

# Code Your Cloud: Infrastructure as Code Best Practices with Terraform



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## Madhu Kumar Yeluri

### AWS Hero & User Group Leader Hungary

Madhu is an accomplished Principal Cloud Architect and DevSecOps Consultant with more than two decades of experience in the IT industry across different parts of the world. In addition to his professional achievements, Madhu is also passionate about giving back to the community. Open-source Software (OSS) supporter. He is humbled to serve as an AWS Hero and AWS User Group Leader, DevSecCon Chapter Leader for Hungary, DevOps Institute Brand Ambassador and Chapter Leader, and HashiCorp User Group Leader for Hungary.

Blogs: <https://medium.com/@cloudgeek7> / <https://dev.to/cloudgeek7>

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Madhu Kumar

Principal Cloud Architect | Digital  
Leader | Technologist | Engineer | Pu...





# Introduction

Overview: Terraform as a tool for Infrastructure as Code (IaC).

Objective: Share IaC best practices using Terraform for scalable and version-controlled cloud infrastructure.

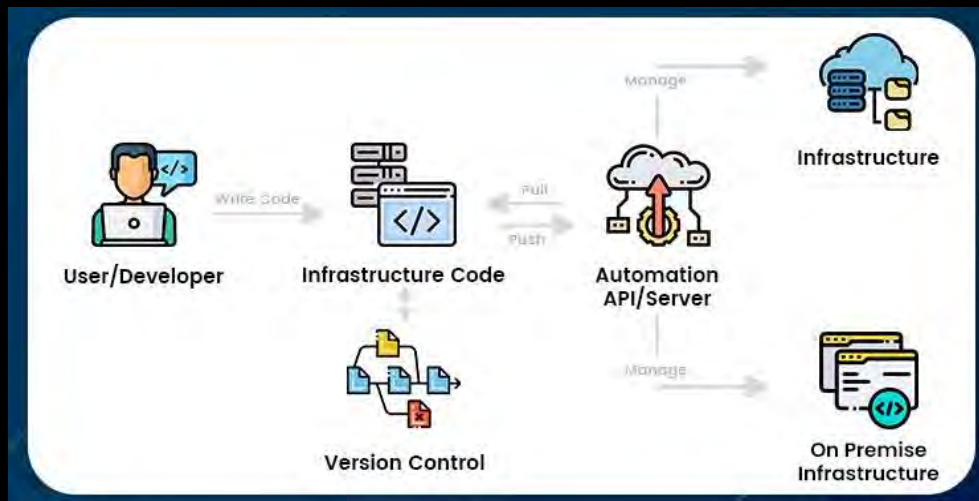


# What is Infrastructure as Code (IaC)?

IaC: Manage and provision infrastructure via code.

Benefits of IaC:

- Consistency in deployments
- Version control for change tracking
- Scalability for faster provisioning



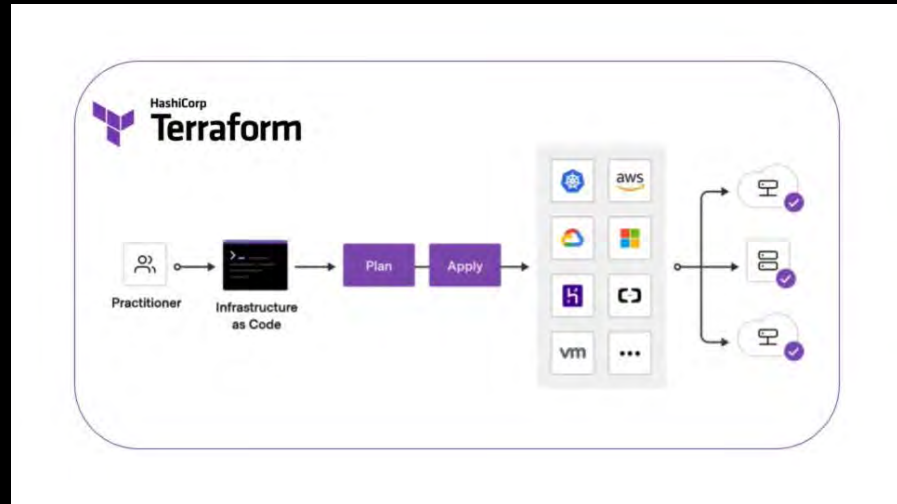


# Why Terraform?

Provider-Agnostic: Works with AWS, Azure, GCP, and more.

