

# Terraform EKS Deployment

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## Prerequisites

1. AWS Account with an IAM User with administrative permissions.
  2. Terraform installed.
  3. Kubectl & Kubens installed.
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## Using Terraform Modules to Provision AWS Infrastructure

1. Create the Terraform project.
2. Download the [modules](#) folder and copy it inside the above-created terraform project.
3. Create a *provider.tf* file inside the created terraform project.
4. Inside the *provider.tf* file, define the following:
  - terraform
    - required\_providers
  - provider
    - aws
5. The reference code is attached below.

```
terraform {  
  required_providers {  
    aws = {  
      source  = "hashicorp/aws"  
      version = "~> 5.64"  
    }  
  }  
}  
  
provider "aws" {  
  region = local.aws_region  
  // shared_config_files = ["~/.aws/config"]  
  shared_credentials_files = ["~/.aws/credentials"]  
}
```

6. The definition of *provider.tf* file is complete.
7. Create the *main.tf* file.
8. Inside *main.tf* file, call the following modules:
  - vpc
  - rds
  - eks
9. The reference code is attached below.

```
module "vpc" {
  source = "./modules/aws/vpc"

  vpc-properties = local.vpc-properties
}

module "rds" {
  source = "./modules/aws/rds"

  vpc-id            = local.vpc-id
  vpc-public-subnets = local.vpc-public-subnets
  vpc-private-subnets = local.vpc-private-subnets
  database-properties = local.database-properties
  bastion-properties  = local.bastion-properties

  depends_on = [
    module.vpc
  ]
}

module "eks" {
  source = "./modules/aws/eks"

  vpc-public-subnets = local.vpc-public-subnets
  vpc-private-subnets = local.vpc-private-subnets

  eks-properties = local.eks-properties

  depends_on = [
    module.rds
  ]
}
```

10. *main.tf* file definition is completed.

11. Now we will create *locals.tf* file.

12. Define the following variables:

- aws\_region
- vpc-properties
  - availability-zones
  - vpc-cidr-block
  - vpc-subnet-count
  - vpc-public-subnet-cidr-blocks
  - vpc-private-subnet-cidr-blocks
  - vpc-tag-value
  - vpc-public-subnet-tag-value
  - vpc-private-subnet-tag-value
  - vpc-igw-tag-value
- vpc-id
- vpc-public-subnets

- vpc-private-subnets
- database-properties
  - identifier
  - allocated-storage
  - engine
  - engine-version
  - instance-class
  - skip-final-snapshot
  - publicly-accessible
  - db-username
  - db-password
  - db-sg-tag-value
  - db-tag-value
- bastion-properties
  - count
  - instance-type
  - bastion-host-public-key
  - bastion-host-sg-tag-value
  - bastion-host-tag-value
- eks-properties
  - eks-cluster-role-name
  - eks-cluster-name
  - eks-node-role-name
  - eks-node-group-name
  - eks-instance-types
  - eks-service-port

13. The reference code is attached below.

```
locals {  
  
  aws_region = "ap-south-1"  
  
  // vpc variables  
  vpc-properties = {  
    availability-zones = [  
      "ap-south-1a",  
      "ap-south-1b",  
      "ap-south-1c"  
    ]  
    vpc-cidr-block = "10.0.0.0/16"  
    vpc-subnet-count = {  
      "public"  = 2,  
      "private" = 2  
    }  
  }  
  vpc-public-subnet-cidr-blocks = [  
    "10.0.1.0/24",  
    "10.0.2.0/24",  
    "10.0.3.0/24",  
  ]  
}
```

```

    "10.0.4.0/24"
  ]
  vpc-private-subnet-cidr-blocks = [
    "10.0.101.0/24",
    "10.0.102.0/24",
    "10.0.103.0/24",
    "10.0.104.0/24"
  ]

  vpc-tag-value           = ""
  vpc-public-subnet-tag-value = ""
  vpc-private-subnet-tag-value = ""
  vpc-igw-tag-value       = ""
}

vpc-id           = module.vpc.vpc-id
vpc-public-subnets = module.vpc.vpc-public-subnets
vpc-private-subnets = module.vpc.vpc-private-subnets

// rds variables
database-properties = {
  identifier          = ""
  allocated-storage   = 20
  engine              = "mysql"
  engine-version      = "8.0.35"
  instance-class      = "db.t3.micro"
  skip-final-snapshot = true
  publicly-accessible = false

  db-username = ""
  db-password = ""

  db-sg-tag-value = ""
  db-tag-value    = ""
}

bastion-properties = {
  count              = 1
  instance-type      = "t2.micro"
  bastion-host-public-key = "~/.ssh/bastion-key.pub"

  bastion-host-sg-tag-value = ""
  bastion-host-tag-value   = ""
}

// eks variables
eks-properties = {
  eks-cluster-role-name = ""
  eks-cluster-name      = ""
  eks-node-role-name    = ""
  eks-node-group-name   = ""
  eks-instance-types = [
    "t2.medium"
  ]
}

