



PARSHVANATH CHARITABLE TRUST'S

A. P. SHAH INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Department of Information Technology

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Class / Branch: TE IT B
Subject: Advanced Devops Lab (ADL)
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EXPERIMENT NO.06

Aim: To Build, change, and destroy AWS infrastructure using Terraform.

Pre-requisites:

1. Install the AWS CLI version 2 on Linux

Follow these steps from the command line to install the AWS CLI on Linux.

Install curl on linux

```
vishal@apsit:~$ sudo apt-get install curl
```

```
vishal@apsit:~$ curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip" -o "awscliv2.zip"
```

```
vishal@apsit:~$ curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip" -o "awscliv2.zip"
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
           Dload  Upload   Total     Spent    Left  Speed
100 41.8M  100 41.8M    0     0 2529k      0  0:00:16  0:00:16 --:--:-- 2555k
```

```
vishal@apsit:~$ sudo apt install unzip
```

```
vishal@apsit:~$ sudo apt install unzip
```

```
vishal@apsit:~$ sudo unzip awscliv2.zip
```

```
vishal@apsit:~$ sudo unzip awscliv2.zip
```

```
vishal@apsit:~$ sudo ./aws/install
```

```
vishal@apsit:~$ sudo ./aws/install
You can now run: /usr/local/bin/aws --version
```

vishal@apsit:~\$aws--version

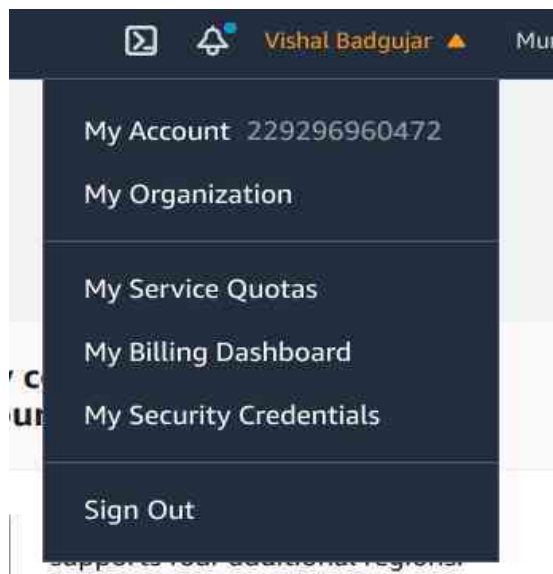
it should display the below output.

aws-cli/2.1.29 Python/3.8.8 Linux/5.4.0-1038-aws exe/x86_64.ubuntu.18 prompt/off

```
vishal@apsit:~$ aws --version
aws-cli/2.2.25 Python/3.8.8 Linux/5.4.0-80-generic exe/x86_64.ubuntu.18 prompt/off
```

2. Create a new access key if you don't have one. Make sure you download the keys in your local machine.

Log into AWS console, click on username and go to My security credentials.



Your Security Credentials

Use this page to manage the credentials for your AWS account. To manage credentials for AWS Identity

To learn more about the types of AWS credentials and how they're used, see [AWS Security Credentials](#) i

▲ Password

▲ Multi-factor authentication (MFA)

▼ Access keys (access key ID and secret access key)

Use access keys to make programmatic calls to AWS from the AWS CLI, Tools for PowerShell, AWS .NET SDK, and other AWS SDKs.

For your protection, you should never share your secret keys with anyone. As a best practice, we recommend that you rotate your secret keys regularly. **If you lose or forget your secret key, you cannot retrieve it. Instead, create a new access key and update your code to use the new key.**

Created	Access Key ID	Last Used
---------	---------------	-----------

Continue on security credentials, click on access keys

Perform below commands in Linux where you have installed Terraform

First set up your access keys, secret keys and region code locally.

vishal@apsit:~\$ aws configure

Created	Access Key ID	Last Used	Last Used Region	Last Used Service	Status
Jun 4th 2021	AKIATKYZJ6PMC2VF436	2021-07-04 21:26 UTC+0530	us-east-1	sts	Active
Aug 1st 2021	AKIATKYZJ6PMFLTCGGPV	N/A	N/A	N/A	Active

You can check region as

- US East (Ohio) us-east-2
- US West (N. California) us-west-1
- US West (Oregon) us-west-2
- Africa (Cape Town) af-south-1
- Asia Pacific (Hong Kong) ap-east-1
- Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1**
- Asia Pacific (Osaka) ap-northeast-3
- Asia Pacific (Seoul) ap-northeast-2
- Asia Pacific (Singapore) ap-southeast-1
- Asia Pacific (Sydney) ap-southeast-2
- Asia Pacific (Tokyo) ap-northeast-1
- Canada (Central) ca-central-1
- Europe (Frankfurt) eu-central-1
- Europe (Ireland) eu-west-1

shown in below image :

```
vishal@apsit:~$ aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIATKYZJ6PMFLTCGGPV
AWS Secret Access Key [None]: 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
Default region name [None]: ap-south-1
Default output format [None]:
vishal@apsit:~$
```

