the DynamoDB table >"  
  encrypt     = true  
}
```



Amazon DynamoDB

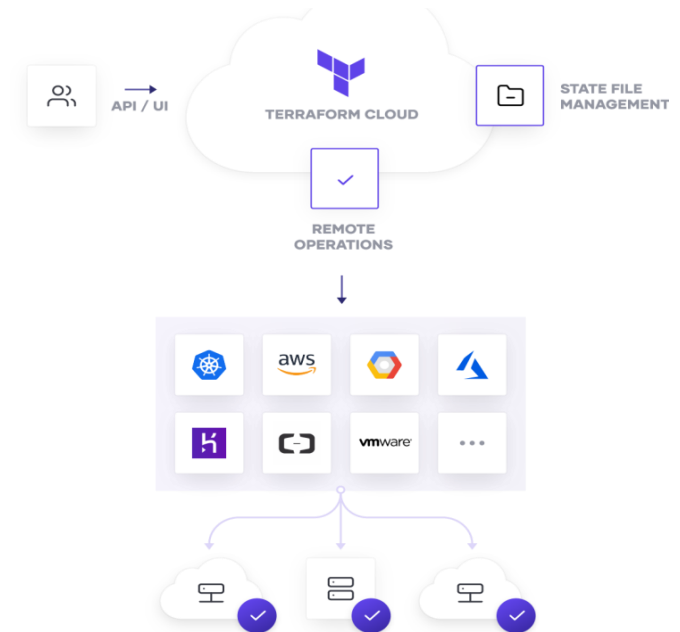


Amazon S3

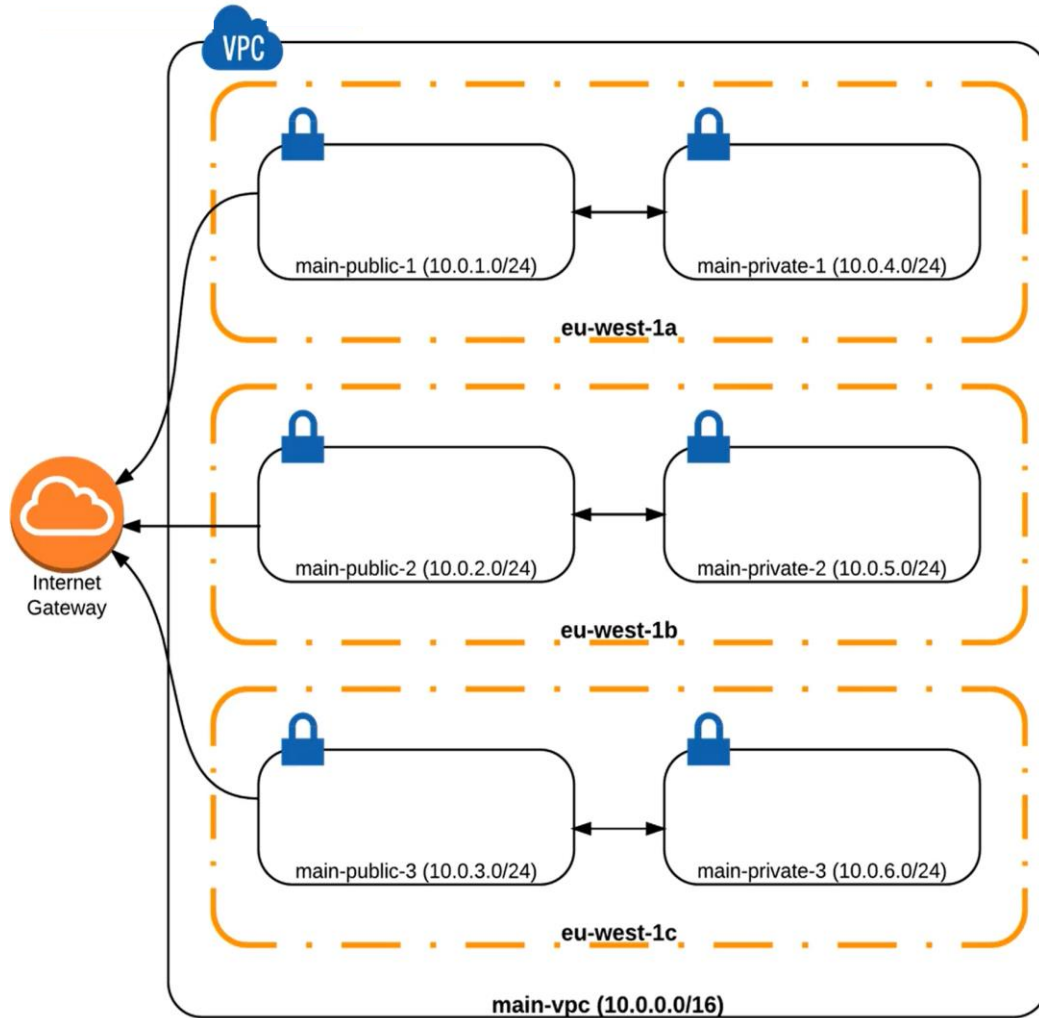
<https://github.com/cloudposse/terraform-aws-tfstate-backend>

Terraform Cloud

