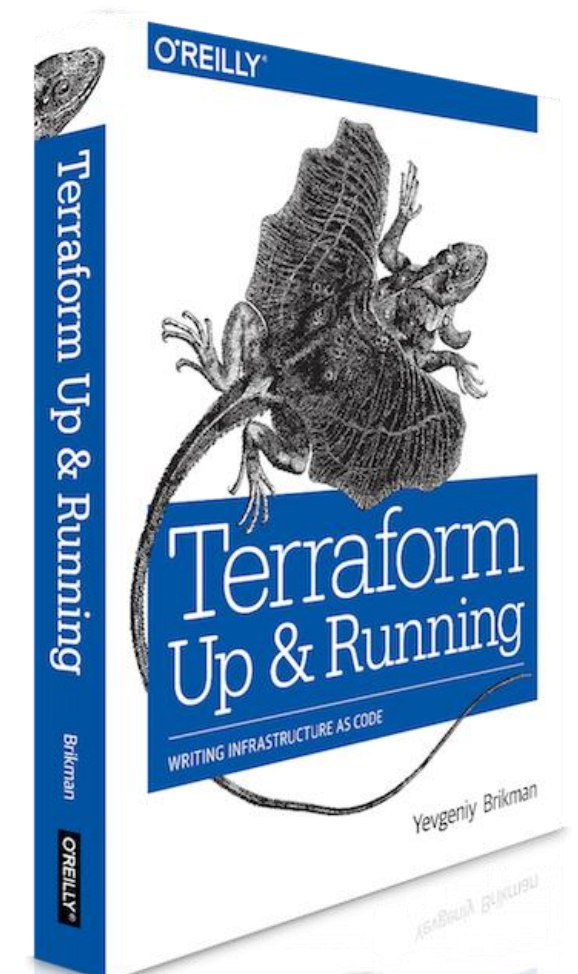


Overview

- What's Terraform
 - HashiCorp (DevOps Unicorn)
 - What's Infrastructure as Code
 - Why Terraform
 - How to use it
 - How Terraform works
 - Terraform commands
 - How Terraform looks like
- Demo: (AWS+Terraform+Ansible)
 - Provisioning a EC2 Instance
 - Provisioning a EC2 with Docker
- Terraform Certification



Terraform: Cloud Infrastructure Automation

Amaury Borges Souza
Linux System Administrator



Provisioning in the past...

- Manual process (Shell Script)
- Extra knowledge required...
- Many human errors
- DevOps culture didn't was ready
- There was deploy on Friday
- Infrastructure is not versioned
- Infrastructure as Code not exist
- Communication (Dev and Ops)



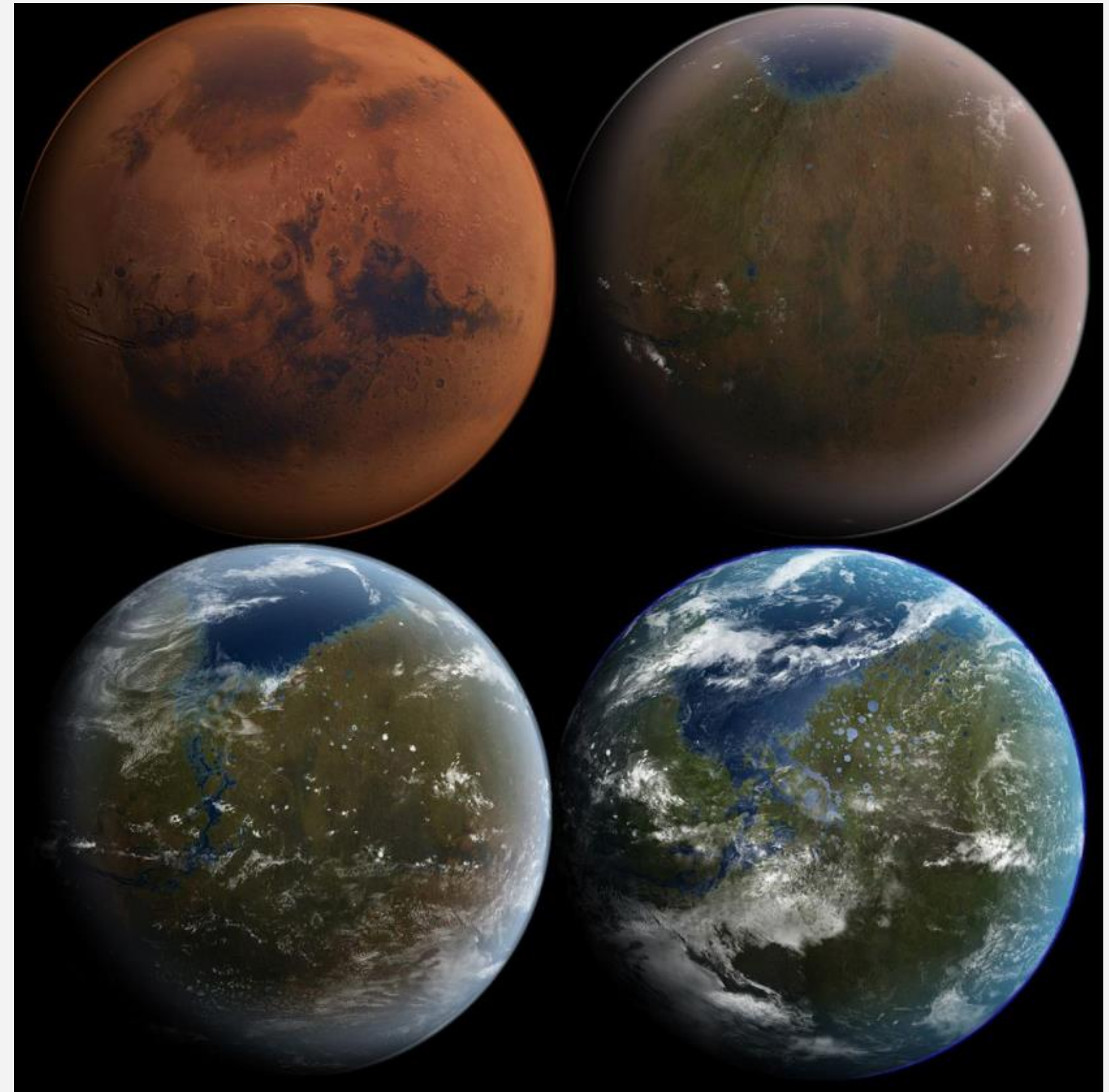
Provisioning today

- DevOps culture is strong
- IaC (Infrastructure as Code)
- Dev and Ops working together
- Terraform, Ansible, AWS, GCP, IBM
- DevOps tools helps
- Infrastructure versioned (Git)
- Better communication
- More automations from all sides



“Terraforming (literally, “Earth Shaping”), is the hypothetical process of deliberately modifying the atmosphere, temperature, surface topography or ecology of a planet, moon, or other body to be similar to the environment of Earth to make it habitable by Earth like-life. **Terraform is a tool for building, changing and versioning the infrastructure.**”

Wikipedia



“Terraform is an open-source infrastructure as code software tool that provides a consistent CLI workflow to manage hundreds of cloud services. **Terraform codifies cloud API’s into declarative configuration files.**”

