

## 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:

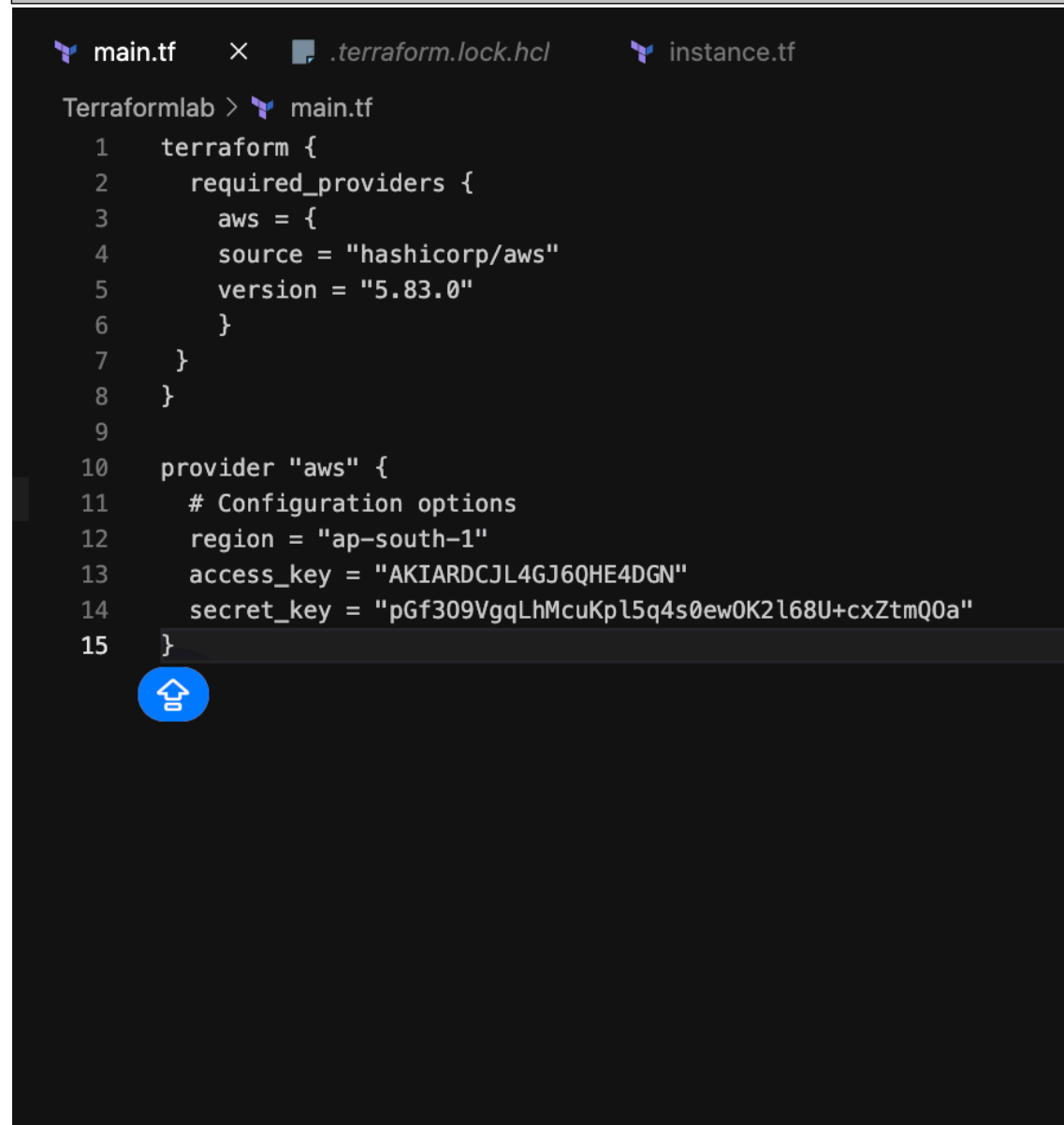
```
terraform {  
  required_providers {  
    aws = {  
      source = "hashicorp/aws"  
      version = "5.31.0"  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
provider "aws" {  
  region = "ap-south-1"}
```

```
access_key = "your IAM access key"

secret_key = "your secret access key"

}
```

The screenshot shows the Terraformlab IDE interface. At the top, there are three tabs: 'main.tf' (active), '.terraform.lock.hcl', and 'instance.tf'. Below the tabs, the text 'Terraformlab > main.tf' is displayed. The main area shows the content of 'main.tf' with line numbers 1 through 15. The code defines a terraform block with required\_providers for aws, and a provider block for aws with specific configuration options. A blue home button is visible at the bottom left of the code editor area.

```
1 terraform {
2   required_providers {
3     aws = {
4       source = "hashicorp/aws"
5       version = "5.83.0"
6     }
7   }
8 }
9
10 provider "aws" {
11   # Configuration options
12   region = "ap-south-1"
13   access_key = "AKIARDCJL4GJ6QHE4DGN"
14   secret_key = "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"
15 }
```

