Step 1: Project Structure

Terraform modules are just **directories with** . **tf files** that can be reused. Let's create this structure:

```
terraform-modules-example/

main.tf
variables.tf
outputs.tf

modules/
ce2-instance/
main.tf
variables.tf
outputs.tf
```

♦ Step 2: Write the EC2 Module

```
modules/ec2-instance/main.tf
resource "aws instance" "this" {
 ami = var.ami
 instance type = var.instance type
 tags = {
   Name = var.instance name
}
resource "aws_security_group" "this" {
 name = "${var.instance name}-sg"
 description = "Allow SSH inbound traffic"
 ingress {
   from port = 22
  to_port = 22
protocol = "tcp"
   cidr blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
 egress {
   from port = 0
   to_port = 0
protocol = "-1"
   cidr blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
}
modules/ec2-instance/variables.tf
variable "ami" {
 description = "AMI ID for the EC2 instance"
 type = string
```

Step 3: Call the Module from Root

```
main.tf
provider "aws" {
 region = "us-east-1"
module "my_ec2" {
 source = "./modules/ec2-instance"
               = "ami-0c55b159cbfafe1f0" # Example Amazon Linux 2 AMI
(check for your region)
 instance_type = "t2.micro"
 instance name = "MyTerraformEC2"
variables.tf
# (Optional if you want to parameterize root-level configs)
outputs.tf
output "ec2 id" {
 value = module.my ec2.instance id
output "ec2 public ip" {
 value = module.my ec2.public ip
```

Step 4: Run Terraform Commands

terraform init
terraform plan
terraform apply -auto-approve

You'll get the EC2 instance ID and public IP from outputs.

Step 5: Benefits of Modules

- Reusable: Can use the same ec2-instance module for multiple instances.
- Maintainable: Logic stays separate from variables.
- Scalable: You can add VPC, RDS, or S3 as more modules.