Compiled and Scrutinized by

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Words To The Students

Though we have taken utmost efforts to present you this book error free, but still it may contain some errors or mistakes. Students are encouraged to bring, if there are any mistakes or errors in this document to our notice. So that it may be rectified in the next edition of this document.

"Suppressing your doubts is Hindering your growth".

We urge you to work hard and make use of the facilities we are providing to you, because there is no substitute for hard work. We wish you all the best for your future.

"The grass isn't greener on the other side; the grass is greener where you water it."

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1. Infrastructure as a Code (IaC)

Terraform Introduction::

Why we use Terraform and not Chef, Puppet, Ansible, SaltStack, or CloudFormation

If you search the Internet for "infrastructure-as-code", it's pretty easy to come up with a list of the most popular tools:

Chef
Puppet
Ansible
SaltStack
CloudFormation
Terraform

All the above tools helps us to manage our infrastructure in the form of code.

But question is simple why?

should we choose "terraform" than all these. If you observe all the above tools are open source and they

have their own communities and the contribution & one more thing is they all are enterprise tools.

Even we have "cloud formation" for automating the things with AWS than terraform. but question remains same why terraform??

Configuration Management vs Orchestration:

The above mentioned tools except "CloudFormation & Terraform" all other tools are basically configuration management tools.

Which means that they are used to manage and install the s/w or helps to maintain a state of the particular machine.

But "Terraform" & "CloudFormation" are the Orchestration tools which means that they are designed to provison the machines & their infrastructure. Once the machine is builded you can use the configuration management tools for performing your task.

Mutable Infrastructure vs Immutable Infrastructure ::

Mutable --> Configuration management tools

using configuration management tools, we can deploy the new software versions based up on the environment we are choosing. But if you observe each server will be having a separate version based up on the environment.

Immutable --> Orchestration tools

But if you are choosing the Orchestration tools you can simply maintain all the servers with a single version

of OS. It's simple create a simple OS image and start deploy the servers as per the requirement and all your

old machines will be replaced with the newly builded machines and all the machines will have same version of

the package installed !!

Procedural vs Declarative ::

Procedural approach means if you want to achieve something you need to mention the things in an programmatic approach. "Chef & Ansible" works on the same.

But in Declarative approach you no need to worry about flow it will automatically gets the respective information based up the resource what we are choosing.

For example if you want to create 10 servers with app version v1 then the code for different tools will be like below.

using Ansible : (Procedural approach)

- ec2:

count: 10 ami: app-v1

instance_type: t2.micro

```
Using terraform : (Declarative)

resource "aws_instance" "example" {
  count = 10
  ami = "ami-v1"
  instance_type = "t2.micro"
}
```

Till now its fine no much changes in both the configuration. But question is what will happen if the load is high and if you want to add 5 more servers.

Using Ansible you need to specify the code like below.

```
- ec2:
count: 15
ami: app-v1
instance_type: t2.micro
```

Soon after executing this code, you will get a 15 more servers along with 10 machines so total will be 25 servers. But your desire state is to have only 5 machines without changing the code. Which means that you need to again re-write the entire code and find the previous machines and has to do all the other stuff.

Using Terraform you need to specify the code like below.

```
resource "aws_instance" "exampe" {
    count = 15
    ami = "ami-v1"
    instance_type = "t2.micro"
}
```

Now what Terraform will do it, it won't create 15 more servers it will simply create 5 servers because it is well aware of the current state whatever it is having. Hence you no need to break you head to write new code.

Disadvantages:

Of course, there are downsides to declarative languages too. Without access to a full programming language, your expressive power is limited. For example, some types of infrastructure changes, such as a rolling, zero-downtime deployment, are hard to express in purely declarative terms. Similarly, without the ability to do "logic" (e.g. if-statements, loops), creating generic, reusable code can be tricky (especially in CloudFormation).

Client/Server Architecture vs Client-Only Architecture ::

Chef,puppet & salt stack are purely based on "Client/Server". Which indeed there are many

hiccups when you are dealing with these tools, like

- 1. you need to install the client in all the machines in order to get the desired state as per the requirement
- 2. you should require a manageable server which should give the instructions to the client machines.
- 3. you will get all the issues with the network, client, management and etc.

Ansible, CloudFormation & Terraform are purely client-only Architecture, which in deed you no need to install any agents as part of your machines in order to do the management.

CloudFormation is also client/server, but AWS handles all the server details so transparently, that as an end user, you only have to think about the client code. The Ansible client works by connecting directly to your servers over SSH

Terraform uses cloud provider APIs to provision infrastructure, so there are no new authentication mechanisms beyond what you're using with the cloud provider already, and there is no need for direct access to your servers

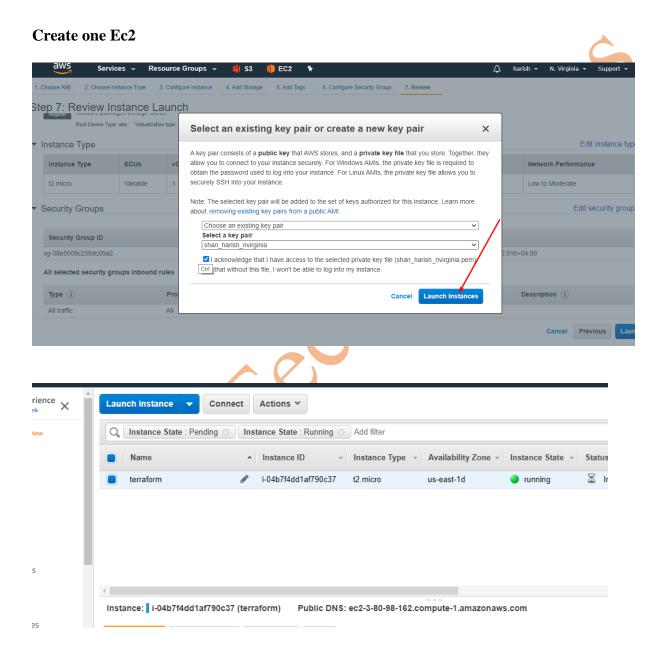
Final Conclusion:

Of course, Terraform isn't perfect. It's younger and less mature than all the other tools on the list: whereas Puppet came out in 2005, Chef in 2009, SaltStack and CloudFormation in 2011, and Ansible in 2012,

Terraform came out just 4 years ago, in 2014.

