



HashiCorp

Exam Questions TA-002-P

HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

A fellow developer on your team is asking for some help in refactoring their Terraform code. As part of their application's architecture, they are going to tear down an existing deployment managed by Terraform and deploy new. However, there is a server resource named `aws_instance.ubuntu[1]` they would like to keep to perform some additional analysis.

What command should be used to tell Terraform to no longer manage the resource?

- A. `terraform apply rm aws_instance.ubuntu[1]`
- B. `terraform state rm aws_instance.ubuntu[1]`
- C. `terraform plan rm aws_instance.ubuntu[1]`
- D. `terraform delete aws_instance.ubuntu[1]`

Answer: B

Explanation:

"You can use `terraform state rm` in the less common situation where you wish to remove a binding to an existing remote object without first destroying it, which will effectively make Terraform "forget" the object while it continues to exist in the remote system." <https://www.terraform.io/cli/commands/state/rm>

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which task does `terraform init` not perform?

- A. Sources all providers present in the configuration and ensures they are downloaded and available locally
- B. Connects to the backend
- C. Sources any modules and copies the configuration locally
- D. Validates all required variables are present

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

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: BD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

What value does the Terraform Cloud/Terraform Enterprise private module registry provide over the public Terraform Module Registry?

- A. The ability to share modules with public Terraform users and members of Terraform Enterprise Organizations
- B. The ability to tag modules by version or release
- C. The ability to restrict modules to members of Terraform Cloud or Enterprise organizations
- D. The ability to share modules publicly with any user of Terraform

Answer: C

Explanation:

Terraform Cloud's private registry works similarly to the public Terraform Registry and helps you share Terraform providers and Terraform modules across your organization. It includes support for versioning and a searchable list of available providers and modules.

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 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>

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

Terraform can run on Windows or Linux, but it requires a Server version of the Windows operating system.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://www.terraform.io/downloads>

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following is allowed as a Terraform variable name?

- A. count
- B. name
- C. source
- D. version

Answer: B

Explanation:

"The name of a variable can be any valid identifier except the following: source, version, providers, count, for_each, lifecycle, depends_on, locals."

<https://www.terraform.io/language/values/variables>

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

Where does the Terraform local backend store its state?

- A. In the /tmp directory
- B. In the terraform.tfvars file
- C. In the terraform.tfstate file
- D. In the user's .terraformrc file

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://www.terraform.io/language/state>

The local backend stores state on the local filesystem, locks that state using system APIs, and performs operations locally.

Reference: <https://www.terraform.io/docs/language/settings/backends/local.html>

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following is not a key principle of infrastructure as code?

- A. Versioned infrastructure
- B. Golden images
- C. Idempotence
- D. Self-describing infrastructure

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/learn/what-is-infrastructure-as-code#:~:text=Idempotence%20is%20a%20principle%20of,of%20the%20environment's%20starting%20state.>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

Your security team scanned some Terraform workspaces and found secrets stored in a plaintext in state files. How can you protect sensitive data stored in Terraform state files?

- A. Delete the state file every time you run Terraform
- B. Store the state in an encrypted backend
- C. Edit your state file to scrub out the sensitive data
- D. Always store your secrets in a secrets.tfvars file.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following is the correct way to pass the value in the variable num_servers into a module with the input servers?

- A. servers = num_servers
- B. servers = variable.num_servers
- C. servers = var(num_servers)

D. servers = var.num_servers

Answer: D

Explanation:

"Within the module that declared a variable, its value can be accessed from within expressions as var.<NAME>, where <NAME> matches the label given in the declaration block:

Note: Input variables are created by a variable block, but you reference them as attributes on an object named var."

<https://www.terraform.io/language/values/variables#using-input-variable-values>

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Exam Topic 1)

What is the workflow for deploying new infrastructure with Terraform?