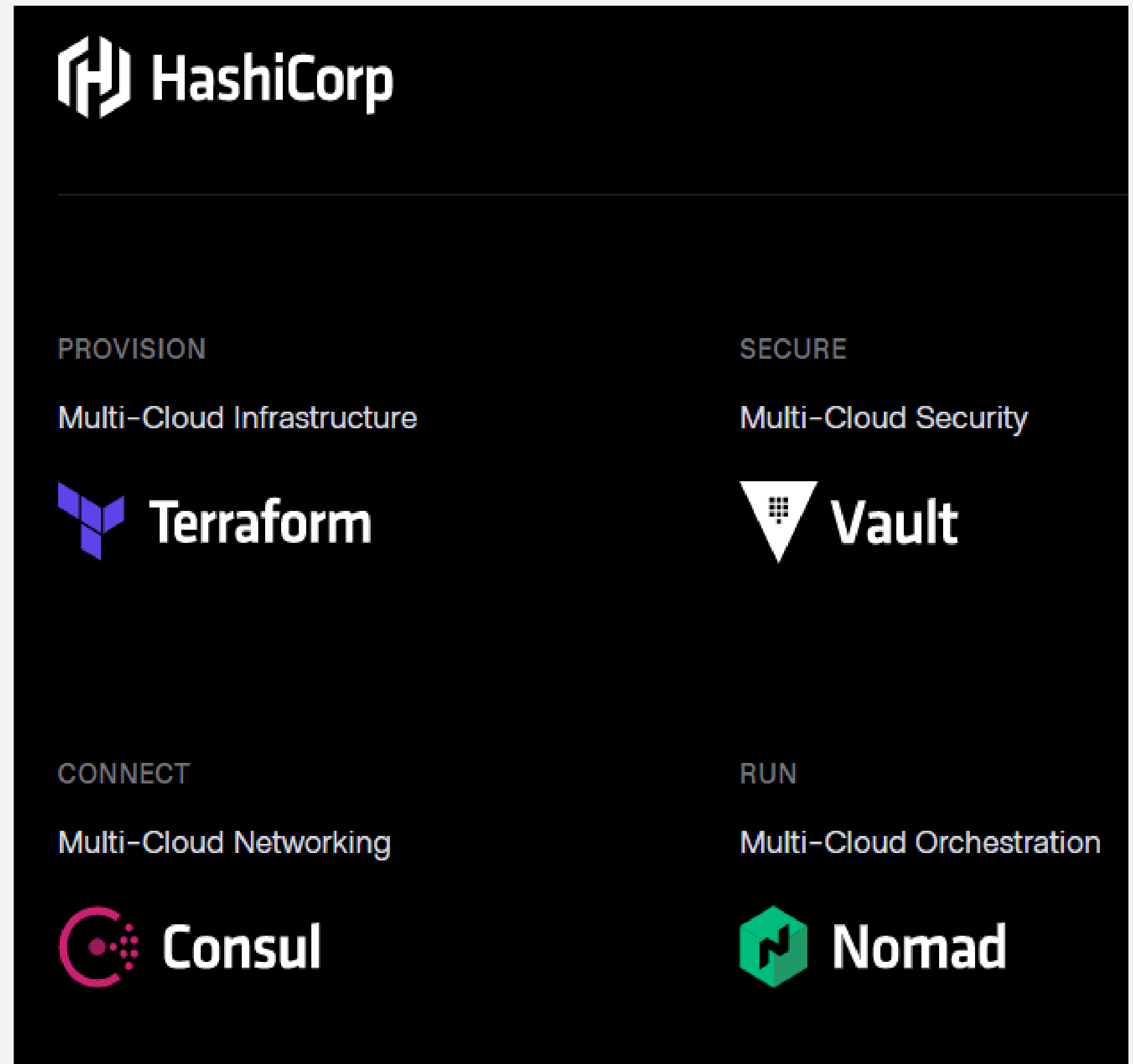
HashiCorp

HashiCorp

one of the most famous companies that supply products used by the DevOps community, where it has as tools, **Terraform, Vault, Consul, Nomad, Vagrant, Packer**, etc.

HashiCorp Terraform Cloud named a **finalist for 2020 CRN Tech Innovator Award**.

HashiConf Global: an online HashiCorp Community conference. Oct 19-20, 2021



Features...

- Popular infrastructure providers (IBM, AWS, GCP, Azure)
- Execution Plans
- Resource Graph
- **It's not a configuration management tool**
- Versioning the infrastructure
- Open Source and declarative
- Idempotency
- HCL Language (.tf)



IBM Cloud



Google Cloud Platform



kubernetes

```
resource "aws_instance" "iac_in_action" {  
  ami           = var.ami_id  
  instance_type = var.instance_type  
  availability_zone = var.availability_zone  
  
  // dynamically retrieve SSH Key Name  
  key_name = aws_key_pair.iac_in_action.key_name  
  
  // dynamically set Security Group ID (firewall)  
  vpc_security_group_ids = [aws_security_group.iac_in_action.id]  
  
  tags = {  
    Name = "Terraform-managed EC2 Instance for IaC in Action"  
  }  
}
```


What's Infrastructure as Code?

Basically, infrastructure as code (IaC) is the managing and provisioning of infrastructure through code instead of through manual process.

