



TFE Technical Enablement

E1 Training Course

Table of Contents



1. TFE Architecture Overview
 - Fault Tolerance
2. TFE Installation Key Concerns
 - Networking
 - TLS/SSL
 - Installation Options



TFE Technical Enablement

TFE Architecture Overview



TFE Components



1. Application Layer

- TFE Core - Rails Application for web front end and background workers
- TFE Services & Terraform workers - Go services that function in isolated execution environments.

2. Coordination Layer

- Redis - Caching and coordination between web and background workers in the application layer
- Rabbit MQ - TF worker coordination

3. Storage Layer

- PostgreSQL DB - Stores application data for workspace/user settings
- Blob Storage - Stores TF state files, logs, etc.
- Vault - Encrypts sensitive data
- Config Data - Replicated admin console configuration

4. Network Service - NGINX

Operational Mode Decision



TFE Operational Mode determines how data is persisted.

The operational mode is selected at install time and **cannot be changed** once Terraform Enterprise is running.

- **Production – External Services**
 - Store the majority of the stateful data in an external DB and external object storage. Best for users with access to managed services.
- **Production – Mounted Disk**
 - Store data in a separate directory on the host which stores data on an external disk. Best for users with experience mounting performant block storage.
- **Demo**
 - All data is stored on the instance. Suitable for testing and validation only.

Architecture Components



- **Virtual Compute**
 - Replicated Container, System Configuration and Application Configuration
- **External PostgreSQL Database**
 - Responsible for the secure storage of Application Configuration data, workspace settings and Vault data
- **S3 Compatible Storage/Blob Storage**
 - Terraform artifacts including plan results, state and logs
- **External Vault Instance** (if used)
 - Transit keys for encryption of PostgreSQL data

Virtual Compute Requirements



TFE Instance Requirements

- Recommended Compute Requirements
 - 2 CPU, 4-8 core, 16-32 GB RAM, 50GB Storage
- Supported Operating Systems
 - Most Linux Operating Systems. [List](#)

PostgreSQL Requirements

- Recommended Compute Requirements
 - 2 CPU, 4-8 core, 16-32 GB RAM, 50GB Storage
- PostgreSQL Version – 9.4, 9.5, 9.6, 10.x, 11.x
- Lower system requirements can be used for non-production and testing

Object Storage



- An S3 Standard bucket, or compatible storage
 - AWS S3
 - Google Cloud Storage
 - Azure Blob Storage
 - Minio or Ceph
- Be aware of high availability capabilities for each cloud

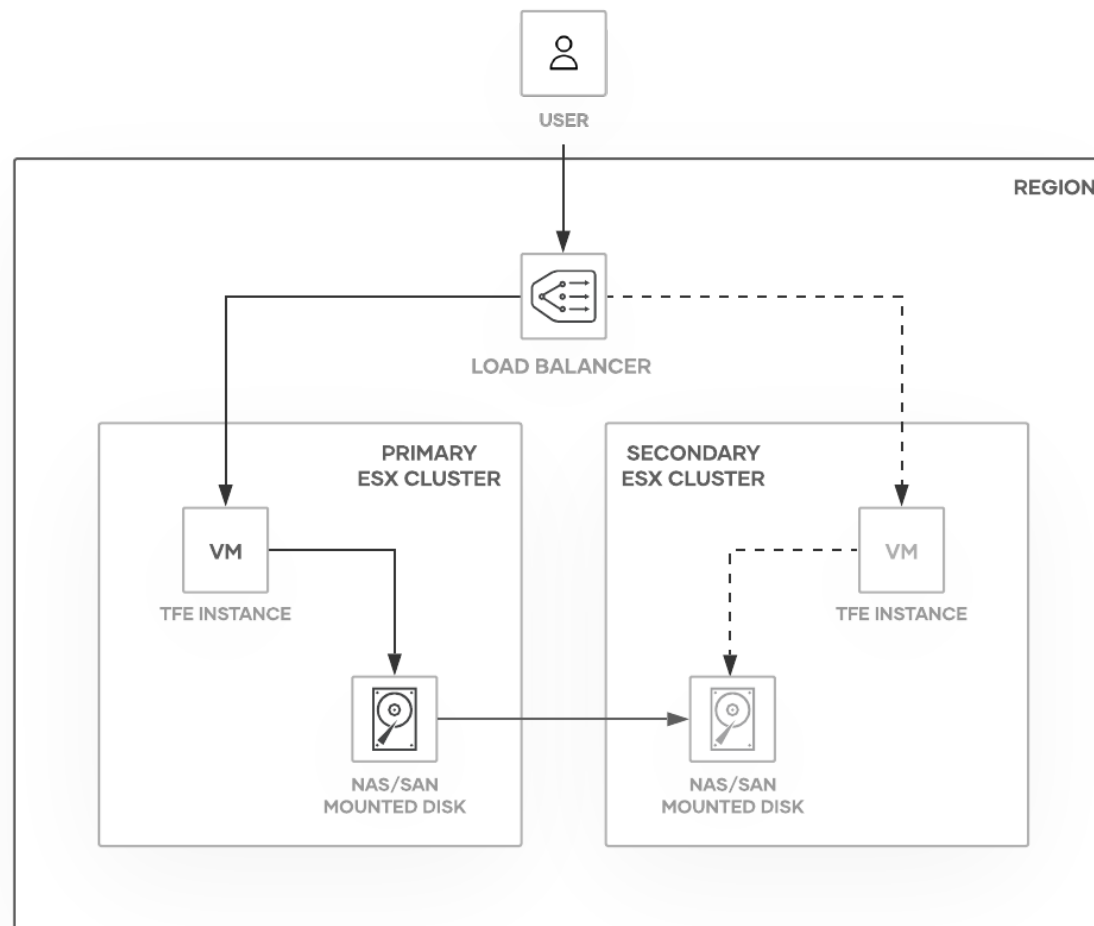
Terraform Enterprise Reference Architecture