- A. terraform plan to import the current infrastructure to the state file, make code changes, and terraform apply to update the infrastructure
- B. Write a Terraform configuration, run terraform show to view proposed changes, and terraform apply to create new infrastructure.
- C. terraform plan to import the current infrastructure to the state file, make code changes, and terraform apply to update the infrastructure
- D. Write a Terraform configuration, run terraform init, run terraform plan to view planned infrastructure changes, and terraform apply to create new infrastructure.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.google.com/search?q=Write+a+Terraform+configuration%2C+run+terraform+init%2C+run+terraform+plan+to+view+planned+infrastructure+changes%2C+and+terraform+apply+to+create+new+infrastructure.&oq=Write+a+Terraform+configuration%2C+run+terraform+init%2C+run+terraform+plan+to+view+planned+infrastructure+changes%2C+and+terraform+apply+to+create+new+infrastructure.&aqs=chrome..69i57.556j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8>

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Exam Topic 1)

A Terraform local value can reference other Terraform local values.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

"The expressions in local values are not limited to literal constants; they can also reference other values in the module in order to transform or combine them, including variables, resource attributes, or other local values:" <https://www.terraform.io/language/values/locals#declaring-a-local-value>

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

TF_LOG_PATH IS NOT REQUIRED, in the docs, they do not mention HAVE TO SET TF_LOG_PATH, it is optional, therefore without TF_LOG_PATH will cause detailed logs to appear on stderr.

<https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/s/stderr.htm#:~:text=Stderr%2C%20also%20known%20as%20standard,>

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Exam Topic 1)

Terraform and Terraform providers must use the same major version number in a single configuration.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://www.terraform.io/language/expressions/version-constraints#terraform-core-and-provider-versions>

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of these is the best practice to protect sensitive values in state files?

- A. Blockchain
- B. Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)
- C. Enhanced remote backends
- D. Signed Terraform providers

Answer: C

Explanation:

Use of remote backends and especially the availability of Terraform Cloud, there are now a variety of backends that will encrypt state at rest and will not store the state in cleartext on machines running. Reference:

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/extend/best-practices/sensitive-state.html>

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following is not a valid Terraform collection type?

- A. list
- B. map
- C. tree
- D. set

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://www.terraform.io/language/expressions/type-constraints#collection-types>

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 1)

You have recently started a new job at a retailer as an engineer. As part of this new role, you have been tasked with evaluating multiple outages that occurred during peak shopping time during the holiday season. Your investigation found that the team is manually deploying new compute instances and configuring each compute instance manually. This has led to inconsistent configuration between each compute instance.

How would you solve this using infrastructure as code?

- A. Implement a ticketing workflow that makes engineers submit a ticket before manually provisioning and configuring a resource
- B. Implement a checklist that engineers can follow when configuring compute instances
- C. Replace the compute instance type with a larger version to reduce the number of required deployments
- D. Implement a provisioning pipeline that deploys infrastructure configurations committed to your version control system following code reviews

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Exam Topic 1)

A Terraform provider is not responsible for:

- A. Understanding API interactions with some service
- B. Provisioning infrastructure in multiple clouds
- C. Exposing resources and data sources based on an API
- D. Managing actions to take based on resource differences

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://www.terraform.io/language/providers>

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Exam Topic 1)

You run a local-exec provisioner in a null resource called null_resource.run_script and realize that you need to rerun the script.

Which of the following commands would you use first?

- A. terraform taint null_resource.run_script
- B. terraform apply -target=null_resource.run_script
- C. terraform validate null_resource.run_script
- D. terraform plan -target=null_resource.run_script

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which backend does the Terraform CLI use by default?

- A. Terraform Cloud
- B. Consul
- C. Remote
- D. Local

Answer: D

Explanation:

"By default, Terraform implicitly uses a backend called local to store state as a local file on disk. Every other backend stores state in a remote service of some kind, which allows multiple people to access it. Accessing state in a remote service generally requires some kind of access credentials, since state data contains extremely sensitive information." <https://www.terraform.io/language/settings/backends>

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which one of the following command will rewrite Terraform configuration files to a canonical format and style.

- A. terraform graph -h
- B. terraform init
- C. terraform graph
- D. terraform fmt

Answer: D

Explanation:

The terraform fmt command is used to rewrite Terraform configuration files to a canonical format and style. This command applies a subset of the Terraform language style conventions, along with other minor adjustments for readability.

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the standard workflow that a developer follows while working with terraform open source version?

- A. Run terraform refresh to update the terraform state , then write the terraform code , and finally run terraform apply.
- B. Run terraform destroy first since you need to start from fresh every time , before running terraform apply.
- C. Write terraform code , and run terraform push , to update the terraform state to the remote repo , which in turn will take care of the next steps.
- D. Write the terraform code on the developer machine , run terraform plan to check the changes , and run terraform apply to provision the infra.