Red Hat



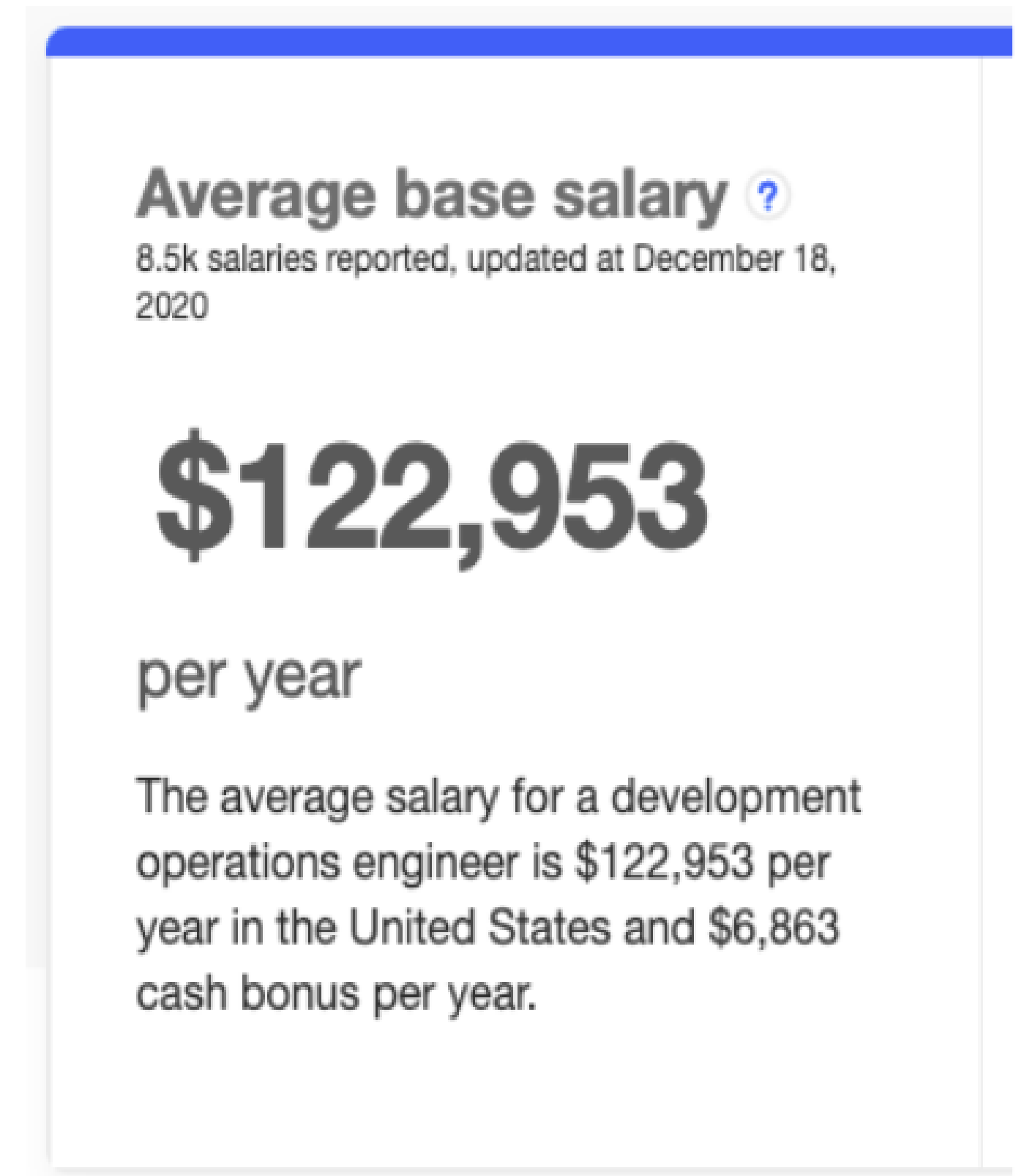
HashiCorp

Terraform



Why Terraform

- The average base salary of a DevOps/Automation Engineer is \$167,292 in San Francisco and \$122,953 in United States (2020 numbers)
- Terraform has gained a lot in popularity over the last years.
- It is now one of the most sought-after skills in this field.
- It's a tool that you will need to master when provisioning and cloud environment.



More about Terraform...

“Codification allows infrastructure changes to be automated, while keeping the definition human readable. Automated tooling allows operators to increase their productivity, move quicker and reduce human error.”

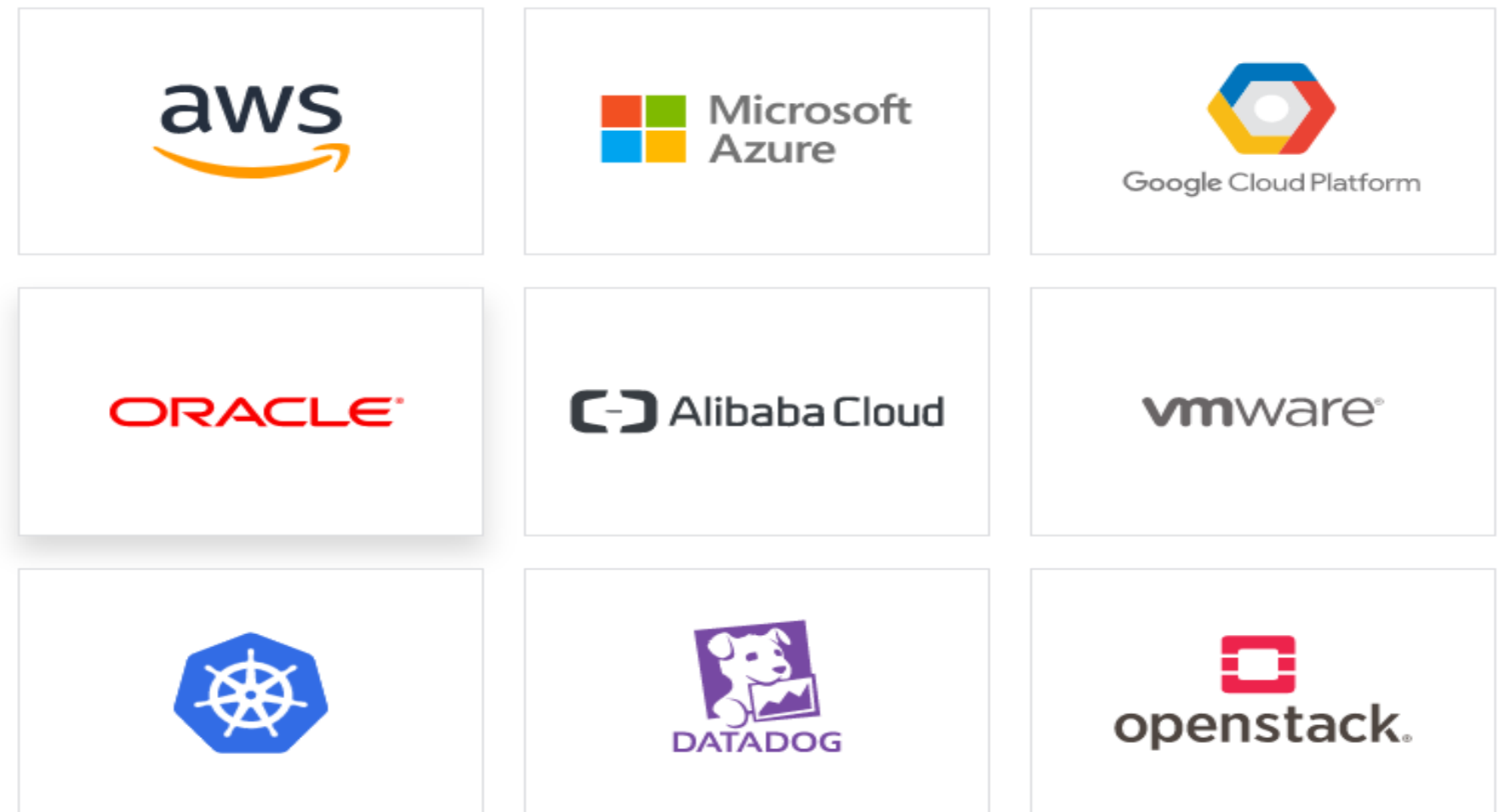
Multi-Cloud

Popular Infrastructure Providers

(IBM Cloud, AWS, Azure, GCP)

Configuration Files (.tf)

Execution Plans



- **450,000+ Commits**
- **4,000+ Modules**
- **500+ Providers**

Open source projects benefit from the scrutiny of a broad and diverse user base. Keeping the code available helps empower the community of users while also providing an easy mechanism for feedback, improvement, and customization.

How to use it

- Download the appropriate package:

<https://www.terraform.io/downloads.html>

- Now, unzip the file
- Add **terraform** executable to your **\$PATH**
- Run it:

\$ terraform --version

```
Terraform v0.12.29
+ provider.aws v3.25.0

Your version of Terraform is out of date! The latest version
is 0.14.9. You can update by downloading from https://www.terraform.io/downloads.html
```



