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TASK: Deployment of a WordPress website in EC2 instance using terraform.

Step1: **Configure AWS CLI** using your credentials.

Step2: AWS Provider

The Amazon Web Services (AWS) provider is used to interact with the many resources supported by AWS. The provider needs to be configured with the proper credentials before it can be used.

```
providers.tf

provider "aws" {

region = var.aws_reg

wersion = "2.12.0"

profile = "default"

}
```

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Step3: Create a **Terraform code** for instance launching

```
db_pass = var.password
db_name = var.dbname
      #create a private key
resource "tls_private_key" "mykey" {
   algorithm = "RSA"
7  #make private key your keypair
8  resource "aws_key_pair" "keypair1" {
9    key_name = "mykey"
10  public_key = "${tls_private_key.mykey.public_key_openssh}"
                                                                                                    allocated_storage = 20

storage_type = "gp2"

engine = "mysql"
                                                                                                     engine_version = "5.7"
instance_class = "db.t2.micro"
       depends on = [
            tls_private_key.mykey
                                                                                                     vpc_security_group_ids = [aws_security_group.mysql.id]
                                                                                                     db_subnet_group_name = aws_db_subnet_group.mysql.name
skip_final_snapshot = true
        content = "${tls_private_key.mykey.private_key_pem}"
filename = "mykey.pem"
       depends on = [
           tls_private_key.mykey
                                                                                                      instance_type = "t2.micro
                                                                                                      depends_on = [
                                                                                                       aws_db_instance.mysql,
      data "template_file" "phpconfig" {
   template = file("files/conf.wp-config.php")
                                                                                                                                             = aws_key_pair.keypair1.key_name
                                                                                                                                            = [aws_security_group.web.id]
= aws_subnet.public1.id
                                                                                                     vpc_security_group_ids
        db_port = aws_db_instance.mysql.port
db_host = aws_db_instance.mysql.address
                                                                                            73 #create a user data file
74 user data = file("files/userdata.sh")
          db_user = var.username
```

```
tags = {
Name = "EC2 Instance"
                                                                                                   host = self.public_ip
                                                                                                   private_key = file("mykey.pem")
  provisioner "remote-exec" {
  inline = [
    "sudo cp /var/tmp/wp-config.php /var/www/html/wp-config.php",
      host = self.public_ip
                                                                                                connection {
  type = "ssh"
  user = "ubuntu"
       private_key = file("mykey.pem")
                                                                                                  host = self.public_ip
private_key = file("mykey.pem")
#to run userdata
provisioner "remote-exec" {
    inline = [
  "chmod +x /var/tmp/userdata.sh",
  "sh /var/tmp/userdata.sh",
                                                                                              timeouts {
create = "20m"
    connection {
  type = "ssh"
  user = "ubuntu"
                                                                                            data "aws_ami" "ubuntu" {
   most_recent = true
                                                                                              filter {
  provisioner "file" {
   content = data.template_file.phpconfig.rendered
   destination = "/var/tmp/wp-config.php"
                                                                                              filter {
  name = "virtualization-type"
  values = ["hvm"]
```

Step3: Create a User Data shell script file.

```
sudo -- sh -c 'echo "127.0.0.1 `hostname`" >> /etc/hosts'
    sudo apt-get update
   sudo apt-get install mysql-client -y
   sudo apt-get install apache2 apache2-utils -y
    sudo apt-get install php5 -y
     sudo apt-get install php5 libapache2-mod-php5 php5-mcrypt php5-curl php5-gd php5-xmlrp -y
   sudo apt-get install php5-mysqlnd-ms -y
   sudo service apache2 restart
sudo wget -c http://wordpress.org/wordpress-5.1.1.tar.gz
   sudo tar -xzvf wordpress-5.1.1.tar.gz
    sleep 20
    sudo mkdir -p /var/www/html/
    sudo rsync -av wordpress/* /var/www/html/
15 sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/
16 sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/html/
    sudo cp /var/www/html/wp-config-sample.php /var/www/html/wp-config.php
    sudo service apache2 restart
     sleep 20
```

Step4: Create WordPress Config file

```
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```

Step4: Create a Secure environment using VPC

