

Terraform and the AWS cloud

A Sonic Drive-In Use Case

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Become America's most loved brand!



Sonic Drive In 60+ Years of Being America's Drive-In Experts



Two Guys *Strong Presence on Traditional Marketing Channels*





ICE VISION

Deliver the most personalized consumer experience of any Fast Casual or QSR restaurant in America.

POPS Interacting With The Customer On Lot - Order Confirmation - Upsell




BONELESS WINGS
GARLIC PARMESAN HONEY BBQ JULIEN SWEET CHILI
BUFFALO HOT HONEY PINEAPPLE HABANERO

See Menu for Pricing


SONIC RECOMMENDS

Wrap up your order with a Jr. Breakfast Burrito!



Large Coca-Cola \$1.99
☒ Cherry ☒ Vanilla

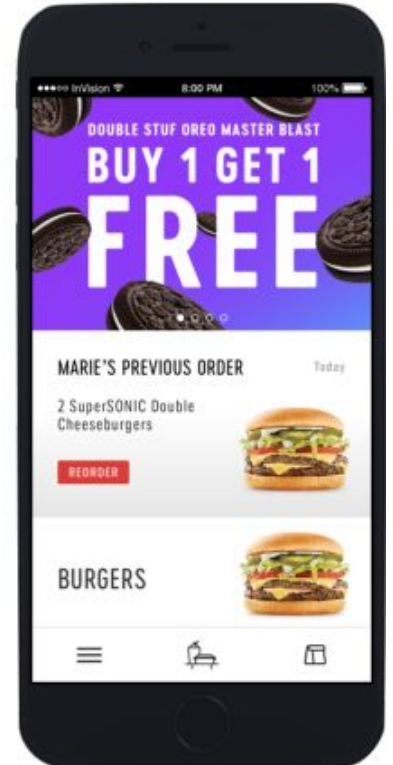
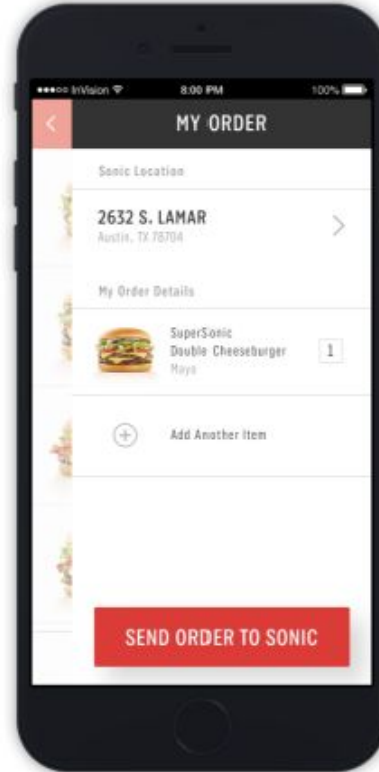
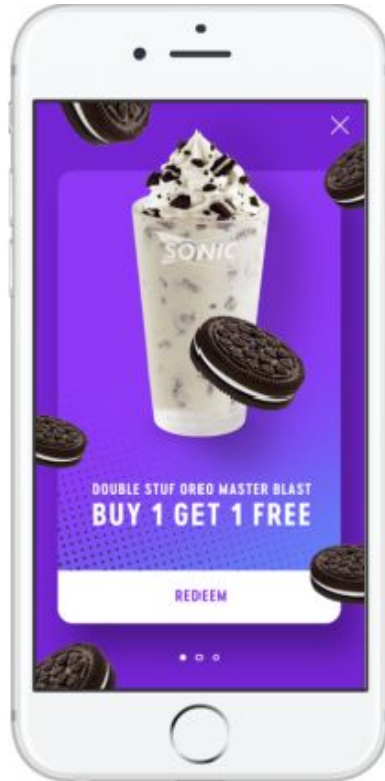
Morning Drink Stop Discount -\$1.00

 Add a Jr. Breakfast Burrito?

