

## CLCM3504 - Lab 2 Provisioning EC2 as a Web Server and S3 to Host a Static Website via Terraform

Akilandeshwari Srinivasan (451036)

Due Date: 5th of November 2023

### Preparation:

Launch aws website and get credentials.

Go through the hashicorp website to know more about how to create and implement S3 and EC2 instances

### Difference between EC2 and S3 web hosting:

When it comes to hosting a website on AWS, Amazon EC2 is like having your own virtual computer where you can fully customize everything. It's great for complex websites that need a lot of control.

Amazon S3, on the other hand, is more like a simple storage space for your web files. It's perfect for basic websites with static content like HTML and images, and it's easy and cost-effective.

So, choose EC2 for complex websites and S3 for simple ones.

### Alternatives for CI/CD & third party applications:

For cloud-based applications, AWS-native CI/CD services like AWS CodePipeline and CodeBuild offer seamless integration with AWS resources. They are easy to set up but may be AWS-centric.

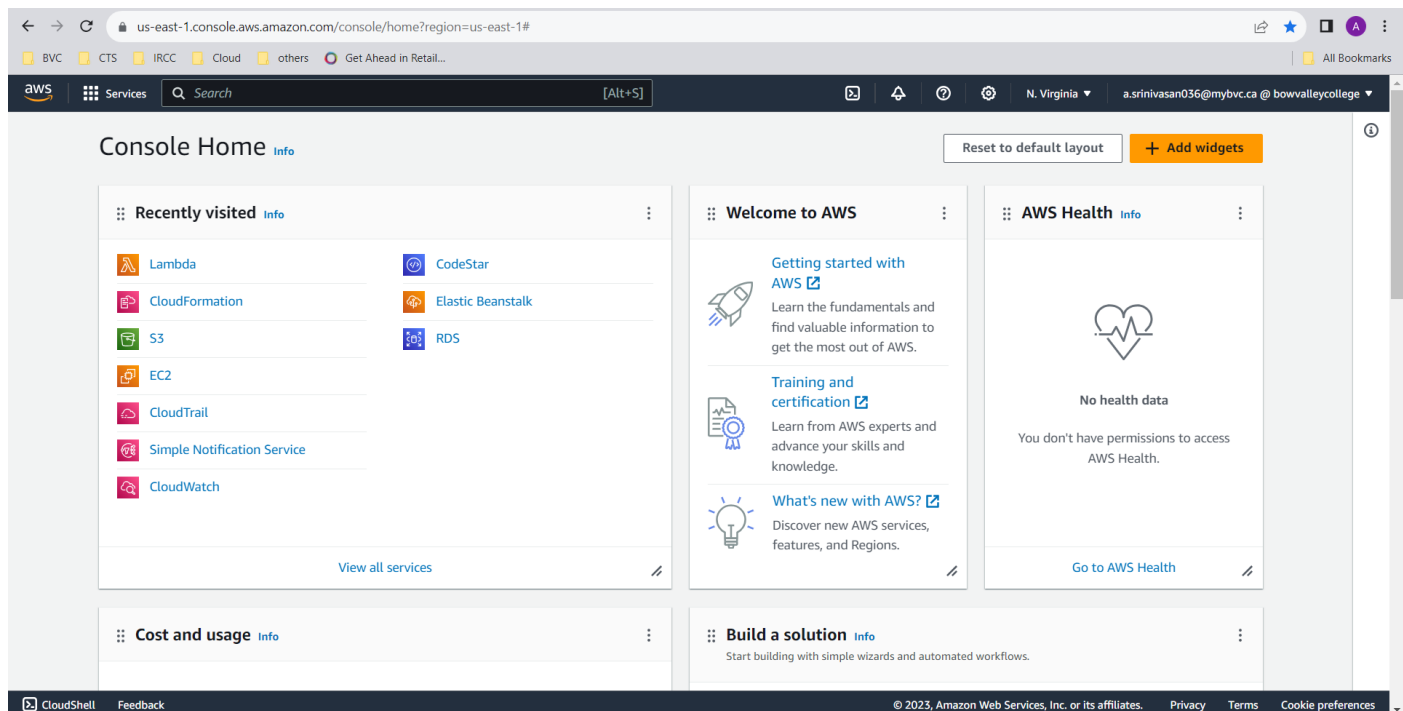
Third-party solutions such as Jenkins and CircleCI provide more flexibility and support multiple cloud providers. They require more configuration but offer broader compatibility. Choose based on your specific cloud environment and project requirements.

### Benefits of considering other CI/CD applications:

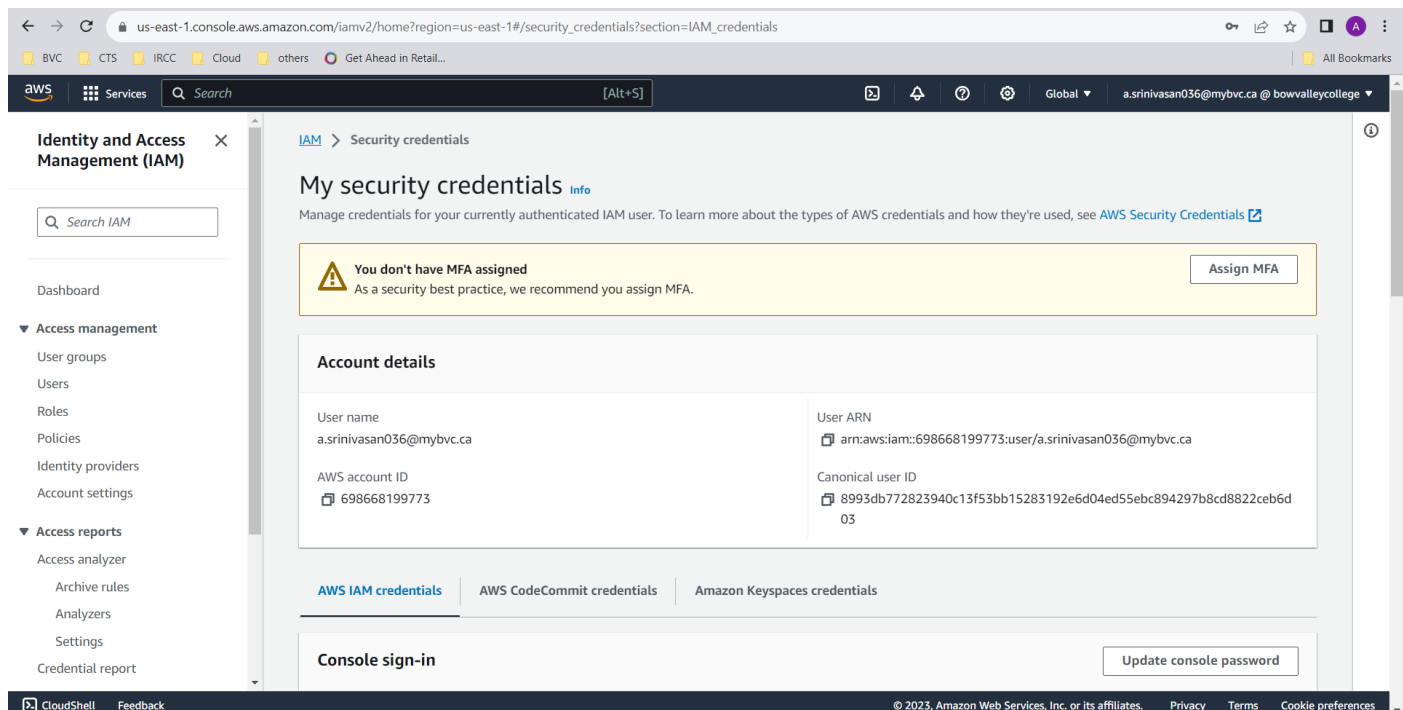
The choice of CI/CD approach for cloud-based applications should align with specific project needs. AWS-native services provide seamless integration and ease of use, particularly for AWS-centric projects. Third-party solutions offer flexibility and support for multiple cloud providers, making them suitable for diverse environments. The decision should consider factors like project scope, required integrations, and long-term scalability to deliver the most effective CI/CD pipeline.

