

Terraform Workflows



Agenda

- Run Workflows
- Terraform Modules
- Workspaces
- Variables
- Git Repo Structure
- Q+A

Runs Workflows

Run Workflows

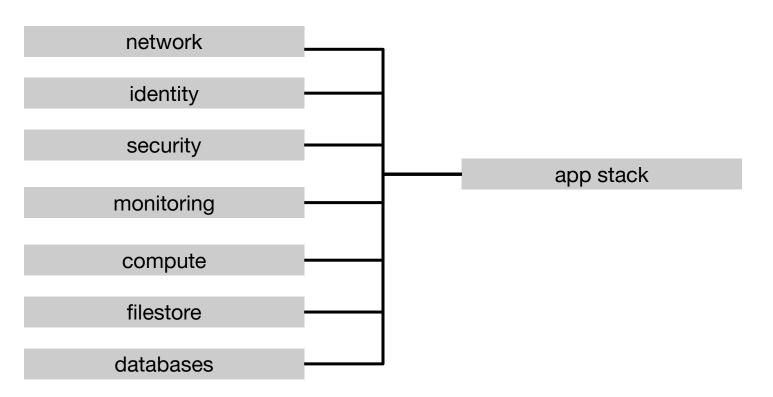


- <u>UI-Driven Runs</u> manually trigger runs from the TFC web UI.
- <u>VCS-Driven Runs</u> easiest integration, directly connects a Git Repo to a Terraform
 Workspace, with automatic runs on Git Commit and Pull Request code changes.
- <u>CLI-Driven Runs</u> easy to use, single CLI command to trigger runs, takes files in the local folder, creates a .zip file, and sends the contents to the TFC API.
- <u>SDK-Driven Runs</u> calls to the TFC API, using a Language Specific integration, available for Golang, Python, and .NET.
- <u>API-Driven Runs</u> full control, all features available to the web UI have an API call, but requires custom coding JSON REST HTTP API calls.

Terraform Modules

Architecture





Code Layout



Static Variables and Dynamically Generated Outputs can be passed between Modules.

```
# ./main.tf
variable "vpc cidr" {
default = "10.0.0.0/16"
module "network" {
source = "./network"
vpc cidr = var.vpc cidr
public subnet cidr = var.public subnet cidr
region = var.region
availability zones = var.availability zones
module "security-groups" {
source = "./security-groups"
vpc id = module.network.vpc id
vpc cidr = var.vpc cidr
public subnet ids = module.network.pub sub ids
```

```
# ./network/vpc.tf
resource "aws vpc" "default" {
 cidr block = var.vpc_cidr
 enable dns hostnames = true
output "vpc id" {
value = "${aws vpc.default.id}"
resource "aws_subnet" "subnet public" {
 vpc 1d
             = aws vpc.default.id
 idr block = var.public subnet cidr
 availability zone = var.availability zones
output "pub sub ids" {
value = [ "${aws subnet.subnet public.*.id}"
```

Network



AWS

Route 53 DNS, TLS/SSL Certs, Regions, Availability Zones, VPC, Internet Gateway, Public Subnet, Private Subnet, Route Table, Network ACL, Direct

Azure

VNet, Network Gateway, NAT Gateway, Route Table, Express Route (on-prem), Public IP, Application Gateway

GCP

VPC, Subnet, Cloud NAT, Compute Route, Cloud Interconnect (on-prem), Public IP, API Gateway

VMware

Infoblox DNS / BIND, Verisign / Microsoft AD / Cloud Foundry CA TLS/SSL certs, Regions, Availability Zones, VLAN, Palo Alto / Checkpoint Firewall, DMZ, Internal VLANs, Cisco / Juniper / HP / Dell Route Table, Network ACL, WAN Link / Dark fiber, VMware ESXi / Tanzu NSX Firewall Rules, VMware vLAN