```

```
eks-service-port =  
}  
}
```

14. The definition of *locals.tf* file is complete.

15. Now we will create *outputs.tf* file.

16. Define the following outputs:

- DB\_HOST
- bastion-host-ip

17. The reference code is attached below.

```
output "DB_HOST" {  
  description = "db host address"  
  value       = module.rds.DB_HOST  
}  
  
output "bastion-host-ip" {  
  description = "bastion host ip address"  
  value       = module.rds.bastion-host-ip  
}
```

18. The definition of *outputs.tf* file is complete.

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## Provisioning the Infrastructure

Now we will provision the infrastructure by applying the above-created configuration files.

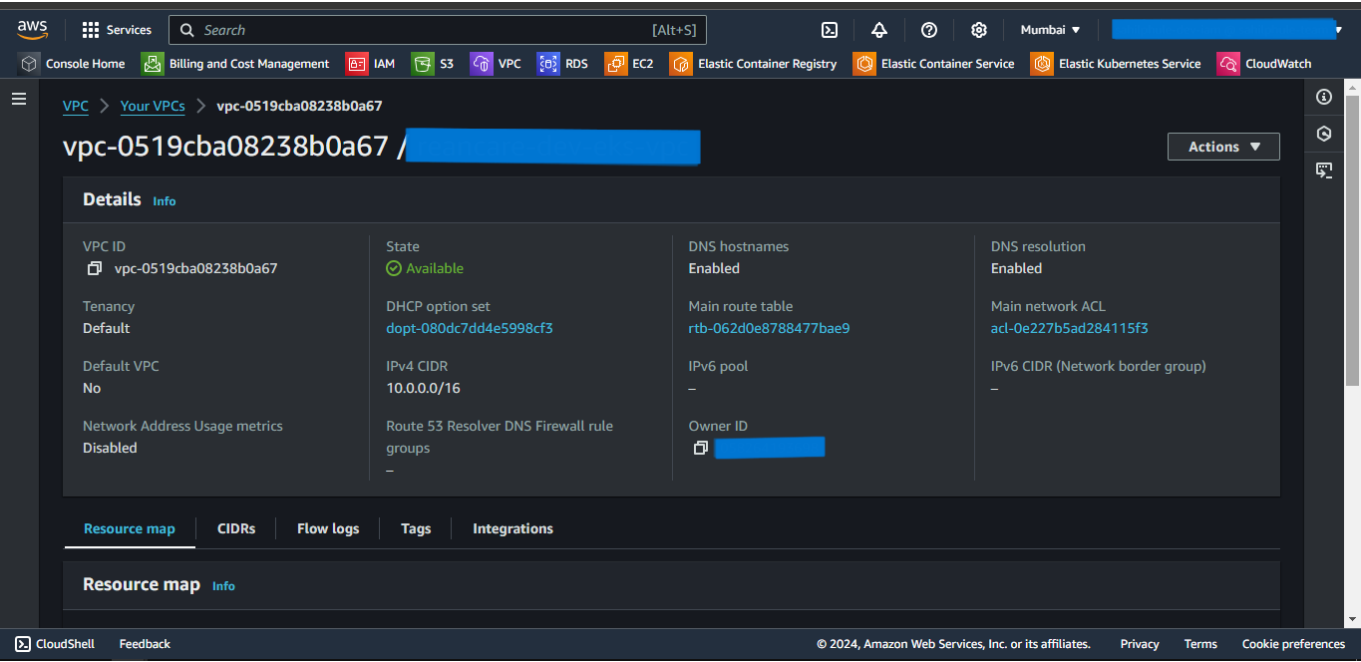
Ensure AWS CLI is configured with appropriate AWS user credentials and enough permissions.