Answer: D

Explanation:

You do not need to run terraform refresh as terraform plan implicitly will run terraform refresh. <https://www.terraform.io/guides/core-workflow.html>

NEW QUESTION 52

- (Exam Topic 2)

While using generic git repository as a module source, which of the below options allows terraform to select a specific version or tag instead of selecting the HEAD.

- A. Append ref argument as module "vpc" { source = "git::https://example.com/vpc.git?ref=v1.2.0" }
- B. Append version argument as module "vpc" { source = "git::https://example.com/vpc.git?version=v1.2.0" }
- C. Append ref argument as module "vpc" { source = "git::https://example.com/vpc.git#ref=v1.2.0" }
- D. By default, Terraform will clone and use the default branch (referenced by HEAD) in the selected repository and you can not override this.

Answer: A

Explanation:

By default, Terraform will clone and use the default branch (referenced by HEAD) in the selected repository. You can override this using the ref argument:

```
module "vpc" {  
  source = "git::https://example.com/vpc.git?ref=v1.2.0"  
}
```

The value of the ref argument can be any reference that would be accepted by the git checkout command, including branch and tag names.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/modules/sources.html>

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 2)

True or False: A list(...) contain a number of values of the same type while an object(...) can contain a number of values of different types.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B

Explanation:

Collection Types

A collection type allows multiple values of one other type to be grouped together as a single value. The type of value within a collection is called its element type.

All collection types must have an element type, which is provided as the argument to their constructor.

For example, the type list(string) means "list of strings", which is a different type than list(number), a list of numbers. All elements of a collection must always be of the same type.

The three kinds of collection type in the Terraform language are:

* list(...): a sequence of values identified by consecutive whole numbers starting with zero.

The keyword list is a shorthand for list(any), which accepts any element type as long as every element is the same type. This is for compatibility with older configurations; for new code, we recommend using the full form.

* map(...): a collection of values where each is identified by a string label.

The keyword map is a shorthand for map(any), which accepts any element type as long as every element is the same type. This is for compatibility with older configurations; for new code, we recommend using the full form.

* set(...): a collection of unique values that do not have any secondary identifiers or ordering. <https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/types.html>

Structural Types

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

The two kinds of structural type in the Terraform language are:

* object(...): a collection of named attributes that each have their own type.

The schema for object types is { <KEY> = <TYPE>, <KEY> = <TYPE>, ... } — a pair of curly braces containing a comma-separated series of <KEY> = <TYPE> pairs. Values that match the object type must contain all of the specified keys, and the value for each key must match its specified type. (Values with additional keys can still match an object type, but the extra attributes are discarded during type conversion.)

* tuple(...): a sequence of elements identified by consecutive whole numbers starting with zero, where each element has its own type.

The schema for tuple types is [<TYPE>, <TYPE>, ...] — a pair of square brackets containing a comma-separated series of types. Values that match the tuple type must have exactly the same number of elements (no more and no fewer), and the value in each position must match the specified type for that position.

For example: an object type of object({ name=string, age=number }) would match a value like the following:

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

Also, an object type of object({ id=string, cidr_block=string }) would match the object produced by a reference to an aws_vpc resource, like aws_vpc.example_vpc; although the resource has additional attributes, they would be discarded during type conversion.

Finally, a tuple type of tuple([string, number, bool]) would match a value like the following: ["a", 15, true]

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

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Exam Topic 2)

The Terraform language does not support user-defined functions, and so only the functions built in to the language are available for use.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Exam Topic 2)

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>

NEW QUESTION 62

- (Exam Topic 2)

terraform refresh command will not modify infrastructure, but does modify the state file.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

The terraform refresh command is used to reconcile the state Terraform knows about (via its state file) with the real-world infrastructure. This can be used to detect any drift from the last-known state, and to update the state file. This does not modify infrastructure, but does modify the state file.

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

NEW QUESTION 63

- (Exam Topic 2)

terraform refresh will update the state file?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

The terraform refresh command is used to reconcile the state Terraform knows about (via its state file) with the real-world infrastructure. This can be used to detect any drift from the last-known state, and to update the state file.

This does not modify infrastructure, but does modify the state file. If the state is changed, this may cause changes to occur during the next plan or apply.

