

Learn Infrastructure as Code with Terraform



Robert Jordan

About Me



- Over 25 years in the IT industry
- 10 years primary focus in cloud technologies
- Networking and HPC operations background

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- Beginner level
 - No previous Terraform or IaC experience required.
 - Familiarity with command line is recommended.

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- Ask questions!

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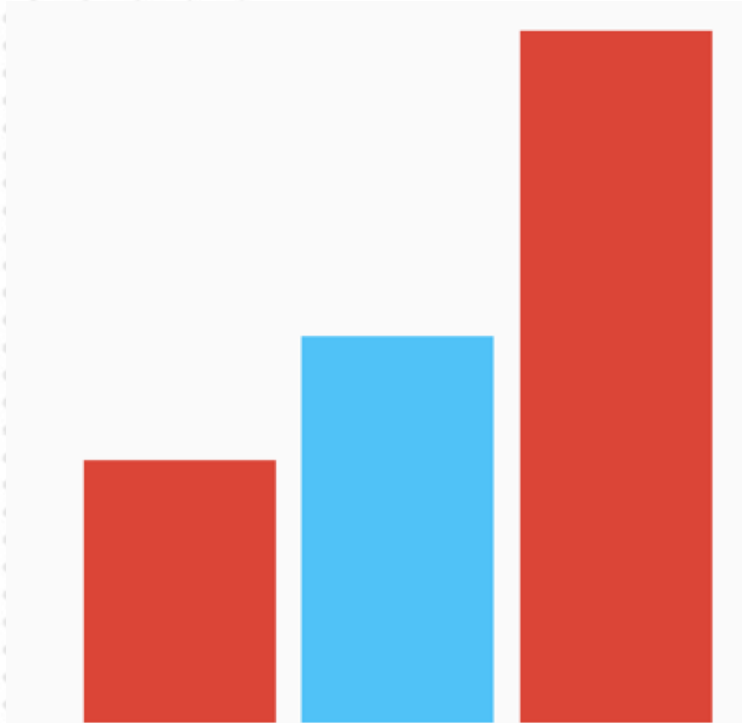
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- Not affiliated with or approved by Hashicorp.

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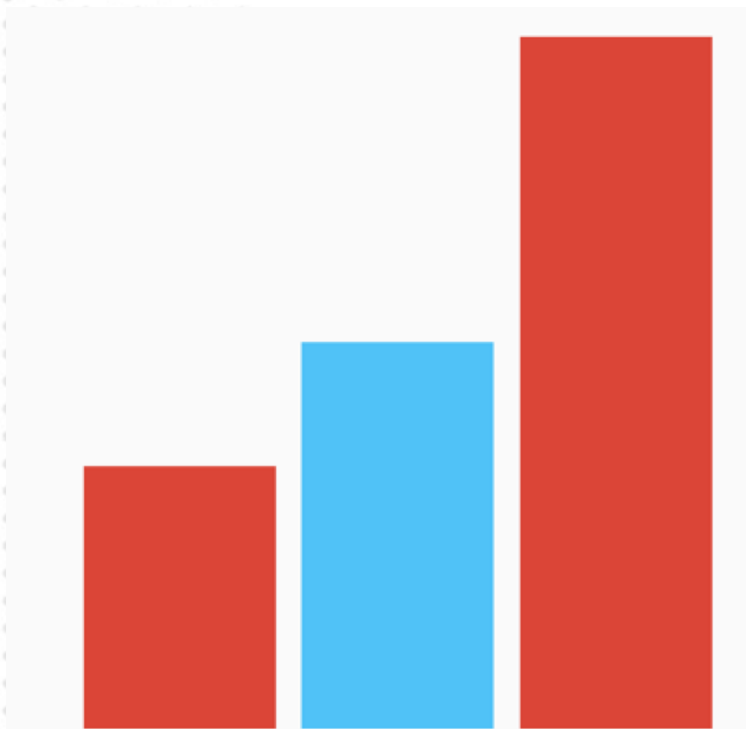
- Materials
 - The example code is in GitHub.
 - There is a link in the resources panel.
 - <https://github.com/bananalab/Learn-Infrastructure-as-Code-with-Terraform>

Course overview



1. Introduction to IaC
2. Terraform Basics
3. Terraform in Practice

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Introduction to IaC

- What is Infrastructure as Code?