```
name = "${var.stack}-E
description = "managed by ter
vpc_id = aws_vpc.vpc.id
                                                                                                                                         #create a VPC
resource "aws_vpc" "vpc" {
  cidr_block = "10.0.0.0/16"
ingress (
    protocol = "tcp"
    protocol = 386
    to_port = 386
    to_port = 386
    security_groups = ["${aws_security_group.web.id}"]
                                                                                                                                             tags = {
  Name = "${var.stack}-vpc"
                                                                                                                                          #create an Internet Gateway
resource "aws_internet_gateway" "igw" {
    vpc_id = aws_vpc.vpc.id
tags = {
  Name = "${var.stack}-igw"
                                                                                                                                          #create a NAT gateway
resource "aws_nat_gateway" "nat" {
    subnet_id = aws_subnet.public1.id
    allocation_id = aws_eip.eip.id
 tags = {
  Name = "${var.stack}-nat"
 ingress {
  protocol = "tcp"
  from_port = 22
  to_port = 22
  cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
                                                                                                                                             tags = {
  Name = "${var.stack}-nat-ip"
 ingress {
  protocol = "icmp"
  from_port = -1
  to_port = -1
  cidr_blocks = [aws_vpc.vpc.cidr_block]
                                                                                                                                           #attatched NAT_gateway to the route table
resource "aws_route_table" "private" {
    vpc_id = aws_vpc.vpc.id
                                                                                                                                            route {
    cidr_block = "0.0.0.0/0"
    gateway_id = aws_nat_gateway.nat.id }
                                                                                                                                             tags = {
  Name = "${var.stack}-private"
egress {
    protocol = -1
    from_port = 0
    to_port = 0
    cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
 #attatched Internet_gateway to the route table
resource "aws_route_table" "public" {
    vpc_id = aws_vpc.vpc.id
                                                                                                                                        vpc_id = aws_vpc.vpc.id
cidr_block = "10.0.2.0/24"
                                                                                                                                        availability_zone = data.aws_availability_zones.azs.names[1]
    route {
  cidr_block = "0.0.0.0/0"
  gateway_id = aws_internet_gateway.igw.id
}
                                                                                                                                       tags = {
  Name = "${var.stack}-public-2"
    tags = {
  Name = "${var.stack}-public"
                                                                                                                                     resource "aws_subnet" "private1" {
   vpc_id = aws_vpc.vpc.id
   cidr_block = "10.0.3.0/24"
 #associate subnets with route table
resource "aws_route_table_association" "private1" {
   route_table_id = aws_route_table.private.id
                                                                                                                                        availability_zone = data.aws_availability_zones.azs.names[0]
     subnet_id = aws_subnet.private1.id
                                                                                                                                       tags = {
   Name = "${var.stack}-private-1"
     esource "aws_route_table_association" "private2" {
  route_table_id = aws_route_table.private.id
  subnet_id = aws_subnet.private2.id
                                                                                                                                      vpc_id = aws_vpc.vpc.id
cidr_block = "10.0.4.0/24"
     esource "aws_route_table_association" "private3" {
  route_table_id = aws_route_table.private.id
  subnet_id = aws_subnet.private3.id
                                                                                                                                        availability_zone = data.aws_availability_zones.azs.names[1]
  resource "aws_route_table_association" "public1" {
| route_table_id = aws_route_table.public.id
                                                                                                                                       tags = {
    Name = "${var.stack}-private-2"
                                                                                                                                     resource "aws_subnet" "private3" {

vpc_id = aws_vpc.vpc.id

cidr_block = "10.0.5.0/24"

availability_zone = data.aws_availability_zones.azs.names[2]
  resource "aws_route_table_association" "public2" {
  route_table_id = aws_route_table.public.id
  subnet_id = aws_subnet.public2.id
                                                                                                                                       tags = {
   Name = "${var.stack}-private-3"
  resource "aws_db_subnet_group" "mysq1" {
    name = "${var.stack}-subngroup"
    subnet_ids = [aws_subnet.private1.id, aws_subnet.private2.id, aws_subnet.private3.id]
     tags = {
   Name = "${var.stack}-public-1"
                                                                                                                                        tags = {
  Name = "${var.stack}-subnetGroup"
    esource "aws_subnet" "public2" {
  vpc_id = aws_vpc.vpc.id
  cidr_block = "10.0.2.0/24"
```

Step5: Create an OUTPUT file

```
output.tf

output "ami_id" {
    value = data.aws_ami.ubuntu.id
}

output "Login" {
    value = "ssh -i ${aws_key_pair.keypair1.key_name} ubuntu@${aws_instance.ec2.public_ip}"
}

output "azzs" {
    value = data.aws_availability_zones.azs.*.names
}

output "db_access_from_ec2" {
    value = "mysql -h ${aws_db_instance.mysql.address} -P ${aws_db_instance.mysql.port} -u ${var.username} -p${var.password}"
}

output "access" {
    value = "http://${aws_instance.ec2.public_ip}/index.php"
}
```

As we are done with creating **INFRASTRUCTURE CODE** now we have to implement It by running the following command in the working directory.

Step6: Run the following command

1. Terraform init

The terraform init command is used to initialize a working directory containing Terraform configuration files. This is the first command that should be run after writing a new Terraform configuration or cloning an existing one from version control. It is safe to run this command multiple times.