### Steps:

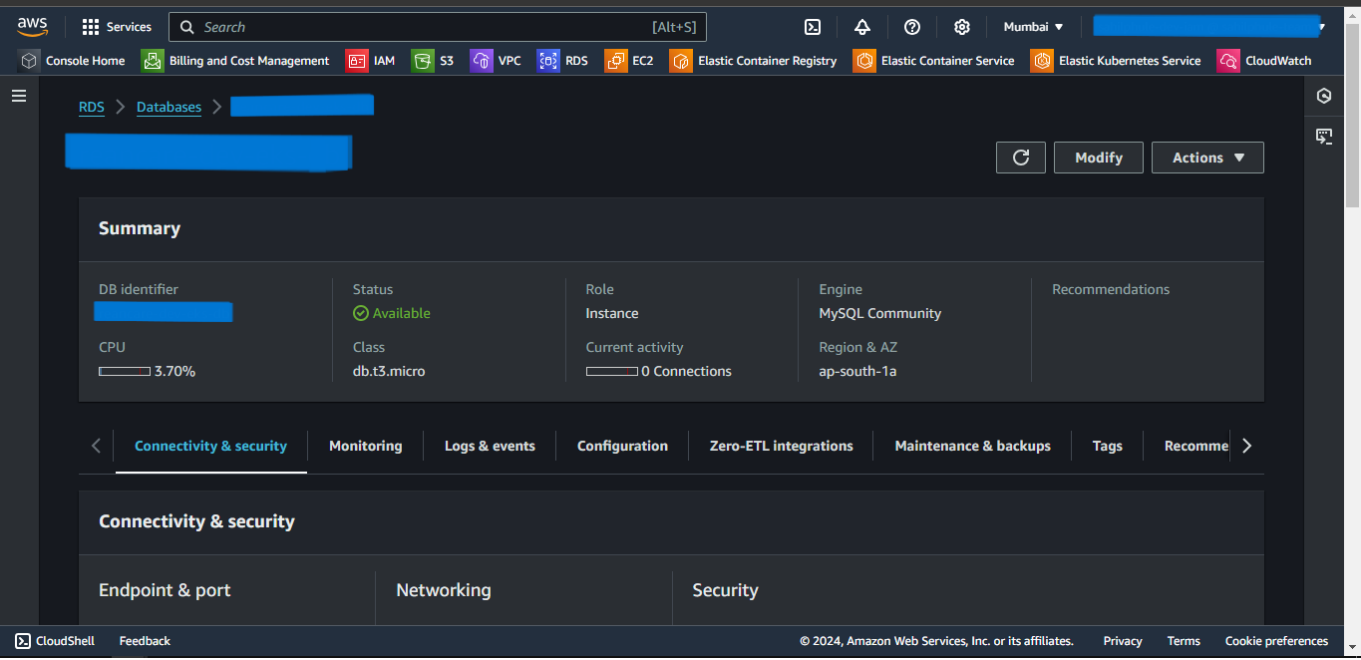
1. Open the PowerShell.
  2. Change the directory to the above-created Terraform Project.
  3. Run the `terraform init` command to initialize the *terraform*.
  4. Run the `terraform fmt --recursive` command to format the syntax of the files.
  5. Run the `terraform validate` command to validate the configuration files.
  6. Run the `terraform plan` command to plan the resources to be created.
  7. Run the `terraform apply` command and if prompted, type `yes` to provision the infrastructure.
  8. Run the `terraform output` command to get the values of defined variables in *outputs.tf* file.
  9. Head to the AWS Console, and verify the created resources.
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# Screenshots of Provisioned Infrastructure

