



HashiCorp

Exam Questions Terraform-Associate-003

HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate (003)

NEW QUESTION 1

When does Terraform create the .terraform.lock.hcl file?

- A. After your first terraform plan
- B. After your first terraform apply
- C. After your first terraform init
- D. When you enable state locking

Answer: C

Explanation:

Terraform creates the .terraform.lock.hcl file after the first terraform init command. This lock file ensures that the dependencies for your project are consistent across different runs by locking the versions of the providers and modules used.

NEW QUESTION 2

Terraform configuration can only import modules from the public registry.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

Terraform configuration can import modules from various sources, not only from the public registry. Modules can be sourced from local file paths, Git repositories, HTTP URLs, Mercurial repositories, S3 buckets, and GCS buckets. Terraform supports a number of common conventions and syntaxes for specifying module sources, as documented in the [Module Sources] page. References = [Module Sources]

NEW QUESTION 3

Why would you use the -replace flag for terraform apply?

- A. You want Terraform to ignore a resource on the next apply
- B. You want Terraform to destroy all the infrastructure in your workspace
- C. You want to force Terraform to destroy a resource on the next apply
- D. You want to force Terraform to destroy and recreate a resource on the next apply

Answer: D

Explanation:

The -replace flag is used with the terraform apply command when there is a need to explicitly force Terraform to destroy and then recreate a specific resource during the next apply. This can be necessary in situations where a simple update is insufficient or when a resource must be re-provisioned to pick up certain changes.

NEW QUESTION 4

While attempting to deploy resources into your cloud provider using Terraform, you begin to see some odd behavior and experience slow responses. In order to troubleshoot you decide to turn on Terraform debugging. Which environment variables must be configured to make Terraform's logging more verbose?

- A. TF_LOG_PAIRH
- B. TF_LOG
- C. TF_VAR_log_path
- D. TF_VAR_log_level

Answer: B

Explanation:

To make Terraform's logging more verbose for troubleshooting purposes, you must configure the TF_LOG environment variable. This variable controls the level of logging and can be set to TRACE, DEBUG, INFO, WARN, or ERROR, with TRACE providing the most verbose output. References = Detailed debugging instructions and the use of environment variables like TF_LOG for increasing verbosity are part of Terraform's standard debugging practices

NEW QUESTION 5

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

A)



B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: B**NEW QUESTION 6**

What Terraform command always causes a state file to be updated with changes that might have been made outside of Terraform?

- A. Terraform plan --refresh-only
- B. Terraform show --json
- C. Terraform apply --lock=false
- D. Terraform plan target-state

Answer: A**Explanation:**

This is the command that always causes a state file to be updated with changes that might have been made outside of Terraform, as it will only refresh the state file with the current status of the real resources, without making any changes to them or creating a plan.

NEW QUESTION 7

All standard backend types support state locking, and remote operations like plan, apply, and destroy.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B**Explanation:**

Not all standard backend types support state locking and remote operations like plan, apply, and destroy. For example, the local backend does not support remote operations and state locking. State locking is a feature that ensures that no two users can make changes to the state file at the same time, which is crucial for preventing race conditions. Remote operations allow running Terraform commands on a remote server, which is supported by some backends like remote or consul, but not all.

References:

? Terraform documentation on backends: Terraform Backends

? Detailed backend support: Terraform Backend Types

NEW QUESTION 8

The Terraform binary version and provider versions must match each other in a single configuration.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Terraform binary version and provider versions do not have to match each other in a single configuration. Terraform allows you to specify provider version constraints in the configuration's terraform block, which can be different from the Terraform binary version¹. Terraform will use the newest version of the provider that meets the configuration's version constraints². You can also use the dependency lock file to ensure Terraform is using the correct provider version³.

References =

- 1: Providers - Configuration Language | Terraform | HashiCorp Developer
- 2: Multiple provider versions with Terraform - Stack Overflow
- 3: Lock and upgrade provider versions | Terraform - HashiCorp Developer

NEW QUESTION 9

You add a new resource to an existing Terraform configuration, but do not update the version constraint in the configuration. The existing and new resources use the same provider. The working contains a .terraform.lock, hc1 file.

