Lab 05

Instructions:

- 1. Paste all screenshots (highlighted in red) in a single Word document in the correct order
- 2. Name the document as YourName-lab05
- 3. Submit the document as an attachment in Bb under Labs
- 4. Use a WSL terminal for all activities

Lab submissions must be made by the due date (as indicated on the Critical Path). Each day thereafter will incur a **10%** deduction from the earned marks, up to a maximum of **3 days**. Submissions beyond this deadline will receive a grade of **Zero**.

Lab Objectives:

There is one section in this lab as described below:

Section 1: Use a provisioner to automate operating system configuration **Section 2**: Configure Azure backend to store Terraform state information

WARNING

Code generated by ChatGPT or a similar generative AI tool, and copied and pasted without making the **right** modifications will result in a **ZERO** for that **entire section**.

Section 1

Objectives:

- Use a null resource provisioner to make simple changes in guest Linux operating system
- Validate, deploy, expand, analyze, and destroy infrastructure

Part 1: Prepare for the lab:

- 1. Copy folder lab04s1 as lab05s1
- 2. Change into lab05s1
- 3. Create an empty file called linux provisioner.tf

Part 2: Update linux provisioner.tf file:

4. Define a single null resource resource block to use the remote-exec provisioner to display the hostname of all provisioned Linux virtual machines. This provisioner must run only after the Linux VMs have been deployed (depends on). Use either count or for each meta-argument.

SCREENSHOT of the linux provisioner.tf file

Part 3: Validate configuration:

- 5. Validate the configuration to ensure there are no errors or typos in the file (terraform validate)
- 6. Fix any issues in the Terraform files if reported
- 7. Re-run the validation until no errors are reported (terraform validate)

Part 4: Run simulation:

- 8. Perform a dry run (terraform plan)
- 9. Review output and ensure all configuration is as per requirements. Observe the resources with +, -, or -/+ signs.
- 10. Fix any issues in the Terraform files if reported
- 11. Redo the dry run until no errors are reported (terraform plan)

Part 5: Deploy infrastructure:

12. Deploy the infrastructure and monitor progress (terraform apply) SCREENSHOT of the output that shows the execution and results of the provisioners

Part 6: Get information from Terraform state:

- 13. View and analyze state information (terraform state list | nl) **SCREENSHOT SCREENSHOT**
- 14. Display the output values (terraform output)

Part 7: Destroy all resources and verify:

- 15. Destroy all the resources (terraform destroy)
- 16. Verify deletion (terraform state list | nl)
- 17. View the content of terraform.tfstate file (tail -20 terraform.tfstate)

Section 2

Objectives:

- Configure Azure blob container to store Terraform state information for security and team collaboration
- Validate, deploy, expand, analyze, and destroy infrastructure

Part 1: Prepare for the lab:

- 1. Copy folder lab05s1 as lab05s2
- 2. Change into lab05s2

Part 2: Configure backend:

3. Create a separate resource group called **tfstate**< **HumberID**>**RG** to store TF state information:

\$ az group create -l canadacentral -n tfstate<HumberID>RG

4. Create a storage account called **tfstate<HumberID>sa** using standard LRS in the resource group:

\$ az storage account create -l canadacentral -n tfstate<HumberID>sa -g tfstate<HumberID>RG --sku Standard_LRS

5. Obtain the storage account access key:

\$ az storage account keys list -g tfstate<HumberID>RG -n tfstate<HumberID>sa

6. Create a blob container called **tfstatefiles** in the storage account:

\$ az storage container create -n tfstatefiles --account-name tfstate<HumberID>sa --account-key "<access-key-from-previous-step>"

7. Log in to the Azure Portal. Navigate to the TF state resource group | Storage Account | Containers to verify the creation of the account and blob container. **SCREENSHOT**

Part 3: Configure access to the backend:

- 8. Create a file called **backend.tf** in the root module and define a backend block
 - **SCREENSHOT** of the backend.tf file
- 9. Open ~/.profile file and append the following line:

export ARM ACCESS KEY="<access-key-from-previous-step>"

10. Activate the new variable, and confirm:

\$. ~/.profile ; env | grep ARM

The output should display all five environment variables.

11. Execute **terraform** init and enter **yes** to move the local state information to the new remote backend (if prompted)

Note: Remove the .terraform directory from the root module if you see an authentication error and re-run terraform init

Part 4: Validate configuration:

- 12. Validate the configuration to ensure there are no errors or typos in the file (terraform validate)
- 13. Fix any issues in the Terraform files if reported
- 14. Re-run the validation until no errors are reported (terraform validate)

Part 5: Format configuration:

15. Format all Terraform configuration files (terraform fmt -recursive)

Part 6: Run simulation:

- 16. Perform a dry run (terraform plan)
- 17. Review output and ensure all configuration is as per requirements. Observe the resources with +, -, or -/+ signs.
- 18. Fix any issues in the Terraform files if reported
- 19. Redo the dry run until no errors are reported (terraform plan)

Part 7: Deploy infrastructure:

20. Deploy the infrastructure and monitor progress (terraform apply)

Part 8: Confirm backend update in Azure:

21. Log in to the Azure Portal. Navigate to the TF state resource group | Storage Account | Containers. Click on the key (file) and then on Edit to view the TF state information.

SCREENSHOT

Part 9: Get information from Terraform state:

- 22. View and analyze state information (terraform state list | nl) **SCREENSHOT SCREENSHOT**
- 23. Display the output values (terraform output)

Part 10: Destroy all resources and verify:

24. Destroy all the resources (terraform destroy)

25. Verify deletion (terraform state list | nl)

Do Not Remove the Resource Group that contains the Backend