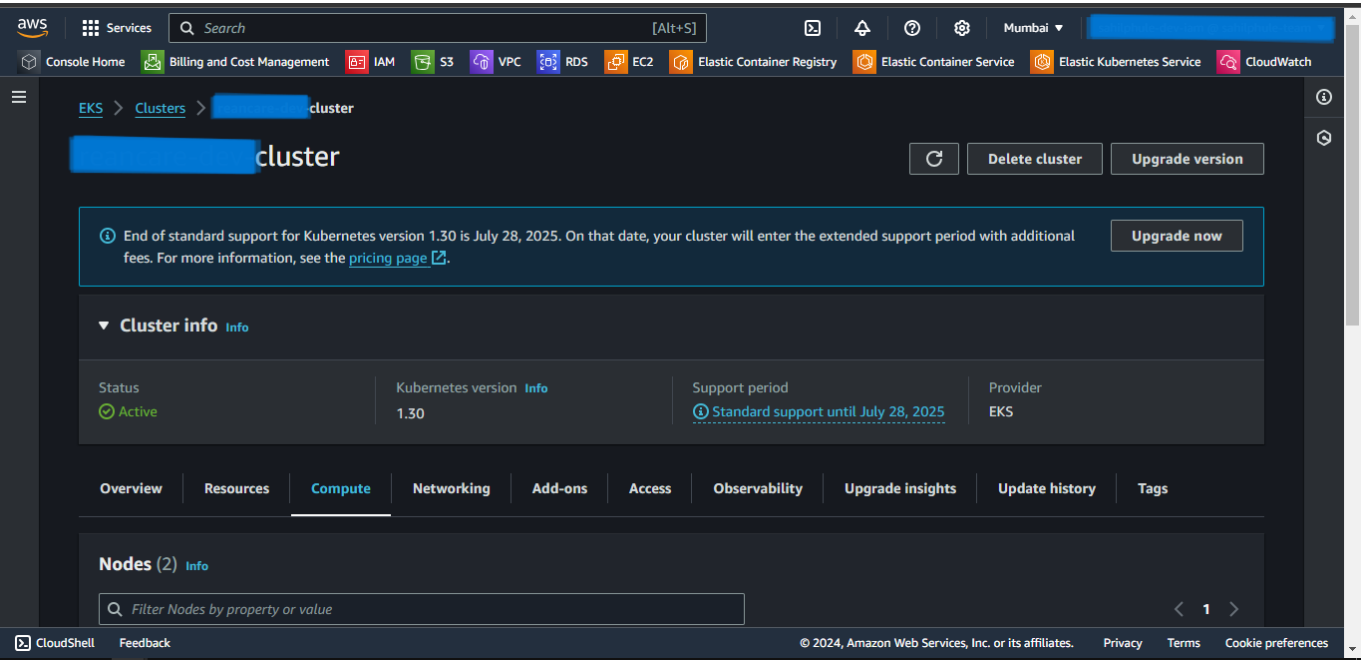
## VPC Image



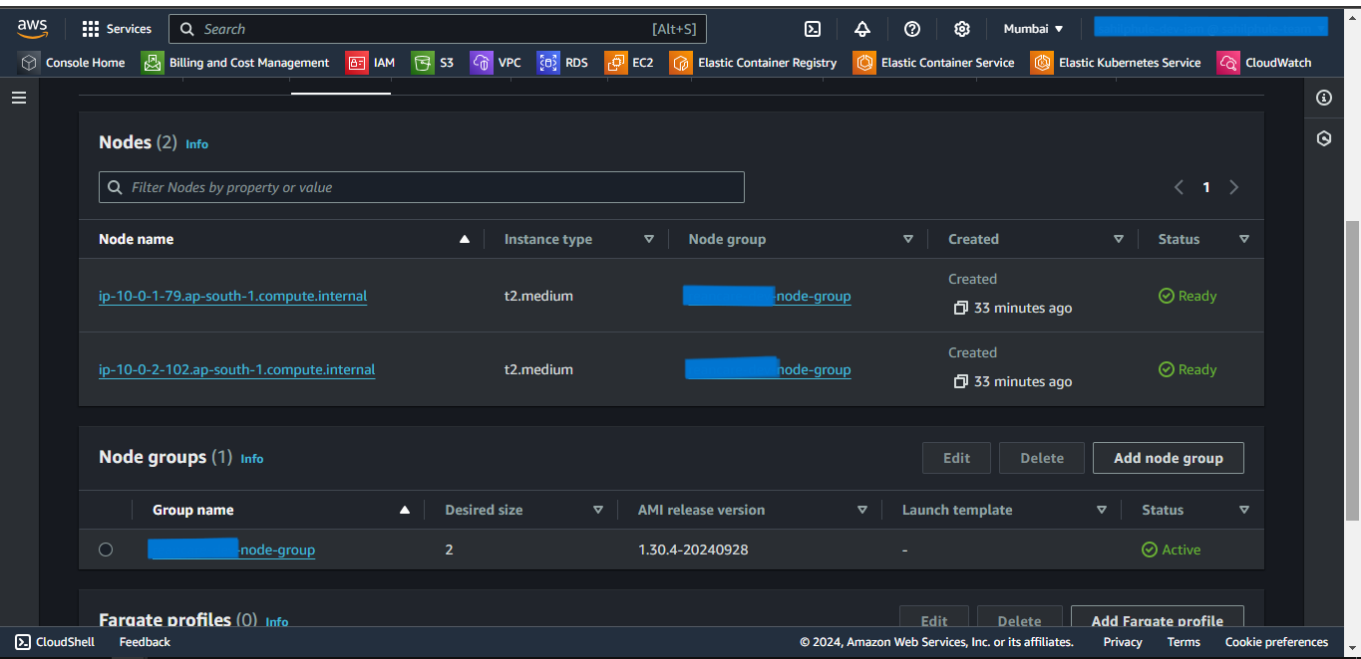
## RDS Image



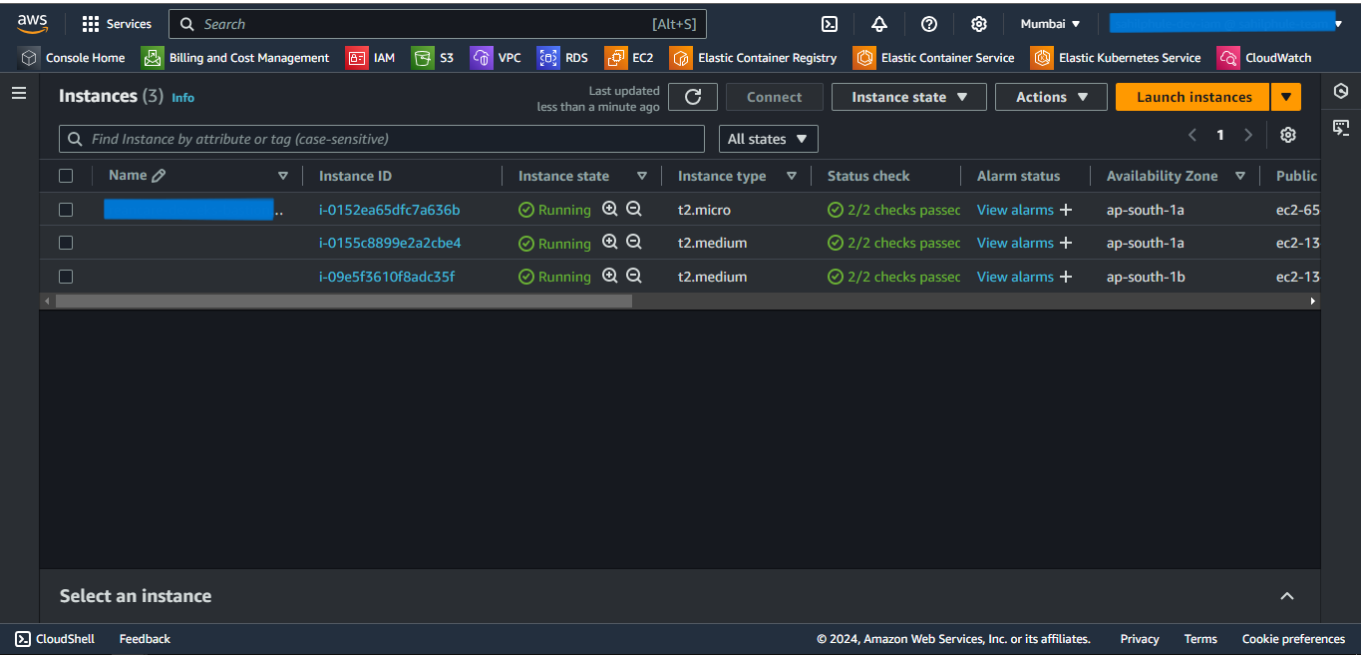
EKS Cluster Image



EKS Node Group Image



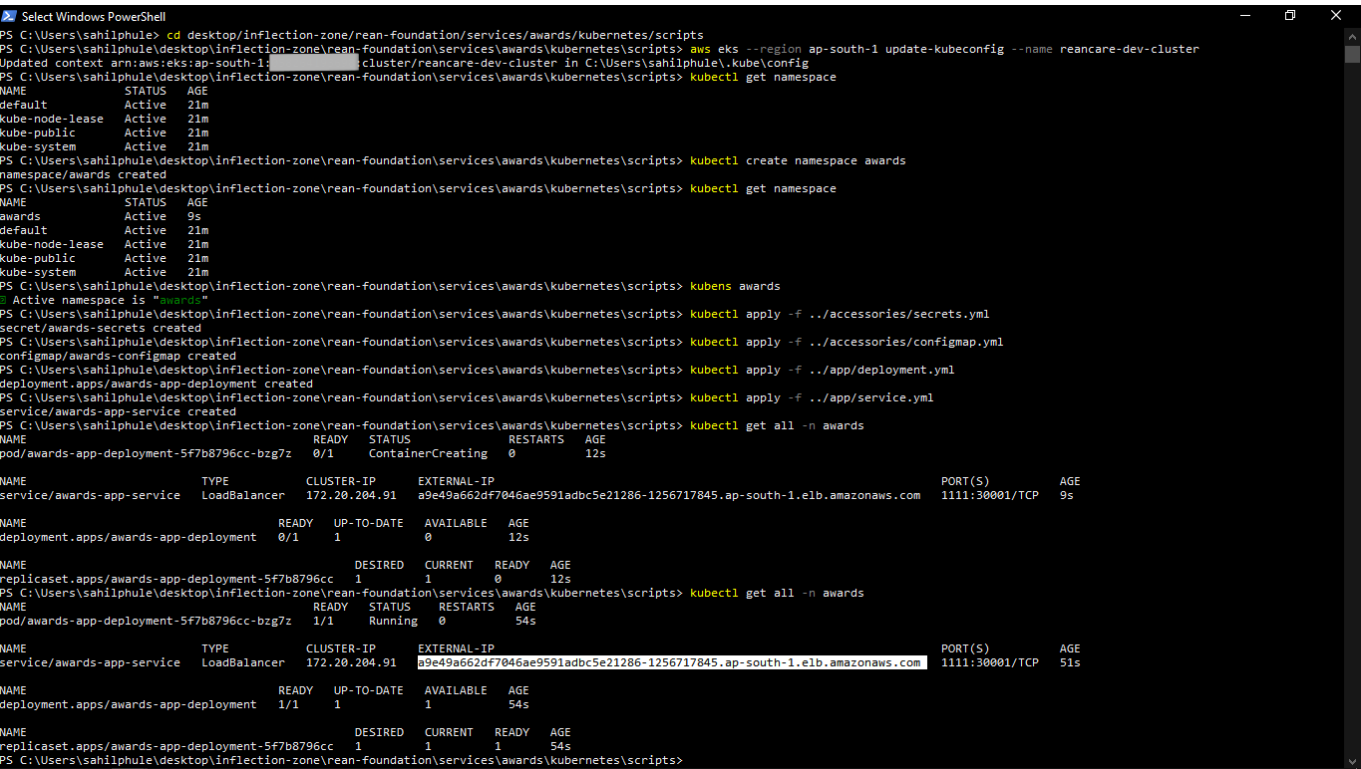
EKS Nodes Image



Connect to EKS Cluster from Powershell

- 1. Open a new Powershell window.
- 2. Run the following command to configure local kubectl with eks cluster  
`aws eks --region "region-name" update-kubeconfig --name "cluster-name"`  
Substitute *region-name* and *cluster-name* with the values defined in the above-created locals.tf file.
- 3. Now apply the Kubernetes manifest files of the application.
- 4. To list them all, run `kubectl get all`.

