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HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-004 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Terraform state management: This domain focuses on managing Terraform's state file, understanding local and remote backends, implementing state locking, and handling resource drift.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Core Terraform workflow: This domain focuses on the essential workflow steps: initializing directories, validating configurations, generating execution plans, applying changes, destroying infrastructure, and formatting code.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Terraform modules: This domain explains organizing and reusing code through modules, understanding variable scope between modules, implementing modules in configurations, and managing module versions.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terraform configuration: This domain covers writing Terraform code including resources and data blocks, using variables and outputs, handling complex types, creating dynamic configurations with expressions and functions, managing dependencies, implementing validation, and handling sensitive data.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terraform fundamentals: This domain addresses installing and managing provider plugins, understanding Terraform's provider architecture, and how Terraform tracks infrastructure state.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain infrastructure with Terraform: This domain addresses importing existing infrastructure into Terraform, inspecting state using CLI commands, and using verbose logging for troubleshooting.
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure as Code (IaC) with Terraform: This domain covers the foundational concept of Infrastructure as Code and how Terraform enables managing resources across multiple cloud providers and services through a unified workflow.

HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate (004) (HCTA0-004) Sample Questions (Q224-Q229):

NEW QUESTION # 224

Which of these commands makes your code more human readable?

- A. Terraform file
- B. Terraform output
- C. Terraform validate
- D. Terraform show

Answer: A

Explanation:

The command that makes your code more human readable is terraform fmt. This command is used to rewrite Terraform configuration files to a canonical format and style, following the Terraform language style conventions and other minor adjustments for readability. The command is optional, opinionated, and has no customization options, but it is recommended to ensure consistency of style across different Terraform codebases. Consistency can help your team understand the code more quickly and easily, making the use of terraform fmt very important. You can run this command on your configuration files before committing them to source control or as part of your CI/CD pipeline. Reference = : Command: fmt : Using Terraform fmt Command to Format Your Terraform Code

NEW QUESTION # 225

Where in your Terraform configuration do you specify a state backend?

- A. The resource block
- B. The terraform block
- C. The provider block
- D. The data source block

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Terraform, the backend configuration, which includes details about where and how state is stored, is specified within the terraform block of your configuration. This block is the correct place to define the backend type and its configuration parameters, such as the location of the state file for a local backend or the bucket details for a remote backend like S3. Reference = This practice is outlined in Terraform's core documentation, which provides examples and guidelines on how to configure various aspects of Terraform's behavior, including state backends .

NEW QUESTION # 226

When you use a backend that requires authentication, it is best practice to:

- A. Use environment variables to configure authentication credentials outside of your Terraform configuration.
- B. Run all Terraform commands on a shared server or container.
- C. Configure the authentication credentials in your Terraform configuration files, and store them in version control.
- D. None of the above.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer (C):

Credentials should not be hardcoded in Terraform files. Best practice is to configure them via environment variables or secret managers.

Analysis of Incorrect Options:

A: Shared servers introduce risk and drift.

B: Storing secrets in config/version control is insecure.

D: Incorrect since option C is valid.

Key Concept:

Separation of credentials from code is a Terraform security best practice.

Reference:

Terraform Exam Objective - Navigate Terraform State and Backends.

NEW QUESTION # 227

You add a new provider to your configuration and immediately run terraform apply in the CD using the local backend. Why does the apply fail?

- A. Terraform requires you to manually run terraform plan first
- B. Terraform needs you to format your code according to best practices first
- C. Terraform needs to install the necessary plugins first
- D. The Terraform CD needs you to log into Terraform Cloud first

Answer: C

Explanation:

The reason why the apply fails after adding a new provider to the configuration and immediately running terraform apply in the CD using the local backend is because Terraform needs to install the necessary plugins first. Terraform providers are plugins that Terraform uses to interact with various cloud services and other APIs. Each provider has a source address that determines where to download it from. When Terraform encounters a new provider in the configuration, it needs to run terraform init first to install the provider plugins in a local directory. Without the plugins, Terraform cannot communicate with the provider and perform the desired actions. References = [Provider Requirements], [Provider Installation]

NEW QUESTION # 228

What is the provider for the resource shown in the Exhibit?

```
resource "aws_vpc" "main" {
  name = "test"
}
```

- A. main
- B. test
- C. VPC
- D. aws

Answer: D

Explanation:

The provider for the aws_vpc resource is aws, as the resource type begins with aws_, which denotes that it is managed by the AWS provider.

References:

Terraform Providers