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Introduction to IaC

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 - A software engineering practice that involves managing and provisioning infrastructure resources using machine-readable definition files rather than manually configuring them.
 - Treats infrastructure resources, such as virtual machines, networks, storage, and other components, as code.

Introduction to IaC

- Benefits of IaC
 - Consistency

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 - Change Management

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Introduction to IaC

- Benefits of IaC
 - Consistency
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 - Reproducibility
 - Scalability
 - Collaborative

Introduction to IaC

Approaches to IaC

Imperative	Declarative

Introduction to IaC

Approaches to IaC

Imperative Instruction	Declarative Instruction
Create a VM	There should be a VM

Introduction to IaC

Approaches to IaC

Imperative Tools	Declarative Tools
Cloud SDKs Cloud CLIs	Terraform CloudFormation Pulumi (Hybrid) CDK (Hybrid)

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 - Simplicity
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 - Simplicity
 - Focus on desired state. No need to understand **how** desired state is achieved.
 - Idempotence
 - Code can be applied any number of times without changing the infrastructure.
 - Change management
 - Easy to understand changes to desired state.

Introduction to IaC

- Benefits of Declarative IaC
 - Auditability and compliance.
 - Static analysis of desired state can flag compliance issues before application.
 - Single Source of Truth (SSoT).
 - IaC should be authoritative of the desired state of the infrastructure.
 - If infrastructure doesn't match then apply the code.

Introduction to IaC

- Drawbacks of Declarative IaC
 - Limited flexibility.
 - Some things are tedious or impossible to express in a declarative approach.
 - Loops
 - Conditionals

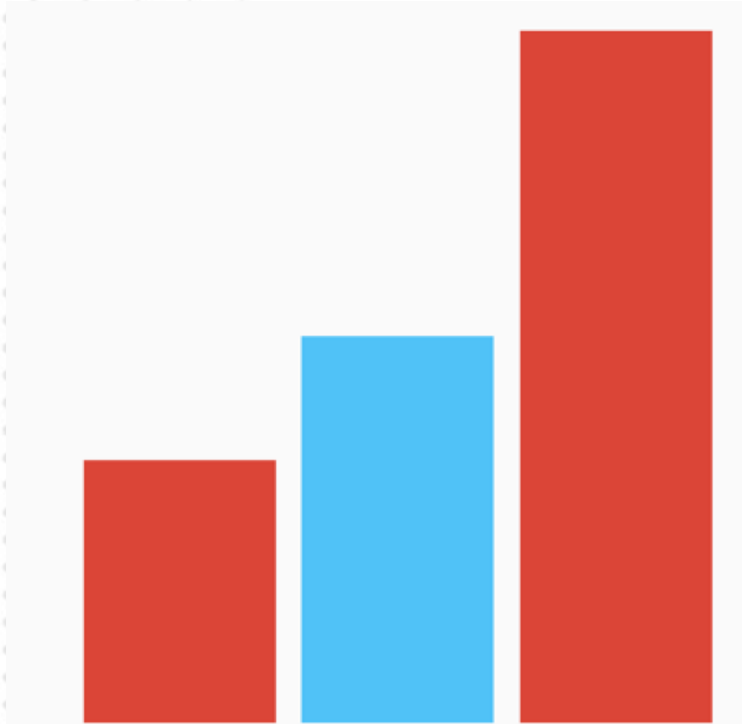
Introduction to IaC

- Drawbacks of Declarative IaC
 - Limited flexibility.
 - Some things are tedious or impossible to express in a declarative approach.
 - Loops
 - Conditionals
 - Opaque operations.
 - Difficult to debug or reason about.

Introduction to IaC

- Drawbacks of Declarative IaC
 - Learning curve.
 - Custom DSLs and runtimes.

Course overview



1. Introduction to IaC
2. Terraform Basics
3. Terraform in Practice



What is Terraform?

Terraform is an infrastructure as code tool that lets you build, change, and version cloud and on-prem resources safely and efficiently.

HashiCorp Terraform is an infrastructure as code tool that lets you define both cloud and on-prem resources in human-readable configuration files that you can version, reuse, and share. You can then use a consistent workflow to provision and manage all of your infrastructure throughout its lifecycle. Terraform can manage low-level components like compute, storage, and networking resources, as well as high-level components like DNS entries and SaaS features.

Terraform Basics

- What is Terraform?
 - Open source tool.

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Terraform Basics

- What is Terraform?
 - Open source tool.
 - Command line interface (cli).
 - Multi Cloud Declarative IaC.

