Semester: V
Academic Year: 2024-25
Class / Branch: TE IT
Subject: Advanced Devops Lab (ADL)
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EXPERIMENT NO. 06

Aim: To Build, change, and destroy AWS infrastructure Using Terraform.

Pre-requistes:

1. Install the AWS CLI version 2 on Linux

Follow these steps from the command line to install the AWS CLI on Linux.

Install curl on linux

```
:~$ sudo apt-get install curl
```

vishal@apsit:~$ curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip" -o "awscliv2.zip"

```
curl is already the newest version (7.58.0-2ubuntu3.24).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 12 not upgraded.
root@apsit-HP-280-Pro-G6-Microtower-PC:/home/apsit# curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip" -o "awscliv2.zip"
  % Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
                                 Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left  Speed
100 57.9M  100 57.9M    0     0  45.1M      0  0:00:01  0:00:01 --:--:-- 45.1M
```

vishal@apsit:~$ sudo apt install unzip

```
:~$ sudo apt install unzip
```

vishal@apsit:~$ sudo unzip awscliv2.zip

```
:~$ sudo unzip awscliv2.zip
```

vishal@apsit:~$ sudo ./aws/install

```
vishal@apsit:~$ sudo ./aws/install
You can now run: /usr/local/bin/aws --version
```

vishal@apsit:~$ aws --version

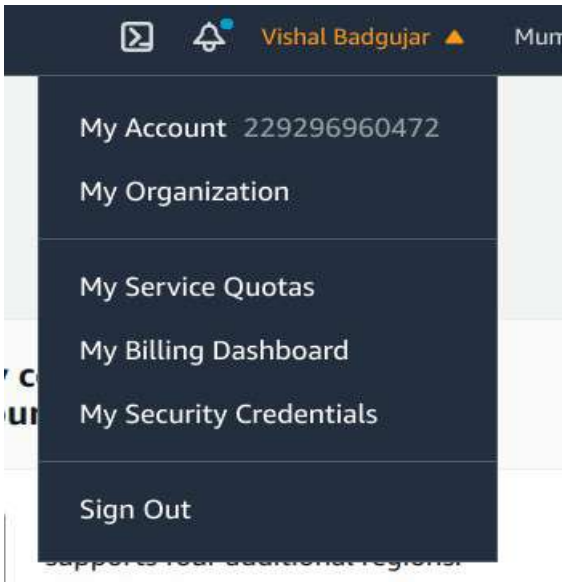
it should display the below outout.

aws-cli/2.1.29 Python/3.8.8 Linux/5.4.0-1038-aws exe/x86_64.ubuntu.18 prompt/off

```
apsit@apsit-HP-280-Pro-G6-Microtower-PC:~$ aws --version
aws-cli/2.13.11 Python/3.11.4 Linux/5.4.0-150-generic exe/x86_64.ubuntu.18 prompt/off
```

2. Create a new access key if you don't have one. Make sure you download the keys in your local machine.

Login to AWS console, click on username and go to My security credentials.

