

DUMPSBOSS.

HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate

HashiCorp TA-002-P

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 20

Total Premium Questions: 449

Buy Premium PDF

<https://dumpsboss.co>

support@dumpsboss.co

support@dumpsboss.co
dumpsboss.co

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

State locking does not happen automatically and must be specified at run

- A. False
- B. True

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

State locking happens automatically on all operations that could write state.

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

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following command can be used to view the specified version constraints for all providers used in the current configuration.

- A. terraform providers
- B. terraform state show
- C. terraform provider
- D. terraform plan

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Use the terraform providers command to view the specified version constraints for all providers used in the current configuration.

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

QUESTION NO: 3

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

- A. When a change is made to the resources via the Azure Cloud Console, the changes are recorded in a new state file
- B. When a change is made to the resources via the Azure Cloud Console, Terraform will update the state file to reflect them during the next plan or apply
- C. When a change is made to the resources via the Azure Cloud Console, the current state file will not be updated

D. When a change is made to the resources via the Azure Cloud Console, the changes are recorded in the current state file

ANSWER: B C

QUESTION NO: 4

Select all Operating Systems that Terraform is available for. (select five)

- A. Linux
- B. macOS
- C. Unix
- D. Solaris
- E. Windows
- F. FreeBSD

ANSWER: A B D E F

Explanation:

Explanation

Terraform is available for macOS, FreeBSD, OpenBSD, Linux, Solaris, Windows <https://www.terraform.io/downloads.html>

QUESTION NO: 5

Which two steps are required to provision new infrastructure in the Terraform workflow? (Choose two.)

- A. Destroy
- B. Apply
- C. Import
- D. Init
- E. Validate

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.terraform.io/guides/core-workflow.html>

QUESTION NO: 6

What is terraform refresh intended to detect?

- A. Terraform configuration code changes
- B. Empty state files
- C. State file drift
- D. Corrupt state files

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

"The terraform refresh command reads the current settings from all managed remote objects and updates the Terraform state to match. Warning: This command is deprecated, because its default behavior is unsafe if you have misconfigured credentials for any of your providers. See below for more information and recommended alternatives."

<https://www.terraform.io/cli/commands/refresh>

QUESTION NO: 7

From the answers below, select the advantages of using Infrastructure as Code.

- A. Provide a codified workflow to develop customer-facing applications.
- B. Safely test modifications using a "dry run" before applying any actual changes.
- C. Easily integrate with application workflows (GitLab Actions, Azure DevOps, CI/CD tools).
- D. Easily change and update existing infrastructure.
- E. Provide reusable modules for easy sharing and collaboration.

ANSWER: B C D E

Explanation:

Infrastructure as Code is not used to develop applications, but it can be used to help deploy or provision those applications to a public cloud provider or on-premises infrastructure.

All of the others are benefits to using Infrastructure as Code over the traditional way of managing infrastructure, regardless if it's public cloud or on-premises.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which of the following connection types are supported by the remote-exec provisioner? (select two)

- A. WinRM
- B. UDP
- C. SMB

D. RDP

E. ssh

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

The remote-exec provisioner invokes a script on a remote resource after it is created. The remote-exec provisioner supports both ssh and winrm type connections.

remote-exec connection types -

* ssh on Linux

* winrm on Windows

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/provisioners/remote-exec.html>

QUESTION NO: 9

Which one is the right way to import a local module names consul?

A. module "consul" { source = "consul" }

B. module "consul" { source = "./consul" }

C. module "consul" { source = "../consul" }

D. module "consul" { source = "module/consul" }

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

A local path must begin with either ./ or ../ to indicate that a local path is intended, to distinguish from a module registry address.

```
module "consul" {  
  source = "./consul"  
}
```

QUESTION NO: 10

Which of the following challenges would Terraform be a candidate for solving? (Select THREE)

A. Enable self-service infrastructure to allocate resources on your proprietary private cloud.

B. Reduce the number of workflows needed for managing infrastructure across each of the companies public and private clouds.

C. Utilize a single tool for all of the infrastructure and configuration management needs.

D. Have a single interoperable tool to manage the variety of services including GitHub repositories, MySQL database, and Kubernetes clusters.

ANSWER: A B D

QUESTION NO: 11

Select the feature below that best completes the sentence:

The following list represents the different types of _____ available in Terraform.

1. max
2. min
3. join
4. replace
5. list
6. length
7. range

- A. Backends
- B. Data sources
- C. Named values
- D. Functions

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The Terraform language includes a number of built-in functions that you can call from within expressions to transform and combine values. The Terraform language does not support user-defined functions, and only the functions built into the language are available for use.

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

QUESTION NO: 12

Refer below code where pessimistic constraint operator has been used to specify a version of a provider.

```
terraform { required_providers { aws = "~> 1.1.0" }}
```

Which of the following options are valid provider versions that satisfy the above constraint. (select two)

- A. 1.1.1
- B. 1.2.9
- C. 1.1.8
- D. 1.2.0

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Pessimistic constraint operator, constraining both the oldest and newest version allowed. For example, `~> 0.9` is equivalent to `>= 0.9, < 1.0`, and `~> 0.8.4`, is equivalent to `>= 0.8.4, < 0.9`

QUESTION NO: 13

Which of the below terraform commands do not run terraform refresh implicitly before taking actual action of the command?

- A. terraform apply
- B. terraform destroy
- C. terraform init
- D. terraform import
- E. terraform plan

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

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

QUESTION NO: 14

Do terraform workspaces help in adding/allowing multiple state files for a single configuration?

- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 15

You have created a custom variable definition file `testing.tfvars`. How will you use it for provisioning infrastructure?

- A. terraform apply -var-state-file ="testing.tfvars"
- B. terraform plan -var-file="testing.tfvar"
- C. terraform apply -var-file="testing.tfvars"
- D. terraform apply var-file="testing.tfvars"

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

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

QUESTION NO: 16

What does terraform import allow you to do?

- A. Import a new Terraform module
- B. Use a state file to import infrastructure to the cloud
- C. Import provisioned infrastructure to your state file
- D. Import an existing state file to a new Terraform workspace

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 17

Workspaces in Terraform provides similar functionality in the open-source, Terraform Cloud, and Enterprise versions of Terraform.

- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

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

Workspaces, managed with the terraform workspace command, aren't the same thing as Terraform Cloud's workspaces. Terraform Cloud workspaces act more like completely separate working directories; CLI workspaces are just alternate state files.

QUESTION NO: 18

In contrast to Terraform Open Source, when working with Terraform Enterprise and Cloud Workspaces, conceptually you could think about them as completely separate working directories.

- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

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

"When run locally, Terraform manages each collection of infrastructure with a persistent working directory, which contains a configuration, state data, and variables. Since Terraform CLI uses content from the directory it runs in, you can organize infrastructure resources into meaningful groups by keeping their configurations in separate directories.

QUESTION NO: 19

Which of the following Terraform commands will automatically refresh the state unless supplied with additional flags or arguments? Choose TWO correct answers.

- A. terraform state
- B. terraform apply
- C. terraform plan
- D. terraform validate
- E. terraform output

ANSWER: B C

QUESTION NO: 20

What command can you run to generate DOT (Document Template) formatted data to visualize Terraform dependencies?

- A. terraform refresh
- B. terraform show
- C. terraform graph
- D. terraform output

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The terraform graph command is used to generate a visual representation of either a configuration or execution plan. The output is in the DOT format, which can be used by GraphViz to generate charts.