Lab Exercise 11– Creating a VPC in Terraform

Objective:

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Learn how to use Terraform to create a basic Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in AWS.

Prerequisites:

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

Steps:

1. Create a Terraform Directory:

```
mkdir exp11-vpc
cd exp11-vpc
```

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

main.tf

```
terraform {
  required_providers {
    aws = {
      source = "hashicorp/aws"
      version = "5.68.0"
    }
  }
}

provider "aws" {
  access_key = "AKIA6GSNHCFAR2SWI2NN"
  secret_key = "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"
  region = "ap-south-1"
}
```

 # vpc.tf

```
resource "aws_vpc" "gfg-vpc" {
 cidr_block = "10.0.0.0/16"
}

resource "aws_subnet" "gfg-subnet" {
 vpc_id     = aws_vpc.gfg-vpc.id
 cidr_block = "10.0.1.0/24"

 tags = {
   Name = "gfg-subnet"
 }
}

resource "aws_internet_gateway" "gfg-gw" {
 vpc_id = aws_vpc.gfg-vpc.id

 tags = {
   Name = "gfg-IG"
 }
}

resource "aws_route_table" "gfg-rt" {
 vpc_id = aws_vpc.gfg-vpc.id

 route {
   cidr_block = "0.0.0.0/0"
   gateway_id = aws_internet_gateway.gfg-gw.id
 }

   tags = {
```

```
  Name = "GFG-Route-Table"
 }
}

resource "aws_route_table_association" "gfg-rta" {
 subnet_id      = aws_subnet.gfg-subnet.id
 route_table_id = aws_route_table.gfg-rt.id
}

resource "aws_security_group" "gfg-sg" {
 name        = "my-gfg-sg"
 vpc_id      = aws_vpc.gfg-vpc.id

 ingress {
  description      = "TLS from VPC"
  from_port        = 20
  to_port          = 20
  protocol         = "tcp"
  cidr_blocks      = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
  ipv6_cidr_blocks = ["::/0"]
 }

 egress {
  from_port        = 0
  to_port          = 0
  protocol         = "-1"
  cidr_blocks      = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
  ipv6_cidr_blocks = ["::/0"]
 }

 tags = {
  Name = "my-gfg-sg"
```

```
 }
}
```

In this configuration, we define an AWS provider, a VPC with a specified CIDR block, and two subnets within the VPC.

2. Initialize and Apply:

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

terraform init

```
PS E:\6th sem\System Provisioning Lab\exp11-VPC> terraform init
Initializing the backend...
Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding hashicorp/aws versions matching "5.68.0"...
- Installing hashicorp/aws v5.68.0...
- Installed hashicorp/aws v5.68.0 (signed by HashiCorp)
Terraform has created a lock file .terraform.lock.hcl to record the provider
selections it made above. Include this file in your version control repository
so that Terraform can guarantee to make the same selections by default when
you run "terraform init" in the future.

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.
PS E:\6th sem\System Provisioning Lab\exp11-VPC> terraform validate
Success! The configuration is valid.
```

terraform apply

```
PS E:\6th sem\System Provisioning Lab\exp11-VPC> 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_internet_gateway.gfg-gw will be created
  + resource "aws_internet_gateway" "gfg-gw" {
      + arn      = (known after apply)
      + id       = (known after apply)
      + owner_id = (known after apply)
      + tags     = {
          + "Name" = "gfg-IG"
        }
      + tags_all = {
          + "Name" = "gfg-IG"
        }
      + vpc_id   = (known after apply)
    }

  # aws_route_table.gfg-rt will be created
  + resource "aws_route_table" "gfg-rt" {
      + arn              = (known after apply)
      + id               = (known after apply)
      + owner_id         = (known after apply)
      + propagating_vgws = (known after apply)
      + route            = [
          + {
              + cidr_block                = "0.0.0.0/0"
              + gateway_id                = (known after apply)
```

