

Elestio Terraform provider

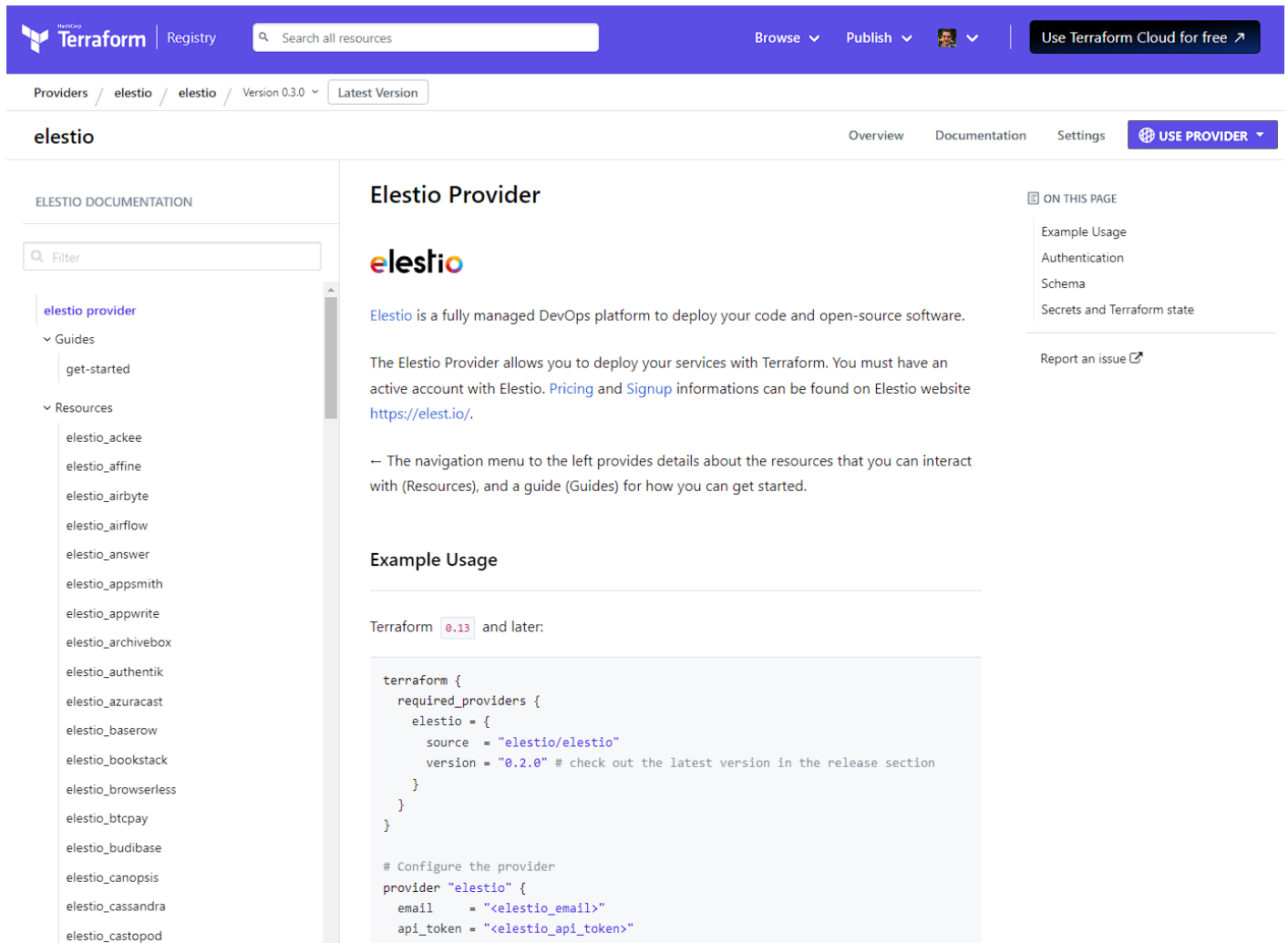
The Elestio Terraform provider is a plugin that enables users to manage resources on the Elestio platform using Terraform.

Terraform is a tool that allows users to define and manage infrastructure as code, enabling them to automate the process of creating, updating, and deleting resources such as virtual machines, networks, and containers. It is open-source and developed by HashiCorp.

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Documentation

With Elestio's [Terraform](#) provider, you can use an open-source infrastructure as code software tool to declare and manage your cloud services.



