



IT Automation

Terraform Driver

(Practice)

In this Document, “IT Automation” will be written as “ITA”.

Exastro IT Automation ver 1.10
Exastro developer

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1. Introduction



1. Introduction

Main Menu

- This document aims to teach the readers about the **Terraform** Menu group while giving them hands-on experience.

The screenshot shows the Exastro IT Automation dashboard with the following interface elements:

- Header:** User name [System Administrator], Login ID [administrator], Change password, Logout.
- Main menu:** A grid of icons representing various management and automation tools. The "Terraform" icon (represented by a stack of three cubes) is highlighted with a red border.
- DASHBOARD:** A large section containing several data visualizations and tables.
 - Movement:** A donut chart showing 14 total movements with 78.6% completion. Data table:

Movement	SUM
Ansible Legacy	11
Ansible Pioneer	1
Ansible Legacy Role	1
Terraform	1
 - Status:** A donut chart showing 0 total status with 62.5% completion. Data table:

Status	CON	SYN	SUM
Executing	0	0	0
Unexecuted (schedule)	0	0	0
Unexecuted	0	0	0
 - Result:** A donut chart showing 8 total results with 37.5% completion. Data table:

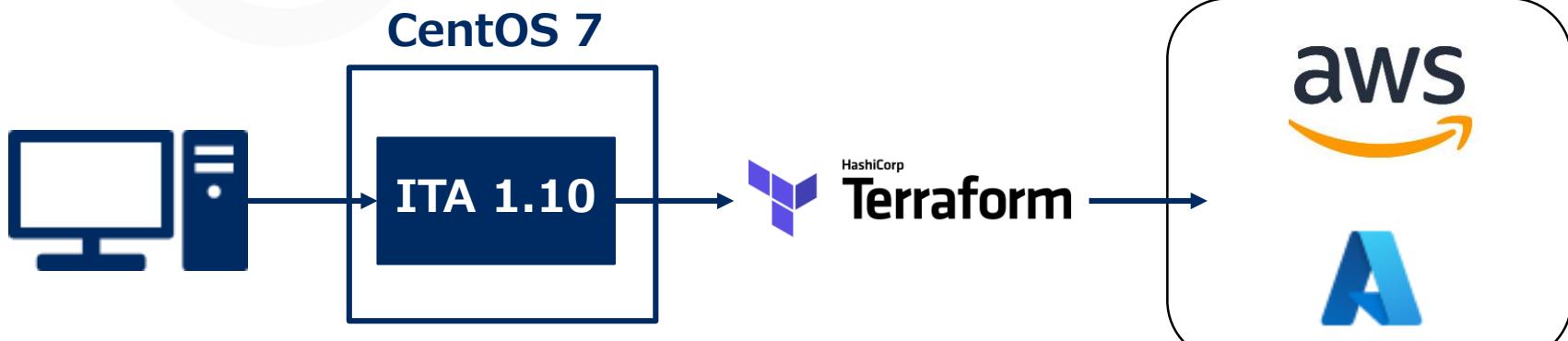
Result	CON	SYN	SUM
Normal end	3	0	3
Abnormal end	0	0	0
Unexpected error	1	0	1
Emergency stop	0	0	0
Schedule cancellation	0	0	0
- Work history:** A table showing a single row of data with many empty columns.
- Footer:** Contact administrator button.

1.2 Environment

Environment

- The environment used in this manual is as follows.
- In addition to an ITA Server, please prepare an AWS and Azure account and a Terraform environment (Terraform account if you are using Terraform Cloud).

ITA host server	Terraform	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CentOS7(※)• ITA ver 1.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Terraform Enterprise or• Terraform Cloud	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AWS• Microsoft Azure



*In this scenario, the host server will be running on CentOS7, but ITA can be installed on RHEL7 and RHEL8 type OS as well.

