

TERRAFORM BASIC EC2 INSTANCE CREATION.

- **Prerequisites**
 - Linux distribution (CentOS 9 in this case)
 - AWS CLI installed
 - Terraform installed
 - Root account in AWS platform
- **Creation of EC2 instance through Terraform**

1. **Configuring AWS:** Setting up the connection with AWS console execute the next command:

aws configure

```
[luis@vbox ~]$ aws configure
```

```
AWS Access Key ID [*****FN4L]:
```

```
AWS Secret Access Key [*****Bxtg]:
```

```
Default region name [us-east-1]:
```

```
Default output format [json]:
```

2. **VPC creation:** this step is necessary in order to create an AWS private space called Virtual Private Cloud where our instances can be deployed.
 - Login with root account in the AWS Console
 - Search for VPC -> Create VPC
 - Provide the details as follow and hit Create VPC:

Create VPC [Info](#)

A VPC is an isolated portion of the AWS Cloud populated by AWS objects, such as Amazon EC2 instances.

VPC settings

Resources to create [Info](#)
Create only the VPC resource or the VPC and other networking resources.

☒ VPC only ☐ VPC and more

Name tag - optional
Creates a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.

project-vpc

IPv4 CIDR block [Info](#)
☒ IPv4 CIDR manual input
☐ IPAM-allocated IPv4 CIDR block

IPv4 CIDR
10.0.0.0/16
CIDR block size must be between /16 and /28.

IPv6 CIDR block [Info](#)
☒ No IPv6 CIDR block
☐ IPAM-allocated IPv6 CIDR block
☐ Amazon-provided IPv6 CIDR block
☐ IPv6 CIDR owned by me

Tenancy [Info](#)
Default

Tags
A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.

Key **Value - optional** [Remove tag](#)

[Add tag](#)

You can add 49 more tags

[Cancel](#) [Preview code](#) [Create VPC](#)

- Now the VPC is created as vpc-04a521867bf0ad5e2 / project-vpc

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC dashboard for a VPC named 'vpc-04a521867bf0ad5e2 / project-vpc'. A green notification bar at the top states 'You successfully created vpc-04a521867bf0ad5e2 / project-vpc'. The dashboard includes a left-hand navigation menu with categories like 'Virtual private cloud' and 'Security'. The main content area displays the VPC details in a grid format:

- VPC ID:** vpc-04a521867bf0ad5e2
- State:** Available
- Block Public Access:** Off
- DNS hostnames:** Disabled
- DNS resolution:** Enabled
- Tenancy:** default
- DHCP option set:** dopt-051bdb171d32c818c
- Main network ACL:** acl-068b031544e0d0405
- Default VPC:** No
- IPv4 CIDR (Network border group):** -
- Network Address Usage metrics:** Disabled
- IPv4 CIDR:** 10.0.0.0/16
- Route 53 Resolver DNS Firewall rule groups:** -
- Main route table:** rtb-042735300b08f227d
- IPv6 pool:** -
- Owner ID:** 390402579510

Below the details, there is a 'Resource map' section with tabs for 'Resource map', 'CIDRs', 'Flow logs', 'Tags', and 'Integrations'. The 'Resource map' tab shows a visual representation of the VPC resources, including subnets, route tables, and network connections.

3. Subnet creation: It's necessary to create a new subnet in order to provide communication between the objects inside the VPC

- In the VPC dashboard -> click on Subnets
- Provide the information as follow and hit Create Subnet

The screenshot shows the 'Create subnet' wizard in the AWS console. The wizard is divided into several sections:

- VPC:** The 'VPC ID' field is set to 'vpc-04a521867bf0ad5e2 (project-vpc)'.
- Associated VPC CIDRs:** The 'IPv4 CIDRs' field is set to '10.0.0.0/16'.
- Subnet settings:**
 - Subnet name:** 'project-subnet'.
 - Availability Zone:** 'United States (N. Virginia) / us-east-1a'.
 - IPv4 VPC CIDR block:** '10.0.0.0/16'.
 - IPv4 subnet CIDR block:** '10.0.0.0/24' (256 IPs).
- Tags - optional:** A tag with key 'Name' and value 'project-subnet' is added.

At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Create subnet' buttons.