Declarative Language: Focus on end-state, not process.

Strong Community & Ecosystem: Numerous modules and support.





# Best Practices Overview

Organising Code Structure

Modules for Reusability

State Management

Environment Segmentation

Security Practices

Automating and Testing Infrastructure



**Terraform**  
Best Practices



# Organising Code Structure

Separate by Service or Component (e.g., network, database, application)

Standardise File Naming (e.g., main.tf, variables.tf, outputs.tf)

Example: Show a sample folder structure for an app

```
├── business-logic
│   └── terragrunt.hcl
├── data-layer
│   └── terragrunt.hcl
├── modules
│   ├── business-logic
│   │   ├── api-gateway.tf
│   │   ├── lambdas.tf
│   │   ├── outputs.tf
│   │   └── variables.tf
│   ├── data-layer
│   │   ├── dynamodb-tables.tf
│   │   ├── outputs.tf
│   │   └── variables.tf
│   ├── python-lambda
│   │   ├── main.tf
│   │   ├── output.tf
│   │   └── variables.tf
│   └── static-content
│       ├── cloudfront.tf
│       ├── outputs.tf
│       ├── s3bucket.tf
│       └── variables.tf
├── static-content
│   └── terragrunt.hcl
└── terragrunt.hcl
```



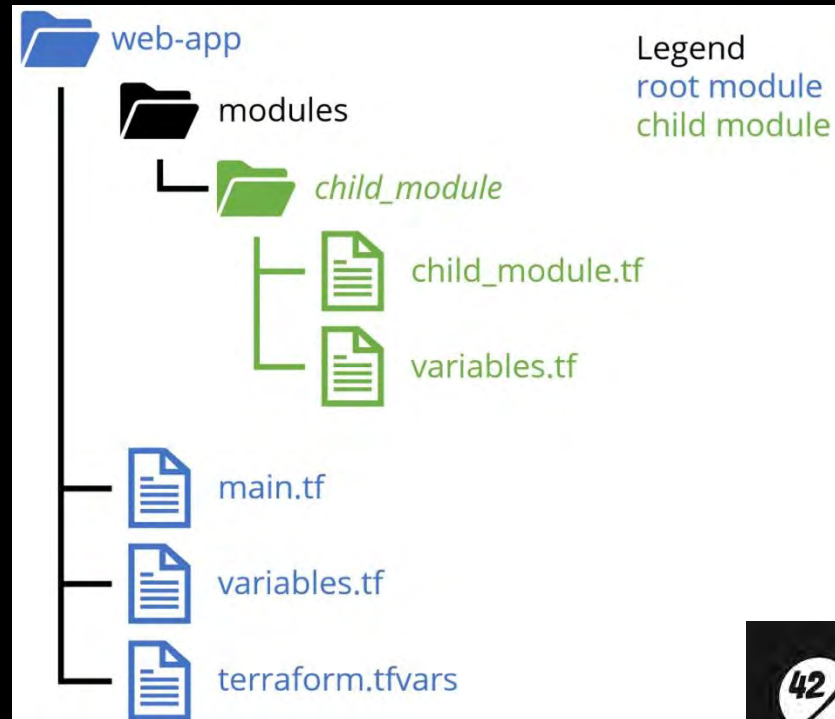


# Modules for Reusability

Why Modules? Reusable and maintainable code blocks

Module Design: Use clear inputs/outputs and single-purpose modules

Example: AWS VPC module structure





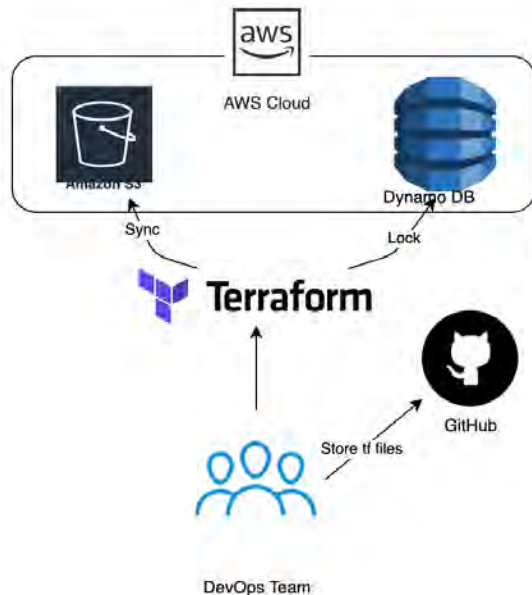
# State Management Best Practices

Remote State Storage: Use S3, with DynamoDB for locking

Secure State Files: Enable encryption as they contain sensitive information

State Versioning: Enable versioning for change tracking

Terraform State File Management using AWS S3





# Environment Segmentation

Use Workspaces or Directories to separate Dev, Staging, Prod environments.

Maintain Isolation and Consistency across environments.

Example: Project directory with segmented environments.

```
terraform/
├── envs
│   ├── dev
│   │   ├── client01
│   │   │   ├── main.tf
│   │   │   └── variables.tf
│   │   ├── client02
│   │   │   ├── main.tf
│   │   │   └── variables.tf
│   │   └── mgmt
│   │       ├── main.tf
│   │       └── variables.tf
│   └── prod
│       ├── client01
│       │   ├── main.tf
│       │   └── variables.tf
│       ├── client02
│       │   ├── main.tf
│       │   └── variables.tf
│       └── mgmt
│           ├── main.tf
│           └── variables.tf
└── modules
    ├── main.tf
    └── variables.tf
```