The screenshot shows the documentation page for the Elestio Terraform provider on the Terraform Registry. The page is titled "Elestio Provider" and includes a navigation menu on the left with a search filter. The main content area contains the Elestio logo, a description of the platform, and an "Example Usage" section with a Terraform code snippet. The right sidebar lists "ON THIS PAGE" with links to "Example Usage", "Authentication", "Schema", and "Secrets and Terraform state".

elestio Overview Documentation Settings **USE PROVIDER**

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Elestio Provider

elestio

Elestio is a fully managed DevOps platform to deploy your code and open-source software.

The Elestio Provider allows you to deploy your services with Terraform. You must have an active account with Elestio. [Pricing](#) and [Signup](#) informations can be found on Elestio website <https://elest.io/>.

– The navigation menu to the left provides details about the resources that you can interact with (Resources), and a guide (Guides) for how you can get started.

Example Usage

Terraform `0.13` and later:

```
terraform {
  required_providers {
    elestio = {
      source = "elestio/elestio"
      version = "0.2.0" # check out the latest version in the release section
    }
  }
}

# Configure the provider
provider "elestio" {
  email = "<elestio_email>"
  api_token = "<elestio_api_token>"
}
```

ON THIS PAGE

- Example Usage
- Authentication
- Schema
- Secrets and Terraform state

Report an issue

See the [Elestio Terraform provider documentation](#) to learn about the services and resources,

and visit the [GitHub repository](#) to report any issues or contribute to the project.

Get started

Build your first Elestio Terraform project

This exemple shows the setup for a Terraform project containing a single PostgreSQL service, and shows off some useful commands to stand up (and destroy) your Elestio infrastructure.

You can check this repository [elestio-terraform-scratch](#) that contain the final code of this guide.

Prepare the dependencies

- [Sign up for Elestio if you haven't already](#)
- [Get your API token in the security settings page of your account](#)
- [Download and install Terraform](#)

You need a Terraform CLI version equal or higher than v0.14.0.

To ensure you're using the acceptable version of Terraform you may run the following command:

```
terraform -v
```

Your output should resemble:

```
Terraform v0.14.0 # any version >= v0.14.0 is OK
...
```

Configure your project and services

Terraform files are used to define the structure and configuration of your infrastructure. It is generally a good idea to keep these definitions in **separate files** rather than combining them all in one file.

This section will explain how to organize a basic Terraform project :

1. Create and move to an empty folder

Here is an overview of the files we will create together :

```
| - outputs.tf # Defines the outputs you want terraform extract
| - postgres.tf # Defines the PostgreSQL service
| - project.tf # Defines the Elestio project that will contain the PostgreSQL service
| - provider.tf # Defines the Elestio provider for Terraform
| - secret.tfvars # Defines the sensitive variables values
| - variables.tf # Defines the variables required in other .tf files
```

2. Create a file `provider.tf` and declare the provider adding the following lines :

```
# provider.tf

terraform {
  required_providers {
    elestio = {
      source = "elestio/elestio"
      version = "0.3.0" # check out the latest version available
    }
  }
}

# Configure the Elestio Provider
provider "elestio" {
  email      = var.elestio_email
  api_token  = var.elestio_api_token
}
```

As you can see, the email and API token are assigned to variables.
You should never put sensitive information directly in `.tf` files.

3. Create a file `variables.tf` and declare variables adding the following lines :

```
# variables.tf

variable "elestio_email" {
  description = "Elestio Email"
```

```
    type      = string
  }

  variable "elestio_api_token" {
    description = "Elestio API Token"
    type        = string
    sensitive   = true
  }
}
```

This file does not contain the values of these variables. We will have to declare them in another file.

4. Create a file `secret.tfvars` and fill it with your values :

```
# secret.tfvars

elestio_email      = "YOUR-EMAIL"
elestio_api_token  = "YOUR-API-TOKEN"
```

Do not commit with Git this file ! Sensitive information such as an API token should never be pushed.

For more information on how to securely authenticate, please read the [authentication documentation](#).

5. Create a file `project.tf` and add the following lines :

```
# project.tf

# Create a Project
resource "elestio_project" "pg_project" {
  name          = "PostgreSQL Project"
  description    = "Contains a postgres database"
  technical_emails = var.elestio_email
}
```

To contain our PostgreSQL service, we will have to create a new project on Elestio. Instead of using the web interface, we can also declare it via terraform.

