

Infrastructure as a code.

Terraform.

Lecture 1.

INFRASTRUCTURE AS CODE. Basic definition.

Infrastructure as code (IaC) is the process of managing and provisioning computer data centers through machine-readable definition files, rather than physical hardware configuration or interactive configuration tools. The IT infrastructure managed by this process comprises both physical equipment, such as bare-metal servers, as well as virtual machines, and associated configuration resources. The definitions may be in a version control system. It can use either scripts or declarative definitions, rather than manual processes, but the term is more often used to promote declarative approaches.

INFRASTRUCTURE AS CODE. Frequently used tools



HashiCorp
Terraform



CloudFormation

AWS CloudFormation



Azure Resource Manager



Google Cloud
Deployment Manager

INFRASTRUCTURE AS CODE. Terraform



Terraform is an infrastructure provisioning tool created by Hashicorp. It allows you to describe your infrastructure as code, creates “execution plans” that outline exactly what will happen when you run your code, builds a graph of your resources, and automates changes with minimal human interaction.

Terraform uses its own domain-specific language (DSL) called Hashicorp Configuration Language (HCL). HCL is JSON-compatible and is used to create these configuration files that describe the infrastructure resources to be deployed.

Terraform is cloud-agnostic and allows you to automate infrastructure stacks from multiple cloud service providers simultaneously and integrate other third-party services.

You even can write Terraform plugins to add new advanced functionality to the platform.

INFRASTRUCTURE AS CODE. AWS CloudFormation



CloudFormation

Similar to Terraform, AWS CloudFormation is a configuration orchestration tool that allows you to code your infrastructure to automate your deployments.

Primary differences lie in that CloudFormation is deeply integrated into and can only be used with AWS, and CloudFormation templates can be created with YAML in addition to JSON.

CloudFormation allows you to preview proposed changes to your AWS infrastructure stack and see how they might impact your resources, and manages dependencies between these resources.

To ensure that deployment and updating of infrastructure is done in a controlled manner, CloudFormation uses Rollback Triggers to revert infrastructure stacks to a previous deployed state if errors are detected.

You can even deploy infrastructure stacks across multiple AWS accounts and regions with a single CloudFormation template. And much more.

INFRASTRUCTURE AS CODE.

Azure Resource Manager and Google Cloud Deployment Manager

If you're using Microsoft Azure or Google Cloud Platform, these cloud service providers offer their own IaC tools similar to AWS CloudFormation.

Azure Resource Manager allows you to define the infrastructure and dependencies for your app in templates, organize dependent resources into groups that can be deployed or deleted in a single action, control access to resources through user permissions, and more.

Google Cloud Deployment Manager offers many similar features to automate your GCP infrastructure stack. You can create templates using YAML or Python, preview what changes will be made before deploying, view your deployments in a console user interface, and much more.

INFRASTRUCTURE AS CODE. Terraform

Amazon Web Services

Microsoft Azure

Google Cloud Platform

Digital Ocean

AliCloud

Github

OR

You could develop “provider” for your own platform



Provider

INFRASTRUCTURE AS CODE. Terraform

Code syntax: Hashicorp Corporation Language (HCL)

