

Terraform-Associate-003 Quizfragen Und Antworten, Terraform-Associate-003 Probesfragen



Wollen Sie größere Errungenschaften in der IT-Branche erzielen, dann ist es richtig, Fast2test zu wählen. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-003 Zertifizierungsprüfung aus Fast2test werden von den erfahrenen Experten durch ständige Praxis und Forschung bearbeitet. Sie verfügen über hohe Genauigkeiten und große Reichweite. Haben Sie die Schulungsunterlagen zur HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-003 Zertifizierungsprüfung aus Fast2test, dann haben Sie den Schlüssel zum Erfolg.

HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-003 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 5	• 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.

>> Terraform-Associate-003 Quizfragen Und Antworten <<

Kostenlose gültige Prüfung HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-003 Sammlung - Examcollection

Fast2test ist eine erstklassig Website zur HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-003 Zertifizierungsprüfung. Die Produkte von Fast2test helfen denjenigen, die keine umfassenden IT-Kenntnisse besitzen, die HashiCorp Terraform-Associate-003 Prüfung zu bestehen. Wenn Sie die Produkte von Fast2test in den Warenkorb schicken, würden Sie viel Zeit und Energie ersparen. Die HashiCorp

HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate (003) (HCTA0-003) Terraform-Associate-003 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q164-Q169):

164. Frage

You decide to move a Terraform state file to Amazon S3 from another location. You write the code below into a file called backend.tf.



Which command will migrate your current state file to the new S3 remote backend?

- A. terraform push
- **B. terraform init**
- C. terraform state
- D. terraform refresh

Antwort: B

Begründung:

This command will initialize the new backend and prompt you to migrate the existing state file to the new location. The other commands are not relevant for this task.

165. Frage

_____ backends support state locking.

- A. Only local
- **B. Some**
- C. No
- D. All

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Some backends support state locking, which prevents other users from modifying the state file while a Terraform operation is in progress. This prevents conflicts and data loss. Not all backends support this feature, and you can check the documentation for each backend type to see if it does.

166. Frage

Which of the following are advantages of using infrastructure as code (IaC) instead of provisioning with a graphical user interface (GUI)? Choose two correct answers.

- **A. Lets you version, reuse, and share infrastructure configuration**
- B. Secures your credentials
- **C. Reduces risk of operator error**
- D. Prevents manual modifications to your resources
- E. Provisions the same resources at a lower cost

Antwort: A,C

Begründung:

It lets you version, reuse, and share infrastructure configuration as code files, which can be stored in a source control system and integrated with your CI/CD pipeline.

It reduces risk of operator error by automating repetitive tasks and ensuring consistency across environments.

IaC does not necessarily provision resources at a lower cost, secure your credentials, or prevent manual modifications to your resources - these depend on other factors such as your cloud provider, your security practices, and your access policies.

167. Frage

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/bPxrF1CYEXAMPLEKEY"  
  }  
  
  required_providers {  
    aws = {  
      source = "hashicorp/aws"  
      version = "~> 3.38"  
    }  
  }  
  
  required_version = ">= 0.15"  
}
```

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:

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.

168. Frage

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

A.

```
{  
  name = "John"  
  age = fifty two  
}
```

B.

```
{  
  name = "John"  
  age = 52  
}
```

C.

```
{  
  name = John  
  age = fifty two  
}
```

D.

```
{  
  name = John  
  age = 52  
}
```

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

Antwort: C

Begründung:

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
```

- [illegible]