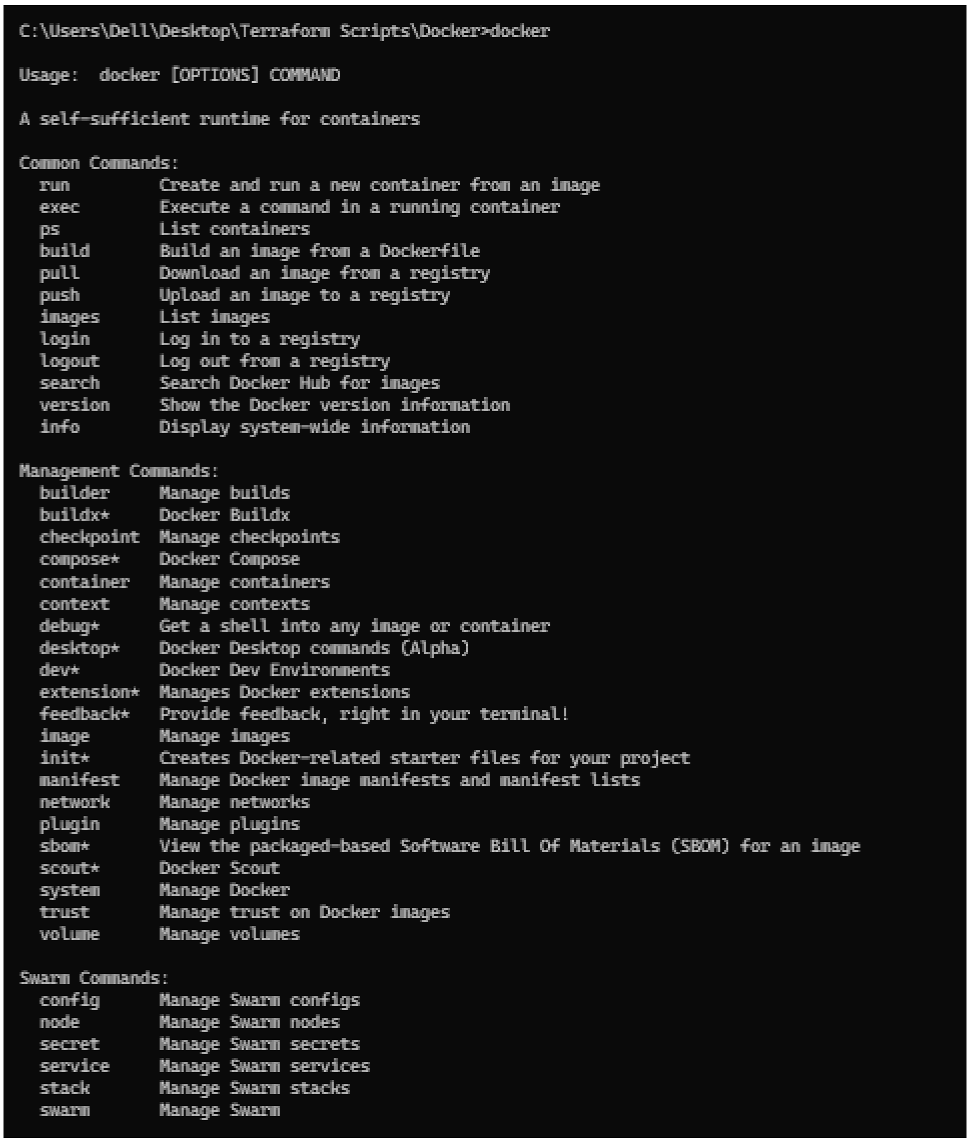
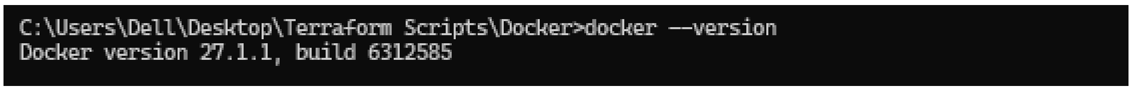
AIM:To Build, change, and destroy AWS / GCP /Microsoft Azure/ DigitalOcean infrastructure Using Terraform. (S3 bucket or Docker) fdp.

