	Sai Pavan Phaneendra Vaddi <u>Saipavan2930@gmail.com</u> 9515952930
Task: Create a Load balancer and attach it to two instances through terraform.	

## Prerequisites:

- Installation of AWS Cli on server using below commands. curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86\_64.zip" -o "awscliv2.zip" unzip awscliv2.zip sudo ./aws/install
- 2. Installation of Terraform on server using below commands. wget -O- https://apt.releases.hashicorp.com/gpg | sudo gpg --dearmor -o /usr/share/keyrings/hashicorp-archive-keyring.gpg echo "deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/hashicorp-archive-keyring.gpg] https://apt.releases.hashicorp.com \$(lsb\_release -cs) main" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/hashicorp.list sudo apt update && sudo apt install terraform
- 3. Configure credentials using aws configure.
  - AWS Access Key ID: This is your AWS access key. You can generate one in your AWS Management Console under IAM > Users > Security credentials.
  - **AWS Secret Access Key**: This is the secret key associated with your access key. Keep it private and secure.
  - **Default region name**: Specify the AWS region where you want to create and manage resources. For example, us-east-1, eu-west-1, etc.
  - **Default output format**: Choose the output format (optional). Common formats are: json (default), text, table

### Example:

\$ aws configure

AWS Access Key ID [None]: XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

region name [None]: us-east-1

output format [None]: json

## Step 1: Define Provider

Start by defining the AWS provider. The provider is the plugin that allows Terraform to interact with AWS.

### Code:

```
provider "aws" {
  region = "us-east-1" # Specify your preferred region
}
```

### **Step 2: Define Terraform block**

In Terraform, the terraform block is used to configure settings related to Terraform itself. These settings can include backend configurations, required providers, and version constraints.

### Code:

```
terraform {
  required_providers {
   aws = {
    source = "hashicorp/aws"
    version = "5.69.0"
  }
}
```

# **Step 3: Create Security Groups**

We need security groups for both the EC2 instances and the load balancer to allow incoming and outgoing traffic.

### Code:

```
# Security Group for EC2
resource "aws_security_group" "instance_sg" {
  name = "instance-sg"
  description = "Allow traffic to EC2 instances"
  ingress {
```

```
from port = 80
  to port
            = 80
  protocol = "tcp"
  cidr blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
 egress {
  from\_port = 0
  to port = 0
  protocol = "-1"
  cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
 }
#Security Group for Load Balancer
resource "aws security group" "lb sg" {
 name
          = "lb-sg"
 description = "Allow inbound traffic to Load Balancer"
 ingress {
  from port = 80
  to port = 80
  protocol = "tcp"
  cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
 }
ingress {
  from port = 22
  to port = 22
  protocol = "tcp"
```

```
cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
}
egress {
  from_port = 0
  to_port = 0
  protocol = "-1"
  cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
}
```

# **Step 4: Create Two Instances**

To create two instances, we will use the aws\_instance resource in Terraform.

Code:

```
resource "aws_instance" "app" {

count = 2 # Create two instances

ami = "ami-0c55b159cbfafe1f0"

instance_type = "t2.micro"

security_groups = [aws_security_groups. instance_sg.name

tags = {

Name = "AppInstance-$ {count.index + 1}"

}
```

## **Step 5: Create the Target Group**

A target group keeps track of the registered instances and their health status.

Code:

```
resource "aws_lb_target_group" "app_tg" {
  name = "app-target-group"
```

```
port = 80
protocol = "HTTP"

vpc_id = "vpc-abc12345" # Replace with your VPC ID
}
```

# **Step 6: Attach Instances to Target Group**

We will register the instances created in Step 2 with the target group.

### Code:

```
resource "aws_lb_target_group_attachment" "app_tg_attachment" {
  count = 2
  target_group_arn = aws_lb_target_group.app_tg.arn
  target_id = aws_instance.app[count.index].id
  port = 80
}
```

## **Step 4: Create the Load Balancer**

Define the load balancer that will distribute traffic across the EC2 instances.

### Code:

```
resource "aws_lb" "app_lb" {

name = "app-load-balancer"

internal = false

load_balancer_type = "application"

security_groups = [aws_security_group.lb_sg.id]

subnets = ["subnet-abc12345", "subnet-def67890"] # Use your subnets
}
```

### **Step 7: Create Load Balancer Listener**

The listener defines how the load balancer routes incoming traffic to the target group.

### Code:

```
resource "aws_lb_listener" "app_lb_listener" {
```

```
load_balancer_arn = aws_lb.app_lb.arn
port = 80
protocol = "HTTP"

default_action {
  type = "forward"
  target_group_arn = aws_lb_target_group.app_tg.arn
}
```

# **Step 8: Output the Load Balancer DNS**

To easily access the load balancer after deployment, we can output the DNS name.

```
Code:
```

```
output "load_balancer_dns" {
  value = aws_lb.app_lb.dns_name
}
```

Step 9: Apply the Terraform Configuration using following commands.

**terraform init** – To initialize terraform

terraform validate - To validate the code

terraform plan - To plan the changes

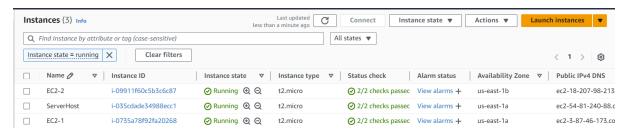
terraform apply - To apply the Configuration:

# **Outputs:**

# **Security Groups:**



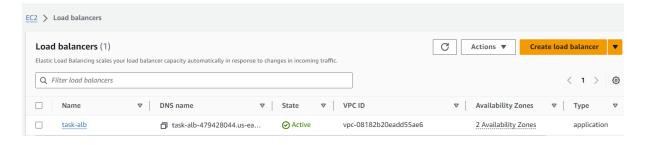
### **Instances:**



## **Target Groups:**



### Load Balncer:



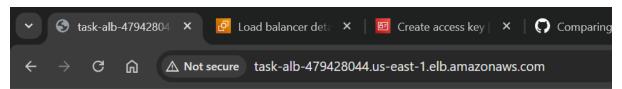
# **Terraform Output:**

```
Apply complete! Resources: 9 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.

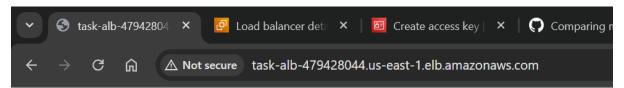
Outputs:

load_balancer_dns = "task-alb-479428044.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com"
```

## Server pages:



Welcome to WEBSERVER-1



Welcome to WEBSERVER-2