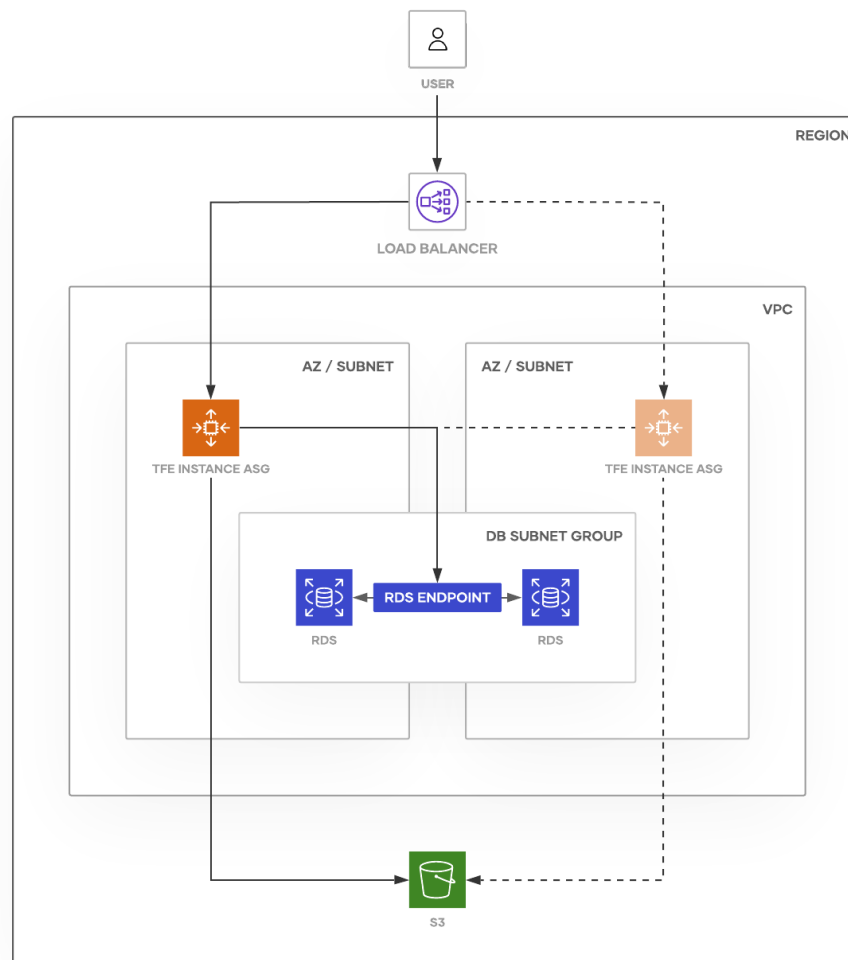
Depending on where you choose to deploy Terraform Enterprise, there are different services available to maximize the resiliency of the deployment.

