SNEHAL A. PATIL **D15A - 39**

EXPERIMENT NO. 6

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

Theory :

Terraform is an open-source tool that enables developers and operations teams to define,provision, and manage cloud infrastructure through code. It uses a declarative language to specify the desired state of infrastructure, which can include servers, storage, networking components, and more. With Terraform, infrastructure changes can be automated, versioned, and tracked efficiently.

Building Infrastructure

When you build infrastructure using Terraform, you define the desired state of your infrastructure in configuration files. For example, you may want to create an S3 bucket or deploy a Docker container on an EC2 instance. Terraform reads these configuration files and, using the specified cloud provider (such as AWS), it provisions the necessary resources to match the desired state.

- **S3 Buckets:** Terraform can create and manage S3 buckets, which are used to store and retrieve data objects in the cloud. You can define the properties of the bucket, such as its name, region, access permissions, and versioning.
- **Docker on AWS:** Terraform can deploy Docker containers on AWS infrastructure.This often involves setting up an EC2 instance and configuring it to run Docker containers, which encapsulate applications and their dependencies.

Changing Infrastructure

As your needs evolve, you may need to modify the existing infrastructure. Terraform makes it easy to implement changes by updating the configuration files to reflect the newdesired state. For instance, you might want to change the storage settings of an S3 bucket, add new security policies, or modify the Docker container's configuration.

Terraform's "plan" command helps you preview the changes that will be made to your infrastructure before applying them. This step ensures that you understand the impact of your changes and can avoid unintended consequences.

Destroying Infrastructure

When certain resources are no longer needed, Terraform allows you to destroy them in a controlled manner. This might involve deleting an S3 bucket or terminating an EC2 instance running Docker containers. By running the "destroy" command, Terraform ensures that all associated resources are properly de-provisioned and removed.

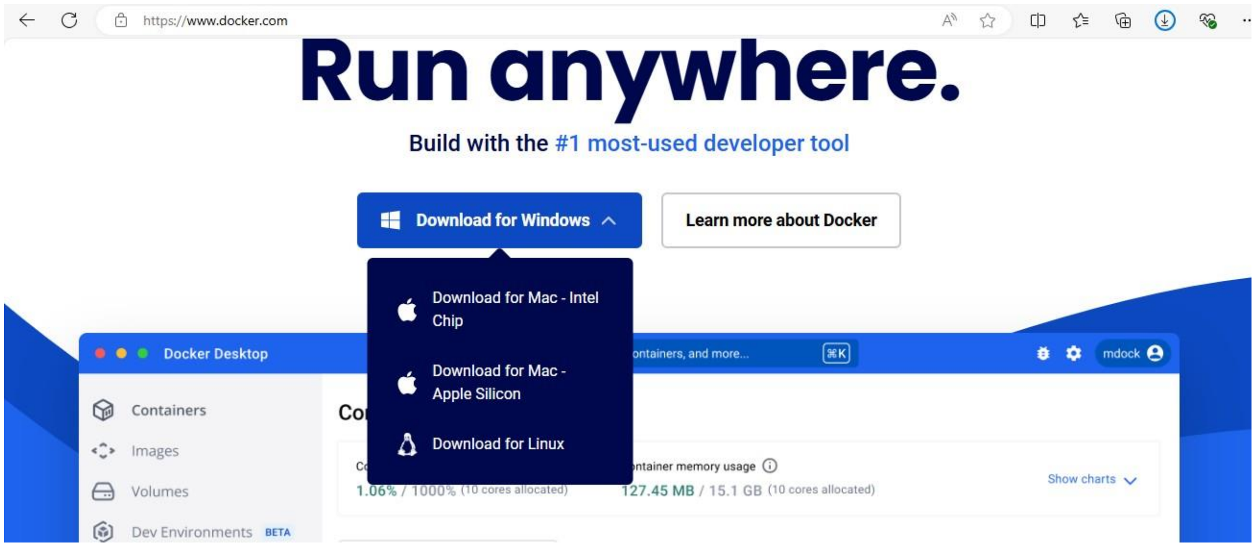
Destroying infrastructure with Terraform is beneficial because it helps avoid unnecessary costs associated with unused resources and ensures that the environment remains clean and free of clutter.

Benefits of Using Terraform for AWS Infrastructure

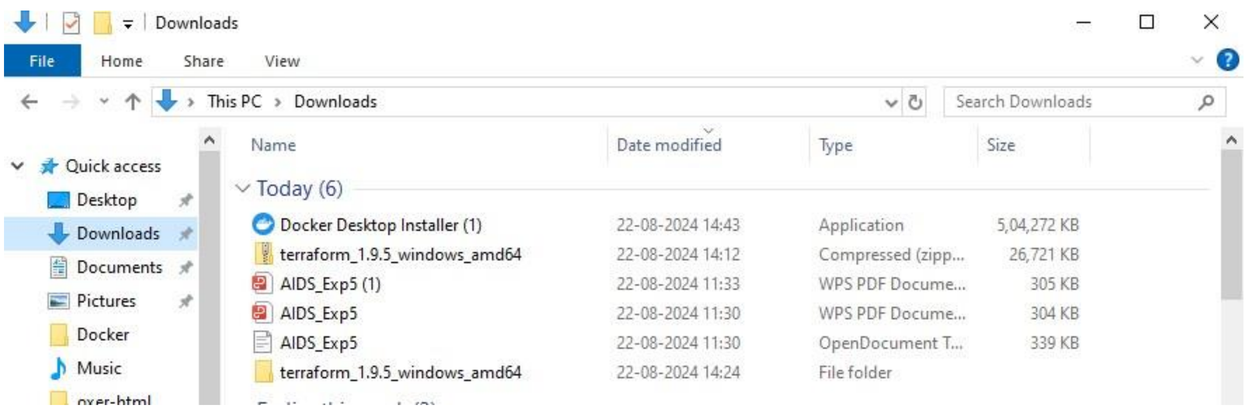
1. **Consistency:** Terraform ensures that infrastructure is consistent across environments by applying the same configuration files.
2. **Automation:** Manual processes are reduced, and infrastructure is provisioned, updated, and destroyed automatically based on code.
3. **Version Control:** Infrastructure configurations can be stored in version control systems (like Git), allowing teams to track changes, collaborate, and roll back if necessary.
4. **Scalability:** Terraform can manage complex infrastructures, scaling them up or down as needed, whether for small projects or large-scale applications.
5. **Modularity:** Terraform configurations can be broken down into reusable modules, making it easier to manage and scale infrastructure.

