

Terraform 이해하기

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코드형 인프라의 장점

- 셀프 서비스
- 속도와 안정성
- 문서화
- 버전 관리
- 확인 및 감사
- 재사용성
- 운영 관리의 편안함과 행복

코드형 인프라 비교 사항

- 구성 관리 vs 배포 도구
- 가변적인 인프라 vs 변하지 않는 인프라
- 절차적 언어 vs 선언적 언어
- 마스터 유무
- 에이전트 유무
- 커뮤니티 규모
- 성숙한 기술 vs 신규 기술

코드형 인프라 비교 사항 – 언어 형태

■ 절차적 언어

```
- ec2
  count : 10
  image : ami-40d34289
  instance_type : t2.micro
```



```
- ec2
  count : 5
  image : ami-40d34289
  instance_type : t2.micro
```

15대로 늘리는 경우

■ 선언적 언어

```
resource "aws_instance" "example" {
  count      = 10
  ami       = "ami-40d34289"
  instance_type = "t2.micro"
}
```



```
resource "aws_instance" "example" {
  count      = 15
  ami       = "ami-40d34289"
  instance_type = "t2.micro"
}
```

코드형 인프라 비교 사항 – 언어 형태

- 절차적인 코드들은 인프라의 모든 상태를 저장하기 어려움
- 선언적인 코드들은 최신 인프라 상태를 유지

코드형 인프라 비교 사항 – 마스터 유무

- 마스터 서버가 필요한 툴
 - Chef , Puppet, Salt stack
- 마스터 서버가 없는 툴
 - Ansible, CloudFormation, Heat, Terraform

코드형 인프라 비교 사항 –Agent유무

- Agent가 필요한 툴
 - Chef , Puppet, Salt stack
(Agent 없이 사용이 가능하지만 제약이 따름)
- Agent가 필요 없는 툴
 - Ansible, CloudFormation, Heat, Terraform

코드형 인프라 비교 사항 – 커뮤니티

| | Chef | Puppet | Ansible | SaltStack | CloudFormation | Terraform |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Code | Open source | Open source | Open source | Open source | Closed source | Open source |
| Cloud | All | All | All | All | AWS only | All |
| Type | Config Mgmt | Config Mgmt | Config Mgmt | Config Mgmt | Orchestration | Orchestration |
| Infrastructure | Mutable | Mutable | Mutable | Mutable | Immutable | Immutable |
| Language | Procedural | Declarative | Procedural | Declarative | Declarative | Declarative |
| Architecture | Client/Server | Client/Server | Client-Only | Client/Server | Client-Only | Client-Only |

참조) <https://bit.ly/2D27cWA>

코드형 인프라 비교 사항 - 성숙도

| | 제공되기 시작한 시기 | 현재 버전 |
|----------------|-------------|----------|
| Chef | 2009 | 14.11.21 |
| Puppet | 2005 | 6.0 |
| Ansible | 2012 | 2.3 |
| SaltStack | 2011 | 2019.2 |
| CloudFormation | 2011 | ? |
| Heat | 2012 | 12.0.0 |
| Terraform | 2014 | 0.11.13 |

Terraform 설치하기

- 다운로드 : www.terraform.io 에서 파일 다운로드
- 운영체제에 맞는 패키지 선택 후 zip 파일 압축 풀기
- terraform 단일 파일로 실행
- 환경 변수 설정

예) 아마존 접속을 위한 환경 변수 등록

```
$export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=액세스키 ID
```

```
$export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=비밀 액세스 키
```

Terraform 명령어

init

테라폼을 수행하기 위한 공급자의 플러그인들을 초기 설정하는 명령어

plan

테라폼을 통해 실제로 생성되고 변경되는 내역을 보여줌, 실제 환경에 적용하기 전에 검증할 수 있게 해 주는 수단. plan의 결과는 유닉스, 리눅스와 Git의 diff 명령어와 비슷함
(+) 기호는 생성한다는 의미이고, (-)기호는 제거한다는 의미

apply

destroy

Terraform 문법

예약어 리소스 종류 리소스 이름

```
resource "aws_instance" "api" {  
    ami           = "ami-d39a02b5" #Ubuntu 16.04  
    instance_type = "t2.micro"  
    subnet_id     = "subnet-xxxxxxx"  
    security_group = ["sg-xxxxxxx"]  
    key_name      = "your-key-pair"  
}
```

속성 명 속성 값

The diagram illustrates the components of a Terraform resource block. Three blue arrows point upwards from the resource block to the labels '예약어' (keyword), '리소스 종류' (resource type), and '리소스 이름' (resource name). Two blue arrows point downwards from the resource block to the labels '속성 명' (property name) and '속성 값' (property value).

