

# Get Latest HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-003 Exam Dumps [2026]



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### HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Develop collaborative Terraform workflows: In this section, candidates are tested for their skills related to managing the Terraform binary, providers, and modules using version constraints and setting up remote states. It also covers the utilization of the Terraform workflow in automation.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

## HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate (003) (HCTA0-003) Sample Questions (Q214-Q219):

### NEW QUESTION # 214

You have used Terraform to create an ephemeral development environment in the cloud and are now ready to destroy all the Infrastructure described by your Terraform configuration. To be safe, you would like to first see all the infrastructure that Terraform will delete.

Which command should you use to show all of the resources that will be deleted? Choose two correct answers.

- A. Run `terraform state rm`
- B. Run `terraform destroy` and it will first output all the resource that will be deleted before prompting for approval
- C. Run `terraform plan -destroy`
- D. Run `terraform show -destroy`

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

Explanation

To see all the resources that Terraform will delete, you can use either of these two commands:

`terraform destroy` will show the plan of destruction and ask for your confirmation before proceeding.

You can cancel the command if you do not want to destroy the resources.

`terraform plan -destroy` will show the plan of destruction without asking for confirmation. You can use this command to review the changes before running `terraform destroy`.  
References = : Destroy Infrastructure : Plan Command: Options

### NEW QUESTION # 215

Which of the following does terraform apply change after you approve the execution plan? (Choose two.)

- A. State file
- B. Terraform code
- C. Cloud infrastructure Most Voted
- D. The execution plan
- E. The `.terraform` directory

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

The `terraform apply` command changes both the cloud infrastructure and the state file after you approve the execution plan. The command creates, updates, or destroys the infrastructure resources to match the configuration. It also updates the state file to reflect the new state of the infrastructure. The `.terraform` directory, the execution plan, and the Terraform code are not changed by the `terraform apply` command.  
References = Command: apply and Purpose of Terraform State

### NEW QUESTION # 216

You are writing a child Terraform module that provisions an AWS instance. You want to reference the IP address returned by the child module in the root configuration. You name the instance resource `'main'`.

Which of these is the correct way to define the output value?

- A. Option C
- B. Option D
- **C. Option A**
- D. Option B

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

According to the official Terraform documentation here:

#Terraform Docs - Declaring an Output Value

In Terraform 0.12 and later, you can directly use expressions in outputs without interpolation syntax:

```
output "instance_ip_addr" {  
  value = aws_instance.server.private_ip  
}
```

This aligns perfectly with Option A:

```
output "instance_ip_addr" {  
  value = aws_instance.main.private_ip  
}
```

Why not the others?

#Option B: Incorrect syntax. "\${main.private\_ip}" is referencing main as if it were a global variable or resource, but it isn't defined.

Plus, the output name is oddly written as aws\_instance.instance\_ip\_addr, which is not a valid identifier format.

#Option C: Although valid in older versions (<= 0.11), interpolation with "\${}" is deprecated in Terraform 0.12

+. The docs clearly advise using direct expressions instead.

#Option D: Terraform has no return statement; this is syntactically invalid in Terraform's HCL.

#### NEW QUESTION # 217

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. Append pref=v1.0.0 argument to the source path**
- C. Nothing modules stored on GitHub always default to version 1.0.0

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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 # 218

You must use different Terraform commands depending on the cloud provider you use.

- **A. False**
- B. True

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

You do not need to use different Terraform commands depending on the cloud provider you use. Terraform commands are consistent across different providers, as they operate on the Terraform configuration files and state files, not on the provider APIs directly.

