



Module 2

Terraform Foundations



Agenda

- Installing Terraform
- Authentication
- Terraform files with introduction to Modules
- Terraform Init, Plan and Apply
- Parallelism
- Implicit vs explicit dependencies
- Lab 2



Installing Terraform

Operating Systems:

- HomeBrew on OS X
 - `brew tap hashicorp/tap` :add repo for terraform
 - `brew install hashicorp/tap/terraform` :Install terraform
- Chocolatey on Windows
 - `choco install terraform` :install terraform
- Linux
 - `sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install -y gnupg software-properties-common curl`
 - `curl -fsSL https://apt.releases.hashicorp.com/gpg | sudo apt-key add -` ::add the Hashicorp GPG key
 - `sudo apt-add-repository "deb [arch=amd64] https://apt.releases.hashicorp.com $(lsb_release -cs) main"` :add repo
 - `sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install terraform` :install terraform

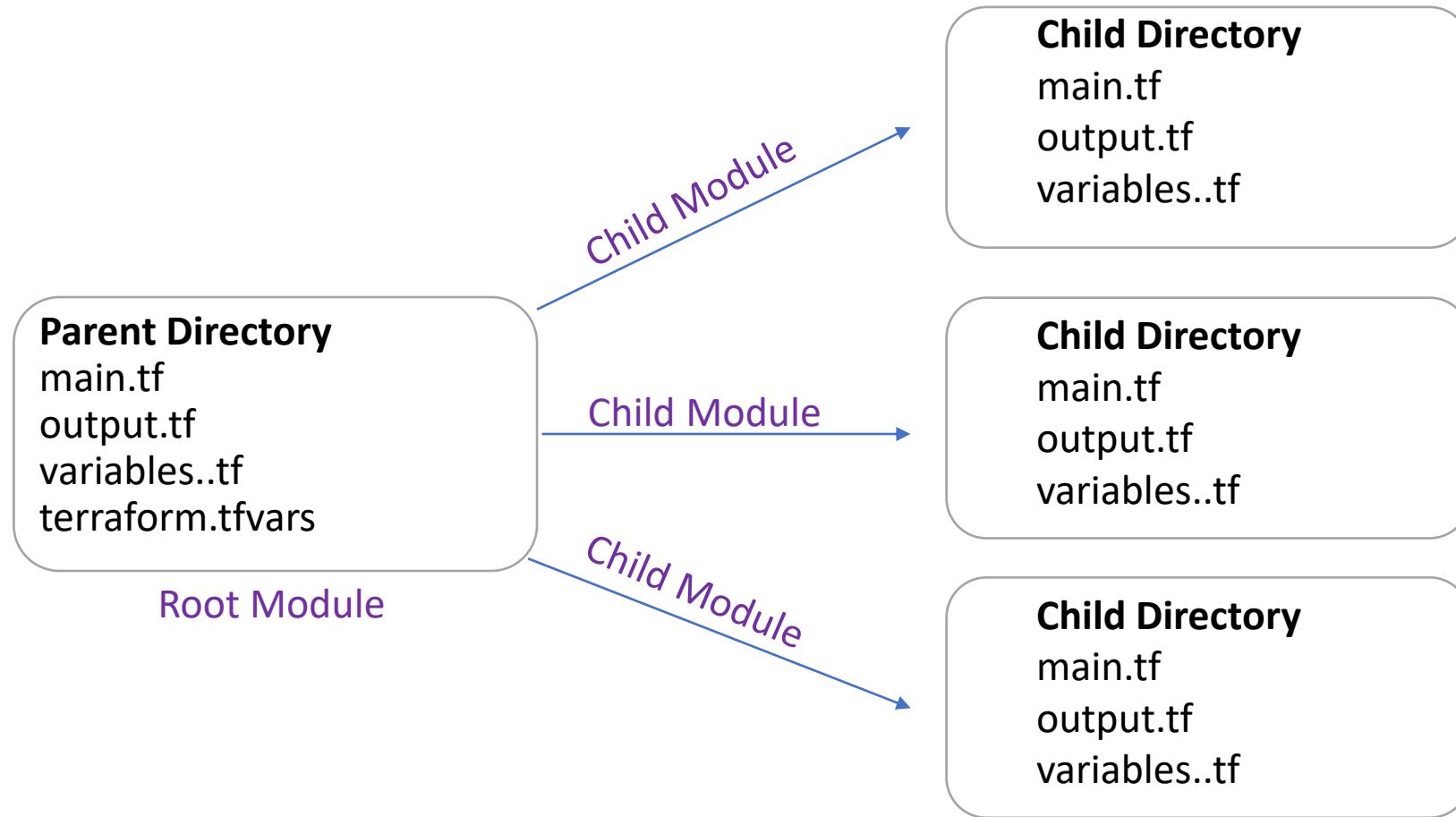


Authentication

- Authentication to the platform
- Cloud Platforms behave differently for AuthN
- Cloud Platforms require different levels of AuthZ