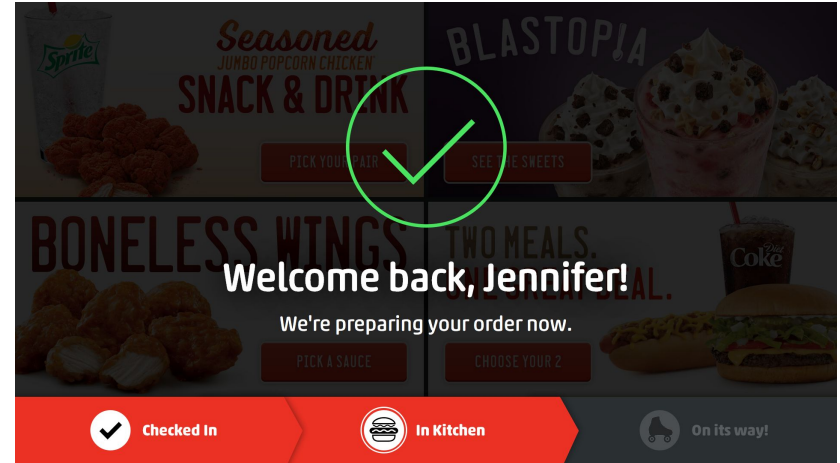
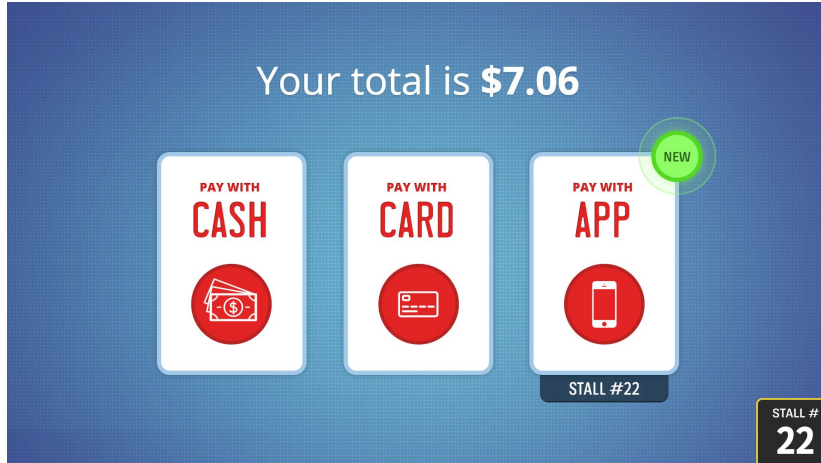
TAX \$0.08
TOTAL \$1.07

Espanol

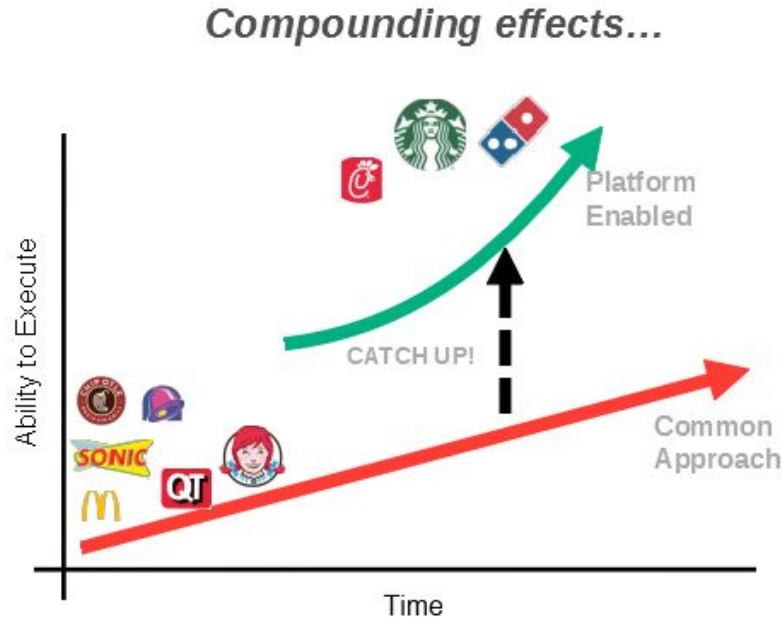
Mobile Interacting With The Customer Off Lot - Notifications - Rewards - (re)Order Ahead



Mobile Enhancing the On Lot Experience - Mobile Pay - Customized Messaging/Offers



The Challenge *Sonic is Playing Catch up - Shifting to Platformed Approach*



Platform Benefits...