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Exam Topic 2)

Refer to the below code where developer is outputting the value of the database password but has used sensitive parameter to hide the output value in the CLI.

```
output "db_password" { value = aws_db_instance.db.password description = "The password for logging in to the database." sensitive = true}
```

Since sensitive is set to true, the value associated with db password will not be present in state file as plain-text?

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: A

Explanation:

Sensitive output values are still recorded in the state, and so will be visible to anyone who is able to access the state data.

NEW QUESTION 69

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following best describes a Terraform provider?

- A. A plugin that Terraform uses to translate the API interactions with the service or provider.
- B. Serves as a parameter for a Terraform module that allows a module to be customized.
- C. Describes an infrastructure object, such as a virtual network, compute instance, or other components.
- D. A container for multiple resources that are used together.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A provider is responsible for understanding API interactions and exposing resources. Providers generally are an IaaS (e.g. Alibaba Cloud, AWS, GCP, Microsoft Azure, OpenStack), PaaS (e.g. Heroku), or SaaS services (e.g. Terraform Cloud, DNSimple, Cloudflare).

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

NEW QUESTION 72

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following best describes the default local backend?

- A. The local backend is where Terraform Enterprise stores logs to be processed by an log collector.
- B. The local backend stores state on the local filesystem, locks the state using system APIs, and performs operations locally.
- C. The local backend is the directory where resources deployed by Terraform have direct access to in order to update their current state.
- D. The local backend is how Terraform connects to public cloud services, such as AWS, Azure, or GCP.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The local backend stores state on the local filesystem, locks that state using system APIs, and performs operations locally.

```
terraform { backend "local" {  
  path = "relative/path/to/terraform.tfstate"  
}  
}
```

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

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Exam Topic 2)

What is the purpose of using the local-exec provisioner? (Select Two)

- A. To invoke a local executable.
- B. Executes a command on the resource to invoke an update to the Terraform state.
- C. To execute one or more commands on the machine running Terraform.
- D. Ensures that the resource is only executed in the local infrastructure where Terraform is deployed.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The local-exec provisioner invokes a local executable after a resource is created. This invokes a process on the machine running Terraform, not on the resource. Note that even though the resource will be fully created when the provisioner is run, there is no guarantee that it will be in an operable state - for example system services such as sshd may not be started yet on compute resources.

Example usage

```
resource "aws_instance" "web" {  
  # ...  
  provisioner "local-exec" {  
    command = "echo ${aws_instance.web.private_ip} >> private_ips.txt"  
  }  
}
```

Note: Provisioners should only be used as a last resort. For most common situations there are better alternatives.

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

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the below options is the equivalent Terraform 0.12 version of the snippet which is written in Terraform 0.11?

"\${var.instance_id}"

- A. variable.instance_id
- B. var.instance_ids
- C. var.instance_id
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the below options is a valid interpolation syntax for retrieving a data source?

- A. \${google_storage_bucket.backend}
- B. \${azurerm_resource_group.test.data}
- C. \${aws_instance.web.id.data}
- D. \${data.google_dns_keys.foo_dns_keys.key_signing_keys[0].ds_record}

Answer: D

Explanation:

Data source attributes are interpolated with the general syntax data.TYPE.NAME.ATTRIBUTE. The interpolation for a resource is the same but without the data. prefix (TYPE.NAME.ATTRIBUTE).
<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration-0-11/interpolation.html#attributes-of-a-data-source>

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the below features of Terraform can be used for managing small differences between different environments which can act more like completely separate working directories.

- A. Repositories
- B. Workspaces
- C. Environment Variables
- D. Backends

Answer: B

Explanation:

workspaces allow conveniently switching between multiple instances of a single configuration within its single backend. They are convenient in a number of situations, but cannot solve all problems.

A common use for multiple workspaces is to create a parallel, distinct copy of a set of infrastructure in order to test a set of changes before modifying the main production infrastructure. For example, a developer working on a complex set of infrastructure changes might create a new temporary workspace in order to freely experiment with changes without affecting the default workspace.

Non-default workspaces are often related to feature branches in version control. The default workspace might correspond to the "master" or "trunk" branch, which describes the intended state of production infrastructure. When a feature branch is created to develop a change, the developer of that feature might create a corresponding workspace and deploy into it a temporary "copy" of the main infrastructure so that changes can be tested without affecting the production infrastructure. Once the change is merged and deployed to the default workspace, the test infrastructure can be destroyed and the temporary workspace deleted.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/state/workspaces.html> <https://www.terraform.io/docs/state/workspaces.html#when-to-use-multiple-workspaces>

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Exam Topic 3)

Dawn has created the below child module. Without changing the module, can she override the instance_type from t2.micro to t2.large form her code while calling this module?

