

[VMware Cloud on AWS](#)

VMware Cloud on AWS Terraform deployment – Phase 3

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After SDDC deployment in [phase 1](#) and networking and security deployment in [phase 2](#), we are now ready to deploy Virtual Machines in our SDDC. The goal of this final phase is to use Terraform vSphere provider to deploy a Content Library in VMware Cloud on AWS and clone VMs to the 2 NSX segments created earlier. As noted in the phase 1, all source files are available for download [here](#).

Main.tf

Our `main.tf` module is simple and is used to initiate our state file's locations and the Virtual Machine module.

Initialization

Similar to phase 1 and 2, we will set a local path for phase 3 state file and read phase 1 and phase 2 data.

```
terraform {
  backend "local" {
    path = "../..//phase3.tfstate"
  }
}
# Import the state from phase 1 and 2 and read the outputs
data "terraform_remote_state" "phase1" {
  backend = "local"
  config = {
    path = "../..//phase1.tfstate"
  }
}
data "terraform_remote_state" "phase2" {
  backend = "local"
  config = {
    path = "../..//phase2.tfstate"
  }
}
```

vSphere Terraform Provider Setup

The vSphere provider will use vCenter username, password, and vCenter URL from phase 1. The NSX-T provider uses the NSX proxy URL and VMC token from phase 1 as well.

```
provider "vsphere" {
  user          =
  data.terraform_remote_state.phase1.outputs.cloud_username
  password      =
  data.terraform_remote_state.phase1.outputs.cloud_password
  vsphere_server = data.terraform_remote_state.phase1.outputs.vc_url
  allow_unverified_ssl = true
}

provider "nsxt" {
  host          =
  data.terraform_remote_state.phase1.outputs.proxy_url
  vmc_token      = var.vmc_token
  allow_unverified_ssl = true
  enforcement_point = "vmc-enforcementpoint"
}
```

Virtual Machine Module

```
module "VMs" {
  source = "../VMs"

  data_center      = var.data_center
  cluster          = var.cluster
  workload_datastore = var.workload_datastore
  compute_pool     = var.compute_pool
  Subnet12_name    =
data.terraform_remote_state.phase2.outputs.segment12_name
  subnet12         = data.terraform_remote_state.phase2.outputs.subnet12
  Subnet13_name    =
data.terraform_remote_state.phase2.outputs.segment13_name
  subnet13         = data.terraform_remote_state.phase2.outputs.subnet13
}
```

In this module, we read the outputs from phase 2 and use the two segments created (subnet 12 and 13) where Virtual Machines will be attached.

Variables

In the `variables.tf` files we will code the standard names for VMware Cloud on AWS data center SDDC

```
variable "data_center"      {default = "SDDC-Datacenter"}
variable "cluster"          {default = "Cluster-1"}
variable "workload_datastore" {default = "WorkloadDatastore"}
variable "compute_pool"     {default = "Compute-ResourcePool"}
variable "vmc token"        {}
```

SDDC data

First step is to read the SDDC data using vSphere provider.

```
data "vsphere_datacenter" "dc" {
  name = var.data_center
}
data "vsphere_compute_cluster" "cluster" {
  name          = var.cluster
  datacenter_id = data.vsphere_datacenter.dc.id
}
data "vsphere_datastore" "datastore" {
  name          = var.workload_datastore
  datacenter_id = data.vsphere_datacenter.dc.id
}
data "vsphere_resource_pool" "pool" {
  name          = var.compute_pool
  datacenter_id = data.vsphere_datacenter.dc.id
}
data "vsphere_network" "network12" {
  name          = var.Subnet12_name
  datacenter_id = data.vsphere_datacenter.dc.id
}
data "vsphere_network" "network13" {
  name          = var.Subnet13_name
  datacenter_id = data.vsphere_datacenter.dc.id
}
```

Create a Content Library

We will use a Content library from AWS S3 bucket in Frankfurt.

```
resource "vsphere_content_library" "S3CL" {
  name          = "S3CL"
  storage_backing = [data.vsphere_datastore.datastore.id]
  description    = "AWS S3 Content Library"

  subscription {
    subscription_url = "https://s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/s3-cl-frankfurt/lib.json"
    authentication_method = "NONE"
    automatic_sync = false
    on_demand = true
  }
}
```

We will wait 30 seconds and read the “blue VM” data.

```

resource "time_sleep" "wait_30_seconds" {
  depends_on = [vsphere_content_library.S3CL]
  create_duration = "30s"
}

data "vsphere_content_library_item" "blue" {
  depends_on = [time_sleep.wait_30_seconds]
  name       = "blue"
  library_id = vsphere_content_library.S3CL.id
  type       = "OVA"
}

```

Then we will:

- Clone 3 blue Virtual Machines using the demo-count set to 3
- Attach them to network 12
- Set a fixed IP address starting at .10
- Set a default gateway at .1

Note the 2 CPUs, 1GB RAM, and 20 GB disk.

```

resource "vsphere_virtual_machine" "Blue" {
  lifecycle {
    ignore_changes = [annotation]
  }
  count           = var.demo_count
  name            = "Blue-VM-${count.index + 1}"
  resource_pool_id = data.vsphere_resource_pool.pool.id
  datastore_id    = data.vsphere_datastore.datastore.id
  folder          = "Workloads"

  num_cpus = 2
  memory    = 1024
  guest_id  = "other3xLinux64Guest"

  network_interface {
    network_id = data.vsphere_network.network12.id
  }
  disk {
    label = "disk0"
    size  = 20
    thin_provisioned = true
  }
  clone {
    template_uuid = data.vsphere_content_library_item.blue.id
    customize {
      linux_options {
        host_name = "Photon"
        domain    = "vmc.local"
      }
      network_interface {
        ipv4_address = cidrhost(var.subnet12, 10 + count.index) #fixed IP
address
        ipv4_netmask = 24
      }
      ipv4_gateway = cidrhost(var.subnet12, 1)
    }
  }
}

```

We then repeat the process for 3 “Red Virtual Machines”.