Create one Directory for Terraform project in which all files of terraform we can save

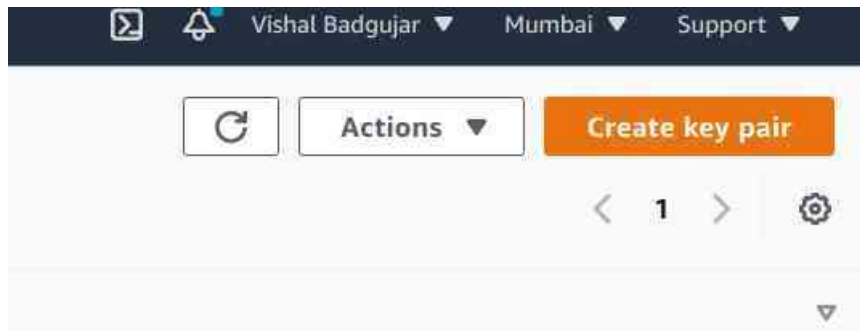
```
vishal@apsit:~$ cd ~
vishal@apsit:~$ mkdir project-terraform
vishal@apsit:~$ cd project-terraform
```

```
vishal@apsit:~$ mkdir project-terraform
vishal@apsit:~$ cd project-terraform/
vishal@apsit:~/project-terraform$
```

Create Terraform Files

```
vishal@apsit:~$ sudo nano variables.tf
```

In order to provide key name in variables first create key pair as shown:



Given name to key pair file as **terraform**

Create key pair

Key pair

A key pair, consisting of a private key and a public key, is a set of security credentials that you use to prove your identity when connecting to an instance.

Name

The name can include up to 255 ASCII characters. It can't include leading or trailing spaces.

Private key file format

☒ **.pem**
For use with OpenSSH

☐ **.ppk**
For use with PuTTY

Tags (Optional)

No tags associated with the resource.

You can add 50 more tags.

Key pair is generated



☐ terraform d4:aa:d4:24:a8:f5:a2:2a:28:59:e6:38:d... key-080872ef28d76fe24

Use your Region and Key name in variable.tf as shown and provide instance type which you want to create.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
GNU nano 2.9.3 variables.tf Modified

variable "aws_region" {
  description = "The AWS region to create things in."
  default     = "ap-south-1"
}

variable "key name" {
  description = "SSH keys to connect to ec2 instance"
  default     = "terraform"
}

variable "instance_type" {
  description = "instance type for ec2"
  default     = "t2.micro"
}

^G Get Help      ^O Write Out    ^W Where Is     ^K Cut Text     ^J Justify      ^C Cur Pos      M-U Undo
^X Exit          ^R Read File    ^\ Replace      ^U Uncut Text   ^T To Spell     ^_ Go To Line    M-E Redo
```

After creating variable terraform file, note down the AMI ID of instance which you want to create which we will use to configure our instance in main.tf file.


Amazon Linux
Free tier eligible

Amazon Linux 2 AMI (HVM), SSD Volume Type - **ami-04db49c0fb2215364** (64-bit x86) / ami
Amazon Linux 2 comes with five years support. It provides Linux kernel 4.14 tuned for optimal performance (Binutils 2.29.1, and the latest software packages through extras. This AMI is the successor of the Amazon Linux 2020 and has been removed from this wizard.



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Nowcreatemain.tf file:

```
vishal@apsit:~/project-terraform$ sudo nano main.tf
```

```
provider"aws"{  
  region=var.aws_region  
}
```

#Createsecuritygroupwithfirewallrules

```
resource"aws_security_group""security_jenkins_port"{name  
  = "security_jenkins_port"  
  description="securitygroupforjenkins"
```

```
  ingress{  
    from_port=8080  
    to_port   =  
    8080protocol  
    = "tcp"  
    cidr_blocks=["0.0.0.0/0"]  
  }
```




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ingress

```
{ from_port= 22
```



```

to_port    =
22protocol
        ="tcp"
cidr_blocks=["0.0.0.0/0"]
}
#outboundfromjenkisserver egress {
    from_port=0
    to_port    = 65535protocol
        = "tcp"
    cidr_blocks=["0.0.0.0/0"]
}

tags={
    Name="security_jenkins_port"
}
}

resource"aws_instance""myFirstInstance"{ ami
        ="ami-
0b9064170e32bde34"key_name =
var.key_name
instance_type = var.instance_type
security_groups=['security_jenkins_port'] tags= {
    Name="jenkins_instance"
}
}

```

```
#CreateElastic IPaddress
resource"aws_eip""myFirstInstance"{ vpc
    = true
    instance=aws_instance.myFirstInstance.id tags=
{
    Name="jenkins_elstic_ip"
}
}
```

PutAMI-IDinabovehighlighted spaceandNowexecutethebelowcommand:

```
vishal@apsit:~/project-terraform$ terraform init
```

you should see like below screenshot.