2. Terraform Driver Practice

2.1 Scenario

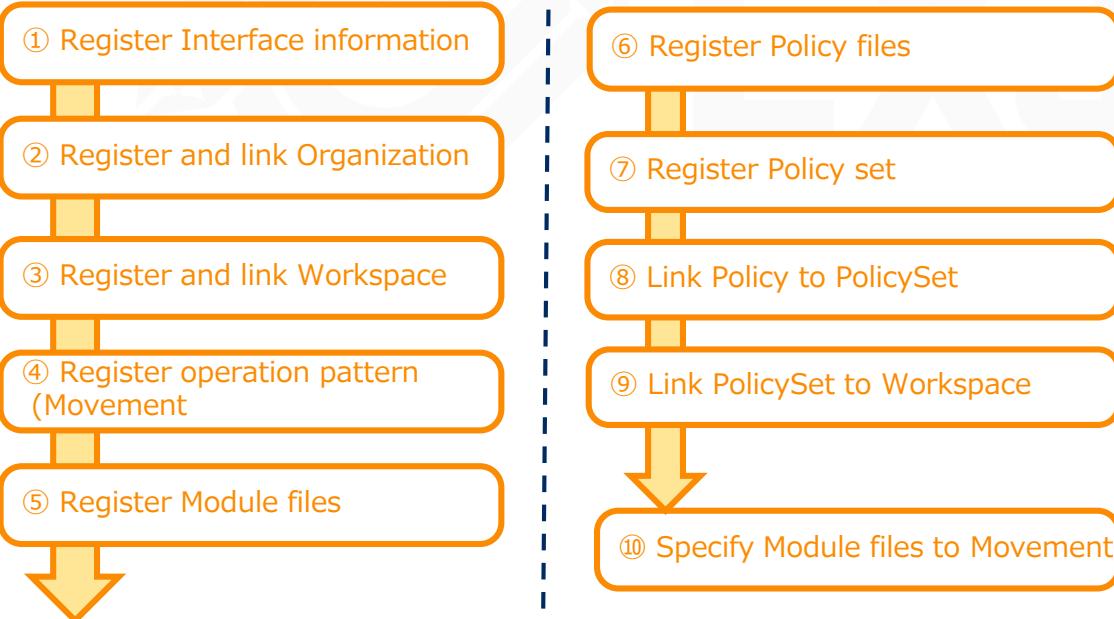
About the scenario

This scenario uses ITA's Terraform Driver to check the plan to create the VM's on Public cloud (AWS,Azure)

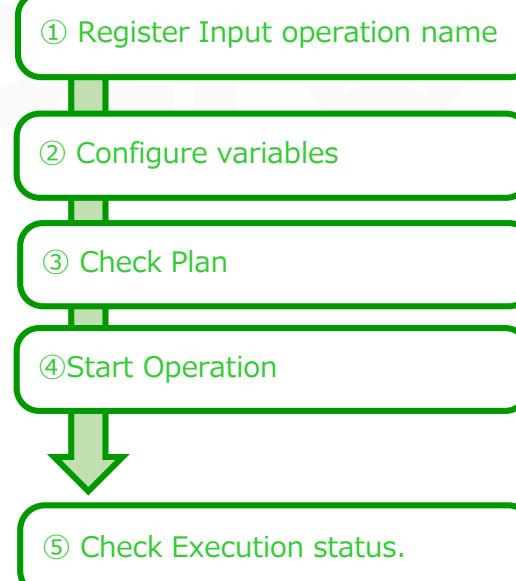
After that, it will use the **defined policies** to create the VM on the different cloud environments.

Once you have followed the "**Preparation**" part of this document and have linked/registered all the necessary parts, you can repeat the "**Execution**" part of the scenario and reconfigure/re-register target machines. (**Automation**)

【Preparation】



【Execution】



2.2 Preparation (1/7)

Create Module①

- Here, we will create the 4 modules that will be used in this scenario

[Attention] Make sure that the character code is “UTF-8”, the Line feed code is LF and the file extension is “tf”.

```
variable "aws_info"{
  type = object({
    access_key = string
    secret_key = string
    region = string
  })
}
variable "ami" {}
variable "key_name" {}
variable "security_group" {}
variable "tags_name" {}
variable "hello_tf_instance_count" {
  default = 2
}
variable "hello_tf_instance_type" {
  default = "t2.micro"
}
```

File name:
aws_create_instance_variables.tf

This file defines variables for creating AWS Instances.

A concrete value variable will be assigned to the variable

2.2 Preparation (2/7)

Create Module②

```
provider "aws" {  
    access_key = var.aws_info.access_key  
    secret_key = var.aws_info.secret_key  
    region     = var.aws_info.region  
}  
  
resource "aws_instance" "hello-tf-instance" {  
    ami           = var.ami  
    key_name      = var.key_name  
    security_groups = [var.security_group]  
    tags = {  
        Name = "${var.tags_name}-${count.index+1}"  
    }  
    count = var.hello_tf_instance_count  
    instance_type = var.hello_tf_instance_type  
}
```

File name:
aws_create_instance.tf

This file defines variables for creating AWS Instances.
Create Security groups and key pairs in AWS in advance.

2.2 Preparation (3/7)

Create Module③

File name:azure_create_instance_variables.tf

This file defines variables for creating Azure instances.

A concrete value variable will be assigned to the variable

```
variable "azure_info"{
  type = object({
    subscription_id = string
    tenant_id = string
    client_id = string
    client_secret = string
  })
}
variable "resource_group_name" {}
variable "security_group" {}
variable "location" {}
variable "Vnet_name" {}
variable "Vnet_address_space" {}
variable "subnet_name" {}
variable "address_prefixes" {}
variable "public_ip_name" {}
variable "allocation_method" {}
variable "domain_name_label" {}
variable "network_interface_name" {}
```

```
variable "NIC_name" {}
variable "VM_name" {}
variable "VM_size" {}
variable "publisher" {}
variable "offer" {}
variable "sku" {}
variable "source_image_version" {}
variable "admin_username" {}
variable "ssh_public_key" {}
variable "os_disk_name" {}
variable "caching" {}
variable "storage_account_type" {}
variable "VM_count" {}
```

2.2 Preparation (4/7)

Create Module④

File name:

azure_create_instance.tf (1/3)

Resources for creating Azure instance
Definition file.

This file creates resource groups, as well
as their network security group and virtual
networks.