NSX tags

Apply NSX tags using NSXT provider as shown below.

```

resource "nsxt_policy_vm_tags" "NSX Blue tag" {
  count = var.demo_count
  instance_id = vsphere_virtual_machine.Blue[count.index].id
  tag {
    tag    = "NSX_tag"
    scope = "Blue"
  }
}

resource "nsxt_policy_vm_tags" "NSX Red tag" {
  count = var.demo_count
  instance_id = vsphere_virtual_machine.Red[count.index].id
  tag {
    tag    = "NSX_tag"
    scope = "Red"
  }
}

```

vsphere tags

Apply vSphere tags that are used in the distributed firewall (DFW) rules that we set in phase2.

```
resource "vsphere_tag_category" "category" {
  name           = "ColoredVMs"
  cardinality    = "SINGLE"
  description    = "Managed by Terraform"

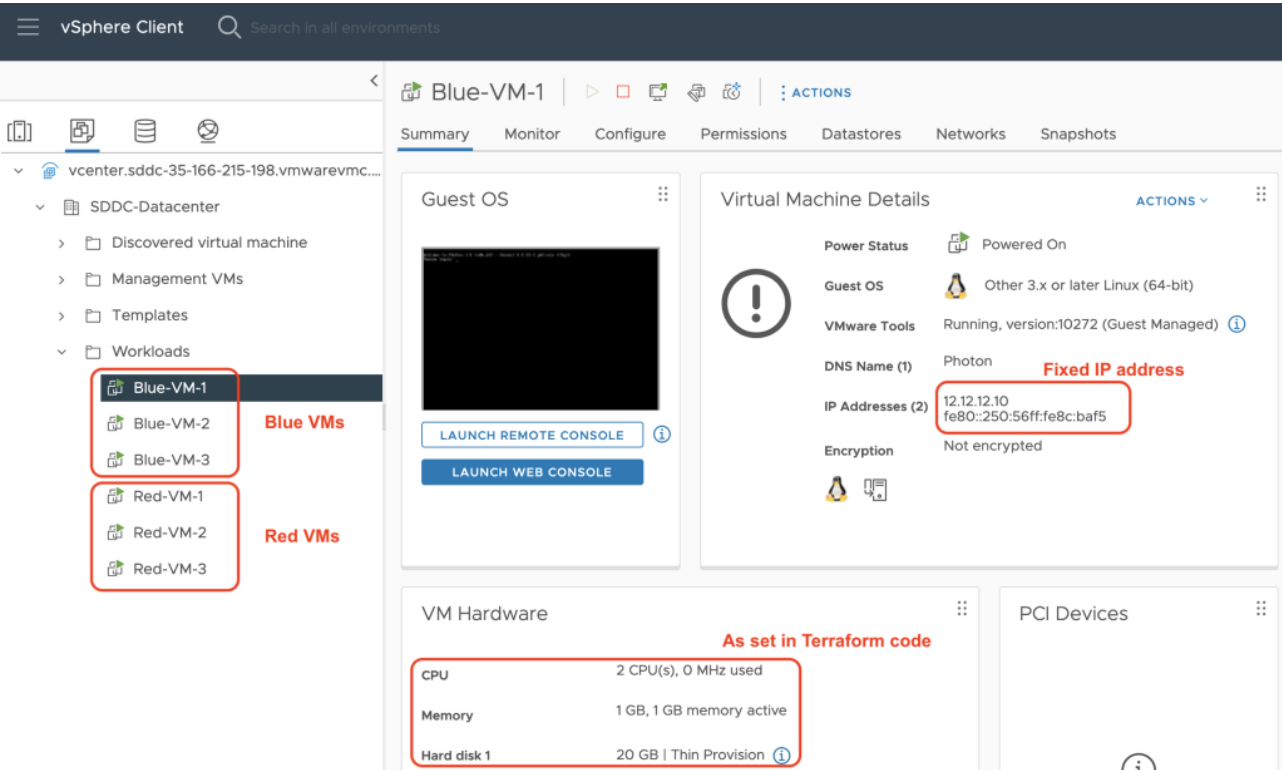
  associable_types = [
    "VirtualMachine"
  ]
}

resource "vsphere_tag" "tag" {
  name           = "vSphere_tag"
  category_id    = vsphere_tag_category.category.id
  description    = "Managed by Terraform"
}
```

Deployment

The `deploy.sh` script will execute terraform init and terraform apply. After 1m30s our 6 VMs are deployed and powered on. Note that with Terraform, a Virtual Machine has only 2 states: ON or GONE!

vCenter view



Tags

Tags & Custom Attributes

TagsCustom Attributes

TAGSCATEGORIES

NEWEDITDELETEADD PERMISSION

	Tag Name	Category	Description
<input type="radio"/>	vSphere_tag	ColoredVMs	Managed by Terraform

Tags & Custom Attributes

Tags

Custom Attributes

TAGS

CATEGORIES

NEW

EDIT

DELETE

ADD PERMISSION

	Category Name	Description	Multiple Cardinality	Associable Entities
<input type="radio"/>	ColoredVMs	Managed by Terraform	false	VirtualMachine

This concludes our blog post series on deploying a VMware Cloud on AWS environment from scratch using Terraform. We hope this series helps you in automating some or all your Day 1 and Day 2 tasks. As always, any feedback or comments are welcome!



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