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Experiment No: 6

Aim:To Build, change, and destroy AWS / GCP /Microsoft Azure/ DigitalOcean infrastructure using Terraform.(S3 bucket or Docker)

Implementation

A. Creating docker image using terraform

Prerequisite:

1) Download and Install Docker Desktop from https://www.docker.com/

Step 1: Check the docker functionality

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> docker --version
Docker version 27.0.3, build 7d4bcd8
PS C:\Windows\system32> docker
Usage: docker [OPTIONS] COMMAND
A self-sufficient runtime for containers
Common Commands:
   run Create and run a new container from an image
  exec ps List containers
build Build an image from a Dockerfile
pull Download an image from a registry
push Upload an image to a registry
images List images
login Log in to a registry
logout Log out from a registry
search Search Docker Hub for images
version Show the Docker version information
info Display system-wide information
                          Execute a command in a running container
   exec
Management Commands:
   builder Manage builds
buildx* Docker Buildx
   checkpoint Manage checkpoints
compose* Docker Compose
   container Manage containers
   context Manage contexts
debug* Get a shell into any image or container
desktop* Docker Desktop commands (Alpha)
dev* Docker Dev Environments
   extension* Manages Docker extensions
  extension*
feedback*
feedback*
Image
Image
Init*
Creates Docker-related starter files for your project
Manage Docker image manifests and manifest lists
Manage networks
Plugin
Shom*
View the packaged-based Software Bill Of Materials (SBOM) for an image scout*
System
Manage Docker
Manage Trust on Docker images
Manage volumes
```

Now, create a folder named 'Terraform Scripts' in which we save our different types of scripts which will be further used in this experiment.

Step 2: Firstly create a new folder named 'Docker' in the 'TerraformScripts' folder. Then create a new docker.tf file using Atom editor and write the followingcontents into it to create a Ubuntu Linux container.

```
Script:
```

```
terraform
 { required providers
 {docker = {}
   source = "kreuzwerker/docker"
   version = "2.21.0"
provider "docker" {
 host = "npipe:////.//pipe//docker engine"
# Pulls the image
resource "docker_image" "ubuntu"
 {name = "ubuntu:latest"
# Create a container
resource "docker_container" "foo"
 { image =
 docker_image.ubuntu.image_idname =
 "foo"
```

```
Docker > " docker.tf
  1
       terraform {
         required providers {
  2
           docker = {
             source = "kreuzwerker/docker"
  4
             version = "2.21.0"
  5
  6
  7
         }
  8
       }
  9
       provider "docker" {
 10
       host = "npipe:////.//pipe//docker engine"
 11
 12
 13
 14
       # Pulls the image
       resource "docker image" "ubuntu" {
 15
         name = "ubuntu:latest"
 16
 17
       }
 18
       # Create a container
 19
       resource "docker container" "foo" {
 20
         image = docker image.ubuntu.image id
 21
         name = "foo"
 22
 23
       }
```

Step 3: Execute Terraform Init command to initialize the resources

PS D:\TerraformScripts\Docker> terraform init
Initializing the backend...
Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding kreuzwerker/docker versions matching "2.21.0"...
- Installing kreuzwerker/docker v2.21.0...
- Installed kreuzwerker/docker v2.21.0 (self-signed, key ID BD080C4571C6104C)
Partner and community providers are signed by their developers.
If you'd like to know more about provider signing, you can read about it here:
https://www.terraform.io/docs/cli/plugins/signing.html
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.

Step 4: Execute Terraform plan to see the available resources.

```
PS D:\TerraformScripts\Docker> terraform plan
Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan.
  + create
Terraform will perform the following actions:
  # docker container.foo will be created
  + resource "docker_container" "foo" {
      + attach
                         = false
                        = (known after apply)
      + bridge
      + command = (known after apply)

+ command = (known after apply)
      + container_logs = (known after apply)
      + entrypoint = (known after apply)
                        = (known after apply)
      + env
     + exit_code = (known after apply)
     + gateway = (known after apply)
+ hostname = (known after apply)
+ id = (known after apply)
     + image = (known after apply)
+ init = (known after apply)
+ ip_address = (known after apply)
      + ip prefix length = (known after apply)
      + logs
                        = false
     + must_run
+ name
                       = true
                         = "foo"
      + network_data = (known after apply)
      + read_only
                        = false
      + remove volumes = true
                        = "no"
      + restart
                         = false
      + rm
     + runtime = (known after apply)
+ security_opts = (known after apply)
+ shm_size = (known after apply)
      + start
                         = true
     = false
      + tty
```

Step 5: Execute Terraform apply to apply the configuration, which will automatically create and run the Ubuntu Linux container based on our configuration. Using command: "terraform apply"

```
PS D:\TerraformScripts\Docker> terraform apply
Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan.
  + create
Terraform will perform the following actions:
  # docker container.foo will be created
  + resource "docker_container" "foo" {
                      = false
       + attach
       + bridge = (known after apply)
+ command = (known after apply)
       + container_logs = (known after apply)
       + entrypoint = (known after apply)
+ env = (known after apply)
+ exit_code = (known after apply)
+ gateway = (known after apply)
+ hostname = (known after apply)
       + id = (known after apply)
+ image = (known after apply)
+ init = (known after apply)
+ ip_address = (known after apply)
       + ip_prefix_length = (known after apply)
       + logs
                              = false
       + remove volumes = true
       + restart
                               = "no"
       + rm
                              = false
       + rm
+ runtime
+ security_opts
+ shm_size

= (known after apply)
= (known after apply)
       + start
       + start

+ stdin_open = false

+ stop_signal = (known after apply)

+ stop_timeout = (known after apply)

- false
       + tty
                              = false
       + healthcheck (known after apply)
       + labels (known after apply)
```

Docker images, After Executing Apply step:

```
PS D:\TerraformScripts\Docker> docker images
REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED SIZE
ubuntu latest edbfe74c41f8 2 weeks ago 78.1MB
PS D:\TerraformScripts\Docker> _
```

Step 6: Execute Terraform destroy to delete the configuration, which will automatically delete the Ubuntu Container.

```
PS D:\TerraformScripts\Docker> terraform destroy
docker_image.ubuntu: Refreshing state... [id=sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598aubuntu:latest]
docker_container.foo: Refreshing state... [id=df0818fda9652d036abe76b261c69c8177df5c55da3b32310d6f09b66a654482]
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:
 # docker container.foo will be
   resource "docker_container" "foo" {
      command
          "/bin/sh",
         "while true; do sleep 1000; done",
      ] -> null
      cpu_shares
                     = 0 -> null
      = [] -> null
      dns
      ip_prefix_length = 16 -> null
      = true -> null
= "foo" -> null
      must_run
      name
      network_data = [
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: ves
docker_container.foo: Destroying... [id=df0818fda9652d036abe76b261c69c8177df5c55da3b32310d6f09b66a654482]
docker_container.foo: Destruction complete after 1s
docker_image.ubuntu: Destroying... [id=sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598aubuntu:latest]
docker image.ubuntu: Destruction complete after 0s
Destroy complete! Resources: 2 destroyed.
```

Docker images After Executing Destroy step

```
PS D:\TerraformScripts\Docker> docker images
REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED SIZE
PS D:\TerraformScripts\Docker>
```