

1. Watch the Terraform-02 video.

2. Execute all the templates shown in the video.

- Using lifecycle rule `create_before_destroy`

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following content:

```
main.tf      terraform.tfstate
main.tf > resource "local_file" "my_pet" > content
1  resource "local_file" "my_pet" {
2    filename = "pets.txt"
3    content  = "my cat name is zebra"
4    lifecycle {
5      create_before_destroy = true
6    }
7  }
8  resource "random_pet" "my_pet" {
9    prefix    = "MR"

PROBLEMS   OUTPUT   DEBUG CONSOLE   TERMINAL   PORTS
+/- resource "local_file" "my_pet" {
    ~ content          = "i hate pets!" -> "my cat name is zebra" # forces replacement
    ~ content_base64sha256 = "tewxqf790lnwxye1hgPxEUC0c1hz15U9ICPR2LZbc=" -> (known after apply)
    ~ content_base64sha512 = "8fy+ONqvkh7JxsDgsX4B6ns41Vbxr57SMAKI9Lbh/giQLVa56XNtt0A3SKvy/+x5rI1rnua4EbvwlyUG1
    ~ content_md5        = "d1dbf3d232df4eb76903009ebcc80ebe" -> (known after apply)
    ~ content_sha1       = "148b9b1012deaf7e6c345dd6c814fb2dec687bb8" -> (known after apply)
    ~ content_sha256     = "b5ec31a9fefdd169f05f27b58603d7a44502d02961675e54f4808f4762d90db7" -> (known aft
    ~ content_sha512     = "f1fcbe38daaf907ec95ec0e0b17e01ea74b89556d7af9ed2300288f4b6e1fe08902d56b9e9736db
" -> (known after apply)
    ~ id                 = "148b9b1012deaf7e6c345dd6c814fb2dec687bb8" -> (known after apply)
    # (3 unchanged attributes hidden)
}

Plan: 1 to add, 0 to change, 1 to destroy.

Do you want to perform these actions?
Terraform will perform the actions described above.
Only 'yes' will be accepted to approve.

Enter a value: yes

local_file.my_pet: Creating...
local_file.my_pet: Creation complete after 0s [id=fd31b79e9f221965031040ab49fe1ecf534655e3]
local_file.my_pet (deposed object 525b959a): Destroying... [id=148b9b1012deaf7e6c345dd6c814fb2dec687bb8]
local_file.my_pet: Destruction complete after 0s

Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 1 destroyed.
PS C:\Users\Ashish\Desktop\Terraform basics>
```

- Using lifecycle rule `prevent_destroy`

main.tf X terraform.tfstate

```

main.tf > resource "local_file" "my_pet" > content
1   resource "local_file" "my_pet" {
2     filename = "pets.txt"
3     content  = "my cat name is Banana"
4     lifecycle {
5       prevent_destroy = true
6     }
7   }
8   resource "random_pet" "my_pet" {
9     prefix    = "MR"

```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

Terraform planned the following actions, but then encountered a problem:

```

# local_file.my_pet must be replaced
-/+ resource "local_file" "my_pet" {
    ~ content              = "my cat name is Apple" -> "my cat name is Banana" # forces replace
    ~ content_base64sha256 = "QiPlNoBrq+2evDwDL/HYsm1Shm42/hkuA8edwqAjza0=" -> (known after apply)
    ~ content_base64sha512 = "rdFs7ltmUJ1vERBuRrIbUfnTRnsZfVM7T2/6Napi3IomTywOn1vvS6KEQ0IdnkV
    ~ content_md5          = "1de04fd47c3abadf7755df2ab3bcd59" -> (known after apply)
    ~ content_sha1         = "a6667adda6101db70cf79906c6c98b0d8c8154fb" -> (known after apply)
    ~ content_sha256        = "4223e536806babed9ebc3c032ff1d8b26952866e36fe192e03c79dc2a023cd8
    ~ content_sha512        = "add16cee5b6650996f11106e46b21b51f9d3467b197d533b4f6ffa35aa62dc8
" -> (known after apply)
    ~ id                   = "a6667adda6101db70cf79906c6c98b0d8c8154fb" -> (known after apply)
    # (3 unchanged attributes hidden)
}

```

Plan: 1 to add, 0 to change, 1 to destroy.