Plain text

No IDE

Simple text editors

No compilation needed

Cross-platform: Linux, MacOS, MS Windows

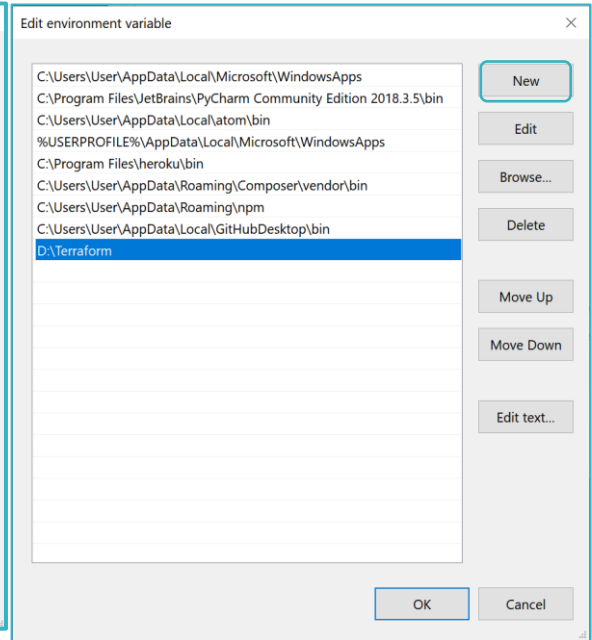
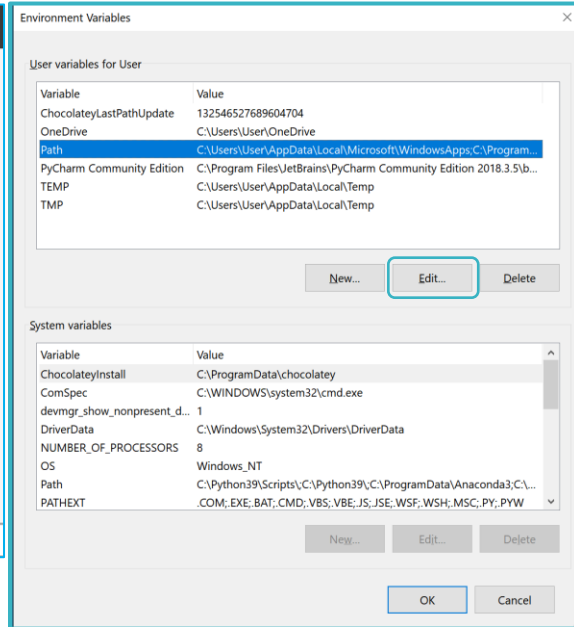
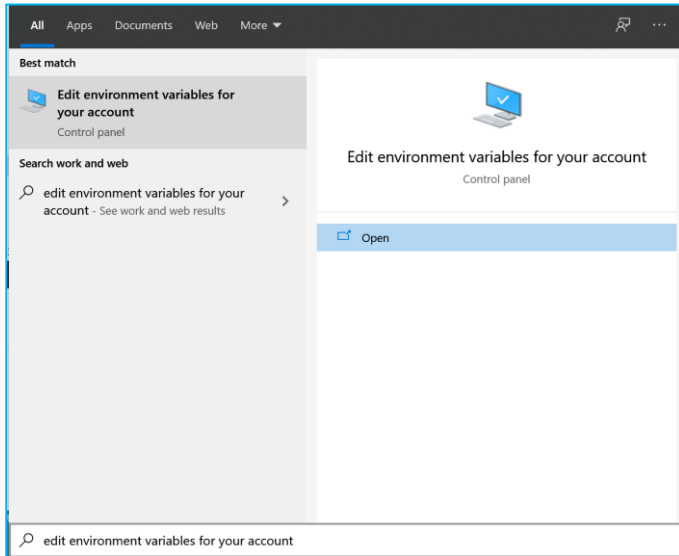
INFRASTRUCTURE AS CODE. Terraform

The screenshot shows the Terraform download page on HashiCorp's website. The browser address bar shows the URL <https://www.terraform.io/downloads.html>. The page header includes the HashiCorp logo and navigation links for Overview, Editions, Registry, Tutorials, Docs, Community, GitHub, Download CLI, and Terraform Cloud. The main content area is titled "Download Terraform" and includes a "Downloads" sidebar with links to Download Terraform, Debian/Ubuntu APT Packages, RHEL/Fedora Yum Packages, and Upgrade Guides. The main text explains that Terraform is distributed as a single binary and provides instructions for installation. A note at the bottom indicates that users upgrading from older versions should refer to the Upgrade Guides.

This block displays the operating system download options for Terraform, each with its respective logo and supported architectures:

- macOS** (Apple logo): 64-bit
- FreeBSD** (Red dragon logo): 32-bit | 64-bit | Arm
- Linux** (Tux penguin logo): 32-bit | 64-bit | Arm | Arm64. A blue box highlights the "64-bit" option, and a blue arrow points to the text "Copy link".
- OpenBSD** (Spiky ball logo): 32-bit | 64-bit
- Solaris** (Sun logo): 64-bit
- Windows** (Windows logo): 32-bit | 64-bit. A blue box highlights the "64-bit" option, and a blue arrow points to the text "Save .zip file".

INFRASTRUCTURE AS CODE. Terraform. Windows



```
Windows PowerShell
PS D:\Terraform> terraform --version
Terraform v0.14.3

Your version of Terraform is out of date! The latest version
is 0.14.7. You can update by downloading from https://www.terraform.io/downloads.html
PS D:\Terraform>
```