- * 1. resource "aws_instance" "myec2"
- * 2. {
- * 3. ami = "ami-082b5a644766e0e6f"
- * 4. instance_type = "t2.micro"
- * 5. }

- A. YES
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

As the instance_type is hard-coded in source module, you will not be able to change its value from destination module. Instead of hard-coding you should use variable with default values.

NEW QUESTION 91

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have multiple developers working on a terraform project (using terraform OSS), and have saved the terraform state in a remote S3 bucket . However ,team is intermittently experiencing inconsistencies in the provisioned infrastructure / failure in the code . You have traced this problem to simultaneous/concurrent runs of terraform apply command for 2/more developers . What can you do to fix this problem?

- A. Use terraform workspaces feature, this will fix this problem by default , as every developer will have their own state file , and terraform will merge them on server side on its own.
- B. Structure your team in such a way that only one individual will run terraform apply , everyone will just make changes and share with hi
- C. Then there will be no chance of any inconsistencies.
- D. Stop using remote state , and store the developer tfstate in their own machine . Once a day , all developers should sit together and merge the state files manually , to avoid any inconsistencies.
- E. Enable terraform state locking for the S3 backend using DynamoDB tabl
- F. This prevents others from acquiring the lock and potentially corrupting your state.

Answer: D

Explanation:

S3 backend support state locking using DynamoDB. <https://www.terraform.io/docs/state/locking.html>

NEW QUESTION 96

- (Exam Topic 3)

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>

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Exam Topic 3)

You cannot publish your own modules on the Terraform Registry.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: A

Explanation:

Anyone can publish and share modules on the Terraform Registry. <https://www.terraform.io/docs/registry/modules/publish.html>

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Exam Topic 3)

Taint the resource "aws_instance" "baz" resource that lives in module bar which lives in module foo.

- A. terraform taint module.foo.module.bar.baz
- B. terraform taint module.foo.bar.aws_instance.baz
- C. terraform taint module.foo.module.bar.aws_instance.baz
- D. terraform taint foo.bar.aws_instance.baz

Answer: C

Explanation:

Check resource addressing <https://www.terraform.io/docs/internals/resource-addressing.html>

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have already set TF_LOG = DEBUG to enable debug log. Now you want to always write the log to the directory you're currently running terraform from. what should you do to achieve this.

- A. Run the command export TF_LOG_FILE=./terraform.log.
- B. Run the command export TF_LOG_PATH=./terraform.log.
- C. Run the command export TF_DEBUG_PATH=./terraform.log.
- D. No explicit action require
- E. Terraform will take care of this as you have enable TF_LOG.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/commands/environment-variables.html>

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Exam Topic 3)

What kind of resource dependency is stored in terraform.tfstate file?

- A. Both implicit and explicit dependencies are stored in state file.
- B. Only explicit dependencies are stored in state file.
- C. Only implicit dependencies are stored in state file.
- D. No dependency information is stored in state file.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Terraform state captures all dependency information, both implicit and explicit. One purpose for state is to determine the proper order to destroy resources. When resources are created all of their dependency information is stored in the state. If you destroy a resource with dependencies, Terraform can still determine the correct destroy order for all other resources because the dependencies are stored in the state.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/state/purpose.html#metadata>

NEW QUESTION 106

- (Exam Topic 3)

The terraform state command can be used to _____

- A. Update current state
- B. Refresh existing state file
- C. Print the current state file in console
- D. It is not a valid command

Answer: A

Explanation:

The terraform state command is used for advanced state management. Rather than modify the state directly, the terraform state commands can be used in many cases instead.

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

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Exam Topic 3)

You can migrate the Terraform backend but only if there are no resources currently being managed.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: A

Explanation:

If you need to migrate to another backend, such as Terraform Cloud, so you can continue managing it. By migrating your Terraform state, you can hand off infrastructure without de-provisioning anything.

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

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Exam Topic 3)

Multiple providers can be declared within a single Terraform configuration file.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

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>

NEW QUESTION 115

- (Exam Topic 3)

A single terraform resource file that defines an aws_instance resource can simply be renamed to vsphere_virtual_machine in order to switch cloud providers.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

Every provider has its own required and allowed declarations none of which match between cloud providers.

