

# Getting Started with the Cloud

March 18, 2025

Software Architecture

Teacher Version

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## Aside

Github Classroom links for this practical can be found on Edstem <https://edstem.org/au/courses/15375/discussion/1753712>

## 1 This Week

This week our goal is to get acquainted with AWS Academy. We use AWS Academy to learn how to deploy and manage infrastructure with AWS. Additionally, AWS Academy will be used to develop the Cloud assignment. If you have not already enrolled in the AWS Academy courses, you need to do so now.

- AWS Academy Learner Lab [[110995](#)]
- AWS Academy Cloud Foundations [[110989](#)]

- AWS Academy Cloud Architecting [110993]

- AWS Academy Cloud Developing [110994]

This week you will learn how to:

- Navigate the AWS Academy interface, if you have not done so already.
- Enter the AWS Console from an AWS Academy lab.
- Provision an EC2 instance that deploys a simple static website.

We will then start using an Infrastructure as Code tool, specifically, Terraform, to deploy the static website instead of using the AWS Console. This week you will also learn how to:

- Authenticate Terraform to use the AWS Learner Lab.
- Configure a single server website in Terraform and deploy.
- Create a Terraform module for deploying arbitrary single server websites.

## 2 AWS Academy

AWS Academy is an educational platform to teach you how to use AWS services. In this course, we will be using it in two ways:

1. The AWS Cloud Foundations, Cloud Architecting, and Cloud Developing courses are supplementary material to help cement your ability to use AWS. You are encouraged to work your way through at least the AWS Cloud Foundations and Cloud Architecting courses.
2. The AWS Learner Lab provides access to an environment which will be used in these practicals to learn AWS. A separate Learn Lab will be used to develop your Cloud Infrastructure assignment.

## 3 Enrol in AWS Academy

1. Set up your AWS Academy account by responding to your email invitation and clicking **Get Started**. The email invitation will come from AWS Academy. Check your junk/spam folders.

The screenshot shows an email invitation from AWS Academy. The subject is "Course Invitation" and the recipient is "Inbox". The email body contains the following text:

You've been invited to participate in a class at AWS Academy . The class is called AWS Academy Learner Lab [73527]. Course role: Student

Name: [REDACTED]  
Email: [REDACTED]  
Username: **none**

You'll need to register with Canvas before you can participate in the class.

**Get Started**

2. Go to [https://www.awsacademy.com/vforcesite/LMS\\_Login](https://www.awsacademy.com/vforcesite/LMS_Login) to login.

(a) Press Student Login.

(b) Use the email address that received the email invitation.



## 4 Exploring the Interface

Aside

We will just be looking at the Learner Lab today, please ask on the Ed Discussion board if you need help using the supplementary AWS Academy courses.

Enter the Learner Lab via the following steps.

1. Once you have enrolled in the course, you should see the course page.

AWS Academy Learner Lab provides a long-running sandbox environment for ad hoc exploration of AWS services. Within this class, students will have access to a restricted set of AWS services. Not all AWS documentation walk-through or sample labs that operate in an AWS Production account will work in the Learner Lab environment. You will retain access to the AWS resources set up in this environment for the duration of this course. We limit your budget (\$50USD), so you should exercise caution to

2. Navigate to the Modules tab and select the link for "Launch AWS Academy Learner Lab". You will need to accept the AWS Learner Lab terms and conditions to be able to launch learner lab. You may also open and browse the "AWS Academy Learner Lab Student Guide" and "Learn how to effectively use the AWS Academy Learner Lab" links, which cover some of the content of this practical.

The screenshot shows the AWS Academy Modules page. On the left is a dark sidebar with icons for Account, Dashboard, Courses, Calendar, Inbox, History, and Help. The main area has a breadcrumb trail: ALLv2EN-US-LTI13-110995 > Modules. A 'Collapse All' button is in the top right. The 'Modules' section is expanded, showing:

- Course Welcome and Overview
- Pre-Course Survey
- AWS Academy Learner Lab Student Guide

Below this, under 'AWS Academy Learner Lab Compliance and Security':

- Learn how to effectively use the AWS Academy Learner Lab

Under 'Module Knowledge Check':

- Module Knowledge Check  
100 pts Score at least 70.0

Under 'AWS Academy Learner Lab':

- Launch AWS Academy Learner Lab

Under 'AWS Academy Learner Lab Resources':