STEP 1:For this experiment you need to install Docker from the https://www.docker.com/ and download it.
Once the Docker is installed run the docker command in your terminal to check whether the docker is successfully installed or not.



```
C:\Users\Dell\Desktop\Terraform Scripts\Docker>docker

Usage:  docker [OPTIONS] COMMAND

A self-sufficient runtime for containers

Common Commands:
  run         Create and run a new container from an image
  exec        Execute a command in a running container
  ps          List containers
  build       Build an image from a Dockerfile
  pull        Download an image from a registry
  push        Upload an image to a registry
  images      List images
  login       Log in to a registry
  logout      Log out from a registry
  search      Search Docker Hub for images
  version     Show the Docker version information
  info        Display system-wide information

Management Commands:
  builder     Manage builds
  buildx*     Docker Buildx
  checkpoint  Manage checkpoints
  compose*    Docker Compose
  container   Manage containers
  context     Manage contexts
  debug*      Get a shell into any image or container
  desktop*    Docker Desktop commands (Alpha)
  dev*        Docker Dev Environments
  extension*  Manages Docker extensions
  feedback*   Provide feedback, right in your terminal!
  image       Manage images
  init*       Creates Docker-related starter files for your project
  manifest    Manage Docker image manifests and manifest lists
  network     Manage networks
  plugin      Manage plugins
  sbom*       View the packaged-based Software Bill Of Materials (SBOM) for an image
  scout*      Docker Scout
  system      Manage Docker
  trust       Manage trust on Docker images
  volume      Manage volumes

Swarm Commands:
  config      Manage Swarm configs
  node        Manage Swarm nodes
  secret      Manage Swarm secrets
  service     Manage Swarm services
  stack       Manage Swarm stacks
  swarm       Manage Swarm
```

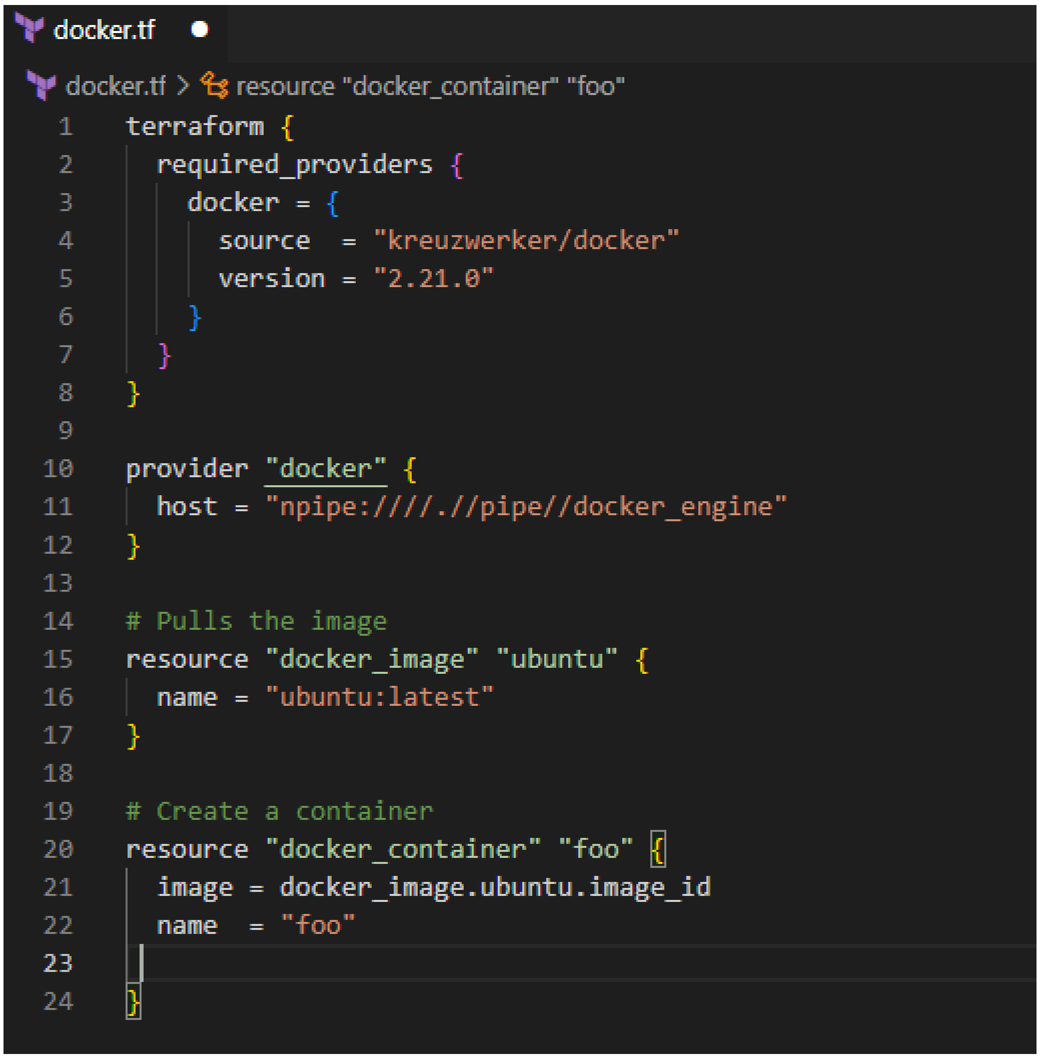
Alternatively,you could also run ‘docker –version ‘ to check whether the docker is started on terminal.



```
C:\Users\Dell\Desktop\Terraform Scripts\Docker>docker --version
Docker version 27.1.1, build 6312585
```

