



# Terraform Associate Exam Preparation (1)

Wednesday February 24<sup>th</sup>, 2021  
18:00 to 20:00 GMT



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**Mohamed Radwan**

Principal DevOps

# Principal Cloud DevOps Consultant

With 18+ Years of Experience, Helped 50+ companies around the globe



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# Agenda

# Agenda

- Where to ask questions and find resources for this series (GitHub repo)
- Exam objectives
- Overview of The End-to-End Demo
- Exam Preparation Plan
- Understanding Infrastructure as Code (IaC) concepts.
- Introduction to Infrastructure as Code with Terraform
- Install Terraform (demo)
- Build infrastructure with Terraform (demo)
- Change Infrastructure with Terraform (demo)
- Destroy Infrastructure with Terraform (demo)

Continue on (P2)

# Agenda (2)

- Create Resource Dependencies (demo)
- Define input variables (demo)
- Query data with output variables (demo)
- Store Remote State (demo)
- Terraform (fmt and validate) (demo)
- Taint resources (demo)
- Notes

# Record your issues/questions on GitHub

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository **MohamedRadwan-DevOps / terraform-associate-exam-prep**. The repository name is highlighted with a red box and labeled with a red circle containing the number 1. In the top right corner, the **Watch** button is labeled with a red circle containing the number 2, and the **Star** button is labeled with a red circle containing the number 3. The **Issues** tab in the navigation bar is highlighted with a red box and labeled with a red circle containing the number 4. Below the navigation bar, a pinned issue titled "What are the rules for asking a question or raising an issue?" is shown, with a green checkmark next to it. The search bar is highlighted with a red box and labeled with a red circle containing the number 5, and it contains the text "is:issue is:open". To the right of the search bar, the **New issue** button is highlighted with a red box and labeled with a red circle containing the number 6. The main content area shows a message: "There aren't any open issues. You could search all of GitHub or try an advanced search."

MohamedRadwan-DevOps / **terraform-associate-exam-prep**

<> Code **Issues** Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

Watch 0 Star 0 Fork 0

Pinned issues

What are the rules for asking a question or raising an issue? #1 by MohamedRadwan-DevOps was closed 2 days ago

Filters is:issue is:open Labels 9 Milestones 0 **New issue**

0 Open 1 Closed

There aren't any open issues.

You could search all of GitHub or try an advanced search.



# Feedback is very important to continue



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<https://youtu.be/og76ViVI4ow>




# Feedback and questions







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Exam Review - Terraform Associate Certification


Sample Questions - Terraform Associate Certification

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## Study Guide - Terraform Associate Certification

 5 MIN

PRODUCTS USED  Terraform

This guide lists resources you should study if you are preparing for the Terraform Associate Certification exam from scratch. We've listed the resources in order of difficulty so that you should be able to progress through the list in order. For resources related to a particular test objective, refer to the [Exam Review Guide](#) instead.

Visit the [HashiCorp Cloud Engineer Certification](#) page for information on the exam and to sign up.

## Learn about IaC

Terraform is a tool that allows you to define infrastructure in human and machine-readable code. Review the following resources to start learning about the advantages of Infrastructure as Code (IaC), and the advantages of

# Exam Objectives

1. Understanding Infrastructure as Code (IaC) concepts.
2. Understanding Terraform's purpose (vs other IaC).
3. Understanding Terraform basics.
4. Demonstrating that you can use the Terraform CLI (outside of core workflow).
5. Demonstrating that you can interact with Terraform modules.
6. Demonstrating that you can navigate the Terraform workflow.
7. Demonstrating that you can implement and maintain state.
8. Demonstrating that you can read, generate, and modify Terraform configuration.
9. Demonstrating that you understand Terraform Cloud and Enterprise capabilities.