- Demo - How to Access Learner Lab
- Demo - General Troubleshooting Tips
- Demo - How to Launch Services through AWS Console
- Learner Lab Activity - Amazon Q Developer

### 3. You should now see the Learner Lab interface.

- The AWS text, near the top left of the window, with the (currently) red circle is the link to open the AWS console.
- You can also see your budget. Note that the budget is not updated in real-time, so avoid creating multiple resources at once.
- The 00 : 00 is a countdown of hours remaining for your lab. A lab can only remain active for 4 hours, after which it will close, unless you press start lab again before the 4 hours expires. Once the lab is started, 00 : 00 will change to 04 : 00.
- AWS details will become important later but are not needed now.
- The README button will re-open the text panel currently on the right of the terminal interface.
- The README text has a lot of important information including what AWS services are available in the learner labs environment, please read it.
- The terminal interface is an environment with the SSH keys required to connect to AWS instances semi-automatically (we will use this today).

ALLv2EN-US-LTI1... > Modules > AWS Academy Le... > Launch AWS Academy Learner Lab

AWS

Home

Modules

Discussions

Grades

Lucid (Whiteboard)

eee\_wl\_414442@runweb161444:~\$

EN-US

## Learner Lab

[Environment Overview](#)  
[Environment Navigation](#)  
[Access the AWS Management Console](#)  
[Region restriction](#)  
[Service usage and other restrictions](#)  
[Using the terminal in the browser](#)  
[Running AWS CLI commands](#)  
[Using the AWS SDK for Python](#)  
[Preserving your budget](#)  
[Accessing EC2 Instances](#)  
[SSH Access to EC2 Instances](#)  
[SSH Access from Windows](#)  
[SSH Access from a Mac](#)

Instructions last updated: 2025-02-03

### Environment Overview

This Learner Lab provides a sandbox environment for ad-hoc exploration of AWS services.

**This environment is long-lived.** When the session timer runs to 0:00, the session will end, but any data and resources that you created in the AWS account will be retained. If you later launch a new session (for example, the next day), you will find that your work is still in the lab environment.

Running EC2 instances will be stopped and then automatically restarted the next time you start a session. SageMaker notebook instances will be stopped, but not restarted the next time you start a session. SageMaker canvas apps will remain running unless you delete them.

**IMPORTANT:** Monitor your lab budget in the lab interface above. Whenever you have an active lab session, the latest known remaining budget information will display.

### Notice

If you get an error message saying “`labs.vocareum.com refused to connect`”, ensure that your browser is not in the incognito mode. If you still encounter this error, try using a different browser.

4. Go ahead and start the lab. It will take a few moments to get ready. The red circle will turn yellow as the lab is starting, and green once it has started. Click on the AWS text with the green circle when it is available. This will open the AWS Console in a new browser tab. (You may need to enable pop-ups from awsacademy.) If you end up working for a company which uses AWS, welcome to your new home.

### For the teacher

It can take much more than a few moments for some students.

Screenshot of the AWS Console Home page. The top navigation bar shows the AWS logo, search bar, and various status indicators. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Recently visited**: Shows a placeholder icon for a recently visited service. Below it, a link to "View all services".
- Applications**: Shows 0 applications. It includes a search bar for "Find applications", sorting by "Name", "Description", "Region", and "Origin", and a "Create application" button.
- Welcome to AWS**: Includes sections for "Getting started with AWS", "Training and certification", and "What's new with AWS".
- AWS Health**: Displays 0 open issues from the past 7 days, 0 scheduled changes, and 0 other notifications.
- Cost and usage**: Shows current month costs at \$0.00, forecasted month end costs at \$0.01, and a bar chart of costs over time. The chart shows a significant drop from September 24 to November 24. A legend indicates costs for EC2 - Other, Service Catalog, Virtual Private Cloud, S3, Secrets Manager, and Others.
- Solutions**: Lists 18 vetted solutions for popular business and technical use cases, such as Generative AI Application Builder and Live Streaming.
- Explore AWS**: Offers training for coding experts seeking to integrate the latest AI... and Deploy LLMs with confidence.
- Security**: Shows the region as US East (N. Virginia) and provides a link to security resources.

## Aside

Amazon Web Services (AWS) is an Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) and Software as a Service (SaaS) provider. They offer a collection of services which are helpful for development. For example, they offer virtual compute resources, database storage options, and networking to tie it all together. Services are offered on a pay as you go model, meaning you only pay for the seconds you use a service. We will now get acquainted with some simple services offered by AWS.

