

## Azure Terraform 실습



실습 참고 자료

https://bit.ly/3rvCxJ4



#### <Ubuntu 설치>

Ubuntu 18.04 LTS / 크기는 B2s 2core 4GB 메모리 / 지역은 한국 중부

로그인 후 Azure CLI 설치 https://docs.microsoft.com/ko-kr/cli/azure/install-azure-cli-apt?view=azure-cli-latest

apt-get update -y

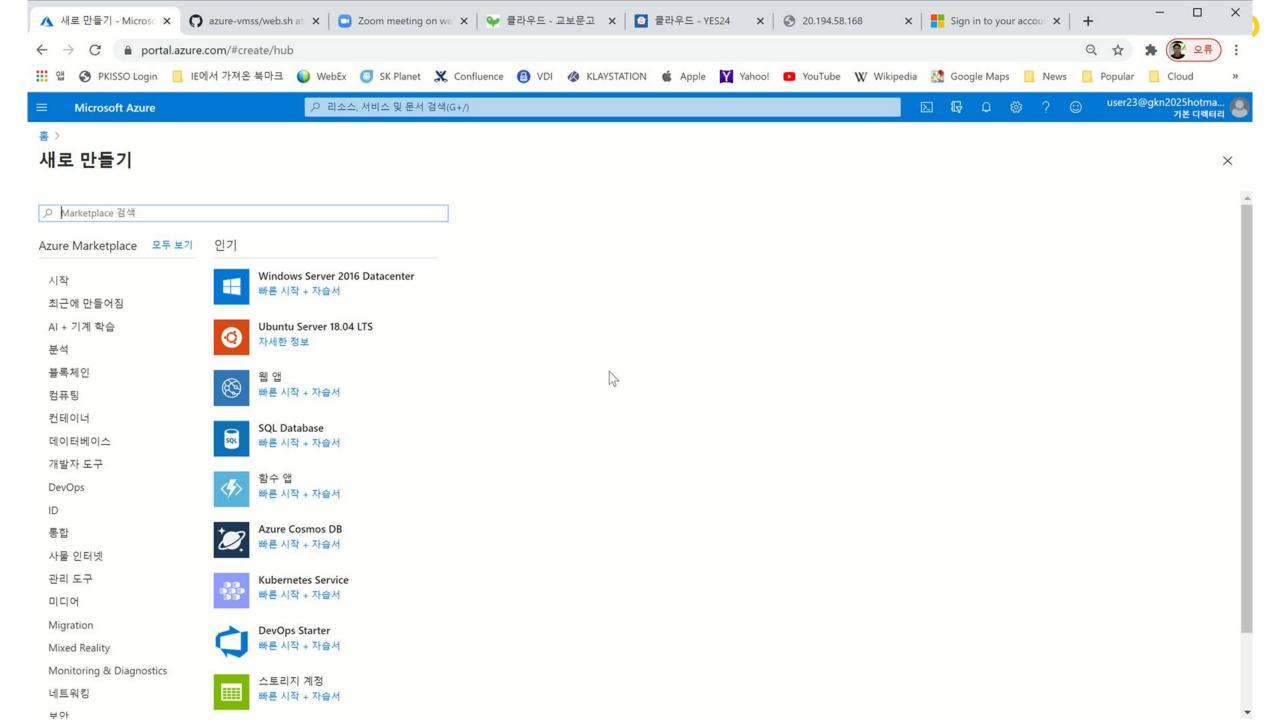
curl -sL https://aka.ms/InstallAzureCLIDeb | sudo bash

wget <a href="https://releases.hashicorp.com/terraform/0.13.3/terraform\_0.13.3\_linux\_amd64.zip">https://releases.hashicorp.com/terraform/0.13.3/terraform\_0.13.3\_linux\_amd64.zip</a>

