

AWS TERRAFORM PROJECT

Automatically apply terraform with AWS CodeBuild

In this project, I describe how to create a CodeBuild job that automatically applies terraform scripts whenever I commit changes to my GitHub repository.

I used the following resources for this project:

- AWS Codebuild.
- Amazon S3.
- EC2.
- IAM.
- AWS CLI.
- AWS Terraform.
- GitHub.

Lessons learned

During this project, I learned how to troubleshoot my Terraform Code e.g. (classic (directory not found) issue during the (PRE_BUILD) phase of my (AWS CodeBuild Project) and how to fix it.

The steps for this project are:

- Clone a private GitHub repository using SSH.
- Create an IAM user with programmatic Access.
- Create & clone a GitHub repository.
- Create Shell Scripts.
- Create a build.yml file for CodeBuild job.
- Create a Personal Access Token.
- Store terraform state file in an S3 Bucket.
- Create Build Project in CodeBuild.

The next stage of this project to clone a private GitHub repository using SSH.

Steps:

- Sign up into my GitHub account.
- Create a private repository.
- Install Git on my Computer.
- Create a Keypair on my Computer.
- Add the public key to GitHub.

- Clone the private repository.

1. Create a Private repository

- Click on (New Repository).
- Give my repository a name (TerraformPro).
- Under the Description, I will call it (My first terraformpro repository).
- Click (Private repository) – This means that this repository is not going to be available to the (Public).
- Under initialize this repository, click on (Add a README file).
- Under the (Add.gitignore), scroll & add (Terraform) – This means that there are some terraform files that shouldn't be committed into my (repository).
- Then lastly, click (Create repository).

I have successfully created my (terraformpro) repository to store my project in.

Diagram 1

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere?

[Import a repository.](#)

Required fields are marked with an asterisk ().*

Owner *  vjamal22 ▾	Repository name * <input type="text" value="terraformpro"/> <small>✓ terraformpro is available.</small>
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Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [effective-waddle](#) ?

Description (optional)

My first terraformpro repository

 Public
Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

 Private
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

Diagram 1.1

Initialize this repository with:

Add a README file
This is where you can write a long description for your project. [Learn more about READMEs.](#)

Add .gitignore

.gitignore template: Terraform ▾
Choose which files not to track from a list of templates. [Learn more about ignoring files.](#)

Choose a license

License: None ▾
A license tells others what they can and can't do with your code. [Learn more about licenses.](#)

This will set `main` as the default branch. Change the default name in your [settings](#).

 You are creating a private repository in your personal account.

 **Create repository**

2. Install Git on my Computer

- Cloning my repository to my Computer.
- When I clone my repository to my Computer, all the files in my repository are downloaded to my Computer to allow me easy access to them.

Steps:

- Go to (Google) and install (Git) on my Computer.
- Type (Git) and click (Downloads).
- Click (Windows) under (Downloads).
- Click here to download the latest (2.49.0, 64-bit version) for (Git) for Windows.
- Right click on (show in folder), and from the folder, start the (installation) process.
- Double click on the (Git-2.49.0-64-bit-exe) file to install it.
- Click on (view release notes).
- Click (finish).
- Verify that (Git) was successfully downloaded onto my Computer.
- I will do this by typing (Git) in the (Search) bar at the bottom left and if it pops up, then this is proof that it is downloaded onto my Computer.
- Click on the (Git bash app) and open it.
- This is to verify that (Git) is available in my Computer.
- I can also verify that (Git) is available on my Computer through the Command line interface (CLI).

- I will do this by opening the (Command prompt) terminal.
- When it's open, enter the command (git –version) to verify that (Git) is installed on my Computer
- I got an output which means that (Git) is installed on my Computer.
- Once I have verified that (Git) is on my Computer, the next thing I will do is to run this command in the terminal as well.
- This is the command (git config --global user.name) + Enter.
- The next command is (git config --global user.email).
- Inputting my username and email address and inputting them in the commands.
- That's all needed to configure my details for authorization.

Diagram 1.2

The screenshot shows the official Git website (git-scm.com/). The top navigation bar includes links for "About", "Documentation", "Downloads", and "Community". A search bar is located in the top right corner. The main content area features a large "Downloads" section with buttons for "macOS", "Windows" (which is highlighted with a red box), and "Linux/Unix". To the right, a monitor displays a window for the "Latest source Release 2.49.0" with a "Download for Windows" button. Below the download section, there's a note about older releases and a link to the "Pro Git book". The "Downloads" section also includes a "GUI Clients" subsection with a link to "View GUI Clients →". On the right side of the page, there's a "Logos" section with a link to "View Logos →".

Completing the Git Setup Wizard

Setup has finished installing Git on your computer. The application may be launched by selecting the installed shortcuts.

Click Finish to exit Setup.