It will also create the a virtual machine,
disk and network interface for each VM.

```
provider "azurerm" {  
    features {}  
    subscription_id = var.azure_info.subscription_id  
    client_id      = var.azure_info.client_id  
    client_secret   = var.azure_info.client_secret  
    tenant_id       = var.azure_info.tenant_id  
}  
  
resource "azurerm_resource_group" "hogehoge" {  
    name = var.resource_group_name  
    location = var.location  
}
```

```
resource "azurerm_network_security_group" "hogehoge" {  
    name = var.security_group  
    location = azurerm_resource_group.hogehoge.location  
    resource_group_name = azurerm_resource_group.hogehoge.name  
  
    security_rule {  
        name          = "SSH"  
        priority      = 1001  
        direction     = "Inbound"  
        access         = "Allow"  
        protocol      = "Tcp"  
        source_port_range = "*"  
        destination_port_range = "22"  
        source_address_prefix = "*"  
        destination_address_prefix = "*"  
    }  
    security_rule {  
        name          = "HTTP"  
        priority      = 1002  
        direction     = "Inbound"  
        access         = "Allow"  
        protocol      = "Tcp"  
        source_port_range = "*"  
        destination_port_range = "80"  
        source_address_prefix = "*"  
        destination_address_prefix = "*"  
    }  
}
```



2.2 Preparation (5/7)

Create Module④

File name:
azure_create_instance.tf (2/3)

```
resource "azurerm_virtual_network" "hogehoge" {
    name = var.Vnet_name
    address_space = [var.Vnet_address_space]
    location = azurerm_resource_group.hogehoge.location
    resource_group_name = azurerm_resource_group.hogehoge.name
}

resource "azurerm_subnet" "hogehoge" {
    name          = var.subnet_name
    resource_group_name = azurerm_resource_group.hogehoge.name
    virtual_network_name = azurerm_virtual_network.hogehoge.name
    address_prefixes = [var.address_prefixes]
}

resource "azurerm_public_ip" "hogehoge" {
    count      = var.VM_count
    name       = "${var.public_ip_name}-${count.index}"
    location   = azurerm_resource_group.hogehoge.location
    resource_group_name = azurerm_resource_group.hogehoge.name
    allocation_method = var.allocation_method
    domain_name_label = "${var.domain_name_label}-${count.index}"
}

resource "azurerm_network_interface" "hogehoge" {
    count      = var.VM_count
    name       = "${var.network_interface_name}-${count.index}"
    location   = azurerm_resource_group.hogehoge.location
    resource_group_name = azurerm_resource_group.hogehoge.name

    ip_configuration {
        name           = var.NIC_name
        subnet_id      = azurerm_subnet.hogehoge.id
        private_ip_address_allocation = var.allocation_method
        public_ip_address_id      = azurerm_public_ip.hogehoge[count.index].id
    }
}
```

2.2 Preparation (6/7)

Create Module④

File name:
azure_create_instance.tf (3/3)



```
resource "azurerm_network_interface_security_group_association" "hogehoge" {
    count = var.VM_count
    network_interface_id    = azurerm_network_interface.hogehoge[count.index].id
    network_security_group_id = azurerm_network_security_group.hogehoge.id
}

resource "azurerm_linux_virtual_machine" "hogehoge" {
    count          = var.VM_count
    name           = "${var.VM_name}-${count.index}"
    resource_group_name = azurerm_resource_group.hogehoge.name
    location        = azurerm_resource_group.hogehoge.location
    size            = var.VM_size
    admin_username   = var.admin_username
    network_interface_ids = [azurerm_network_interface.hogehoge[count.index].id]

    admin_ssh_key {
        username = var.admin_username
        public_key = var.ssh_public_key
    }

    os_disk {
        name          = "${var.os_disk_name}-${count.index}"
        caching       = var.caching
        storage_account_type = var.storage_account_type
    }

    source_image_reference {
        publisher = var.publisher
        offer     = var.offer
        sku       = var.sku
        version   = var.source_image_version
    }
}
```

2.2 Preparation (7/7)

Create Policy

File name :
limit-proposed-monthly-cost.sentinel

This policy limits the monthly cost.

The Terraform will not apply if the monthly cost exceeds 50\$.

It will also output an estimate of the monthly cost.

This can be used for both AWS and Azure.

```
import "tfrun"
import "decimal"

limit = decimal.new(50)

cost_limit_by_workspace = func() {
  if tfrun.cost_estimate else null is null {
    print("no cost estimates available")
    return false
  }

  workspace_name = tfrun.workspace.name

  proposed_cost = decimal.new(tfrun.cost_estimate.proposed_monthly_cost)

  if proposed_cost.less_than(limit) {
    print("Proposed monthly cost", proposed_cost.string,
      "of workspace", workspace_name,
      "is under the limit: $", limit)
    return true
  }

  if proposed_cost.greater_than(limit) {
    print("Proposed monthly cost", proposed_cost.string,
      "of workspace", workspace_name,
      "is over the limit: $", limit)
    return false
  }

  cost_validated = cost_limit_by_workspace()

  main = rule {
    cost_validated
  }
}
```

3. Preparation



3.1 Register Interface Information(1/2)

Create User Token

- In order to link Terraform Driver with Terraform, we will need to create a User Token from Terraform
- Log in to Terraform from your browser and go to [User Setting]→[Tokens]→[Create an API token]

The screenshot shows the Terraform Cloud interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'USER SETTINGS' (Profile, Sessions, Organizations, Password, Tokens). The main area is titled 'Tokens' with a sub-instruction: 'Your API tokens can be used to access the Terraform Cloud API and perform all the actions your user account is entitled to. For more information, see the API tokens documentation.' A blue button 'Create an API token' is visible. In the top right corner, there's a 'USER' section with 'Signed in as' (User settings, highlighted with a red box and circled 1), 'Sign out', and a 'Help' icon.