INFRASTRUCTURE AS CODE. Terraform. Linux

```
student@ubuntu16srvr:~$ mkdir terraform
student@ubuntu16srvr:~$ cd terraform/
student@ubuntu16srvr:~/terraform$ wget https://releases.hashicorp.com/terraform/0.14.7/terraform_0.14.7_linux_amd64.zip
--2021-01-08 16:08:27-- https://releases.hashicorp.com/terraform/0.14.7/terraform_0.14.7_linux_amd64.zip
Resolving releases.hashicorp.com (releases.hashicorp.com)... 151.101.113.183, 2a04:4e42:1b::439
Connecting to releases.hashicorp.com (releases.hashicorp.com)|151.101.113.183|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 33783879 (32M) [application/zip]
Saving to: 'terraform_0.14.7_linux_amd64.zip'

terraform_0.14.7_linux_amd64.zip 100%[=====] 32.22M  9.82MB/s

2021-01-08 16:08:30 (9.26 MB/s) - 'terraform_0.14.7_linux_amd64.zip' [33783879/33783879]

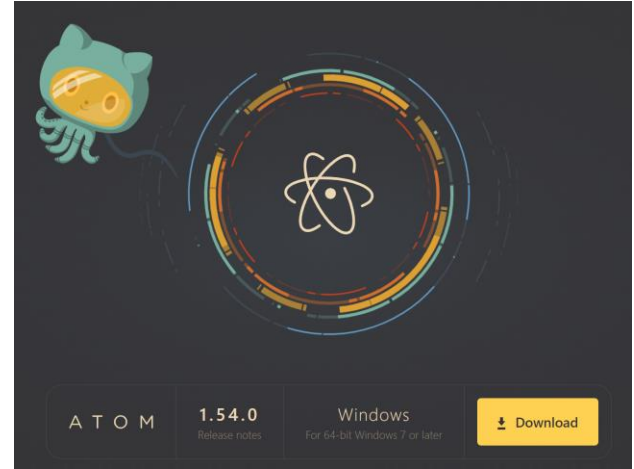
student@ubuntu16srvr:~/terraform$
```

```
student@ubuntu16srvr:~/terraform$ sudo apt install unzip
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
unzip is already the newest version (6.0-20ubuntu1.1).
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils libapr1 libaprutil1 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3
  libaprutil1-ldap liblua5.1-0 ssl-cert
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
student@ubuntu16srvr:~/terraform$ unzip terraform_0.14.7_linux_amd64.zip
Archive:  terraform_0.14.7_linux_amd64.zip
  inflating: terraform
student@ubuntu16srvr:~/terraform$ ls -la
total 113800
drwxrwxr-x 2 student student  4096 Jan  8 16:12 .
drwxr-xr-x 7 student student  4096 Jan  8 16:08 ..
-rwxr-xr-x 1 student student 82732676 Feb 17  2021 terraform
-rw-rw-r-- 1 student student 33783879 Feb 22  2021 terraform_0.14.7_linux_amd64.zip
student@ubuntu16srvr:~/terraform$ sudo mv terraform /usr/bin/
student@ubuntu16srvr:~/terraform$ cd ..
student@ubuntu16srvr:~$ terraform --version
Terraform v0.14.7
student@ubuntu16srvr:~$
```

INFRASTRUCTURE AS CODE. Terraform. Code (Text) Editors

<https://flight-manual.atom.io/getting-started/sections/installing-atom/>

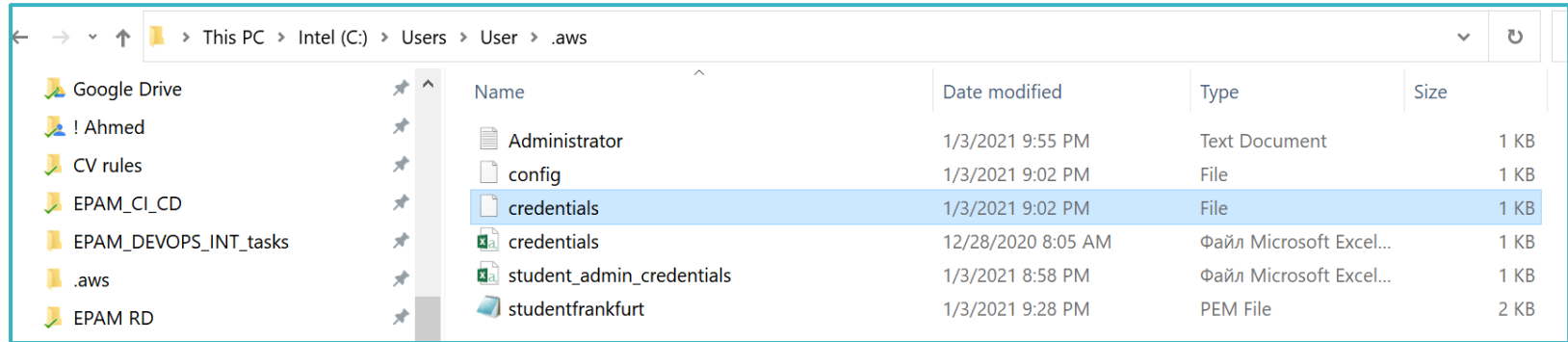
<https://notepad-plus-plus.org/downloads/>