Bugs are relatively common (e.g. there are over 800 open issues with the label "bug"), although the vast majority are harmless eventual consistency issues that go away when you Re-run Terraform

2. Installation and Configuration



Configure your Aws Cli as specified below:

Let's Install the terraform:

sudo curl -O

https://releases.hashicorp.com/terraform/0.11.13/terraform_0.11.13_linux_amd64.zip sudo yum install -y unzip sudo unzip terraform_0.11.13_linux_amd64.zip -d /usr/local/bin/

3. Working with terraform

Let's Create a key pair as specified below.

```
[root@terraform ~]#
[root@terraform ~]# mkdir basics
[root@terraform ~]# cd basics/
[root@terraform basics]# ]

total 0
[root@terraform basics]#
[root@terraform basic
```

Init:

```
[root@terraform basics] 1s -al

total 4

drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 21 Sep 19 10:10 .

dr-xr-x--- 6 root root 190 Sep 19 10:10 ...

-rw-r---- 1 root root 523 Sep 19 10:10 main tf
[root@terraform basics] terraform init .

Initializing provider plugins...

- Checking for available provider plugins on https://releases.hashicorp.com...

- Downloading plugin for provider "aws" (2.70.0)...

The following providers do not have any version constraints in configuration, so the latest version was installed.

To prevent automatic upgrades to new major versions that may contain breaking changes, it is recommended to add version = "..." constraints to the corresponding provider blocks in configuration, with the constraint strings suggested below.

* provider.aws: version = "~> 2.70"

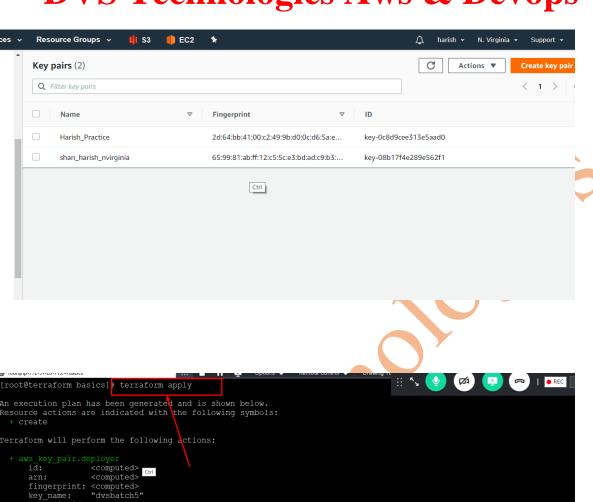
Terraform has been successfully initialized!

You may now begin working with Terraform. Try running "terraform plan" to see any changes that are required for your infrastructure. All Terraform commands should now work.
```

Plan:

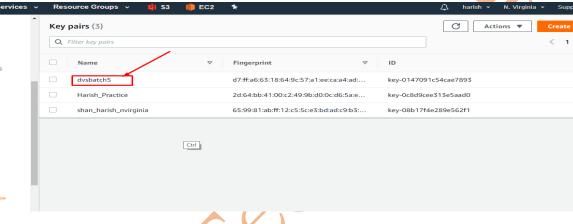
Apply:

Before:





After:





```
root@terraform basics]# ls -al
lrwxr-xr-x 3 root root
                                                 96 Sep 19 10:22
                                               190 Sep 19 10:09
rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1910 sep 19 10:09 ...

1910 sep 19 10:10 main.tf

1rwxr-xr-x 3 root root 21 sep 19 10:17 .terraform

1rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1714 sep 19 10:22 terraform.tfstate

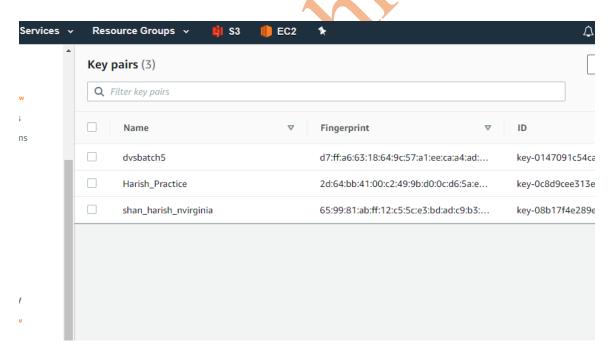
1rw-r--r-- 1 root root 318 sep 19 10:22 terraform.tfstate.backup
root@terraform basics] # cat terraform.tfstate
      "terraform version": "0.11.13",
      "serial": 3,
"lineage": "1cb8d07e-9521-c777-bab1-1f12d519f66c",
"modules": [
                       "path": [
                      ],
"outputs":
"rces"
                               "aws_key_pair.deployer": {
    "type": "aws_key_pair",
    "depends_on": [],
    "primary": {
        "id": "dvsbatch5",
                                                  "arn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:907814406801:key-pair/dvsbatch5"

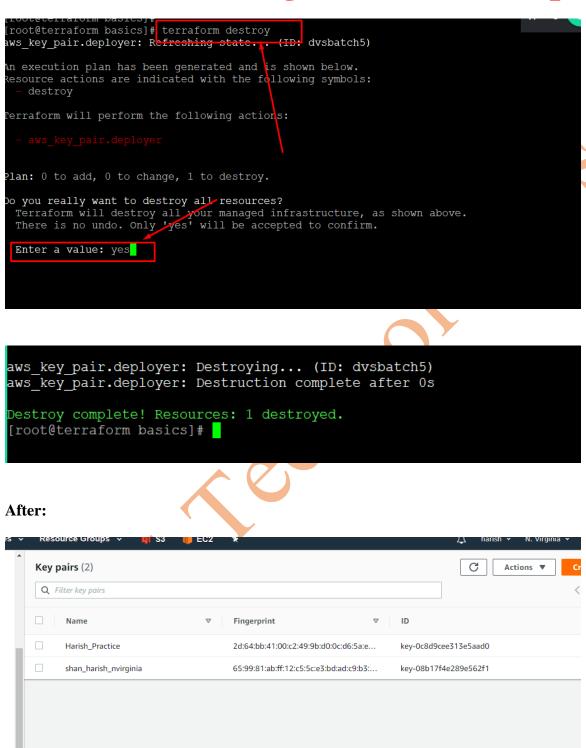
"fingerprint": "d7:ff:a6:63:18:64:9c:57:a1:ee:ca:a4:ad:c2:81:6

"id": "dvsbatch5",
```

Destroy:

Before:



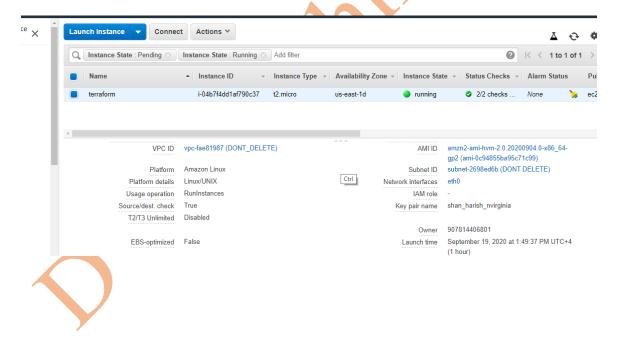


root@terraform basics]#

4. Working with variables

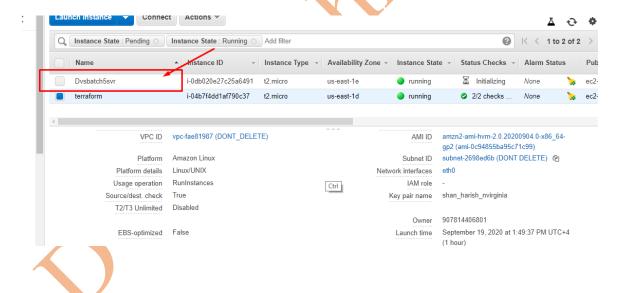
Let's create a server with static variables & later convert them to variables

Before:



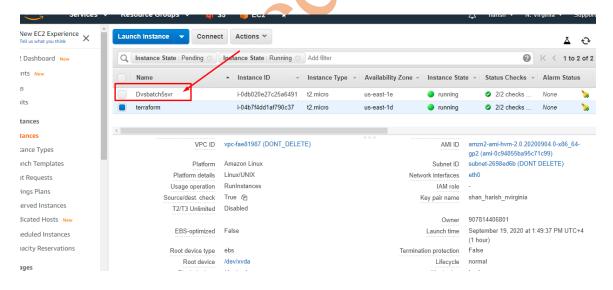
```
root@terraform basics]# terraform apply -auto-approve
aws_instance.myec2: Creating...
                                  "" => "<computed>'
 associate_public_ip_address: "" => "<computed>"
 availability_zone:
                                  "" => "<computed>"
                                  "" => "<computed>"
 cpu_core_count:
                                  "" => "<computed>"
 cpu_threads_per_core:
 ebs_block_device.#:
                                  "" => "<computed>"
 ephemeral block device.#:
 get_password_data:
                                  "" => "<computed>"
                                  "" => "<computed>"
                                  "" => "t2.micro"
 instance_type:
ipv6_address_count:
                                  "" => "<computed>"
                                  "" => "<computed>"
 ipv6 addresses.#:
                                  "" => "shan_harish_nvirginia"
 key_name:
                                  "" => "<computed>'
 metadata_options.#:
                                  "" => "<computed>"
 network_interface.#:
network_interface_id:
                                  "" => "<computed>"
                                  "" => "<computed>"
 outpost_arn:
password_data:
                                  "" => "<computed>"
 placement_group:
                                  "" => "<computed>"
```

```
aws_instance.myec2: Still creating... (30s elapsed)
aws_instance.myec2: Creation complete after 31s (ID: i-0db020e27c25a6491)
Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.
[root@terraform basics]#
```

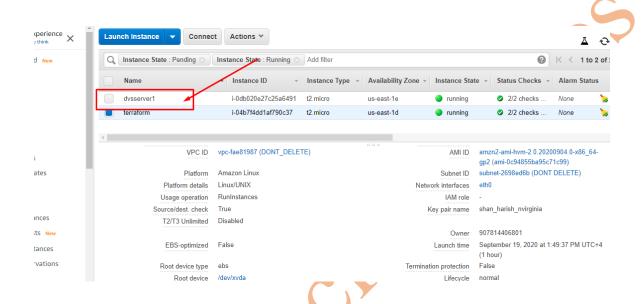


1. Default variables:

Before:

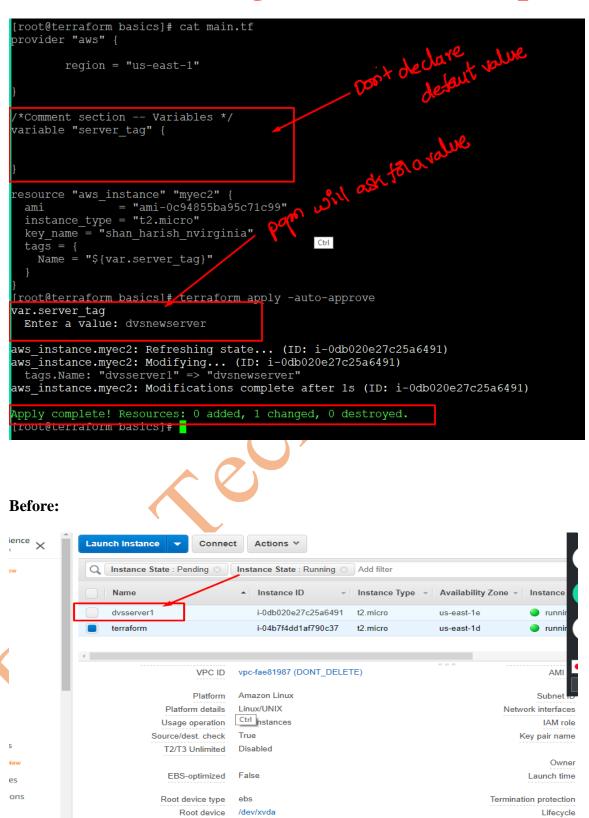


```
[root@terraform basics]# terraform apply -auto-approve
aws instance.myec2: Refreshing state... (ID: i-0db020e27c25a6491)
aws instance.myec2: Modifying... (ID: i-0db020e27c25a6491)
    tags.Name: "Dvsbatch5svr" => "dvsserver1"
aws_instance.myec2: Modifications complete after 1s (ID: i-0db020e27c25a6491)
Apply complete! Resources: 0 added, 1 changed, 0 destroyed.
[root@terraform basics]#
```

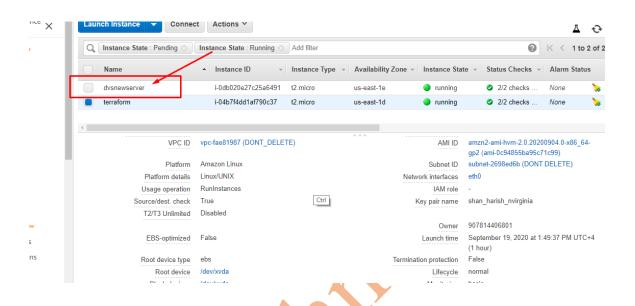


2. Dynamic data for the variables:

Simply remove the default value section like below



After:

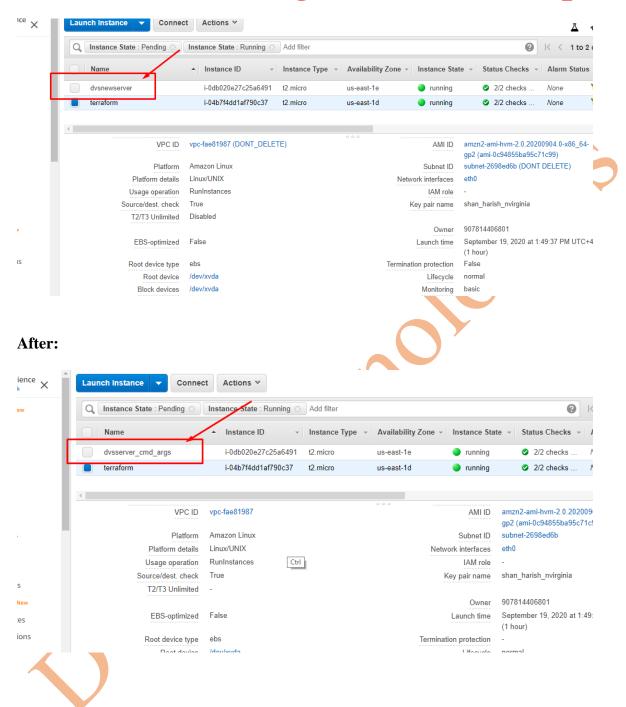


3. Passing variables from Commandline:

```
[root@terraform basics]# terraform apply -auto-approve -var server_tag=dvsserver_cmd_args
aws_instance.myec2: Refreshing state... (ID: i-0db020e27c25e6491)
aws_instance.myec2: Modifying... (ID: i-0db020e27c25a6491)
tags.Name: "dvsnewserver" => "dvsserver_cmd_args"
aws_instance.myec2: Modifications complete after 0s (ID: i-0db020e27c25a6491)

Apply complete! Resources: 0 added, 1 changed, 0 destroyed.
[root@terraform basics]#
```

