Lesson 11 Demo 05

Implementing Terraform Built-in Functions

Objective: To implement Terraform built-in functions to manipulate and manage data efficiently in infrastructure configurations

Tools required: Terraform, AWS, and Visual Studio Code

Prerequisites: Refer to the **Demo 01** of **Lesson 11** for creating access and secret key

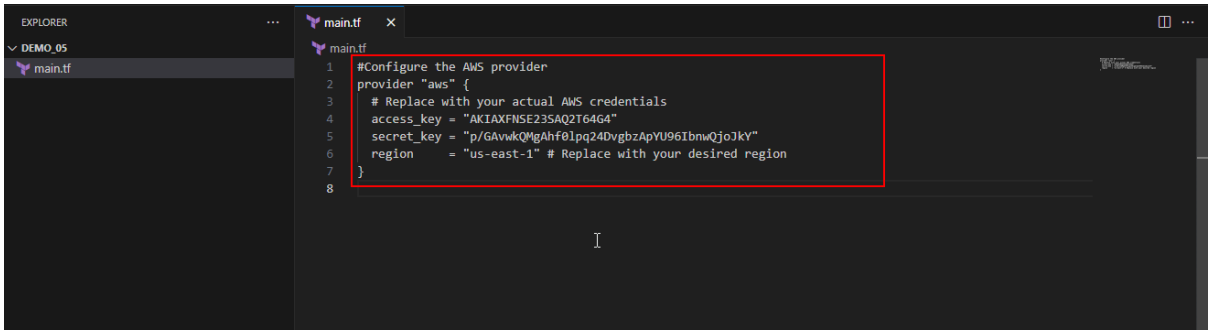
Steps to be followed:

1. Utilize basic numerical functions
2. Manipulate strings using Terraform functions
3. Implement the cidrsubnet function to create subnets

Step 1: Utilize basic numerical functions

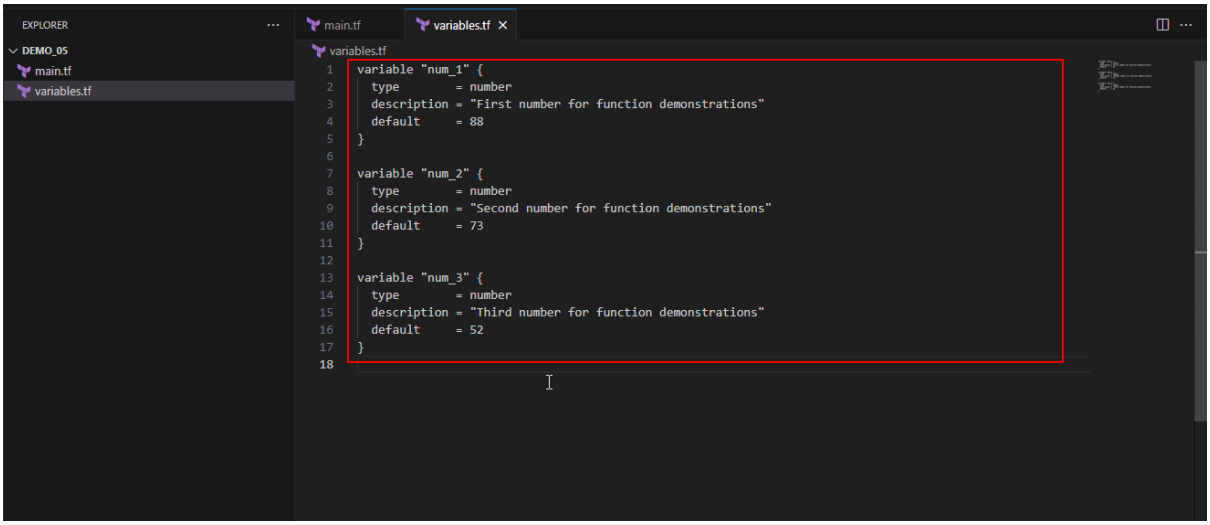
1.1 Open the Terraform configuration environment, create a file named **main.tf**, and add the following configuration block as shown in the screenshot below:

```
#Configure the AWS provider
provider "aws" {
  # Replace with your actual AWS credentials
  access_key = "YOUR_ACCESS_KEY"
  secret_key = "YOUR_SECRET_KEY"
  region     = "us-east-1" # Replace with your desired region
}
```



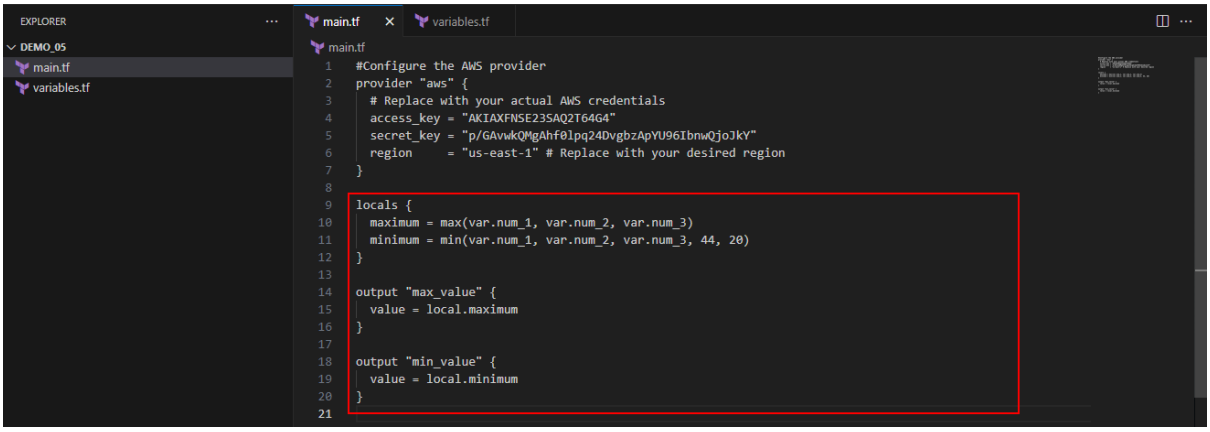
1.2 Create a file named **variables.tf** with the following numerical variables:

```
variable "num_1" {
  type        = number
  description = "First number for function demonstrations"
  default     = 88
}

variable "num_2" {
  type        = number
  description = "Second number for function demonstrations"
  default     = 73
}

variable "num_3" {
  type        = number
  description = "Third number for function demonstrations"
  default     = 52
}
```