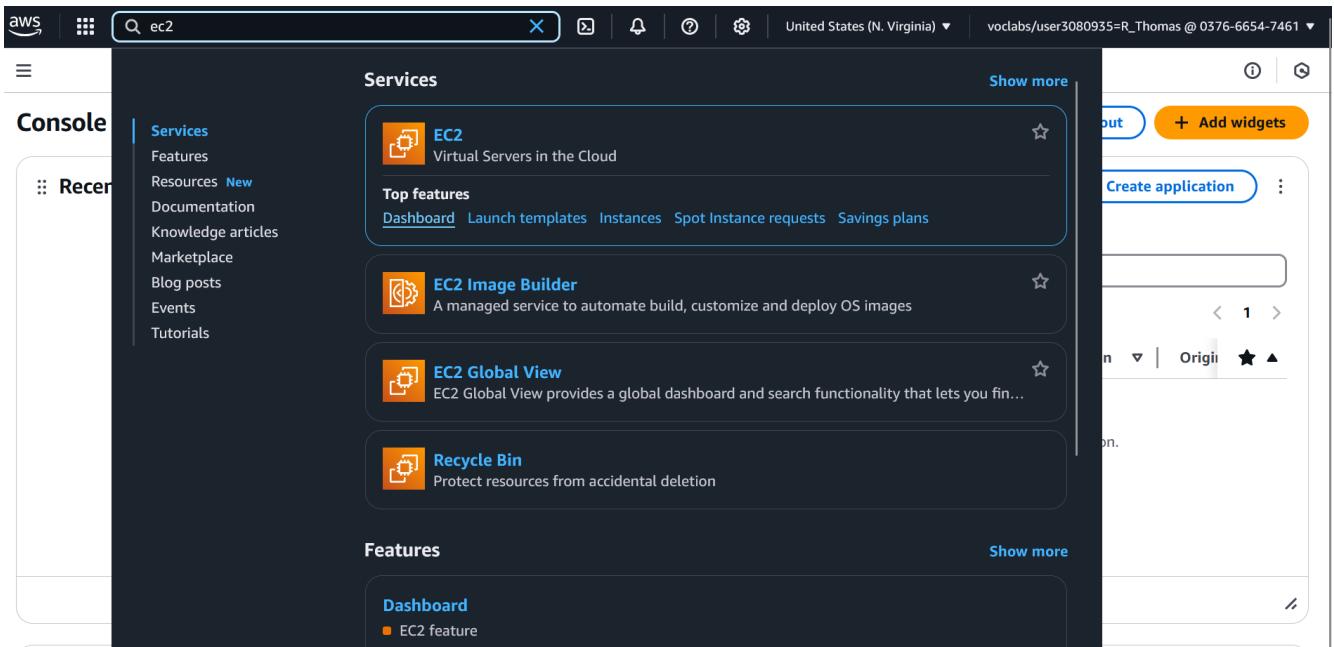
## 5 AWS EC2

Today we are going to focus on using AWS's EC2 service. Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) is the primary compute service offered by AWS. It allows you to create virtual machines on Amazon's infrastructure. You have full control over this machine and can configure it for whatever purpose you need.

Navigate to the search bar in the top left and find the EC2 service. You might find this interface overwhelming. It is important to note that since EC2 is one of the primary services offered by AWS, many smaller services we do not need are bundled into this service.

### For the teacher

The Cloud Foundation course has a module (6) that covers EC2 in more depth. You should direct students to it after completing the Hextris example.



Today, we only need the Instances dashboard. Navigate to there and select “Launch instance”.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Global View dashboard. On the left, a sidebar lists navigation items: Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Instances (with sub-options: Instances, Instance Types, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Capacity Reservations), Images (with sub-options: AMIs, AMI Catalog), Elastic Block Store (with sub-options: Volumes, Snapshots, Lifecycle Manager), Network & Security (with sub-options: Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, Key Pairs, Network Interfaces), Load Balancing (with sub-options: Load Balancers, Target Groups, Trust Stores), Auto Scaling (with sub-options: Auto Scaling Groups), and Settings.