Before:



4. Variables via files:

Example file for your variables:

Output Section:

```
region = "us-east-1"

/*Comment section -- Variables */
variable "server_tag" {

resource "aws_instance" "mye62" {

ami = "ami-0c94855ba95c71c99"

instance_type = "t2_micro"

key_name = "shan_harish_nvirginia"

tags = {

Name = "${var.server_tag}"

/* output Section */

output "mypub_dns"

value = "${]]"

metadata_options.0.http_endpoint = enabled metadata_options.0.http_lendpoint = nabled metadata_options.0.http_tokens = optional monitoring = false

network interface.# = 0

outpost arn = "

output metadata_options.0.http_tokens = optional monitoring = false

network interface.# = 0

outpost arn = "

outpost arn = "

aws_instance.myec2: - availabelity_zone

id = 1-odiov2c2rczsde491

ams_instance.myec2: - availabelity_zone

id = 1-odiov2c2rczsde491

ami = ami-0c94855ba95c71c99

arn = ami-amiss:ec2:us-east-1e

cpu_threads_public_ip_address = true

availability_zone = us-east-1e

cpu_threads_per_core = 1

credit_specification.0.cpu credits = standard

disable_api termination = false

ebs_block_device.# = 0

ebs_optimized = false

ehs_block_device.# = 0

ebs_optimized = false

ehs_plock_device.# = 0

els_optimized = false

ehs_plock_device.# = 0

els_optimized = false

ehs_plock_device.# = 0

els_optimized = false

els_plock_device.# = 0

els_opt
```

Other example:



5. Segregating my code

Breaking them in to individual sections:

```
[root@terraform basics]# cat variables.tf
/*Comment section -- Variables */
variable "server_tag" {
          default = "dvsvarsfromfiles"
}
[root@terraform basics]#
```

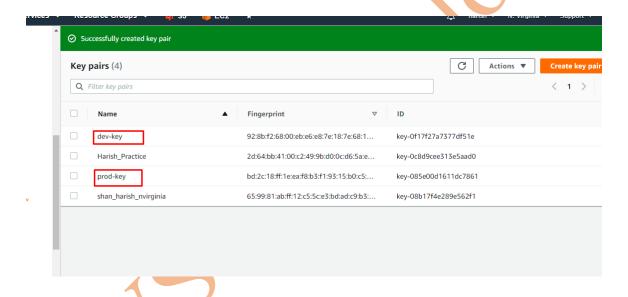
Final testing post code alignment

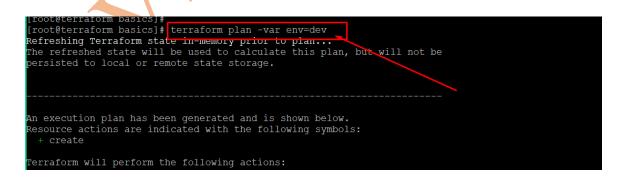
6. Maps & lookups

\${lookup(var.my_server_name,var.env)}''
\${lookup(var.my_key_name,var.env)}''

Make sure that you are creating the keypairs:

Dev-key Prod-key





```
ipv6 address count:
                                            <computed>
key name:
                                            "dev-key"
 metadata_options.#:
network_interface.#:
                                            <computed>
<computed>
 network_interface_id:
outpost_arn:
                                            <computed
                                            <computed>
 password data:
                                            <computed>
 placement_group:
                                            <computed>
 primary_network_interface_id: <computed>
private_dns: <computed>
private_ip: <computed>
 public_dns:
public_ip:
root_block_device.#:
                                            <computed>
                                            <computed>
                                            <computed>
 security_groups.#:
source_dest_check:
subnet_id:
                                            <computed>
"true"
                                            <computed>
"1"
 volume_tags.%:
                                            <computed>
 vpc_security_group_ids.#:
                                            <computed>
```

```
ipv6_address_count:
ipv6_addresses.#:
                                 "prod-key"
key name:
metadata options.#:
network interface.#:
                                 <computed>
network_interface_id:
                                 <computed>
outpost_arn:
                                 <computed>
password data:
                                 <computed>
placement_group:
                                 <computed>
primary network interface id: <computed>
private_dns:
                                 <computed>
private_ip:
                                 <computed>
public dns:
                                 <computed>
public_ip:
root_block_device.#:
                                 <computed>
                                 <computed>
security_groups.#:
                                 <computed>
                                 "true"
source dest check:
                                 <computed>
subnet_id:
tags.%:
tags.Name:
                                 "prod-server"
tenancy:
volume tags.%:
                                 <computed>
vpc_security_group_ids.#:
                                 <computed>
```

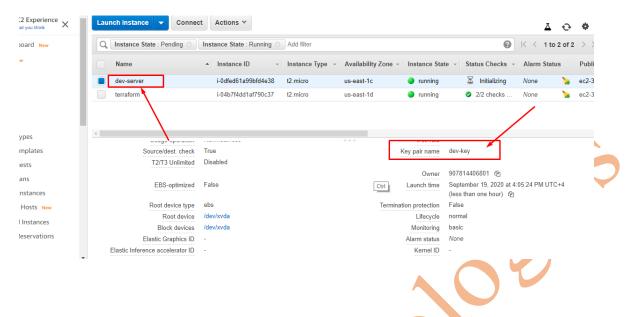
Final testing:

```
aws_instance.myec2: Still creating... (30s elapsed)
aws_instance.myec2: Creation complete after 32s (ID: i-0dfed61a99bfd4e38)

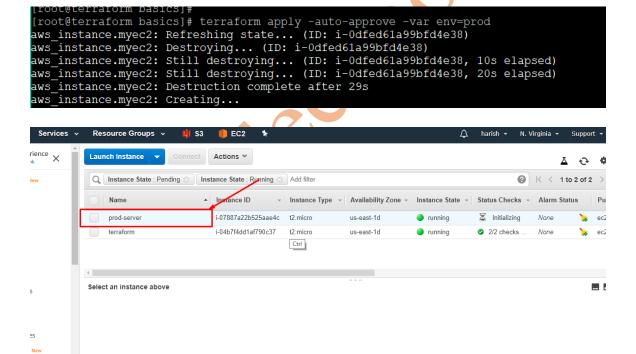
Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.

Outputs:

mypub_dns_harish = ec2-3-86-211-225.compute-1.amazonaws.com,us-east-1c
[root@terraform basics]#
```



Prod Testing:



Note: Only one server will be up at a time because of tf state file

7. Working with Workspace

Now let's do the below to overcome our issue with maps & lookups

```
[root@terraform basics]# pwd
/root/basics
[root@terraform basics]# ls -1
total 28
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 268 Sep 19 12:00 main.tf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 65 Sep 19 11:12 myvars.tfvars
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 144 Sep 19 11:39 outputs.tf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 319 Sep 19 13:07 terraform.tfstate
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4765 Sep 19 13:07 terraform.tfstate.backup
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 271 Sep 19 11:53 variables.tf
```

