

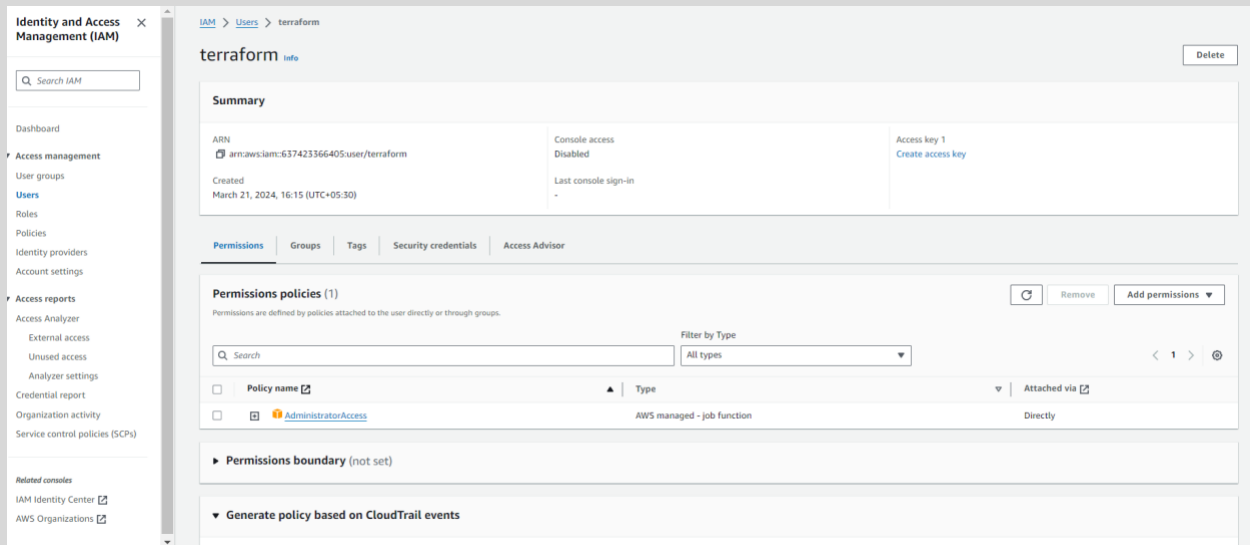
Problem Statement: To set up terraform environment, deploy, and destroy multiple EC2 instance using Terraform in a Cloud environment of your choice.

Tools : 1.Terraform 2.AWS EC2 3.AWS IAM

Solution: -

STEP 1:

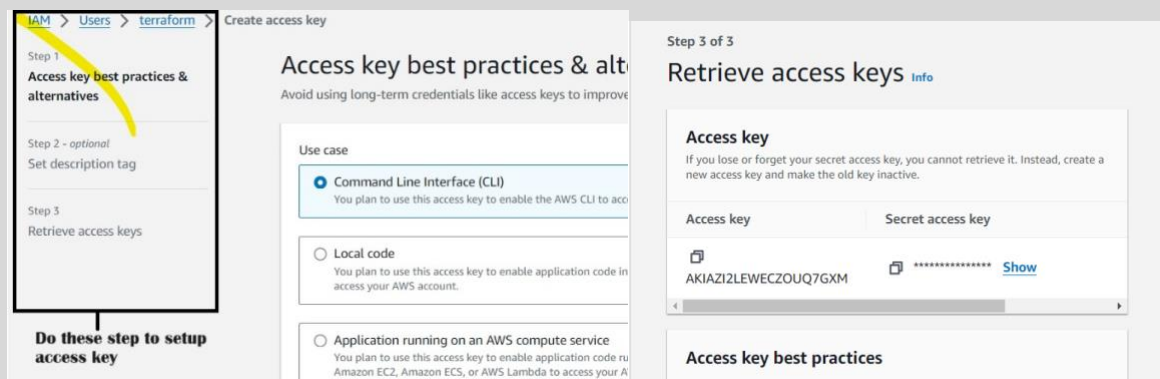
Create IAM user for the Terraform:



Create Access keys:

Access key: AKIAZI2LEWECQNK75HT6

Secrete access keys: ZswY7rdADHNNXQNGFbEPI7xs9htpDUoD0xZ4QcXIU



Connect to our EC2 instance:

STEP 2:

Use yum-config-manager to add the official HashiCorp Linux repository:

```
[root@ip-172-31-7-197 ~]# sudo yum-config-manager --add-repo https://rpm.releases.hashicorp.com/AmazonLinux/hashicorp.repo
Adding repo from: https://rpm.releases.hashicorp.com/AmazonLinux/hashicorp.repo
Adding repo from: https://rpm.releases.hashicorp.com/AmazonLinux/hashicorp.repo
[root@ip-172-31-7-197 ~]#
```