On the far left, a callout bubble contains the text: 'Make sure to write down the token *It will not be displayed again if you close the screen.'

Below the main interface, there are two smaller windows:

- Create API token**: A modal window with a text input 'Description' containing 'ITA用Token'. A red box highlights the 'Create API token' button (circled 4).
- Create API token**: A confirmation window showing the generated token: 'YzJQgNiNgcMNIw.atlasav1.YoD0R7pSjr17yBqtWIfdUwZ3Ah34WQs02v1559vVnDHjs5H4y3Hb1RoJqueQrfoZS4g'. A red box highlights the token text. Below it is a warning message: 'Warning: This token will not be displayed again, so make sure to save it to a safe place.' A red box highlights the 'Done' button (circled 5).

3.1 Registration of interface information(2/2)

Interface information

- Input the Terraform Hostname and the created UserToken

*Since only one Terraform can be linked to ITA, you need to update the item that is already there.

Menu: Terraform> Interface Information

- Open the list and press the item's update button.
- Enter the following information and press "Register".

The screenshot shows the ITA (Intelligent Test Automation) interface. On the left is a vertical menu bar with various options like Main menu, Organizations list, Workspaces list, Movement list, etc. The 'Interface information' option is selected and highlighted with a red box. The main area has a 'Display filter' section with a search field and a 'Filter' button. Below it is a 'List' table with columns: No., Hostname*, User Token, Proxy (Address and Port), Status monitoring cycle (milliseconds)*, and Number of rows. A single row is visible with 'No.' 1, 'Hostname*' containing 'Terraform Host name' and 'User Token' containing '*****'. A red box highlights the 'User Token' column header and the 'User Token' input field. At the bottom of the screen, there are 'Back' and 'Update' buttons. The 'Update' button is also highlighted with a red box. The status bar at the bottom shows 'History' and 'Update' buttons, followed by the row details: Hostname 'Terraform Host name', User Token '*****', Address and Port empty, Status monitoring cycle '3,000', and Number of rows '1,000'.

Hostname	User Token
app.terraform.io	(Input User Token)

3.2 Register and Link Organization(1/2)

Register Organization

In this step, we will create an Organization.

Menu: **Terraform > Organizations list**

- ① Click Register> Start Registration.
- ② Enter the following information and press "Register".

Register

Organization ID	Organization Name*	Email address*	Access permission	
Auto-input	ITAlearn_org		Setting	Role to allow access
			Setting	

* is a required item.

[Back](#) [Register](#)

Organization Name	Email address
ITAlearn_org	(Input Mail Address)

3.2 Register and Link Organization(2/2)

Link Organization

- After creating the Organization item from Organization Management You can check if the Organization has been added to the target Terraform by clicking the [Linkage status check].
- If it says "Not registered", you can press the register button to create an Organization in Terraform.

List/Update

			Organization ID	Organization Name	Email address	Terraform association		
History	Update	Discard				Status check	Association status	Register
History	Update	Discard	3	LearnTest1	ita-exastro@sample.com	Association status check	No registration	Register

Filter result count: 1

Output Excel



USER SETTINGS

Profile

Organizations

Password

Two Factor Authentication

Tokens

Organizations

You are a member of the following organizations:

LearnTest1 OWNER ...

3.3 Register and Link Workspace(1/2)

Register Workspace

In this section, we will create a Workspace.

Menu : **Terraform > Workspaces list**

- ① Click Register> Start Registration.
- ② Enter the following information and press "Register".

The screenshot shows a registration form titled '登録'. It has a table with four columns: 'Workspace ID', 'Organization*', 'Workspace Name*', and 'Terraform Version'. The 'Organization*' and 'Workspace Name*' fields are highlighted with a red box. Below the table, there is a note: '※*は必須項目です' (asterisks indicate required fields). At the bottom are two orange buttons: '戻る' (Back) and '登録' (Register).

Organization	Workspace Name
ITAlearn_org	ITA-demo-AWS
ITAlearn_org	ITA-demo-Azure

3.3 Register and Link Workspace(2/2)

Link Workspace

- After creating a Workspace item in Workspaces list, You can check if the Workspace has been added to the target Terraform by clicking the “Association status check” button
- If it says “Not registered”, you can press the “Register” button to create a Workspace on the target Terraform

* As a Workspace is created inside an Organization, make sure to create an Organization first.

The screenshot shows the 'List/Update' screen for Workspaces. At the top, there is a toolbar with buttons for History, Update, Discard, Workspace ID, Organization, Workspace Name, and Terraform Version. Below this is a table with columns: History, Update, Discard, Workspace ID (containing '1 LearnTest1'), Organization (containing 'ITA-LearnTest'), Workspace Name (containing 'ITA-LearnTest'), Terraform Version, Status check, Association status, Register, update, and Delete. The 'Register' button is highlighted with a red border. At the bottom left, there is an 'Output Excel' button. On the right, there is a large red arrow pointing from the bottom workspace table to the 'Register' button in the top navigation bar.