6. Create a file `postgres.tf` and add the following lines :

```
# postgres.tf

# Create a PostgreSQL Service
resource "elestio_postgresql" "pg_service" {
  project_id      = elestio_project.pg_project.id
  server_name     = "pg-service"
  server_type     = "SMALL-1C-2G"
  provider_name  = "hetzner"
  datacenter     = "fsn1"
  support_level  = "level1"
  admin_email    = var.elestio_email
}
```

Terraform takes care of managing the dependencies and creating the different resources in the right order. As you can see, `project_id` will be filled with the value of the Project Resource that will be created with the previously `project.tf` file.

7. Create a file `outputs.tf` and add the following lines :

```
# outputs.tf

output "pg_service_psql_command" {
  value      = elestio_postgresql.pg_service.database_admin.command
  description = "The PSQL command to connect to the database."
  sensitive  = true
}
```

Apply the Terraform configuration

1. Download and install the Elestio provider defined in the configuration :

```
terraform init
```

2. Ensure the configuration is syntactically valid and internally consistent:

```
terraform validate
```

3. Apply the configuration :

```
terraform apply -var-file="secret.tfvars"
```

Deployment time varies by service, provider, datacenter and server type.

4. Voila, you have created a Project and PostgreSQL Service using Terraform !

You can visit the [Elestio web dashboard](#) to see these ressources.

(Optional) Access to the database

Let's try to connect to the database to see if everything worked well

First, you need to [install psql](#).

After that, run this command :

```
eval "$(terraform output -raw pg_service_psql_command)"
```

Note: The command to leave psql terminal is `\q`

Clean up

Run the following command to destroy all the resources you created:

```
terraform destroy -var-file="secret.tfvars"
```

This command destroys all the resources specified in your Terraform state. `terraform destroy` doesn't destroy resources running elsewhere that aren't managed by the current Terraform project.

Now you've created and destroyed an entire Elestio deployment!

Visit the [Elestio Dashboard](#) to verify the resources have been destroyed to avoid unexpected charges.

Providers, datacenters and server types

This guide explain how to find available options for **provider_name**, **datacenter** and **server_type** variables when you want to manage a service resource with terraform :

```
resource "elestio_vault" "my_vault" {  
  ...  
  provider_name = "hetzner"  
  datacenter    = "fsn1"  
  server_type   = "SMALL-1C-2G"  
  ...  
}
```

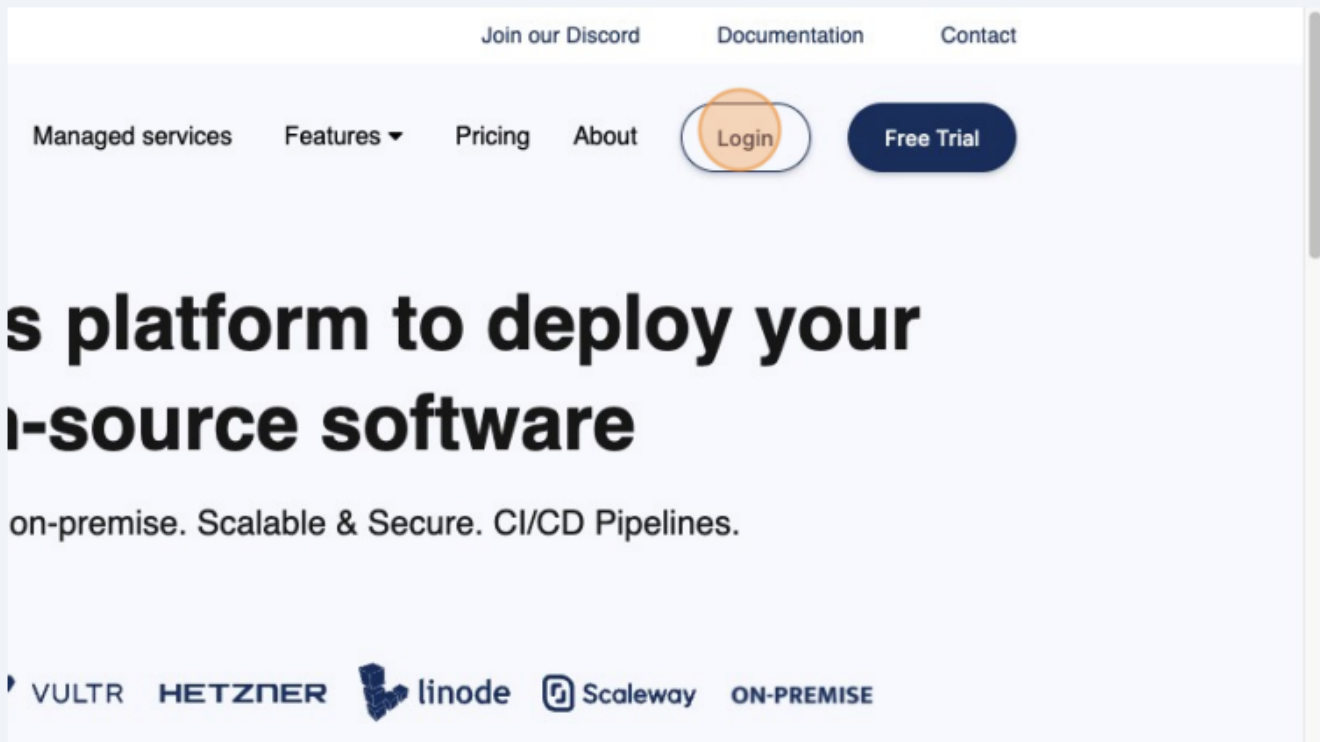
As this information can be updated often, we cannot put a fixed list in this documentation. You will learn how to get this information from the Elestio website.

