Terraform Remote Backend on AWS (S3 & DynamoDB)

Overview

- Terraform allows you to store your state file remotely using an AWS S3 bucket.
- This ensures better collaboration and state consistency across teams.
- Additionally, using AWS DynamoDB for state locking prevents simultaneous operations that could corrupt the state.

Prerequisites

Before setting up the remote backend, ensure you have:

- An AWS Account with necessary permissions.
- AWS CLI installed and configured.
- Terraform installed on your system.

Setting Up S3 Bucket and DynamoDB for Remote Backend

Steps:

- 1. Create the project directory: **aws-remote-terraform**.
- 2. Define providers:
 - Create a providers.tf file in the aws-remote-terraform directory.
 - o Define:
 - terraform
 - required_providers
 - provider
 - aws
 - Reference: providers.tf.
- 3. Define infrastructure:
 - o Create main.tf file.
 - Use predefined modules:
 - module.s3-bucket
 - module.dynamodb
 - o Reference: main.tf.
- 4. Define local variables:
 - Create locals.tf file.
 - Define variables:
 - local.s3-bucket-arn
 - local.s3-bucket-properties
 - local.s3-bucket-policy
 - local.dynamodb-table-arn
 - local.dynamodb-properties
 - local.dynamodb-resource-policy

Reference: locals.tf.

Ensure you give the appropriate values to the variables defined in *locals.tf* file.

Provisioning the Infrastructure

Steps:

- 1. Open PowerShell.
- 2. Navigate to aws-remote-terraform directory.
- 3. Run:
 - terraform fmt -recursive → Format Terraform files.
 - terraform init → Initialize Terraform.
 - o terraform validate → Validate configuration.
 - terraform plan → Plan resource creation.
 - terraform apply → Apply configuration (type yes when prompted).
- 4. Verify the created resources in AWS Console.

Configuring a Sample Project for Remote Backend

Steps:

- 1. Create the project directory: **sample-terraform**.
- 2. Define providers:
 - Create providers.tf file.
 - Openine:
 - terraform
 - required_providers
 - backend
 - provider
 - aws
 - o Reference: providers.tf.
- 3. Define infrastructure:
 - o Create main.tf file.
 - o Use predefined modules, e.g.,

```
module "s3-bucket" {
  source = "github.com/inflection-templates/devops-
templates/terraform/modules/aws/s3-bucket"

  s3-bucket-properties = local.s3-bucket-properties
  s3-bucket-policy = local.s3-bucket-policy
}
```

- 4. Define local variables:
 - Create locals.tf file.

- Define
 - local.s3-bucket-arn
 - local.s3-bucket-properties
 - local.s3-bucket-policy
- Reference: locals.tf.

Ensure you give the appropriate values to the variables defined in *locals.tf* file.

Provisioning the Sample Infrastructure

Steps:

- 1. Open PowerShell.
- 2. Navigate to sample-terraform directory.
- 3. Run:
 - terraform fmt -recursive → Format files.
 - terraform init → Initialize Terraform.
 - o terraform validate → Validate configuration.
 - terraform plan → Plan resource creation.
 - o terraform apply → Apply configuration (type yes when prompted).
- 4. Verify resources in AWS Console.

Migrating an Existing Terraform State to Remote Backend

Steps:

- 1. Run terraform init -migrate-state to migrate local state to S3.
- 2. Run terraform state list to verify the migrated resources.
- 3. Run terraform show to confirm the remote state.
- 4. Run terraform plan and terraform apply to reapply infrastructure if needed.

Destroying the Sample Infrastructure

Steps:

- 1. Open PowerShell.
- 2. Navigate to sample-terraform directory.
- 3. Run terraform destroy (type yes when prompted).
- 4. Resources will be deleted.

Destroying the AWS Remote Backend Infrastructure

Steps:

- 1. Open PowerShell.
- 2. Navigate to aws-remote-terraform directory.

- 3. Run terraform destroy (type yes when prompted).
- 4. Resources will be deleted.

Conclusion

• By following this guide, you have successfully set up a Terraform remote backend using AWS S3 for state storage and DynamoDB for state locking.

• This ensures secure, scalable, and team-friendly infrastructure management.