apt install unzip

unzip terraform\_0.13.3\_linux\_amd64.zip

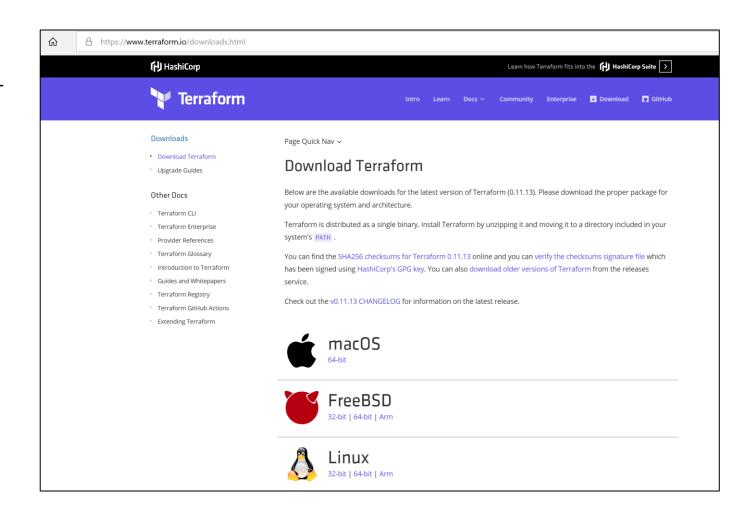
export PATH=\$PATH:~/



## Azure 테라폼 설치

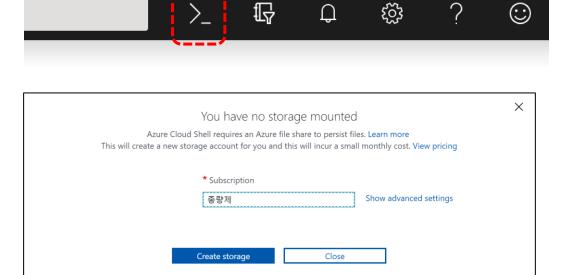


- Terraform은 Single 파일로 동작
- Terraform 홈페이지에서 다운로드



#### Azure 테라폼 시작하기 – Azure Cloud Shell





• Azure Portal에서 ">\_" 클릭

Your cloud drive has been created in:

Subscription Id: e0fae348-f6c2-45f5-87b7-c41c22782d8f
Resource group: SKCNC
Storage account: skcncterraform
File share: skcncterraform

Initializing your account for Cloud Shell...\
Requesting a Cloud Shell.Succeeded.
Connecting terminal...

Welcome to Azure Cloud Shell

Type "az" to use Azure CLI 2.0

Type "help" to learn about Cloud Shell

user01@Azure:∼\$ 

□

 Azure 구독 선택 후 Azure Cloud Shell에서 생상되는 데이터를 저장할 저장소 생성

## Terraform에서 Azure 연결



#### Terraform에서 Azure에 리소스를 생성하기 위해서는 인증 정보가 필요

- Subscription ID
- Tenant ID
- Client ID
- Client Secret

## Azure Subscription, Tenant, Client ID 설정



Azure CLI를 설치 후 아래 "az login" 명령어로 CLI에서 Azure 로그인

\$ as login (PC나 노트북에서 Azure CLI 설치하신 경우 Azure Login 필요, Azure Cloudshell은 이미 로그인 상태라 불필요)

위 명령어를 실행하면 웹브라우저에서 <a href="https://Microsoft.com/devicelogin">https://Microsoft.com/devicelogin</a> 에서 인증 코드를 넣으라고 나옴 아래 명령줄에서 HJQT8L68E가 바로 인증 코드

인증코드를 넣으면, 로그인이 되고 Subscription ID, Tenant ID를 확인 할 수 있음

\$ az account list

```
gkn@Azure:~$ az login
Cloud Shell is automatically authenticated under the initial account signed-in with. Run 'az login' only if you need to use a different account
To sign in, use a web browser to open the page https://microsoft.com/devicelogin and enter the code HJQT8L68E to authenticate.
    "cloudName": "AzureCloud/,
    "homeTenantId": "029675e3-1fa6-457d-a5cd-bdabb958e953",
    "id": "1c2a5318-1
                                  :-18882c6ddbe9",
    "isDefault": true,
    "managedByTenants": [],
    "name": "종 량 제 1",
    "state": "Enabled",
    "tenantId": "029675e3-1
                                         -bdabb958e953",
    "user": {
      "name": "gkn2025@hotmail.com",
      "type": "user"
```

## Azure Subscription, Tenant, Client ID 설정



복수의 구독을 사용하는 경우, 사용할 구독 지정 필요

\$ az account set --subscription="SUBSCRIPTION\_ID"

```
gkn@Azure:~$ az account set --subscription="1c2a5318-
```

-18882c6ddbe9"

Azure AD Service Principal 생성 (리소스 관리 권한 할당) 을 통해 Client ID 및 Client Seret 생성

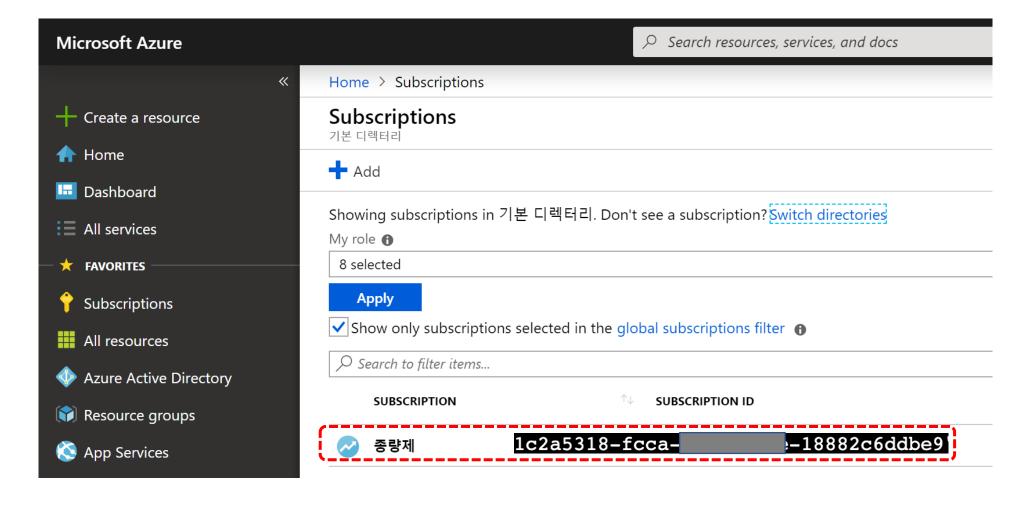
\$ az ad sp create-for-rbac --role="Contributor" --scopes="/subscriptions/SUBSCRIPTION\_ID"

