Terraform_VPC_EC2

Для початку перевіримо версію встановлених раніше terraform та CLI на машині

```
dmytro@ubuntuserver:~$ terraform -version
Terraform v1.9.8
on linux_amd64
dmytro@ubuntuserver:~$ ■
```

Створимо структуру (директорію) проекту – <u>aws-vpc-exercise</u> із наступними файлами

```
-rw-rw-r-- 1 dmytro dmytro 2733 Nov 14 13:57 main.tf
-rw-rw-r-- 1 dmytro dmytro 318 Nov 14 13:57 outputs.tf
-rw-rw-r-- 1 dmytro dmytro 693 Nov 14 13:57 variables.tf
```

Вміст файлу variables.tf (змінні для спрощення налаштувань конфігурації)

```
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```

Вміст файлу outputs.tf (вивід даних, що будуть показуватись після terraform apply)

```
putput "public_instance_id" {
    value = aws_instance.public_instance.id
    }

output "public_instance_ip" {
    value = aws_instance.public_instance.public_ip
    }

output "private_instance_id" {
    value = aws_instance.private_instance.id
}

output "private_instance.private_instance.id

value = aws_instance.private_instance.id

value = aws_instance.private_instance.private_ip
}

value = aws_instance.private_instance.private_ip
}
```

Вміст файлу main.tf (основні налаштування VPC, підмереж та EC2 інстансів) – створює VPC, публічну та приватну мережі, інтернет шлюз, таблицю маршрутизації та EC2 інстанси

```
provider "aws" {
   region = var.aws_region
  resource "aws_vpc" "my_vpc" {
  cidr_block = var.vpc_cidr
  enable_dns_support = true
  enable_dns_hostnames = true
  tags = {
    Name = "MyVPC"
      tags = {
Name = "PublicSubnet"
   resource "aws subnet" "private subnet" {
      vpc_id = aws_vpc.my_vpc.id
cidr_block = var.private_subnet_cidr
      tags = {
  Name = "PrivateSubnet"
resource "aws_internet_gateway" "igw" {
      vpc_id = aws_vpc.my_vpc.id
tags = {
   Name = "InternetGateway"
   resource "aws_route_table" "public_rt" {
   vpc_id = aws_vpc.my_vpc.id
       route {
    cidr_block = "0.0.0.0/0"
    gateway_id = aws_internet_gateway.igw.id
      tags = {
| Name = "PublicRouteTable"
 resource "aws_route_table_association" "public_rt_association" {
    subnet_id = aws_subnet.public_subnet.id
    route_table_id = aws_route_table.public_rt.id
     resource "aws_security_group" "public_sg" {
   vpc_id = aws_vpc.my_vpc.id
        ingress {
    from_port = 22
    to_port = 22
    protocol = "tcp"
    cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
        ingress {
    from_port = 80
    to_port = 80
    protocol = "tcp"
    cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
         egress {
    from_port = 0
    to_port = 0
    protocol = "-1"
    cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
         tags = {
  Name = "PublicSG"
      resource "aws_security_group" "private_sg" {
    vpc_id = aws_vpc.my_vpc.id
         from_port = 22
to_port = 22
protocol = "tcp"
security_groups = [aws_security_group.public_sg.id]
         egress {
    from_port = 0
    to_port = 0
    protocol = "-1"
    cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
        tags = {
Name = "PrivateSG"
```

Ініціалізація Terraform

```
dmytro@ubuntuserver:~/dan_it_homeworks/aws-vpc-exercise$ terraform init
Initializing the backend...
Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding latest version of hashicorp/aws...
- Installing hashicorp/aws v5.75.1...
- Installed hashicorp/aws v5.75.1 (signed by HashiCorp)
Terraform has created a lock file .terraform.lock.hcl to record the provider selections it made above. Include this file in your version control repository so that Terraform can guarantee to make the same selections by default when you run "terraform init" in the future.

Terraform has been successfully initialized!
You may now begin working with Terraform. Try running "terraform plan" to see any changes that are required for your infrastructure. All Terraform commands should now work.

If you ever set or change modules or backend configuration for Terraform, rerun this command to reinitialize your working directory. If you forget, other commands will detect it and remind you to do so if necessary.
```

Перевірка плану

Застосування конфігурації

```
Plan: 2 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

Changes to Outputs:

+ private_instance_id = (known after apply)
+ private_instance_ip = (known after apply)
+ public_instance_id = (known after apply)
+ public_instance_id = (known after apply)
+ public_instance_id = (known after apply)

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

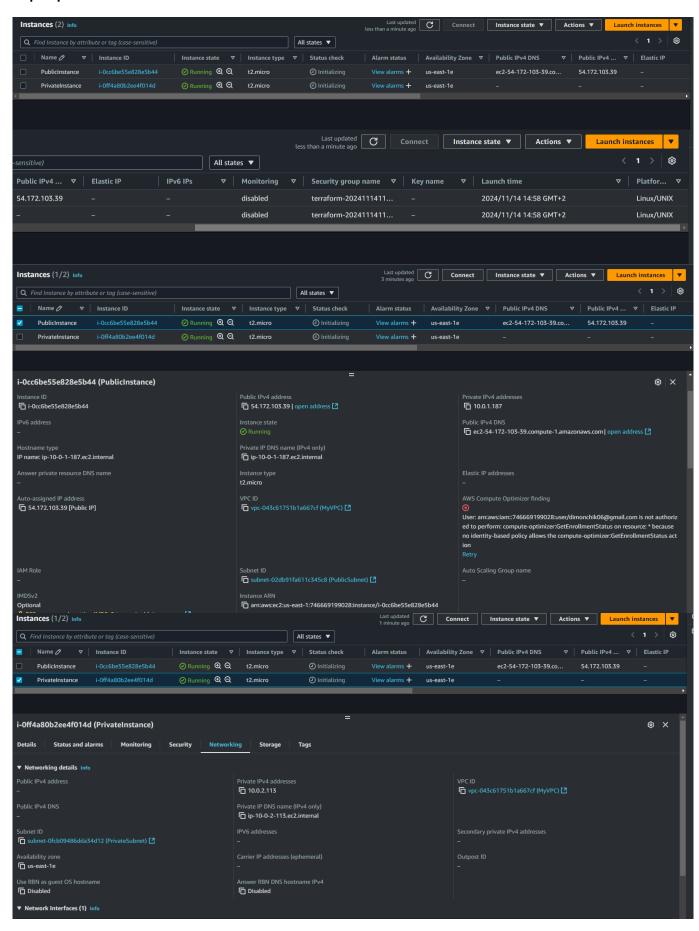
aws_instance.public_instance: Creating...
aws_instance.private_instance: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_instance.private_instance: Still creating... [20s elapsed]
aws_instance.private_instance: Still creating... [20s elapsed]
aws_instance.private_instance: Still creating... [30s elapsed]
aws_instance.private_instance: Still creating... [30s elapsed]
aws_instance.private_instance: Still creating... [40s elapsed]
aws_instance.private_instance: Still creating... [40s elapsed]
aws_instance.private_instance: Still creating... [40s elapsed]
aws_instance.public_instance: Still creating... [50s elapsed]
aws_instance.public_instance: Creation complete after 1m6s [id=i-0cc6be55e828e5b44]

Apply complete! Resources: 2 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.

Outputs:

aws_region = "us-east-1"
private_instance_id = "i-0ff4a80b2e4f014d"
private_instance_id = "i-0.0.2.13"
public_instance_id = "i-0.0.1.0/24"
youtlic_instance_id = "i-0.0.1.0/24"
```

Перевірка інстансів



Видалення конфігурації (terraform destroy)