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HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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.

HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate (003) (HCTA0-003) Sample Questions (Q232-Q237):

NEW QUESTION # 232

You should run terraform fmt to rewrite all Terraform configurations within the current working directory to conform to Terraform-style conventions.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

You should run terraform fmt to rewrite all Terraform configurations within the current working directory to conform to Terraform-style conventions. This command applies a subset of the Terraform language style conventions, along with other minor adjustments for readability. It is recommended to use this command to ensure consistency of style across different Terraform codebases. The command is optional, opinionated, and has no customization options, but it can help you and your team understand the code more quickly and easily. Reference = : Command: fmt : Using Terraform fmt Command to Format Your Terraform Code

NEW QUESTION # 233

What are some benefits of using Sentinel with Terraform Cloud/Terra form Cloud? Choose three correct answers.

- A. You can restrict specific resource configurations, such as disallowing the use of CIDR=0.0.0.0/0.
- B. You can check out and check in cloud access keys
- C. You can enforce a list of approved AWS AMIs
- D. Sentinel Policies can be written in HashiCorp Configuration Language (HCL)
- E. Policy-as-code can enforce security best practices

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

Explanation

These are some of the benefits of using Sentinel with Terraform Cloud/Terraform Enterprise, as they allow you to implement logic-based policies that can access and evaluate the Terraform plan, state, and configuration. The other options are not true, as Sentinel does not manage cloud access keys, and Sentinel policies are written in Sentinel language, not HCL.

NEW QUESTION # 234

Which of the following are advantages of using infrastructure as code (IaC) instead of provisioning with a graphical user interface (GUI)? Choose two correct answers.

- A. Lets you version, reuse, and share infrastructure configuration
- B. Reduces risk of operator error
- C. Prevents manual modifications to your resources
- D. Secures your credentials
- E. Provisions the same resources at a lower cost

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

It lets you version, reuse, and share infrastructure configuration as code files, which can be stored in a source control system and integrated with your CI/CD pipeline.

It reduces risk of operator error by automating repetitive tasks and ensuring consistency across environments. IaC does not necessarily provision resources at a lower cost, secure your credentials, or prevent manual modifications to your resources - these depend on other factors such as your cloud provider, your security practices, and your access policies.

NEW QUESTION # 235

Which are forbidden actions when the terraform state file is locked? Choose three correct answers.

- A. Terraform state list
- B. Terraform destroy
- C. Terraform validate
- D. Terraform apply
- E. Terraform for
- F. Terraform validate

Answer: B,D,F

Explanation:

The terraform state file is locked when a Terraform operation that could write state is in progress. This prevents concurrent state operations that could corrupt the state. The forbidden actions when the state file is locked are those that could write state, such as terraform apply, terraform destroy, terraform refresh, terraform taint, terraform untaint, terraform import, and terraform state *. The terraform validate command is also forbidden, because it requires an initialized working directory with the state file. The allowed actions when the state file is locked are those that only read state, such as terraform plan, terraform show, terraform output, and terraform console. References = [State Locking] and [Command: validate]

NEW QUESTION # 236

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 pref=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 # 237

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