appld = ClientID, password = Client Secret

## Azure Subscription, Tenant, Client ID 설정



• Subscription(구독) 탭에서 구독 ID 확인



## Azure 연결 방법1 – provider.tf



```
provider 섹션은 Azure 공급자를 사용하도록 Terraform에 전달
subscription_id, client_id, client_secret 및 tenant_id에 대한 값 설정
```

#### main.tf. (주의! github public repository에 절대 올리시지 마세요!!!)

## Azure 연결 방법2 – provider.tf (아래 방법 추천)



provider 섹션은 Azure 공급자를 사용하도록 Terraform에 전달 subscription\_id, client\_id, client\_secret 및 tenant\_id에 대한 값 설정

#### main.tf.

```
provider "azurerm" {
    features {}
}
```

#### CLI에서 전역 변수로 설정

## Azure 연결



Region 설정 후 리소스 그룹 이름을 지정하여 아래와 같이 생성 \$terraform init

#### resource.tf

```
resource "azurerm_resource_group" "user01-rg" {
    name = "user01resourcegroup"
    location = "koreacentral"

    tags = {
        environment = "Terraform Demo"
    }
}
```

Azure Region 코드는 아래 명령어로 확인 가능 \$az account list-locations

#### Azure 리소스 그룹 생성



```
user01@Azure:~$ mkdir azure
user01@Azure:~$ cd azure/
user01@Azure:~/azure$ mkdir demo01
user01@Azure:~/azure$ cd demo01/
user01@Azure:~/azure/demo01$ vi main.tf
user01@Azure:~/azure/demo01$ terraform init

Initializing provider plugins...
- Checking for available provider plugins on https://releases.hashicorp.com...
- Downloading plugin for provider "azurerm" (1.24.0)...

The following providers do not have any version constraints in configuration, so the latest version was installed.
```

#### Azure 리소스 그룹 생성



```
user01@Azure:~/azure/demo01$ terraform apply
An execution plan has been generated and is shown below.
Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
  + create
Terraform will perform the following actions:
  + azurerm resource group.myterraformgroup
      id:
                        <computed>
      location:
                          koreacentral
      name:
                          user01resourcegroup
      tags.%:
      tags.environment: "Terraform Demo"
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
```

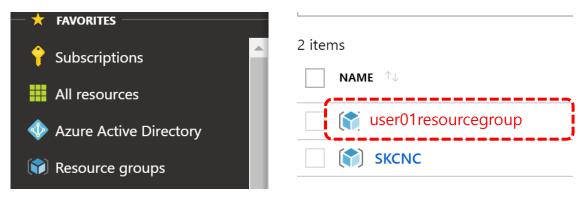
• Terraform 실행을 위해 "yes" 입력

#### Azure 리소스 그룹 생성



```
: Creating...
azurerm_resource_group.
                               user01-rg
                     www.koreacentral
  location:
  name:
                             user01resourcegroup
  tags.%:
  tags.environment: "" => "Terraform Demo"
azurerm_resource_group.myterraformgroup: Creation complete after 3s ()
Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.
user01@Azure:~/azure/demo01$
```

• Azure Portal에서 리소스 그룹 생성 확인



## Azure 네트워크 만들기 – myVnet.tf



#### myVnet.tf

## Azure 네트워크 만들기 – myVnet.tf



terraform plan

```
user01@Azure:~/azure/demo01$ terraform plan
Refreshing Terraform state in-memory prior to plan...
The refreshed state will be used to calculate this plan,
persisted to local or remote state storage.
azurerm resource group.myterraformgroup: Refreshing state
An execution plan has been generated and is shown below.
Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols
  + create
Terraform will perform the following actions:
  + azurerm virtual network.myterraformnetwork
      id:
                           <computed>
                           "1"
      address_space.#:
      address space.0:
                            "1.0.0.0/16"
      location:
                             koreacentral
                            "myVnet"
      name:
                             user01resourcegroup
      resource group name:
      subnet.#:
                            <computed>
      tags.%:
      tags.environment:
                           "Terraform Demo"
Plan: 1 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.
```