Installing and Setting Up Docker with Terraform:

Step 1: Download Docker

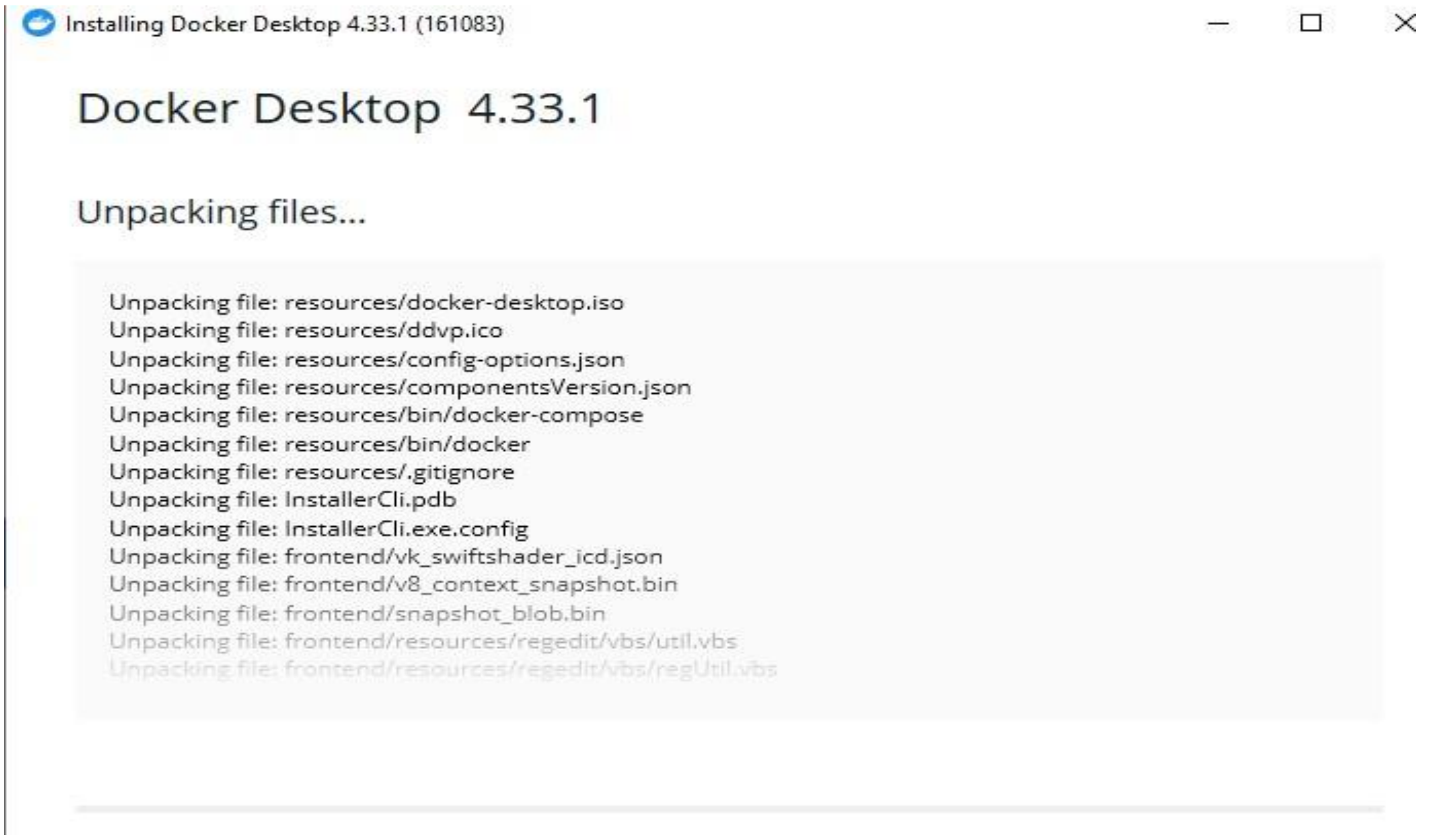

https://www.docker.com
Run anywhere.
Build with the #1 most-used developer tool
Download for Windows
Learn more about Docker
Download for Mac - Intel Chip
Download for Mac - Apple Silicon
Download for Linux
Docker Desktop
Containers
Images
Volumes
Dev Environments BETA
mdock
1.06% / 1000% (10 cores allocated)
127.45 MB / 15.1 GB (10 cores allocated)
Show charts

Step 2: Run the Docker installer and complete the installation process.



Today (6)

