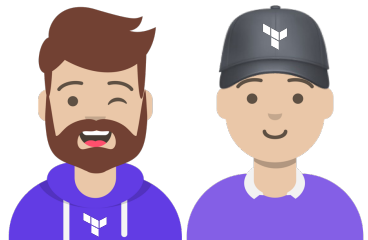
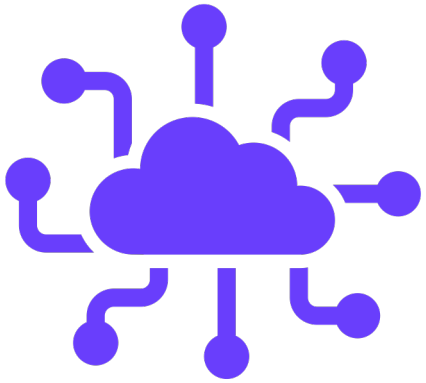
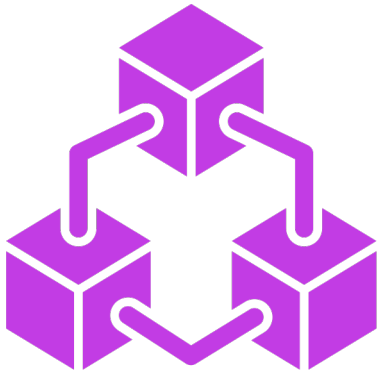
Terraform Cloud Private Registry



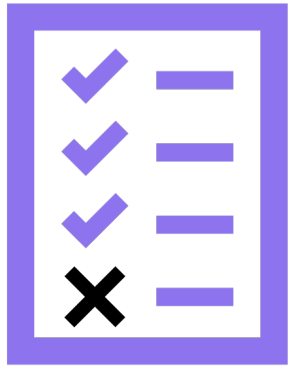
What is the Private Registry?



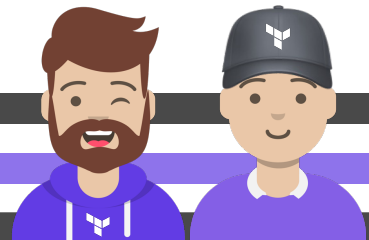
Private/Custom Providers



Modules



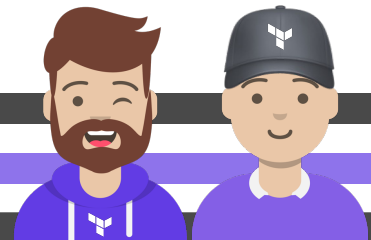
Policies



A Quick Note

The **Private Registry** feature was previously known as the *Private Module Registry*.

It now supports custom providers and an active exploration to include policies, so it's no longer just for modules, hence the name change. We will refer to it as the **Private Registry**, but you may still see it referred to as the *Private Module Registry* in HashiCorp documentation.



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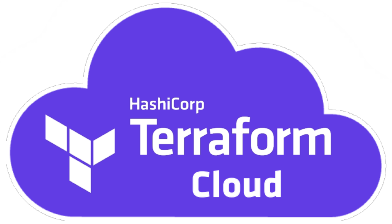
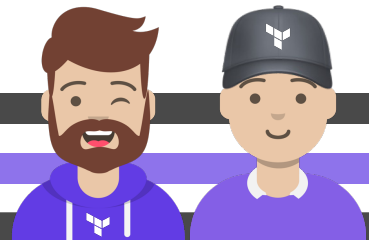


- Terraform Cloud's private registry allows you to curate the modules and providers your organization uses, which eases discoverability.
- Like the public registry, you can store and share custom modules, providers, and sentinel policies within your organization
- These modules are NOT public
- Supports versioning and users can easily search for providers and modules
- Enables your organization to publish approved modules for consumption and standardization