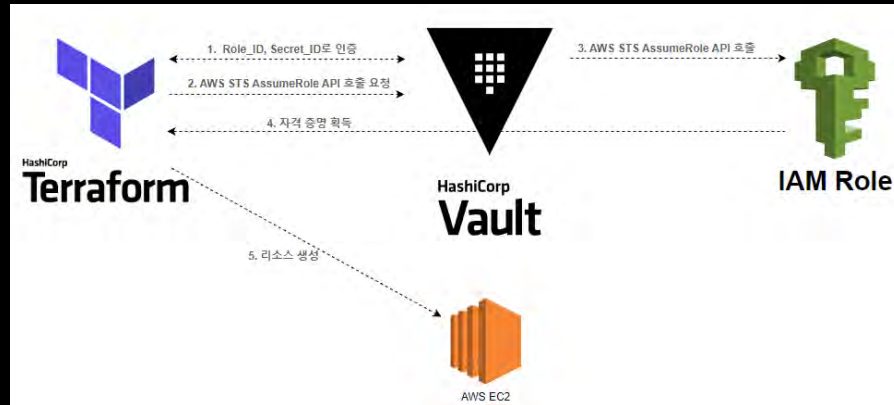


# Security Practices

Secret Management: Use Vault, AWS Secrets Manager, etc., avoid hardcoding

Role-Based Access: Grant least-privilege access

Enable Auditing for compliance and activity tracking



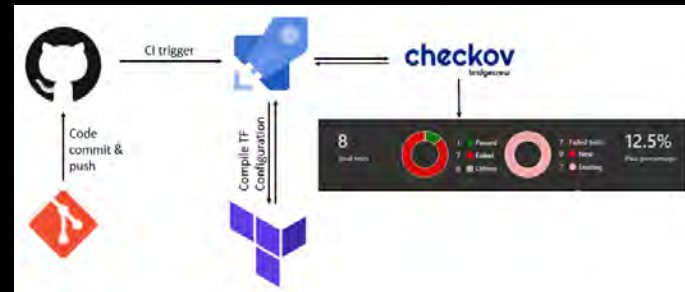
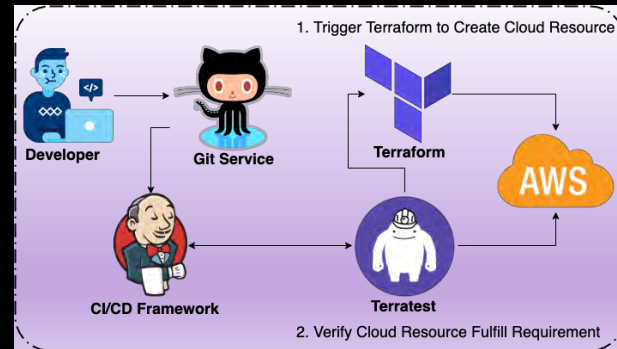