+ Plugins (Frequently used)

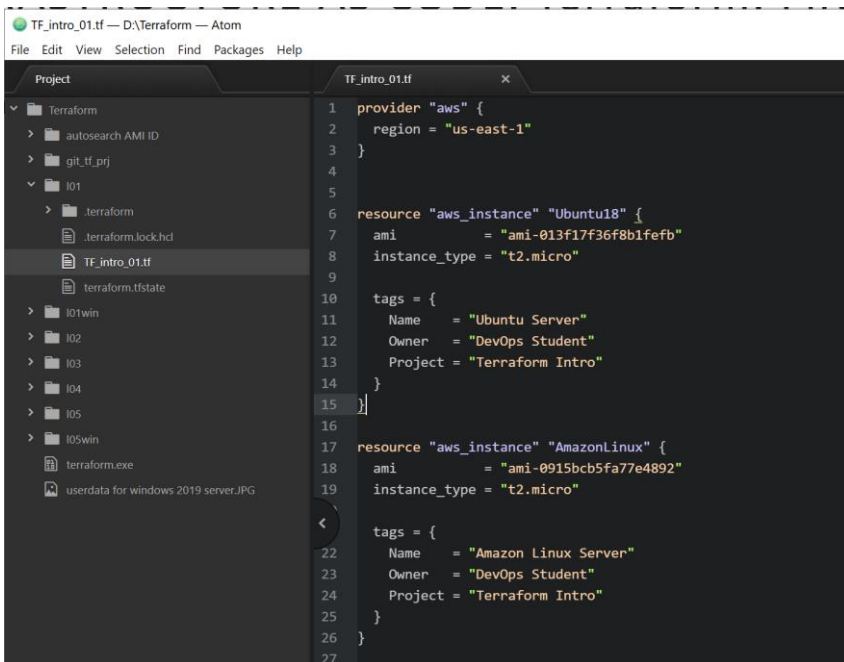
INFRASTRUCTURE AS CODE. Terraform. First steps

1. Create “terraform” user IAM in AWS console and give him Admin access, save credentials in following way



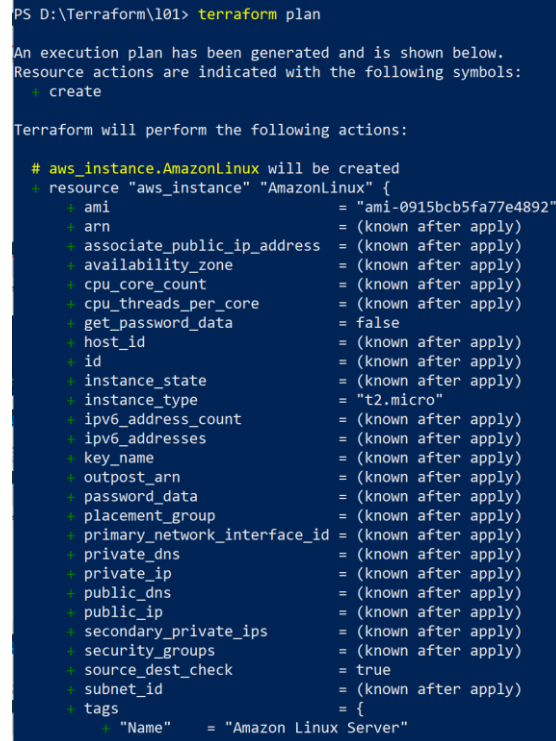
INFRASTRUCTURE AS CODE. Terraform. First steps

Create test.tf file in some home directory



```
1 provider "aws" {
2   region = "us-east-1"
3 }
4
5
6 resource "aws_instance" "Ubuntu18" {
7   ami           = "ami-013f17f36f8b1fefb"
8   instance_type = "t2.micro"
9
10  tags = {
11    Name     = "Ubuntu Server"
12    Owner    = "DevOps Student"
13    Project  = "Terraform Intro"
14  }
15 }
16
17 resource "aws_instance" "AmazonLinux" {
18   ami           = "ami-0915bcb5fa77e4892"
19   instance_type = "t2.micro"
20
21  tags = {
22    Name     = "Amazon Linux Server"
23    Owner    = "DevOps Student"
24    Project  = "Terraform Intro"
25  }
26 }
27
```

