

Lab Exercise 9– Creating Multiple EC2 Instances with for_each in Terraform

Objective:

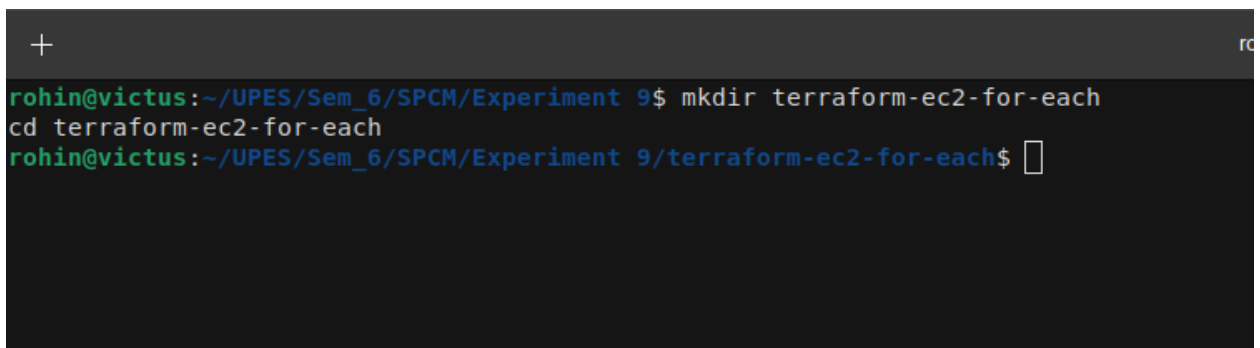
Learn how to use for_each in Terraform to create multiple AWS EC2 instances with specific settings for each instance.

Prerequisites:

- Terraform installed on your machine.
- AWS CLI configured with the necessary credentials.

Steps:

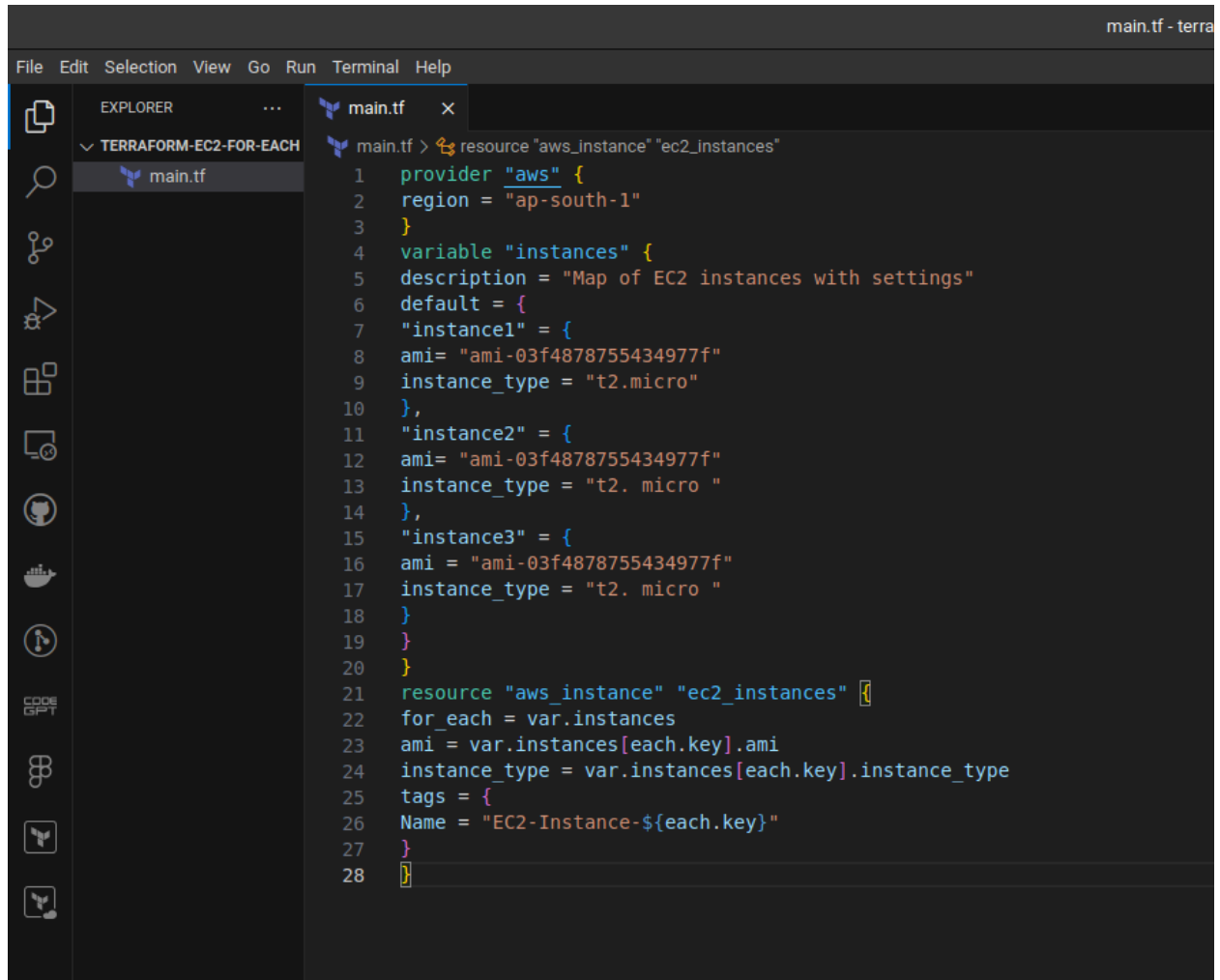
1. Create a Terraform Directory:

