

# HashiCorp - High Hit-Rate Terraform-Associate-004 - Top HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate (004) (HCTA0-004) Exam Dumps



In order to serve you better, we have a complete service system for you if you purchasing Terraform-Associate-004 learning materials. We offer you free demo to have a try before buying, so that you can have a better understanding of what you are going to buy. After your payment for Terraform-Associate-004 exam dumps, you can receive your downloading link and password within ten minutes, if you don't receive, you can contact with us, and we will solve it for you. You can enjoy free update for 365 days after buying Terraform-Associate-004 Exam Dumps, and the update version will be sent to your email automatically. If you have any questions about Terraform-Associate-004 exam dumps after buying, you can contact with our after-sale service.

## HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-004 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Terraform state management: This domain focuses on managing Terraform's state file, understanding local and remote backends, implementing state locking, and handling resource drift.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• HCP Terraform: This domain covers using HashiCorp Cloud Platform Terraform for infrastructure provisioning, collaboration and governance features, organizing workspaces and projects, and configuring integrations.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terraform fundamentals: This domain addresses installing and managing provider plugins, understanding Terraform's provider architecture, and how Terraform tracks infrastructure state.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain infrastructure with Terraform: This domain addresses importing existing infrastructure into Terraform, inspecting state using CLI commands, and using verbose logging for troubleshooting.</li> </ul>

>> Top Terraform-Associate-004 Exam Dumps <<

## Quiz 2026 HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-004: HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate (004) (HCTA0-004) – Efficient Top Exam Dumps

In a year after your payment, we will inform you that when the Terraform-Associate-004 exam guide should be updated and send you the latest version. Our company has established a long-term partnership with those who have purchased our Terraform-Associate-004 exam questions. We have made all efforts to update our products in order to help you deal with any change, making you confidently take part in the Terraform-Associate-004 exam. Every day they are on duty to check for updates of Terraform-Associate-004 Study Materials for providing timely application. We also welcome the suggestions from our customers, as long as our clients propose rationally. We will adopt and consider it into the renovation of the Terraform-Associate-004 exam guide. Anyway, after your payment, you can enjoy the one-year free update service with our guarantee.

## HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate (004) (HCTA0-004) Sample Questions (Q190-Q195):

### NEW QUESTION # 190

Terraform encrypts sensitive values stored in your state file.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Terraform state files are not automatically encrypted by default. Sensitive values are stored in plaintext within the state file. However, you can protect the state file by using remote backends that support encryption, such as AWS S3 with server-side encryption enabled or Terraform Cloud, which offers encrypted state storage.

References:

Terraform State

### NEW QUESTION # 191

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

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

**Answer: A,B**

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 # 192

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

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

**Answer: B,C,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 # 193

Which of the following is true about terraform apply?(Pick 2 correct responses)

- A. You cannot target specific resources for the operation.
- B. By default, it does not refresh your state file to reflect the current infrastructure configuration.
- C. You must pass the output of a terraform plan command to it.
- D. Depending on provider specification, Terraform may need to destroy and recreate your infrastructure resources.
- E. It only operates on infrastructure defined in the current working directory or workspace.

**Answer: D,E**

Explanation:

C (#Correct)- If changes require a resource replacement(e.g., changing an immutable attribute like instance type), Terraform will destroy and recreate the resource.

E (#Correct)- Terraform only applies the configuration in the current directory or workspace.

### NEW QUESTION # 194

Which of these is true about Terraform's plugin-based architecture?

- A. You can create a provider for your API if none exists
- B. Terraform can only source providers from the internet
- C. Every provider in a configuration has its own state file for its resources
- D. All providers are part of the Terraform core binary

**Answer: A**

Terraform is built on a plugin-based architecture, enabling developers to extend Terraform by writing new plugins or compiling modified versions of existing plugins<sup>1</sup>. Terraform plugins are executable binaries written in Go that expose an implementation for a specific service, such as a cloud resource, SaaS platform, or API<sup>2</sup>. If there is no existing provider for your API, you can create one using the Terraform Plugin SDK<sup>3</sup> or the Terraform Plugin Framework<sup>4</sup>. References =

\*2: Lab: Terraform Plug-in Based Architecture - GitHub

#### \*4: HashiCorp Terraform Plugin Framework Now Generally Available

• • • • •

**Examcollection Terraform-Associate-004 Dumps:** <https://www.testsimulate.com/Terraform-Associate-004-study-materials.html>

- [illegible]