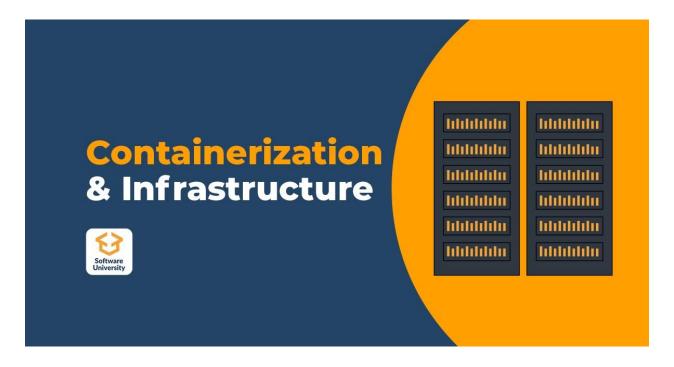
# **DevOps and Cloud**

March 2025



# Terraform Fundamentals

Homework (M4)

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# **Environment Setup**

A single VM will be set up with Vagrant. All tasks will be performed inside Debian VM.

Docker and Terraform installed on the Debian VM. This is convenient because we can leverage auto completion and generally, I feel better in the Linux Bash terminal than PowerShell.

#### Terraform and Docker

# Remote Image with Local Mount

The files for the task are located inside terraform/task-1a folder. If we explore the folder we will see terraform code split into separate files: main.tf, variables.tf and terraform.tfvars.

First, we need to get the project. Clone the repo in terraform/task-1a. Later the a vagrant trigger will clean it up on destroy.

```
git clone https://github.com/shekeriev/bgapp.git
```

We will be using docker provider and to download it we need to initialize the project with:

#### terraform init

```
vagrant@docker:/vagrant/terraform/task-la$ terraform init
Initializing the backend...
Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding kreuzwerker/docker versions matching "3.6.2"...
- Installing kreuzwerker/docker v3.6.2...
- Installed kreuzwerker/docker v3.6.2 (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://developer.hashicorp.com/terraform/cli/plugins/signing
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.
```

To validate that our configuration is correct we use:

```
terraform validate
```

```
vagrant@docker:/vagrant/terraform/task-la$ terraform validate
Success! The configuration is valid.
```

When we explore the main.tf file we will see the following definition:

```
data "docker_registry_image" "mybgapp_db" {
   name = "${var.mybgapp_db_image_repo}:${var.mybgapp_db_image_tag}"
}

resource "docker_image" "mybgapp_db" {
   name = data.docker_registry_image.mybgapp_db.name
   pull_triggers = [data.docker_registry_image.mybgapp_db.sha256_digest]
}
```

This gives the ability to update the image dynamically when there is a sha256 sum change. So, to work we need both docker\_image resource and docker\_image\_registry data. The same applies for the mybgaap\_web image.

To provision docker execute

```
terraform apply
```

```
docker_image.mybgapp_web: Creating...
docker_network.bgapp_net: Creating...
docker_image.mybgapp_db: Creating...
docker_image.mybgapp_db: Creating...
docker_image.mybgapp_met: Creating...
docker_image.mybgapp_web: Still creating... [00m10s elapsed]
docker_image.mybgapp_web: Still creating... [00m10s elapsed]
docker_image.mybgapp_db: Still creating... [00m10s elapsed]
docker_image.mybgapp_db: Still creating... [00m10s elapsed]
docker_image.mybgapp_web: Still creating... [00m20s elapsed]
docker_image.mybgapp_web: Still creating... [00m20s elapsed]
docker_image.mybgapp_db: Still creating... [00m20s elapsed]
docker_image.mybgapp_db: Still creating... [00m30s elapsed]
docker_image.mybgapp_db: Still creating... [00m30s elapsed]
docker_image.mybgapp_db: Creating... [00m30s elapsed]
docker_image.mybgapp_db: Creating... [00m30s elapsed]
docker_container.db: Creating... [00m20s elapsed]
docker_container.db: Creating... [00m20s elapsed]
docker_container.db: Creating... [00m20s elapsed]
docker_container.db: Creating... [00m20s elapsed]
docker_container.db: Creating...
docker_container.db: Creating... [00m20s elapsed]
docker_container.db: Cr
```

To check if all is working go to <a href="http://localhost:8000">http://localhost:8000</a> on the Host OS.

#### Факти за България



#### Големи градове

София	1236047
Пловдив	343424
Варна	335177
Бургас	202766
Pyce	144936
Стара Загора	136781
Плевен	98467
Сливен	87322
Добрич	85402
Шумен	76967

Processed by fc08db762ccc on 2025-07-02-19-11-46

# Local Image Build

The files for the task are located inside terraform/task-1b folder. If we explore the folder, we will see similar terraform code split into separate files: main.tf, variables.tf and terraform.tfvars like in the first task.