**Resources** section: You are using the following Amazon EC2 resources in the United States (N. Virginia) Region:

Instances (running)	0	Auto Scaling Groups	0	Capacity Reservations	0
Dedicated Hosts	0	Elastic IPs	0	Instances	0
Key pairs	1	Load balancers	0	Placement groups	0
Security groups	1	Snapshots	0	Volumes	0

**Launch instance**: To get started, launch an Amazon EC2 instance, which is a virtual server in the cloud.

- [Launch instance](#)
- [Migrate a server](#)

**Note:** Your instances will launch in the United States (N. Virginia) Region

**Service health**: AWS Health Dashboard

**Region**: United States (N. Virginia)

**Status**: This service is operating normally.

**Zones**

Zone name	Zone ID
us-east-1a	use1-az1
us-east-1b	use1-az2
us-east-1c	use1-az4
us-east-1d	use1-az6
us-east-1e	use1-az3
us-east-1f	use1-az5

[Enable additional Zones](#)

**Scheduled events**: United States (N. Virginia)  
No scheduled events

**Migrate a server**: Use AWS Application Migration Service to

**Account attributes**

- Default VPC**: vpc-061883ee56a945fb1
- Settings**: Data protection and security, Allowed AMIs, Zones, EC2 Serial Console, Default credit specification, EC2 console preferences

**Explore AWS**

- Get Up to 40% Better Price Performance**: T4g instances deliver the best price performance for burstable general purpose workloads in Amazon EC2. [Learn more](#)
- Enable Best Price-Performance with AWS Graviton2**: AWS Graviton2 powered EC2 instances enable up to 40% better price performance for a broad spectrum of cloud workloads. [Learn more](#)
- Amazon GuardDuty Malware Protection**: GuardDuty now provides agentless malware detection in Amazon EC2 & EC2 container workloads. [Learn more](#)

**Additional information**

- [Getting started guide](#)
- [Documentation](#)
- [All EC2 resources](#)
- [Forums](#)
- [Pricing](#)
- [Contact us](#)

## 5.1 EC2 AMI

First we will need to select an Amazon Machine Image (AMI). An AMI is the template (cookie cutter) which provides instructions on how an instance should be provisioned. Amazon offers a range of built-in AMIs. There are also community AMIs or you can create your own. As we just want a simple server today, we will use one of the built-in AMIs.

We will use the Amazon Linux 2023 AMI today, it is considered one of the fundamental images. Every AMI has a unique AMI code, which is `ami-053a45fff0a704a47` for the Amazon Linux 2023 AMI.

**Name and tags** [Info](#)

Name  
e.g. My Web Server [Add additional tags](#)

**Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)** [Info](#)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below.

Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

**Quick Start**

Amazon Linux macOS Ubuntu Windows Red Hat SUSE

Browse more AMIs  
Including AMIs from AWS, Marketplace and the Community

**Amazon Machine Image (AMI)**

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI  
Free tier eligible  
ami-053a45fff0a704a47 (64-bit (x86), uefi-preferred) / ami-0c518311db5640eff (64-bit (Arm), uefi)  
Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

**Description**  
Amazon Linux 2023 is a modern, general purpose Linux-based OS that comes with 5 years of long term support. It is optimized for AWS and designed to provide a secure, stable and high-performance execution environment to develop and run your cloud applications.

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.6.20250211.0 x86\_64 HVM kernel-6.1

Architecture	Boot mode	AMI ID	Username	Verified provider
64-bit (x86)	uefi-preferred	ami-053a45fff0a704a47	ec2-user	

**Instance type** [Info](#) | [Get advice](#)

Instance type  
t2.micro Free tier eligible  
Compute Optimized | 1 vCPU | 1 GiB Memory | Current generation: true

## For the teacher

This AMI is a RedHat style distro with yum as its package manager.

## 5.2 Instance Settings

The settings to configure your instance are:

1. Add a 'Name' tag. Call it the name of your website, e.g. hextris.
2. Select an appropriate AMI, i.e. Amazon Linux 2023 AMI, ami-053a45fff0a704a47.
3. Select a 64-bit (x86) architecture.
4. The instance type defines the computing, memory, networking and storage capabilities of your instance. We do not need a large server, choose t2.micro.
5. Select the existing vockey (Type: RSA) key pair option.
6. In network settings, choose 'Create security group' and select to allow SSH traffic from anywhere, and HTTPS and HTTP access from the internet.

7. Keep the 'Configure storage' settings as default.
8. Do not worry about the 'Advanced details' options for now.
9. You can now launch the instance to start your server.