NEW QUESTION 119

- (Exam Topic 3)

During a terraform apply, a resource is successfully created but eventually fails during provisioning. What happens to the resource?

- A. The resource will be planned for destruction and recreation upon the next terraform apply
- B. Terraform will retry to provision again.
- C. The failure of provisioner will be ignored and it will not cause a failure to terraform apply
- D. The resource will be automatically destroyed.

Answer: A

Explanation:

If a creation-time provisioner fails, the resource is marked as tainted. A tainted resource will be planned for destruction and recreation upon the next terraform apply. Terraform does this because a failed provisioner can leave a resource in a semi-configured state. Because Terraform cannot reason about what the provisioner does, the only way to ensure proper creation of a resource is to recreate it. This is tainting.

You can change this behavior by setting the on_failure attribute, which is covered in detail below. <https://www.terraform.io/docs/provisioners/index.html#creation-time-provisioners> <https://www.terraform.io/docs/provisioners/index.html#destroy-time-provisioners> <https://www.terraform.io/docs/provisioners/index.html#failure-behavior>

NEW QUESTION 124

- (Exam Topic 4)

How can a ticket-based system slow down infrastructure provisioning and limit the ability to scale? (Choose two.)

- A. A full audit trail of the request and fulfillment process is generated
- B. A request must be submitted for infrastructure changes
- C. As additional resources are required, more tickets are submitted
- D. A catalog of approved resources can be accessed from drop down lists in a request form

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Exam Topic 4)

As a developer, you want to ensure your plugins are up to date with the latest versions. Which Terraform command should you use?

- A. terreform providers- upgrade
- B. terreform apply -upgrade
- C. terreform refresh -upgrade
- D. terreformn Init -upgrade

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Exam Topic 4)

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.variableswith 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

NEW QUESTION 131

- (Exam Topic 4)

In the example below, the depends_on argument creates what type of dependency?

- A. implicit dependency
- B. internal dependency
- C. explicit dependency
- D. non-dependency resource

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 134

- (Exam Topic 4)

How would you reference the attribute "name" of this fictitious resource in HCL?

```
resource "kubernetes_namespace" "example" {  
    name = "test"  
}
```

- A. resource.kubrnetes_namespace>example.name
- B. kubernetes_namespace.test.name
- C. kubernetes_namespace.example.name
- D. data kubernetes_namespace.name
- E. None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://www.terraform.io/language/expressions/references#references-to-resource-attributes>

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Exam Topic 4)

A user runs terraform init on their RHEL based server and per the output, two provider plugins are downloaded: \$ terraform init
Initializing the backend... Initializing provider plugins...

- Checking for available provider plugins...
- Downloading plugin for provider "aws" (hashicorp/aws) 2.44.0...
- Downloading plugin for provider "random" (hashicorp/random) 2.2.1...
- :

Terraform has been successfully initialized! Where are these plugins downloaded to?

- A. The .terraform.plugins directory in the directory terraform init was executed in.

- B. The .terraform/plugins directory in the directory terraform init was executed in.
- C. /etc/terraform/plugins
- D. The .terraform.d directory in the directory terraform init was executed in.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Exam Topic 4)

Terraform console provides an interactive command-line console for evaluating and experimenting with expressions. You can use it to test interpolations before using them in configurations and to interact with any values currently saved in state.

Which configuration consistency errors does terraform validate report?

- A. A mix of spaces and tabs in configuration files
- B. Differences between local and remote state
- C. Terraform module isn't the latest version
- D. Declaring a resource identifier more than once

Answer: D

Explanation:

validate will look for syntax errors "Declaring a resource identifier more than once" is a syntax error

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Exam Topic 4)

Provider dependencies are created in several different ways. Select the valid provider dependencies from the following list: (select three)

- A. Explicit use of a provider block in configuration, optionally including a version constraint.
- B. Use of any resource belonging to a particular provider in a resource or data block in configuration.
- C. Existence of any resource instance belonging to a particular provider in the current state.
- D. Existence of any provider plugins found locally in the working directory.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

The existence of a provider plugin found locally in the working directory does not itself create a provider dependency. The plugin can exist without any reference to it in the terraform configuration. <https://www.terraform.io/docs/commands/providers.html>

NEW QUESTION 146

- (Exam Topic 4)

Running terraform fmt without any flags in a directory with Terraform configuration files will check the formatting of those files without changing their contents.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

The terraform fmt command is used to rewrite Terraform configuration files to a canonical format and style.