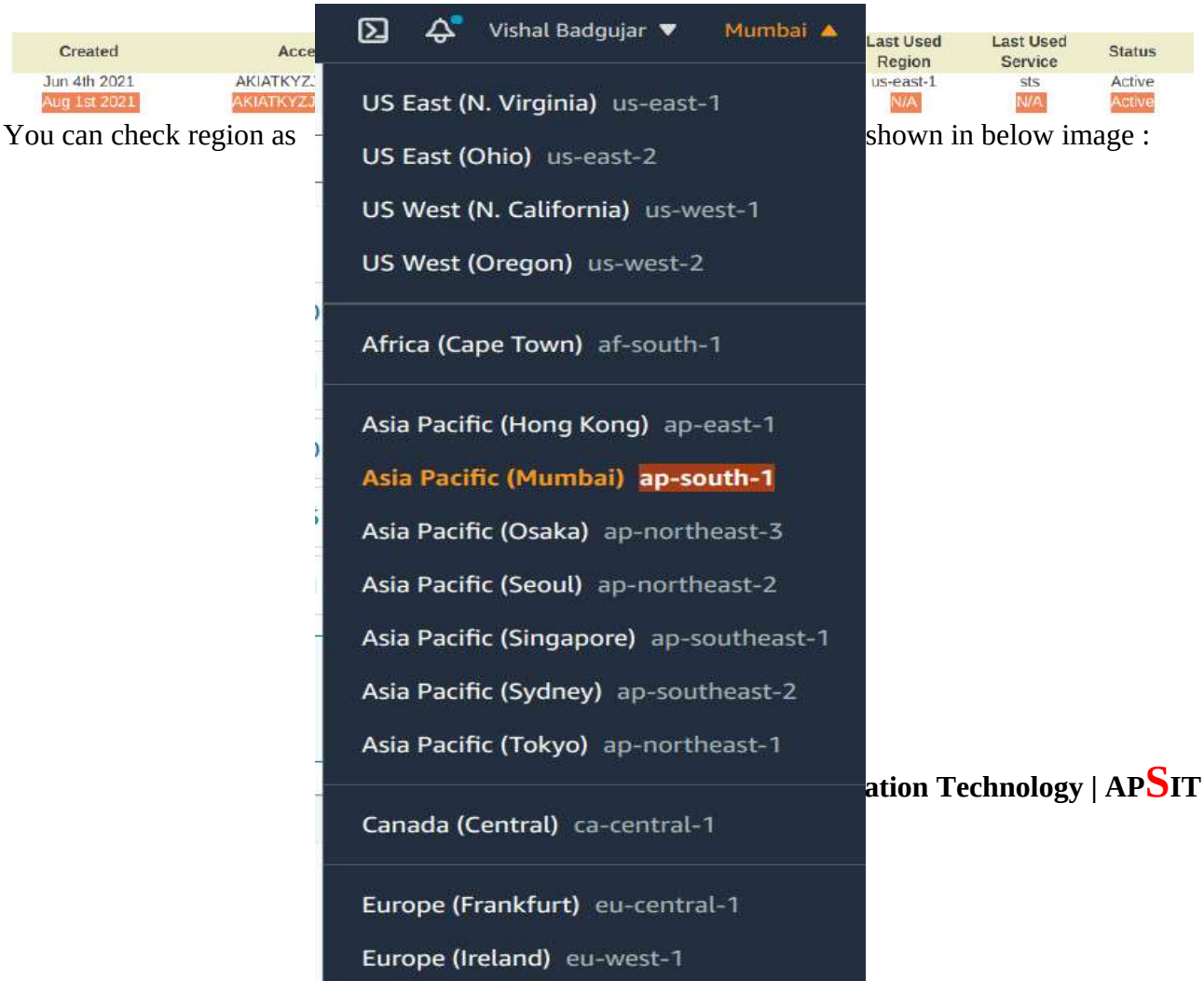


Continue on security credentials, click on access keys

Perform below commands in Linux where you have installed Terraform

First setup your access keys, secret keys and region code locally.

vishal@apsit:~$aws configure



You can check region as shown in below image :

```
root@apsit-HP-280-Pro-G6-Microtower-PC:/home/apsit# aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [****************VK24]: AKIA52MEPFJLF24JHEWI
AWS Secret Access Key [****************2kOW]: 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
Default region name [us-east-1]: us-east-1
Default output format [None]:
root@apsit-HP-280-Pro-G6-Microtower-PC:/home/apsit#
```

Create one Directory for Terraform project in which all files of terraform we can save

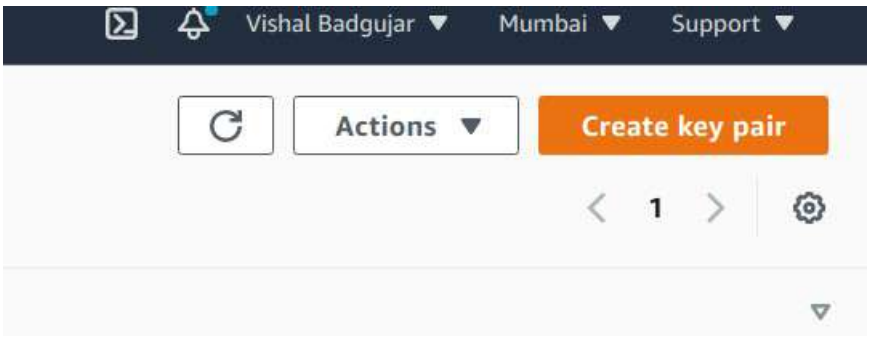
vishal@apsit:~$ cd ~
vishal@apsit:~$ mkdir project-terraform
vishal@apsit:~$ cd project-terraform

```
root@apsit-HP-280-Pro-G6-Microtower-PC:/home/apsit# mkdir project-terraform-exp6
root@apsit-HP-280-Pro-G6-Microtower-PC:/home/apsit# cd project-terraform-exp6
root@apsit-HP-280-Pro-G6-Microtower-PC:/home/apsit/project-terraform-exp6#
```