**For the teacher**

To make the box pingable don't forget to add the All-ICMP4 with source anywhere.

## 6 Accessing the Instance

Return to the Instances dashboard. You should see that a new instance has been created, its instance state might not yet be Running, if not, wait.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances dashboard. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links for Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Instances (selected), Instance Types, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Capacity Reservations, Images (AMIs, AMI Catalog), Elastic Block Store (Volumes, Snapshots, Lifecycle Manager), Network & Security (Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, Key Pairs, Network Interfaces), Load Balancing (Load Balancers, Target Groups, Trust Stores), and Auto Scaling (Auto Scaling Groups). The main content area displays the 'Instances (1/1)' section. It shows one instance named 'hextris' with the instance ID 'i-0e4a4edee40a78ee5'. The instance is listed as 'Running' with a status check of 'Initializing'. It's located in the 'us-east-1c' availability zone and has a public IPv4 address of '3.90.102.76'. Other details include a private IPv4 address of '172.31.17.121', a public DNS name of 'ec2-3-90-102-76.compute-1.amazonaws.com', and an IAM Role. The 'Details' tab is selected, showing sections for Instance summary, Instance details, and Platform details. The 'Status and alarms' tab is also visible.

Note the public IPv4 address as we will need to use this to connect to the server.

1. Return to the AWS Learner Lab interface.
2. Run the following, replacing `127.0.0.1` with the public IP address of your instance. This command uses the `vockey` | RSA key pair to gain SSH access to the machine.

```
$ ssh -i ~/.ssh/labsuser.pem ec2-user@127.0.0.1
```

For example:

```
eee_W_2897588@runweb113237:~$ ssh -i ~/.ssh/labsuser.pem ec2-user@3.95.132.33
The authenticity of host '3.95.132.33 (3.95.132.33)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:BArUeylQormBYN/FANocVRnn+HM9n8X+cn0BRn7hNiE.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '3.95.132.33' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.

,      #
~\_ #####_      Amazon Linux 2023
~~ \#####\
~~  \###|
~~    \#/ __ https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
~~     \~'-'>
~~       /
~~_. /_
/_/ /
/_m/'[ec2-user@ip-172-31-80-172 ~]$ []
```

## 7 Installing Hextris

Hextris [1] is very simple to install. Using an EC2 interface is perhaps overkill for it. It is an entirely client-side/static web application which means we just have to serve the static files.

First, we will need to enable serving of static files. We can install and start the `httpd` service for this. The AMI we have picked uses the `yum` package manager, so to install `httpd` we run:

```
> sudo yum install httpd
Last metadata expiration check: ...
Dependencies resolved
.....
.....
Total download size: 2.3 M
Installed size: 6.9 M
Is this ok [y/N] :

# enter y to install
.....
.....
Complete!
> sudo systemctl enable httpd
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service to /
    usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
> sudo systemctl start httpd
```

All files in the `/var/www/html` directory will now be served when accessed via **HTTP**. Navigate to the public IP address of your EC2 instance in the browser. You should see an “It works!” landing page.

Change to the `/var/www/html` directory and notice that it is currently empty. We need to download the static files to this directory so that they can be served. We can use `git` for this (though it is not the most suited tool), but first `git` needs to be installed on the instance.

```
$ sudo yum install git
```

Finally, confirm that we are in the `/var/www/html` directory.

```
$ cd /var/www/html
```

#### For the teacher

This path will currently be owned by root, proper permissions can be done (but are not necessary) by following [https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP\\_Tutorials.WebServerDB.CreateWebServer.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/CHAP_Tutorials.WebServerDB.CreateWebServer.html)

And clone the repository into that directory.

```
$ sudo git clone https://github.com/Hextris/hextris .
```

#### For the teacher

Mention to not forget about the `""` as it is easily missed.

#### For the teacher

If git is prompting for a username and password then there may be a typo in the repository url.

Now if you navigate to the **http** address of the public IP address (e.g. <http://18.208.165.253>), you should be able to see your newly deployed website. Congratulations!

#### Notice

If you are having timeout issues, one problem could be using `https` to connect rather than `http`.

#### For the teacher

Make sure they delete their instances.

## 8 Switching to Terraform

For the remainder of the practical we will be using Terraform to provision the same instance we just created.

1. First, please delete any running instances in your AWS account using the AWS Console.
2. Next, navigate to the GitHub Classroom link for this practical provided by your tutor. This will create a new repository where we can work on Terraform.