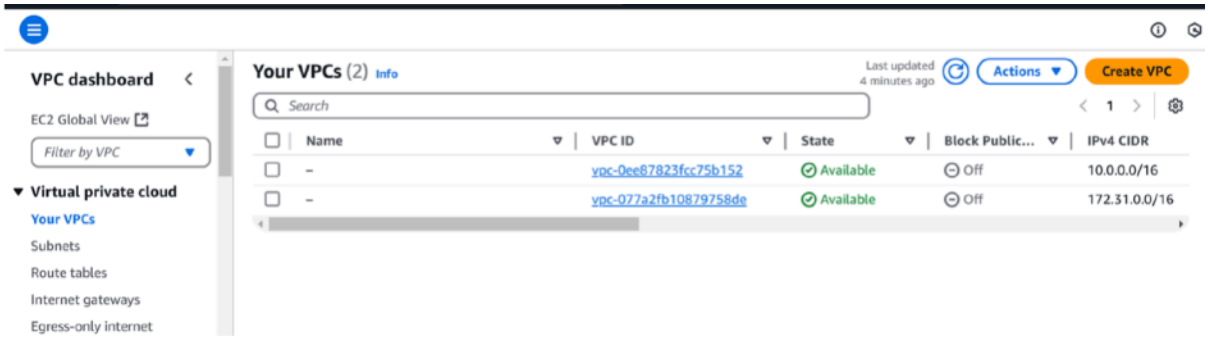
```
Plan: 6 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

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_vpc.gfg-vpc: Creating...
aws_vpc.gfg-vpc: Creation complete after 1s [id=vpc-0ee87823fcc75b152]
aws_internet_gateway.gfg-gw: Creating...
aws_subnet.gfg-subnet: Creating...

  Enter a value: yes
aws_security_group.gfg-sg: Creating...
aws_internet_gateway.gfg-gw: Creation complete after 1s [id=igw-0a3af37305ebd90b6]
aws_route_table.gfg-rt: Creating...
aws_subnet.gfg-subnet: Creation complete after 1s [id=subnet-0e8c44643ebb1766f]
aws_route_table.gfg-rt: Creation complete after 1s [id=rtb-0acc2ed4435b2e632]
aws_route_table_association.gfg-rta: Creating...
aws_route_table_association.gfg-rta: Creation complete after 1s [id=rtbassoc-05103be5332e08f9d]
aws_security_group.gfg-sg: Creation complete after 3s [id=sg-0a17804fed1e792c6]

Apply complete! Resources: 6 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.
```

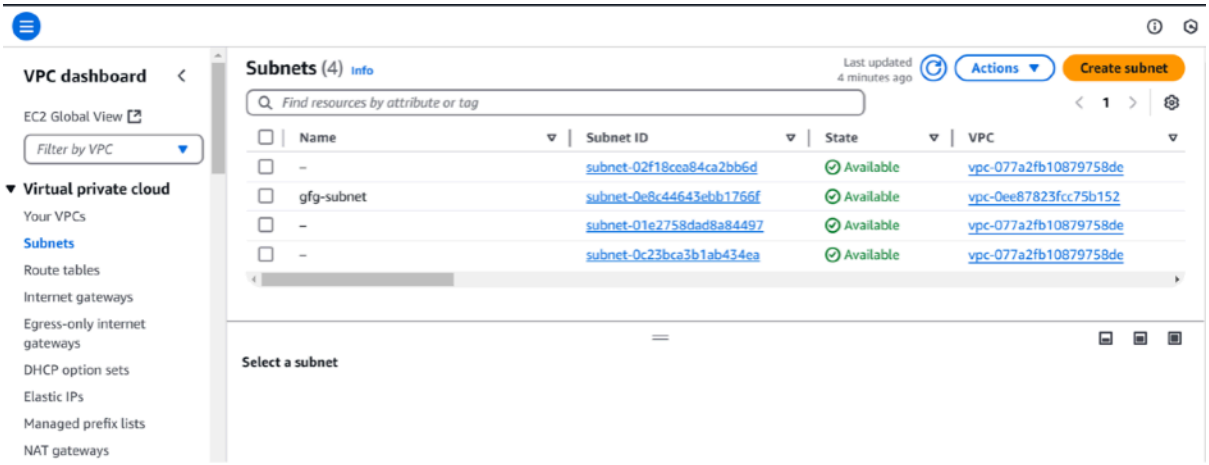
- Terraform will prompt you to confirm the creation of the VPC and subnets. Type yes and press Enter.