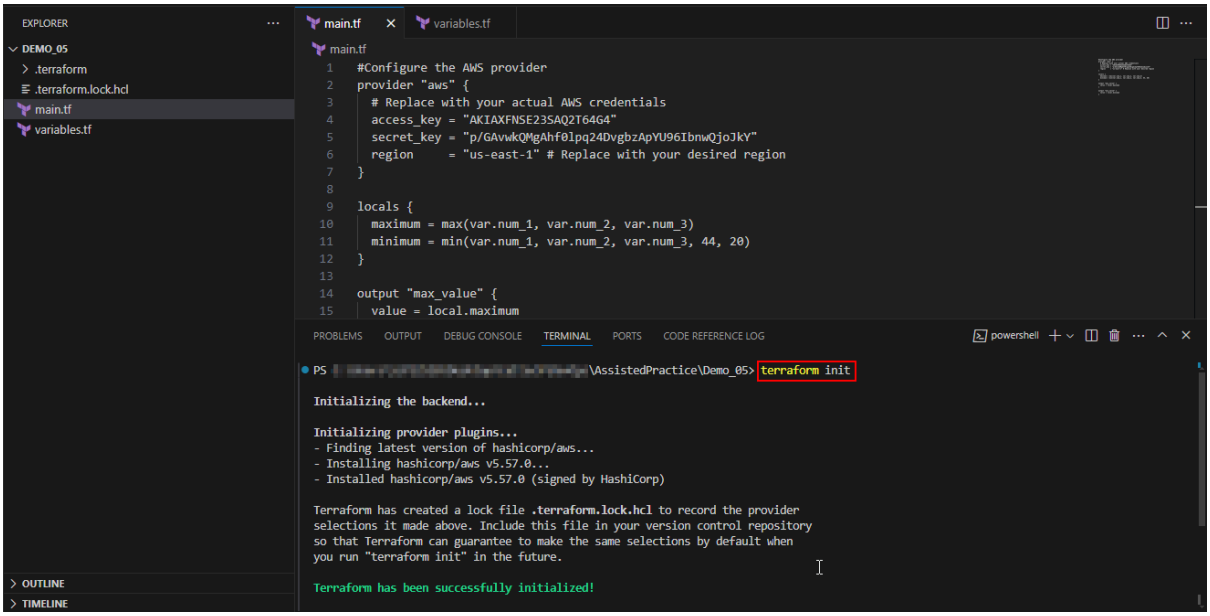
1.3 Add a local variable block in the **main.tf** file to use numerical functions for finding maximum and minimum values as shown in the screenshot below:

```
locals {
  maximum = max(var.num_1, var.num_2, var.num_3)
  minimum = min(var.num_1, var.num_2, var.num_3, 44, 20)
}

output "max_value" {
  value = local.maximum
}

output "min_value" {
  value = local.minimum
}
```

