

## Lab Exercise 17– Terraform Multiple tfvars Files

### Objective:

Learn how to use multiple tfvars 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-9876543210fedcbao"  
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:

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

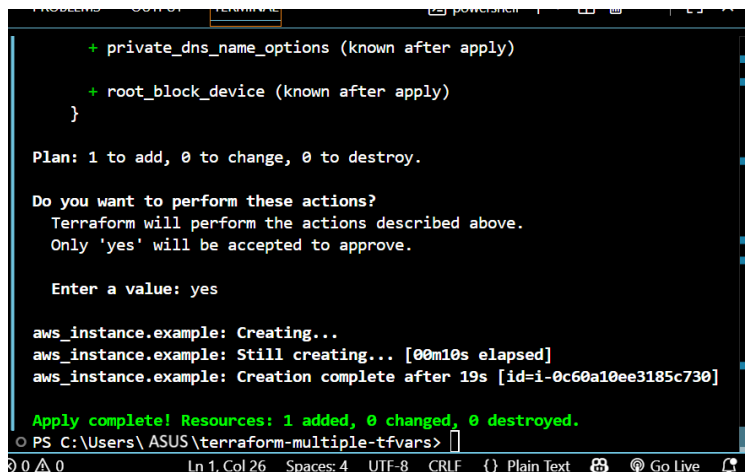
### 4. Initialize and Apply for Prod Environment:

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

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

### 5. Test and Verify:

- Observe how different tfvars files 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.



```
+ private_dns_name_options (known after apply)
+ root_block_device (known after apply)
}

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-0c60a10ee3185c730]

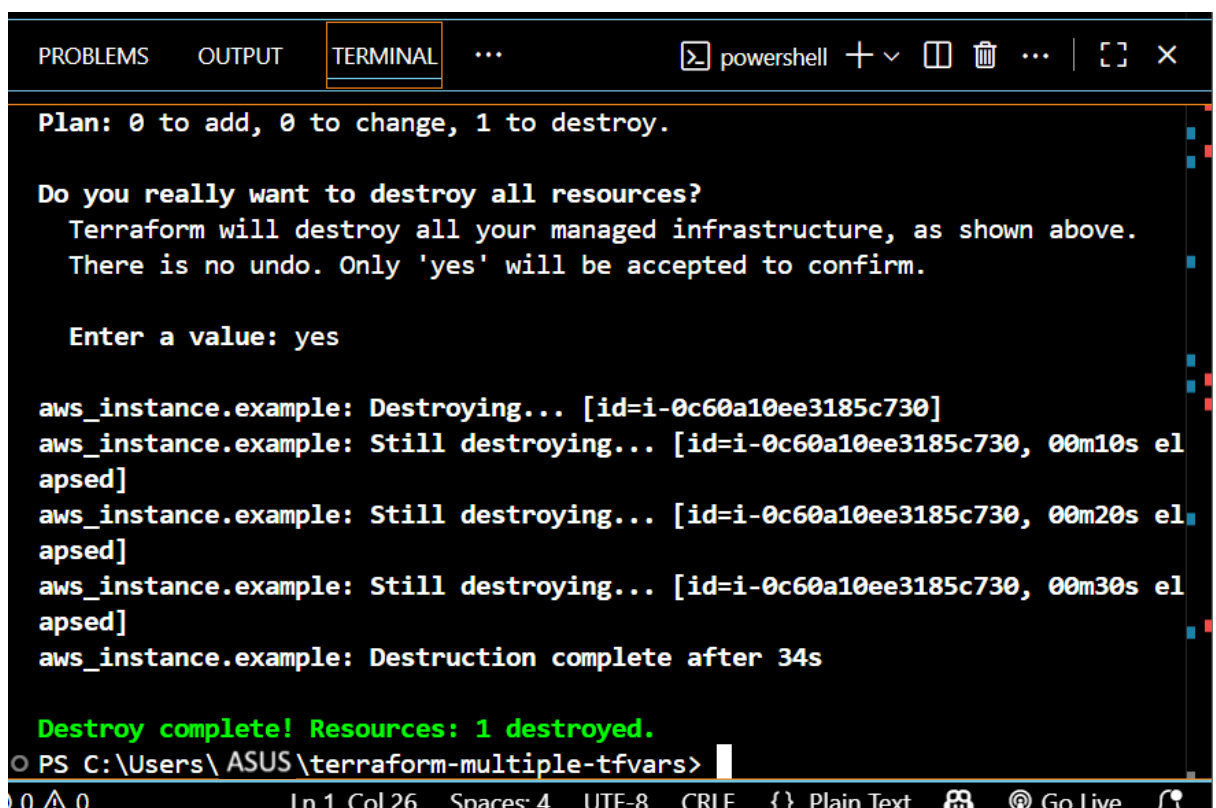
Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.
PS C:\Users\ASUS\terraform-multiple-tfvars>
```