# Overview of The End-to-End Demo



# Exam Preparation Plan

## Day 1 (Session 1) 3 objectives

1. Infrastructure as Code (IaC).
2. Terraform vs other IaC.
3. Terraform basics.

## Day 2 (Session 2) 3 objectives

4. Terraform CLI outside the workflow.
5. Terraform modules.
6. Terraform workflow.

## Day 3 (Session 3) 3 objectives

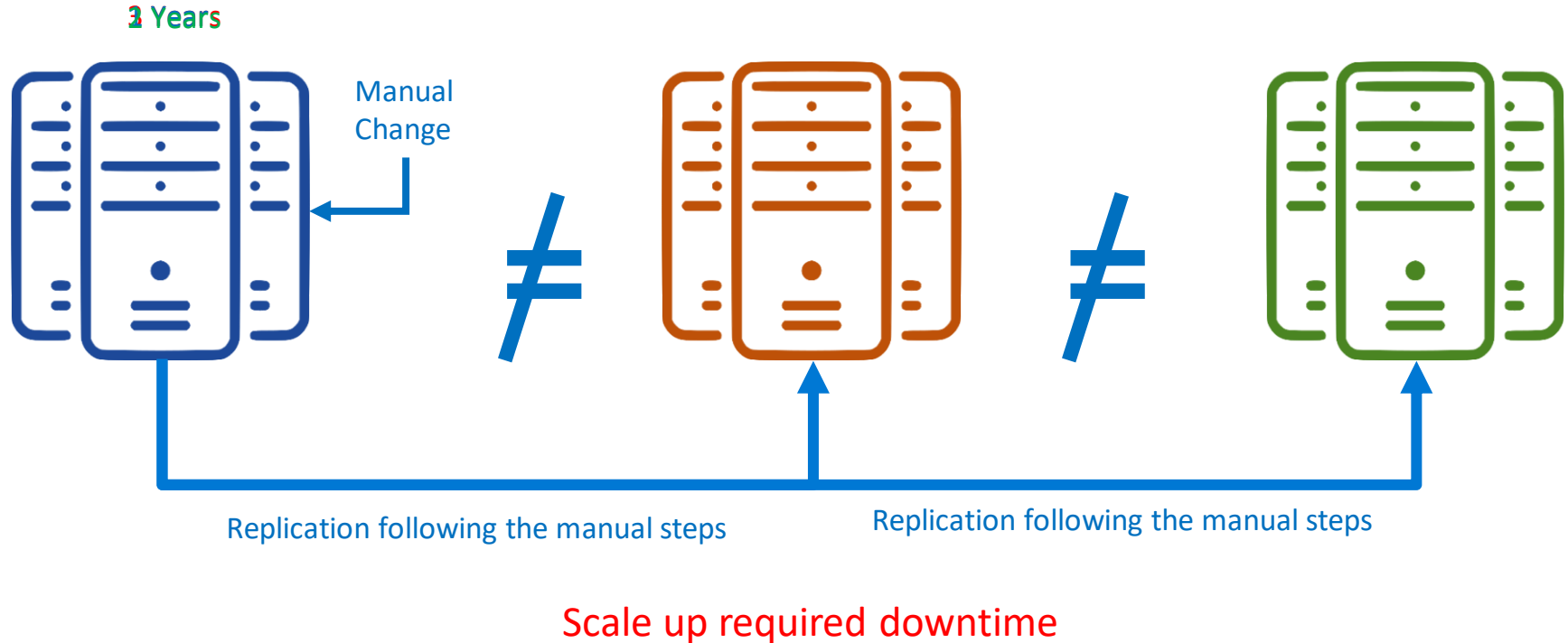
7. Implement and maintain state.
  8. Terraform configuration.
  9. Terraform Cloud & Enterprise capabilities.
- **End-to-End Demo**

