# QATIPv3 AWS Lab4 Variables and Workspaces

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# Lab Objectives

In this lab you will:

- Deploy resources using a hard-coded terraform file
- Utilize variables to make your code reuseable
- Implement overrides using the command line and thvars files
- Utilize terraform workspaces to allow multiple simultaneous deployments

# **Teaching Points**

When writing terraform code, it is instinctive to supply explicit values when they are required, for example **name = "michael"**. This can make the code very static though, requiring manual changes of these values each time a modification is needed. A better practice is to use 'placeholders', variables, to which values can be passed at runtime, for example **name = var.username**. Passing values to these

variables can be achieved using variable file default values, tfvars files, command line supplied or by being prompted. By default, all changes made to your configuration will be tracked by a single state file. Workspaces allow multiple state files to exist simultaneously so that the same base code, provided with unique variable values, can be deployed. This makes your code flexible and reuseable.

# Before you begin

- 1. Ensure you have completed Lab0 before attempting this lab.
- 2. In the IDE terminal pane, enter the following commands...

#### cd ~/environment/awslabs/04

- 3. This shifts your current working directory to awslabs/labs/04. Ensure all commands are executed in this directory
- 4. Close any open files and use the Explorer pane to navigate to and open the pre-configured main.tf file in awslabs/04.

#### Solution

There is no solution code for this lab as it involves multiple deployment phases. Reach out to your instructor if you encounter issues.

# Task 1- Review provisioned terraform files

1. Review the provisioned files in awslabs/04...

main.tf Hard coded deployment of an t2.micro EC2 instances in "us-west-2". This represents the type of resource we will create in this lab, in production there would be many other resources defined here. There is also an output block (lines 28-37) which displays information about the deployment, including the workspace.

variables.tf All content currently commented out
terraform.tfvars All content currently commented out
dev.tfvars Variable values that will be used in a new workspace
prod.tfvars Variable values that will be used in a new workspace

## Task 2- Run terraform plan and apply with hardcoded parameter values

- 1. Ensure you have navigated to the awslabs/04 folder
- 2. Run terraform init
- 3. Run terraform plan
- 4. Review the plan output..

- 5. Run terraform apply followed by yes
- 6. Switch to the Console and verify the creation of the EC2 instance in us-west-2 (your availability-zone may differ)..



7. Note the creation of a state file in the root folder...



8. **Takeaway**: Hardcoded parameter values will always be used if they exist. This can make the code inflexible and static

# Task 3- Substitute hardcoded parameter values with variables

- 1. In main.tf; Replace hard-coded region "us-west-2" with var.region (no quotes)
- 2. Replace hard-coded ami "ami-0d08c3b92d0f4250a" with var.inst\_ami

- 3. Replace hard-coded instance\_type "t2.micro" with var.inst\_size
- 4. Replace hard-coded count 1 with var.inst\_count
- 5. Save the changes.
- 6. Run terraform plan and review the error...

```
awsstudent:~/environment/awslabs/04 (main) $ terraform plan

Error: Reference to undeclared input variable

on main.tf line 2, in provider "aws":
    2: region = var.region

An input variable with the name "region" has not been declared.
```

- 7. **Takeaway**: If variables are referenced in your code, then they **must** be declared.
- 8. In **variables.tf**; uncomment lines 1 through 23 **except** line 10 which provides default values for the inst\_count variable. Leave lines 25 to 28 commented out...

```
variable "region" {
       description = "AWS region"
       type = string
default = "us-west-2"
    variable "inst_count" {
       description = "Number of instances"
       type = number
# default = 1
    variable "inst_size" {
       description = "Instance size"
       type = string
default = "t2.micro"
17
    variable "inst_ami" {
       description = "Instance AMI"
20
       type = string
default = "ami-0d08c3b92d0f4250a"
23
     # description = "Mapping of region to AMI ID"
# type = map(string)
```

9. Save the changes.

- 10. Switch to main.tf, uncomment line 32 and save the change
- 11.Run terraform plan
- 12. When prompted, enter 1 as the number of instances.
- 13. The first plan run will indicate a change to the proposed output. This is because we have asked for the region to be displayed (line 32).
- 14.Re-run terraform plan and again enter 1 as the number of instances.

```
var.inst_count
  Number of instances

Enter a value: 1
aws_instance.example[0]: Refreshing state... [id=i-04b150151a17ffc7b]
No changes. Your infrastructure matches the configuration.
```

- 15. The planning completes using the variable default values if they exist and prompted for when there is no default value. Given that these values are the same as the old static values, the planning phase shows that there are no changes needed
- 16.In variables.tf; uncomment line 10 and save the file
- 17. Run terraform plan
- 18. The planning completes using all variable values drawn from the variables file. Given that these values are the same as the old static values, the planning phase shows that there are no changes needed.
- 19. Destroy your deployment using terraform destroy followed by yes
- 20.Switch to the console and confirm the deletion of the default instance in uswest-2
- 21. **Takeaway**: If a variable is declared but no value has been assigned then you are prompted for values. If a variable is declared with a default value then this value will be used unless overridden.

