

# Part 1 - Introduction to IaC

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In this first part, you will learn about Infrastructure as Code (IaC) and how to work with Bicep or Terraform to create a simple resource group and storage account. You'll also learn about things like:

- running deployments from the command line
- running deployments from GitHub Actions
- building service principals with federated credentials

## Prerequisites

To complete this activity, you must have an editor like VSCode, an Azure Subscription with contributor access, and the Azure CLI installed.

## Part 1: Introduction to IaC with Terraform

Apart from the common concepts of deployment scopes and resource groups there are Terraform specific features that are key to deploying resources. We will explore those in this section:

### Providers

A provider is a plugin that allows Terraform to interact with cloud, SaaS providers and other APIs. Custom terraform providers can be created if needed. Example of providers are:

- Azure, Google and AWS providers.
- MongoDB, Pager Duty.
- Random, arm2tf.

### Basic file structure

This is the recommended file structure for a working directory:

- **providers.tf:** Specifies the providers used in the deployment as well as any configuration for each of them.
- **main.tf:** Specified the resources being deployed.
- **variables.tf:** Specifies the variables that will be used to parameterize the deployment.
- **outputs.tf** Specified any values that will be available as an output of the deployment.

You can also use the main.tf file to define all the elements mentioned above, however, that will make your deployments harder to read and maintain.

### Commands

There are 3 main commands that we will explore in this section:

- **terraform init:** Initialized the working directory.
- **terraform plan:** Creates a plan based on the resources specified in your deployment and the resources currently deployed.
- **terraform apply:** Applies the plan generated by the **plan** command.

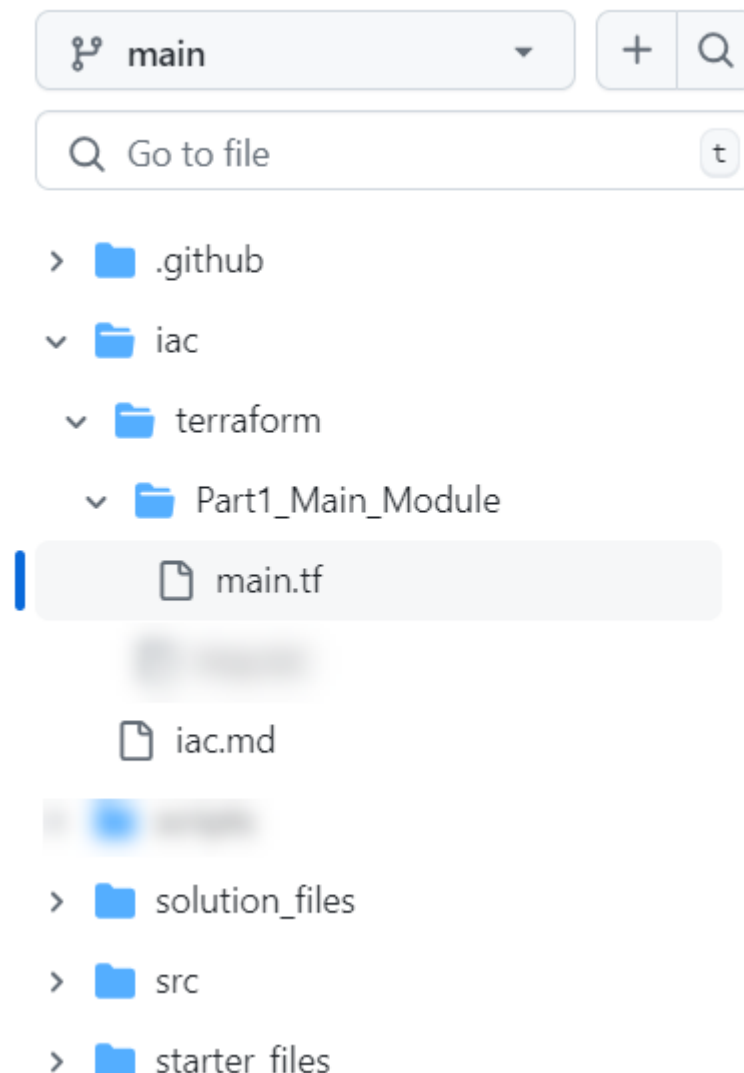
## Task 1 - Create your first Terraform file to deploy a storage account to an existing resource group

To get started, let's create our first Terraform file. The overall goal for this activity is to create the files needed to deploy a storage account. During this activity we will create the recommended file structure mentioned above while learning about using variables and outputs, as well as how to create and use additional files as modules.

**Note:** for this activity, I'm using VSCode with the Terraform extension. Additionally, I've created a new repository at GitHub which has the starter web application code in it and will be where I'm generating screenshots. For this reason, if you haven't already, you need a GitHub repository where you can store your code and your Terraform files. For simplicity, you can fork this repo:

[https://github.com/AzureCloudWorkshops/ACW-InfrastructureAsCode\\_Workshop](https://github.com/AzureCloudWorkshops/ACW-InfrastructureAsCode_Workshop).

A good way to store this would be similar to the following:



### Step 1 - Create your file `main.tf`

Start by creating a `main.tf` file. This can be done in a bash terminal, in VSCode, or in PowerShell.

1. Create a folder if you don't have one for `iac` and a subfolder `Terraform`. In the `terraform` subfolder, create a file `main.tf`.

**Note:** If you forked the repo above, you will already have an `iac` folder in that repo.

Folder:

```
mkdir terraform
cd terraform
mkdir Part1_Main_Module
cd iac\terraform\Part1_Main_Module
```

2. Copy or create the `main.tf` file in the `Part1_Main_Module` folder:

Create the file `Bash`:

```
touch main.tf
```

or `PowerShell`:

```
"" > "main.tf"
```

or use VSCode:

Right-click on the folder and select New File, name it ``main.tf``

**Note:** For Bash and PowerShell, make sure you make directories `mkdir` and change directories `cd` to the correct location. For VSCode, you can right-click on the folder and select New File, name it `main.tf`.

## Step 1 Completion Check

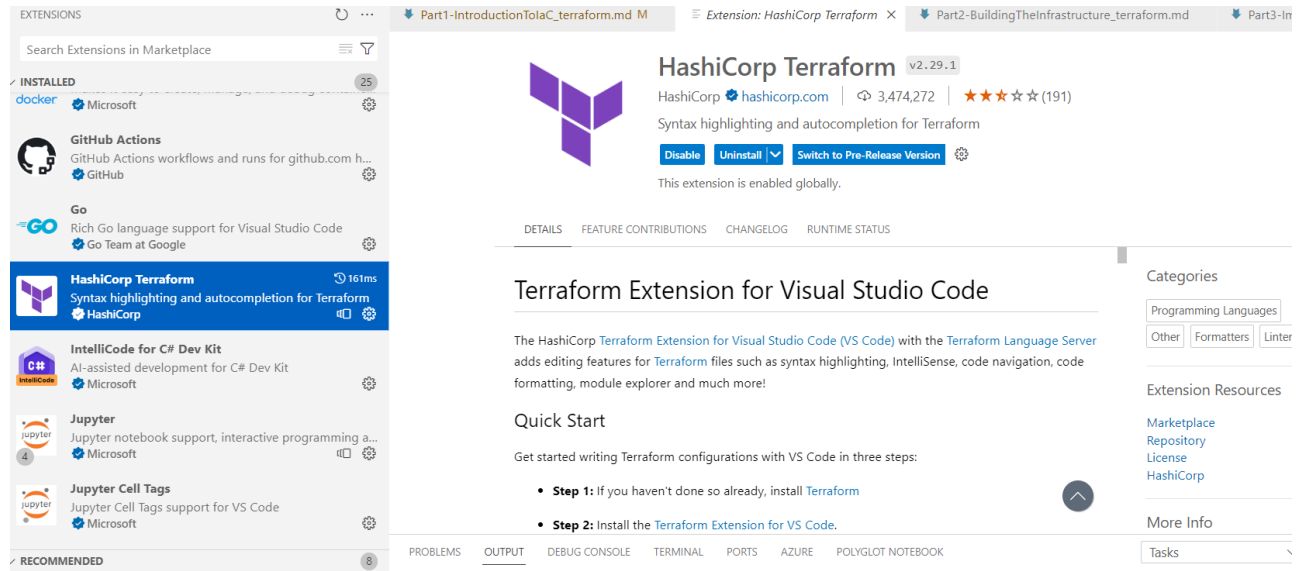
Before moving on, ensure that you have a file called `main.tf` in a folder called `iac\terraform\Part1_Main_Module` at the root of your repository (the `_workshop` repo has starter files and/or you should have made a folder with the `main.tf` file as shown above).

## Step 2 - Create the terraform code to create a storage account

For this first activity, you'll be creating a simple storage account. To do this easily, you'll want a couple of extensions for Terraform in place in VSCode:

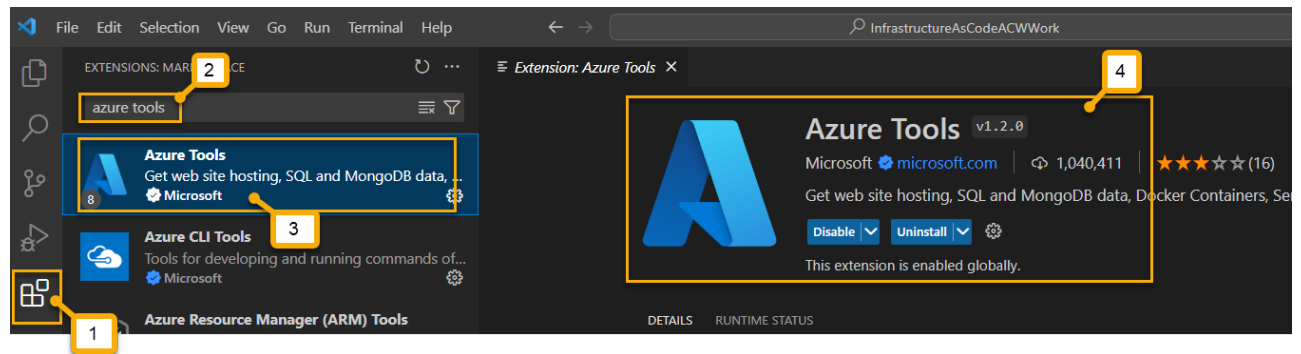
1. Get the Hashicorp Terraform Extension

## Terraform:



## 2. Get the Azure Tools Extension (optional/recommended)

## Azure Tools:



**Note:** Azure Tools may not be needed, but it's a good idea to have it in place for other things you will do in the future.

## 3. Specify the providers that we will use in the deployment.

Add the following code to your main.tf file:

```
terraform {
  required_version = ">=1.6.6"

  required_providers {
    azurerm = {
      source = "hashicorp/azurerm"
      version = "~>3.0"
    }
  }
}

provider "azurerm" {
  features {
  }
}
```

## Step 2 Completion Check

Before moving on, ensure that you have the `main.tf` file in the correct folder with the settings as above.

## Step 3 - Create the storage account resource

In this step you'll create the storage account resource

1. Add a `resource` block to create the storage account:

Using the text below, change the name of the storage account to something that is unique, such as `iacstgacctYYYYMMDDxzy`.

Replace `YYYYMMDD` with today's date.

Replace `xyz` with your initials.