# Automating and Testing Infrastructure

Integrate with CI/CD pipelines for testing, validation, and deployment

Automated Testing: Use tools like Terratest or Checkov

Example Workflow: CI/CD pipeline with Terraform linting and apply stages



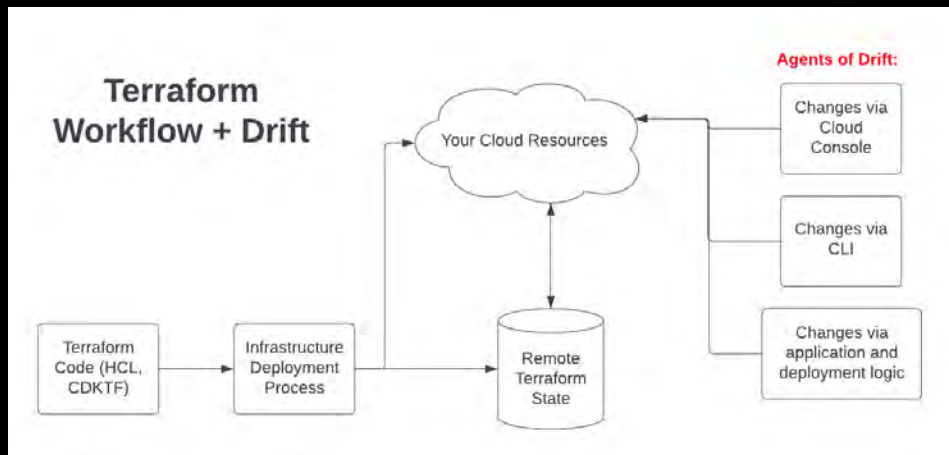


# Managing Drift and Consistency

Understanding Drift: Identify changes made outside Terraform

Drift Detection: Regularly run `terraform plan` and automate checks

Example: Drift detection in a DevOps pipeline



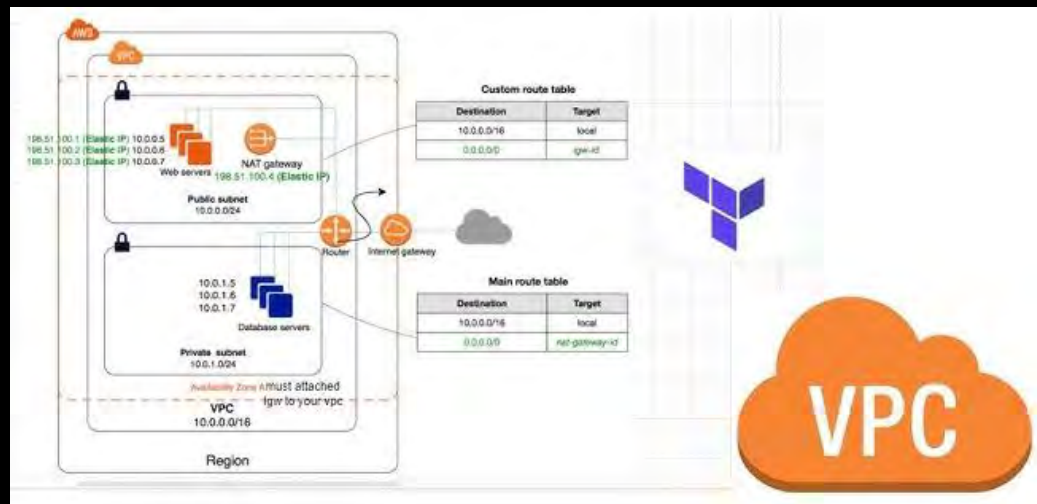


# Case Study: Example Workflow

Walkthrough: AWS VPC deployment  
with subnets using Terraform

Applied Best Practices:

- Module Reuse
- Remote State Management
- CI/CD Automation

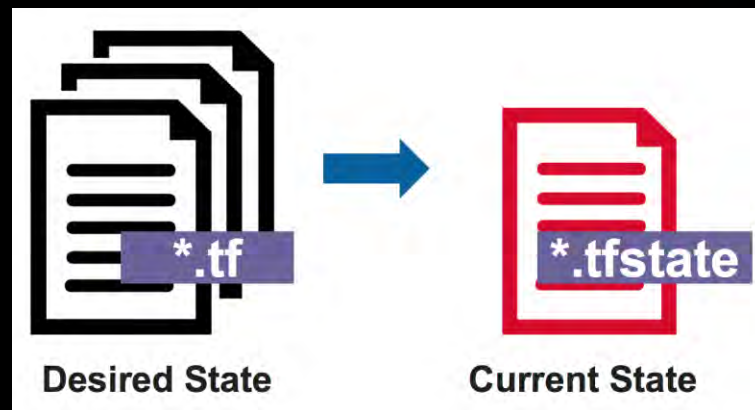




# Challenges and Solutions

Common Challenges: State conflicts,  
