

HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-003 Reliable Braindumps Book - Terraform-Associate-003 Reliable Real Exam



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HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	Collaborate on infrastructure as code using HCP Terraform: In this section, the topics covered include analyzing the HCP Terraform run workflow, the role of HCP Terraform workspaces and their configuration options, and the management of provider credentials in HCP Terraform.
Topic 2	Manage resource lifecycle: The section covers topics such as Initializing a configuration using terraform init and its options and generating an execution plan using terraform plan and its options. It also covers the configuration changes using Terraform Apply and its options.
Topic 3	Configure and use Terraform providers: In this section, topics covered include understanding Terraform's plugin-based architecture and configuring providers. It also covers aliasing, sourcing, and versioning functions.

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HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate (003) (HCTA0-003) Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39

You are working on some new application features and you want to spin up a copy of your production deployment to perform some quick tests. In order to avoid having to configure a new state backend, what open source Terraform feature would allow you create multiple states but still be associated with your current code?

- A. Terraform workspaces
- B. Terraform modules
- C. Terraform data sources
- D. None of the above
- E. Terraform local values

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

Terraform workspaces allow you to create multiple states but still be associated with your current code.

Workspaces are like "environments" (e.g. staging, production) for the same configuration. You can use workspaces to spin up a copy of your production deployment for testing purposes without having to configure a new state backend. Terraform data sources, local values, and modules are not features that allow you to create multiple states. References = Workspaces and How to Use Terraform Workspaces

NEW QUESTION # 40

Which is the best way to specify a tag of v1.0.0 when referencing a module stored in Git (for example.

Git::https://example.com/vpc.git)?

- A. Add version = "1.0.0" parameter to module block
- B. Nothing modules stored on GitHub always default to version 1.0.0
- C. Append **ref=v1.0.0** argument to the source path

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best way to specify a tag of v1.0.0 when referencing a module stored in Git is to append ?ref=v1.

0.0 argument to the source path. This tells Terraform to use a specific Git reference, such as a branch, tag, or commit, when fetching the module source code. For example, source = "git::https://example.com/vpc.git?

ref=v1.0.0". This ensures that the module version is consistent and reproducible across different environments. References = [Module Sources], [Module Versions]

NEW QUESTION # 41

You've used Terraform to deploy a virtual machine and a database. You want to replace this virtual machine instance with an identical one without affecting the database. What is the best way to achieve this using Terraform?

- A. Delete the Terraform VM resources from your Terraform code then run terraform plan and terraform apply
- B. Use the **terraform taint** command targeting the VMs then run terraform plan and terraform apply
- C. Use the terraform apply command targeting the VM resources only
- D. Use the terraform state rm command to remove the VM from state file

Answer: B

Explanation:

The terraform taint command marks a resource as tainted, which means it will be destroyed and recreated on the next apply. This way, you can replace the VM instance without affecting the database or other resources.

References = [Terraform Taint]

NEW QUESTION # 42

You want to define multiple data disks as nested blocks inside the resource block for a virtual machine. What Terraform feature would help you define the blocks using the values in a variable?

- A. Collection functions
- B. Local values
- C. Count arguments
- **D. Dynamic blocks**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Dynamic blocks in Terraform allow you to define multiple nested blocks within a resource based on the values of a variable. This feature is particularly useful for scenarios where the number of nested blocks is not fixed and can change based on variable input.

NEW QUESTION # 43

Which of these are secure options for storing secrets for connecting to a Terraform remote backend? Choose two correct answers.

- **A. Defined in a connection configuration outside of Terraform**
- B. Inside the backend block within the Terraform configuration
- C. A variable file
- **D. Defined in Environment variables**

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Explanation

Environment variables and connection configurations outside of Terraform are secure options for storing secrets for connecting to a Terraform remote backend. Environment variables can be used to set values for input variables that contain secrets, such as backend access keys or tokens. Terraform will read environment variables that start with TF_VAR_ and match the name of an input variable. For example, if you have an input variable called backend_token, you can set its value with the environment variable TF_VAR_backend_token1.

Connection configurations outside of Terraform are files or scripts that provide credentials or other information for Terraform to connect to a remote backend. For example, you can use a credentials file for the S3 backend2, or a shell script for the HTTP backend3. These files or scripts are not part of the Terraform configuration and can be stored securely in a separate location. The other options are not secure for storing secrets. A variable file is a file that contains values for input variables. Variable files are usually stored in the same directory as the Terraform configuration or in a version control system. This exposes the secrets to anyone who can access the files or the repository. You should not store secrets in variable files1. Inside the backend block within the Terraform configuration is where you specify the type and settings of the remote backend. The backend block is part of the Terraform configuration and is usually stored in a version control system. This exposes the secrets to anyone who can access the configuration or the repository. You should not store secrets in the backend block4. References = [Terraform Input Variables]1, [Backend Type: s3]2, [Backend Type: http]3, [Backend Configuration]4

NEW QUESTION # 44

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