```
terraform {  
  backend "remote" {  
    organization = "<ORG_NAME>"  
  
    workspaces {  
      name = "Example-Workspace"  
    }  
  }  
}
```



VPC Demo



Internet VPC

```
resource "aws_vpc" "main" {
  cidr_block      = "10.0.0.0/16"
  instance_tenancy = "default"
  enable_dns_support = "true"
  enable_dns_hostnames = "true"
  enable_classiclink = "false"

  tags = {
    Name = "main"
  }
}
```

Internet GW

```
resource "aws_internet_gateway" "main-gw" {
  vpc_id = aws_vpc.main.id

  tags = {
    Name = "main"
  }
}
```

route associations public

```
resource "aws_route_table_association" "main-public-1-a" {
  subnet_id      = aws_subnet.main-public-1.id
  route_table_id = aws_route_table.main-public.id
}
```

Subnets

```
resource "aws_subnet" "main-public-1" {
  vpc_id            = aws_vpc.main.id
  cidr_block        = "10.0.1.0/24"
  map_public_ip_on_launch = "true"
  availability_zone  = "eu-west-1a"

  tags = {
    Name = "main-public-1"
  }
}

# route tables
resource "aws_route_table" "main-public" {
  vpc_id = aws_vpc.main.id
  route {
    cidr_block = "0.0.0.0/0"
    gateway_id = aws_internet_gateway.main-gw.id
  }

  tags = {
    Name = "main-public-1"
  }
}
```

Example

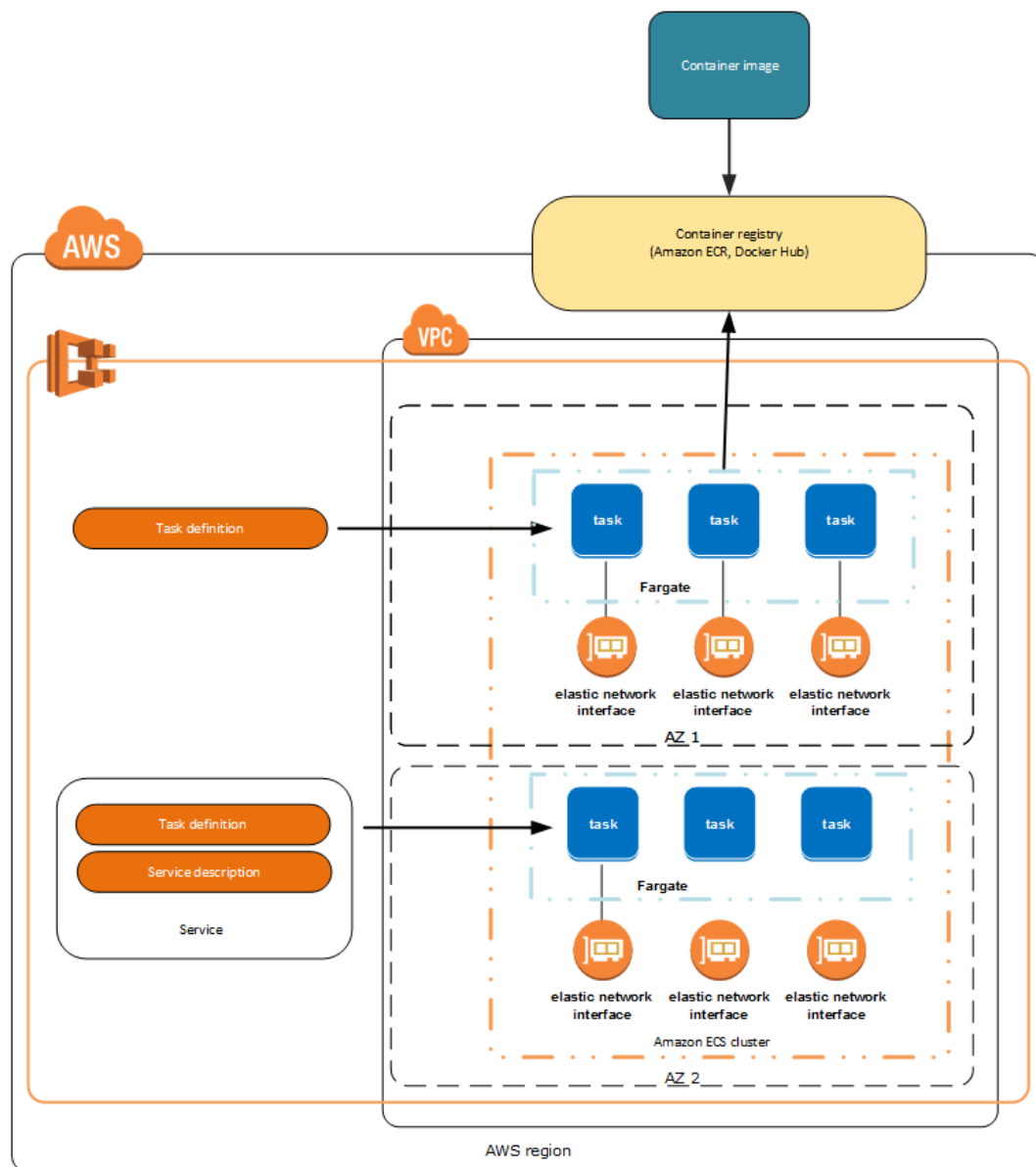
```
resource "aws_ecs_task_definition" "default" {