## 9 Using Terraform in AWS Learner Labs

We will redeploy our Hextris application using Infrastructure as Code (IaC) to do so. You will need to keep your lab running for the next steps. (Now is a good time to click start to refresh your 4 hours.)

1. Click on 'AWS Details' to display information about the lab.

The screenshot shows the AWS Academy Learner Lab interface. On the left is a sidebar with icons for Account, Dashboard, Courses, Calendar, Inbox, History, and Help. The main navigation bar shows 'ALLv1EN-LTI13-73527 > Modules > AWS Academy Learner ... > Launch AWS Academy Learner Lab'. The central area has tabs for Home, Modules, Discussions, and Grades. A terminal window shows the command [ec2-user@ip-172-31-88-93 ~]\$ . To the right is a 'Cloud Access' panel with sections for AWS CLI (with a 'Show' button), Cloud Labs (showing session time and start/end times), and SSH key options. It also displays AWSAccountID (058264123001) and Region (us-east-1).

2. Click on the first 'Show' button next to 'AWS CLI' which will display a text block starting with [default].
3. Within your repository create a credentials file and copy the contents of the text block into the file. **Do not share this file contents — do not commit it.** This file is added to the .gitignore of your repository by default.
4. Create a `main.tf` file in the same directory with the following contents:

```
» cat main.tf
terraform {
    required_providers {
        aws = {
            source = "hashicorp/aws"
            version = "~> 5.0"
        }
    }
}

provider "aws" {
    region = "us-east-1"
    shared_credentials_files = ["./credentials"]
    default_tags {
        tags = {
            Environment = "Dev"
            Course = "CSSE6400"
            StudentID = "<Your Student ID>"
        }
    }
}
```

The `terraform` block specifies the required external dependencies, here we need to use the AWS provider above version 5.0. The `provider` block configures the AWS provider, instructing it which

region to use and how to authenticate (using the credentials file we created). We also include some tags to add to any resource made by this provider, these are useful for keeping track of resources in the console.

5. We need to initialise Terraform which will download the required dependencies. This is done with the `terraform init` command.

```
$ terraform init
```

This command will create a `.terraform` directory which stores providers and a provider lock file, `.terraform.lock.hcl`.

6. To verify that we have setup Terraform correctly, use `terraform plan`.

```
$ terraform plan
```

As we currently have no resources configured, it should find that no changes are required. Note that this does not ensure our credentials are correctly configured, as Terraform has no reason to try authenticating yet.

## 10 Deploying Hextris

First, we will need to create an EC2 instance resource. The AWS provider calls this resource an `aws_instance`<sup>1</sup>. Get familiar with the documentation page. Most Terraform providers have reasonable documentation. Reading the argument reference section helps to understand what a resource is capable of.

We will start off with the basic information for the resource. Configure it to use a specific Amazon Machine Instance (AMI) and chose the `t2.micro` size. We will also give it a name so that it is easy to find. Add the following basic resource to `main.tf`:

```
> cat main.tf
resource "aws_instance" "hextris-server" {
    ami = "ami-0e731c8a588258d0d"
    instance_type = "t2.micro"
    key_name = "vokey"

    tags = {
        Name = "hextris"
    }
}
```

To create the server, invoke `terraform apply` which will first do `terraform plan` and prompt us to confirm if we want to apply changes.

---

<sup>1</sup><https://registry.terraform.io/providers/hashicorp/aws/latest/docs/resources/instance>

```
$ terraform apply
```

You should be prompted with something similar to the output below.

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.hextris-server will be created
+ resource "aws_instance" "hextris-server" {
  + ami = "ami-0e731c8a588258d0d"
  (omitted)
  + instance_type = "t2.micro"
  (omitted)
  + tags = {
    + "Name" = "hextris"
  }
}
```

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:

If the plan looks sensible enter yes to enact the changes.