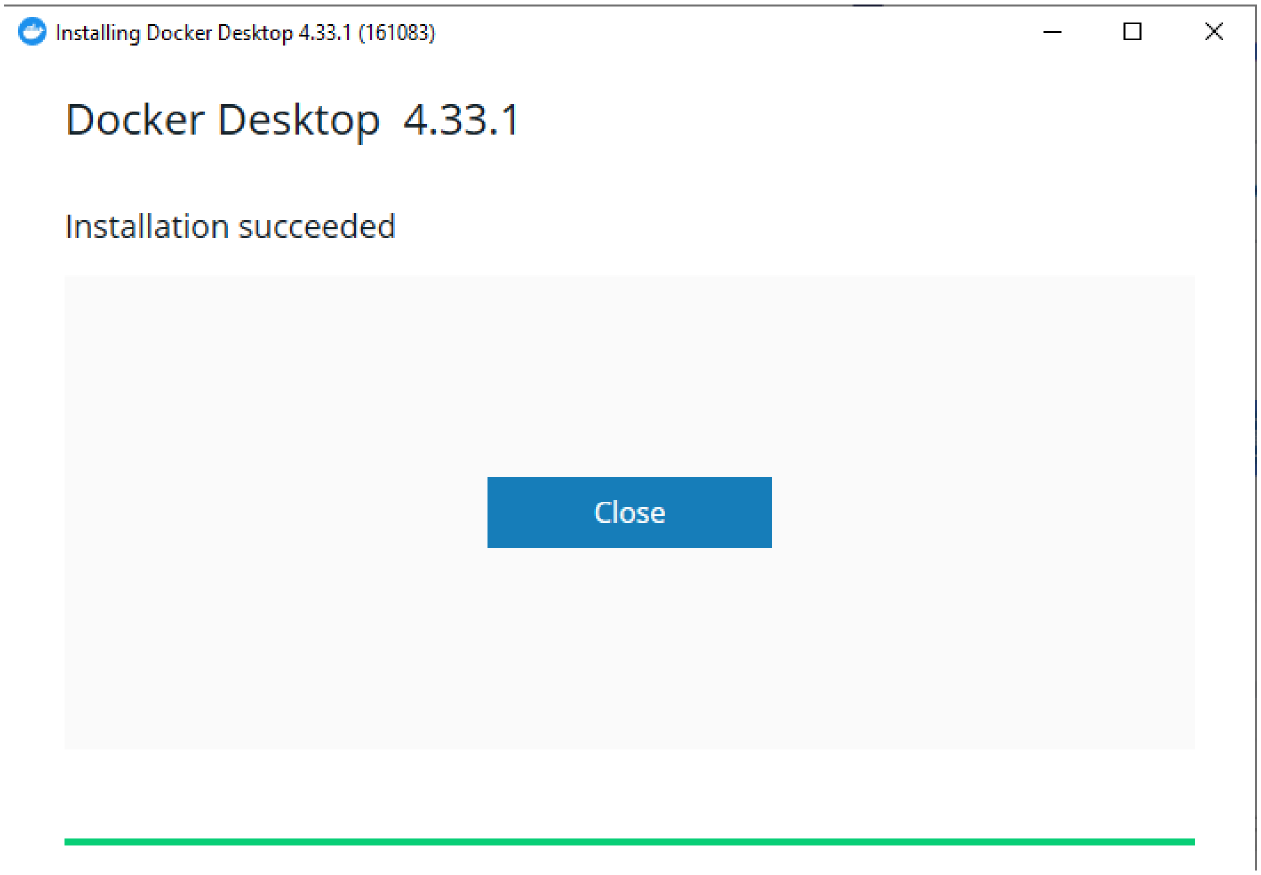
Name	Date modified	Type	Size
Docker Desktop Installer (1)	22-08-2024 14:43	Application	5,04,272 KB
terraform_1.9.5_windows_amd64	22-08-2024 14:12	Compressed (zipp...	26,721 KB
AIDS_Exp5 (1)	22-08-2024 11:33	WPS PDF Docume...	305 KB
AIDS_Exp5	22-08-2024 11:30	WPS PDF Docume...	304 KB
AIDS_Exp5	22-08-2024 11:30	OpenDocument T...	339 KB
terraform_1.9.5_windows_amd64	22-08-2024 14:24	File folder	


Installing Docker Desktop 4.33.1 (161083)

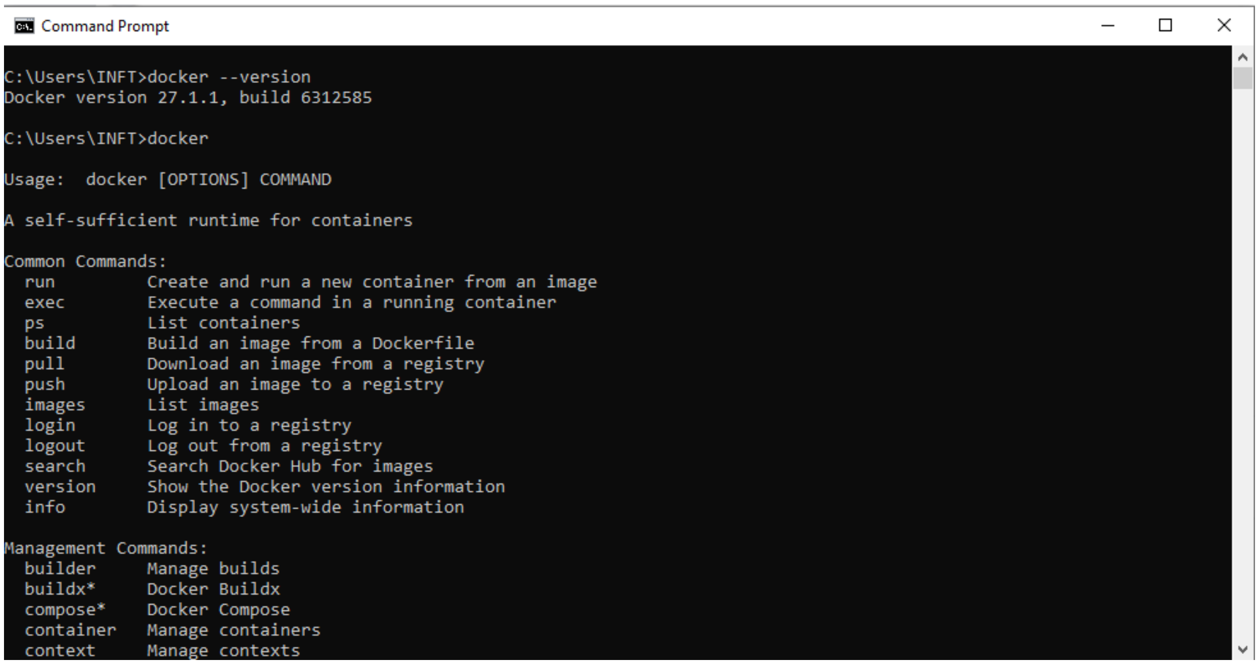
Docker Desktop 4.33.1

Unpacking files...

```
Unpacking file: resources/docker-desktop.iso
Unpacking file: resources/ddvp.ico
Unpacking file: resources/config-options.json
Unpacking file: resources/componentsVersion.json
Unpacking file: resources/bin/docker-compose
Unpacking file: resources/bin/docker
Unpacking file: resources/.gitignore
Unpacking file: InstallerCli.pdb
Unpacking file: InstallerCli.exe.config
Unpacking file: frontend/vk_swiftshader_icd.json
Unpacking file: frontend/v8_context_snapshot.bin
Unpacking file: frontend/snapshot_blob.bin
Unpacking file: frontend/resources/regedit/vbs/util.vbs
Unpacking file: frontend/resources/regedit/vbs/regUtil.vbs
```