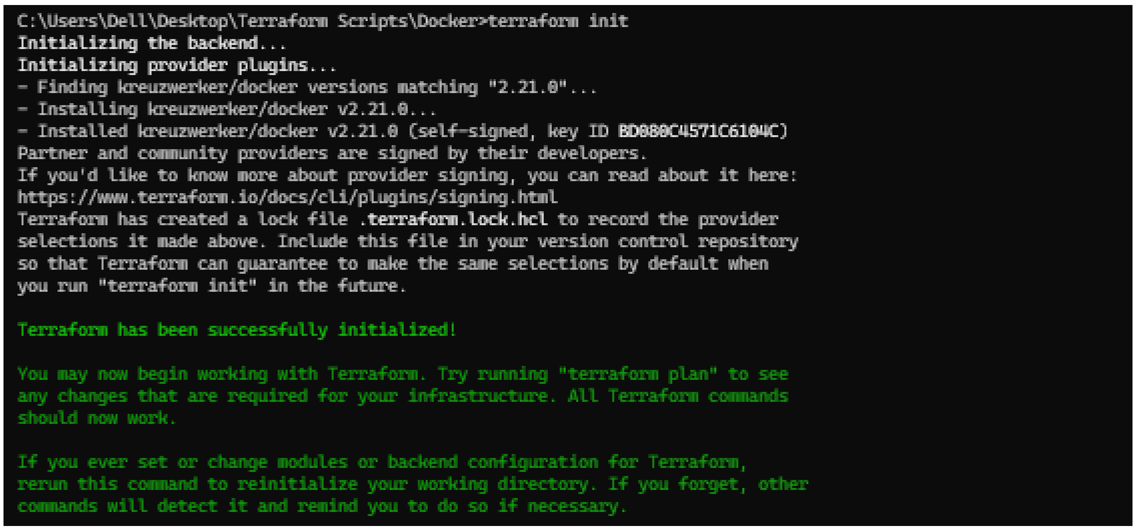
STEP 2: Create a new folder named ‘Terraform Scripts’ in which create a new folder named ‘Docker’ in the docker folder create a file named as ‘docker.tf ‘.Go on VS Code a and write the following code .

```
terraform

{ required_providers
{docker = {
source = "kreuzwerker/docker"
version = "2.21.0"
}
}
}
provider "docker" {
host = "npipe:////.//pipe//docker_engine"
}
# Pulls the image
resource "docker_image" "ubuntu"
{name = "ubuntu:latest"
}
# Create a container
resource "docker_container" "foo"
{ image =
docker_image.ubuntu.image_idname =
"foo"
}
```



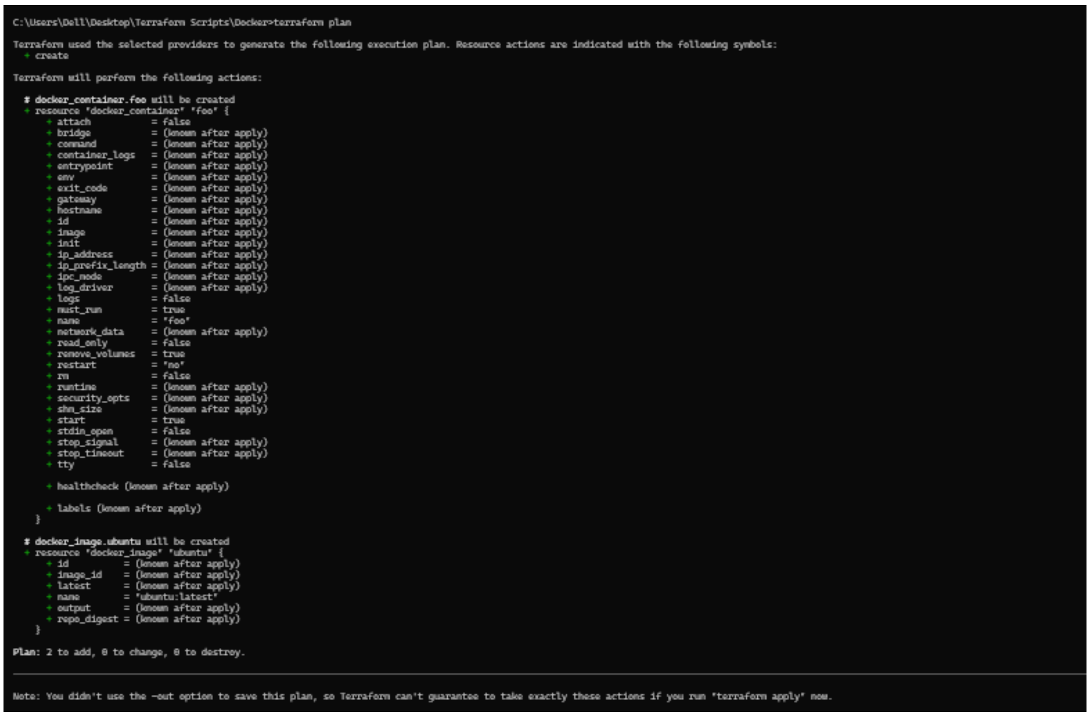
```
terraform {
  required_providers {
    docker = {
      source  = "kreuzwerker/docker"
      version = "2.21.0"
    }
  }
}

provider "docker" {
  host = "npipe:////.//pipe//docker_engine"
}

# Pulls the image
resource "docker_image" "ubuntu" {
  name = "ubuntu:latest"
}

# Create a container
resource "docker_container" "foo" {
  image = docker_image.ubuntu.image_id
  name  = "foo"

}
```

