

School of Computer Science

**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
DEHRADUN, UTTARAKHAND**



SYSTEM PROVISIONING AND SYSTEM MONITORING

(2023-2024)

for

6th Semester

Submitted To:

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Submitted By:

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B.tech CSE

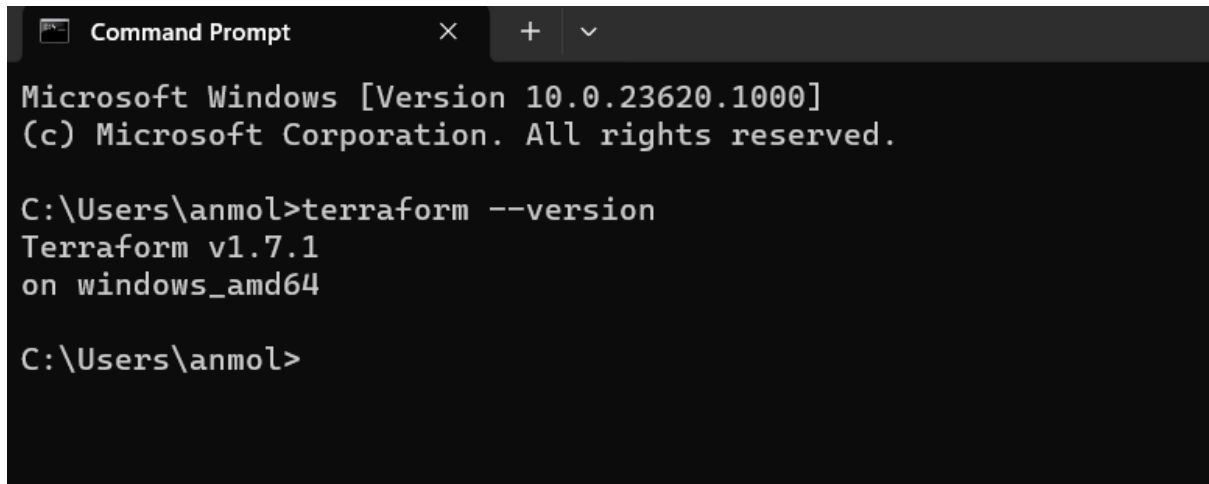
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B1- DevOps (Non-Hons)

Experiment 1:

Install Terraform on Windows

A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar at the top says "Command Prompt" with standard window controls. The text inside the window shows the Windows version and copyright information, followed by a command to check the Terraform version. The output shows Terraform v1.7.1 for Windows AMD64.

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.23620.1000]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\anmol>terraform --version
Terraform v1.7.1
on windows_amd64

C:\Users\anmol>
```

Experiment 2:

Terraform AWS Provider and IAM User Setting

1. Create Terraform Configuration File

```
1 terraform {
2     required_providers {
3         aws = {
4             source = "hashicorp/aws"
5             version = "5.31.0"
6         }
7     }
8 }
9
10 provider "aws" {
11     region = "ap-south-1"
12     access_key = "AKIAW3MEEF7ICUA7QDW2"
13     secret_key = "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"
14 }
```

2. Initialize Terraform

```
D:\UPES Content\Third Year\Sixth Semester\SPCM\aws-terraform-demo>terraform init
```

Initializing the backend...

Initializing provider plugins...

- Finding hashicorp/aws versions matching "5.31.0"...
- Installing hashicorp/aws v5.31.0...
- Installed hashicorp/aws v5.31.0 (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.

```
D:\UPES Content\Third Year\Sixth Semester\SPCM\aws-terraform-demo>
```

Experiment -3

Provisioning an EC2 Instance on AWS

Step 1: Create Terraform Configuration File for EC2 instance (instance.tf)

```
instance.tf
1  resource "aws_instance" "My-instance" {
2    instance_type = "t2.micro"
3    ami = "ami-0e670eb768a5fc3d4"
4    count = 1
5    tags = {
6      Name = "UPES-EC2-Instnace"
7    }
8  }
```

Step 2: Initialize Terraform:

```
D:\UPES Content\Third Year\Sixth Semester\SPCM\aws-terraform-demo>terraform init

Initializing the backend...

