Terraform EKS Deployment

Prerequisites

- 1. AWS Account with an IAM User with administrative permissions.
- 2. Terraform installed.
- 3. Kubectl & Kubens installed.

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:
 - o 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:
 - o vpc
 - o rds
 - o eks
- 9. The reference code is attached below.

```
module "vpc" {
  source = "github.com/sahilphule/templates/terraform/modules/aws/vpc"
  vpc-properties = local.vpc-properties
}
module "rds" {
  source = "github.com/sahilphule/templates/terraform/modules/aws/rds"
                      = local.vpc-id
 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 = "github.com/sahilphule/templates/terraform/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:
 - o aws_region
 - o 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

- o 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
                              = "eks-vpc"
  vpc-public-subnet-tag-value = "eks-public-vpc-subnet"
 vpc-private-subnet-tag-value = "eks-private-vpc-subnet"
 vpc-igw-tag-value
                            = "eks-igw"
}
                   = module.vpc.vpc-id
vpc-id
vpc-public-subnets = module.vpc.vpc-public-subnets
vpc-private-subnets = module.vpc.vpc-private-subnets
// rds variables
database-properties = {
                 = "eks-db"
  db-identifier
 db-allocated-storage = 20
                      = "mysql"
 db-engine
                      = "8.0.35"
 db-engine-version
  db-instance-class
                      = "db.t3.micro"
  db-skip-final-snapshot = true
  db-publicly-accessible = false
  db-username = ""
  db-password = ""
 db-sg-tag-value = "eks-db-sg"
}
bastion-properties = {
  bastion-host-instance-type = "t2.micro"
  bastion-host-public-key = ""
  bastion-host-sg-tag-value = "eks-bastion-host"
  bastion-host-tag-value = "eks-bastion-host"
}
// eks variables
eks-properties = {
  eks-cluster-role-name = "eks-cluster-role"
  eks-cluster-name = "eks-cluster"
  eks-node-role-name = "eks-node-group-role"
  eks-node-group-name = "eks-node-group"
  eks-instance-types = [
   "t2.medium"
 ]
```

- 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.

Provisioning the Infrastructure

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

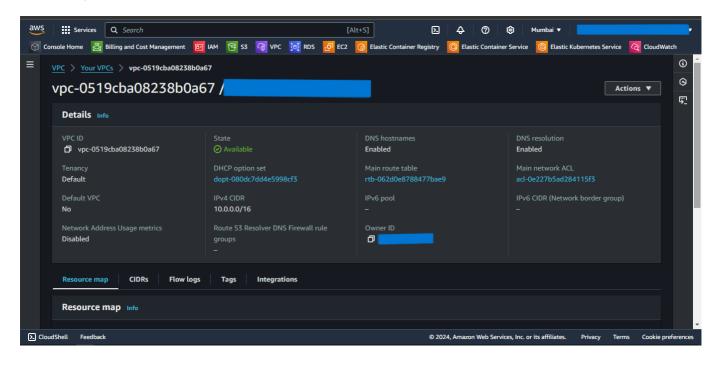
Ensure AWS CLI is configured with appropriate AWS user credentials and enough permissions.

Steps:

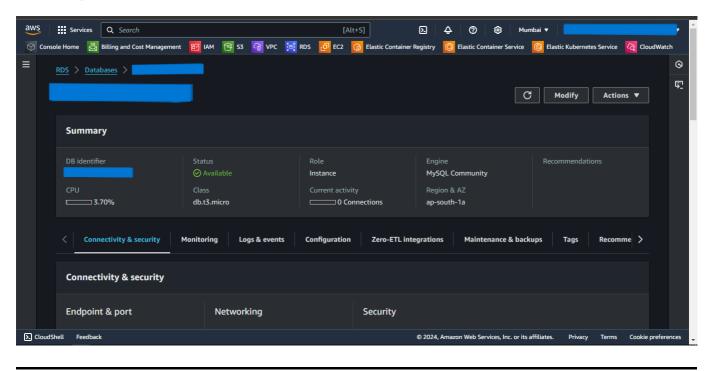
- 1. Open the PowerShell.
- 2. Change the directory to the above-created Terraform Project.
- 3. Run the terraform init command to initialize the terraform.
- 4. Run the terraform fmt --recursive command to format the syntax of the files.
- 5. Run the terraform validate command to validate the configuration 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.

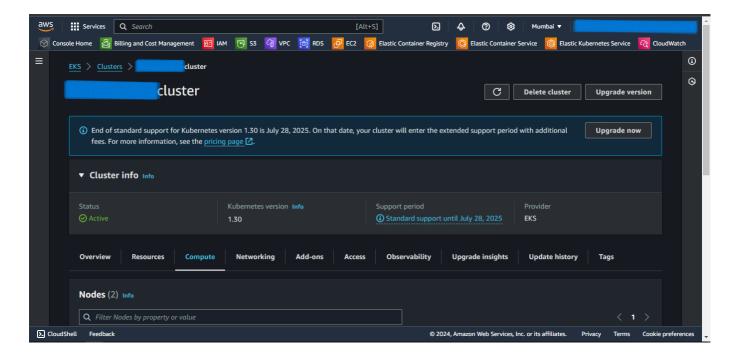
Screenshots of Provisioned Infrastructure