STEP 3: Open the folder where the file ‘docker .tf ‘ is present and run the command ‘terraform.init’ in the terminal ,which will initialize th



```
C:\Users\Dell\Desktop\Terraform Scripts\Docker>terraform init
Initializing the backend...
Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding kreuzwerker/docker versions matching "2.21.0"...
- Installing kreuzwerker/docker v2.21.0...
- Installed kreuzwerker/docker v2.21.0 (self-signed, key ID BD080C4571C6104C)
Partner and community providers are signed by their developers.
If you'd like to know more about provider signing, you can read about it here:
https://www.terraform.io/docs/cli/plugins/signing.html
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.
```

STEP 4: Run the ‘terraform plan’ command to create an execution plan.



```
C:\Users\Dell\Desktop\Terraform Scripts\Docker>terraform plan

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
  + create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

  # docker_container.foo will be created
  + resource "docker_container" "foo" {
      + attach            = false
      + bridge            = (known after apply)
      + command           = (known after apply)
      + container_logs    = (known after apply)
      + entrypoint        = (known after apply)
      + env               = (known after apply)
      + exit_code         = (known after apply)
      + gateway           = (known after apply)
      + hostname          = (known after apply)
      + id                = (known after apply)
      + image             = (known after apply)
      + init              = (known after apply)
