Terraform

What is Terraform?

Terraform is an open-source Infrastructure as Code (IaC) tool developed by HashiCorp that allows users to define, provision, and manage cloud resources in a consistent and repeatable manner.

It provides a declarative configuration language, HashiCorp Configuration Language (HCL), enabling users to define infrastructure in human-readable and machine-parsable code.

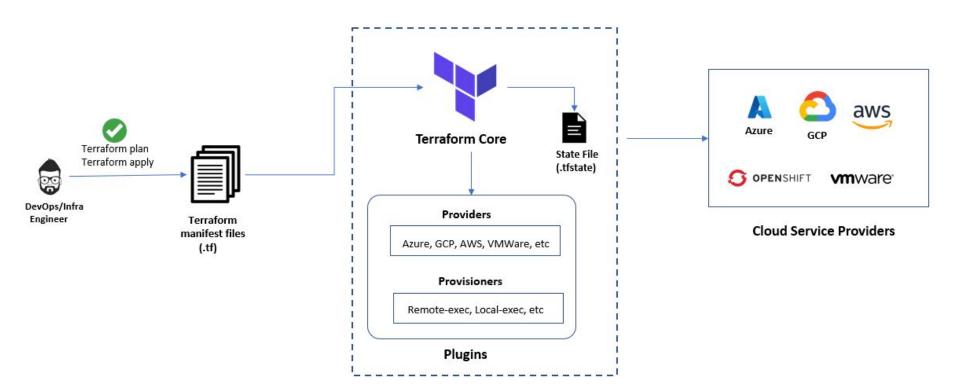
Key Features of Terraform

- Declarative Language (HCL): Write configurations in a human-readable syntax.
- State Management: Track the current state of infrastructure and manage changes.
- Modularity: Use modules for reusable configurations.
- Execution Plan: Preview changes before applying them.
- Providers and Resources: Manage cloud services and resources.

Terraform Architecture

- Configuration Files: Define resources using .tf files.
- Terraform Core: Executes plans and applies configurations.
- Providers: Interfaces for managing different cloud services.
- State Management: Maintains information about resources.

Terraform Architecture

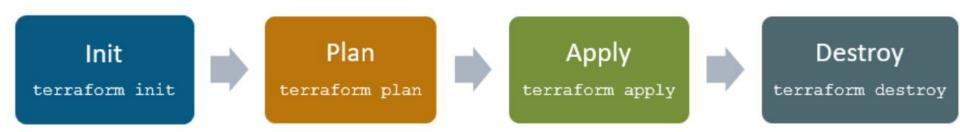


Terraform Configuration Files

- main.tf: Defines main resources and infrastructure.
- variables.tf: Stores variable definitions.
- outputs.tf: Specifies output values to display after deployment.
- providers.tf: Sets up cloud providers and their configurations.
- terraform.tfvars: Contains variable values for different environments.

Terraform Workflow

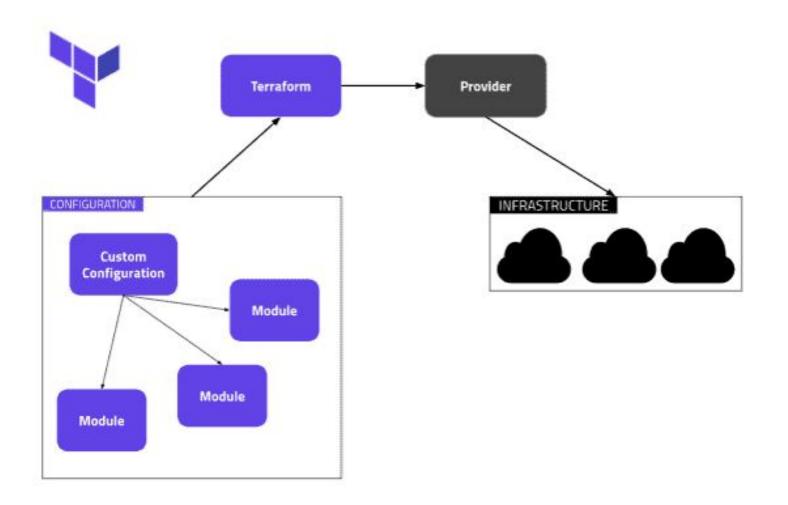
- Write: Define infrastructure using configuration files.
- Initialize: Run terraform init to set up the environment.
- Plan: Preview changes using terraform plan.
- Apply: Apply changes using terraform apply.
- Destroy: Remove infrastructure using terraform destroy.



Providers and Modules

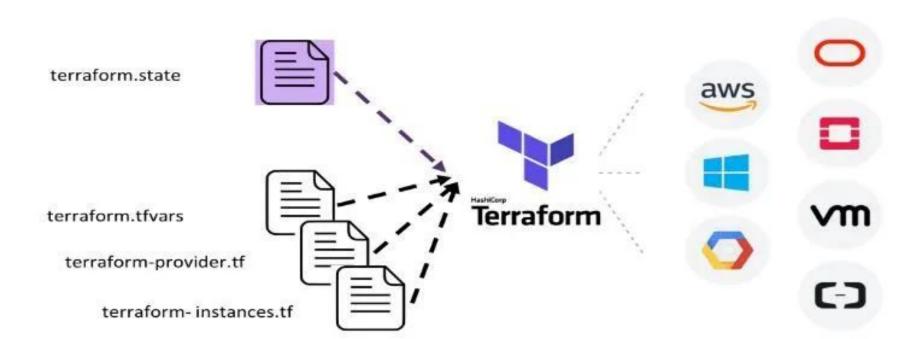
- Providers: Plugins for managing resources on specific platforms like AWS, Azure, and GCP.
- Modules: Reusable configurations that encapsulate related resources.

Use modules to organize code and manage infrastructure as building blocks.



Terraform State

- The state file (terraform.tfstate) records information about managed resources.
- State is essential for tracking resource changes and dependencies.
- Use remote state for collaboration and consistency.
- **State Locking**: Prevents multiple operations on the same state.



Terraform Commands

- terraform init: Initializes a new or existing Terraform configuration.
- terraform plan: Creates an execution plan for changes.
- terraform apply: Applies the execution plan.
- terraform destroy: Destroys all infrastructure managed by Terraform.
- terraform validate: Validates configuration files for syntax errors.
- terraform fmt: Formats configuration files.

Terraform Use Cases

- Provisioning Cloud Resources: Deploy and manage VMs, networks, and storage.
- Multi-Cloud and Hybrid Environments: Manage resources across multiple cloud providers.
- CI/CD Automation: Integrate Terraform with CI/CD pipelines for automated deployments.
- Infrastructure as Code (IaC): Version-controlled, repeatable infrastructure deployments.
- **Immutable Infrastructure**: Ensure consistent environments by recreating resources from scratch.

Best Practices with Terraform

- Store configurations in a version control system like Git.
- Use remote state storage for shared state management.
- Implement state locking to prevent race conditions.
- Organize configurations using modules.
- Always run terraform plan before terraform apply.
- Use environment variables for sensitive data.

Labs

- Install Terraform https://developer.hashicorp.com/terraform/install
- Provision an NGINX server in less than a minute using Docker on Windows.
 - https://developer.hashicorp.com/terraform/tutorials/azure-get-started/install-cli
- Creating an Azure Resource Group with Terraform
 - https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/developer/terraform/create-resource-group?t abs=azure-cli
- Deploying Static Website on Azure Storage using Terraform:
 - https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-quickstart-static-webs ite-terraform?tabs=azure-cli