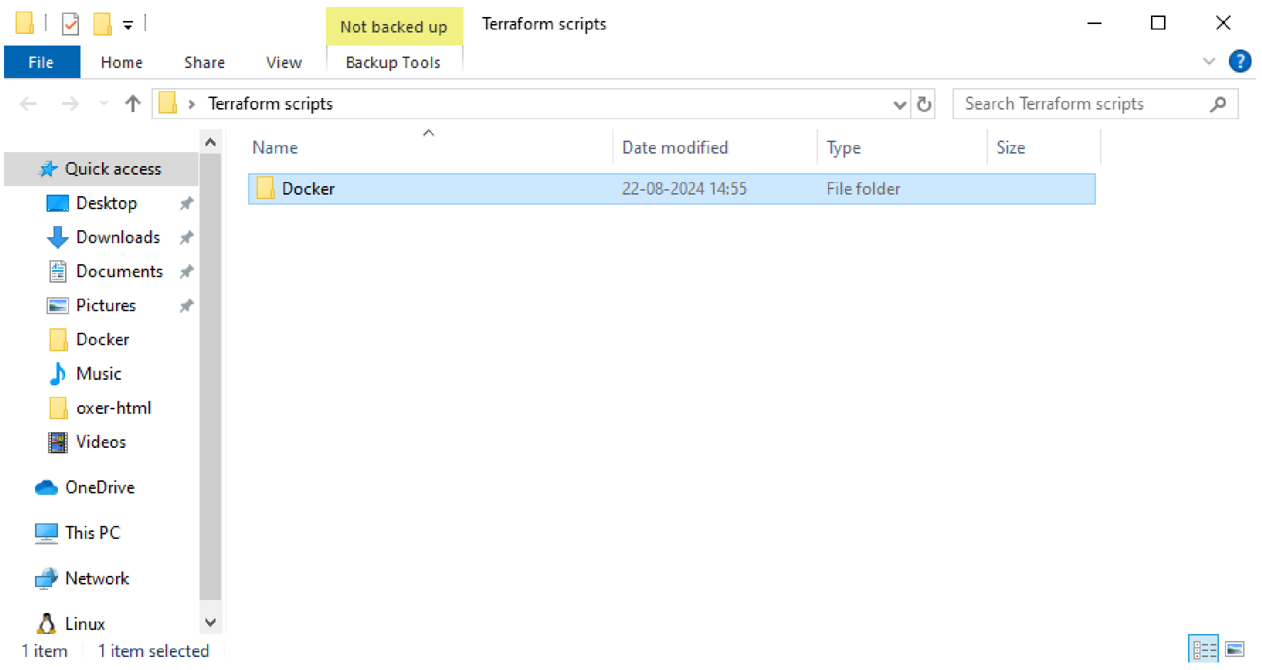


Step 3: Open Command Prompt as an administrator and enter `docker --version` to verify installation.



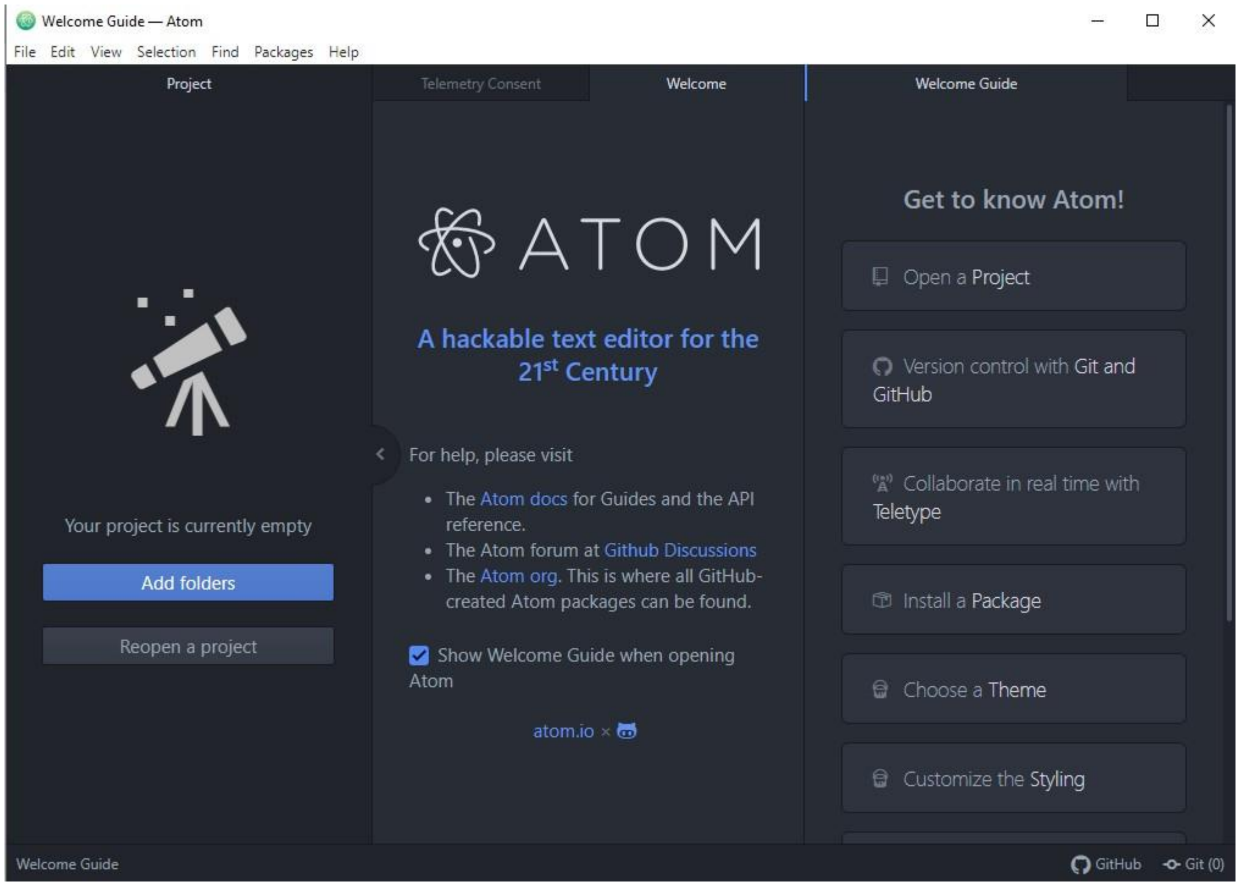
```
C:\Users\INFT>docker --version
Docker version 27.1.1, build 6312585

C:\Users\INFT>docker

Usage:  docker [OPTIONS] COMMAND

A self-sufficient runtime for containers

Common Commands:
  run         Create and run a new container from an image
  exec        Execute a command in a running container
  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

Management Commands:
  builder     Manage builds
  buildx*     Docker Buildx
  compose*    Docker Compose
  container   Manage containers
  context     Manage contexts
```