Listing workspace:

```
[root@terraform basics]# terraform workspace list
* default
```

Creating Workspace:

```
[root@terraform basics]# terraform workspace new dev
Created and switched to workspace "dev"!
You're now on a new, empty workspace. Workspaces isolate the
```

List & Checking the current workspace:

```
[root@terraform basics]# terraform workspace list
  default

* dev

[root@terraform basics]# terraform workspace show
dev
[root@terraform basics]# terraform workspace show
```

Working with Dev workspace:

```
ipv6 addresses.#:
                                    "" => "dev-key"
 key_name:
 metadata_options.#:
                                            <computed:
                                   "" => "<computed>"
 network_interface.#:
network_interface_id:
                                   "" => "<computed>"
                                   "" => "<computed>"
 outpost arn:
                                   "" => "<computed>"
 password data:
                                   "" => "<computed>"
 placement_group:
 primary_network_interface_id: "" => "<computed>"
private_dns: "" => "<computed>"
private_ip: "" => "<computed>"
                                   "" => "<computed>"
 public_dns:
                                   "" => "<computed>"
 public_ip:
                                   "" => "<computed>"
 root block device.#:
 security_groups.#:
                                   "" => "<u><</u>C
                                               omputed>"
                                   "" => " Ctrl
 source dest_check:
                                   "" => "<computed>"
 subnet_id:
                                   "" => "1"
 tags.%:
                                   "" => "dev-server"
 tags.Name:
                                   "" =>
 tenancy:
                                   "" => "<computed>"
 volume tags.%:
                                   "" => "<computed>"
 vpc security group ids.#:
aws_instance.myec2: Still creating... (10s elapsed)
aws_instance.myec2: Still creating... (20s elapsed)
```

```
aws_instance.myec2: Creation complete after 32s (ID: i-0b652fa57ff2b6b5a)
Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.
Outputs:
nypub dns harish = ec2-34-204-101-93.compute-1.amazonaws.com,us-east-1e
[root@terraform basics]#
 root@terraform basics]
 root@terraform basics]
                            # terraform show
 ws_instance.myec2:
  i\overline{d} = i-0b652fa57ff2b6b5a
  ami = ami - 0c94855ba95c71c99
  arn = arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:907814406801:instance/i-0b652fa57ff2b6b5a
  associate_public_ip_address = true
  availability_zone = us-east-1e
  cpu_core_count = 1
  cpu threads per core = 1
  credit_specification.# = 1
  credit_specification.0.cpu_credits = standard
  disable_api_termination = false
  ebs_block_device.# = 0
ebs_optimized = false
    Services v
                Resource Groups 🔻
                                   関 S3
                                           III EC2
                                                                                              △ harish + N. Virginia +
Experience X
                Launch Instance ▼
                                 Connect
                                         Actions *
ird New
                Q Filter by tags and attributes or search by keyword
                                        ▲ Instance ID
                                                        Status Checks 🔻
                                                                                                                 Alarm
                   dev-server
                                           i-0b652fa57ff2b6b5a
                                                                       us-east-1e
                                                                                       running
                                           i-00141c1e8622bc1c9 t2.micro
                                                                                       running
                                                                        us-east-1a
                                                                                                    2/2 checks ...
                                                                                                                 None
                                                                                       terminated
                                           i-0130c62fa8b3b59d5
                    prod-server
                                                           t2.micro
                                                                        us-east-1a
                                                                                                                 None
                   terraform
                                           i-04b7f4dd1af790c37
                                                           t2 micro
                                                                        us-east-1d
                                                                                       running
                                                                                                    2/2 checks
                                        RunInstances
                           Usage operation
                          Source/dest. check True
                                                                                    Key pair nan e
                                                                                               dev-key
                            T2/T3 Unlimited Disabled
tances
                                                                                               907814406801 @
                                                                                         Owner
osts Nev
                                                                                               September 21, 2020 at 6:49:06 PM
                             EBS-optimized False
                                                                                     Launch time
                                                                                               UTC+4 (less than one hour)
stances
                           Root device type ebs
                                                                                Termination protection False
                                                                                       Lifecycle
                             Block devices /dev/xvda
                                                                                       Monitoring basic
```

But if you check in your dev workspace you will find the new tf state file like below.

Let's work on prod workspace:

```
[root@terraform basics]# terraform workspace list
    default
* dev

[root@terraform basics]# terraform workspace new prod
Created and switched to workspace "prod":
You're now on a new, empty workspace. Workspaces isolate their state,
so if you run "terraform plan" Terraform will not see any existing state
for this configuration.
[root@terraform basics]# terraform workspace show
prod
[root@terraform basics]# ls -l terraform.tfstate.d/
dev/ prod/
[root@terraform basics]# ls -l terraform.tfstate.d/prod/
total 0
[root@terraform basics]# ls -l terraform.tfstate.d/dev/
total 8
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 4766 Sep 21 14:49 terraform.tfstate
[root@terraform basics]# ]
```

```
[root@terraform basics] terraform apply -auto-approve -var env=prodaws_instance.myec2: Creating
                                  "" => "ami-0c94855ba95c71c99"
 ami:
                                  "" => "<computed>"
 associate_public_ip_address: "" => "<computed>"
 availability_zone:
                                  "" => "<computed>"
 cpu_core_count:
cpu_threads_per_core:
                                  "" => "<computed>"
                                  "" => "<comp ctrl ed>"
 ebs block device.#:
                                  "" => "<computed>"
                                  "" => "<computed>"
 ephemeral block device.#:
                                  "" => "false"
 get password data:
                                  "" => "<computed>"
 host_id:
                                  "" => "<computed>"
 instance_state:
instance_type:
                                  "" => "t2.micro"
```

```
"" => "<computed>"
 host id:
                                "" => "<computed>"
 instance state:
                                "" => "t2.micro"
 instance type:
 ipv6 address count:
 ipv6 addresses.#:
 key name:
 metadata options.#:
                                "" => "<computed>"
 network_interface.#:
                                "" => "<computed>"
 network_interface_id:
                                "" => "<computed>"
 outpost_arn:
                                "" => "<computed>"
 password data:
 placement_group:
                                "" => "<computed>"
 primary_network_interface_id: "" => "<computed>"
                                "" => "<computed>"
 private_dns:
                                "" => "<computed>"
 private_ip:
                                "" => "<computed>"
 public_dns:
 public_ip:
root_block_device.#:
                                "" => "<computed>"
                                "" => "<computed>"
 security_groups.#:
source_dest_check:
                                "" => "true"
                                "" => "<compu Ctrl l>"
 subnet id:
 tags.%:
                                "" => "prod-server"
 tags.Name:
 tenancy:
                                "" => "<computed>"
 volume_tags.%:
 vpc_security_group ids.#:
                                "" => "<computed>"
ws_instance.myec2: Still creating... (10s elapsed)
```