First, we need to get the project. While in the folder task-1b clone the repo. Later it will be cleaned up by a vagrant trigger on destroy.

```
git clone https://github.com/shekeriev/bgapp.git
```

We will perform the same steps as the previous task.

```
terraform init
terraform validate
```

Let's explore the docker image setup

```
resource "docker_image" "bgapp_db" {
  name = "${var.mybgapp_db_image_repo}:${var.mybgapp_db_image_tag}"
  keep_locally = true

build {
  context = "${path.cwd}/bgapp"
   dockerfile = "${path.cwd}/bgapp/Dockerfile.db"
  }
}
```

The file terraform.tfvars was also changed.

- Changed the db and web image names
- Changed the volume host path

Here we can see that the image needs to be built locally first before we can use it. The same applies for the bgapp\_web image.

We then provision docker

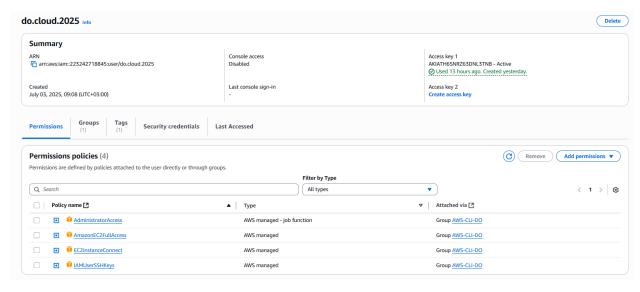
If we brows http://localhost:8000 on the Host OS, we will see the site loading.



# Terraform and AWS

# Setup AWS User

To not use the root user, I created an additional and more limited use account for the purpose of the task through the Identity and Access Management service. The user will be used only with the CLI it has no access to the console but an access key which will be saved to the environment.



# Setup AWS V2 CLI

To set up the aws cli tool and configure it with the access key I have saved the access key id and access key secret to environment variables on my Host OS (Windows 11) and load them in the Vagrantfile configuration which passes the variables to the <a href="aws-cli-setup.sh">aws-cli-setup.sh</a> script. The script installs and configures the aws cli for the vagrant user if both <a href="AWS\_ACCESS\_KEY\_ID">AWS\_ACCESS\_KEY\_ID</a> and <a href="AWS\_SECRET\_ACCESS\_KEY">ACCESS\_KEY</a> are present.

```
terraform.vm.provision 'install-aws-cli', type: :shell, privileged: false do |shell|
   shell.env = {
        'AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID' => "#{ENV['AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID']}",
       ANS_ACCESS_KEY_ID => "#{ENV['AWS_ACCESS_KE]]}",

'AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY' => "#{ENV['AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY']}",

'AWS_DEFAULT_REGION' => "#{ENV.fetch('AWS_DEFAULT_REGION', 'eu-cen
'AWS_OUTPUT_FORMAT' => "#{ENV.fetch('AWS_OUTPUT_FORMAT', 'json')}"
   shell.path = "#{SCRIPTS_DIR}/aws-cli-setup.sh"
end
       terraform: Running provisioner: install-aws-cli (shell)...
terraform: Running: C:/Users/VDB51~1.ATA/AppData/Local/Temp/vagrant-shell20250703-464224-3h13oq.sh
terraform: Installing AWS CLI v2...
terraform: You can now run: /usr/local/bin/aws --version
terraform: * Configuring AWS CLI...
        terraform:
                                                                                                               Location
        terraform:
                             profile
        terraform:
                                                                <not set>
                                                                                                   None
                                                                                                                None
       env
        terraform: region eu-central-
terraform: * Enabling AWS CLI autocomplete...
terraform: * AWS CLI configured successfully.
                                                                                                                ['AWS_REGION', 'AWS_DEFAULT_REGION']
                                                           eu-central-1
```

# **Explore Terraform Project Structure**

```
vagrant@docker:/vagrant/terraform/task-2$ tree

maint.tf
network.tf
output.tf
security.tf
variables.tf
```

#### Download the AWS Provider

```
terraform init
```

```
vagrant@docker:/vagrant/terraform/task-2$ terraform init
Initializing the backend...
Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding hashicorp/aws versions matching "6.2.0"...
- Installing hashicorp/aws versions matching "6.2.0"...
- Installed hashicorp/aws ve.2.0 (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 commands will detect it and remind you to do so if necessary. vagrant@docker:/vagrant/terraform/task-2$
```

#### Validate Terraform Code

terraform validate

```
vagrant@docker:/vagrant/terraform/task-2$ terraform validate
Success! The configuration is valid.
vagrant@docker:/vagrant/terraform/task-2$ |
```

#### Terraform Plan

To visually verify what will be created on AWS we execute.

