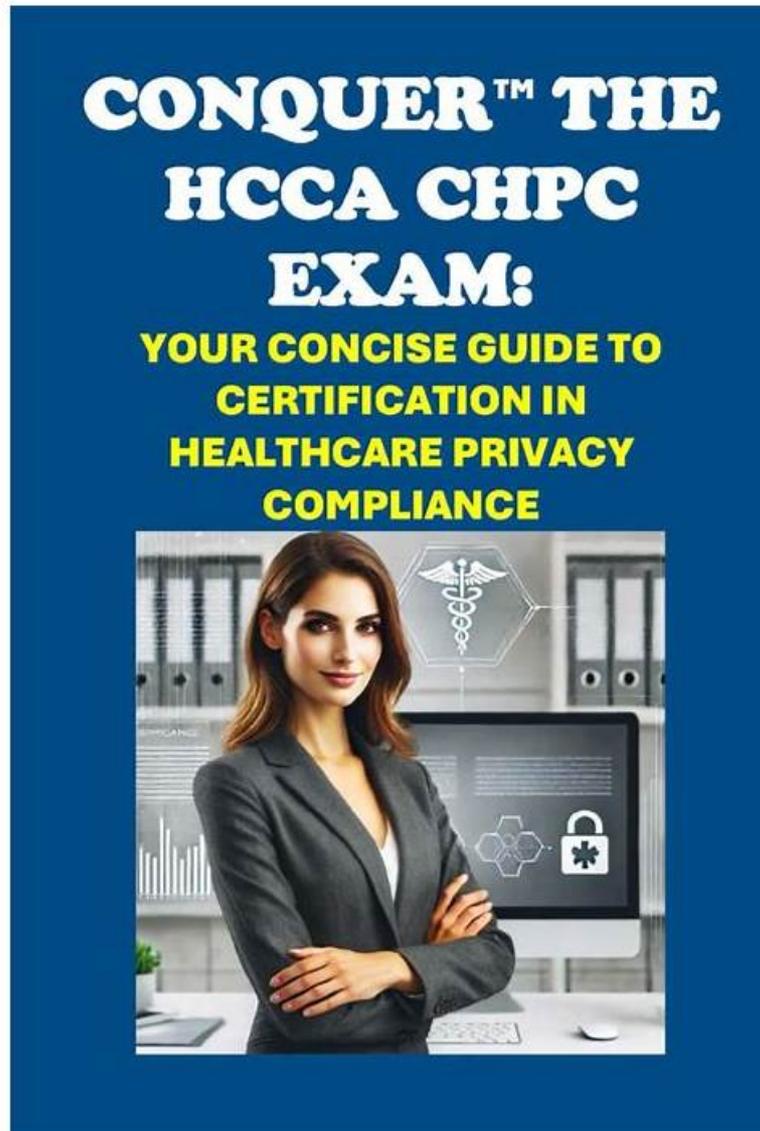


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HashiCorp Certified: Vault Associate (003)Exam Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

What command creates a secret with the key "my-password" and the value "53cr3t" at path "my-secrets" within the KV secrets engine mounted at "secret"?

- A. vault kv write secret/my-secrets/my-password 53cr3t
- B. vault kv write 53cr3t my-secrets/my-password
- C. vault kv put secret/my-secrets/my-password 53cr3t
- D. vault kv put secret/my-secrets my-password-53cr3t

Answer: C

Explanation:

The vault kv put command writes the data to the given path in the K/V secrets engine. The command requires the mount path of the K/V secrets engine, the secret path, and the key-value pair to store. The mount path can be specified with the -mount flag or as part of the secret path. The key-value pair can be given as an argument or read from a file or stdin. The correct syntax for the command is:

```
vault kv put -mount=secret my-secrets/my-password 53cr3t
```

or

```
vault kv put secret/my-secrets my-password=53cr3t
```

The other options are incorrect because they use the deprecated vault kv write command, or they have the wrong order or format of the arguments. References: <https://developer.hashicorp.com/vault/docs/commands/kv/put3>, <https://developer.hashicorp.com/vault/docs/commands/kv4>

NEW QUESTION # 68

You are planning to deploy a new Vault cluster for your organization and notice that Vault supports a wide variety of storage backends. You need high availability since you will have multiple applications relying on the Vault service. When building your cluster, can you choose any of the available storage backends?

- A. No, because not all storage backends provide similar functionality
- B. Yes, because all backends provide similar functionality

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Vault supports various storage backends (e.g., Consul, Raft, DynamoDB), but not all provide high availability (HA). HA ensures that Vault remains operational across multiple nodes, with automatic failover if a node fails-an essential feature for applications relying on Vault. The Vault documentation lists each backend's capabilities, noting that only certain ones (e.g., Consul, Raft Integrated Storage, etcd) support HA through features like leader election and data replication. Others, like Filesystem or MySQL, don't support HA natively, making them unsuitable for this requirement. Thus, you cannot choose any backend arbitrarily; the choice must align with HA needs, disproving option A and confirming option B.

References:

Storage Backends Overview

HA Considerations

NEW QUESTION # 69

What features are offered by the Vault Agent? (Select three)

- A. Auto-auth
- B. Auditing
- C. Templating
- D. Secret caching

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

TheVault Agentis a client-side daemon with these features:

* B. Templating: "Allows rendering of user-supplied templates by Vault Agent," integrating secrets into configs.