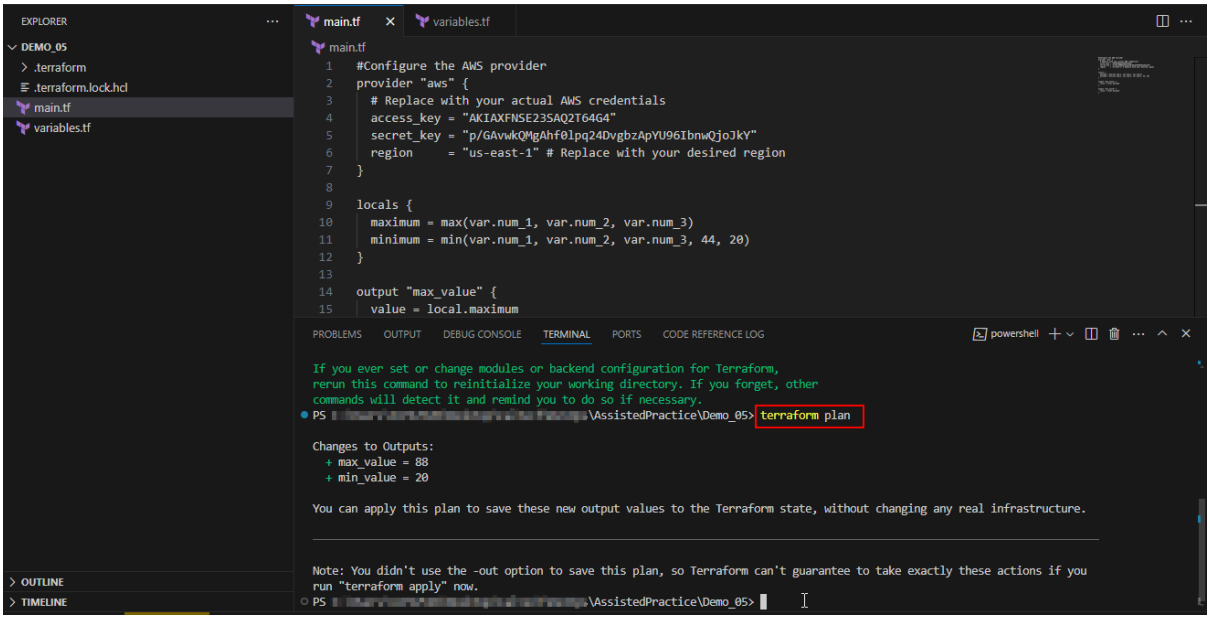


1.4 Initialize the Terraform configuration using the following command:

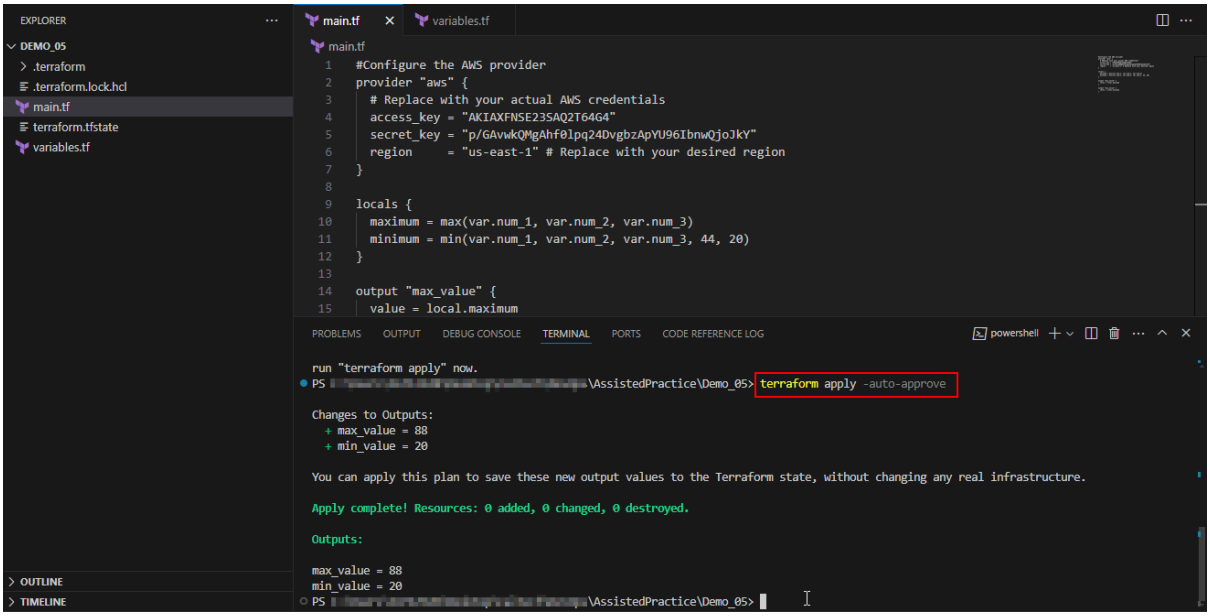
terraform init



1.5 Plan the changes using the following command as shown in the screenshot below:
terraform plan



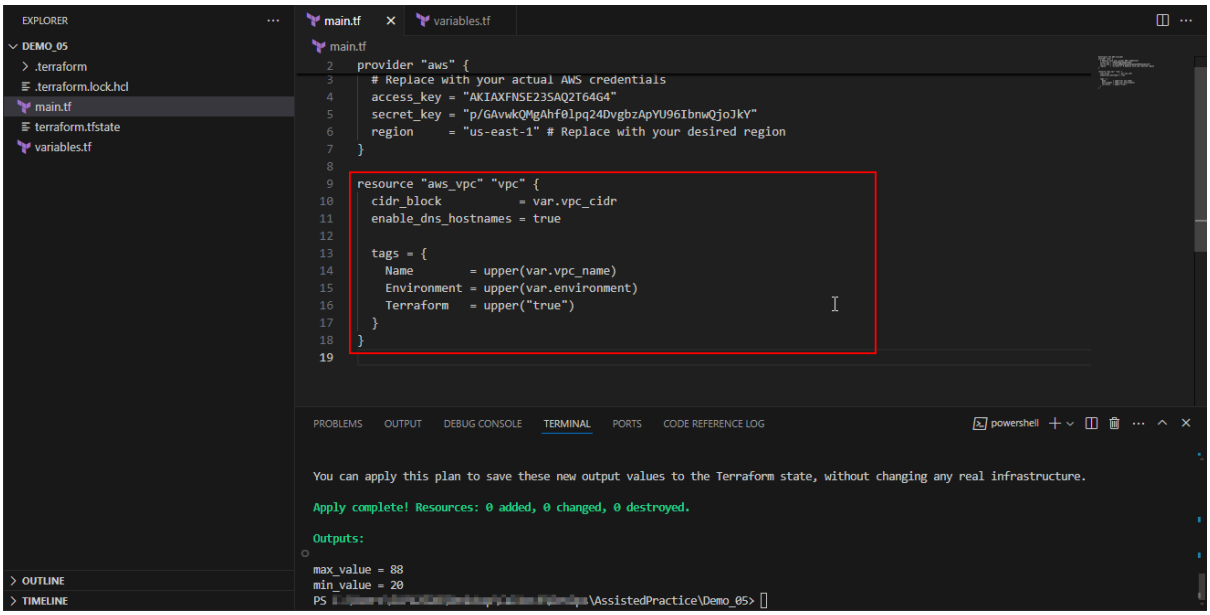
1.6 Execute the following command to view the results of the numerical functions through outputs:
terraform apply -auto-approve



Step 2: Manipulate strings using Terraform functions

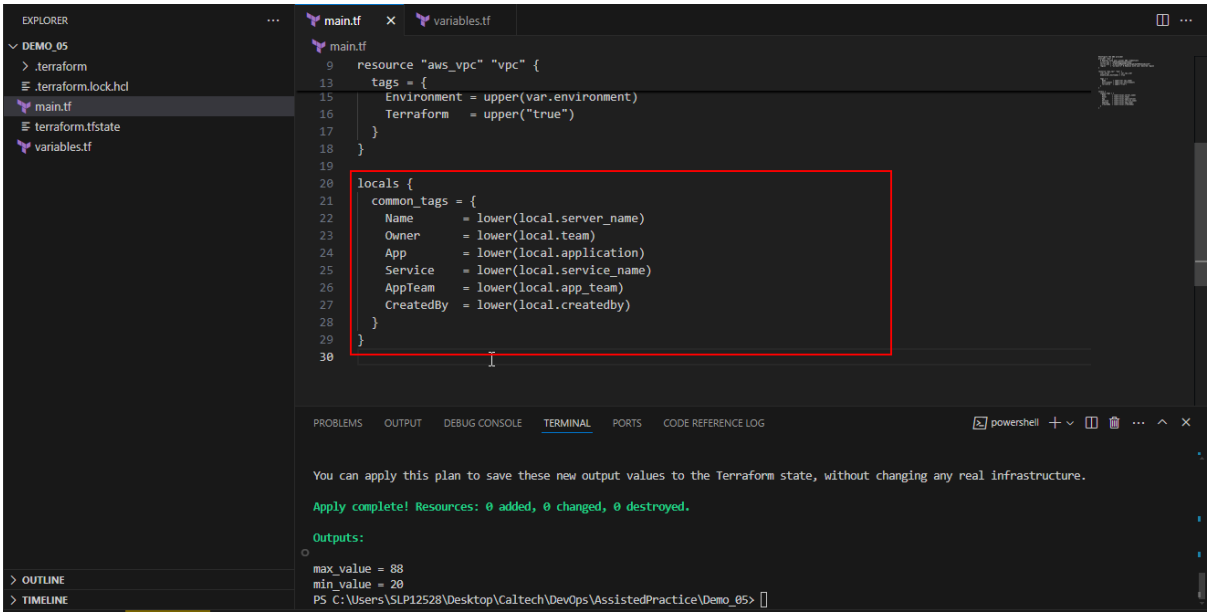
2.1 Modify the VPC resource in **main.tf** to use string functions for transforming tag values:

```
resource "aws_vpc" "vpc" {
  cidr_block           = var.vpc_cidr
  enable_dns_hostnames = true

  tags = {
    Name        = upper(var.vpc_name)
    Environment = upper(var.environment)
    Terraform   = upper("true")
  }
}
```