Step 4: Create a directory called Terraform_Scripts and within it, a subdirectory named Docker



Name	Date modified	Type	Size
Docker	22-08-2024 14:55	File folder	

Step 5: Download and install the Atom Editor from [Atom's official site](https://atom.io).



A hackable text editor for the 21st Century

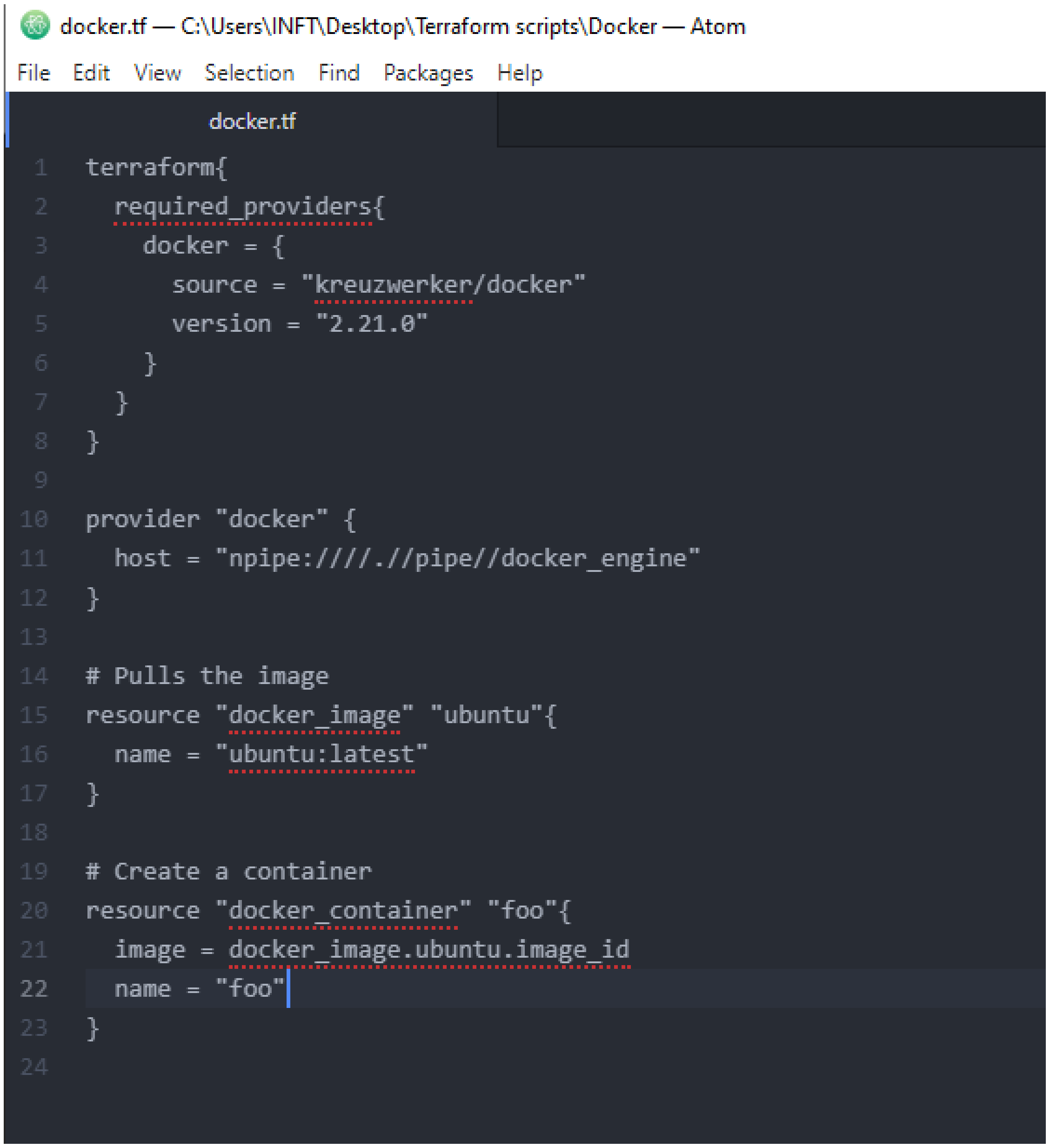
For help, please visit

- The Atom docs for Guides and the API reference.
- The Atom forum at Github Discussions
- The Atom org. This is where all GitHub-created Atom packages can be found.