# 1 - Understanding Infrastructure as Code (IaC) concepts.

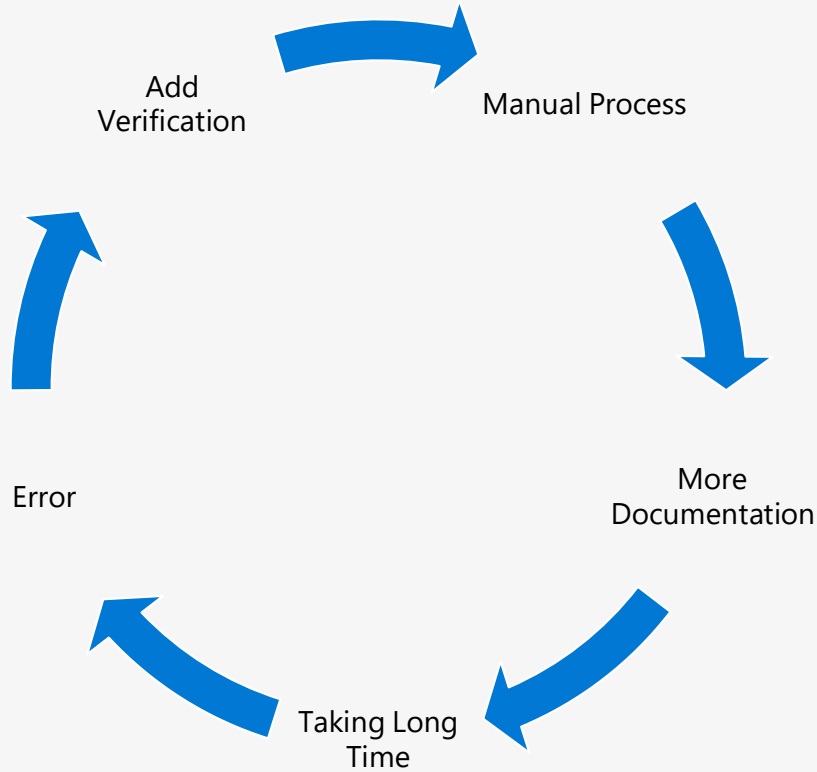
- A. Explain what IaC is
- B. Describe advantages of IaC patterns