Initializing provider plugins...
- Reusing previous version of hashicorp/aws from the dependency lock file
- Using previously-installed hashicorp/aws v5.31.0

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.
```

Step 3: Review Plan:

```
D:\UPES Content\Third Year\Sixth Semester\SPCM\aws-terraform-demo>terraform plan

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_instance.My-instance[0] will be created
+ resource "aws_instance" "My-instance" {
  + ami                  = "ami-0e670eb768a5fc3d4"
  + arn                  = (known after apply)
  + associate_public_ip_address = (known after apply)
  + availability_zone     = (known after apply)
  + cpu_core_count        = (known after apply)
  + cpu_threads_per_core   = (known after apply)
  + disable_api_stop       = (known after apply)
  + disable_api_termination = (known after apply)
  + ebs_optimized          = (known after apply)
  + get_password_data      = false
  + host_id                = (known after apply)
  + host_resource_group_arn = (known after apply)
```

Step 4: Terraform Apply

```
D:\UPES Content\Third Year\Sixth Semester\SPCM\aws-terraform-demo>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_instance.My-instance[0] will be created
+ resource "aws_instance" "My-instance" {
  + ami                  = "ami-0e670eb768a5fc3d4"
  + arn                  = (known after apply)
  + associate_public_ip_address = (known after apply)
  + availability_zone     = (known after apply)
  + cpu_core_count        = (known after apply)
  + cpu_threads_per_core   = (known after apply)
  + disable_api_stop       = (known after apply)
  + disable_api_termination = (known after apply)
  + ebs_optimized          = (known after apply)
  + get_password_data      = false
  + host_id                = (known after apply)
  + host_resource_group_arn = (known after apply)
  + iam_instance_profile   = (known after apply)
  + id                    = (known after apply)
  + instance_initiated_shutdown_behavior = (known after apply)
  + instance_lifecycle     = (known after apply)
  + instance_state         = (known after apply)
  + instance_type          = "t2.micro"
  + ipv6_address_count      = (known after apply)
  + ipv6_addresses         = (known after apply)
  + key_name               = (known after apply)
  + monitoring              = (known after apply)
  + outpost_arn             = (known after apply)
```

Plan: 1 to add, 0 to change, 0 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

```
aws_instance.My-instance[0]: Creating...
aws_instance.My-instance[0]: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_instance.My-instance[0]: Still creating... [20s elapsed]
aws_instance.My-instance[0]: Creation complete after 24s [id=i-035923d690af8cd8d]
```

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

Instances (1)

Info

Refresh

Connect

Instance state ▾

Actions ▾

Launch instances ▾

Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)

Any state ▾

< 1 >

⚙

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name <div>↗</div> ▾	Instance ID	Instance state ▾	Instance type ▾	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone ▾	Public IPv4 DNS
<input type="checkbox"/>	UPES-EC2-Inst...	i-035923d690af8cd8d	<div>✔ Running</div> <div>🔍 🔍</div>	t2.micro	<div>✔ 2/2 checks passed</div> <div>View alarms +</div>		ap-south-1b	ec2-13-201-98-1

Step 5: Cleanup Resources/Destroy instance

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

Do you really want to destroy all resources?

Terraform will destroy all your managed infrastructure, as shown above.
There is no undo. Only 'yes' will be accepted to confirm.

Enter a value: yes

```
aws_instance.My-instance[0]: Destroying... [id=i-035923d690af8cd8d]
aws_instance.My-instance[0]: Still destroying... [id=i-035923d690af8cd8d, 10s elapsed]
aws_instance.My-instance[0]: Still destroying... [id=i-035923d690af8cd8d, 20s elapsed]
aws_instance.My-instance[0]: Still destroying... [id=i-035923d690af8cd8d, 30s elapsed]
aws_instance.My-instance[0]: Destruction complete after 31s
```

Destroy complete! Resources: 1 destroyed.

D:\UPES Content\Third Year\Sixth Semester\SPCM\aws-terraform-demo>

Instances (1) [Info](#)

Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)

Any state

Connect

Instance state

Actions

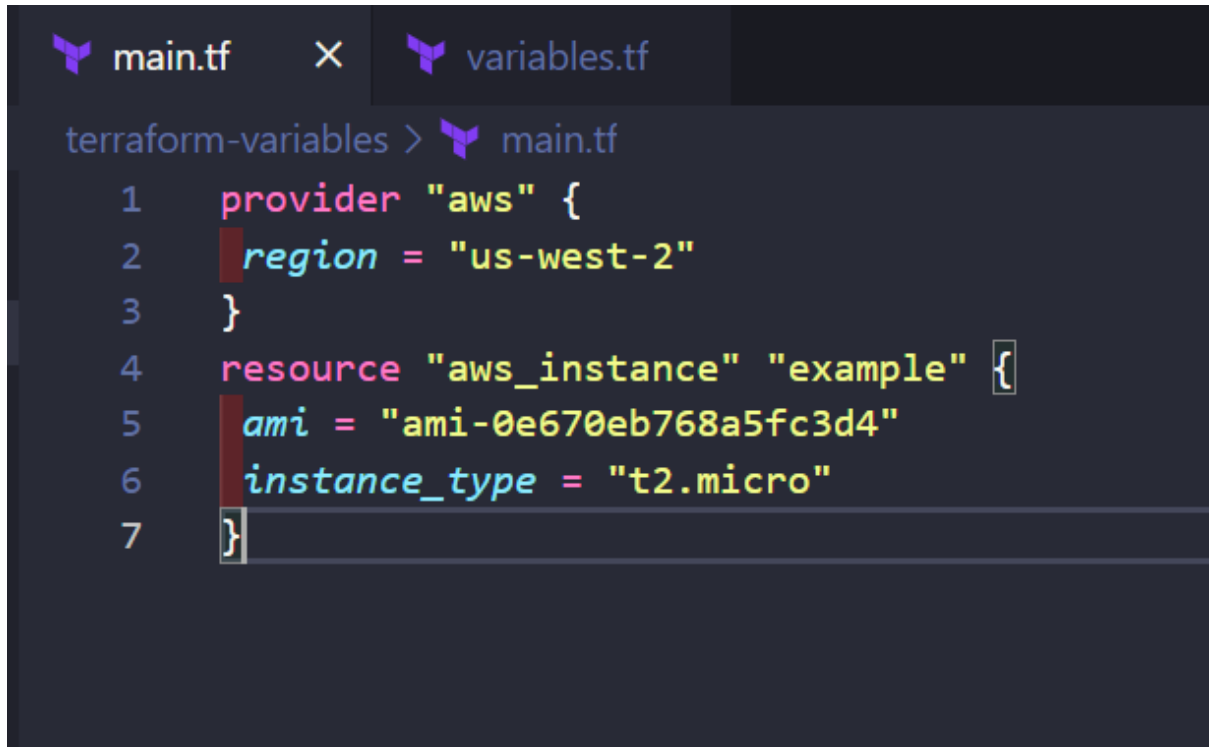
Launch instances

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IP
<input type="checkbox"/>	UPES-EC2-Inst...	i-035923d690af8cd8d	Terminated	t2.micro	-	View alarms	ap-south-1b	-

Experiment 4:

TERRAFORM VARIABLES

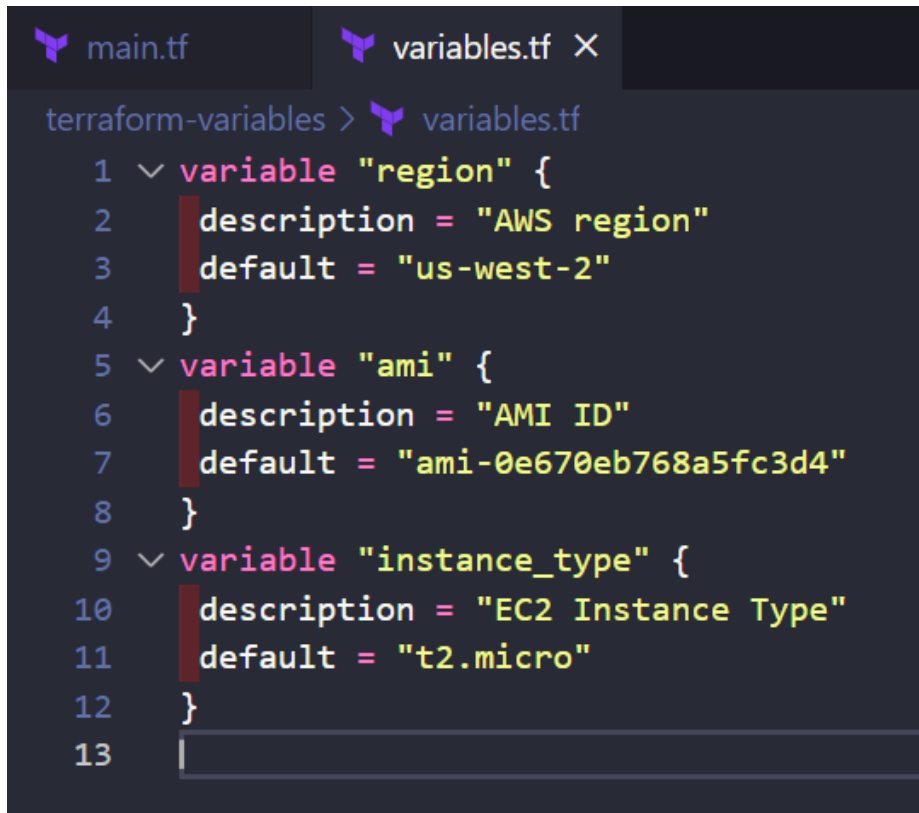
Step 1: Create a Terraform Configuration File:



The screenshot shows a code editor with two tabs: 'main.tf' and 'variables.tf'. The 'main.tf' tab is active, and the cursor is at the end of line 7. The code in 'main.tf' is as follows:

```
terraform-variables > main.tf
1  provider "aws" {
2    region = "us-west-2"
3  }
4  resource "aws_instance" "example" {
5    ami = "ami-0e670eb768a5fc3d4"
6    instance_type = "t2.micro"
7  }
```

Step 2: Define Variables:



The screenshot shows a code editor with two tabs: 'main.tf' and 'variables.tf'. The 'variables.tf' tab is active, and the cursor is at the end of line 13. The code in 'variables.tf' is as follows:

```
terraform-variables > variables.tf
1  variable "region" {
2    description = "AWS region"
3    default = "us-west-2"
4  }
5  variable "ami" {
6    description = "AMI ID"
7    default = "ami-0e670eb768a5fc3d4"
8  }
9  variable "instance_type" {
10   description = "EC2 Instance Type"
11   default = "t2.micro"
12 }
13 |
```

Step 3: Use Variables in instance.tf file:

```
terraform-variables > main.tf
1  provider "aws" {
2    region = "var.region"
3  }
4  resource "aws_instance" "example" {
5    ami = "var.ami"
6    instance_type = "var.instance_type"
7  }
```

Step 4: Now do terraform initialize & RUN:

```
\\UPES Content\\Third Year\\Sixth Semester\\SPCM\\aws-terraform-demo\\terraform-variables>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,
run this command to reinitialize your working directory. If you forget, other
commands will detect it and remind you to do so if necessary.
```


Step 5: Now perform Terraform Destroy to clean up:

```
- capacity_reservation_specification {
  - capacity_reservation_preference = "open" -> null
}

- cpu_options {
  - core_count      = 1 -> null
  - threads_per_core = 1 -> null
}

- credit_specification {
  - cpu_credits = "standard" -> null
}

- enclave_options {
  - enabled = false -> null
}

- maintenance_options {
  - auto_recovery = "default" -> null
}

- metadata_options {
  - http_endpoint          = "enabled" -> null
  - http_protocol_ipv6     = "disabled" -> null
  - http_put_response_hop_limit = 1 -> null
  - http_tokens            = "optional" -> null
  - instance_metadata_tags  = "disabled" -> null
}

- private_dns_name_options {
  - enable_resource_name_dns_a_record    = false -> null
  - enable_resource_name_dns_aaaa_record = false -> null
  - hostname_type                       = "ip-name" -> null
}

- root_block_device {
  - delete_on_termination = true -> null
  - device_name           = "/dev/sda1" -> null
  - encrypted             = false -> null
  - iops                  = 100 -> null
  - tags                  = {} -> null
  - throughput            = 0 -> null
  - volume_id             = "vol-04d6479744095f96c" -> null
  - volume_size           = 8 -> null
  - volume_type           = "gp2" -> null
}
}

# aws_instance.My-Instnace-02[0] will be destroyed
- resource "aws_instance" "My-Instnace-02" {
  - ami              = "ami-03f4878755434977f" -> null
  - arn              = "arn:aws:ec2:ap-south-1:637423348062:instance/i-0a2c04548c6185370" -> null
  - associate_public_ip_address = true -> null
  - availability_zone = "ap-south-1a" -> null
  - cpu_core_count    = 1 -> null
```