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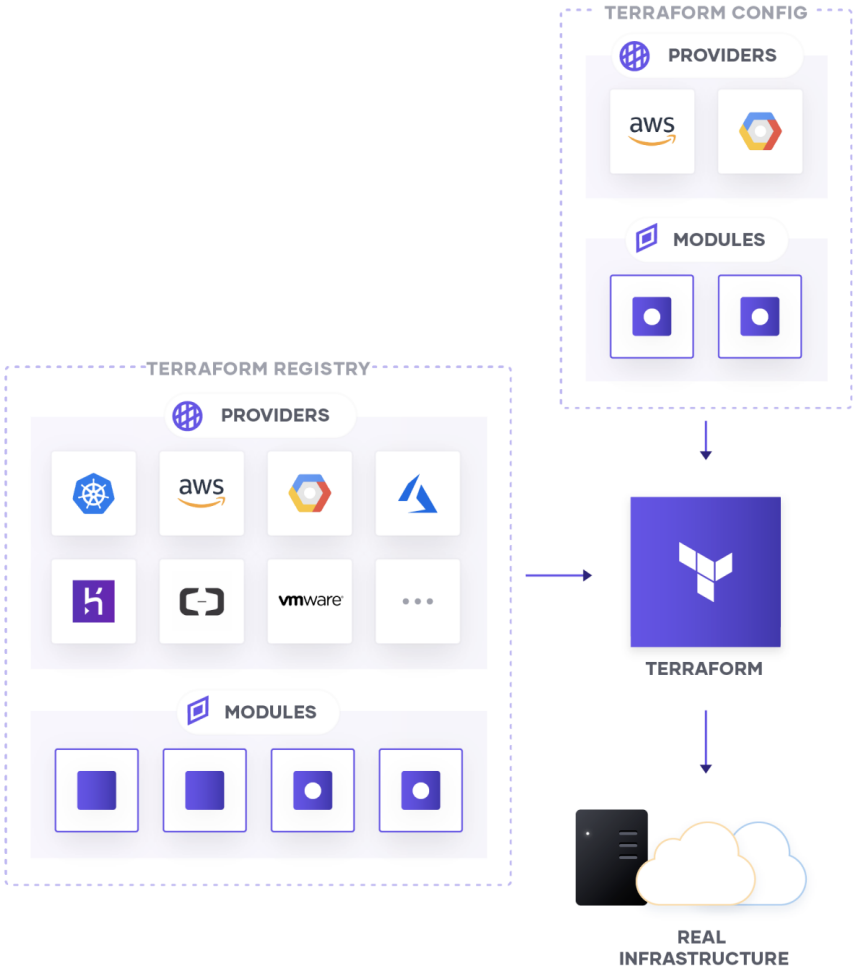
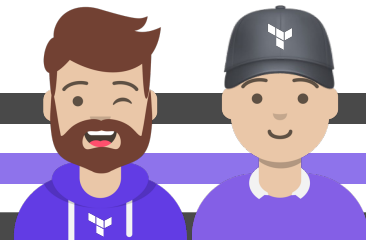


Providers are the plugins that Terraform uses to manage infrastructure resources.

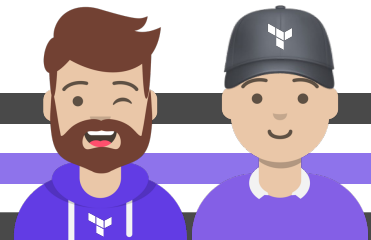
Modules are reusable Terraform configurations that can be called and configured by other configurations.

Terraform Registry makes it easy to use any provider or module.