Error: Instance cannot be destroyed

on main.tf line 1:
1: resource "local_file" "my_pet" {

Resource local_file.my_pet has lifecycle.prevent_destroy set, but the plan calls for this resource to be destroyed. Either disable lifecycle.prevent_destroy or reduce the scope of the plan using the -target argument.

PS C:\Users\Ashish\Desktop\Terraform basics> []

- Using lifecycle rule ignore_changes

In main.tf

```
main.tf  terraform.tfstate

main.tf > resource "local_file" "my_pet" > lifecycle > [ ] ignore_changes > 0
1   resource "local_file" "my_pet" {
2     filename = "pets.txt"
3     content  = "my cat name is Apple"
4     lifecycle {
5       ignore_changes = [
6         content
7       ]
8     }
9 }
```

In .tf state

```
main.tf  terraform.tfstate

terraform.tfstate > [ ] resources > {} 0 > [ ] instances > {} 0 > {} attributes > content
7   "resources": [
8     {
12       "provider": "provider[\"registry.terraform.io/hashicorp/local\"]",
13       "instances": [
14         {
15           "schema_version": 0,
16           "attributes": {
17             "content": "my cat name is Banana",
18             "content_base64": null,

```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

PS C:\Users\Ashish\Desktop\Terraform basics>

Changes are ignored

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS powershell
PS C:\Users\Ashish\Desktop\Terraform basics> terraform apply
local_file.my_pet: Refreshing state... [id=a6667adda6101db70cf79906c6c98b0d8c8154fb]
random_pet.my_pet: Refreshing state... [id=MR.seal]

No changes. Your infrastructure matches the configuration.

Terraform has compared your real infrastructure against your configuration and found no differences, so no changes are needed.

Apply complete! Resources: 0 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.
PS C:\Users\Ashish\Desktop\Terraform basics>
```

- Create a file named as variable.tf

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with two tabs open: `main.tf` and `variables.tf`. The `main.tf` file contains:

```

1 resource "local_file" "my_pet" {
2   filename = var.filename
3   content  = var.content
4 }
5 resource "random_pet" "my_pet" {
6   prefix   = "MR"
7   separator = "."
8   length    = "1"
9 }

```

The `variables.tf` file contains:

```

1 variable "filename" {
2   default = "pets.txt"
3   type    = string
4 }
5 variable "content" {
6   default = "i love cats"
7 }

```

Below the code editor is a terminal window showing the command:

```
PS C:\Users\Ashish\Desktop\Terraform basics> terraform apply
```

The output of the command is:

```
local_file.my_pet: Refreshing state... [id=a6667adda6101db70cf79906c6c98b0d8c8154fb]
random_pet.my_pet: Refreshing state... [id=MR.seal]
```

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the `-/+` destroy and then create replacement.

Terraform will perform the following actions:

```

# local_file.my_pet must be replaced
-/+ resource "local_file" "my_pet" {
    ~ content          = "my cat name is Apple" -> "i love cats" # forces replacement
    ~ content_base64sha256 = "QiPlNoBrq+2evDwDL/HYsmLSm42/hkuA8edwqAjza0=" -> (known after apply)
    ~ content_base64sha512 = "rdfS7ltmU1vERBuRrIbuUfnTrnsZfVM7T2/6Napi3IomTywOn1vvS6KEQ0IdnkVtqXCoWV5VzaV6Dfj9Qdg1HA= -> (known after apply)
    ~ content_md5       = "1de04fda47c3abadf7755df2ab3bcd59" -> (known after apply)
    ~ content_sha1      = "a6667adda6101db70cf79906c6c98b0d8c8154fb" -> (known after apply)
    ~ content_sha256     = "4223e536806babed9ebc3c032ff1d8b26952866e36fe192e03c79dc2a023cdad" -> (known after apply)
    ~ content_sha512     = "add16cee5b6650996f11106e46b21b51f9d3467b197d533b4f6ffa35aa62dc8a264f2c0e9f5bef4ba28440e" -> (known after apply)
    ~ id                = "a6667adda6101db70cf79906c6c98b0d8c8154fb" -> (known after apply)
    # (3 unchanged attributes hidden)
}

```

Plan: 1 to add, 0 to change, 1 to destroy.

Do you want to perform these actions?
Terraform will perform the actions described above.
Only 'yes' will be accepted to approve.

If you see the `pets.txt` this will be executed.