For example, most major cloud service providers offer a resilient RDS offering, removing the need to manage a complex database cluster/failover architecture.

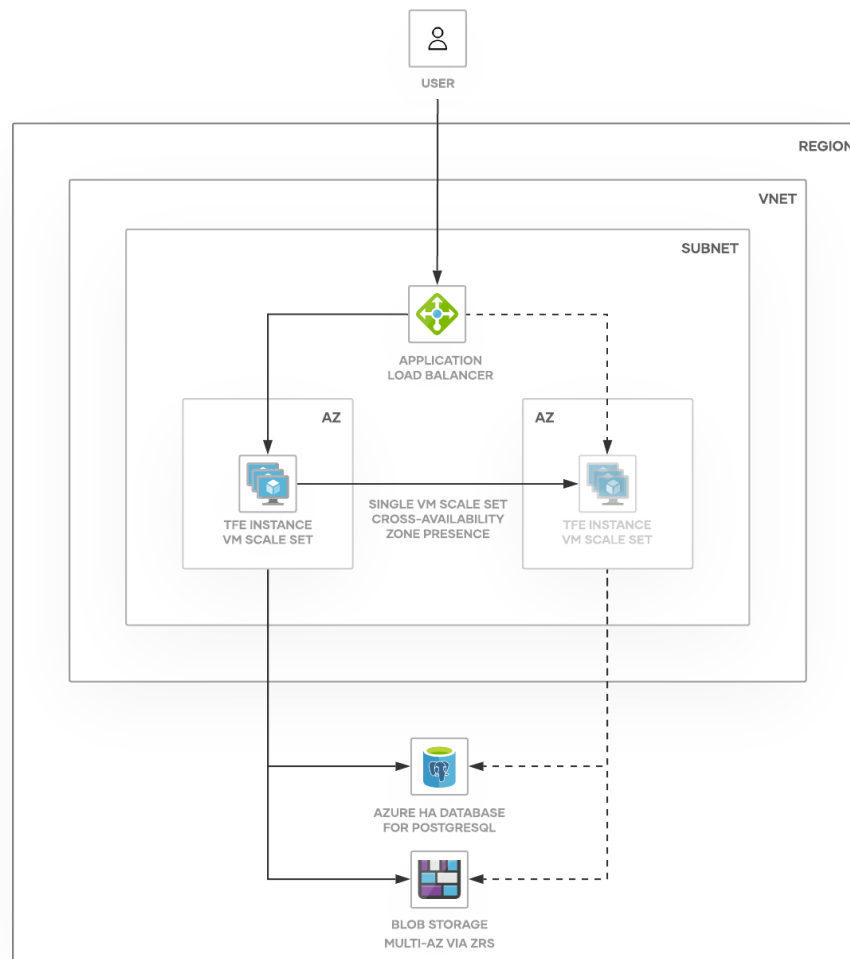
TFE VMware Reference Architecture



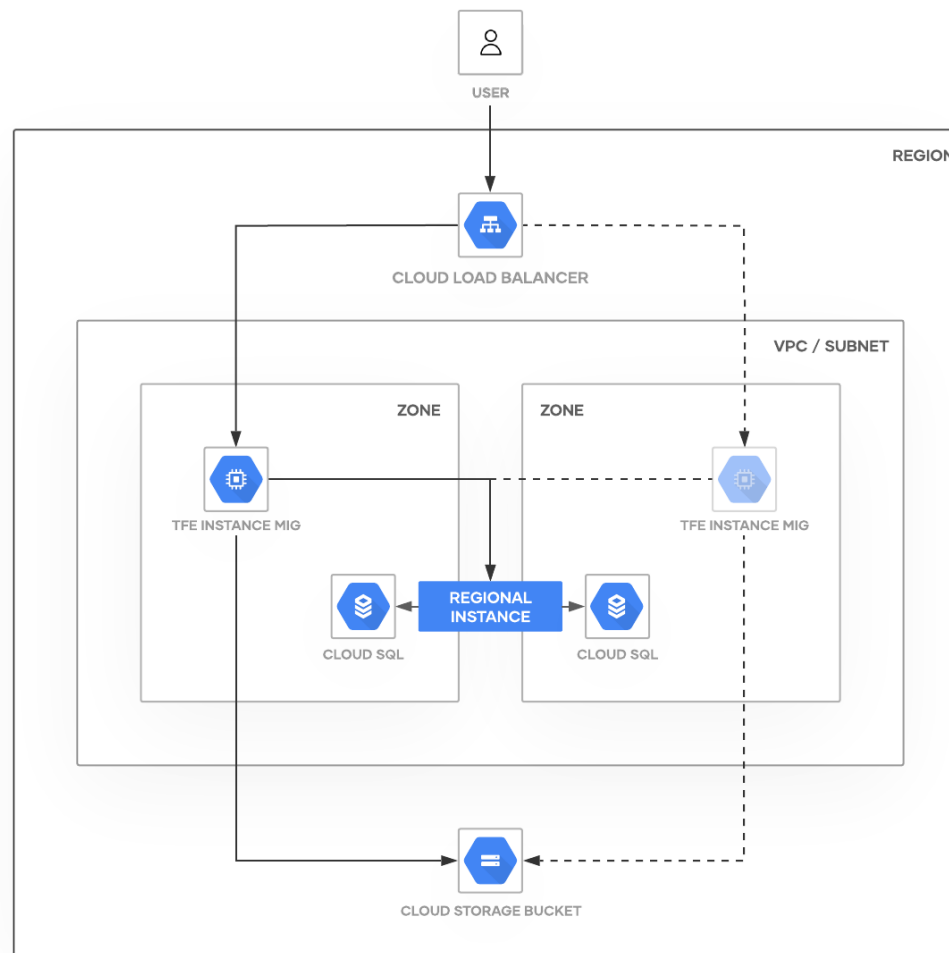
TFE AWS Reference Architecture



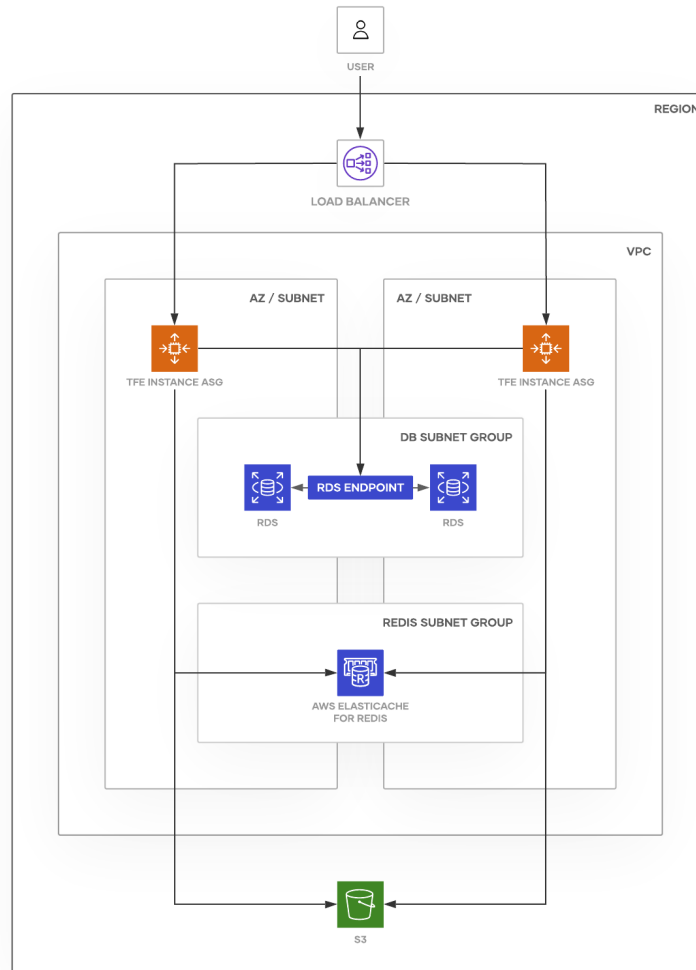
TFE Azure Reference Architecture



TFE GCP Reference Architecture



TFE AWS Active/Active Reference Architecture



External Vault Server Requirements



- Terraform Enterprise configures and manages an internal vault instance.
- Organizations with exceptional data encryption and record keeping requirements can configure an external Vault ~~server~~ cluster.
- A production Terraform instance will be dependent on a highly available (production grade) Vault cluster.