## S3 for web hosting using terraform:

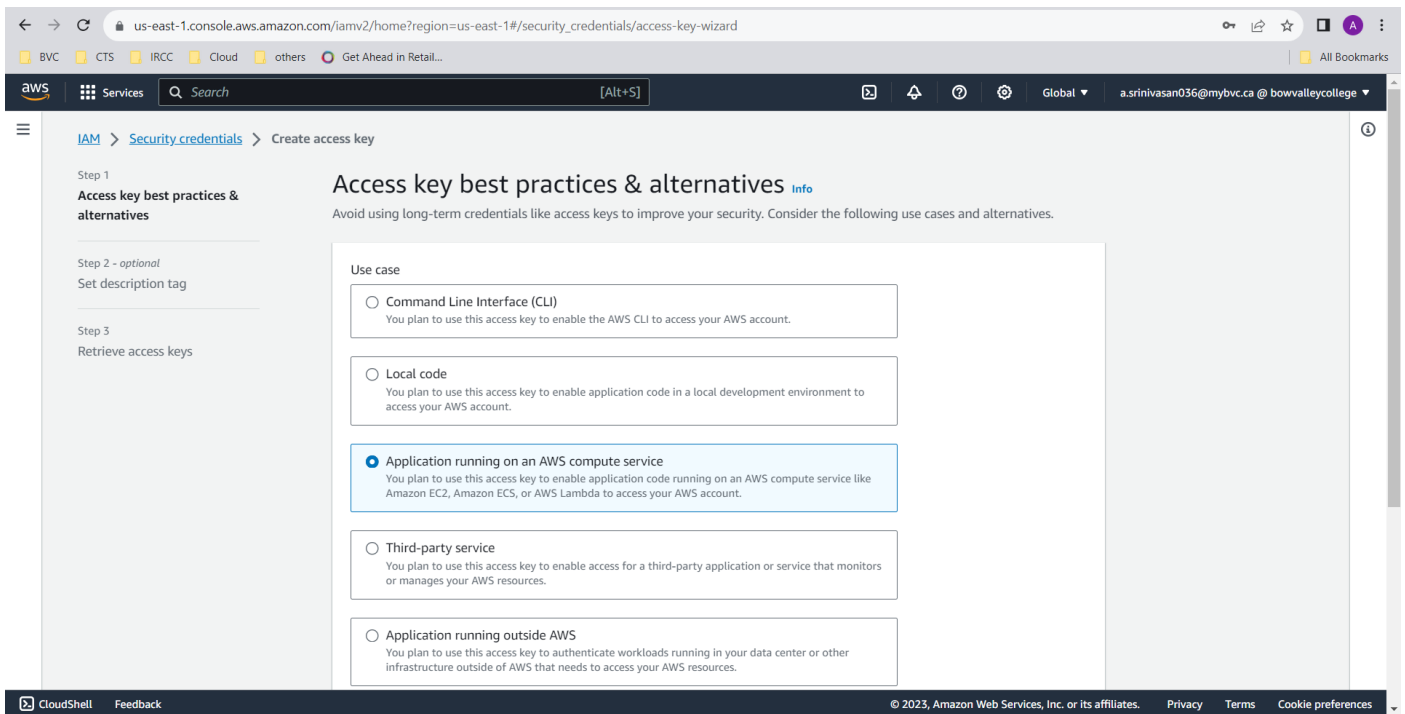
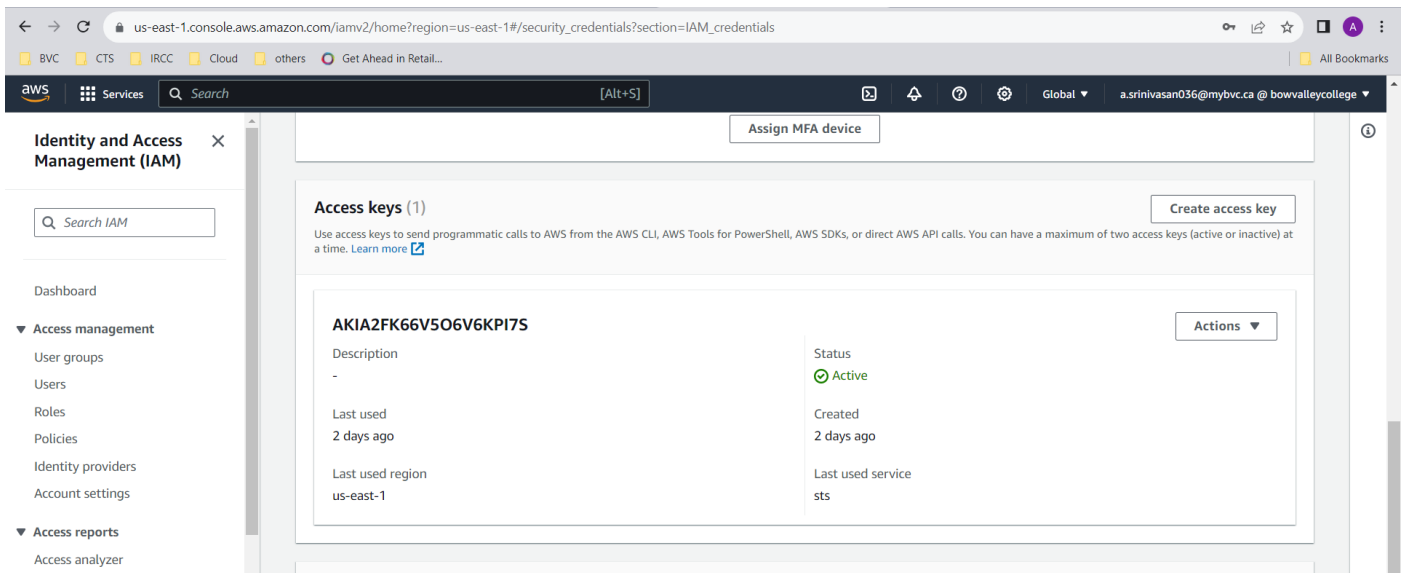
Open the console management for obtaining the security credentials.



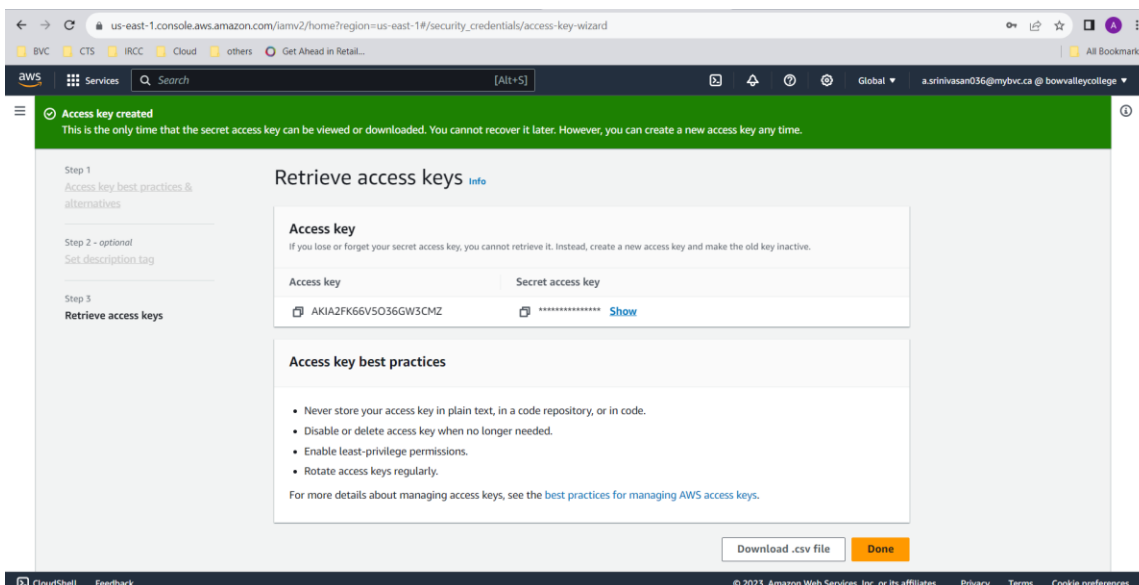
On the profile you can find the security credentials if you have two or more security credentials delete one and create a new one.