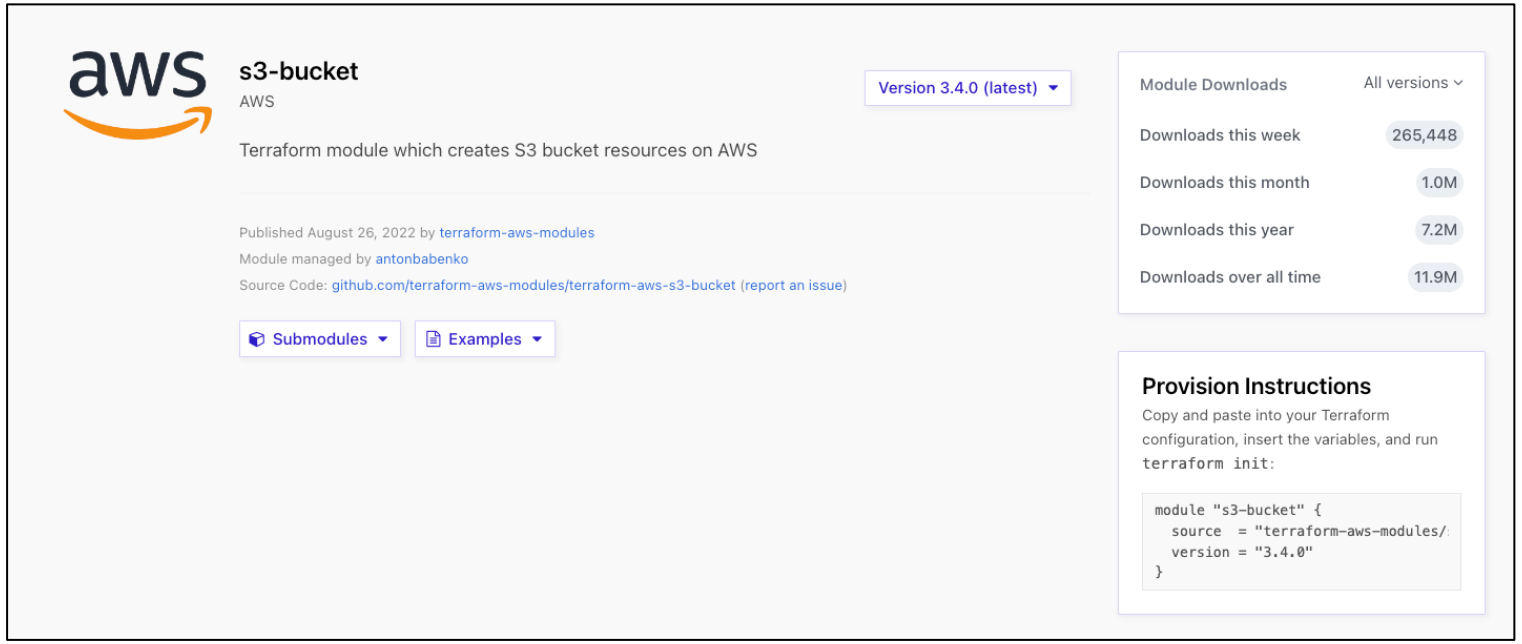


Private Registry: Providers

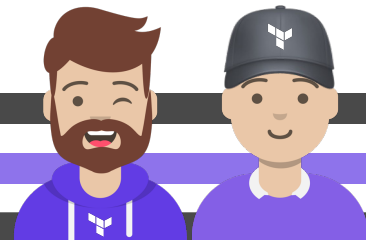
- Clearly designate which public providers are recommended for the organization and makes their supporting documentation and examples centrally accessible.
- Providers hosted on the public Terraform Registry can automatically synchronize to the Terraform Cloud organization's private registry.
- Supports the ability to publish private providers that are unique to your organization.