  container_definitions = format("[%s]", join(",", var.container_definitions))
  execution_role_arn     = var.execution_role_arn
  family                 = "suite-${var.service_name}-${var.env}-task-definition"
  network_mode           = "awsvpc"
  requires_compatibilities = ["FARGATE"]
  task_role_arn           = var.task_role_arn
  cpu                    = var.cpu
  memory                  = var.memory
  dynamic "volume" {
    iterator = volume
    for_each = var.volumes
    content {
      name       = lookup(volume.value, "name", "")
      host_path = lookup(volume.value, "host_path", "")
    }
  }
}
```

Example

```
resource "aws_subnet" "private" {  
  count      = length(var.private_subnets)  
  cidr_block = element(var.private_subnets, count.index)  
  vpc_id     = aws_vpc.this.id  
  
  map_public_ip_on_launch = false  
  availability_zone        = element(var.zones, count.index)  
  
  tags = {  
    Name           = "suite-${var.env}-private-subnet-${count.index}"  
    Terraform      = "true"  
    Environment    = var.env  
  }  
}
```


ECS (Elastic Container Service)



ECR

ECS

EC2

Fargate

Task Definition

Service

Container Definition

Task

Task Definition

Docker Image

CPU,
Memory

Launch Type

Launch Type

Docker
Networking

Logging
Configuration

Command the
Container

Data Volumes

IAM Role

Service

Task Definition

Load Balancer

Service
Discovery

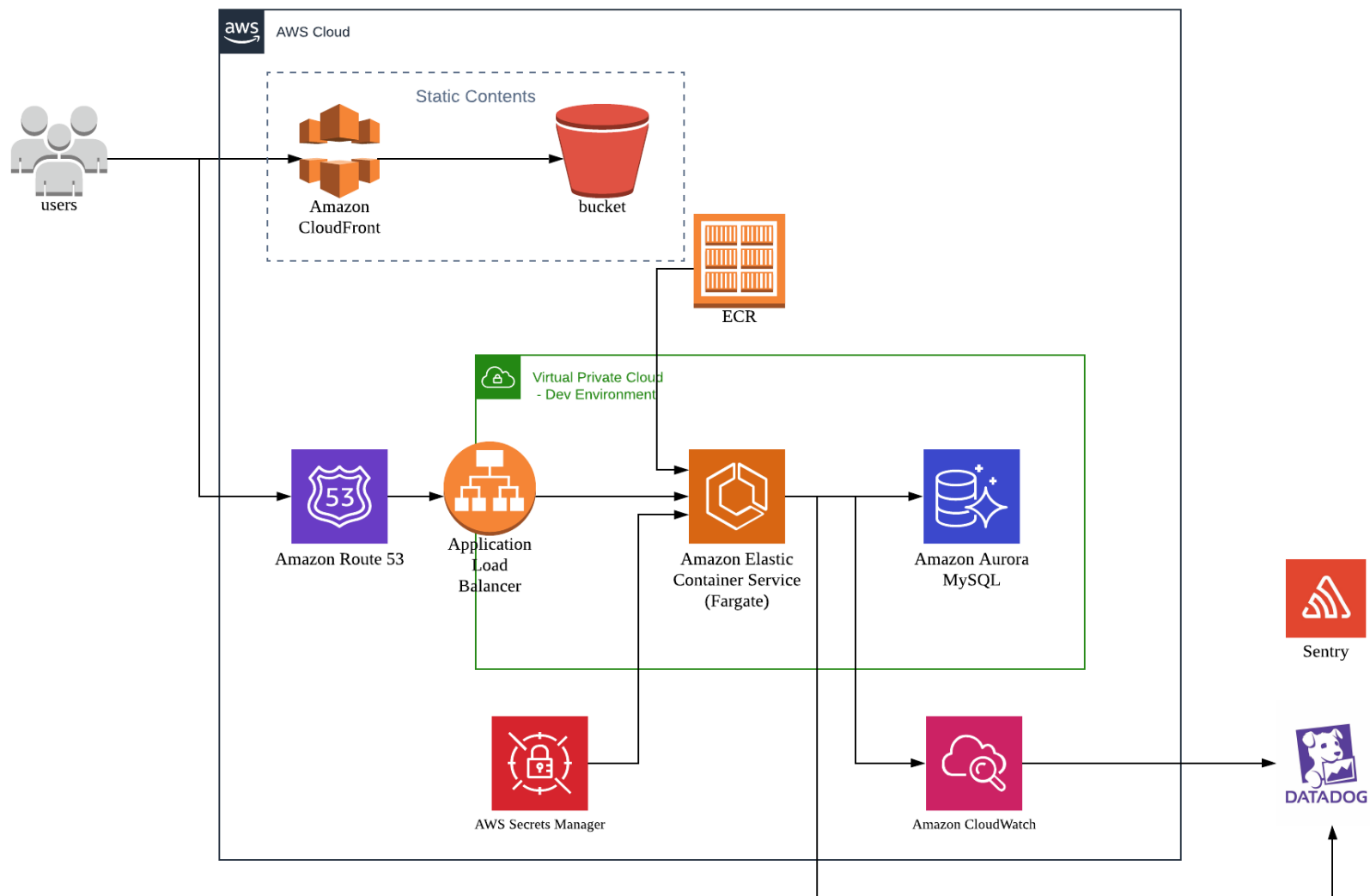
Number of
Tasks

Deployment
Configure

Scheduling
Strategy

Network
Configure

ECS API Architecture



AWS Resources

VPC

Route53

ALB

Security Group

Subnet

Target Group

Cloudwatch

ECR

Service Discovery

Code Deploy

IAM Policy

Autoscaling Group

S3

DynamoDB

RDS