A. Explain what IaC is

# Challenges With Traditional Infrastructure



# Vicious Circle of Manual Process

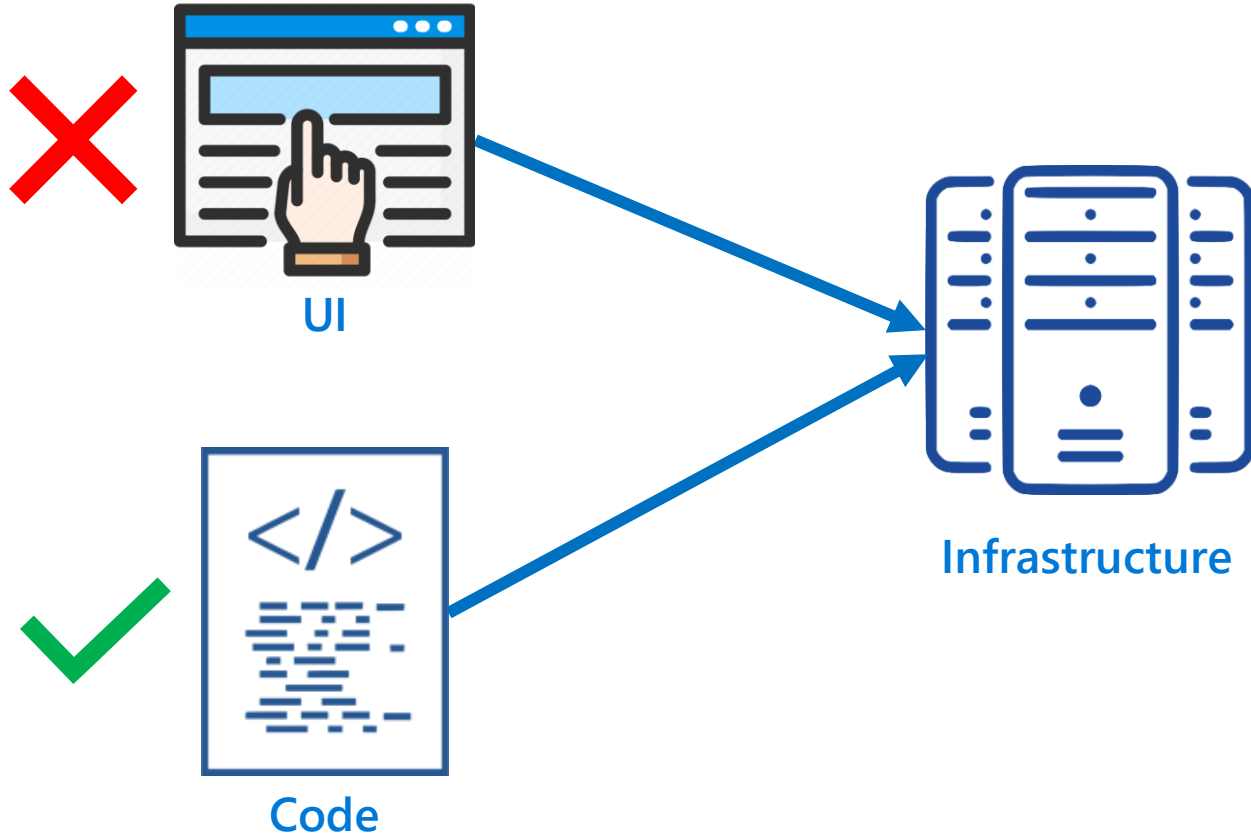




# Pets vs. Cattle



# Infrastructure & Configuration as Code



# Declarative vs Imperative Infrastructure as Code

## Imperative



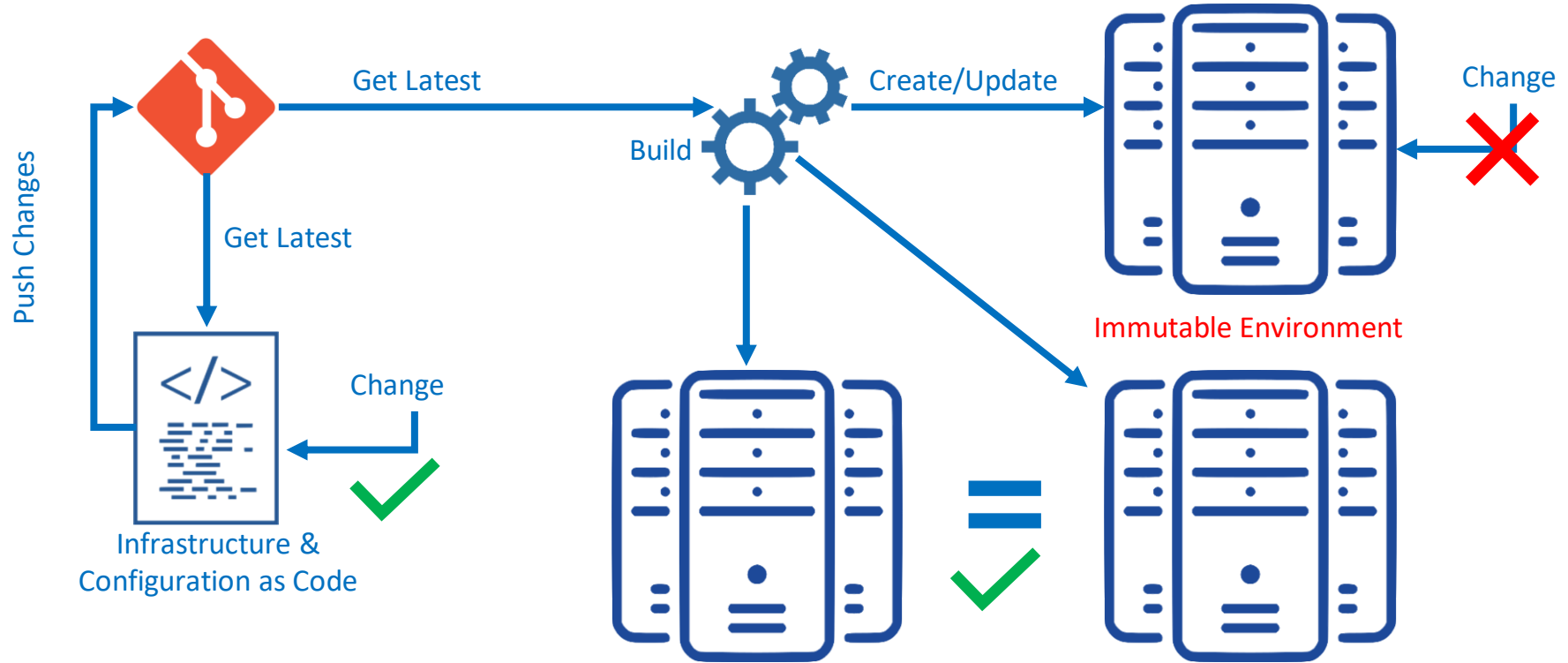
- What and how
- Workflow
- Procedure
- Reach final state by executing ordered steps.