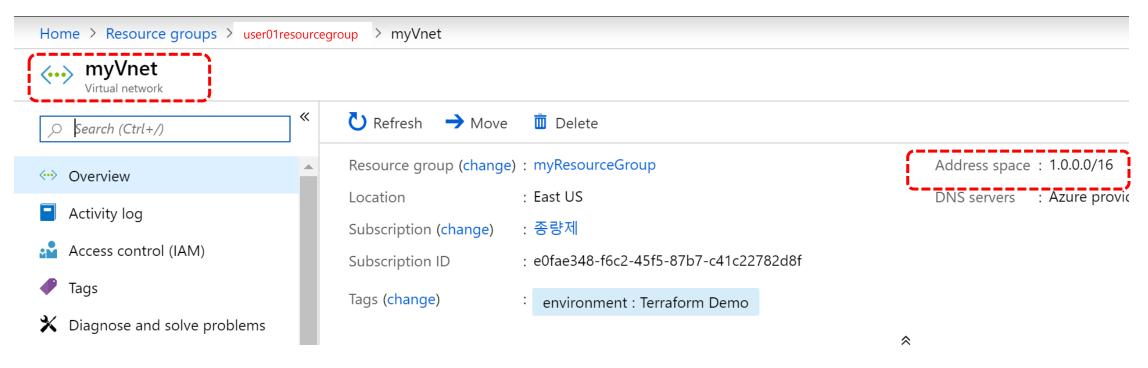
#### terraform apply

```
user01@Azure:~/azure/demo01$ terraform apply
azurerm_resource_group.myterraformgroup: Refreshing state...
An execution plan has been generated and is shown below.
Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
  + create
Terraform will perform the following actions:
  + azurerm virtual network.myterraformnetwork
     id:
                           <computed>
     address_space.#:
     address_space.0:
                           "1.0.0.0/16"
     location:
                             koreacentral
                            "myVnet"
      name:
     resource group name: " user01resourcegroup
     subnet.#:
                           <computed>
     tags.%:
      tags.environment:
                           "Terraform Demo"
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
azurerm_virtual_network.myterraformnetwork: Creating...
 address space.#:
                       "" => "1"
                       "" => "1.0.0.0/16"
 address space.0:
```

## Azure 네트워크 만들기 – myVnet.tf



• Azure Portal에서 가상 네트워크 생성 확인

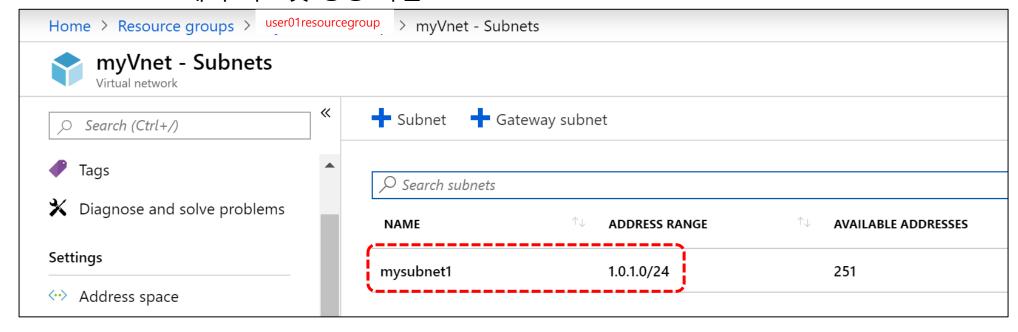


## Azure 네트워크 만들기 – mySubnet.tf



#### mySubnet.tf (예, subnet은 \*.0.1.0/24로 설정 => user01은 1.0.1.0/24)

Azure Portal에서 서브넷 생성 확인



## Azure Public IP – public\_ip.tf



#### public\_ip.tf

```
resource "azurerm_public_ip" "user01-publicip" {
     = "mypublicIP"
name
location
              = azurerm_resource_group.user01-rg.location
resource_group_name = azurerm_resource_group.user01-rg.name
allocation_method = "Static"
domain_name_label = azurerm_resource_group.user01-rg.name
## 동일 Region에 추가 Public IP 생성시에는 아래 내용 수정 (위 설정했으면 아래는 #처리)
#domain_name_label = "user01pubip2.westus.cloudapp.azure.com"
       tags = {
              environment = "staging"
```

## Azure 보안 그룹 생성 – Rule 추가



#### myNetworkSecurityGroup.tf

```
resource "azurerm_network_security_group" "user01nsg" {
                        = "user01nsq"
  name
                        = azurerm_resource_group.user01-rg.location
  location
  resource_group_name = azurerm_resource_group.user01-rg.name
  security_rule {
                                          = "SSH"
     name
                                          = 1001
     priority
     direction
                                          = "Inbound"
                                          = "Allow"
     access
                                          = "Tcp"
     protocol
     source_port_range
     destination_port_range
     source_address_prefix
     destination_address_prefix
security_rule {
                                           = "HTTP"
     name
                                           = 2001
     priority
                                          = !Inbound"
     direction
                                          = "Allow"
     access
     protocol
                                          = ['Tcp"
     source_port_range
                                          = "80"
     destination_port_range
     source_address_prefix
     destination_address_prefix
  tags = {
     environment = "Terraform Demo"
```

#### Azure LB만들기-lb.tf



#### lb.tf

## Azure LB만들기-lb\_backendpool.**tf**



#### lb\_backendpool.tf

```
resource "azurerm_lb_backend_address_pool" "user01-bpepool" {
resource_group_name = azurerm_resource_group.user01-rg.name
loadbalancer_id = azurerm_lb.user01-lb.id
name = "user01-BackEndAddressPool"
}
```