Terraform Style

```
resource "azurerm_resource_group" "user01-rg" {  
  name          = "user01resourcegroup"  
  location      = "koreacentral"  
  
  tags = {  
    environment = "Terraform Demo"  
  }  
}
```

```
resource "azurerm_resource_group" "user01-rg" {  
name      = "user01resourcegroup"  
location  = "koreacentral"  
tags = {  
environment = "Terraform Demo"  
}  
}
```

- Indent two spaces
- Single meta-arguments first
- Block meta-arguments last
- Blank lines for clarity
- Group single arguments
- Think about readability
- Line up the equal signs

Terraform Output

```
Output "NAME" {  
    value = VALUE  
}
```

Terraform Variable

```
variable "NAME" {  
    default = "VALUE"  
}
```

<예제>

```
variable "resource_group" {  
    default = "user01resourcegroup"  
}
```

```
resource "azurerm_resource_group" "user01-rg" {  
    name     = var.resource_group  
    location = "koreacentral"  
  
    tags = {  
        environment = "Terraform Demo"  
    }  
}
```

```
variable "user01region" {  
    default = "koreacentral"  
}
```

```
variable "vnetname" {  
    default = "user01vnet"  
}
```

```
resource "azurerm_resource_group" "user01-rg" {  
    name     = var.resource_group  
    location = var.user01region  
  
    tags = {  
        environment = "Terraform Demo"  
    }  
}
```

Terraform Graph

\$terraform graph

```
davids-iMac:dev_vpc david$ terraform graph
digraph {
    compound = "true"
    newrank = "true"
    subgraph "root" {
        "[root] aws_default_network_acl.dev_default" [label = "aws_default_network_acl.dev_default", shape = "box"]
        "[root] aws_default_security_group.dev_default" [label = "aws_default_security_group.dev_default", shape = "box"]
        "[root] aws_eip.bastion_1a" [label = "aws_eip.bastion_1a", shape = "box"]
        "[root] aws_eip.nat_dev_1a" [label = "aws_eip.nat_dev_1a", shape = "box"]
        "[root] aws_eip.nat_dev_1c" [label = "aws_eip.nat_dev_1c", shape = "box"]
        "[root] aws_instance.bastion_1a" [label = "aws_instance.bastion_1a", shape = "box"]
        "[root] aws_internet_gateway.dev" [label = "aws_internet_gateway.dev", shape = "box"]
        "[root] aws_nat_gateway.dev_1a" [label = "aws_nat_gateway.dev_1a", shape = "box"]
        "[root] aws_nat_gateway.dev_1c" [label = "aws_nat_gateway.dev_1c", shape = "box"]
        "[root] aws_route_table.dev_private_1a" [label = "aws_route_table.dev_private_1a", shape = "box"]
        "[root] aws_route_table.dev_private_1c" [label = "aws_route_table.dev_private_1c", shape = "box"]
        "[root] aws_route_table.dev_public" [label = "aws_route_table.dev_public", shape = "box"]
    }
}
```

DOT 라는 그래프 설명 언어로 결과 표시

GraphvizOnline (<http://bit.ly/2mPbxmq>) 에서 리소스간 의존성 확인

Terraform GraphvizOnline 결과

→ ↺ ⚙ Not Secure

dreampuf.github.io/GraphvizOnline/#digraph%20%7B%0A%09compound%20%3D%20true%0A%09newrank%20%3D%20true%0A%09subgraph%20"root"%20%7B%0A%09%0...

