

**KPLABS Course**

**HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate**

**Domain 3**

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# **Domain 2 - Terraform Provisioners**

## **Module 1: Understanding Provisioners in Terraform**

1.1 Understanding the Challenge

Till now we have been working only on the creation and destruction of infrastructure scenarios.

Let’s take an example:

We created a web-server EC2 instance with Terraform.

Problem: It is only an EC2 instance, it does not have any software installed.

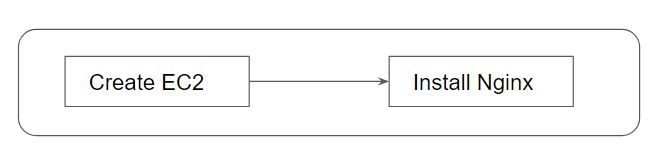
What if we want a complete end to end solution?

1.2 Introducing Terraform Provisioners

Provisioners are used to execute scripts on a local or remote machine as part of resource creation or destruction.

Let’s take an example:

On creation of Web-Server, execute a script which installs Nginx web-server.



## 

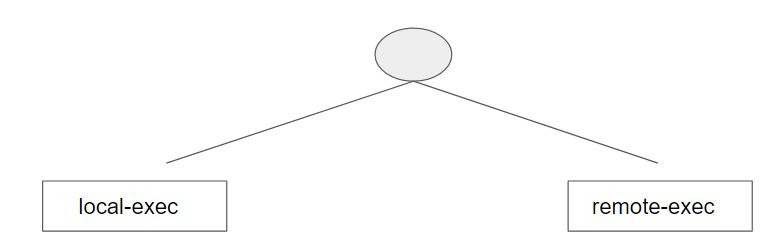
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## **Module 2: Types of Provisioners**

Terraform has the capability to turn provisioners both at the time of resource creation as well as destruction.

There are two main types of provisioners:



2.1 Local Exec Provisioners

local-exec provisioners allow us to invoke a local executable after the resource is created.

One of the most used approaches of local-exec is to run ansible-playbooks on the created server after the resource is created.

Let’s take an example:

provisioner "local-exec" {

command = "echo ${aws\_instance.web.private\_ip} >> private\_ips.txt"

}

2.2 Remote Exec Provisioners

Remote-exec provisioners allow invoking scripts directly on the remote server.

Let’s take an example:

resource "aws\_instance" "web" {

# …

provisioner "remote-exec" {

…………………………...

}

}