



# Terraforming GCP

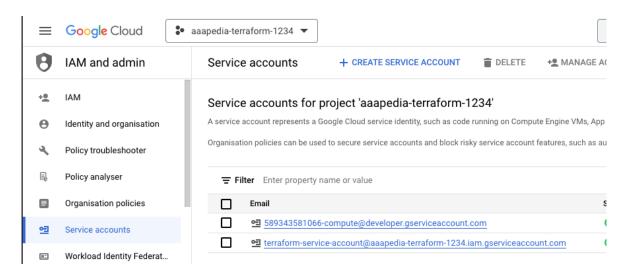
Taking the first steps

## What we talk about today

- What is Terraform? Basic commands and definitions.
- Exercise: Installing and basic commands
- Terraform details
- Exercise: Web Server, accessible from the internet
- Variables
- Exercise: Flexible web server
- Structuring terraform projects
- Closing Remarks
- 3ap projects & further resources

## What is needed to terraform GCP?

- 1. Google Account / Membership in Google Organisation
- 2. Service Account (organisation wide or per account)
- Sufficient rights
- Authentication (json-key 1. / access for personal account)



## What is Terraform

- https://www.terraform.io
- CLI tool with files & declarative language → Infrastructure as Code
  - Supports variables, conditions, loops, references, dependencies, ...
  - Human & machine readable files (\*.tf, \*.tfvars, \*.tfplan, ...)
- Keeps track of changes in local or remote state
- Multitude of plugins to interact with various environments
- Infrastructure management without scripts, clicks or other hacks

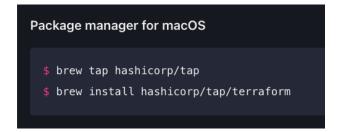
Description of a desired infrastructure state. Allows for quick setup & teardown of changes and new environments. Usually.

# Installing terraform

#### https://developer.hashicorp.com/terraform/downloads



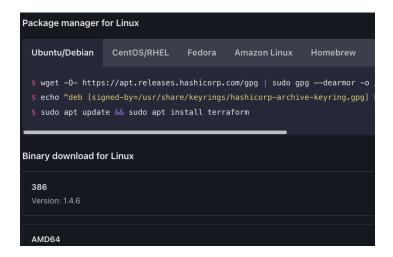
#### **MacOS**



#### **Windows**

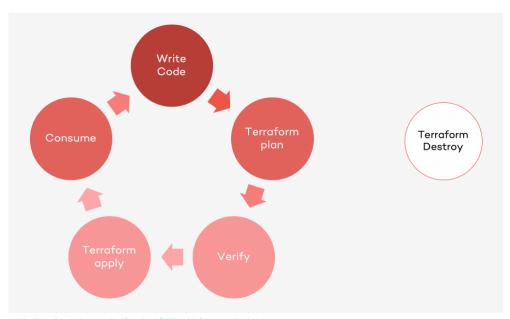
Please download from the site.

#### Linux



#### Verify with terraform -v

## The Terraform cycle



Common terraform ... commands:

... init - Initialize a directory & state

... plan - Check for changes to be made

... apply - Execute (planned) changes

... workspace new|select - Current context

... import - Import existing infrastructure

... show - Show current state

... fmt - Format terraform files

... validate - Validate current definition

... destroy - Delete resources

https://www.thorsten-hans.com/terraform-the-definitive-guide-for-azure-enthusiasts/

## Terraform files and components

- At least a \*.tf file, usually main.tf
- Contains definitions for
  - TF Metadata: Version compatibility & provider requirements (optional, but highly recommended)
  - **Providers:** "Plugins" to use (GCP, Azure, K8s, ...)
  - **Resources**: Elements to create
  - **Data:** Information to read from infrastructure
  - **Locals:** (Dynamic) self defined values
  - **Variables:** Dynamic arguments
  - **Outputs:** Returned values of operation
  - Modules: Groups of definitions
  - ...
- Terraform combines all \*.tf files

```
# general terraform configuration
     terraform {
       required_version = ">= 1.4.4"
       required providers {
         google = ">= 4.63.0"
     # Configure the Google Cloud provider
   > provider "google" {--
16
     # Create a Google Compute instance
     resource "google_compute_instance" "example"
                      = "example"
       name
       machine_type = "f1-micro"
                     = "europe-west6-a"
       zone
       boot disk {--
       network_interface {--
```

## Your first GCP VM

### Let's get your hands dirty!

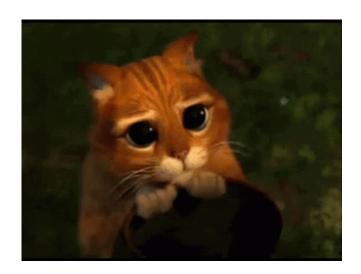
- Check out repository: <a href="https://github.com/3AP-AG/3apedia-terraforming-gcp/">https://github.com/3AP-AG/3apedia-terraforming-gcp/</a>
- 2. Open 1-gcp-vm/main.tf
- 3. Change name of compute instance to your (unique) name

#### And only afterwards!:

- 1. Open terminal in the folder
- 2. terraform init
- 3. terraform plan -out=out.tfplan
- 4. terraform apply "out.tfplan"



## terraform destroy



## A bit more sophisticated

- 1. Open 2-web-server/main.tf
- 2. Change name of compute instance and firewall to your name
- 3. init  $\rightarrow$  plan  $\rightarrow$  apply
- 4. Access the printed IP in Browser

```
# Output variable: Public IP address
output "public_ip" {
  value = "${google_compute_instance.example.network_interface.0.access_config.0.nat_ip}"
}
```

#### 1. destroy



## Terraform Variables

- How to provide dynamic or confidential information? → Variables!
- Values kept in \*.tfvars files (keep out of git !.)
- Has description, defaults, validations, ...
- Referenced with var.<name>
- Available on root & module level
- Possible arguments for terraform plan and apply
- Terraform will ask if no value provided or no defaults

```
# an example variable
variable "key" {
   description = "description of the variable"
   sensitive = false # whether to hide value while printing
   default = "" # default value
}
```

## Making it flexible

- 1. Open 3-variable-web-server/main.tf
- 2. Adapt variable definition to allow for your name
- 3. Use for compute instance, firewall (and "Hello" statement)
- 4. Provide my.tfvars file with key=value
- 5. init → plan -var-file=my.tfvars -out=out.tfplan → apply "out.tfplan"
- 6. (Access in Browser)
- 7. (Try without passing tfvars file)

#### 1. destroy



# Structuring terraform - the minimum

Terraform enforces no structure. Split, as you wish.

Combines everything in current folder, stores state per component

Pass values between components by reference, terraform sorts it

#### **Best practices**

- Files
  - minimum: main.tf, variables.tf, output.tf
  - **often seen:** providers.tf
  - as you wish: context specific, like nginx.tf
- Keep related things together

# Structuring terraform - even better

#### **Modules**

Virtual "packages" with own scope, main.tf, variables.tf and output.tf

Referenced in root main.tf

```
module "compute_instance" {
  source = "./modules/compute-instance"
  name = var.name # passing down values
}

# Output with module reference
output "public_ip" {
  value = module.compute_instance.public_ip
}
```

## Tips & tricks

- Use remote state. Enables collaboration and automation.
- State control via terraform state list|rm
- Use terraform workspaces
  - Separate state per environment
  - Environment TF\_WORKSPACE
  - terraform workspace select|new
- terraform import for existing infrastructure

Ask around! More and more work with it.
 And there's more to it...

```
terraform {
 backend "gcs" {
  bucket = "google-bucket-1234"
  prefix = "terraform/state/<project>"
 }
}
```

```
terraform workspace list defaultdev prod
```

# Things to regard on GCP

Soft deletes and unique names

→ Random id suffixes, as things get soft deleted

Sometimes easier / only possible to manually delete

→ TF state cleanup → TF apply

What does the UI / CLI allow?

→ Orientation on needed TF resources & configuration

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## Closing Remarks

- Very powerful. Allows for consistency
  - CI/CD integration
  - Same config on new environment will result in the same
  - Easy to destroy and reapply, if losing stuff is ok
- Yet another tool and language to learn
- Hard to use without knowing, what you want to achieve
- Check, before applying. Reverts are not always easy
- Clean up of state is possible, but annoying

#### Advice:

- Start small and work in increments (applied state helps to keep overview)
- Structure, but don't overcomplicate
- What belongs into terraform, what belongs elsewhere?
- Think ahead. What's needed in only certain environments?

# 3ap projects using terraform

3ap Platform (GCP): <u>3ap-platform/tree/develop/cloud/terraform</u>

Conperi (GCP): conperi-platform/tree/develop/cloud-infrastructure/tf

Enge (GCP): <a href="mailto:enge/tree/develop/cloud/terraform">enge/tree/develop/cloud/terraform</a>

OYU (GCP): oyu-backend/tree/develop/cloud/terraform

ÖKK (Azure): oekk-simpla-backend/tree/develop/cloud/terraform

Foundera (GCP): <u>foundera/tree/main/cloud/terraform</u>

Swisscard SCNET (GCP): <a href="mailto:swisscard-scnet/tree/develop/cloud/terraform">swisscard-scnet/tree/develop/cloud/terraform</a>

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## Further Resources

Official terraform tutorials: <a href="https://developer.hashicorp.com/terraform/tutorials">https://developer.hashicorp.com/terraform/tutorials</a>

Provider registry: <a href="https://registry.terraform.io">https://registry.terraform.io</a>

GCP tutorials & documentation: <a href="https://cloud.google.com/docs/terraform">https://cloud.google.com/docs/terraform</a>

Brain Snack by Simona B.: <a href="mailto:brain-snacks/tree/develop/terraform">brain-snacks/tree/develop/terraform</a> & <a href="mailto:recording">recording</a>

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