Yum install terraform.

```
[root@ip-172-31-7-197 ~]# yum install terraform
Hashicorp Stable - x86_64 11 MB/s | 1.4 MB 00:00
created by dnf config-manager from https:// 263 B/s | 321 B 00:01
Errors during downloading metadata for repository 'rpm.releases.hashicorp.c
n_Amazonlinux_hashicorp.reposudo':
```

STEP 3:

Now install AWS Cli to perform our terraform task on AWS:

`yum install aws* -y`

```
[root@ip-172-31-7-197 terraform]# yum install aws* -y
created by dnf config-manager from https:// 271 B/s | 333 B    00:01
Errors during downloading metadata for repository 'rpm.releases.hashicorp.com_AmazonLinux_hashicorp.reposudo':
 - Status code: 404 for https://rpm.releases.hashicorp.com/AmazonLinux/hashicorp.reposudo/repodata/repomd.xml (IP: 18.67.93.117)
Error: Failed to download metadata for repo 'rpm.releases.hashicorp.com_AmazonLinux_hashicorp.reposudo': Cannot download repomd.xml: Cannot download odata/repomd.xml: All mirrors were tried
Ignoring repositories: rpm.releases.hashicorp.com_AmazonLinux_hashicorp.reposudo
Last metadata expiration check: 0:17:41 ago on Thu Mar 21 11:34:20 2024.
Package aws-cfn-bootstrap-2.0-29.amzn2023.noarch is already installed.
Package awscli-2-2.14.5-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch is already installed
```

Configure our AWS CLI:

Provide access key and secret access key also in the aws cli configuration.

`aws configure`

Access key: AKIAZI2LEWECQNK75HT6

Secret access keys: 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

```
[root@ip-172-31-7-197 terraform]# aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIAZI2LEWECQNK75HT6
AWS Secret Access Key [None]: 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
Default region name [None]:
Default output format [None]:
[root@ip-172-31-7-197 terraform]# |
```

STEP 4:

Now let's create Terraform directory to store and perform tf files:

```
[root@ip-172-31-7-197 ~]# mkdir terraform
[root@ip-172-31-7-197 ~]# cd terraform
[root@ip-172-31-7-197 terraform]# |
```

Create your tf file for ec2 instance to launch:

`vim ec2.tf`

```
[root@ip-172-31-7-197 terraform]# vim ec2.tf
[root@ip-172-31-7-197 terraform]# |
```

Now lets write the code the :

```
provider "aws" {
  access_key = "AKIAZI2LEWECQNK75HT6"
  secret_key = "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"
  region = "ap-southeast-2"
}

resource "aws_instance" "ec2_G1" {
  ami = "ami-004c37117ce961527"
  instance_type = "t2.micro"
}

resource "aws_instance" "ec2_G2" {
  ami = "ami-004c37117ce961527"
  instance_type = "t2.micro"
}

resource "aws_instance" "ec2_G3" {
  ami = "ami-004c37117ce961527"
  instance_type = "t2.micro"
}
```

Here you can see I have take security group as an default and doesn't provide any specific ip taken it as an default allotted by the aws same as to subnet.

I have provided:

information of IAM

information AWS region which is in my case was Sydney.

Information of ami

Information of cpu which is in my case t2.micro

We will create 3 ec2 with name ec2_G1, ec2_G2, and ec2_G3.

```
provider "aws" {  
    access_key = "AKIAZI2LEWECQNK75HT6"  
    secret_key = "ZswY7rdADHNPXQNGFbEPI7xs9htpDUoD0xZ4QcXIU"  
    region = "ap-southeast-2"  
}
```

```
resource "aws_instance" "ec2_G1" {  
    ami = "ami-004c37117ce961527"  
    instance_type = "t2.micro"  
}
```

```
resource "aws_instance" "ec2_G2" {  
    ami = "ami-004c37117ce961527"  
    instance_type = "t2.micro"  
}
```

```
resource "aws_instance" "ec2_G3" {  
    ami = "ami-004c37117ce961527"  
    instance_type = "t2.micro"  
}
```

STEP 5:

Now lets perform terraform commands in the file :

terraform init

```
[root@ip-172-31-7-197 terraform]# terraform init

Initializing the backend...

Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding latest version of hashicorp/aws...
- Installing hashicorp/aws v5.41.0...
- Installed hashicorp/aws v5.41.0 (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
this command, Terraform will detect it and remind you to do so if necessary.
[root@ip-172-31-7-197 terraform]#
```

Successfully validate our Code:

terraform validate

```
[root@ip-172-31-7-197 terraform]# terraform validate
Success! The configuration is valid.

[root@ip-172-31-7-197 terraform]#
```

