EKS Provisioning using Terraform

Prerequisites

- 1. AWS Account with an IAM User with administrative permissions.
- 2. Terraform installed.
- 3. Kubectl installed.

Steps

- 1. Create the **eks-terraform** directory.
- 2. Folders structure for the above-created directory:

```
eks-terraform

|---.terraform.lock.hcl

|---locals.tf

|---main.tf

|---outputs.tf

|---providers.tf

|---terraform.tfstate

|---terraform.tfstate.backup

|---.terraform
```

We need to only create *providers.tf*, *main.tf*, *outputs.tf*, & *locals.tf* file. Other files are generated while initiating terraform.

- 3. Create a *providers.tf* file inside the above-created directory.
- 4. Inside the *provider.tf* file, define the following:
 - o terraform
 - required_providers
 - provider
 - aws
- 5. Click code for reference.
- 6. The definition of *providers.tf* file is complete.
- 7. Now, create the *main.tf* file.
- 8. Inside *main.tf* file, we will use the following predefined modules:
 - o vpc
 - o rds
 - o eks
- 9. Click code for reference.
- 10. The definition of *main.tf* file is complete.
- 11. Now we will create outputs.tf file.
- 12. Inside it, define the following outputs.
 - DB_HOST
 - o bastion-host-ip

- 13. Click code for reference.
- 14. The definition of *outputs.tf* file is complete.
- 15. Now we will create *locals.tf* file.
- 16. Inside it, define the following variables:
 - vpc-properties
 - database-properties
 - bastion-properties
 - o eks-properties
- 17. Click code for reference.
- 18. The definition of *locals.tf* file is complete.

Make sure you give the appropriate values to the varibles defined in *locals.tf* file.

Provisioning the Infrastructure

Now we will provision the AWS infrastructure by applying the above-created configuration files.

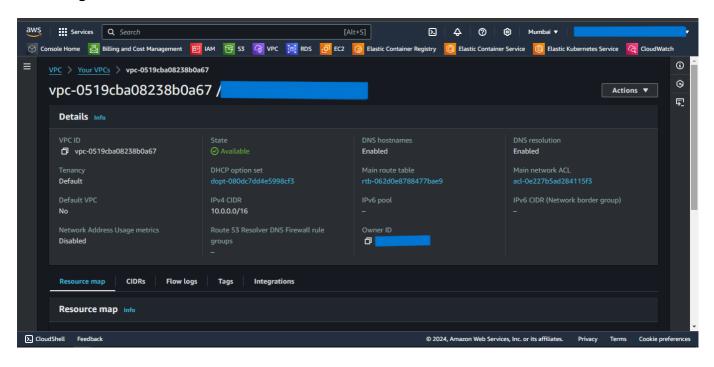
Ensure AWS CLI is configured with appropriate AWS user credentials and enough permissions.

Steps:

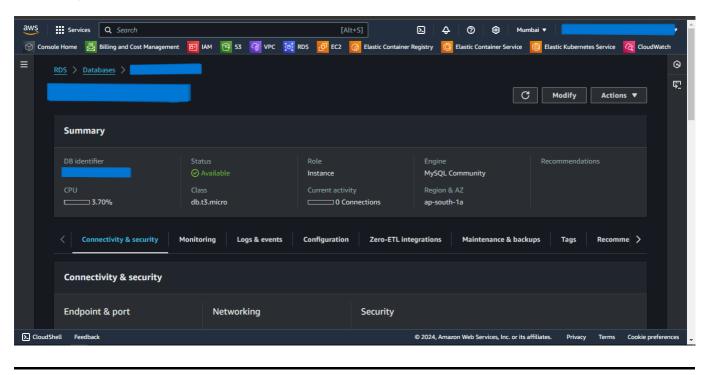
- 1. Open the PowerShell.
- 2. Change the directory to the above-created **eks-terraform** directory using cd command.
- 3. Run the terraform init command to initialize the terraform.
- 4. Run the terraform fmt --recursive command to format the syntax of the files.
- 5. Run the terraform validate command to validate the configuration files.
- 6. Run the terraform plan command to plan the resources to be created.
- 7. Run the terraform apply command and if prompted, type yes to provision the infrastructure.
- 8. Run the terraform output command to get the values of defined variables in outputs.tf file.
- 9. Head to the AWS Console, and verify the created resources.