```
Enter a value: yes
```

```
aws_instance.hextris-server: Creating...
aws_instance.hextris-server: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_instance.hextris-server: Still creating... [20s elapsed]
aws_instance.hextris-server: Still creating... [30s elapsed]
aws_instance.hextris-server: Still creating... [40s elapsed]
aws_instance.hextris-server: Creation complete after 47s [id=i-08c92a097ae7c5b18]
```

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

You can now check in the AWS Console that another EC2 instance with the name hextris has been created. Now that we have a server, we should try to configure it to serve Hextris. We will use the user\_data field which configures commands to run when launching the instance. First we need a script to provision the server, if we combine all our commands from section 7, we will produce this script:

```
» cat serve-hextris.sh  
#!/bin/bash  
yum install -y httpd  
systemctl enable httpd  
systemctl start httpd  
  
yum install -y git  
cd /var/www/html  
git clone https://github.com/Hextris/hextris .
```

### For the teacher

The hash bang is required.

### For the teacher

Don't forget the `-y` on `yum install`

Now we can add the following field to our Terraform resource. It uses the Terraform `file` function to load the contents of a file named `serve-hextris.sh` relative to the Terraform directory. The contents of that file is passed to the `user_data` field.

```
user_data = file("./serve-hextris.sh")
```

If you run the `terraform plan` command now, you will notice that Terraform has identified that this change will require creating a new EC2 instance. Where possible, Terraform will try to update a resource in-place but since this changes how an instance is started, it needs to be replaced. Go ahead and apply the changes.

Now, in theory, we should have deployed Hextris to an EC2 instance. But how do we access that instance? We *could* go to the AWS Console and find the public IP address. However, it turns out that Terraform already knows the public IP address. In fact, if you open the Terraform state file (`terraform.tfstate`), you should be able to find it hidden away in there. But we do not want to go hunting through this file all the time. Instead we will use the `output` keyword.

We can specify certain attributes as 'output' attributes. Output attributes are printed to the terminal when the module is invoked directly but as we will see later, they can also be used by other Terraform configuration files.

```
» cat main.tf  
output "hextris-url" {  
  value = aws_instance.hextris-server.public_ip  
}
```

This creates a new output attribute, `hextris-url`, which references the `public_ip` attribute of our `hextris-server` resource. Note that resources in Terraform are addressed by the resource type (`aws_instance`) followed by the name of the resource (`hextris-server`).

If you plan or apply the changes, it should tell you the public IP address of the instance resource.

```
$ terraform plan
```

```
aws_instance.hextris-server: Refreshing state... [id=i-043a61ff86aa272e0]
```

```
Changes to Outputs:
```

```
+ hextris-url = "3.82.225.65"
```

You can apply this plan to save these new output values to the Terraform state, without changing any real infrastructure.

So let's try and access that URL, hmm. That is strange. Something has gone wrong.

## 11 Security Groups

When we setup our EC2 instance using the AWS Console, it helpfully created a new security group for us. We specified that this security group should allow SSH, HTTP, and HTTPS traffic by allowing traffic from ports 22, 80, and 443 respectively. When configuring with Terraform, security groups and their attachment to EC2 instances are separate resources. Refer back to the Terraform documentation for details or, as is normally quicker, [Google “terraform aws security group”](#).

First, let us create an appropriate security group. Recall that in the AWS Console configuration, ingress SSH access (port 22) and all egress<sup>2</sup> traffic was automatically configured and we just added ingress port 80. In Terraform the whole state must be configured so we specify two ingress blocks one for HTTP (port 80) and one for SSH access (port 22).<sup>3</sup> Additionally, we will create egress for all outgoing traffic.

```
resource "aws_security_group" "hextris-server" {
  name = "hextris-server"
  description = "Hextris HTTP and SSH access"

  ingress {
    from_port = 80
    to_port = 80
    protocol = "tcp"
    cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
  }

  ingress {
    from_port = 22
    to_port = 22
    protocol = "tcp"
    cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
  }

  egress {
```

<sup>2</sup>Ingress and egress in networking just means incoming and outgoing respectively.

<sup>3</sup>We do not actually need SSH access as all the server configuration is done when the machine is provisioned thanks to the user\_data, but we are trying to create a new instance that is identical to the original AWS Console in section 7.