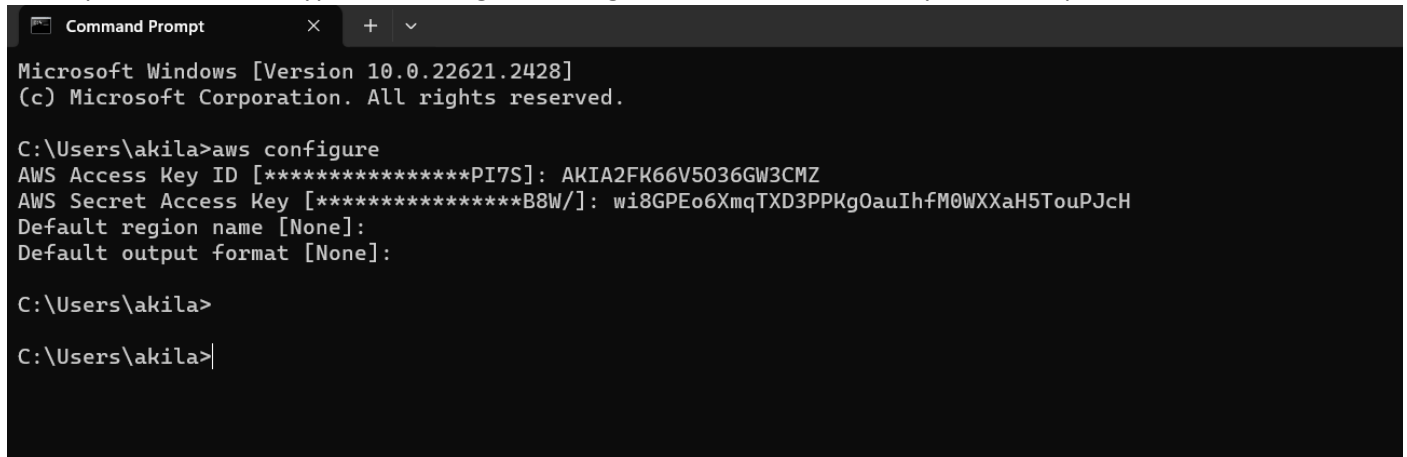
Click the button create access key to create new one



Copy the secret key and access to configure



Now open the cmd and type “aws configure”. And give the credentials which you have copied.



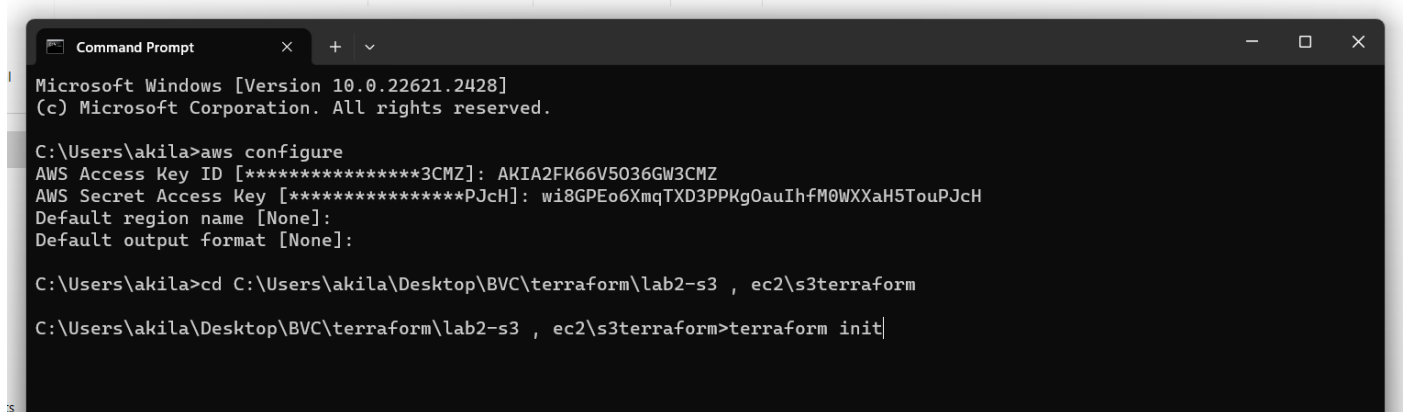
```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2428]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\akila>aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [*****PI7S]: AKIA2FK66V5036GW3CMZ
AWS Secret Access Key [*****B8W/]: wi8GPEo6XmqTXD3PPKgOauIhfM0WXXaH5TouPJcH
Default region name [None]:
Default output format [None]:

C:\Users\akila>

C:\Users\akila>
```

Post that navigate to the path where you have created a folder for the s3 terraform code. Give initiate the terraform code by giving the cmd “terraform init”



```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.2428]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\akila>aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [*****3CMZ]: AKIA2FK66V5036GW3CMZ
AWS Secret Access Key [*****PJcH]: wi8GPEo6XmqTXD3PPKgOauIhfM0WXXaH5TouPJcH
Default region name [None]:
Default output format [None]:

C:\Users\akila>cd C:\Users\akila\Desktop\BVC\terraform\lab2-s3 , ec2\s3terraform

C:\Users\akila\Desktop\BVC\terraform\lab2-s3 , ec2\s3terraform>terraform init|
```

Once initialized then give” terraform plan ” followed by “terraform apply”

```

Command Prompt
Default region name [None]:
Default output format [None]:

C:\Users\akila>cd C:\Users\akila\Desktop\BVC\terraform\lab2-s3 , ec2\s3terraform

C:\Users\akila\Desktop\BVC\terraform\lab2-s3 , ec2\s3terraform>terraform init

Initializing the backend...

Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding hashicorp/aws versions matching "4.0.0"...
- Installing hashicorp/aws v4.0.0...
- Installed hashicorp/aws v4.0.0 (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.

C:\Users\akila\Desktop\BVC\terraform\lab2-s3 , ec2\s3terraform>|

```

```

Command Prompt
+ bucket = (known after apply)
+ id = (known after apply)
+ website_domain = (known after apply)
+ website_endpoint = (known after apply)

+ index_document {
+   suffix = "index.html"
+ }
}

# aws_s3_object.object will be created
+ resource "aws_s3_object" "object" {
+   acl = "private"
+   bucket = "akila-s3-static-bucket"
+   bucket_key_enabled = (known after apply)
+   content_type = (known after apply)
+   etag = (known after apply)
+   force_destroy = false
+   id = (known after apply)
+   key = "index.html"
+   kms_key_id = (known after apply)
+   server_side_encryption = (known after apply)
+   source = "./html/index.html"
+   storage_class = (known after apply)
+   tags_all = (known after apply)
+   version_id = (known after apply)
+ }

Plan: 7 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

Changes to Outputs:
+ bucket_endpoint = (known after apply)
+ domain_name = "akila-s3-static-bucket"
+ website_bucket_name = (known after apply)

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.