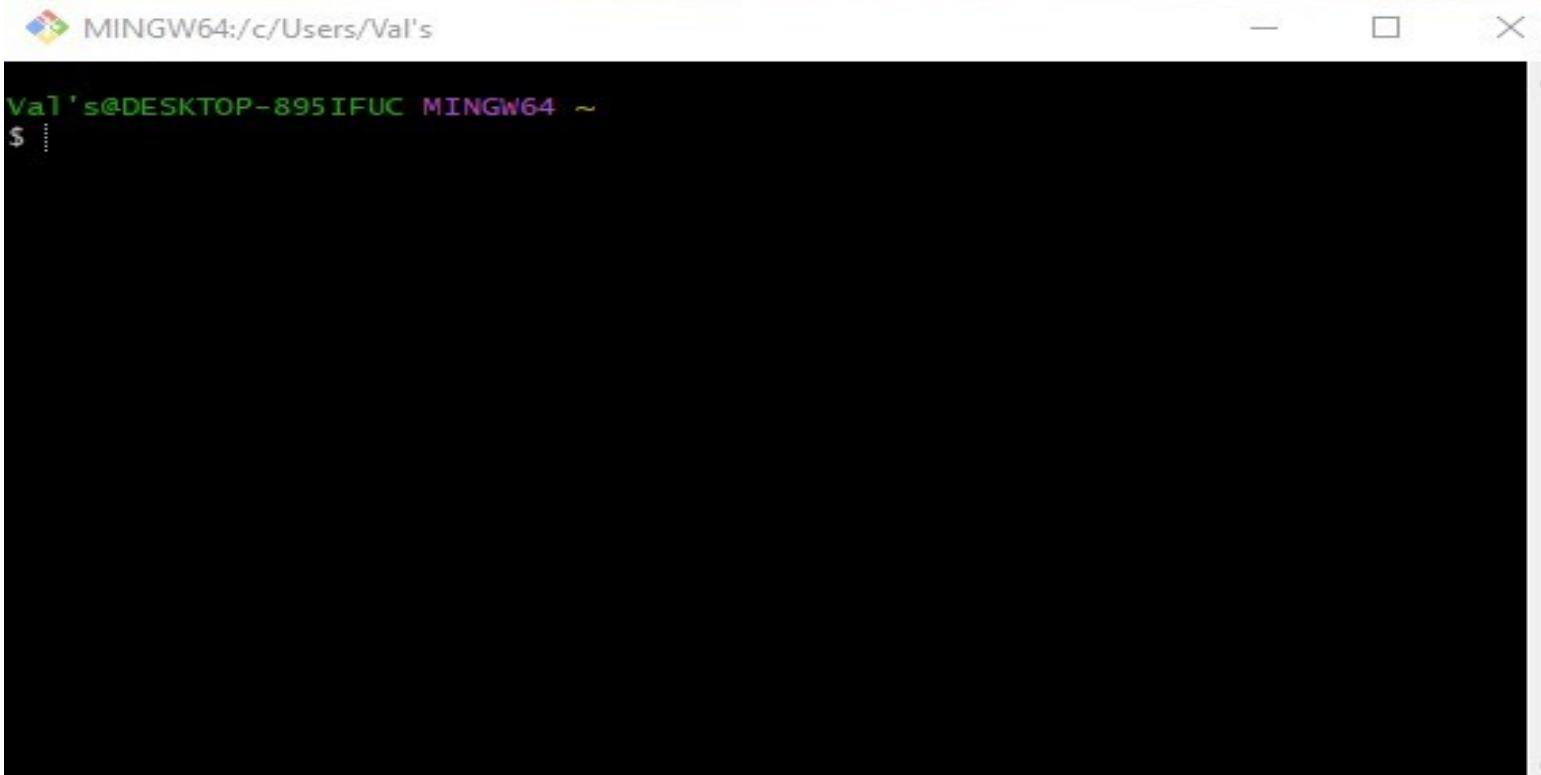
- Launch Git Bash
- View Release Notes



Only show new options

Finish

Diagram 1.3



MINGW64:/c/Users/Val's

Val's@DESKTOP-895IFUC MINGW64 ~

\$

Diagram 1.4

```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.5608]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

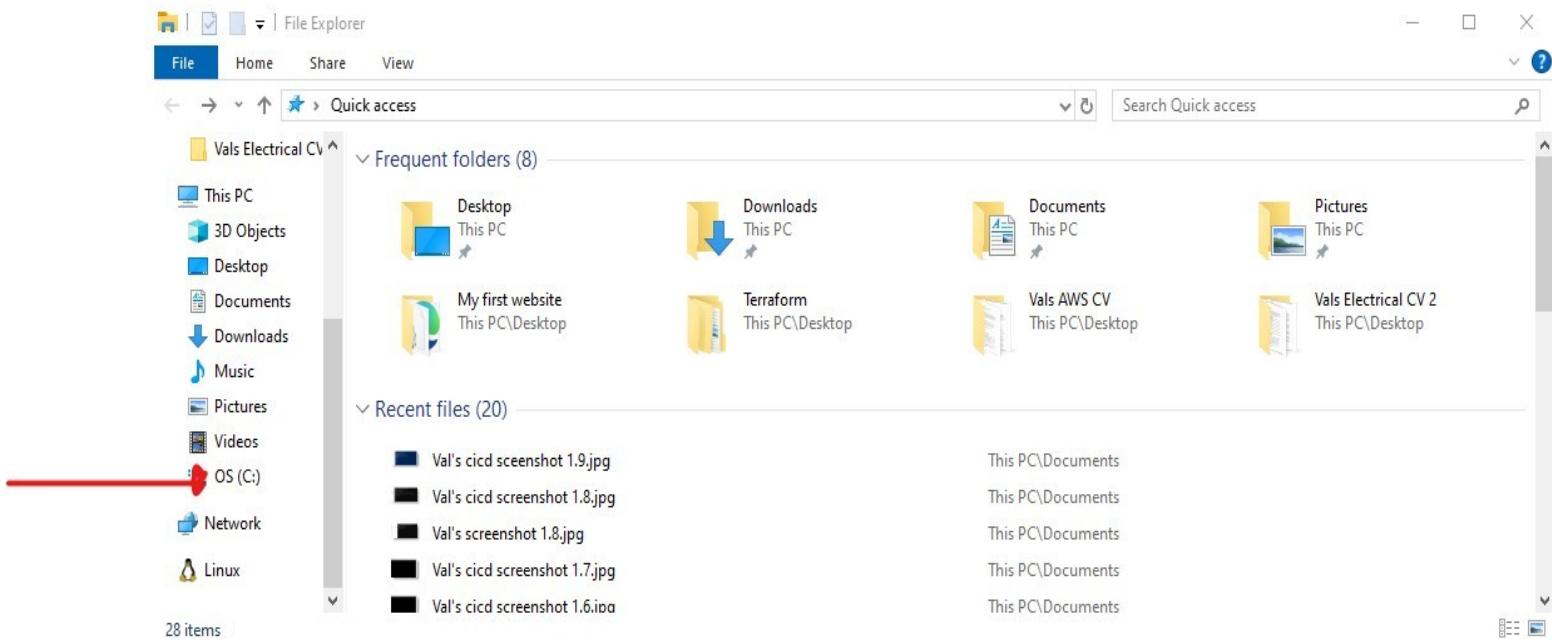
C:\WINDOWS\system32>git --version
git version 2.49.0.windows.1

C:\WINDOWS\system32>git config --global user.name "vjamal22"

C:\WINDOWS\system32>git config --global user.email "valdmodel@gmail.com"

C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

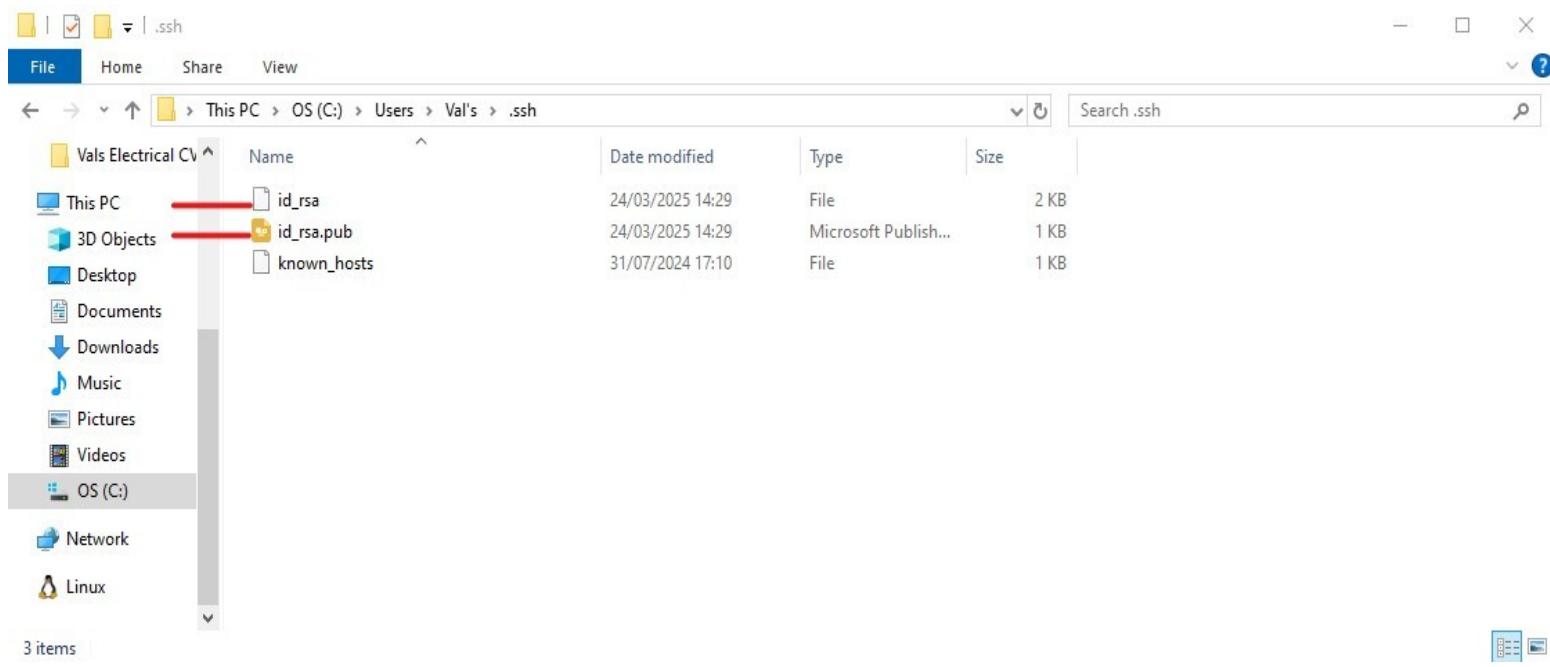
Diagram 1.5



3. Create a Keypair on your Computer

- To create a (Keypair) on my Computer, I have to open (PowerShell).
- To open power shell, click the (search) menu close to the (start) button and type (PowerShell).
- Click the Windows (PowerShell app), and it's going to open it.
- (Open) and (Run) it as (Administrator).
- To use (PowerShell) to create a (Keypair) on my Computer, I will type the command (ssh-keygen – t rsa – b 2048), and press (Enter).
- Note; this command means (t means type, and the type is rsa, - b means byte, and the byte is 2048).
- Next, it shows on the (PowerShell screen), (Generating Public/Private rsa Keypair) and next, “Enter file in which to save the key.
- Then it shows the (default directory), where my keys will be saved to, and it is always good to leave it in the directory (c:\users\val's\.ssh/id-rsa).
- Then press (Enter), then it shows the (keypair) and it's (random art image).
- So to confirm that the (Keypair) is saved in the directory (c:\users\val's\.ssh/id-rsa).
- To (verify) that my (Keypair) is saved in this directory, I will type (file explorer) in the (search menu).
- Select the C drive (local disk C:).
- Then select (Users).
- Then select (Admin or Name).
- Under (Admin or Name), look for and select (.ssh).
- In the (.ssh) folder, the Keypair is in there.
- So it is (confirmed) from following the directory path on my Computer.
- So the (Keypair) has been (Created, Saved and Verified).

Diagram 1.6



4. Add the (Public Keypair) to GitHub

- To upload the (Public Keypair) to my GitHub.
- Once that is done, then I will be able to clone my GitHub repository.
- To (upload) the Public Key onto GitHub.
- Open the (File Explorer).
- Go to the (location) where I saved my (Keypair).
- It's on the (C:), and go back to the (User), and under the (.ssh).
- The (Key) I want to upload is the (Key) with the (Pub) at the end.
- That is the (id_rsa.pub) key.
- I right clicked on it.
- Came down to open it with (Libre Office).
- Once the (Keypair) is shown on (Libre Office), copy it by pressing (Ctrl A), or just manually copy it.
- Then go to my GitHub account.
- Go to my (Profile Pic) at the (top right) and select (Settings).
- Under (Settings), select (SSH and GPG keys).
- Then give the (SSH Key) a Name, I will call it (pubkey1).
- Then (paste) the Keypair under the Name tag (box).
- Click add (SSH Key).

5. Clone repository to my Computer

- To clone the repository, I have to open the (cmd prompt) on My Computer.
- Changed the directory I want to clone the (terraform project) repository in.
- I want to clone mine to my desktop.
- To change the directory to my (desktop), type (cd desktop), this is the command to change to desktop.
- Then press (Enter).
- The type (Git clone), then go back to my GitHub account.
- On my (GitHub) homepage, select the repository (terraformpro), that I want to clone to my Computer.
- In my repository, select (Code).
- I can clone a repository (HTTPS, SSH or GitHub CLI).
- I will be using (SSH) to clone my repository.
- Select (SSH).
- Click below to copy the address.
- Then go back to my (cmd prompt).

- On my (cmd prompt) after (Git clone) and paste the address copied from (GitHub) in there.
- Now minimize the (cmd prompt) screen and click (Enter).
- Now I can see that the (terraformpro) has been cloned to my Computer (desktop) successfully.

I can verify this clone by double clicking on the (terraformpro) folder cloned on my desktop, and I can find the (gitignore) and (README.md).

I have successfully cloned my repository.

The next stage of my project is to;

6. Apply Terraform & create an IAM User with full Access.

- In this stage, I will create an IAM User with programmatic access.
- AWS CodeBuild will use these credentials to authenticate with my AWS environment.

Creating an IAM User

- Select (IAM) from the search box of my (AWS console).
- On the (IAM dashboard).
- Select (Users).
- Then click add (Users).
- Give the user a name (CodeBuild-User).
- Click on (Next), and go onto the (Set permissions) page.
- Under (Set permissions), click on (Attach policies directly).
- Then under (Permissions Policies).
- Select (Administrator Access).
- Then click on (Next).
- On the (Permissions Summary) page, under tags, click on (Create User).
- To create (Programmatic Access), click on the new User (CodeBuild-user).
- Scroll down to (Access Keys), under Access keys, click (Create Access Key).
- On the (Access key best practices and alternatives) page, scroll down and click on (other) and click on (Next).
- On the (Set permissions tag) page, click on (create access key).
- Now that the (Access key) and (Secret Access key) have been (Created), I can (download) them with the (CSV file).

7. Apply Terraform, create and clone a GitHub repository.

- Clone the repository on my Computer.

- I will use a terraform project to complete this task.
- I want to create a (CodeBuild) job that will automatically apply my terraform script anytime I make a (Commit) into my GitHub repository.
- To start, I will create a repository in my GitHub account.
- I will use the (new-ec2-instance) repository.
- Adding two files to this repository (ec2.tf), (install_techmax.sh).
- By clicking and dropping them into the repository.
- Scroll down, once the files have been dropped, and click on (Commit Changes).
- I have successfully added these 2 files into the repository I just created.
- The next thing I have to do is to clone the repository into my Computer.
- To clone the repository, I will select the (drop down) of (Code), and click on the (SSH).
- Then copy the link below it.
- Once that is done, open the (command prompt) on my Computer.
- In the (command prompt), change to the (directory) where I want to clone this repository, which in this case is my Desktop.
- I achieve this by using the (command prompt), (cd desktop), and press (Enter).
- Next step, is to type (git clone) and paste the (directory) from (GitHub) that I copied and press (Enter).
- Now that I have cloned my repository (new-ec2-instance) to my Desktop, I can verify it by double clicking on the folder (new-ec2-instance) to see that the 2 files from the repository are in there.

8. Apply Terraform & Test my Terraform script locally.

- Before building my CodeBuild project, I have to test my (Terraform Script) to make sure it's working properly.
- I will open the repository, and clone in (Visual studio code) which I downloaded a while ago on my Computer.
- Then click on (New file) and then select (Open folder) to grab the repository I cloned to my Computer.
- Then go to the location of my project folder, which is on my (Desktop).
- Select it, then click (Select folder).
- Once I have uploaded the (Terraform folder) from the Desktop, (new-ec2-instance).
- Select the (ec2.tf).
- Then make sure that I provide the right profile that I have configured in my Computer on AWS.

Before I move on, I have to figure out (How to configure a named profile on my Computer), as I will need to enter this in my (Terraform Code) on (Visual studio code).

To configure a named profile on my Computer, I must install (AWS CLI) on my Computer.

Steps:

- Log into the (AWS Console).
- Install (AWS CLI) on my Computer.
- Create an (IAM User) with programmatic access.
- Use the user's credentials to configure a named profile on my Computer.
- After installing an (AWS CLI).
- I opened the (Command prompt), and enter the command (aws –version) and it popped up.

To create an (IAM User):

- Search for (IAM) in the search box.
- Select IAM under services.
- Select (Users) on the left-hand side.
- Click (Create User).
- Give the (User) a name (terraform-1).
- Click on (Next).
- On this page, I will add (Permissions) by clicking (Attach policies directly).
- Then select (Administrator Access), then select (Next).
- Click (Create User).
- Giving my (User) account programmatic access can be done by following the steps described a few pages ago.
- The (Access Key) is created.
- To (Configure a named profile) = Create an (Access Key) with programmatic access and (Secret Access Key).
- Next, I downloaded these as (CSV files), copy and paste them onto my (Note pad).
- For Security purposes, I had to delete these after using them and can't post them.
- Now that I downloaded the (CSV file).
- Terraform will use the Users credentials with (Programmatic Access) and (Administrator process), to create resources in the IAM (User Account).

Now to (configure a named profile) on my Computer:

- Open my (Command prompt).
- I will use this command to create a (named profile) for my (IAM User).
- This is the command to do this; (aws configure -- profile name).
- I changed the name.
- I will choose a name similar to my (IAM User) name which is (terraform-1).
- So the full command becomes (aws configure – profile terraform-1).
- Type this in and press (Enter).
- Enter the (Access Key ID), then press (Enter).
- Enter your (Secret Access key), copy and paste it, then press (Enter).
- Enter the (Default region name) as (us-east-1), press (Enter).
- Default output format (None), keep this empty, press (Enter).
- I have successfully created a (named profile) for my (IAM User) and these credentials are stored on my Computer.
- To see where these (credentials) are stored on my Computer.
- Open to see where these IAM credentials are stored on my Computer.
- Open the (file explorer).
- Select the (C:) which is on my Computer.
- Select the (Users) folder.
- Select my name which is (Val's) here, then click the (.aws folder).
- To see the (credentials) of the file, I have to select and right click and click on (open), either the (config or credentials) file.
- Open with (Notepad).
- I also updated my User profile name e.t.c
- Now I can change the profile name on my terraform user which is (profile = iamadmin-general) if I want to.

Steps to apply Terraform:

- Open the (terraform script).
- Change the profile to the right one (iamadmin-general).
- Then scroll down to update my (Keypair) name which is (terraform-1Keypair) which is the (Keypair name) of my (AWS Account).
- I have to (Save) this file by selecting (File) and select (Save All).
- To (Run) terraform apply, right click anywhere at the top left, and select open in the (Integrated terminal).
- This opens the (PowerShell terminal).
- Next, I am going to (initialize) with my (AWS environment) and I am going to type (terraform init) to initialize.
- Once this is typed, press (Enter), it is now initializing.
- Now I successfully initialized with my(AWS environment).
- Once I have initialized it, the next thing that I will type is (terraform apply).
- Type (terraform apply) and press (Enter).

9. Apply Terraform & create shell scripts.

- When I create a (CodeBuild) project, (CodeBuild) will launch a (Container) that it will use for my build job.
- In this part of the project, I will create (Shell scripts) for the things I want to install in the Container.
- I will create (Shell scripts) to install terraform, configure a profile and (Run) the (terraform command).
- To create the (Shell script), open the project folder in (Visual Studio Code).
- Once the folder is opened, I am going to create another folder in the Project's folder.
- To create another folder, right click anywhere on the (VS Code) screen.
- Then select (New folder).
- Give the folder a name.
- I will call my folder (vals-cicd).
- I will put all of my (cicd scripts) in this folder.
- Then press (Enter).

- Now I have to install terraform on the (Container) that (CodeBuild) will use for the (Build job).
- The first (Shell script) I will create is the (Shell script) to install terraform on the (Container).
- To create the (Shell script), right click on the (cicd).
- Select (New file).
- Create a (file) in my (vals-cicd) folder.

- Call the file (install-terraform.sh), then press (Enter).
- Open the reference (script file) from the (GitHub link).
- Copy it onto my (Notepad) – This is link file to install terraform on a (Linux Container).
- Now paste the linked file onto the (VS Code) screen, under the (install-terraform.sh).
- Press (ctrl A) to select everything in the file.
- Right click to copy it.
- Then close it.
- In the (install-terraform.sh) file I created, paste it in there.
- This is the (Command) to install terraform on a (Linux Machine).

Note:

These commands already exist in the (AWS terraform documentation), so all I did was copy this command and paste it in my (Shell scripts) file.

Steps:

- Type (Download terraform).
- Go into the page and select (Linux).
- Select install (Amazon Linux).
- Then it comes up with the (Command) to install terraform on (Amazon Linux).
- So copy and paste it onto my (Notepad).
- This is how to make up my (Shell Script).

- I only added (terraform –version) to verify that terraform was successfully installed and the other command I added is on line 4 (set -eu), which will allow the (Shell Script) to fail if there is any error in it.
- To (Run) my script, I have to enter (#!/bin/bash).
- The next thing to do is to (Save) my file.
- I will do this by (Selecting file), click on it and select (Save All).
- The second (Shell script) I will create is the shell script that I will use to configure a (named profile) on the (Container).
- Right click on my (cicd) folder and select (New file).
- Give the file a name (pro-config.sh).
- Then open the reference file to configure a (named profile) from the previous page of this project.
- Enter these lines of Code, but I am going to be using the (Environmental variables), because I will only be able to interact with the (Container) with these (Environmental variables). e.g. (\$AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID).
- Now I'll pass my credentials onto my (Container).
- Next, save this second (Shell script) to be used in the (Build job).

- Use the same procedure from the previous process to save this (File) by clicking on the file and clicking on (Save All).
- The third Shell script) I will create with (Run) my (terraform init), (terraform apply) & (terraform destroy).
- Right click on my (cicd folder), select (New file), give the file a name and call it (apply-terraform.sh), the press (Enter).
- Then open the (reference file).
- Copy it and paste it in my (apply-terraform.sh) script.
- This is the (Shell script) I will use to (apply) my (terraform project) in the (Build job).
- Save this (File), by selecting (File) & select (Save All).

10. Apply Terraform and Create Builspecfile

- In this part of the project, I will be building the (buildspec.yaml) file.
- This file is a collection of (build commands) and related settings in (yaml) format, that (Codebuild) will use to run the (Build job).
- The (buildspec file) contains a list of (commands) that (CodeBuild) will use to run the build.
- Note: The (buildspec file) is always in (yaml format).
- To create the buildspec file for this project, I have to go back to (Visual Studio Code).
- In (Visual Studio Code), I will create a file in my (cicd) folder, which I label as (vals-cicd).
- Right click on my (vals-cicd) folder, and select (New file).
- Give the file a name calling it (buildspec.yml).
- Then press (Enter).
- Now that I have created the (buildspec) file, the next thing I will do is to open the (buildspec file download link) from (GitHub).
- Copy and paste this link onto (Visual Code).
- This is the link that I will use for my (CodeBuild) job.
- Next, I will select everything inside this folder on the screen by pressing (ctrl A) to select, right click to copy, then paste onto my (buildspec) file.
- To explain what's in the (buildspec) file:
- The first part is (version 0.2), recommended by AWS.
- The next section is the phases; which consists of the (install phase), (prebuild phase) and the (build phase).
- In the (install phase), I will install any software I want to (install) onto the (Container). For example, in this phase I have (python 3.x)-which I will install.
- The next phase is the (pre-build) phase.
- In this phase, I will install (terraform) and configure the (named profile) on the (Container).
- (CodeBuild) will clone the repository onto the (Container).
- Once (CodeBuild) clones the repository onto the (Container), it will be in the directory to the (top left-hand side of my (Visual code) screen).
- The first command on the reference file copied onto the (buildspec.yml) folder is (cd) into the (cicd folder).
- Once this is done, I will make the (Shell script) file executable and this is done by the next command.
- This is the command to make my (Shell script) file executable. This command is (chmod +x).
- Note: I have to change a couple of the names in my files before executing it e.g. from (configure - name - profile.sh) to (pro – config.sh), which is my own file name.
- Paste it onto my (Visual Code).

- Then the third file I want to make executable is (apply-terraform.sh).
- Once these files are made executable, the next command I will (Run) is (./install-terraform.sh), and this is the command to (install terraform).
- If I go into my (install-terraform.sh) file and click on it, it will (Run) all the (commands) in this file.

Note: I had to change the file name as I had some issues because I did not change the names correctly.

- Going back to my (buildspec.yml) file.
- The reason why I use (Shell script) file to (Run) my (commands) is because my (buildspec file) much clearer.
- The next (command) that I will (Run) is the (configure-named-profile.sh) command on the (Container) to (configure my named profile).
- Also, I have to change the (configure-named-profile.sh) on line 13.
- When I run this script, it is running in (pro-config.sh).
- This is because I am using an (Amazon Linux Container), AWS CLI already comes with it, that's why I am not installing it on the (VS Code Screen/Window).
- Once the (terraform) and the (configured-name-profile) are installed, the next stage/phase is the build phase.
- In this phase, the command I am using is (./apply-terraform.sh).
- By running this (Shell script), what will happen is it will run all the commands in the (apply-terraform.sh) file.
- Also, by opening my terraform apply file (apply-terraform.sh), I found out that I typed (error) as (errore) on line 3 (#fail on any error) and that's why my terraform in this previous project (initialized), but didn't (apply).
- The first thing I will is change my (directory) back into my terraform projects (directory).
- Remember to run my (terraform commands), I have to be in my (terraform projects directory).
- (cd..) means that I want to exit out of the (cicd folder) to come back into the (NEW-EC2-INSTANCE) folder; this is the directory where my (terraform file) is in (ec2.tf).
- Once I am in my terraform folder, (CodeBuild) will run (terraform init) and run (terraform apply).
- This is how to use (AWS CodeBuild) to create the resources on a terraform project in an AWS account.

Going back to the (buildspec file) = (buildspec.yml) and save my file by selecting (File) and select (Save All).

Another thing I can do is to (Push) all the changes that I have made to my (GitHub repository).

Steps:

- Select (Source control).
- Type in (Created new files), then click (Commit).
- Once I have committed, click (sync changes), and it will (Push) all the changes into my (GitHub) repository.

11. How to create a Personal Access Token

- I will create this in (GitHub).
- The build job I will create will use the (Personal Access Token) to authenticate it with my (GitHub account).
- To create a (Personal Access Token), in my (GitHub Account), select my (Profile) at the top right corner of my (GitHub page).
- Then select (Settings).
- On the (Settings) page, scroll down and select (Developer Settings).
- Click (Personal Access Token).
- On the (Personal Access Token) page.
- Select (Generate new token).
- Give the token a name (vals-token).
- Next, under (Expiration), select the amount of days I can use the token before it expires, and I will use (90 days).
- Under (Select scopes), select (repo permissions), then (full control of private repositories).
- Scroll down and give the token (admin: repo_hook).
- These are the (two permissions) I need.
- Scroll down and press (Generate token).
- I have successfully generated my (Personal Access Token).
- Next, I will (copy it), and (Save it).
- I have to (Save it) because once I close the page, I won't be able to see the (Personal Access Token) again.
- Save it on my (Notepad).

12. Apply Terraform & store terraform file in a Bucket.

- When I create a build job that will automatically apply my (Terraform Script) and create the resources in my AWS account, I have to store my (terraform state file) in an S3 Bucket.
- In this part of the project, I will show how to store my (terraform state file) in an S3 Bucket.

Steps:

- In the (AWS Management console), type (S3) in the (search bar).
- Select (S3) under services.
- On the next page, click on (Create Bucket).
- Remember that the name of the Bucket has to be (Globally unique).
- Give the Bucket a name (vals-terraform-state-bucket).
- The (Region) I chose to create the Bucket in is (us-east-1).
- Scroll down to (Bucket Versioning), leaving everything else as default.
- Enable (Bucket Versioning).
- Then scroll all the way down and click on (Create Bucket).
- Bucket is created.

This is the Bucket that I will store my (terraform state file) in.

- Select the Bucket (vals-terraform-state-bucket).
- The next thing is to go into my (terraform project).
- Open the (VS Studio Code).
- In the (terraform project), open the file (ec2.tf).
- Under the provider block, press (Enter) twice.
- Then open the reference (syntax) – GitHub URL link.
- Copy and paste it onto the (VS Code) of (ec2.tf).
- Then enter the bucket name.

Note: When terraform stores my (state file), I specified that first terraform will create a folder called (build), and in that folder it will store my (state file) in there (“build/terraform.tfstate”). This is a good option to use if I want to store the (state file) for (multiple projects) in the same (S3 Bucket).

- Region = (us-east-1), where the Bucket is stored.
- Profile is used to (authenticate) with my (AWS Environment) which is (terraform-1).
- Next, save this file by (Selecting file).
- And Select (Save All).
- Once this is saved, the next thing to do is run (terraform apply) to test that this script is working.
- Right click on the (ec2.tf) file.
- Select (Open in integrated terminal).
- In the terminal, the first command I will type is (terraform init) & press (Enter).
- It came up with a (Back-end configuration error), which I have to troubleshoot.

TROUBLESHOOTING

- A Back-end configuration error during (terraform init) usually means there's a problem with how you've defined your (terraform back-end block). This back-end is what terraform uses to store its state e.g. (S3) for AWS.

Steps:

- Checking for quotation marks around strings.
- Don't use commas in HCL – (HCL stands for HashiCorp Configuration Language).
- Correct indenting (terraform is strict with syntax).

Run Re-initialization

- In my project directory, run the command (terraform init-reconfigure) – This forces terraform to re-initialize the back-end.
- Accept your updated back-end configuration.
- Potentially prompt you to migrate state if needed.
- I did this and the terraform (successfully configured the back-end S3).
- Terraform is successfully **initialized**.

The next step to do is to run (terraform apply), and to make sure that my script is working properly.

- Using the command (terraform apply), and press (Enter).
 - Then when the terraform shows me the plan, type (yes), and it should create the resources in my (AWS Environment).
 - The process takes a bit of time so I will wait for it.
-
- I have come up with another error which this time is a (creating ec2 instance: operation error) – stating that my Keypair (terraform-1keypair) does not exist.

TROUBLESHOOTING THIS ERROR

- The (Invalid KeyPair) not found error means AWS can't find the KeyPair I am referencing in my (terraform code. step ly step fix).
- Check the Key name in my (Terraform Code).
- Open your ec2 instance resource and look for (key_name = your_key-name) – AWS is case sensitive.
- Verify if the KeyPair exists in AWS by running the command (aws ec2 describe-keypairs –key-names your-key-name).

SOLUTIONS

- Option A: Use an existing Key if (available).
- AWS Console, go to (EC2), go to (KeyPairs).
- Copy the correct (Key name).
- Paste it onto your (terraform config) like this – (key_name = “correct existing – key”).
- I took the following steps to create a keyPair in the AWS Console:
 - Click (Create KeyPair).
 - Set – Name (vals-ec2-key).
 - KeyPair created.
 - Next, go to my (terraform file) to update my Key Name (vals-ec2-key).
 - Then press (Save All) to save it, now the change is updated.
 - Going back down to (Run) the command (terraform apply) and (Enter).
 - Terraform is applied successfully after troubleshooting.

I can see that it has created resources in my (AWS Environment), which means that my (Terraform Script) is working.

- Going back to the (S3 Bucket) I created to verify that the state file (vals-terraform-state-bucket).
- Open (S3) in the (AWS Console).
- I can see the (build) folder in it.
- When I click on the (build) folder, I will find the (terraform.tfstate).
- Now that I have verified that my (terraform state file) is in my (S3 Bucket), I can delete my resources.

- Going back to my (Terraform project).
- In my (terraform project), I am going to type (terraform destroy) then press (Enter).
- Enter a value of (Yes).
- This is how I delete resources from my (AWS Account).
- Resources are successfully **Destroyed**.

13. Apply Terraform & Create Build project in CodeBuild

- In this, I will create a project in (CodeBuild) that will automatically apply my (terraform script), anytime I make a (Commit) to my (GitHub) repository.
- Before I create my build project, I have to make sure that any changes that I made to my project file, I push to GitHub repository.
- Once I have (pushed) the changes to my repository, the next thing is to (log) into my (AWS Console).

Steps:

- In the (AWS Console), type (CodeBuild) in the searchbox.
- Select (CodeBuild) under (Services).
- Then click (Create project).
- Give this project a name (new-ec2-instance-build).
- Next, give it a description (CI/CD build project to apply terraform scripts).
- Scroll down to (Source), this is where I select the (repository) that my script is in.
- My Script is in (GitHub), so I will select (GitHub) from the drop down menu.