```
PS C:\Users\Saurabh Pundir\Desktop\aws_terraform\terraform_wordpress> terraform init

Initializing the backend...

Initializing provider plugins...

The following providers do not have any version constraints in configuration, so the latest version was installed.

To prevent automatic upgrades to new major versions that may contain breaking changes, it is recommended to add version = "..." constraints to the corresponding provider blocks in configuration, with the constraint strings suggested below.

* provider.aws: version = "~> 2.70"

* provider.local: version = "~> 1.4"

* provider.tls: version = "~> 2.2"

Warning: Interpolation-only expressions are deprecated

on ec2-database.tf line 8, in resource "aws_key_pair" "keypair1":

8: public_key = "${tls_private_key.mykey.public_key_openssh}"

Terraform 0.11 and earlier required all non-constant expressions to be provided via interpolation syntax, but this pattern is now deprecated. To silence this warning, remove the "${ esquence from the extart and the }" sequence from the end of this expression, leaving just the inner expression.

Template interpolation syntax is still used to construct strings from expressions when the template includes multiple interpolation sequences or a mixture of literal strings and interpolations. This deprecation applies only to templates that consist entirely of a single interpolation sequence.

(and 2 more similar warnings elsewhere)

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.
```

2. Terraform plan

The terraform plan command is used to create an execution plan. Terraform performs a refresh, unless explicitly disabled, and then determines what actions are necessary to achieve the desired state specified in the configuration files.

```
PS C:\Users\Saurabh Pundir\Desktop\aws_terraform\terraform_wordpress> terraform plan
Refreshing Terraform state in-memory prior to plan...
The refreshed state will be used to calculate this plan, but will not be
persisted to local or remote state storage.

data.aws_availability_zones.azs: Refreshing state...
data.aws_ami.ubuntu: Refreshing state...
```

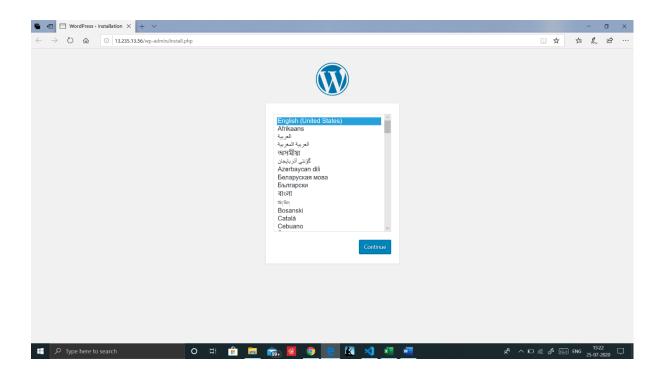
3. Terraform apply -auto-approve

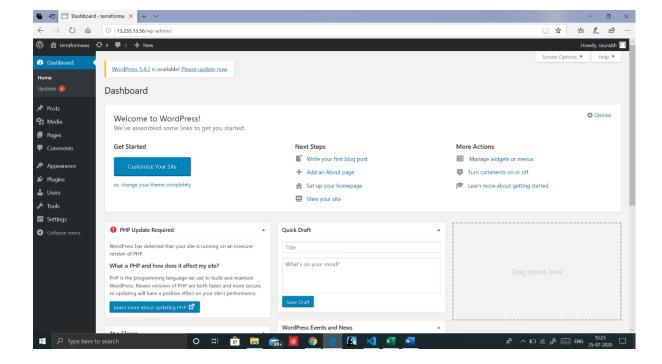
The terraform apply command is used to apply the changes required to reach the desired state of the configuration, or the pre-determined set of actions generated by a terraform plan execution plan.