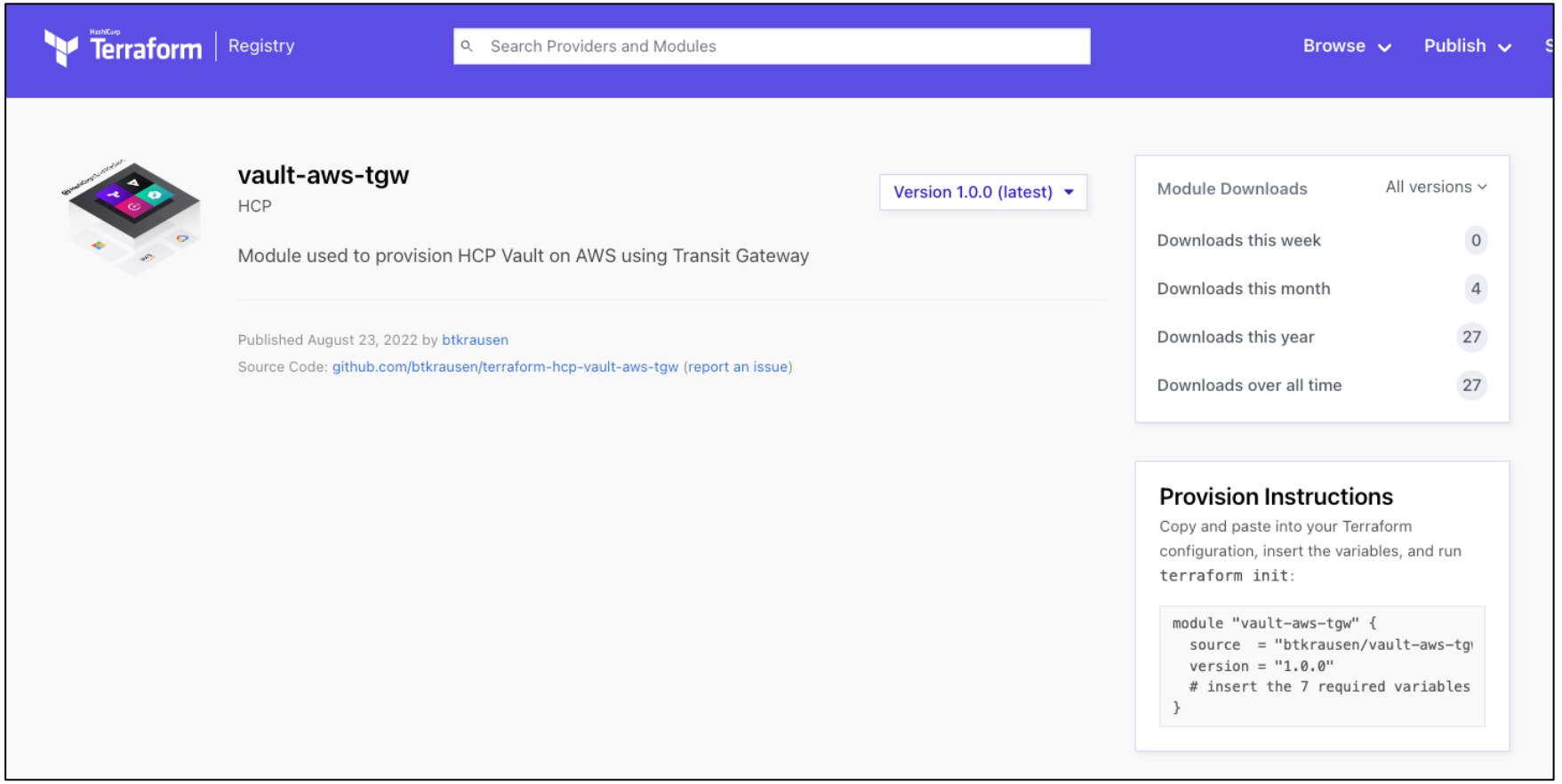
What is a Terraform Module

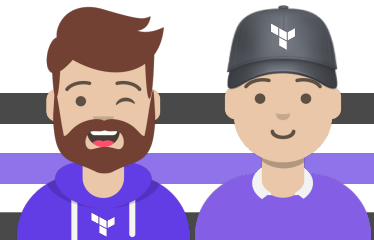


Modules are reusable units of Terraform code that hide unnecessary complexity from the user. This one creates a standard VPC configuration with only 8 variables.

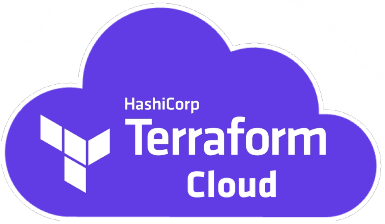


What is a Terraform Module



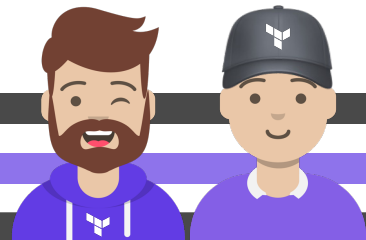


Managing Modules

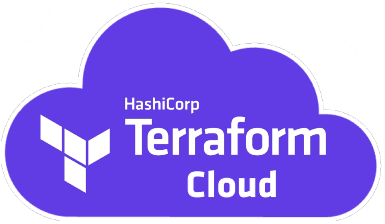


Common Questions about Modules

- How do you manage dozens or hundreds of modules?
- How do you manage module versions?
- Where do people within the organization go to consume the correct module?



Managing Modules



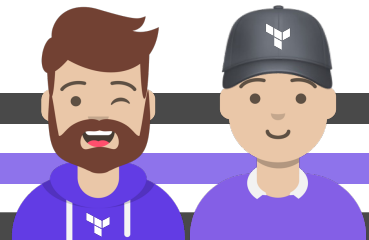
How are Terraform Modules Configured?

Creating Terraform Modules in 3 easy steps:

1. Write some Terraform code, configuring inputs and outputs.
2. Store the Terraform code somewhere your workstation can access it.
3. Reference your modules by file path or source URL.

Sounds easy right?

What if you had to manage dozens or hundreds of modules, with different versions of each?