      + ip_address        = (known after apply)
      + ip_prefix_length  = (known after apply)
      + ipc_mode          = (known after apply)
      + log_driver        = (known after apply)
      + logs              = false
      + must_run          = true
      + name              = "foo"
      + network_data      = (known after apply)
      + read_only         = false
      + remove_volumes    = true
      + restart           = "no"
      + rm                = false
      + runtime           = (known after apply)
      + security_opts     = (known after apply)
      + shm_size          = (known after apply)
      + start             = true
      + stdin_open        = false
      + stop_signal       = (known after apply)
      + stop_timeout      = (known after apply)
      + tty               = false

      + healthcheck (known after apply)

      + labels (known after apply)
    }

  # docker_image.ubuntu will be created
  + resource "docker_image" "ubuntu" {
      + id          = (known after apply)
      + image_id    = (known after apply)
      + latest      = (known after apply)
      + name        = "ubuntu:latest"
      + output      = (known after apply)
      + repo_digest = (known after apply)
    }

Plan: 2 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

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Note: You didn't use the -out option to save this plan, so Terraform can't guarantee to take exactly these actions if you run "terraform apply" now.
```
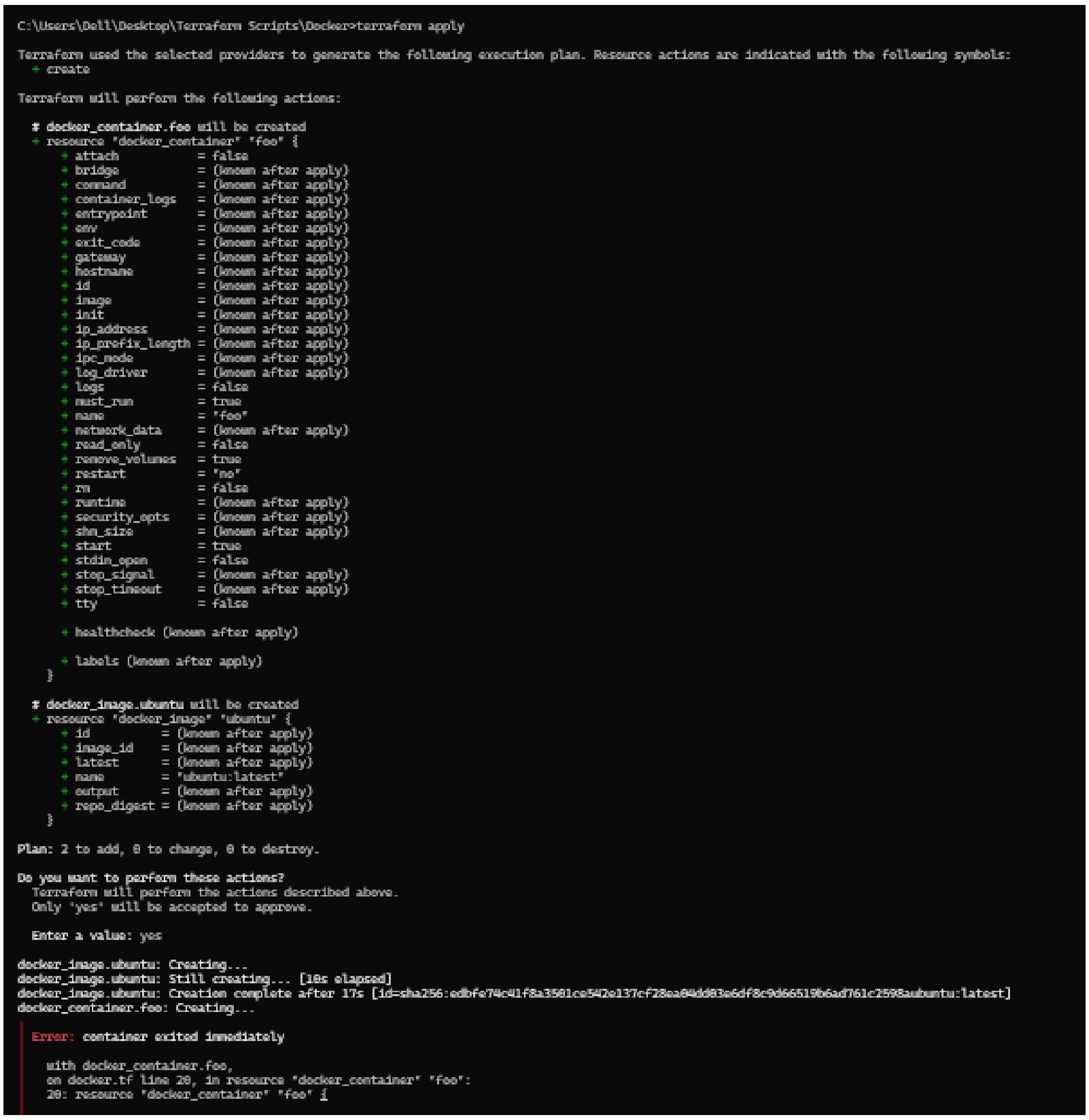
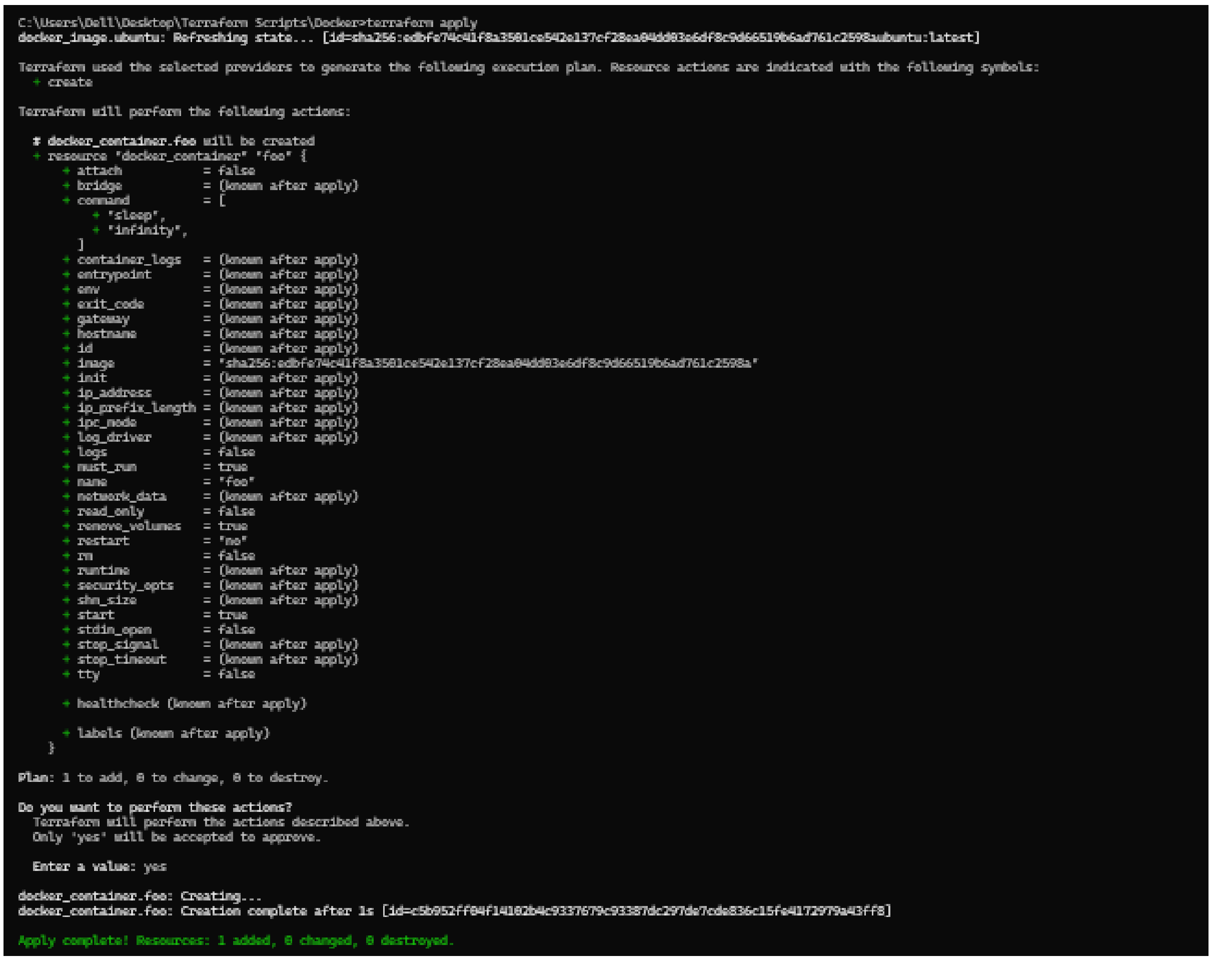

