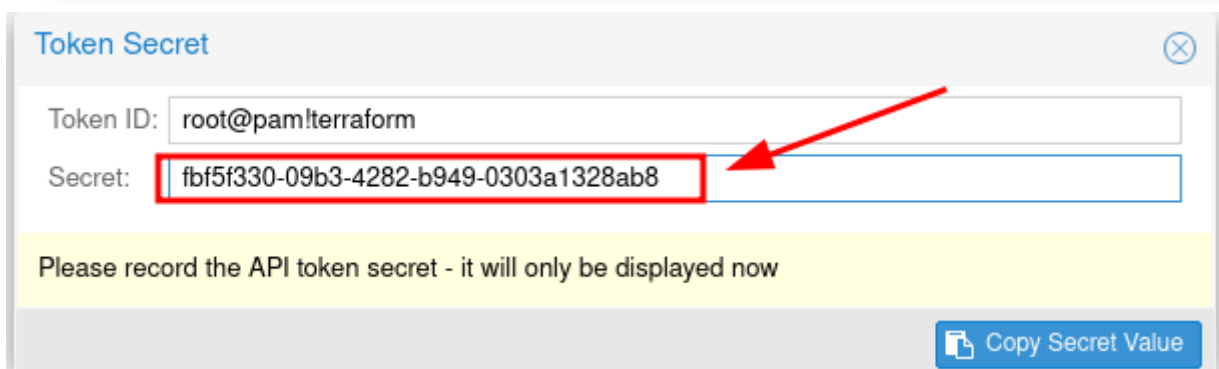
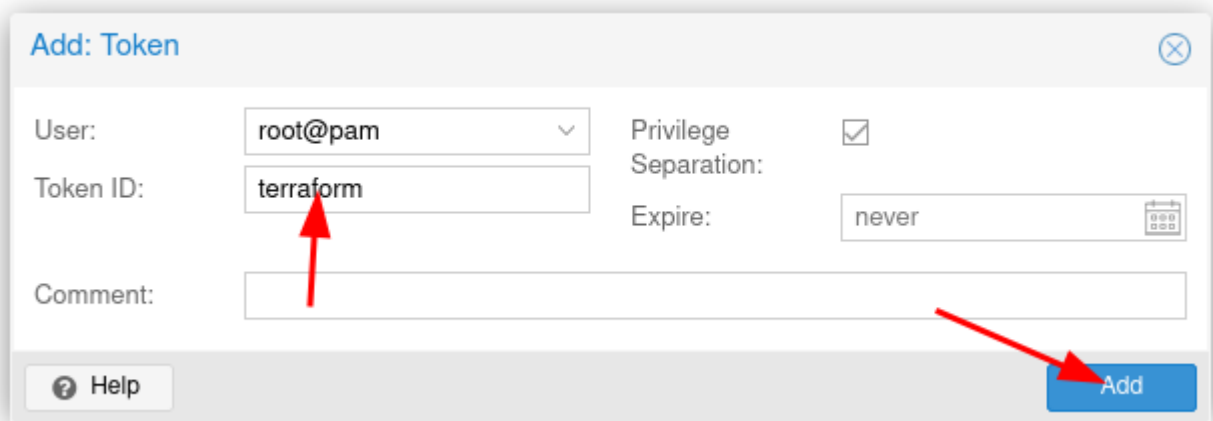
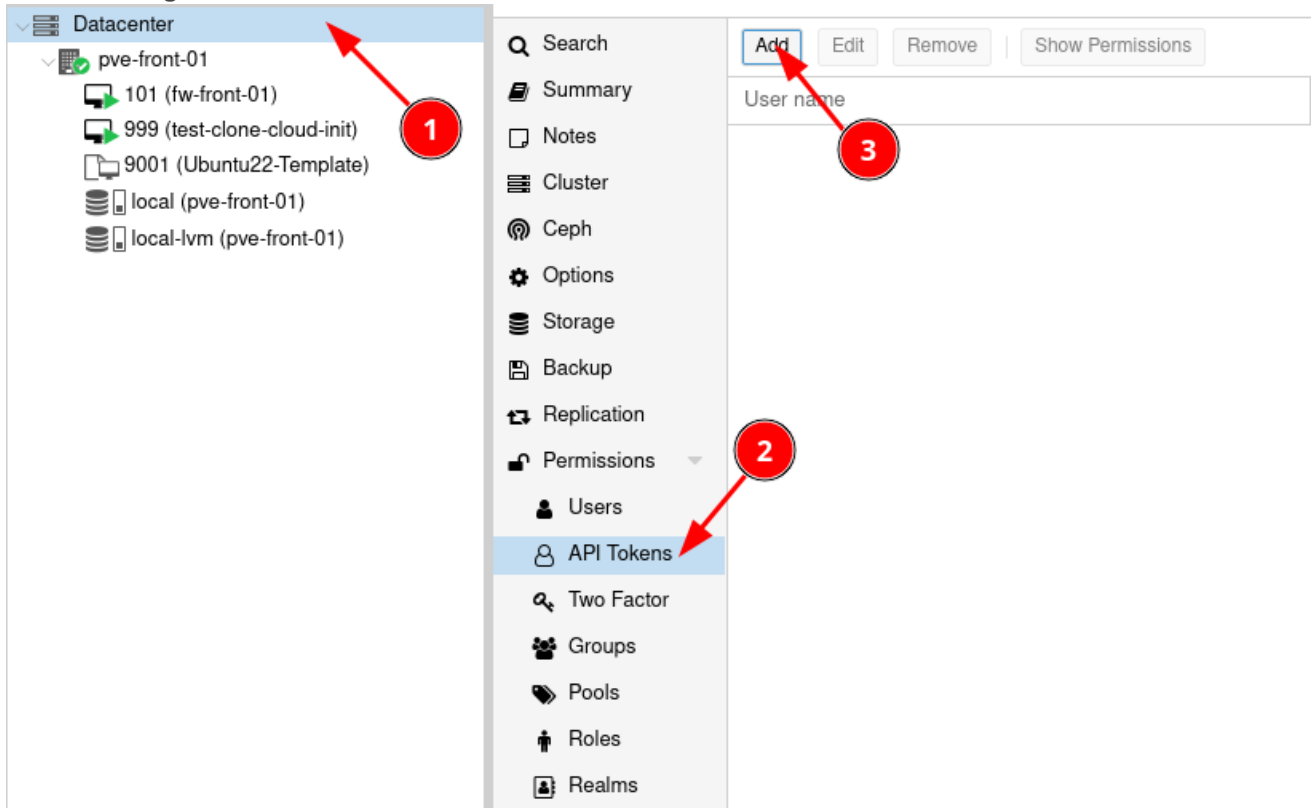


