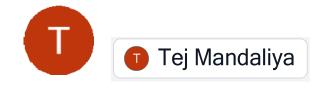
Building a Scalable Three-Tier Architecture on AWS with Terraform

```
terraform-three-tier-architecture/
  - modules/
       vpc/
       ├─ main.tf
         variables.tf
       └─ outputs.tf
      - ec2/
         — main.tf
         variables.tf
       └─ outputs.tf
       ├─ main.tf
         variables.tf
       └─ outputs.tf
      - securitygroup/
       ├─ main.tf
       ├─ variables.tf
       └─ outputs.tf
      - rds/
       ├─ main.tf
         variables.tf
       └─ outputs.tf
  env/
     — dev/
       ├─ main.tf
       └─ dev.tfvars
     prod/
       — main.tf

    □ prod.tfvars

  providers.tf
   README.md
```



Introduction:

This document provides a comprehensive overview of the infrastructure setup and configuration deployed using **Terraform**. The infrastructure includes resources such as EC2 instances, RDS databases, and S3 buckets, all provisioned in a cloud environment (AWS in this case). The goal of this project is to automate and manage cloud resources efficiently and reproducibly using **Infrastructure as Code (IaC)** principles.

In this project, Terraform is used to manage the lifecycle of AWS resources, allowing for easy provisioning, management, and decommissioning of cloud resources based on the configuration.

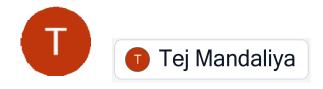
Objective:

The main objective of this project is to:

- **Automate infrastructure provisioning**: Deploy and manage cloud resources using Terraform.
- **Ensure environment consistency**: Use workspace-specific configurations to maintain different environments (like production, staging, development).
- **Simplify resource management**: Allow dynamic configuration of resources like EC2 instances, RDS databases, and S3 buckets based on defined variables.
- **Implement best practices**: Adopt industry-standard practices for AWS infrastructure deployment.

Technologies used:

- AWS (Amazon Web Services): Cloud computing platform used to deploy and manage infrastructure resources.
- **Terraform**: An open-source Infrastructure as Code (IaC) tool that allows you to define and provision data center infrastructure using a declarative configuration language.



How I Set Up

First Step: Setup and Configuration

I have Installed terraform

Terraform is installed on your local machine. You can download https://developer.hashicorp.com/terraform/install

AWS CLI is installed and configured with appropriate access credentials. Follow the steps here to configure AWS CLI: AWS CLI Configuration.

AWS CLI Installation

AWS CLI Configuration

Check:

Second Step: Creating Modules

2.1 This project follows a modular approach, making it scalable and reusable for multiple environments.

1VPC Module (modules/vpc/)

- main.tf \rightarrow Defines the AWS VPC, subnets, internet gateway, and route tables.
- variables.tf → Declares input variables like CIDR blocks, subnet ranges, and availability zones.
- outputs.tf → Outputs important attributes like VPC ID and Subnet IDs for reference in other modules.

- GitHub: VPC Code
- *Purpose:* Provides network isolation and communication between different tiers.

2 EC2 Module (modules/ec2/)

- main.tf → Defines EC2 instances with appropriate AMI, instance type, security groups, and key pairs.
- variables.tf → Defines parameters like instance size, AMI ID, SSH key, and security group IDs.
- outputs.tf \rightarrow Returns instance public IP, private IP, and instance ID.
- GitHub: EC2 code
- *Purpose:* Hosts the application tier by provisioning EC2 instances.

3 S3 Module (modules/s3/)

- main.tf → Creates S3 buckets.
- variables.tf → Defines bucket names, and storage settings.
- outputs.tf \rightarrow Outputs the bucket name.
- GitHub: S3 code
- **Purpose: Provides object storage for logs, backups, or static content.

4 Security Group Module (modules/security group/)

- main.tf → Defines security groups with rules for inbound/outbound traffic.
- variables.tf → Specifies allowed IP ranges, protocols, and ports.
- outputs.tf → Outputs security group IDs.
- GitHub: Security Code
- **Purpose: Controls access between different architecture layers securely.

5 RDS Module (modules/rds/)

- main.tf → Defines RDS instances (MySQL/PostgreSQL) with multi-AZ deployment.
- variables.tf \rightarrow Defines DB engine type, version, storage, and credentials.
- outputs.tf → Outputs RDS endpoint and DB name.
- GitHub: RDS code
- **Purpose: Provides a managed relational database for the backend layer.

© Environments (env/)

The env/ directory contains configurations for different environments:

- Development (env/dev/)
 - Uses smaller instance types and non-production settings.
 - o dev.tfvars contains environment-specific variable values.
- Production (env/prod/)
 - o Uses larger instances and enables high availability.
 - o prod.tfvars contains environment-specific variable values.
- GitHub: Env-terra-code
- *Purpose:* Enables separation of environments with different infrastructure configurations.

providers.tf

- Defines the AWS provider and specifies the Terraform backend (S3, DynamoDB, etc.).
- *Purpose:* Ensures Terraform interacts with AWS correctly.