STEP 5: Run ‘terraform apply ‘ command ,this will carry out the changes that were to be made when ‘terraform plan’ command was executed.



```
C:\Users\Dell\Desktop\Terraform Scripts\Docker>terraform apply

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
  + create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

  # docker_container.foo will be created
  + resource "docker_container" "foo" {
      + attach            = false
      + bridge            = (known after apply)
      + command           = (known after apply)
      + container_logs    = (known after apply)
      + entrypoint        = (known after apply)
      + env               = (known after apply)
      + exit_code         = (known after apply)
      + gateway           = (known after apply)
      + hostname          = (known after apply)
      + id                = (known after apply)
      + image             = (known after apply)
      + init              = (known after apply)
      + ip_address        = (known after apply)
      + ip_prefix_length = (known after apply)
      + ipc_mode          = (known after apply)
      + log_driver        = (known after apply)
      + logs              = false
      + must_run          = true
      + name              = "foo"
      + network_data      = (known after apply)
      + read_only         = false
      + remove_volumes    = true
      + restart           = "no"
      + rm                = false
      + runtime           = (known after apply)
      + security_opts     = (known after apply)
      + shm_size          = (known after apply)
      + start             = true
      + stdin_open        = false
      + stop_signal       = (known after apply)
      + stop_timeout      = (known after apply)
      + tty               = false

      + healthcheck (known after apply)

      + labels (known after apply)
    }

  # docker_image.ubuntu will be created
  + resource "docker_image" "ubuntu" {
      + id          = (known after apply)
      + image_id    = (known after apply)
      + latest      = (known after apply)
      + name        = "ubuntu:latest"
      + output      = (known after apply)
      + repo_digest = (known after apply)
    }

Plan: 2 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

Do you want to perform these actions?
  Terraform will perform the actions described above.
  Only 'yes' will be accepted to approve.

  Enter a value: yes

docker_image.ubuntu: Creating...
docker_image.ubuntu: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
docker_image.ubuntu: Creation complete after 17s [id=sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598aubuntu:latest]
docker_container.foo: Creating...

│ Error: container exited immediately
│
│   with docker_container.foo,
│   on docker.tf line 20, in resource "docker_container" "foo":
│   20: resource "docker_container" "foo" {
```