☑ Show Welcome Guide when opening Atom

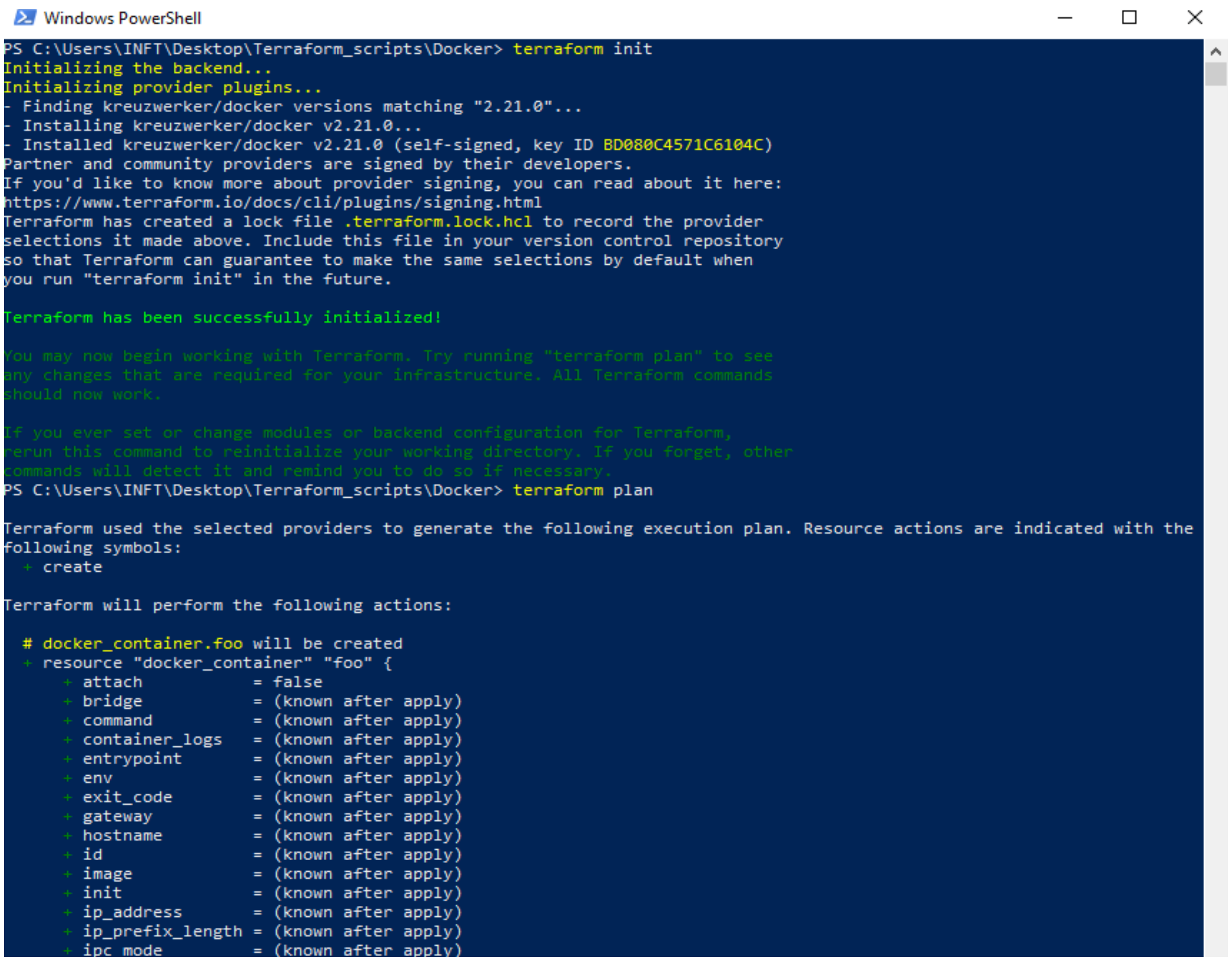
atom.io ×

Step 6: Open Atom Editor, create a new document, and input or paste your script.

