Lab Exercise 8- Terraform Multiple tfvars Files

Objective:

Learn how to use multiple thvars files in Terraform for different environments.

Prerequisites:

- Terraform installed on your machine.
- Basic knowledge of Terraform configuration and variables.

Steps:

1. Create a Terraform Directory:

mkdir terraform-multiple-tfvars cd terraform-multiple-tfvars

- Create Terraform Configuration Files:
- Create a file named main.tf:

main.tf

```
provider "aws" {
  region = var.region
}

resource "aws_instance" "example" {
  ami = var.ami
  instance_type = var.instance_type
}
```

Create a file named variables.tf:

variables.tf

```
variable "ami" {
type = string
```

```
variable "instance_ty" {
  type = string
}
```

2. Create Multiple tfvars Files:

Create a file named dev.tfvars:

dev.tfvars

```
ami = "ami-0123456789abcdef0"
instance_type = "t2.micro"
```

Create a file named prod.tfvars:

prod.tfvars

```
ami = "ami-9876543210fedcba0"
instance_type = "t2.large"
```

• In these files, provide values for the variables based on the environments.

3. Initialize and Apply for Dev Environment:

• Run the following Terraform commands to initialize and apply the configuration for the dev environment:

```
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: yes

aws_instance.example: Creating...
   aws_instance.example: Still creating... [00m10s elapsed]
   aws_instance.example: Creation complete after 19s [id=i-054b4c413c527d8b1]

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

```
terraform init
terraform apply -var-file=dev.tfvars
```

4. Initialize and Apply for Prod Environment:

 Run the following Terraform commands to initialize and apply the configuration for the prod environment:

```
Do you want to perform these actions?

Terraform will perform the actions described above.
Only 'yes' will be accepted to approve.

Enter a value: yes

aws_instance.example: Modifying... [id=i-054b4c413c527d8b1]
aws_instance.example: Still modifying... [id=i-054b4c413c527d8b1, 00m10s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Still modifying... [id=i-054b4c413c527d8b1, 00m20s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Still modifying... [id=i-054b4c413c527d8b1, 00m30s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Still modifying... [id=i-054b4c413c527d8b1, 00m40s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Still modifying... [id=i-054b4c413c527d8b1, 00m50s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Still modifying... [id=i-054b4c413c527d8b1, 00m50s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Modifications complete after 59s [id=i-054b4c413c527d8b1]

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

5. Test and Verify:

- Observe how different the transfiles are used to set variable values for different environments during the apply process.
- Access the AWS Management Console or use the AWS CLI to verify the creation of resources in the specified regions and instance types.

6. Clean Up:

After testing, you can clean up resources:

```
terraform destroy -var-file=dev.tfvars
terraform destroy -var-file=prod.tfvars
```

```
Destroy complete! Resources: 1 destroyed.

Destroy complete! Resources: 1 destroyed.

Destroy complete! Resources: 1 destroyed.

No changes. No objects need to be destroyed.

Either you have not created any objects yet or the existing objects were already deleted outside of Terraform.

Destroy complete! Resources: 0 destroyed.

Destroy complete! Resources: 0 destroyed.

Destroy complete! Resources: 0 destroyed.
```

Confirm the destruction by typing yes.

7. Conclusion:

This lab exercise demonstrates how to use multiple theorem in Terraform to manage variable values for different environments. It allows you to maintain separate configuration files for different environments, making it easier to manage and maintain your infrastructure code. Experiment with different values in the dev.theorem and prod.theorem files to observe how they impact the infrastructure provisioning process for each environment.