백 엔드 풀	가상 머신	가상 머신 상태	네트워크 인터페이스	프라이빗 IP 주소
∨user03-BackEndAddressPoo	bl(2대 가상			
	mytestscaleset-1(인스턴스 0)	실행 중	terraform network profile	3.0.1.4
	mytestscaleset-1(인스턴스 2)	실행 중	terraform network profile	3.0.1.6

## Azure LB만들기-lb\_natpool.**tf**



#### lb\_natpool.tf

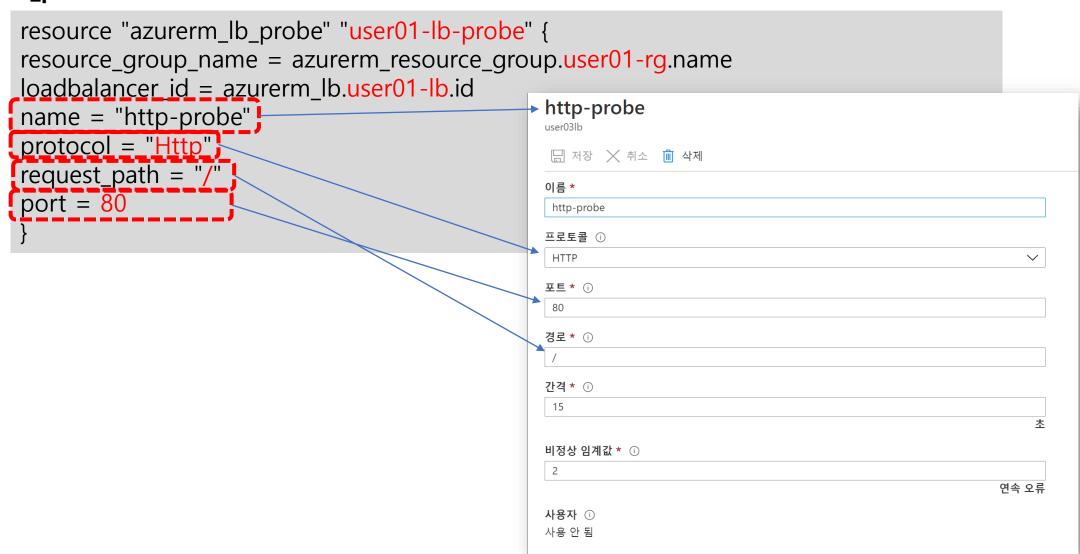
```
resource "azurerm_lb_nat_pool" "lbnatpool" {
resource_group_name = azurerm_resource_group.user01-rg.name
name = "ssh"
loadbalancer_id = azurerm_lb.user01-lb.id
protocol = "Tcp"
frontend_port_start = 50000 |
frontend_port_end = 50119 |
backend_port = 22
frontend_ip_configuration_name = "user01PublicIPAddress"
}
```

十 추가 💍 새로 고침				
○ 이름으로 필터링 이름	IP 버전	대상 주소	대상 컴퓨터	村町本
ssh.0	IPv4	20.194.58.168	mytestscaleset-1(인스턴스 0)	사용자 지정(TCP/50000)
ssh.2	IPv4	20.194.58.168	mytestscaleset-1(인스턴스 2)	사용자 지정(TCP/50002)

## Azure LB만들기-lb\_probe.**tf**



#### lb\_probe.tf



## Azure LB만들기- lb\_rule.tf 1/5



#### lb\_rule.tf

```
resource "azurerm_lb_rule" "lbnatrule" {
    resource_group_name = azurerm_resource_group.user01-rg.name
    loadbalancer_id = azurerm_lb.user01-lb.id
    name = "http"
    protocol = "Tcp"
    frontend_port = 80
    backend_port = 80
    backend_address_pool_id = azurerm_lb_backend_address_pool.user01-bpepool.id
    frontend_ip_configuration_name = "user01PublicIPAddress"
    probe_id = azurerm_lb_probe.user01-lb-probe.id
}
```

#### Azure web.sh 만들기



#### web.sh (VMSS 만들기 전에 미리 생성, 실제 가상서버에서 아래 명령어가 실행됩니다)

```
#!/bin/bash
(Ubuntu 혹은 CentOS 한가지만 선택, 나머지는 주석처리)
#Ubuntu 사용하시는 경우
apt-get update -y
apt-get install -y apache2
#CentOS, RHEL 사용하시는 경우
#yum update -y
#yum install -y apache2
echo "<html>" > /var/www/html/index.html ## 리다이렉션 반드시 한개로
echo "Hello World from $(hostname -f)" >> /var/www/html/index.html
echo "</html>" >> /var/www/html/index.html
```

<sup>\*</sup> Cloudshell에서 테스트로 실행시 권한이 없어서 에러가 발생합니다.