- Then to connect, click on (Manage Account Credentials).
- Select (Personal Access Token).
- Grab my (Personal Access Token) from (GitHub) and paste it in the (AWS Console) and continue the process.
- Now I will post my (GitHub) repository link. This is the repository that I want to use for my build project which is (new-ec2-instance).

- Scroll down, under (Additional Configuration), I don't need to select anything in here.
- Under (Primary Source webhook events), make sure (Rebuild every time a code change is pushed to this repository) is ticked.
- This is going to rebuild my code anytime I push a change/changes in my (GitHub repository).
- Scroll down, the opening up (webhook event filter groups), and under (Event type).
- Select (PUSH) and (PULL_REQUEST_MERGED) – This means that anytime I merge a (pull request) into my (repository), or (push) an update into my repository. It is going to rebuild my project.
- Select these two options & click out.
- Go down under (Environment Image), make sure (Managed Image) – (Use an image managed by AWS CodeBuild is ticked).
- Next, under (Operating System), select the drop down to choose (Amazon Linux).
- Next, scroll down under (image) make sure the latest version is selected.
- Under (Service role), go to (Role name), make sure the (Role name) is there, which in this case is (codebuild-new-ec2-instance-build-service-role).
- I can use a new name if I want, but I will keep the name the same.
- Next, under (Additional configuration), select the drop down and scroll down leaving the rest as (Default).

Note: The VPC option here is if the (CodeBuild) project will create a (Resource) in a VPC. In my case, I have specified the VPC in my terraform template – leaving them the way they are.

- Scroll down to (Environment Variables), this is where I would enter the values of the (Environment Variables) I specified in my (Shell script file).
- Now I have to go back to (Visual Studio Code) and open it.
- In (Visual Studio Code) and open it.
- In (Visual Studio Code), select my (cicd folder) and select the file (pro-config.sh).

- The first (Environment Variable) I have is my access key ID – (AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID).
- Select and copy this, then go back to (CodeBuild), and paste it in the (name) section.
- Then click (Add Environment Variable), and click on it again.
- Next, go back to (Visual Studio Code) again.
- The second (Environment Variable) is (Secret Access Key), copy and paste it back on (CodeBuild).
- Next, I have to enter the values of this (Environment Variables).
- Go back to (VS Code).
- The third (Environmental Variable) is the (AWS Region); Copy and paste it back in (CodeBuild).
- In (CodeBuild), click on (Add Environment Variable), and paste it in there.
- The last (Environment Variable) I will add is my profile.
- Go back to (VS Code), then select (PROFILE_NAME).
- Copy and return to the (CodeBuild) to paste it.
- Click (Add Environments) and paste it in there.
- Next, In the (values) box, I will add the actual values.
- The first one is the (AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID).
- Using the (CSV) file from the (IAM) created in previous page. This (CSV) file contains my users (Access key ID) and (Select Access key).
- Open the (CSV) file, the first value is the (Access key ID), copy and paste it onto my (AWS console) under the (Environment Variables Name).
- Paste the (Secret Access Key).
- The next option is (AWS_REGION) – This is the (Region) I want to deploy my terraform project in. To get to this value, I have to go back to (Visual Studio Code).
- In (VS Code), select my (ec2.tf) file.
- Copy the Region of the (Provider block) on the (ec2.tf). This is the Region that I want to deploy my (Terraform project).

- Paste it onto the (CodeBuild) in the (AWS Console).
- Next, for the (Profile Name).
- Going back to (VS Code).
- The (profile name), I am using to (authenticate) my (terraform-1).
- Copy (terraform-1), and then paste it onto the (CodeBuild) on the (AWS Console).
- This is how to specify my (Environment Variables).
- These are the variables I will use to (configure my profile) on the (Container).
- This way, terraform can use it to (authenticate) with my (AWS Environment).
- Next, scroll down onto (Buildspec), this is where I specify where my (Buildspec) is located.
- Going back to my (VS Code), then to my (buildspec file) which is located in my (cicd folder).
- Now I have to tell (CodeBuild) where my (buildspec file) is located and the name is (buildspec.yml).
- Going back to the (CodeBuild).
- Under (Buildspec), click on (Use a buildspec file).
- Then (Enter) in the name in the (Buildspec name) section – (vals-cicd/buildspec.yml).
- Scroll down, leaving all the others as (Default), and click (Create build project).
- Done: I have successfully created the (Build Project).
- The name of the build project is (new-ec2-instance-build).
- Under (Configuration), I can see the current configuration of my (Build Project).
- My (Source provider) is (GitHub), and my primary repository where my (Script) is located.
- Scroll down under (build history), any build that I run, will show up under (build history).
- Under (Project details), all the details of my (Build Project) are there.

- I can modify any options underneath by checking (Edit).
- Under (Build triggers) and (Metrics), there's no information.

- Before building, clicking on (Start build), (CodeBuild) will clone my repository where the (Script) is located. My (Script) is located in the (GitHub) repository.
- (CodeBuild) will clone this repository onto my (Container), then it is going to use my (buildspec file) to run all the commands I have specified on it.
- The (Build Project) I am creating will apply my (terraform script) and create any (resources) that I have specified in it to my (AWS Environment).
- In this project, my (terraform script) will create an (ec2 instance) and install the (techmax) website on it. Basically, (CodeBuild) will create the (AWS resources) and install them on the (Website).
- So when I click (Start Project), (CodeBuild) is going to apply my (terraform script) and create my (ec2 instance) and install the website on it.
- To elaborate on this, open a (new AWS tab).
- I will type (EC2) in the search bar of the (AWS console).
- Select (EC2) under (Services).
- I can (verify) that I have no (EC2 instances) running.
- So when I click (Start build) and my build is (successful), I should have an (EC2 instance) running and visible under instances and, I should be able to access the (website) that I installed on the EC2 instance.
- Next, going back to the other (first tab).
- Click (Start build).
- Now the build is in (progress).
- Under (build logs), I will see all the logs; what will happen is the same output I will see in the (management console), when I (SSH) into my (EC2 instance) and run my (command) under (build logs).
- It's also going to show me those outputs on (view entire log).
- Right now, it's installing the (Container) and doing all the things it needs to do before it starts running the (command) on my (buildspec).

- (Start build) has come up with an (error) so the (build failed) which can happen.
- I have to (troubleshoot) this to fix this error.

TROUBLESHOOTING

- It is coming up with I am running into a classic (directory not found) issue during the (PRE_BUILD) phase of my (AWS CodeBuild) project.
- The (buildspec.yml) instructs (CodeBuild) to (cd cicd), but there's no (cicd) folder in the working directory.

HOW TO FIX

- Correct the folder path.
- Make sure the directory I am trying to (cd) into actually exists in my repository.
- Check my repository and confirm whether named (cicd) exists.
- If the folder is named something else like (vals-cicd) based on the line: (yaml location is /vals-cicd/buildspec.yml), update my (buildspec.yml to match).
- Checking through these steps;
- Checking my (new-ec2-instance) repository.
- Looking through my (buildspec) folder, I noticed that I had a typo error of (-cd cicd) instead of (-cd vals-cicd).
- Now that I have successfully updated my (buildspec.yml) folder, by committing it to the repository after updating my (VS Code).
- I have to re-build this CodeBuild.
- Next, there's another (error screenshot).
- This means my script is expecting the Environment Variable (AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID), but it's not set and the script doesn't handle that gracefully.

- After going through all the troubleshooting, the issue for the failure was me selecting the wrong (Environmental details) and (Amazon image version).
- Also, I can show the information by checking on the (phase details).
- Now that the (Container) is launched, it has cloned the repository under (DOWNLOAD_SOURCE) – This is where it cloned my repository from (GitHub).
- In my (install phase), it's installing my (python 3.13).
- All my (commands) are running from terraform.
- By typing the (ec2_public_ipv4_url) = ("<http://44.197.123.79>"), I launched the (techmax website).
- Also, I deployed the Website by using the (CodeBuild) to apply my (terraform script).
- Also, now if I go to the (EC2 management console) and click (refresh), I can see that the (EC2 instance) that my (terraform) built.
- My resources are built.
- I can use this (build project) to apply any (terraform script).

14. Run Terraform Destroy in CodeBuild Project

- Now that I have tested my (Build Project) and verified that everything is working well, I will clean up my environment.
- I will have to clean up my (AWS Environment). I will destroy the resources that I created with (terraform).
- I will use (CodeBuild) to destroy the resources created instead of manually destroying them in the (AWS Console).
- To do that, I have to go back to (Visual Studio Code).
- In (Visual Studio Code), select the (apply-terraform.sh) file.
- On line 13 of the code (terraform apply-auto-approve), comment it out.
- To (comment it) out, press (ctrl + /) or add the (#) sign in the beginning manually to (comment it) out.

- Next, on line 16 (`terraform destroy -auto-approve`), remove the comment by using the mouse at the front, pressing (ctrl + /) or just remove the (#) sign manually.
- When I make the changes and (commit) them to my (GitHub repository), that's going to automatically start my (build job), and my (build job) is going to run everything again but this time instead of (running `terraform apply`), it will run (`terraform destroy`).
- Next, (Save the file), then click on the (commit) button and type a message (update file).
- Click (commit), then click (sync changes).
- Now that I have committed the changes into my (GitHub repository), I will go back to (CodeBuild).
- In (CodeBuild), select (Build Projects).
- When I (pushed) my changes into my (GitHub repository), that has triggered the build.
- If I select (new-ec2-instance-build), I can see that the build is on (Build number 4).
- If I select the (Build name), and (phase details), I can see that the build has been submitted, and it's currently in the (queue).
- Now it's (provisioning) the (Container) that it will use to create my (Build job).
- Going back and clicking on (Build logs) to see the logs. Once the (Container) is (created), I will see the logs.
- From the logs, I can see all the installations and I can confirm them with the dates and times which match with the time of (Destroy/Build terraform).
- Scrolling down, I can see that it's (Destroying the terraform).
- Done/Complete – Terraform has (**successfully deleted**) all the (resources), and the build is successful.

Now if I go back to the (Website Techmax), I shouldn't be able to access it as I have (deleted) the (EC2 instance) that hosts it.

The next thing I have to do is go back to the (AWS Console), to see whether I still have the (EC2 instance-Techmax server) there.

I can see it there but I when I click (refresh), the (EC2 instance) has also (terminated). Going to (CodeBuild), I can (Delete) my (CodeBuild Project).

This is how I create a Build Project in (CodeBuild) to automatically apply my (Terraform Project) and I can use this (Build Project) to apply my (terraform script).

I have a lot of pictures/screenshots of this Project that I decided to paste below:

Diagram 1.7

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository.](#)

Required fields are marked with an asterisk (*).

Owner *  vjamal22

Repository name * 

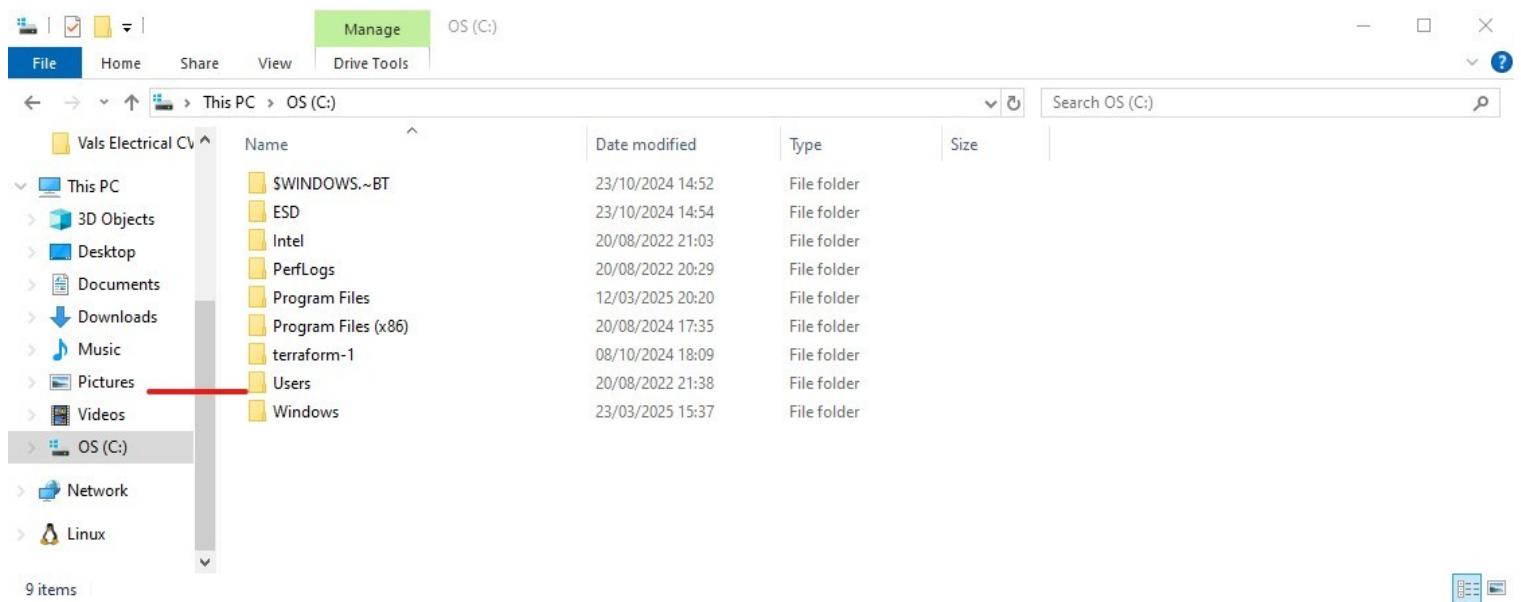
terraformpro is available.

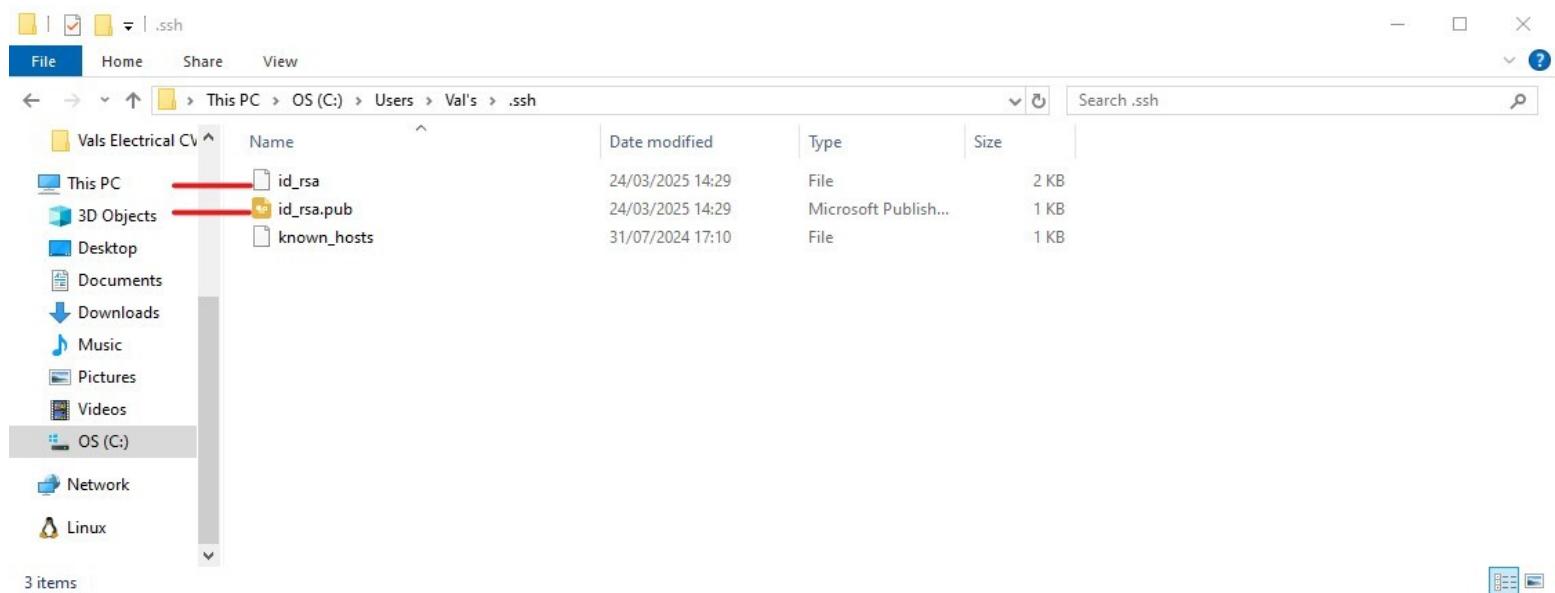
Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [effective-waddle](#) ?

Description (optional)

My first terraformpro repository

-  Public
Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.
-  Private
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.





A screenshot of a web browser showing the GitHub Home page at github.com. The top navigation bar includes links for GitHub, Dashboard, and a search bar. A red box highlights the user profile area, which shows a profile picture, the username vjamal22, and the name Valentine. Another red box highlights the 'Settings' link in the sidebar menu.

Top repositories

- vjamal22/ValsProject-5
- vjamal22/AWS-Project-4
- vjamal22/terraformpro
- vjamal22/AWS-Project-1

Ask Copilot

Explore JS object checks

How to npm install from GitHub

Home

Learn with a tutorial project

Introduction to GitHub

Get started using GitHub in less than an hour.

Code with Copilot

Develop with AI-powered code suggestions using GitHub Copilot, Codespaces, and VS Code.

GitHub Pages

Create a site or blog repositories with GitHub Pages

Hello GitHub Actions

Create a GitHub Action

Try Enterprise

Feature preview

Settings

GitHub Website

Screenshot of GitHub Settings - Public profile page:

The left sidebar shows navigation options: Public profile (selected), Account, Appearance, Accessibility, Notifications, Access (Billing and plans, Emails, Password and authentication, Sessions, SSH and GPG keys, Organizations). The 'SSH and GPG keys' option is highlighted with a red box.

The main content area is titled 'Public profile'. It includes fields for Name (Valentine), Profile picture (a portrait of a Black man), Public email (Select a verified email to display), and Bio (I am an aspiring AWS Solution's Architect learning and working on projects with the purpose of getting better as an Architect and networking).

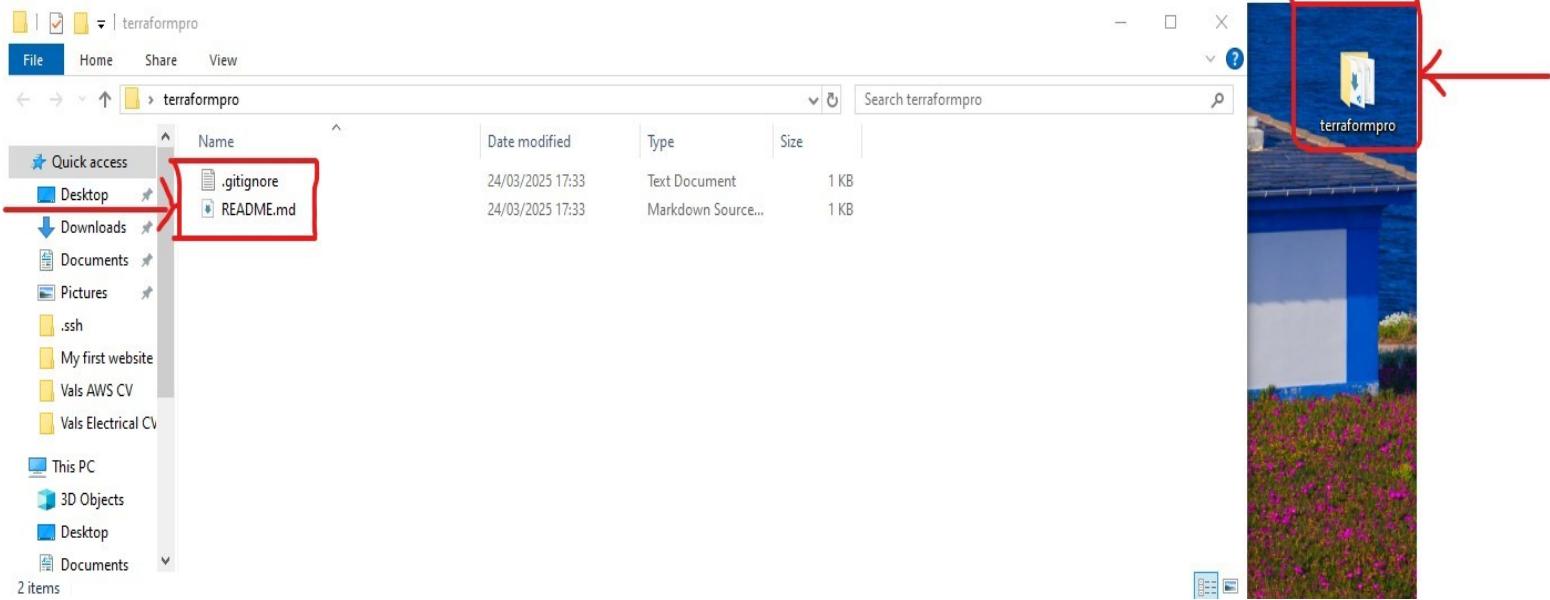
Screenshot of GitHub Settings - SSH and GPG keys page:

The left sidebar shows navigation options: Public profile, Account, Appearance, Accessibility, Notifications, Access (Billing and plans, Emails). The 'SSH and GPG keys' section is visible, showing a message: There are no SSH keys associated with your account. A 'New SSH key' button is highlighted with a red box.

The right side shows sections for GPG keys (There are no GPG keys associated with your account) and a 'New GPG key' button.

The screenshot shows the GitHub Dashboard. On the left, there is a sidebar titled "Top repositories" with a search bar and a "New" button. Below the search bar, four repositories are listed: "vjamal22/ValsProject-5", "vjamal22/AWS-Project-4", "vjamal22/terraformpro", and "vjamal22/AWS-Project-1". A red arrow points from the bottom-left towards the "terraformpro" repository. The main area is titled "Home" and contains several cards: "Ask Copilot", "Learn Python main check", "Learn Java array sorting perf", "Introduction to GitHub" (with a sub-note about getting started in less than an hour), "GitHub Pages" (with a note about creating sites or blogs), "Code with Copilot" (with a note about AI-powered code suggestions), and "Hello GitHub Actions" (with a note about creating actions). There is also a "Learn with a tutorial project" card.

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for "terraformpro". At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Code, Issues, Pull requests, Actions, Projects, Security, Insights, and Settings. The repository name "terraformpro" is shown with a "Private" status. To the right, there are buttons for Unwatch, Fork, and Star. The repository details show "main", "1 Branch", and "0 Tags". The commit history lists "Initial commit" by "vjamal22" for ".gitignore" and "README.md". On the right, there is a "Code" dropdown menu with options for Local, Codespaces, Clone (via HTTPS, SSH, or GitHub CLI), and download links for GitHub Desktop and ZIP. A red arrow points from the bottom-left towards the "Clone" section. The "About" section contains the repository description "My first terraformpro repository" and links for Readme, Activity, Stars, Watching, Forks, and Packages. It also mentions "No releases published" and "Create a new release".



terraformpro Private

Unwatch 1 Fork 0 Star 0

main 1 Branch 0 Tags

Go to file + Code

vjamal22 Initial commit · 2418bfd · 19 hours ago 1 Commit

.gitignore Initial commit · 19 hours ago

README.md Initial commit · 19 hours ago

README

terraformpro

My first terraformpro repository

About

Readme Activity 0 stars 1 watching 0 forks

Releases

No releases published [Create a new release](#)

Packages

My first terraformpro repository

Screenshot of the AWS IAM Dashboard:

The left sidebar shows the navigation path: IAM > Dashboard. The main content area is titled "IAM Dashboard". A red box highlights the title "IAM Dashboard".

The "Access management" section in the sidebar has "Users" highlighted with a red box.

The "Security recommendations" section contains three items:

- Add MFA for root user**: Sign in as the root user (or contact your administrator) and register a multi-factor authentication (MFA) device for the root user to improve security for this account.
- Add MFA for yourself**: Add multi-factor authentication (MFA) for yourself to improve security for this account. A blue "Add MFA" button is present.
- Your user, jamal, does not have any active access keys that have been unused for more than a year.**: Deactivating or deleting unused access keys improves security.

The "AWS Account" section displays the Account ID (redacted), Account Alias (sap1-labs), and Sign-in URL (https://sap1-labs.siginin.aws.amazon.com/console).

The "Quick Links" section includes a link to "My security credentials".

Screenshot of the AWS IAM Users page:

The left sidebar shows the navigation path: IAM > Users. The main content area is titled "Managing human user access account? There's a better way." with a "Go to Identity Center" button.

The "Access management" section in the sidebar has "Users" highlighted with a red box.

The "Users" section shows 1 user. A red box highlights the "Create user" button.

The "Streamline human access to AWS and cloud apps when you enable Identity Center" section includes four icons and descriptions:

- One-time set up for workforce user access
- Centrally manage access to multiple AWS accounts
- Provide access centrally to the cloud applications your workforce uses
- All with one-click access through a simple web portal

An IAM user is described as an identity with long-term credentials used to interact with AWS in an account.

Set permissions

Add user to an existing group or create a new one. Using groups is a best-practice way to manage user's permissions by job functions. [Learn more](#)

Permissions options

Add user to group
Add user to an existing group, or create a new group. We recommend using groups to manage user permissions by job function.

Copy permissions
Copy all group memberships, attached managed policies, and inline policies from an existing user.

Attach policies directly
Attach a managed policy directly to a user. As a best practice, we recommend attaching policies to a group instead. Then, add the user to the appropriate group.

Permissions policies (1/1336)

Choose one or more policies to attach to your new user.

 [Create policy](#)

Filter by Type

 Search

All types ▾

◀ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ... 67 ▶

⚙

 Policy name ▾

▲ | Type

▼ | Attached entities

<input type="checkbox"/>	 AccessAnalyzerServiceRo...	AWS managed	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 AdministratorAccess	AWS managed - job function	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	 AdministratorAccess-Am...	AWS managed	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	 AdministratorAccess-AW...	AWS managed	0

Permissions summary

Name ▾

▲ | Type

▼ | Used as

[AdministratorAccess](#)

AWS managed - job function

Permissions policy

Tags - optional

Tags are key-value pairs you can add to AWS resources to help identify, organize, or search for resources. Choose any tags you want to associate with this user.

No tags associated with the resource.

[Add new tag](#)

You can add up to 50 more tags.

Cancel

Previous

Create user

Users (2) Info

[Delete](#)[Create user](#)

An IAM user is an identity with long-term credentials that is used to interact with AWS in an account.

 Search

< 1 >

<input type="checkbox"/>	User name	▲ Path	▼ Group:	▼ Last activity	▼ MFA	▼ Password
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	codebuild-user	/	0	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	jamal	/	1	1 hour ago	-	75 days

Access keys (0)

[Create access key](#)

Use access keys to send programmatic calls to AWS from the AWS CLI, AWS Tools for PowerShell, AWS SDKs, or direct AWS API calls. You can have a maximum of two access keys (active or inactive) at a time. [Learn more](#)

No access keys. As a best practice, avoid using long-term credentials like access keys. Instead, use tools which provide short term credentials. [Learn more](#)

terraformpro (Private)

Unwatch 1 Fork 0 Star 0

main 1 Branch 0 Tags

Go to file

Code

About

...

vjama22 Initial commit

2418bfd · 4 minutes ago 1 Commit

.gitignore

Initial commit

4 minutes ago

README.md

Initial commit

4 minutes ago

README

terraformpro

My first terraformpro repository

My first terraformpro repository

Readme

Activity

0 stars

1 watching

0 forks

Releases

No releases published
[Create a new release](#)

Packages



Other

Your use case is not listed here.

It's okay to use an access key for this use case, but follow the best practices:

- Never store your access key in plain text, in a code repository, or in code.
- Disable or delete access keys when no longer needed.
- Enable least-privilege permissions.
- Rotate access keys regularly.

For more details about managing access keys, see the [best practices for managing AWS access keys](#).

Cancel

Next

Set description tag - optional Info

The description for this access key will be attached to this user as a tag and shown alongside the access key.

Description tag value

Describe the purpose of this access key and where it will be used. A good description will help you rotate this access key confidently later.

Maximum 256 characters. Allowed characters are letters, numbers, spaces representable in UTF-8, and: _ . : / = + - @

Cancel

Previous

Create access key



✓ Access key created

This is the only time that the secret access key can be viewed or downloaded. You cannot recover it later. However, you can create a new access key any time.

- Step 1
● Access key best practices & alternatives
- Step 2 - optional
● Set description tag
- Step 3
● **Retrieve access keys**

Retrieve access keys Info

Access key

If you lose or forget your secret access key, you cannot retrieve it. Instead, create a new access key and make the old key inactive.

Access key | Secret access key



[REDACTED]



***** Show

Access key best practices

- Never store your access key in plain text, in a code repository, or in code.
- Disable or delete access key when no longer needed.
- Enable least-privilege permissions.
- Rotate access keys regularly.

For more details about managing access keys, see the [best practices for managing AWS access keys](#).

[Download .csv file](#)

[Done](#)

terraformpro Private

Unwatch 1 Fork 0 Star 0

main 1 Branch 0 Tags

Go to file + Code About

vjamal22 Initial commit 2418bfd 4 days ago

.gitignore Initial commit 4 days ago

README.md Initial commit 4 days ago

README

+ Create new file
Upload files

first terraformpro repository

Readme

Activity

0 stars

1 watching

0 forks

Releases

No releases published

Create a new release

terraformpro /

Drag additional files here to add them to your repository
Or choose your files

ec2.tf
install_techmax.sh

ec2.tf
install_techmax.sh

Commit changes

Add files via upload
Add an optional extended description...
 Commit directly to the `main` branch.
 Create a new branch for this commit and start a pull request. [Learn more about pull requests.](#)

Commit changes Cancel

terraformpro (Private)

Unwatch 1 Fork 0 Star 0

main	1 Branch	0 Tags	Go to file	t	+	Code
vjamal22	Add files via upload	f1ed401 · 2 minutes ago	2 Commits			
.gitignore	Initial commit	4 days ago				
README.md	Initial commit	4 days ago				
ec2.tf	Add files via upload	2 minutes ago				
install_techmax.sh	Add files via upload	2 minutes ago				

About

My first terraformpro repository

Readme

Activity

0 stars

1 watching

0 forks

Releases

Screenshot of the GitHub repository page for 'terraformpro' (Private). The 'Code' dropdown menu is open, showing options for cloning the repository. The 'SSH' option is highlighted with a red arrow. The URL 'git@github.com:vjamal22/terraformpro.git' is also highlighted with a red box and an arrow pointing to it.

terraformpro (Private)

main 1 Branch 0 Tags

Go to file ↗ ↘ Code

Local Codespaces

Clone

HTTPS SSH GitHub CLI

git@github.com:vjamal22/terraformpro.git

Use a password-protected SSH key.

Open with GitHub Desktop Download ZIP

vjamal22 Add files via upload

.gitignore Initial commit

README.md Initial commit

ec2.tf Add files via up...

install_techmax.sh Add files via up...

README

About

My first terraformpro repository

Readme Activity 0 stars 1 watching 0 forks

Releases

No releases published Create a new release

Screenshot of the GitHub repository page for 'new-ec2-instance' (Private). The 'Code' dropdown menu is open, showing options for cloning the repository. The 'SSH' option is highlighted with a red arrow. The URL 'git@github.com:vjamal22/new-ec2-instance.git' is also highlighted with a red box and an arrow pointing to it.

new-ec2-instance (Private)

main 1 Branch 0 Tags

Go to file ↗ ↘ Code

cd4cc26 · 6 minutes ago 2 Commits

vjamal22 Add files via upload

.gitignore Initial commit 16 minutes ago

README.md Initial commit 16 minutes ago

ec2.tf Add files via upload 6 minutes ago

install_techmax.sh Add files via upload 6 minutes ago

README

About

No description, website, or topics provided.

Readme Activity 0 stars 1 watching 0 forks

Releases

No releases published Create a new release

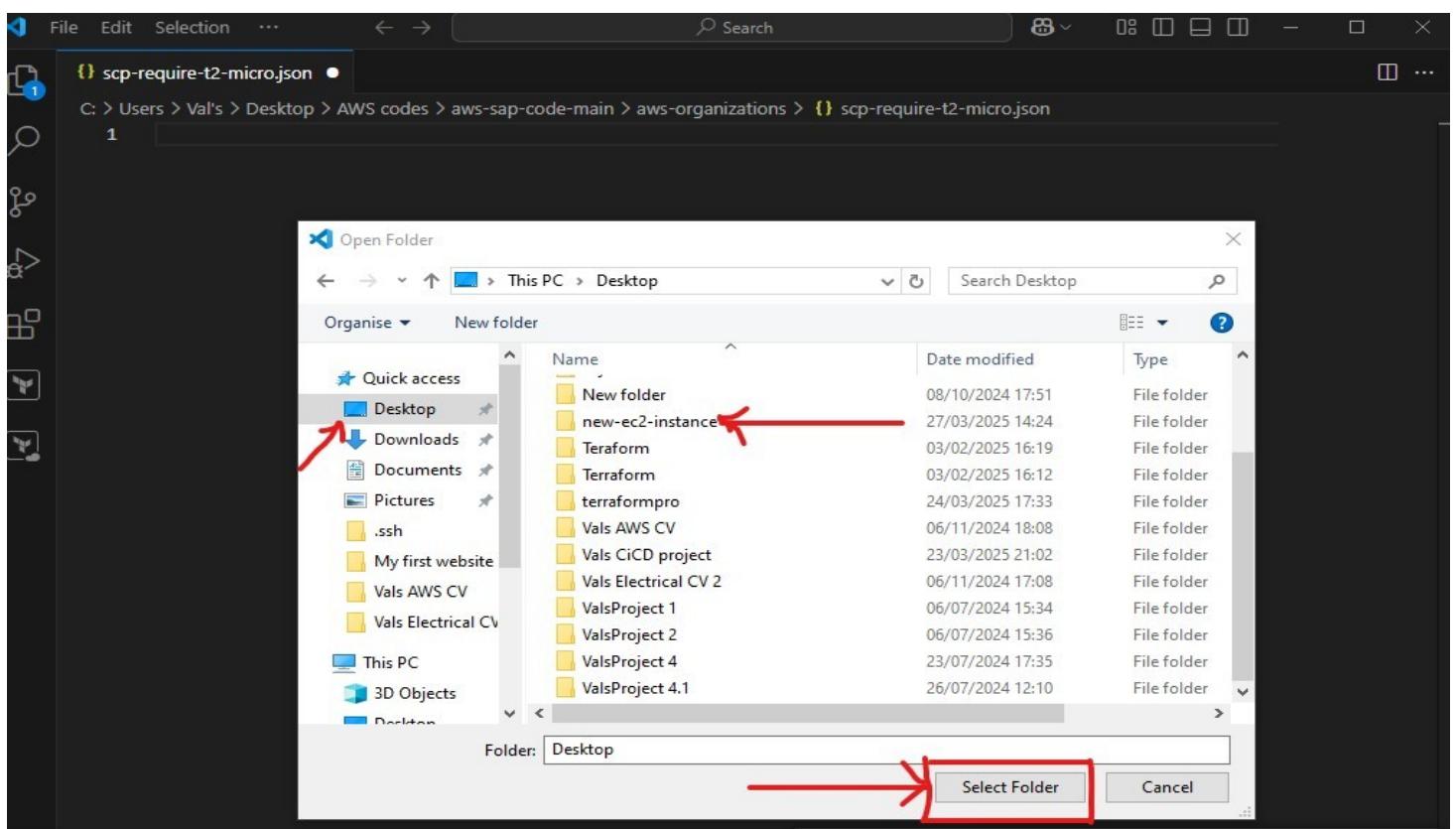
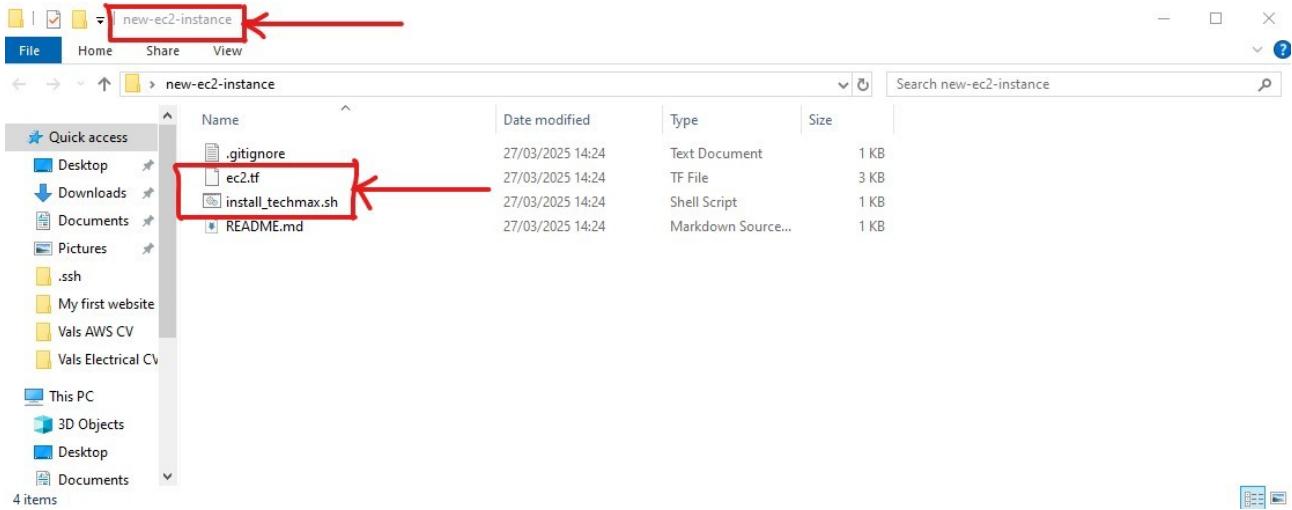
Screenshot of a terminal window showing the process of cloning the 'new-ec2-instance' repository via SSH. The command 'git clone git@github.com:vjamal22/new-ec2-instance.git' is run, and the output shows the cloning process, including object enumeration, compression, and delta packing.

OfficeSuite PDF VirtualBox

Command Prompt