NEW QUESTION 149

- (Exam Topic 4)

True or False? terraform init cannot automatically download Community providers.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Exam Topic 4)

In the example below, where is the value of the DNS record's IP address originating from?

* 1. resource "aws_route53_record" "www"

```
* 2. {  
* 3. zone_id = aws_route53_zone.primary.zone_id  
* 4. name = "www.example.com"  
* 5. type = "A"  
* 6. ttl = "300"  
* 7. records = [module.web_server.instance_ip_address] 8. }
```

- A. The regular expression named module.web_server
- B. The output of a module named web_server
- C. By querying the AWS EC2 API to retrieve the IP address
- D. Value of the web_server parameter from the variables.tf file

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a parent module, outputs of child modules are available in expressions as module.<MODULE NAME>.<OUTPUT NAME>. For example, if a child module named web_server declared an output named instance_ip_address, you could access that value as module.web_server.instance_ip_address.

NEW QUESTION 158

- (Exam Topic 4)

How would you be able to reference an attribute from the vsphere_datacenter data source for use with the argument within the vsprere_folder resource in the following configuration?

```
data "vsphere_datacenter" "dc" {}  
  
resource "vsphere_folder" "parent" {  
    path = "Production"  
    type = "vm"  
    datacenter id = _____  
}
```

- A. vsphere_datacenter.dc.id
- B. data.vsphere_datacenter.dc
- C. data.dc.id
- D. data.vsphere_datacenter.dc.id

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 162

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following locations can Terraform use as a private source for modules? (Choose two.)

- A. Internally hosted SCM (Source Control Manager) platform
- B. Public Terraform Module Registry
- C. Private repository on GitHub
- D. Public repository on GitHub

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 163

- (Exam Topic 4)

Your configuration file has been locked accidentally. What of the following command would you use to unlock?

- A. terraform filename-unlock
- B. delete the file and create a new state file
- C. terraform force-unlock
- D. state.tf-unlock

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 164

- (Exam Topic 4)

A Terraform backend determines how Terraform loads state and stores updates when you execute ____.

- A. apply
- B. taint
- C. destroy
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Exam Topic 4)

terraform destroy is the only way to remove infrastructure.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 168

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is the result of the following terraform function call?

- A. hello
- B. what?
- C. goodbye

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 172

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

```
terraform {
  backend "s3" {
    bucket = "my-tf-bucket"
    region = "us-east-1"
  }
}
```

You immediately run terraform apply but don't see any changes. Your state file didn't move. Which command will migrate your current state file to the new S3 remote backend?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Exam Topic 4)

How would you reference the Volume IDs associated with the ebs_block_device blocks in this configuration?

```
resource "aws_instance" "example" {
  ami = "ami-abc123"
  instance_type = "t2.micro"

  ebs_block_device {
    device_name = "sda2"
    volume_size = 16
  }

  ebs_block_device {
    device_name = "sda3"
    volume_size = 20
  }
}
```

- A. aws_instance.example.ebs_block_device.[*].volume_id
- B. aws_instance.example.ebs_block_device.volume_id
- C. aws_instance.example.ebs_block_device[sda2,sda3].volume_id
- D. aws_instance.example.ebs_block_device.*.volume_id

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/device_naming.html

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Exam Topic 4)

Terraform will sync all resources in state by default for every plan and apply, hence for larger infrastructures this can slow down terraform plan and terraform apply commands?

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B

Explanation:

For small infrastructures, Terraform can query your providers and sync the latest attributes from all your resources. This is the default behavior of Terraform: for every plan and apply, Terraform will sync all resources in your state.

For larger infrastructures, querying every resource is too slow. Many cloud providers do not provide APIs to query multiple resources at once, and the round trip time for each resource is hundreds of milliseconds. On top of this, cloud providers almost always have API rate limiting so Terraform can only request a certain number of resources in a period of time. Larger users of Terraform make heavy use of the -refresh=false flag as well as the -target flag in order to work around this. In these scenarios, the cached state is treated as the record of truth.