Data Storage and Security Considerations



| Object | Storage | Encrypted |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Ingressed VCS Data | Blob Storage | Vault Transit Encryption |
| Terraform Plan Result | Blob Storage | Vault Transit Encryption |
| Terraform State | Blob Storage | Vault Transit Encryption |
| Terraform Logs | Blob Storage | Vault Transit Encryption |
| Terraform Environment Variables | PostgreSQL | Vault Transit Encryption |
| Organization Settings | PostgreSQL | No |
| Account Password | PostgreSQL | bcrypt |
| 2FA Recovery Codes | PostgreSQL | Vault Transit Encryption |
| SSH Keys | PostgreSQL | Vault Transit Encryption |

Data Storage and Security Considerations



| Object | Storage | Encrypted |
|-------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| User/Team/Organization Tokens | PostgreSQL | HMAC SHA512 |
| OAuth Client ID + Secret | PostgreSQL | Vault Transit Encryption |
| OAuth User Tokens | PostgreSQL | Vault Transit Encryption |
| Twilio Account Configuration | PostgreSQL | Vault Transit Encryption |
| SMTP Configuration | PostgreSQL | Vault Transit Encryption |
| SAML Configuration | PostgreSQL | Vault Transit Encryption |
| Vault Unseal Key | PostgreSQL | ChaCha20+Poly1305 |



Terraform Enterprise Architecture

Fault Tolerance



Failure Tolerance by Application Tier



Each component of Terraform Enterprise has its own Fault Tolerance.

- **Terraform Enterprise Application Servers**
 - Through deployment of two virtual machines in different ESX clusters/zones, the Terraform Enterprise Reference Architecture is designed to provide improved availability and reliability.
 - Combined with a standard load balancer configuration for health checking against the instance the application servers are very robust

Failure Tolerance by Application Tier



- **PostgreSQL Database**
 - Using a PostgreSQL cluster will provide fault tolerance at the database layer.
- **Object Storage**
 - Each cloud implements high availability of their object storage differently
 - Be sure to review your specific cloud (or VMWare configuration) and ensure you are using a supported highly available configuration
- **Vault Servers**
 - HashiCorp Vault supports a highly available cluster model. Please review the [documentation](#)

Reference links



- [Infranstructure Components](#)
- [Architecture Reference Diagrams](#)



TFE Installation Key Concerns



REPLICATED

Replicated provides SaaS vendors a container-based platform for easily deploying their cloud-native applications inside customers' environments.

It provides license management, online and airgap installation, and a control panel for your docker-based application.

Installation Checklist



When preparing for an installation of Terraform Enterprise collect the following details:

- Install type: Airgapped/Offline or Online?
- Identify if there is a Proxy?
- TLS Configuration
 - TLS is mandatory for a lot of the communication of TFE as well as the host itself
 - Properly configuring the CA chain of trust is critical
- Custom TFE Worker Image
 - Many customers choose to preload their own worker image
 - Creation pipeline, storage, installation
- Operational Mode