## Declarative



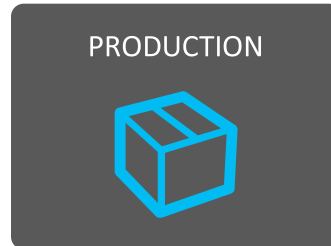
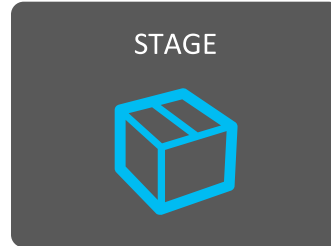
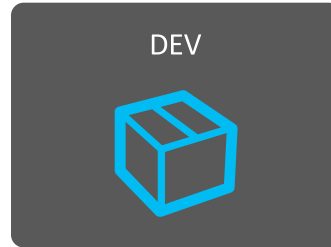
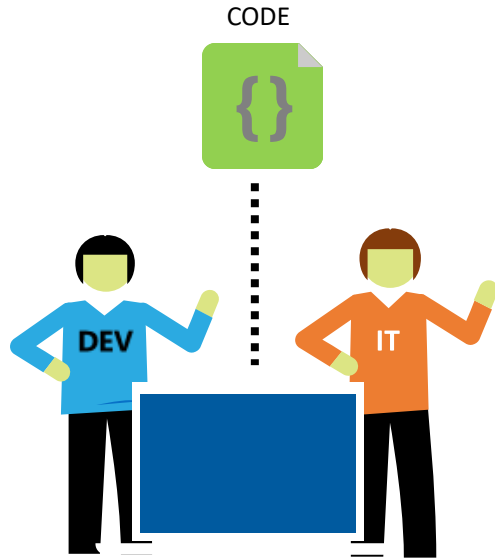
- What not how
- Logic no workflow
- Functional
- Reach final state by executing the content with no order

# Infrastructure as Code workflow



## B. Describe advantages of IaC patterns

# Infrastructure & Configuration as Code



## Value

- Deployment Optimization
- Accelerate Delivery

## Measure

- Deployment Rate
- MTTR

# Advantages of Infrastructure as Code


- Easily Repeatable
- Easily Readable
- Operational certainty with “terraform plan”
- Standardized environments builds
- Quickly provisioned development environments
- Disaster Recovery

# Advantages of Terraform


- Platform Agnostic
- State Management
- Operator Confidence





# Introduction to Infrastructure as Code with Terraform

 Terraform

GET STARTED

AWS 

Azure 

GCP 

Terraform Cloud

FUNDAMENTALS

Configuration Language

Modules

Provision

State

Terraform Cloud

CERTIFICATION PREP


Associate

PRODUCTION



Automate Terraform

Enterprise Patterns


INTEGRATIONS




**Get Started - Azure**



 37 MIN  9 TUTORIALS


Build, change, and destroy Azure infrastructure using Terraform. Step-by-step, command-line tutorials will walk you through the Terraform basics for the first time.




 **Introduction to Infrastructure as Code with Terraform**



What is Infrastructure as Code and Why is Terraform Useful?



  3 MIN


 VIDEO

 **Install Terraform**


Install Terraform on Mac, Linux, or Windows by downloading the binary or using a package manager (Homebrew or Chocolatey). Then create a Docker container locally by following a quick-start tutorial to check that Terraform installed correctly.


  6 MIN

 VIDEO  INTERACTIVE

 **Build Infrastructure**

Initialize, plan and apply configuration in a directory to create an Azure resource group. Inspect the Terraform state to discover the group ID once Terraform creates it.