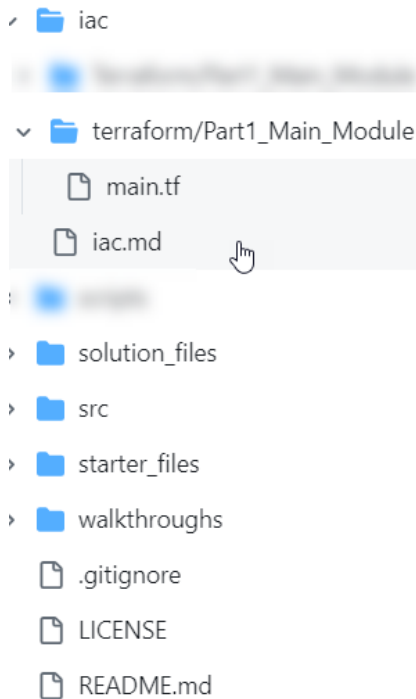
**Note:** Storage account names must be unique to the world, must be between 3-24 characters, and must be only lowercase characters and numbers.

```
resource "azurerm_storage_account" "iac_stg_acct" {  
  name                        = "iacstgacctYYYYMMDDxzy"  
  resource_group_name        = "{YOUR_RESOURCE_GROUP_NAME}"  
  location                   = "{YOUR_RESOURCE_GROUP_LOCATION}"  
  account_tier                = "Standard"  
  account_replication_type   = "LRS"  
}
```

**Note:** The resource group name and location must match the values you provided [here](#).

## Step 3 Completion Check

Before moving on, make sure you have the file in place for the storage account creation.



```

1  terraform {
2      required_version = ">=1.6.6"
3
4      required_providers {
5          azurerm = {
6              source = "hashicorp/azurerm"
7              version = "~>3.0"
8          }
9      }
10 }
11
12 provider "azurerm" {
13     features {
14     }
15 }
16
17 resource "azurerm_storage_account" "iac_stg_acct" {
18     name                       = "iacstgacct20291231acw"
19     resource_group_name       = "iac-training-rg"
20     location                  = "eastus"
21     account_tier              = "Standard"
22     account_replication_type = "LRS"
23 }

```

## Task 2 - Run the deployment

As mentioned in part 1, there are 3 commands that make up the basic Terraform workflow:

- terraform init
- terraform plan
- terraform apply

The first command only needs to be executed when creating a new configuration or updating an existing one. However, running the command multiple times should not cause any issues.

### Step 1 - Issue commands to run the deployment

In this step, you'll deploy the storage account using Terraform.

1. Ensure you are in the correct directory

Before you execute any commands, make sure that you are in the `iac\terraform\Part1_Main_Module` folder

```

blgor@Voyager2 MINGW64 /c/B...ub/ACW-InfrastructureAsCode_Work
shop20240715/iac/terraform/Part1_Main_Module (main)
$ ls
main.tf

```

2. Terraform Init Command [terraform init]

Execute the `terraform init` command.

```
terraform init
```

After the command completes you should see the following:

Initializing the backend...

Initializing provider plugins...

- Reusing previous version of cloud-maker-ai/arm2tf from the dependency lock file
- Reusing previous version of hashicorp/azurerm from the dependency lock file
- Using previously-installed cloud-maker-ai/arm2tf v0.2.2
- Using previously-installed hashicorp/azurerm v3.85.0

**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.

### 3. Terraform Plan Command [terraform plan]

Execute the `terraform plan` command:

```
terraform plan -out main.tfplan
```

**Note:** the command creates a `main.tfplan` file.

You should see the following output (some details are omitted):

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:

```
# azurerm_storage_account.cm_stg_acct will be created
+ resource "azurerm_storage_account" "cm_stg_acct" {
```

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

Saved the plan to: main.tfplan

To perform exactly these actions, run the following command to apply:

```
terraform apply "main.tfplan"
```

### 4. Terraform Apply Command [terraform apply]

Finally, apply the plan by executing the following command:

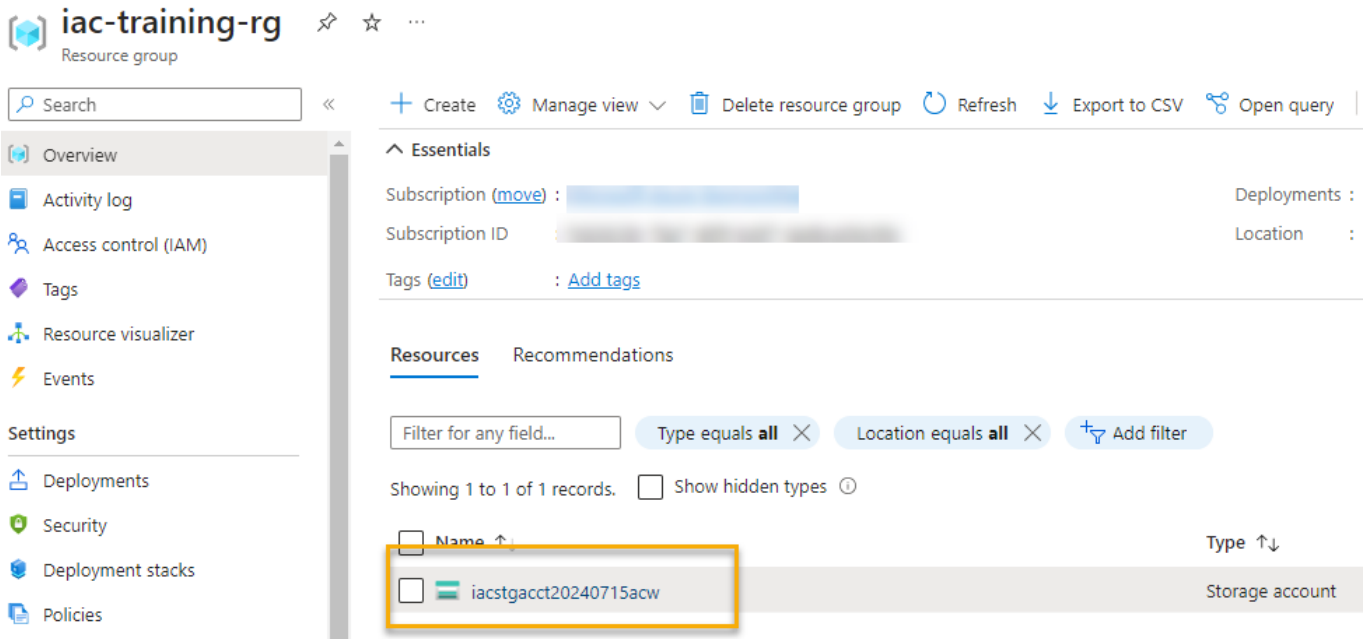
```
terraform apply main.tfplan
```

You should see the following output:

```
• azurerm_storage_account.cm_stg_acct: Creating...  
azurerm_storage_account.cm_stg_acct: Still creating... [10s elapsed]  
azurerm_storage_account.cm_stg_acct: Still creating... [20s elapsed]  
azurerm_storage_account.cm_stg_acct: Creation complete after 25s [id=/subscriptions/[REDACTED]/resourceGroups/[REDACTED]/providers/Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/cmstgacct]  
  
Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.
```

## Step 2 - Verify the deployment

Before moving on, ensure that you have a storage account in your resource group with a name that matches the value provided in the main.tf file.



## Task 3 - Create providers file

As mentioned in part 1, when working with Terraform it is recommended to create separate files to keep everything organized. In this step, you will create a separate `providers.tf` file.

### Step 1 - Create `providers.tf` file

For the first step, you'll just create a file.

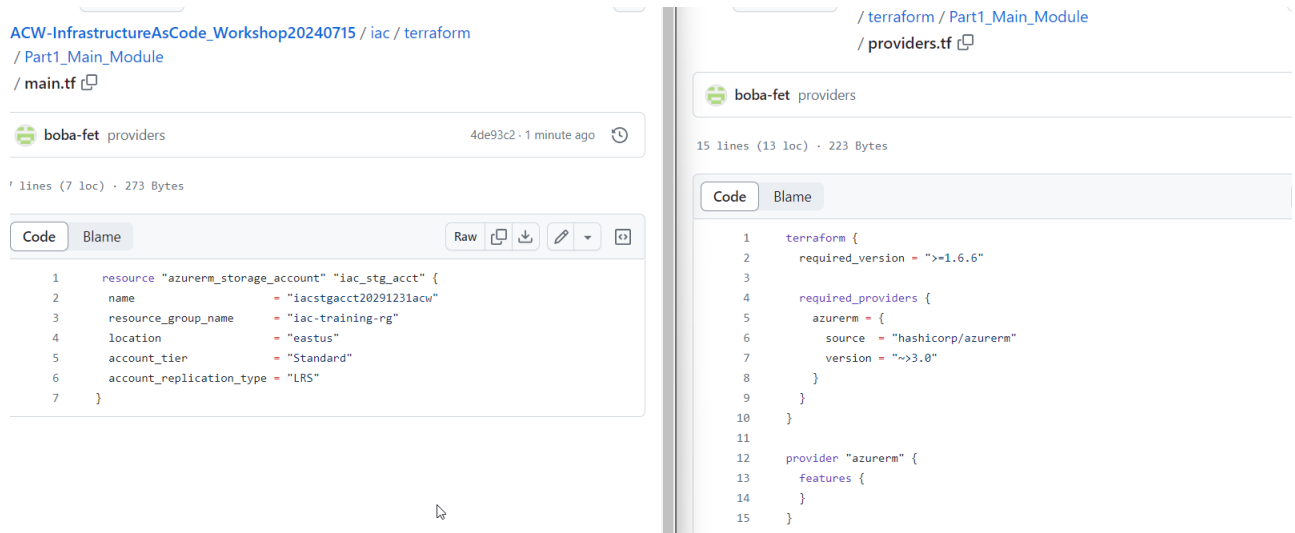
1. Create a new file in the `iac\terraform\Part1_Main_Module` folder

```
providers.tf
```

2. Move `terraform` and `providers` blocks to providers.tf file

Cut the `terraform` and `providers` blocks from the `main.tf` file, and past to the `providers.tf` file, this should have no impact on your deployment.





## Step 2 - Confirm there has been no impact on your deployment

As moving the location of the `terraform` and `providers` section should have no impact, it's important to verify this is the case.

1. Confirm there is no impact on your deployment

To confirm execute the `terraform plan` command,

```
terraform plan -out main.tfplan
```

You should see the following messages:

```
No changes. Your infrastructure matches the configuration.
```

```
Terraform has compared your real infrastructure against your configuration
and found no differences, so no changes are needed.
```

## Task 4 - Use input variables

In Terraform module parameters are referred to as `input variables` or simply `variables`, in this part of the workshop you'll create input variables for the storage account name and location. You'll also learn how to use the variables in your deployment.

### Step 1 - Add input variables to the terraform file

For starters, we will only add input variables for the resource group name, storage account name and location of the storage account.