macOS

64-bit



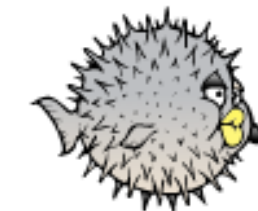
FreeBSD

32-bit | 64-bit | Arm



Linux

32-bit | 64-bit | Arm | Arm64



OpenBSD

32-bit | 64-bit



Solaris

64-bit

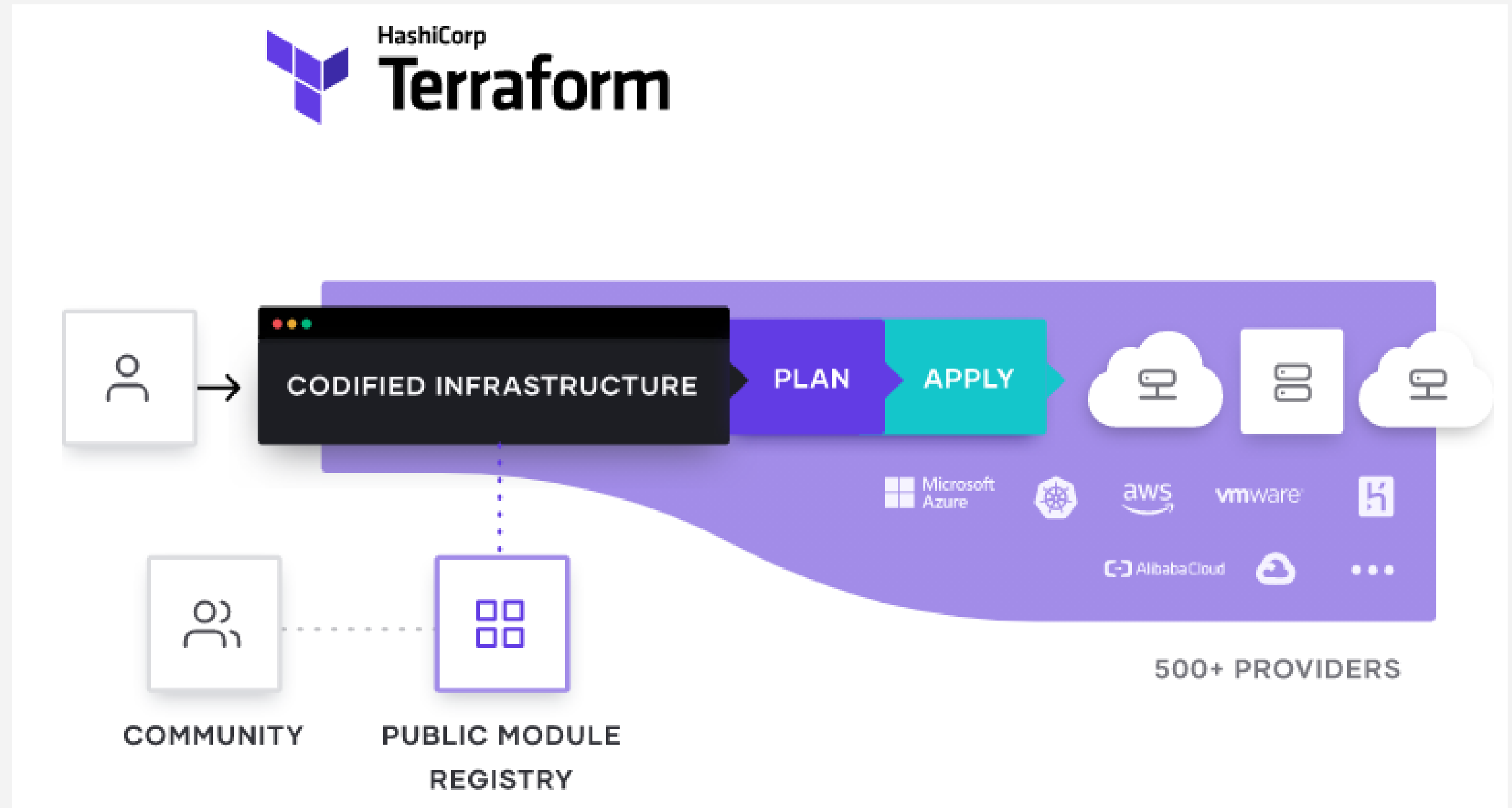


Windows

32-bit | 64-bit

How Terraform works

- Allows infrastructure to be expressed as code.
- Collaborate on infrastructure as code
- Self-Service infrastructure
- Uses HCL (HashiCorp Configuration Language)
- Provides an execution plan
- Policy and Governance
- Apply resources quickly
- IaaS, PaaS, SaaS



Terraform: main commands

`$ terraform init`

Initialize a Terraform working directory.

`$ terraform plan`

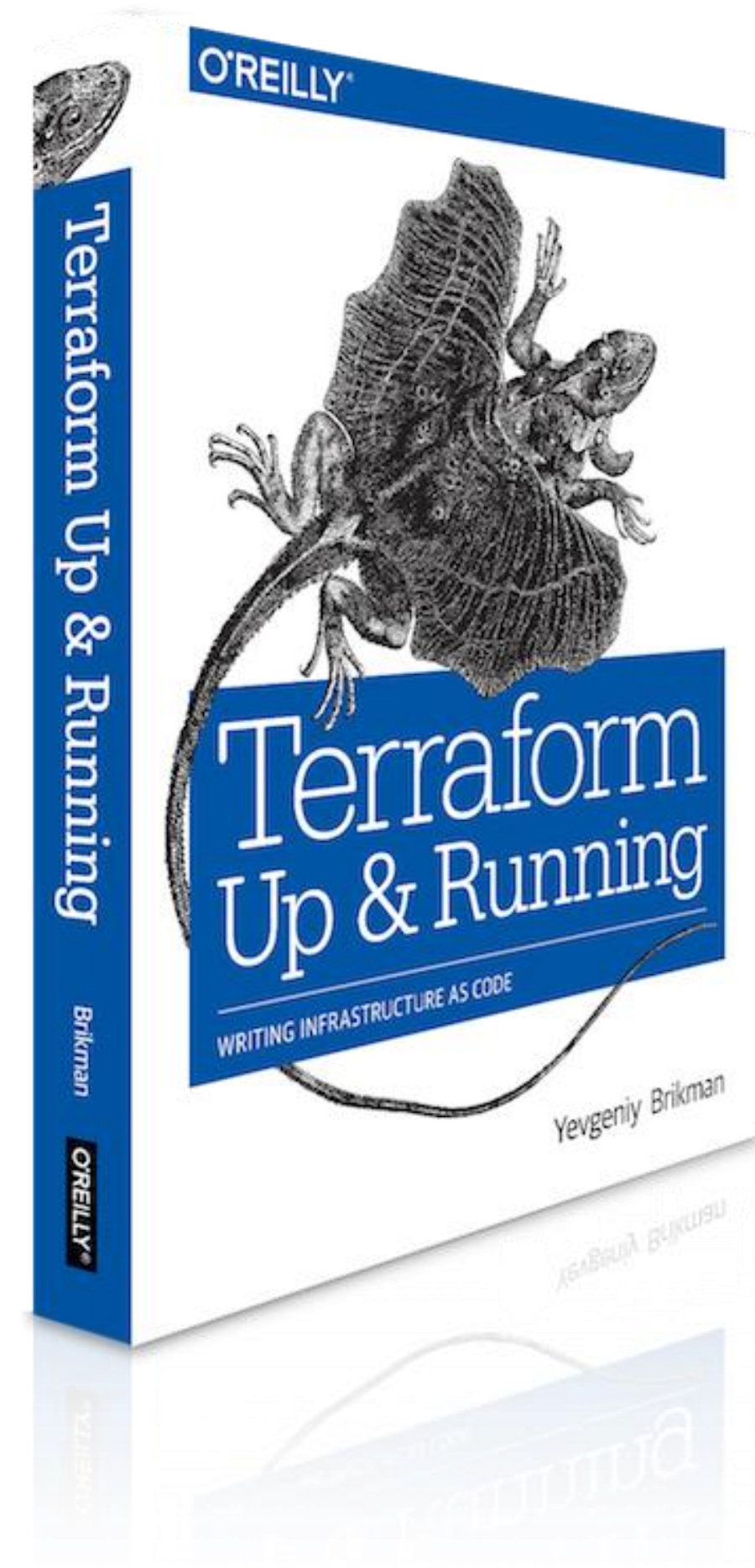
Generate and show an execution plan.