```

variables.tf
pets.txt
1 i love cats

```

- Another type variable

```

main.tf
variables.tf

```

```

main.tf > resource "local_file" "my_pet" > filename
1 resource "local_file" "my_pet" {
2   filename = var.filename
3   content  = var.content
4 }
5 resource "random_pet" "my_pet" {
6   prefix    = "MR"
7   separator = "."
8   length    = "1"
9 }

variables.tf > variable "content"
1 variable "filename" {
2
3 }
4 variable "content" [
5
6 ]

```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

We need to give our content and file name in terminal

```

PROBLEMS    OUTPUT    DEBUG CONSOLE    TERMINAL    PORTS

PS C:\Users\Ashish\Desktop\Terraform basics> terraform apply
var.content
Enter a value: i love icecream

var.filename
Enter a value: icecream.txt

random_pet.my_pet: Refreshing state... [id=MR.seal]
local_file.my_pet: Refreshing state... [id=f140aba43cbc42844ecb543aeedcbbd239f626e7]

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resources
-/+ destroy and then create replacement

Terraform will perform the following actions:

# local_file.my_pet must be replaced
-/+ resource "local_file" "my_pet" {
  ~ content          = "i love cats" -> "i love icecream" # forces replacement
  ~ content_base64sha256 = "AUFspEf+1lx3F1lvc2jU/Wv7R3Qj9RY8KcG0byJYhQs=" -> (known

```

```

~ content_sha256      = "01416ca447fed65c7717596f7368d4fd6fb477423f5163c29c1b46f2258850b" -
~ content_sha512      = "1618edb2a623ab1eb40335d2e5ef7ad1f27be3761d62fd1d14d42ad33697ffef216
" -> (known after apply)
  ~ filename           = "pets.txt" -> "icecream.txt" # forces replacement
  ~ id                 = "f140aba43cbc42844ecb543aeedcbcd239f626e7" -> (known after apply)
    # (2 unchanged attributes hidden)
}

Plan: 1 to add, 0 to change, 1 to destroy.

Do you want to perform these actions?
Terraform will perform the actions described above.
Only 'yes' will be accepted to approve.

Enter a value: yes

local_file.my_pet: Destroying... [id=f140aba43cbc42844ecb543aeedcbcd239f626e7]
local_file.my_pet: Destruction complete after 1s
local_file.my_pet: Creating...
local_file.my_pet: Creation complete after 0s [id=7d3e86b3d15e44f20da415a80809f52dc1567c10]

Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 1 destroyed.
PS C:\Users\Ashish\Desktop\Terraform basics>

```

If I open the file content has been created.

```

variables.tf
  icecream.txt X
  icecream.txt
  1 i love icecream

```

- Another type for variables

`terraform apply -var "filename=wild.txt" -var "content=i love wild animals"`

```

PS C:\Users\Ashish\Desktop\Terraform basics> terraform apply -var "filename=wild.txt" -var "content=i love wild animals"
random_pet.my_pet: Refreshing state... [id=MR.seal]
local_file.my_pet: Refreshing state... [id=7d3e86b3d15e44f20da415a80809f52dc1567c10]

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
-/+ destroy and then create replacement

Terraform will perform the following actions:

