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HashiCorp Certified Vault Associate Exam 112 Real Exam Question and Answers



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HashiCorp HCVA0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vault Deployment Architecture: This section of the exam measures the skills of Platform Engineers and focuses on deployment strategies for Vault. Candidates will learn about self-managed and HashiCorp-managed cluster strategies, the role of storage backends, and the application of Shamir secret sharing in the unsealing process. The section also covers disaster recovery and performance replication strategies to ensure high availability and resilience in Vault deployments.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vault Leases: This section of the exam measures the skills of DevOps Engineers and covers the lease mechanism in Vault. Candidates will understand the purpose of lease IDs, renewal strategies, and how to revoke leases effectively. This section is crucial for managing dynamic secrets efficiently, ensuring that temporary credentials are appropriately handled within secure environments.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Access Management Architecture: This section of the exam measures the skills of Enterprise Security Engineers and introduces key access management components in Vault. Candidates will explore the Vault Agent and its role in automating authentication, secret retrieval, and proxying access. The section also covers the Vault Secrets Operator, which helps manage secrets efficiently in cloud-native environments, ensuring streamlined access management.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encryption as a Service: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cryptography Specialists and focuses on Vault's encryption capabilities. Candidates will learn how to encrypt and decrypt secrets using the transit secrets engine, as well as perform encryption key rotation. These concepts ensure secure data transmission and storage, protecting sensitive information from unauthorized access.

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vault Tokens: This section of the exam measures the skills of IAM Administrators and covers the types and lifecycle of Vault tokens. Candidates will learn to differentiate between service and batch tokens, understand root tokens and their limited use cases, and explore token accessors for tracking authentication sessions. The section also explains token time-to-live settings, orphaned tokens, and how to create tokens based on operational requirements.
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HashiCorp Certified: Vault Associate (003) Exam Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which of these are a benefit of using the Vault Agent?

- A. Vault Agent will manage the lifecycle of cached tokens and leases automatically
- B. Vault Agent allows for centralized configuration of application secrets engines
- C. Vault Agent will auto-discover which authentication mechanism to use
- D. Vault Agent will enforce minimum levels of encryption an application can use

Answer: A

Explanation:

Vault Agent is a client daemon that provides the following features:

- * Auto-Auth - Automatically authenticate to Vault and manage the token renewal process for locally- retrieved dynamic secrets.
- * API Proxy - Allows Vault Agent to act as a proxy for Vault's API, optionally using (or forcing the use of) the Auto-Auth token.
- * Caching - Allows client-side caching of responses containing newly created tokens and responses containing leased secrets generated off of these newly created tokens. The agent also manages the renewals of the cached tokens and leases.
- * Templating - Allows rendering of user-supplied templates by Vault Agent, using the token generated by the Auto-Auth step.
- * Process Supervisor Mode - Runs a child process with Vault secrets injected as environment variables.

One of the benefits of using the Vault Agent is that it will manage the lifecycle of cached tokens and leases automatically. This means that the agent will handle the token renewal and revocation logic, as well as the lease renewal and revocation logic for the secrets that are cached by the agent. This reduces the burden on the application developers and operators, and ensures that the tokens and secrets are always valid and up-to-date.

References: Vault Agent | Vault | HashiCorp Developer, Caching - Vault Agent | Vault | HashiCorp Developer

NEW QUESTION # 46

Julie is a developer who needs to ensure an application can properly renew its lease for AWS credentials it uses to access data in an S3 bucket. Although the application would generally use the API, what is the equivalent CLI command to perform this action?

- A. vault lease renew aws/creds/s3-read-only
- B. vault lease renew aws/creds/s3-read-only/39e6b9a2-296-83d9-2fe0-c11e846bdc99
- C. vault renew aws/roles/s3-read-only/39e6b9a2-296-83d9-2fe0-c11e846bdc99
- D. vault lease renew aws/roles/s3-read-only/39e6b9a2-296-83d9-2fe0-c11e846bdc99

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

To renew AWS credential leases:

* B. Correct: "The proper command would be vault lease renew aws/creds/s3-read-only/39e6b9a2-296-83d9-2fe0-c11e846bdc99." Targets the credential lease ID.

* Incorrect Options:

* A, C: Wrong path (roles vs. creds).

* D: Missing lease ID.

Reference:<https://developer.hashicorp.com/vault/docs/commands/lease/renew>

NEW QUESTION # 47

If Bobby is currently assigned the following policy, what additional policy can be added to ensure Bobby cannot access the data stored at secret/apps/confidential but still read all other secrets?

path "secret/apps/*" { capabilities = ["create", "read", "update", "delete", "list"] }

- A. path "secret/apps/confidential/*" { capabilities = ["deny"] }
- B. path "secret/*" { capabilities = ["read", "deny"] }
- C. path "secret/apps/confidential" { capabilities = ["deny"] }
- D. path "secret/apps/*" { capabilities = ["deny"] }

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

* A: Denies all access to secret/apps/confidential, overriding the original policy's permissions. Correct.

* B: Applies to all secret/*, overly restrictive and unclear with mixed capabilities. Incorrect.

* C: Denies all secret/apps/*, blocking more than required. Incorrect.

* D: Denies subpaths under confidential, not the path itself. Incorrect.

Overall Explanation from Vault Docs:

"A deny capability takes precedence over any allow... Use it to restrict specific paths."

Reference:<https://developer.hashicorp.com/vault/docs/concepts/policies#capabilities>

NEW QUESTION # 48

Vault supports which type of configuration for source limited token?

- A. CIDR-bound tokens
- B. Cloud-bound tokens
- C. Domain-bound tokens
- D. Certificate-bound tokens

Answer: A

Explanation:

Vault supports CIDR-bound tokens, which are tokens that can only be used from a specific set of IP addresses or network ranges. This is a way to limit the scope and exposure of a token in case it is compromised or leaked. CIDR-bound tokens can be created by specifying the bound_cidr_list parameter when creating or updating a token role, or by using the -bound-cidr option when creating a token using the vault token create command. CIDR-bound tokens can also be created by some auth methods, such as AWS or Kubernetes, that can automatically bind the tokens to the source IP or network of the client. References: Token - Auth Methods | Vault | HashiCorp Developer, vault token create - Command | Vault | HashiCorp Developer

NEW QUESTION # 49

Which of the following vault lease operations uses a lease __id as an argument? Choose two correct answers.

- A. revoke -prefix
- B. describe
- C. renew
- D. create
- E. revoke

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

The vault lease operations that use a `lease_id` as an argument are `renew` and `revoke`. The `renew` operation allows a client to extend the validity of a lease associated with a secret or a token. The `revoke` operation allows a client to terminate a lease immediately and invalidate the secret or the token. Both operations require a `lease_id` as an argument to identify the lease to be renewed or revoked. The `lease_id` can be obtained from the response of reading a secret or creating a token, or from the vault lease list command. The other operations, `revoke-prefix`, `create`, and `describe`, do not use a `lease_id` as an argument. The `revoke-prefix` operation allows a client to revoke all secrets or tokens generated under a given prefix. The `create` operation allows a client to create a new lease for a secret. The `describe` operation allows a client to view information about a lease, such as its TTL, policies, and metadata. References: [Lease, Renew, and Revoke | Vault | HashiCorp Developer](#), [vault lease - Command | Vault | HashiCorp Developer](#)

NEW QUESTION # 50

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