Network Requirements for Terraform Enterprise



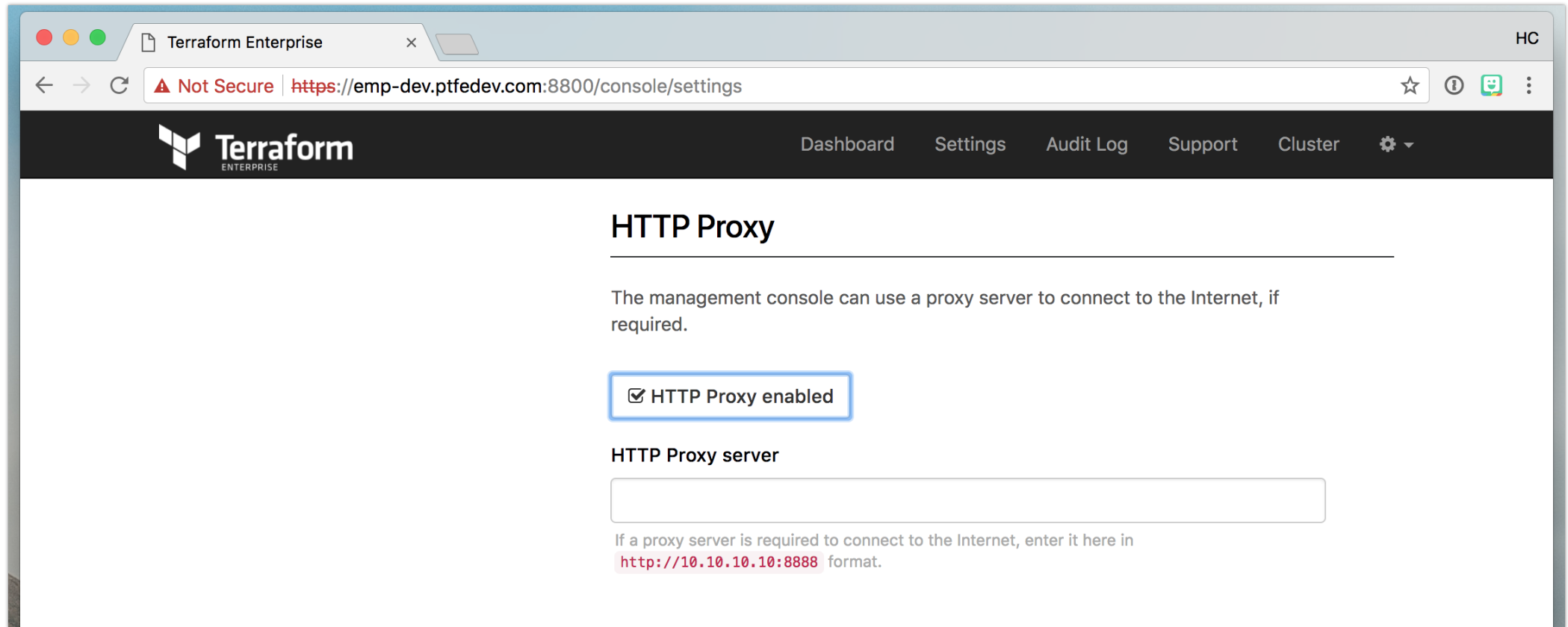
The Terraform Enterprise server needs to allow several kinds of incoming connections. It also needs to access several external services.

- Source – User/Client/VCS
 - 443: To access the Terraform Enterprise application via HTTPS
- Source – Administrators
 - 22: To access the instance via SSH from your computer. SSH access to the instance is required for administration and debugging.
 - 8800: To access the installer dashboard.
- Source – TFE Server(s)
 - 9870–9880 (inclusive): For internal communication on the host and its subnet; not publicly accessible.
 - 23000–23100 (inclusive): For internal communication on the host and its subnet; not publicly accessible.
- A few others for internal services. [Full List](#)

Proxies with TFE



Both the GUI and the Installer script accept input for Proxy configuration



Proxy Special Notes



- The proxy configuration can be updated post install via the Replicated Console
- If you plan on running the installer again or want the configuration validation to pass, proxy config for Replicated components needs to be edited on the host. [TFE Docs](#)
- Docker's proxy config will be also need to be updated on the host

TLS Configuration



Both the GUI and the Installer script accept input for TLS Configuration. Note There are two sections for TLS configuration; the "TLS Key & Cert" section and the "SSL/TLS Configuration" section

HTTPS for admin console

We're currently using a self-signed TLS certificate to secure the communication between your browser & the management console. If you don't upload your own TLS cert, you'll see a warning about this in your browser every time you access the management console.

Provide Custom SSL Certificate

Hostname (Ensure this domain name resolves to this server & is routable on your network)

Private Key

Choose file

Certificate

Choose file

Files will be uploaded directly to the management server & will never leave.
[If your private key and cert are already on this server, click here.](#)

