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HashiCorp Certified: Vault Associate (003) Exam Sample Questions (Q268-Q273):

NEW QUESTION # 268

An application requires a specific key/value pair to be updated in order to process a batch job. The value should be either "true" or "false." However, when developers have been updating the value, sometimes they mistype the value or capitalize the value, causing the batch job not to run. What feature of a Vault policy can be used to restrict entry to the required values?

- A. Change the policy to include the list capability
- B. Use a * wildcard at the end of the policy
- C. Add an allowed_parameters value to the policy
- D. Add a deny statement for all possible misspellings of the value

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

To restrict the values of a key/value pair to only "true" or "false" and prevent mistyping or capitalization errors, the `allowed_parameters` feature in a Vault policy is the most effective solution. The HashiCorp Vault documentation explains that `allowed_parameters` can be used to "permit a list of keys and values that are permitted on the given path." By specifying `allowed_parameters` with the exact values "true" and "false," the policy ensures that only these values are accepted, rejecting any deviations (e.g., "True," "TRUE," or "flase").

This provides fine-grained control and eliminates the risk of human error impacting the batch job.

Adding a deny statement for all possible misspellings is impractical and error-prone, as it requires anticipating every potential mistake, which is neither scalable nor efficient. The list capability allows listing and reading values but does not restrict what can be written, failing to address the problem of enforcing specific values. Using a wildcard (*) at the end of the policy permits unrestricted values, which directly contradicts the need to limit entries to "true" or "false." Thus, `allowed_parameters` is the precise tool for this use case.

Reference:

HashiCorp Vault Documentation - Policies: Fine-Grained Control

NEW QUESTION # 269

When configuring Vault replication and monitoring its status, you keep seeing something called 'WALs'. What are WALs?

- A. Wake after LAN
- B. Warning of allocated logs
- C. Write along logging
- D. Write-ahead logs

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

* C:WALs (Write-Ahead Logs) ensure data consistency in replication. Correct.

Overall Explanation from Vault Docs:

"Replication uses Write-Ahead Logs (WALs) for log shipping between clusters..."

Reference: <https://developer.hashicorp.com/vault/docs/internals/replication>

NEW QUESTION # 270

You have multiple Kubernetes pods that need frequent access to Vault to retrieve credentials for establishing connectivity to a backend database. You enable the Kubernetes auth method in Vault. What resource do you need to create within Kubernetes to

complete this configuration?

- A. Username and password for kubectl
- **B. k8s service account token**
- C. An AppRole role_id and secret_id
- D. A Vault token for authentication

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Kubernetes auth requires:

* B. k8s service account token: "The Kubernetes auth method can be used to authenticate with Vault using a Kubernetes Service Account Token."

* Incorrect Options:

* A, C, D: Not specific to Kubernetes auth.

Reference: <https://developer.hashicorp.com/vault/docs/auth/kubernetes>

NEW QUESTION # 271

An organization would like to use a scheduler to track & revoke access granted to a job (by Vault) at completion. What auth-associated Vault object should be tracked to enable this behavior?

- A. Authentication method
- **B. Lease ID**
- C. Token ID
- D. Token accessor

Answer: B

Explanation:

A lease ID is a unique identifier that is assigned by Vault to every dynamic secret and service type authentication token. A lease ID contains information such as the secret path, the secret version, the secret type, etc. A lease ID can be used to track and revoke access granted to a job by Vault at completion, as it allows the scheduler to perform the following operations:

* Lookup the lease information by using the vault lease lookup command or the sys/leases/lookup API endpoint. This will return the metadata of the lease, such as the expire time, the issue time, the renewable status, and the TTL.

* Renew the lease if needed by using the vault lease renew command or the sys/leases/renew API endpoint. This will extend the validity of the secret or the token for a specified increment, or reset the TTL to the original value if no increment is given.

* Revoke the lease when the job is completed by using the vault lease revoke command or the sys/leases/revoke API endpoint. This will invalidate the secret or the token immediately and prevent any further renewals. For example, with the AWS secrets engine, the access keys will be deleted from AWS the moment a lease is revoked.

A lease ID is different from a token ID or a token accessor. A token ID is the actual value of the token that is used to authenticate to Vault and perform requests. A token ID should be treated as a secret and protected from unauthorized access. A token accessor is a secondary identifier of the token that is used for token management without revealing the token ID. A token accessor can be used to lookup, renew, or revoke a token, but not to authenticate to Vault or access secrets. A token ID or a token accessor can be used to revoke the token itself, but not the leases associated with the token. To revoke the leases, a lease ID is required.

An authentication method is a way to verify the identity of a user or a machine and issue a token with appropriate policies and metadata. An authentication method is not an object that can be tracked or revoked, but a configuration that can be enabled, disabled, tuned, or customized by using the vault auth commands or the sys/auth API endpoints.:

(<https://developer.hashicorp.com/vault/docs/commands/lease/lookup>), (<https://developer.hashicorp.com/vault/docs/commands/lease/renew>),

(<https://developer.hashicorp.com/vault/docs/commands/lease/revoke>),

(<https://developer.hashicorp.com/vault/docs/concepts/tokens#token-accessors>), (<https://developer.hashicorp.com/vault/docs/concepts/auth>)

NEW QUESTION # 272

Elijah manages a legacy application that requires strict control over when its service account credentials change. Which type of credential should be used for this legacy application?

- A. dynamic
- **B. static**