 **Terraform**

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GCP

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Terraform Cloud

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3

**Change Infrastructure**


Add tags to an existing Azure resource group to learn how Terraform manages infrastructure changes. Edit Terraform configuration, then plan and apply the change.

 | 2 MIN

4

**Destroy Infrastructure**


Destroy Azure infrastructure managed by Terraform. Evaluate the plan and confirm the destruction.

 | 1 MIN

5

**Create Resource Dependencies**


Create an implicit dependency between an Azure virtual network and a resource group using expressions. Read about creating explicit dependencies using a meta-argument.

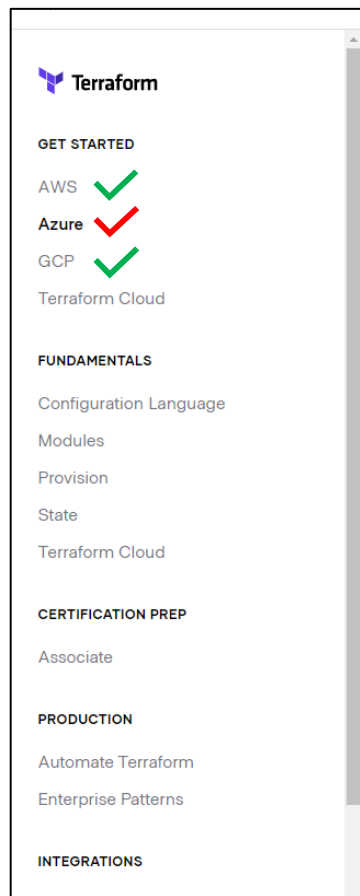
 | 6 MIN

6

**Define Input Variables**

Declare your Azure location, resource tags, and virtual machine credentials as variables. Reference these variables in Terraform configuration. Define them using command line flags, environment variables, .tfvars files or default values.

 | 3 MIN



### Query Data with Output Variables

Output the public IP of Azure infrastructure using output variables. Read about using outputs to query specific data from Terraform state.

 | 1 MIN


7

### Store Remote State

Configure Terraform to store state in Terraform Cloud remote backend. Add a remote state block directly to configuration or set an environment variable to load remote state configuration when Terraform initializes.

 | 8 MIN

8

 Terraform


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## Get Started - Azure

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📺 VIDEO 📄 INTERACTIVE

○ Build Infrastructure

Initialize, plan and apply configuration in a directory to create an Azure resource group. Inspect the Terraform state to discover the group ID once Terraform creates it.

# Take-aways Knowledge

# All resources will be on GitHub and YouTube



## Terraform Study Guide

Terraform Configuration file	You describe all the components or your entire datacentre or environment in terraform configuration file which has .tf extension
Resource Graph	Terraform builds a graph of all your resources and parallelizes the creation and modification of any non-dependent resources. because of this, Terraform builds infrastructure as with efficiency as possible, and operators get insight into dependencies in their infrastructure.
Providers	Terraform relies on plugins called "providers" to interact with remote systems. Terraform configurations must declare which providers they require so that Terraform can install and use them. Each provider adds a set of resource types and/or data sources that Terraform can manage.
Configure a Provider	<pre>provider "azurerm" {   features {     version = "&gt;= 2.26" (optional here)   }   provider_x_y → e.x. (azurerm_resource_group)</pre>
Control terraform version or other behaviours	<pre>terraform {   # ... }</pre>

# Terraform Configuration file

File with .tf extension

## Resource Graph

- Parallelizes the creation
- Modification of any non-dependent resources.
- Efficiency as possible

## Providers

- Plugins called "providers"
- Must declare which providers
- Each provider adds a set of resource



# Configure a Provider

```
provider "azurerm" {  
  features {}  
  version = ">= 2.26" (optional here)  
}
```

provider\_x\_y      →      e.x. (azurerm\_resource\_group)

# Control terraform version or other behaviours

```
terraform {  
  # ...  
}
```

# Constrain a provider version

```
terraform {  
  required_providers {  
    azurerm = {  
      source = "hashicorp/azurerm"  
      version = ">= 2.26"  
    }  
  }  
}
```

