HashiCorp Vault with Terraform



↑ 1. Launch an EC2 Instance with Ubuntu

Via AWS Management Console:

- Go to the EC2 Dashboard.
- Click Launch Instance.
- Choose Ubuntu Server xx.xx LTS (e.g., 22.04 LTS).
- Select an instance type (e.g., t2.micro for testing).
- Configure network and storage settings as needed.
- Add security group rules (allow at least port 8200 for Vault, 22 for SSH).
- Launch the instance using an existing or new key pair.

2. Install Vault on Ubuntu EC2

SSH into your instance, then run:

a. Install GPG:

sudo apt update && sudo apt install -y gpg wget

b. Add the HashiCorp GPG key:

wget -O- https://apt.releases.hashicorp.com/gpg | sudo gpg --dearmor -o /usr/share/keyrings/hashicorp-archive-keyring.gpg

Add HashiCorp repository and install Vault:

echo "deb [arch=\$(dpkg --print-architecture) signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/hashicorparchive-keyring.gpg] https://apt.releases.hashicorp.com \$(lsb_release -cs) main" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/hashicorp.list

sudo apt update

sudo apt install vault

3. Start Vault Server in Dev Mode

For demo/testing (not for production):

vault server -dev -dev-listen-address="0.0.0.0:8200"

-dev mode runs Vault in memory, enables the root token, and allows unauthenticated access. Great for learning/testing.

```
In a separate terminal, set the environment variable:

export VAULT_ADDR='http://<EC2-PUBLIC-IP>:8200'

export VAULT_TOKEN='root'

4. Enable AppRole Authentication and Policies

a. Enable AppRole:

vault auth enable approle

b. Create a Policy named terraform:

vault policy write terraform-app-policy - <<EOF

path "secret/data/*" {

capabilities = ["create", "read", "update", "delete", "list"]
```

```
path "auth/token/create" {
  capabilities = ["create", "read", "update", "list"]
}

EOF
Create AppRole:
vault write auth/approle/role/terraform-role \
  secret_id_ttl=60m \
  token_ttl=20m \
  token_max_ttl=60m \
  token_policies="terraform-app-policy"
```

Get AppRole Credentials

Get Role ID:

vault read auth/approle/role/terraform-role/role-id

Generate Secret ID:

vault write -f auth/approle/role/terraform-role/secret-id

Save these safely—they will be used in Terraform.

Store Secrets in Vault

vault kv put secret/aws-creds access_key="AKIAEXAMPLEKEY" secret_key="s3cr3tK3y987"

Terraform Configuration:

```
Create main.tf:
```

```
provider "vault" {
 address = "http://<public-ip>:8200"
}
data "vault_approle_auth_backend_login" "login" {
 role_id = "e.g. 8a5c3ae1-...."
 secret_id = "e.g. e3b1c4a8-...."
}
provider "vault" {
 address = "http://<public-ip>:8200"
 token = data.vault_approle_auth_backend_login.login.client_token
}
data "vault_generic_secret" "aws_secrets" {
 path = "secret/data/aws-creds"
}
output "aws_access_key" {
```

```
value = data.vault_generic_secret.aws_secrets.data["access_key"]
}
output "aws_secret_key" {
  value = data.vault_generic_secret.aws_secrets.data["secret_key"]
}
```

⚠ Replace <public-ip> with your EC2's IP, and use the actual Role ID and Secret ID you fetched.

Run Terraform:

terraform init

terraform apply

Confirm that Vault secrets are pulled correctly into Terraform.

Final Output:

aws_access_key = "AKIAEXAMPLEKEY"

aws_secret_key = "s3cr3tK3y987"

Tips for Production:

Best Practice	Reason
Avoid dev mode	Use proper storage, TLS, and authentication
Use Vault Agent or AWS IAM login	Better security than Role ID + Secret ID
Store Role ID/Secret ID in environment variables	Avoid hardcoding
Use dynamic secrets (Vault AWS engine)	Auto-expiry & rotation of credentials
Use private networking or VPN	Never expose Vault on public IP without security

Optional: Dynamic Secrets Example (AWS)

Instead of static credentials, use Vault's dynamic secrets engine for AWS

data "vault_aws_access_credentials" "creds" {

backend = "aws"

role = "my-role"

}

provider "aws" {

access_key = data.vault_aws_access_credentials.creds.access_key

secret_key = data.vault_aws_access_credentials.creds.secret_key

region = "us-west-2"

Summary

- Vault helps securely manage secrets.
- Terraform can fetch secrets from Vault using the Vault provider.
- Best practice is to avoid hardcoding secrets and use dynamic secrets when possible.