ElasticCache

AWS Console Demo

Terraform + ECS

1. AWS Architecture 구상하기

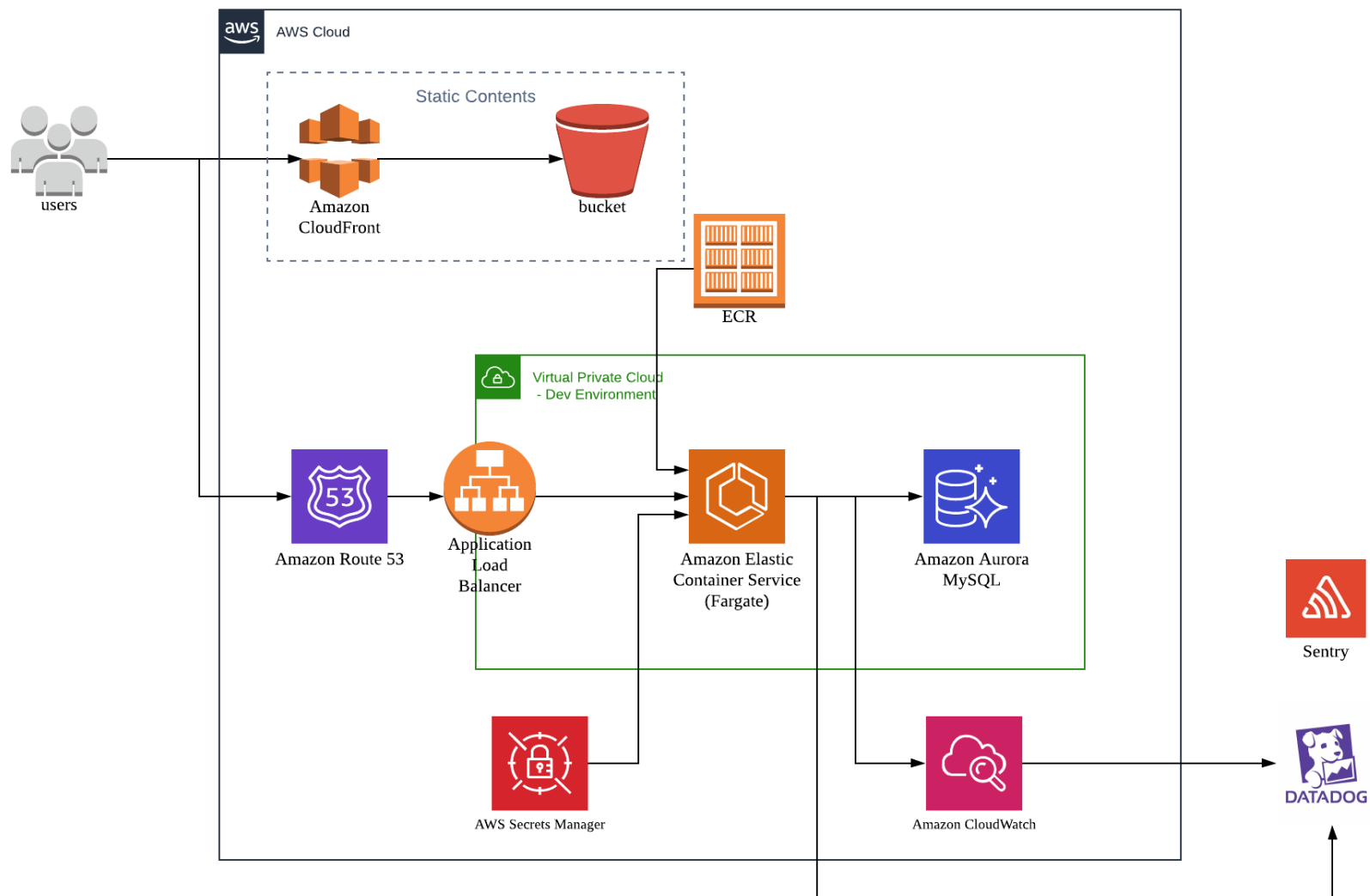
2. AWS Resource 파악 하기

3. Terraform Destroy 단위 정하기

4. Terraform Module 개발

5. Terraform Service 개발

ECS API Architecture



AWS Resource

VPC
Subnet
NAT
Internet Gateway
Routing Table
Network ACL

Application Load
Balancer
Listener
Listener Rule
Target Group

Route53
Service Discovery

RDS Cluster
Subnet Group
RDS Cluster Instance
Parameter Group
IAM Policy
Security Group

ECS
ECR
Task Definition
Container Definition
Service
IAM Policy
Security Group
Cloudwatch

Code Build
Code Deploy
WAF
S3
Elastic Cache
SES
Secret Manager

Terraform 설계

1. What is the complexity of your project?
 1. Number of related resources
 2. Number of Terraform providers
2. How often does your infrastructure change?
 1. From once a month/week/day