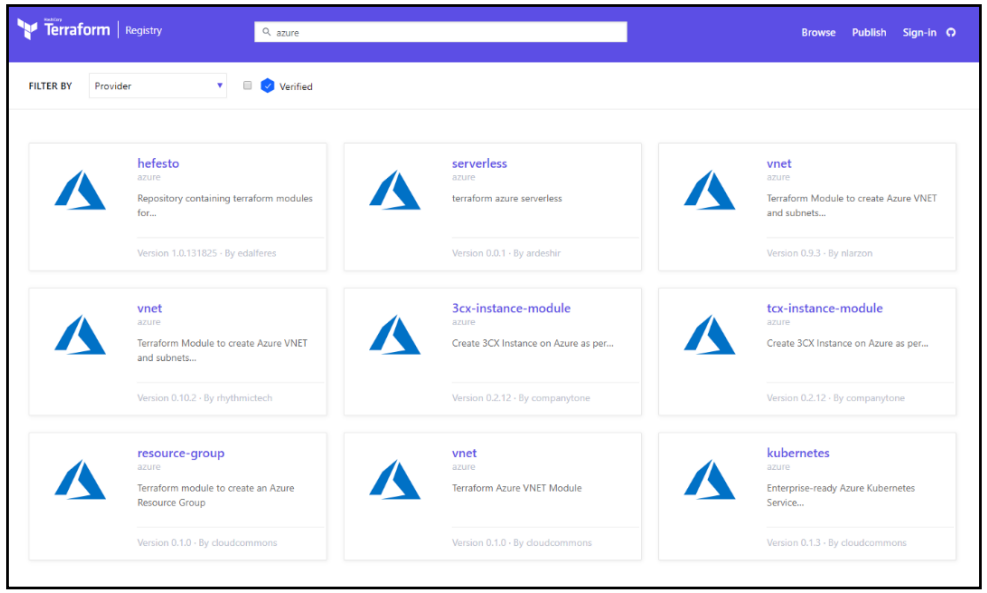


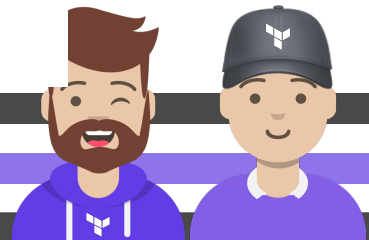
Private Registry: Modules

HashiCorp Terraform Cloud

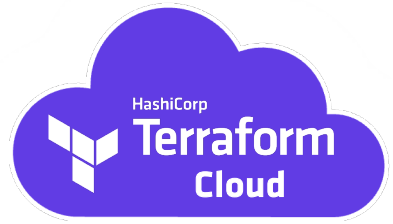
Terraform modules are reusable packages of Terraform code that you can use to build your infrastructure.

Terraform Cloud includes a Private Module Registry where you can store, version, and distribute modules to your organizations and teams.

