

Lab Exercise 4–Provisioning an EC2 Instance on AWS

Prerequisites: Terraform Installed: Make sure you have Terraform installed on your machine. Follow the official installation guide if needed.

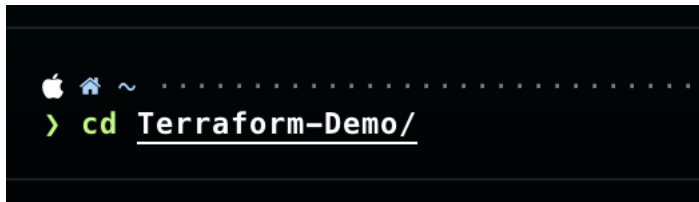
AWS Credentials: Ensure you have AWS credentials (Access Key ID and Secret Access Key) configured. You can set them up using the AWS CLI or by setting environment variables.

Exercise Steps:

Step 1: Create a New Directory:

Create a new directory for your Terraform configuration:

“Terraform-Demo”



Step 2: Create Terraform Configuration File (main.tf):

Create a file named main.tf with the following content:

```
terraform {  
  required_providers {  
    aws = {  
      source = "hashicorp/aws"  
      version = "5.31.0"  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
}
```

```
provider "aws" {  
  region    = "ap-south-1"  
  access_key = "your IAM access key"  
  secret_key = "your secret access key"  
}
```

```
Apple ~/Terraform-Demo
```

```
> vim main.tf
```



```
Apple ~/Terraform-Demo
```

```
> cat main.tf
```

```
terraform {  
  required_providers {  
    aws = {  
      source = "hashicorp/aws"  
      version = "5.31.0"  
    }  
  }  
}  
  
provider "aws" {  
  region    = "ap-south-1"  
  access_key = "AKIA4ZZIDPTHGCZXIMPI"  
  secret_key = "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"  
}
```

This script defines an AWS provider and provisions an EC2 instance.

Step 3: Initialize Terraform:

Run the following command to initialize your Terraform working directory:

terraform init

```
🍏 ~/Terraform-Demo .....  
> terraform init  
  
Initializing the backend...  
Initializing provider plugins...  
- Reusing previous version of hashicorp/aws from the dependency lock file  
- Using previously-installed hashicorp/aws v5.31.0  
  
Terraform has been successfully initialized!  
  
You may now begin working with Terraform. Try running "terraform plan" to see  
any changes that are required for your infrastructure. All Terraform commands  
should now work.  
  
If you ever set or change modules or backend configuration for Terraform,  
rerun this command to reinitialize your working directory. If you forget, other  
commands will detect it and remind you to do so if necessary.
```

Step 4: Create Terraform Configuration File for EC2 instance (instance.tf):

Create a file named instnace.tf with the following content:

```
resource "aws_instance" "My-instance" {  
    ami = "ami-o3f4878755434977f"  
    instance_type = "t2.micro"  
    tags = {  
        Name = "UPES-EC2-Instnace"  
    }  
}
```

```
Apple ~/Terraform-Demo .....
> vim instnace.tf

Apple ~/Terraform-Demo .....
> cat instnace.tf

resource "aws_instance" "Ansh-instance" {
  ami = "ami-00bb6a80f01f03502"
  instance_type = "t2.micro"
  tags = {
    Name = "UPES-EC2-Instance-Ansh"
  }
}
```

Step 5: Review Plan:

Run the following command to see what Terraform will do:

terraform plan

```
Apple ~/Terraform-Demo .....
> terraform plan

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
+ create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

# aws_instance.Ansh-instance will be created
+ resource "aws_instance" "Ansh-instance" {
  + ami                    = "ami-00bb6a80f01f03502"
  + 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)
  + secondary_private_ips  = (known after apply)
  + security_groups        = (known after apply)
  + source_dest_check      = true
  + spot_instance_request_id = (known after apply)
  + subnet_id              = (known after apply)
  + tags                   = {
    + "Name" = "UPES-EC2-Instance-Ansh"
  }
  + tags_all              = {
    + "Name" = "UPES-EC2-Instance-Ansh"
  }
  + tenancy                = (known after apply)
  + user_data              = (known after apply)
  + user_data_base64       = (known after apply)
  + user_data_replace_on_change = false
  + vpc_security_group_ids = (known after apply)

  + capacity_reservation_specification (known after apply)

  + cpu_options (known after apply)

  + ebs_block_device (known after apply)

  + enclave_options (known after apply)

  + ephemeral_block_device (known after apply)

  + instance_market_options (known after apply)

  + maintenance_options (known after apply)

  + metadata_options (known after apply)

  + network_interface (known after apply)

  + private_dns_name_options (known after apply)

  + root_block_device (known after apply)
}

Plan: 1 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

Note: You didn't use the -out option to save this plan, so Terraform can't guarantee to take exactly these actions if you run "terraform apply" now.
```

Review the plan to ensure it aligns with your expectations.