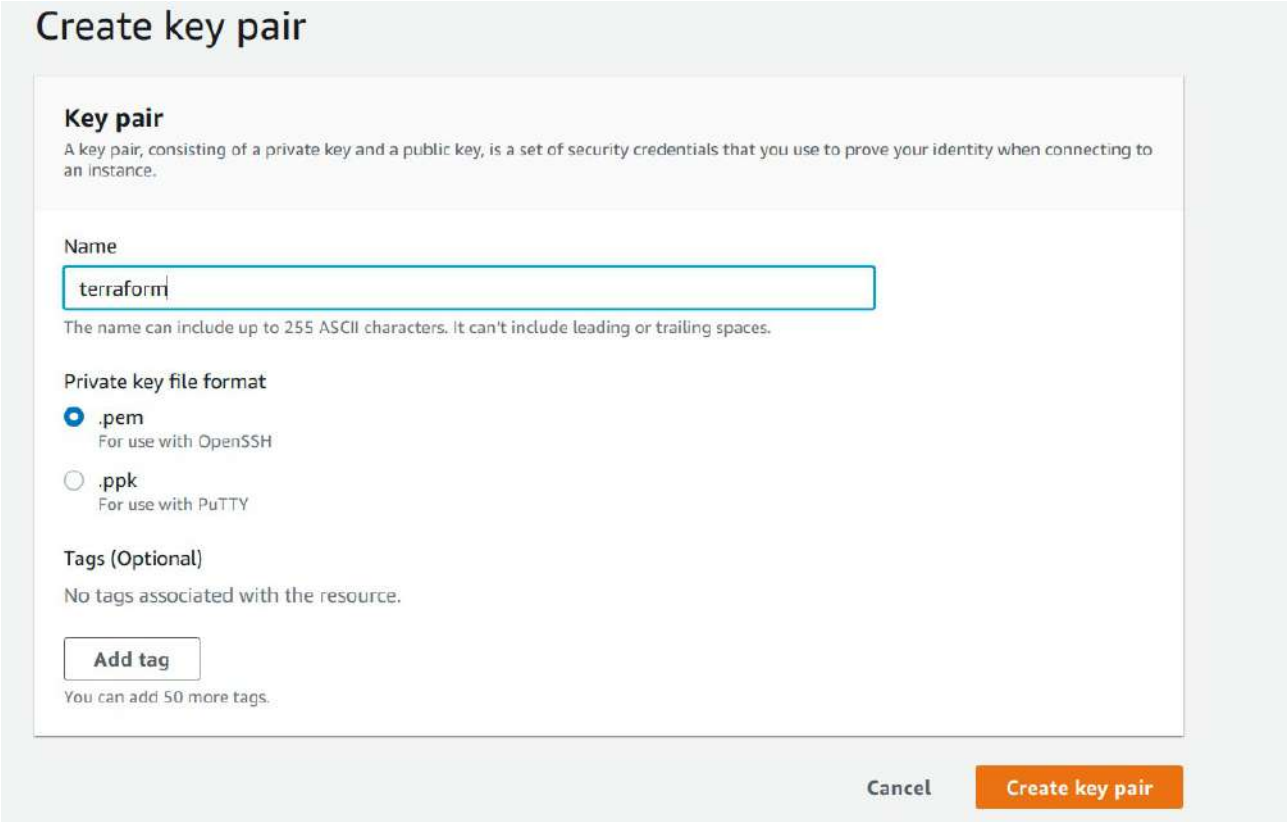
Create Terraform Files

vishal@apsit:~$ sudo nano variables.tf

In order to provide key name in variables first create key pair as shown:



Give name to key pair file as **terraform**



Key pair is generated

Use your Region and Key name in variable.tf as shown and provide instance type which you want to create.

```
 GNU nano 2.9.3                                          variables.tf

variable "aws_region" {
   description = "The AWS region to create things in."
   default = "ap-south-1"
}

variable "key_name" {
   description = "SSH keys to connect to ec2 instance"
   default = "terraform"
}

variable "instance_type" {
   description = "instance type for ec2"
   default = "t2.micro"
}
```

After creating variable terraform file note down the AMI ID of instance which u want to create which we will use to configure our instance in main.tf file.

Now create main.tf file:

```
apsit@apsit-HP-280-Pro-G6-Microtower-PC:~/project-terraform-exp6$ sudo nano main.tf
```

```
provider "aws" {
  region = var.aws_region
```

```
}

#Create security group with firewall rules
resource "aws_security_group" "security_jenkins_port" {
  name        = "security_jenkins_port"
  description = "security group for jenkins"

  ingress {
    from_port   = 8080
    to_port     = 8080
    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"]
  }
# outbound from jenkis server
  egress {
    from_port   = 0
    to_port     = 65535
    protocol    = "tcp"
    cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
```

```
  }

  tags= {
    Name = "security_jenkins_port"
  }
}

resource "aws_instance" "myFirstInstance" {
  ami           = "ami-0b9064170e32bde34"
  key_name = var.key_name
  instance_type = var.instance_type
  security_groups= [ "security_jenkins_port"]
  tags= {
    Name = "jenkins_instance"
  }
}

# Create Elastic IP address
resource "aws_eip" "myFirstInstance" {
  vpc      = true
  instance = aws_instance.myFirstInstance.id
tags= {
    Name = "jenkins_elstic_ip"
  }
}
```

Put AMI-ID in above highlighted space and Now execute the below command:

```
:~/project-terraform$ terraform init
```

you should see like below screenshot.

```
apsit@apsit-HP-280-Pro-G6-Microtower-PC:~/project-terraform-exp6$ terraform init
Initializing the backend...
Initializing provider plugins...
- Reusing previous version of hashicorp/aws from the dependency lock file
- Using previously-installed hashicorp/aws v5.62.0

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.
apsit@apsit-HP-280-Pro-G6-Microtower-PC:~/project-terraform-exp6$
```

Execute the below command

```
~/project-terraform$ terraform plan
```

the above command will show how many resources will be added.
Plan: 3 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

```
vishal@apsit:~/project-terraform$ terraform plan

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are
indicated with the following symbols:
  + create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

  # aws_eip.myFirstInstance will be created
  + resource "aws_eip" "myFirstInstance" {
      + allocation_id        = (known after apply)
      + association_id       = (known after apply)
      + carrier_ip           = (known after apply)
```

```
root@apsit-HP-280-Pro-G6-Microtower-PC:/home/apsit/project-terraform-exp6# terraform plan

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
  + create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

  # aws_eip.myFirstInstance will be created
  + resource "aws_eip" "myFirstInstance" {
      + allocation_id        = (known after apply)
      + arn                  = (known after apply)
      + association_id       = (known after apply)
      + carrier_ip           = (known after apply)
      + customer_owned_ip    = (known after apply)
      + domain               = (known after apply)
      + id                   = (known after apply)
      + instance             = (known after apply)
      + network_border_group = (known after apply)
      + network_interface    = (known after apply)
      + private_dns          = (known after apply)
      + private_ip           = (known after apply)
      + ptr_record           = (known after apply)
      + public_dns           = (known after apply)
      + public_ip            = (known after apply)
      + public_ipv4_pool     = (known after apply)
      + tags                 = {
          + "Name" = "jenkins_elstic_ip"
        }
      + tags_all             = {
          + "Name" = "jenkins_elstic_ip"
        }
      + vpc                  = true
    }
```

