
# System Provisioning and Configuration Management LAB

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# Lab Exercise 7– Creating Multiple IAM Users in Terraform

## Objective:

Learn how to use Terraform to create multiple IAM users with unique settings.

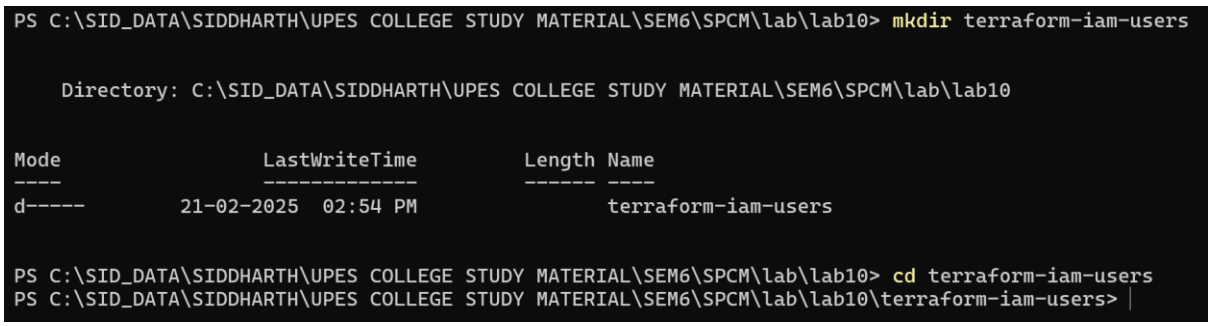
## Prerequisites:

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

## Steps:

## 1. Create a Terraform Directory:

```
mkdir terraform-iam-users
cd terraform-iam-users
```




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

**# iam.tf**

```
variable "iam_users" {
  type    = list(string)
  default = ["user1", "user2", "user3"]
}

resource "aws_iam_user" "iam_users" {
  count = length(var.iam_users)
  name = var.iam_users[count.index]

  tags = {
    Name = "${var.iam_users[count.index]}"
  }
}
```

In this configuration, we define a list variable iam_users containing the names of the IAM users we want to create. The aws_iam_user resource is then used in a loop to create users based on the values in the list.

## 2. Initialize and Apply:

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

```
terraform init
terraform apply
```

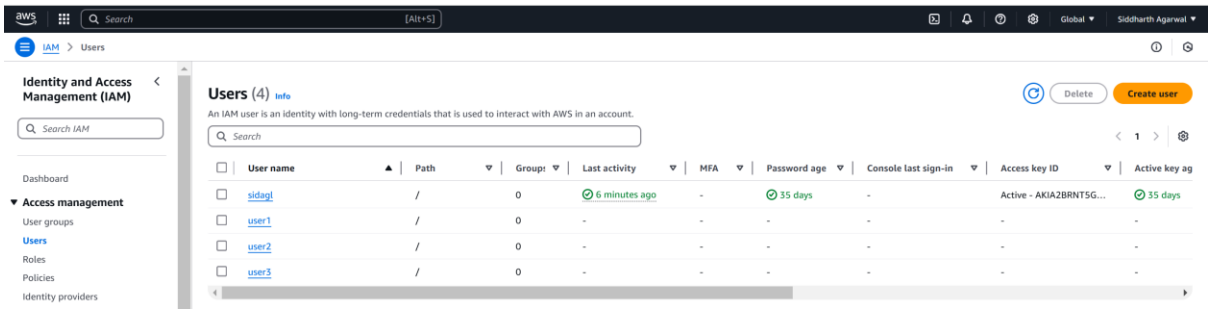
```
PS C:\SID_DATA\SIDDHARTH\UPES COLLEGE STUDY MATERIAL\SEM6\SPCM\lab\lab10
\terraform-iam-users> terraform init
Initializing the backend...
Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding hashicorp/aws versions matching "5.31.0"...
- Installing hashicorp/aws v5.31.0...
- Installed hashicorp/aws v5.31.0 (signed by HashiCorp)
Terraform has created a lock file .terraform.lock.hcl to record the prov
ider
selections it made above. Include this file in your version control repo
sitory
so that Terraform can guarantee to make the same selections by default w
hen
you run "terraform init" in the future.

Terraform has been successfully initialized!

You may now begin working with Terraform. Try running "terraform plan" t
o see
any changes that are required for your infrastructure. All Terraform com
mands
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.
```

```
PS C:\SID_DATA\SIDDHARTH\UPES COLLEGE STUDY MATERIAL\SEM6\SPCM\lab\lab10
\terraform-iam-users> 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_iam_user.iam_users[0] will be created
  + resource "aws_iam_user" "iam_users" {
      + arn           = (known after apply)
      + force_destroy = false
      + id            = (known after apply)
      + name          = "user1"
      + path          = "/"
      + tags          = {
          + "Name" = "user1"
        }
      + tags_all      = {
          + "Name" = "user1"
        }
      + unique_id     = (known after apply)
    }

  # aws_iam_user.iam_users[1] will be created
  + resource "aws_iam_user" "iam_users" {
      + arn           = (known after apply)
      + force_destroy = false
      + id            = (known after apply)
      + name          = "user2"
      + path          = "/"
      + tags          = {
          + "Name" = "user2"
        }
      + tags_all      = {
          + "Name" = "user2"
        }
      + unique_id     = (known after apply)
```