Terraform files and modules



Terraform Init, Plan and Apply

terraform init

- First command run after writing new configuration or after cloning an existing configuration from version control
- Can safely be run multiple times
- Used to initialise a working directory & initialise chosen backend
- Parses the configuration, identifies the providers and installs the plug-ins
- Module blocks are identified from 'source' arguments.

```
$ terraform init

Initializing the backend...

Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding latest version of hashicorp/aws...
- Installing hashicorp/aws v4.15.1...
- Installed hashicorp/aws v4.15.1 (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.
```



Terraform Init, Plan and Apply

terraform plan

- Inspects the current configuration proposed
- Inspects the current state of existing objects
- Proposes a set of changes to be made

```
listener.3238714211.lb_port:      "" => "443"
listener.3238714211.lb_protocol:  "" => "https"
listener.3238714211.ssl_certificate_id: "" => "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/lambda-role"

~ aws_iam_policy.user-my-test
policy:  }
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Resource": [
-                "arn:aws:s3:::my-test-development",
-                "arn:aws:s3:::my-test-development/*"
+                "arn:aws:s3:::my-test-development"
            ],
            "Action": [
                "s3:*"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```



Terraform Init, Plan and Apply

terraform apply

- Executes the actions described within the plan.

[Automatic plan mode] *apply*, without further arguments will run *plan* first

~ you will be prompted for approval ~

[Saved plan mode] *apply*, with a previously saved plan – *terraform apply [plan filename]*

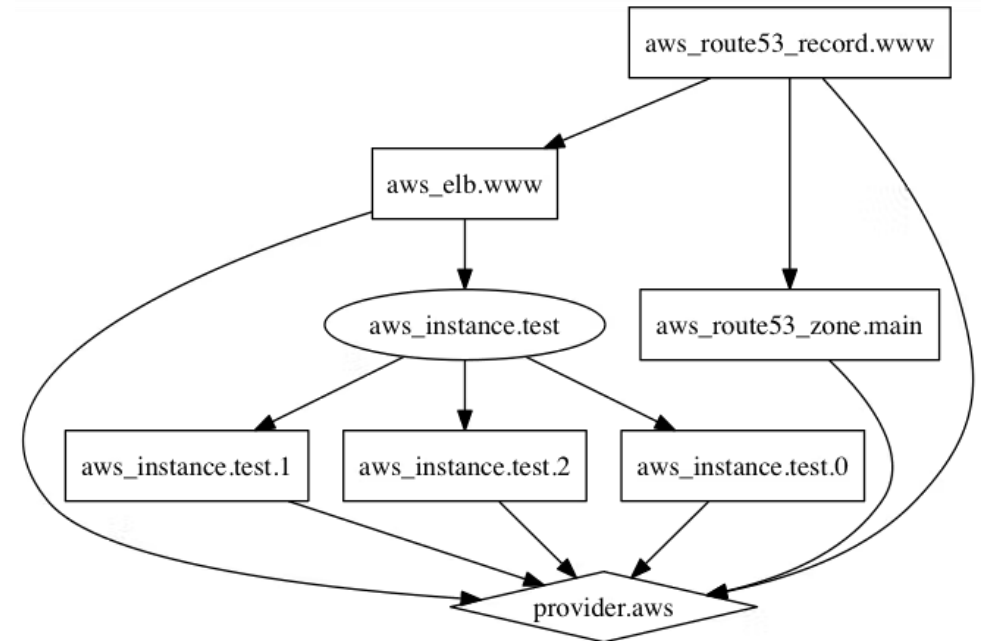
~ you will not be prompted for approval ~

- You can inspect saved plan before applying using ‘terraform show’



Parallelism

- Terraform builds a dependency graph from the terraform configurations, and walks this graph to generate plans, refresh state, and more
- Greater parallelism potentially increases the speed of deployment but may overwhelm the resources of the machine running Terraform
- Can be used as an option *–parallelism* with *init*, *plan* and *apply* (Default 10)



<https://developer.hashicorp.com/terraform/cli/commands/graph>



Implicit vs explicit dependencies

Implicit dependencies are known and calculated by Terraform

Explicit dependencies are defined by the configuration author

- Implicit dependencies

An elastic IP references an AWS instance. Terraform therefore knows that the IP is dependent on the instance existing so it will create the instance before the IP.

- Explicit dependencies

Two instances could be created at the same time (parallelism) but the DB instance needs to be created and its configuration exported before creating a web instance

```
resource "aws_instance" "my_ec2" {  
  ami = data.aws_ami.amazon_linux.id  
  instance_type = "t2.micro"  
}  
  
resource "aws_eip" "staticip" {  
  vpc = true  
  instance = aws_instance.my_ec2.id  
}
```

```
.....  
resource "aws_instance" "my_web" {  
  ami = data.aws_ami.amazon_linux.id  
  instance_type = "t2.micro"  
  
  depends_on = [aws_instance.my_rds]  
}
```



Lab Group Discussion & Explore

Scoping

- What Type of Resources are you going to create ?
- What specific Properties do we need to consider for these resources ?

Workflow

- Are there any Implicit or Explicit dependencies ?
- What TF *Provider*, *Resource*, and *Modules* are required ?

Research

- Identify the TF documentation that will assist in developing the solution



Lab 2

Create an EC2 instance

In this lab you will deploy an EC2 instance in AWS



Any questions...