Click to go back, hold to see history

```
2 compound = "true"
3 newrank = "true"
4 subgraph "root" {
5     "[root] aws_default_network_acl.dev_default" [label = "aws_default_network_acl.dev_default"
6     "[root] aws_default_security_group.dev_default" [label = "aws_default_security_group.dev_d
7     "[root] aws_eip.bastion_1a" [label = "aws_eip.bastion_1a", shape = "box"]
8     "[root] aws_eip.nat_dev_1a" [label = "aws_eip.nat_dev_1a", shape = "box"]
9     "[root] aws_eip.nat_dev_1c" [label = "aws_eip.nat_dev_1c", shape = "box"]
10    "[root] aws_instance.bastion_1a" [label = "aws_instance.bastion_1a", shape = "box"]
11    "[root] aws_internet_gateway.dev" [label = "aws_internet_gateway.dev", shape = "box"]
12    "[root] aws_nat_gateway.dev_1a" [label = "aws_nat_gateway.dev_1a", shape = "box"]
13    "[root] aws_nat_gateway.dev_1c" [label = "aws_nat_gateway.dev_1c", shape = "box"]
14    "[root] aws_route_table.dev_private_1a" [label = "aws_route_table.dev_private_1a", shape =
15    "[root] aws_route_table.dev_private_1c" [label = "aws_route_table.dev_private_1c", shape =
16    "[root] aws_route_table.dev_public" [label = "aws_route_table.dev_public", shape = "box"]
17    "[root] aws_route_table_association.dev_private_1a" [label = "aws_route_table_association.
18    "[root] aws_route_table_association.dev_private_1c" [label = "aws_route_table_association.
19    "[root] aws_route_table_association.dev_public_1a" [label = "aws_route_table_association.d
20    "[root] aws_route_table_association.dev_public_1c" [label = "aws_route_table_association.d
21    "[root] aws_security_group.bastion" [label = "aws_security_group.bastion", shape = "box"]
22    "[root] aws_subnet.private_1a" [label = "aws_subnet.private_1a", shape = "box"]
23    "[root] aws_subnet.private_1c" [label = "aws_subnet.private_1c", shape = "box"]
24    "[root] aws_subnet.public_1a" [label = "aws_subnet.public_1a", shape = "box"]
25    "[root] aws_subnet.public_1c" [label = "aws_subnet.public_1c", shape = "box"]
26    "[root] aws_vpc.dev" [label = "aws_vpc.dev", shape = "box"]
27    "[root] provider.aws" [label = "provider.aws", shape = "diamond"]
28    "[root] aws_default_network_acl.dev_default" -> "[root] aws_subnet.private_1a"
29    "[root] aws_default_network_acl.dev_default" -> "[root] aws_subnet.private_1c"
30    "[root] aws_default_network_acl.dev_default" -> "[root] aws_subnet.public_1a"
31    "[root] aws_default_network_acl.dev_default" -> "[root] aws_subnet.public_1c"
32    "[root] aws_default_security_group.dev_default" -> "[root] aws_vpc.dev"
33    "[root] aws_eip.bastion_1a" -> "[root] aws_instance.bastion_1a"
34    "[root] aws_eip.nat_dev_1a" -> "[root] provider.aws"
35    "[root] aws_eip.nat_dev_1c" -> "[root] provider.aws"
36    "[root] aws_instance.bastion_1a" -> "[root] aws_default_security_group.dev_default"
37    "[root] aws_instance.bastion_1a" -> "[root] aws_security_group.bastion"
38    "[root] aws_instance.bastion_1a" -> "[root] aws_subnet.public_1a"
39    "[root] aws_instance.bastion_1a" -> "[root] var.amazon_linux"
40    "[root] aws_instance.bastion_1a" -> "[root] var.dev_keyname"
41    "[root] aws_internet_gateway.dev" -> "[root] aws_vpc.dev"
42    "[root] aws_nat_gateway.dev_1a" -> "[root] aws_eip.nat_dev_1a"
43    "[root] aws_nat_gateway.dev_1a" -> "[root] aws_subnet.public_1a"
44    "[root] aws_nat_gateway.dev_1c" -> "[root] aws_eip.nat_dev_1c"
45    "[root] aws_nat_gateway.dev_1c" -> "[root] aws_subnet.public_1c"
```

Engine: dot Format: svg Show raw output Share