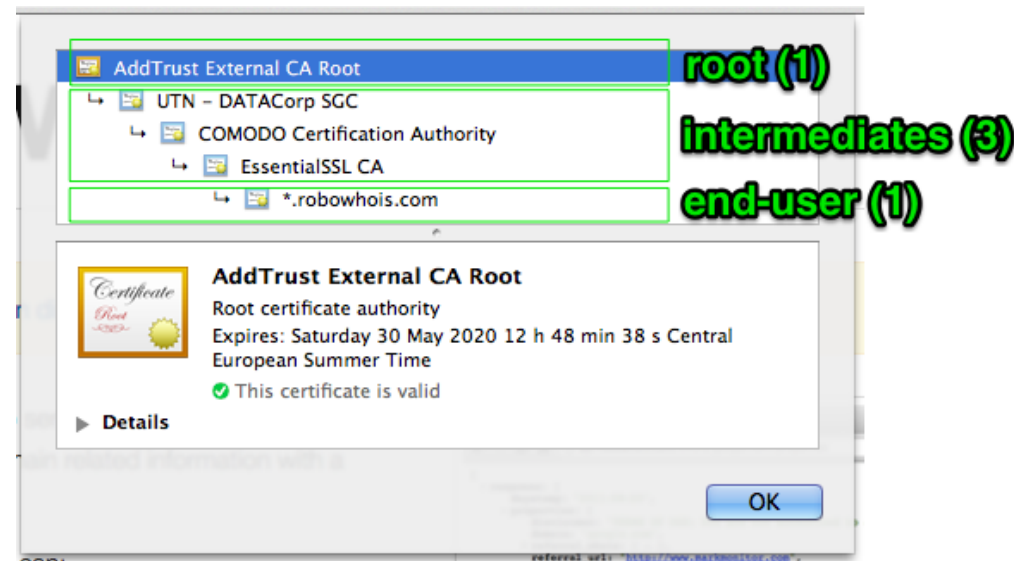
Use Self-Signed Cert

Upload & Continue

Quick Certificate Refresher



- TLS certificates are issued by Certificate Authorities (CAs) to establish identity and setup secure communication
- There are two types of CAs: root CAs and intermediate CAs. Combined they represent a Certificate Chain.
- In order for a TLS certificate to be trusted, that certificate must have been issued by a CA that is trusted by the device that is connecting.



TLS Configuration



- Terraform Enterprise requires a TLS certificate and a private key in order to operate.
- Certificate must match Terraform Enterprise's hostname, either by being issued for the FQDN or being a wildcard certificate.
- Certificate can be signed by a public or private CA, but it must be trusted by all of the services that Terraform Enterprise is expected to interface with:
 - VCS Provider
 - Any CI Systems
 - Notification systems configured to work with Terraform Enterprise
 - Build systems working with Terraform Enterprise

TLS Key & Cert



The "TLS Key & Cert" section is where the TLS private key and certificate can be configured to allow HTTPS connections to Terraform Enterprise

3 options for specifying Key & Cert:

1. **Self signed (generated)** – TFE automatically generates
 2. **Server Path** – TFE loads from specified path on host
 3. **Upload Files** – User uploads
- Both the TLS certificate and private key files must be PEM-encoded.

SSL/TLS Configuration



The "SSL/TLS Configuration" section is used to add custom trusted CAs so Terraform Enterprise can connect to services that use SSL/TLS certificates issued by them.

- This is used to allow Terraform Enterprise to trust Private CAs and securely connect to resources like VCS, DB etc.
- All certificates in the certificate signing chain, meaning the root certificate and any intermediate certificates, must be included
- All certificates must be PEM encoded and listed on after another.

If you see failures during VCS connection self-signed untrusted certs are your likely culprit.

Alternative Worker Image



- TFE runs terraform plan and terraform apply operations in a disposable Docker containers
- Default Docker image may not have additional tools used during Terraform runs
 - `local-exec`
 - `external` data source
- To allow use of these tools for any plan or apply, users can build their own image and configure TFE to use that instead.

Terraform Build Worker image

Configure which docker image will be used when running terraform plans and applies. This can either be the standard image that ships with PTFE or a custom image that includes extra tools not present in the default one.