`$ terraform apply`

Builds or changes infrastructure.

`$ terraform destroy`

Destroy Terraform-managed infrastructure.



Terraform: other features

1 Providers

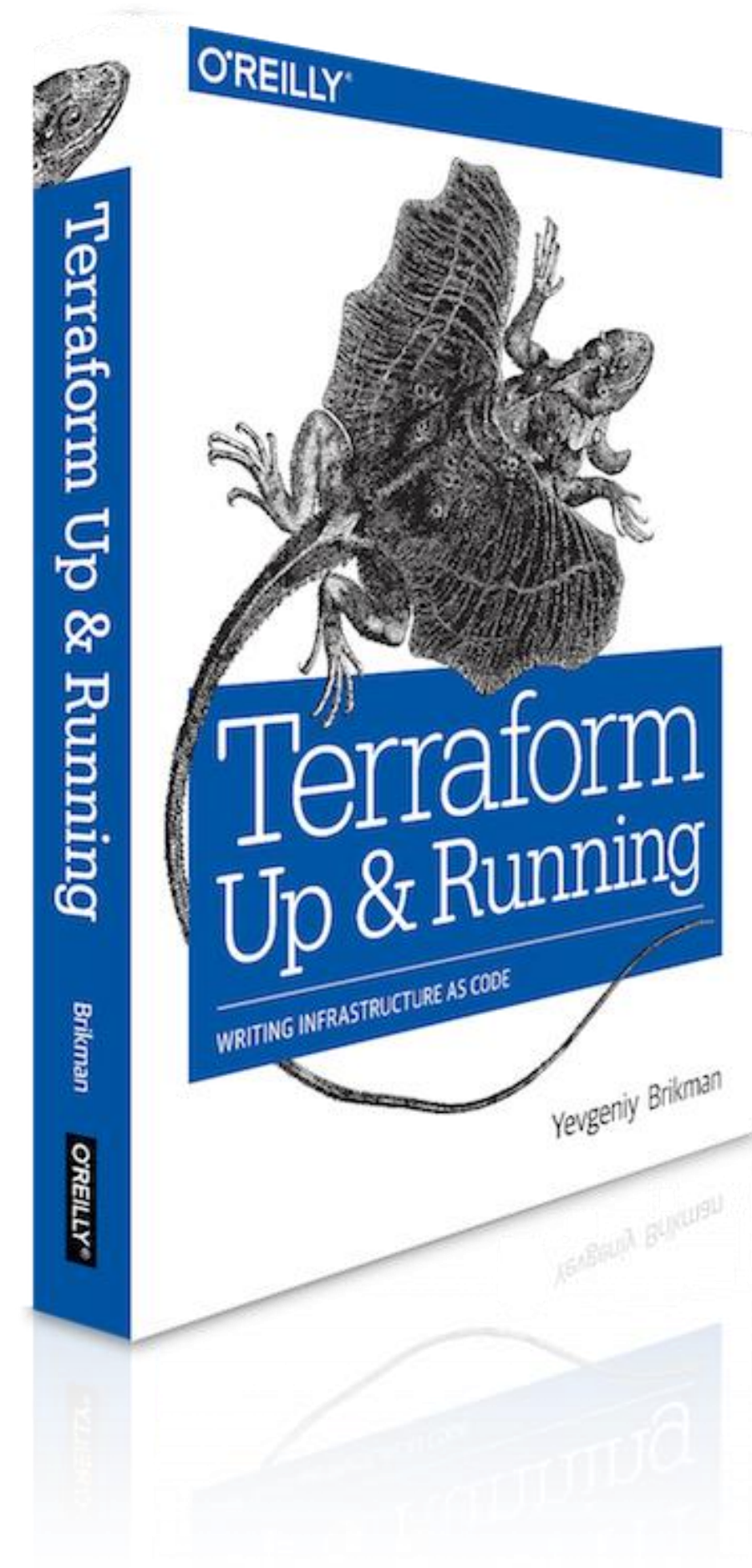
Interact with cloud providers, SaaS providers and other API's.

2 Resources

Each resource block describes one or more infrastructure objects, such as, compute instances, virtual networks, etc.

3 Modules

Consist of a collection of “.tf” file kept together in a directory.

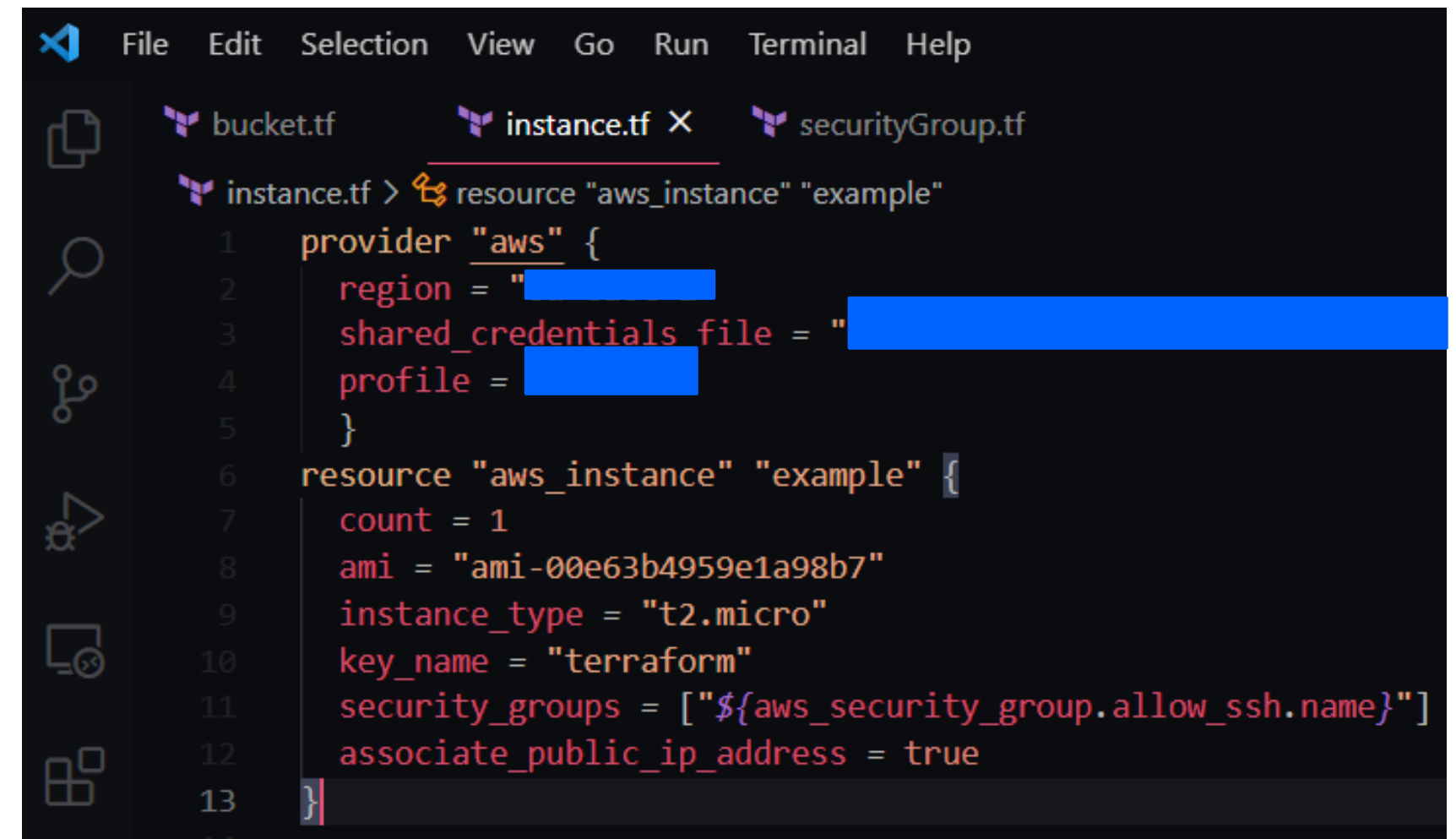


How Terraform looks like

Uses the **HCL (HachiCorp Configuration Language)** to write the configuration files “.tf” to provision your infrastructure services.

