

DUMPS ARENA

HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate

HashiCorp TA-002-P

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 20

Total Premium Questions: 449

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Exam Set A	100
Topic 2, Exam Set B	57
Topic 3, Exam Set C	72
Topic 4, Exam Set D	220
Total	449

QUESTION NO: 1

A terraform apply can not _____ infrastructure.

- A. change
- B. destroy
- C. provision
- D. import

ANSWER: D**Explanation:**

<https://www.educative.io/answers/what-is-the-command-to-destroy-infrastructure-in-terraform>

QUESTION NO: 2

Anyone can publish and share modules on the Terraform Public Module Registry, and meeting the requirements for publishing a module is extremely easy. Select from the following list all valid requirements. (select three)

- A. The module must be PCI/HIPPA compliant.
- B. Module repositories must use this three-part name format, terraform-- .
- C. The registry uses tags to identify module versions.
- D. Release tag names must be for the format x.y.z, and can optionally be prefixed with a v .
- E. The module must be on GitHub and must be a public repo.

ANSWER: C D E**Explanation:**

Explanation

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/registry/modules/publish.html#requirements>

QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following type of variable allows multiple values of several distinct types to be grouped together as a single value?

- A. Map

- B. Object
- C. Tuple
- D. List

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Structural type of variable allows multiple values of several distinct types to be grouped together as a single value. They require a schema as an argument, to specify which types are allowed for which elements.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/types.html>

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following does terraform apply change after you approve the execution plan? Choose two correct answers.

- A. The execution plan
- B. Terraform code
- C. Cloud infrastructure
- D. State file
- E. The .terraform directory

ANSWER: C D

QUESTION NO: 5

Which parameters does terraform import require? Choose two correct answers.

- A. Provider
- B. Path
- C. Resource address
- D. Resource ID

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

<https://www.terraform.io/cli/commands/import#usage>

QUESTION NO: 6

True or False: Workspaces provide identical functionality in the open-source, Terraform Cloud, and Enterprise versions of Terraform.

- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER: B**Explanation:**

Explanation

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/cloud/workspaces/index.html>

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/state/workspaces.html>

QUESTION NO: 7

Terraform is currently being used by your organisation to create resources on AWS for the development of a web application. One of your coworkers wants to change the instance type to "t2.large" while keeping the default set values.

What adjustments does the teammate make in order to meet his goal?

- A. Issue Terraform plan instance.type".t2.large" and it deploys the instance
- B. Modify the tf.variables with the instance type and issue terraform apply
- C. Create a new file my.tfvars and add the type of the instance and issue terraform plan and apply
- D. Modify the terraform.tfvars with the instance type and issue terraform plan and then terraform apply to deploy the instances

ANSWER: D**QUESTION NO: 8**

Please identify the offerings which are unique to Terraform Enterprise, and not available in either Terraform OSS, or Terraform Cloud. Select four.

- A. Audit Logs
- B. Private Network Connectivity
- C. VCS Integration
- D. Sentinel
- E. Clustering

ANSWER: A B E

Explanation:

<https://www.hashicorp.com/products/terraform/pricing/>

QUESTION NO: 9

When you use a remote backend that needs authentication. HashrCorp recommends that you:

- A. Push your Terraform configuration to an encrypted git repository
- B. Write the authentication credentials in the Terraform configuration files
- C. Use partial configuration to load the authentication credentials outside of the Terraform code
- D. Keep the Terraform configuration files in a secret store

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

We recommend omitting the token from the configuration, and instead using terraform login or manually configuring credentials in the CLI config file. Reference: <https://www.terraform.io/language/settings/backends/remote>

QUESTION NO: 10

How does Terraform handle working with so many providers?

- A. Terraform ships with all of the plugins embedded in the Terraform binary.
- B. Terraform uses a plugin architecture for providers and only installs the provider plugins required by your configuration in the configuration's working directory.
- C. Terraform uses a plugin architecture for providers and only installs the provider plugins required by your configuration in a shared, system-wide plugins directory.
- D. Terraform allows you to select the providers you want to support during the Terraform installation process.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Terraform is built on a plugin-based architecture. All providers and provisioners that are used in Terraform configurations are plugins, even the core types such as AWS and Heroku. Users of Terraform are able to write new plugins in order to support new functionality in Terraform.

QUESTION NO: 11

Multiple configurations for the same provider can be used in a single configuration file.

A. False

B. True

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

You can optionally define multiple configurations for the same provider, and select which one to use on a per-resource or per-module basis. The primary reason for this is to support multiple regions for a cloud platform; other examples include targeting multiple Docker hosts, multiple Consul hosts, etc.