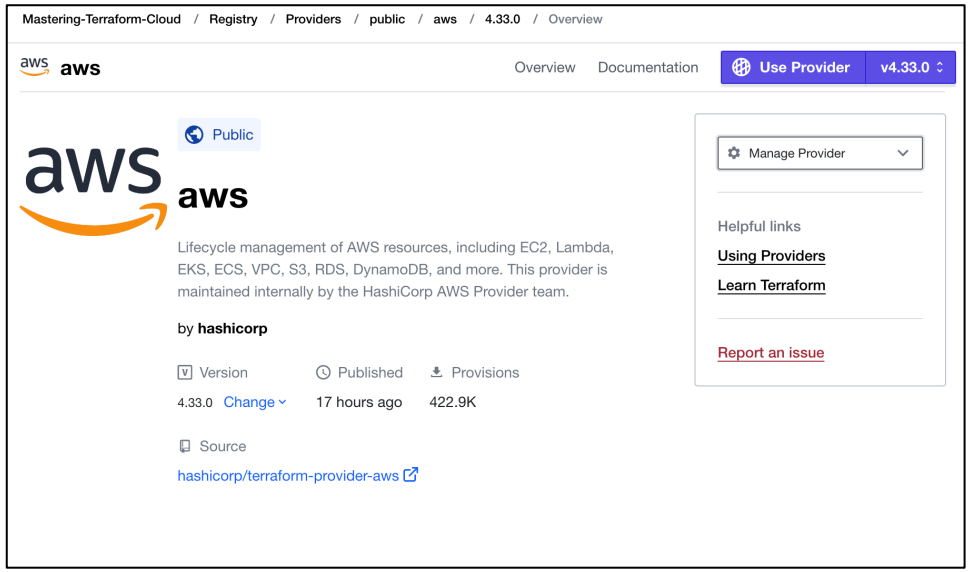




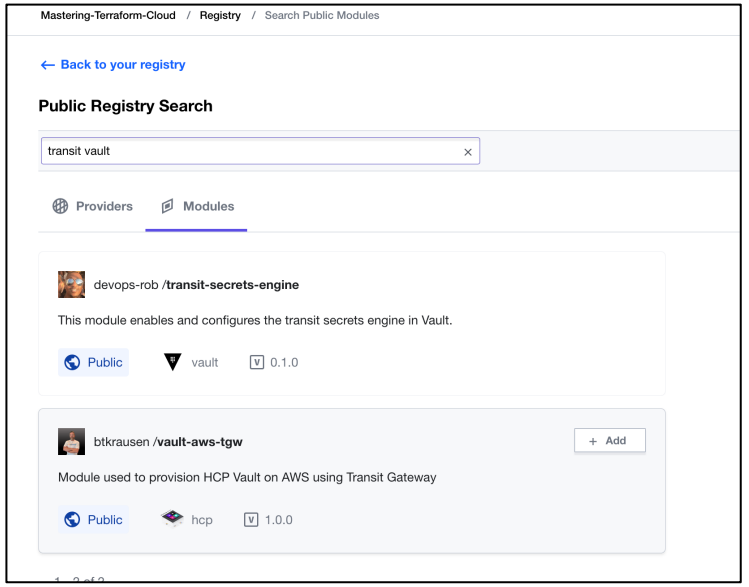
Publishing to the Private Registry



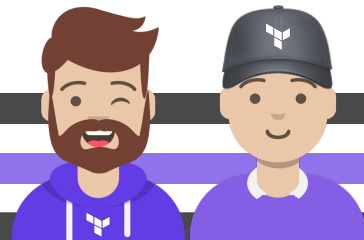
Search the Public Registry and add **providers** and/or **modules** to your organization's infrastructure for use in your workspaces



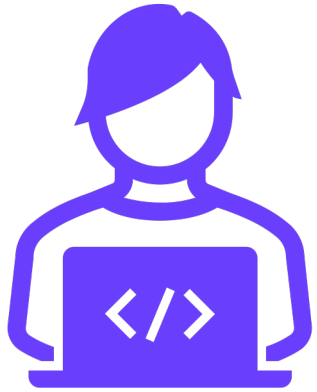
Providers



Modules



Publishing Modules to Registry

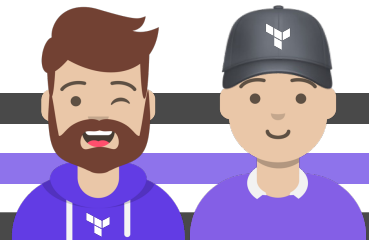


Develop a Module

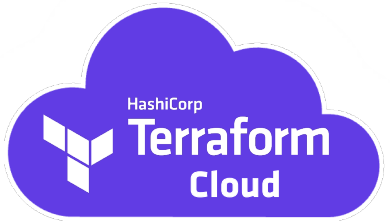
GitHub

Code Repo
(private)

Publish and Share to Private Registry



Publishing to the Public Registry



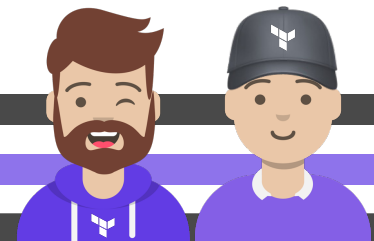
- **GitHub:** The module must be on GitHub and must be a public repo. This is only a requirement for the public registry. If you're using a private registry, you may ignore this requirement.

- **Named *terraform-<PROVIDER>-<NAME>:*** Module repositories must use this three-part name format, where <NAME> reflects the type of infrastructure the module manages and <PROVIDER> is the main provider where it creates that infrastructure. The <NAME> segment can contain additional hyphens. Examples: terraform-google-vault or terraform-aws-ec2-instance.

- **Repository description:** The GitHub repository description is used to populate the short description of the module. This should be a simple one sentence description of the module.

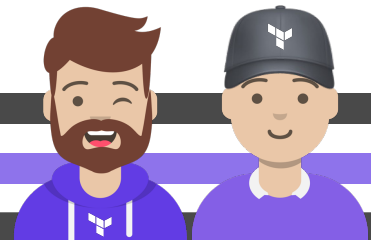
- **Standard module structure:** The module must adhere to the standard module structure. This allows the registry to inspect your module and generate documentation, track resource usage, parse submodules and examples, and more.