1. Deliver Faster
2. Experiment Responsibly
3. Gain Business Insights
4. Extend Partner Community
5. Consistent Experience

Business results...

1. Faster Time to Market
2. Higher Sales & Profits
3. Optimized IT Costs

The Challenge *Siloed Approach*



MOBILE



WEB



POPS



EMAIL



TEXT



Slow to Change

Siloed and Non-Integrated!!

Expensive to Maintain



Difficult to Secure

Hard to Scale

The Challenge Platformed Approach - Speed and Consistency



MOBILE



WEB



POPS



EMAIL



TEXT



***Integrated
Digital
Platform!!***



ThoughtWorks®

SecureWorks®



Accelerates delivery

Supports Business Change

Promotes Security First

Enables Rapid Scalability

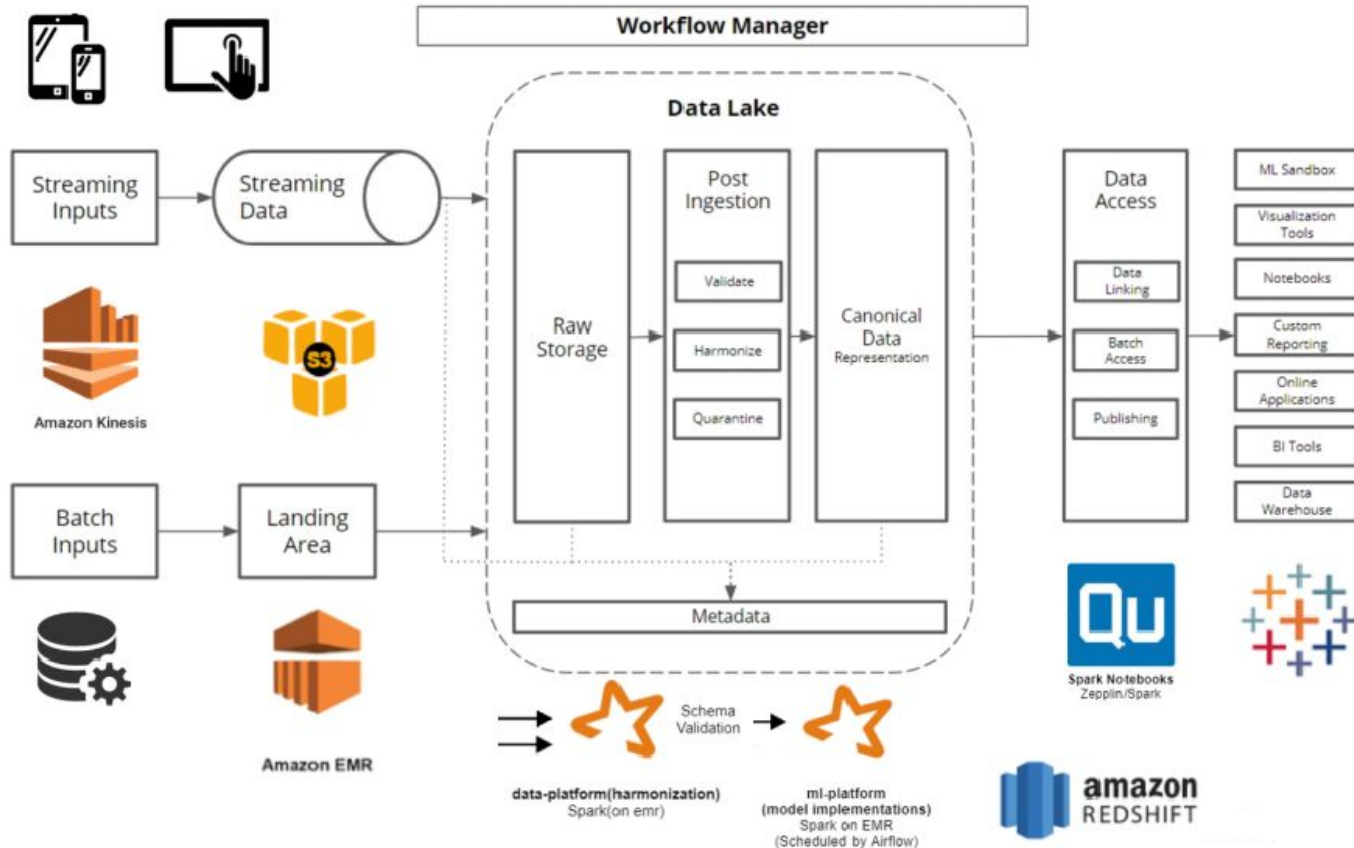
**Provides an Integrated
Customer Experience**

