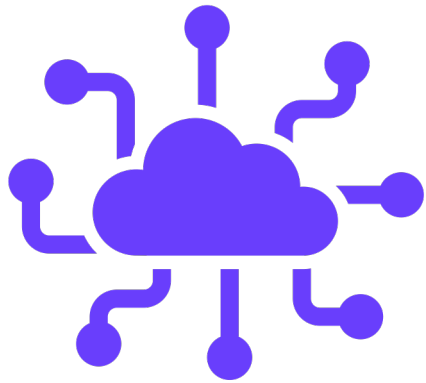




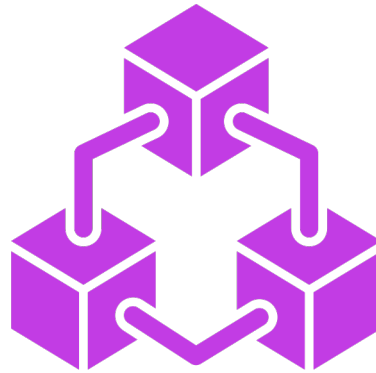
# Terraform Cloud Private Registry



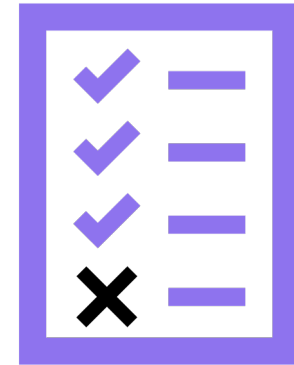
# What is the Private Registry?



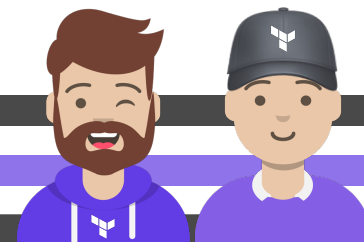
Private/Custom  
Providers



Modules



Policies



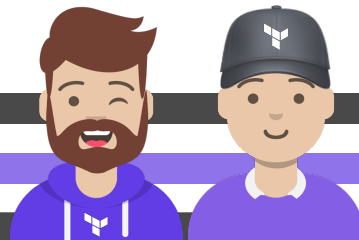
# A Quick Note



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



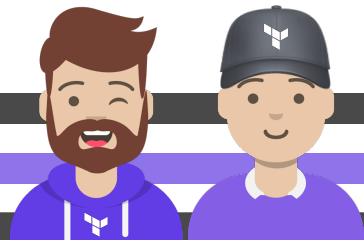
It now supports **custom providers** and an active exploration to include **policies**, so it's no longer just for modules, hence the name change. We will refer to it as the **Private Registry**, but you may still see it referred to as the *Private Module Registry* in HashiCorp documentation.