How will Terraform choose which version of the provider to use?

- A. Terraform will use the version recorded in your lock file
- B. Terraform will use the latest version of the provider for the new resource and the version recorded in the lock file to manage existing resources
- C. Terraform will check your state file to determine the provider version to use
- D. Terraform will use the latest version of the provider available at the time you provision your new resource

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is how Terraform chooses which version of the provider to use, when you add a new resource to an existing Terraform configuration, but do not update the version constraint in the configuration. The lock file records the exact version of each provider that was installed in your working directory, and ensures that Terraform will always use the same provider versions until you run terraform init -upgrade to update them.

NEW QUESTION 10

A module can always refer to all variables declared in its parent module.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

A module cannot always refer to all variables declared in its parent module, as it needs to explicitly declare input variables and assign values to them from the parent module's arguments. A module cannot access the parent module's variables directly, unless they are passed as input arguments.

NEW QUESTION 10

Setting the TF_LOG environment variable to DEBUG causes debug messages to be logged into stdout.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

Setting the TF_LOG environment variable to DEBUG causes debug messages to be logged into stdout, along with other log levels such as TRACE, INFO, WARN, and ERROR. This can be useful for troubleshooting or debugging purposes.

NEW QUESTION 12

You can develop a custom provider to manage its resources using Terraform.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can develop a custom provider to manage its resources using Terraform, as Terraform is an extensible tool that allows you to write your own plugins in Go language. You can also publish your custom provider to the Terraform Registry or use it privately.

NEW QUESTION 14

You want to define multiple data disks as nested blocks inside the resource block for a virtual machine. What Terraform feature would help you define the blocks using the values in a variable?

- A. Local values
- B. Count arguments
- C. Collection functions
- D. Dynamic blocks

Answer: D

Explanation:

Dynamic blocks in Terraform allow you to define multiple nested blocks within a resource based on the values of a variable. This feature is particularly useful for scenarios where the number of nested blocks is not fixed and can change based on variable input.

NEW QUESTION 17

Terraform can only manage resource dependencies if you set them explicitly with the depends_on argument.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

Terraform can manage resource dependencies implicitly or explicitly. Implicit dependencies are created when a resource references another resource or data source in its arguments. Terraform can infer the dependency from the reference and create or destroy the resources in the correct order. Explicit dependencies are created when you use the depends_on argument to specify that a resource depends on another resource or module. This is useful when Terraform cannot infer the dependency from the configuration or when you need to create a dependency for some reason outside of Terraform's scope. References = : Create resource dependencies : Terraform Resource Dependencies Explained

NEW QUESTION 20

You add a new provider to your configuration and immediately run terraform apply in the CD using the local backend. Why does the apply fail?

- A. The Terraform CD needs you to log into Terraform Cloud first
- B. Terraform requires you to manually run terraform plan first
- C. Terraform needs to install the necessary plugins first
- D. Terraform needs you to format your code according to best practices first

Answer: C

Explanation:

The reason why the apply fails after adding a new provider to the configuration and immediately running terraform apply in the CD using the local backend is because Terraform needs to install the necessary plugins first. Terraform providers are plugins that Terraform uses to interact with various cloud services and other APIs. Each provider has a source address that determines where to download it from. When Terraform encounters a new provider in the configuration, it needs to run terraform init first to install the provider plugins in a local directory. Without the plugins, Terraform cannot communicate with the provider and perform the desired actions. References = [Provider Requirements], [Provider Installation]

NEW QUESTION 24

If you manually destroy infrastructure, what is the best practice reflecting this change in Terraform?

- A. Run terraform refresh
- B. It will happen automatically
- C. Manually update the state file
- D. Run terraform import

Answer: B

Explanation:

If you manually destroy infrastructure, Terraform will automatically detect the change and update the state file during the next plan or apply. Terraform compares the current state of the infrastructure with the desired state in the configuration and generates a plan to reconcile the differences. If a resource is missing from the infrastructure but still exists in the state file, Terraform will attempt to recreate it. If a resource is present in the infrastructure but not in the state file, Terraform will ignore it unless you use the terraform import command to bring it under Terraform's management. References = [Terraform State]

NEW QUESTION 27

The public Terraform Module Registry is free to use.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

The public Terraform Module Registry is free to use, as it is a public service that hosts thousands of self-contained packages called modules that are used to provision infrastructure. You can browse, use, and publish modules to the registry without any cost.