## Task 4- Overriding variable values at the command prompt

1. Enter the following command..

terraform plan -var="inst\_size=t3.micro" -var="inst\_count=2"

2. Takeaway: Supplying variable values at the command prompt using -var=" " has the highest priority and overrides values supplied anywhere else. In this case t3.micro is used as the instance type value and 2 instances would be created. The ami and region values are drawn from the variables file default values. Do not apply this deployment.

## Task 5- Override variable values using terraform.tfvars

- Modify line 19 of main.tf from ami=var.inst\_ami to ami=var.inst\_ami\_map[var.region] and save the changes.
- 2. This references a new variable **var.inst\_ami\_map** and removes the use of the variable **var.inst\_ami**
- In variables.tf; comment out lines 19 to 23 and uncomment out lines 25 to 28.
   This removes the inst\_ami variable and declares the inst\_ami\_map variable.
   Save the changes.

```
19  #variable "inst_ami" {
20  # description = "Instance AMI"
21  # type = string
22  # default = "ami-0d08c3b92d0f4250a"
23  #}
24
25  variable "inst_ami_map" {
26  description = "Mapping of region to AMI ID"
27  type = map(string)
28  }
```

4. Uncomment lines 3 to 9 in terraform.tfvars. This supplies values to the inst\_ami\_map variable, allowing the ami relevant to the region to be returned. It also sets the size variable value to t3.micro...

```
inst_ami_map = {
    "us-west-1" = "ami-0505a5bd3a79b9db9"
    "us-west-2" = "ami-0d08c3b92d0f4250a"
    "us-east-1" = "ami-04552bb4f4dd38925"
}
inst_size = "t3.micro"
```

Save the changes

5. Run terraform plan

Notice that the size value t3.micro is drawn from terraform.tfvars, overriding the default size in the variables file. When us-west-2 is the region value, the ami ami-0d08c3b92d0f4250a is used.

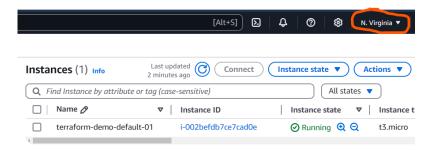
- 6. In variables.tf, change the region default to us-east-1 and save the changes
- 7. Run terraform plan

Notice that when us-east-2 is the region, ami-001209a78b30e703c is used

8. In variables.tf, change the region default to **us-east-1** and save the changes

Notice that when us-east-1 is the region, ami-04552bb4f4dd38925 is used

- 9. Run terraform apply followed by yes
- 10.Switch to the console and verify the creation of the t3.micro instance in useast-1 (N. Virginia)...



Task 6- Implement Terraform Workspaces

- Changing deployment parameters will affect the current deployment.
   Workspaces allow multiple deployments, using the same base code but with
   different parameters, to exist simultaneously, each with its own state file. If no
   new workspaces are created then your deployment is in the **default** workspace
   which always exists and cannot be deleted.
- 2. Create two workspaces; "development" and "production"...
  terraform workspace new development
  terraform workspace new production
  terraform workspace list

```
awsstudent:~/environment/awslabs/04 (main) $ terraform workspace list
default
development
* production
```

- 3. The \* indicates your current workspace is now **production**. The **default** workspace always exists, and this is where your current deployment of an EC2 instance in us-east-1 is tracked by the state file **terraform.tfstate** in the root folder.
- 4. Note the creation of a new folder "**terraform.tfstate.d**" with an empty subfolder for each of the new workspaces
- 5. Run terraform plan --var-file=prod.tfvars

```
prod.tfvars
                                \oplus
      region = "us-east-2"
      inst_count = 4
      inst_size = "t3.small"
     bash - "ip-10-0-0-16"
                                (+)
Plan: 4 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.
Changes to Outputs:
  + instance_details = {
      + ami
                 = "ami-001209a78b30e703c"
                 = "us-east-2"
      + region
                  = "t3.small"
      + size
       vm_names = [
          + "terraform-demo-production-01",
          + "terraform-demo-production-02"
            "terraform-demo-production-03",
            "terraform-demo-production-04",
      + workspace = "production"
```