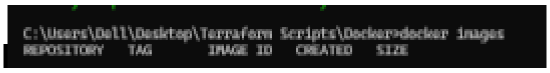
The script that we are using are going to throw an error.
This is because the script used is way too small or took a lot less time to execute. To fix this, we add a line to the code. ‘Command = [“sleep”, “infinity”]’.
This line of code lets docker know to keep the program in sleep mode for an infinite amount of time so that the output can be observed rather than stopping after running immediately.
Now rerun the ‘terraform apply’ code. It will ask you to enter yes to execute it. Type yes. The code gets executed and the image is formed.



```
C:\Users\Dell\Desktop\Terraform Scripts\Docker>terraform apply
docker_image.ubuntu: Refreshing state... [id=sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598aubuntu:latest]

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
  + create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

  # docker_container.foo will be created
  + resource "docker_container" "foo" {
      + attach           = false
      + bridge           = (known after apply)
      + command          = [
          + "sleep",
          + "infinity",
        ]
      + container_logs   = (known after apply)
      + entrypoint       = (known after apply)
      + env              = (known after apply)
      + exit_code        = (known after apply)
      + gateway          = (known after apply)
      + hostname         = (known after apply)
      + id               = (known after apply)
      + image            = "sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598a"
      + init             = (known after apply)
      + ip_address       = (known after apply)
      + ip_prefix_length = (known after apply)
      + ipc_mode         = (known after apply)
      + log_driver       = (known after apply)
      + logs             = false
      + must_run         = true
      + name             = "foo"
      + network_data     = (known after apply)
      + read_only        = false
      + remove_volumes   = true
      + restart          = "no"
      + rm               = false
      + runtime          = (known after apply)
      + security_opts    = (known after apply)
      + shm_size         = (known after apply)
      + start            = true
      + stdin_open       = false
      + stop_signal      = (known after apply)
      + stop_timeout     = (known after apply)
      + tty              = false

      + healthcheck (known after apply)

      + labels (known after apply)
    }

Plan: 1 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

Do you want to perform these actions?
  Terraform will perform the actions described above.
  Only 'yes' will be accepted to approve.

  Enter a value: yes

docker_container.foo: Creating...
docker_container.foo: Creation complete after 1s [id=c5b952ff04f14102b4c9337679c93387dc297de7cde836c15fe4172979a43ff8]

Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.
```

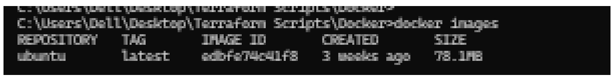
Run ‘docker images’ command to check the images that are present in docker.

‘docker image’ before ‘terraform apply’ is executed.



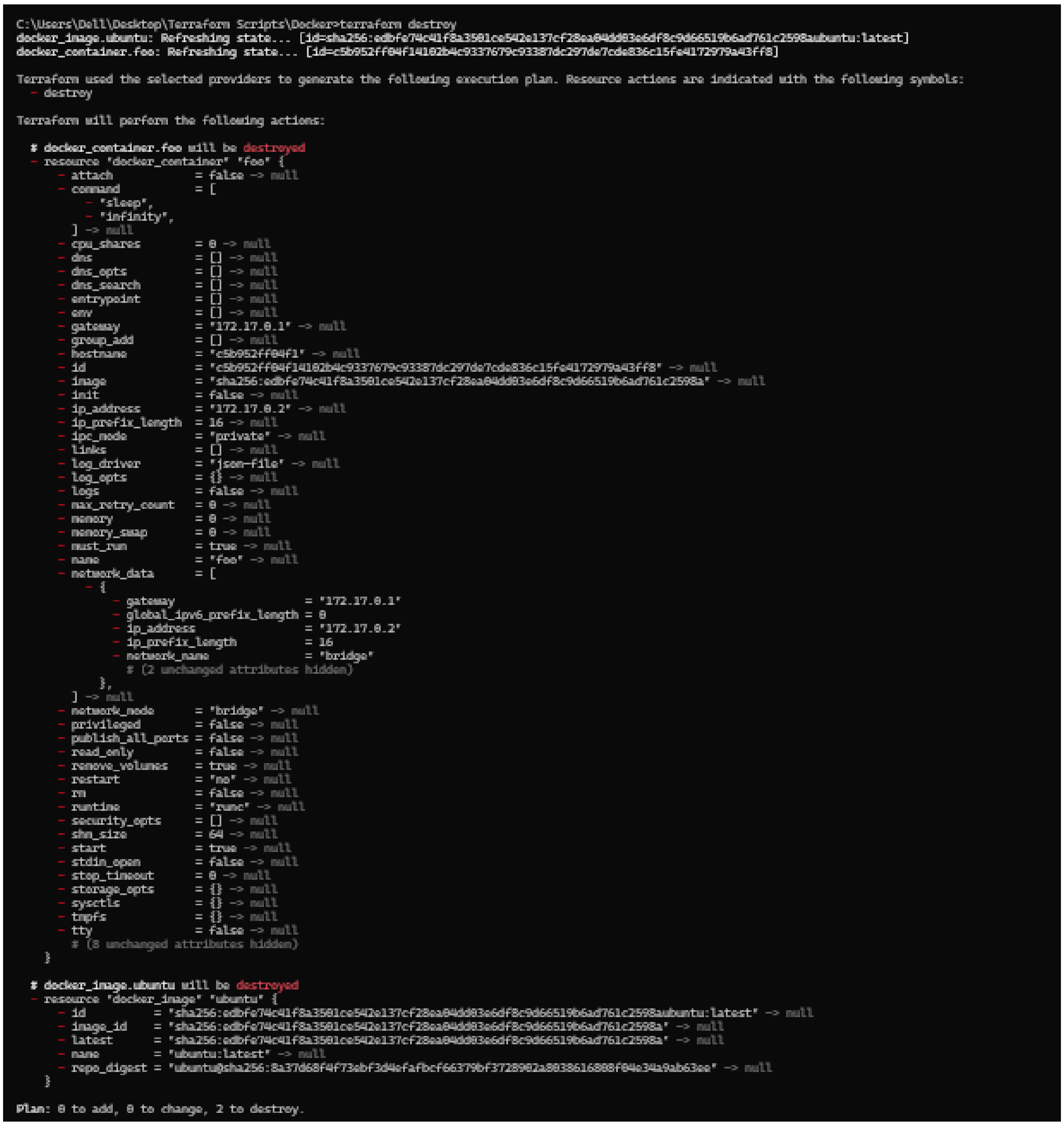
```
C:\Users\Dell\Desktop\Terraform Scripts\Docker>docker images
REPOSITORY   TAG       IMAGE ID   CREATED   SIZE
```