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

### Step 3: Initialize Terraform:

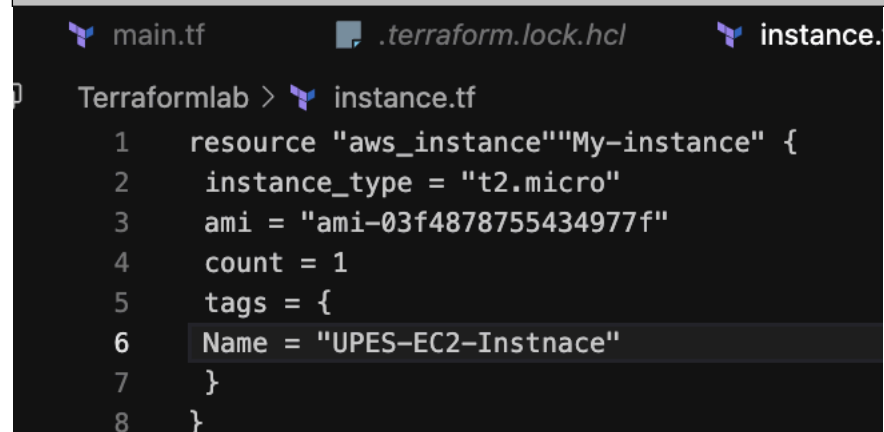
Run the following command to initialize your Terraform working directory:

```
terraform init
```

#### 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-03f4878755434977f"  
  
    instance_type = "t2.micro"  
  
    tags = {  
  
        Name = "UPES-EC2-Instnace"  
  
    }  
}
```



```
Terraformlab > instance.tf  
1  resource "aws_instance""My-instance" {  
2      instance_type = "t2.micro"  
3      ami = "ami-03f4878755434977f"  
4      count = 1  
5      tags = {  
6          Name = "UPES-EC2-Instnace"  
7      }  
8  }
```

## Step 5: Review Plan:

Run the following command to see what Terraform will do:

### terraform plan

```
Before this command to reinitialize your working directory, if you forget, other
commands will detect it and remind you to do so if necessary.
(base) aryanbansal@Aryans-MacBook-Air-10 TerraformLab % 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.My-instance[0] will be created
+ resource "aws_instance" "My-instance" {
  + ami                        = "ami-83f4878755434977f"
  + arm                       = (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)
  + enable_primary_ipv6        = (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-Instnace"
  }
  + tags_all                   = {
    + "Name" = "UPES-EC2-Instnace"
  }
  + 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.
(base) aryanbansal@Aryans-MacBook-Air-10 TerraformLab %
```

Review the plan to ensure it aligns with your expectations.

## Step 6: Apply Changes:

Apply the changes to create the AWS resources:

### terraform apply

```
(base) aryanbansal@Aryans-MacBook-Air-10 Terraformlab % terraform apply

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.My-instance[0] will be created
+ resource "aws_instance" "My-instance" {
  + 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)
  + enable_primary_ipv6    = (known after apply)
  + get_password_data      = false
}
```

```
Enter a value: yes

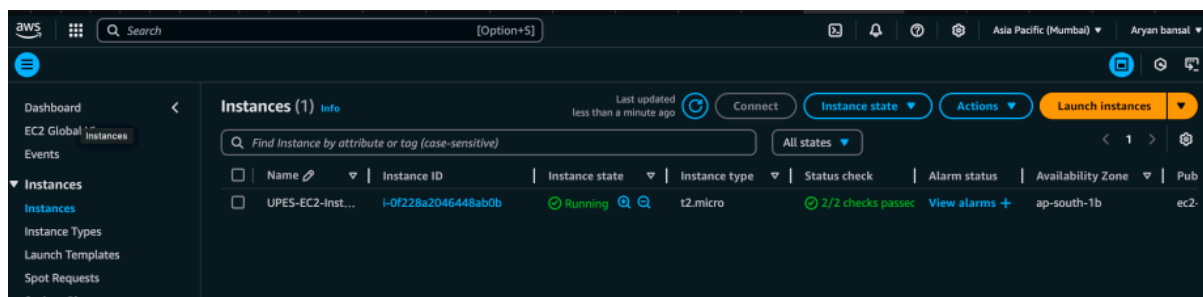
aws_instance.My-instance[0]: Creating...
aws_instance.My-instance[0]: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_instance.My-instance[0]: Creation complete after 13s [id=i-0f228a2046448ab0b]

Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.
(base) aryanbansal@Aryans-MacBook-Air-10 Terraformlab %
```

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.



## Step 8: Cleanup Resources:

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

```
terraform destroy
```

Type yes when prompted.

Notes:

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

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

Do you really want to destroy all resources?
  Terraform will destroy all your managed infrastructure, as shown above.
  There is no undo. Only 'yes' will be accepted to confirm.

Enter a value: yes

aws_instance.My-instance[0]: Destroying... [id=i-0f228a2046448ab0b]
aws_instance.My-instance[0]: Still destroying... [id=i-0f228a2046448ab0b, 10s elapsed]
aws_instance.My-instance[0]: Still destroying... [id=i-0f228a2046448ab0b, 20s elapsed]
aws_instance.My-instance[0]: Still destroying... [id=i-0f228a2046448ab0b, 30s elapsed]
aws_instance.My-instance[0]: Still destroying... [id=i-0f228a2046448ab0b, 40s elapsed]
aws_instance.My-instance[0]: Still destroying... [id=i-0f228a2046448ab0b, 50s elapsed]
aws_instance.My-instance[0]: Still destroying... [id=i-0f228a2046448ab0b, 1m0s elapsed]
aws_instance.My-instance[0]: Destruction complete after 1m2s

Destroy complete! Resources: 1 destroyed.
(base) aryanbansal@Aryans-MacBook-Air-10 Terraformlab %
```

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.