Best Practices with Terraform Scripts

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Agenda

- 1. Best Practices
- 2. Hands on Lab 2
- 3. Q&A



Terraform Best Practices



Best Practice 1

- Use remote backend
- Your laptop is no place for your infrastructure source of truth
- Use data sources and terraform_remote_state specifically as a glue between infrastructure modules within composition
- Managing a tfstate file in git is a nightmare
- Later when infrastructure layers starts to grow in any direction (number of dependencies or resources)

- Using the backend functionality has definitely benefits:
- Working in a team: it allows for collaboration, the remote state will always be available for the whole team
- The state file is note stored locally. Possible sensitive information is now only stored in the remote state
- Some backends will enable remote operations. The terraform apply will then run completely remote. These are called the enhanced backends

You can also store your state in S3:

```
terraform {
 backend "s3" {
  bucket = "mybucket"
  key = "terraform/myproject"
  region = "eu-west-1"
```

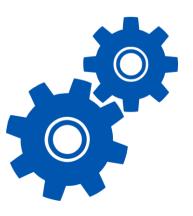
When using an S3 remote state, it's best to configure the AWS credentials:

```
$ aws configure
AWS Access Key ID []: AWS-key
AWS Secret Access Key []: AWS_secret_key
Default region name []: eu-west-1
Default output format [None]:
```

Best Practice 2

- Manage Terraform, AWS provider and modules version
- While individual resources are like atoms in the infrastructure, resource modules are molecules. Module is a smallest versioned and shareable unit.
- Examples and Terraform modules should contain documentation explaining features and how to use them.
- Infrastructure modules and compositions should persist their state in a remote location which can be reached by others in a control way

- You can use modules to make your terraform project more organized
- Infrastructure modules and compositions should persist their state in a remote location which can be reached by others in a controllable way
- Use third party modules (i.e from github)
- Allows you to reuse parts of your code



Use a module from git

```
module "module-example" {
   source = "github.com/wardviaene/terraform-module-example"
}
```

Use a module from a local folder

```
module "module-example" {
   source = "./module-example"
}
```

Pass arguments to the module

```
module "module-example" |
  source = "./module-example"
  region = "us-west-1"
  ip-range = "10.0.0.0/8"
  cluster-size = "3"
```

Inside the module folder, you just have again, terraform files:

module-example/vars.tf

```
variable "region" {} # the input parameters
variable "ip-range" {}
variable "cluster-size" {}
```

module-example/cluster.tf

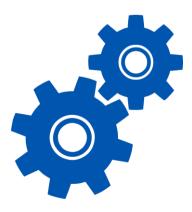
```
# vars can be used here
resource "aws_instance" "instance-1" { ... }
resource "aws_instance" "instance-2" { ... }
resource "aws_instance" "instance-3" { ... }
```

module-example/output.tf

```
output "aws-cluster" {
   value = "${aws_instance.instance-1.public_ip},${aws_instance.instance-2.public_ip},${aws_instance.instance-2.public_ip}"
}
```

Best Practice 3

- Use implicit dependencies
- Implicit dependencies should be used whenever possible (see this article from terraform.io website for more information).
- With IaC the resources will be configured exactly as declared, and implicit dependencies can be used to ensure the creation order.



Best Practice 4

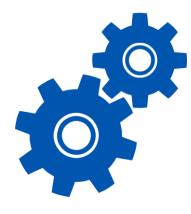
- Try to practice a consistent structure and naming convention
- Use _ (underscore) instead of (dash) in all: resource names, data source names, variable names, outputs.
- Only use lowercase letters and numbers.



Generating Images

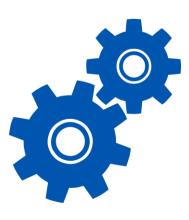
 The output of terraform graph is in the DOT format, which can easily be converted to an image by making use of dot provided by GraphViz:

```
$ terraform graph | dot -Tsvg > graph.svg
```



How should I structure my Terraform configurations?

- What is the complexity of your project?
- How often does your infrastructure change?
- How environments are grouped?
- Do not store all your code in a single file
- Provide a file structure that allows "separation of concerns"
- You can try more than one way to do it.



Terraform configurations (..Continued..)

provider.tf

```
provider "aws" {
   access_key = "${var.AWS_ACCESS_KEY}"
   secret_key = "${var.AWS_SECRET_KEY}"
   region = "${var.AWS_REGION}"
}
```

vars.tf

```
variable "AWS_ACCESS_KEY" {}
variable "AWS_SECRET_KEY" {}
variable "AWS_REGION" {
   default = "eu-west-1"
}
```

terraform.tfvars

```
AWS_ACCESS_KEY = ""
AWS_SECRET_KEY = ""
AWS_REGION = ""
```

instance.tf

```
resource "aws_instance" "example" {
   ami = "ami-0d729a60"
   instance_type = "t2.micro"
}
```

Terraform configurations (..Continued..)

provider.tf

```
provider "aws" {
   access_key = "${var.AWS_ACCESS_KEY}"
   secret_key = "${var.AWS_SECRET_KEY}"
   region = "${var.AWS_REGION}"
}
```

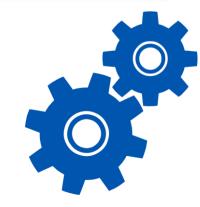
instance.tf

```
resource "aws_instance" "example" {
   ami = "${lookup(var.AMIS, var.AWS_REGION)}"
   instance_type = "t2.micro"
}
```

vars.tf

```
variable "AWS_ACCESS_KEY" {}
variable "AWS_SECRET_KEY" {}
variable "AWS_REGION" {
  default = "eu-west-1"
}
variable "AMIS" {
  type = "map"
  default = {
    us-east-1 = "ami-13be557e"
    us-west-2 = "ami-06b94666"
    eu-west-1 = "ami-0d729a60"
}
}
```

https://cloud-images.ubuntu.com/locator/ec2/



Terraform configurations (..Continued..)

- Putting all code in main.tf is a good idea when you are getting started or writing an example code
- In all other cases you will be better having several files split logically like this:
 - main.tf call modules, locals and data-sources to create all resources variables.tf contains declarations of variables used in main.tf outputs.tf contains outputs from the resources created in main.tf
- terraform.tfvars should not be used anywhere except composition.

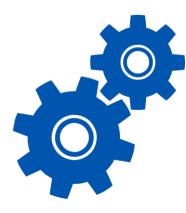
Hands On Lab 1



Cloning the Repository

https://github.com/AshWilliams/TerraformPoC.git

https://github.com/AshWilliams/terraform-best-practices-workshop



Q&A?