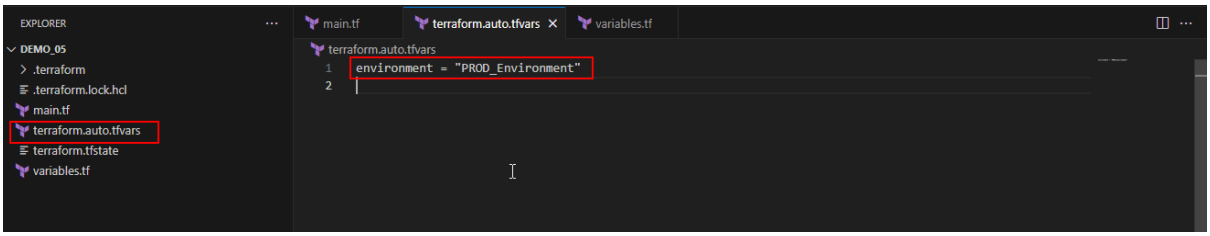


2.2 Adjust the locals block in **main.tf** to ensure all tags are in lowercase, making use of the **lower** string function:

```
locals {
 common_tags = {
   Name       = lower(local.server_name)
   Owner      = lower(local.team)
   App        = lower(local.application)
   Service    = lower(local.service_name)
   AppTeam    = lower(local.app_team)
   CreatedBy  = lower(local.createdby)
 }
}
```

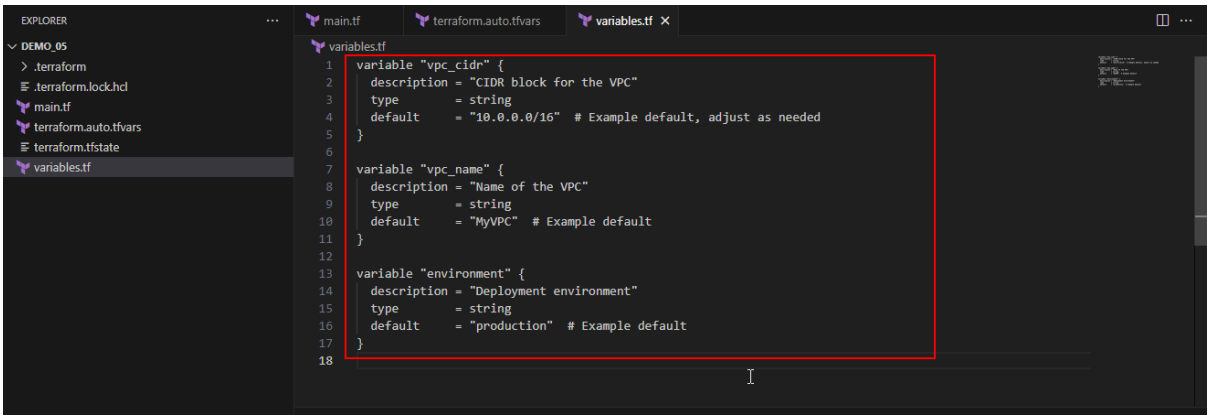


2.3 Create the **terraform.auto.tfvars** file in the working directory, and add the following key-value pair as shown in the screenshot below:
environment = "PROD_Environment"



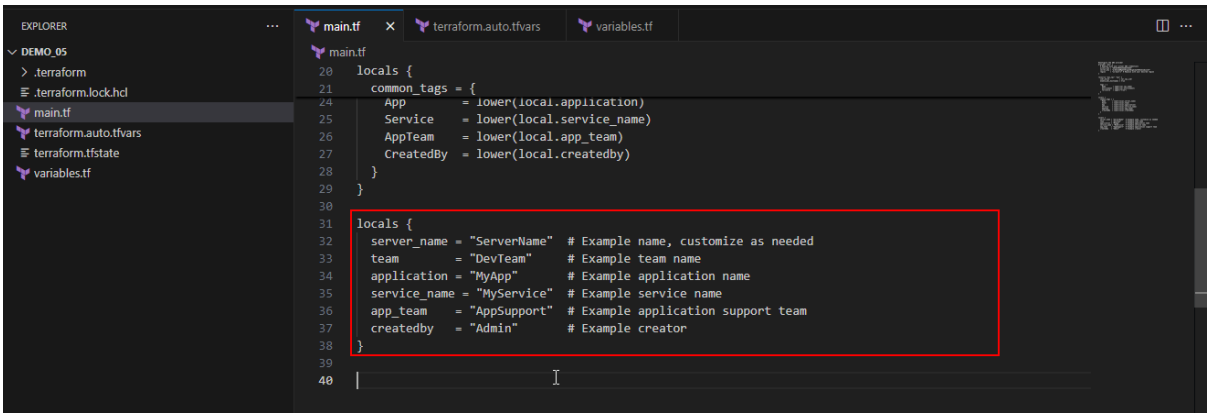
2.4 Update the **variables.tf** file with the following block as shown in the screenshot below:

```
variable "vpc_cidr" {
  description = "CIDR block for the VPC"
  type        = string
  default     = "10.0.0.0/16"  # Example default, adjust as needed
}

variable "vpc_name" {
  description = "Name of the VPC"
  type        = string
  default     = "MyVPC"  # Example default
}

variable "environment" {
  description = "Deployment environment"
  type        = string
  default     = "production"  # Example default
}
```



