

Lab Exercise 10– Creating an AWS RDS Instance in Terraform

Objective:

Learn how to use Terraform to create an AWS RDS instance.

Prerequisites:

- Terraform installed on your machine.
- AWS CLI configured with the necessary credentials.

Steps:

1. Create a Terraform Directory:

A terminal window with a dark background. The first line shows a blue circle icon, a red arrow, the text 'Terraform-SPCM-LAB' in blue, and 'cd exp-10' in white. The second line shows a grey circle icon, a red arrow, the text 'exp-10' in blue, and a white cursor bar.

```
● → Terraform-SPCM-LAB cd exp-10  
○ → exp-10 █
```

2. Create Terraform Configuration Files:

Create a file named main.tf:

main.tf

```
main.tf  X
exp-10 > main.tf > ...
1  provider "aws" {
2      region      = "ap-south-1"
3      access_key  = ""
4      secret_key  = ""
5  }
6  resource "aws_db_instance" "MY-RDS" {
7      allocated_storage    = 10
8      identifier            = "Kanishkadb" //name of database
9      engine                = "mysql"
10     engine_version        = "5.7"
11     instance_class         = "db.t3.micro"
12     username               = "admin"
13     password               = "admin123"
14     parameter_group_name   = "default.mysql5.7"
15     skip_final_snapshot    = true
16     publicly_accessible    = true //open public access
17     tags = {
18         Name="Myrdsdb"
19     }
20 }
21
```

- Replace "YourPassword123" with a secure password and "your-security-group-id" with your actual security group ID.
- In this configuration, we define an AWS RDS instance with specific settings, such as engine type, instance class, and security group.

3. Initialize and Apply:

- Run the following Terraform commands to initialize and apply the configuration:

```
● → exp-10 terraform init
```

Initializing the backend...

Initializing provider plugins...

- Finding latest version of hashicorp/aws...
- Installing hashicorp/aws v5.38.0...
- Installed hashicorp/aws v5.38.0 (signed by HashiCorp)

Terraform has created a lock file `.terraform.lock.hcl` to record the provider selections it made above. Include this file in your version control repository so that Terraform can guarantee to make the same selections by default when you run "terraform init" in the future.

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.

If you ever set or change modules or backend configuration for Terraform, rerun this command to reinitialize your working directory. If you forget, other commands will detect it and remind you to do so if necessary.

```
● → exp-10 terraform validate  
Success! The configuration is valid.
```

```
● → exp-10 terraform apply
```

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:

+ create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

```
# aws_db_instance.MY-RDS will be created  
+ resource "aws_db_instance" "MY-RDS" {  
  + address                               = (known after apply)  
  + allocated_storage                     = 10  
  + apply_immediately                     = false  
  + arn                                   = (known after apply)  
  + auto_minor_version_upgrade            = true  
  + availability_zone                     = (known after apply)  
  + backup_retention_period                = (known after apply)  
  + backup_target                          = (known after apply)  
  + backup_window                          = (known after apply)  
  + ca_cert_identifier                     = (known after apply)  
  + character_set_name                     = (known after apply)  
  + copy_tags_to_snapshot                  = false  
  + db_name                                = (known after apply)  
  + db_subnet_group_name                  = (known after apply)  
  + delete_automated_backups              = true  
  + domain_fqdn                           = (known after apply)  
  + endpoint                              = (known after apply)  
  + engine                                 = "mysql"  
  + engine_version                         = "5.7"  
  + engine_version_actual                  = (known after apply)
```

```
Enter a value: yes

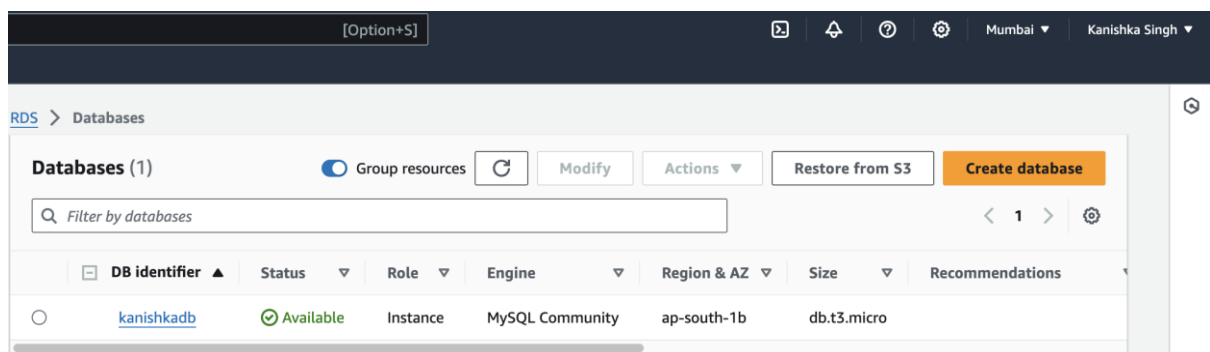
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Creating...
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [20s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [30s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [40s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [50s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [1m0s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [1m10s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [1m20s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [1m30s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [1m40s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [1m50s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [2m0s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [2m10s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [2m20s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [2m30s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [2m40s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [2m50s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [3m0s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [3m10s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [3m20s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [3m30s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [3m40s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Still creating... [3m50s elapsed]
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Creation complete after 3m59s [id=db-ECNIP
P3XWQ]

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

- Terraform will prompt you to confirm the creation of the RDS instance. Type yes and press Enter.

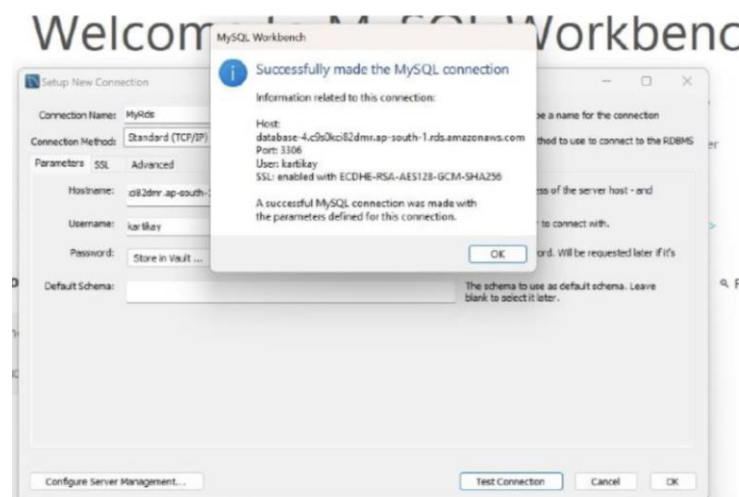
4. Verify RDS Instance in AWS Console:

- Log in to the AWS Management Console and navigate to the RDS service.
- Verify that the specified RDS instance with the specified settings has been created.



Connectivity & security		
Endpoint & port	Networking	Security
Endpoint kanishkadb.c7i004uoc12n.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com	Availability Zone ap-south-1b	VPC security groups default (sg-0d7e1c124854dca43) ✔ Active
Port 3306	VPC vpc-09a2cc2c7f486c7b1	Publicly accessible Yes
	Subnet group default	Certificate authority Info rds-ca-rsa2048-g1
	Subnets subnet-0da65743d210d6af6 subnet-0fa1d9ce98a1e05c8 subnet-07e88bb51e9def656	Certificate authority date May 20, 2061, 00:10 (UTC+05:30)
	Network type IPv4	DB instance certificate expiration date February 24, 2027, 22:41 (UTC+05:30)

5. Connect to MySQL



6. Clean Up:

After testing, you can clean up the RDS instance:

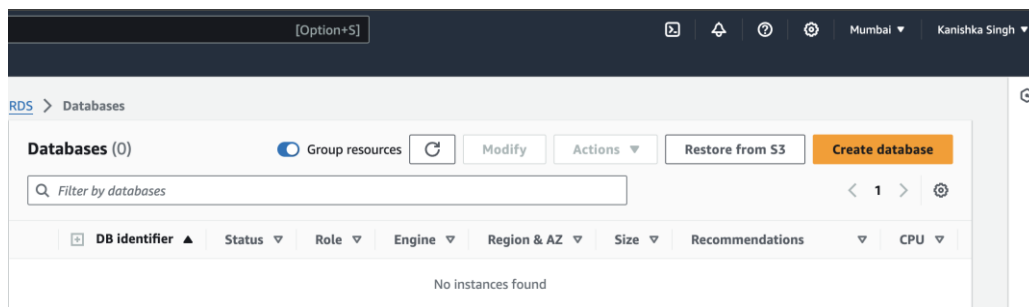
terraform destroy

```
➔ exp-10 terraform destroy
aws_db_instance.MY-RDS: Refreshing state... [id=db-ECNIPNQC3GK7NMDUKUY2P3XWQ]

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan.
Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
- destroy

Terraform will perform the following actions:

# aws_db_instance.MY-RDS will be destroyed
- resource "aws_db_instance" "MY-RDS" {
  - address = "kanishkadb.c7i004uoc12n.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com" -> null
  - allocated_storage = 10 -> null
  - apply_immediately = false -> null
  - arn = "arn:aws:rds:ap-south-1:220886439816:db:kanishkadb" -> null
```



Confirm the destruction by typing yes.

7. Conclusion:

This lab exercise demonstrates how to use Terraform to create an AWS RDS instance. You learned how to define RDS settings, initialize and apply the Terraform configuration, and verify the creation of the RDS instance in the AWS Management Console. Experiment with different RDS settings in the main.tf file to observe how.