Hands-on Infrastructure Automation with Terraform on AWS

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Creating reusable components with modules

Section 5

Extending modules with conditionals and outputs

Conditionals

Conditional expressions make modules more flexible

Conditional syntax

CONDITION ? TRUEVAL : FALSEVAL

- Equality: == and !=
- Numerical comparison: >, <, >=, <=
- Boolean logic: &&, | |, unary !

Conditional count

```
resource "aws_instance" "web" {
  count = "${var.env == "production" ? 1 : 0}"
}
```

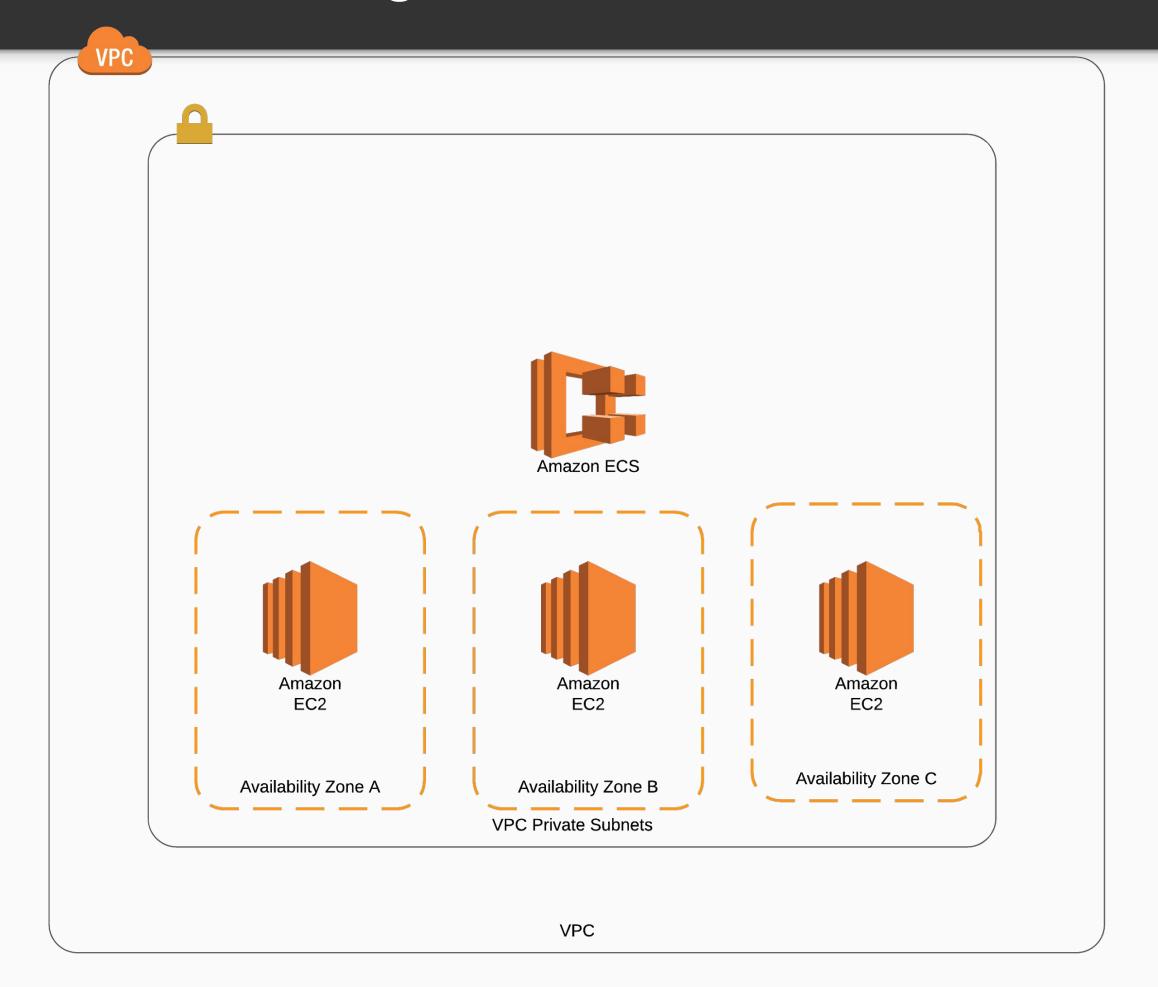
Conditional count

```
resource "aws_instance" "web" {
  count = "${var.env == "production" ? 1 : 0}"
}
resource "aws_instance" "web" {
  count = "${var.create_instance ? 1 : 0}"
}
```

Conditional count

```
resource "aws_instance" "web" {
 count = "${var.env == "production" ? 1 : 0}"
resource "aws_instance" "web" {
 count = "${var.create_instance ? 1 : 0}"
resource "aws_instance" "web" {
 count = "${var.create_instance}"
```

Extending the ECS cluster module



Referencing module outputs

\${module.NAME.OUTPUT}

- NAME is the module name given in the header of the module configuration block
- OUTPUT is the name of the output to reference

Using module outputs

Create implicit dependencies between resources in different modules

Using count and interpolations adds a lot of complexity to modules

Modules do not support count parameter

Inline blocks

```
resource "aws_security_group" "allow_all" {
 <...>
 ingress {
   from_port = 0
   to_port = 0
   protocol = "-1"
   cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
```

Dealing with inline blocks

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- Pass a list of maps (Terraform <= 0.11)
- Use dynamic blocks (Terraform 0.12+)

Using external modules

Next video