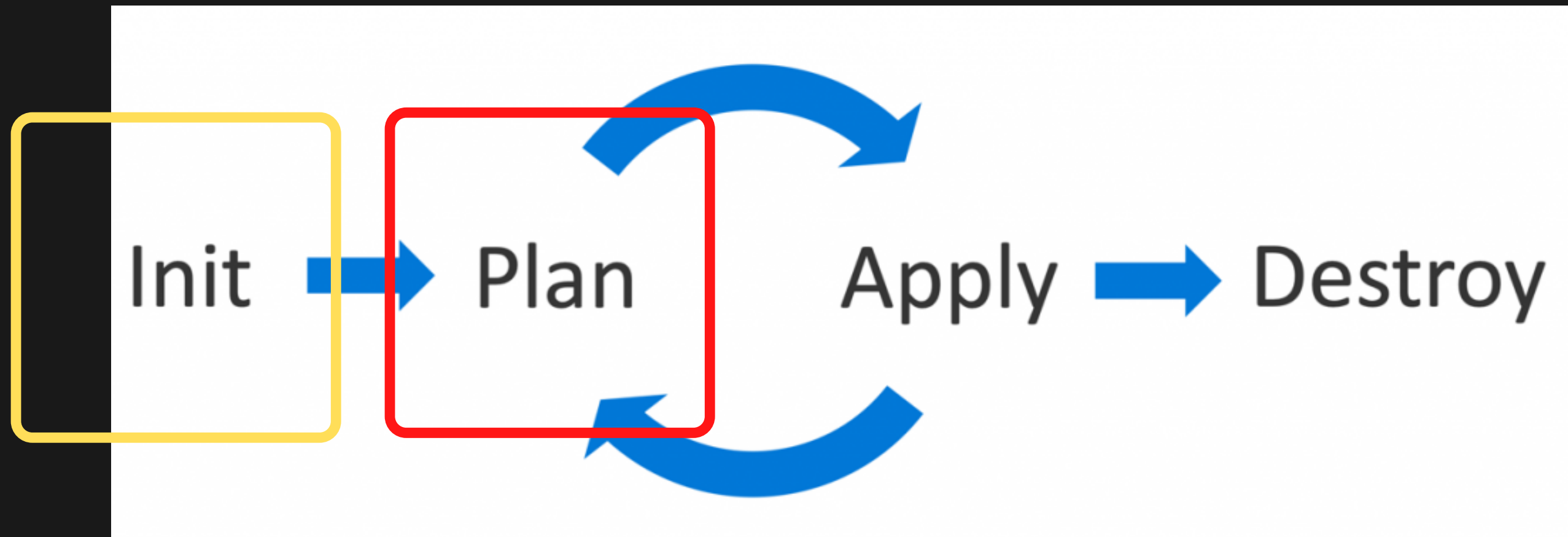


# Terraform Plan

# Terraform Plan



# Terraform Plan

- **terraform plan** - compares infrastructure defined in your code vs. the real world, but does not apply them
  - Dry run - does not apply the changes. Preview your changes before you make them
  - Safe to run multiple times
  - We call this, **operational confidence**
- Usually ran before **terraform apply**
- Always a good idea to run **terraform plan** before you permanently make any changes
- Terraform creates what is called an **execution plan**
  - A detailed output providing a report of what changes will take place
  - Output is rendered to stdout on your terminal
- There are three types of proposed changes:
  - In place updates
  - Complete updates
  - Creating Resources

# Terraform Plan

```
+ resource "aws_security_group_rule" "ingress_allow_ssh" {  
  + cidr_blocks          = [  
    + "0.0.0.0/0",  
  ]  
  + description          = "SSH from home"  
  + from_port            = 22  
  + id                   = (known after apply)  
  + ipv6_cidr_blocks     = [  
    + "::/0",  
  ]  
  + protocol             = "tcp"  
  + security_group_id    = (known after apply)  
  + self                 = false  
  + source_security_group_id = (known after apply)  
  + to_port              = 22  
  + type                 = "ingress"  
}
```