```

```
Command Prompt
Terraform will perform the following actions:

# aws_s3_object.object will be created
+ resource "aws_s3_object" "object" {
  + acl                = "private"
  + bucket             = "akila-s3-static-bucket"
  + bucket_key_enabled = (known after apply)
  + content_type       = (known after apply)
  + etag               = (known after apply)
  + force_destroy      = false
  + id                 = (known after apply)
  + key                = "index.html"
  + kms_key_id         = (known after apply)
  + server_side_encryption = (known after apply)
  + source              = "./html/index.html"
  + storage_class       = (known after apply)
  + tags_all           = (known after apply)
  + version_id         = (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_s3_object.object: Creating...
aws_s3_object.object: Creation complete after 2s [id=index.html]

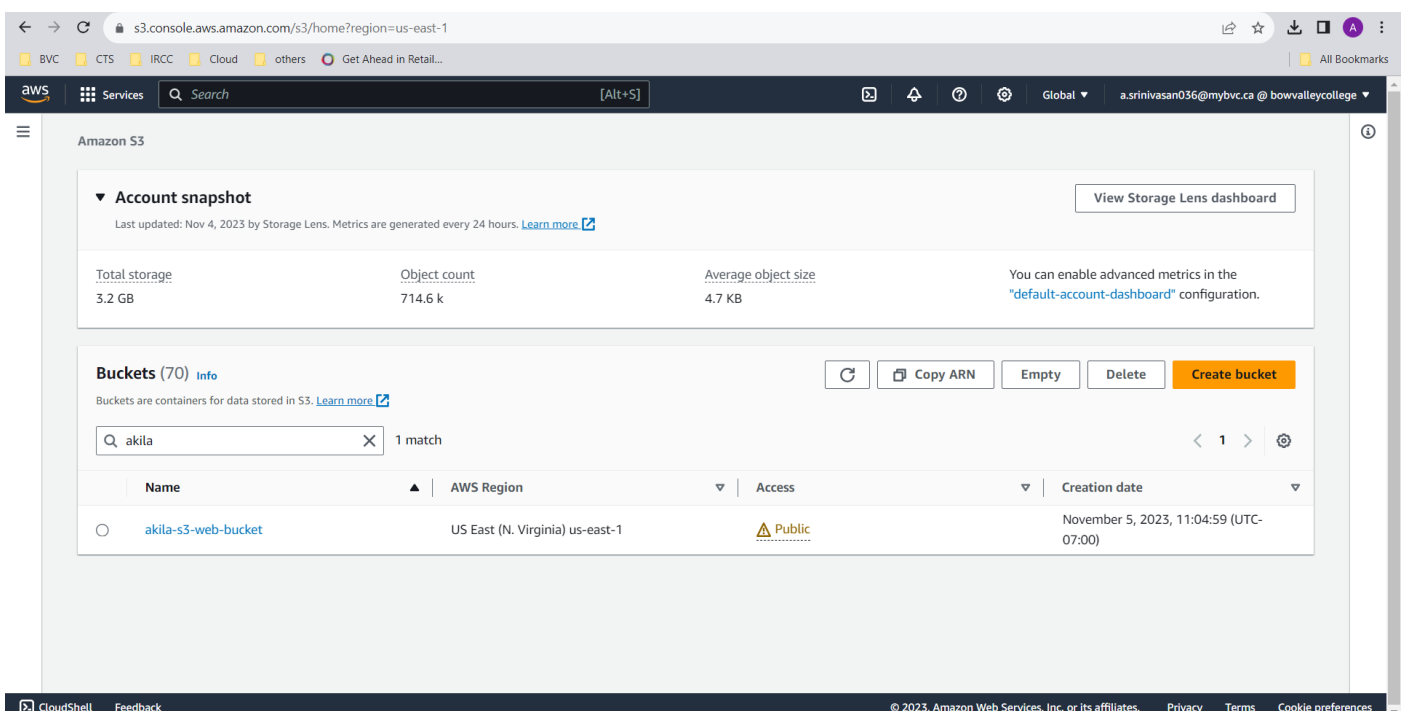
Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.

Outputs:

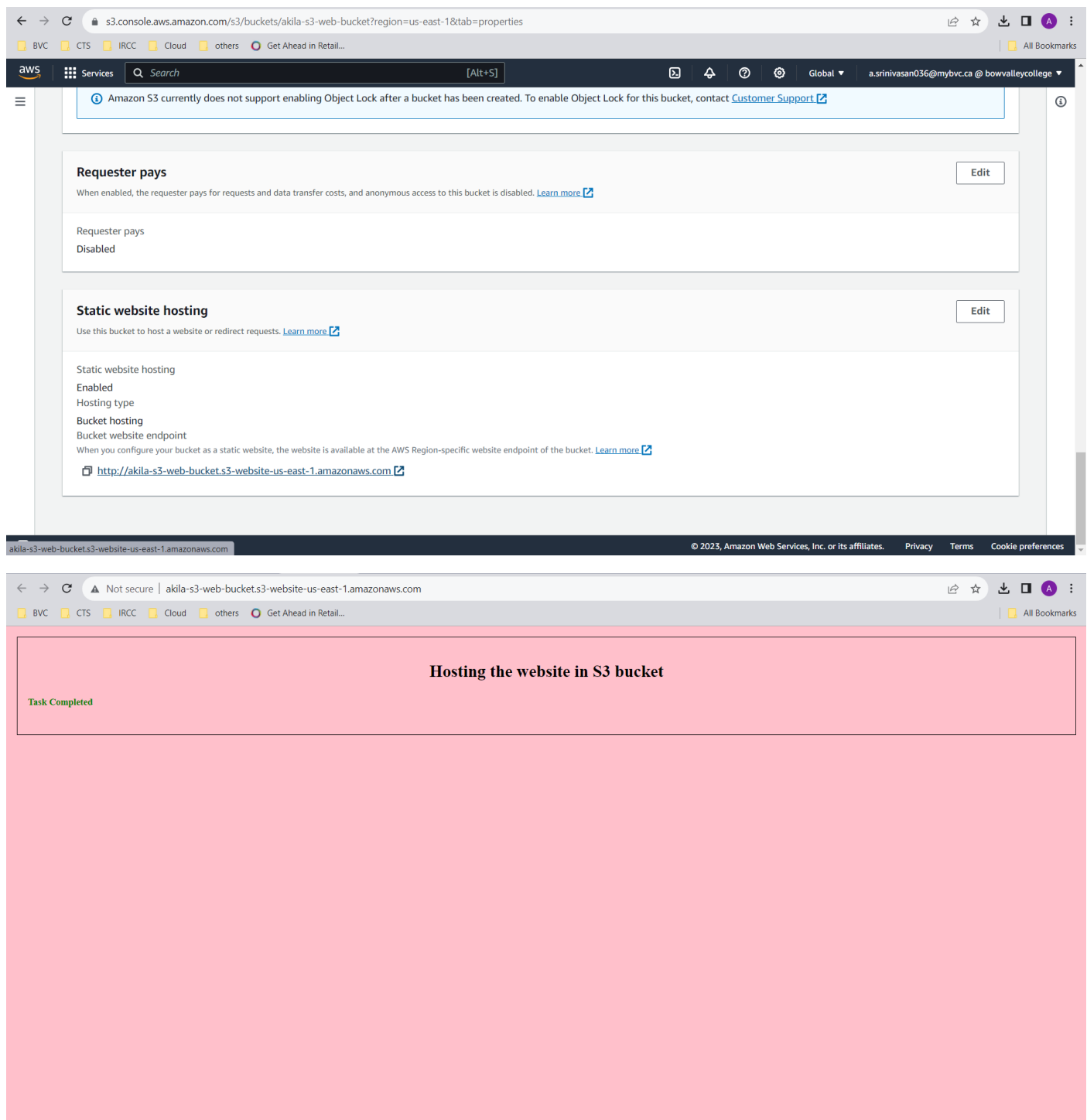
bucket_endpoint = "akila-s3-static-bucket.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
domain_name     = "akila-s3-static-bucket"
website_bucket_name = "akila-s3-static-bucket"

C:\Users\akila\Desktop\BVC\terraform\lab2-s3 , ec2\s3terraform>
```

Once the terraform apply is done we can see the bucket in the s3 in aws management console.



Move to the properties and scroll down to bottom for the link for the static web hosting website.



Then delete the s3 by giving the cmd “terraform destroy”

```
Command Prompt
Terraform will perform the following actions:

# aws_s3_object.object will be created
+ resource "aws_s3_object" "object" {
+   acl                = "private"
+   bucket              = "akila-s3-static-bucket"
+   bucket_key_enabled = (known after apply)
+   content_type        = (known after apply)
+   etag                = (known after apply)
+   force_destroy       = false
+   id                  = (known after apply)
+   key                 = "index.html"
+   kms_key_id          = (known after apply)
+   server_side_encryption = (known after apply)
+   source              = ". /html/index.html"
+   storage_class        = (known after apply)
+   tags_all            = (known after apply)
+   version_id          = (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_s3_object.object: Creating...
aws_s3_object.object: Creation complete after 2s [id=index.html]

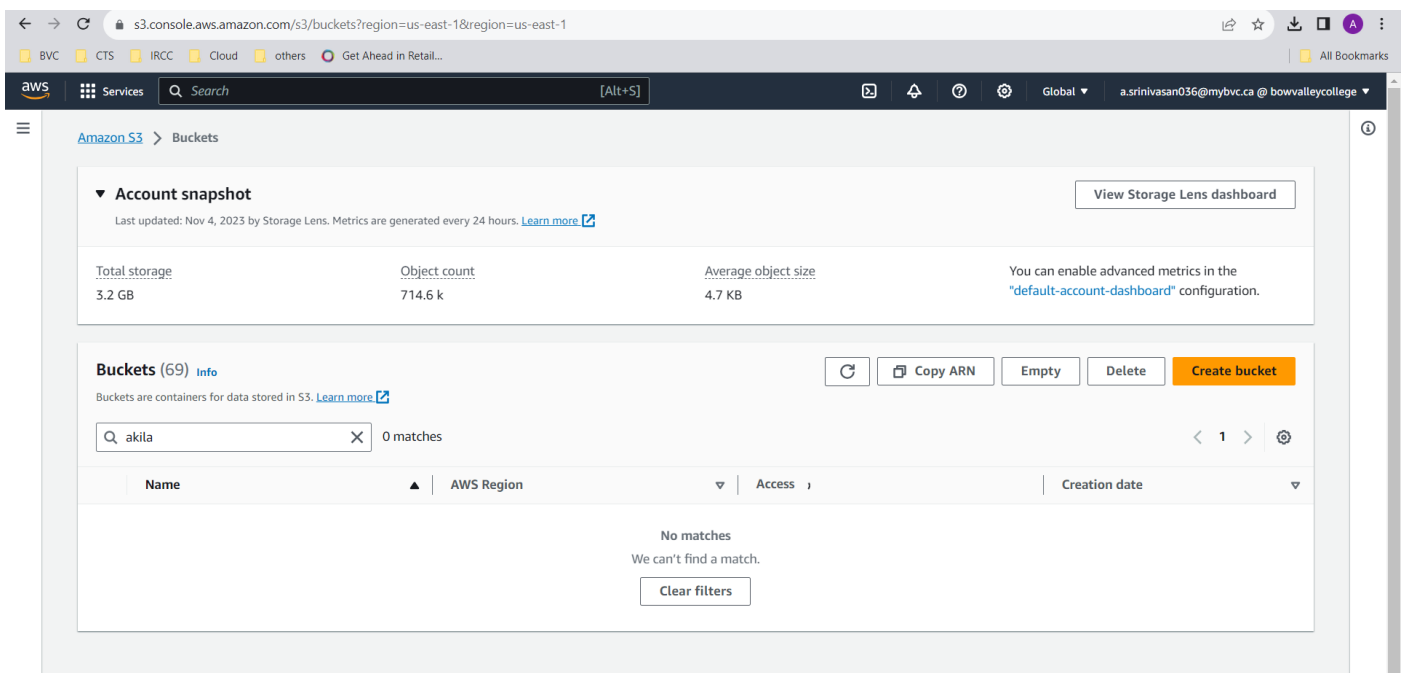
Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.

Outputs:

bucket_endpoint = "akila-s3-static-bucket.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
domain_name     = "akila-s3-static-bucket"
website_bucket_name = "akila-s3-static-bucket"

C:\Users\akila\Desktop\BVC\terraform\lab2-s3 , ec2\s3terraform>terraform destroy
```

