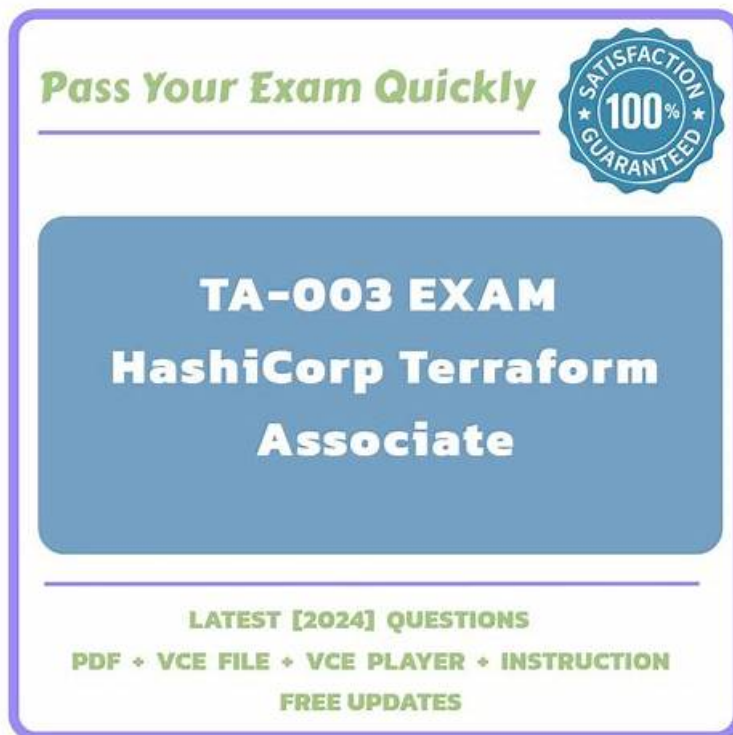


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HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-003 Questions - Perfect Exam Preparation [2026]

Many platforms are offering "Actual4Dumps" study material for the HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-003 certification exam. But most of them are not valid and people who study with them fail in the HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate (003) (HCTA0-003) (Terraform-Associate-003) Exam and lose their resources. "Actual4Dumps" offers actual HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-003 Exam Questions that will help you pass the exam on the first try and save your money. These Terraform-Associate-003 questions are compiled under the guidance of thousands of professionals from around the world.

HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate (003) (HCTA0-003) Sample Questions (Q170-Q175):

NEW QUESTION # 170

You have created a main.tf Terraform configuration consisting of an application server, a database and a load balanced. You ran terraform apply and Terraform created all of the resources successfully.

Now you realize that you do not actually need the load balancer, so you run terraform destroy without any flags. What will happen?

- A. Terraform will destroy the main, tf file
- B. Terraform will destroy the application server because it is listed first in the code
- C. Terraform will immediately destroy all the infrastructure
- D. Terraform will prompt you to pick which resource you want to destroy
- E. Terraform will prompt you to confirm that you want to destroy all the infrastructure

Answer: E

Explanation:

Explanation

This is what will happen if you run terraform destroy without any flags, as it will attempt to delete all the resources that are associated with your current working directory or workspace. You can use the -target flag to specify a particular resource that you want to destroy.

NEW QUESTION # 171

You have provisioned some virtual machines (VMs) on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) using the gcloud command line tool.

However, you are standardizing with Terraform and want to manage these VMs using Terraform instead. What are the two things you must do to achieve this? Choose two correct answers.

- A. Write Terraform configuration for the existing VMs
- B. Provision new VMs using Terraform with the same VM names
- C. Use the terraform import command for the existing VMs
- D. Run the terraform Import-gcp command

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Explanation

To import existing resources into Terraform, you need to do two things1:

Write a resource configuration block for each resource, matching the type and name used in your state file.

Run terraform import for each resource, specifying its address and ID. There is no such command as terraform Import-gcp, and provisioning new VMs with the same names will not import them into Terraform.

NEW QUESTION # 172

A provider configuration block is required in every Terraform configuration.

Example:

```
provider "provider_name" {  
  ...  
}
```

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: A

Explanation:

A provider configuration block is not required in every Terraform configuration. A provider configuration block can be omitted if its contents would otherwise be empty. Terraform assumes an empty default configuration for any provider that is not explicitly configured. However, some providers may require some configuration arguments (such as endpoint URLs or cloud regions) before they can be used. A provider's documentation should list which configuration arguments it expects. For providers distributed on the Terraform Registry, versioned documentation is available on each provider's page, via the "Documentation" link in the provider's header¹. References = [Provider Configuration]¹

NEW QUESTION # 173

Which two steps are required to provision new infrastructure in the Terraform workflow? Choose two correct answers.

- A. Alidate
- B. Plan
- C. Import
- D. Init
- E. apply

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

The two steps that are required to provision new infrastructure in the Terraform workflow are init and apply. The terraform init command initializes a working directory containing Terraform configuration files. It downloads and installs the provider plugins that are needed for the configuration, and prepares the backend for storing the state. The terraform apply command applies the changes required to reach the desired state of the configuration, as described by the resource definitions in the configuration files. It shows a plan of the proposed changes and asks for confirmation before making any changes to the infrastructure. Reference = [The Core Terraform Workflow], [Initialize a Terraform working directory with init], [Apply Terraform Configuration with apply]

NEW QUESTION # 174

What is the Terraform style convention for indenting a nesting level compared to the one above it?

- A. With two spaces
- B. With three spaces
- C. With a tab
- D. With four spaces

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

This is the Terraform style convention for indenting a nesting level compared to the one above it. The other options are not consistent with the Terraform style guide.

NEW QUESTION # 175

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