Screenshots of Provisioned Infrastructure

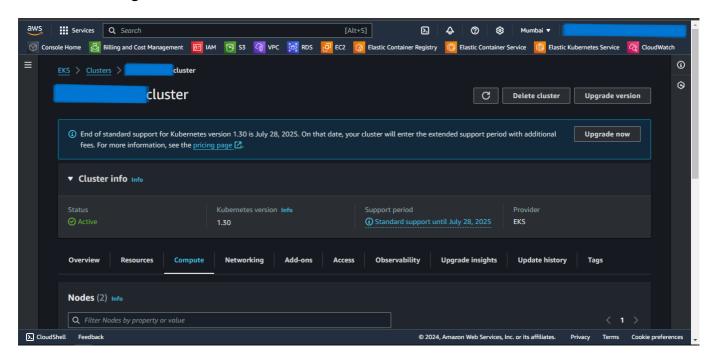
VPC Image



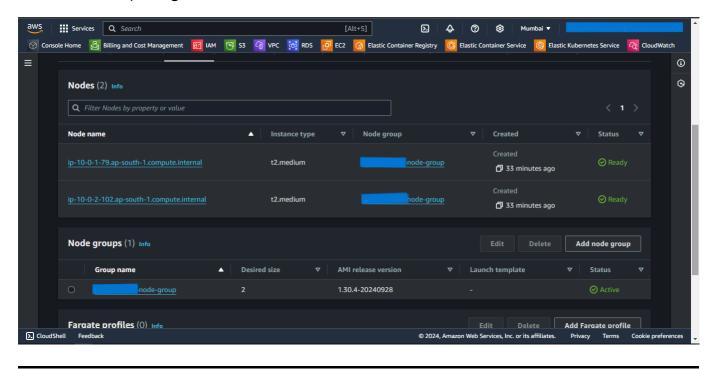
RDS Image



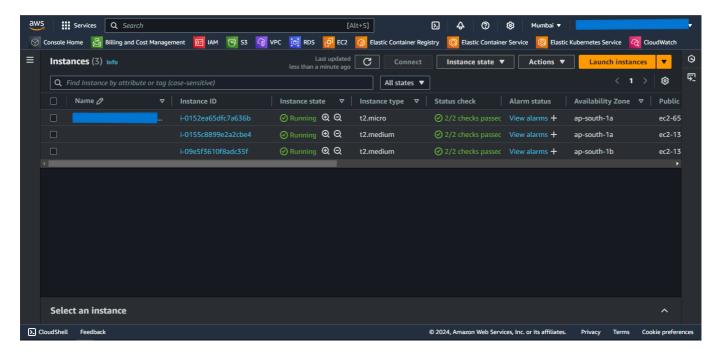
EKS Cluster Image



EKS Node Group Image



EKS Nodes Image



Connect to EKS Cluster from Powershell

- 1. Open a new Powershell window.
- 2. Run the following command to configure local kubectl with eks cluster

```
aws eks --region "region-name" update-kubeconfig --name "cluster-name"
```

Substitute region-name and cluster-name with the values defined in the above-created locals.tf file.