Security



AWS

AWS Config (resource), AWS GuardDuty (NIDS), AWS Macie (S3), VPC Flow Logs

Azure

Azure PolicySets, Network Security Groups, Azure AD Policies

GCP

GCP Security Command Center

VMware

Palo Alto Prisma (resource), Splunk (NIDS), SFlow / NetFlow / Cisco Network Flow Logs, Qualys / Tenable Nessus / Rapid7 Nexpose / Checkpoint (VM, container), Tripwire / OSSEC (FIM)

Identity



AWS

IAM Group, IAM Role, IAM User, IAM Policy (customer-managed)

Azure

Azure AD (Active Directory), Azure Resource Group

GCP

Service Account, Folder, Roles, Policy

VMware

Microsoft Active Directory, LDAP, SAML, Okta

Monitoring



AWS

AWS CloudTrail (cli/sdk), CloudWatch, CloudWatch Metrics

Azure

Azure Network Watcher Flow Log, Monitor

GCP

Network Telemetry, VPC Flow Logs, Cloud Audit Logs

VMware

DataDog / SignalFX / Nagios / SolarWinds, Splunk / ELK / SumoLogic, HP OpenView

Compute



AWS

Load Balancer (ALB, ELB, NLB), Auto-scaling Group + Launch Config + Resource Group + EC2, EKS (K8S), ECS, FarGate (hosted ECS), AWS Lambda

Azure

Traffice Manager (global LB), Scale Set + Launch Config + Resource Group + VM, Azure K8S / AKS

GCP

Load Balancer, Managed Instance Group (MIG) + Instance Template + Stateful Configuration + Compute, GCP EKS / K8S

VMware

F5 / HAProxy / nginx Load Balancers, VMware vRealize, VMware Pivotal Cloud Foundry (PKS, PCS) / K8S

Filestore



AWS

S3, CloudFront (CDN)

Azure

Blob Storage, Content Delivery Network

GCP

Cloud Storage, Cloud CDN

VMware

SAN, NAS, GlusterFS, Minio / Ceph / Dell EMC ECS S3-compatible, Akamai

SQL Databases



AWS

RDS (MySQL, Aurora, Postgresql, MSSQL, Oracle)

Azure

MSSQL, Oracle, MySQL, Postgres

GCP

Cloud SQL (PostgreSQL, MySQL, SQL Server)

VMware

MS SQL Server, Oracle DB, Sybase DB, DB2, MySQL, Postgresql

NoSQL Databases



AWS

ElasticSearch, MongoDB, DocumentDB, Hadoop, DynamoDB

Azure

ElasticSearch, MongoDB, Azure HDInsight Hadoop

GCP

BigQuery, ElasticSearch, MongoDB Atlas, BigTable

VMware

ElasticSearch, MongoDB, Hadoop

In-memory Databases



AWS

ElastiCache (Memcached, Redis)

Azure

Azure Cache for Redis

GCP

GCP Memorystore (Redis, Memcached)

VMware

Memcached, Redis

Private Module Registry

Private Module Registry (PMR)



Terraform Cloud's private module registry works similarly to the public Terraform Registry and helps you share Terraform modules across your organization. It includes support for module versioning, a searchable and filterable list of available modules, and a configuration designer to help you build new workspaces faster.

You can add both private and public modules to the registry:

- Private modules are hosted on the registry and are only available to members of that organization.
 In Terraform Enterprise, they are also available to other organizations that are configured to share modules with that organization.
- Public modules are automatically synchronized from the Terraform Registry where they are hosted. Public modules are not supported in Terraform Enterprise.

Private Module Registry (PMR)



Resources

- https://learn.hashicorp.com/tutorials/terraform/module-private-registry-add?in=terraform/modules
- https://learn.hashicorp.com/tutorials/terraform/module-private-registry-share?in=terraform%2Fmodules
- https://www.terraform.io/docs/registry/index.html
- https://www.terraform.io/docs/cloud/registry/publish.html
- https://www.terraform.io/docs/cloud/registry/add.html

Workspaces

Considerations



- Blast-Radius: Do not put everything in one place.
- Least Privilege: Divide cloud resources into multiple Workspaces so that a Team cannot change another Team's cloud resources.
- Rate of Change: The Networking layer will not change as often as the Compute layer. Common changes should not affect uncommonly changing resources.
- Ease of Maintenance: Group similar resources to ensure maintenance changes
 don't affect other components, ex: upgrading all instances of Postgres / MySQL / MS
 SQL / Oracle / ElasticSearch should not affect the Networking resource.