* C. Auto-auth: "Automatically authenticate to Vault and manage token renewal," simplifying auth workflows.

* D. Secret caching: "Allows client-side caching of responses," reducing Vault load.

* Incorrect Option:

* A. Auditing: Handled by Vault's audit devices, not Agent. "Auditing is typically handled by enabling audit devices."

Reference:<https://developer.hashicorp.com/vault/docs/v1.16.x/agent-and-proxy/agent>

NEW QUESTION # 70

Your team uses the Transit secrets engine to encrypt all data before writing it to a MySQL database server.

During testing, you manually retrieve ciphertext from the database and decrypt it to ensure the data can be read. After decrypting the data, you are worried something is wrong because the plaintext data isn't legible.

Why can you not read the original plaintext data after decrypting the ciphertext?

```
* $ vault write transit/decrypt/krausen-key ciphertext=vault:v1:8SDd3WHDOjf7mq69C.....
```

```
* Key Value
```

```
* ----
```

```
* plaintext Zm2ZSBzdGFyIHByYWN0aWNlIGV4YW1zIGJ5IGJyeWFuGtyYXVzZW4=
```

- A. The incorrect key was selected when decrypting the ciphertext. Use the correct key to successfully read the data
- **B. The plaintext is Base64 encoded. Decode the plaintext to see the original data**
- C. The data was also encrypted on the database. Therefore Vault cannot decrypt the original data
- D. The incorrect key version was used to decrypt the data. Update the ciphertext and change the v1 to v3 to use the latest key version

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

When using the Transit secrets engine, Vault encrypts data and returns ciphertext (e.g., vault:v1:

<ciphertext>). Upon decryption (e.g., vault write transit/decrypt/<key_name> ciphertext=<value>), Vault returns the plaintext as a Base64-encoded string. This is because the Transit engine supports arbitrary data, including binary files (e.g., PDFs, images), and Base64 encoding ensures safe transport within JSON payloads. If the decrypted output (e.g.,

Zm2ZSBzdGFyIHByYWN0aWNlIGV4YW1zIGJ5IGJyeWFuGtyYXVzZW4=) isn't legible, it's not an error-it's Base64 encoded. Decoding it (e.g., using a Base64 decoder) reveals the originalplaintext (e.g.,

"five star practice exams by bryan krausen").

Option A (incorrect key) would cause a decryption failure, not illegible plaintext. Option B (incorrect key version) is irrelevant, as Vault automatically uses the correct version based on the ciphertext's vault:v# prefix, and changing it manually wouldn't produce Base64 output. Option D (database encryption) isn't indicated in the scenario and would also cause a failure, not Base64 output.

The Transit documentation explicitly states that plaintext is returned Base64-encoded, requiring the user to decode it.

References:

Transit Secrets Engine Docs

Transit Usage Section

NEW QUESTION # 71

The key/value v2 secrets engine is enabled at secret/ See the following policy:

```

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

path "secret/data/super-secret" {
  capabilities = ["deny"]
}

```



Which of the following operations are permitted by this policy? Choose two correct answers.

- A. vault kv delete secret/super-secret
- B. vault kv list secret/super-secret
- C. vault kv get secret/webapp1
- D. vault kv put secret/webapp1 apikey-"ABCDEFGHII] K123M"
- E. vault kv metadata get secret/webapp1

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

The policy shown in the image is:

path "secret/data/webapp1" { capabilities = ["create", "read", "update", "delete", "list"] } path "secret/data/super-secret" { capabilities = ["deny"] } This policy grants or denies access to the key/value v2 secrets engine mounted at secret/ according to the following rules:

* The path "secret/data/webapp1" has the capabilities of "create", "read", "update", "delete", and "list".

This means that the policy allows performing any of these operations on the secrets stored under this path. The data/ prefix is used to access the actual secret data in the key/value v2 secrets engine⁵. Therefore, the policy permits the operation of vault kv get secret/webapp1, which reads the secret data at secret/data/webapp1⁶.

* The path "secret/data/super-secret" has the capability of "deny". This means that the policy denies performing any operation on the secrets stored under this path. The policy overrides any other policy that might grant access to this path. Therefore, the policy does not permit the operations of vault kv delete secret/super-secret and vault kv list secret/super-secret, which delete and list the secret data at secret/data/super-secret respectively⁶.

* The policy does not explicitly define any rules for the path "secret/metadata". The metadata/ prefix is used to access the metadata of the secrets in the key/value v2 secrets engine, such as the number of versions, the deletion status, the creation time, etc⁵. By default, if the policy grants any of the capabilities of "create", "read", "update", or "delete" on the data/ path, it also grants the same capabilities on the corresponding metadata/ path⁷. Therefore, the policy permits the operation of vault kv metadata get secret/webapp1, which reads the metadata of the secret at secret/metadata/webapp1⁸.

⁵ (<https://developer.hashicorp.com/vault/docs/secrets/kv/kv-v2>), [⁶]⁶, ⁷ (<https://developer.hashicorp.com/vault/docs/secrets/kv/kv-v2>), [⁸]⁸

NEW QUESTION # 72

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