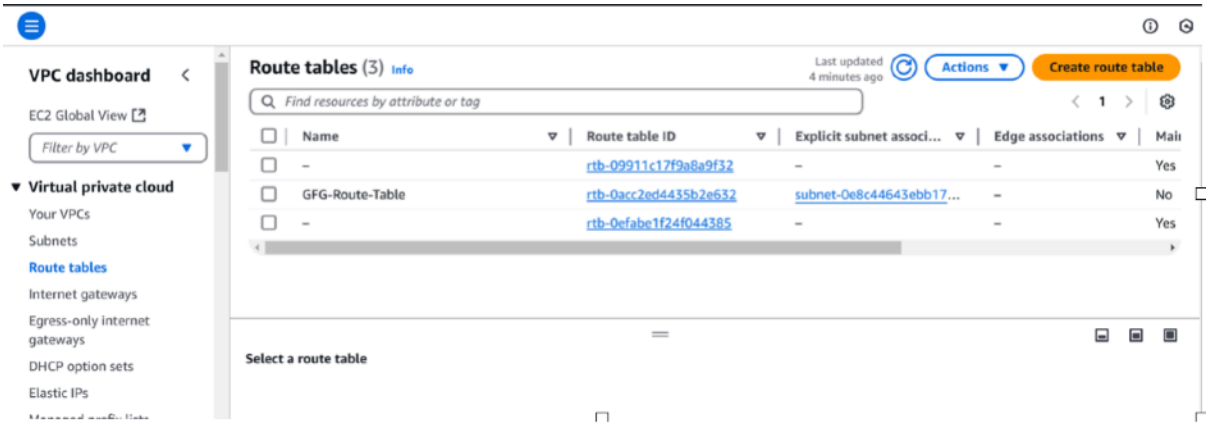
3. Verify Resources in AWS Console:

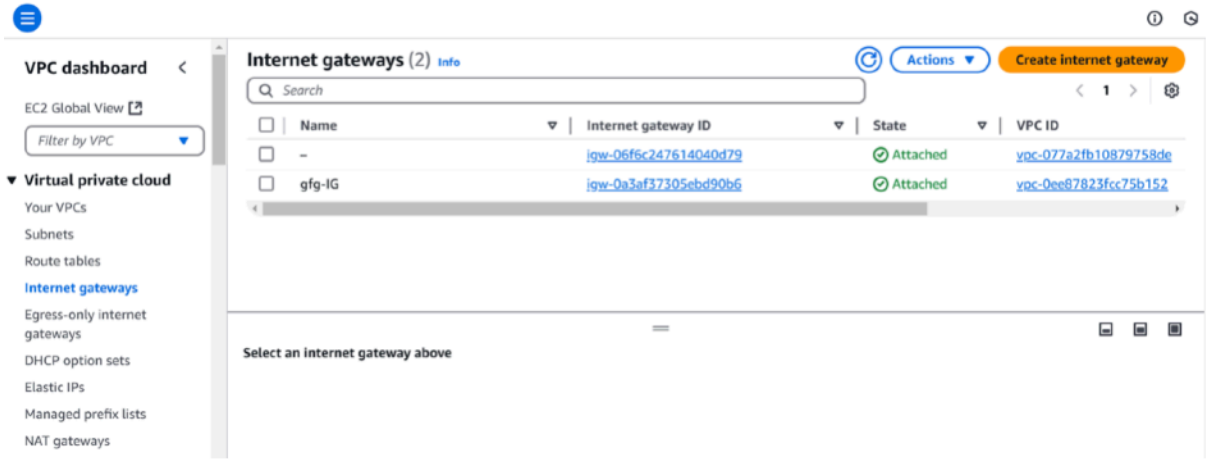
- Log in to the AWS Management Console and navigate to the VPC service.

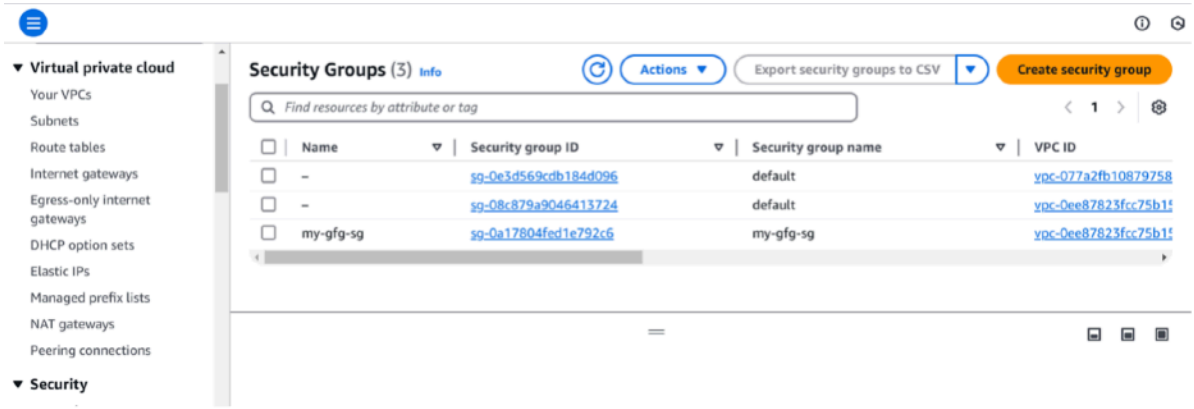
- Verify that the VPC and subnets with the specified names and settings have been created.