List/Update

History	Update	Discard	Workspace ID	Organization	Workspace Name	Terraform Version	Status check	Association status	Register	update	Delete
History	Update	Discard	1 LearnTest1	ITA-LearnTest			Association status check	No registration	Register	update	Delete

Filter result count: 1

Output Excel

LearnTest1 / Workspaces

Workspaces 1 total

All 1 Success 0 Error 0 Needs Attention 0 Running 0

+ New workspace

WORKSPACE NAME	RUN STATUS	RUN	REPO	LATEST CHANGE
ITA-LearnTest				a few seconds ago

3.4 Register Operation pattern(Movement)

Create Movement

In this section, we will register a Movement that we can link to the playbook we created earlier.

Menu: **Terraform> Movement list**

- ① Click Register> Start Registration.
- ② Select or enter the following and press "Register".

Register

Movement ID	Movement Name*	Delay timer	Terraform integration
Auto--input	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Organization:Workspace*

* is a required item.

Back **Register**

Movement name	Terraform User information
CreateVM(AWS)	Organization: Workspace
CreateVM(Azure)	ITA-demo-Azure

3.5 Register Module files

Register Module

In this section, we will register our Modules to ITA.

Menu: **Terraform> Module Files**

- ① Click Register> Start Registration.
- ② Press "Browse" and select your playbook and press "Upload in advance".
- ③ Follow the table below and press "Register"

The screenshot shows a 'Register' interface with a blue header bar. Below it is a table with two columns: 'Module file ID' and 'Module file name*'. The 'Module file name*' column contains a dropdown menu with 'Auto-input' selected. To its right is a 'Choose File' button with 'No file chosen' displayed. Below the button is an orange 'Upload in advance' button. At the bottom of the table is a link 'Upload status:'. The entire row containing the 'Module file name*' field is highlighted with a red box.

Module file name	Module file
aws_create_instance_variables	aws_create_instance_variables.tf
aws_create_instance_body	aws_create_instance.tf
azure_create_instance_variables	azure_create_instance_variables.tf
azure_create_instance_body	azure_create_instance.tf

3.6 Register Policy file

Register Policy file

In this section, we will register the policy file we created.

Menu : **Terraform > Policies list**

- ① Click Register> Start Registration.
- ② Select the policy you want to upload and press “Upload in advance”.
- ③ Follow the table below and press “Register”

The screenshot shows a registration form with the following fields:

Policy ID	Policy名*	Policy素材*	アクセス権
自動入力	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="ファイルの選択"/> ファイルが選択されていません <input type="button" value="事前アップロード"/> アップロード状況:	<input type="button" value="設定"/> <input type="button" value="アクセス許可ロール"/>

Below the form, there is a note: ※*は必須項目です。

At the bottom are two buttons: and .

Policy name	Policy file
limit-proposed-monthly-cost	limit-proposed-monthly-cost.sentinel

3.7 Register Policy Set

Register Policy Set

In this section, we will register a Policy set.

Menu : **Terraform > Policy Sets list**

- ① Click Register > Start Registration.
- ② Follow the table below and press “Register”

登録

PolicySet ID	PolicySet名*	アクセス権	
		設定	アクセス許可ロール
自動入力	<input type="text"/>	<button>設定</button>	

※*は必須項目です。

[戻る](#) [登録](#)

PolicySet name
PolicySet_demo

3.8 Link Policy Set and Policy

Link Policy Set and Policy

In this section, we will link the previously created Policy Set and Policy file.

Menu : **Terraform > PolicySet-Policy link list**

- ① Click Register> Start Registration.
- ② Follow the table below and press “Register”

登録

PolicySet-Policy紐付ID	Policy Set*	Policy*	設定
自動入力	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="設定"/>

※*は必須項目です。

Policy Set	Policy
1:PolicySet_demo	1:limit-proposed-monthly-cost

3.9 Link Policy Set and Workspace

Link Policy Set and Workspace

In this section, we will link the Policy Set and the Workspace.

Menu : **Terraform > PolicySet-Workspace link list**

- ① Click Register> Start Registration.
- ② Follow the table below and press “Register”

登録

PolicySet-Workspace紐付ID	Policy Set*	Organization:Workspace*
自動入力	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

※*は必須項目です。

[戻る](#) [登録](#)

Policy Set	Organization:Workspace
1:PolicySet_demo	ITAlearn_org:ITA-demo-AWS
1:PolicySet_demo	ITAlearn_org:ITA-demo-Azure

3.10 Specify Module file to Movement

Link Module to Movement

In this section, we will link our Movement and Module file

Menu: Terraform> **Movement-Module Link**

- ① Click Register> Start Registration.
- ② Select or enter the following and press "Register".

The screenshot shows a user interface titled 'Register'. At the top, there is a blue header bar with the word 'Register'. Below it is a table with three columns: 'Associated item number', 'Movement*', and 'Module file*'. The 'Movement*' and 'Module file*' columns are highlighted with a red box. In the 'Movement*' column, there is a dropdown menu with 'Auto-input' selected. In the 'Module file*' column, there is also a dropdown menu. At the bottom left of the form, there is a note: '※*is a required item.' Below the form are two orange buttons: 'Back' on the left and 'Register' on the right.

Movement	Module file
Create VM (AWS)	aws_create_instance_variables
Create VM (AWS)	aws_create_instance_body
Create VM (Azure)	azure_create_instance_variables
Create VM (Azure)	azure_create_instance_body

4. Execution



4.1 Operation registration

Register new Operation

In this section, we will create an Operation

Menu: **Basic Console > Input Operation List**

- ① Click Register> Start Registration.
- ② Enter the following information and press "Register".