Terraform Basics

- What Terraform is **not**.

Terraform Basics

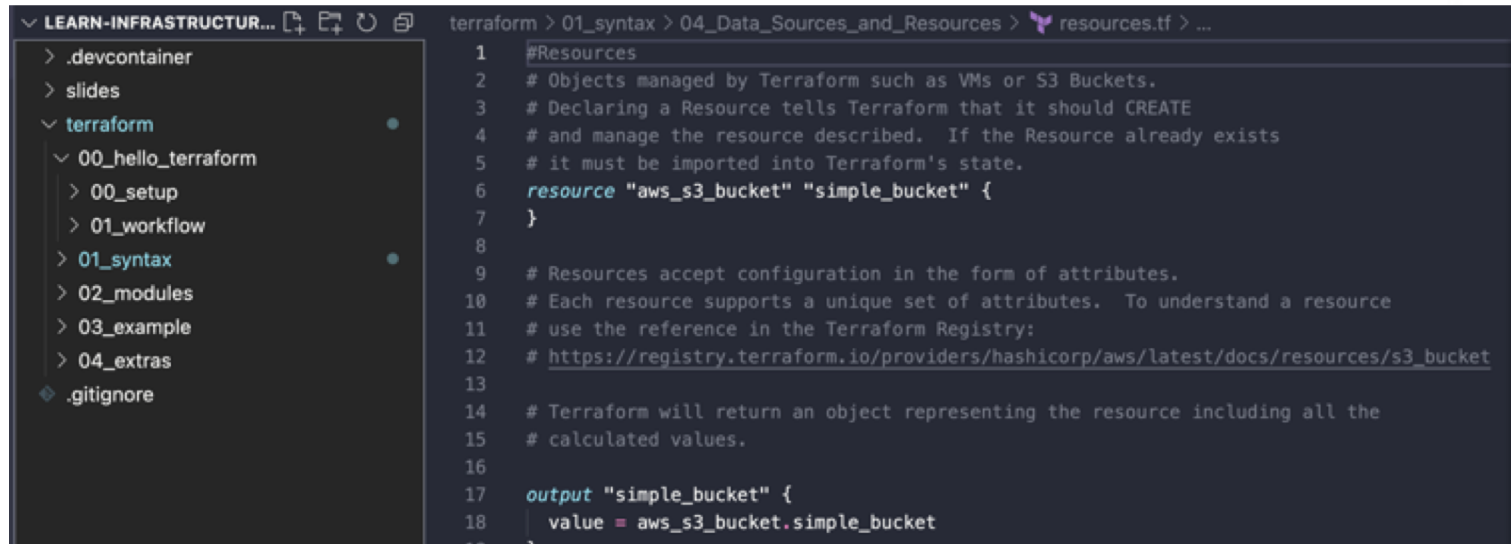
- What Terraform is **not**.
 - A multi cloud abstraction layer.

Terraform Basics

- What Terraform is **not**.
 - A multi cloud abstraction layer.
 - A shortcut to cloud provider management.