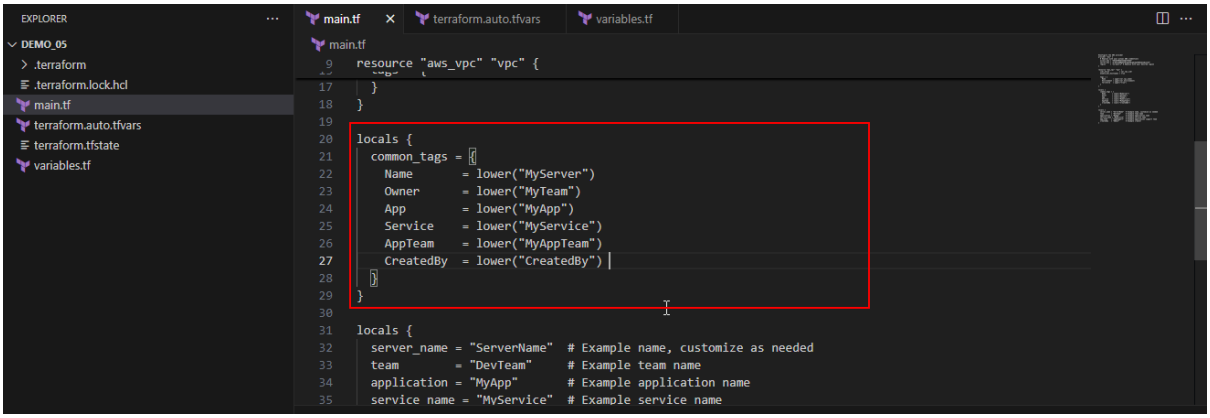
2.5 Declare local variables in **main.tf** file as shown in the screenshot below:

```
locals {
 server_name = "ServerName"  # Example name, customize as needed
 team        = "DevTeam"     # Example team name
 application = "MyApp"       # Example application name
 service_name = "MyService"  # Example service name
 app_team    = "AppSupport"  # Example application support team
 createdby   = "Admin"       # Example creator
}
```

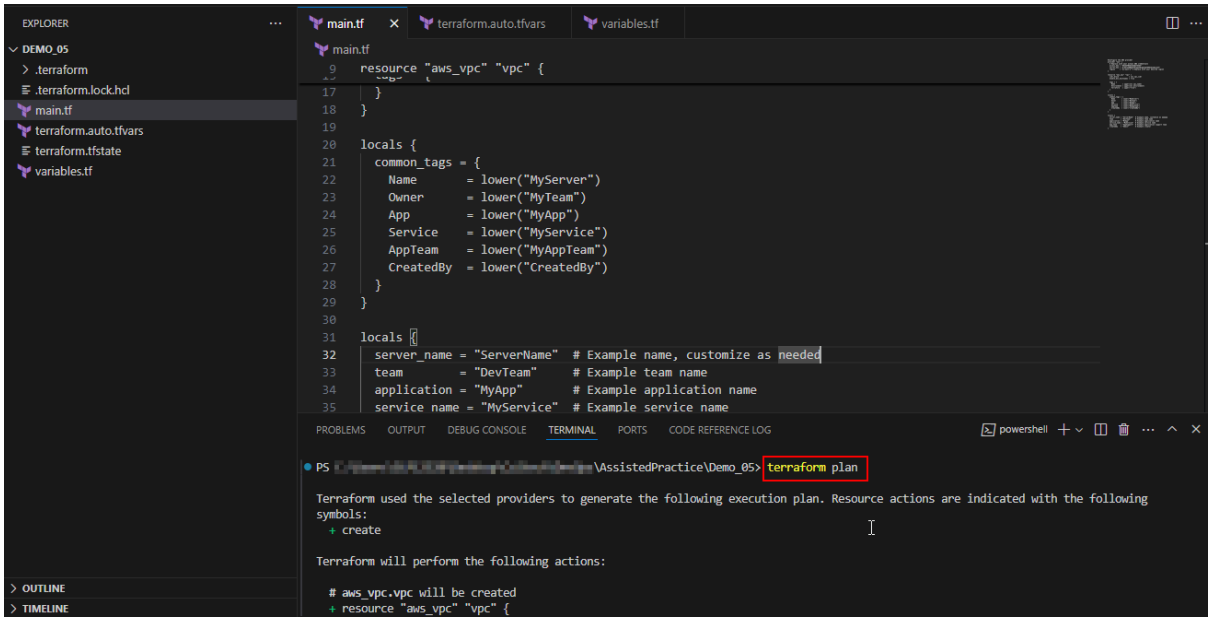


2.6 Update the locals referencing the values in **main.tf** as shown in the screenshot below:

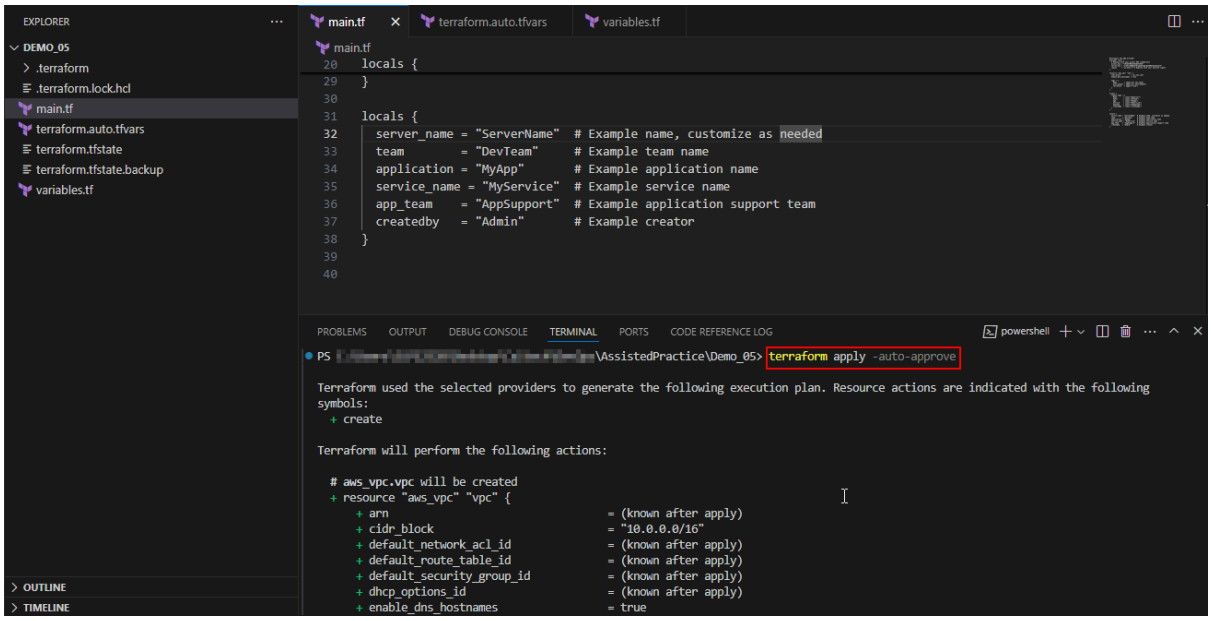
```
locals {
 common_tags = {
  Name      = lower("MyServer")
  Owner     = lower("MyTeam")
  App       = lower("MyApp")
  Service   = lower("MyService")
  AppTeam   = lower("MyAppTeam")
  CreatedBy = lower("CreatedBy")
 }
}
```