```
:\Users\Val's\Desktop>git clone git@github.com:vjamal22/new-ec2-instance.git
loning into 'new-ec2-instance'...
emote: Enumerating objects: 8, done.
emote: Counting objects: 100% (8/8), done.
emote: Compressing objects: 100% (7/7), done.
emote: Total 8 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
eceiving objects: 100% (8/8), done.
esolving deltas: 100% (1/1), done.

:\Users\Val's\Desktop>
```

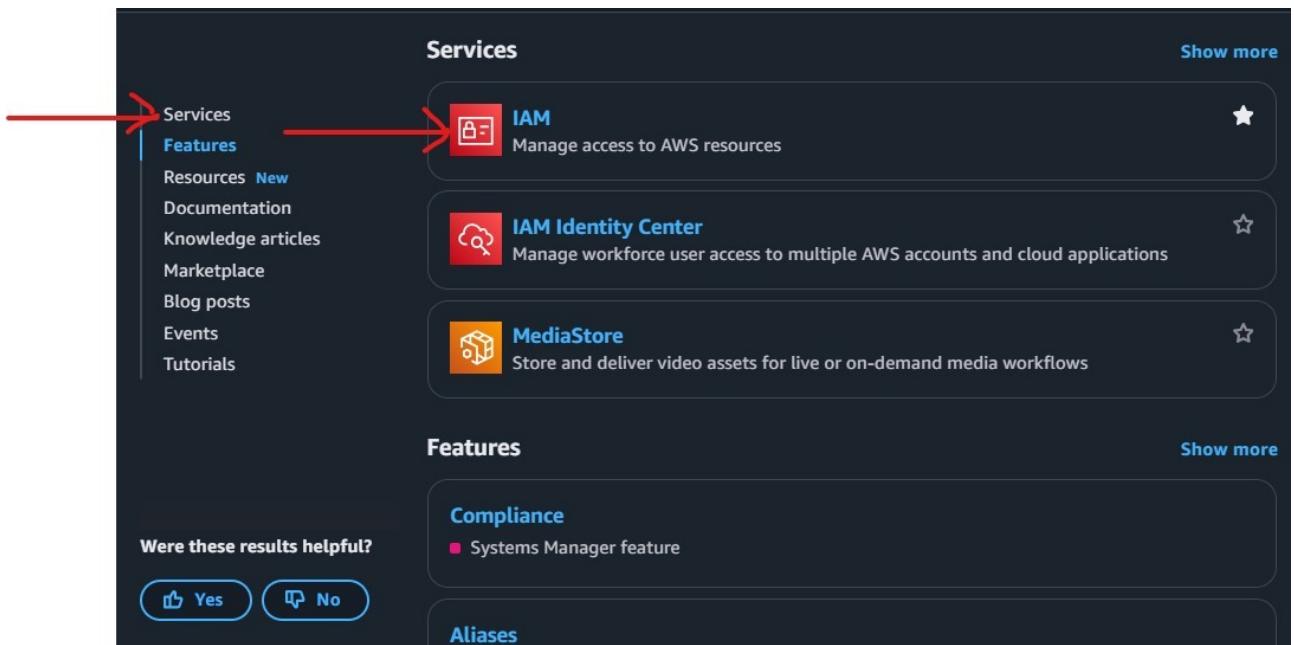


Administrator: Command Prompt

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.5608]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\WINDOWS\system32>aws --version
aws-cli/2.9.21 Python/3.9.11 Windows/10 exe/AMD64 prompt/off

C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```



The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Dashboard. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Identity and Access Management (IAM)' and a 'Users' link highlighted with a red arrow. The main area displays 'Security recommendations' with three items: 'Add MFA for root user', 'Add MFA for yourself', and a checked item 'Your user, jamal, does not have any active access keys that have been unused for more than a year.' To the right is a box for the 'AWS Account' with fields for 'Account ID' (593793064335), 'Account Alias' (sap1-labs), and 'Sign-in URL for IAM users in this account' (https://sap1-labs.siginin.aws.amazon.com/console).

The screenshot shows the 'Users (2)' page. A red arrow points to the 'Create user' button. The table lists one user: 'codebuild-user'. The table columns are: User name, Path, Groups, Last activity, MFA, and Password.

The screenshot shows the 'User details' creation form. A red arrow points to the 'User name' field containing 'terraform-1'. Below it is a note: 'The user name can have up to 64 characters. Valid characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, and + = , . @ _ - (hyphen)'. There's a checkbox for 'Provide user access to the AWS Management Console - optional' with a note: 'If you're providing console access to a person, it's a best practice [?] to manage their access in IAM Identity Center.' A callout box contains the note: 'If you are creating programmatic access through access keys or service-specific credentials for AWS CodeCommit or Amazon Keyspaces, you can generate them after you create this IAM user. [Learn more](#) [?]' At the bottom are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons, with a red arrow pointing to the 'Next' button.

Set permissions

Add user to an existing group or create a new one. Using groups is a best-practice way to manage user's permissions by job functions. [Learn more](#)

Permissions options

- Add user to group
Add user to an existing group, or create a new group. We recommend using groups to manage user permissions by job function.
- Copy permissions
Copy all group memberships, attached managed policies, and inline policies from an existing user.
- Attach policies directly
Attach a managed policy directly to a user. As a best practice, we recommend attaching policies to a group instead. Then, add the user to the appropriate group.

AdministratorAccess AWS managed - job function 2

AdministratorAccess-Am... AWS managed 0

AdministratorAccess-AW... AWS managed 0

AIOpsAssistantPolicy AWS managed 0

AIOpsConsoleAdminPolicy AWS managed 0

AIOpsOperatorAccess AWS managed 0

AIOpsReadOnlyAccess AWS managed 0

Permissions summary

Name	Type	Used as
AdministratorAccess	AWS managed - job function	Permissions policy

Tags - optional

Tags are key-value pairs you can add to AWS resources to help identify, organize, or search for resources. Choose any tags you want to associate with this user.

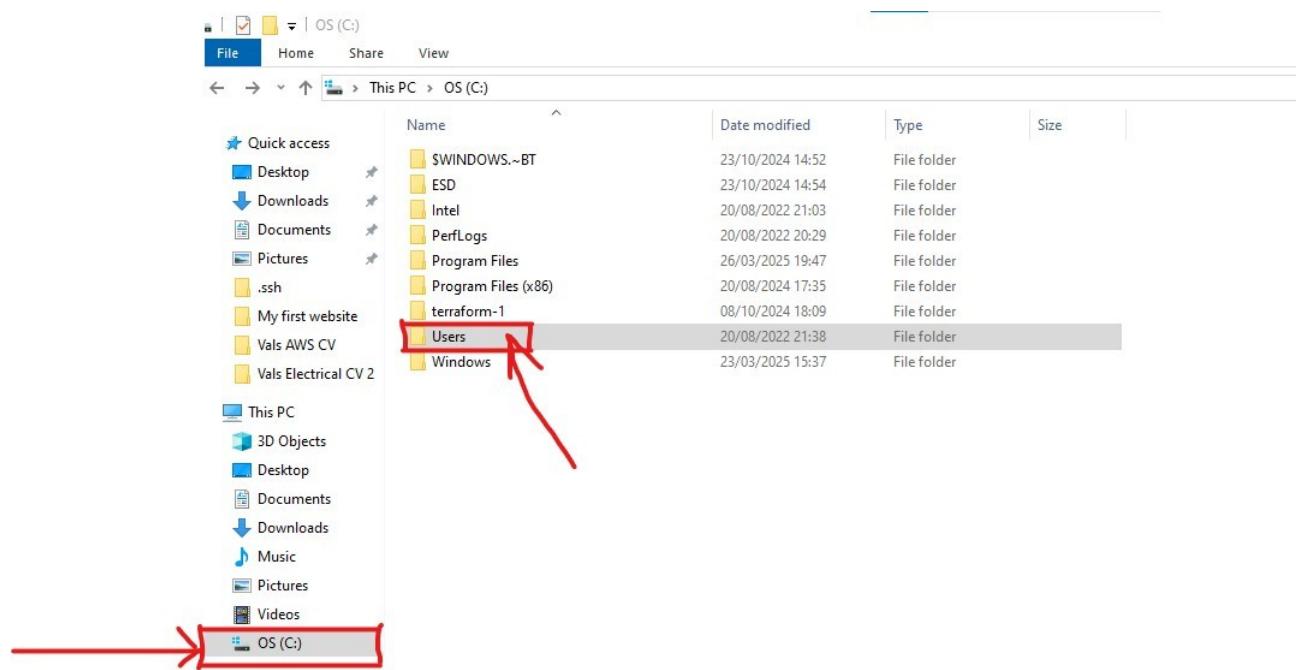
No tags associated with the resource.

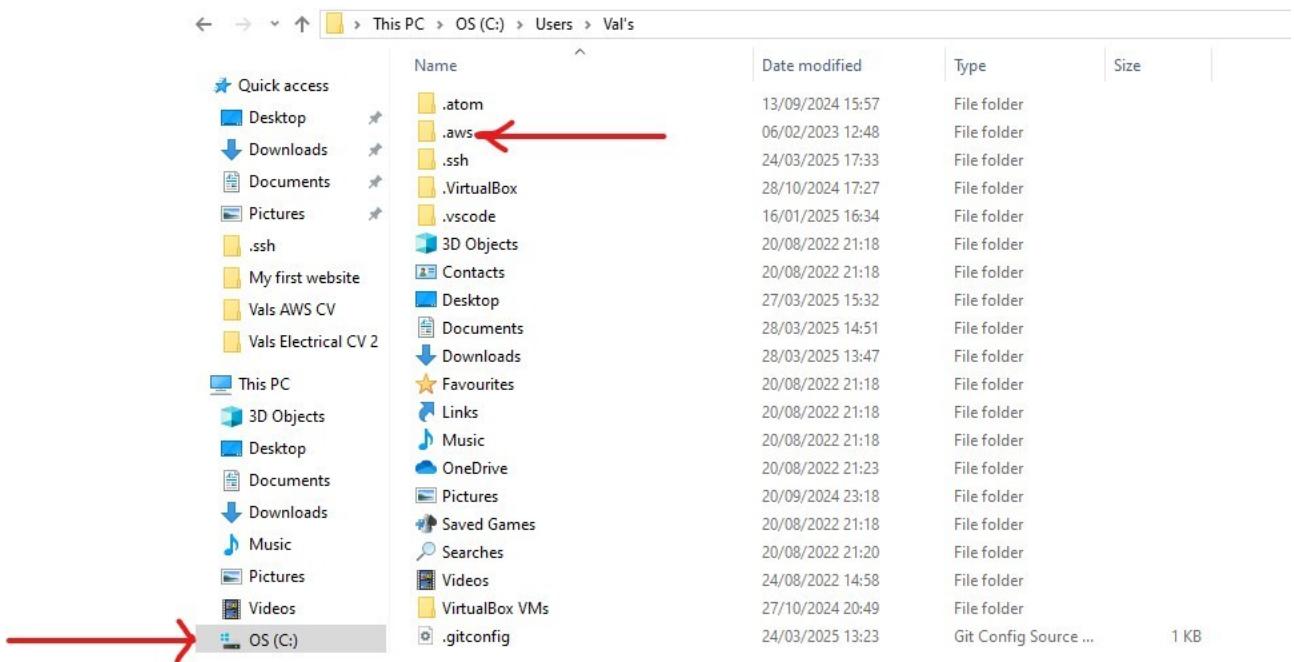
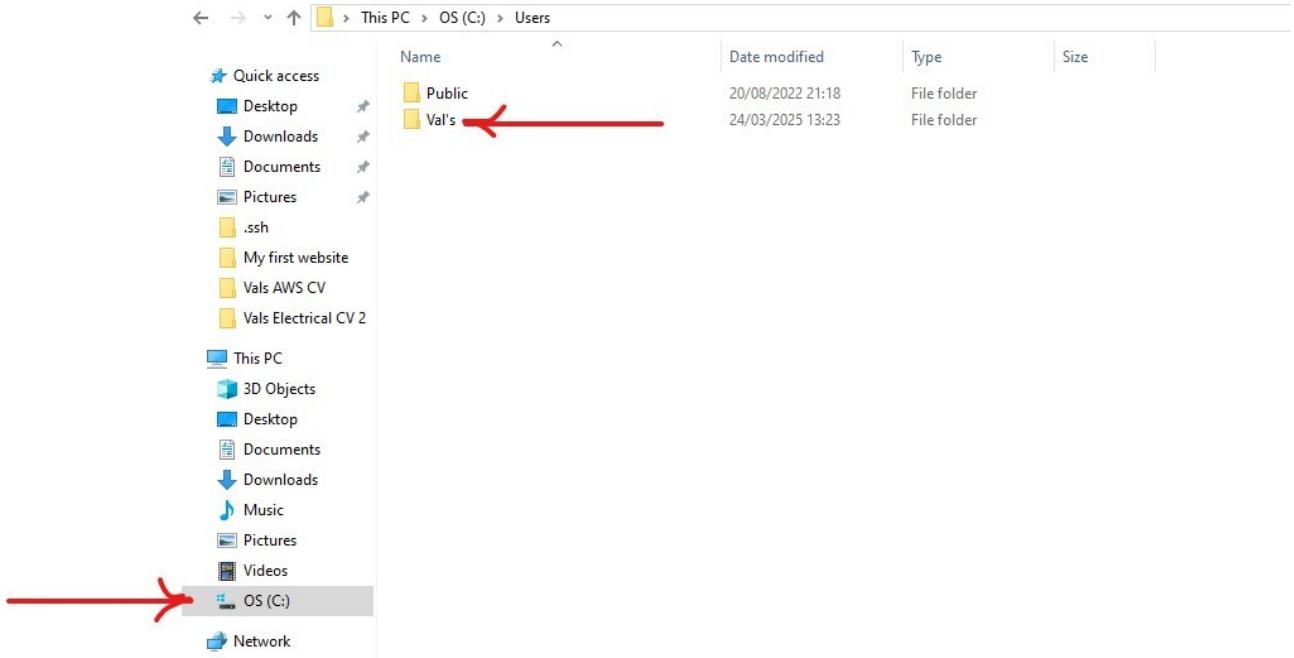
[Add new tag](#)

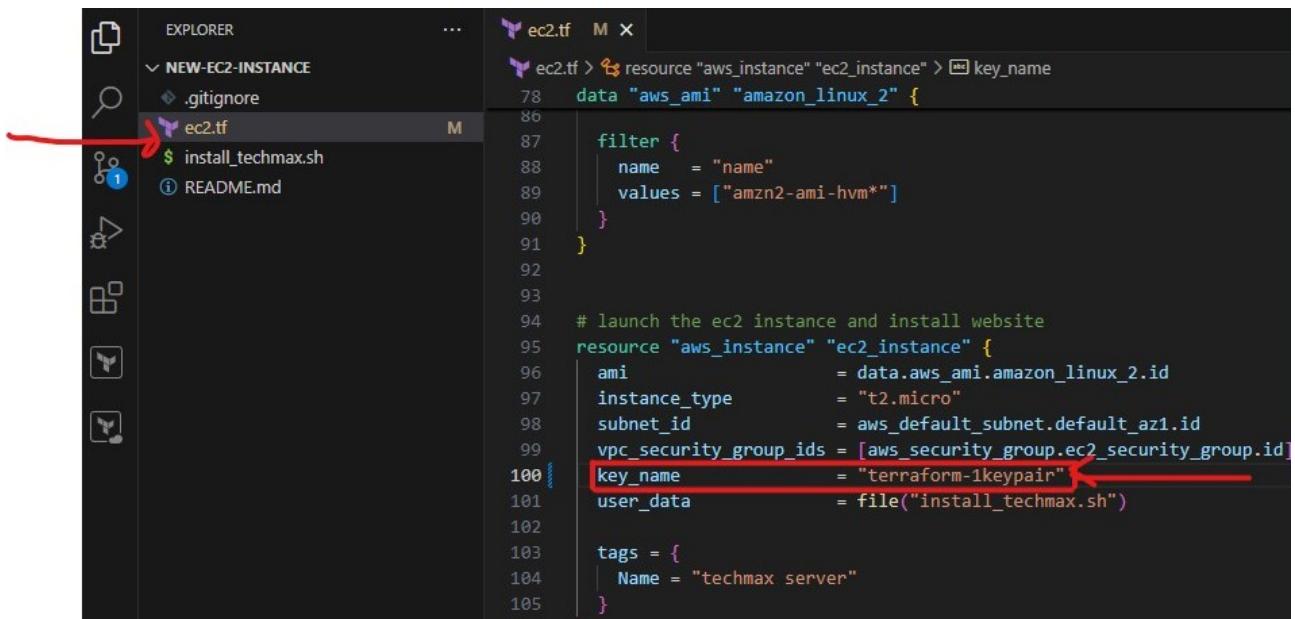
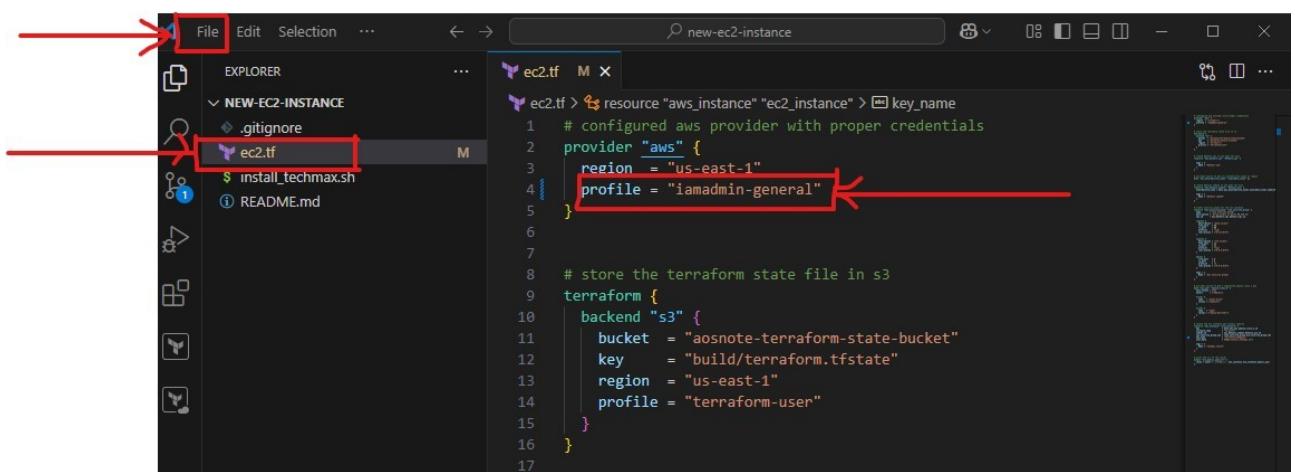
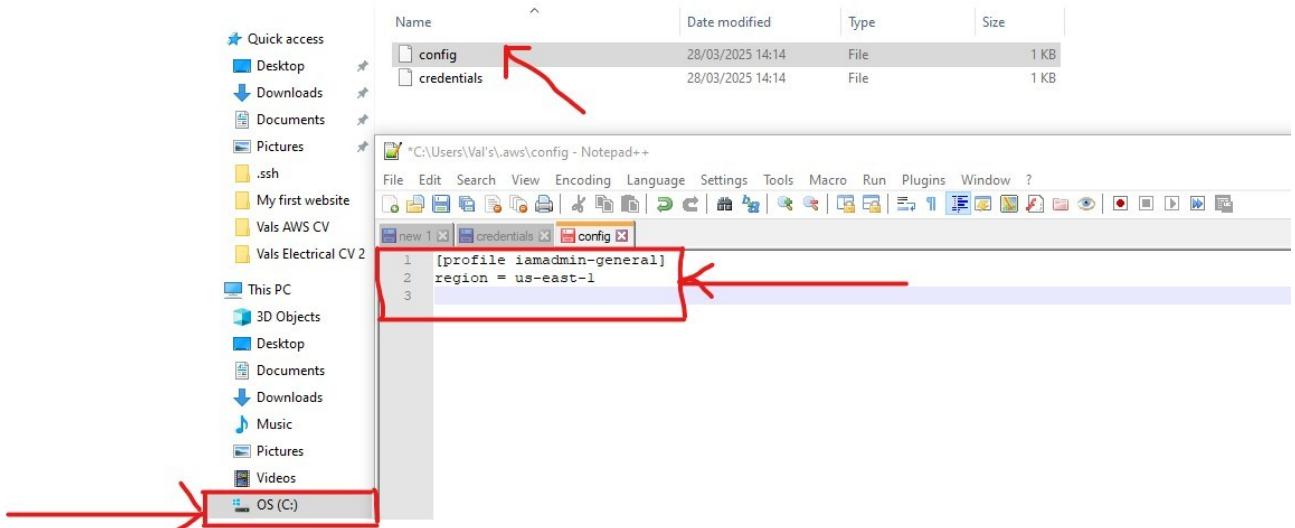
You can add up to 50 more tags.

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) **Create user**

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>aws configure --profile terraform-1
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIAYUQGTDWHZRXWITHP
AWS Secret Access Key [None]: 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
Default region name [None]: us-east-1
Default output format [None]:
```