Step 6: Apply Changes:

Apply the changes to create the AWS resources:

terraform apply

```
mac ~/Terraform-Demo
> terraform apply

aws_iam_policy.ec2_run_instances: Refreshing state... [id=arn:aws:iam::127214202202:policy/EC2RunInstancesPolicy]
aws_iam_user_policy_attachment.attach_run_instances_policy: Refreshing state... [id=ansh-user4-20250204164353668300000002]

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
+ create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

# aws_instance.AnsH-instance will be created
+ resource "aws_instance" "Ansh-instance" {
  + ami                    = "ami-00bb6a80f01f03502"
  + 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)
  + secondary_private_ips   = (known after apply)
  + security_groups         = (known after apply)
  + source_dest_check       = true
  + spot_instance_request_id = (known after apply)
  + subnet_id               = (known after apply)
  + tags                    = {
    + "Name" = "UPES-EC2-Instance-Ansh"
  }
  + tags_all                = {
    + "Name" = "UPES-EC2-Instance-Ansh"
  }
  + tenancy                 = (known after apply)
  + user_data               = (known after apply)
  + user_data_base64        = (known after apply)
  + user_data_replace_on_change = false
  + vpc_security_group_ids  = (known after apply)
+ capacity_reservation_specification (known after apply)

+ cpu_options (known after apply)

+ ebs_block_device (known after apply)

+ enclave_options (known after apply)

+ ephemeral_block_device (known after apply)

+ instance_market_options (known after apply)

+ maintenance_options (known after apply)

+ metadata_options (known after apply)

+ network_interface (known after apply)

+ private_dns_name_options (known after apply)

+ root_block_device (known after apply)
}

Plan: 1 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

Do you want to perform these actions?
Terraform will perform the actions described above.
Only 'yes' will be accepted to approve.

Enter a value: yes

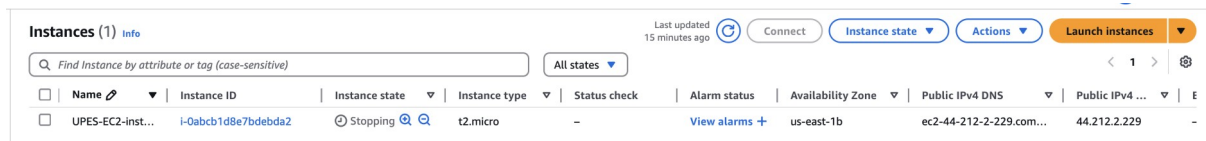
aws_instance.AnsH-instance: Creating...
aws_instance.AnsH-instance: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_instance.AnsH-instance: Creation complete after 13s [id=i-01ea3de389338e89b]

Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.
```

Type yes when prompted.

Step 7: Verify Resources:

After the terraform apply command completes, log in to your AWS Management Console and navigate to the EC2 dashboard. Verify that the EC2 instance has been created.



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console 'Instances' page. At the top, there's a search bar and a filter dropdown set to 'All states'. Below the search bar, a table lists the instances. One instance is visible, named 'UPES-EC2-inst...', with ID 'i-0abcb1d8e7bdebd2'. Its state is 'Stopping', and it's a 't2.micro' instance. The table also shows columns for 'Status check', 'Alarm status', 'Availability Zone', 'Public IPv4 DNS', and 'Public IPv4 ...'.

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 ...
UPES-EC2-inst...	i-0abcb1d8e7bdebd2	Stopping	t2.micro	-	View alarms +	us-east-1b	ec2-44-212-2-229.com...	44.212.2.229

When you are done experimenting, run the following command to destroy the created resources:

[illegible]

Type yes when prompted.

Notes:

Customize the instance.tf file to provision different AWS resources.

Explore the Terraform AWS provider documentation for additional AWS resources and configuration options.

Always be cautious when running terraform destroy to avoid accidental resource deletion.

This exercise provides a basic introduction to using Terraform with the AWS provider. Feel free to explore more complex Terraform configurations and resources based on your needs.