# **School of Computer Science**

# UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES DEHRADUN, UTTARAKHAND



# System Provisioning and Configuration Management

**Submitted To:** 

Dr. Hitesh Kumar Sharma

**Submitted By:** 

Riddhima rai

Batch 2(DevOps)

500094024

R2142210634

# **Lab Exercise 4– Terraform Variables**

## **Objective:**

Learn how to define and use variables in Terraform configuration.

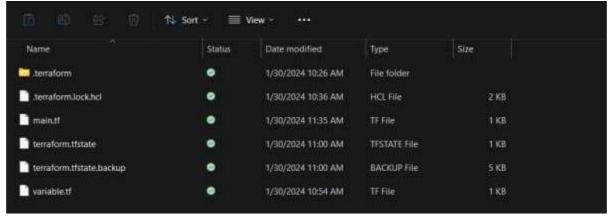
## **Prerequisites:**

• Install Terraform on your machine.

#### **Steps:**

## 1. Create a Terraform Directory:

• Create a new directory for your Terraform project.



## 2. Create a Terraform Configuration File:

• Create a file named main.tf within your project directory.

```
main.tl > % resource "aws_instance" "example"

lesource "aws_instance" "example" {
    ami = var.ami
    instance_type = var.instance_ty

}

terraform {
    required_providers {
    aws = {
        source = "hashicorp/aws"
        version = "5.31.0"
    }

provider "aws" {
    region = "ap-south-1"
    access_key = "AKIAZIZLIAJGSHGMMMHP"
    secret_key = "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"
}
```

## 3. Define Variables:

 Open a new file named variables.tf. Define variables for region, ami, and instance\_type.

#### # variables.tf

```
variable.tf > 2 variable "instance_ty"

1 variable "ami" {
2 description = "AMI ID"
3 default = "ami-03f4878755434977f"
4 }
5
6 variable "instance_ty" {
7 description = "ec2-instance"
8 default = "t2.micro"
9 }
```

#### **Use Variables in main.tf:**

• Modify main.tf to use the variables. # main.tf

#### 4. Initialize and Apply:

• Run the following Terraform commands to initialize and apply the configuration.

```
PS C:\Users\Dell\OneDrive\Desktop\DevOps\TerraformVariables> terraform init

Initializing the backend...

Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding hashicorp/aws versions matching "5.31.0"...
- Installing hashicorp/aws v5.31.0...
- Installed hashicorp/aws v5.31.0 (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
```

```
Plan: 1 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.example: Creating...
aws_instance.example: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Still creating... [20s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Still creating... [30s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Creation complete after 33s [id=i-01fafce2aefele3c2]

Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.
```



#### 5. Clean Up:

```
PS C:\Users\Dell\OneDrive\Desktop\DevOps\TerraformVariables> terraform destroy aws instance.example: Refreshing state... [id=i-0lfafce2aefe1e3c2]
 Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
 Terraform will perform the following actions:
  # aws_instance.example will be destroy
- resource "aws_instance" "example" {
                                                                         "ami-03f4878755434077f" -> mull
= "ann:aws:ec2:ap-south-1:637423583821:instance/i-01fafce2aefe1e3e2" -> mull
            associate_public_ip_address
availability_zone
                                                                         = true -> null
= "ap-south-la" -> null
            cpu_core_count
cpu_threads_per_core
            disable_api_stop
disable_api_termination
ebs_optimized
get_password_data
                                                                         = false -> null
= false -> null
= false -> null
= false -> null
                                                                         = false -> null
= "i-01fafoe2aefe1e3c2" -> null
              hibernation
            instance_initiated_shutdown_behavior = "stop" -> mull
instance_state = "running" -> mull
Instance_type = "t2.micro" -> mull
             Instance_type
ipv6_address_count
            ipv6_addresses
monitoring
                                                                       = false

= 0 -> noll

= "en:-03c4c13fe075584fe" -> null

= "ip-172-31-41-191.ap-south-1.compute.internal" -> null

= "172.51.41.191" -> null

= "172.51.41.191" -> null
             placement partition number
             private dos
                                                                         = "ec2-13-126-53-242.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com" -1 nul.
             public dos
```

```
Plan: 0 to add, 0 to change, 1 to destroy.

Do you really want to destroy all resources?

Terraform will destroy all your managed infrastructure, as shown above.

There is no undo. Only 'yes' will be accepted to confirm.

Enter a value: yes

aws_instance.example: Destroying... [id=i-01fafce2aefe1e3c2]
aws_instance.example: Still destroying... [id=i-01fafce2aefe1e3c2, 10s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Still destroying... [id=i-01fafce2aefe1e3c2, 20s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Still destroying... [id=i-01fafce2aefe1e3c2, 30s elapsed]
aws_instance.example: Destruction complete after 34s

Destroy complete! Resources: 1 destroyed.
```