VPC Image

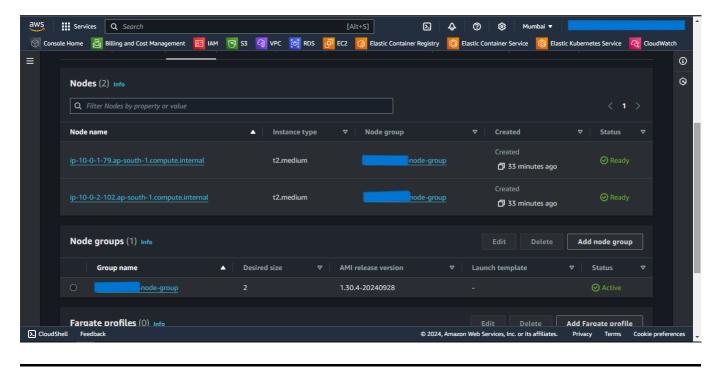


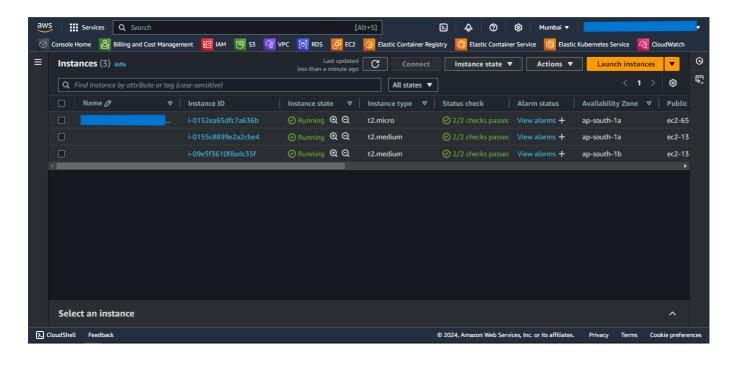
RDS Image





EKS Node Group 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.

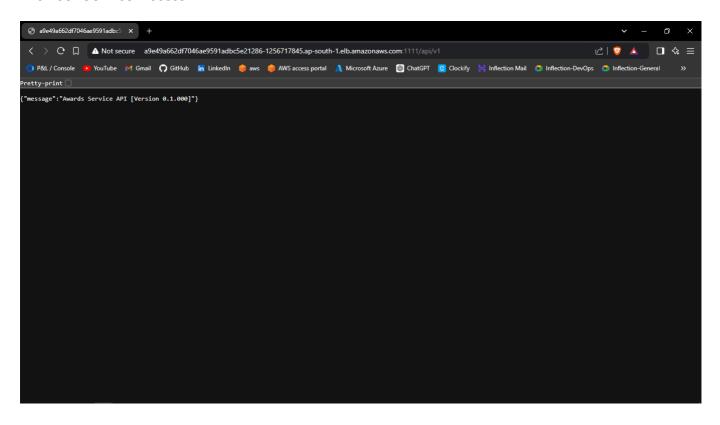
- 3. Now apply the Kubernetes manifest files of the application.
- 4. To list them all, run kubectl get all.

Powershell Image

```
### Section | Comparison | Comp
```

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

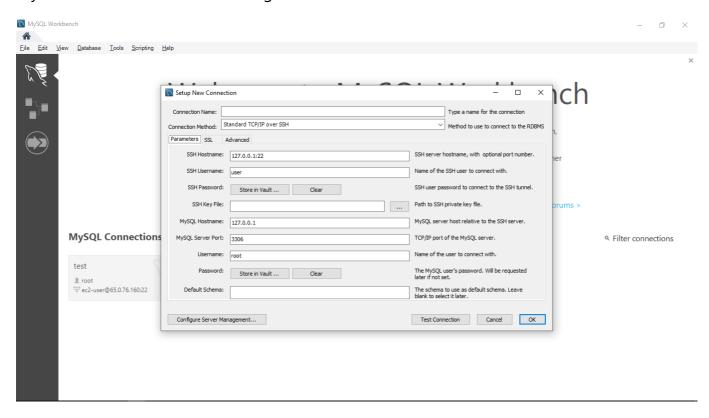
Browser Service Access



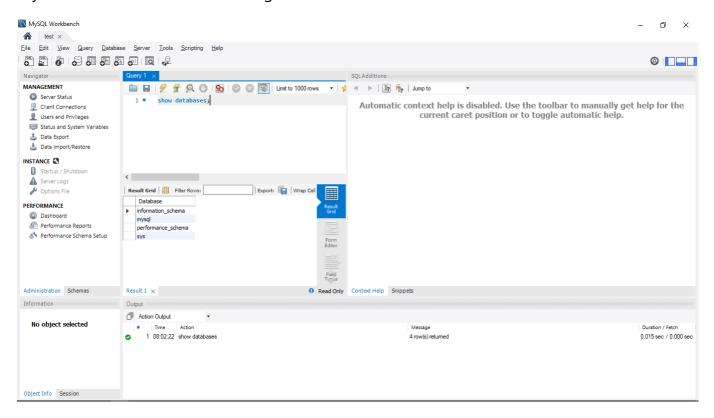
Connect to the RDS database through Bastion Host

- 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.