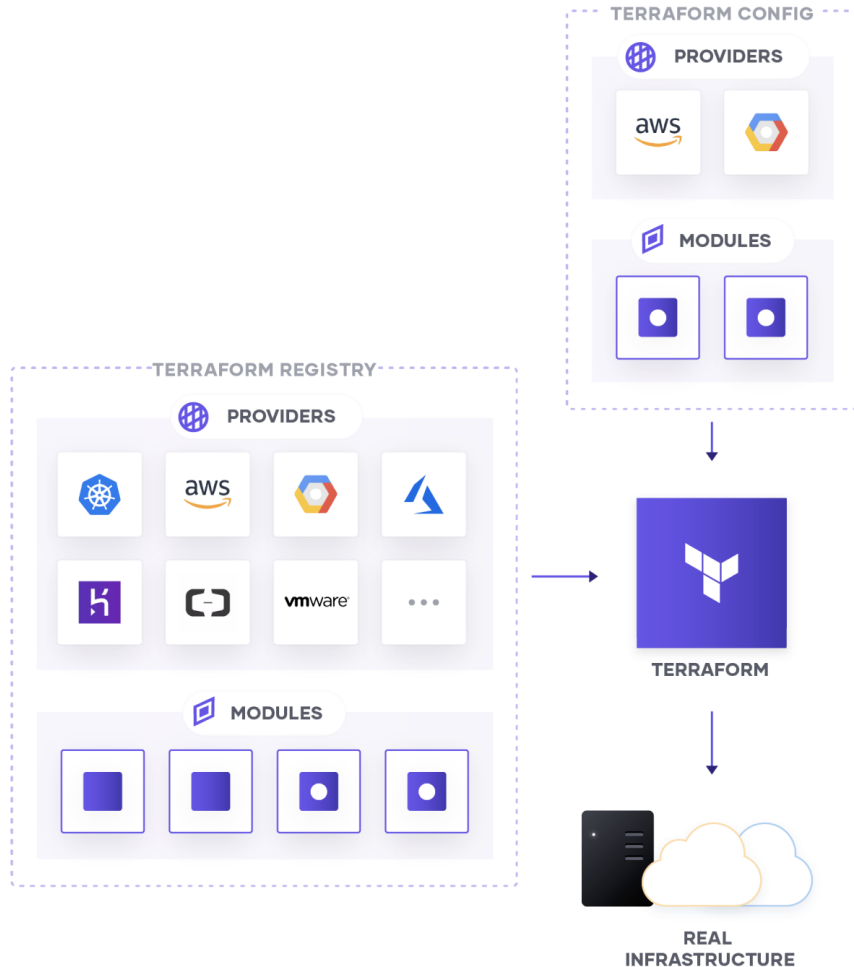
# What is the Private Registry?



- 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



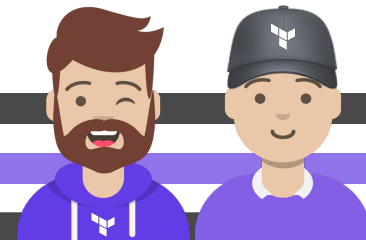
# What is the Private Registry?



**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.

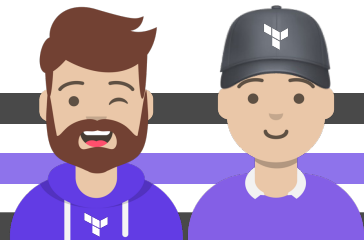
**Terraform Registry** makes it easy to use any provider or module.



# 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



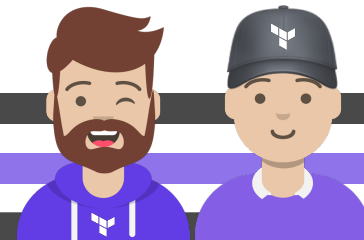
The screenshot shows the Terraform module page for the AWS s3-bucket module. It includes the AWS logo, the module name "s3-bucket", and a description: "Terraform module which creates S3 bucket resources on AWS". It also shows the version "3.4.0 (latest)", the publication date "August 26, 2022", the author "terraform-aws-modules", and the source code link "github.com/terraform-aws-modules/terraform-aws-s3-bucket". On the right, there is a table of download statistics and a section for provision instructions.

Module Downloads	
	All versions
Downloads this week	265,448
Downloads this month	1.0M
Downloads this year	7.2M
Downloads over all time	11.9M

**Provision Instructions**  
Copy and paste into your Terraform configuration, insert the variables, and run `terraform init`:

```
module "s3-bucket" {  
  source = "terraform-aws-modules/  
  version = "3.4.0"  
}
```

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.

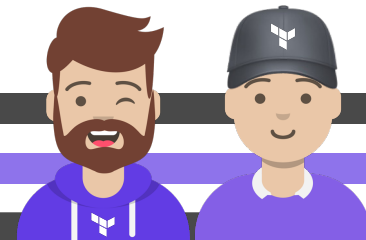


# What is a Terraform Module

A screenshot of the Terraform Registry page for the 'vault-aws-tgw' module. The page has a purple header with the Terraform logo, 'Registry', a search bar, and 'Browse' and 'Publish' links. The main content area shows the module name 'vault-aws-tgw' with a version selector set to 'Version 1.0.0 (latest)'. Below the name is a description: 'Module used to provision HCP Vault on AWS using Transit Gateway'. It also shows the publication date 'Published August 23, 2022 by btkrausen' and the source code link 'Source Code: github.com/btkrausen/terraform-hcp-vault-aws-tgw (report an issue)'. On the right, there's a 'Module Downloads' section with a table showing download counts for the current week, month, year, and all time. At the bottom right, there's a 'Provision Instructions' section with a code block showing the Terraform module configuration.