VPC dashboard
EC2 Global View
Filter by VPC
Virtual private cloud
Your VPCs
Subnets
Route tables
Internet gateways
Egress-only internet gateways
DHCP option sets
Elastic IPs
Managed prefix lists
NAT gateways
Internet gateways (2) Info
Search
Actions
Create internet gateway
Name
Internet gateway ID
State
VPC ID
– igw-06f6c247614040d79 Attached vpc-077a2fb10879758de
gfg-IG igw-0a3af37305ebd90b6 Attached vpc-0ee87823fcc75b152
Select an internet gateway above


Virtual private cloud
Your VPCs
Subnets
Route tables
Internet gateways
Egress-only internet gateways
DHCP option sets
Elastic IPs
Managed prefix lists
NAT gateways
Peering connections
Security
Security Groups (3) Info
Actions
Export security groups to CSV
Create security group
Find resources by attribute or tag
Name
Security group ID
Security group name
VPC ID
– sg-0e3d569cdb184d096 default vpc-077a2fb10879758
– sg-08c879a9046413724 default vpc-0ee87823fcc75b1
my-gfg-sg sg-0a17804fed1e792c6 my-gfg-sg vpc-0ee87823fcc75b1

4. Update VPC Configuration:

- If you want to modify the VPC configuration, update the main.tf file with the desired changes.
- Rerun the terraform apply command to apply the changes:

terraform apply

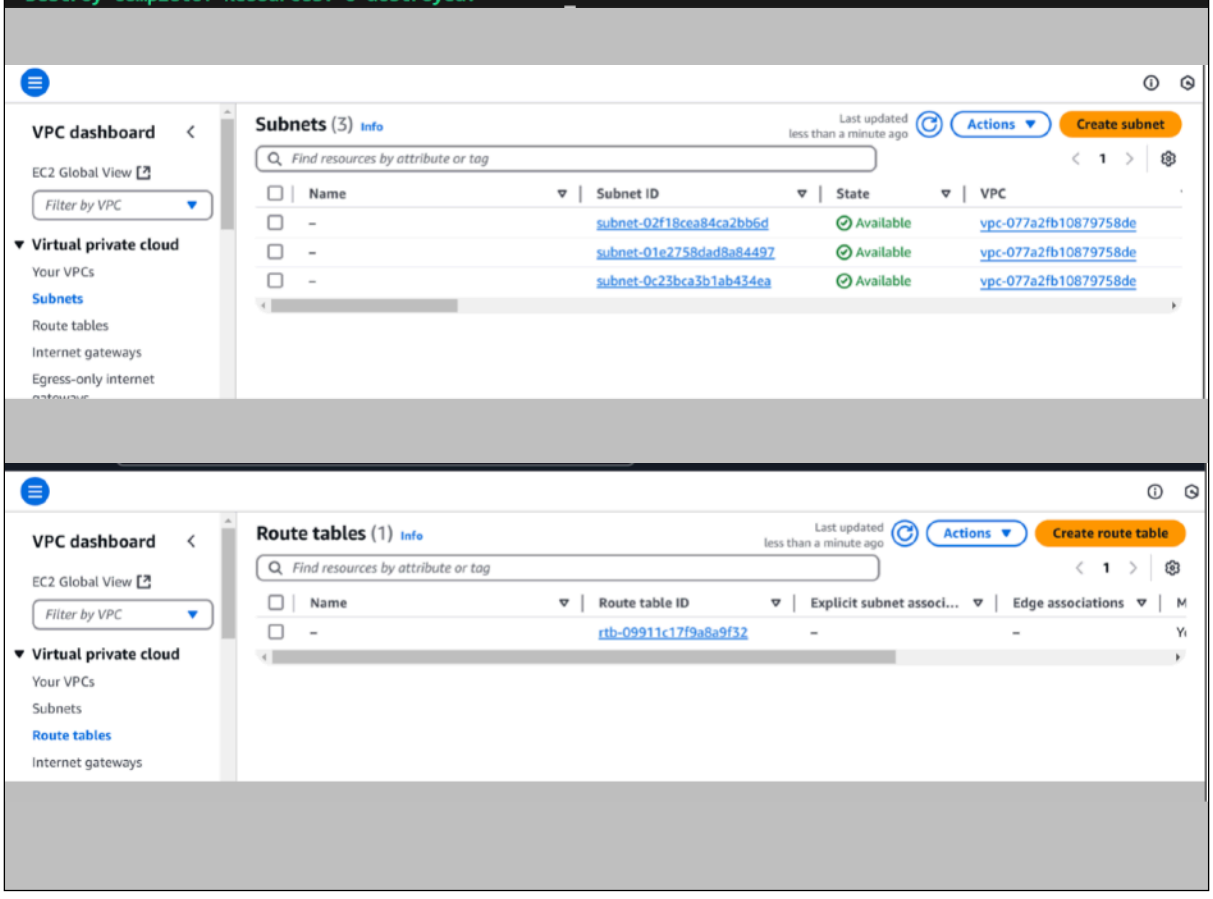
5. Clean Up:

After testing, you can clean up the VPC and subnets:

terraform destroy

```
PS E:\6th sem\System Provisioning Lab\exp11-VPC> terraform destroy
aws_vpc.gfg-vpc: Refreshing state... [id=vpc-0ee87823fcc75b152]
aws_internet_gateway.gfg-gw: Refreshing state... [id=igw-0a3af37305ebd90b6]
aws_subnet.gfg-subnet: Refreshing state... [id=subnet-0e8c44643ebb1766f]
aws_security_group.gfg-sg: Refreshing state... [id=sg-0a17804fed1e792c6]
aws_route_table.gfg-rt: Refreshing state... [id=rtb-0acc2ed4435b2e632]
aws_route_table_association.gfg-rta: Refreshing state... [id=rtbassoc-05103be5332e08f9d]

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_internet_gateway.gfg-gw will be destroyed
  - resource "aws_internet_gateway" "gfg-gw" {
      - arn      = "arn:aws:ec2:ap-south-1:976193261889:internet-gateway/igw-0a3af37305ebd90b6" -> null
      - id       = "igw-0a3af37305ebd90b6" -> null
      - owner_id = "976193261889" -> null
      - tags     = {
          - "Name" = "gfg-IG"
        } -> null
      - tags_all = {
          - "Name" = "gfg-IG"
        } -> null
      - vpc_id   = "vpc-0ee87823fcc75b152" -> null
    }
```

```
Plan: 0 to add, 0 to change, 6 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_route_table_association.gfg-rta: Destroying... [id=rtbassoc-05103be5332e08f9d]
aws_security_group.gfg-sg: Destroying... [id=sg-0a17804fed1e792c6]
aws_route_table_association.gfg-rta: Destruction complete after 0s
aws_subnet.gfg-subnet: Destroying... [id=subnet-0e8c44643ebb1766f]
aws_route_table.gfg-rt: Destroying... [id=rtb-0acc2ed4435b2e632]
aws_security_group.gfg-sg: Destruction complete after 1s
aws_subnet.gfg-subnet: Destruction complete after 1s
aws_route_table.gfg-rt: Destruction complete after 1s
aws_internet_gateway.gfg-gw: Destroying... [id=igw-0a3af37305ebd90b6]
aws_internet_gateway.gfg-gw: Destruction complete after 1s
aws_vpc.gfg-vpc: Destroying... [id=vpc-0ee87823fcc75b152]
aws_vpc.gfg-vpc: Destruction complete after 0s

Destroy complete! Resources: 6 destroyed.
```



Confirm the destruction by typing yes.

6. Conclusion:

This lab exercise demonstrates how to create a basic Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) with subnets in AWS using Terraform. The example includes a simple VPC configuration with two subnets. Experiment with different CIDR blocks, settings, and additional AWS resources to customize your VPC.