To include multiple configurations for a given provider, include multiple provider blocks with the same provider name, but set the alias meta-argument to an alias name to use for each additional configuration. For example:

```
# The default provider configuration
```

```
provider "aws" {  
  region = "us-east-1"  
}
```

```
# Additional provider configuration for west coast region
```

```
provider "aws" {  
  alias = "west"  
  region = "us-west-2"  
}
```

The provider block without alias set is known as the default provider configuration. When alias is set, it creates an additional provider configuration. For providers that have no required configuration arguments, the implied empty configuration is considered to be the default provider configuration.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/providers.html#alias-multiple-provider-instances>

QUESTION NO: 12

What does Terraform use providers for? (Choose three.)

- A. Provision resources for on-premises infrastructure services
- B. Simplify API interactions
- C. Provision resources for public cloud infrastructure services
- D. Enforce security and compliance policies
- E. Group a collection of Terraform configuration files that map to a single state file

ANSWER: A B C

QUESTION NO: 13

Which of the following are string functions? Select three

- A. tostring
- B. tonumber
- C. Chomp
- D. format
- E. join

ANSWER: C D E**Explanation:**

tonumber and tostring are Type Conversion function

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/functions.html>

QUESTION NO: 14

Which of the following actions are performed during a terraform init?

- A. Initializes downloaded and/or installed providers
- B. Initializes the backend configuration
- C. Provisions the declared resources in your configuration
- D. Download the declared providers which are supported by HashiCorp

ANSWER: A B D**Explanation:**

The terraform init command is used to initialize a working directory containing Terraform configuration files. This is the first command that should be run after writing a new Terraform configuration or cloning an existing one from version control. It is safe to run this command multiple times.

This command is always safe to run multiple times, to bring the working directory up to date with changes in the configuration. Though subsequent runs may give errors, this command will never delete your existing

configuration or state.

terraform init command does -

- * Copy a Source Module
- * Backend Initialization
- * Child Module Installation

* Plugin Installation

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/commands/init.html>

QUESTION NO: 15

By default, where does Terraform store its state file?

- A. Amazon S3 bucket
- B. shared directory
- C. remotely using Terraform Cloud
- D. current working directory

ANSWER: D**Explanation:**

Explanation

By default, the state file is stored in a local file named "terraform.tfstate", but it can also be stored remotely, which works better in a team environment.

QUESTION NO: 16

Why should secrets not be hard coded into Terraform code? Choose two correct answers

- A. All passwords should be rotated on a quarterly basis.
- B. The Terraform code is copied to the target resources to be applied locally and could expose secrets if a target resource is compromised.
- C. Terraform code is typically stored in version control, as well as copied to the systems from which it's run. Any of those may not have robust security mechanisms.
- D. It makes the code less reusable.

ANSWER: B C**QUESTION NO: 17**

Which of the following commands will launch the Interactive console for Terraform interpolations?

- A. terraform console
- B. terraform cli
- C. terraform

D. terraform cmdline

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/commands/console.html>

QUESTION NO: 18

When using parent/child modules to deploy infrastructure, how would you export a value from one module to import into another module.

For example, a module dynamically deploys an application instance or virtual machine, and you need the IP address in another module to configure a related DNS record in order to reach the newly deployed application.

- A. Export the value using terraform export and input the value using terraform input.
- B. Configure the pertinent provider's configuration with a list of possible IP addresses to use.
- C. Configure an output value in the application module in order to use that value for the DNS module.
- D. Preconfigure the IP address as a parameter in the DNS module.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Output values are like the return values of a Terraform module, and have several uses:

- * A child module can use outputs to expose a subset of its resource attributes to a parent module.
- * A root module can use outputs to print certain values in the CLI output after running terraform apply.
- * When using remote state, root module outputs can be accessed by other configurations via a terraform_remote_state data source.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/outputs.html>

QUESTION NO: 19

Select two answers to complete the following sentence: Before a new provider can be used, it must be _____ and _____.

- A. approved by HashiCorp
- B. uploaded to source control
- C. declared in the configuration

D. initialized

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Each time a new provider is added to configuration -- either explicitly via a provider block or by adding a resource from that provider -- Terraform must initialize the provider before it can be used. Initialization downloads and installs the provider's plugin so that it can later be executed.

QUESTION NO: 20

In terraform, most resource dependencies are handled automatically. Which of the following statements describes best how terraform resource dependencies are handled?

- A.** Resource dependencies are identified and maintained in a file called `resource.dependencies`. Each terraform provider is required to maintain a list of all resource dependencies for the provider and it's included with the plugin during initialization when `terraform init` is executed. The file is located in the `terraform.d` folder.
- B.** The terraform binary contains a built-in reference map of all defined Terraform resource dependencies. Updates to this dependency map are reflected in terraform versions. To ensure you are working with the latest resource dependency map you must be running the latest version of Terraform.
- C.** Resource dependencies are handled automatically by the `depends_on meta_argument`, which is set to true by default.
- D.** Terraform analyses any expressions within a resource block to find references to other objects, and treats those references as implicit ordering requirements when creating, updating, or destroying resources.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/resources.html>