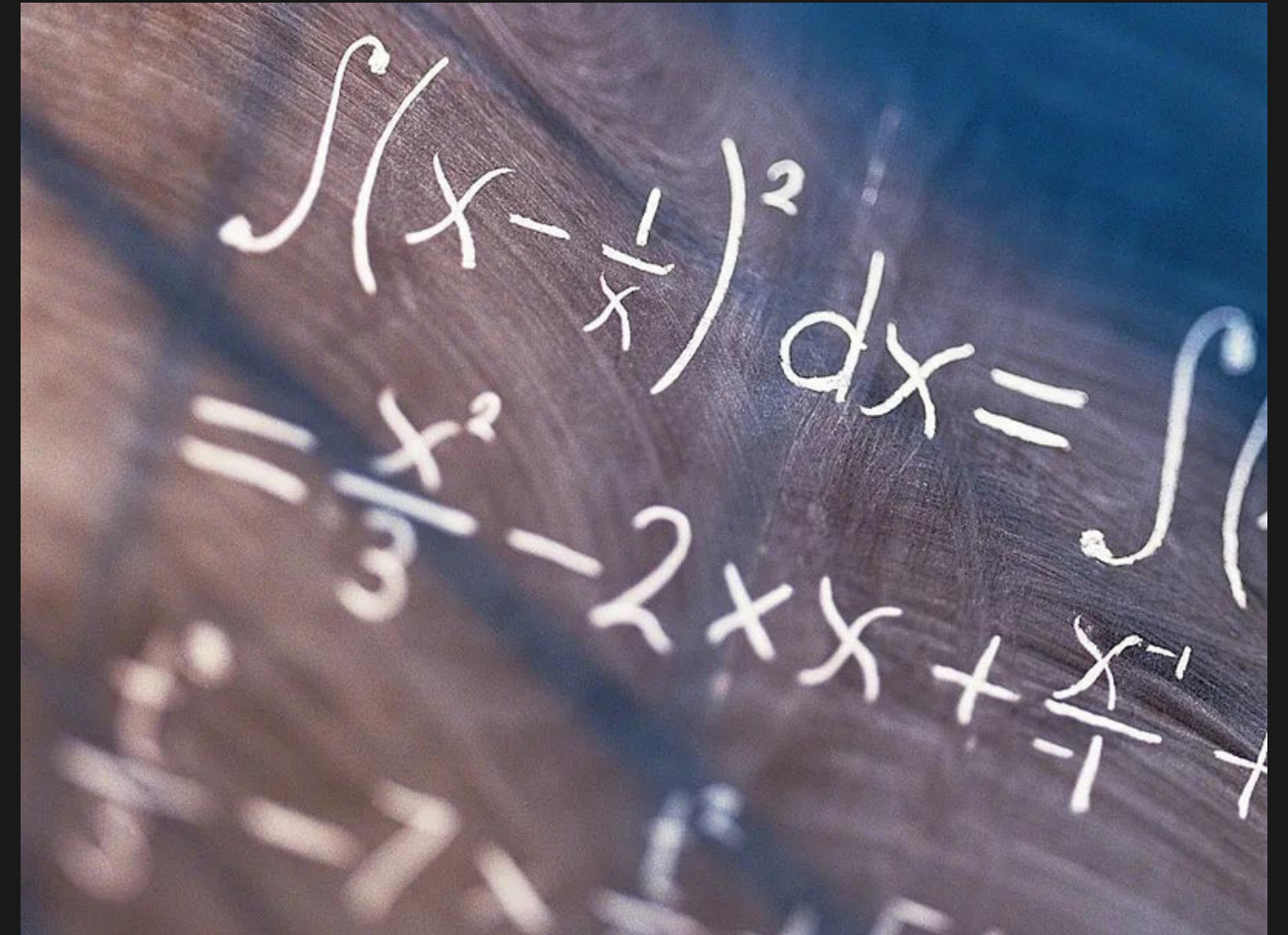


Terraform HCL Advanced

Operators

- Terraform supports basic arithmetic operators
 - Addition, multiplication, division
 - Concatenating string by adding two strings
- Equality & Comparison operators
 - Compare the value of two variables, returning a boolean
 - `a == b`, returns true only if a & b have the same value and the same data type
 - `a != b`, returns true only if a & b does not have the same value, or the same data type
 - Usual comparison operators: `>=`, `>`, `<`, `<=`
- Logical operators
 - `&&` (and) `||` (or) - behaves similar to other languages
 - Used to chain comparisons for conditional logic



Conditional Expressions

- Powerful expression to perform conditional logic, via ternary syntax
- If value a is true, then assign value a to argument, otherwise value b
- This is commonly used to conditionally create resources, or conditionally set values to arguments

```
resource "aws_instance" "example_bionic" {  
  count                = var.enable_new_ami ? 1 : 0  
  instance_type       = "t2.micro"  
  ami                 = data.aws_ami.ubuntu_bionic.id  
  vpc_security_group_ids = [aws_security_group.instances.id]  
  subnet_id          = aws_subnet.public.id  
  tags = {  
    Has_Toggle = var.enable_new_ami  
  }  
}
```

Conditional Expressions

- **count** - special keyword to create an array / list of that resource
 - Instead of just one `aws_instance.example_bionic`, you can create an array of them, accessible by index
- **count** allows you to conditionally create resources
 - If the variable `var.enable_new_ami` returns true, set count to 1, otherwise to 0
 - Approach is really common in feature flagging - only certain resources are created if conditions are met

```
resource "aws_instance" "example_bionic" {  
  count                = var.enable_new_ami ? 1 : 0  
  instance_type       = "t2.micro"  
  ami                 = data.aws_ami.ubuntu_bionic.id  
  vpc_security_group_ids = [aws_security_group.instances.id]  
  subnet_id           = aws_subnet.public.id  
  tags = {  
    Has_Toggle = var.enable_new_ami  
  }  
}
```

String Interpolation

- String interpolation is an expression which gets evaluated, and returns the result into a string
 - Denoted by `${...}` brackets
 - Used inside a string to enable complex logic and evaluating expressions within the string
- `"Hello, ${var.name}"`
 - String interpolation takes whatever expression is inside `${...}` and returns result into a string
 - Takes the value of variable `var.name`, returns it, and creates the string: "Hello, Bob"
- `"The name is ${var.last_name}, ${var.first_name} ${var.last_name}"`
 - If `var.last_name` = Bond, and `var.first_name` = James, what does this string evaluate to?
- `"Hello, ${var.name != "" ? var.name : "Bob"}"`
 - String interpolation can allow for powerful expressions
 - Here we utilize conditional expressions to dynamically create this string
 - If `var.name` has a value, then use it, otherwise assign a default value of Bob

Calling Functions

- Terraform comes in with suite of built-in functions, depending on version of Terraform you use
- Functions perform some set of logic, with the goal of achieving a specific result
 - `max(...args)`: function which takes in any number of values, and returns the maximum value from its arguments
 - `max(1,3,5) -> 5`
 - `merge(object, object, ...)`: takes arbitrary number of maps or objects, combines them to return a single map or object
- Built in functions cover a large array of usecases, from numeric, to string functions, encoding, etc.
 - Unfortunately, not able to create your own functions as of this time