1. Add variables for resource group name, storage account name, and location.

Add the following code to the top of the `main.tf` file:

```
variable "resourceGroupName" {
  type = string
  nullable = false
  default = "{YOUR RESOURCE GROUP NAME}"
}

variable "storageAccountName" {
  type = string
  nullable = false
  default = "{YOUR STORAGE ACCOUNT NAME}"
}

variable "location" {
  type = string
  nullable = false
  default = "{YOUR RESOURCE GROUP LOCATION}"
}
```

2. Leverage the variables with `var.<variablename>` in the `main.tf` file

Use the variables to populate the storage account values. Terraform references input values using the `var` object. Modify the storage account resource block should to use the variables created above as follows:

```
resource "azurerm_storage_account" "iac_stg_acct" {
  name                = var.storageAccountName
  resource_group_name = var.resourceGroupName
  location            = var.location
  account_tier        = "Standard"
  account_replication_type = "LRS"
}
```

[ACW-InfrastructureAsCode\\_Workshop20240715](#) / [iac](#) / [terraform](#) / [Part1\\_Main\\_Module](#) / [main.tf](#) 

boba-fet variables 1 fix

Code

Blame

23 lines (22 loc) · 595 Bytes



Code 55% faster with GitHub Copilot

```
1  variable "resourceGroupName" {
2      type = string
3      nullable = false
4      default = "iac-training-rg"
5  }
6  variable "storageAccountName" {
7      type = string
8      nullable = false
9      default = "iacstgacct20291231acw"
10 }
11 variable "location" {
12     type = string
13     nullable = false
14     default = "eastus"
15 }
16
17 resource "azurerm_storage_account" "iac_stg_acct" {
18     name                = var.storageAccountName
19     resource_group_name = var.resourceGroupName
20     location            = var.location
21     account_tier        = "Standard"
22     account_replication_type = "LRS"
23 }
```

### 3. Validate everything is still the same on the plan and state

Execute the `terraform plan` command again, since there were no infrastructure changes you should see this message again:

No changes. Your infrastructure matches the configuration.

Terraform has compared your real infrastructure against your configuration and found no differences, so no changes are needed.

## Step 2 - Create a variables file

In the previous step you added the ability to use input variables (or parameters) in the terraform template, in this step you will continue with the best practices mentioned above by moving those variable definitions to a separate file.

### 1. Create a `variables.tf` file for variables

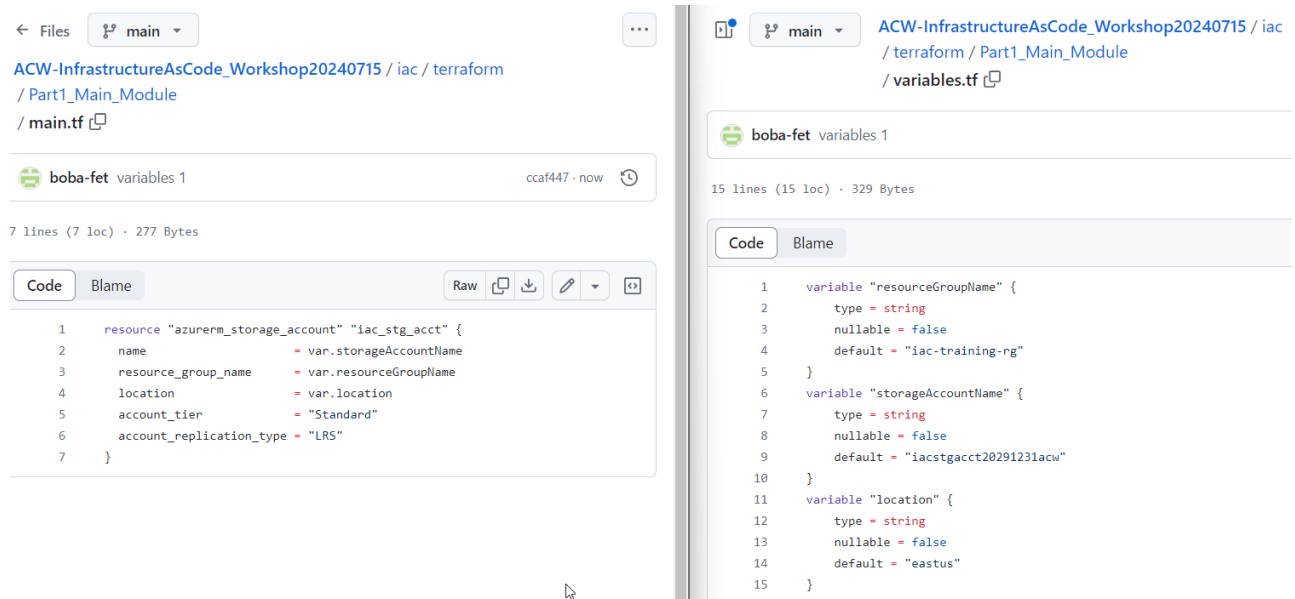
Add a new file `variables.tf` to your working directory

```
touch variables.tf
```

**please note:** this filename is just a suggested name and that as long as a file is in the same directory, Terraform will automatically make those variables available in the main module.

- Put the variables into the `variables.tf` file

Cut the variables from the `main.tf` file and paste the variable declarations from the to the `variables.tf` file, after the change, the only thing left in the `main.tf` file should once again be your resource block.



### Step 3 - Validate No changes with variables file in place

Validate there are still no changes even with the new file structure

- Execute the `terraform plan` command again

Since nothing has changed to update the infrastructure you should again see no changes in the plan.

### Step 4 - Deployments without default/provided values

You might have noticed that so far you haven't been asked to provide a value for the variables during deployment. This is because of the default values that have been put in place in the files.

In this step, you'll see what happens if you try to do a deployment without default/provided values.

- Remove the default value for the `resourceGroupName` variable.

In the `variables.tf` file, delete the line `default = "{YOUR RESOURCE GROUP NAME}"`, but leave everything else in place.

```
variable "resourceGroupName" {
  type = string
  nullable = false
}

You, 9 minutes ago | 1 author (You)
variable "storageAccountName" {
  type = string
  nullable = false
  default = "iacstgacct20291231acw"
}

You, 9 minutes ago | 1 author (You)
variable "location" {
  type = string
  nullable = false
  default = "eastus"
}
You, 9 minutes ago • variables
```

## 2. Execute the `terraform plan` command

With the change, run the plan again:

```
terraform plan -out main.tfplan
```

you should see this prompt:

```
PS D:\repos\ACW-InfrastructureAsCode\iac\terraform> terraform plan -out main.tfplan
var.resourceGroupName
Enter a value: █
```

This is obviously not the most efficient deployment strategy and is also error prone, we will look at a better deployment option in the next step.

Enter your resource group name to save the plan.

```
$ terraform plan -out main.tfplan
var.resourceGroupName
Enter a value: iac-training-rg

azurerm_storage_account.iac_stg_acct: Refreshing state... [id=/subscriptions/fc82623b-78a7-48f9-bd97-de4bce56c99c/resourceGroups/iac-training-rg/providers/Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/iacstgacct20291231acw]

No changes. Your infrastructure matches the configuration.

Terraform has compared your real infrastructure against your configuration and found no differences, so no changes are needed.
```

## Step 5 - Use a variable definitions file

In this step, you will use a special file called a variable definitions file to specify the values you want to use in the deployment.

### 1. Add a file called `terraform.tfvars` to your working directory.

Create the file:

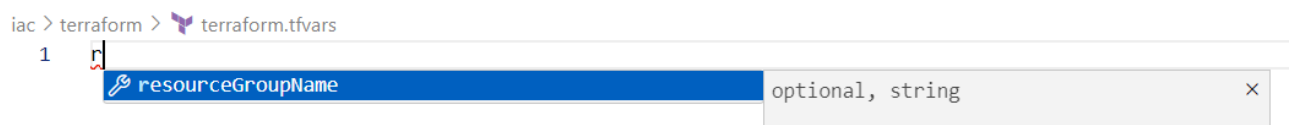
```
touch terraform.tfvars
```

Terraform automatically scans for this specific file when deploying resources.

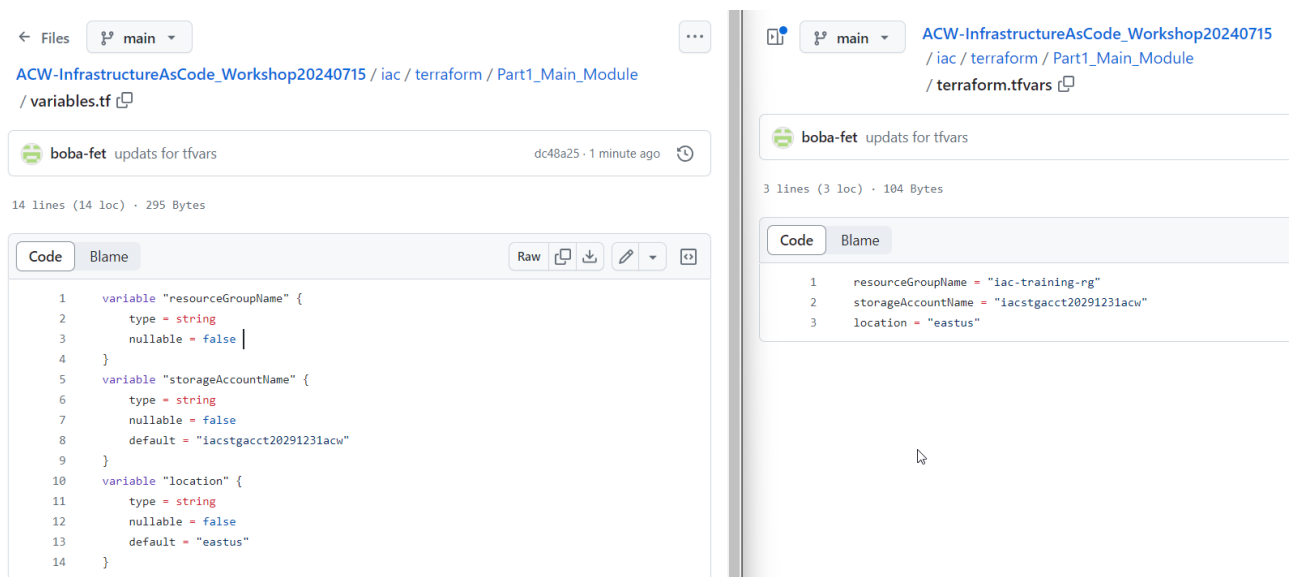
**Note:** If you want to use a different file name you would need to also use the `-var-file` parameter when executing the `plan` command.

## 2. Move variables to the new file

Type the name of any of the variables declared in the `variables` file, if you are using the Terraform extension for Visual studio code you should see something like this:



Provide a value for all the variables.



## 3. Execute the `terraform plan` command again.

With all of the variables defined and then given a value, you have seen how to separate the variable definitions from the values for powerful template deployment configurations.

To be clear, you should not be prompted to provide a value for and variables and you should still see no changes to your deployment in the plan since no infrastructure changes are taking place.

## Completion Check

You now have a file that you can reuse in multiple resource groups with various storage account names (you would need to change the name in the parameter file at this point to ensure it is unique).

## Task 5 - Use data sources

Up until now, you have used variables to provide the name and location of the resource group that contains the storage account. However, Terraform has another way to access information defined outside of Terraform or that is part of a different deployment using **data sources**.