# local_file.my_pet must be replaced
-/+ resource "local_file" "my_pet" {
  ~ content           = "i love icecream" -> "i love wild animals" # forces replacement
  ~ content_base64sha256 = "1WF2xkdG9WU7ZCMpNTwyFvUXthhYm1K1gJ+9GZo=" -> (known after apply)
  ~ content_base64sha512 = "Icqpw0vpm60glAgjTPwbthk+Y8wq66Y8GhMpXtRGLeDL1D/kzcPIm3FI+hGU7SYsmAMxE9hTKGNu5570e3azw==" -> (known after apply)
  ~ content_md5       = "7410bd2cd8955c7f9fea1c1ec71298c" -> (known after apply)
  ~ content_sha1       = "7d3e86b3d15e44f20da415a80809f52dc1567c10" -> (known after apply)
  ~ content_sha256     = "456176c6474c4bd524ed9998c16252e227e5517bc194dc26d4c927effd100c" -> (known after apply)

```

If I open wild.txt

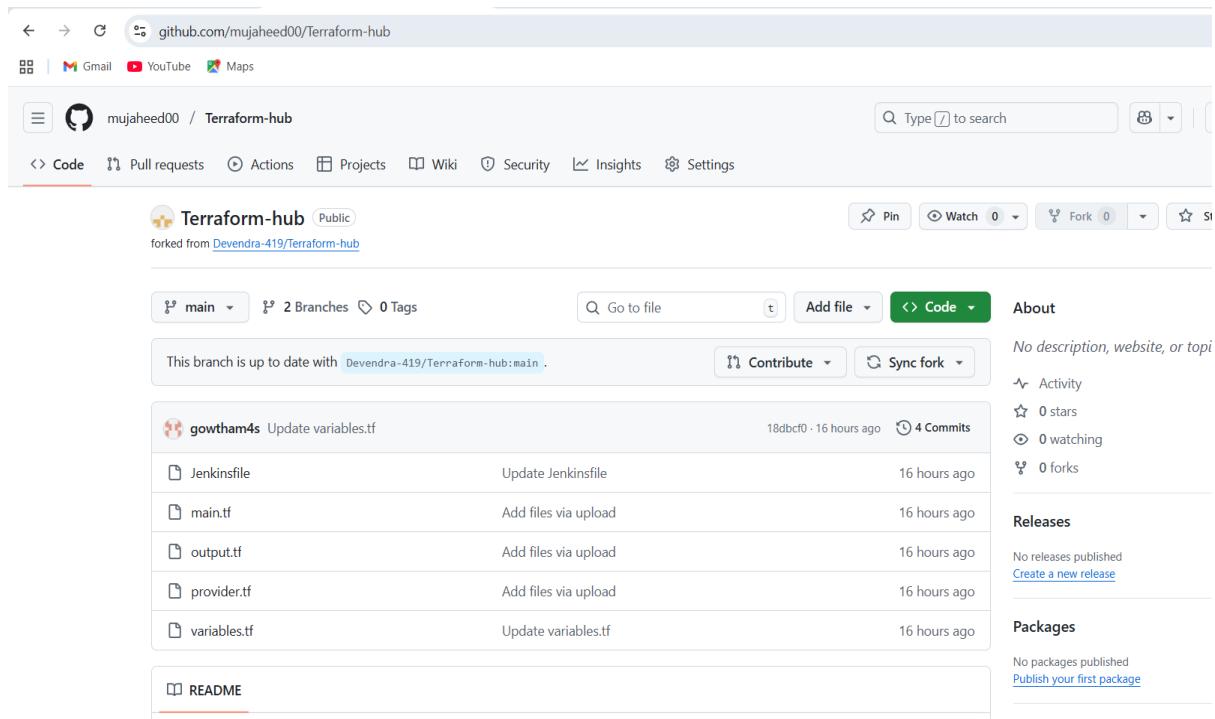