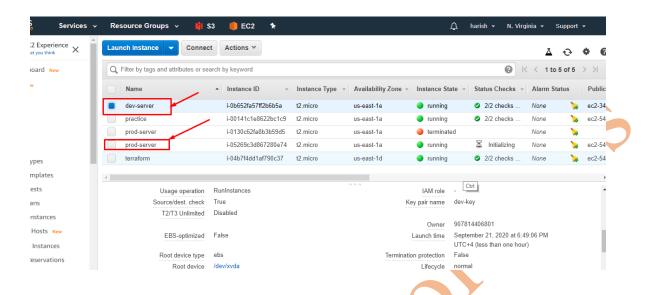
```
Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.

Outputs:

mypub_dns_harish = ec2-54-84-81-75.compute-1.amazonaws.com,us-east-1a
[root@terraform basics]#
```

Now let's verify our prod tfstate file:

```
iypub_dns_harish = ec2-54-84-81-75.compute-1.amazonaws.com.us-east-1a
root@terraform basics]# 1s -1
rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4764 Sep 21 14:58 terraform.tfstate.d/prod/terraform.tfstate
root@terraform basics]# 1s -1
rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4766 Sep 21 14:49 terraform.tfstate.d/dev/terraform.tfstate
root@terraform basics]# 1s -1
rw-r--r-- 1 root root 319 Sep 19 13:07 terraform.tfstate
root@terraform basics]#
```



Now if you observe we can have both the environments from the same code only change we applied is just adding new workspace for the same directory.

Switching between workspaces:

```
[root@terraform basics]# terraform workspace list
  default
  dev
* prod

[root@terraform basics]# terraform workspace select default
Switched to workspace "default".
[root@terraform basics]# terraform workspace list
* default
  dev
  prod

[root@terraform basics]# terraform workspace select dev
Switched to workspace "dev".
[root@terraform basics]# terraform workspace list
  default
* dev
  prod

[root@terraform basics]# terraform workspace show
dev
[root@terraform basics]# terraform workspace show
dev
[root@terraform basics]# terraform workspace show
```

Destroy the environments:

```
[root@terraform basics] # terraform workspace show

dev
[root@terraform basics] # terraform destroy -auto-approve -var env=dev
aws_instance.myec2: Refreshing state... (ID: i-Ob652fa57ff2b6b5a)
aws_instance.myec2: Destroying... (ID: i-Ob652fa57ff2b6b5a, 10s elapsed)
aws_instance.myec2: Still destroying... (ID: i-Ob652fa57ff2b6b5a, 20s elapsed)
aws_instance.myec2: Still destroying... (ID: i-Ob652fa57ff2b6b5a, 20s elapsed)
aws_instance.myec2: Destruction complete after 30s

Destroy complete! Resources: 1 destroyed.
[root@terraform basics] # terraform workspace select prod
Switched to workspace "prod".
[root@terraform basics] # terraform destroy -auto-approve __var env=prod
aws_instance.myec2: Refreshing state... (ID: i-O5269c3d867280e74)
aws_instance.myec2: Destroying... (ID: i-O5269c3d867280e74, 10s elapsed)
aws_instance.myec2: Still destroying... (ID: i-O5269c3d867280e74, 20s elapsed)
aws_instance.myec2: Destruction complete after 29s

Destroy complete! Resources: 1 destroyed.
[root@terraform basics] #
```

null_resource:

```
[root@terraform basics]# 1s -1
total 28
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 268 Sep 19 12:00 main.tf
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 65 Sep 19 11:12 myvars.tfvars
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 144 Sep 19 11:39 outputs.tf
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 319 Sep 19 13:07 terraform.tfstate
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 4765 Sep 19 13:07 terraform.tfstate.backup
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 29 Sep 21 14:54 terraform.tfstate.d
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 271 Sep 19 11:53 variables.tf
```

```
[root@terraform basics]# terraform init

Initializing provider plugins...

- Checking for available provider plugins on https://releases.hashicorp.com...

- Downloading plugin for provider "null" (2.1.2)...

The following providers do not have any version constraints in configuration, so the latest version was installed.

To prevent automatic upgrades to new major versions that may contain breaking
```

8. working with Modules

Let's create individual elements i.e, S3,VPC,EC2

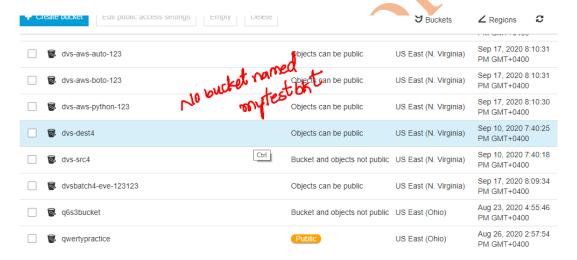
Creation of S3:

```
[root@terraform ~]# mkdir moduels
[root@terraform ~]# cd moduels/
[root@terraform moduels]# mkdir s3
[root@terraform moduels]# cd s3/
[root@terraform s3]# pwd
/root/moduels/s3
[root@terraform s3]# ls -l
total 0
[root@terraform s3]# vi main.tf
[root@terraform s3]# cat main.tf
provider "aws" {
     region = "us-east-1"
resource "random_id" "myrandid" {
 byte_length = 2
/*variable*/
variable "bucket_name" {
```

```
resource "aws_s3_bucket" "mys3bucket" {
  bucket = "${var.bucket_name}-${random_id.myrandid.dec}"
  tags = {
    Name = "${var.bucket_name}-${random_id.myrandid.dec}"
  }
}
```

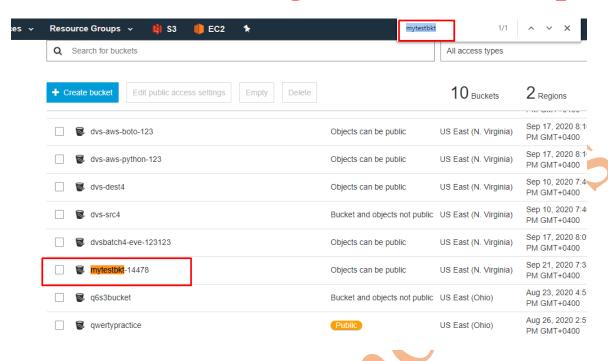
Before applying below:

}



terraform init .
terraform apply -auto-approve -var bucket_name=''mytestbkt''

Post changes:



After Alignment my code look like below:

```
[root@terraform s3]# cat variables.tf
variable "bucket_name" {}
root@terraform s3]# cat main.tf
provider "aws" {
        region = "us-east-1"
                                                                                                 ✓ PREC
esource "random_id" "myrandid" {
 byte length = \overline{2}
esource "aws_s3_bucket" "mys3bucket" {
bucket = "${var.bucket_name}-${random_id.myrandid.dec}}"
                 = "${var.bucket name}-${random id.myrandid.dec}"
root@terraform s3]# vi myvars.tfvars
root@terraform s3]# cat myvars.tfvars
oucket name="mytestbkt"
[root@Terraform s3]# terraform apply -auto-approve -var-file=myvars.tfvars
random_id.myrandid: keīreshing state... (ID: 014)
ws_s3_bucket.mys3bucket: Refreshing state... (ID: mytestbkt-14478)
Apply complete! Resources: 0 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.
 root@terraform s3]#
```

Total three file main.tf, outputs.tf, myvars.tfvars

Let's work with our Ec2:

[root@terraform ec2]# touch {variables.tf,main.tf,myvars.tfvars}

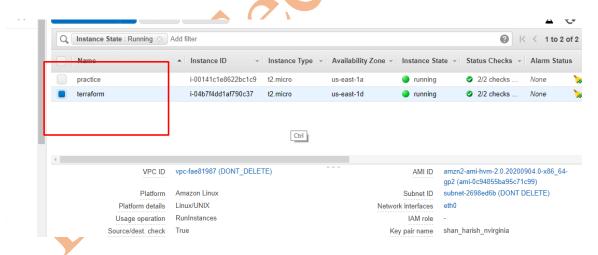
[root@terraform ec2]# vi myvars.tfvars

[root@terraform ec2]# cat myvars.tfvars

```
ec2_ami="ami-0c94855ba95c71c99"
ec2_keypair="shan_harish_nvirginia"
ec2_type="t2.micro"
region="us-east-1"
ec2_name="mytestserver"
[root@terraform ec2]# vi variables.tf
[root@terraform ec2]# cat variables.tf
variable "ec2_name" {}
variable "ec2_keypair" {}
```

```
variable "ec2_ami" {}
variable "ec2 type" {}
variable "region" {}
[root@terraform ec2]# vi main.tf
[root@terraform ec2]# cat main.tf
provider "aws" {
    region = "${var.region}"
}
resource "aws_instance" "myec2" {
          = "${var.ec2_ami}"
 ami
 instance_type = "${var.ec2_type}"
 key_name = "${var.ec2_keypair}"
 tags = {
  Name = "${var.ec2_name}"
 }
[root@terraform ec2]#
```

Before:



Apply the changes like below:

```
[root@terraform ec2] terraform init.

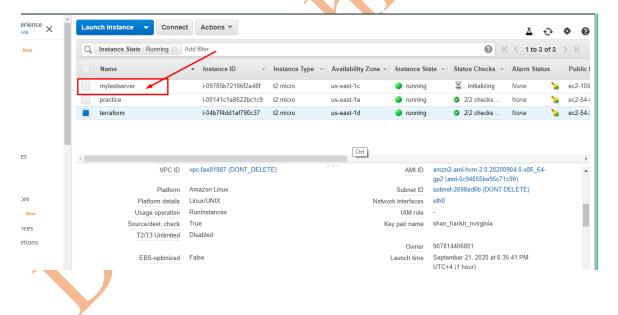
Initializing provider plugins...

- Checking for available provider plugins on https://releases.hashicorp.com...

- Downloading plugin for provider "aws" (2.70.0)...

The following providers do not have any version constraints in configuration, so the latest version was installed.
```

After Changes:



Destroy infrastructure:

```
[root@terraform ec2]# terraform destroy -auto-approve -var-file=myvars.tfvars

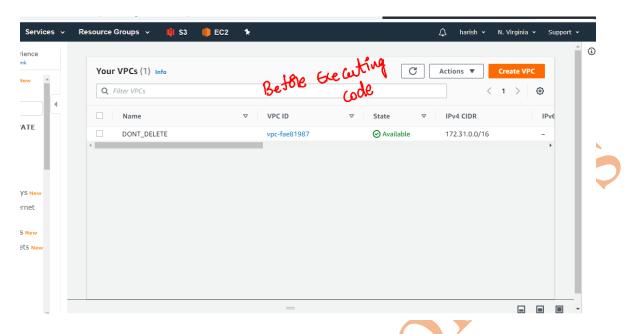
aws_instance.myec2: Rerresning state... (ID: i-09785b72106f2a48f)

aws_instance.myec2: Destroying... (ID: i-09785b72106f2a48f)
```

Finally let's work on VPC creation:

```
[root@terraform ~]# cd moduels/
[root@terraform moduels]# ls -1
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 137 Sep 21 16:07 ec2
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 155 Sep 21 15:59 s3
[root@terraform moduels]# mkdir vpc
[root@terraform moduels]# cd vpc/
[root@terraform vpc]# ls -1
total 0
[root@terraform vpc]# pwd
 root/moduels/vpc
[root@terraform vpc]# ls -1
total 0
[root@terraform vpc]# cd ..
[root@terraform moduels]# pwd
/root/moduels
[root@terraform moduels]# ls -1
total 0
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 137 Sep 21 16:07 ec2
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 155 Sep 21 15:59 s3
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 6 Sep 22 14:48 vpc
[root@terraform moduels]#
```

Before code execution I can see that only one vpc is existing



Let's start working with our code

Code:

[root@terraform vpc]# cat variables.tf

/*variable*/

```
variable "region" {}
variable "vpc_cidr" {}
variable "vpc_name" {}
variable "vpc_igw_name" {}
variable "vpc_route_name" {}
variable "vpc_sub_name" {}
variable "vpc_sub_cidr" {}
variable "vpc_secgrp_name" {}
```

[root@terraform vpc]# cat myvars.tfvars

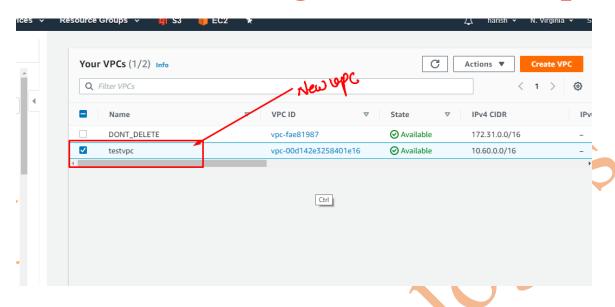
```
/*myvars.tfvars*/
region="us-east-1"
vpc_name="testvpc"
vpc_cidr="10.60.0.0/16"
vpc_igw_name="testigw"
vpc_route_name="testroute"
vpc_sub_cidr="10.60.10.0/24"
```

```
vpc_sub_name="testsubnet"
vpc_secgrp_name="testsecgroup"
[root@terraform vpc]#
[root@terraform vpc]# cat main.tf
/*main.tf*/
provider "aws" {
    region = "${var.region}"
resource "aws_vpc" "myvpc" {
              = "${var.vpc_cidr}"
 cidr_block
 tags = {
  Name = "${var.vpc_name}"
resource "aws_internet_gateway" "myigw" {
 vpc_id = "${aws_vpc.myvpc.id}"
 tags = {
  Name = "${var.vpc_igw_name}"
resource "aws_route_table" "myroute" {
 vpc_id = "${aws_vpc.myvpc.id}"
 route {
  cidr block = "0.0.0.0/0"
  gateway_id = "${aws_internet_gateway.myigw.id}"
 tags = {
 Name = "${var.vpc_route_name}"
resource "aws_subnet" "mysubnet" {
 vpc_id = "${aws_vpc.myvpc.id}"
 cidr_block = "${var.vpc_sub_cidr}"
```