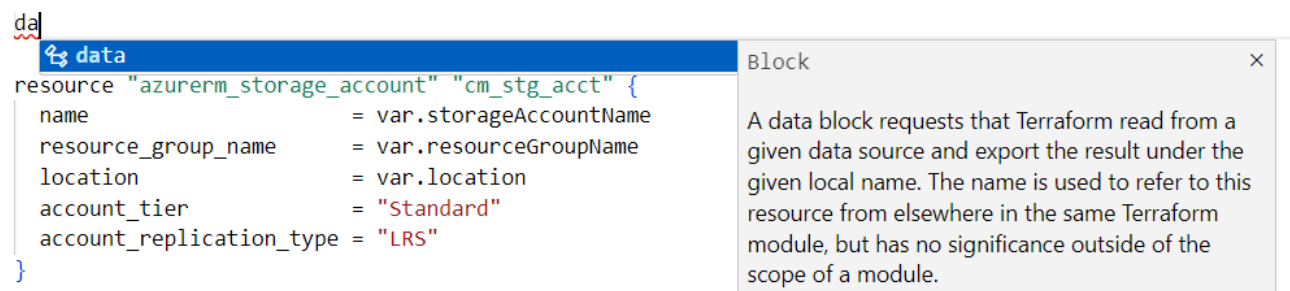
In this step, you will modify the files you currently have to use a data source to access the resource group information instead of providing the values through variables.

### Step 1 - Add data source to configuration

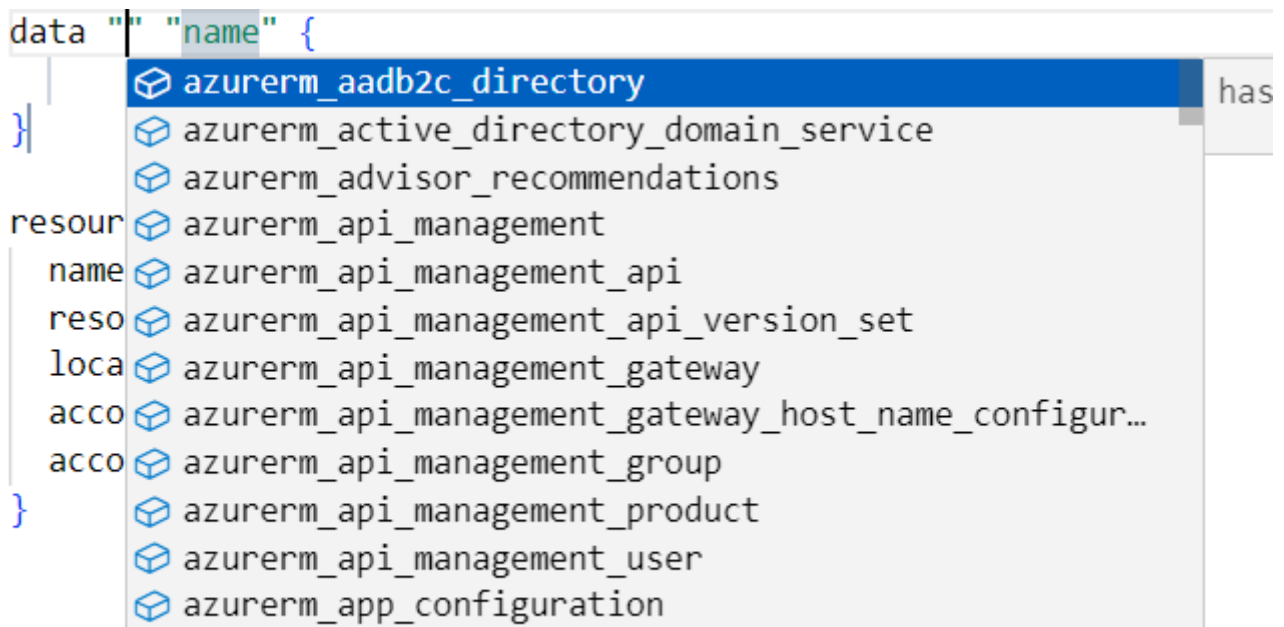
In this first step, you'll add a data source for the resource group

1. Add the **data\_rg** resource group declaration

Go to the top of the main.tf file and type **da**, if you are using the Terraform extension for VS code you should see the following:



Hit the tab key, a data block will be created automatically:

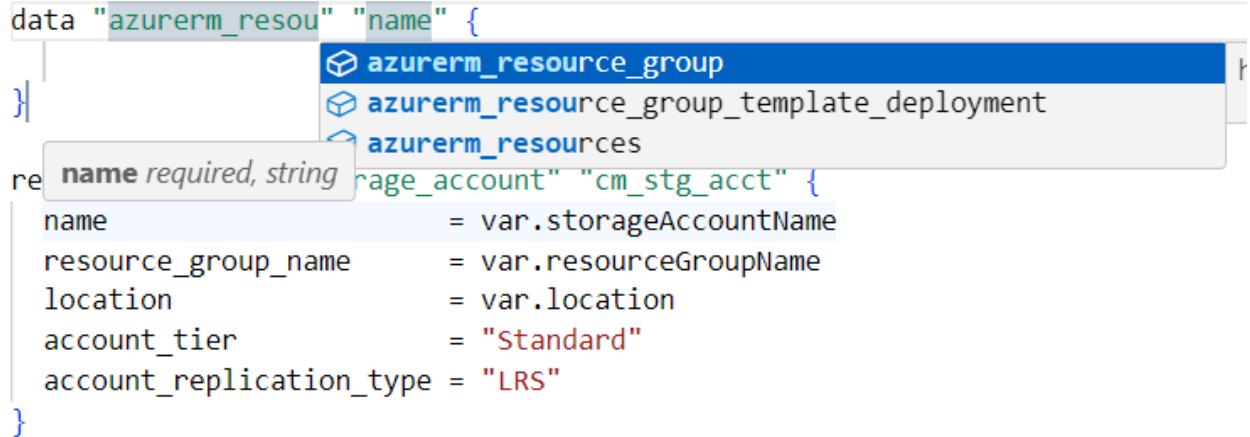


2. Change the type to **azurerm\_resource\_group**

Type `azurerm_resource_group`,

```
azurerm_resource_group
```

At this point, autocomplete should display the option after you type a few characters:



```
data "azurerm_resou" "name" {
  name required, string
  storage_account "cm_stg_acct" {
    name = var.storageAccountName
    resource_group_name = var.resourceGroupName
    location = var.location
    account_tier = "Standard"
    account_replication_type = "LRS"
  }
}
```

### 3. Set the name of the resource group and location for the resource group

The resource group data source requires the name of the resource group. You can use the `resourceGroupName` variable to populate the parameter on this data source. The new data block should look like this:

```
data "azurerm_resource_group" "data_rg" {
  name = var.resourceGroupName
}
```

## Step 2 - Use data source values in storage account configuration

In this step, you'll update the declaration in the storage account to leverage the resource group data source.

### 1. Replace the `resource_group_name` and `location`

You can now replace the `resource_group_name` and `location` parameters in the storage account block with the values from the data source using the following syntax:

```
data.{RESOURCE_TYPE}.{DATA_SOURCE_NAME}.{DATA_SOURCE_PROPERTY}
```

For example, to access the name of a resource group with a data source:

```
data.azurerm_resource_group.data_rg.name
```

and



```
data.azure_rm_resource_group.data_rg.location
```

## 2. Validate the file text before proceeding

After replacing the name and location of the resource group the storage account block should look something like this:

```
resource "azurerm_storage_account" "cm_stg_acct" {
  name                        = var.storageAccountName
  resource_group_name        = data.azure_rm_resource_group.data_rg.name
  location                   = data.azure_rm_resource_group.data_rg.location
  account_tier                = "Standard"
  account_replication_type    = "LRS"
}
```

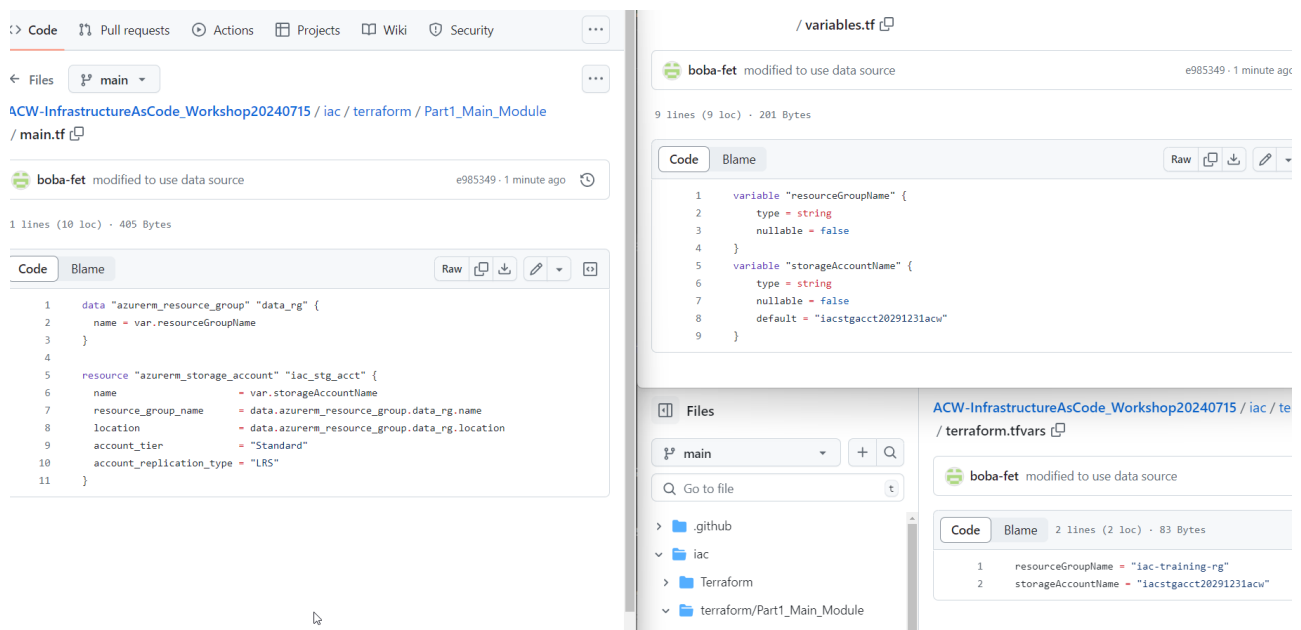
## Step 3 - Remove location variable and execute deployment.

In this step you'll remove the location variable and execute the deployment

### 1. Remove the `location` variable

Since we are now getting the resource group information from the data source we can now remove the `location` variable from the `variables.tf` and the value assignment from the `terraform.tfvars` file.

**Note:** the state of the system already knows the resource group exists. In this template, the resource group would not be created since no location is provided if there were not currently a state that holds the value of the current existing resource group.



### 2. Execute the plan and validate there are no changes

You can now execute the `terraform plan` command again, since we are not adding or removing any resources you should see a message saying that no changes were detected.

## Task 6 - Use local variables and functions

In this module you will learn to use local variables and functions to create a unique string name for the storage account name. The term `local variable` in terraform refers to any variable used inside a module.

### Step 1 - Add a unique identifier input variable to the storage account

Since the storage account name needs to be unique across all resources in Azure you will now add a unique identifier section to the storage account name to comply with this requirement.