Création d'une VM Linux Avec Terraform

1. Paramétrage de PROXMOX (création d'une clé d'API)



Attention !! faut bien noté le token !!

2. Installation de TERRAFORM sur une DEBIAN (Créer un container de management)

1. Suivre la documentation officielle

<https://developer.hashicorp.com/terraform/tutorials/aws-get-started/install-cli>

2. Vérifier l'installation de TERRAFORM:

```
root@MGT-FRONT-01:~# terraform -v
Terraform v1.5.2
on linux_amd64
```

3. Premier déploiement de machine

1. Créer un dossier de travail:

```
mkdir VM_CREATION && cd VM_CREATION
```

2. On va créer un fichier provider.tf ce fichier va référencer les module que nous utiliserons pour la création des VM.

```
# Creation du fichier provider.tf
nano provider.tf
```

Contenu du fichier:

```
terraform {
  required_providers {
    proxmox = {
      source = "telmate/proxmox"
      version = "2.7.4"
    }
  }
}

provider "proxmox" {
  # url de Proxmox
  pm_api_url = "https://192.168.1.179:8006/api2/json"
  # api token id is in the form of: <username>@pam!<tokenId>
  pm_tls_insecure = true
  pm_parallel = 2
  pm_user="root@pam"
  pm_password="Espoir15"
}
```

3. On créer le fichier web.tf:

```
nano web.tf
```

Contenu du fichier:

```
resource "proxmox_vm_qemu" "web-server-1" {
  count = 1
  name = "web-front-01"
  target_node = "pve-front-01"
  vmid = "0"
  clone = "Ubuntu22-Template"
  full_clone = "true"
  agent = 1
  os_type = "cloud-init"
  cores = 1
  sockets = 1
  cpu = "kvm64"
  oncreate = true

  memory = 1024
  scsihw = "virtio-scsi-pci"
  bootdisk = "scsi0"
  disk {
    slot = 0
    size = "8G"
    type = "scsi"
    storage = "local-lvm"
    iothread = 0
  }

  network {
    model = "virtio"
    bridge = "vmbr1"
  }

  lifecycle {
    ignore_changes = [
      network,
    ]
  }

  ipconfig0 = "ip=172.16.250.3/24,gw=172.16.250.1"
  #Si vous avez des clés SSH vous pouvez les mettre ici
  sshkeys = <<EOF
```

```
ssh-ed25519
AAAAC3NzaC1lZDI1NTE5AAAAIIeq/iHCth8j1aKG/DMq0rd3bveLgqksAkWB0hYgAFG1
kvega@fr-lap10398
EOF
}
```

source du provider terraform PROVIDER-TERRAFORM

1. Initialisation du dossier:

```
root@MGT-FRONT-01:~# terraform init

Initializing the backend...

Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding latest version of telmate/proxmox...
- Installing telmate/proxmox v2.9.14...
- Installed telmate/proxmox v2.9.14 (self-signed, key ID
A9EBBE091B35AFCE)

Partner and community providers are signed by their developers.
If you'd like to know more about provider signing, you can read about
it here:
https://www.terraform.io/docs/cli/plugins/signing.html

Terraform has created a lock file .terraform.lock.hcl to record the
provider
selections it made above. Include this file in your version control
repository
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.

2. Planification du déploiement (Montre ce qui va être déployé):