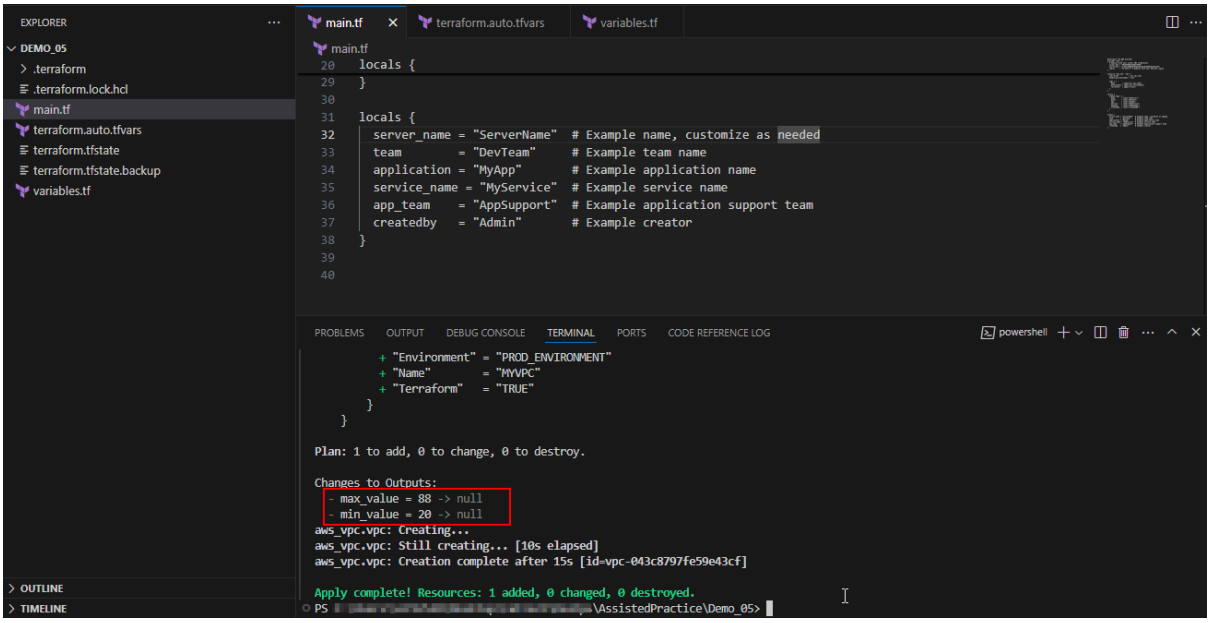


2.7 Plan the deployment using the following command to see the proposed changes:
terraform plan



2.8 Apply the configuration using the following command to deploy the changes as shown in the screenshot below:
terraform apply -auto-approve

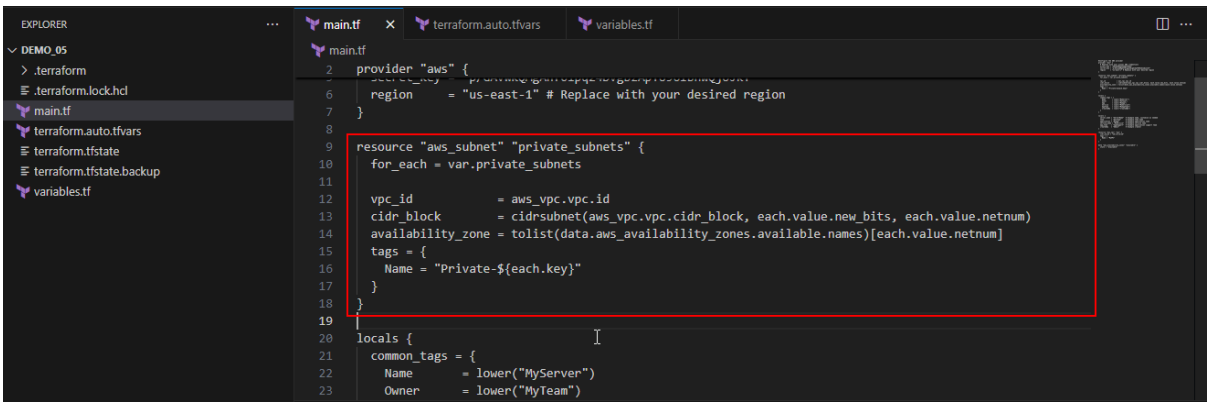




Step 3: Implement the cidrsubnet function to create subnets

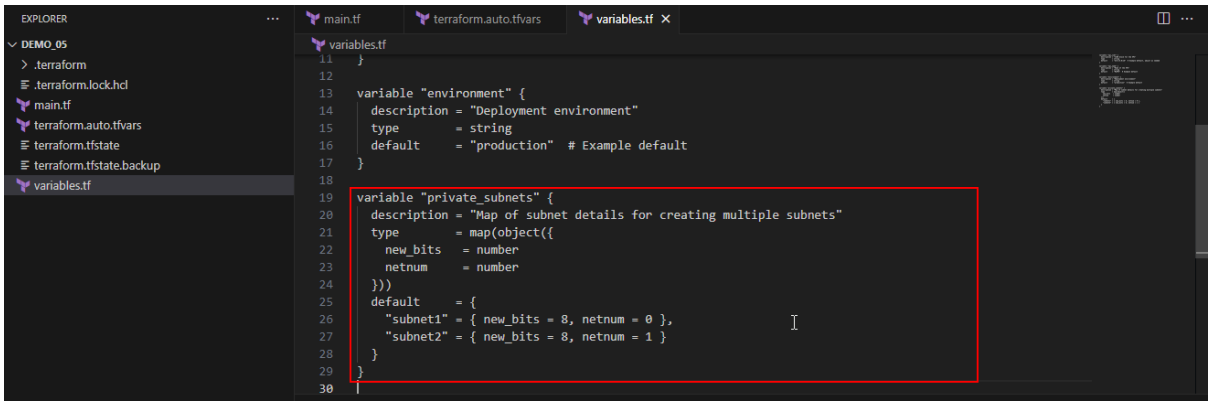
3.1 Modify the subnet creation block in the **main.tf** file to demonstrate the cidrsubnet function:

```
resource "aws_subnet" "private_subnets" {
 for_each = var.private_subnets

 vpc_id          = aws_vpc.vpc.id
 cidr_block      = cidrsubnet(aws_vpc.vpc.cidr_block, each.value.new_bits,
each.value.netnum)
 availability_zone =
tolist(data.aws_availability_zones.available.names)[each.value.netnum]
 tags = {
  Name = "Private-${each.key}"
 }
}
}
```