## Alias

Distinguish several providers

Use desired provider using this syntax inside the resource block {}

Provider\_value.alias\_value

e.g. provider      →      aws.east

# Alias

```
# The default provider configuration
provider "aws" {
  region = "us-west-2"
}
```

```
# Additional provider configuration for east region
provider "aws" {
  alias = "east"
  region = "us-east-1"
}
```

e.g aws.east

# Terraform init (cmd)

- Downloads plugin(s)
- Re-running init
- Can't install third-party plugins

## Upgrade provider

`terraform init --upgrade`

## Terraform.lock.hcl (file)

1st time init will generate a new `.terraform.lock.hcl`

Include the lock file in your version control

Belongs to the configuration as a whole

Automatically creates or updates with init

# Terraform plan (cmd)

Generate an execution plan

# Terraform apply (cmd)

- Apply the configuration in the execution plan.
- Output shows the execution plan
- I can specify which using -out switch

# Terraform.tfstate (file)


- It has the IDs and properties of the resources real-world infrastructure .
- Sensitive values in plaintext
- Meta-data and stores them in this file
- For teams or larger projects, state remotely.

# Terraform show (cmd)

Inspect or show all the current state which exists in the state file

# Terraform state (cmd)

- Slice and dice the state file
- Many switches

 Terraform

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Azure

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GCP

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📺 VIDEO

📄 INTERACTIVE

○

**Build Infrastructure**

Initialize, plan and apply configuration in a directory to create an Azure resource group. Inspect the Terraform state to discover the group ID once Terraform creates it.

2

# Take-aways Knowledge



# Terraform refresh


- Reconcile the state
- Via its state file
- Detect any drift from the last-known state

## Terraform plan -out=<myplan> (cmd)

Ensures your terraform apply operation runs the exact plan

# Symbols

Symbol	Meaning
~ (normal colour)	It means change resource
+ (green colour)	It means add resource
- (red colour)	It means destroy resource
-/+ (red & green colour)	It means replace resource as it was tainted

 **Terraform**

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○

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Add tags to an existing Azure resource group to learn how Terraform manages infrastructure changes. Edit Terraform configuration, then plan and apply the change.

 | ⌚ 2 MIN





3

○

**Destroy Infrastructure**

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 | ⌚ 1 MIN





4

○

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5

○

**Define Input Variables**

Declare your Azure location, resource tags, and virtual machine credentials as variables. Reference these variables in Terraform configuration. Define them using command line flags, environment variables, .tfvars files or default values.

 | ⌚ 3 MIN



# Take-aways Knowledge

# Terraform destroy

- Remove infrastructure, as with apply
- Waits for approval

## Value [""]

- Define lists.
- Argument accepts more than one value.

# Create the required resources for VM

Azure requires the following underlying resources before you can deploy a virtual machine:

- Resource group
- Virtual network
- Subnet
- Network security group
- Network interface
- Public IP address as well as an explicitly opened port 22 for SSH access.

# Resource Dependencies

## **Implicit dependencies:**

Determine automatically based on the configuration.

## **Explicit dependencies:**

Using the `depends_on`

# Creates a virtual network for your virtual machine.

```
# Create a virtual network
resource "azurerm_virtual_network" "vnet" {
  name            = "myTFVnet"
  address_space   = ["10.0.0.0/16"]
  location        = "westus2"
  resource_group_name = "Terraform-Exam-RG"
}
```

Copy

2

**Implicit dependencies** <\_type\_>.<\_name\_>.<\_property\_>

```
resource "azurerm_resource_group" "rg" {
  name     = "Terraform-Exam-RG"
  location = "westus2"
}
```

1



## Terraform

### GET STARTED

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### INTEGRATIONS

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🦋 | ⌚ 2 MIN

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🦋 | ⌚ 6 MIN

#### Define Input Variables

Declare your Azure location, resource tags, and virtual machine credentials as variables. Reference these variables in Terraform configuration. Define them using command line flags, environment variables, .tfvars files or default values.