Module Downloads	
	All versions
Downloads this week	0
Downloads this month	4
Downloads this year	27
Downloads over all time	27

```
module "vault-aws-tgw" {
  source = "btkrausen/vault-aws-tgw"
  version = "1.0.0"
  # insert the 7 required variables
}
```



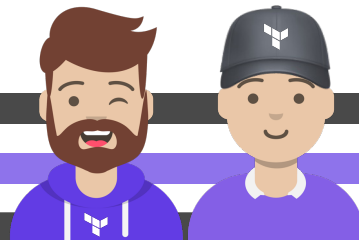


# Managing Modules



## 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



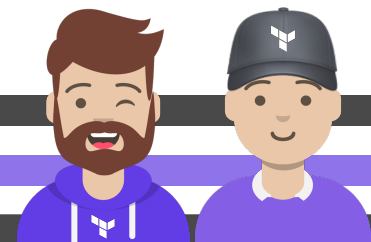
## How are Terraform Modules Configured?

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?

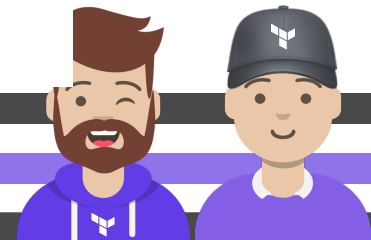
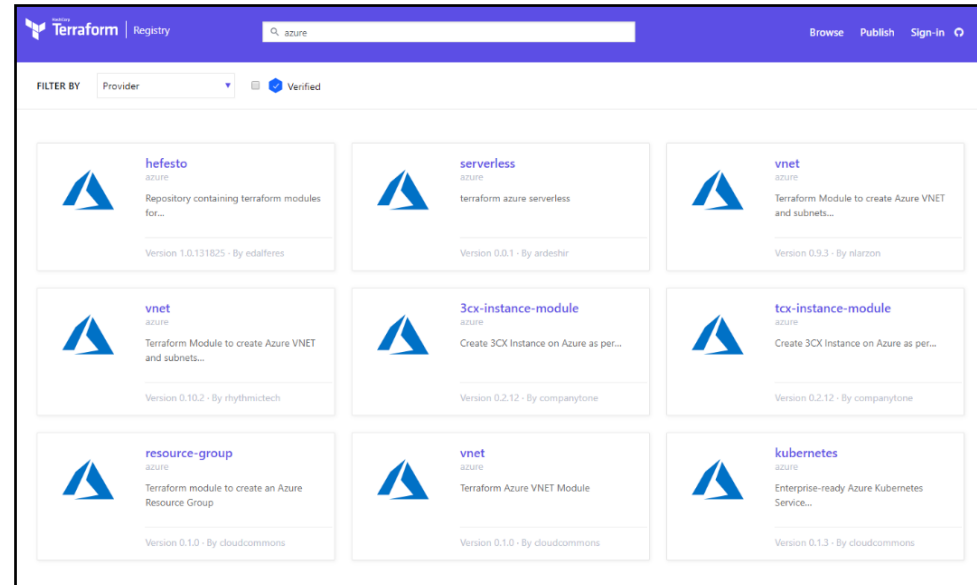