NEW QUESTION 31

What kind of configuration block will create an infrastructure object with settings specified within the block?

- A. provider
- B. state
- C. data
- D. resource

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is the kind of configuration block that will create an infrastructure object with settings specified within the block. The other options are not used for creating infrastructure objects, but for configuring providers, accessing state data, or querying data sources.

NEW QUESTION 35

What is the workflow for deploying new infrastructure with Terraform?

- A. Write Terraform configuration, run terraform init to initialize the working directory or workspace, and run terraform apply
- B. Write Terraform configuration, run terraform show to view proposed changes, and terraform apply to create new infrastructure
- C. Write Terraform configuration, run terraform apply to create infrastructure, use terraform validate to confirm Terraform deployed resources correctly
- D. Write Terraform configuration, run terraform plan to initialize the working directory or workspace, and terraform apply to create the infrastructure

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is the workflow for deploying new infrastructure with Terraform, as it will create a plan and apply it to the target environment. The other options are either incorrect or incomplete.

NEW QUESTION 39

Which of the following is not a valid source path for specifying a module?

- A. source - "github.com/hashicorp/examplePref-ul.0.8M
- B. source = "./module?version=vl.6.0"
- C. source - "hashicorp/consul/aws"
- D. source - "./module"

Answer: B

Explanation:

Terraform modules are referenced by specifying a source location. This location can be a URL or a file path. However, specifying query parameters such as ?version=vl.6.0 directly within the source path is not a valid or supported method for specifying a module version in Terraform. Instead, version constraints are specified using the version argument within the module block, not as part of the source string.

References

= This clarification is based on Terraform's official documentation regarding module usage, which outlines the correct methods for specifying module sources and versions.

NEW QUESTION 41

What is the provider for this resource?

```
resource "aws_vpc" "main" {  
    name = "test"  
}
```

- A. Vpc
- B. Test
- C. Main
- D. aws

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the given Terraform configuration snippet: resource "aws_vpc" "main" {
name = "test"
}

The provider for the resource aws_vpc is aws. The provider is specified by the prefix of the resource type. In this case, aws_vpc indicates that the resource type vpc is provided by the aws provider.

References:

? Terraform documentation on providers: Terraform Providers

NEW QUESTION 45

Which of these actions will prevent two Terraform runs from changing the same state file at the same time?

- A. Refresh the state after running Terraform
- B. Delete the state before running Terraform
- C. Configure state locking for your state backend
- D. Run Terraform with parallelism set to 1

Answer: B

Explanation:

To prevent two Terraform runs from changing the same state file simultaneously, state locking is used. State locking ensures that when one Terraform operation is

running, others will be blocked from making changes to the same state, thus preventing conflicts and data corruption. This is achieved by configuring the state backend to support locking, which will lock the state for all operations that could write to the state. References = This information is supported by Terraform's official documentation, which explains the importance of state locking and how it can be configured for different backends to prevent concurrent state modifications .

NEW QUESTION 48

Which Terraform collection type should you use to store key/value pairs?

- A. Set
- B. Map
- C. Tuple
- D. list

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Terraform collection type that should be used to store key/value pairs is map. A map is a collection of values that are accessed by arbitrary labels, called keys.

The keys and values can be of any type, but the keys must be unique within a map. For example, `var = { key1 = "value1", key2 = "value2" }` is a map with two key/value pairs. Maps are useful for grouping related values together, such as configuration options or metadata. References = [Collection Types], [Map Type Constraints]

NEW QUESTION 53

You can configure Terraform to log to a file using the TF_LOG environment variable.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can configure Terraform to log to a file using the TF_LOG environment variable. This variable can be set to one of the log levels: TRACE, DEBUG, INFO, WARN or ERROR. You can also use the TF_LOG_PATH environment variable to specify a custom log file location. References = : Debugging Terraform

NEW QUESTION 54

When using Terraform to deploy resources into Azure, which scenarios are true regarding state files? (Choose two.)