4. **Terraform file:** Back in our CentOS environment, we are in the folder containing our main.tf file, which is responsible for communicating our commands to Terraform

- File main.tf:

```
[luis@vbox PROJECT-ec2-instance-creation]$ cat main.tf
provider "aws" {
    region = "us-east-1" # Set your desired AWS region
}

resource "aws_instance" "example" {
    ami           = "ami-084568db4383264d4" # Specify an appropriate AMI ID
    instance_type = "t2.micro"
    subnet_id     = "subnet-0dc784a1088bd7282"
    key_name      = "KeyVPC"
}
[luis@vbox PROJECT-ec2-instance-creation]$
```

Here is the content of the Terraform file that we will use:

- The first lines declare the provider as “aws” and the desired region as “us-east-1”.
- After that, we must specify the kind of resource that will be created, the name, AMI ID, instance type (t2.micro [free use]), subnet, and a key name.

In this case, we will create an EC2 instance inside our VPC using the Subnet created.

5. **Terraform init:** Initializes a working directory and downloads the necessary provider plugins and modules, and sets up the backend for storing your infrastructure's state.

```
[luis@vbox PROJECT-ec2-instance-creation]$ terraform init
Initializing the backend...
Initializing provider plugins...
- Reusing previous version of hashicorp/aws from the dependency lock file
- Using previously-installed hashicorp/aws v5.97.0

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.
[luis@vbox PROJECT-ec2-instance-creation]$
```

6. **Terraform plan:** It will generate an execution plan, showing us what actions will be taken without actually performing the planned actions.

```
[luis@vbox PROJECT-ec2-instance-creation]$ terraform plan

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the
following symbols:
+ create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

# aws_instance.example will be created
+ resource "aws_instance" "example" {
  + ami                        = "ami-084568db4383264d4"
  + arn                       = (known after apply)
  + associate_public_ip_address = (known after apply)
  + availability_zone          = (known after apply)
  + cpu_core_count             = (known after apply)
  + cpu_threads_per_core       = (known after apply)
  + disable_api_stop           = (known after apply)
  + disable_api_termination    = (known after apply)
  + ebs_optimized              = (known after apply)
  + enable_primary_ipv6        = (known after apply)
  + get_password_data          = false
  + host_id                   = (known after apply)
  + host_resource_group_arn    = (known after apply)
  + iam_instance_profile       = (known after apply)
  + id                        = (known after apply)
  + instance_initiated_shutdown_behavior = (known after apply)
  + instance_lifecycle         = (known after apply)
  + instance_state             = (known after apply)
  + instance_type              = "t2.micro"
  + ipv6_address_count         = (known after apply)
  + ipv6_addresses             = (known after apply)
  + key_name                   = "KeyVPC"
  + monitoring                 = (known after apply)
  + outpost_arn                = (known after apply)
  + password_data              = (known after apply)
  + placement_group            = (known after apply)
  + placement_partition_number = (known after apply)
  + primary_network_interface_id = (known after apply)
  + private_dns                = (known after apply)
  + private_ip                 = (known after apply)
  + public_dns                 = (known after apply)
  + public_ip                  = (known after apply)
  + secondary_private_ips      = (known after apply)
  + security_groups            = (known after apply)
  + source_dest_check          = true
  + spot_instance_request_id   = (known after apply)
  + subnet_id                  = "subnet-0dc784a1088bd7282"
  + tags_all                   = (known after apply)
  + tenancy                    = (known after apply)
  + user_data                  = (known after apply)
  + user_data_base64           = (known after apply)
  + user_data_replace_on_change = false
  + vpc_security_group_ids     = (known after apply)

  + capacity_reservation_specification (known after apply)

  + cpu_options (known after apply)

  + ebs_block_device (known after apply)

  + enclave_options (known after apply)

  + ephemeral_block_device (known after apply)

  + instance_market_options (known after apply)

  + maintenance_options (known after apply)

  + metadata_options (known after apply)

  + network_interface (known after apply)

  + private_dns_name_options (known after apply)

  + root_block_device (known after apply)
}

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

Note: You didn't use the -out option to save this plan, so Terraform can't guarantee to take exactly these actions if you run
"terraform apply" now.
[luis@vbox PROJECT-ec2-instance-creation]$
```