# Private Registry: Modules



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

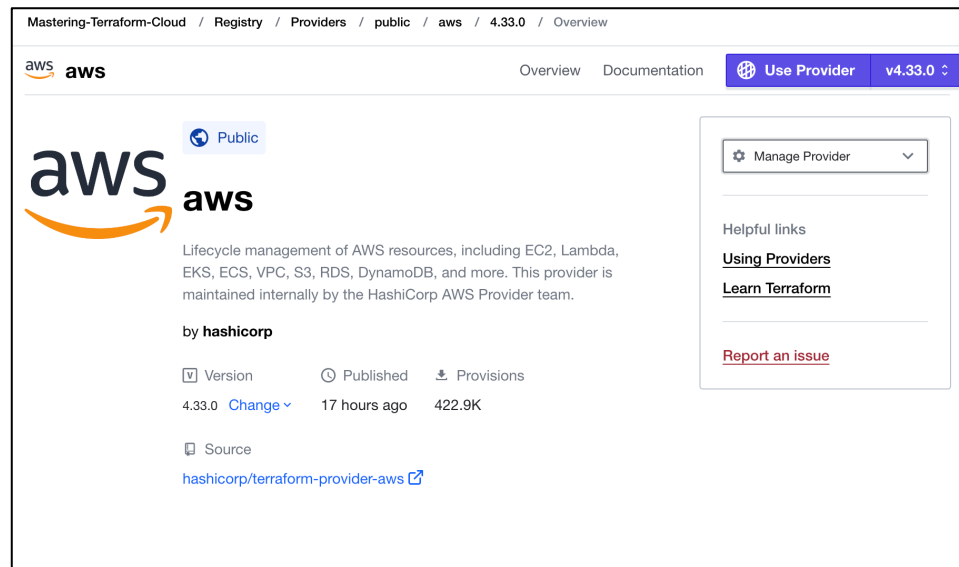
Terraform Cloud includes a Private Module Registry where you can store, version, and distribute modules to your organizations and teams.



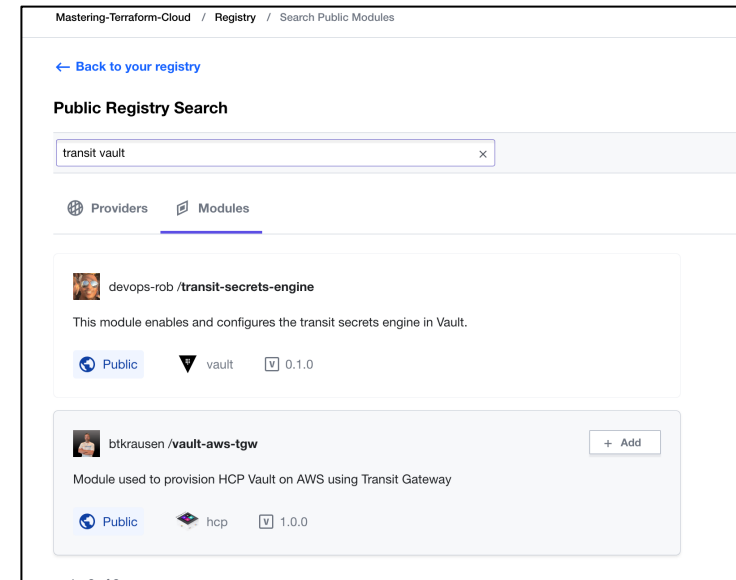
# Publishing to the Private Registry



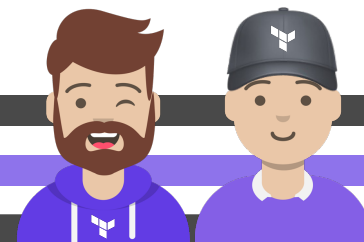
Search the Public Registry and add **providers** and/or **modules** to your organization's infrastructure for use in your workspaces