After running cmd the bucket got deleted.



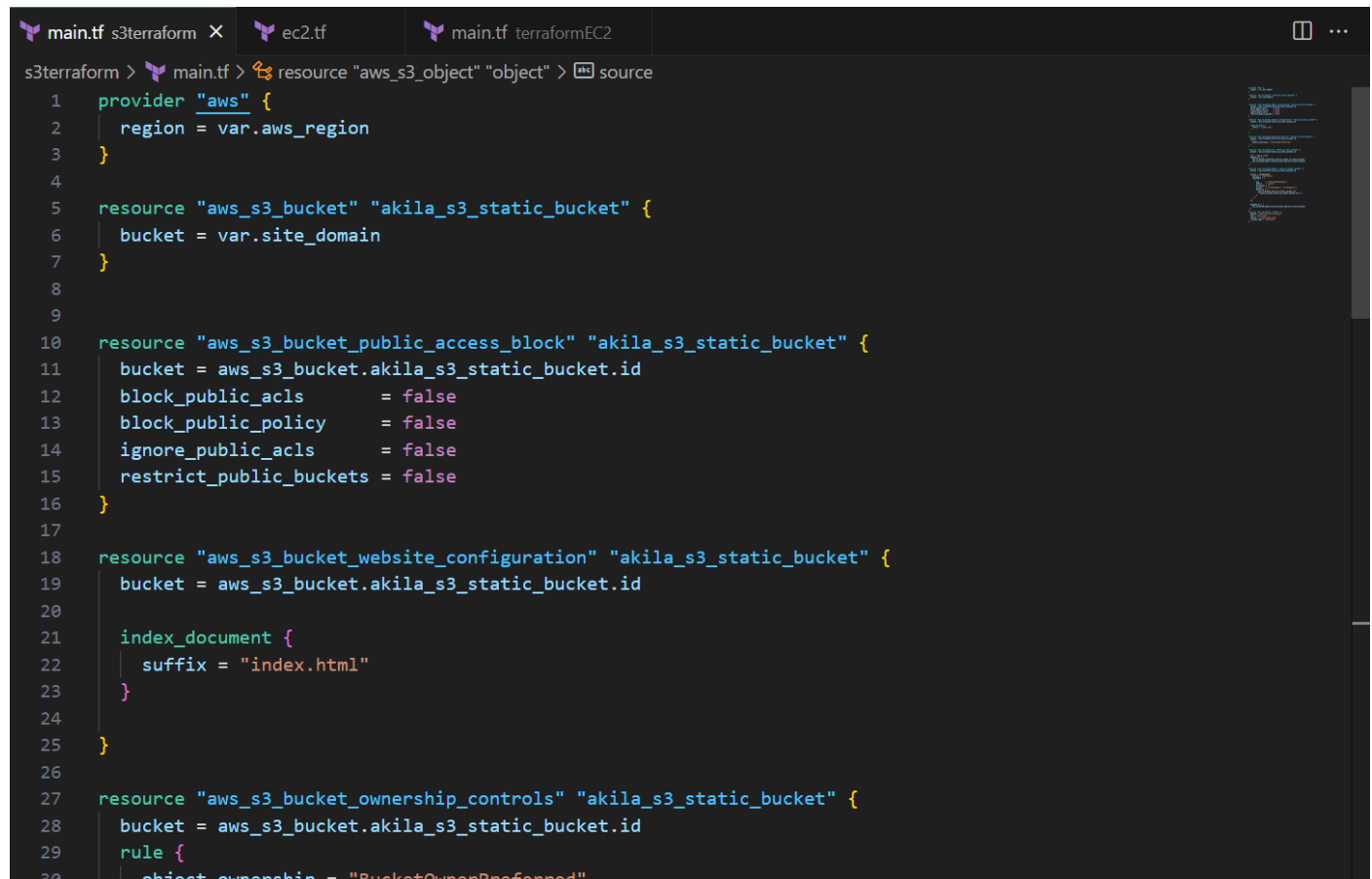


In provider give the region. Here I have used the variables files where I have given the region name, domain name,etc.,

Line 5: create the bucket with the name as the value in the variable site\_domain.

Line 10: making the public accessible of the bucket as false

Line 18: website configuring like where to start the website "index.html"

A screenshot of a code editor with a dark theme. The editor has three tabs at the top: 'main.tf s3terraform', 'ec2.tf', and 'main.tf terraformEC2'. The active tab is 'main.tf s3terraform'. The code is Terraform configuration for an AWS S3 bucket. It starts with a provider block for 'aws' with the region set to 'var.aws\_region'. Then, a resource 'aws\_s3\_bucket' named 'akila\_s3\_static\_bucket' is defined with 'bucket = var.site\_domain'. Next, a resource 'aws\_s3\_bucket\_public\_access\_block' named 'akila\_s3\_static\_bucket' is defined with 'bucket = aws\_s3\_bucket.akila\_s3\_static\_bucket.id' and several public access settings set to 'false'. Then, a resource 'aws\_s3\_bucket\_website\_configuration' named 'akila\_s3\_static\_bucket' is defined with 'bucket = aws\_s3\_bucket.akila\_s3\_static\_bucket.id' and an 'index\_document' block with 'suffix = "index.html"'. Finally, a resource 'aws\_s3\_bucket\_ownership\_controls' named 'akila\_s3\_static\_bucket' is defined with 'bucket = aws\_s3\_bucket.akila\_s3\_static\_bucket.id' and a 'rule' block with 'object\_ownership = "BucketOwnerPreferred"'. The line numbers 1 through 30 are visible on the left side of the code. The right side of the editor shows a file explorer with a tree view of the project structure.

```
s3terraform > main.tf > resource "aws_s3_object" "object" > source
1  provider "aws" {
2    region = var.aws_region
3  }
4
5  resource "aws_s3_bucket" "akila_s3_static_bucket" {
6    bucket = var.site_domain
7  }
8
9
10 resource "aws_s3_bucket_public_access_block" "akila_s3_static_bucket" {
11   bucket = aws_s3_bucket.akila_s3_static_bucket.id
12   block_public_acls       = false
13   block_public_policy     = false
14   ignore_public_acls     = false
15   restrict_public_buckets = false
16 }
17
18 resource "aws_s3_bucket_website_configuration" "akila_s3_static_bucket" {
19   bucket = aws_s3_bucket.akila_s3_static_bucket.id
20
21   index_document {
22     suffix = "index.html"
23   }
24 }
25
26
27 resource "aws_s3_bucket_ownership_controls" "akila_s3_static_bucket" {
28   bucket = aws_s3_bucket.akila_s3_static_bucket.id
29   rule {
30     object_ownership = "BucketOwnerPreferred"
```

```
main.tf s3terraform X ec2.tf main.tf terraformEC2
s3terraform > main.tf > resource "aws_s3_object" "object" > source

26
27 resource "aws_s3_bucket_ownership_controls" "akila_s3_static_bucket" {
28     bucket = aws_s3_bucket.akila_s3_static_bucket.id
29     rule {
30         object_ownership = "BucketOwnerPreferred"
31     }
32 }
33
34 resource "aws_s3_bucket_acl" "akila_s3_static_bucket" {
35     bucket = aws_s3_bucket.akila_s3_static_bucket.id
36
37     acl = "public-read"
38     depends_on = [
39         aws_s3_bucket_ownership_controls.akila_s3_static_bucket,
40         aws_s3_bucket_public_access_block.akila_s3_static_bucket
41     ]
42 }
43
44 resource "aws_s3_bucket_policy" "akila_s3_static_bucket" {
45     bucket = aws_s3_bucket.akila_s3_static_bucket.id
46
47     policy = jsonencode({
48         Version = "2012-10-17"
49         Statement = [
50             {
51                 Sid      = "PublicReadGetObject"
52                 Effect   = "Allow"
53                 Principal = "*"
54                 Action    = ["s3:GetObject", "s3:PutObject"]
55                 Resource = [
```