Register

No.	Operation ID	Operation name*	Scheduled date for execution*
Auto-input	Auto-input	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

* is a required item.

[Back](#) [Register](#)

Operation name	Scheduled implementation date and time
Terraform_demo	(Free field)

* (Scheduled implementation date and time) is an item for management. The operation will not be automatically executed when the scheduled date passes .

4.2 Variable value setting (1/4)

Configure values to Variables.

In this section, we will configure specific values to the Module variables

Menu: **Terraform> Substitution value list**

- ① Click Register> Start Registration.
- ② Select or enter the following and press "Register".

The screenshot shows a user interface for 'Register' under 'Terraform> Substitution value list'. The form has the following fields:

Item number	Operation*	Movement*	Variable name*	HCL setting*	Sensitive setting*
Auto-input	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Please select a Movement	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

A red box highlights the 'Operation*' dropdown field. Below the table, a note says: '※*is a required item.' At the bottom are 'Back' and 'Register' buttons.

※The upcoming slides will explain Specific setting values.

4.2 Variable value setting (2/4)

Configure values to Variables(1/3)

Please refer to the table below and register substitute values.

Operation	Movement	Variable name	Member variable	Specific value
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(AWS)	security_group		ita-demo-sg *
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(AWS)	key_name		ita-demo-key *
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(AWS)	aws_info	access_key	(AWS access key)
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(AWS)	aws_info	secret_key	(AWS secret key)
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(AWS)	aws_info	Region	(Any region)
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(AWS)	tags_name		ita-demo-instance
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(AWS)	hello_tf_instance_type		t2.large
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(AWS)	hello_tf_instance_count		3
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(AWS)	AMI		(Any AMI)

- Security groups and key pairs must be created in advance.
- Since "access_key, secret_key, region" are written in "aws_create_instance_variables.tf" in object form, the following "member variables" are selected for "Variable name:aws_info"

4.2 Variable value setting (3/4)

Configure values to Variables(2/3)

Please refer to the table below and register substitute values.

Operation	Movement	Variable name	Member Variable	Specific value
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	azure_info	subscription_id	(Azure Authentication information)
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	azure_info	tenant_id	
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	azure_info	client_id	
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	azure_info	client_secret	
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	resource_group_name		ita-demo-rg
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	location		(Input desired Azure location)
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	security_group		ita-demo-security-group
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	Vnet_name		ita-demo-vnet
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	Vnet_address_space		10.0.0.0/16
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	subnet_name		ita-demo-subnet
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	address_prefixes		10.0.2.0/24
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	public_ip_name		ita-demo-public-ip
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	allocation_method		Dynamic
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	domain_name_label		(Global domain name)

*Since "subscription_id, tenant_id, client_id, client_secret" are written in "azure_create_instance_variables.tf" in object form, the following "member variables" are selected for "Variable name:azure_info"

4.2 Setting variable values(4/4)

Configure values to Variables(3/3)

Please refer to the table below and register substitute values.

Operation	Movement	Variable name	Specific value
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	network_interface_name	ita-demo-nwif
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	NIC_name	ita-demo-NIC
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	VM_name	ita-demo-web-azure
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	publisher	OpenLogic
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	offer	CentOS
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	sku	8_2
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	source_image_version	latest
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	os_disk_name	ita-demo-os-disk
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	storage_account_type	Standard_LRS
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	caching	ReadWrite
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	admin_username	ita-demo
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	ssh_public_key	(Public SSH key)※
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	VM_size	Standard_B2MS
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	VM_count	3

※Use the SSH key that you prepared. The Specific value is the text of the key, "ssh-rsa xxxxxxxx~"

4.3 Check Plan

Check Plan

In the previous section, we have created the Movement and registered the substitute values.

In the next section, we are going to check that the module follows the policy.

Menu : Terraform > Execution



The main area shows three steps for checking a movement plan:

- Select the movement you want to check**: Step 1, highlighted by a red box around the first row of the "Movement[一覧]" table. A callout bubble points to the first row with the number 1.
- Select Operation**: Step 2, highlighted by a red box around the first row of the "オペレーション[一覧]" table. A callout bubble points to the first row with the number 2.
- Press "Plan check".**: Step 3, highlighted by a red box around the "Plan確認" button. A callout bubble points to the button with the number 3.

Tips: "Plan Check" runs the operation and stops after the Plan/PolicyCheck.

Movement[一覧] table data:

選択	Movement ID	Movement名	オーケストレータ	遅延タイマー	Terraform利用情報	アクセス権	備考	最終更新日時	最終更新者
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	1	VM作成(AWS)	Terraform		ITAlearn_org: ITA-demo-AWS	アクセス許可ロール		2021/07/20 15:18:26	システム管理者
<input type="radio"/>	2	VM作成(Azure)	Terraform		ITAlearn_org: ITA-demo-Azure	アクセス許可ロール		2021/07/20 15:32:42	システム管理者

オペレーション[一覧] table data:

選択	No.	オペレーションID	オペレーション名	実施予定日時	最終実行日時	アクセス権	備考	最終更新日時	最終更新者
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	1	1	Terraform_demo	2021/07/22 15:36		アクセス許可ロール		2021/07/20 15:36:52	システム管理者

4.4 Check PolicyCheck log

Check PolicyCheck log

Checking the PolicyCheck log will move the user to the screen below and tell that an error has occurred. Scroll down to see the PolicyCheck log.