- A. When you change a Terraform-managed resource via the Azure Cloud Console, Terraform updates the state file to reflect the change during the next plan or apply
- B. Changing resources via the Azure Cloud Console records the change in the current state file
- C. When you change a resource via the Azure Cloud Console, Terraform records the changes in a new state file
- D. Changing resources via the Azure Cloud Console does not update current state file

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Terraform state is a representation of the infrastructure that Terraform manages. Terraform uses state to track the current status of the resources it creates and to plan future changes. However, Terraform state is not aware of any changes made to the resources outside of Terraform, such as through the Azure Cloud Console, the Azure CLI, or the Azure API. Therefore, changing resources via the Azure Cloud Console does not update the current state file, and it may cause inconsistencies or conflicts with Terraform's desired configuration. To avoid this, it is recommended to manage resources exclusively through Terraform or to use the `terraform import` command to bring existing resources under Terraform's control.

When you change a Terraform-managed resource via the Azure Cloud Console, Terraform does not immediately update the state file to reflect the change.

However, the next time you run `terraform plan` or `terraform apply`, Terraform will compare the state file with the actual state of the resources in Azure and detect any drifts or differences. Terraform will

then update the state file to match the current state of the resources and show you the proposed changes in the execution plan. Depending on the configuration and the change, Terraform may try to undo the change, modify the resource further, or recreate the resource entirely. To avoid unexpected or destructive changes, it is recommended to review the execution plan carefully before applying it or to use the `terraform`

`refresh` command to update the state file without applying any changes.

References = Purpose of Terraform State, Terraform State, Managing State, Importing Infrastructure, [Command: plan], [Command: apply], [Command: refresh]

NEW QUESTION 58

What is a key benefit of the Terraform state file?

- A. A state file can schedule recurring infrastructure tasks
- B. A state file is a source of truth for resources provisioned with Terraform
- C. A state file is a source of truth for resources provisioned with a public cloud console
- D. A state file is the desired state expressed by the Terraform code files

Answer: B

Explanation:

This is a key benefit of the Terraform state file, as it stores and tracks the metadata and attributes of the resources that are managed by Terraform, and allows Terraform to compare the current state with the desired state expressed by your configuration files.

NEW QUESTION 62

Which of the following command would be use to access all of the attributes and details of a resource managed by Terraform?

- A. `Terraform state show ?? provider_type_name`

- B. Terraform state list
- C. Terraform get provider_type_name
- D. Terraform state list provider_type_name

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is the command that you would use to access all of the attributes and details of a resource managed by Terraform, by providing the resource address as an argument. For example, terraform state show 'aws_instance.example' will show you all the information about the AWS instance named example.

NEW QUESTION 64

You are making changes to existing Terraform code to add some new infrastructure. When is the best time to run terraform validate?

- A. After you run terraform apply so you can validate your infrastructure
- B. Before you run terraform apply so you can validate your provider credentials
- C. Before you run terraform plan so you can validate your code syntax
- D. After you run terraform plan so you can validate that your state file is consistent with your infrastructure

Answer: C

Explanation:

This is the best time to run terraform validate, as it will check your code for syntax errors, typos, and missing arguments before you attempt to create a plan. The other options are either incorrect or unnecessary.

NEW QUESTION 66

Where can Terraform not load a provider from?

- A. Plugins directory
- B. Provider plugin cache
- C. Official HashiCorp Distribution on releases.hashicorp.com
- D. Source code

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is where Terraform cannot load a provider from, as it requires a compiled binary file that implements the provider protocol. You can load a provider from a plugins directory, a provider plugin cache, or the official HashiCorp distribution on releases.hashicorp.com.

NEW QUESTION 69

terraform validate reports syntax check errors for which of the following?