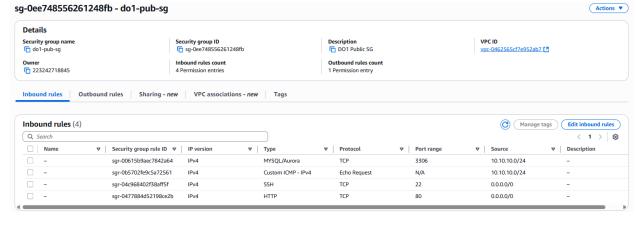
```
terraform plan

Plan: 10 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

Changes to Outputs:
    + public_dns = (known after apply)
    + public_ip = (known after apply)
```

#### Provision of the Infrastructure

```
aws_vpc.dol-vpc: Creating...
aws_vpc.dol-vpc: Still creating... [00ml0s elapsed]
aws_vpc.dol-vpc: Creation complete after 13s [id=vpc-0462565cf7e952ab7]
aws_security.group.dol-pub-sg: Creating...
aws_internet_gateway_dol-jgw: Creating...
aws_internet_gateway_dol-jgw: Creating...
aws_internet_gateway_dol-jgw: Creation complete after 1s [id=igw-025cdbld07fa93165]
aws_route_table_dol-prt: Creation complete after 1s [id=rbb-04d891f1084d9aa0]
aws_route_table_dol-prt: Creation complete after 3s [id=sp-0ee748556261248fb]
aws_subnet_dol-snet: Still creating... [00ml0s elapsed]
aws_subnet_dol-snet: Creation complete after 1s [id=subnet-04d233efe9d19badc]
aws_network_interface_dol-dw-benet: Creating...
aws_network_interface_dol-dw-benet: Creating...
aws_network_interface_dol-dw-benet: Creating...
aws_network_interface_dol-db-net: Creating...
aws_network_interface_dol-db-net: Creating...
aws_network_interface_dol-db-net: Creation complete after 1s [id=eni-0b3301e9945225f35]
aws_instance_dol-db: Creating...
aws_network_interface_dol-db-net: Creation complete after 1s [id=eni-0b3301e9945225f35]
aws_instance_dol-db: Creating...
aws_instance_dol-db: Still creating... [00ml0s_elapsed]
aws_instance_dol-d
```





From the screenshots it is visible we can access the machines with SSH and make ping request in the private network.

### SSH Setup

To be able to login into the machines we need a keypair which I generated beforehand and stored on my Host machine. I will transfer it to the VM with the following command:

scp -P 2222 C:\Users\v.atanasov\.ssh\terraform-key.pem vagrant@127.0.0.1:/home/vagrant/.ssh/terraform-key.pem

Then restrict the key usage only to the owner user (vagrant)

# **DB Server Setup**

I will ssh into the server machine and manually set up the database

#### SSH into DB Server

To be able to log in we need to specify the location of the key

```
ssh -i $HOME/.ssh/terraform-key.pem admin@ec2-18-153-74-122.eu-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com
```

```
terraforml:task=2- 2:ssh*
vagrant@docker:~$ ssh -i $HOME/.ssh/terraform-key.pem admin@ec2-18-153-74-122.eu-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com
The authenticity of host 'ec2-18-153-74-122.eu-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com (18.153.74.122)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:Z7XXVJUpcPcPCZCETWftAob86w+4jFVwmnLmrM16fq8.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'ec2-18-153-74-122.eu-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
Linux ip-10-10-10-10 6.1.0-32-cloud-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Debian 6.1.129-1 (2025-03-06) x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
admin@ip-10-10-10-10-10-1:~$
```

#### Install MariaDB Server

```
sudo apt update && sudo apt install -y mariadb-server git
```

#### Make the Database Accessible

By default, the server will start listening for connections on 127.0.0.1:3306. To be able to connect to the database from the web server we need to modify the configuration to accept connections from the outside. First remove the bind-address line and replace it with the new one.

```
sudo sed -i '/^\s*bind-address\s*=/d' /etc/mysql/mariadb.conf.d/50-server.cnf
sudo sed -i '/^\[mysqld\]/a bind-address = 0.0.0.0' /etc/mysql/mariadb.conf.d/50-server.cnf
```

#### Enable and start the MariaDB service

sudo systemctl enable --now mariadb

Download the project

git clone https://github.com/shekeriev/bgapp ~/bgapp

Install the database required for the web application

sudo mysql -u root < ~/bgapp/db/db\_setup.sql</pre>

At this point we should have our db running and ready to accept connections from web server.

# Web Server Setup

I will ssh into the server machine and manually set up the web server

SSH into Web Server

ssh -i \$HOME/.ssh/terraform-key.pem admin@ec2-3-124-190-128.eu-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com

Install the required packages

sudo apt update && sudo apt install -y apache2 php php-mysql git

Enable and start the Apache2 service

sudo systemctl enable --now apache2

Download the project

git clone https://github.com/shekeriev/bgapp ~/bgapp

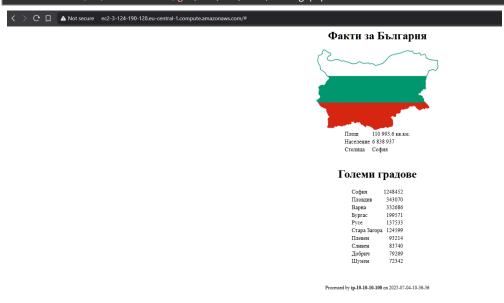
Copy the files related to the web application

sudo cp ~/bgapp/web/\* /var/www/html/

Substitute MariaDB related connection parameters

We don't have name resolution so we need to change the host from DB to the IP address of the database server.

sudo sed -i 's/db/10.10.10.101/g' /var/www/html/config.php



# Destroy the Infrastructure

To destroy all configurations related to the infrastructure we execute