- **x.y.z tags for releases:** The registry uses tags to identify module versions. Release tag names must be a semantic version, which can optionally be prefixed with a v. For example, v1.0.4 and 0.9.2. To publish a module initially, at least one release tag must be present. Tags that don't look like version numbers are ignored.

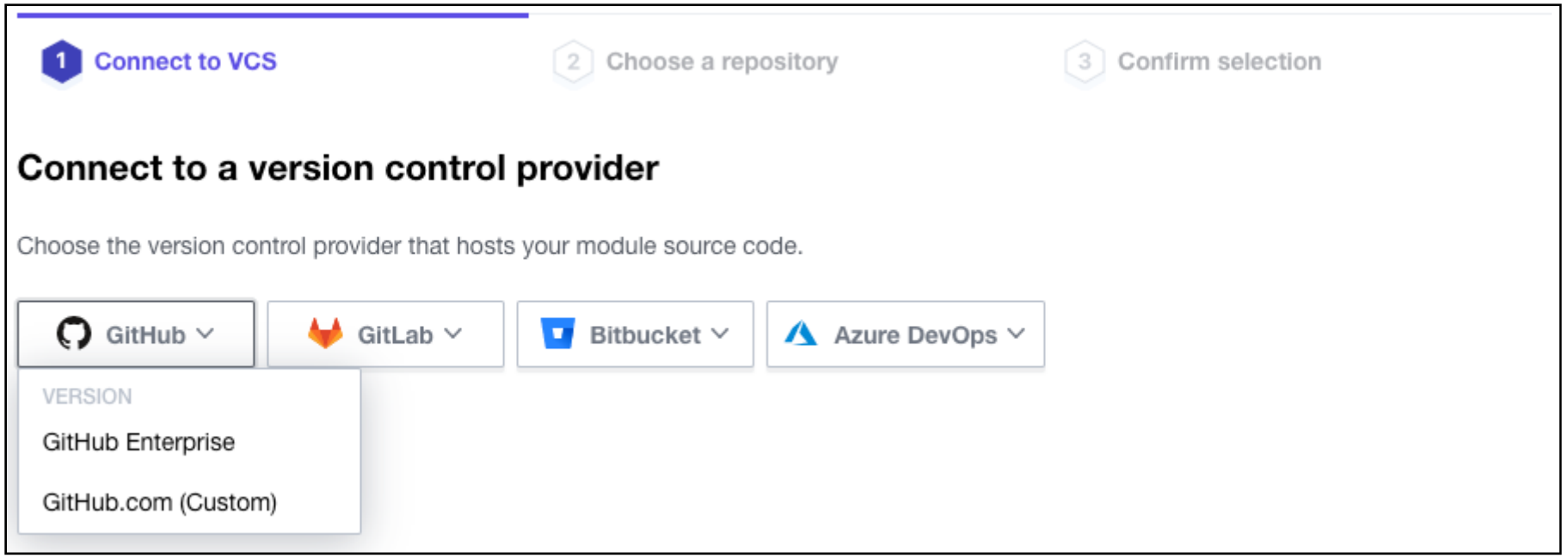


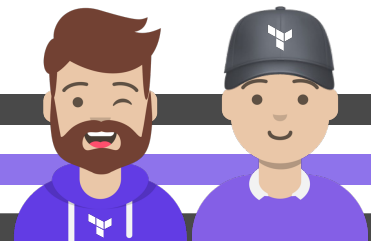
Publishing to the Private Registry

- GitHub
- Terraform Cloud supported VCS Provider / Private Repos
- Named *terraform-<PROVIDER>-<NAME>*
- Repository description
- Standard module structure
- x.y.z tags for releases