In line 67: upload the object once the specific bucket is created

```
main.tf s3terraform X ec2.tf main.tf terraformEC2
s3terraform > main.tf > resource "aws_s3_object" "object" > source

47     policy = jsonencode({
48         Version = "2012-10-17"
49         Statement = [
50             {
51                 Sid      = "PublicReadGetObject"
52                 Effect   = "Allow"
53                 Principal = "*"
54                 Action    = ["s3:GetObject", "s3:PutObject"]
55                 Resource = [
56                     aws_s3_bucket.akila_s3_static_bucket.arn,
57                     "${aws_s3_bucket.akila_s3_static_bucket.arn}/*",
58                 ]
59             },
60         ]
61     })
62
63     depends_on = [
64         aws_s3_bucket_public_access_block.akila_s3_static_bucket
65     ]
66 }
67 resource "aws_s3_object" "object" {
68     bucket = "akila-s3-static-bucket"
69     key    = "index.html"
70     source = "../html/index.html"
71     content_type = "text/html"
72 }
73
74
```

Dynamic web hosting in EC2 using terraform:

Now repeat the same for the same thing for like “terraform init” -> “terraform plan” -> “terraform apply”

```
C:\Users\akila\Desktop\BVC\terraform\lab2-s3 , ec2>cd ec2terraform
C:\Users\akila\Desktop\BVC\terraform\lab2-s3 , ec2\ec2terraform>terraform init

Initializing the backend...

Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding latest version of hashicorp/aws...
- Installing hashicorp/aws v5.24.0...
- Installed hashicorp/aws v5.24.0 (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.

C:\Users\akila\Desktop\BVC\terraform\lab2-s3 , ec2\ec2terraform>
```

```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\akila\Desktop\BVC\terraform\lab2-s3 , ec2\ec2terraform>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.web_server will be created
+ resource "aws_instance" "web_server" {
  + ami                  = "ami-05c13eab67c5d8861"
  + 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)
}
```

```
Command Prompt
+ to_port = 80
+ {
  + cidr_blocks = []
  + description = ""
  + from_port = 22
  + ipv6_cidr_blocks = []
  + prefix_list_ids = []
  + protocol = "tcp"
  + security_groups = []
  + self = false
  + to_port = 22
}
+ name = (known after apply)
+ name_prefix = "web-server-Akila-sg"
+ owner_id = (known after apply)
+ revoke_rules_on_delete = false
+ tags_all = (known after apply)
+ vpc_id = (known after apply)
}

Plan: 2 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.

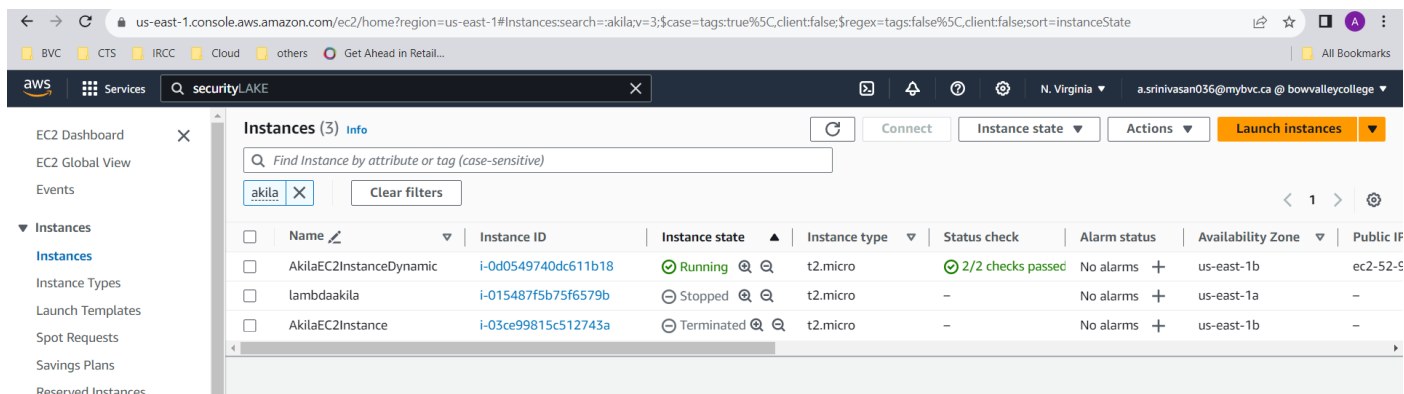
Enter a value: yes

aws_security_group.web_server_security_group: Creating...
aws_instance.web_server: Creating...
aws_security_group.web_server_security_group: Creation complete after 4s [id=sg-031952ea45f12beda]
aws_instance.web_server: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_instance.web_server: Still creating... [20s elapsed]
aws_instance.web_server: Creation complete after 23s [id=i-0fd66c34ae0cde982]

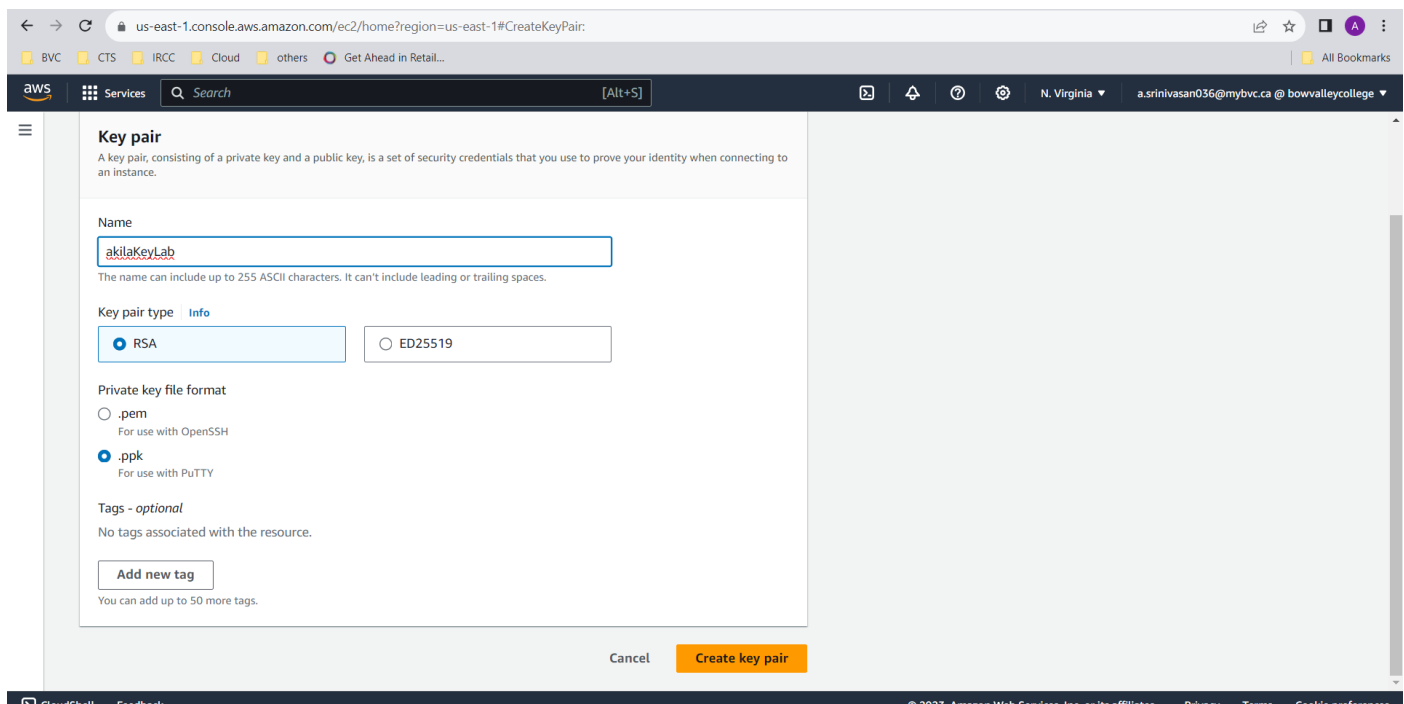
Apply complete! Resources: 2 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.

C:\Users\akila\Desktop\BVC\terraform\lab2-s3 , ec2\ec2terraform>
```