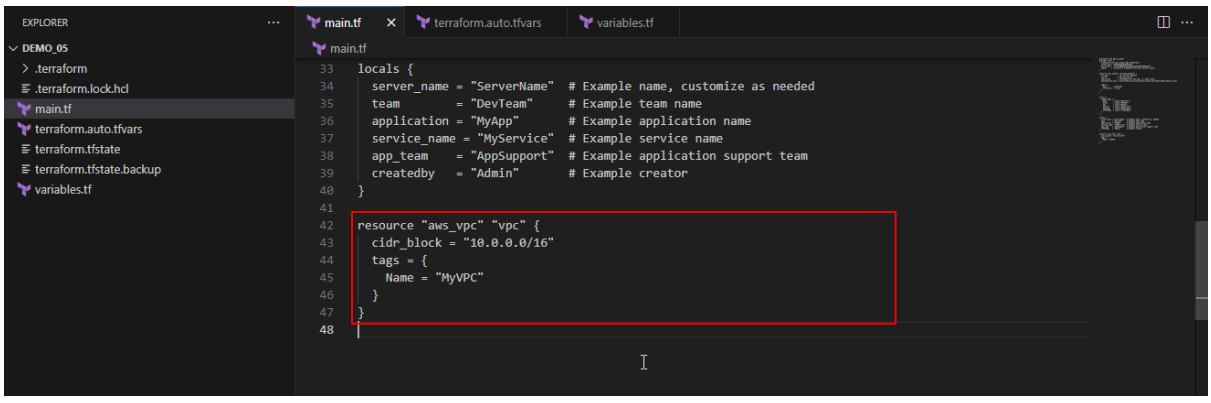
3.2 Add this declaration to the **variables.tf** file to declare the **private_subnets** variable as shown in the screenshot below:

```
variable "private_subnets" {
 description = "Map of subnet details for creating multiple subnets"
 type        = map(object({
  new_bits   = number
  netnum     = number
 }))
 default     = {
  "subnet1" = { new_bits = 8, netnum = 0 },
  "subnet2" = { new_bits = 8, netnum = 1 }
 }
}
```



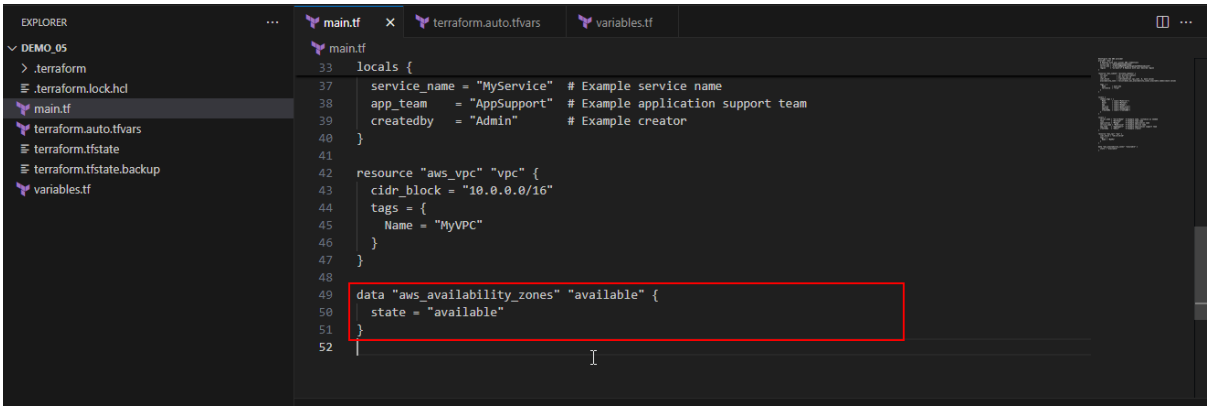
3.3 Add the **aws_vpc** resource in the **main.tf** file as shown in the screenshot below:

```
resource "aws_vpc" "vpc" {
 cidr_block = "10.0.0.0/16"
 tags = {
  Name = "MyVPC"
 }
}
```



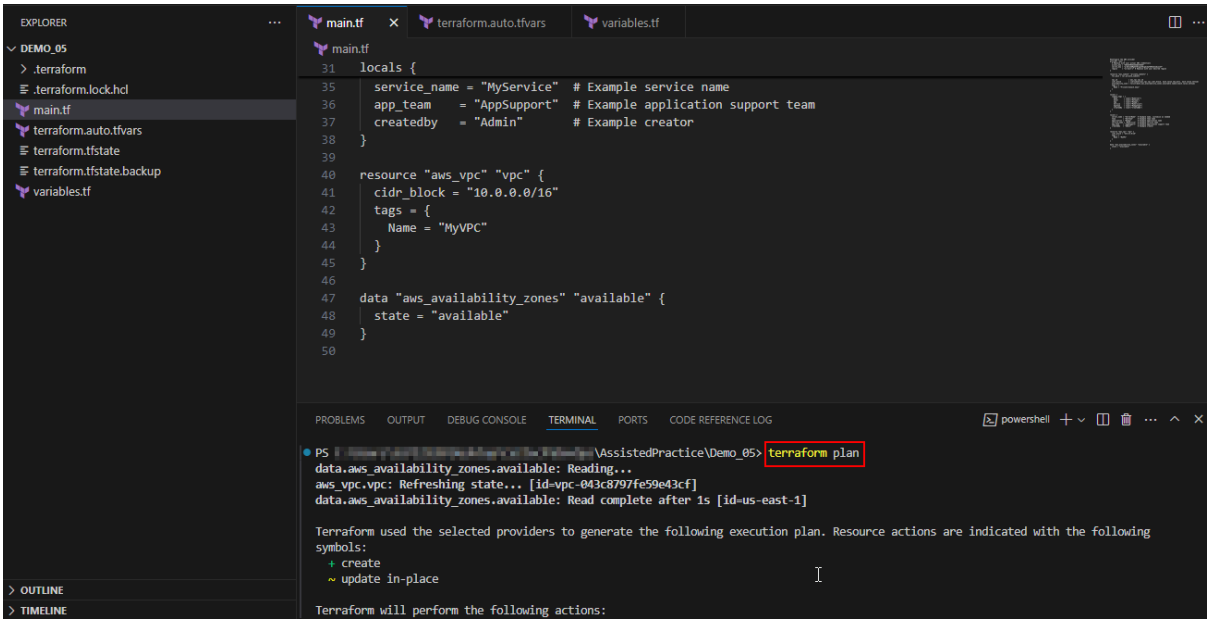
3.4 Declare the AWS availability zones data source in the **main.tf** file as shown in the screenshot below:

```
data "aws_availability_zones" "available" {
  state = "available"
}
```