Instructions

When you create a service via the website, all three pieces of information (**providers**, **data centers**, and **server types**) **are listed on a single page**. You can copy the configuration from there and paste it into your Terraform file.

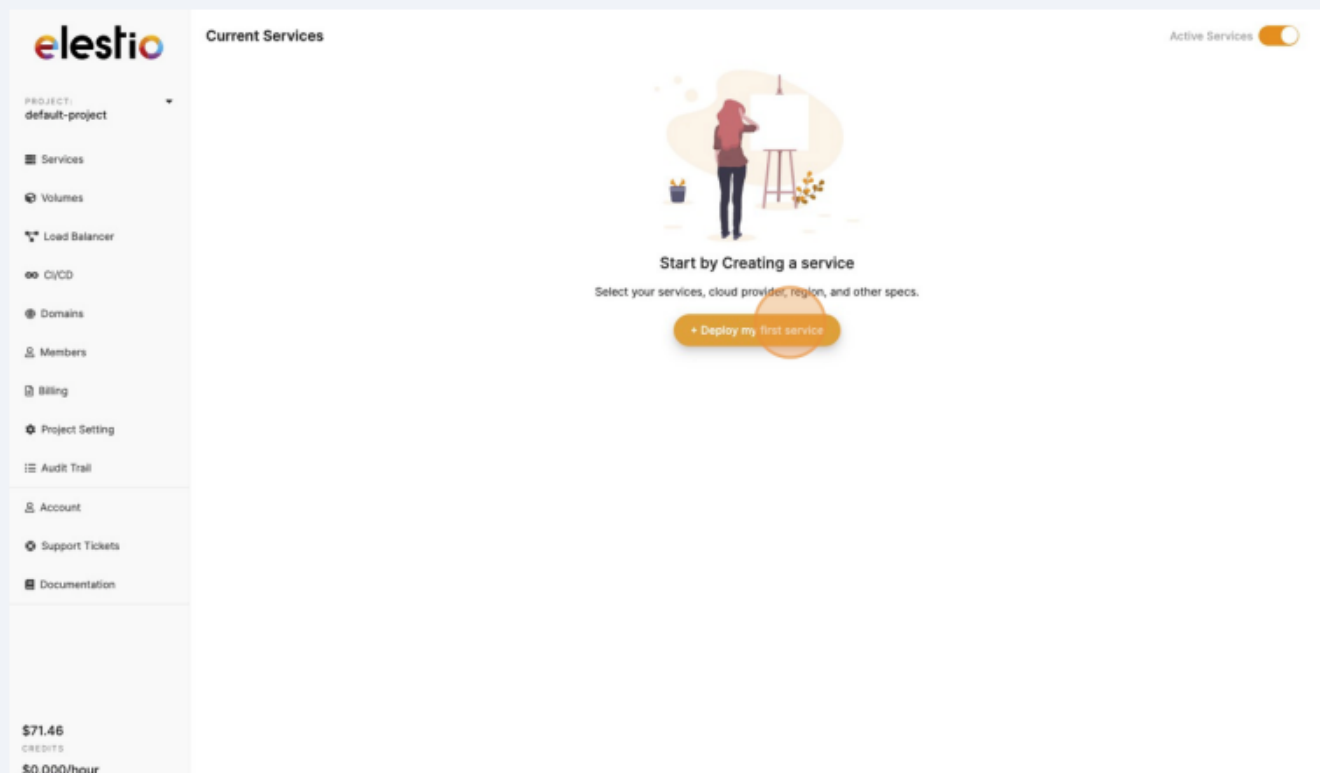
- 1 Navigate to <https://elest.io/>

2 Login to the dashboard



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the Elestio website. It includes links for "Join our Discord", "Documentation", and "Contact". Below these are "Managed services", "Features" (with a dropdown arrow), "Pricing", and "About". A "Login" button is highlighted with an orange circle, and a "Free Trial" button is visible to its right. The main heading reads "The platform to deploy your on-premise software". Below the heading, it says "on-premise. Scalable & Secure. CI/CD Pipelines." At the bottom, there are logos for "VULTR", "HETZNER", "linode", "Scaleway", and "ON-PREMISE".

3 Click on the button "Deploy my first service"



The screenshot shows the Elestio dashboard interface. On the left is a sidebar with the "elestio" logo and a navigation menu including "Services", "Volumes", "Load Balancer", "CI/CD", "Domains", "Members", "Billing", "Project Setting", "Audit Trail", "Account", "Support Tickets", and "Documentation". The main content area is titled "Current Services" and features an illustration of a person at a whiteboard. Below the illustration, the text reads "Start by Creating a service" and "Select your services, cloud provider, region, and other specs." A prominent orange button labeled "+ Deploy my first service" is centered below the text. In the top right corner, there is a toggle switch for "Active Services". At the bottom left of the dashboard, the current credit balance is shown as "\$71.46 CREDITS" and the usage rate as "\$0.000/hour".

4 Search service by name