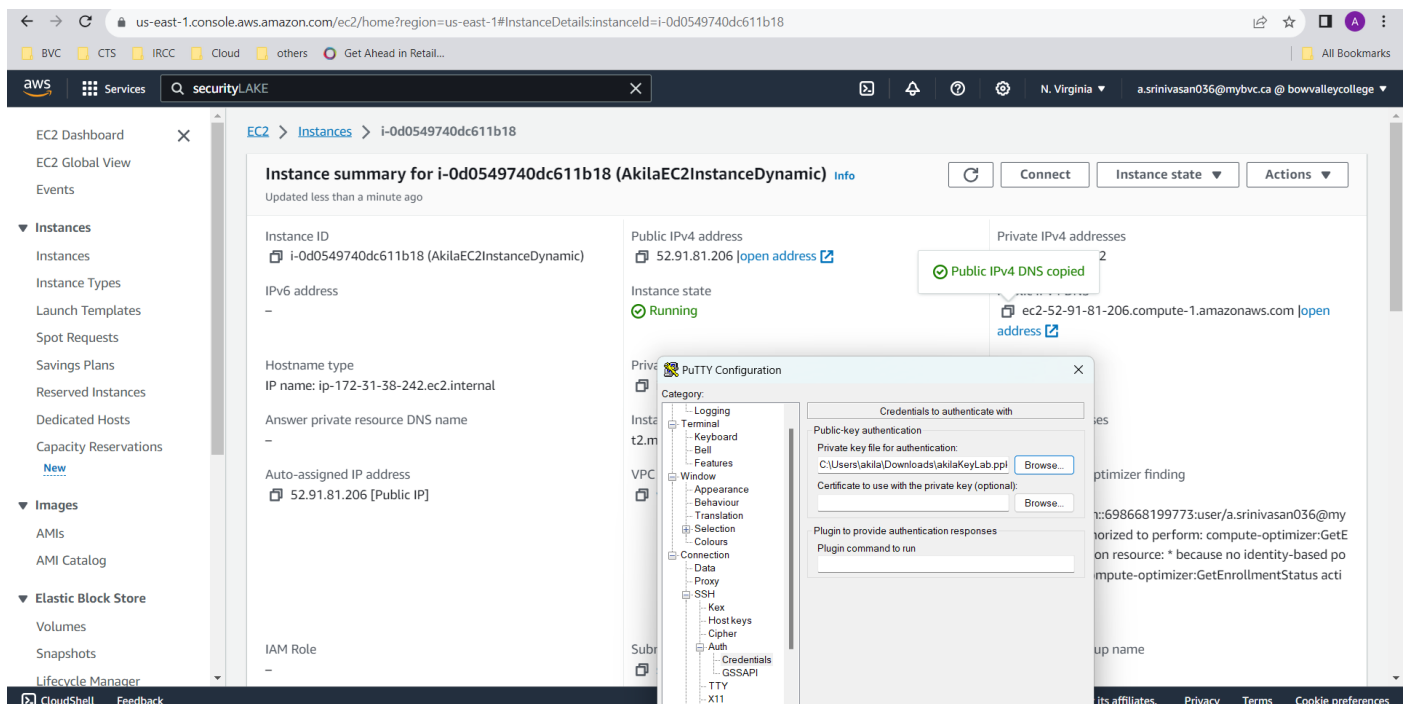
Now we have to create the key pairs for the ec2 which we have created. For that click the ec2 which is created.



Search for key pairs and click on create new key pair. Give the name for your key pair and click create button.



Now configure the putty to connect to the ec2 instance which we have created now.



Login as "ec2-user"

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-40-115:~  
login as: ec2-user  
Authenticating with public key "akilaKeyLab"  
  
      #_#  
    ~\   #####_       Amazon Linux 2023  
  ~~ \_#####\  
  ~~   \####|  
  ~~     \|#/         https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023  
  ~~        V~' '->  
  ~~~  
  ~~-.-.  
  ~~/ / - / - / - /  
  ~/m/' - / - / - / - /  
Last login: Mon Nov 6 01:17:41 2023 from 50.99.196.75  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-40-115 ~]$
```

Then give “sudo yum update” command for the latest updates

Later install httpd (apache) and golang using the following commands

Sudo yum install httpd ----- apache

Sudo yum install golang install ----- golang



```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-40-115 ~]$ sudo yum install httpd
Last metadata expiration check: 5:40:48 ago on Sun Nov  5 20:12:56 2023.
Package httpd-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64 is already installed.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-40-115 ~]$ Sudo systemctl start httpd
-bash: Sudo: command not found
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-40-115 ~]$ sudo systemctl start httpd
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-40-115 ~]$ sudo systemctl enable httpd
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-40-115 ~]$
```

In this I have chosen golang code to run for that I have created a file using the cmd “sudo nano file.name.go”

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242:~
Installing      : httpd-filesystem-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.noarch                2/9
Installing      : generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch       3/9
Installing      : libbrotli-1.0.9-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                 4/9
Installing      : httpd-tools-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64                   5/9
Installing      : httpd-core-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64                    6/9
Installing      : mod_http2-2.0.11-2.amzn2023.x86_64                     7/9
Installing      : mod_lua-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64                       8/9
Installing      : httpd-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64                         9/9
Running scriptlet: httpd-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64                       9/9
Verifying       : httpd-tools-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64                  1/9
Verifying       : mod_http2-2.0.11-2.amzn2023.x86_64                   2/9
Verifying       : mod_lua-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64                     3/9
Verifying       : httpd-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64                       4/9
Verifying       : libbrotli-1.0.9-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                 5/9
Verifying       : httpd-core-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64                   6/9
Verifying       : generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch      7/9
Verifying       : mailcap-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch                  8/9
Verifying       : httpd-filesystem-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.noarch              9/9

Installed:
generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch      httpd-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64      httpd-core-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64      httpd-filesystem-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.noarch
httpd-tools-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64                  libbrotli-1.0.9-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64      mailcap-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch      mod_http2-2.0.11-2.amzn2023.x86_64
mod_lua-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64

Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo systemctl start httpd
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo systemctl enable httpd
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo nano dynamicweb.go
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo go run dynamicweb.go
Server is running on :8080...
^Csignal: interrupt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo nano dynamicweb.go
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo nano dynamicweb2.go
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo nano dynamicweb2.go
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo go run dynamicweb2.go
# command-line-arguments
./dynamicweb2.go:48:36: syntax error: unexpected [, expected expression
./dynamicweb2.go:50:33: syntax error: unexpected ), expected {
./dynamicweb2.go:52:4: syntax error: unexpected ), expected expression
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo nano dynamicweb2.go
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo nano dynamicweb3.go
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo go run dynamicweb3.go
Server is running on :8080...
^Csignal: interrupt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo nano dynamicweb3.go
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo go run dynamicweb3.go
Server is running on :8080...
```

This is the output screen of executing our go lang program.

←→↻

Not secure | ec2-52-91-81-206.compute-1.amazonaws.com:8080

🔖🌟🖨️👤⋮

BVCCTSIRCCCloudothers

Get Ahead in Retail...

All Bookmarks

Register Form

Name:

Email:

Register Date:

dd-mm-yyyy

📅

Register Now

←→↻

Not secure | ec2-52-91-81-206.compute-1.amazonaws.com:8080

🔖🌟🖨️👤⋮

BVCCTSIRCCCloudothers

Get Ahead in Retail...

All Bookmarks

Registered Successfully!

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242:~
Installing      : mod_lua-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64      8/9
Installing      : httpd-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64      9/9
Running scriptlet: httpd-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64      9/9
Verifying       : httpd-tools-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64 1/9
Verifying       : mod_httpd-2.0.11-2.amzn2023.x86_64  2/9
Verifying       : mod_lua-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64    3/9
Verifying       : httpd-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64      4/9
Verifying       : libbrotli-1.0.9-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64 5/9
Verifying       : httpd-core-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64  6/9
Verifying       : generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch 7/9
Verifying       : mailcap-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch 8/9
Verifying       : httpd-filessystem-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.noarch 9/9

Installed:
generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch      httpd-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64      httpd-core-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64      httpd-filessystem-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.noarch
httpd-tools-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64                  libbrotli-1.0.9-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64  mailcap-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch      mod_httpd-2.0.11-2.amzn2023.x86_64
mod_lua-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64

Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo systemctl start httpd
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo systemctl enable httpd
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo nano dynamicweb.go
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo go run dynamicweb.go
Server is running on :8080...
^Csignal: interrupt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo nano dynamicweb2.go
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo nano dynamicweb2.go
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo nano dynamicweb2.go
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo go run dynamicweb2.go
# command-line-arguments
./dynamicweb2.go:48:36: syntax error: unexpected {, expected expression
./dynamicweb2.go:50:33: syntax error: unexpected }, expected (
./dynamicweb2.go:52:44: syntax error: unexpected }, expected expression
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo nano dynamicweb2.go
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo nano dynamicweb3.go
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo go run dynamicweb3.go
Server is running on :8080...
^Csignal: interrupt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo nano dynamicweb3.go
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ sudo go run dynamicweb3.go
Server is running on :8080...
^Csignal: interrupt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ ls
bookings.txt  dynamicweb2.go  dynamicweb3.go
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$ cat bookings.txt
Name: akila, Email: dmcb@gmail.com, Booking Date: 2023-11-16
Name: aki, Email: dmcb@gmail.com, Booking Date: 2023-11-07
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-242 ~]$
```