1. Monolithic Workspace



<u>Production</u>	<u>Staging</u>	<u>QA</u>	<u>Dev</u>
network	network	network	network
security	security	security	security
identity	identity	identity	identity
compute	compute	compute	compute
filestore	filestore	filestore	filestore
sql	sql	sql	sql

2. Production vs. Non-production



<u>Production</u>	<u>Staging</u>	<u>QA</u>	<u>Dev</u>
network	network	network	network
security	security	security	security
identity	identity	identity	identity
compute	compute	compute	compute
filestore	filestore	filestore	filestore
sql	sql	sql	sql

3. Prod vs. Non-prod w/ Landing Zones



<u>Production</u>	<u>Staging</u>	<u>QA</u>	<u>Dev</u>
network	network	network	network
security	security	security	security
identity	identity	identity	identity
compute	compute	compute	compute
filestore	filestore	filestore	filestore
sql	sql	sql	sql

4. Divided by Environments (Envs)



<u>Production</u>	<u>Staging</u>	<u>QA</u>	<u>Dev</u>
network	network	network	network
security	security	security	security
identity	identity	identity	identity
compute	compute	compute	compute
filestore	filestore	filestore	filestore
sql	sql	sql	sql

5. Isolated Envs w/ Landing Zones (LZs) 砂

<u>Production</u>	<u>Staging</u>	<u>QA</u>	<u>Dev</u>
network	network	network	network
security	security	security	security
identity	identity	identity	identity
compute	compute	compute	compute
filestore	filestore	filestore	filestore
sql	sql	sql	sql

6. Isolated Envs w/ LZs and App Layers 🖖



<u>Production</u>	<u>Staging</u>	<u>QA</u>	<u>Dev</u>
network	network	network	network
security	security	security	security
identity	identity	identity	identity
compute	compute	compute	compute
filestore	filestore	filestore	filestore
sql	sql	sql	sql

7. Isolated Envs w/ Shared App Layers



<u>Production</u>	<u>Staging</u>	<u>QA</u>	<u>Dev</u>
network	network	network	network
security	security	security	security
identity	identity	identity	identity
compute	compute	compute	compute
filestore	filestore	filestore	filestore
sql	sql	sql	sql

8. Isolated Envs w/ Isolated Layers



Production	<u>Staging</u>	<u>QA</u>	<u>Dev</u>
network	network	network	network
security	security	security	security
identity	identity	identity	identity
compute	compute	compute	compute
filestore	filestore	filestore	filestore
sql	sql	sql	sql

Workspace Creation Automation



```
# Configure a TF Workspace Variable called
# "tf token" with the TFC API Token
terraform {
 required providers {
   tfe = {
     source = "hashicorp/tfe"
     version = "\sim > 0.25.3"
   null = {
     source = "hashicorp/null"
     version = "~> 3.1.0"
# https://registry.terraform.io/providers/hashicorp/tfe/latest/docs
provider "tfe" {
 hostname = var.tf hostname
 token = var.tf token
```

Workspace Creation Automation



```
variable "tf organization" {
 type = string
 default = "Pyrocumulus"
variable "tf workspaces" {
 type = set(string)
 default = ["workspaceA", "workspaceB",
   "workspaceC"]
resource "tfe workspace" "test" {
 for each = var.tf workspaces
 name = each.key
 organization = var.tf organization
output "tf workspace ids" {
 value = { for k, v in tfe workspace.test :
   k \Rightarrow v.id
```

```
resource "tfe variable" "test" {
  for each = { for k, v in
tfe workspace.test:
   k \Rightarrow v.id
  key = "test key name"
  value = "test value name"
  category = "terraform"
  workspace id = each.value
resource "tfe team" "test" {
  name = "test-team-name"
  organization = var.tf organization
resource "tfe team access" "test" {
  for each = { for k, v in
tfe workspace.test:
  k \Rightarrow v.id
  access = "read"
  team id = tfe team.test.id
  workspace id = each.value
```