 2. To continuously (every time when there is a new commit)
3. Code change initiators?
 1. Only developers can push to infrastructure repository
 2. Everyone can propose change to anything by opening a PR (including automated tasks running on CI server)
4. Which deployment platform or deployment service do you use?
 1. Code Deploy, CircleCI or Kubernetes require slightly different approach
5. How environments are grouped?
 1. By multiple environment, multiple region, multiple project

Terraform 설계

Global

Remote State
Cert

Infra

VPC
ECR
ECS
Bastion
Service Discovery

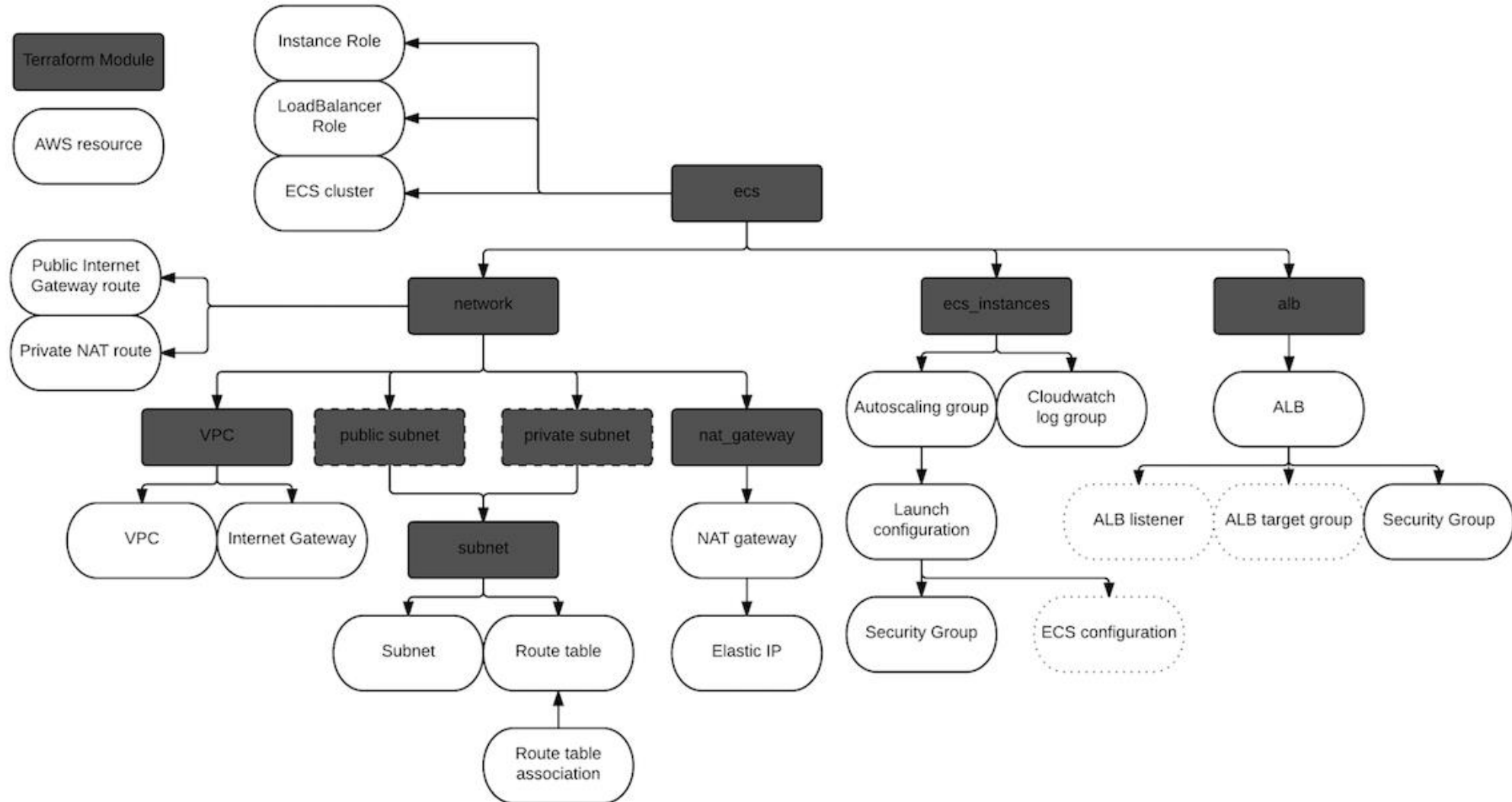
Database

RDS

Service

ALB
Route53
Task Definition
Service
Code Deploy
IAM Policy

Terraform + AWS Resource Modules



CONCLUDING REMARKS



Terraform 자체는 어렵지는
않아요!



ECS는 생각 보다 다른
서비스들과 많이 연결
되어있어요!



Terraform으로 ECS를 구축해
보아요!

Let's talk with Superb AI!