sensitive data, drift management

Solutions: Use workspaces, remote  
backends, and automated CI/CD  
pipelines







# Additional Tools & Resources

Terraform Cloud/Enterprise:  
Collaboration and policy management

Terragrunt: Enhances Terraform  
workflows for larger teams

Community Resources: Terraform  
Registry, GitHub.



Terraform



Terragrunt

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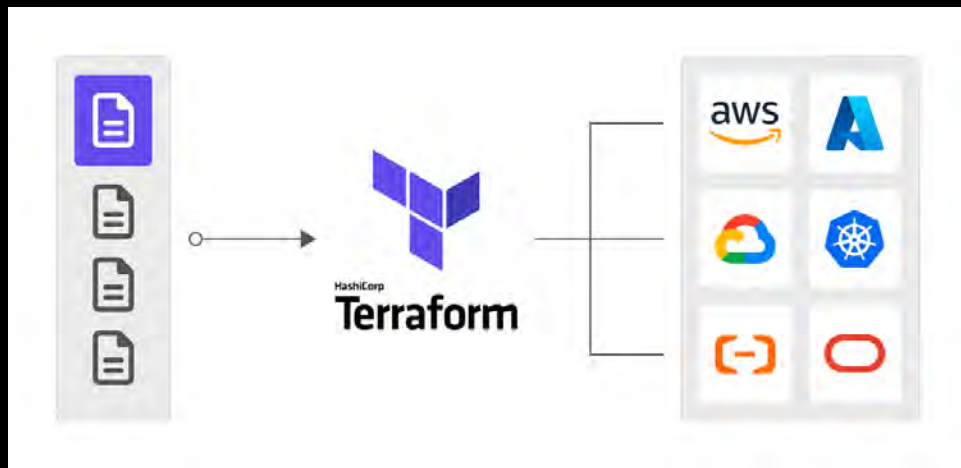
# Key Takeaways

Consistency: Structure code for maintainability

Modularity: Reuse with modules

Security: Prioritize state and secret management

Automation: Use CI/CD for reliable infrastructure





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# Thank You

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