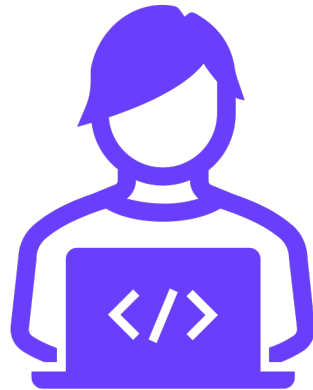
Providers



Modules



# Publishing Modules to Registry



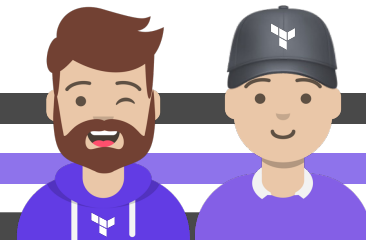
Develop a  
Module



Code Repo  
(*private*)



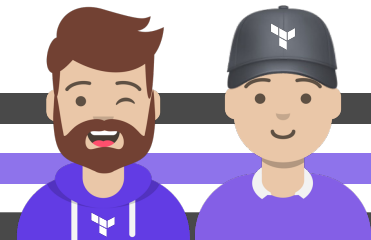
Publish and Share to  
Private Registry



# Publishing to the Public Registry



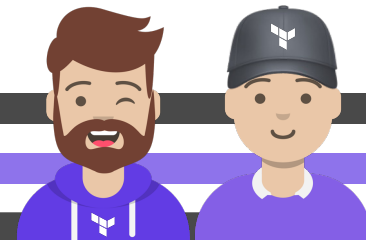
- **GitHub:** The module must be on GitHub and must be a public repo. This is only a requirement for the public registry. If you're using a private registry, you may ignore this requirement.
- **Named *terraform-`<PROVIDER>`-`<NAME>`*:** Module repositories must use this three-part name format, where `<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



- **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



1 Connect to VCS

2 Choose a repository

3 Confirm selection

## Connect to a version control provider

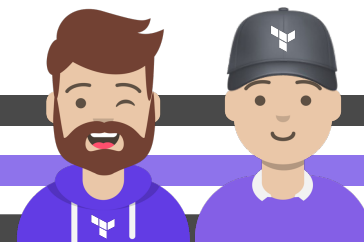
Choose the version control provider that hosts your module source code.

GitHub ▾  
VERSION  
GitHub Enterprise  
GitHub.com (Custom)

GitLab ▾

Bitbucket ▾

Azure DevOps ▾





# Using the Private Registry



Private

## security-group

Terraform module which creates EC2-VPC security groups on AWS

Published by Mastering-Terraform-Cloud    Provider aws

Version

Published

Source

4.13.1 [Change](#)    2 days ago    [gmaentz/terraform-aws-security-group](#)

Submodules

Examples

Readme

Inputs (50)

Outputs (6)

Dependencies (0)

Resources (22)

### AWS EC2-VPC Security Group Terraform module

Terraform module which creates [EC2 security group within VPC](#) on AWS.

### Features

This module aims to implement **ALL** combinations of arguments supported by AWS and latest stable version of Terraform:

Manage Module for Organization

<> Open in Designer >

#### Usage Instructions

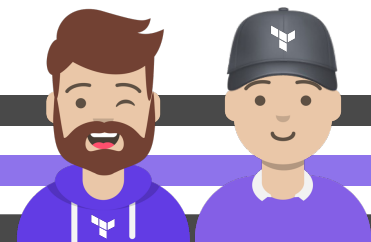
Copy and paste into your Terraform configuration and set values for the input variables. Or, [design a configuration](#) to easily use module and workspace outputs as inputs.

#### Copy configuration details

```
module "security-group" {
  source = "app.terraform.io/Ma
  version = "4.13.1"
}
```

When running Terraform on the CLI, you must [configure credentials in .terraformrc or terraform.rc](#) to access this module:

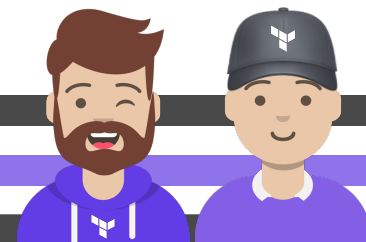
```
credentials "app.terraform.io" {
  # valid user API token:
  token = "xxxxxx.atlasv1.z
}
```



# 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