1. Add a `uniqueIdentifier` variable to your variables file.

In the `variables.tf` file, add a new variable as follows:

```
variable "uniqueIdentifier" {  
  type = string  
  nullable = false  
  default = "20291231acw"  
}
```

2. Add the value in the `terraform.tfvars` file.

Based on the value you used earlier, add the variable in the `terraform.tfvars` file with the following format: `YYYYMMDDabc`. However, for this exercise you want a second storage account so change the date by one day to make it unique from the other storage account.

For example, if the value was `20291231acw` for the first one, creat the second one as follows:

```
uniqueIdentifier: 20291230acw
```

3. Repeat the previous two steps to create the base storage account name as a varaiable.

In the `variables.tf` file, add the following code:

```
variable "storageAccountBase" {  
  type = string  
  nullable = false  
  default = "iacstgacct"  
}
```

Then add the value to the `terraform.tfvars` file:

```
storageAccountBase = "iacstgacct"
```

## Step 2 - Add a local variable for the full storage account name

Local variables in Terraform are declared using a `locals` block. In this step, you'll add a local variable for the full name of the storage account.

1. Add a locals block to your `main.tf` file

At the top of the `main.tf` file, add a variable called `storageAccountNameFull`. Assign a value by concatenating the `storageAccountName` and `uniqueIdentifier` variables using interpolation:

```
locals {  
    storageAccountNameFull =  
    "${var.storageAccountBase}${var.uniqueIdentifier}"  
}
```

2. Define the second storage account

Add another storage account resource block by copying the existing one and replacing the `name` parameter with the local variable you just created, the following syntax is used to access local variables:

```
local.{YOUR VARIABLE NAME}
```

So the overall block should be similar to this (Note the resource declaration uses `iac_stg_acct_full` here as well):

```
resource "azurerm_storage_account" "iac_stg_acct_full" {  
    name                = local.storageAccountNameFull  
    resource_group_name = data.azurerm_resource_group.data_rg.name  
    location            = data.azurerm_resource_group.data_rg.location  
    account_tier        = "Standard"  
    account_replication_type = "LRS"  
}
```

3. Execute the plan to validate you will be creating a new storage account

Execute the `terraform plan` command again, you should see a message saying that 1 resource will be added.

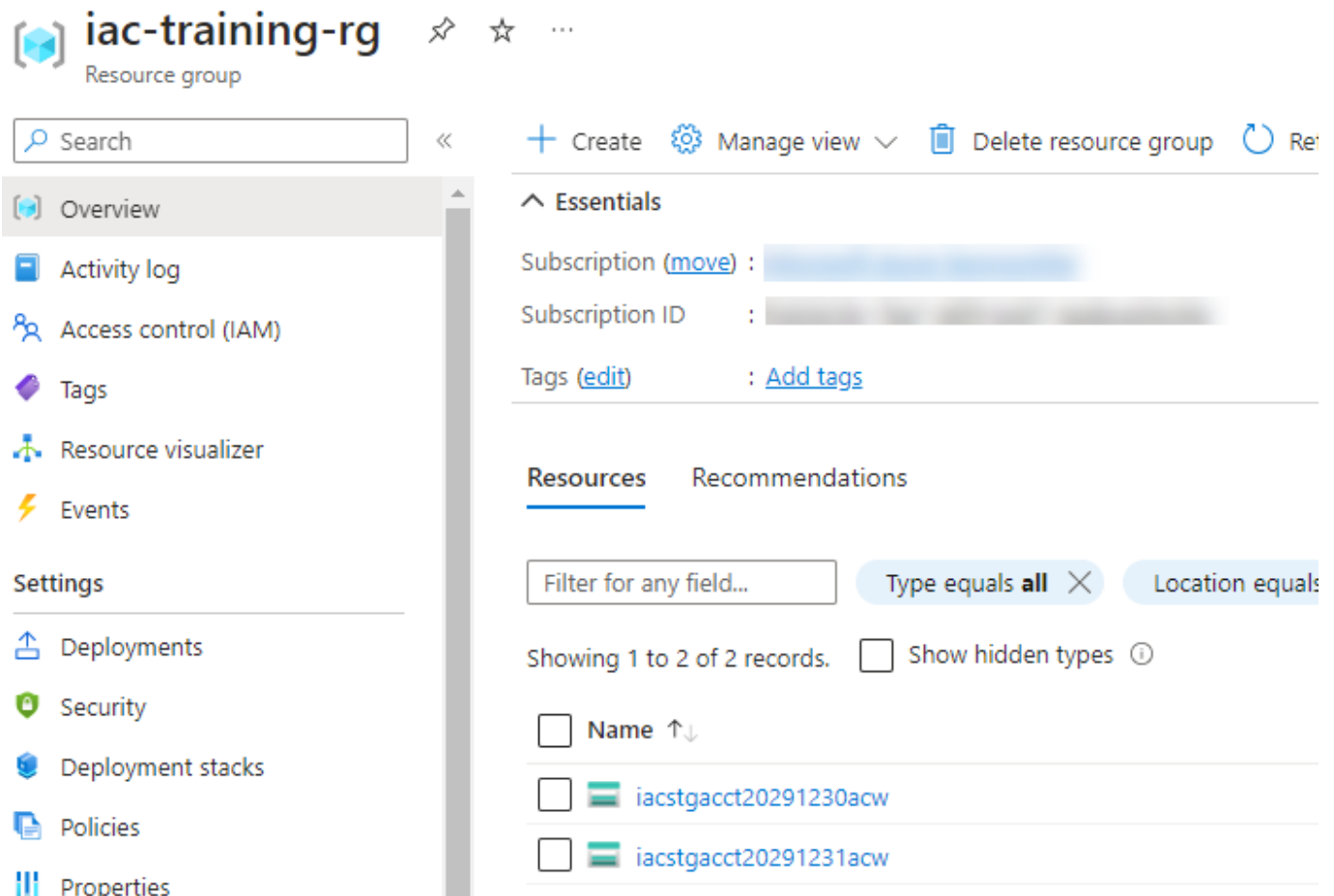
```
terraform plan -out main.tfplan
```

1. Execute the apply command to create the storage account

Execute the `terraform apply` command

```
terraform apply main.tfplan
```

Once the command is completed you should see the new storage account in your resource group.



### Step 3 - Use a provider to add a unique string to the storage account name

If you completed the Bicep section of this workshop, you will recall that the `uniquestring` function allows you to generate a string that can help make resource names unique.

In this step, you will use a provider to access create a unique variable string in Terraform.

#### 1. Create a random object

Add the following after the `azurerms` element in the `required_providers` portion of the `providers.tf` file:

```
random = {  
  source = "hashicorp/random"  
  version = "3.6.2"  
}
```

**Reminder:** if at any point you get lost, don't forget to check the solution files for help in locating where something should go

## 2. Modify the `main.tf` file to generate a unique string

Generate a unique id by adding the following block to your `main.tf` file:

```
resource "random_string" "random" {
  length      = 10
  special     = false
  lower       = true
  upper       = false
}
```

**Note:** The name for storage accounts does not allow any special characters so we are forcing the generated string to comply to this. You can check the [documentation](#) for the random provider for additional configuration options.

## 3. Add a new local variable called `storageAccountNameUnique`

In the `main.tf` file, in the `locals` block, under the current `storageAccountNameFull`, add a new local variable `storageAccountNameUnique`, and assign the following value:

```
storageAccountNameUnique =
"${var.storageAccountName}${var.uniqueIdentifier}${random_string.random.result}"
```

## 4. Create the resource for a third storage account.

Add a new storage account resource block and assign the name using the new variable created. Use the new local variable for the storage account name.

```
resource "azurerm_storage_account" "iac_stg_acct_unique" {
  name                        = local.storageAccountNameUnique
  resource_group_name        = data.azurerm_resource_group.data_rg.name
  location                   = data.azurerm_resource_group.data_rg.location
  account_tier                = "Standard"
  account_replication_type    = "LRS"
}
```

## 5. Re-initialize Terraform with the `terraform init` command

Since we added a provider to our deployment, we need to run the `terraform init` command before we can create a new plan, otherwise you'll see the following message:

```
⊗ Error: Inconsistent dependency lock file

The following dependency selections recorded in the lock file are inconsistent with the current
configuration:
- provider registry.terraform.io/cloud-maker-ai/arm2tf: required by this configuration but no version i
s selected

To update the locked dependency selections to match a changed configuration, run:
  terraform init -upgrade
```

Make sure all your files are saved, then run the command:

```
terraform init
```

6. Deploy using the **plan** and **apply** commands.

Deploy the new resource by executing the **plan** and **apply** command, you should see 2 resources being created in the plan: one for the uniqueid and one for the new storage account.

```
terraform plan -out main.tfplan
terraform apply main.tfplan
```

#### **Important: - This deployment will fail (and that's expected)**

Your deployment should fail due to the length of the new storage account name being over 24 characters, in the next step we will use one of the built-in functions in Terraform to solve the problem.

```
$ terraform apply main.tfplan
random_string.random: Creating...
random_string.random: Creation complete after 0s [id=qo1y5yj29q]

Error: name ("iacstgacct20291231acw20291230acwqo1y5yj29q") can only consist of lowercase letters and numbers, and must be between 3 and 24 characters long

with azurerm_storage_account.iac_stg_acct_unique,
on main.tf line 34, in resource "azurerm_storage_account" "iac_stg_acct_unique":
 34:   name                       = local.storageAccountNameUnique
```

## Step 4 - Use a function to truncate the resource name

Terraform has multiple built-in functions that can be used to transform and combine values, you can find a full list here: <https://developer.hashicorp.com/terraform/language/functions>.

In this step, you will use the **substr** function to truncate the length of the storage account name:

1. Leverage the **substr** function

The substring function has the following format:

```
substr(string, offset, length)
```

1. Use the `substr` function to ensure the value of the `storageAccountNameFullUnique` variable is a maximum of 24 characters.