## 6. Clean Up:

- After testing, you can clean up resources:

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

- Confirm the destruction by typing yes.



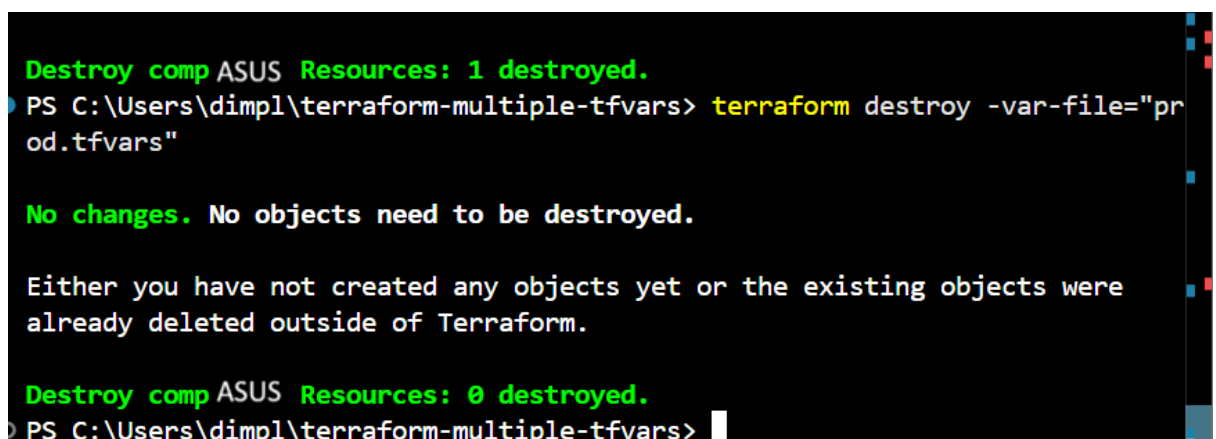
```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT TERMINAL ... powershell + - [ ] [X] [ ] [X]
Plan: 0 to add, 0 to change, 1 to destroy.

Do you really want to destroy all resources?
Terraform will destroy all your managed infrastructure, as shown above.
There is no undo. Only 'yes' will be accepted to confirm.

Enter a value: yes

aws_instance.example: Destroying... [id=i-0c60a10ee3185c730]
aws_instance.example: Still destroying... [id=i-0c60a10ee3185c730, 00m10s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Still destroying... [id=i-0c60a10ee3185c730, 00m20s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Still destroying... [id=i-0c60a10ee3185c730, 00m30s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Destruction complete after 34s

Destroy complete! Resources: 1 destroyed.
PS C:\Users\ASUS\terraform-multiple-tfvars>
```



```
Destroy complete! Resources: 1 destroyed.
PS C:\Users\dimpl\terraform-multiple-tfvars> terraform destroy -var-file="prod.tfvars"

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.
PS C:\Users\dimpl\terraform-multiple-tfvars>
```

## **7. Conclusion:**

This lab exercise demonstrates how to use multiple tfvars files 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.tfvars and prod.tfvars files to observe how they impact the infrastructure provisioning process for each environment.