Lab Exercise 4-Provisioning an EC2 Instance on AWS

Prerequisites: Terraform Installed: Make sure you have Terraform installed on your machine. Follow the official installation guide if needed.

AWS Credentials: Ensure you have AWS credentials (Access Key ID and Secret Access Key) configured. You can set them up using the AWS CLI or by setting environment variables.

Exercise Steps:

Step 1: Create a New Directory:

Create a new directory for your Terraform configuration:

"Terraform-Demo"

Step 2: Create Terraform Configuration File (main.tf):

Create a file named main.tf with the following content:

```
terraform {
  required_providers {
    aws = {
      source = "hashicorp/aws"
      version = "5.31.0"
    }
  }
  provider "aws" {
    region = "ap-south-1"
    access_key = "your IAM access key"
    secret_key = "your secret access key"
}
```

This script defines an AWS provider and provisions an EC2 instance.

```
Could not retrieve the list of available versions for provider hashicorp/ams: locked provider registry.terraform.io/hashicorp/ams 5.30.0 does not match configured version constraint 5.31.0; must use terraform init -upgrade to allow selection of new versions

To see which modules are currently depending on hashicorp/ams and what versions are specified, run the following command:
    terraform providers

D:\Repositories\Terraform-Demo>terraform init -upgrade
Initializing the backend...
Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding hashicorp/ams vs.3.0...
- Installed hashicorp/ams vs.3.0...
- Installed hashicorp/ams vs.3.10 (signed by HashiCorp)
Terraform has made some changes to the provider dependency selections recorded in the terraform.lock.hcl file. Review those changes and commit them to your version control system if they represent changes you intended to make.

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, rerun this command to reinitialize your working directory. If you farget, other commands will detect it and romind you to do so if nocessary.

D:\Repositories\Terraform-Demo>
```

Step 3: Initialize Terraform:

Run the following command to initialize your Terraform working directory:

terraform init

Step 4: Create Terraform Configuration File for EC2 instance (instance.tf):

Create a file named instnace.tf with the following content:

```
resource "aws_instance" "My-instance" {
    ami = "ami-03f4878755434977f"
    instance_type = "t2.micro"
    tags = {
        Name = "MY-EC2-Instnace"
    }
```

}

Step 5: Review Plan:

Run the following command to see what Terraform will do:

terraform plan

Review the plan to ensure it aligns with your expectations.

Step 6: Apply Changes:

Apply the changes to create the AWS resources:

terraform apply

Type yes when prompted.

Step 7: Verify Resources:

After the terraform apply command completes, log in to your AWS Management Console and navigate to the EC2 dashboard. Verify that the EC2 instance has been created.

```
Administrator: Command Pro X + V - U X

* ephemeral_block_device (Anomn after apply)

+ instance_market_options (Anomn after apply)

+ maintenance_options (Anomn after apply)

+ network_interface (Anomn after apply)

+ private_dns_name_options (Anomn after apply)

+ root_block_device (Anomn after apply)

}

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

Do you want to perform these actions?

Terraform will perform these actions?

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

Enter a value: yes

aws_instance.My-instance: Creating...
aws_instance.My-instance: Creating...
aws_instance.My-instance: Creating...
aws_instance.My-instance: Creating...
aws_instance.My-instance: Creating...

D:\Repositories\Terraform-Demo>
```

Step 8: Cleanup Resources:

When you are done experimenting, run the following command to destroy the created resources:

```
terraform destroy
```

Type yes when prompted.

Notes:

Customize the instance.tf file to provision different AWS resources.

Explore the Terraform AWS provider documentation for additional AWS resources and configuration options.

Always be cautious when running terraform destroy to avoid accidental resource deletion.

This exercise provides a basic introduction to using Terraform with the AWS provider. Feel free to explore more complex Terraform configurations and resources based on your needs.

```
iops = 100 → null = volume_id = volume_id = volume_size = 8 → null = volume_size = 8 → null = volume_size = 8 → null = volume_type = *gp?" → mill = volume_type = volu
```