🦋 | ⌚ 3 MIN

# Take-aways Knowledge

# Variables.tf (file)

- Declare all variables
- `var.<var name>`

# Terraform.tfvars (file)

- Values for all variables
- Automatically loads them
- `*.auto.tfvars`

# Map (data type)

- Collection of string values
- Explicitly or implicitly

# Object (data type)

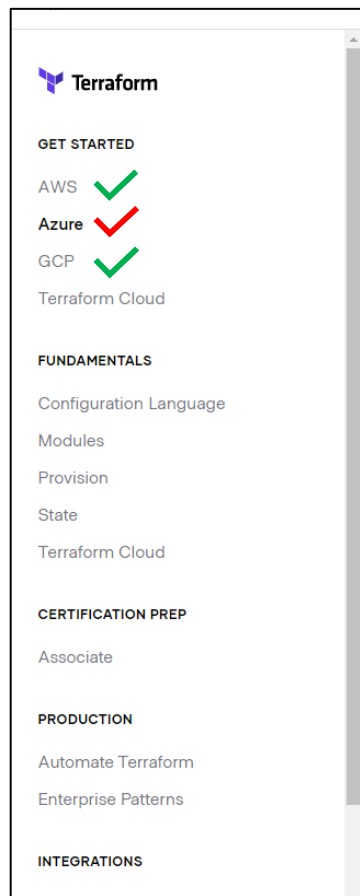
Group different kinds of values, for example strings, bool values, and/or numbers

## Lookup (function)

- Dynamic lookup in a map (data type)
- `lookup (var.map_var1, var.map_var2)`

## -var (flag)

- Avoid being prompted for sensitive variable
- Terraform apply `-var 'var1=val1' -var var2=val2'`



### Query Data with Output Variables

Output the public IP of Azure infrastructure using output variables. Read about using outputs to query specific data from Terraform state.

 | 1 MIN

7

### Store Remote State

Configure Terraform to store state in Terraform Cloud remote backend. Add a remote state block directly to configuration or set an environment variable to load remote state configuration when Terraform initializes.

 | 8 MIN

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# Take-aways Knowledge

# Output

- Outputs after an apply operation
- Query these values

## Remote backends

- Shared storage space for state data
- Migration of local state, reinitialize your project.

## Locking

- Most of remote backends support locking.
- May wait until the current run is finished.
- You can run apply with **-lock-timeout <time>**

# Amazon S3

State locking which can be enabled by setting the `dynamodb_table`



# Demo (fmt, valideate)

# Take-aways Knowledge

# Terraform fmt (cmd)

- Rewrite Terraform configuration files
- Encourage consistency of style

# Terraform validate

Validate configuration in modules, attribute names, and value types.

# Provisioners

- Behaviors that can't be directly represented
- Model specific actions

## Types of Provisioners

- local-exec Provisioner
- remote-exec Provisioner

## Local-exec Provisioner

Invokes a local executable running Terraform, not on the resource.

## Remote-exec Provisioner

Invokes a script on a remote resource

# How to use Local Provisioners

```
resource "aws_instance" "web" {  
  provisioner "local-exec" {  
    command = "echo The server's IP address is ${self.private_ip}"  
  }  
}
```

# How to use Remote Provisioners

```
resource "aws_instance" "web" {  
  provisioner "remote-exec" {  
    inline = [  
      "puppet apply",  
      "consul join ${aws_instance.web.private_ip}",  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

# Provisioners as a last resort.

Provisioners should only be used as a last resort.

## Provisioners must connect

To remote system using SSH or WinRM.

## Add provisioner block inside resource block

```
resource "aws_instance" "web" {  
  # ...  
  provisioner "local-exec" {  
    command = "echo The server's IP address is ${self.private_ip}"  
  }  
}
```

# Demo (taint)

# Take-aways Knowledge



# Terraform taint (cmd)

- Marks a Terraform-managed resource as tainted
- Forcing it to be destroyed
- Terraform show

## Auto tainted

Failed resources during provisioning

Symbol version = “~> 1.0”

Any version more than 1.0 and less than 2.0

# Feedback and questions





# Thank you!



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