The screenshot shows the 'Create Service' interface. At the top, there are two numbered steps: '1 Select service' and '2 Select provider, region & service plan'. Below this is a navigation bar with tabs for 'Databases', 'Applications', 'Development', 'Hosting & Infra', 'Full Stack', 'CI/CD', and 'All'. The 'Databases' tab is selected. A search bar contains the text 'Search service by name'. Below the search bar, four service cards are displayed: PostgreSQL, MySQL, ColumnStore, and MongoDB. Each card includes an icon, the service name, a brief description, and two buttons: 'Details' and 'Select'. The 'Select' button for PostgreSQL is highlighted with an orange circle.

5 Select the service

The screenshot shows the 'Create Service' interface with the 'All' tab selected. A search bar is visible with a magnifying glass icon and a 'Filter Services' dropdown menu. Below the search bar, a service card for 'Vault' is highlighted with an orange border. The card includes the Vault logo, the name 'Vault', and a description: 'Vault is a tool for secrets management, encryption as a service, and privileged access management'. At the bottom of the card are 'Details' and 'Select' buttons. The 'Select' button is highlighted with an orange circle.

6 Choose the provider

1. Select service 2. Select provider, region & service plan 3. Select Support & advanced setting

1. Select Service Cloud Provider

Available providers: HETZNER, DigitalOcean, Amazon Lightsail, linode, VULTR, Scaleway, aws, and a generic cloud icon.

2. Select Service Cloud Region

Selected: Europe

- fsn1: Germany - Falkenstein
- hel1: Finlande - Helsinki
- nbg1: Germany - Nuremberg

3. Select Service Plan

Service: Vault
Version: 1.13.3 (09-08-2023)
Provider: Hetzner Cloud
Region: Europe, Germany Falkenstein
Plan: SMALL-1C-2G
Specifications: 1 CPU, 2 GB RAM, 20 GB Storage, 20 TB Bandwidth, No Volume, No Snapshots, 7 Remote Backups, Intel Xeon, Fully Managed
Support: Level1
Estimated Monthly Price*

7 Choose a datacenter

1.13.1

2. Select Service Cloud Region

Selected: Europe

- fr-par-1: France - Paris
- fr-par-2: France - Paris
- fr-par-3: France - Paris
- nl-ams-1: Netherlands - Amsterdam
- nl-ams-2: Netherlands - Amsterdam
- pl-waw-1: Poland - Warsaw
- pl-waw-2: Poland - Warsaw