- A. Code contains tabs for indentation instead of spaces
- B. There is a missing value for a variable
- C. The state file does not match the current infrastructure
- D. None of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

The terraform validate command is used to check for syntax errors and internal consistency within Terraform configurations, such as whether all required arguments are specified. It does not check for indentation styles, missing variable values (as variables might not be defined at validation time), or state file consistency with the current infrastructure. Therefore, none of the provided options are correct in the context of what terraform validate reports. References = Terraform's official documentation details the purpose and function of the terraform validate command, specifying that it focuses on syntax and consistency checks within Terraform configurations themselves, not on external factors like the state file or infrastructure state. Direct references from the HashiCorp Terraform Associate (003) study materials to this specific detail were not found in the provided files.

NEW QUESTION 73

Which backend does the Terraform CLI use by default?

- A. Depends on the cloud provider configured
- B. HTTP
- C. Remote
- D. Terraform Cloud
- E. Local

Answer: E

Explanation:

This is the backend that the Terraform CLI uses by default, unless you specify a different backend in your configuration. The local backend stores the state file in a local file named terraform.tfstate, which can be used to track and manage the state of your infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION 77

Which type of block fetches or computes information for use elsewhere in a Terraform configuration?

- A. data
- B. local
- C. resource

D. provider

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Terraform, a data block is used to fetch or compute information from external sources for use elsewhere in the Terraform configuration. Unlike resource blocks that manage infrastructure, data blocks gather information without directly managing any resources. This can include querying for data from cloud providers, external APIs, or other Terraform states. References = This definition and usage of data blocks are covered in Terraform's official documentation, highlighting their role in fetching external information to inform Terraform configurations.

NEW QUESTION 78

Where in your Terraform configuration do you specify a state backend?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Terraform, the backend configuration, which includes details about where and how state is stored, is specified within the terraform block of your configuration. This block is the correct place to define the backend type and its configuration parameters, such as the location of the state file for a local backend or the bucket details for a remote backend like S3. References = This practice is outlined in Terraform's core documentation, which provides examples and guidelines on how to configure various aspects of Terraform's behavior, including state backends .

NEW QUESTION 83

You have a list of numbers that represents the number of free CPU cores on each virtual cluster:



```
numcpus = [ 18, 3, 7, 11, 2 ]
```

What Terraform function could you use to select the largest number from the list?

- A. top(numcpus)
- B. max(numcpus)
- C. ceil (numcpus)
- D. hight[numcpus]

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Terraform, the max function can be used to select the largest number from a list of numbers. The max function takes multiple arguments and returns the highest one. For the list numcpus = [18, 3, 7, 11, 2], using max(numcpus...) will return 18, which is the largest number in the list.

References:

? Terraform documentation on max function: Terraform Functions - max

NEW QUESTION 88

You're writing a Terraform configuration that needs to read input from a local file called id_rsa.pub . Which built-in Terraform function can you use to import the file's contents as a string?

- A. file("id_rsa.pub")
- B. templafil("id_rsa.pub")
- C. filebase64("id_rsa.pub")
- D. filesset<"id_rsa.pub")

Answer: A

Explanation:

To import the contents of a local file as a string in Terraform, you can use the built-in file function. By specifying file("id_rsa.pub"), Terraform reads the contents of the id_rsa.pub file and uses it as a string within your Terraform configuration. This function is particularly useful for scenarios where you need to include file data directly into your configuration, such as including an SSH public key for provisioning cloud instances. References = This information is a standard part of Terraform's functionality with built-in functions, as outlined in Terraform's official documentation and commonly used in various Terraform configurations.

NEW QUESTION 89

Your risk management organization requires that new AWS S3 buckets must be private and encrypted at rest. How can Terraform Cloud automatically and proactively enforce this security control?