Execute the below command

```
:~/project-terraform$ terraform apply
```

Provide the value as Yes for applying terraform

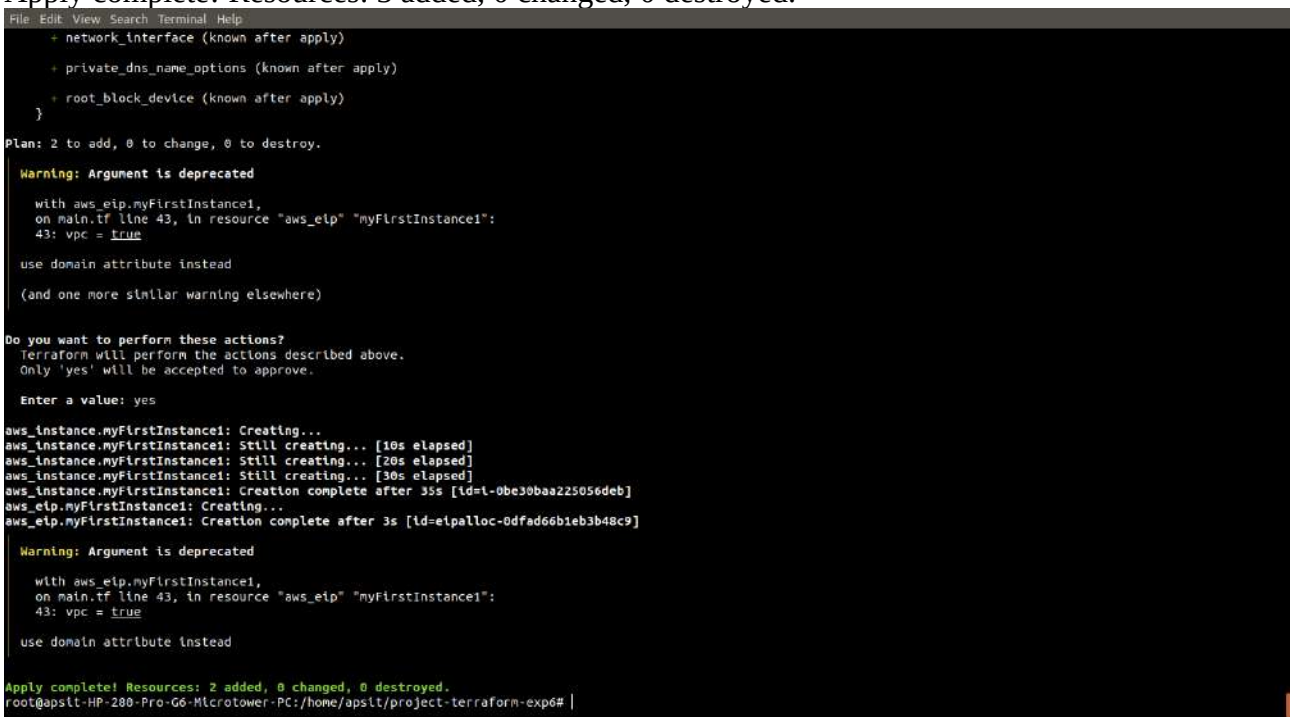
```
Plan: 3 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

Do you want to perform these actions?
  Terraform will perform the actions described above.
  Only 'yes' will be accepted to approve.

  Enter a value: yes
```

Plan: 3 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

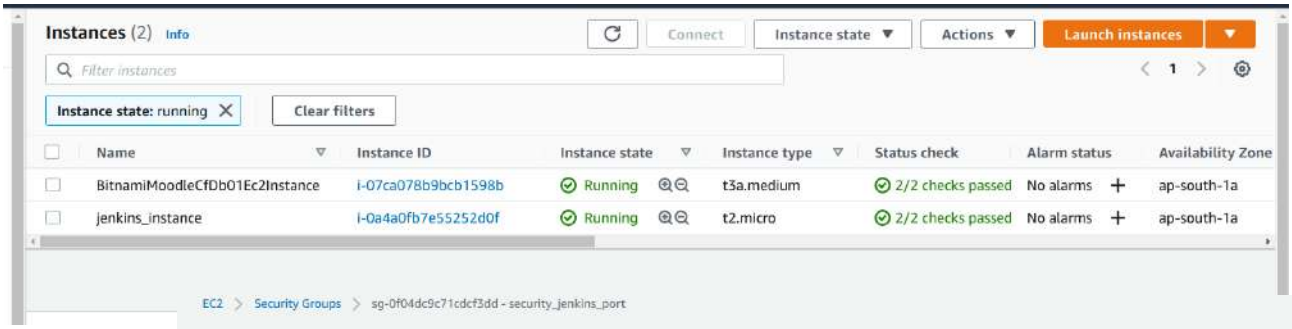
Do you want to perform these actions?
Terraform will perform the actions described above.
Only 'yes' will be accepted to approve.

