

100% Pass Quiz 2026 Terraform-Associate-004: High Hit-Rate HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate (004) (HCTA0-004) Valid Exam Forum



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HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-004 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Maintain infrastructure with Terraform: This domain addresses importing existing infrastructure into Terraform, inspecting state using CLI commands, and using verbose logging for troubleshooting.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• Terraform modules: This domain explains organizing and reusing code through modules, understanding variable scope between modules, implementing modules in configurations, and managing module versions.

Topic 4	• Terraform fundamentals: This domain addresses installing and managing provider plugins, understanding Terraform's provider architecture, and how Terraform tracks infrastructure state.
Topic 5	• Terraform state management: This domain focuses on managing Terraform's state file, understanding local and remote backends, implementing state locking, and handling resource drift.

HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate (004) (HCTA0-004) Sample Questions (Q131-Q136):

NEW QUESTION # 131

What command can you run to generate DOT (Graphviz) formatted data to visualize Terraform dependencies?

- A. terraform refresh
- B. terraform show
- C. terraform output
- D. terraform graph

Answer: D

Explanation:

terraform graph generates Graphviz DOT format output, which allows visualization of resource dependencies in Terraform.

A (terraform refresh)- Incorrect, as it only updates the state file.

C (terraform output)- Incorrect, as it only displays Terraform output values.

D (terraform show)- Incorrect, as it only displays the Terraform state.

Official Terraform Documentation Reference:

terraform graph - HashiCorp Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 132

terraform init creates an example main.tf file in the current directory.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: A

Explanation:

terraform init does not create a main.tf file.

It initializes the Terraform working directory, downloads provider plugins, and configures the backend.

Terraform does not generate an example configuration (main.tf); users must create it manually.

Official Terraform Documentation Reference:

terraform init - HashiCorp Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 133

Which of the following arguments are required when declaring a Terraform output?

- A. description
- B. default
- C. value
- D. sensitive

Answer: C

Explanation:

When declaring a Terraform output, the value argument is required. Outputs are a way to extract information from Terraform-managed infrastructure, and the value argument specifies what data will be outputted. While other arguments like description and sensitive can provide additional context or security around the output, value is the only mandatory argument needed to define an output. References = The requirement of the value argument for outputs is specified in Terraform's official documentation, which

provides guidelines on defining and using outputs in Terraform configurations.

NEW QUESTION # 134

Which of the following should you add in the `required_providers` block to define a provider version constraint?

- A. `version - 3.1`
- B. `version = "3.1"`
- C. `version`
- D. `version: 3.1`

Answer: B

Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer (B):

Provider version constraints in Terraform are specified using the `version` argument in the `required_providers` block, e.g.:

```
terraform {  
  required_providers {  
    aws = {  
      source = "hashicorp/aws"  
      version = "3.1"  
    }  
  }  
}
```

This ensures Terraform always uses a specific provider version (or constraint expression).

Analysis of Incorrect Options:

- A). `version: 3.1`: Incorrect syntax, Terraform uses `=` not `:`.
- C). `version`: Incomplete, no value specified.
- D). `version - 3.1`: Incorrect syntax, `-` is invalid here.

Key Concept:

Defining provider version constraints ensures consistent provider behavior across environments and avoids breaking changes.

Reference: Terraform Exam Objective - Manage Terraform Resources and Providers.

NEW QUESTION # 135

Your security team scanned some Terraform workspaces and found secrets stored in plaintext in state files.

How can you protect that data?

- A. Delete the state file every time you run Terraform
- B. Store the state in an encrypted backend
- C. Edit your state file to scrub out the sensitive data
- D. Always store your secrets in a `secrets.tfvars` file

Answer: B

Explanation:

This is a secure way to protect sensitive data in the state file, as it will be encrypted at rest and in transit². The other options are not recommended, as they could lead to data loss, errors, or security breaches.

NEW QUESTION # 136

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