説明											
対象作業											
項目	値										
作業No.	61										
実行種別	Plan確認										
ステータス	完了(異常)										
呼出元Symphony											
呼出元Conductor											
実行ユーザ	システム管理者										
Movement	<table border="1"><tr><td>ID</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>名称</td><td>VM作成(AWS)</td></tr><tr><td>遅延タイム(分)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Terraform利用情報</td><td>Organization:Workspace ITAlearn_org:ITA-demo-AWS</td></tr><tr><td>RUN-ID</td><td>run-GJFbJfkfFREKUwDb</td></tr></table>	ID	1	名称	VM作成(AWS)	遅延タイム(分)		Terraform利用情報	Organization:Workspace ITAlearn_org:ITA-demo-AWS	RUN-ID	run-GJFbJfkfFREKUwDb
ID	1										
名称	VM作成(AWS)										
遅延タイム(分)											
Terraform利用情報	Organization:Workspace ITAlearn_org:ITA-demo-AWS										
RUN-ID	run-GJFbJfkfFREKUwDb										
オペレーション	<table border="1"><tr><td>No.</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>名称</td><td>Terraform_demo</td></tr><tr><td>ID</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	No.	1	名称	Terraform_demo	ID	1				
No.	1										
名称	Terraform_demo										
ID	1										
代入値	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>確認</td></tr></table>		確認								
	確認										
入力データ	投入データ InputData_000000061.zip										
出力データ	結果データ ResultData_000000061.zip										
作業状況	<table border="1"><tr><td>予約日時</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>開始日時</td><td>2021/09/06 07:51:09</td></tr><tr><td>終了日時</td><td>2021/09/06 07:51:41</td></tr></table>	予約日時		開始日時	2021/09/06 07:51:09	終了日時	2021/09/06 07:51:41				
予約日時											
開始日時	2021/09/06 07:51:09										
終了日時	2021/09/06 07:51:41										

進行状況(PolicyCheckログ)

フィルタ : 該当行のみ表示

```
Sentinel Result: false
Sentinel evaluated to false because one or more Sentinel policies evaluated to false. This false was not due to an undefined value or runtime error.

1 policies evaluated.

## Policy 1: limit-proposed-monthly-cost (hard-mandatory)

Result: false

Print messages:
Proposed monthly cost 200.448 of workspace ITA-demo-AWS is over the limit: ${ "coefficient": "50", "exponent": 0,
FALSE - limit-proposed-monthly-cost.sentinel:34:1 - Rule "main"
```

Tips

We can see that the proposed cost will exceed 50\$

4.5 Change the VM size

Change the size of the VM and re-run the operation.

Lastly, we will change the size of the VM and run the operation again.

Go to Terraform > Substitute list and use the table below to change the values.

Then check the plan like we did in Chapter 4.3

Before

Operation	Movement	Variable name	Specific value
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(AWS)	hello_tf_instance_type	t2.large
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	VM_size	Standard_B2MS



Instance size
AWS:t2.large → t2.micro
Azure:Standard_B2MS → Standard_B1LS

After

Operation	Movement	Variable name	Specific value
Terraform_demo	CreateVM (AWS)	hello_tf_instance_type	t2.micro
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	VM_size	Standard_B1LS

Tips

4.6 Confirm PolicyCheck log

Confirm PolicyCheck log

Now if check the PolicyCheck log, we can see that it has finished successfully.

After checking the log, we can go to the next step and run the Movement.

説明							
対象作業							
項目	値						
作業No.	65						
実行種別	Plan確認						
ステータス	完了						
呼出元Symphony							
呼出元Conductor							
実行ユーザ	システム管理者						
Movement	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>ID</th><th></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>VM作成(AWS)</td></tr></tbody></table>	ID		1	VM作成(AWS)		
ID							
1	VM作成(AWS)						
オペレーション	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>No.</th><th></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>Terraform_demo</td></tr></tbody></table>	No.		1	Terraform_demo		
No.							
1	Terraform_demo						
代入値	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>確認</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>InputData_0000000065.zip</td></tr></tbody></table>	確認	InputData_0000000065.zip				
確認							
InputData_0000000065.zip							
入力データ	投入データ						
出力データ	結果データ						
作業状況	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>予約日時</th><th>開始日時</th><th>終了日時</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2021/09/06 08:31:07</td><td>2021/09/06 08:31:07</td><td>2021/09/06 08:31:43</td></tr></tbody></table>	予約日時	開始日時	終了日時	2021/09/06 08:31:07	2021/09/06 08:31:07	2021/09/06 08:31:43
予約日時	開始日時	終了日時					
2021/09/06 08:31:07	2021/09/06 08:31:07	2021/09/06 08:31:43					

進行状況(PolicyCheckログ)

フィルタ: 該当行のみ表示

```
Sentinel Result: true
This result means that Sentinel policies returned true and the protected behavior is allowed by Sentinel policies.

1 policies evaluated.

## Policy 1: limit-proposed-monthly-cost (hard-mandatory)

Result: true

Print messages:
proposed monthly cost 25.056 of workspace ITA-demo-AWS is under the limit: ${"coefficients": "50", "exponent": 0, "floor": 0}
TRUE - limit-proposed-monthly-cost.sentinel:34:1 - Rule "main"
```

Tips

We can now see that the proposed cost is below 50%

4.7 Execution

Execute Movement

We have now finished creating the Movements and registering the Substitute values we are going to use.