Change the declaration in the `locals` section of `main.tf` to the following for the `storageAccountNameUnique`:

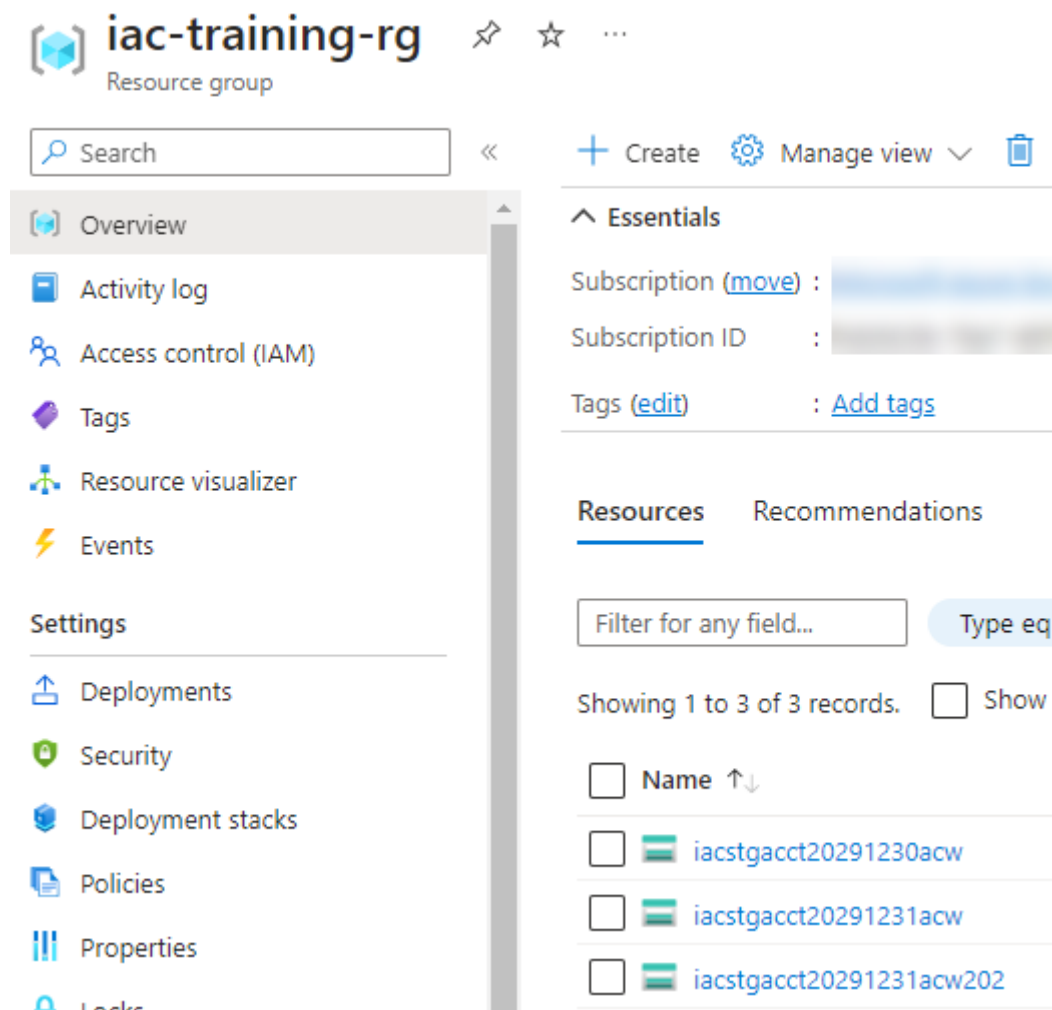
```
storageAccountNameUnique =  
substr("${var.storageAccountName}${var.uniqueIdentifier}${random_string.random.id}",0,24)
```

2. Run the `plan` and `apply` commands again as above.

Run the commands:

```
terraform plan -out main.tfplan  
terraform apply main.tfplan
```

This time, you should see your storage account created as expected in the portal:



Step 5 - Use a validator to ensure the storage account name is unique and long enough

Input variables allow your Terraform files to be dynamic but without any validations there is also the risk that the values provided will result in invalid properties for your resources. For this reason, Terraform provides different ways to validate your configuration.

In this step, you will add validations to a couple of input variables to prevent any issues with planning and/or deployment.

Variable validations are added using the `validation` property of a variable.

For example:

```
variable "image_id" {
  type      = string
  description = "The id of the machine image (AMI) to use for the server."

  validation {
    condition     = length(var.image_id) > 4 && substr(var.image_id, 0, 4) ==
"ami-"
    error_message = "The image_id value must be a valid AMI id, starting with
\"ami-\"."
  }
}
```

#### 1. Validate the `storageAccountName` variable

Add the following validation block to the `storageAccountName` variable in the `variables.tf` file:

```
validation {
  condition = length(var.storageAccountName) > 3
  error_message = "The storage account name should be at least 3 characters"
}
```

For a resulting block of:

```
variable "storageAccountName" {
  type      = string
  nullable  = false
  default   = "iacstgacct20291231acw"

  validation {
    condition = length(var.storageAccountName) > 3
    error_message = "The storage account name should be at least 3
characters"
  }
}
```

#### 2. Prove that the validation is working as expected.



In the `terraform.tfvars` file, assign the value `c` to the `storageAccountName` variable.

Try to execute the plan.

```
terraform plan -out main.tfplan
```

You should see the following message:

**Planning failed.** Terraform encountered an error while generating this plan.

**Error:** Invalid value for variable

```
on variables.tf line 6:  
6: variable "storageAccountName" {  
    | var.storageAccountName is "c"
```

The storage account name should be at least 3 characters

This was checked by the validation rule at variables.tf:11,5-15.

3. If time permits, add 2 more validations:

- Validate that the `uniqueIdentifier` variable is `11` characters long.
- Add an `environment` input variable that will allow only two (2) values (hint: look at the `contains` function): `dev` and `prod` and use that to create a new storage account resource.

**Reminder:** You can also review the solution files for additional help.

## Completion Check

You can now deploy the same file to different resource groups multiple times and it will create a unique storage account name per resource group (and per environment if needed) using local variables, built-in functions and validations.

If time permits, you can try creating a different resource group and use what you have built so far to deploy these resources there.

## Task 7 - Use Modules for resource deployments

So far, we have been working completely out of our main module. In application deployments like the one you will do in part 2, you will want to be able to have your resources distributed in modules.

In this task, you'll learn about modules using a similar deployment to the current deployment.

### Step 1 - Create a resource group

In your previous deployment you were using information from an existing resource group, however, in a real world scenario you might have to create the entire infrastructure including the resource group.

In this step, you will create a new template that deploys a new resource group.

Now it's time to see how much you can remember from above!

1. Create a new folder for this second deployment

Create a new folder under the `terraform` folder called `Part1_Modules` and add the following files:

- `providers.tf`
- `variables.tf`
- `main.tf`
- `terraform.tfvars`

2. Leverage what you know to create a valid `providers.tf` file

Add the following providers to the `providers.tf` file:

- `azurerm`
- `random`

3. Create variables for `resourceGroupName` and `location`

Add the following variables to `variables.tf`:

- `resourceGroupName`: string type, not nullable.
- `location`: string type, not nullable, validation to only allow `East US` as a value (optional).

4. Leverage the `terraform.tfvars` file to create values for the variables

Assign values to the variables in the `terraform.tfvars` file.

- `resourceGroupName`: `iac-training-rg-modules`
- `location`: `eastus`

5. Use the `azurerm_resource_group` to define the group in `main.tf`

Add a resource group block to the `main.tf` file, the resource type needed is `azurerm_resource_group`. Leverage the variables for name and location created above.

6. Deploy the resource group

Run the commands to get your deployment into the cloud.

**Hint:** Don't forget to initialize Terraform in the new directory!

```
terraform init
```



## Resource groups

Default Directory

+ Create ⚙️ Manage view ▾ ↻ Refresh ⬇️ Export to CSV 🔗 Oper

iac-training Subscription equals all (from active filter)

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 records.

<input type="checkbox"/> Name ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>  iac-training-rg
<input type="checkbox"/>  iac-training-rg-modules

**Reminder:** If at any point you get lost, take a look at the files in the solutions folder to see if you can get **unstuck**.

## Step 2 - Create a module for the storage account

Now that you have a new resource group, your next task is to create a module for the storage account.

In Terraform, you can create your own modules locally or you can get modules from the [Terraform registry](#), you can even publish your own modules for other people to use.

For this exercise, you will focus on local modules.

1. Add a modules folder in your working directory and add a storageAccount inside of it.

In the current folder where you started your new resource group, add the subdirectory **storageAccount**

2. Create **main.tf** and **variables.tf** files in the **storageAccount** folder.

Add variables for the storage account name composition with base, uniqueIdentifier, and environment **storageAccountNameFull**:

```
storageAccountNameFull
```

**Hint:** The local **variables.tf** file for the nested storage account should only need three variables defined.

3. Create a new storage account definition in the **main.tf** file in the **storageAccount** folder using terraform

Leverage any of the storage account resource blocks and learning you've done from the root module created in the previous exercise and replace the values assigned to the **name**, **resource\_group\_name** and **location** with variables.

**Hint:** Use the following variable names, and make sure they are defined as variables for use in the terraform:

- storageAccountNameFull (composed from base + uniqueIdentifier + environment)
- resourceGroupName
- location

**Additional Hint:** The storageAccountNameFull variable will be passed in so it should not have a default value.

#### 4. Where is the `terraform.tfvars` file?

You will only need the top-level `terraform.tfvars` file, there is no need to nest one in the `storageAccount` folder. This allows you to share the variables among all modules, defined in only one place with values.

#### 5. Add the variables specified or necessary to create the variables specified in the previous step to the top-level `variables.tf` file.

Remember, you will be composing the `storageAccountNameFull` variable, so that should *not* be defined in the `variables.tf` file (what variables do you need to define?).

**Hint:** There are three variables needed to define the full storage account name that will also be combined with a random string.

With that in mind, there should be five variables defined in the `variables.tf` file. What do you think they are?

Take a minute to think about this. If you get stuck, you can always refer to the solution files.

#### 6. Define the values for the variables in the `terraform.tfvars` file

You will need to make sure the defaults are set for all the variables.

**Hint:** Since the name of the storage account is confined and we want it to be a combination of `base + unique + env + random`, and we know unique is 11 chars and `env` is either 3 or 4 chars, keep your base storage account to greater than 3 and less than 8 chars or there will be no room for the random string to append any chars to the end.

Suggestion, use something like this:

```
storageAccountNameBase: iacstg
```

**Final Hint:** Your `terraform.tfvars` should define values for the five variables, none of which should be named `storageAccountNameFull`. Where do you think you need to define that variable?

#### 7. Add the new storage account as a module.

Add a reference to the storage account module by adding the following block in the top-level `main.tf` file, under the declaration for the resource group:

```
module "storageAccount" {  
  source = "./storageAccount"  
  
  storageAccountNameEnv = local.storageAccountNameFull  
  resourceGroupName     = var.resourceGroupName  
  location               = var.location  
}
```

The main parameter you need to supply when using modules is the **source** directory where the module's **main.tf** file is defined (in this case, it should just be nested in **storageAccount**).

For local modules the **source** value should be populated with the **./<folderpath>** notation.

**Hint:** The module will be created when you initialize terraform

You also need to pass values for any variables that the module is expecting from the top-level. In this case, you'll need to compose the full storage account name in a local variable for the **main.tf** file.

**Hint:** This was done in the previous sections using a **locals** section. Make sure to include the **environment** as part of the name composition!

## 8. Deploy the solution

As mentioned previously, using the module requires a quick compilation. For that reason, what should you do first when getting ready to deploy?