Deployment Steps

Step 1: Initialize Terraform

· terraform init

This downloads the required provider plugins and initializes the backend.

Step 2: Select or Create a Workspace

- terraform workspace new dev # Create workspace for Dev
- terraform workspace select dev # Switch to Dev workspace

For production:

- terraform workspace new prod # Create workspace for Prod
- terraform workspace select prod # Switch to Prod workspace

Step 3: Plan Infrastructure

- terraform plan -var-file=dev.tfvars
 This shows the execution plan for the development environment.
- terraform plan -var-file=prod.tfvars
 This shows the execution plan for the production environment

Step 3: Apply Changes

terraform apply -var-file=dev.tfvars -auto-approve

Apply for Development it will start creating all modules.

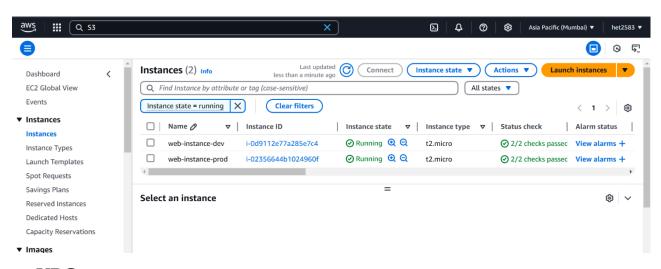
terraform apply -var-file=prod.tfvars
 Apply for Production it will start creating all modules.

Step 4: Destroy Infrastructure (if needed)

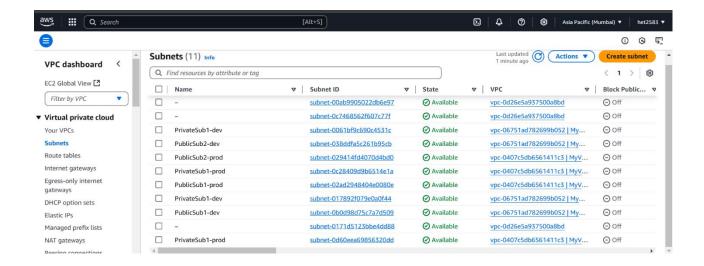
- terraform destroy -var-file="dev.tfvars"
- terraform destroy -var-file="prod.tfvars"
 Destroy command will delete all resource created using terraform command.

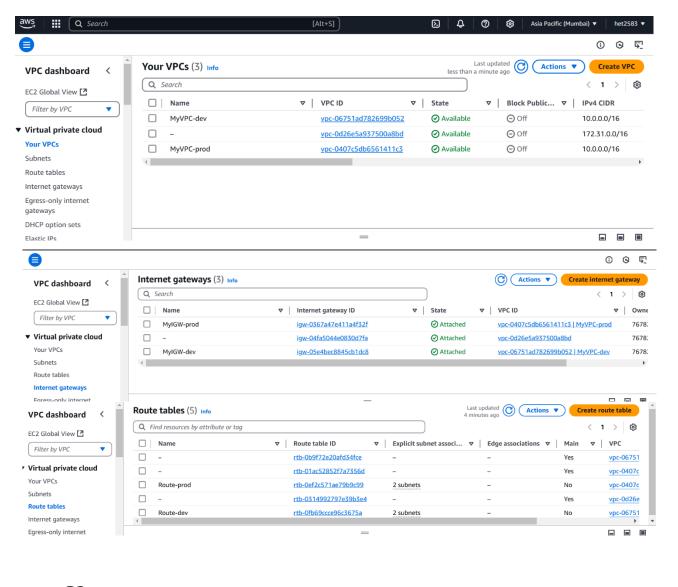
Outputs:

EC2

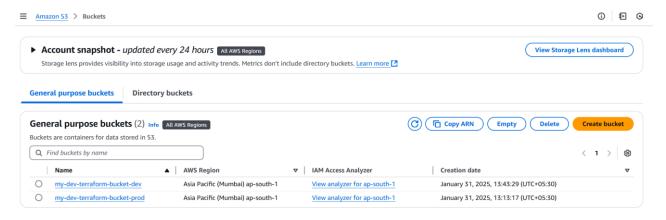


VPC

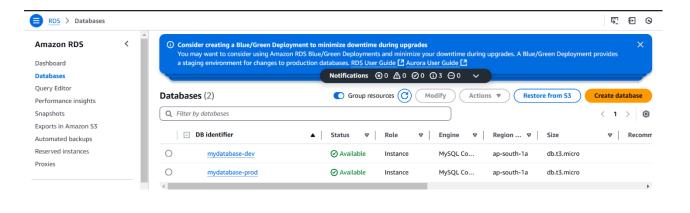




• S3



RDS



- **©** Key Features
- ightharpoonup Modular Approach ightharpoonup Reusable modules for efficient infrastructure management.
- ✓ Multi-Environment Support → Separate configs for dev and prod.
- ✓ Scalable Architecture → Easily extendable for additional services.
- Security Best Practices \rightarrow IAM roles, security groups, and encrypted storage.
- ✓ Automation Ready \rightarrow Can be integrated with CI/CD pipelines.