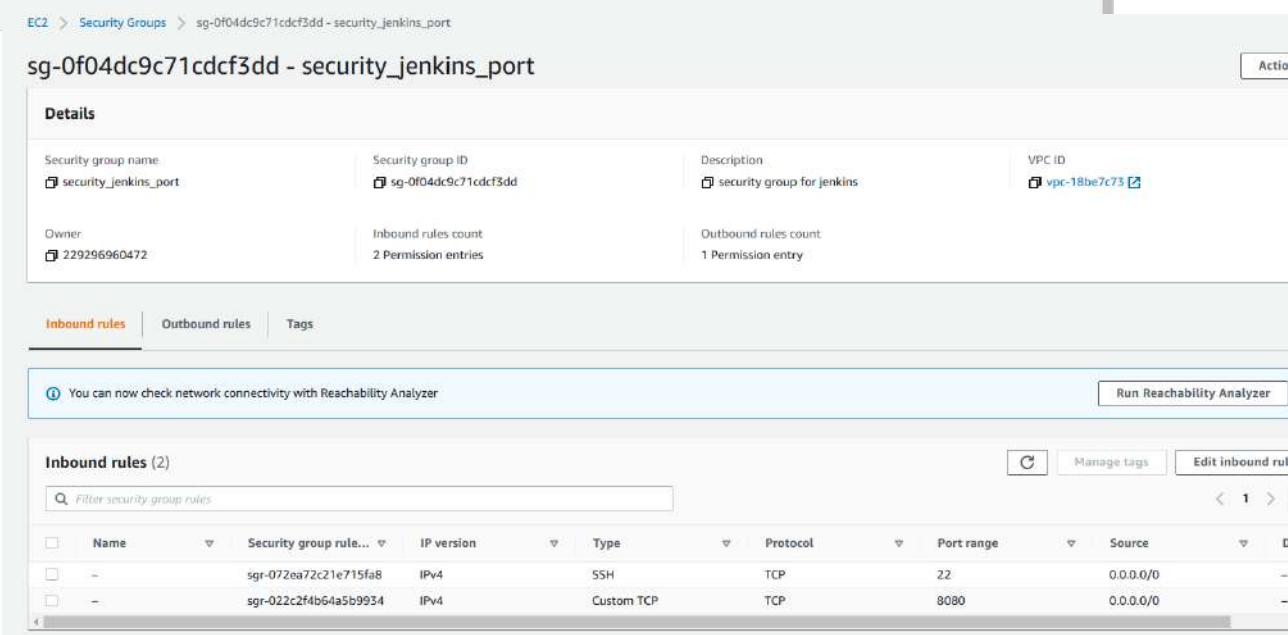
Enter a value: yes

Apply complete! Resources: 3 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.



Now login to EC2 console, to see the new instances up and running, you can see Jenkins_instance is up and running which we deploy from terraform.