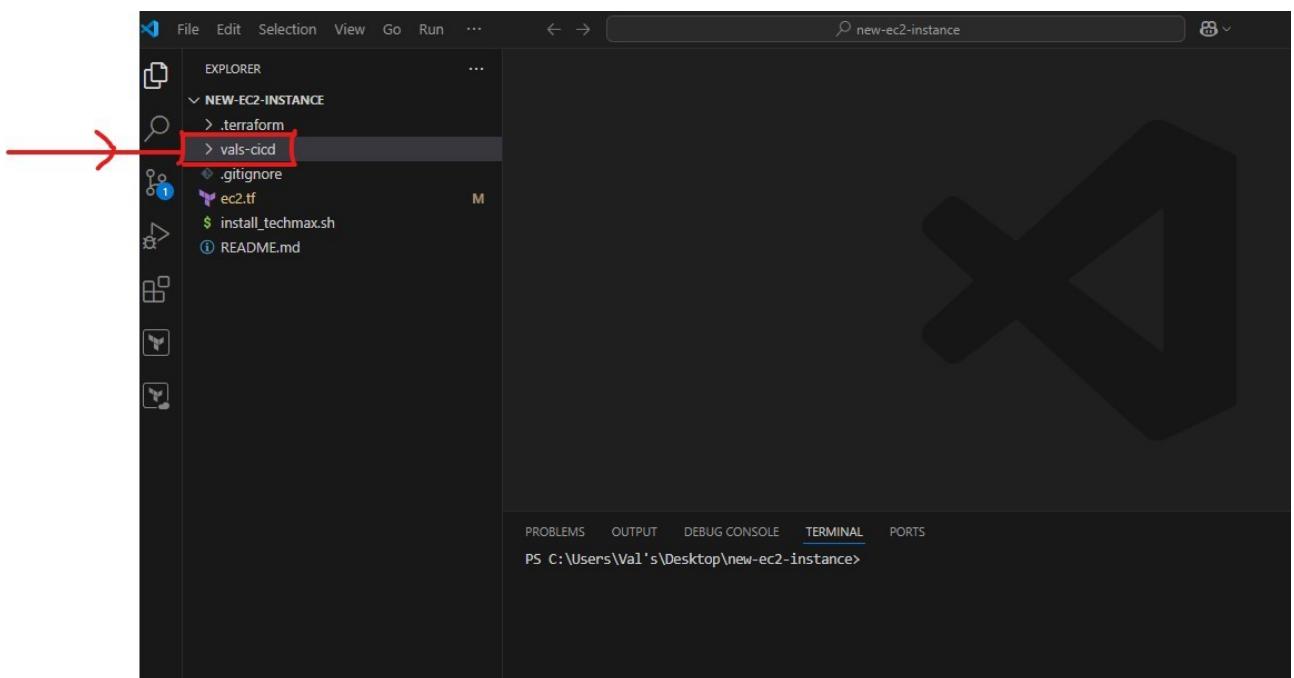


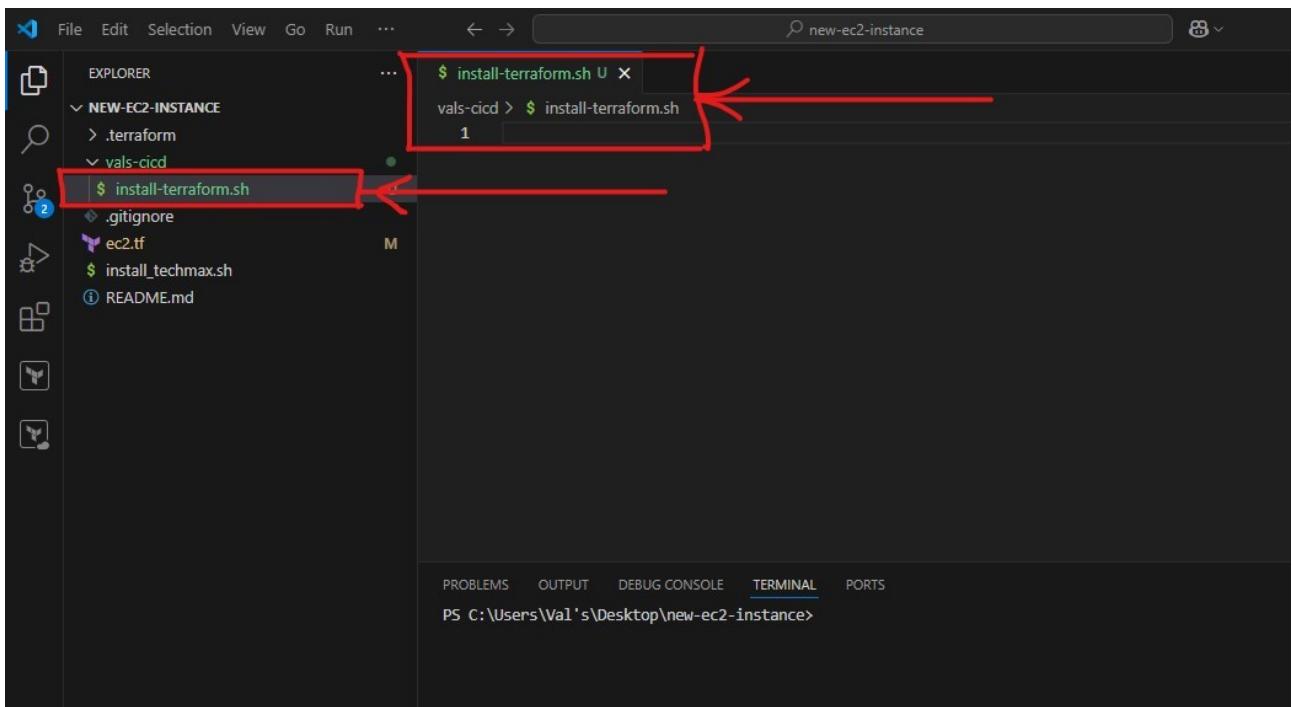
The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the Explorer, Editor, and Terminal panes. The Editor pane displays the Terraform configuration file `ec2.tf`. The Terminal pane shows the command `terraform init` being run in the directory `C:\Users\Val's\Desktop\new-ec2-instance`, followed by the message "Initializing the backend...".

```
ec2.tf > terraform > backend "s3" > profile
91 }
92
93
94 # launch the ec2 instance and install website
95 resource "aws_instance" "ec2_instance" {
96   ami           = data.aws_ami.amazon_linux_2.id
97   instance_type = "t2.micro"
98   subnet_id     = aws_default_subnet.default_az1.id
99   vpc_security_group_ids = [aws_security_group.ec2_security_group.id]
100  key_name      = "terraform-1keypair"
101  user_data     = file("install_techmax.sh")
102
103  tags = {
104    Name = "techmax server"
105  }
106}
107
108

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
PS C:\Users\Val's\Desktop\new-ec2-instance> terraform init
Initializing the backend...

Successfully configured the backend "s3"! Terraform will automatically
use this backend unless the backend configuration changes.
```





```
Untitled - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
#!/bin/bash

# fail on any error
set -eu

# install yum-config-manager to manage your repositories
sudo yum install -y yum-utils

# use yum-config-manager to add the official HashiCorp Linux repository
sudo yum-config-manager --add-repo https://rpm.releases.hashicorp.com/AmazonLinux/hashicorp.repo

# install terraform
sudo yum -y install terraform

# verify terraform is installed
terraform --version
```

```

$ install-terraform.sh
vals-cicd > $ install-terraform.sh
1  #!/bin/bash
2
3  # fail on any error
4  set -eu
5
6  # install yum-config-manager to manage your repositories
7  sudo yum install -y yum-utils
8
9  # use yum-config-manager to add the official HashiCorp Linux repository
10 sudo yum-config-manager --add-repo https://rpm.releases.hashicorp.com/AmazonLinux/hashicorp.repo
11
12 # install terraform
13 sudo yum -y install terraform
14
15 # verify terraform is installed
16 terraform --version

```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
P5 C:\Users\Val's\Desktop\new-ec2-instance

developer.hashicorp.com/terraform/install?product_intent=terraform#linux

Terraform Home | Install | Tutorials | Documentation | Registry | Try Cloud | Search | ⌘/ctrl K | User

Install Terraform

Operating Systems

- macOS
- Windows
- Linux**
- FreeBSD
- OpenBSD
- Solaris

Linux

Package manager

- Ubuntu/Debian
- CentOS/RHEL
- Fedora
- Amazon Linux**
- Homebrew

Binary download

Platform	Version	Action
386	Version: 1.11.3	Download
AMD64	Version: 1.11.3	Download

About Terraform

Define cloud and on-prem resources in human-readable configuration files that you can version, reuse, and share.

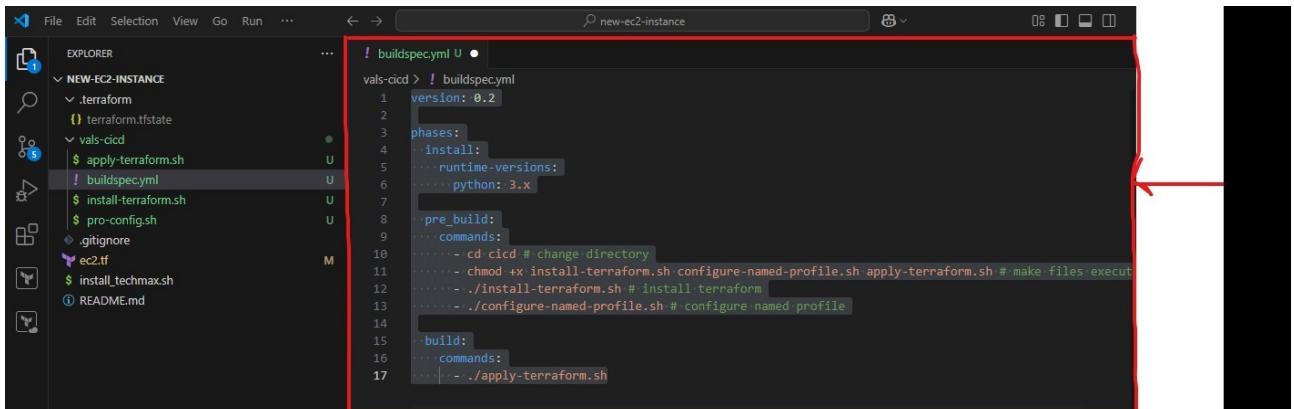
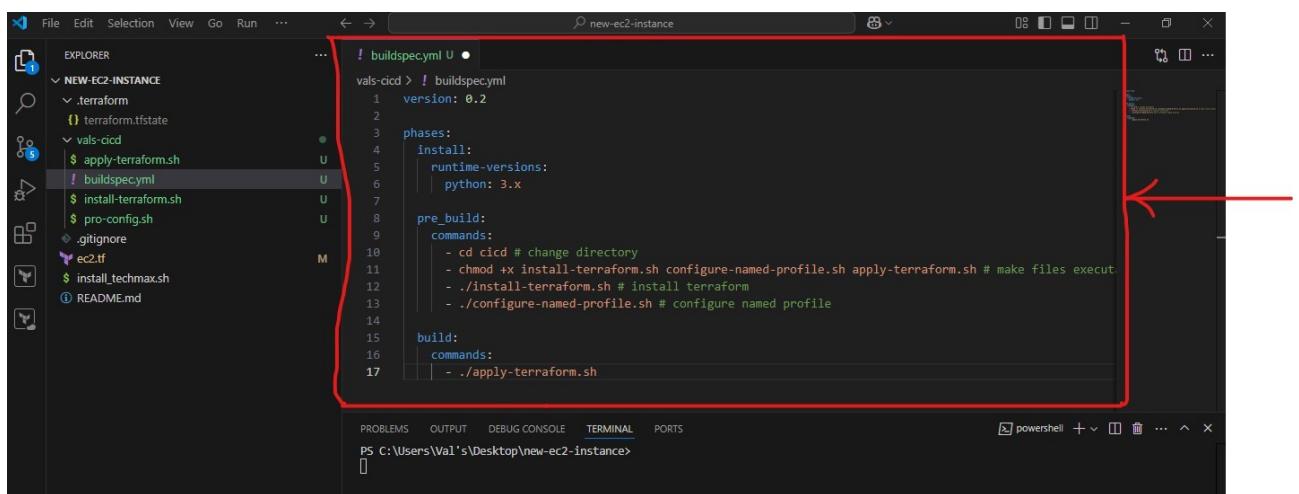
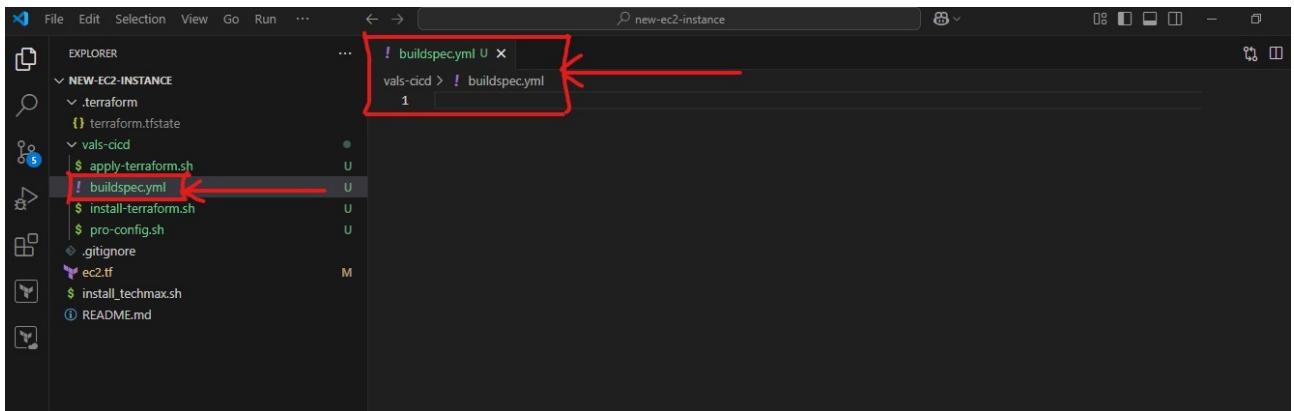
Featured docs

- Introduction to Terraform
- Configuration Language
- Terraform CLI
- HCP Terraform
- Provider Use

```
$ install-terraform.sh
$ pro-config.sh
```

```
$ install-terraform.sh
$ apply-terraform.sh
#!/bin/bash
# fail on any error
set -eu
# go back to the previous directory
cd ..
# initialize terraform
terraform init
# # apply terraform
terraform apply -auto-approve
# destroy terraform
# terraform destroy -auto-approve
```

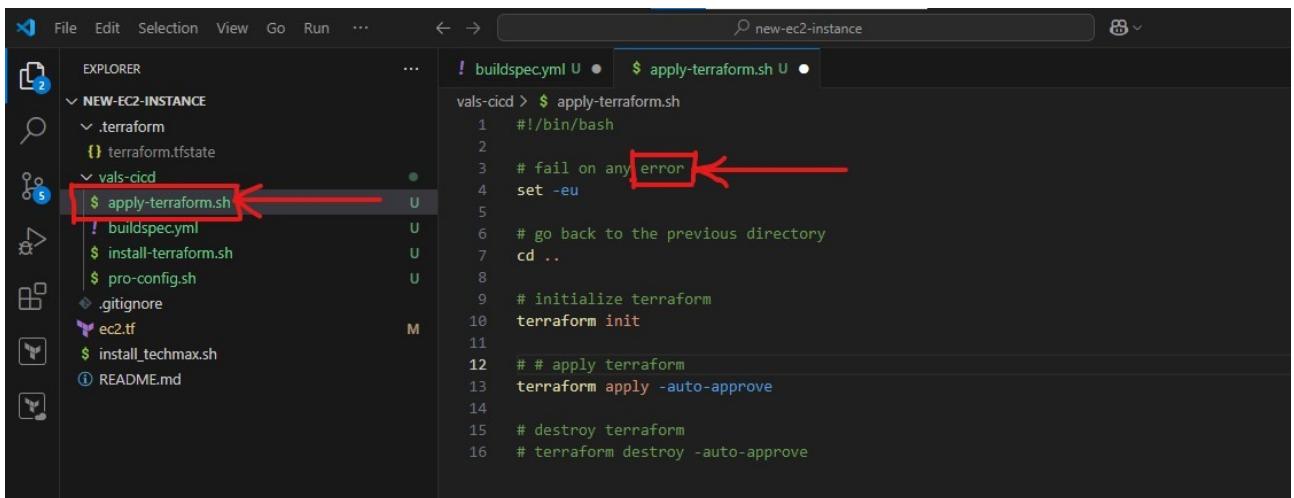
```
$ apply-terraform.sh
$ install-terraform.sh
$ pro-config.sh
```



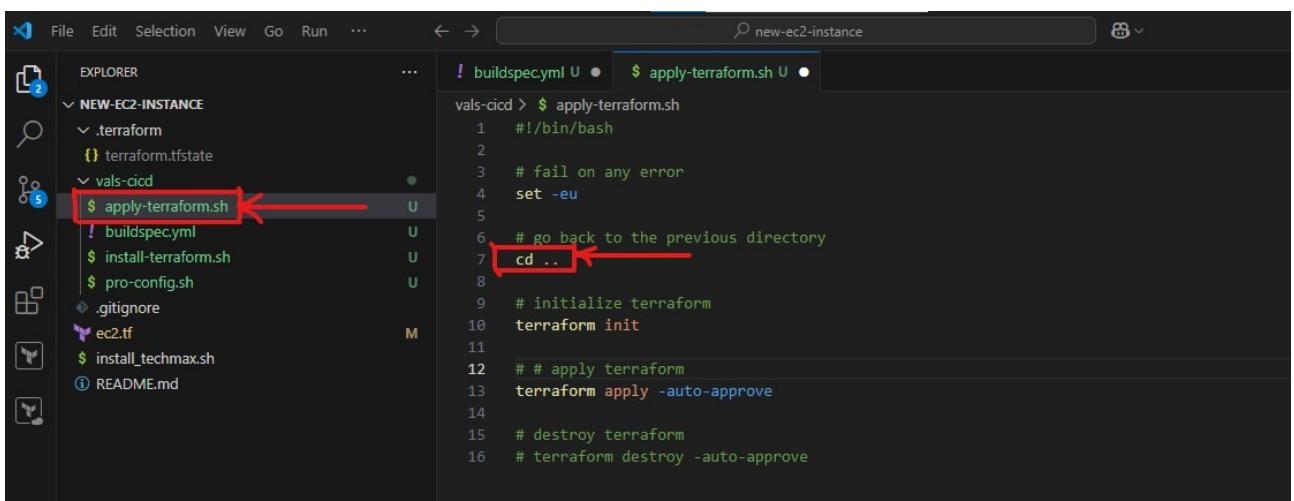
```
! buildspec.yml U ●  
vals-cidd > ! buildspec.yml  
  3 phases:  
  4   install:  
  5     runtime-versions:  
  7  
  8     pre_build:  
  9       commands:  
 10       - cd cicd # change directory  
 11       - chmod +x install-terraform.sh pro-config.sh apply-terraform.sh # make files executable  
 12       - ./install-terraform.sh # install terraform  
 13       - ./configure-named-profile.sh # configure named profile  
 14  
 15 build:  
 16   commands:  
 17   - ./apply-terraform.sh
```

```
! buildspec.yml U ● $ install-terraform.sh U  
vals-cidd > $ install-terraform.sh  
  1 #!/bin/bash  
  2  
  3 # fail on any error  
  4 set -eu  
  5  
  6 # install yum-config-manager to manage your repositories  
  7 sudo yum install -y yum-utils  
  8  
  9 # use yum-config-manager to add the official HashiCorp Linux repository  
10 sudo yum-config-manager --add-repo https://rpm.releases.hashicorp.com/AmazonLinux/hashicorp.repo  
11  
12 # install terraform  
13 sudo yum -y install terraform  
14  
15 # verify terraform is installed  
16 terraform --version
```

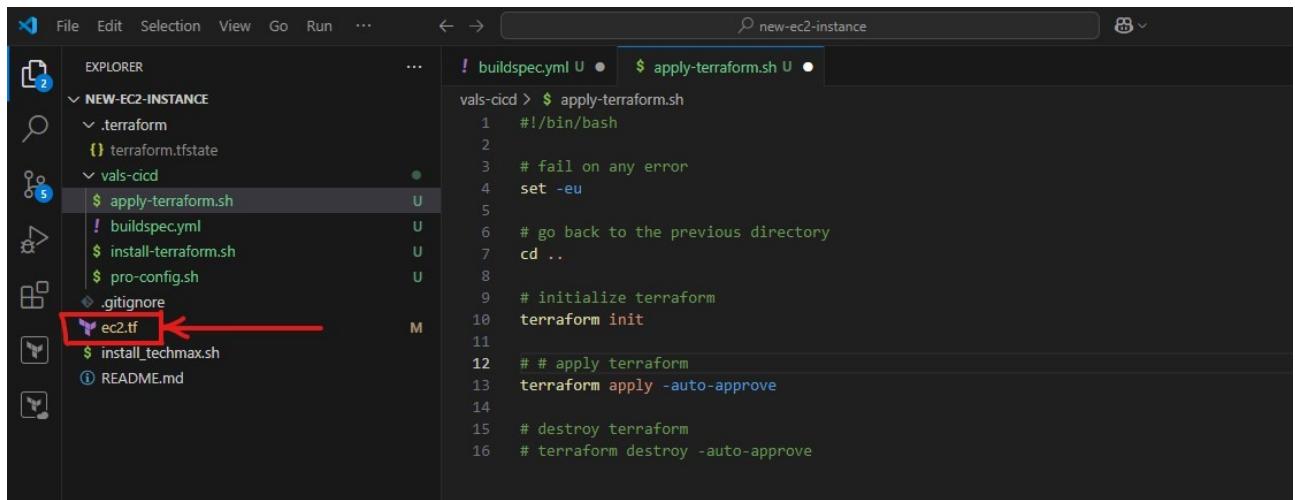
```
! buildspec.yml U ● $ pro-config.sh U  
vals-cidd > $ pro-config.sh  
  1 #!/bin/bash  
  2  
  3 # fail on any error  
  4 set -eu  
  5  
  6 #configure named profile  
  7 aws configure set aws_access_key_id $AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID --profile $PROFILE_NAME  
  8 aws configure set aws_secret_access_key $AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY --profile $PROFILE_NAME  
  9 aws configure set region $AWS_REGION --profile $PROFILE_NAME  
10  
11 # verify that profile is configured  
12 aws configure list --profile $PROFILE_NAME
```



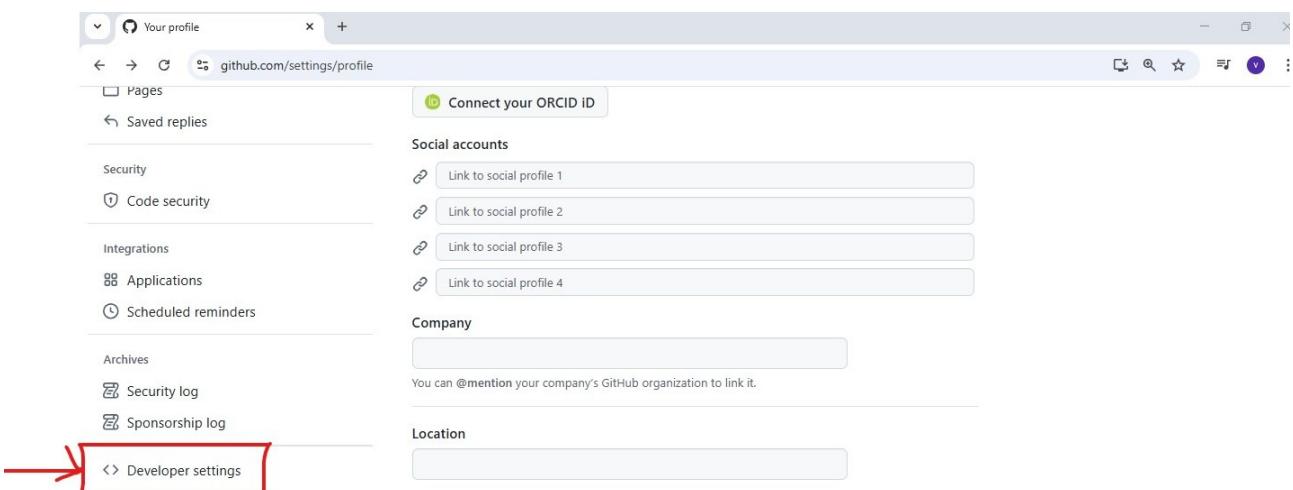
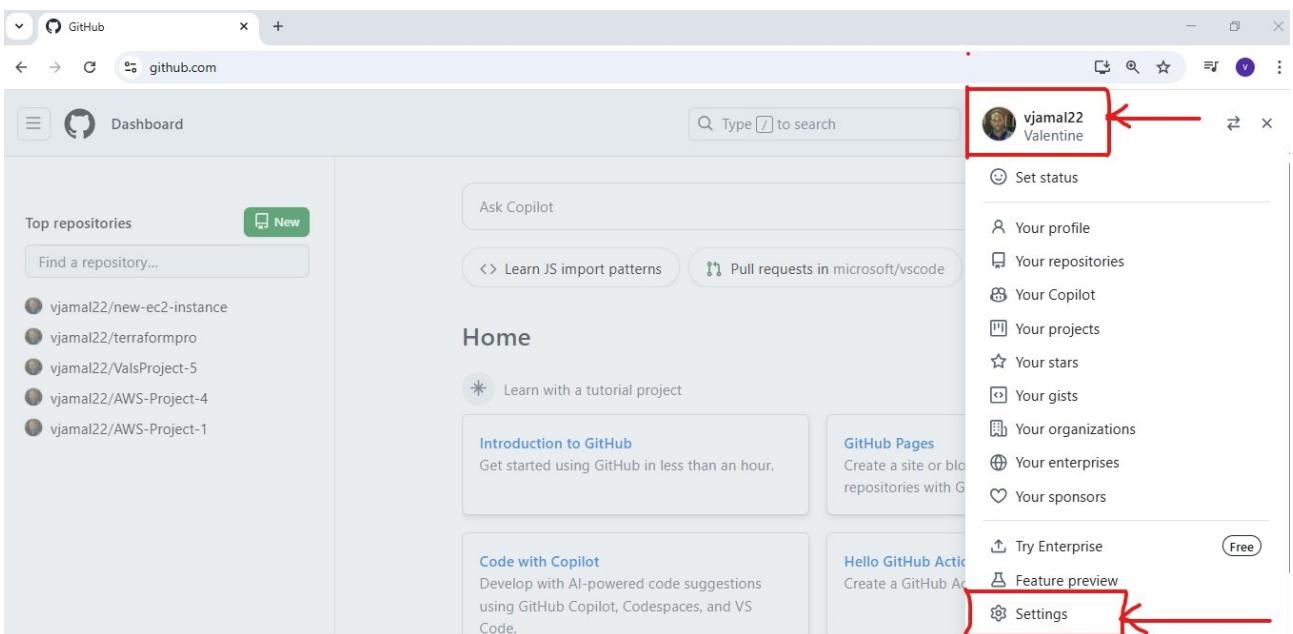
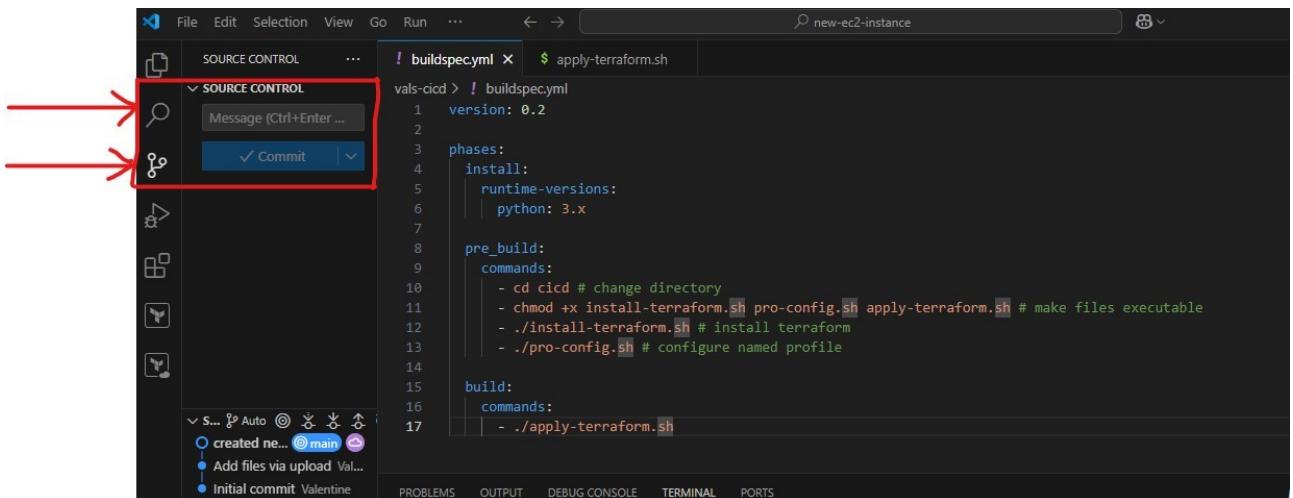
```
! buildspec.yml U • $ apply-terraform.sh U •
vals-cicd > $ apply-terraform.sh
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 # fail on any error
4 set -eu
5
6 # go back to the previous directory
7 cd ..
8
9 # initialize terraform
10 terraform init
11
12 # # apply terraform
13 terraform apply -auto-approve
14
15 # destroy terraform
16 # terraform destroy -auto-approve
```



```
! buildspec.yml U • $ apply-terraform.sh U •
vals-cicd > $ apply-terraform.sh
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 # fail on any error
4 set -eu
5
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```