```

from_port = 0
to_port = 0
protocol = "-1"
cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
}
}

```

Note the following:

- `from_port` and `to_port` are the start and end of a range of ports rather than incoming or outgoing. In this example our range is 80-80.
- `protocol` set to -1 is a special flag to indicate all protocols.
- Explaining `cidr` is outside the scope of the course, but the specified block above means to apply to all IP addresses.

You may now apply the changes to create this new security group resource.

Next, we will attach the security group to the EC2 instance. Return to the `aws_instance.hextrix-server` resource and include the following line:

```
security_groups = [aws_security_group.hextrix-server.name]
```

Note that EC2 instances can have multiple security groups. Once again notice the structure of resource identifiers in AWS.

Now apply the changes. If you now try to access via the IP address (the IP address may have changed), you should be able to view the hextrix website.

## 12 Tearing Down

One of the important features of Infrastructure as Code (IaC) is all the configuration we just did is stored in a file. This file can, and should be, version controlled and subject to the same quality rules of code files. It also means that if we want to redeploy Hextrix at any point, we can easily just run the IaC to deploy it.

To try this out, let us first take everything down. We can do this with:

```
$ terraform destroy
```

You should be prompted to confirm that you want to destroy all of the resources in the state. Once Terraform has finished taking everything down, confirm that you can no longer access the website and that the AWS console says the instances have been destroyed.

Now go ahead and apply the changes to bring everything back:

```
$ terraform apply
```

Confirm that this brings the website back exactly as before (with a different IP address). You can now start any lab you want and almost instantly spin back up the website you have configured. That is the beauty of Infrastructure as Code!

**Hint:** Destroy everything again before you finish.

## 13 Automated Testing

A quick note about automated testing. As with all the practicals thus far, this practical has automated tests enabled on your repository.

From within your repository, you can run the tests locally with:

```
$ .csse6400/bin/unittest.sh
```

While the emails saying that the tests failed can be annoying, these automated tests allow us to ensure that everyone is keeping up with the practical content.

If fixing the test failures is not too hard, please try to do so. If you are repeatedly not passing the practicals, we may reach out to ensure that you are not being left behind in the content.

## 14 Extension

### Info

This section is for students who have completed the practical and want to extend their knowledge.

Since CSSE6400 runs this practical every year, sometimes the AMI that we were using is out of date or does not exist any more. For this practical, we could instead query AWS for the latest AMI and use that in our Terraform.

To do this we introduce a new data source, `aws_ami`. Data sources fetch or query data from the provider, rather than creating something.

Add the following to your `main.tf` file:

```
data "aws_ami" "latest" {
  most_recent = true
  owners      = ["amazon"]

  filter {
    name = "name"
    values = ["al2023-ami-2023*"]
  }

  filter {
    name = "root-device-type"
    values = ["ebs"]
  }

  filter {
    name = "virtualization-type"
    values = ["hvm"]
  }

  filter {
    name = "architecture"
    values = ["x86_64"]
```

```
    }
}
```

The `aws_ami` data source will find the latest Amazon Linux 2023 AMI for 64 bit x86, which is what is running on our EC2 instance.

To use the data source we need to change the `ami` attribute of the `aws_instance` resource to use the data source. This is done as so:

```
resource "aws_instance" "hextris-server" {
  ami = data.aws_ami.latest.id
  instance_type = "t2.micro"
  key_name = "vokey"
  security_groups = [aws_security_group.hextris-server.name]
  user_data = file("./serve-hextris.sh")

  tags = {
    Name = "hextris"
  }
}
```

And now, if we run `terraform plan`, we will see that it wants to destroy and recreate the EC2 instance. This is because the AMI has changed since this practical was first updated for this year.

## References

- [1] L. Engstrom, G. Finucane, N. Moroze, and M. Yang, “Hextris.” <https://github.com/hextris/hextris/>, 2014.
- [2] “Aws global infrastructure.” <https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/>, February 2024.

## A AWS Networking Terminology

**AWS Regions** Regions are the physical locations of AWS data centres. When applying Terraform, the changes are being made to one region at a time. In our case we specified the region `us-east-1`. Often you do not need to deploy to more than one region, however, it can help decrease latency and reduce risk from a major disaster. Generally, pick a region and stick with it, we have picked `us-east-1` because it is the least expensive.

**Availability Zones** An AWS Region will consist of availability zones, normally named with letters. For example, the AWS Region located in Sydney, `ap-southeast-2` has three availability zones: `ap-southeast-2a`, `ap-southeast-2b`, and `ap-southeast-2c`. An availability zone is a collection of resources which run on separate power supplies and networks. Essentially minimising the risk that multiple availability zones would fail at once.

**VPC** Virtual Private Clouds, or VPCs, are virtual networks under your control, if you have managed a regular network before it should be familiar. VPCs are contained within one region but are spread across multiple availability zones.



Figure 1: AWS Regions as of February 2024 [2]