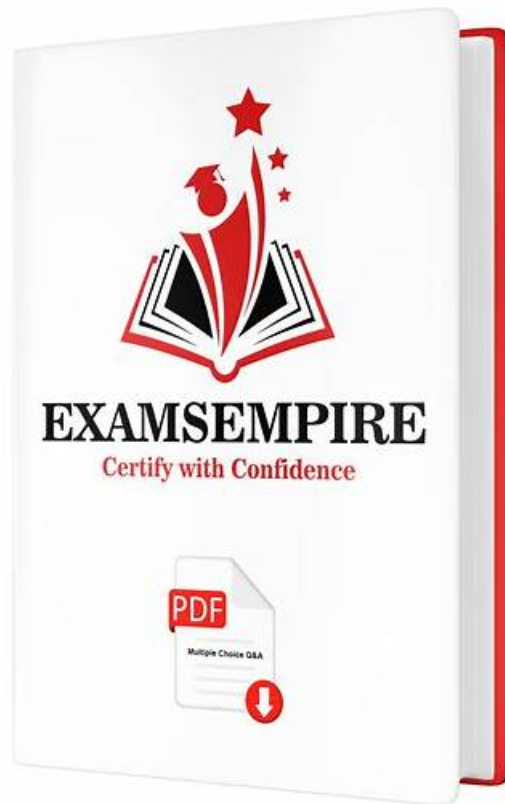


# Terraform-Associate-004 Certification Sample Questions, Terraform-Associate-004 Test Cram Pdf



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All of the traits above are available in this web-based Terraform-Associate-004 practice test of FreeCram. The main distinction is that the HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-004 online practice test works with not only Windows but also Mac, Linux, iOS, and Android. Above all, taking the Terraform-Associate-004 web-based practice test while preparing for the examination does not need any software installation. Furthermore, MS Edge, Internet Explorer, Opera, Safari, Chrome, and Firefox support the web-based HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-004 practice test of FreeCram.

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Terraform modules: This domain explains organizing and reusing code through modules, understanding variable scope between modules, implementing modules in configurations, and managing module versions.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<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>

Topic 5	<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 6	<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>

>> Terraform-Associate-004 Certification Sample Questions <<

## Terraform-Associate-004 Test Cram Pdf & Terraform-Associate-004 Exam Assessment

This pdf covers all of the Terraform-Associate-004 Exam Questions from the previous exams as well as those that will appear in the upcoming HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-004 exam. The Terraform-Associate-004 PDF exam questions are compiled according to the latest exam syllabus to ensure your success. The HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-004 PDF exam questions are also printable to make handy notes.

### HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate (004) (HCTA0-004) Sample Questions (Q305-Q310):

#### NEW QUESTION # 305

You've used Terraform to deploy a virtual machine and a database. You want to replace this virtual machine instance with an identical one without affecting the database. What is the best way to achieve this using Terraform?

- A. Use the terraform taint command targeting the VMs then run terraform plan and terraform apply
- B. Use the terraform apply command targeting the VM resources only
- C. Use the terraform state rm command to remove the VM from state file
- D. Delete the Terraform VM resources from your Terraform code then run terraform plan and terraform apply

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The terraform taint command marks a resource as tainted, which means it will be destroyed and recreated on the next apply. This way, you can replace the VM instance without affecting the database or other resources. Reference = [Terraform Taint]

#### NEW QUESTION # 306

What information does the public Terraform Module Registry automatically expose about published modules?

- A. None of the above
- B. Required input variables
- C. Optional inputs variables and default values
- D. Outputs
- E. All of the above

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

The public Terraform Module Registry automatically exposes all the information about published modules, including required input variables, optional input variables and default values, and outputs. This helps users to understand how to use and configure the modules.

#### NEW QUESTION # 307

When declaring a variable, setting the sensitive argument to true will prevent the value from being stored in the state file.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Rationale for Correct answer: Marking a variable (or output) as sensitive = true primarily prevents Terraform from displaying the value in CLI output and in some UI contexts. It does not prevent the value from being stored in the state file if that value is used by resources. Terraform state must often store attribute values to track and manage infrastructure; sensitive marking is about redaction, not state omission.

Analysis of Incorrect Options (Distractors):

A (True): Incorrect-sensitive values can still be written to state; you must protect state storage (encryption, access control) and avoid storing secrets in state where possible.

Key Concept: Sensitive values are redacted in output, but still can exist in state.

Reference:

### NEW QUESTION # 308

You want to use API tokens and other secrets within your team's Terraform workspaces. Where does HashiCorp recommend you store these sensitive values? (Pick the 3 correct responses)

- A. In an HCP Terraform/Terraform Cloud variable, with the sensitive option checked.
- B. In a plaintext document on a shared drive.
- C. In HashiCorp Vault.
- D. In a terraform.tfvars file, checked into your version control system.
- E. In a terraform.tfvars file, securely managed and shared with your team.

**Answer: A,C,E**

Explanation:

Sensitive values such as API tokens should be stored in a secure way, either in Terraform Cloud variables marked as sensitive or in HashiCorp Vault. Storing secrets in version control systems or plaintext files is not recommended.

Reference:

Terraform Cloud Environment Variables

### NEW QUESTION # 309

The HCP Terraform private registry keeps the module configurations confidential within your organization.

- A. False
- B. True

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer: A private registry in HCP Terraform is designed to publish and share modules within an organization (with org access controls), rather than publicly. That supports internal reuse while keeping module content and usage confined to authorized users in the org.

Analysis of Incorrect Options (Distractors):

B (False): Incorrect-confidential/internal distribution is a primary purpose of private registries.

Key Concept: Public vs private module registries and organizational access control.

Reference: Terraform Objectives - Interact with Terraform Modules (module sources/registries), Manage Terraform Workspaces and Cloud (HCP Terraform capabilities).

### NEW QUESTION # 310

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