```
! buildspec.yml U • $ apply-terraform.sh U •
vals-cicd > $ apply-terraform.sh
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 # fail on any error
4 set -eu
5
6 # go back to the previous directory
7 cd ..
8
9 # initialize terraform
10 terraform init
11
12 # # apply terraform
13 terraform apply -auto-approve
14
15 # destroy terraform
16 # terraform destroy -auto-approve
```



A screenshot of a web browser window showing the GitHub Developer Settings page at github.com/settings/apps. The left sidebar has a red arrow pointing to the 'Personal access tokens' link under the 'GitHub Apps' heading. The main content area shows a message: 'No GitHub Apps'. It includes a green 'New GitHub App' button and a 'View documentation' link.

A screenshot of a web browser window showing the GitHub Developer Settings page at github.com/settings/tokens. A red arrow points from the 'Personal access tokens' link in the sidebar to the 'Personal access tokens (classic)' heading in the main content area. The main content area shows a message: 'No personal access token created'. It includes a 'Generate new token' button with a dropdown menu and a 'GitHub API' link.

New Personal Access Token (classic)

github.com/settings/tokens/new

GitHub Apps

OAuth Apps

Personal access tokens

Fine-grained tokens

Tokens (classic)

New personal access token (classic)

Note

vals-token

What's this token for?

Expiration

90 days (Jul 06, 2025)

The token will expire on the selected date

Select scopes

Scopes define the access for personal tokens. [Read more about OAuth scopes](#).

repo

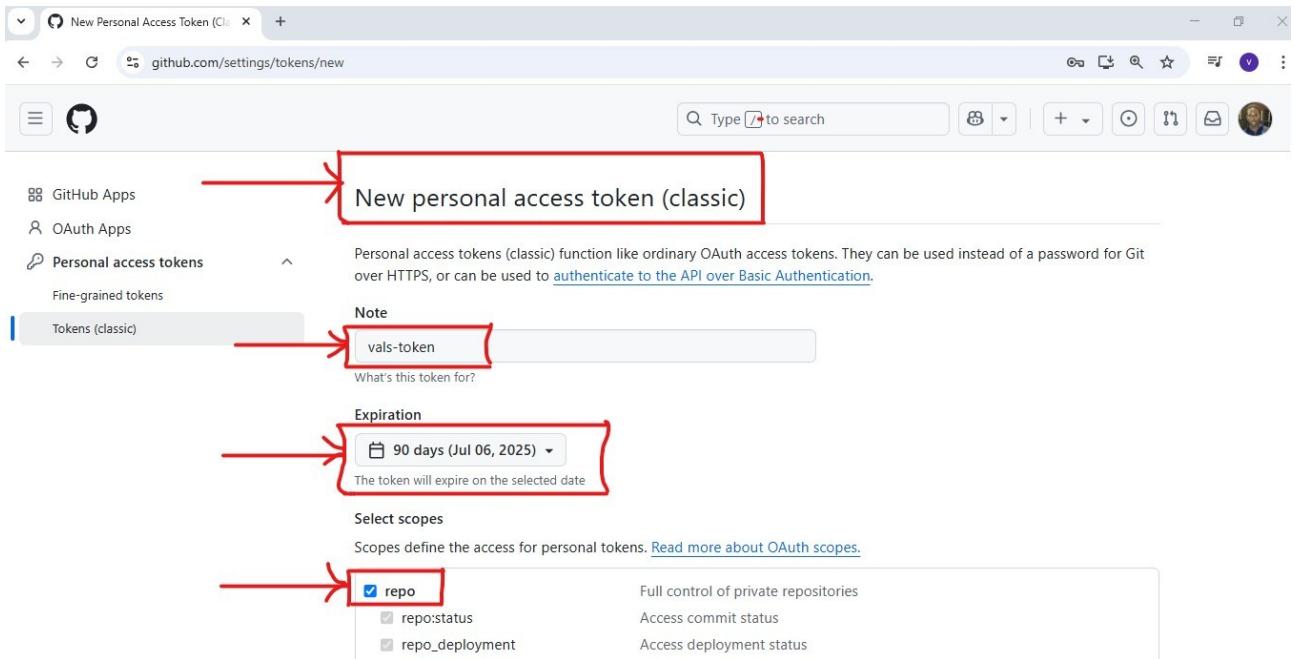
Full control of private repositories

repo:status

Access commit status

repo_deployment

Access deployment status



New Personal Access Token (classic)

github.com/settings/tokens/new

admin:repo_hook

Full control of repository hooks

write:repo_hook

Write repository hooks

readrepo_hook

Read repository hooks

admin:org_hook

Full control of organization hooks

gist

Create gists

notifications

Access notifications

user

Update ALL user data

read:user

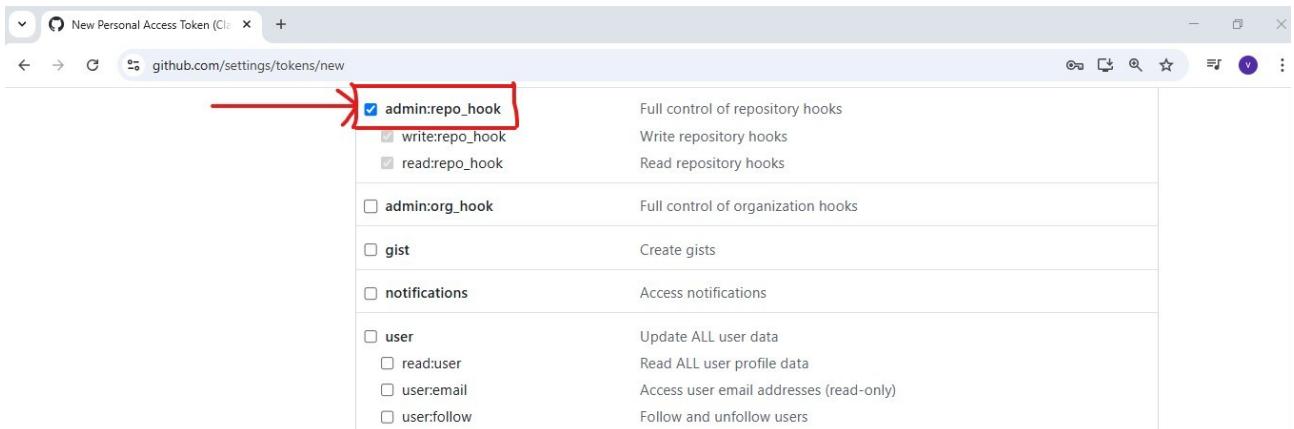
Read ALL user profile data

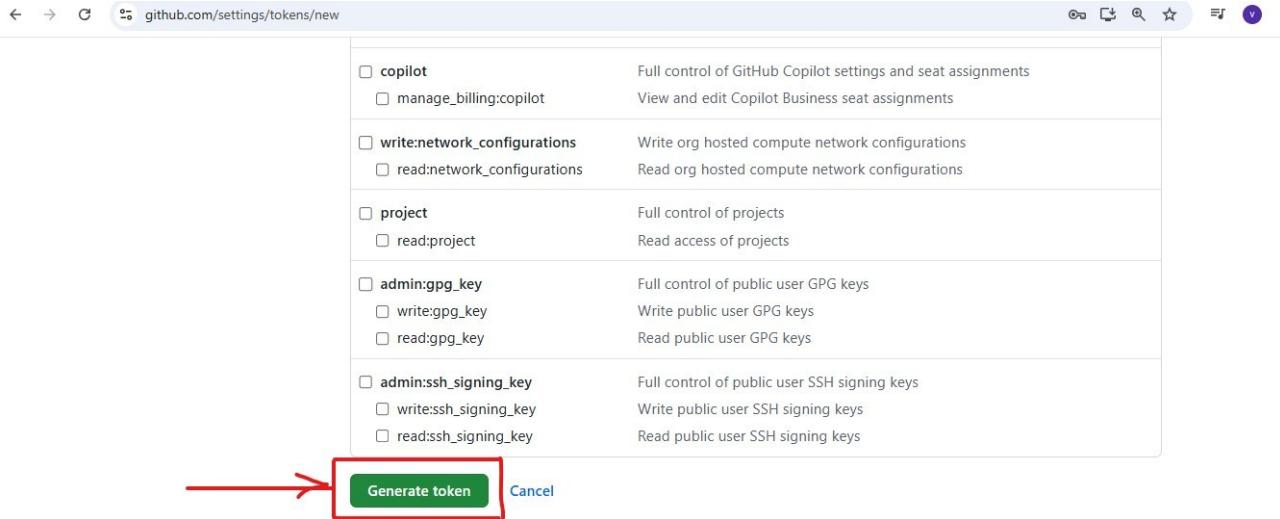
user:email

Access user email addresses (read-only)

user:follow

Follow and unfollow users

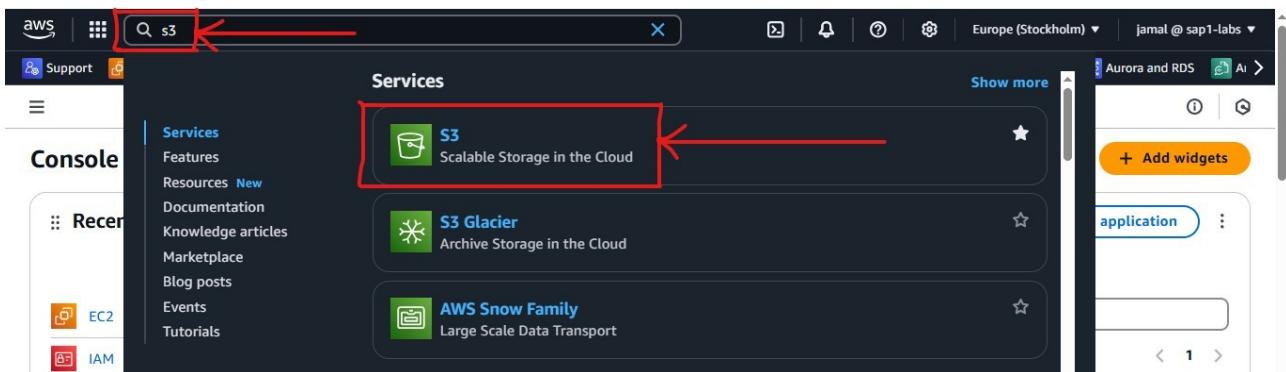




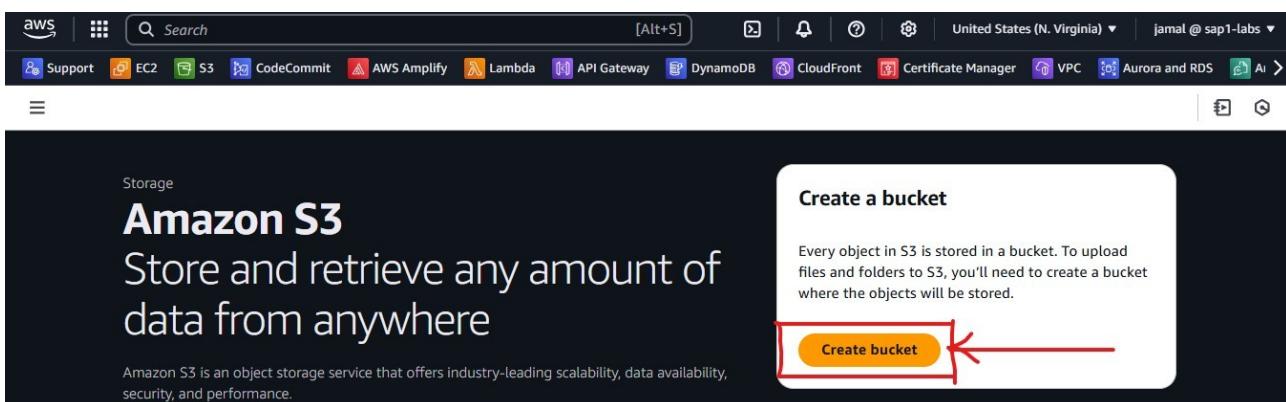
A screenshot of the GitHub settings/tokens/new page. It shows a list of permissions with checkboxes and their descriptions. A red arrow points from the top of the page to the 'Generate token' button at the bottom.

<input type="checkbox"/> copilot	Full control of GitHub Copilot settings and seat assignments
<input type="checkbox"/> manage_billing:copilot	View and edit Copilot Business seat assignments
<input type="checkbox"/> write:network_configurations	Write org hosted compute network configurations
<input type="checkbox"/> read:network_configurations	Read org hosted compute network configurations
<input type="checkbox"/> project	Full control of projects
<input type="checkbox"/> read:project	Read access of projects
<input type="checkbox"/> admin:gpg_key	Full control of public user GPG keys
<input type="checkbox"/> write:gpg_key	Write public user GPG keys
<input type="checkbox"/> read:gpg_key	Read public user GPG keys
<input type="checkbox"/> admin:ssh_signing_key	Full control of public user SSH signing keys
<input type="checkbox"/> write:ssh_signing_key	Write public user SSH signing keys
<input type="checkbox"/> read:ssh_signing_key	Read public user SSH signing keys

Generate token **Cancel**



A screenshot of the AWS Management Console. The search bar at the top has 's3' typed into it. Below the search bar, the 'Services' section is shown, with the 'S3' icon and 'Scalable Storage in the Cloud' highlighted with a red box and a red arrow pointing to it.



A screenshot of the Amazon S3 service page. The main heading is 'Amazon S3' with the subtext 'Store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere'. A callout box on the right says 'Create a bucket'. A red arrow points from the top of the page to the 'Create bucket' button.

Storage

Amazon S3

Store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere

Amazon S3 is an object storage service that offers industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance.

Create a bucket

Every object in S3 is stored in a bucket. To upload files and folders to S3, you'll need to create a bucket where the objects will be stored.

Create bucket

Amazon S3 > Buckets > Create bucket

General configuration

AWS Region
US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1

Bucket type General purpose
 General purpose
 Recommended for most use cases and access patterns. General purpose buckets are the original S3 bucket type. They allow a mix of storage classes that redundantly store objects across multiple Availability Zones.

Bucket name val-terraform-state-bucket

Directory
 Directory
 Recommended for low-latency use cases. These buckets use only the S3 Express One Zone storage class, which provides faster processing of data within a single Availability Zone.

Bucket Versioning

Versioning is a means of keeping multiple variants of an object in the same bucket. You can use versioning to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in your Amazon S3 bucket. With versioning, you can easily recover from both unintended user actions and application failures. [Learn more](#)

Bucket Versioning
 Disable
 Enable

vals-terraform-state-bucket [Info](#)

Objects (0)

[Copy S3 URI](#) [Copy URL](#) [Download](#) [Open](#) [Delete](#) [Actions](#) [Create folder](#) [Upload](#)

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class

File Edit Selection View Go Run ...

Filespec.yml ec2.tf apply-terraform.sh

```

# configured aws provider with proper credentials
provider "aws" {
  region = "us-east-1"
  profile = "terraform-1"
}

# store the terraform state file in s3
terraform {
  backend "s3" {
    bucket = "vals-terraform-state-bucket"
    key    = "build/terraform.tfstate"
    region = "us-east-1"
    profile = "terraform-1"
  }
}

```

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the terminal tab active. The terminal window displays the command 'terraform init -reconfigure' being run, followed by its output:

```
If you wish to attempt automatic migration of the state, use "terraform init -migrate-state".  
If you wish to store the current configuration with no changes to the state, use "terraform init -reconfigure".  
PS C:\Users\Val's\Desktop\new-ec2-instance> terraform init -reconfigure  
Initializing the backend...  
Successfully configured the backend "s3"! Terraform will automatically  
use this backend unless the backend configuration changes.  
Initializing provider plugins...  
- Finding latest version of hashicorp/aws...  
- Installing hashicorp/aws v5.94.1...  

```

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the terminal tab active. The terminal window displays the command 'terraform init' being run, followed by its output:

```
so that Terraform can guarantee to make the same selections by default when  
you run "terraform init" in the future.  
  
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.  
PS C:\Users\Val's\Desktop\new-ec2-instance> []  

```

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the command `terraform apply` highlighted by a red arrow. The terminal output indicates that Terraform has been successfully initialized and provides instructions for further work.

```

! buildspec.yml   ec2.tf  M  $ apply-terraform.sh
! ec2.tf > terraform
2 provider "aws" {
3   region = "us-east-1"
4   profile = "terraform-1"
5 }
6
7
8 # store the terraform state file in s3
9 terraform {
10   backend "s3" {
11     bucket  = "vals-terraform-state-bucket"
12     key     = "build/terraform.tfstate"
13     region  = "us-east-1"
14     profile = "terraform-1"
15   }
16 }
17
18
19 # create default vpc if one does not exist
20 resource "aws_default_vpc" "default_vpc" {
so that Terraform can guarantee to make the same selections by default when
you run "terraform init" in the future.

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.

PS C:\Users\Val's\Desktop\new-ec2-instance> terraform apply[] ↵

```



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 console with the 'Key pairs' page open. The navigation bar at the top includes links for Support, EC2, S3, CodeCommit, AWS Amplify, Lambda, API Gateway, DynamoDB, CloudFront, Certificate Manager, VPC, Aurora and RDS, and Amazon S3. The left sidebar has sections for 'Images' (AMIs, AMI Catalog) and 'Elastic Block Store' (Volumes, Snapshots). The main content area is titled 'Key pairs' with a search bar and a table header. The table columns are Name, Type, Created, Fingerprint, and ID. A message below the table says 'No key pairs to display'. At the top right of the main area are 'Actions' and a 'Create key pair' button, which is highlighted with a red box and a red arrow pointing to it.

► Advanced settings

ⓘ After creating the bucket, you can upload files and folders to the bucket, and configure additional bucket settings.

Cancel **Create bucket**

Create key pair Info

Key pair

A key pair, consisting of a private key and a public key, is a set of security credentials that you use to prove your identity when connecting to an instance.

Name

vals-ec2-key

The name can include up to 255 ASCII characters. It can't include leading or trailing spaces.

Key pair type Info

RSA

ED25519

Private key file format

.pem
For use with OpenSSH

.ppk
For use with PuTTY

EC2 > Key pairs > Create key pair

Key pair type Info

RSA

ED25519

Private key file format

.pem
For use with OpenSSH

.ppk
For use with PuTTY

Tags - optional

No tags associated with the resource.

[Add new tag](#)

You can add up to 50 more tags.

Cancel **Create key pair**

Successfully created key pair

Name	Type	Created	Fingerprint
vals-ec2-key	rsa	2025/04/08 16:29 GMT+1	6d:6f:8e:85:e7:d7:41:5a:99:f0:c2:b...

```

File Edit Selection View Go Run ... new-ec2-instance
EXPLORER
  NEW-EC2-INSTANCE
    .terraform
      providers
      terraform.tfstate
    vals-cicd
    apply-terraform.sh
    buildspec.yml
    install-terraform.sh
    pro-config.sh
    .gitignore
    .terraform.lock.hcl
    ec2.tf M
    install_techmax.sh
    README.md

buildspec.yml
  ec2.tf M X $ apply-terraform.sh
  resource "aws_instance" "ec2_instance" {
    ami           = data.aws_ami.amazon_linux_2.id
    instance_type = "t2.micro"
    subnet_id     = aws_default_subnet.default_az1.id
    vpc_security_group_ids = [aws_security_group.ec2_security_group.id]
    key_name      = "vals-ec2-key"
    user_data     = file("install_techmax.sh")

    tags = {
      Name = "techmax server"
    }
  }

  # print the url of the server
  output "ec2_public_ipv4_url" {
    value = join("", ["http://", aws_instance.ec2_instance.public_ip])
  }
}

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

Enter a value: yes
aws_instance.ec2_instance: Creating...
aws_instance.ec2_instance: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_instance.ec2_instance: Creation complete after 16s [id=i-095831bf83e0e03bd]

Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.

Outputs:
  ec2_public_ipv4_url = "http://98.81.103.255"
PS C:\Users\Val's\Desktop\new-ec2-instance>

```

Amazon S3

General purpose buckets

Directory buckets

Table buckets

Access Grants

Access Points

Object Lambda Access Points

Multi-Region Access Points

Batch Operations

IAM Access Analyzer for S3

Block Public Access settings for

Account snapshot - updated every 24 hours All AWS Regions

Storage lens provides visibility into storage usage and activity trends. Metrics don't include directory buckets. [Learn more](#)

General purpose buckets (1) Info All AWS Regions

Copy ARN Empty Delete Create bucket

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

Name	AWS Region	IAM Access Analyzer	Creation date
vals-terraform-state-bucket	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	View analyzer for us-east-1	April 8, 2025, 13:31:13 (UTC+01:00)

Amazon S3

General purpose buckets

- Directory buckets
- Table buckets
- Access Grants
- Access Points
- Object Lambda Access Points
- Multi-Region Access Points
- Batch Operations
- IAM Access Analyzer for S3

Block Public Access settings for this account

vals-terraform-state-bucket

Objects Metadata Properties Permissions Metrics Management Access Points

Objects (1)

Actions

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

Find objects by prefix

Show versions

Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
build/	Folder	-	-	-

Amazon S3

General purpose buckets

- Directory buckets
- Table buckets
- Access Grants
- Access Points
- Object Lambda Access Points
- Multi-Region Access Points
- Batch Operations
- IAM Access Analyzer for S3

Block Public Access settings for this account

build/

Objects Properties

Objects (1)

Actions

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

Find objects by prefix

Show versions

Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
terraform.tfstate	tfstate	April 8, 2025, 16:42:58 (UTC+01:00)	14.9 KB	Standard

File Edit Selection View Go Run ... new-ec2-instance PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

EXPLORER NEW-EC2-INSTANCE .terraform .valscid \$ apply-terraform.sh ec2.tf M X \$ apply-terrafrom.sh buildspec.yml install-terrafrom.sh pro-config.sh .gitignore .terraform.lock.hcl U ec2.tf M install_techmax.sh README.md

ec2.tf > resource "aws_instance" "ec2_instance" > key_name

```

95 resource "aws_instance" "ec2_instance" {
96   ami           = data.aws_ami.amazon_linux_2.id
97   instance_type = "t2.micro"
98   subnet_id    = aws_default_subnet.default_az1.id
99   vpc_security_group_ids = [aws_security_group.ec2_security_group.id]
100  key_name      = "vals-ec2-key"
101  user_data     = file("install_techmax.sh")
102
103  tags = {
104    Name = "techmax server"
105  }
106}
107
108
109 # print the url of the server
110 output "ec2_public_ipv4_url" {
111   value = join("", ["http://", aws_instance.ec2_instance.public_ip])
112 }

```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

Enter a value: yes

```

aws_instance.ec2_instance: Creating...
aws_instance.ec2_instance: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_instance.ec2_instance: Creation complete after 16s [id=i-095831bf83e0e03bd]

Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.