☐ Use TFE's standard image

☒ Provide the location of a custom image

Custom image tag

hashicorp/build-worker:now

Custom Worker Best Practices



- Manage the custom worker image as an artifact through a pipeline
- The base image must be `ubuntu:xenial`
- The image must exist on the Terraform Enterprise host.
- Required CA certificates must be added when building the image
- Terraform does not need be installed on the image. TFE provides at runtime.
- Alternative Worker images also offer extension points to execute scripts:
 - **Initialize Script** – Before `terraform init`
 - **Finalize Script** – After `plan` or `apply`

Installation Options



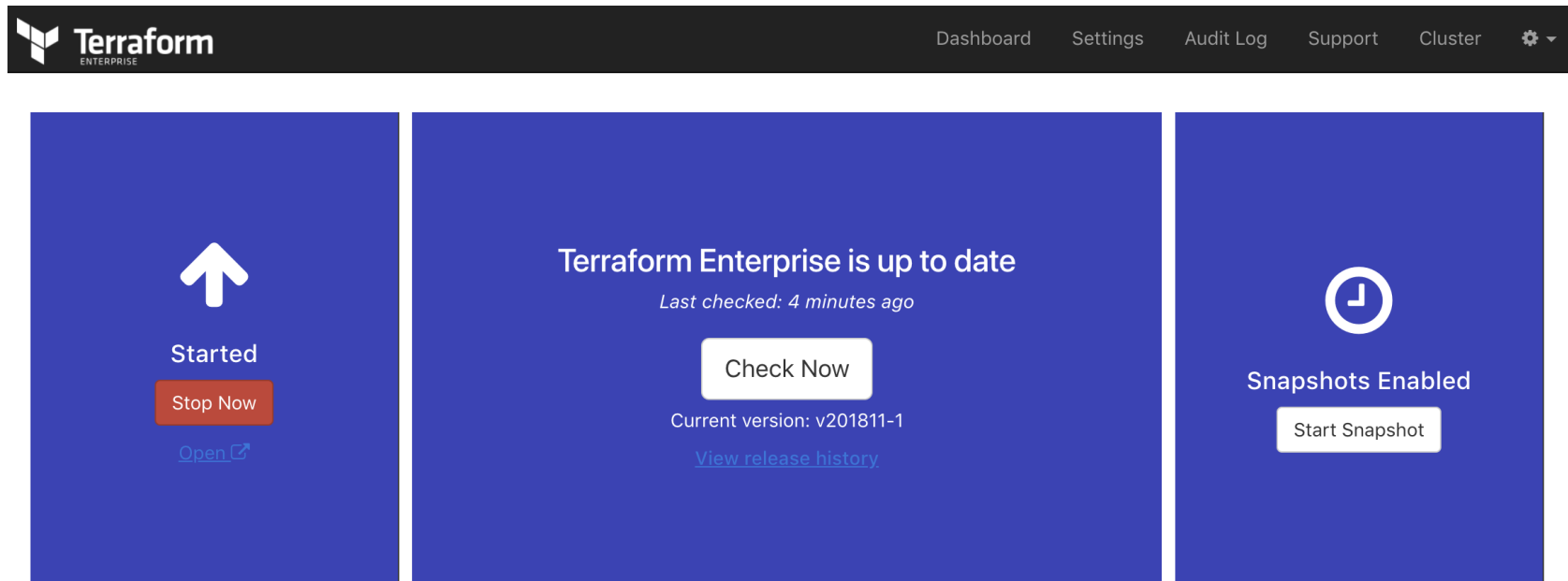
The installer can run in two modes, **Online** or **Airgapped**. Each of these modes has a different way of executing the installer, but the result is the same.

- After running the installer script, the remainder of the installation is done through a browser using the installer dashboard on port 8800 of the TFE instance.
- To complete the installation, you must be able to connect to that port via HTTPS.
- The installer uses an internal CA to issue bootstrap certificates.

Installation Mode – Online



- The standard way to install Terraform Enterprise
- `curl https://install.terraform.io/ptfe/stable | sudo bash`
- Installation continues in the browser!



Installation Mode – Airgapped



- Used to support offline environments, regulated environments, legal requirements
 - Connection on port 8800 is still required
- Airgapped installations require Docker to be pre-installed
- `.airgap` file with required artifacts is provided by Replicated

By default Terraform Enterprise does not include any providers and fetches them from the Public Registry as needed

- For airgapped installs these must be provided after install as `bundles`
- See [Docs](#) for details on how to operationalize this



Chapter Summary

- Terraform Enterprise has several supported architectures to support major Infrastructure platforms
 - AWS, Azure, GCP, VM*
- Reference the Installation Checklist in this chapter when you install
- Both online and offline installers are supported

Reference links



- [How to Install Terraform Enterprise](#)
- [Pre-Install Checklist](#)
- [Offline and Online Installer](#)
- [Data Security Model](#)