```
PS C:\Users\Saurabh Pundir\Desktop\aws_terraform\terraform_wordpress> terraform apply --auto-approve data.aws_availability_zones.azs: Refreshing state...
data.aws_ami.ubuntu: Refreshing state...
tls_private_key.mykey: Creating...
tls_private_key.mykey: Creation complete after 1s [id=abbefee6ccab7f7246a5fb3e9ba4f637f08523b3]
local_file.key-file: Creating...
local_file.key-file: Creation complete after 0s [id=12ee5f5b5d38cf5e22e65c7665de34888ed99121]
aws_key_pair.keypair1: Creating...
aws_eip.eip: Creating...
aws_vpc.vpc: Creating...
aws_vpc.vpc: Creating...
```

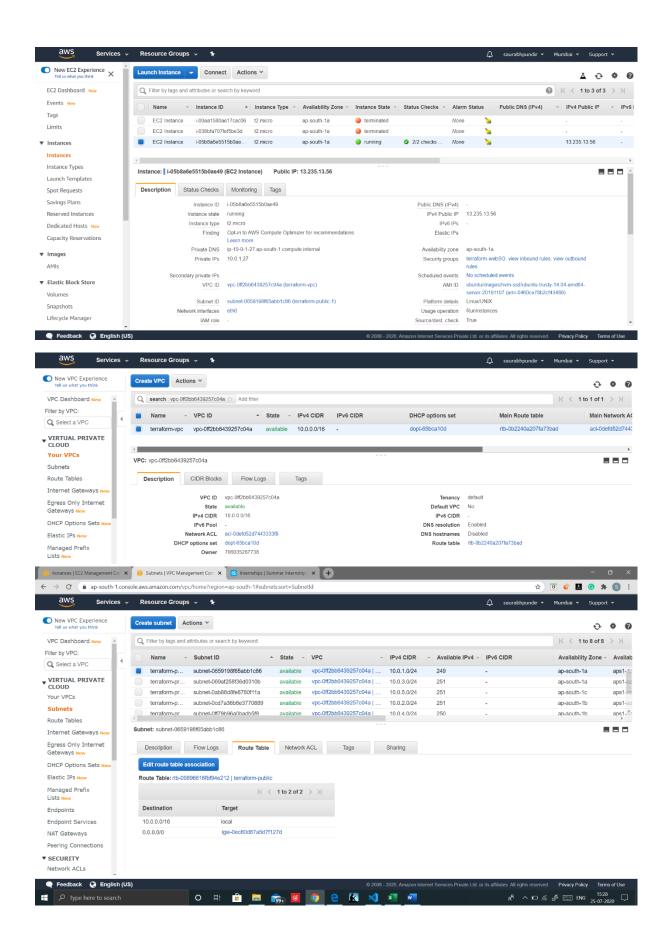
Our **Infrastructure** has been created and you can check that all the **AWS resources** have been automatically deployed

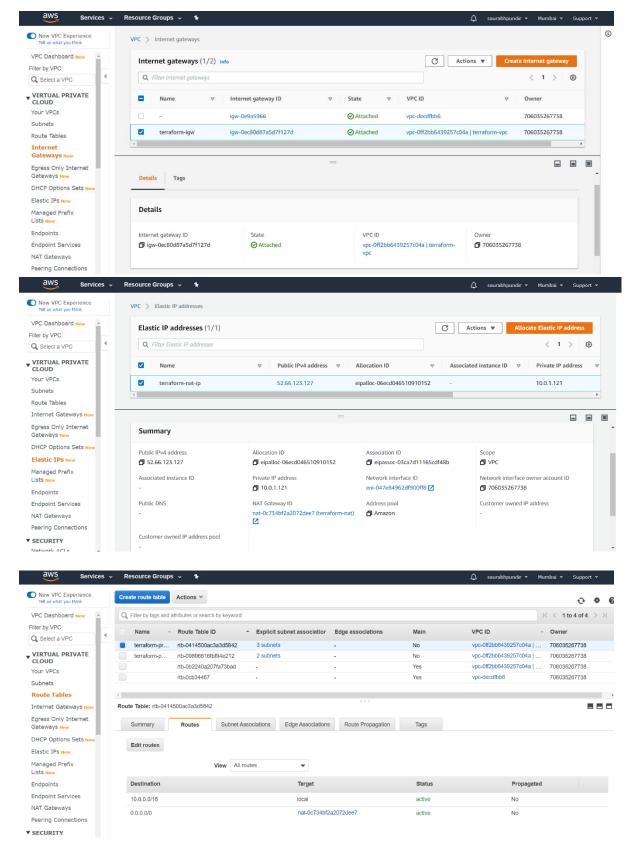
Now, click on the **access link** and you'll be directed to the **WordPress** website.





Your INFRASTRUCTURE is deployed and running on AWS





4. Terraform destroy –auto-update

The terraform destroy command is used to destroy the Terraform-managed infrastructure.

Terraform 0.11 and earlier required all non-constant expressions to be provided via interpolation syntax, but this pattern is now deprecated. To silence this warning, remove the "\${ sequence from the start and the }" sequence from the end of this expression, leaving just the inner expression.

Template interpolation syntax is still used to construct strings from expressions when the template includes multiple interpolation sequences or a mixture of literal strings and interpolations. This deprecation applies only to templates that consist entirely of a single interpolation sequence.

(and 2 more similar warnings elsewhere)

Destroy complete! Resources: 24 destroyed.

Github LINK: https://github.com/saurabhpundir2000/aws_terraform