## Azure VMSS 만들기- vmss.tf. 1/4



#### vmss.tf

```
resource "azurerm_virtual_machine_scale_set" "user01vmss" {
name = "user01vmss"
location = azurerm_resource_group.user01-rg.location
resource_group_name = azurerm_resource_group.user01-rg.name
upgrade_policy_mode = "Manual"
```



## Azure VMSS 만들기- vmss.tf. 2/4



#### vmss.tf

```
sku {
name = "Standard_D2_v3"
tier = "Standard"
capacity = 2
}
storage_profile_image_reference {
publisher = "Canonical"
offer = "UbuntuServer"
sku = "18.04-LTS"
version = "latest"
}
```

계속 진행



## Azure VMSS 만들기- vmss.tf. 3/4



#### vmss.tf

```
storage_profile_os_disk {
name = ""
caching = "ReadWrite"
create_option = "FromImage"
managed_disk_type = "Standard_LRS"
storage_profile_data_disk {
lun = 0
caching = "ReadWrite"
create_option = "Empty"
disk_size_gb = 10
os_profile {
computer_name_prefix = "testvm"
admin_username = "myadmin" ## VM 에 접속할 계정
custom_data = file("web.sh")
                                                                        계속 진행
```

#### Azure VMSS 만들기- vmss.tf. 4/4



#### vmss.tf

```
os_profile_linux_config {
disable_password_authentication = true
ssh keys {
path = "/home/myadmin/.ssh/authorized_keys" ## pwd 실행후 경로설정 ex) /home/user01 등
key_data = file("~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub") ## 터미널에서 ssh-keygen 으로 생성 (엔터 3번)
network profile {
name = "terraformnetworkprofile"
primary = true
ip_configuration {
name = "TestIPConfiguration"
primary = true
subnet id = azurerm subnet.user01-subnet1.id
load_balancer_backend_address_pool_ids = [azurerm_lb_backend_address_pool.user01-bpepool.id]
load_balancer_inbound_nat_rules_ids = [azurerm_lb_nat_pool.lbnatpool.id]
network security group id = azurerm network security group.user01nsq.id
tags = {
environment = "staging"
```



# 참고자료

(지금 부터는 참고자료)

## Azure 공용 IP 만들기 - myPublicIP.tf



#### myPublicIP.tf

```
resource "azurerm_public_ip" "example" {
    name = "myPublicIP"
    location = azurerm_resource_group.example.location
    resource_group_name = azurerm_resource_group.example.name
    allocation_method = "Static"
    domain_name_label = azurerm_resource_group.example.name

tags = {
    environment = "staging"
}
```

• Azure Portal에서 Public IP 생성 확인

NAME ↑↓	TYPE ↑↓	LOCATION 1
myPublicIP	Public IP address	East US
──	Virtual network	East US

## Azure 보안 그룹 생성 -myNetworkSecurityGroup.tf



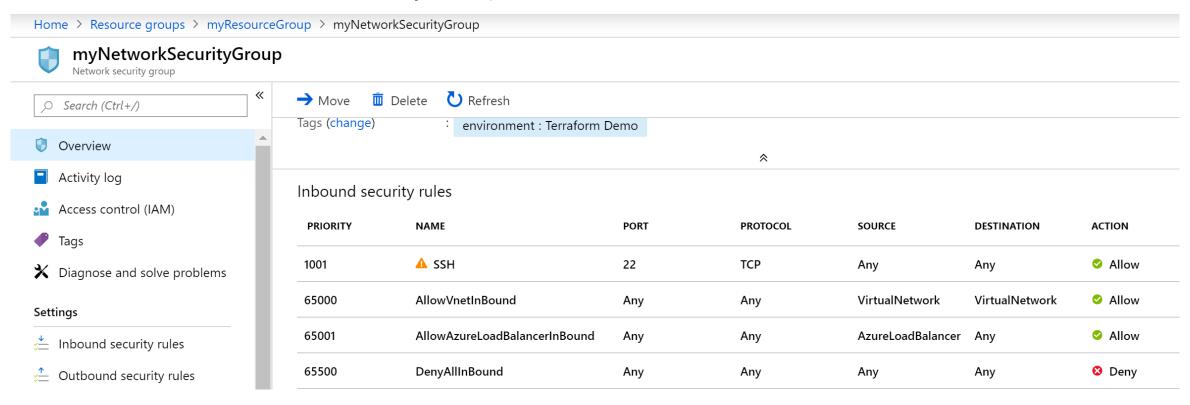
#### myNetworkSecurityGroup.tf

```
resource "azurerm_network_security_group" "myterraformnsg" {
                 = "myNetworkSecurityGroup"
  name
  location = "koreacentral"
  resource_group_name = azurerm_resource_group.user01-rg.name
  security_rule {
                        = "SSH"
     name
    priority
                      = 1001
    direction = "Inbound"
                       = "Allow"
     access
    protocol = "Tcp"
    source_port_range
     destination_port_range = "22"
                          = "*"
     source_address_prefix
     destination_address_prefix = "*"
  tags = {
     environment = "Terraform Demo"
```

