

Terraform-Associate-003 Test Questions Fee, Terraform-Associate-003 Pass Guide



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HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create, maintain, and use Terraform modules: In this section of the exam, candidates are tested for creating a module, using a module in configuration, and topics such as refactoring an existing configuration into modules.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop and troubleshoot dynamic configuration: This section deals with topics such as using language features to validate configuration query providers using data sources, computing and interpolating data using HCL functions, and using meta-arguments in configuration.

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HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate (003) (HCTA0-003) Sample Questions (Q175-Q180):

NEW QUESTION # 175

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

Answer: A

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. Reference = [Module Sources], [Module Versions]

NEW QUESTION # 176

What does state locking accomplish?

- A. Encrypts any credentials stored within the state file
- B. **Blocks Terraform commands from modifying the state file**
- C. Copies the state file from memory to disk
- D. Prevent accidental Prevent accident deletion of the state file

Answer: B

Explanation:

This is what state locking accomplishes, by preventing other users from modifying the state file while a Terraform operation is in progress. This prevents conflicts and data loss.

NEW QUESTION # 177

Which of these commands makes your code more human readable?

- A. Terraform show
- B. Terraform output
- C. **Terraform fmt**
- D. Terraform validate

Answer: C

Explanation:

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. References = : Command: **fmt** : Using Terraform **fmt** Command to Format Your Terraform Code

NEW QUESTION # 178

A developer on your team is going to take down an existing deployment managed by Terraform and deploy a new one. However, there is a server resource named `aws_instance.ubuntu[1]` they would like to keep. What command should they use to tell Terraform to stop managing that specific resource?

- A. Terraform destroy `rmaws_instance.ubuntu[1]`
- B. Terraform apply `rmaws_instance.ubuntu[1]`
- **C. Terraform state rm `aws_instance.ubuntu[1]`**
- D. Terraform plan `rmaws_instance.ubuntu[1]`

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

To tell Terraform to stop managing a specific resource without destroying it, you can use the `terraform state rm` command. This command will remove the resource from the Terraform state, which means that Terraform will no longer track or update the corresponding remote object. However, the object will still exist in the remote system and you can later use `terraform import` to start managing it again in a different configuration or workspace. The syntax for this command is `terraform state rm <address>`, where `<address>` is the resource address that identifies the resource instance to remove. For example, `terraform state rm aws_instance.ubuntu[1]` will remove the second instance of the `aws_instance` resource named `ubuntu` from the state. References = :
Command: `state rm` : Moving Resources

NEW QUESTION # 179

Which provider authentication method prevents credentials from being stored in the state file?

- A. Setting credentials as Terraform variables
- **B. None of the above**
- C. Using environment variables
- D. Specifying the login credentials in the provider block

Answer: B

Explanation:

None of the above methods prevent credentials from being stored in the state file. Terraform stores the provider configuration in the state file, which may include sensitive information such as credentials. This is a potential security risk and should be avoided if possible. To prevent credentials from being stored in the state file, you can use one of the following methods:

Use environment variables to pass credentials to the provider. This way, the credentials are not part of the provider configuration and are not stored in the state file. However, this method may not work for some providers that require credentials to be set in the provider block.

Use dynamic credentials to authenticate with your cloud provider. This way, Terraform Cloud or Enterprise will request temporary credentials from your cloud provider for each run and use them to provision your resources. The credentials are not stored in the state file and are revoked after the run is completed. This method is supported for AWS, Google Cloud Platform, Azure, and Vault. References = : [Sensitive Values in State] : Authenticate providers with dynamic credentials

NEW QUESTION # 180

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