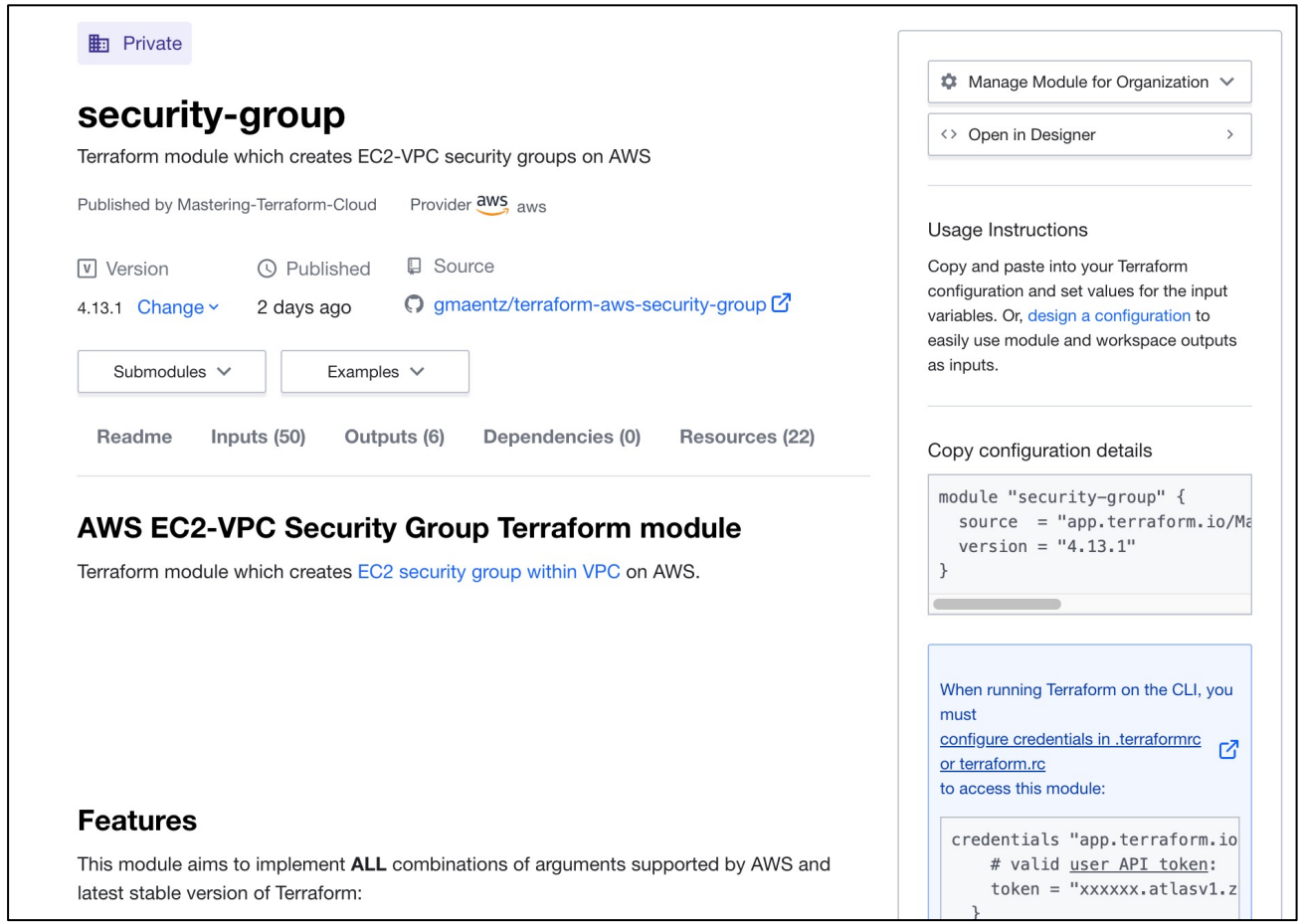


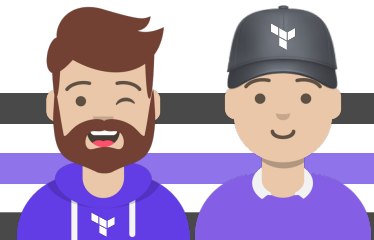
Private Registry and Version Control



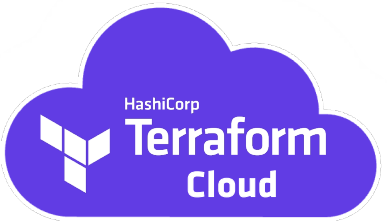


Using the Private Registry

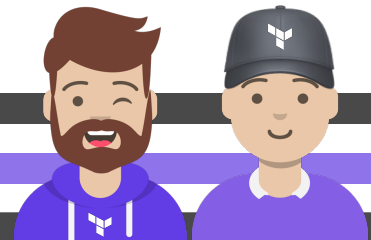




Releasing New Versions



- The Terraform Registry uses tags to detect releases.
- Tag names must be a valid semantic version, optionally prefixed with a v. Example of valid tags are: v1.0.1 and 0.9.4. To publish a new module, you must already have at least one tag created.
- To release a new version, create and push a new tag with the proper format. The webhook will notify the registry of the new version and it will appear on the registry usually in less than a minute.



END OF SECTION