**Hint:** The answer is not **plan** or **apply**

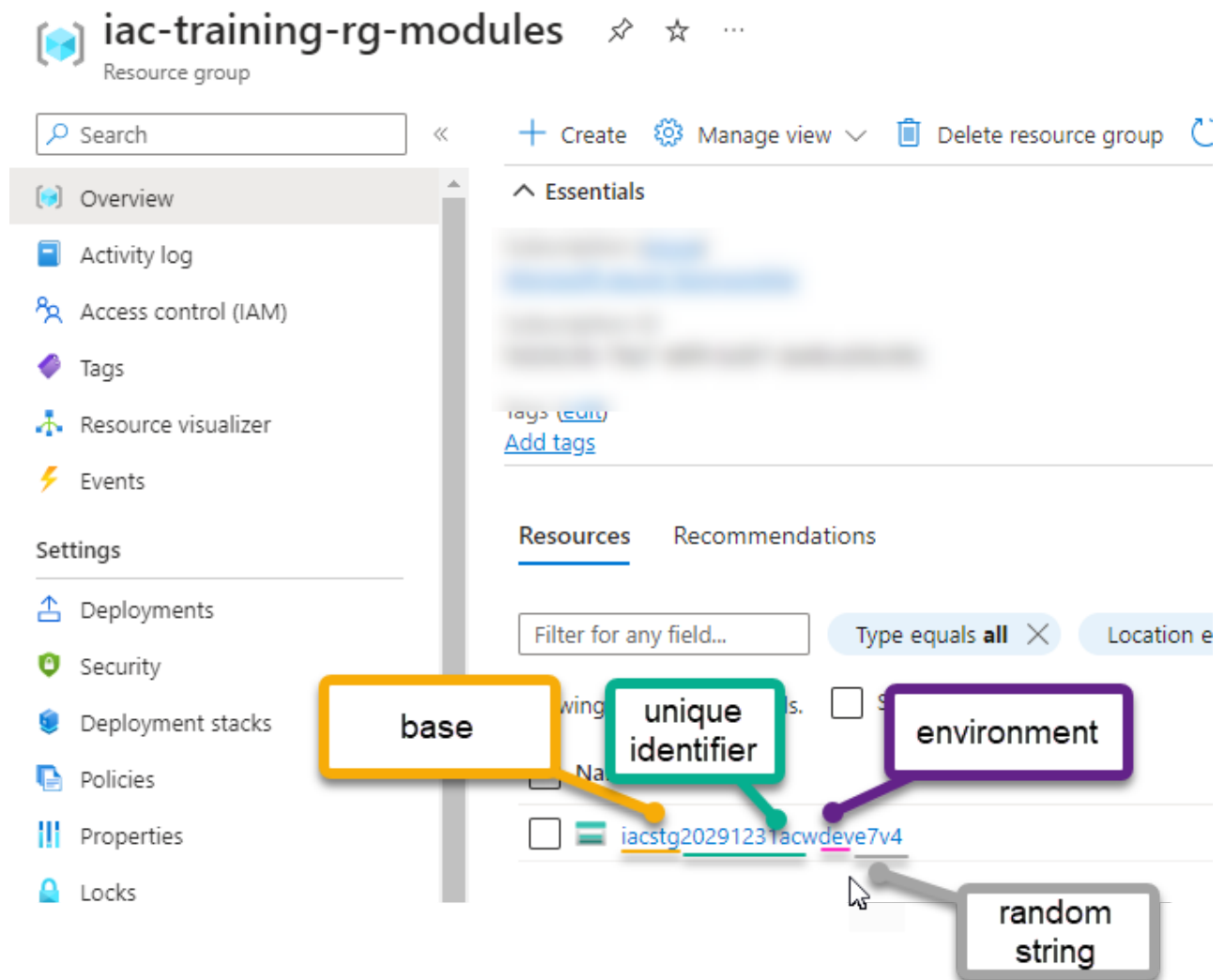
If you run the wrong command here, you'll see an error:

```
terraform/Part1_Modules (main)  
$ terraform plan -out main.tfplan  
  
Error: Module not installed  
  
on main.tf line 17:  
17: module "storageAccount" {  
  
This module is not yet installed. Run "terraform init" to install all modules required by this configuration.
```

Run the commands to initialize, plan, and apply the changes. When this is done, you should have a new storage account that follows the pattern **base** + **uniqueIdentifier** + **environment** + **randomstring**.

## 9. Validate the solution

Make sure the new resource has been successfully deployed before moving on.



## Task 8 - Use outputs from modules

There is one more Terraform element that you have not worked with yet: **outputs**.

When creating resources, some of the properties of those resources are exported so you can use them as parameters for other steps in your deployment. In this step, you will export some of the storage account properties as **outputs** to be leveraged in other modules.

In this task, you'll learn how to use outputs from the **storageAccount** module to get properties of the storage account to another module for creating a storage account container.

**Note:** Yes, in the real world you could create them together in the same file. Please note that for academic reasons, separation of the container to a new file is used here for demonstration purposes.

### Step 1 - Create an output for the storage account

In this step you'll create an **outputs.tf** file and use that to get values from the **storageAccount** module.

1. Create an **outputs.tf** file in the storage account module directory.

Navigate to the storage account module directory and create a new file

```
touch outputs.tf
```

2. Export the storage account properties `name`, `id`, and `location` for use in other modules.

Add 3 output blocks to the newly created file: account name, id and location. The following is an example of the output block for the account name:

```
output "{OUTPUT_VARIABLE_NAME}" {  
  value = azurerm_storage_account.{YOUR_STORAGE_ACCOUNT_RESOURCE}.name  
}
```

For example:

```
output "storageAccountName" {  
  value = azurerm_storage_account.iac_stg_acct_module.name  
}
```

Repeat the outputs for the remaining account properties `id` and `location`.

3. Validate that nothing has changed in the plan.

Run the `terraform plan` command to validate there are currently no changes to apply.

Since we are not updating the infrastructure executing the `plan` and `apply` commands will have no effect, we will do that in the next step.

## Step 2 - Create a module that needs outputs from another module

With the outputs generated by the storage account resource, you can now leverage the values to create a storage container resource.

**Reminder:** This is an academic exercise and in the real world you would likely create the storage account container along with the storage account in the same module.

1. Create a new folder inside your `modules` folder called `storageContainer`.

At the same level as the `storageAccount` folder, create a new folder

```
mkdir storageContainer
```

2. Add a `main.tf` and a `variables.tf` file.

Just as with the storage account creation, you'll need the two files for module and variable declarations:

```
cd storageContainer  
touch main.tf  
touch variables.tf
```

3. Add 2 variables: `storageAccountName` and `containerName`.

In the `variables.tf` file, add the two variables:

```
variable "storageAccountName" {
  type = string
  nullable = false
}

variable "containerName" {
  type = string
  nullable = false
}
```

4. Add an `azurerm_storage_container` resource block in the `main.tf` file.

In the `main.tf` file, add a new resource

```
azurerm_storage_container
```

Populate the container properties with the variables you created. Make sure to name the resource something useful like `images_container` or whatever you think you might name your container.

For example:

```
resource "azurerm_storage_container" "images_container" {
  name                = var.containerName
  storage_account_name = var.storageAccountName
}
```

**Reminder:** if you get lost, leverage the solution files.

5. Modify the `root` level variables to contain a variable for the new `containerName`.

Add a `containerName` variable to the input variables of the `root` folder's `variables.tf` file:

```
variable "containerName" {
  type = string
  nullable = false
}
```



6. Add a default value to the `terraform.tfvars` file in the `root` folder

In the root folder, add a default name `images` for the container to the `terraform.tfvars` file:

```
containerName = "images"
```

7. Modify the `main.tf` file in the root to add the deployment of the `storageContainer` module.

Add a `storageContainer` module block to the root module and populate the `storageAccountName` with the output value from the `storageAccount` module:

```
module "storageContainer" {  
  source = "./storageContainer"  
  containerName      = var.containerName  
  storageAccountName = module.storageAccount.storageAccountName  
}
```

8. No deployment yet by design.

There is one final (optional) thing to do to get the deployment to work more professionally, which you will do in the next and final task.

## Task 9 - Use azurerm backend

As you already know, the state file is key for Terraform to know what changes need to be done to the infrastructure. This state file can be saved in different locations.

Up to this point, we have been using the local backend, but in this step we will add a remote backend which will be needed for automated deployments.

Additionally, this will make sure that the state is not only saved on one developer's machine.

### Step 1 - Create infrastructure for state file

To make this easy, you'll leverage an Azure storage account for your state files. You will need to make sure you understand this part well, because it will be critical to the next part where you will do a full resource deployment to Azure.

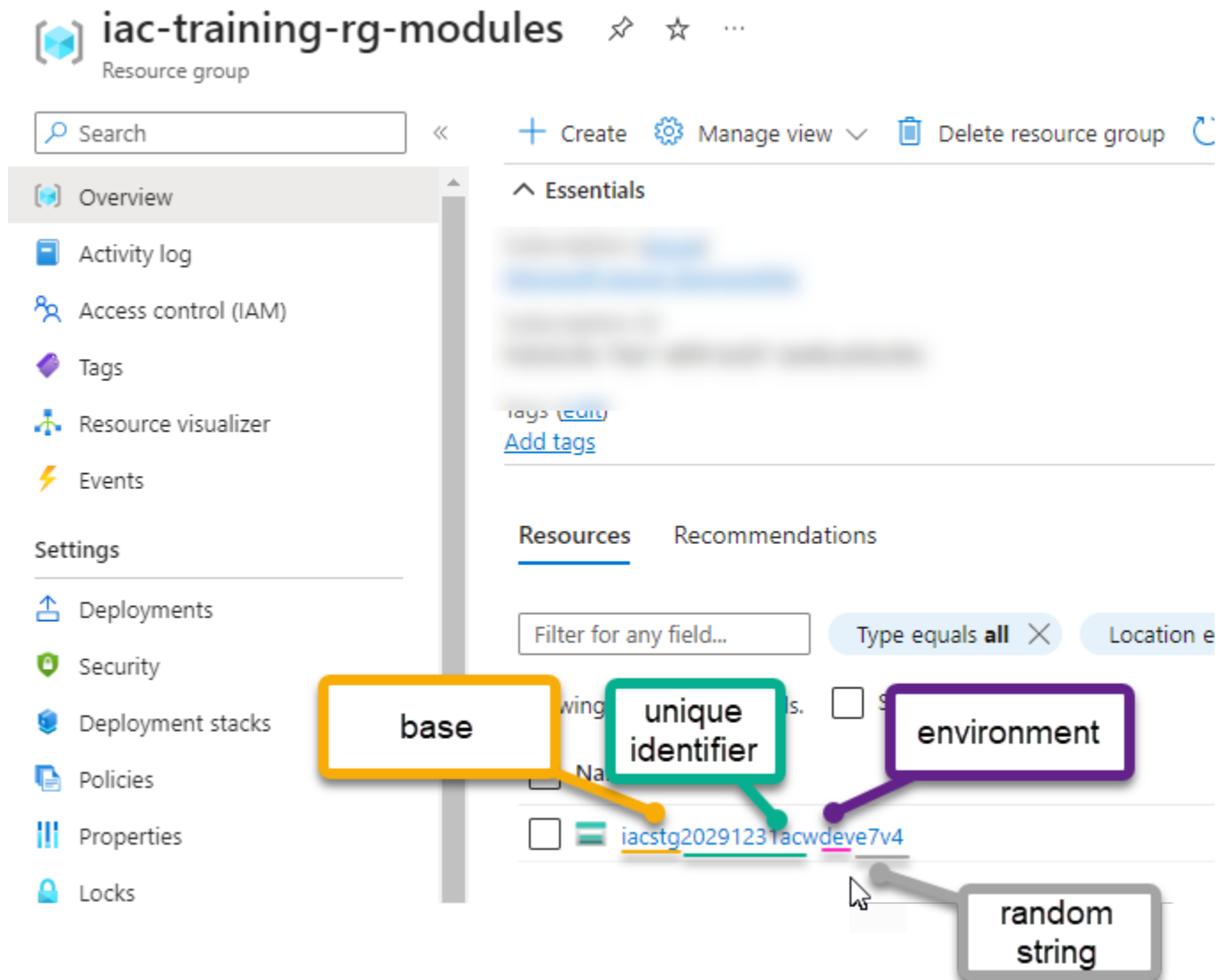
**Important:** This storage account and container name are **new** and are not any that you've previously created, nor should you try to create this with terraform at this time. You only need this once and in the interest of time you should just manually provision the account and container with new values in a new resource group.