A terminal window with a dark background and light green text. The prompt is 'rohin@victus:~/UPES/Sem_6/SPCM/Experiment 9\$'. The user enters 'mkdir terraform-ec2-for-each' and presses enter. The prompt changes to 'rohin@victus:~/UPES/Sem_6/SPCM/Experiment 9/terraform-ec2-for-each\$'. The user enters 'cd terraform-ec2-for-each' and presses enter. The prompt changes to 'rohin@victus:~/UPES/Sem_6/SPCM/Experiment 9/terraform-ec2-for-each\$'. There is a small white cursor at the end of the last line. A '+' icon is in the top left corner of the terminal window, and 'ro' is visible in the top right corner.

```
rohin@victus:~/UPES/Sem_6/SPCM/Experiment 9$ mkdir terraform-ec2-for-each
rohin@victus:~/UPES/Sem_6/SPCM/Experiment 9/terraform-ec2-for-each$ cd terraform-ec2-for-each
rohin@victus:~/UPES/Sem_6/SPCM/Experiment 9/terraform-ec2-for-each$
```

- Create Terraform Configuration Files:
- Create a file named main.tf:

main.tf



2. Initialize and Apply:

- Run the following Terraform commands to initialize and apply the configuration

```
`terraform init`
```

```
`terraform apply`
```

```

rohin@victus:~/UPES/Sem_6/SPCM/Experiment 9/terraform-ec2-for-each$ terraform plan
Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions a
+ create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

# aws_instance.ec2_instances["instance1"] will be created
+ resource "aws_instance" "ec2_instances" {
  + ami                  = "ami-03f4878755434977f"
  + arn                  = (known after apply)
  + associate_public_ip_address = (known after apply)
  + availability_zone     = (known after apply)
  + cpu_core_count       = (known after apply)
  + cpu_threads_per_core = (known after apply)
  + disable_api_stop      = (known after apply)
  + disable_api_termination = (known after apply)
  + ebs_optimized         = (known after apply)
  + get_password_data     = false
  + host_id               = (known after apply)
  + host_resource_group_arn = (known after apply)
  + iam_instance_profile   = (known after apply)
  + id                    = (known after apply)
  + instance_initiated_shutdown_behavior = (known after apply)
  + instance_lifecycle     = (known after apply)
  + instance_state         = (known after apply)
  + instance_type          = "t2.micro"
  + ipv6_address_count     = (known after apply)
  + ipv6_addresses        = (known after apply)
  + key_name               = (known after apply)
  + monitoring             = (known after apply)
  + outpost_arn            = (known after apply)
  + password_data          = (known after apply)
  + placement_group        = (known after apply)
  + placement_partition_number = (known after apply)
  + primary_network_interface_id = (known after apply)
  + private_dns            = (known after apply)
  + private_ip             = (known after apply)
  + public_dns             = (known after apply)
  + public_ip              = (known after apply)

```

Verify Instances in AWS Console:

- Log in to the AWS Management Console and navigate to the EC2 service.
- Verify that the specified EC2 instances with the specified names and settings have been created.

4. Update Instance Configuration:

- If you want to modify the EC2 instance configuration, update the main.tf file with the desired changes.

- Rerun the terraform apply command to apply the changes:
terraform apply

5. Clean Up:

- After testing, you can clean up the EC2 instances:

```
`terraform destroy`
```

- Confirm the destruction by typing yes.

6. Conclusion:

This lab exercise demonstrates how to use the `for_each` construct in Terraform to create multiple AWS EC2 instances with specific settings for each instance. The use of a map allows you to define and manage settings for each instance individually.