## Azure 보안 그룹 생성



• Azure Portal에서 Network Security Group 생성 확인



## Azure 보안 그룹 생성 – Rule 추가

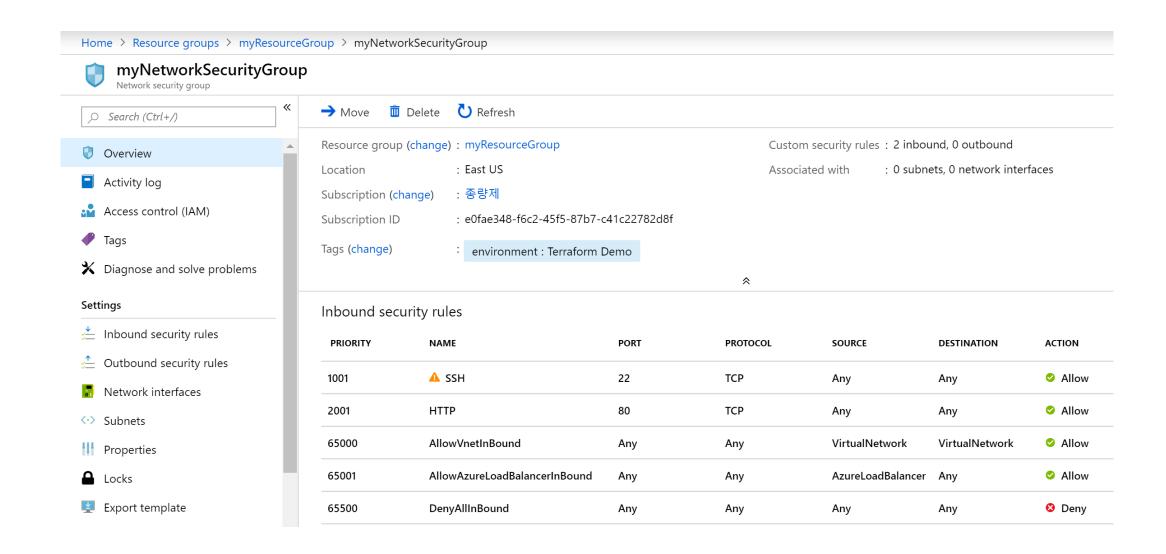


#### myNetworkSecurityGroup.tf

```
resource "azurerm_network_security_group" "user01nsg" {
                  = "user01nsg"
  name
                 = "koreacentral"
  location
  resource_group_name = azurerm_resource_group.user01-rq.name
  security_rule {
                       = "SSH"
     name
                        = 1001
     priority
               = "Inbound"
     direction
                         = "Allow"
     access
     protocol
                         = "Tcp"
     source_port_range
     destination_port_range
     source_address_prefix
     destination_address_prefix = "*"
security_rule {
              = "HTTP"
     name
                = 2001
= "Inbound"
     priority
     direction
                         = "Allow"
     access
                         = "Tcp"
     protocol
     source_port_range
     destination_port_range
     source_address_prefix
     destination address prefix = "*"
  tags = {
     environment = "Terraform Demo"
```

## Azure 보안 그룹 생성 – Rule 추가





# Azure NIC 생성 – myNIC.tf



#### myNIC.tf

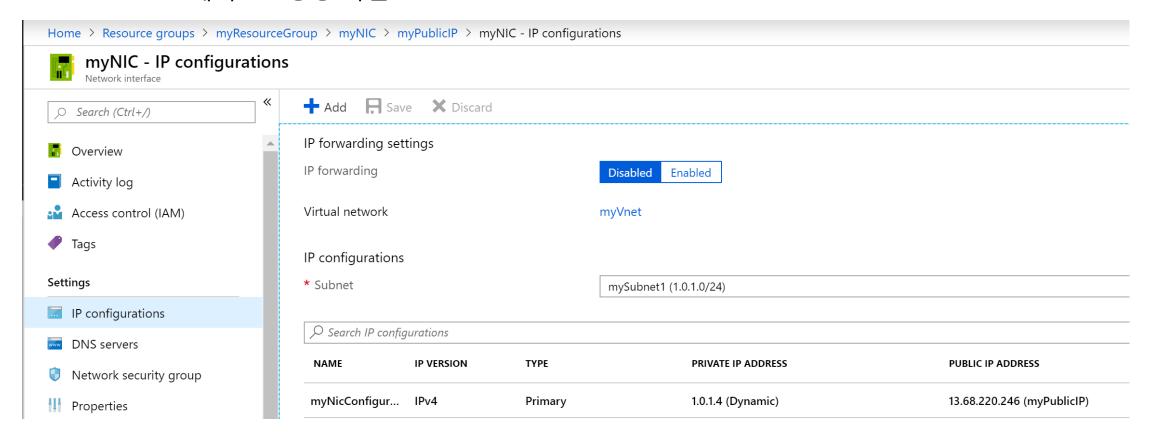
```
resource "azurerm_network_interface" "myterraformnic" {
  name
                   = "myNIC"
  location
                  = "eastus"
  resource_group_name = "${azurerm_resource_group.myterraformgroup.name}"
  ip_configuration {
                             = "myNicConfiguration"
     name
                             = "${azurerm_subnet.myterraformsubnet.id}"
     subnet id
     private_ip_address_allocation = "Dynamic"
     public_ip_address_id = "${azurerm_public_ip.myterraformpublicip.id}"
  tags = {
     environment = "Terraform Demo"
```

```
resource "azurerm_network_interface_security_group_association" "example" {
    network_interface_id = azurerm_network_interface.myterraformnic.id
    network_security_group_id = azurerm_network_security_group.myterraformnsg.id
}
```