Terraform will prompt you to confirm the creation of IAM users. Type yes and press Enter.

## 3. Verify Users in AWS Console:

- Log in to the AWS Management Console and navigate to the IAM service.
- Verify that the IAM users with the specified names and tags have been created.




## 4. Update IAM Users:

- If you want to add or remove IAM users, modify the iam_users list in the main.tf file.
- Rerun the terraform apply command to apply the changes:

**terraform apply**

```
PS C:\SID_DATA\SIDDHARTH\UPES COLLEGE STUDY MATERIAL\SEM6\SPCM\lab\lab10
\terraform-iam-users> 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_iam_user.iam_users[0] will be created
  + resource "aws_iam_user" "iam_users" {
```

## 5. Clean Up:

- After testing, you can clean up the IAM users:

**terraform destroy**

```
PS C:\SID_DATA\SIDDHARTH\UPES COLLEGE STUDY MATERIAL\SEM6\SPCM\lab\lab10
\terraform-iam-users> terraform destroy
aws_iam_user.iam_users[2]: Refreshing state... [id=user3]
aws_iam_user.iam_users[0]: Refreshing state... [id=user1]
aws_iam_user.iam_users[1]: Refreshing state... [id=user2]

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

Terraform will perform the following actions:

  # aws_iam_user.iam_users[0] will be destroyed
  - resource "aws_iam_user" "iam_users" {
      - arn                 = "arn:aws:iam::690511669638:user/user1" ->
 null
      - force_destroy       = false -> null
      - id                  = "user1" -> null
      - name                = "user1" -> null
      - path                = "/" -> null
      - tags                = {
          - "Name" = "user1"
        } -> null
      - tags_all            = {
          - "Name" = "user1"
        } -> null
      - unique_id           = "AIDA2BRNT5GDKDWONDXMZ" -> null
        # (1 unchanged attribute hidden)
    }

  # aws_iam_user.iam_users[1] will be destroyed
  - resource "aws_iam_user" "iam_users" {
      - arn                 = "arn:aws:iam::690511669638:user/user2" ->
 null
```

- Confirm the destruction by typing yes.

# 6. Conclusion:

This lab exercise demonstrates how to create multiple IAM users in AWS using Terraform. The use of variables and loops allows you to easily manage and scale the creation of IAM users. Experiment with different user names and settings in the main.tf file to understand how Terraform provisions resources based on your configuration.