Workspace Variables

Workspaces, Secrets / Credentials



- 1. Vault Enterprise
- 2. Vault Open Source
- 3. Cloud Agents, with Cloud Identity Credentials (ex: AWS IAM Instance Profile)
- 4. Variable Sets
- 5. **terraform_remote_state** data source, read between Workspaces
- 6. Workspace Variable, Sensitive
- 7. Workspace Environment Variable, Sensitive
- 8. CI/CD Inject Credentials at Run-time

https://www.hashicorp.com/blog/managing-credentials-in-terraform-cloud-and-enterprise

Git Repository Structure

Linus Torvalds Quote



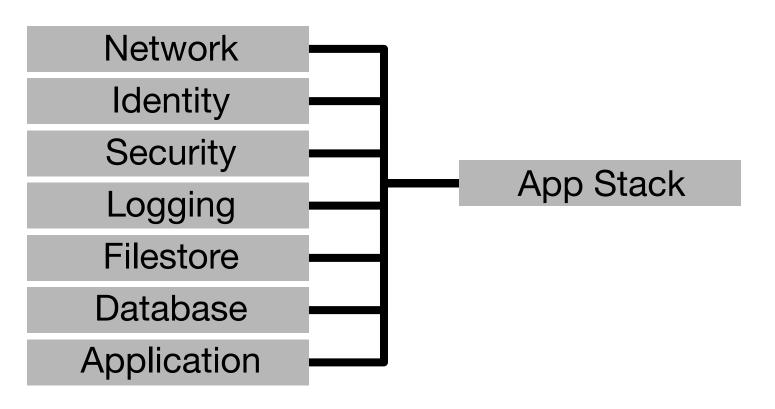
"So git scales really badly if you force it to look at everything as one _huge_ repository. I don't think that part is really fixable, although we can probably improve on it."

