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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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>
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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>
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### HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate (003) (HCTA0-003) Sample Questions (Q170-Q175):

#### NEW QUESTION # 170

You created infrastructure outside the Terraform workflow that you now want to manage using Terraform. Which command brings the infrastructure into Terraform state?

- A. terraform init
- B. terraform get
- **C. terraform import**
- D. terraform refresh

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The terraform import command allows Terraform to take existing infrastructure and bring it under Terraform's management.

\* A (terraform get) is incorrect because it is used to fetch modules.

\* B (terraform refresh) is incorrect because it only updates Terraform's state to match the infrastructure but does not import resources.

\* D (terraform init) is incorrect because it only initializes the Terraform working directory.

Official Terraform Documentation Reference:

terraform import - HashiCorp Documentation

#### NEW QUESTION # 171

In Terraform HCL, an object type of object({name=string, age=number}) would match this value.

□

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

From the official Terraform Type Constraints Documentation:

The object({ name = string, age = number }) type expects:

name to be a quoted string, e.g. "John"

age to be a number, e.g. 52

Option B satisfies both:

```
{
name = "John" ##Valid string
```

```
age = 52 ##Valid number
}
```

Let's analyze the incorrect ones:

#Option A: "fifty two" is not a valid number.

#Option C: John is unquoted (invalid string), and "fifty two" is not a number.

#Option D: name = John is not quoted, making it an invalid string in HCL.

Terraform is strict about type and formatting. Strings must be quoted, and numbers must be numeric literals.

### NEW QUESTION # 172

Which of the following module source paths does not specify a remote module?

- A. Source = "hasicrop/consul/aws"
- **B. Source = "module/consul"**
- C. Source = "github.com/crop/example"
- D. Source = "git@github.com:hasicrop/example.git"

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The module source path that does not specify a remote module is source = "module/consul". This specifies a local module, which is a module that is stored in a subdirectory of the current working directory. The other options are all examples of remote modules, which are modules that are stored outside of the current working directory and can be accessed by various protocols, such as Git, HTTP, or the Terraform Registry. Remote modules are useful for sharing and reusing code across different configurations and environments. References = [Module Sources], [Local Paths], [Terraform Registry], [Generic Git Repository], [GitHub]

### NEW QUESTION # 173

Which of the following module source paths does not specify a remote module?

- A. Source = "hasicrop/consul/aws"
- **B. Source = "module/consul"**
- C. Source = "github.com/crop/example"
- D. Source = "git@github.com:hasicrop/example.git"

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The module source path that does not specify a remote module is source = "module/consul". This specifies a local module, which is a module that is stored in a subdirectory of the current working directory. The other options are all examples of remote modules, which are modules that are stored outside of the current working directory and can be accessed by various protocols, such as Git, HTTP, or the Terraform Registry. Remote modules are useful for sharing and reusing code across different configurations and environments.

References = [Module Sources], [Local Paths], [Terraform Registry], [Generic Git Repository], [GitHub]

### NEW QUESTION # 174

Define the purpose of state in Terraform

- **A. State maps real world resources to your configuration and keeps track of metadata**
- B. State codifies the dependencies of related resources
- C. State stores variables and lets you quickly reuse existing code
- D. State lets you enforce resource configurations that relate to compliance policies

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The purpose of state in Terraform is to keep track of the real-world resources managed by Terraform, mapping them to the configuration. The state file contains metadata about these resources, such as resource IDs and other important attributes, which Terraform uses to plan and manage infrastructure changes. The state enables Terraform to know what resources are managed by