Unlocks Innovation!!

Nuts-n-Bolts Platform needs to be robust and scalable - Enter AWS and Terraform



Back End (Customer Facing Channels == Large Amounts of Data) == Large Amount of Resources





- Infrastructure as Code
 - No clicking around in a web console to spin up resources
 - Reduced risk of mistakes (removing human element)
- Concise Syntax (sorry CloudFormation)
 - Speed of development
 - Maintainability
- Fine grained control of Cloud Resources
 - Identity/Access locked down to least privilege
 - Reducing cost by right-sizing resources.
- Support for more than just AWS



- Infrastructure management: version, share, and re-use it like your other code
- Cloud agnostic: use one or more cloud providers
 - Amazon Web Services
 - Google Cloud Platform
 - Microsoft Azure
 - OpenStack
- Supports separate plan and apply steps to preview changes
- Efficiency: parallel creation of resources





- Doesn't manage software on machines after create time
- But Terraform can install configuration agents (Chef, Puppet)
- For initial bootstrapping on AWS, we use AMIs or a user_data script

```
1     resource "aws_instance" "demo_instance" {
2         ami           = "${var.amazon_linux_ami}"
3         instance_type = "${var.instance_type}"
4
5         user_data = <<EOF
6         #!/bin/bash
7         yum install -y git postgresql
8         EOF
9     }
10
```



- Scripts written in HCL - HashiCorp Configuration Language
 - One syntax for multiple cloud providers
 - IDE plugin (JetBrains IntelliJ) provides syntax error checking and highlighting

A screenshot of the IntelliJ IDEA IDE interface. The left sidebar shows a project named "terraform-meetup-demo" with files including .idea, .gitignore, main.tf, outputs.tf, README.md, and variables.tf. The main editor window displays the content of main.tf. The code defines an AWS provider and an AWS key pair resource. A syntax error is highlighted at the end of the file, with a tooltip indicating: "<string literal>, ID or '}' expected, unexpected end of file".

```
1 provider "aws" {  
2   region = "${var.region}"  
3   profile = "${var.profile}"  
4 }  
5  
6 resource "aws_key_pair" "demo_ssh_keypair" {  
7   key_name = "demo_ssh_keypair"  
8   public_key = "${var.public_key}"  
9 }
```

- Run Terraform CLI in the directory with your scripts

Demo

Basic Usage of Terraform

- Plan command
- Apply command
- Console outputs



Advanced Terraforming at Sonic





- Import command brings an existing resource into Terraform management
- Good for migrating to Infrastructure as Code
- Example: import existing users to add fine-grained access controls

```
resource "aws_iam_user" "demo_user" {  
  name = "demo_user"  
}
```

```
$ terraform import aws_iam_user.demo_user demo_user  
aws_iam_user.demo_user: Importing from ID "demo_user"...  
aws_iam_user.demo_user: Import complete!  
  Imported aws_iam_user (ID: demo_user)  
aws_iam_user.demo_user: Refreshing state... (ID: demo_user)  
  
Import successful!  
  
The resources that were imported are shown above. These resources are now in  
your Terraform state and will henceforth be managed by Terraform.
```



- Achieve dynamic configurations with If/else conditions

```
resource "aws_instance" "demo_instance" {  
  ami          = "${var.amazon_linux_ami}"  
  instance_type = "${var.instance_type}"  
  
  count = "${var.profile == "dev" ? 1 : 0}"  
}
```