```
variables.tf
wild.txt
1 i love wild animals
```

3. Integrate Terraform in Jenkins using the Terraform plugin.

Keep all your files in an repository in github.

<https://github.com/mujaheed00/Terraform-hub.git>



Terraform-hub Public
forked from Devendra-419/Terraform-hub

main 2 Branches 0 Tags

This branch is up to date with Devendra-419/Terraform-hub:main .

Contribute Sync fork

gowtham4s Update variables.tf 18dbcf0 · 16 hours ago 4 Commits

Jenkinsfile Update Jenkinsfile 16 hours ago

main.tf Add files via upload 16 hours ago

output.tf Add files via upload 16 hours ago

provider.tf Add files via upload 16 hours ago

variables.tf Update variables.tf 16 hours ago

README

About

No description, website, or topi

Activity

0 stars

0 watching

0 forks

Releases

No releases published

Create a new release

Packages

No packages published

Publish your first package

Go to manage Jenkins and click on plugins, install terraform plugin.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins plugin manager interface. The search bar at the top contains the text 'terr'. Below it, a table lists available plugins. The 'Terraform' plugin by 'Build Wrappers' is selected for installation, indicated by a checked checkbox in the 'Install' column. The table includes columns for 'Install', 'Name', 'Released', and 'Health'. The 'Terraform' entry has a release date of '5 yr 8 mo ago' and a health status of '76'. Another plugin, 'Backup and interrupt job', is listed below it with a release date of '2 yr 11 mo ago' and a health status of '77'. A message at the bottom of the table says: 'This plugin is up for adoption! We are looking for new maintainers. Visit our [Adopt a Plugin](#) initiative for more information.'

Install another plugin called aws credentials.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins plugin manager interface. The search bar at the top contains the text 'aws'. Below it, a table lists available plugins. The 'AWS Credentials' plugin by 'aws' is selected for installation, indicated by a checked checkbox in the 'Install' column. The table includes columns for 'Install', 'Name', 'Released', and 'Health'. The 'AWS Credentials' entry has a release date of '2 mo 21 days ago' and a health status of '96'. Other entries include 'Amazon Web Services SDK - Minimal' and 'Amazon Web Services SDK - EC2', both with a release date of '7 mo 27 days ago' and a health status of '100'.

Go to Jenkins server and install terraform by using this commands.

- `yum install -y yum-utils shadow-utils`
- `yum-config-manager --add-repo`
[https://rpm.releases.hashicorp.com/AmazonLinux/
hashicorp.repo](https://rpm.releases.hashicorp.com/AmazonLinux/hashicorp.repo)
- `yum install terraform`

```
[root@ip-172-31-77-84 ~]# sudo yum install -y yum-utils shadow-utils
Last metadata expiration check: 0:59:52 ago on wed Nov 12 11:54:15 2025.
Package dnf-utils-4.3.0-13.amzn2023.0.5.noarch is already installed.
Package shadow-utils-2:4.9-12.amzn2023.0.4.x86_64 is already installed.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[root@ip-172-31-77-84 ~]# sudo yum-config-manager --add-repo https://rpm.releases.hashicorp.com/AmazonLinux/hashicorp.repo
Adding repo from: https://rpm.releases.hashicorp.com/AmazonLinux/hashicorp.repo
[root@ip-172-31-77-84 ~]# yum install terraform -y
Hashicorp Stable - x86_64
Last metadata expiration check: 0:00:01 ago on wed Nov 12 12:54:47 2025.
Dependencies resolved.
=====
  Package           Architecture      Version
=====
Installing:
  terraform        x86_64          1.13.5-1
Transaction Summary
=====
Install 1 Package