```
terraform plan
```

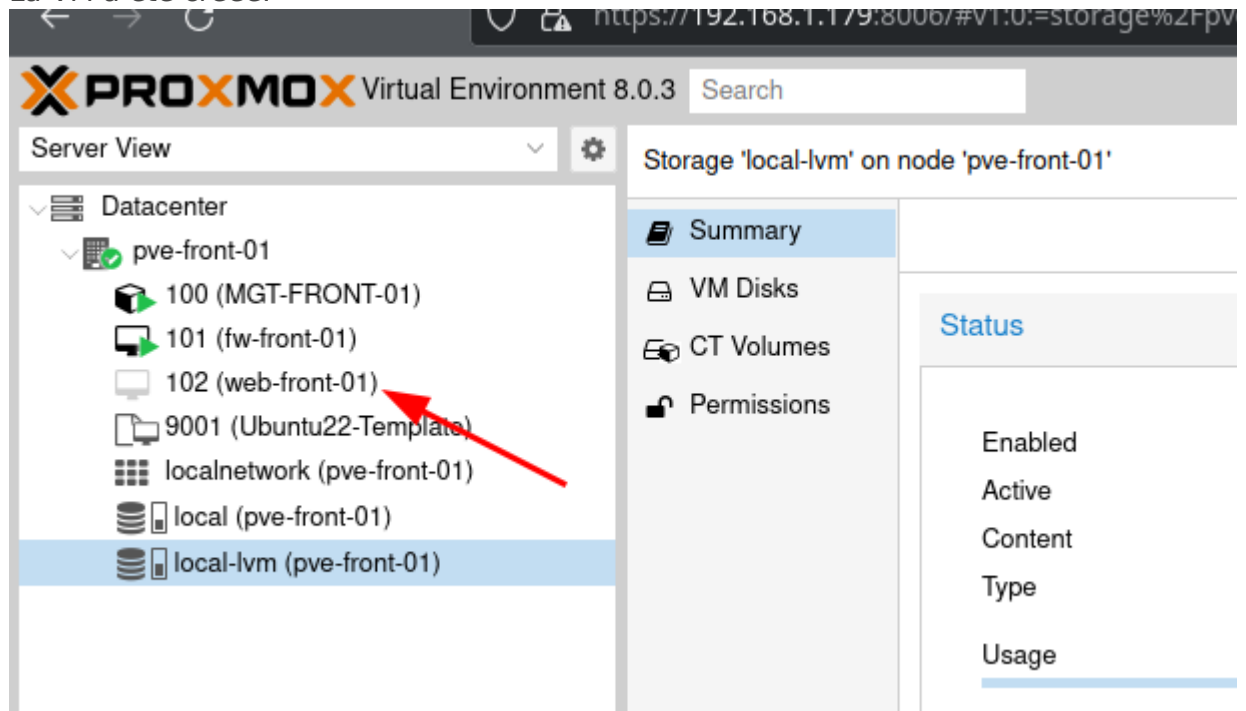
3. On déploie réellement:

```
terraform apply
```

On valide les modifications:

```
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
```

La VM a été créée:



The screenshot displays the Proxmox Virtual Environment 8.0.3 interface. The top navigation bar shows the Proxmox logo and the version number. The main content area is divided into two panels. The left panel, titled 'Server View', shows a tree structure of the datacenter. Under the 'pve-front-01' node, several VMs are listed: '100 (MGT-FRONT-01)', '101 (fw-front-01)', '102 (web-front-01)', '9001 (Ubuntu22-Template)', 'localnetwork (pve-front-01)', 'local (pve-front-01)', and 'local-lvm (pve-front-01)'. A red arrow points to the '102 (web-front-01)' VM. The right panel, titled 'Storage 'local-lvm' on node 'pve-front-01'', shows a list of storage-related options: 'Summary', 'VM Disks', 'CT Volumes', and 'Permissions'. Below this, a 'Status' section is visible, showing 'Enabled', 'Active', 'Content', 'Type', and 'Usage'.

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