Lastly, we will execute the Movement and check the result in the target host.

Menu: Terraform> Execution

The screenshot shows the 'Execution' menu selected on the left. The main area displays the 'Movement [List]' screen with two entries:

Select	Movement ID	Movement Name	Orchestrator	Delay timer	Terraform Integration	Access permission	Remarks	Last update date/time	Last updated by
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	21	CreateVM(AWS)	Terraform		LearnTest1:ITA-demo-AWS	Role to allow access		2021/08/20	
<input type="radio"/>	22	CreateVM(Azure)	Terraform		LearnTest1:ITA-demo-Azure	Role to allow access		2021/08/20	

Below this is the 'Operation [List]' screen, which shows one entry:

Select	No.	Operation ID	Operation name	Scheduled date for execution	Last execution date	Access permission	Remarks	Last update date/time	Last updated by
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	25	25	Terraform_demo	2021/08/25 15:10		Role to allow access		2021/08/20 15:10:34	System Administrator

At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Plan check' and 'Execute'. The 'Execute' button is highlighted with a red box and a callout bubble labeled '3 Click [Execute].'

Callout bubbles with numbered steps 1, 2, and 3 point to the movement selection, operation selection, and execute button respectively.

1 Select the Movement you want to Execute.

2 Select an operation.

3 Click [Execute].

Tips

After execution, the user will automatically be moved to the "check operation status" screen.

4.8 Checking Operation status

Check the detailed results of the Movement

After executing, the user will be moved to a screen where they can see the Execution status and Execution logs.

It is also possible to see the input and output data.

The screenshot shows the Exastro interface with a sidebar menu on the left containing items like Main menu, Interface information, Organizations list, Workspaces list, Movement list, Module files, Policies list, Policy Sets list, PolicySet-Policy link list, PolicySet-Workspace link list, Movement module link, Substitution value auto-registration setting, Substitution value list, Execution, and Check operation status. The main area has tabs for Description and Target operation. Under Target operation, there's a table with columns Item and Value, showing details such as Execution No. (2), Execution type (Normal), Status (Completed (error)), Caller (Symphony), Caller Conductor, Executing user (System Administrator), Movement ID (21), Movement Name (CreateVM(AWS)), Delay timer (minutes) (10), Terraform Dedicated information (Organization:Workspace LearnTesti:ITA-demo-AWS), RUN-ID (run-FTrUjdQAbnKscj8e), Operation No. (25), Operation Name (Terraform_demo), Operation ID (25), Variable Input data (Populated data), Output data (Result data), Scheduled date/time, Start date/time (2020-08-20 15:14:26), and End date/time (2020-08-20 15:14:40). A 'Confirm' button is visible over the output data row. To the right, a 'Progress status(Plan log)' window is open, displaying a JSON-like log with various resource types and their status after apply. It includes sections for root_block_device, device_index, network_interface_id, and other AWS-specific resources like volume_id, volume_size, and volume_type. A message at the bottom says 'Plan: 3 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.'

Tips

Users can download a zip file which contains the input data and the result data.

Tips

For the results, please access the Azure account and check that all of the 3 VM has been created.

4.9 Change the value and execute again(1/2)

Change the number of instances and execute again.

Finally, change the number of instances to deploy and repeat.

From **Terraform> Substitution Value Management**, refer to the table below and change the specific values and do the same as we did in chapter 4.3

Before

Operation	Movement	Variable name	Specific value
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(AWS)	hello_tf_instance_count	3
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	VM_count	3



Change the Deploy instances:
AWS: Increased from 3 to 5
Azure: Decreased from 3 to 1

After

Operation	Movement	Variable name	Specific value
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(AWS)	hello_tf_instance_count	5
Terraform_demo	CreateVM(Azure)	VM_count	1

Tips

4.9 Change the value and execute again(2/2)

Check that the instances has been reduced.

Access AWS・Azure from your browser
and check that the VM instances has been reduced.

AWS

Name	インスタンス ID	イン
ita-demo-instance-1	i-01ce909628624f4fc	✓
ita-demo-instance-3	i-0a9937555aca7be96	✓
ita-demo-instance-2	i-0d34ba73c42144d54	✓



Name	インスタンス ID	イン
ita-demo-instance-1	i-01ce909628624f4fc	✓
ita-demo-instance-3	i-0a9937555aca7be96	✓
ita-demo-instance-2	i-0d34ba73c42144d54	✓
ita-demo-instance-5	i-004f22d98cf7f6303	✓
ita-demo-instance-4	i-0f42e3212f538c8d2	✓

Azure

名前 ↑↓
ita-demo-nwif-0
ita-demo-nwif-1
ita-demo-nwif-2
ita-demo-os-disk-0
ita-demo-os-disk-1
ita-demo-os-disk-2
ita-demo-public-ip-0
ita-demo-public-ip-1
ita-demo-public-ip-2
ita-demo-security-group
ita-demo-vnet
ita-demo-web-azure-0
ita-demo-web-azure-1
ita-demo-web-azure-2



名前 ↑↓
ita-demo-nwif-0
ita-demo-os-disk-0
ita-demo-public-ip-0
ita-demo-security-group
ita-demo-vnet
ita-demo-web-azure-0



Exastro