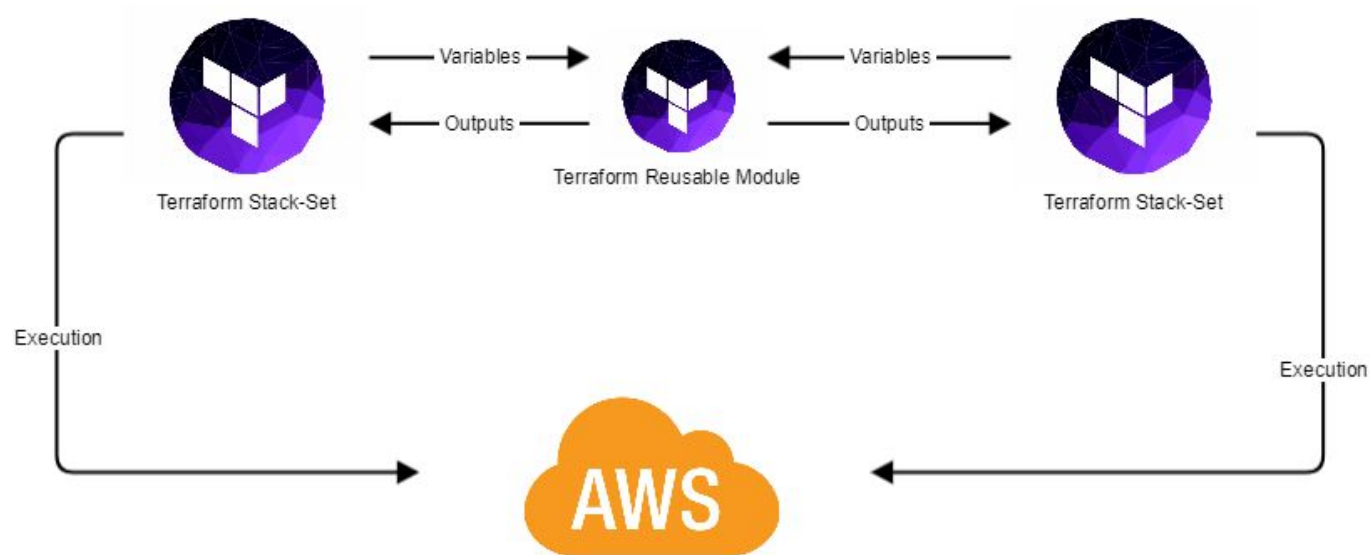
- With more possible values, use the lookup function on a map

```
variable "instance_count" {  
  type = "map"  
  
  default = {  
    dev  = 1  
    qa   = 2  
    prod = 3  
  }  
}  
  
resource "aws_instance" "demo_instance" {  
  ami          = "${var.amazon_linux_ami}"  
  instance_type = "${var.instance_type}"  
  
  count = "${lookup(var.instance_count, var.profile)}"  
}
```




- Packaged configurations that accept inputs, and create a set of resources
- Enables re-usability for commonly grouped resources
- Source code for modules
 - Local filesystem
 - Remote git repository (Github, Bitbucket)

```
2
3  module "demo_network" {
4      source          = "git::ssh://git@bitbucket.org/sonicdrivein/aws-network-module?ref=1.0"
5      name            = "demo_network"
6      publicly_accessible = false
7  }
8
```