```
vishal@apsit:~/project-terraform$ terraform init
Initializing the backend...

Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding latest version of hashicorp/aws...
- Installing hashicorp/aws v3.52.0...
- Installed hashicorp/aws v3.52.0 (signed by HashiCorp)

Terraform has created a lock file .terraform.lock.hcl to record the provider
selections it made above. Include this file in your version control repository
so that Terraform can guarantee to make the same selections by default when
you run "terraform init" in the future.

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.
```

Executethebelowcommand

```
vishal@apsit:~/project-terraform$ terraform plan
```

the above command will show how many resources will be added. Plan: 3 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

```
vishal@apsit:~/project-terraform$ 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_eip.myFirstInstance will be created
+ resource "aws_eip" "myFirstInstance" {
  + allocation_id      = (known after apply)
  + association_id     = (known after apply)
  + carrier_ip         = (known after apply)
```

Execute the below command

```
vishal@apsit:~/project-terraform$ terraform apply
```

Provide the value as Yes for applying terraform

```
Plan: 3 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
```

Plan: 3 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

Apply complete! Resources: 3 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.



Plan: 2 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.myFirstInstance: Creating...
aws_instance.myFirstInstance: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_instance.myFirstInstance: Still creating... [20s elapsed]
aws_instance.myFirstInstance: Still creating... [30s elapsed]
aws_instance.myFirstInstance: Creation complete after 32s [id=i-0a4a0fb7e55252d0f]
aws_eip.myFirstInstance: Creating...
aws_eip.myFirstInstance: Creation complete after 1s [id=eipalloc-0fd8f60524b10fc93]

Apply complete! Resources: 2 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.
```

Now login to EC2 console, to see the new instances up and running, you can see Jenkins_instance is up and running which we deploy from terraform.

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console. The top section shows the 'Instances (2)' page with a table of running instances:

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone
BitnamiMoodleCfDb01Ec2Instance	i-07ca078b9bcb1598b	Running	t3a.medium	2/2 checks passed	No alarms	ap-south-1a
jenkins_instance	i-0a4a0fb7e55252d0f	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	No alarms	ap-south-1a

Below the instances table, the 'Inbound rules' section is expanded, showing a table of security group rules:

Name	Security group rule...	IP version	Type	Protocol	Port range	Source
-	sgr-072ea72c21e715fa8	IPv4	SSH	TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0
-	sgr-022c2f4b64a5b9934	IPv4	Custom TCP	TCP	8080	0.0.0.0/0

You can also check these security group rules details which you created from terraform:



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Terraformdestroy

you can also destroy or delete your instance by using terraform destroy command:

```
vishal@apsit:~/project-terraform$ terraform destroy
```

```
Enter a value: yes
aws_eip.myFirstInstance: Destroying... [id=eipalloc-0fd8f60524b10fc93]
aws_security_group.security_jenkins_port: Destroying... [id=sg-0f04dc9c71cdcf3dd]
aws_eip.myFirstInstance: Destruction complete after 2s
aws_instance.myFirstInstance: Destroying... [id=i-0a4a0fb7e55252d0f]
aws_security_group.security_jenkins_port: Still destroying... [id=sg-0f04dc9c71cdcf3dd, 10s elapsed]
aws_instance.myFirstInstance: Still destroying... [id=i-0a4a0fb7e55252d0f, 10s elapsed]
aws_security_group.security_jenkins_port: Still destroying... [id=sg-0f04dc9c71cdcf3dd, 20s elapsed]
aws_instance.myFirstInstance: Still destroying... [id=i-0a4a0fb7e55252d0f, 20s elapsed]
aws_security_group.security_jenkins_port: Still destroying... [id=sg-0f04dc9c71cdcf3dd, 30s elapsed]
aws_instance.myFirstInstance: Still destroying... [id=i-0a4a0fb7e55252d0f, 30s elapsed]
aws_security_group.security_jenkins_port: Destruction complete after 38s
aws_instance.myFirstInstance: Still destroying... [id=i-0a4a0fb7e55252d0f, 40s elapsed]
aws_instance.myFirstInstance: Destruction complete after 40s
Destroy complete! Resources: 3 destroyed.
```

Now you can see instance which you created by using terraform is deleted successfully from AWS console also you can check it will be removed successfully:



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All the Resources including Security groups, EC2 instances using terraform will be deleted. In this way we can automate infrastructure set up using terraform in aws cloud.

Conclusion: here we learned to create terraform instance