After these we have to delete the ec2 by giving cmd “terraform destroy”

```
Command Prompt
]
- description      = ""
- from_port        = 80
- ipv6_cidr_blocks = []
- prefix_list_ids  = []
- protocol         = "tcp"
- security_groups  = []
- self             = false
- to_port          = 80
},
] -> null
- name              = "web-server-Akila-sg20231106024604732500000001" -> null
- name_prefix       = "web-server-Akila-sg" -> null
- owner_id          = "698668199773" -> null
- revoke_rules_on_delete = false -> null
- tags              = {} -> null
- tags_all          = {} -> null
- vpc_id            = "vpc-551dcc28" -> null
}

Plan: 0 to add, 0 to change, 2 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_security_group.web_server_security_group: Destroying... [id=sg-07256e19f60077b8f]
aws_instance.web_server: Destroying... [id=i-0d0549740dc611b18]
aws_security_group.web_server_security_group: Destruction complete after 1s
aws_instance.web_server: Still destroying... [id=i-0d0549740dc611b18, 10s elapsed]
aws_instance.web_server: Still destroying... [id=i-0d0549740dc611b18, 20s elapsed]
aws_instance.web_server: Still destroying... [id=i-0d0549740dc611b18, 30s elapsed]
aws_instance.web_server: Still destroying... [id=i-0d0549740dc611b18, 40s elapsed]
aws_instance.web_server: Destruction complete after 40s

Destroy complete! Resources: 2 destroyed.

C:\Users\akila\Desktop\BVC\terraform\lab2-s3 , ec2\terraformEC2>
```

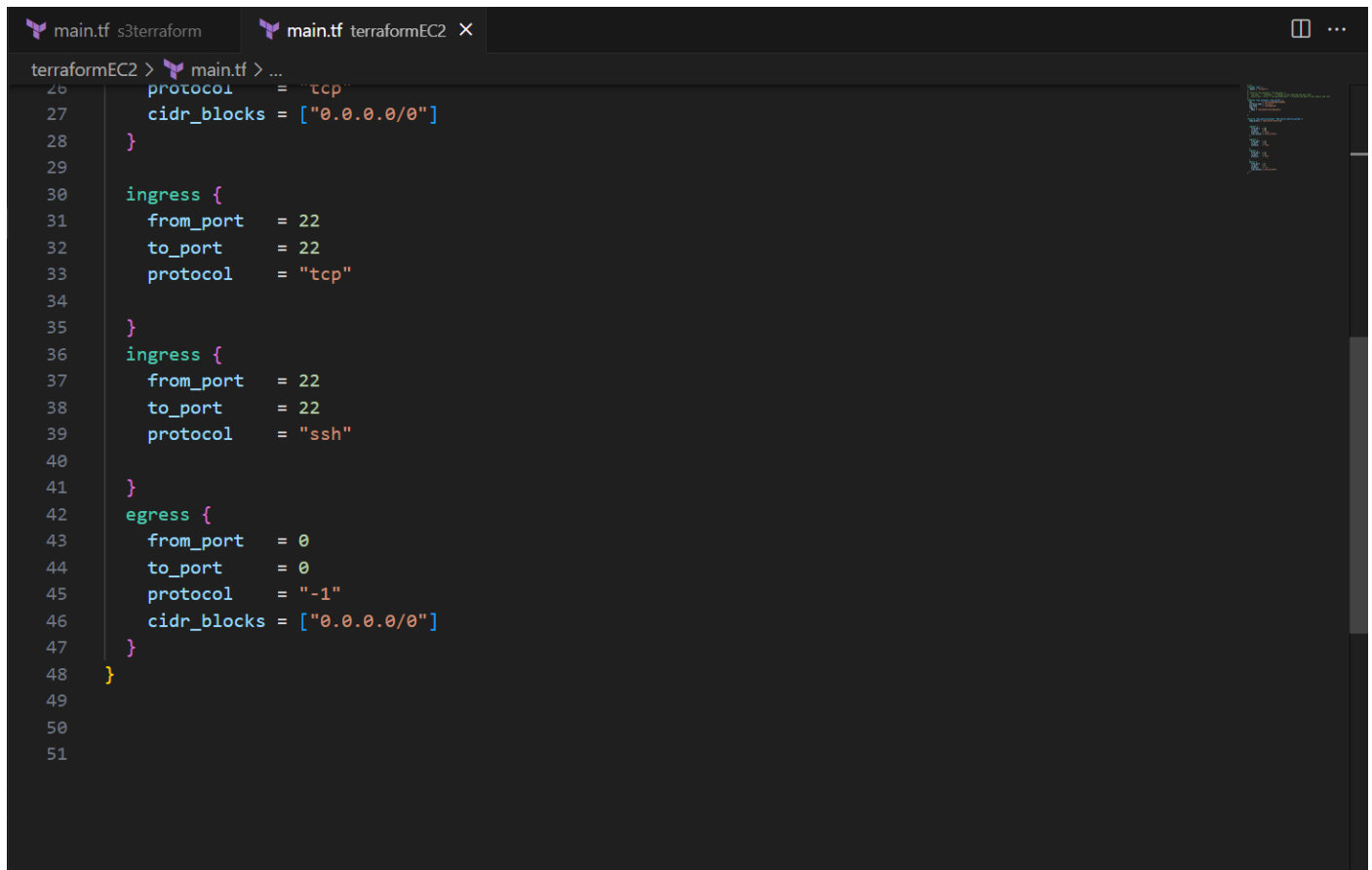
In Provider we have to mention the region

Line 9: create the instance with linux os and type t2.micro. I have already created the key pair which I have mentioned here.

Tag name is the name which u see in the instance list.

Line 19: create the security key for the inbound and outbound rules.

```
main.tf s3terraform  main.tf terraformEC2 X
terraformEC2 > main.tf > ...
1  # hcl
2  provider "aws" {
3    region = "us-east-1"
4  }
5  # resource "aws_key_pair" "my_key_pair" {
6  #   key_name   = "akilakey"   # Change to your desired key pair name
7  #   public_key = file("~/ssh/akilakey.pub") # Provide the path to your public key file
8  # }
9  resource "aws_instance" "web_server" {
10     ami           = "ami-05c13eab67c5d8861"
11     instance_type = "t2.micro"
12     key_name      = "akilaKeyLab"
13     tags = {
14       Name = "AkilaEC2InstanceDynamic"
15     }
16   }
17 }
18
19 resource "aws_security_group" "web_server_security_group" {
20   name_prefix = "web-server-Akila-sg"
21
22   ingress {
23     from_port = 80
24     to_port   = 80
25     protocol = "tcp"
26     cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
27   }
28 }
29
```



The image shows a code editor with two tabs: 'main.tf s3terraform' and 'main.tf terraformEC2 X'. The active tab 'main.tf terraformEC2 X' displays a Terraform configuration for a security group. The code is as follows:

```
26     protocol = "tcp"
27     cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
28 }
29
30 ingress {
31     from_port = 22
32     to_port   = 22
33     protocol  = "tcp"
34 }
35
36 ingress {
37     from_port = 22
38     to_port   = 22
39     protocol  = "ssh"
40 }
41
42 egress {
43     from_port = 0
44     to_port   = 0
45     protocol  = "-1"
46     cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
47 }
48 }
49
50
51
```

Reference:

[www.google.com](http://www.google.com) , [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com), terraform official website (Hashicorp)