- A. Auditing cloud storage buckets with a vulnerability scanning tool
- B. By adding variables to each Terraform Cloud workspace to ensure these settings are always enabled
- C. With an S3 module with proper settings for buckets
- D. With a Sentinel policy, which runs before every apply

Answer: D

Explanation:

The best way to automatically and proactively enforce the security control that new AWS S3 buckets must be private and encrypted at rest is with a Sentinel policy, which runs before every apply. Sentinel is a policy as code framework that allows you to define and enforce logic-based policies for your infrastructure. Terraform Cloud supports Sentinel policies for all paid tiers, and can run them before any terraform plan or terraform apply operation. You can write a Sentinel policy that checks the configuration of the S3 buckets and ensures that they have the proper settings for privacy and encryption, and then assign the policy to your Terraform Cloud organization or workspace. This way, Terraform Cloud will prevent any changes that violate the policy from being applied. References = [Sentinel Policy Framework], [Manage Policies in Terraform Cloud], [Write and Test Sentinel Policies for Terraform]

NEW QUESTION 91

If you update the version constraint in your Terraform configuration, Terraform will update your lock file the next time you run terraform Init.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

If you update the version constraint in your Terraform configuration, Terraform will update your lock file the next time you run terraform init3. This will ensure that you use the same provider versions across different machines and runs.

NEW QUESTION 95

When using multiple configuration of the same Terraform provider, what meta-argument must you include in any non-default provider configurations?

- A. Alias
- B. Id
- C. Depends_on
- D. name

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is the meta-argument that you must include in any non-default provider configurations, as it allows you to give a friendly name to the configuration and reference it in other parts of your code. The other options are either invalid or irrelevant for this purpose.

NEW QUESTION 100

What does Terraform use the .terraform.lock.hcl file for?

- A. There is no such file
- B. Tracking specific provider dependencies
- C. Preventing Terraform runs from occurring
- D. Storing references to workspaces which are locked

Answer: B

Explanation:

The .terraform.lock.hcl file is a new feature in Terraform 0.14 that records the exact versions of each provider used in your configuration. This helps ensure consistent and reproducible behavior across different machines and runs.

NEW QUESTION 101

What does the default "local" Terraform backend store?

- A. tfplan files
- B. State file
- C. Provider plugins
- D. Terraform binary

Answer: B

Explanation:

The default "local" Terraform backend stores the state file in a local file named terraform.tfstate, which can be used to track and manage the state of your infrastructure3.

NEW QUESTION 105

All modules published on the official Terraform Module Registry have been verified by HashiCorp.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

Not all modules published on the official Terraform Module Registry have been verified by HashiCorp. While HashiCorp verifies some modules, there are many community-contributed modules that are not verified. Verified modules have a "Verified" badge indicating that HashiCorp has reviewed them for security and best practices, but the registry also includes unverified modules. References:

? Terraform Module Registry documentation: Terraform Registry

NEW QUESTION 110

You have declared a variable called `var.list` which is a list of objects that all have an attribute `id`. Which options will produce a list of the IDs? Choose two correct answers.

- A. `[var.list [*], id]`
- B. `[for o in var.list : o.id]`
- C. `var.list[*].id`
- D. `{ for o in var.list : o => o.id }`

Answer: BC

Explanation:

These are two ways to produce a list of the IDs from a list of objects that have an attribute `id`, using either a `for` expression or a `splat` expression syntax.

NEW QUESTION 115

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

These are the parameters that `terraform import` requires, as they allow Terraform to identify the existing resource that you want to import into your state file, and match it with the corresponding configuration block in your files.

NEW QUESTION 118

One remote backend configuration always maps to a single remote workspace.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

The remote backend can work with either a single remote Terraform Cloud workspace, or with multiple similarly-named remote workspaces (like `networking-dev` and `networking-prod`). The `workspaces` block of the backend configuration determines which mode it uses. To use a single remote Terraform Cloud workspace, set `workspaces.name` to the remote workspace's full name (like `networking-prod`). To use multiple remote workspaces, set `workspaces.prefix` to a prefix used in all of the desired remote workspace names. For example, set `prefix = "networking-"` to use Terraform cloud workspaces with names like `networking-dev` and `networking-prod`. This is helpful when mapping multiple Terraform CLI workspaces used in a single Terraform configuration to multiple Terraform Cloud workspaces³. However, one remote backend configuration always maps to a single remote workspace, either by name or by prefix. You cannot use both name and prefix in the same backend configuration, or omit both. Doing so will result in a configuration error³. References = [Backend Type: remote]³

NEW QUESTION 121

You have created a `main.tf` Terraform configuration consisting of an application server, a database and a load balanced. You ran `terraform apply` and Terraform created all of the resources successfully.