You can also check the security group resource details which you created from terraform :

Terraform destroy

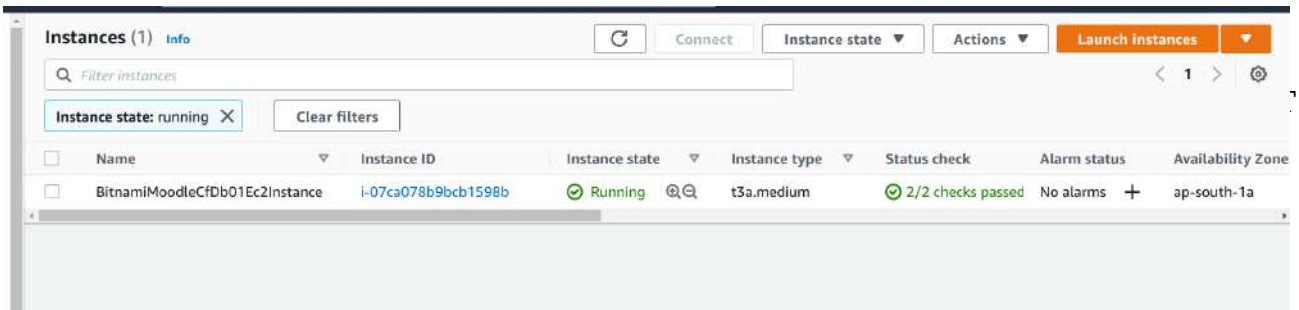
you can also destroy or delete your instance by using terraform destroy command :

```
~/project-terraform$ terraform destroy
```

```
Plan: 0 to add, 0 to change, 3 to destroy.

Do you really want to destroy all resources?
  Terraform will destroy all your managed infrastructure, as shown above.
  There is no undo. Only 'yes' will be accepted to confirm.

  Enter a value: yes
```

```
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
      - revoke_rules_on_delete = false -> null
      - tags                   = {
          - "Name" = "security_jenkins_port"
        } -> null
      - tags_all               = {
          - "Name" = "security_jenkins_port"
        } -> null
      - vpc_id                 = "vpc-07a3531d3ad732038" -> null
        # (1 unchanged attribute hidden)
    }

Plan: 0 to add, 0 to change, 3 to destroy.

  Warning: Argument is deprecated

    with aws_eip.myFirstInstance1,
    on main.tf line 43, in resource "aws_eip" "myFirstInstance1":
    43: vpc = true

  use domain attribute instead


Do you really want to destroy all resources?
  Terraform will destroy all your managed infrastructure, as shown above.
  There is no undo. Only 'yes' will be accepted to confirm.

  Enter a value: yes

aws_eip.myFirstInstance1: Destroying... [id=eipalloc-0dfad66b1eb3b48c9]
aws_security_group.security_jenkins_port: Destroying... [id=sg-0eff1d7e4f94d8c92]
aws_eip.myFirstInstance1: Destruction complete after 6s
aws_instance.myFirstInstance1: Destroying... [id=i-0be30baa225056deb]
aws_security_group.security_jenkins_port: Still destroying... [id=sg-0eff1d7e4f94d8c92, 10s elapsed]
aws_instance.myFirstInstance1: Still destroying... [id=i-0be30baa225056deb, 10s elapsed]
aws_security_group.security_jenkins_port: Still destroying... [id=sg-0eff1d7e4f94d8c92, 20s elapsed]
aws_instance.myFirstInstance1: Still destroying... [id=i-0be30baa225056deb, 20s elapsed]
aws_security_group.security_jenkins_port: Still destroying... [id=sg-0eff1d7e4f94d8c92, 30s elapsed]
aws_instance.myFirstInstance1: Still destroying... [id=i-0be30baa225056deb, 30s elapsed]
aws_security_group.security_jenkins_port: Still destroying... [id=sg-0eff1d7e4f94d8c92, 40s elapsed]
aws_security_group.security_jenkins_port: Destruction complete after 44s
aws_instance.myFirstInstance1: Still destroying... [id=i-0be30baa225056deb, 40s elapsed]
aws_instance.myFirstInstance1: Destruction complete after 46s

Destroy complete! Resources: 3 destroyed.
root@apsit-HP-280-Pro-G6-Microtower-PC:/home/apsit/project-terraform-exp6#
```

Now you can see instance which you created by using terraform is deleted successfully from aws console also you can check it will removed successfully:



All the Resources including Security groups, EC2 instances using terraform will be deleted. In this way we can automate infrastructure set up using terrform in aws cloud.

Conclusion: The experiment demonstrated how Terraform simplifies AWS infrastructure management by allowing easy creation, modification, and deletion of resources through configuration files. This automation streamlines the deployment process and ensures consistent, repeatable infrastructure setups.