1.13.1

Provider: Scale
Region: Europ Paris
Plan: SMAL
Specifications: 2 C, 2 G, 20, 20C, No, No, 7 R, Int, Full
Support: Level1
Estimated Monthly Price: \$29
*Estim 730 hc

\$71.46 CREDITS
\$0.000/hour
Adv. credits

8

Choose a server type

- CI/CD
- Domains
- Members
- Billing
- Project Setting
- Audit Trail
- Account
- Support Tickets
- Documentation

pl-waw-2
Poland - Warsaw

3. Select Service Plan

SMALL-2C-2G
2 CPU 2 GB RAM 10 GB - 10 TB Storage 200 Mbps Bandwidth included Intel Xeon

MEDIUM-3C-4G
3 CPU 4 GB RAM 10 GB - 10 TB Storage 300 Mbps Bandwidth included Intel Xeon

LARGE-4C-8G
4 CPU 8 GB RAM 10 GB - 10 TB Storage 400 Mbps Bandwidth included Intel Xeon

XMLARGE-4C-12G
4 CPU 12 GB RAM 10 GB - 10 TB Storage 500 Mbps Bandwidth included Intel Xeon

XLARGE-4C-16G
4 CPU 16 GB RAM 10 GB - 10 TB Storage 700 Mbps Bandwidth included Intel Xeon

\$71.46
CREDITS

9

Select a software version

Service Vault

Version
1.13.3 (09-08-2023)

Provider
Scaleway Cloud

Region
Europe, Netherlands
Amsterdam

Plan
MEDIUM-3C-4G

3 CPU
4 GB RAM
20 GB Storage
300 Mbps Bandwidth
No Volume

10 Click "Copy Terraform Config"

The screenshot shows a list of server configurations on the left, each with a label 'included' and an 'Intel Xeon' icon. On the right, a pricing card displays 'Support Level1' and an 'Estimated Monthly Price*' of '\$46'. Below the price, a note states '*Estimated monthly price is based on 730 hours of usage.' There are two buttons: an orange 'Next' button and a light blue 'Copy Terraform Config' button with a clipboard icon. A red circle highlights the 'Copy Terraform Config' button.

11 Copy the config and paste it in your terraform file

The screenshot shows a dialog box with a blue header containing an information icon and the text 'with Elestio.'. The main content is a code editor with the following Terraform configuration:

```
1 resource "elestio_vault" "example" {
2   project_id   = "596"
3   server_name  = "vault-6kwib"
4   version      = "1.13.3"
5   provider_name = "scaleway"
6   datacenter   = "nl-ams-1"
7   server_type  = "MEDIUM-3C-4G"
8 }
```

Below the code editor are two buttons: an orange 'Copy Config' button with a clipboard icon and a white 'Close' button with a rounded border.

Import an existing resource

You can use the `terraform import` command to import in the Elestio state an existing project or service already running.

Project

```
# Import a project by specifying the project ID.  
terraform import elestio_project.myawesomeproject project_id
```

1. Declare the resource in your terraform file

```
resource "elestio_project" "example_project" {  
  name = "example-project"  
  ...  
}
```

2. Retrieve your ProjectID on the [projects list page](#).

All Projects



ID	Name	Ownership
596	default-project	Yes
2434	example-project	Yes

3. Execute the import command

```
terraform import elestio_project.exemple_project 2434
```

Then you can run a `terraform apply` command and Terraform will handle your project resource as an update and not a new resource to create.

Service

```
# Import a service by specifying the Project ID it belongs to, and the service ID (spaced by a comma).
```


```
terraform import elestio_service.myawesomeservice project_id,service_id
```

1. Declare the resource in your terraform file

```
resource "elestio_postgres" "exemple_postgres" {  
  project_id    = elestio_project.exemple_project.id  
  ...  
}
```

2. Retrieve your ProjectID on the [projects list page](#).

3. Retrieve your ServiceID on the service page.

OS auto updates	Enable/Disable auto updates
Deployment duration	222s
Service ID	27265610 
Created By	You

4. Execute the import command

```
terraform import elestio_postgres.exemple_postgres 2434,27265610
```

Then you can run a `terraform apply` command and Terraform will handle your service resource as an update and not a new resource to create.