Terraform Basics

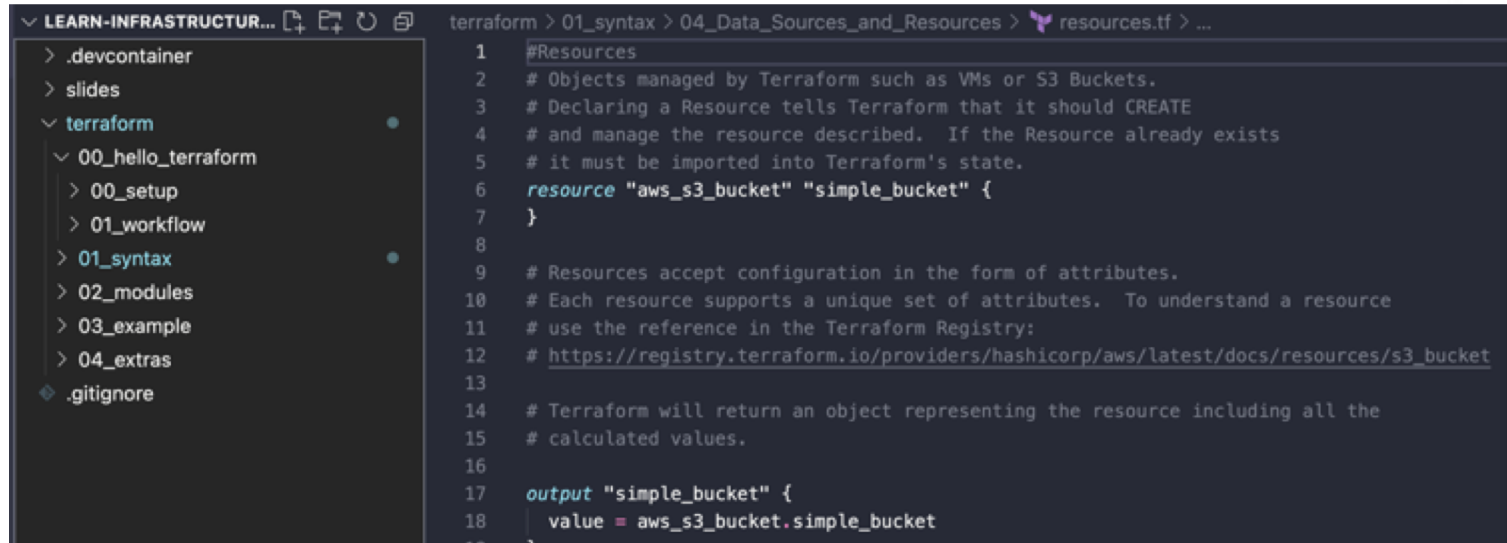
Demo: Hello Terraform



```
terraform > 01_syntax > 04_Data_Sources_and_Resources > resources.tf > ...  
1  #Resources  
2  # Objects managed by Terraform such as VMs or S3 Buckets.  
3  # Declaring a Resource tells Terraform that it should CREATE  
4  # and manage the resource described. If the Resource already exists  
5  # it must be imported into Terraform's state.  
6  resource "aws_s3_bucket" "simple_bucket" {  
7  }  
8  
9  # Resources accept configuration in the form of attributes.  
10 # Each resource supports a unique set of attributes. To understand a resource  
11 # use the reference in the Terraform Registry:  
12 # https://registry.terraform.io/providers/hashicorp/aws/latest/docs/resources/s3\_bucket  
13  
14 # Terraform will return an object representing the resource including all the  
15 # calculated values.  
16  
17 output "simple_bucket" {  
18   value = aws_s3_bucket.simple_bucket  
19 }
```

Terraform Basics

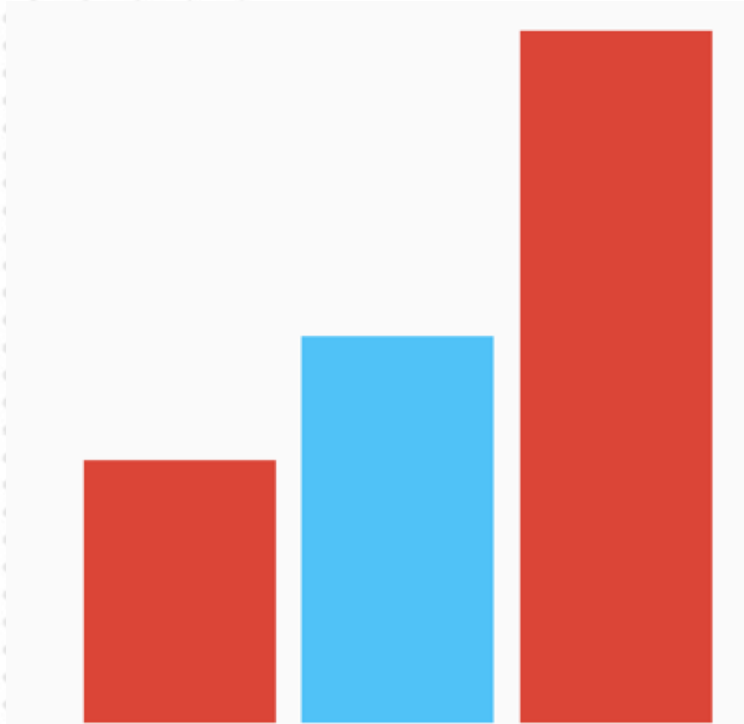
Demo: Terraform Syntax



The screenshot shows a code editor with a file explorer on the left and a code editor on the right. The file explorer shows a directory structure for 'LEARN-INFRASTRUCTUR...' with subdirectories like '.devcontainer', 'slides', 'terraform', and '00_hello_terraform'. The 'terraform' directory is expanded, showing files like '00_setup', '01_workflow', '01_syntax', '02_modules', '03_example', '04_extras', and '.gitignore'. The '01_syntax' file is selected. The code editor shows the contents of 'resources.tf', which defines an AWS S3 bucket resource named 'simple_bucket' and an output for it.