Total download size: 30 M
Installed size: 92 M
Downloading Packages:
terraform-1.13.5-1.x86_64.rpm
-----
Total
Hashicorp Stable - x86_64
Importing GPG key 0xA621E701:
Userid: "HashiCorp Security (HashiCorp Package Signing) <security+packaging@hashicorp.com>"
```

Create access key and secret key in aws credentials

This is the only time that the secret access key can be viewed or downloaded. You cannot recover it later. However, you can create a new access key any time.

Step 1
Alternatives to root user access keys

Step 2
Retrieve access key

Access key
If you lose or forget your secret access key, you cannot retrieve it. Instead, create a new access key and make the old key inactive.

Access key	Secret access key
AKIATNTADWLTXKG7XKJP	XXXXXXXXXX Show

Access key best practices

- Never store your access key in plain text, in a code repository, or in code.
- Disable or delete access key when no longer needed.
- Enable least-privilege permissions.
- Rotate access keys regularly.

For more details about managing access keys, see the [best practices for managing AWS access keys](#).

[Download .csv file](#) [Done](#)

Give the credentials in Jenkins

Go to manage Jenkins , credentials,global credentials select aws credentials and paste access key and secret key.

← → ⌛ Not secure 98.92.0.72:8080/manage/credentials/store/system/domain/_/newCredentials

Gmail YouTube Maps

 Jenkins / Manage Jenkins / Credentials / System / Global credentials (unrestr...)

Kind

AWS Credentials

Scope ?
Global (Jenkins, nodes, items, all child items, etc)

ID ?
aws-creds

Description ?

Access Key ID ?
AKIATNTADWLTXK67XKPJ

Secret Access Key
.....

Create

Create a new item and select pipeline.

← → ⌛ Not secure 98.92.0.72:8080/newJob

Gmail YouTube Maps

 Jenkins / New Item

New Item

Enter an item name
terraform-plugin

Select an item type

 Freestyle project
Classic, general-purpose job type that checks out from up to one SCM, executes build steps serially like archiving artifacts and sending email notifications.

 Pipeline
Orchestrates long-running activities that can span multiple build agents. Suitable for building pipelines (pipelines) and/or organizing complex activities that do not easily fit in free-style job type.

 Multi-configuration project
Suitable for projects that need a large number of different configurations, such as testing on multiple platforms or performing platform-specific builds, etc.

 Folder
Creates a container that stores nested items in it. Useful for grouping things together. Unlike a folder creates a separate namespace, so you can have multiple things of the same name as long as they are in different folders.

OK

Select git in configure and give repository URL and branch click on build now.

New Item

Enter an item name

terraform-plugin-pipeline

Select an item type

Pipeline Orchestrates long-running activities that can span multiple build agents. Suitable for building pipelines (for workflows) and/or organizing complex activities that do not easily fit in free-style job type.

Freestyle project Classic, general-purpose job type that checks out from up to one SCM, executes build steps serially, follow steps like archiving artifacts and sending email notifications.

Multi-configuration project Suitable for projects that need a large number of different configurations, such as testing on multiple environments, platform-specific builds, etc.

Folder Creates a container that stores nested items in it. Useful for grouping things together. Unlike view, which is a folder creates a separate namespace, so you can have multiple things of the same name as long as they are in different folders.

OK

Configure

General

Triggers

Pipeline

Advanced

Repositories ?

Repository URL ?

https://github.com/mujaheed00/Terraform-hub.git

Credentials ?

- none -

Advanced ▾

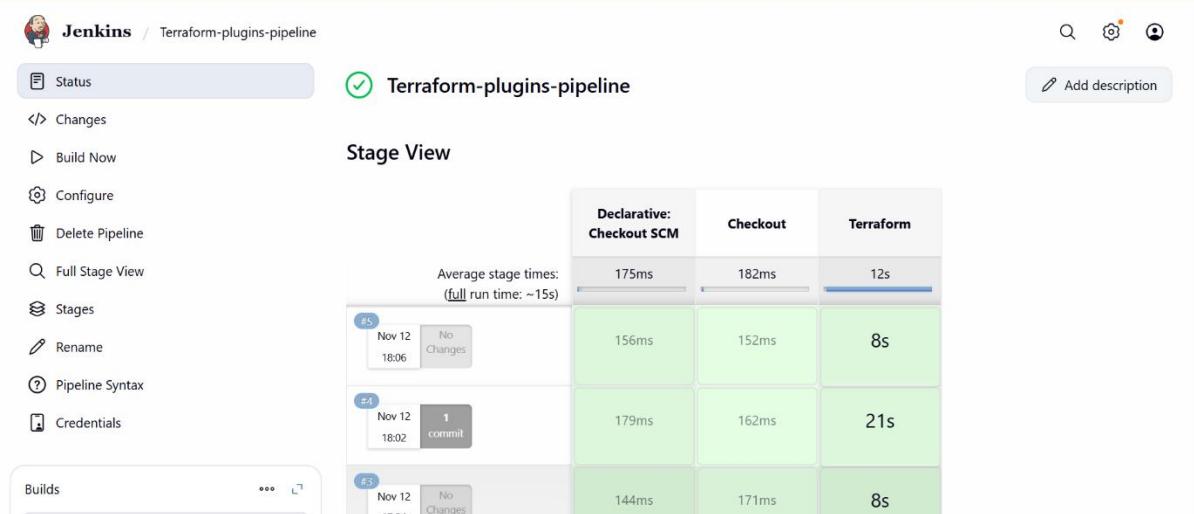
+ Add Repository

Branches to build ?

Branch Specifier (blank for 'any') ?

/feature

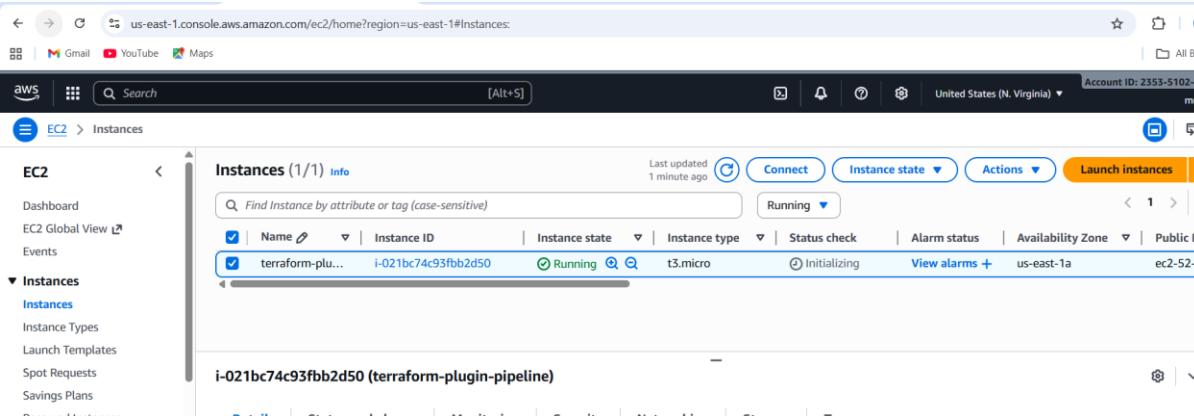
Save Apply



The screenshot shows the Jenkins Pipeline interface for a pipeline named "Terraform-plugins-pipeline". On the left, there's a sidebar with various pipeline management options like Status, Changes, Build Now, Configure, Delete Pipeline, Full Stage View, Stages, Rename, Pipeline Syntax, and Credentials. Below this is a "Builds" section showing three recent builds. The main area is titled "Stage View" and displays a grid of stages. The columns are labeled "Declarative: Checkout SCM", "Checkout", and "Terraform". The first stage has an average time of 175ms, the second 182ms, and the third 12s. The Terraform stage is highlighted in blue. The grid shows three rows of data corresponding to the three builds.

Declarative: Checkout SCM	Checkout	Terraform
175ms	182ms	12s
156ms	152ms	8s
179ms	162ms	21s
144ms	171ms	8s

It will automatically create an instance.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. The left sidebar includes links for Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Instances (selected), Instance Types, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, and Savings Plans. The main content area shows a table of instances. One instance is selected, showing its details: Name (terraform-pl...), Instance ID (i-021bc74c93fb2d50), State (Running), Type (t3.micro), Status (Initializing), Alarm status (View alarms), Availability Zone (us-east-1a), and Public IP (ec2-52-8). There are tabs for Details, Status and alarms, Monitoring, Security, Networking, Storage, and Tags.