7. **Terraform apply:** Create or update infrastructure depending on the configuration files. By default, a plan will be generated first and will need to be approved before it is applied.

```
[luis@vbox PROJECT-ec2-instance-creation]$ terraform apply

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the
following symbols:
+ create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

# aws_instance.example will be created
+ resource "aws_instance" "example" {
  + ami                    = "ami-084568db4383264d4"
  + arn                    = (known after apply)
  + associate_public_ip_address = (known after apply)
  + availability_zone       = (known after apply)
  + cpu_core_count          = (known after apply)
  + cpu_threads_per_core    = (known after apply)
  + disable_api_stop        = (known after apply)
  + disable_api_termination = (known after apply)
  + ebs_optimized           = (known after apply)
  + enable_primary_ipv6     = (known after apply)
  + get_password_data       = false
  + host_id                 = (known after apply)
  + host_resource_group_arn = (known after apply)
  + iam_instance_profile    = (known after apply)
  + id                      = (known after apply)
  + instance_initiated_shutdown_behavior = (known after apply)
  + instance_lifecycle      = (known after apply)
  + instance_state          = (known after apply)
  + instance_type           = "t2.micro"
  + ipv6_address_count      = (known after apply)
  + ipv6_addresses          = (known after apply)
  + key_name                = "KeyVPC"
  + monitoring              = (known after apply)
  + outpost_arn             = (known after apply)
  + password_data           = (known after apply)
  + placement_group         = (known after apply)
  + placement_partition_number = (known after apply)
  + primary_network_interface_id = (known after apply)
  + private_dns             = (known after apply)
  + private_ip              = (known after apply)
  + public_dns              = (known after apply)
  + public_ip               = (known after apply)
  + secondary_private_ips   = (known after apply)
  + security_groups         = (known after apply)
  + source_dest_check       = true
  + spot_instance_request_id = (known after apply)
  + subnet_id              = "subnet-0dc784a1088bd7282"
  + tags_all                = (known after apply)
  + tenancy                 = (known after apply)
  + user_data               = (known after apply)
  + user_data_base64        = (known after apply)
  + user_data_replace_on_change = false
  + vpc_security_group_ids  = (known after apply)

  + capacity_reservation_specification (known after apply)

  + cpu_options (known after apply)

  + ebs_block_device (known after apply)

  + enclave_options (known after apply)

  + ephemeral_block_device (known after apply)

  + instance_market_options (known after apply)

  + maintenance_options (known after apply)

  + metadata_options (known after apply)

  + network_interface (known after apply)

  + 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 14s [id=i-0490ab32fc1924ed0]

Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.
[luis@vbox PROJECT-ec2-instance-creation]$
```

- Once *terraform apply* is done, we see our EC2 instance ID: i-0490ab32fc1924ed0, checking into the AWS Console, the same ID is there.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. On the left, the navigation menu includes 'EC2' and 'Instances'. The main content area is titled 'Instances (1)' and shows a table with one instance: i-0490ab32fc1924ed0, which is in a 'Running' state. The instance type is 't2.micro'. Below the table, there is a 'Select an instance' section.

- We can observe the VPC and Subnet that this EC2 instance is using.

The screenshot shows the 'Instance summary' page for the EC2 instance i-0490ab32fc1924ed0. The summary is organized into three columns:

- Instance ID:** i-0490ab32fc1924ed0
- IPv6 address:** -
- Hostname type:** IP name: ip-10-0-0-44.ec2.internal
- Answer private resource DNS name:** -
- Auto-assigned IP address:** -
- IAM Role:** -
- Public IPv4 address:** -
- Instance state:** Running
- Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only):** ip-10-0-0-44.ec2.internal
- Instance type:** t2.micro
- VPC ID:** vpc-04a521867bf0ad5e2 (project-vpc)
- Subnet ID:** subnet-0dc784a1088bd7282 (project-subnet)
- Private IPv4 addresses:** 10.0.0.44
- Public DNS:** -
- Elastic IP addresses:** -
- AWS Compute Optimizer finding:** Opt-in to AWS Compute Optimizer for recommendations. | Learn more
- Auto Scaling Group name:** -

8. Terraform destroy: Destroy the infrastructure managed by Terraform.

```
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-0490ab32fc1924ed0]
aws_instance.example: Still destroying... [id=i-0490ab32fc1924ed0, 00m10s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Still destroying... [id=i-0490ab32fc1924ed0, 00m20s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Still destroying... [id=i-0490ab32fc1924ed0, 00m30s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Still destroying... [id=i-0490ab32fc1924ed0, 00m40s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Still destroying... [id=i-0490ab32fc1924ed0, 00m50s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Still destroying... [id=i-0490ab32fc1924ed0, 01m00s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Still destroying... [id=i-0490ab32fc1924ed0, 01m10s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Destruction complete after 1m11s

Destroy complete! Resources: 1 destroyed.
[luis@vbox PROJECT-ec2-instance-creation]$
```

- Checking into the AWS Console again, the instance was deleted successfully.