Outputs:

ec2_public_ipv4_url = "http://98.81.103.255"
PS C:\Users\Val's\Desktop\new-ec2-instance> 

```

< OUTLINE > TIMELINE

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the following details:

- Explorer View:** Shows a project structure for "NEW-EC2-INSTANCE" containing files like ".terraform", "providers", "terraform.tfstate", "vals-cidc", "apply-terraform.sh", "buildspec.yml", "install-terraform.sh", "pro-config.sh", ".gitignore", ".terraform.lock.hcl", "ec2.tf", "install_techmax.sh", and "README.md".
- Code Editor:** Displays the "ec2.tf" Terraform configuration file. The file defines an EC2 instance with specific parameters like AMI, instance type, subnet ID, security group, key name, and user data. It also includes an output block to print the public IP.
- Terminal:** Shows the command "terraform destroy" being run, with the output indicating the destruction of four resources.
- Status Bar:** Shows the message "Destroy complete! Resources: 4 destroyed." followed by the path "PS C:\Users\Val's\Desktop\new-ec2-instance>".

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the following details:

- Source Control View:** Shows a "New Repository changes" dialog with a "Commit" button highlighted. The dialog lists changes made to files like ".terraform.lock.hcl" and "ec2.tf".
- Code Editor:** Displays the same "ec2.tf" Terraform configuration file as the first screenshot.
- Terminal:** Shows the command "git commit" being run, with the output indicating the commit was successful.
- Status Bar:** Shows the message "Commit successful" followed by the path "PS C:\Users\Val's\Desktop\new-ec2-instance>".

The screenshot shows the AWS CodeBuild console. The left sidebar has sections for Support, EC2, S3, CodeCommit, AWS Amplify, Lambda, API Gateway, DynamoDB, CloudFront, Certificate Manager, VPC, and Aurora and RDS. The main area shows 'Developer Tools > CodeBuild > Build projects'. A red arrow points to the 'Create project' button at the top right of the table header.

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'new-ec2-instance'. A red box highlights the repository name 'new-ec2-instance' in the navigation bar. The repository details show 1 branch and 0 tags. The commit history lists several commits from 'vjamal22' over the past few weeks, including file creation and initial commits. The repository has 0 forks and 0 stars.

The screenshot shows the 'Create project' wizard. Step 1: Set project details. The 'Project name' field contains 'new-ec2-instance-build'. Below it, a note says 'A project name must be 2 to 255 characters. It can include the letters A-Z and a-z, the numbers 0-9, and the special characters - and _.' The 'Project type' section shows 'Default project' (selected) and 'Runner project'. The 'Additional configuration' section includes fields for 'Description', 'public build access', 'build badge', 'concurrent build limit', and 'tags'. The 'Description - optional' field contains 'CI/CD build project to apply terraform scripts'.

Create build project | CodeBuild

CodeBuild | us-east-1

Source provider

Credential

You have not connected to GitHub. Manage account credentials.

Use override credentials for this project only

Repository

Repository in my GitHub account (selected)

Public repository

GitHub scoped webhook

GitHub repository

https://github.com/<user-name>/<repository-name>

Developer Tools > CodeBuild > Build projects > Create build project

Create build project

Project configuration

Project name

new-ec2-instance-build

A project name must be 2 to 255 characters. It can include the letters A-Z and a-z, the numbers 0-9, and the special characters - and _.

Project type

Select what type of project you would like to create. Info [?](#)

Default project
Create a custom CodeBuild project.

Runner project
Create a CodeBuild managed runner for workflows in GitHub Actions, GitHub Enterprise Actions, GitLab, or Buildkite.

Developer Tools

CodeBuild

Source • CodeCommit

Artifacts • CodeArtifact

Build • CodeBuild

Getting started

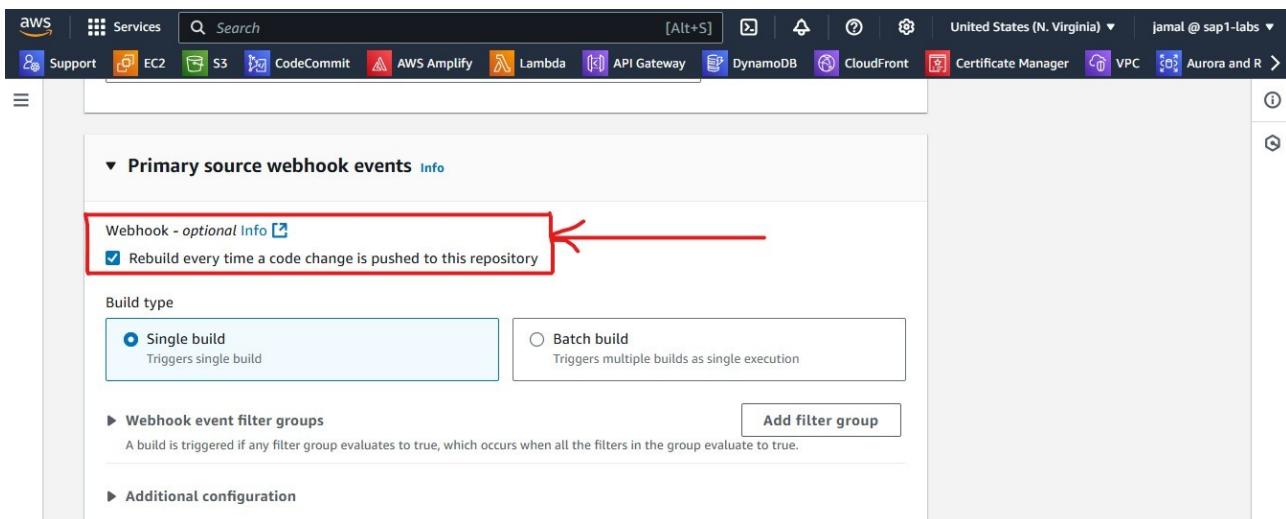
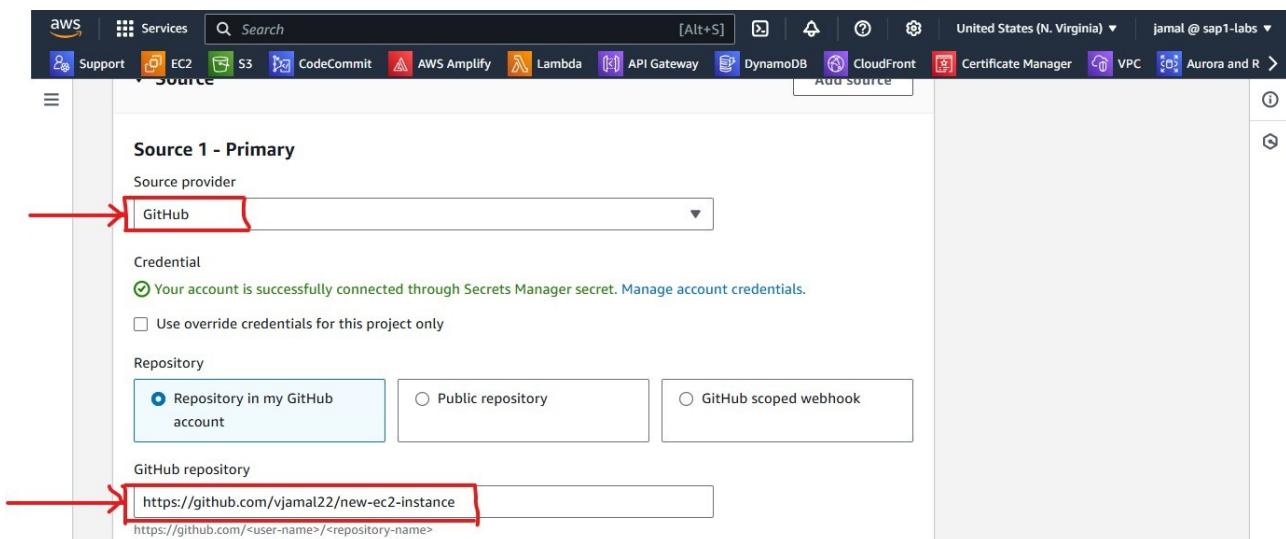
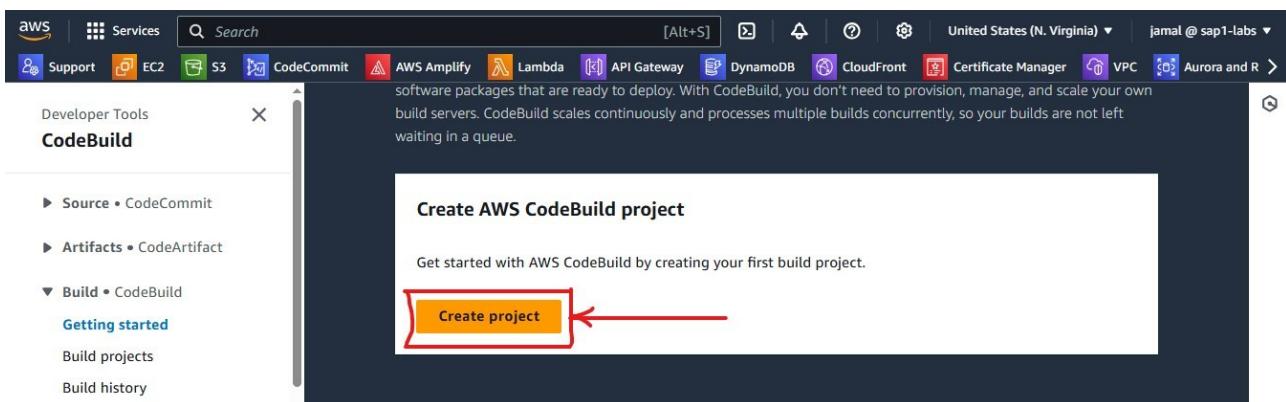
Build projects

Build history

Create AWS CodeBuild project

Get started with AWS CodeBuild by creating your first build project.

Create project



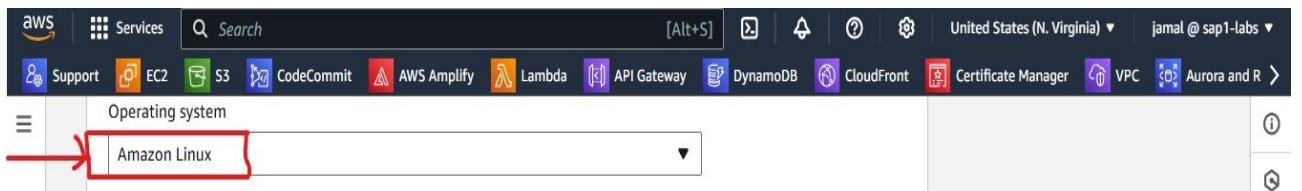
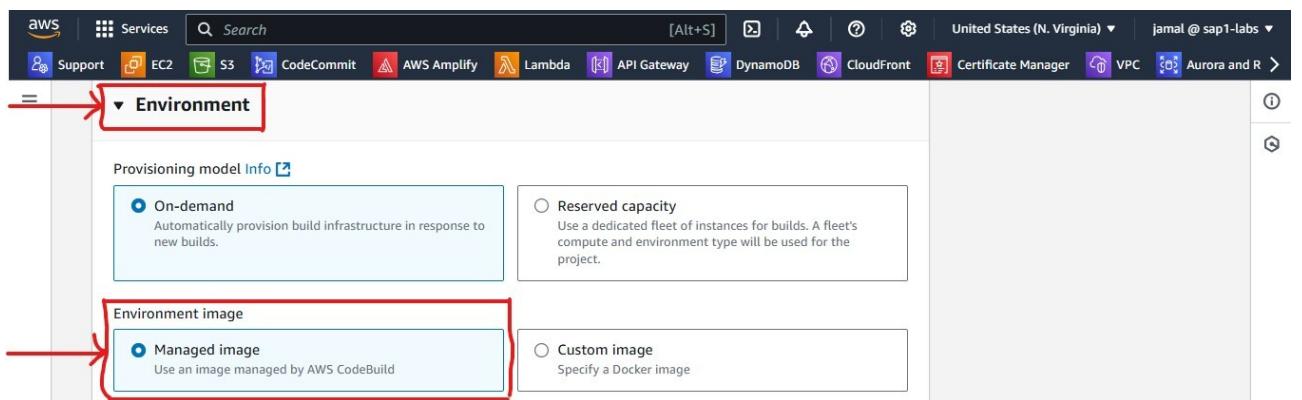
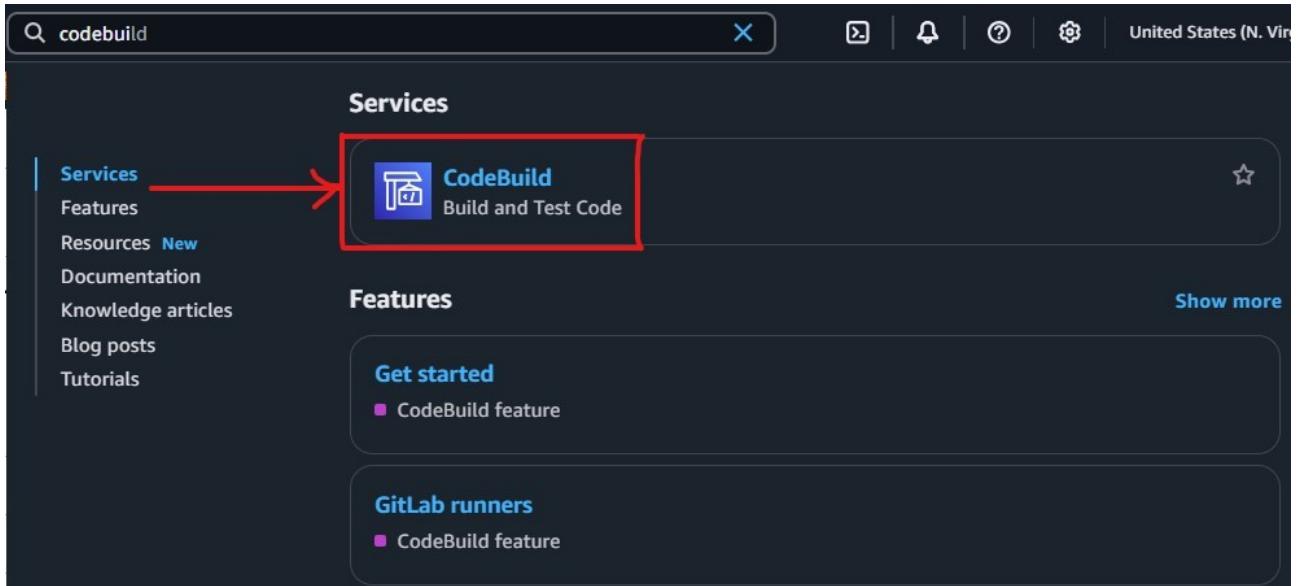


Image
aws/codebuild/amazonlinux-x86_64-standard:5.0

Image version
Always use the latest image for this runtime version

Use GPU-enhanced compute

Service role

New service role
Create a service role in your account

Existing service role
Choose an existing service role from your account

Role name
codebuild-new-ec2-instance-build-service-role

▼ Additional configuration

Timeout, privileged, certificate, VPC, compute type, environment variables, file systems, auto-retry, registry credential

Auto-retry limit

CodeBuild will automatically call retry build using the project's service role up to the auto-retry limit

0

Timeout

Default timeout is 1 hour

Hours

1

Minutes

0

Timeout must be between 5 minutes and 36 hours

Queued timeout

Default time in build queue is 8 hours

Hours

8

Minutes

0

Timeout must be between 5 minutes and 8 hours

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the following details:

- File Explorer:** Shows a project structure under "NEW-EC2-INSTANCE". The "vals-cid" folder is selected.
- Terminal:** The terminal tab is active, showing the command `vals-cid > \$ pro-config.sh`.
- Code Editor:** The code editor shows the `pro-config.sh` script. Red arrows point from the terminal command to the first line of the script and from the file name in the terminal to the file in the code editor.
- Script Content:**

```
#!/bin/bash
# fail on any error
set -eu
#configure named profile
aws configure set aws_access_key_id $AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID --profile $PROFILE_NAME
aws configure set aws_secret_access_key $AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY --profile $PROFILE_NAME
aws configure set region $AWS_REGION --profile $PROFILE_NAME
# verify that profile is configured
aws configure list --profile $PROFILE_NAME
```

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the following details:

- File Explorer:** Shows the same project structure as the first screenshot.
- Terminal:** The terminal tab is active, showing the command `vals-cid > \$ pro-config.sh`.
- Code Editor:** The code editor shows the `pro-config.sh` script. A red arrow points from the terminal command to the script's first line. The line `aws configure set aws_access_key_id \$AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID --profile \$PROFILE_NAME` is highlighted, and a cursor is positioned at the end of the variable name `\$AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID`.
- Script Content:**

```
#!/bin/bash
# fail on any error
set -eu
#configure named profile
aws configure set aws_access_key_id $AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID --profile $PROFILE_NAME
aws configure set aws_secret_access_key $AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY --profile $PROFILE_NAME
aws configure set region $AWS_REGION --profile $PROFILE_NAME
# verify that profile is configured
aws configure list --profile $PROFILE_NAME
```

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the following details:

- File Explorer:** Shows the same project structure as the previous screenshots.
- Terminal:** The terminal tab is active, showing the command `vals-cid > \$ pro-config.sh`.
- Code Editor:** The code editor shows the `pro-config.sh` script. A red arrow points from the terminal command to the script's first line. The line `aws configure set aws_secret_access_key \$AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY --profile \$PROFILE_NAME` is highlighted, and a cursor is positioned at the end of the variable name `\$AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY`.
- Script Content:**

```
#!/bin/bash
# fail on any error
set -eu
#configure named profile
aws configure set aws_access_key_id $AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID --profile $PROFILE_NAME
aws configure set aws_secret_access_key $AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY --profile $PROFILE_NAME
aws configure set region $AWS_REGION --profile $PROFILE_NAME
# verify that profile is configured
aws configure list --profile $PROFILE_NAME
```

```

vals-cidc > $ pro-config.sh
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 # fail on any error
4 set -eu
5
6 #configure named profile
7 aws configure set aws_access_key_id $AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID --profile $PROFILE_NAME
8 aws configure set aws_secret_access_key $AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY --profile $PROFILE_NAME
9 aws configure set region $AWS_REGION --profile $PROFILE_NAME
10
11 # verify that profile is configured
12 aws configure list --profile $PROFILE_NAME

```

Build type

- Single build
Triggers single build
- Batch build
Triggers multiple builds as single execution

▼ Webhook event filter groups

A build is triggered if any filter group evaluates to true, which occurs when all the filters in the group evaluate to true.

Filter group 1

Event type - optional

Add one or more webhook event filter groups to specify which events trigger a new build. If you do not add a webhook event filter group, then a new build is triggered every time a code change is pushed to your repository.

Add filter group

Remove filter group

PUSH X PULL_REQUEST_CLOSED X

```

provider "aws" {
  region = "us-east-1"
  profile = "terraform-1"
}

terraform {
  backend "s3" {
    bucket  = "vals-terraform-state-bucket"
    key    = "build/terraform.tfstate"
    region = "us-east-1"
    profile = "terraform-1"
  }
}

# create default vpc if one does not exist

```

```

buildspec.yml          ec2.tf      $ pro-config.sh  $ install-terraform.sh  $ apply-terraform.sh
provider "aws" {
  region  = "us-east-1"
  profile = "terraform-1"
}

# store the terraform state file in s3
terraform {
  backend "s3" {
    bucket  = "vals-terraform-state-bucket"
    key     = "build/terraform.tfstate"
    region  = "us-east-1"
    profile = "terraform-1"
  }
}

```

Name	Value	Type	
AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID	AKIAYUQGTDWHZRXWIT	Plaintext	<input type="button" value="Remove"/>
AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_K	5m8UUo0GuGMfj6MHQ)	Plaintext	<input type="button" value="Remove"/>
AWS_REGION	us-east-1	Plaintext	<input type="button" value="Remove"/>
PROFILE_NAME	terraform-1	Plaintext	<input type="button" value="Remove"/>

```

resource "aws_default_vpc" "default_vpc" {
  tags = {
  }

  # use data source to get all availability zones in region
  data "aws_availability_zones" "available_zones" {}

  # create default subnet if one does not exist
  resource "aws_default_subnet" "default_az1" {
    availability_zone = data.aws_availability_zones.available_zones.names[0]

    tags = {
      Name = "default subnet"
    }
  }
}

```

▼ **Buildspec**

Build specifications

Insert build commands
Store build commands as build project configuration

Use a buildspec file
Store build commands in a YAML-formatted buildspec file

Buildspec name - optional
By default, CodeBuild looks for a file named buildspec.yml in the source code root directory. If your buildspec file uses a different name or location, enter its path from the source root here (for example, buildspec-two.yml or configuration/buildspec.yml).

vals-cicd/buildspec.yml

Group name - optional
`aws/codebuild/new-ec2-instance-build`

The group name of the logs in CloudWatch Logs. The log group name will be /aws/codebuild/<project-name> by default.

Stream name prefix - optional

The prefix of the stream name of the CloudWatch Logs.

S3

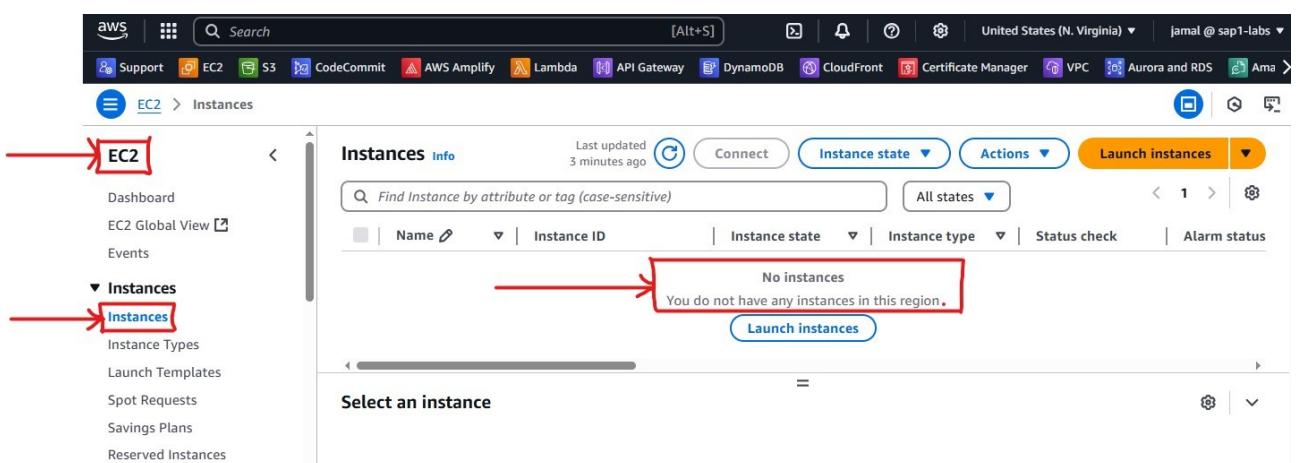
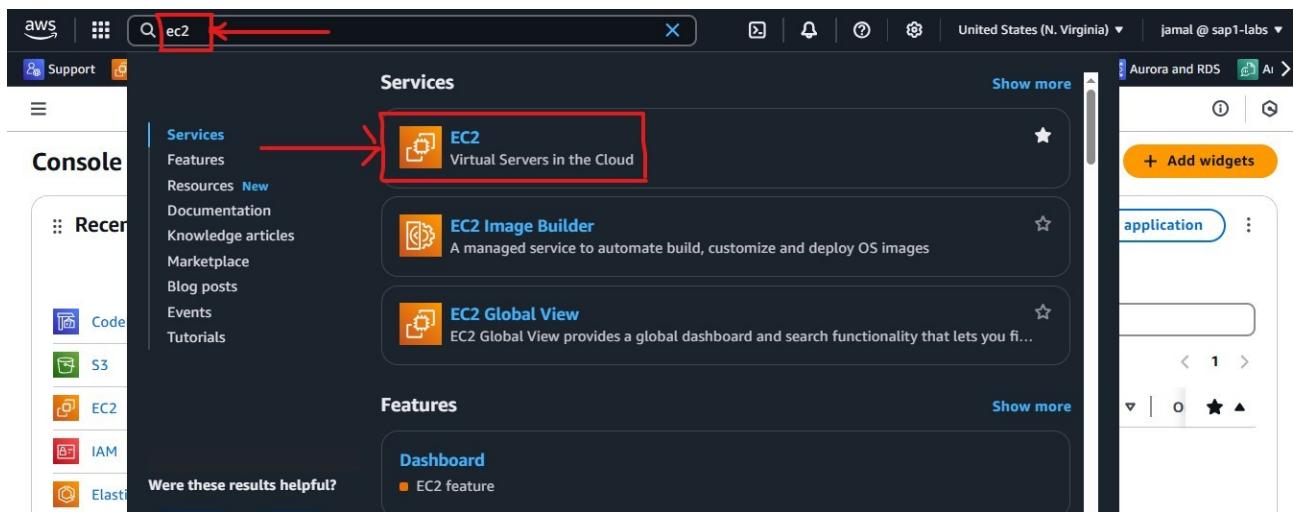
S3 logs - optional
Checking this option will upload build output logs to S3.

Create build project

new-ec2-instance-build

Configuration

Source provider	Primary repository	Artifacts upload location	Service role
GitHub	vjamal22/new-ec2-instance	-	arn:aws:iam::59379306433:role/service-role/codebuild-new-ec2-instance-build-service-role



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run ... ← → ⌘ new-ec2-instance
EXPLORER NEW-EC2-INSTANCE .terraform providers terraform.tfstate vals-cidc apply-terrafrom.sh buildspec.yml ec2.tf pro-config.sh install-terrafrom.sh .gitignore .terraform.lock.hcl README.md
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS powershell +
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window with several tabs open. The active tab is 'pro-config.sh'. The code in this tab is:

```
#!/bin/bash
# fail on any error
set -eu
#configure named profile
aws configure set aws_access_key_id $AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID --profile $PROFILE_NAME
aws configure set aws_secret_access_key $AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY --profile $PROFILE_NAME
aws configure set region $AWS_REGION --profile $PROFILE_NAME
# verify that profile is configured
aws configure list --profile $PROFILE_NAME
```

A red arrow points from the bottom of the code block to the line 'aws configure list --profile \$PROFILE_NAME'.

A screenshot of the AWS CodeBuild console. The navigation pane on the left shows 'Build project' selected under 'Build'. The main area displays build details: Resolved source version 197ec20f6d9c38db0846f800d651b38, Start time Apr 11, 2025 12:43 PM (UTC+1:00), End time Apr 11, 2025 12:43 PM (UTC+1:00), Build number 1. A red box highlights the 'Build logs' tab, which is active. Below it, a message says 'Showing the last 5000 lines of the build log. View entire log' with a 'Tail logs' button.

A screenshot of the AWS CodeBuild console. The navigation pane on the left shows 'Build project' selected under 'Build'. The main area displays build details: Status Failed, Initiator jamal, Resolved source version 197ec20f6d9c38db0846f800d651b38, Start time Apr 11, 2025 12:51 PM (UTC+1:00), End time Apr 11, 2025 12:51 PM (UTC+1:00), Build number 2. A red box highlights the 'Status Failed' message.

A screenshot of the AWS CodeBuild console. The navigation pane on the left shows 'Build project' selected under 'Build'. The main area displays build logs. Log entries 35 and 36 show errors: 'Phase complete: PRE_BUILD State: FAILED' and 'Phase context status code: COMMAND_EXECUTION_ERROR Message: Error while executing command: cd cicd. Reason: exit status 1'. A red box highlights this error message.

```
15 [Container] 2025/04/11 11:51:14.132003 Running command pyenv global $PYTHON_313_VERSION
16
17 [Container] 2025/04/11 11:51:14.798404 Moving to directory
18 [Container] /codebuild/output/src1124248516/src/github.com/vjamal22/new-ec2-instance
19 [Container] 2025/04/11 11:51:14.798429 Cache is not defined in the buildspec
20 [Container] 2025/04/11 11:51:14.935670 Skip cache due to: no paths specified to be cached
21 [Container] 2025/04/11 11:51:15.079281 Phases found in YAML: 3
22 [Container] 2025/04/11 11:51:15.079302 INSTALL: 0 commands
23 [Container] 2025/04/11 11:51:15.079306 PRE_BUILD: 4 commands
24 [Container] 2025/04/11 11:51:15.079309 BUILD: 1 commands
25 [Container] 2025/04/11 11:51:15.079614 Phase complete: DOWNLOAD_SOURCE State: SUCCEEDED
26 [Container] 2025/04/11 11:51:15.079633 Phase context status code: Message:
27 [Container] 2025/04/11 11:51:15.255821 Entering phase INSTALL
28 [Container] 2025/04/11 11:51:15.554217 Phase complete: INSTALL State: SUCCEEDED
29 [Container] 2025/04/11 11:51:15.554238 Phase context status code: Message:
30 [Container] 2025/04/11 11:51:15.619840 Entering phase PRE_BUILD
31 [Container] 2025/04/11 11:51:15.620845 Running command cd cicd
32 /codebuild/output/tmp/script.sh: line 4: cd: cicd: No such file or directory
33
34 [Container] 2025/04/11 11:51:15.628978 Command did not exit successfully cd cicd exit status 1
35 [Container] 2025/04/11 11:51:15.635096 Phase complete: PRE_BUILD State: FAILED
36 [Container] 2025/04/11 11:51:15.635109 Phase context status code: COMMAND_EXECUTION_ERROR Message: Error while executing command: cd cicd. Reason: exit status 1
```



Files

`new-ec2-instance / vals-cicd / buildspec.yml`

vjamal22 created new files e5d1c41 · 4 days ago History

Code Blame 17 lines (14 loc) · 384 Bytes

```

version: 0.2
phases:
  install:
    runtime-versions:
      python: 3.x
  pre_build:
    commands:
      - cd cicd # change directory
      - chmod +x install-terraform.sh pro-config.sh apply-terraform.sh # make files executable
      - ./install-terraform.sh # install terraform
      - ./pro-config.sh # configure named profile
  build:
    commands:
      - ./apply-terraform.sh

```

aws Services Search [Alt+S]

Support EC2 S3 CodeCommit AWS Amplify Lambda API Gateway DynamoDB CloudFront Certificate Manager VPC Aurora and R >

Developer Tools > CodeBuild > Build projects > new-ec2-instance-build > new-ec2-instance-build:02c76222-f245-44ec-896f-accd2b9488a3

new-ec2-instance-build:02c76222-f245-44ec-896f-accd2b9488a3

Stop build Debug build Retry build

Build status

Status	Initiator	Build ARN
Succeeded	jamal	arn:aws:codebuild:us-east-1:593793064335:build/new-ec2-instance-build:02c76222-f245-44ec-896f-accd2b9488a3
Resolved source version ed5d68874f69300a27011a50dcb07b 5b97625069		Start time Apr 11, 2025 5:36 PM (UTC+1:00)
		End time Apr 11, 2025 5:37 PM (UTC+1:00)

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Logs interface. A red box highlights the log entry at line 364, which reads: "Apply complete! Resources: 4 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed." Another red box highlights the final log entry at line 390, which reads: "[Container] 2025/04/11 16:37:32.536277 Phase complete: UPLOAD_ARTIFACTS State: SUCCEEDED".

```
aws_default_vpc.default_vpc: Creation complete after 1s [id=vpc-0013824f9a47be420]
aws_security_group.ec2_security_group: Creating...
aws_instance.ec2_instance: Creating...
aws_instance.ec2_instance: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_instance.ec2_instance: Creation complete after 12s [id=i-0e7c3a8d3369fe702]
Apply complete! Resources: 4 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.
Outputs:
ec2_public_ipv4_url = "http://44.197.213.79"
[Container] 2025/04/11 16:37:32.415108 Phase complete: BUILD State: SUCCEEDED
[Container] 2025/04/11 16:37:32.415124 Phase context status code: Message:
[Container] 2025/04/11 16:37:32.457115 Entering phase POST_BUILD
[Container] 2025/04/11 16:37:32.460007 Phase complete: POST_BUILD State: SUCCEEDED
[Container] 2025/04/11 16:37:32.460022 Phase context status code: Message:
[Container] 2025/04/11 16:37:32.520961 Set report auto-discover timeout to 5 seconds
[Container] 2025/04/11 16:37:32.520961 Expanding base directory path: .
[Container] 2025/04/11 16:37:32.524647 Assembling file list
[Container] 2025/04/11 16:37:32.524659 Expanding .
[Container] 2025/04/11 16:37:32.528260 Expanding file paths for base directory .
[Container] 2025/04/11 16:37:32.528275 Assembling file list
[Container] 2025/04/11 16:37:32.528278 Expanding ***
[Container] 2025/04/11 16:37:32.536248 No matching auto-discover report paths found
[Container] 2025/04/11 16:37:32.536265 Report auto-discover file discovery took 0.015367 seconds
[Container] 2025/04/11 16:37:32.536277 Phase complete: UPLOAD_ARTIFACTS State: SUCCEEDED
```

The screenshot shows the AWS CodeBuild console. A red box highlights the "COMPLETED" status under the "FINALIZING" row. Another red box highlights the "COMPLETED" status under the "COMPLETED" row.

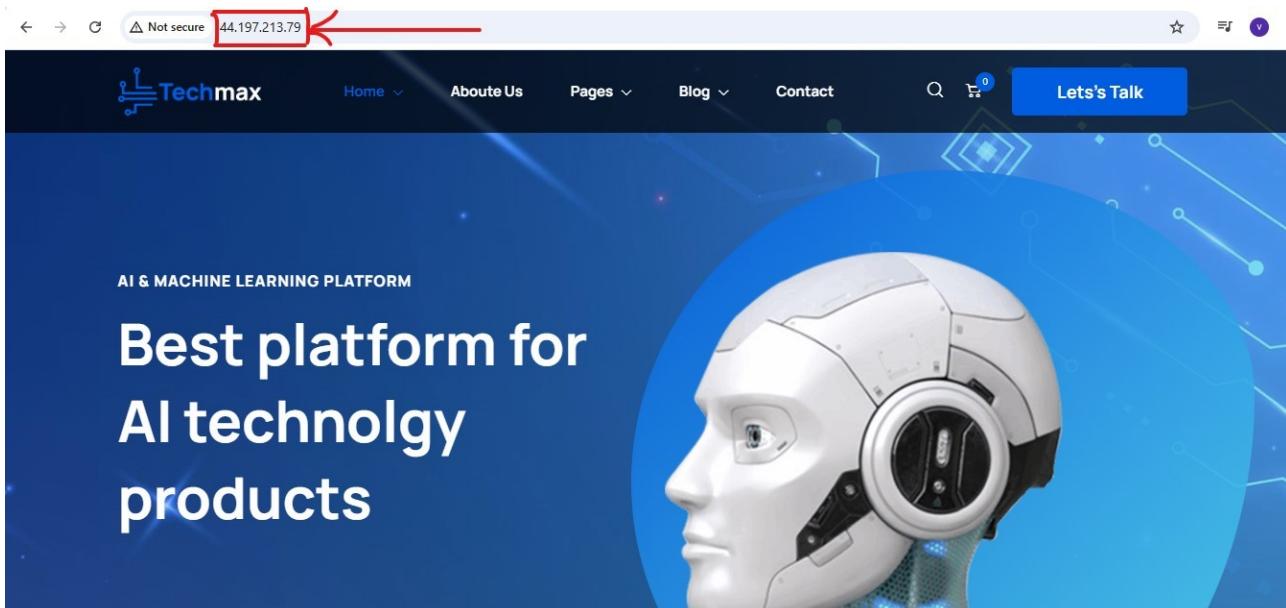
INSTALL	Success	-	<1 sec	Apr 11, 2025 5:36 PM (UTC+1:00)	Apr 11, 2025 5:36 PM (UTC+1:00)
PRE_BUILD	Success	-	37 secs	Apr 11, 2025 5:36 PM (UTC+1:00)	Apr 11, 2025 5:37 PM (UTC+1:00)
BUILD	Success	-	31 secs	Apr 11, 2025 5:37 PM (UTC+1:00)	Apr 11, 2025 5:37 PM (UTC+1:00)
POST_BUILD	Success	-	<1 sec	Apr 11, 2025 5:37 PM (UTC+1:00)	Apr 11, 2025 5:37 PM (UTC+1:00)
UPLOAD_ARTIFACTS	Success	-	<1 sec	Apr 11, 2025 5:37 PM (UTC+1:00)	Apr 11, 2025 5:37 PM (UTC+1:00)
FINALIZING	Success	-	<1 sec	Apr 11, 2025 5:37 PM (UTC+1:00)	Apr 11, 2025 5:37 PM (UTC+1:00)
COMPLETED	Success	-	-	Apr 11, 2025 5:37 PM (UTC+1:00)	-

The screenshot shows the AWS CodeBuild console. A red box highlights the "Start build" button. The configuration details shown include:

- Source provider: GitHub
- Primary repository: vjamal22/new-ec2-instance
- Artifacts upload location: -
- Service role: arn:aws:iam::59379306433:5:role/service-role/codebuild-new-ec2-instance-build-service-role

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Logs interface for a CodeBuild build. The logs are displayed in a monospaced font, showing the build process from start to finish. A red box highlights the command at step 12: "Running command echo \"Installing Python version 3.13 ...\"".

```
1 [Container] 2025/04/11 16:36:19.283585 Running on CodeBuild On-demand
2 [Container] 2025/04/11 16:36:19.283606 Waiting for agent ping
3 [Container] 2025/04/11 16:36:19.689046 Waiting for DOWNLOAD_SOURCE
4 [Container] 2025/04/11 16:36:21.560292 Phase is DOWNLOAD_SOURCE
5 [Container] 2025/04/11 16:36:21.700262
CODEBUILD_SRC_DIR=/codebuild/output/src1128877887/src/github.com/vjamal22/new-ec2-instance
6 [Container] 2025/04/11 16:36:21.700963 YAML location is
/codebuild/output/src1128877887/src/github.com/vjamal22/new-ec2-instance/vals-cicd/buildspec.yml
7 [Container] 2025/04/11 16:36:21.701106 No commands found for phase name: install
8 [Container] 2025/04/11 16:36:21.703051 Setting HTTP client timeout to higher timeout for Github and GitHub Enterprise sources
9 [Container] 2025/04/11 16:36:21.703940 Processing environment variables
10 [Container] 2025/04/11 16:36:22.065309 Resolved 'python' runtime alias '3.x' to '3.13'.
11 [Container] 2025/04/11 16:36:22.065332 Selecting 'python' runtime version '3.13' based on manual selections...
12 [Container] 2025/04/11 16:36:22.066304 Running command echo "Installing Python version 3.13 ...
13 Installing Python version 3.13 ...
14
15 [Container] 2025/04/11 16:36:22.073858 Running command pyenv global $PYTHON_313_VERSION
16
```



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. The left sidebar shows the navigation path: EC2 > Instances. The main table displays one instance:

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check
techmax server	i-0e7c3a8d3369fe702	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed

A red box highlights the "Instances (1) info" header, and another red box highlights the instance row in the table.

A screenshot of the Visual Studio Code interface. The terminal window at the bottom shows the command:

```
PS C:\Users\Val's\Desktop\new-ec2-instance> powershell +
```

The file explorer on the left shows a directory structure for a project named "NEW-EC2-INSTANCE". The "apply-terraform.sh" script is selected. The terminal window above shows the contents of the "apply-terraform.sh" script:

```
vals-cidd > $ apply-terraform.sh
3 # fail on any error
4 set -eu
5
6 # go back to the previous directory
7 cd ..
8
9 # initialize terraform
10 terraform init
11
12 # # apply terraform
13 # terraform apply -auto-approve
14
15 # destroy terraform
16 terraform destroy -auto-approve
```

A screenshot of the Visual Studio Code interface. The source control panel on the left shows a commit history with one entry:

- update file
- ✓ Commit

The terminal window at the bottom shows the command:

```
PS C:\Users\Val's\Desktop\new-ec2-instance> powershell +
```

The file explorer on the left shows the same directory structure as the first screenshot.

A screenshot of the AWS CodeBuild console. The left sidebar shows navigation options like "Developer Tools" and "CodeBuild". The main content area shows the "Build projects" page. A red arrow points to the "new-ec2-instance-build" project in the list:

Name	Source provider	Repository	Latest build status	Description	Last Modified
new-ec2-instance-build	GitHub	vjamal22/new-ec2-instance	Succeeded	Build project to apply terraform scripts	20 hours ago

The screenshot shows the AWS CodeBuild Phase details log view. A red arrow points to the 'Phase details' tab. The log output shows the following:

```

Showing the last 409 lines of the build log. View entire log Tail logs
No previous logs
1 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:08.617593 Running on CodeBuild On-demand
2 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:08.617606 Waiting for agent ping
3 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:09.030805 Waiting for DOWNLOAD_SOURCE
4 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:11.067112 Phase is DOWNLOAD_SOURCE
5 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:11.219698 CODEBUILD_SRC_DIR=/codebuild/output/src1740424638/src/github.com/vjamal22/new-ec2-instance
6 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:11.220222 YAML location is /codebuild/output/src1740424638/src/github.com/vjamal22/new-ec2-instance/vals-cicd/buildspec.yml
7 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:11.220362 No commands found for phase name: install
8 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:11.222122 Setting HTTP client timeout to higher timeout for Github and GitHub Enterprise sources
9 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:11.223150 Processing environment variables
10 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:11.573764 Resolved 'python' runtime alias '3.x' to '3.13'.
11 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:11.573783 Selecting 'python' runtime version '3.13' based on manual selections...
12 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:11.574853 Running command echo "Installing Python version 3.13 ..."
13 Installing Python version 3.13 ...

```

The screenshot shows the AWS CodeBuild Phase details log view. A red arrow points to the 'Phase details' tab. The log output shows the following:

Name	Status	Context	Duration	Start time	End time
SUBMITTED	✔ Success	-	<1 sec	Apr 12, 2025 1:29 PM (UTC+1:00)	Apr 12, 2025 1:29 PM (UTC+1:00)
QUEUED	✔ Success	-	<1 sec	Apr 12, 2025 1:29 PM (UTC+1:00)	Apr 12, 2025 1:29 PM (UTC+1:00)
PROVISIONING	✔ Success	-	4 secs	Apr 12, 2025 1:29 PM (UTC+1:00)	Apr 12, 2025 1:29 PM (UTC+1:00)

The screenshot shows the AWS CodeBuild Phase details log view. Red arrows point to specific lines in the log output:

```

1 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:08.617593 Running on CodeBuild On-demand
2 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:08.617606 Waiting for agent ping
3 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:09.030805 Waiting for DOWNLOAD_SOURCE
4 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:11.067112 Phase is DOWNLOAD_SOURCE
5 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:11.219698 CODEBUILD_SRC_DIR=/codebuild/output/src1740424638/src/github.com/vjamal22/new-ec2-instance
6 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:11.220222 YAML location is /codebuild/output/src1740424638/src/github.com/vjamal22/new-ec2-instance/vals-cicd/buildspec.yml
7 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:11.220362 No commands found for phase name: install
8 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:11.222122 Setting HTTP client timeout to higher timeout for Github and GitHub Enterprise sources
9 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:11.223150 Processing environment variables
10 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:11.573764 Resolved 'python' runtime alias '3.x' to '3.13'.
11 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:11.573783 Selecting 'python' runtime version '3.13' based on manual selections...
12 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:11.574853 Running command echo "Installing Python version 3.13 ..."
13 Installing Python version 3.13 ...
14
15 [Container] 2025/04/12 12:29:11.582256 Running command pyenv global $PYTHON_313_VERSION

```

A screenshot of the AWS CodeBuild console. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Developer Tools' and 'CodeBuild' sections. The main area shows a table of build phases:

Name	Status	Context	Duration	Start time	End time
SUBMITTED	Success	-	<1 sec	Apr 11, 2025 5:36 PM (UTC+1:00)	Apr 11, 2025 5:36 PM (UTC+1:00)
QUEUED	Success	-	<1 sec	Apr 11, 2025 5:36 PM (UTC+1:00)	Apr 11, 2025 5:36 PM (UTC+1:00)
PROVISIONING	Success	-	5 secs	Apr 11, 2025 5:36 PM (UTC+1:00)	Apr 11, 2025 5:36 PM (UTC+1:00)
DOWNLOAD_SOURCE	Success	-	3 secs	Apr 11, 2025 5:36 PM (UTC+1:00)	Apr 11, 2025 5:36 PM (UTC+1:00)
INSTALL	Success	-	<1 sec	Apr 11, 2025 5:36 PM (UTC+1:00)	Apr 11, 2025 5:36 PM (UTC+1:00)

The 'Phase details' tab is highlighted with a red box.

A screenshot of the AWS EC2 Instances page. The sidebar shows 'EC2' selected. The main table lists one instance:

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status
techmax server	i-0e7c3a8d3369fe702	Terminated	t2.micro	-	View alarms

The 'Instances' link in the sidebar is highlighted with a red box. The 'Last updated 1 minute ago' timestamp and the 'Terminated' status are also highlighted with red boxes.

A screenshot of the AWS EC2 Instances page, identical to the previous one but with a red arrow pointing from the bottom of the previous screenshot to the 'Terminated' status of the instance table.

The screenshot shows the AWS CodeBuild console. On the left, a sidebar menu includes 'Source • CodeCommit', 'Artifacts • CodeArtifact', 'Build • CodeBuild' (selected), 'Getting started', 'Build projects' (highlighted in blue), 'Build history', 'Report groups', 'Report history', 'Compute fleets New', and 'Account metrics'. The main content area has a breadcrumb trail: 'Developer Tools > CodeBuild > Build projects'. A green success message at the top states: 'Success Project arn:aws:codebuild:us-east-1:593793064335:project/new-ec2-instance-build successfully deleted'. Below the message is a table header for 'Build projects' with columns: Name, Source provider, Repository, Latest build status, Description, and Last Modified. A red box highlights the 'No results' message: 'There are no results to display.'

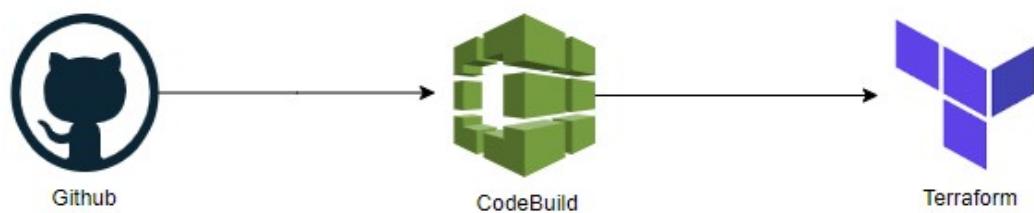
The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. The left sidebar includes 'Dashboard', 'EC2 Global View', 'Events', and 'Instances' (selected). The main content area shows a table with columns: Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, and Alarm status. A red box highlights the message: 'No instances You do not have any instances in this region Launch instances'.

The screenshot shows the AWS CodeBuild console. The left sidebar includes 'Source • CodeCommit', 'Artifacts • CodeArtifact', 'Build • CodeBuild' (selected), 'Getting started', 'Build projects' (highlighted in blue), 'Settings', 'Build history', and 'Report groups'. The main content area displays a build log with the following text:

```
370     } -> null
371     - tags_all
372     - {
373     -   "Name" = "ec2 security group"
374     } -> null
375     - vpc_id
376     # (1 unchanged attribute hidden)
377
378 Plan: 0 to add, 0 to change, 4 to destroy.
379
380 Changes to Outputs:
381     - ec2_public_ip4_url = "http://44.197.213.79" -> null
382     aws_instance.ec2_instance: Destroying... [id=i-0e7c3a8d3369fe702]
383     aws_instance.ec2_instance: Still destroying... [id=i-0e7c3a8d3369fe702, 10s elapsed]
384     aws_instance.ec2_instance: Destruction complete after 20s
385     aws_default_subnet.default_az1: Destroying... [id=subnet-051f9f26a8a3df6c9]
386     aws_security_group.ec2_security_group: Destroying... [id=sg-0f2d45b43cce4e6d3]
387     aws_default_subnet.default_az1: Destruction complete after 0s
388     aws_security_group.ec2_security_group: Destruction complete after 0s
389     aws_default_vpc.default_vpc: Destroying... [id=vpc-0013824f9a47be420]
390     aws_default_vpc.default_vpc: Destruction complete after 0s
391
392 Destroy complete! Resources: 4 destroyed.
393
```

Architecture diagram for this project

1



Github

CodeBuild

Terraform

2



Github / SSH

PC / SSH

3



Github



CodeBuild