Now Perform PLAN command to know what will be create by applying the code:

terraform plan

```
root@ip-172-31-7-197 terraform]# terraform plan

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution
plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
  + create

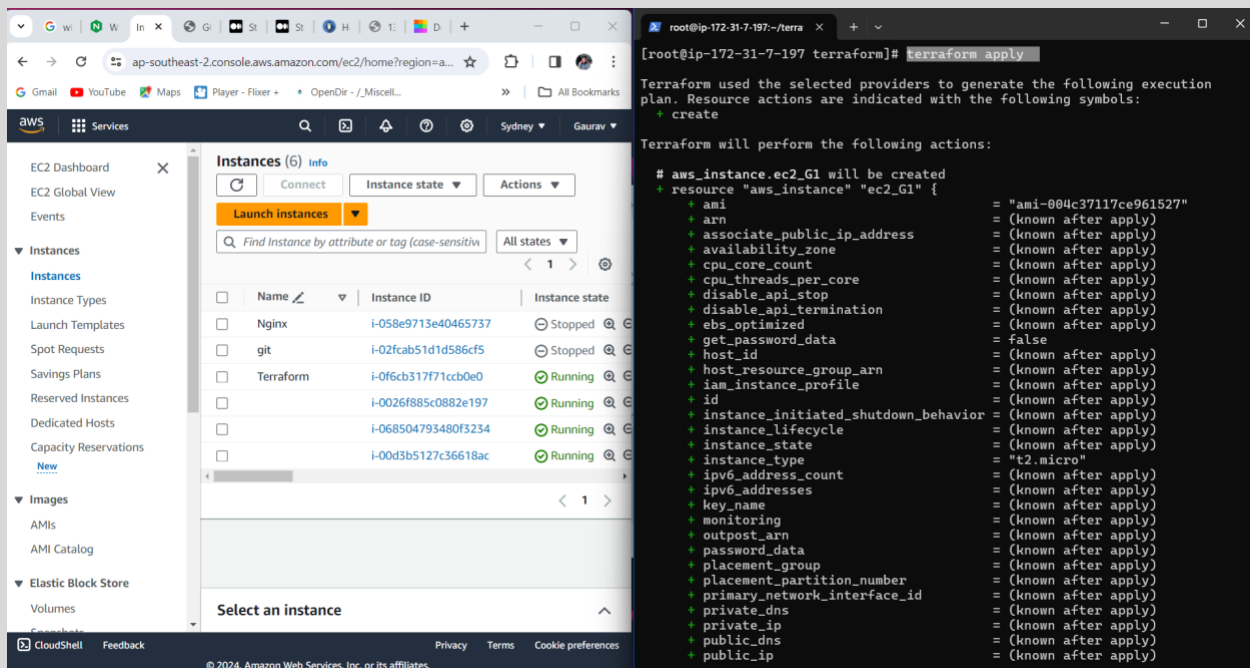
Terraform will perform the following actions:

# aws_instance.ec2_G1 will be created
+ resource "aws_instance" "ec2_G1" {
    + ami                        = "vpc-034875c5ff5a740b1"
    + arn                      = (known after apply)
    + associate_public_ip_address = (known after apply)
    + availability_zone         = (known after apply)
    + cpu_core_count            = (known after apply)
    + cpu_threads_per_core      = (known after apply)
    + disable_api_stop          = (known after apply)
    + disable_api_termination   = (known after apply)
    + ebs_optimized             = (known after apply)
    + get_password_data         = false
    + host_id                   = (known after apply)
    + host_resource_group_arn    = (known after apply)
    + iam_instance_profile      = (known after apply)
    + id                        = (known after apply)
    + instance_initiated_shutdown_behavior = (known after apply)
    + instance_lifecycle        = (known after apply)
    + instance_state            = (known after apply)
    + instance_type             = "t2.micro"
```

Now apply and create the instances:

terraform apply

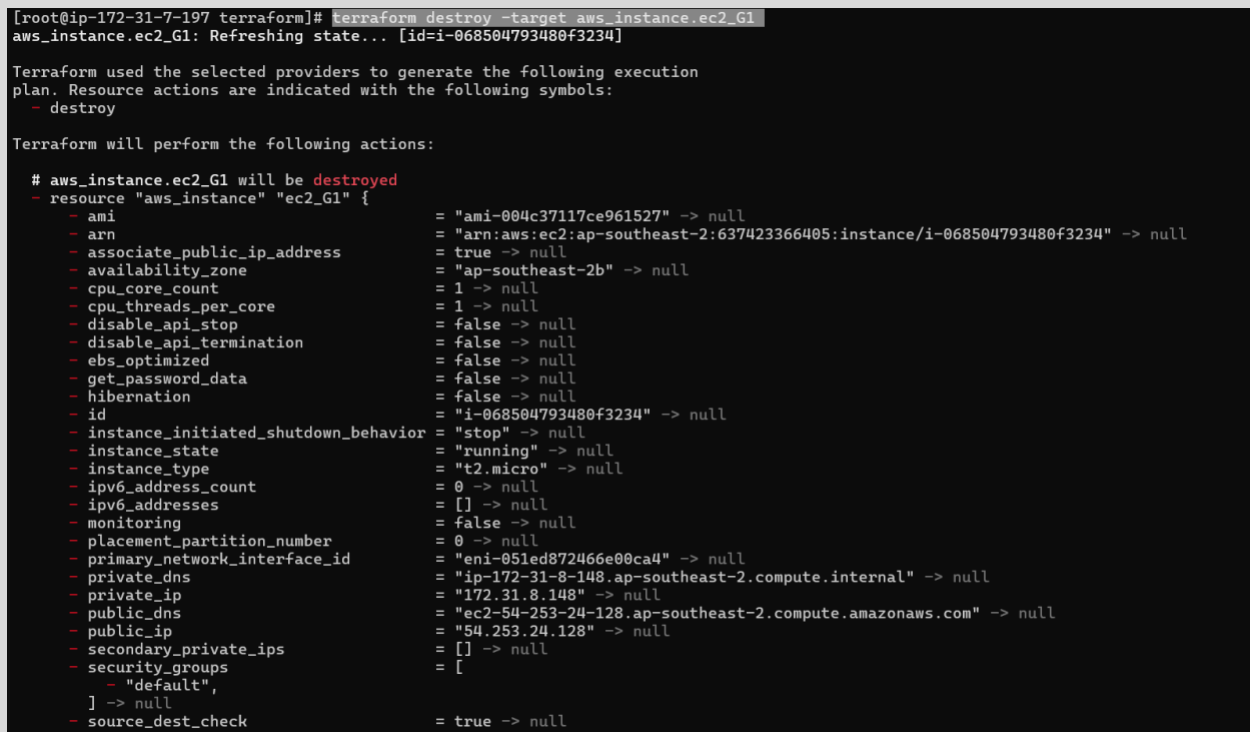
As you can see we have create three instances and they are running.



STEP 6:

Command to destroy to specific instance from the instances that was launch:

terraform destroy -target Name_of_the_instances



To destroy all the instances:

`terraform destroy`

```
[root@ip-172-31-7-197 terraform]# terraform destroy
aws_instance.ec2_G3: Refreshing state... [id=i-00d3b5127c36618ac]
aws_instance.ec2_G2: Refreshing state... [id=i-0026f885c0882e197]

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution
plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
  - destroy

Terraform will perform the following actions:

  # aws_instance.ec2_G2 will be destroyed
  - resource "aws_instance" "ec2_G2" {
    - ami                                = "ami-004c37117ce961527" -> null
  ll
    - arn                                = "arn:aws:ec2:ap-southeast-1:37423366405:instance/i-0026f885c0882e197" -> null
    - associate_public_ip_address        = true -> null
    - availability_zone                   = "ap-southeast-2b" -> null
    - cpu_core_count                     = 1 -> null
    - cpu_threads_per_core               = 1 -> null
    - disable_api_stop                   = false -> null
    - disable_api_termination            = false -> null
    - ebs_optimized                      = false -> null
    - get_password_data                  = false -> null
    - hibernation                        = false -> null
    - id                                 = "i-0026f885c0882e197" -> null
    - instance_initiated_shutdown_behavior = "stop" -> null
    - instance_state                     = "running" -> null
    - instance_type                      = "t2.micro" -> null
    - ipv6_address_count                 = 0 -> null
    - ipv6_addresses                    = [] -> null
    - monitoring                         = false -> null
    - placement_partition_number         = 0 -> null
    - primary_network_interface_id       = "eni-0917d43cac2353481" -> null
  ll
    - private_dns                        = "ip-172-31-1-120.ap-southeast-2.compute.internal" -> null
    - private_ip                        = "172.31.1.120" -> null
    - public_dns                        = "ec2-3-25-80-138.ap-southeast-2.compute.amazonaws.com" -> null
    - public_ip                         = "3.25.80.138" -> null
```

We have successfully destroy all the instance that was created .

Conclusion:

In summary, setting up a Terraform environment to deploy and destroy multiple EC2 instances in a chosen cloud environment offers valuable insights into modern cloud infrastructure management. This project emphasizes the efficiency, scalability, and consistency achieved through infrastructure as code principles. By mastering Terraform, individuals can automate resource provisioning, mitigate errors, and adapt swiftly to evolving business requirements. Such proficiency is vital in maximizing the benefits of cloud technologies and advancing in the dynamic realm of DevOps practices.

Pardon me if i missed any step in between.

THANK YOU