Go to the Azure Portal and create the following resources (remember to replace the YYYYMMDDxxx with the date and your initials):

- RG: `rg-terraform-github-actions-state`
- Storage Account: `tfghactionsYYYYMMDDxxx`

- container: `tfstatepart1`
- performance: `standard`
- redundancy: `LRS`

**Note:** Each deployment state will leverage a unique container. This will allow you to reuse this same storage account in the next parts of this workshop for automated deployments.

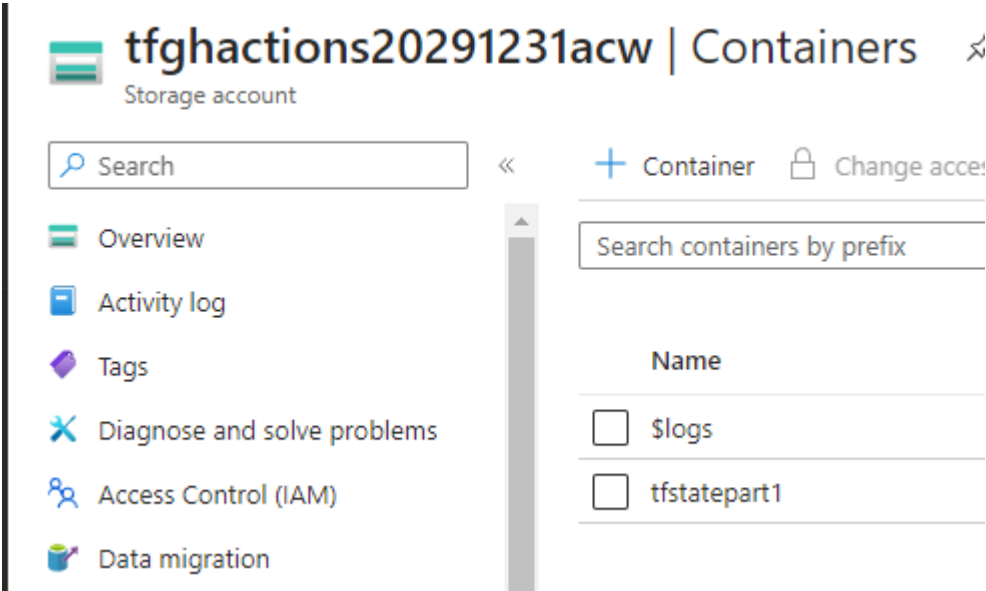


## Step 2 - Copy your local state file to storage container

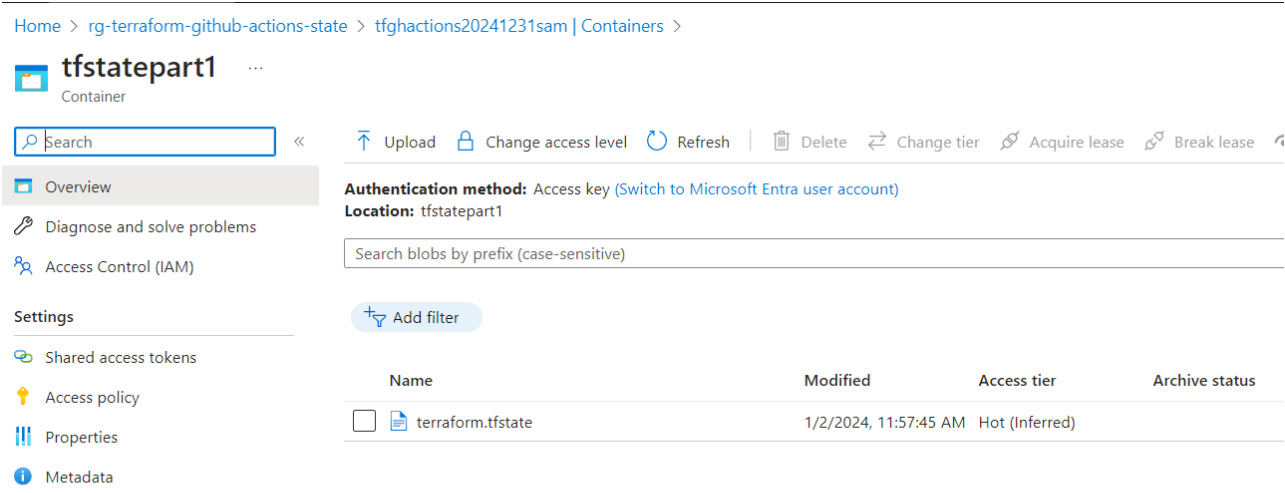
In this step, you'll upload your current `terraform.state` file to the storage container.

1. Open the container at Azure

In the Azure portal, open the container, then select `Upload` to upload the file



**Important:** After upload, you should see it in the container at Azure:



**Hint:** you'll need to browse to the folder where you were running the `apply` commands earlier.

Step 3 - Add a backend block to the providers.tf file

In this step, you'll tell your local deployment to use the Azure storage account when interactions with the state file need to happen:

- 1. Modify the `providers.tf` file in the root folder to add the provider.

Open the `providers.tf` file and add this block after the `required_providers` section of the main `terraform` declaration:

```
backend "azurerm" {
  resource_group_name = "rg-terraform-github-actions-state"
  storage_account_name = "{YOUR_STORAGE_ACCOUNT_NAME}"
  container_name       = "tfstatepart1"
}
```

```
key          = "terraform.tfstate"
use_oidc     = true
}
```

**Note:** Make sure to put the correct `storage_account_name` and `container_name` in your backend provider declaration.

## Step 4 - Create a deployment plan

To complete this first part, it's time to do the final deployment and leverage the state file in the azure storage account.

### 1. Reinitialize Terraform

With the backend configuration set to Azure, you need to execute the `terraform init` command

```
terraform init
```

### 2. Run the plan

Execute the `terraform plan` command

```
terraform plan -out main.tfplan
```

Since we never created the container above, you should see the changes for that showing in the plan now.

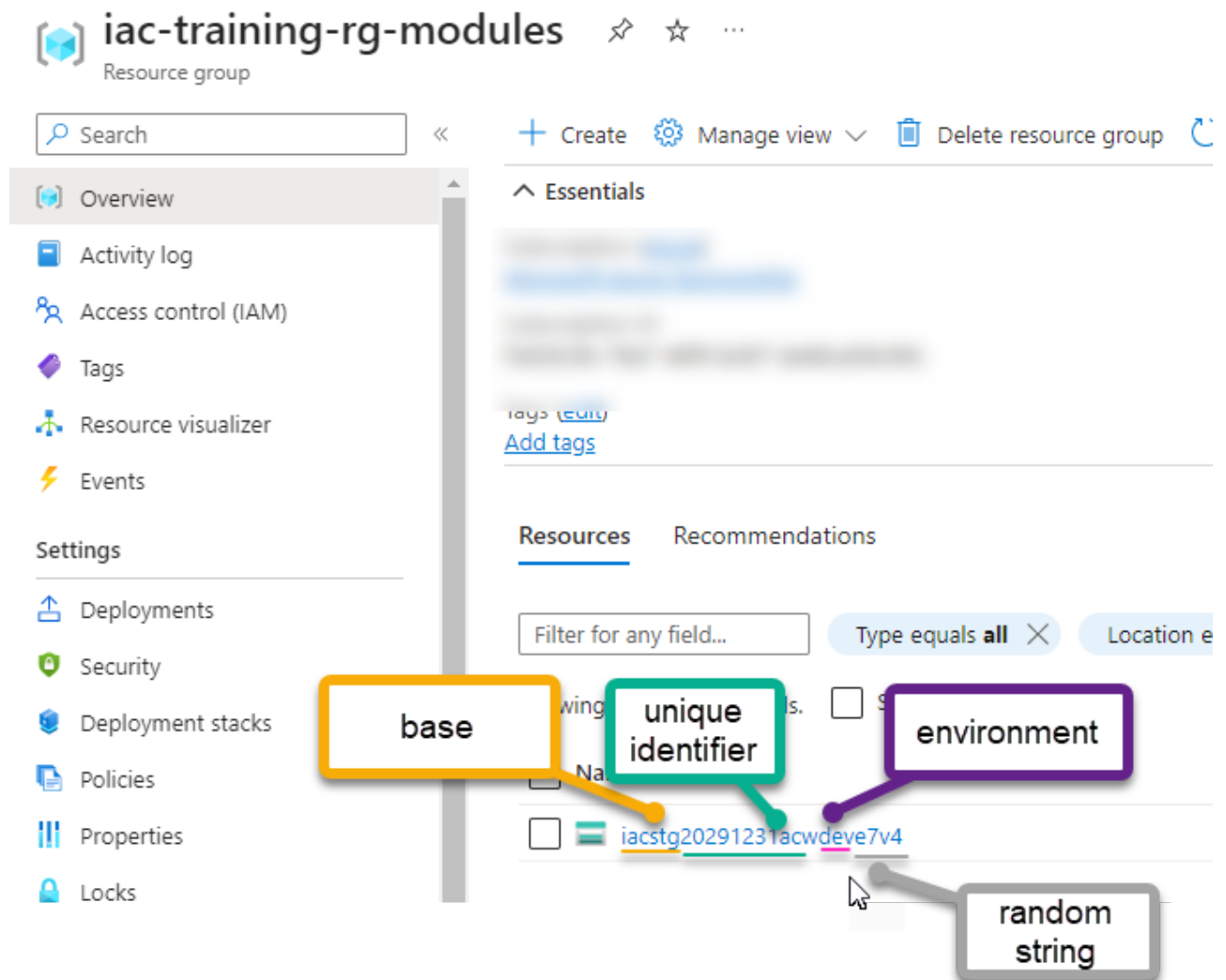
### 3. Deploy

Deploy the `terraform apply` command

```
terraform apply main.tfplan
```

### 4. Validate your storage container is in place and everything is now working to complete this module

You should now be using the state file in the Azure storage account and you will also have created the storage account with container as expected from the module that leveraged the outputs above.



## Completion check

### CONGRATULATIONS!!!!

At this point you have learned most of the basic concepts you will need to work with Terraform for infrastructure deployments.

Make sure that all the files were created successfully and that you can re-run your deployments at will before proceeding.

The repetitive and consistent nature of the deployments are some of the main reasons you want to use Infrastructure as Code.

## Conclusion

In this first part of the workshop, you learned how to work with Terraform to create storage account resources in a resource group. Along the way you learned the following concepts:

- creating terraform files
- running deployments from the command line
- using input and local variables
- using data sources
- using functions

- using modules
- using outputs

## Final Thoughts for part one and next steps

Remember that you can review the solution files to validate your solution looks mostly similar.

You are now ready to move on to the next part:

Part2-BuildingTheInfrastructure

Make sure to take care of the common tasks first, then after completing the common tasks, move to the Terraform specific walkthrough for part 2.