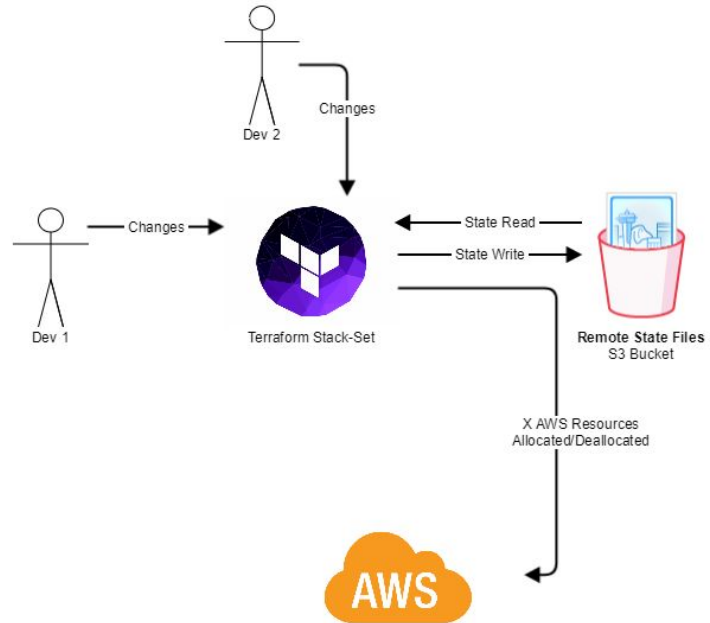


- Terraform depends on a state file
 - Maps real world resources to your configuration
 - Stored locally by default, easy to get out of sync

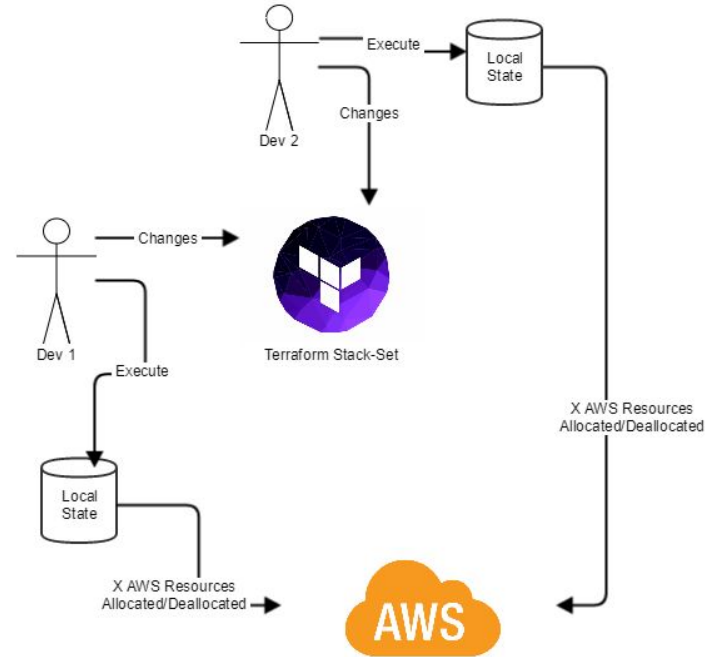
```
$ terraform state show aws_instance.demo_instance[0]
id                        = i-00b1f4a9576fbf4a5
ami                      = ami-8c1be5f6
associate_public_ip_address = true
availability_zone        = us-east-1c
disable_api_termination   = false
ebs_block_device.#       = 0
ebs_optimized             = false
ephemeral_block_device.# = 0
iam_instance_profile      = 
instance_state            = running
instance_type             = t2.micro
```

- Use remote state
 - Automatically syncs to a storage backend (Amazon S3) before and after terraform operations

Lessons Learned *State - Local vs Remote*



Rather
Than





- As codebase grows, avoid keeping everything in one state
 - Risk: each change can affect your entire environment
 - Consider breaking scripts into logical units that can be managed independently
 - Security roles, policies
 - Network
 - Application Server
 - Makes handling a mix of persistent/transient resources easier

Advanced Usage Example *Reading Outputs from a Remote State*



```
2
3  data "terraform_remote_state" "demo_state" {
4      backend = "s3"
5
6      config {
7          bucket = "terraform-demo-state"
8          key    = "network.tfstate"
9      }
10 }
11
12 resource "aws_instance" "demo_instance" {
13     ami           = "${var.amazon_linux_ami}"
14     instance_type = "${var.instance_type}"
15     subnet_id     = "${data.terraform_remote_state.demo_state.private_subnet_id}"
16 }
17
```


Any Questions?



- Getting Started: <https://www.terraform.io/intro/getting-started/install.html>
- Demo Source: <https://github.com/csabatini/terraform-meetup-demo>