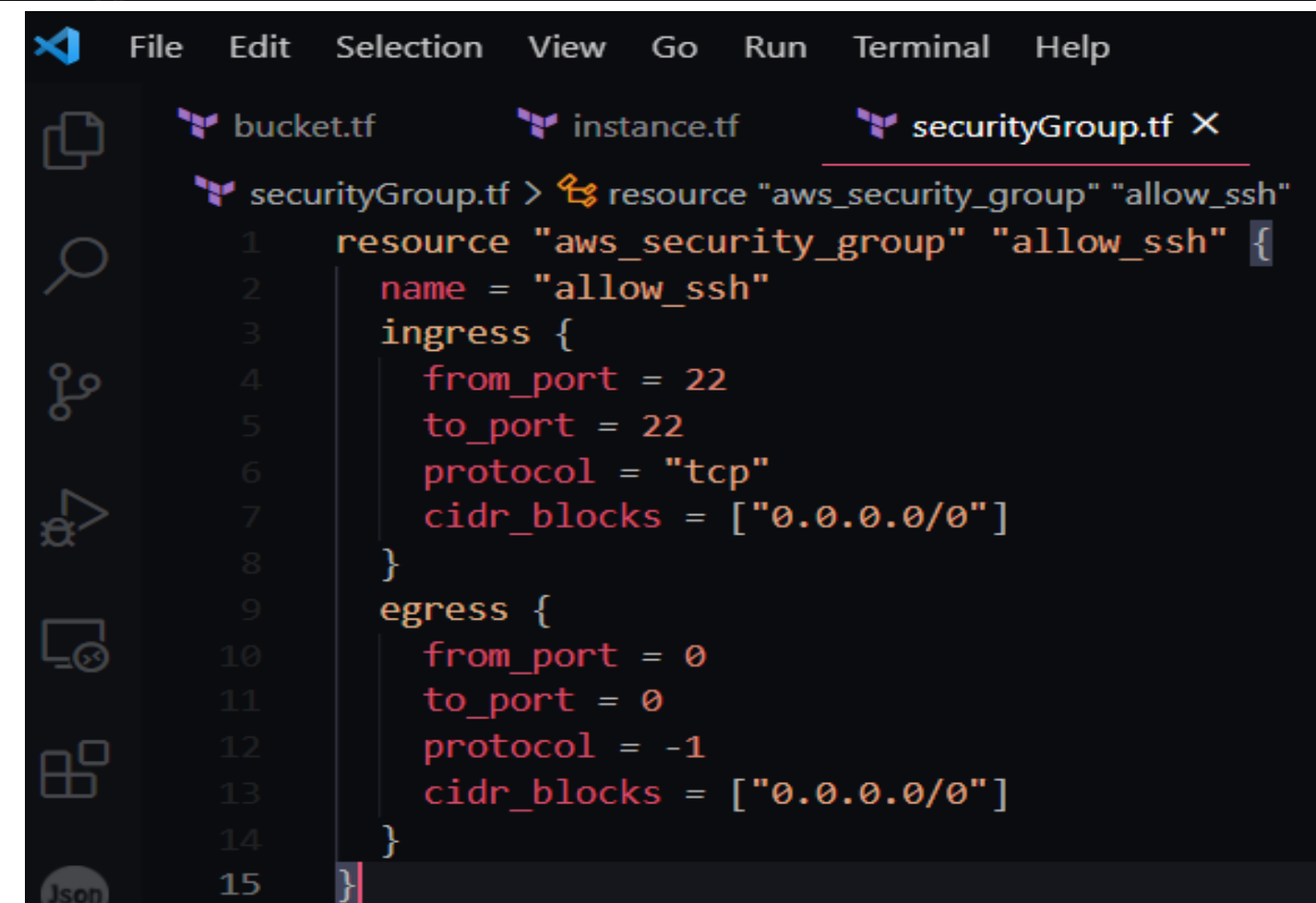
<https://www.terraform.io/docs/language/syntax/configuration.html>

It is not JSON, but it's accepts JSON format.



The screenshot shows a code editor with a dark theme. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, Selection, View, Go, Run, Terminal, and Help. The file explorer on the left shows three files: bucket.tf, instance.tf (selected), and securityGroup.tf. The main editor displays the content of instance.tf, which defines an AWS instance resource. The code is as follows:

```
1 provider "aws" {
2     region = "us-east-1"
3     shared_credentials_file = "~/.aws/credentials"
4     profile = "default"
5 }
6 resource "aws_instance" "example" {
7     count = 1
8     ami = "ami-00e63b4959e1a98b7"
9     instance_type = "t2.micro"
10    key_name = "terraform"
11    security_groups = ["${aws_security_group.allow_ssh.name}"]
12    associate_public_ip_address = true
13 }
```



The screenshot shows a code editor with a dark theme. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, Selection, View, Go, Run, Terminal, and Help. The file explorer on the left shows three files: bucket.tf, instance.tf, and securityGroup.tf (selected). The main editor displays the content of securityGroup.tf, which defines an AWS security group resource. The code is as follows:

```
1 resource "aws_security_group" "allow_ssh" {
2     name = "allow_ssh"
3     ingress {
4         from_port = 22
5         to_port = 22
6         protocol = "tcp"
7         cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
8     }
9     egress {
10        from_port = 0
11        to_port = 0
12        protocol = "-1"
13        cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
14    }
15 }
```

Demo

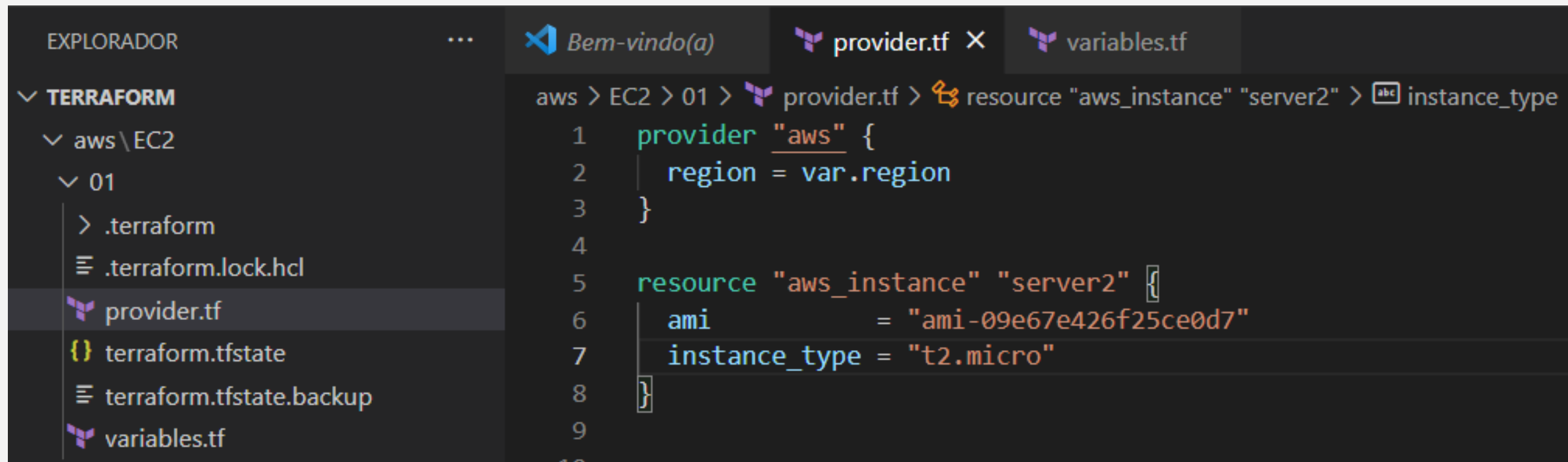
‘Talk is cheap. Show me the code.’