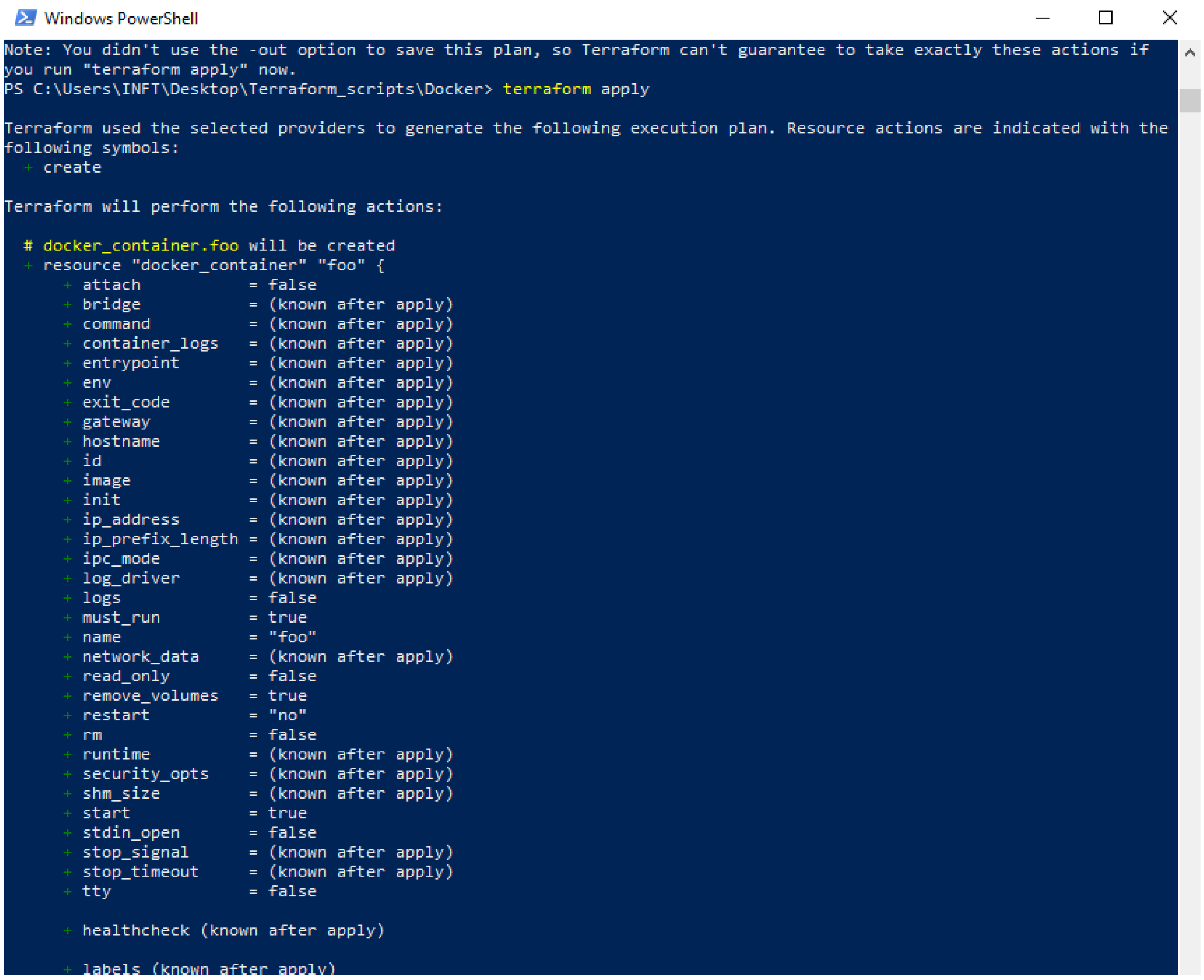

docker.tf — C:\Users\INFT\Desktop\Terraform scripts\Docker — Atom
File Edit View Selection Find Packages Help
docker.tf

```
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_id
  name = "foo"
}

```

Step 7: In Command Prompt, go to the Terraform_Scripts directory and execute terraform init, terraform plan, terraform apply, terraform destroy, and docker images.

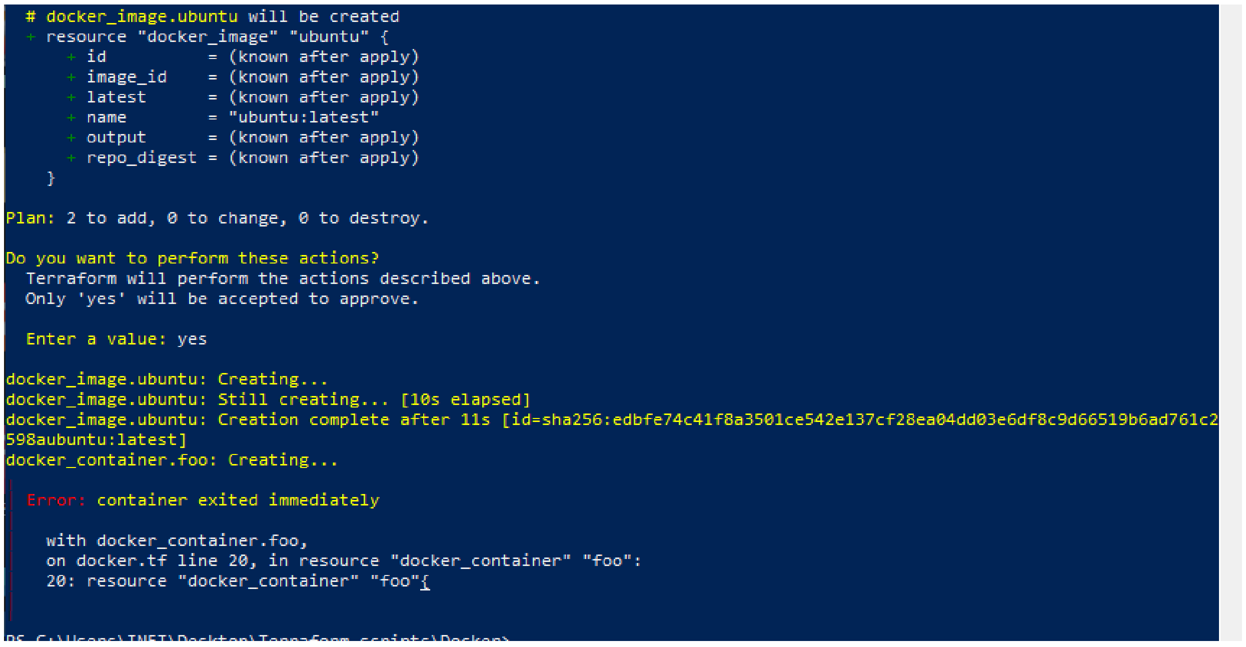


```
PS C:\Users\INFT\Desktop\Terraform_scripts\Docker> terraform init
Initializing the backend...
Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding kreuzwerker/docker versions matching "2.21.0"...
- Installing kreuzwerker/docker v2.21.0...
- Installed kreuzwerker/docker v2.21.0 (self-signed, key ID BD080C4571C6104C)
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.
PS C:\Users\INFT\Desktop\Terraform_scripts\Docker> 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:

  # docker_container.foo will be created
  + resource "docker_container" "foo" {
      + attach           = false
      + 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)
      + ipc_mode         = (known after apply)
```