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 $tags = {$

```
Name = "${var.vpc_sub_name}"
 }
resource "aws_route_table_association" "myroute_association" {
 subnet_id = "${aws_subnet.mysubnet.id}"
 route table id = "${aws route table.myroute.id}"
resource "aws_security_group" "mysecgroup" {
          = "${var.vpc_secgrp_name}"
 name
 description = "Allow TLS inbound traffic"
 vpc_id
          = "${aws_vpc.myvpc.id}"
 ingress {
  description = "mysecgroup"
  from_port = 0
  to_port = 0
  protocol = "-1"
  cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
 egress {
  from\_port = 0
  to_port = 0
  protocol = "-1"
  cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
 tags = {
  Name = "${var.vpc_secgrp_name}"
Execution:
terraform init.
terraform apply -auto-approve -var-file=myvars.tfvars
```



Code reusability:

Let's create Ec2 using the module

#mkdir user1 #cd user1

[root@terraform user1]# pwd
/root/user1
[root@terraform user1]# cat main.tf
module "myserver" {

source = "/root/moduels/ec2/"

```
ec2 ami = "ami-0c94855ba95c71c99"
ec2_keypair = "dev-key"
ec2_type = "t2.micro"
region = "us-east-1"
ec2 name = "dvsserver1"
}
terraform init.
terraform apply -auto-approve
Let's append our vpc:
Variabels to pass for vpc module:
[root@terraform user1]# cat /root/moduels/vpc/myvars.tfvars
/*myvars.tfvars*/
region="us-east-1"
vpc_name="testvpc"
vpc_cidr="10.60.0.0/16"
vpc_igw_name="testigw"
vpc_route_name="testroute"
vpc_sub_cidr="10.60.10.0/24"
vpc_sub_name="testsubnet"
vpc_secgrp_name="testsecgroup"
Ec2 & VPC module as part of main.tf file:
[root@terraform user1]# cat main.tf
module "myserver" {
source = "/root/moduels/ec2/"
```

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ec2_ami = "ami-0c94855ba95c71c99"

ec2_keypair = "dev-key" ec2_type = "t2.micro" region = "us-east-1" ec2_name = "dvsserver1"

module "network" {

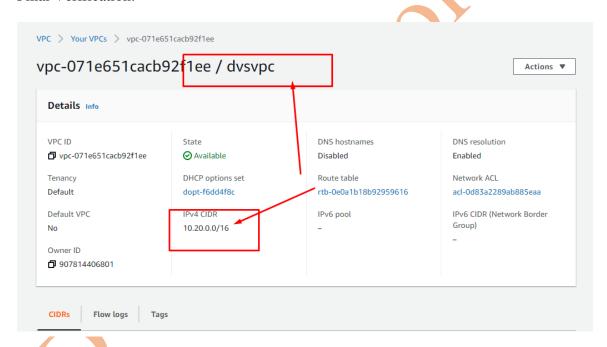
region="us-east-1"

source = "/root/moduels/vpc/"

```
vpc_name="dvsvpc"
vpc_cidr="10.20.0.0/16"
vpc_igw_name="dvsigw"
vpc_route_name="dvsroute"
vpc_sub_cidr="10.20.10.0/24"
vpc_sub_name="dvssubnet"
vpc_secgrp_name="dvssecgroup"
}
Execution:
 root@terraform user1]# terraform init .
Initializing modules...
 module.myserver
  module.network
  Getting source "/root/moduels/vpc/"
Initializing provider plugins...
The following providers do not have any version constraints in configuration,
so the latest version was installed.
To prevent automatic upgrades to new major versions that may contain breaking
changes, it is recommended to add version = "..." constraints to the
 corresponding provider blocks in configuration, with the constraint strings
suggested below.
 provider.aws: version = "~> 2.70"
 erraform has been successfully initialized!
 root@terraform user1]#
```

```
[root@terraform user1] terraform apply -auto-approve
aws_instance.myec2: Refreshing state... (ID: i-Ud8UID4661e5cb602)
module.network.aws_vpc.myvpc: Creating...
                                                 "" => "<computed>"
  assign_generated_ipv6_cidr_block: "" => "false"
                                                "" => "10.20.0.0/16"
  cidr block:
  default_network_acl_id:
default_route_table_id:
default_security_group_id:
dhcp_options_id:
enable classiclink:
                                                "" => "<computed>"
                                                "" => "<computed>"
                                               "" => "<computed>"
                                               "" => "<computed>"
  enable classiclink:
                                                "" => "<computed>"
                                                "" => "<computed>"
  enable classiclink dns support:
  enable_dns_hostnames:
                                                "" => "<computed>"
  enable_dns_support:
instance_tenancy:
                                                "" => "true"
                                                "" => "default"
                                                "" => "<computed>"
  ipv6 association id:
                                                    => "<computed>"
  ipv6_cidr_block:
                                                    => "<computed>"
  main_route_table_id:
```

Final Verification:



9. Profiles - Accessing Multiple Regions

Please do the below for different profiles

Default Profile:

Let's add a new profile i.e us-east-2

```
[root@terraform user1]# aws configure --profile us-east-2

AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIA5GXPURKISNRQ2HQN

AWS Secret Access Key [None]: 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

Default region name [None]: us-east-2

Default output format [None]: json

[root@terraform user1]# cat ~/.aws/credentials

[default]

aws_access_key_id = AKIA5GXPURKISNRQ2HQN

aws secret access_key = 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

[us-east-2]

aws_access_key_id = AKIA5GXPURKISNRQ2HQN

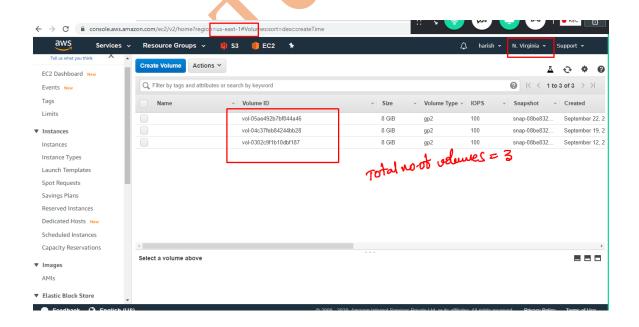
aws_access_key_id = AKIA5GXPURKISNRQ2HQN

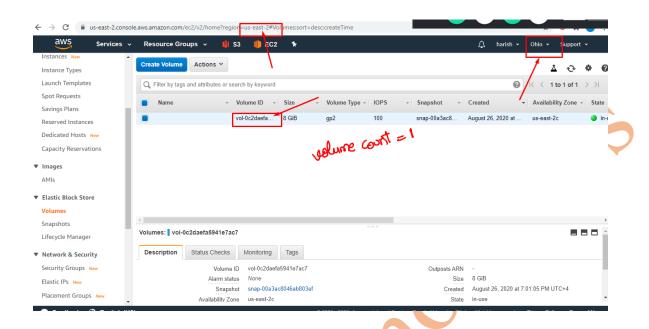
aws_access_key_id = AKIA5GXPURKISNRQ2HQN

aws_secret_access_key = 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
```

Let's test the profile in different regions:

Us-east-1 & us-east-2





Testing via CLI:

```
[root@terraform_usorl]# aws ec2 describe-volumes --profile default|grep -w "Size"  
"Size": 8
"Size": 8
"Size": 8
"Size": 8
"Size": 8
[root@terraform_userll# aws ec2 describe-volumes --profile us-east-2|grep -w "Size"  
[root@terraform_userl]#  
[root@
```

Testing via Terraform: