School of Computer Science

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System Provisioning and Configuration Management

Submitted To:

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Lab Exercise 3-Provisioning an EC2 Instance on AWS

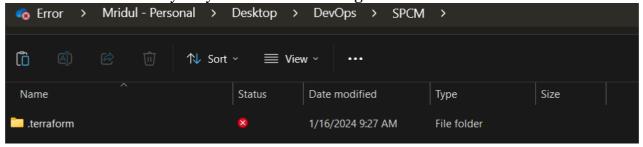
Prerequisites: Terraform Installed: Make sure you have Terraform installed on your machine. Follow the official installation guide if needed.

AWS Credentials: Ensure you have AWS credentials (Access Key ID and Secret Access Key) configured. You can set them up using the AWS CLI or by setting environment variables.

Exercise Steps:

Step 1: Create a New Directory:

Create a new directory for your Terraform configuration:



Step 2: Create Terraform Configuration File (main.tf):

Create a file named main.tf with the following content:

```
main.tf > \( \frac{1}{2} \) provider "aws"

terraform {
    required_providers {
        aws = {
            source = "hashicorp/aws"
            version = "5.31.0"
        }
      }

provider "aws" {
            region = "ap-south-1"
            access_key = "AKIAZI2LIAJGSHGMMMHP"
            secret_key = "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"
}
```

This script defines an AWS provider and provisions an EC2 instance.

Step 3: Initialize Terraform:

Run the following command to initialize your Terraform working directory:

```
C:\Users\Dell>cd C:\Users\Dell\OneDrive\Desktop\DevOps\SPCM
C:\Users\Dell\OneDrive\Desktop\DevOps\SPCM>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.
```

Step 4: Create Terraform Configuration File for EC2 instance (instance.tf):

Create a file named instnace.tf with the following content:

```
instance.tf > ...

resource "aws_instance" "Automated-Instance" {
   instance_type = "t2.micro"
   ami = "ami-03f4878755434977f"
   count= 1

tags = {
   Name = "My-UPES-Instance"
}
}
```

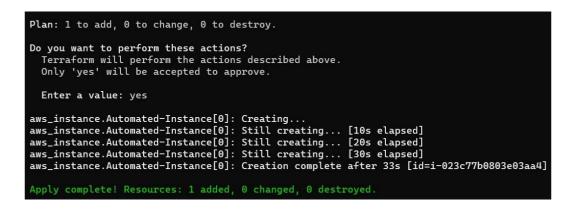
Step 5: Review Plan:

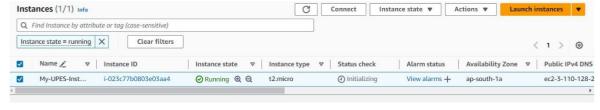
Run the following command to see what Terraform will do:

Review the plan to ensure it aligns with your expectations.

Step 6: Apply Changes:

Apply the changes to create the AWS resources:





Step 7: Verify Resources:

After the terraform apply command completes, log in to your AWS Management Console and navigate to the EC2 dashboard. Verify that the EC2 instance has been created.

Step 8: Cleanup Resources:

When you are done experimenting, run the following command to destroy the created resources:

```
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.Automated-Instance[0]: Destroying... [id=i-023c77b0803e03aa4]

aws_instance.Automated-Instance[0]: Still destroying... [id=i-023c77b0803e03aa4, 10s elapsed]

aws_instance.Automated-Instance[0]: Still destroying... [id=i-023c77b0803e03aa4, 20s elapsed]

aws_instance.Automated-Instance[0]: Still destroying... [id=i-023c77b0803e03aa4, 30s elapsed]

aws_instance.Automated-Instance[0]: Destruction complete after 31s

Destroy complete! Resources: 1 destroyed.
```