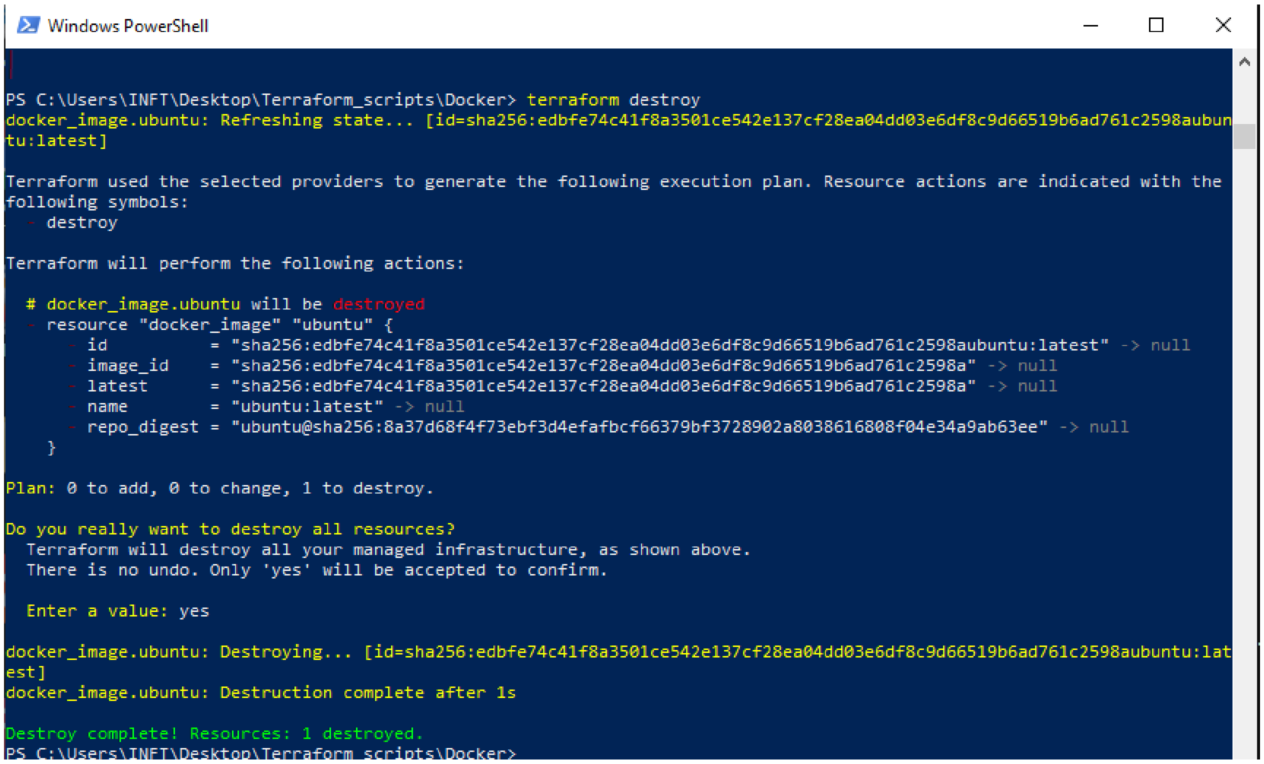


Windows PowerShell

```
Note: You didn't use the -out option to save this plan, so Terraform can't guarantee to take exactly these actions if
you run "terraform apply" now.
PS C:\Users\INFT\Desktop\Terraform_scripts\Docker> terraform apply

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:

  # docker_container.foo will be created
  + resource "docker_container" "foo" {
      + attach            = false
      + 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)
      + ipc_mode          = (known after apply)
      + log_driver        = (known after apply)
      + logs              = false
      + must_run          = true
      + name              = "foo"
      + network_data      = (known after apply)
      + read_only         = false
      + remove_volumes    = true
      + restart           = "no"
      + rm                = false
      + runtime           = (known after apply)
      + security_opts     = (known after apply)
      + shm_size          = (known after apply)
      + start             = true
      + stdin_open        = false
      + stop_signal       = (known after apply)
      + stop_timeout      = (known after apply)
      + tty               = false

      + healthcheck (known after apply)

      + labels (known after apply)
```

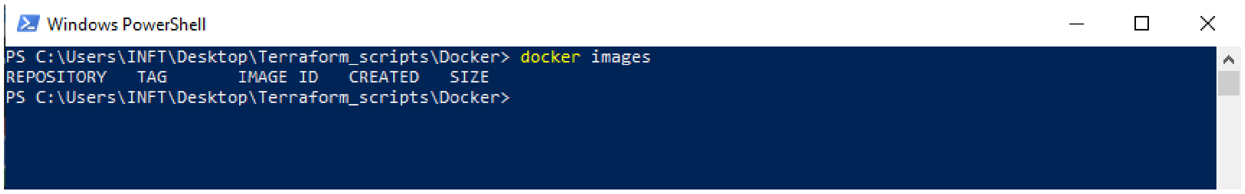


```
  # docker_image.ubuntu will be created
  + resource "docker_image" "ubuntu" {
      + id          = (known after apply)
      + image_id    = (known after apply)
      + latest      = (known after apply)
      + name        = "ubuntu:latest"
      + output      = (known after apply)
      + repo_digest = (known after apply)
    }

Plan: 2 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

docker_image.ubuntu: Creating...
docker_image.ubuntu: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
docker_image.ubuntu: Creation complete after 11s [id=sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2
598aubuntu:latest]
docker_container.foo: Creating...

  Error: container exited immediately

    with docker_container.foo,
    on docker.tf line 20, in resource "docker_container" "foo":
    20: resource "docker_container" "foo"{

PS C:\Users\INFT\Desktop\Terraform_scripts\Docker>
```



Windows PowerShell

```
PS C:\Users\INFT\Desktop\Terraform_scripts\Docker> terraform destroy
docker_image.ubuntu: Refreshing state... [id=sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598aubun
tu:latest]

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:

  # docker_image.ubuntu will be destroyed
  - resource "docker_image" "ubuntu" {
      - id           = "sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598aubuntu:latest" -> null
      - image_id     = "sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598a" -> null
      - latest       = "sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598a" -> null
      - name         = "ubuntu:latest" -> null
      - repo_digest = "ubuntu@sha256:8a37d68f4f73ebf3d4efafbcf66379bf3728902a8038616808f04e34a9ab63ee" -> null
    }

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

docker_image.ubuntu: Destroying... [id=sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598aubuntu:lat
est]
docker_image.ubuntu: Destruction complete after 1s

Destroy complete! Resources: 1 destroyed.
PS C:\Users\INFT\Desktop\Terraform_scripts\Docker>
```



Windows PowerShell

```
PS C:\Users\INFT\Desktop\Terraform_scripts\Docker> docker images
REPOSITORY   TAG       IMAGE ID   CREATED   SIZE
PS C:\Users\INFT\Desktop\Terraform_scripts\Docker>
```