

Terraform-Associate-004 Dumps Reviews & New Terraform-Associate-004 Test Simulator



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In this competitive society, being good at something is able to take up a large advantage, especially in the IT industry. Gaining some IT authentication certificate is very useful. HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-004 is a certification exam to test the IT professional knowledge level and has a Pivotal position in the IT industry. While HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-004 exam is very difficult to pass, so in order to pass the HashiCorp certification Terraform-Associate-004 exam a lot of people spend a lot of time and effort to learn the related knowledge, but in the end most of them do not succeed. Therefore Actual4test is to analyze the reasons for their failure. The conclusion is that they do not take a pertinent training course. Now Actual4test experts have developed a pertinent training program for HashiCorp Certification Terraform-Associate-004 Exam, which can help you spend a small amount of time and money and 100% pass the exam at the same time.

HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-004 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

>> Terraform-Associate-004 Dumps Reviews <<

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Our Terraform-Associate-004 study braindumps can be very good to meet user demand in this respect, allow the user to read and write in a good environment continuously consolidate what they learned. Our Terraform-Associate-004 prep guide has high quality. So there is all effective and central practice for you to prepare for your test. With our professional ability, we can accord to the necessary testing points to edit Terraform-Associate-004 Exam Questions. It points to the exam heart to solve your difficulty. So

high quality materials can help you to pass your exam effectively, make you feel easy, to achieve your goal.

HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate (004) (HCTA0-004) Sample Questions (Q198-Q203):

NEW QUESTION # 198

Which of the following is not an advantage of using Infrastructure as Code (IaC) operations?

- A. Public cloud console configuration workflows.
- B. Modify a count parameter to scale resources.
- C. API-driven workflows.
- D. Troubleshoot via a Linux diff command.
- E. Self-service infrastructure deployment.

Answer: A

Explanation:

E (☐ Correct)-IaC aims to eliminate manual cloud console workflows by using code-based automation.

A, B, C (☐ Advantages of IaC)- IaC enables self-service deployment, API-driven workflows, and dynamic resource scaling.

D (diff command)- While useful, troubleshooting via diff is not a core advantage of IaC.

Official Terraform Documentation Reference:

What is Infrastructure as Code?

NEW QUESTION # 199

A developer on your team is going to leave down an existing deployment managed by Terraform and deploy a new one. However, there is a server resource named `aws_instance.ubuntu[1]` they would like to keep. What command should they use to tell Terraform to stop managing that specific resource?

- A. Terraform plan `rmaws_instance.ubuntu[1]`
- B. Terraform destroy `rmaws_instance.ubuntu[1]`
- C. Terraform apply `rmaws_instance.ubuntu[1]`
- D. Terraform state `rmaws_instance.ubuntu[1]`

Answer: D

Explanation:

To tell Terraform to stop managing a specific resource without destroying it, you can use the `terraform state rm` command. This command will remove the resource from the Terraform state, which means that Terraform will no longer track or update the corresponding remote object. However, the object will still exist in the remote system and you can later use `terraform import` to start managing it again in a different configuration or workspace. The syntax for this command is `terraform state rm <address>`, where `<address>` is the resource address that identifies the resource instance to remove. For example, `terraform state rm aws_instance.ubuntu[1]` will remove the second instance of the `aws_instance` resource named `ubuntu` from the state. Reference = :
Command: `state rm` : Moving Resources

NEW QUESTION # 200

Only the user that generated a plan may apply it.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

Any user with permission to apply a plan can apply it, not only the user that generated it. This allows for collaboration and delegation of tasks among team members.

NEW QUESTION # 201

Where in your Terraform configuration do you specify remote state storage settings?

- A. The resource block
- B. The provider block
- C. The data block
- **D. The terraform block**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer: Remote state storage is configured using a backend block, which lives inside the top-level terraform block (for example, terraform { backend "s3" { ... } }). Backends control where Terraform stores state (local vs remote), locking, and related settings-this is squarely in the Terraform configuration's global settings area, not in resources or providers.

Analysis of Incorrect Options (Distractors):

A (The resource block): Resources define infrastructure objects (e.g., servers, buckets). They do not configure where Terraform stores state.

B (The provider block): Providers configure how Terraform talks to an API (credentials/regions/features). They don't define state storage.

C (The data block): Data sources read existing infrastructure; they are unrelated to backend/state storage configuration.

Key Concept: Backends and remote state configuration using terraform { backend ... }.

Reference: Terraform Objectives - Navigate Terraform State and Backends (backends/remote state), Implement and Maintain State (state storage and locking).

NEW QUESTION # 202

Why does this backend configuration not follow best practices?

```
terraform {
  backend "s3" {
    bucket      = "terraform-state-prod"
    key         = "network/terraform.tfstate"
    region     = "us-east-1"
    access_key  = "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
    secret_key  = "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfCYEXAMPLEKEY"
  }

  required_providers {
    aws = {
      source = "hashicorp/aws"
      version = "~> 3.38"
    }
  }

  required_version = ">= 0.15"
}
```



- A. You should use the local enhanced storage backend whenever possible
- B. The backend configuration should contain multiple credentials so that more than one user can execute terraform plan and terraform apply
- **C. You should not store credentials in Terraform configuration**
- D. An alias meta-argument should be included in backend blocks whenever possible

Answer: C

Explanation:

This is a bad practice, as it exposes your credentials to anyone who can access your configuration files or state files. You should use environment variables, credential files, or other mechanisms to provide credentials to Terraform.

NEW QUESTION # 203