- Linus Torvalds (2009-05-01), Creator of Linux and Git

https://marc.info/?l=git&m=124121401124923&w=2

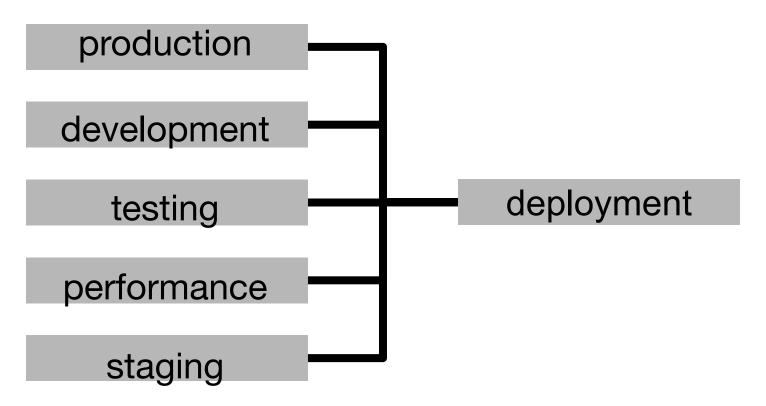
Shared Modules





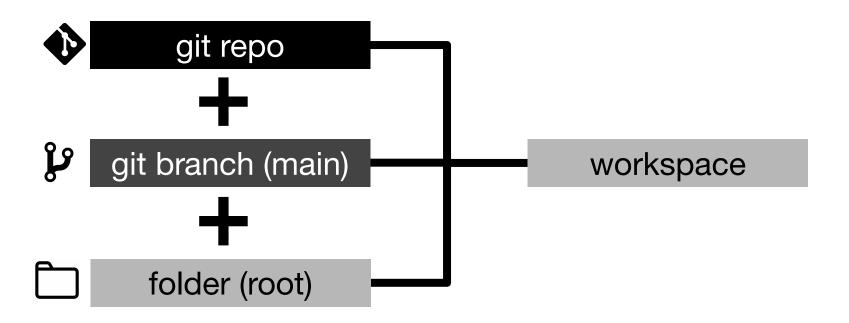
Environments





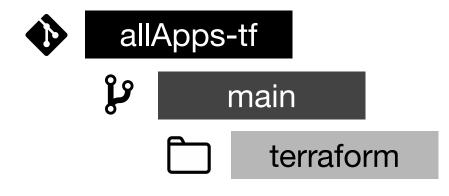
Components, for VCS-Driven Runs





Monorepo, One Branch, One Folder

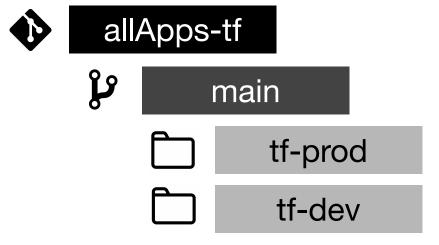




- Workspace per Env
- One folder for all Envs
- impractical
- any errors would take down all infrastructure

Monorepo, One Branch, Many Folders

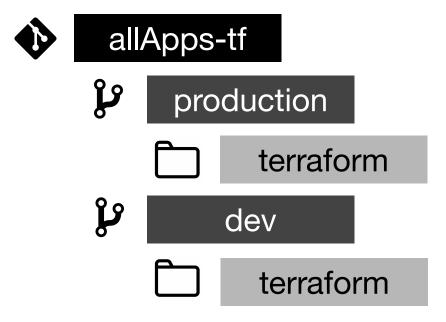




- Workspace per Env
- Folder per Env
- one git repo
- one git branch
- large git clones
- duplicate code
- difficult git PR merges
- cannot git tag / version

Monorepo, Many Branches, One Folder

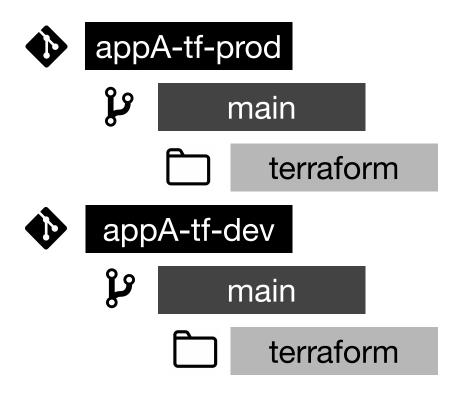




- Workspace per Env
- Git Branch per Env
- many git branches
- no duplicate code
- one git repo
- large git clones
- difficult git PR merges

Many Repos, One Branch, One Folder

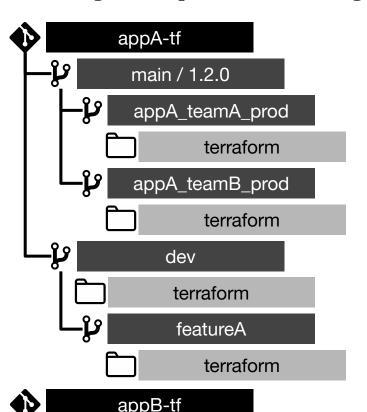




- Workspace per Env
- Git Repo per Env
- many git repos
- small git clones
- easy git PR merges
- one Folder per Env
- one git branch per repo
- duplicate code
- can't tag / version

Many Repos, Many Branches, One Folder





- Workspace per Env
- Git Branch per Env
- many Git Repos
- many Git Branches
- small git clones
- easy git PR merges
- no duplicate Code
- easily git tag / version

Refactor a Git Monorepo?



- 1. Refactor to use Terraform Modules
- 2. Create Git Repos for each Terraform Module
- 3. Created Git Repos of Terraform Code for each App
- 4. Use Git Branches for each App Instance, and each Environment (production, dev, etc.)
- 5. Use folders for the TF Modules / "App Layers"
- 6. Use a GitOps Workflow, using Git Branches, and a Terraform "VCS-Driven Workflow" to update and modify code and configuration changes.

Q & A



Thank You

<u>customer.success@hashicorp.com</u> www.hashicorp.com/customer-success