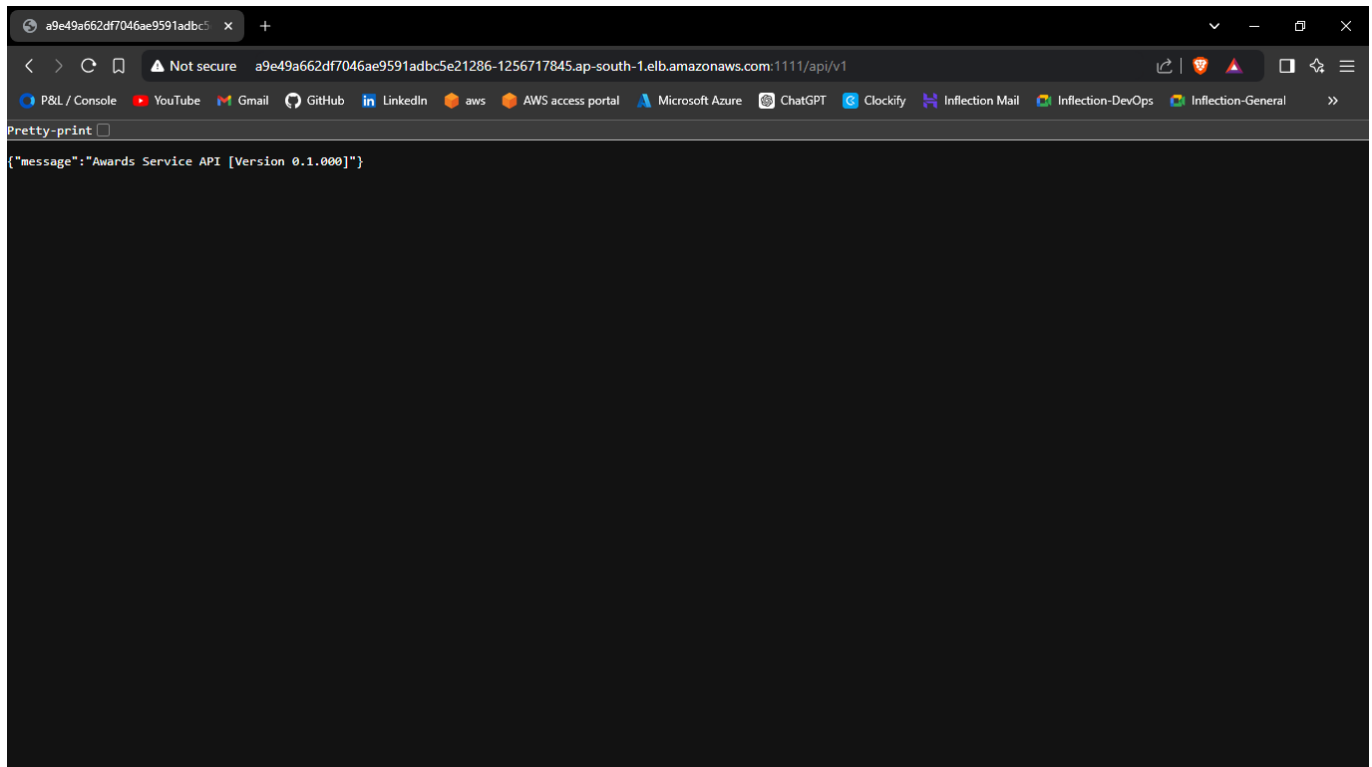
Powershell Image





5. If a Load Balancer type Service is present then try accessing the External IP of that service in the browser.

## Browser Service Access

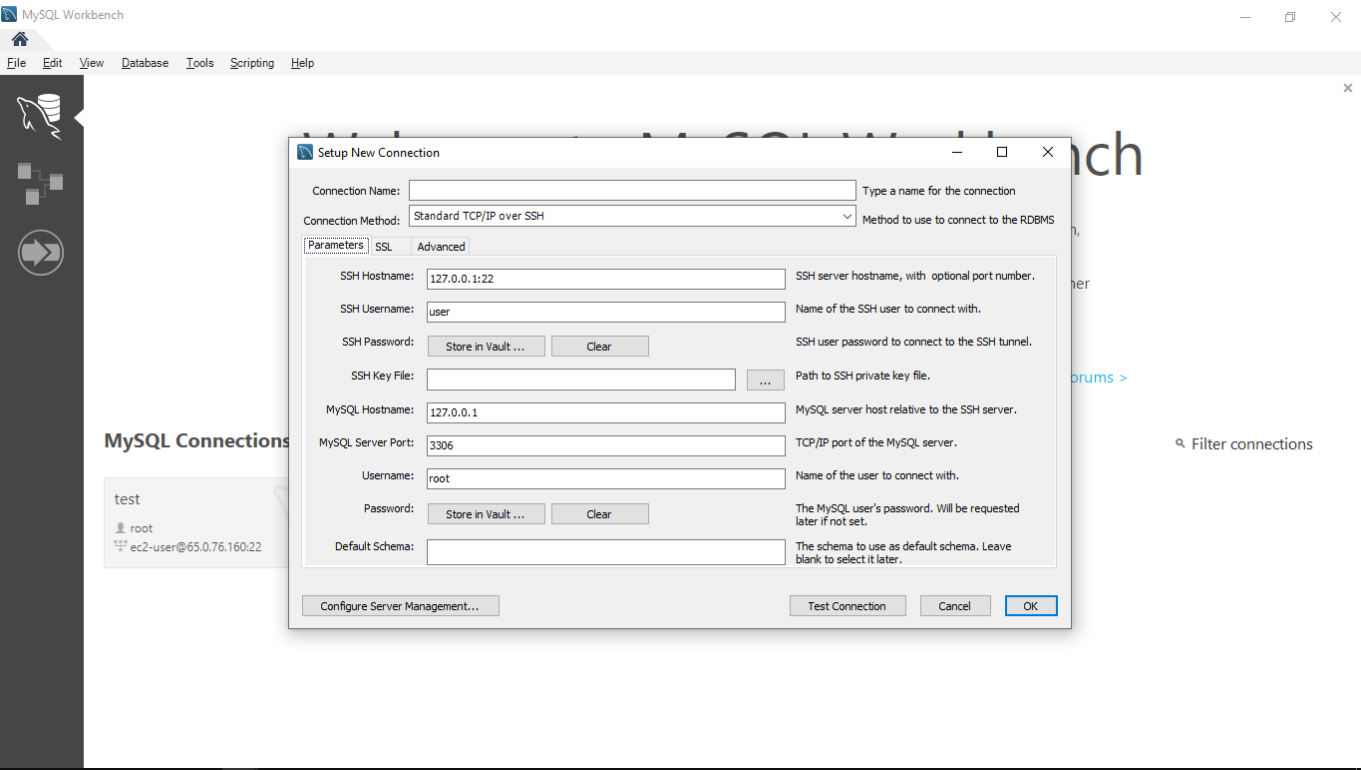


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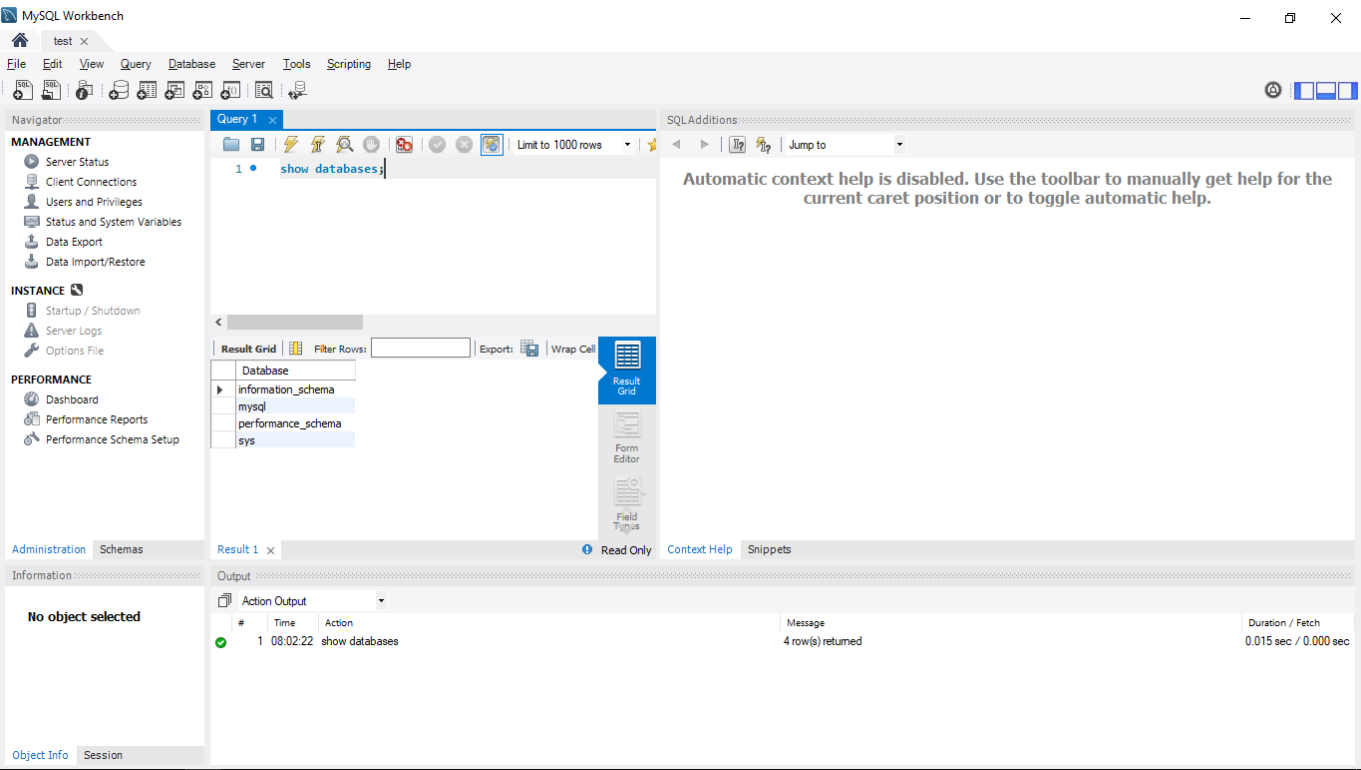
## Connect to the RDS database through Bastion Host

1. Open MySQL Workbench.
2. Click Add Connection.
3. Select connection method as **Standard TCP/IP over SSH**.
4. In SSH Hostname, enter *bastion-host-ip:22* where *bastion-host-ip* is received from **terraform output**.
5. In SSH Username, enter *ec2-user*.
6. In SSH Key File, select *bastion-key.pem* file passed in above *locals.tf* file from your local computer.
7. In MySQL Hostname, enter *DB\_HOST* where *DB\_HOST* is received from **terraform output**.
8. In the Password section, select *Store in Vault*, and enter the password passed in above-created *locals.tf* file.
9. Click OK and open the connection.
10. Now you can run mysql commands to access databases, and verify the successful connection of *eks-nodes*.

MySQL Workbench Connection Page



MySQL Workbench Commands Page



## Destroy the provisioned infrastructure

1. Firstly, delete all the Kubernetes Deployments.
  2. To destroy infrastructure, change directory to the above created Terraform Project.
  3. Run `terraform destroy` & if prompted, type `yes`.
  4. Infrastructure will be destroyed.
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