Now you realize that you do not actually need the load balancer, so you run `terraform destroy` without any flags. What will happen?

- A. Terraform will prompt you to pick which resource you want to destroy
- B. Terraform will destroy the application server because it is listed first in the code
- C. Terraform will prompt you to confirm that you want to destroy all the infrastructure
- D. Terraform will destroy the `main.tf` file
- E. Terraform will immediately destroy all the infrastructure

Answer: C

Explanation:

This is what will happen if you run `terraform destroy` without any flags, as it will attempt to delete all the resources that are associated with your current working directory or workspace. You can use the `-target` flag to specify a particular resource that you want to destroy.

NEW QUESTION 126

Which command add existing resources into Terraform state?

- A. `terraform init`
- B. `terraform plan`
- C. `terraform refresh`
- D. `terraform import`
- E. All of these

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is the command that can add existing resources into Terraform state, by matching them with the corresponding configuration blocks in your files.

NEW QUESTION 131

What is one disadvantage of using dynamic blocks in Terraform?

- A. Dynamic blocks can construct repeatable nested blocks
- B. Terraform will run more slowly
- C. They cannot be used to loop through a list of values
- D. They make configuration harder to read and understand

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is one disadvantage of using dynamic blocks in Terraform, as they can introduce complexity and reduce readability of the configuration. The other options are either advantages or incorrect statements.

NEW QUESTION 135

What does terraform import do?

- A. Imports existing resources into the state file
- B. Imports all infrastructure from a given cloud provider
- C. Imports a new Terraform module
- D. Imports clean copies of tainted resources
- E. None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:

The terraform import command is used to import existing infrastructure into your Terraform state. This command takes the existing resource and associates it with a resource defined in your Terraform configuration, updating the state file accordingly. It does not generate configuration for the resource, only the state.

NEW QUESTION 138

Which are examples of infrastructure as code? Choose two correct answers.

- A. Cloned virtual machine images
- B. Versioned configuration files
- C. Change management database records
- D. Doctor files

Answer: B

Explanation:

These are examples of infrastructure as code (IaC), which is a practice of managing and provisioning infrastructure through machine-readable definition files, rather than physical hardware configuration or interactive configuration tools.

NEW QUESTION 139

Select the command that doesn't cause Terraform to refresh its state.

- A. Terraform destroy
- B. Terraform apply
- C. Terraform plan
- D. Terraform state list

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is the command that does not cause Terraform to refresh its state, as it only lists the resources that are currently managed by Terraform in the state file. The other commands will refresh the state file before performing their operations, unless you use the -refresh=false flag.

NEW QUESTION 141

What is the Terraform style convention for indenting a nesting level compared to the one above it?

- A. With a tab
- B. With two spaces
- C. With four spaces
- D. With three spaces

Answer: B

Explanation:

This is the Terraform style convention for indenting a nesting level compared to the one above it. The other options are not consistent with the Terraform style guide.

NEW QUESTION 143

FILL IN THE BLANK

What is the name of the default file where Terraform stores the state?

Type your answer in the field provided. The text field is not case-sensitive and all variations of the correct answer are accepted.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The name of the default file where Terraform stores the state is terraform.tfstate. This file contains a JSON representation of the current state of the infrastructure managed by Terraform. Terraform uses this file to track the metadata and attributes of the resources, and to plan and apply changes. By default, Terraform stores the state file locally in the same directory as the configuration files, but it can also be configured to store the state remotely in a backend. References = [Terraform State], [State File Format]

NEW QUESTION 148

Which command must you first run before performing further Terraform operations in a working directory?

- A. terraform import
- B. terraform workspace
- C. terraform plan
- D. terraform init

Answer: D

Explanation:

terraform init is the first command that should be run after writing a new Terraform configuration or cloning an existing one from version control. It initializes a working directory containing Terraform configuration files and downloads any required providers and modules. The other commands are used for different purposes, such as importing existing resources, switching between workspaces, generating execution plans, etc.

NEW QUESTION 149

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