Linus Torvalds

Provisioning an EC2 instance on AWS

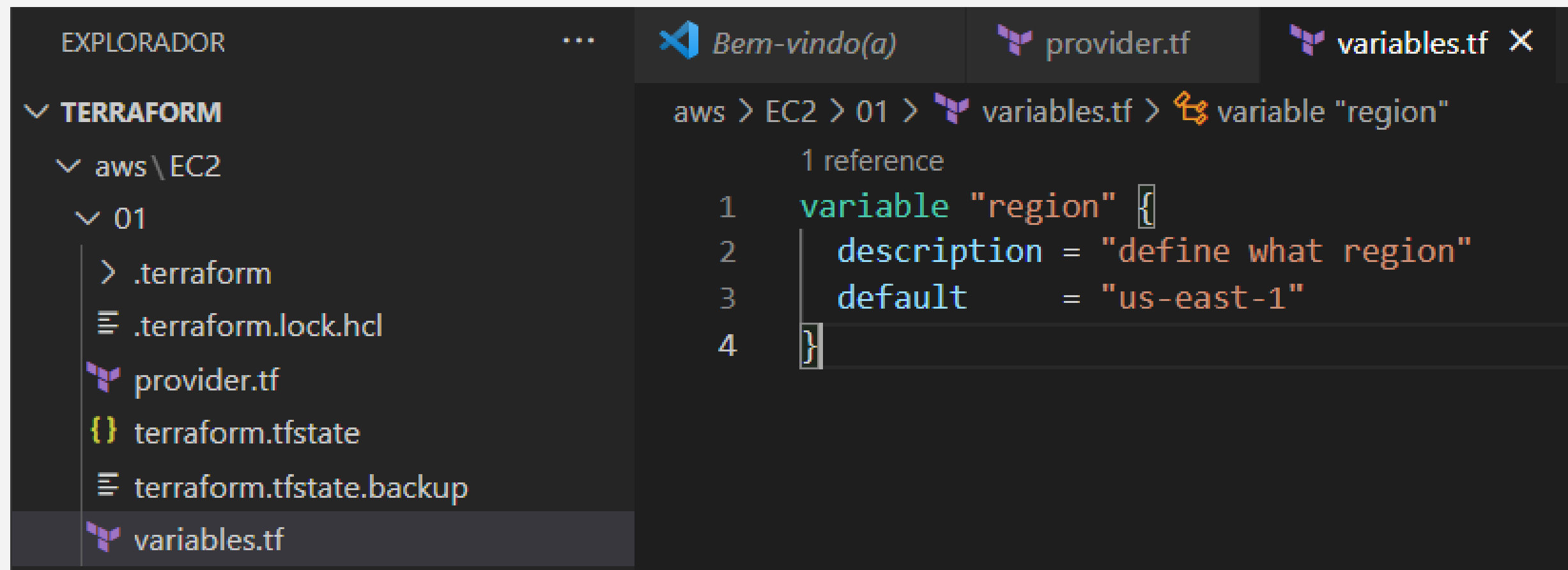


Adding a resource on infrastructure (EC2 Instance)



This screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a Terraform project. The Explorer on the left shows the file structure: **TERRAFORM** > **aws\EC2** > **01**, containing `.terraform`, `.terraform.lock.hcl`, `provider.tf` (selected), `terraform.tfstate`, `terraform.tfstate.backup`, and `variables.tf`. The main editor shows the `provider.tf` file with the following content:

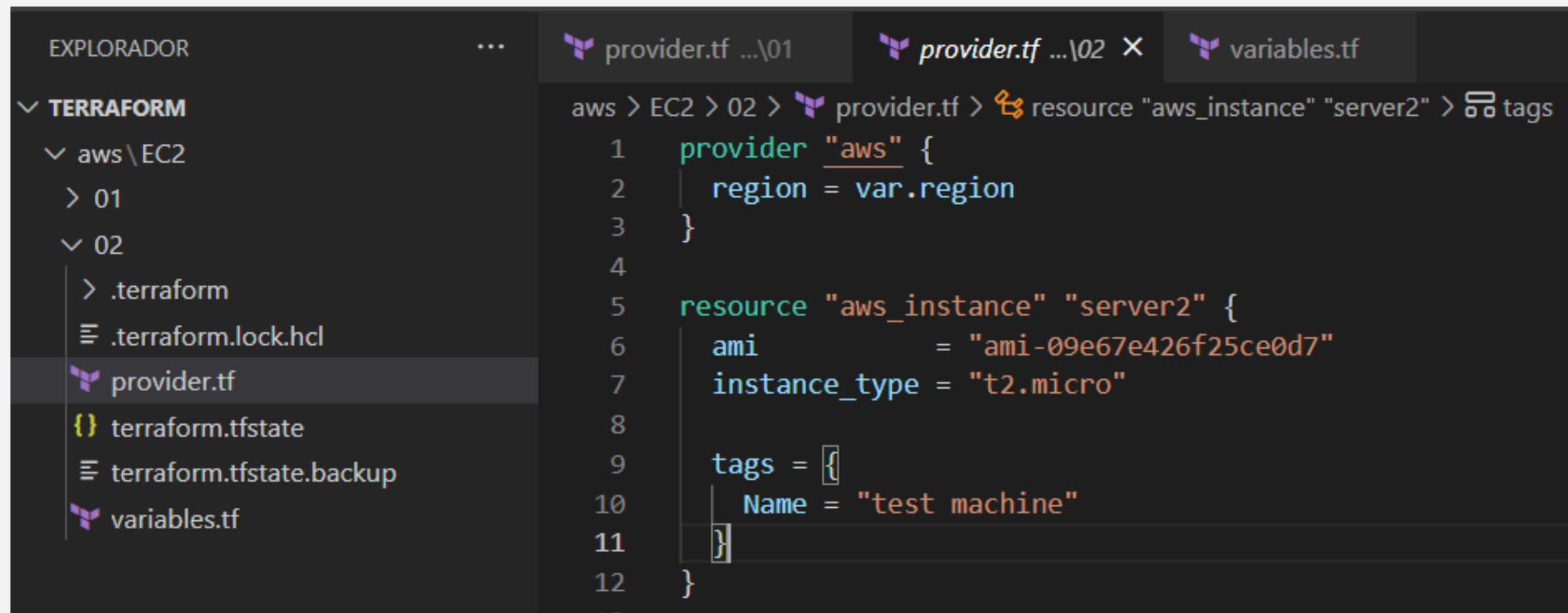
```
aws > EC2 > 01 > provider.tf > resource "aws_instance" "server2" > instance_type
1  provider "aws" {
2    |   region = var.region
3  }
4
5  resource "aws_instance" "server2" {
6    |   ami           = "ami-09e67e426f25ce0d7"
7    |   instance_type = "t2.micro"
8  }
9
```



This screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the same Terraform project. The Explorer on the left shows the file structure: **TERRAFORM** > **aws\EC2** > **01**, containing `.terraform`, `.terraform.lock.hcl`, `provider.tf`, `terraform.tfstate`, `terraform.tfstate.backup`, and `variables.tf` (selected). The main editor shows the `variables.tf` file with the following content:

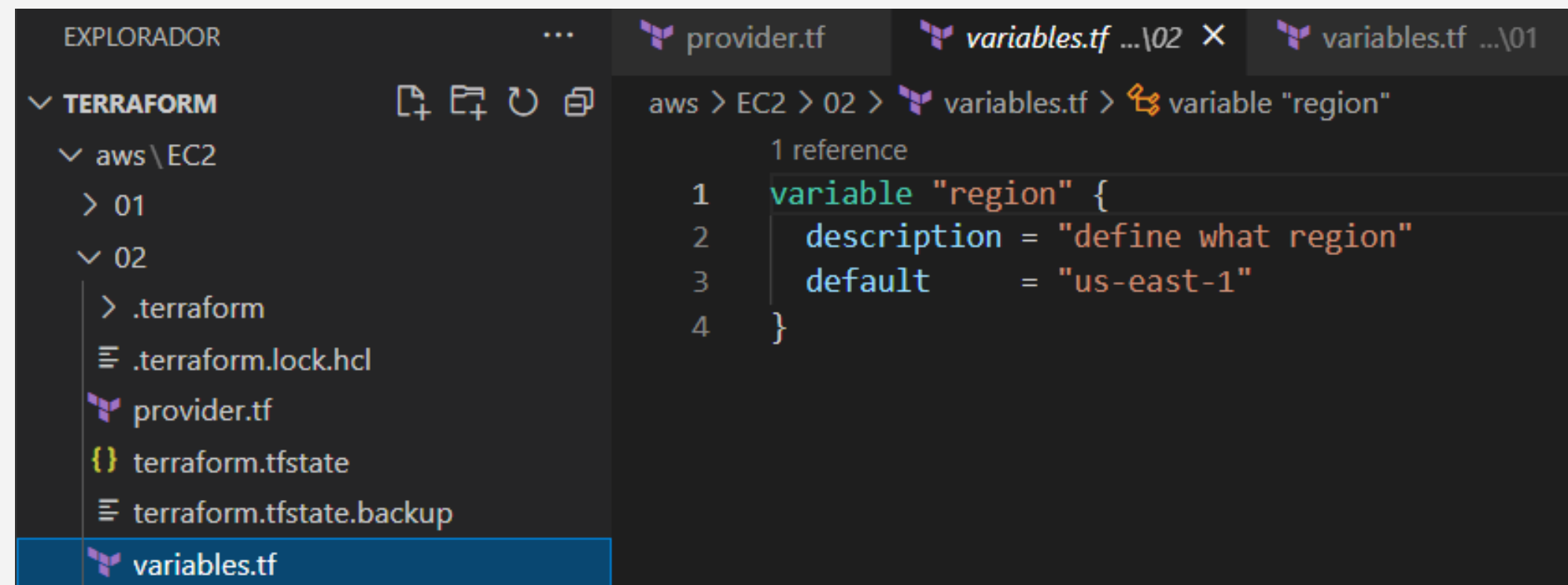
```
aws > EC2 > 01 > variables.tf > variable "region"
1 reference
1  variable "region" {
2    |   description = "define what region"
3    |   default     = "us-east-1"
4  }
```

Changing the infrastructure (Tags on EC2 Instance)



This screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the Terraform Explorer on the left and the main editor on the right. The Explorer shows a project structure for 'aws\EC2' with subfolders '01' and '02'. Under '02', there are files: '.terraform', '.terraform.lock.hcl', 'provider.tf' (selected), 'terraform.tfstate', 'terraform.tfstate.backup', and 'variables.tf'. The main editor shows the 'provider.tf' file with the following content:

```
aws > EC2 > 02 > provider.tf > resource "aws_instance" "server2" > tags
1  provider "aws" {
2    region = var.region
3  }
4
5  resource "aws_instance" "server2" {
6    ami          = "ami-09e67e426f25ce0d7"
7    instance_type = "t2.micro"
8
9    tags = {
10     Name = "test machine"
11   }
12 }
```



This screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the Terraform Explorer on the left and the main editor on the right. The Explorer shows the same project structure as the first screenshot, but 'variables.tf' is now selected. The main editor shows the 'variables.tf' file with the following content:

```
aws > EC2 > 02 > variables.tf > variable "region"
1 reference
1  variable "region" {
2    description = "define what region"
3    default     = "us-east-1"
4  }
```


Changing the infrastructure (Tags on EC2 Instance)

aws

Services

Search for services, features, marketplace products, and docs

[Alt+S]

Support

New EC2 Experience

Tell us what you think

Painel EC2

Eventos

Tags

Limites

Instâncias

Instâncias

New

Tipos de instância

Modelos de execução

Solicitações spot

Savings Plans

Instâncias reservadas

New

Hosts dedicados

Instâncias programadas

Reservas de capacidade

Imagens

AMIs

Elastic Block Store

Volumes

Snapshots

Instâncias (1/4)

Informações

Conectar

Estado da instância

Ações

Executar instâncias

Filtrar instâncias

	Name	ID de instância	Estado da inst...	Tipo de inst...	Verificação de s...	Status do al...	Zona de dispon...	DNS IPv4 público
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	i-0336f9babcc85557d	Interrompido	t2.micro	-	Sem alar...	us-east-1e	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	i-03b54e2f3f26665ab	Encerrado	t2.micro	-	Sem alar...	us-east-1b	-
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	test machine	i-0e3a34642afb87439	Executando	t2.micro	Inicializando	Sem alar...	us-east-1b	ec2-34-227-20-2

Instância: i-0e3a34642afb87439 (test machine)

Detalhes

Segurança

Redes

Armazenamento

Verificações de status

Monitoramento

Tags

Resumo da instância

Informações

ID de instância

i-0e3a34642afb87439 (test machine)

Endereço IPv6

-

Endereço IPv4 público

34.227.20.238 | endereço aberto

Estado da instância

Executando

Endereços IPv4 privados

172.31.88.194

DNS IPv4 público

ec2-34-227-20-238.compute-1.amazonaws.com | endereço aberto

21

Terraform + Ansible: Provisioning an EC2 instance on AWS and deploy Docker 🚀



HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate

The Terraform Associate certification is for Cloud Engineers specializing in operations, IT, or development who know the basic concepts and skills associated with open source HashiCorp Terraform.

Candidates will be best prepared for this exam if they have professional experience using Terraform in production but performing the exam objectives in a personal demo environment may also be sufficient.

Prerequisites

- Basic terminal skills.
- Basic understanding of on premises and cloud architecture.



Exam Details

Assessment Type	Multiple choice
Format	Online proctored
Duration	1 hour
Price	\$70.50 USD plus locally applicable taxes and fees
Language	English
Expiration	2 years

How about Truist? Does any case to use Terraform?



- Is it possible to manage X snapshots with the Terraform or Ansible?
- How about X? Terraform can substitute the Linux builds on the X environment?
- We already know that **X** uses **AWS**, **be prepared** when we need to **launch resources** on the **Cloud**. 🚀

Thank you

Amaury Borges Souza
Linux System Administrator
—