#### Azure NIC 생성



• Azure Portal에서 NIC생성 확인



## Azure 진단을 위한 저장소 계정 만들기 – myRandomID.tf



VM을 위한 부트 진단을 저장하려면 저장소 계정이 필요합니다. 이러한 부트 진단은 문제를 해결하고 VM의 상태를 모니터링하는 데 도움을 줄 수 있습니다. 사용자가 만든 저장소 계정은 부팅 진단 데이터를 저장하기 위한 것입니다. 각 저장소 계정에는 고유한 이름을 부여하기위해 random ID를 생성합니다.

#### myRandomID.tf

```
resource "random_id" "randomId" {
    keepers = {
        # Generate a new ID only when a new resource group is defined
        resource_group = "${azurerm_resource_group.myterraformgroup.name}"
    }
    byte_length = 8
}
```

# Azure 진단을 위한 저장소 계정 만들기 - myDiagStorage.tf



#### myDiagStorage.tf

Azure Portal에서 diag 저장소 확인

NAME ↑↓ LOCATION 1

| diagb79d22d11e440b69 | Storage account | East US

# Azure 가상서버 만들기 – myVM.tf (1/2)



```
resource "azurerm_virtual_machine" "myterraformvm" {
                   = "myVM"
  name
  location
                  = "eastus"
  resource_group_name = "${azurerm_resource_group.myterraformgroup.name}"
  network_interface_ids = ["${azurerm_network_interface.myterraformnic.id}"]
  vm_size
                   = "Standard_DS1_v2"
  storage_os_disk {
     name = "myOsDisk"
     caching = "ReadWrite"
     create_option = "FromImage"
     managed_disk_type = "Premium_LRS"
  storage_image_reference {
     publisher = "Canonical"
     offer = "UbuntuServer"
     sku = "16.04.0-LTS"
     version = "latest"
```

# Azure 가상서버 만들기 - myVM.tf (2/2)



```
os profile {
     computer name = "myvm"
     admin username = "azureuser"
     admin password = "**********
os_profile_linux_config {
     disable_password_authentication = true
     ssh keys {
               = "/home/azureuser/.ssh/authorized_keys"
        kev data = "ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQCgkNw/pUD8ld/cJflpD/A1yZSsONcfDjhW4uS27QSbfj11J/oVR21VzdEcqeOYQSgLngVxVRhLEftRslZM2K
8EU1M8uRX1hte/tBM/jLK5J4n35tFiQvhzevCZUcygx2F4BAXGv1z0vebL8s7oCeBhK8Ntv30wCDGguh4dRka1vgxj+OIEY7ELcGAUztZbIwDe0GFdMh
HdESmLfuClo2waRsEYr63PnCmVwEZLdBk6Cjhk3RUhV4fWiVS1pvINGMxpTQA7N7dX/8IW2gjRx+u3QQ0053fKBh4HcjQyU2bCGEU9VAj3iyYI2+vM
0O7L0nB8qV95a3ew/UDCV8UOYFkR user01@cc-493c9167-8558cffbf7-v9czj"
  boot diagnostics {
     enabled = "true"
     storage_uri = "${azurerm_storage_account.mystorageaccount.primary_blob_endpoint}"
  tags {
     environment = "Terraform Demo"
```

## 참고> ssh-keygen 사용해서 RSA Priv/Pub Key 생성



```
Bash
user01@Azure:~$ ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/user01/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory '/home/user01/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/user01/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /home/user01/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:i6YbZ9lddjdYI2gAmT3UB+DLDDjyC0VDAGffvbIEfg0 user01@cc-493c9167-8558cffbf7-v9czj
The key's randomart image is:
+---[RSA 2048]----+
  ..+0+ .*+0..
  0 0 +000....
   . * E o.o.. o
    = 0 * + + .
   . o +S* o....
    . ++00 0 . . .
     ..*.0 .
    0.
    -[SHA256]----+
```

#### Azure 가상 서버 로그인



```
user01@Azure:~/azure/demo01$ ssh -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa azureuser@23.96.33.148
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-1040-azure x86_64)
  Documentation:
                  https://help.ubuntu.com
  Management:
                   https://landscape.canonical.com
  Support:
                   https://ubuntu.com/advantage
  Get cloud support with Ubuntu Advantage Cloud Guest:
    http://www.ubuntu.com/business/services/cloud
0 packages can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.
```

## 참고 자료



- GitHub VM 생성 하기 <u>https://github.com/Azure/terraform-azurerm-vm</u>
- VM 따라 만들기 https://bit.ly/2X8nFAg



# 감사합니다