‘Docker image’ after “terraform apply’ is executed.



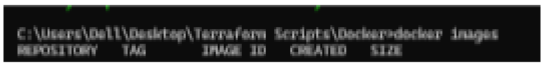
```
C:\Users\Dell\Desktop\Terraform Scripts\Docker>docker images
REPOSITORY   TAG       IMAGE ID       CREATED       SIZE
ubuntu       latest    edbfe74c41f8   3 weeks ago   78.1MB
```

STEP 6:Run ‘terraform destroy’ to destroy the image that is created .



```
C:\Users\Dell\Desktop\Terraform Scripts\Docker>terraform destroy
docker_image.ubuntu: Refreshing state... [id=sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598aubuntu:latest]
docker_container.foo: Refreshing state... [id=c5b952ff04f14102b4c9337679c93387dc297de7cde836c15fe4172979a43ff8]

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
  - destroy

Terraform will perform the following actions:

  # docker_container.foo will be destroyed
  - resource "docker_container" "foo" {
      - attach            = false -> null
      - command           = [
          - "sleep",
          - "infinity",
        ] -> null
      - cpu_shares        = 0 -> null
      - dns               = [] -> null
      - dns_opts          = [] -> null
      - dns_search        = [] -> null
      - entrypoint        = [] -> null
      - env               = [] -> null
      - gateway           = "172.17.0.1" -> null
      - group_add         = [] -> null
      - hostname          = "c5b952ff04f1" -> null
      - id                = "c5b952ff04f14102b4c9337679c93387dc297de7cde836c15fe4172979a43ff8" -> null
      - image             = "sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598a" -> null
      - init              = false -> null
      - ip_address        = "172.17.0.2" -> null
      - ip_prefix_length  = 16 -> null
      - ipc_mode          = "private" -> null
      - links             = [] -> null
      - log_driver        = "json-file" -> null
      - log_opts          = {} -> null
      - logs              = false -> null
      - max_retry_count   = 0 -> null
      - memory            = 0 -> null
      - memory_swap       = 0 -> null
      - must_run          = true -> null
      - name              = "foo" -> null
      - network_data      = [
          - {
              - gateway                   = "172.17.0.1"
              - global_ipv6_prefix_length = 0
              - ip_address                = "172.17.0.2"
              - ip_prefix_length          = 16
              - network_name              = "bridge"
                # (2 unchanged attributes hidden)
            },
        ] -> null
      - network_mode      = "bridge" -> null
      - privileged        = false -> null
      - publish_all_ports = false -> null
      - read_only         = false -> null
      - remove_volumes    = true -> null
      - restart           = "no" -> null
      - rm                = false -> null
      - runtime           = "runc" -> null
      - security_opts     = [] -> null
      - shm_size          = 64 -> null
      - start             = true -> null
      - stdin_open        = false -> null
      - stop_timeout      = 0 -> null
      - storage_opts      = {} -> null
      - sysctls           = {} -> null
      - tmpfs             = {} -> null
      - tty               = false -> null
        # (8 unchanged attributes hidden)
    }

  # docker_image.ubuntu will be destroyed
  - resource "docker_image" "ubuntu" {
      - id          = "sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598aubuntu:latest" -> null
      - image_id    = "sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598a" -> null
      - latest      = "sha256:edbfe74c41f8a3501ce542e137cf28ea04dd03e6df8c9d66519b6ad761c2598a" -> null
      - name        = "ubuntu:latest" -> null
      - repo_digest = "ubuntu@sha256:8a37d68f4f73ebf3d4efafbcf66379bf3728902a8038616808f04e34a9ab63ee" -> null
    }

Plan: 0 to add, 0 to change, 2 to destroy.
```

Run ‘docker images’ command to check again whether the image is destroyed or not.



```
C:\Users\Dell\Desktop\Terraform Scripts\Docker>docker images
REPOSITORY   TAG       IMAGE ID   CREATED   SIZE
```

Thus we have created and destroyed an image on docker.