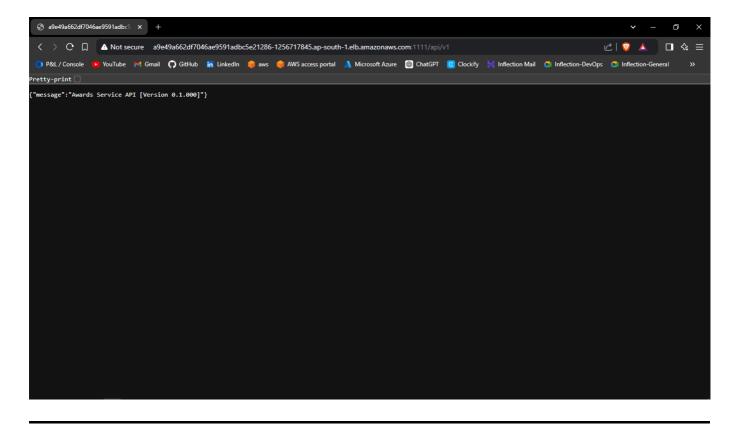
- 3. Now apply the Kubernetes manifest files of the application.
- 4. To list them all, run kubectl get all.

Powershell Image

```
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5. If a Load Balancer type Service is present then try accessing the External IP of that service in the browser.

Browser Service Access

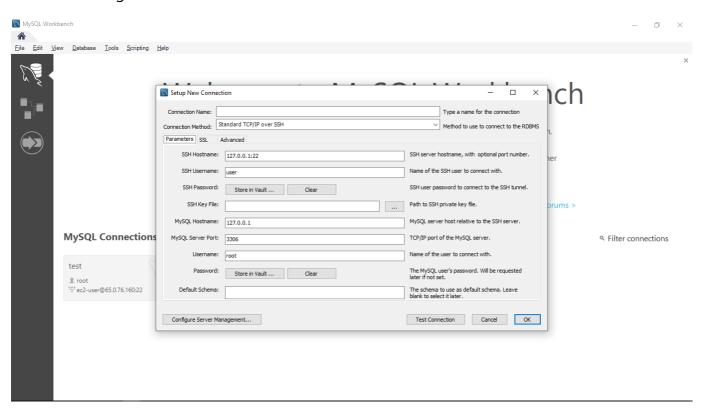


Connection to the RDS database through Bastion Host using MySQL Workbench

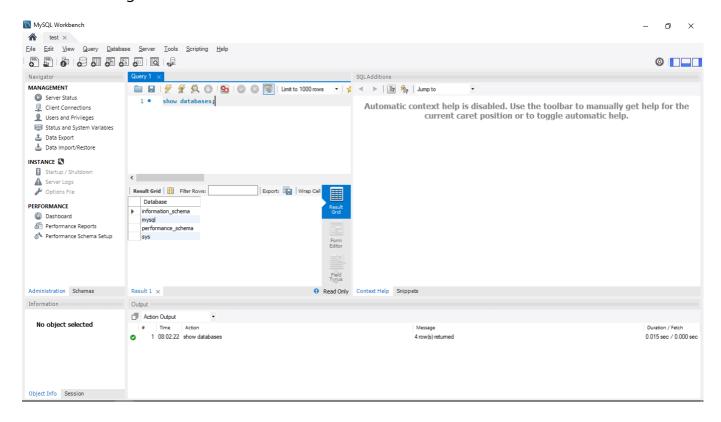
- 1. Open MySQL Workbench.
- 2. Click Add Connection.
- 3. Select connection method as Standard TCP/IP over SSH.
- 4. In SSH Hostname, enter bastion-host-ip:22 where bastion-host-ip is received from terraform output.
- 5. In SSH Username, enter ec2-user.
- 6. In SSH Key File, select bastion-key.pem file passed in above locals.tf file from your local computer.
- 7. In MySQL Hostname, enter DB_HOST where DB_HOST is received from terraform output.
- 8. In the Password section, select *Store in Vault*, and enter the password passed in above-created *locals.tf*
- 9. Click OK and open the connection.
- 10. Now you can run mysql commands to access databases, and verify the successful connection of *eks-nodes*.

Screenshots of MySQL Workbench

Connection Page



Commands Page



Destroy the provisioned infrastructure

- 1. Firstly, delete all the Kubernetes Deployments.
- 2. To destroy infrastructure, change directory to the above-created **eks-terraform** directory using cd command.
- 3. Run terraform destroy & if prompted, type yes.
- 4. Infrastructure will be destroyed.