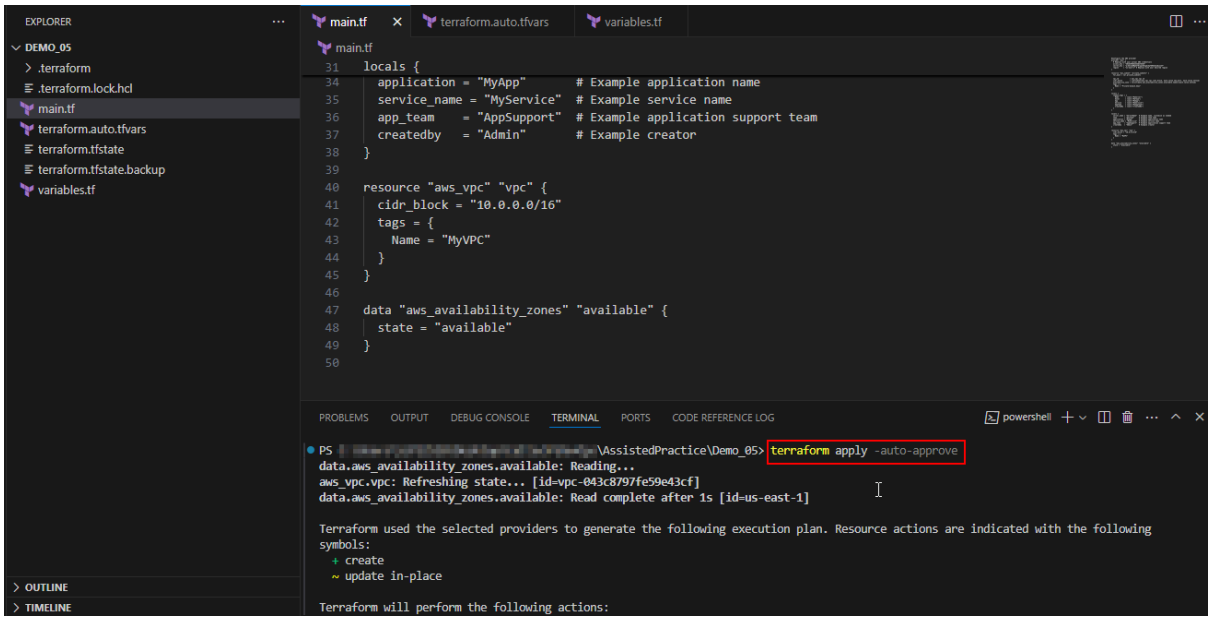


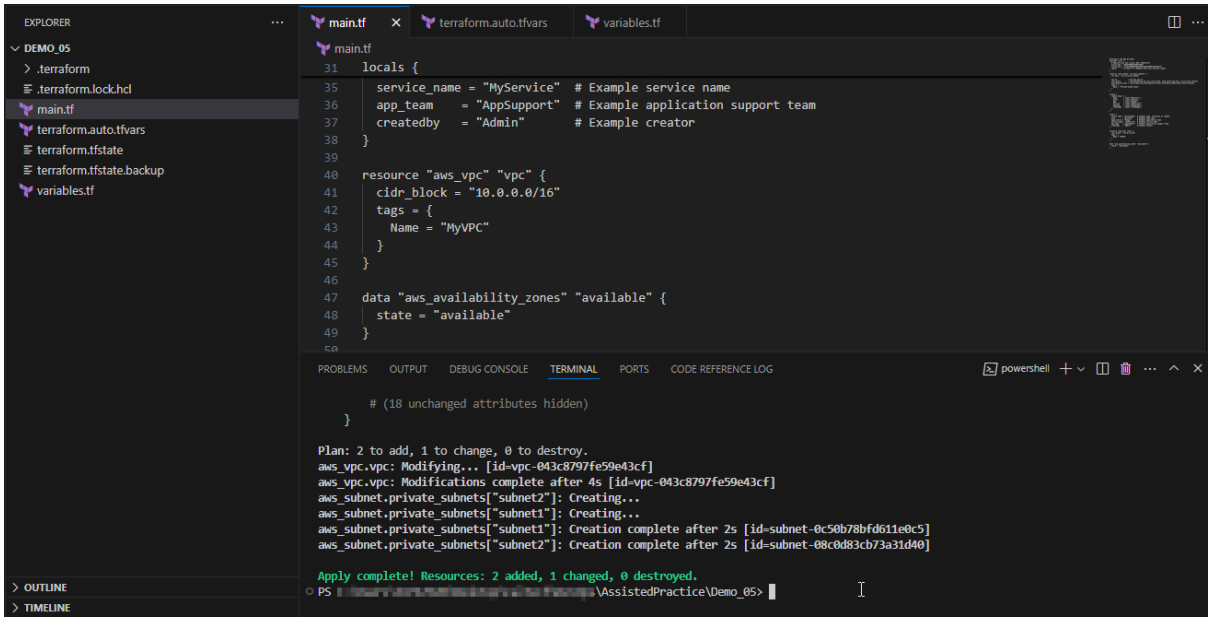
3.5 Plan the deployment using the following command to see the proposed changes:

terraform plan



3.6 Apply the configuration using the following command to deploy the changes as shown in the screenshot below:
terraform apply -auto-approve





By following these steps, you have successfully implemented Terraform built-in functions to efficiently manipulate and manage data in infrastructure configurations.