

# Lab 12 – Creating a Full VPC Using Terraform Registry Module (Beginner-Friendly)

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## Learning Objectives

- Understand how to use Terraform Registry modules for networking.
  - Learn how to deploy a complete AWS VPC using an official public module.
  - Learn VPC basics (CIDR, subnets, route tables) without writing huge Terraform code.
  - Deploy a VPC with public and private subnets.
  - Validate the created networking components in AWS Console.
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## Learning Outcome

By the end of this lab, the learner will be able to: - Use the official Terraform AWS VPC module confidently. - Create a multi-subnet VPC using a few lines of Terraform. - Understand the basic networking structure created by the module. - Prepare for advanced labs involving EC2, ALB, and RDS inside custom VPCs.

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## Concept Explanation (Natural Style)

Creating a VPC manually with Terraform requires: - VPC resource - Subnets - Route tables - Routes - Internet Gateway - NAT Gateway - Associations - DHCP options - Security

This easily becomes **100+ lines of code**.

But companies prefer **speed + best practices**. So instead of writing everything ourselves, we often use the **official AWS VPC module** available on the Terraform Registry:

<https://registry.terraform.io/modules/terraform-aws-modules/vpc/aws/latest>

This module: - Creates VPC - Creates subnets - Creates route tables - Configures IGW and NAT - Creates default security configurations

...all for you.

It's the easiest, fastest, and safest way to set up networking.

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## ★Part 1: Create Project Structure

```
mkdir terraform-lab12-vpc-module  
cd terraform-lab12-vpc-module
```

Create file:

```
touch main.tf
```

## ★Part 2: Write Code Using Official VPC Module

Open **main.tf** and add:

```
terraform {  
    required_providers {  
        aws = {  
            source  = "hashicorp/aws"  
            version = "~> 5.0"  
        }  
    }  
}  
  
provider "aws" {  
    region = "ap-south-1"  
}  
  
# -----  
# VPC Module from Terraform Registry  
# -----  
module "vpc" {  
    source  = "terraform-aws-modules/vpc/aws"  
    version = "5.1.2"    # latest stable version  
  
    name = "lab12-vpc"  
    cidr = "10.0.0.0/16"  
  
    azs = [  
        "ap-south-1a",  
        "ap-south-1b",  
        "ap-south-1c"  
    ]
```

```

public_subnets = [
    "10.0.1.0/24",
    "10.0.2.0/24",
    "10.0.3.0/24"
]

private_subnets = [
    "10.0.4.0/24",
    "10.0.5.0/24",
    "10.0.6.0/24"
]

enable_nat_gateway = true
single_nat_gateway = true

tags = {
    Project = "Terraform-Lab12"
}
}

# Output VPC ID
output "vpc_id" {
    value = module.vpc.vpc_id
}

# Output Public Subnets
output "public_subnets" {
    value = module.vpc.public_subnets
}

```

## ★Explanation of Important Inputs

### CIDR Block

Defines VPC range:

10.0.0.0/16

Means VPC can have 65,000+ IPs.

### Availability Zones

We used 3 AZs to create a highly available setup.

## **Public Subnets**

Used for: - Load balancers - Public EC2 - Bastion hosts

## **Private Subnets**

Used for: - Databases - Application servers - Internal services

## **NAT Gateway**

Allows only **private subnet instances** to access the internet securely.

The module automatically handles route tables and associations.

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## **Part 3: Initialize Terraform**

```
terraform init
```

Terraform will: - Download VPC module - Download AWS provider - Set up backend locally

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## **Part 4: Plan**

```
terraform plan
```

Terraform will show: - VPC creation - Public & private subnets - NAT gateway - Route tables - IGW

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## **Part 5: Apply**

```
terraform apply
```

Type **yes**.

This will take **2-3 minutes**, especially for NAT creation.

You will get:

```
vpc_id = "vpc-0abc12345xyz"  
public_subnets = ["subnet-123", "subnet-456", "subnet-789"]
```

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## ★ Part 6: Validate in AWS Console

Go to: - **VPC** → **Your VPCs** → lab12-vpc - **Subnets** → You will see 6 subnets - **Route Tables** → Public + Private - **Internet Gateway** → Attached - **NAT Gateway** → Created

Everything was created automatically.

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## ★ Part 7: Destroy (Optional)

```
terraform destroy
```

Type **yes**.

This removes: - VPC - Subnets - NAT - IGW - Route tables

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## Summary

In this lab, you learned:

- How to use the official Terraform AWS VPC module.
- How to create a full networking architecture with minimal code.
- How Terraform Registry modules simplify complex resources.
- How to deploy VPC, public/private subnets, NAT, and routes.

In the next labs, we will connect EC2 inside this VPC using subnet and security groups.

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**End of Lab 12**