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Terraform in Practice

- State
 - Terraform's view of the world.

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- State
 - Terraform's view of the world.
 - Can be local or remote.
 - Many providers.
 - Locks.

Terraform in Practice

- State
 - Do **not** edit state.

Terraform in Practice

- State
 - Do **not** edit state.
 - Use `state` command:

```
Usage: terraform [global options] state <subcommand> [options] [args]

This command has subcommands for advanced state management.

These subcommands can be used to slice and dice the Terraform state.
This is sometimes necessary in advanced cases. For your safety, all
state management commands that modify the state create a timestamped
backup of the state prior to making modifications.

The structure and output of the commands is specifically tailored to work
well with the common Unix utilities such as grep, awk, etc. We recommend
using those tools to perform more advanced state tasks.

Subcommands:
  list      List resources in the state
  mv        Move an item in the state
  pull      Pull current state and output to stdout
  push      Update remote state from a local state file
  replace-provider Replace provider in the state
  rm        Remove instances from the state
  show      Show a resource in the state
```

Terraform in Practice

- Modules

Terraform in Practice

- Modules
 - Reusable libraries of Terraform code.

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 - Reusable libraries of Terraform code.
 - Can be local or remote.
 - Versioned.

Terraform in Practice

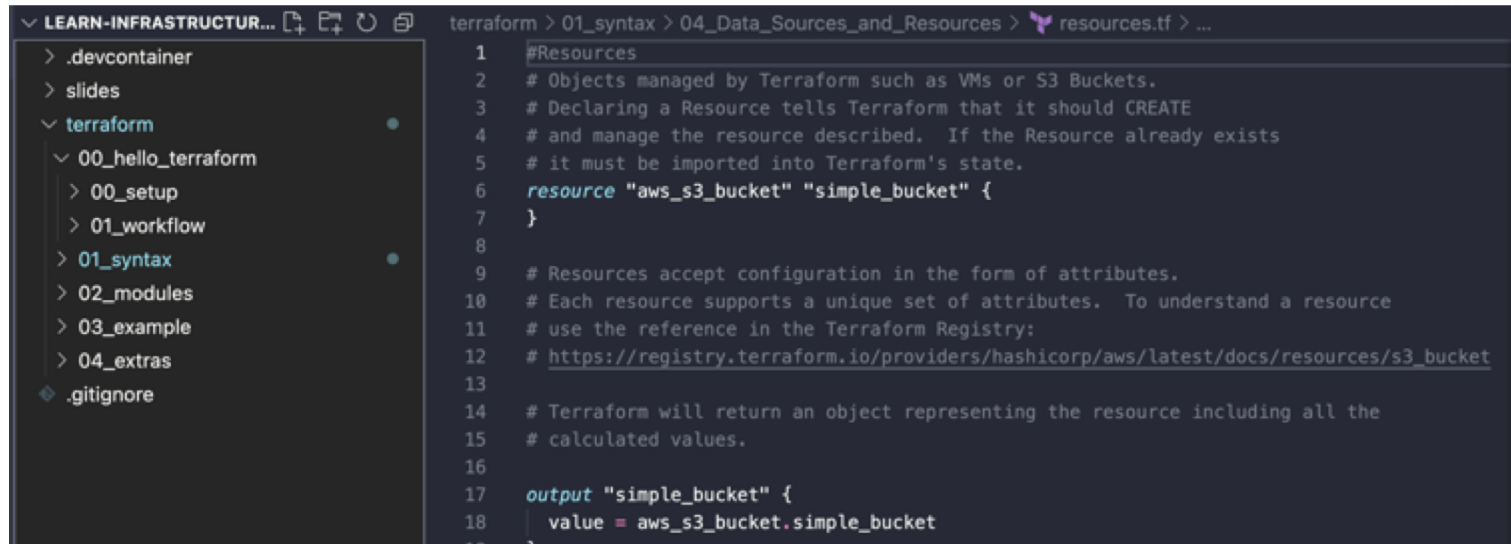
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Demo: Modules



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Terraform in Practice

Demo: Putting it together