terraform plan



```
PS D:\Terraform\l01> terraform plan
An execution plan has been generated and is shown below.
Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
  + create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

# aws_instance.AmazonLinux will be created
+ resource "aws_instance" "AmazonLinux" {
+   ami           = "ami-0915bcb5fa77e4892"
+   arn           = (known after apply)
+   associate_public_ip_address = (known after apply)
+   availability_zone = (known after apply)
+   cpu_core_count = (known after apply)
+   cpu_threads_per_core = (known after apply)
+   get_password_data = false
+   host_id       = (known after apply)
+   id           = (known after apply)
+   instance_state = (known after apply)
+   instance_type = "t2.micro"
+   ipv6_address_count = (known after apply)
+   ipv6_addresses = (known after apply)
+   key_name      = (known after apply)
+   outpost_arn  = (known after apply)
+   password_data = (known after apply)
+   placement_group = (known after apply)
+   primary_network_interface_id = (known after apply)
+   private_dns   = (known after apply)
+   private_ip    = (known after apply)
+   public_dns    = (known after apply)
+   public_ip     = (known after apply)
+   secondary_private_ips = (known after apply)
+   security_groups = (known after apply)
+   source_dest_check = true
+   subnet_id     = (known after apply)
+   tags         = {
+     "Name" = "Amazon Linux Server"

```

INFRASTRUCTURE AS CODE. Terraform. First Steps

terraform apply

```
Plan: 2 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

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

Enter a value: yes

aws_instance.AmazonLinux: Creating...
aws_instance.Ubuntu18: Creating...
aws_instance.AmazonLinux: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_instance.Ubuntu18: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_instance.Ubuntu18: Still creating... [20s elapsed]
aws_instance.AmazonLinux: Still creating... [20s elapsed]
aws_instance.Ubuntu18: Creation complete after 27s [id=i-090048cd12f95f6ad]
aws_instance.AmazonLinux: Creation complete after 28s [id=i-01bac3be2b15cc3e9]

Apply complete! Resources: 2 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.
```

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for EC2 instances. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, a search bar, and user information. A notification banner at the top reads "Welcome to the new instances experience!". The main content area is titled "Instances (2) info" and features a table of running instances. The table columns include Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, Alarm status, Availability Zone, Public IPv4 DNS, Public IPv4 address, and Elastic IP. Two instances are listed: an Ubuntu Server and an Amazon Linux instance, both in a "Running" state.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 ...	Elastic IP
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ubuntu Server	i-090048cd12f95f6ad	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	No alarms	us-east-1a	ec2-34-204-67-8.comp...	34.204.67.8	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	Amazon Linux ...	i-01bac3be2b15cc3e9	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	No alarms	us-east-1a	ec2-34-226-138-6.com...	34.226.138.6	-

INFRASTRUCTURE AS CODE. Terraform. First Steps

terraform destroy

```
Plan: 0 to add, 0 to change, 2 to destroy.

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

Enter a value: yes

aws_instance.AmazonLinux: Destroying... [id=i-01bac3be2b15cc3e9]
aws_instance.Ubuntu18: Destroying... [id=i-090048cd12f95f6ad]
aws_instance.Ubuntu18: Still destroying... [id=i-090048cd12f95f6ad, 10s elapsed]
aws_instance.AmazonLinux: Still destroying... [id=i-01bac3be2b15cc3e9, 10s elapsed]
aws_instance.Ubuntu18: Still destroying... [id=i-090048cd12f95f6ad, 20s elapsed]
aws_instance.AmazonLinux: Still destroying... [id=i-01bac3be2b15cc3e9, 20s elapsed]
aws_instance.Ubuntu18: Still destroying... [id=i-090048cd12f95f6ad, 30s elapsed]
aws_instance.AmazonLinux: Still destroying... [id=i-01bac3be2b15cc3e9, 30s elapsed]
aws_instance.AmazonLinux: Destruction complete after 32s
aws_instance.Ubuntu18: Destruction complete after 33s

Destroy complete! Resources: 2 destroyed.
PS D:\Terraform\101>
```

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo and a search bar. Below that, a blue banner welcomes users to the new EC2 Experience. The main content area is titled 'Instances' and includes a search filter for 'Instance state: running'. Below the search bar, there's a table with columns for Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, Alarm status, Availability Zone, Public IPv4 DNS, Public IPv4..., and Elastic IP. The table is currently empty, displaying 'No matching instances found'.

References

<https://www.terraform.io/>

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/language/index.html>

https://learn.hashicorp.com/terraform?utm_source=terraform_io

<https://learn.hashicorp.com/tutorials/terraform/aws-build?in=terraform/aws-get-started>

Q&A

Thank you!