

# Rightsizing your Terraform Modules



# Introduction

RENE SCHACH

SENIOR CLOUD CONSULTANT

.....

*Google Cloud*  
*Kubernetes*  
*IaC*

What does „Rightsizing“ mean ?

# RIGHTSIZING

## Scope considerations

How “big”  
should a module  
be ?



## Code considerations

defining  
inputs/outputs,  
versioning



## Security considerations

Input validation,  
defining level of  
configurability



## Module testing

Nobody likes it,  
but it's essential





# MODULE SCOPE

- Listen to your module users/customers
- Keep modules cohesive and loosely coupled
  - For reusable modules: separation of concerns
- Recommendations:
  - Group resources that belong together
  - Split resources based on their volatility



# MODULE STRUCTURE

- Opinion: split resources into files
- Sidenote: create usage examples

```
✓ TERRAFORM-GOOGLE-VM
  > .github
    > examples
      account.tf
      locals.tf
      outputs.tf
      README.md
      variables.tf
      versions.tf
      vm.tf
```



# CODE CONSIDERATIONS

- Defining inputs
  - Opinion: follow Terraform resource schemas
- Local variables
  - Opinion: all in one *locals.tf*
- Defining outputs
  - Opinion: output everything



```
variable "instance_name" {  
    description = "The VM name"  
    type        = string  
}
```

```
variable "location" {  
    description = "The VM location"  
    default     = "europe-west3-a"  
}
```

```
variable "boot_disk_specs" {  
    description = "Boot disk attributes"  
    type = object({  
        image = string # Operating system  
        size  = optional(string, "100")  
        type  = optional(string, "pd-ssd")  
    })  
}
```

# VERSIONING

- Treat modules as a piece of software
- Common: semantic versioning
- Scenarios:
  - Input change
  - Output change
  - Resource changes
  - Provider upgrades



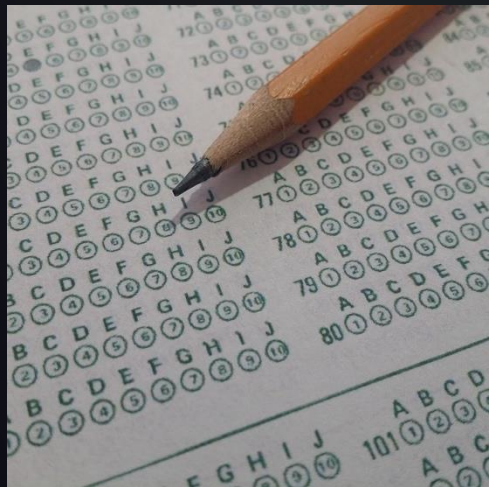


# SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

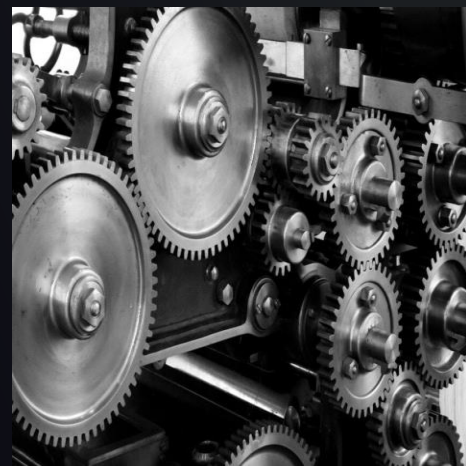
- Validation of submitted configuration
  - Validating input variables
  - Validation during *terraform plan*
  - In any case: validation before running the apply/rollout
- Defining the level of configurability of the module

```
variable "location" {  
  description = "The VM location"  
  type        = string  
  
  validation {  
    condition      = startswith(var.location, "europe-west3")  
    error_message = "Frankfurt is the only allowed location"  
  }  
}
```

# MODULE TESTING



Use the built-in  
*terraform test*  
framework



Implement into  
CI/CD setup  
(e.g., for pull  
request changes)



Don't test each  
and every input  
scenario, focus  
on use-cases



Test module  
examples  
(examples  
directory)

## WHAT ELSE ?



- Don't hide your modules from development teams
  - improve contribution (issues, pull requests)
  - Improves acceptance of modules
- Define decision records (ADRs) that reflect the module implementation



# FINAL WORDS

- Every organization has its own requirements
- Know when to not create a module
- Module development is a process
  - start with an MVP
  - make use of standard software development principles



**THANK YOU !**