Lab Exercise 5-Provisioning an S3 Bucket on AWS

Exercise Steps:

Step 1: Create a New Directory:

Create a new directory to store your Terraform configuration:

C:\Users\OM VATS>mkdir Terraform-S3-Demo

C:\Users\OM VATS>cd Terraform-S3-Demo

mkdir Terraform-S3-Demo cd Terraform-S3-Demo

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

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

C:\Users\OM VATS\Terraform-S3-Demo>notepad main..tf

C:\Users\OM VATS\Terraform-S3-Demo>notepad main.tf

C:\Users\OM VATS\Terraform-S3-Demo> notepad s3.tf

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

provider "aws" {
  region = "us-east-1" # Replace with your preferred region
  access_key = "your IAM access key" # Replace with your Access Key
  secret_key = "your secret access key" # Replace with your Secret Key
}
```

This file sets up the Terraform AWS provider.

Step 3: Create a Terraform Configuration File for the S3 Bucket (s3.tf):

Create another file named s3.tf with the following content:

```
resource "aws_s3_bucket" "my_bucket" {
bucket = "my-demo-s3-bucket"
tags = {
Name = "Terraform-S3-Bucket"
}
}
```

This file provisions an S3 bucket with a unique name using a random string suffix.

Step 4: Initialize Terraform:

Run the following command to initialize your Terraform working directory:

```
I:\Users\OM VATS\Terraform-S3-Demo>terraform init
initializing the backend...
initializing provider plugins...
Finding hashicorp/aws versions matching "5.31.0"...
Installing hashicorp/aws v5.31.0...
Installed hashicorp/aws v5.31.0 (signed by HashiCorp)
Ferraform has created a lock file .terraform.lock.hcl to record the provider elections it made above. Include this file in your version control repository to that Terraform can guarantee to make the same selections by default when you run "terraform init" in the future.

Ferraform has been successfully initialized!

Four may now begin working with Terraform. Try running "terraform plan" to see your changes that are required for your infrastructure. All Terraform commands hould now work.

Fyou ever set or change modules or backend configuration for Terraform, erun this command to reinitialize your working directory. If you forget, other commands will detect it and remind you to do so if necessary.
```

```
terraform init
```

Step 5: Review the Plan:

Preview the changes Terraform will make:

terraform plan

Review the output to ensure it meets your expectations.

Step 6: Apply the Changes:

Create the resources:

```
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_s3_bucket.my_bucket: Creating...
aws_s3_bucket.my_bucket: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_s3_bucket.my_bucket: Still creating... [20s elapsed]
aws_s3_bucket.my_bucket: Creation complete after 24s [id=ombucket7]

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

```
terraform apply
```

When prompted, type yes to confirm.

Step 7: Verify Resources:

- 1. Log in to your AWS Management Console.
- 2. Navigate to the S3 dashboard.
- 3. Verify that the S3 bucket has been created with the specified configuration.

4.	0	ombucket7	US East (N. Virginia) us- east-1	View analyzer for us-east-1	January 17, 2025, 14:49:16 (UTC+05:30)

Step 8: Cleanup Resources:

To remove the resources created, run the following command:

terraform destroy

When prompted, type yes to confirm.