**Plan:** 3 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

# Terraform Plan

Terraform uses 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.main will be created
+ resource "aws_instance" "main" {
  + ami                  = "ami-013a129d325529d4d"
  + arn                  = (known after apply)
  + associate_public_ip_address = false
  + availability_zone     = (known after apply)
  + cpu_core_count        = (known after apply)
  + cpu_threads_per_core  = (known after apply)
  + get_password_data      = false
  + host_id                = (known after apply)
  + id                    = (known after apply)
  + instance_state        = (known after apply)
  + instance_type         = "t3.micro"
  + ipv6_address_count     = (known after apply)
  + ipv6_addresses        = (known after apply)
  + key_name               = (known after apply)
  + outpost_arn            = (known after apply)
  + password_data         = (known after apply)
  + placement_group       = (known after apply)
  + primary_network_interface_id = (known after apply)
  + private_dns            = (known after apply)
  + private_ip            = (known after apply)
  + public_dns             = (known after apply)
  + public_ip             = (known after apply)
  + secondary_private_ips  = (known after apply)
  + security_groups       = (known after apply)
  + source_dest_check      = true
  + subnet_id             = (known after apply)
  + tags                  = {
    + "Name"          = "levelup_with_terraform-instance"
    + "course"        = "levelup_with_terraform"
    + "environment"   = "dev"
  }
```

# Terraform Plan

```
PS C:\Users\tekke\Desktop\levelup_with_terraform\workflow_basics> terraform plan
aws_security_group.allow_ssh: Refreshing state... [id=sg-089ca9f6c9c77f476]
aws_security_group_rule.ingress_allow_ssh: Refreshing state... [id=sgrule-3785398798]
aws_instance.main: Refreshing state... [id=i-06986e93352407fe9]
```

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:  
-/+ destroy and then create replacement

Terraform will perform the following actions:

```
# aws_instance.main must be replaced
-/+ resource "aws_instance" "main" {
  ~ arn                = "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:320193497904:instance/i-06986e93352407fe9" -> (known after apply)
  ~ availability_zone   = "us-west-2b" -> (known after apply)
  ~ cpu_core_count      = 1 -> (known after apply)
  ~ cpu_threads_per_core = 2 -> (known after apply)
  - disable_api_termination = false -> null
  - ebs_optimized         = false -> null
  - hibernation           = false -> null
  + host_id              = (known after apply)
  ~ id                  = "i-06986e93352407fe9" -> (known after apply)
  ~ instance_state      = "running" -> (known after apply)
  ~ instance_type       = "t3.micro" -> "t3.small"
  ~ ipv6_address_count   = 0 -> (known after apply)
  ~ ipv6_addresses       = [] -> (known after apply)
  + key_name             = (known after apply)
  - monitoring           = false -> null
  + outpost_arn          = (known after apply)
  + password_data        = (known after apply)
  + placement_group      = (known after apply)
  ~ primary_network_interface_id = "eni-01a90e5070645ec18" -> (known after apply)
  ~ private_dns          = "ip-172-31-30-226.us-west-2.compute.internal" -> (known after apply)
  ~ private_ip           = "172.31.30.226" -> (known after apply)
  ~ public_dns           = "ec2-54-191-157-186.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com" -> (known after apply)
  ~ public_ip            = "54.191.157.186" -> (known after apply)
  ~ secondary_private_ips = [] -> (known after apply)
  ~ security_groups      = [
    - "allow_ssh",
  ] -> (known after apply)
  ~ subnet_id            = "subnet-01935c521a639cf87" -> (known after apply)
  tags                   = {
```

# Terraform Plan

Terraform uses the selected providers to generate the following execution plan:

~ update in-place

Terraform will perform the following actions:

```
# aws_instance.main will be updated in-place
~ resource "aws_instance" "main" {
    id                = "i-06986e93352407fe9"
    ~ tags            = {
        + "Foo"          = "Bar"
        # (5 unchanged elements hidden)
    }
    # (27 unchanged attributes hidden)

    # (3 unchanged blocks hidden)
}
```

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

# Terraform Plan

- **In place updates** - performs updates without requiring to re-create the entire resource
  - When resource already exists, but change is found in code
  - Terraform applies your changes in-place
  - Reduces unintended side effects
  - Your resource remains functional with no downtime
- **Complete update** - update requires re-creating the entire resource
  - When resource already exists, but change is found in the code
  - Terraform is required to completely re-create the resource to apply changes
  - May lead to side effects, important to carefully review
  - May introduce downtime, as resource is destroyed and recreated
- **Creating resources** - Terraform detects a new resource
  - Brand new resource is detected, Terraform wants to create it



# Terraform Plan

- How does Terraform know the type of update?
- Terraform relies on two critical components, to help make informed decisions:
  - Consulting the state file
  - Communicating with the provider
- Talk more in depth about state & providers, but overview:
  - State files - holds the current state of your Terraform environment/configuration. Contains metadata, attributes, and dependencies for all your defined resources. The brains of Terraform.
  - Providers - plugins which expose set of resources for Terraform to use. For example, the AWS Provider allows you to use and create AWS specific resources.
- Terraform consults your current state to view what resources are created, and what their attributes are
  - Helps understand what type of change it needs to make