- 6. tfvar files other than terraform.tfvars are not referenced unless specified at the command line. Here we have specified inclusion of prod.tfvars which contains region value "us-east-2", count value 4 and size value "t3.small"
- 7. If there are conflicts, values from **prod.tfvars** override default variable values and values in the **terraform.tfvars** file. The plan shows that the region, size, and count value are therefore drawn from the **prod.tfvars** file. Using us-east-2

- as the region, the ami value is drawn from the inst\_ami\_map variable values defined in the **terraform.tfvars** file.
- 8. Notice that the plan will not destroy any resources. Recall that we currently have an EC2 instance deployed in us-east-1. This is in the default workspace and will not be affected as we are now in the production workspace.
- 9. Run terraform apply --var-file=prod.tfvars followed by yes
- 10.Switch to the console and verify the creation of the 4 t3.small instances in useast-2 (Ohio). Switch to us-east-1 (N. Virginia) to confirm the t3.micro instance created in the default workspace still exists
- 11.In the IDE, expand the terraform.tfstate.d folder and verify the creation of a new state file for the production workspace..



12. Move to the development workspace..

terraform workspace select development

13.Run terraform plan --var-file=dev.tfvars

```
dev.tfvars
      region = "us-west-2"
      inst_count = 2
                 = "t2.micro"
      inst_size
terraform - "ip-172-31-40- x
                           Immediate
Plan: 2 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.
Changes to Outputs:
   instance_details = {
                = "ami-0d08c3b92d0f4250a"
     + ami
                 = "us-west-2"
      + region
                 = "t2.micro"
       vm_names = [
          terraform-demo-development-01",
           "terraform-demo-development-02",
       workspace = "development"
```

- 14.tfvar files other than terraform.tfvars are not referenced unless specified at the command line. Here we have specified inclusion of **dev.tfvars** which contains region value **"us-west-2"**, count value **2** and size value **"t2.micro"**
- 15.If there are conflicts, values from **dev.tfvars** override default variable values and values in the **terraform.tfvars** file. The plan shows that the region, size, and count value are therefore drawn from the **prod.tfvars** file. Using us-west-2 as the region, the ami value is drawn from the inst\_ami\_map variable values defined in the terraform.tfvars file.
- 16.Notice that the plan will not destroy any resources. Recall that we now have EC2 instances deployed in us-east-1 and us-east-2. These are in the default and production workspaces respectively and will not be affected as we are now in the **development** workspace.
- 17.Run terraform apply --var-file=dev.tfvars followed by yes
- 18.Switch to the console and verify the creation of the 2 t2.micro development instances in us-west-2 (Oregon). Switch to us-east-1 (N. Virginia) to confirm the t3.micro default instance created in the default workspace still exists. Switch to us-east-2 (Ohio) to confirm the 4 t3.small production instances created in the default workspace still exists

19.In the IDE, expand the terraform.tfstate.d folder and verify the creation of a new state file for the development workspace..



## Task 7- Lab Clean-up

1. When deleting resources in workspaces, always pay close attention to the workspace you are currently working in. Use **terraform workspace show** to determine your current workspace..

```
awsstudent:~/environment/awslabs/04 (main) $ terraform workspace show
development
awsstudent:~/environment/awslabs/04 (main) $
```

2. Destroy the resources in the current workspace (dev) using.. terraform destroy --var-file=dev.tfvars

Note that the trvars file **must** be specified when performing both apply and destroy actions

- 3. Enter yes when prompted
- 4. Switch to the Console to confirm the deletion of the 2 development instances in us-west-2. The Cloud9 instance will remain as this is not managed by terraform.
- 5. The current workspace cannot be deleted. Move to the **production** workspace and delete the **development** workspace...

terraform workspace select production terraform workspace delete development

6. Destroy the resources in the current workspace (production) using..

#### terraform destroy --var-file=prod.tfvars

Note that the trvars file **must** be specified when performing both apply and destroy actions

- 7. Enter yes when prompted
- 8. Switch to the console to confirm the deletion of the 4 production instances in us-east-2
- **9.** The current workspace cannot be deleted. Move to the **default** workspace and delete the **production** workspace...

terraform workspace select default terraform workspace delete production

10. Verify the deletion of the workspaces, leaving just the default workspace. This cannot be deleted..

terraform workspace list

```
awsstudent:~/environment/awslabs/04 (main) $ terraform workspace list
* default
```

11. Note that the workspace directories are deleted along with the workspaces themselves...



- 12.Destroy the resources in the current workspace (default) using **terraform destroy** followed by **yes**
- 13.Enter yes when prompted
- 14. Use the console to confirm the deletion of the default instance in us-east-1

## Congratulations, you have completed this lab ##