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

NEW QUESTION 183

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following statements about local modules is incorrect:

- A. Local modules are not cached by terraform init command
- B. Local modules are sourced from a directory on disk
- C. Local modules support versions
- D. All of the above (all statements above are incorrect)
- E. None of the above (all statements above are correct)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Version constraints are supported only for modules installed from a module registry, such as the public Terraform Registry or Terraform Cloud's private module registry. Other module sources can provide their own versioning mechanisms within the source string itself, or might not support versions at all. In particular, modules sourced from local file paths do not support version; since they're loaded from the same source repository, they always share the same version as their caller.

<https://www.terraform.io/language/modules/syntax>

NEW QUESTION 187

- (Exam Topic 4)

Terraform configuration (including any module references) can contain only one Terraform provider type.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 188

- (Exam Topic 4)

Terraform Cloud is more powerful when you integrate it with your version control system (VCS) provider. Select all the supported VCS providers from the answers below. (select four)

- A. GitHub
- B. CVS Version Control
- C. Azure DevOps Server
- D. Bitbucket Cloud
- E. GitHub Enterprise

Answer: ACDE

Explanation:

Terraform Cloud supports the following VCS providers:

- <https://www.terraform.io/docs/cloud/vcs/github.html>
- <https://www.terraform.io/docs/cloud/vcs/github.html>
- <https://www.terraform.io/docs/cloud/vcs/github-enterprise.html>
- <https://www.terraform.io/docs/cloud/vcs/gitlab-com.html>
- <https://www.terraform.io/docs/cloud/vcs/gitlab-eece.html>
- <https://www.terraform.io/docs/cloud/vcs/bitbucket-cloud.html>
- <https://www.terraform.io/docs/cloud/vcs/bitbucket-server.html>
- <https://www.terraform.io/docs/cloud/vcs/azure-devops-server.html>
- <https://www.terraform.io/docs/cloud/vcs/azure-devops-services.html> <https://www.terraform.io/docs/cloud/vcs/index.html#supported-vcs-providers>

NEW QUESTION 193

- (Exam Topic 4)

Jack is a newbie to Terraform and wants to enable detailed logging to find all the details. Which environment variable does he need to set?

- A. TF_help

- B. TF LOG
- C. TF_Debug
- D. TF_var_log

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 195

- (Exam Topic 4)

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>

NEW QUESTION 197

- (Exam Topic 4)

A "backend" in Terraform determines how state is loaded and how an operation such as apply is executed. Which of the following is not a supported backend type?

- A. Terraform enterprise
- B. Consul
- C. Github
- D. S3
- E. Artifactory

Answer: C

Explanation:

Github is not a supported backend type. <https://www.terraform.io/docs/backends/types/index.html>

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Exam Topic 4)

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>

NEW QUESTION 205

- (Exam Topic 4)

During a terraform plan, a resource is successfully created but eventually fails during provisioning. What happens to the resource?

- A. Terraform attempts to provision the resource up to three times before exiting with an error
- B. the terraform plan is rolled back and all provisioned resources are removed
- C. it is automatically deleted
- D. the resource is marked as tainted

Answer: D

Explanation:

If a resource successfully creates but fails during provisioning, Terraform will error and mark the resource as "tainted". A resource that is tainted has been

physically created, but can't be considered safe to use since provisioning failed. Terraform also does not automatically roll back and destroy the resource during the apply when the failure happens, because that would go against the execution plan: the execution plan would've said a resource will be created, but does not say it will ever be deleted.

NEW QUESTION 206

- (Exam Topic 4)

You want to share Terraform state with your team, store it securely and provide state locking. How would you do this? Choose three correct answers.

- A. Using the consul Terraform backend.
- B. Using the remote Terraform backend with Terraform Cloud / Terraform Enterprise.
- C. Using the local backend.
- D. Using the s3 terraform backen
- E. The dynamodb_field option e not needed.
- F. Using an s3 terraform backend with an appropriate IAM policy and dynamodb_field option configured.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 207

- (Exam Topic 4)

While attempting to deploy resources into your cloud provider using Terraform. you begin to see some odd behavior and experience sluggish 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_10G_PATM
- B. TF_LOG
- C. TF_10G_LEVEL
- D. TF.LOG.FUE

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://www.terraform.io/internals/debugging>

NEW QUESTION 211

- (Exam Topic 4)

You need to specify a dependency manually. What resource meta-parameter can you use lo make sure Terraform respects thee dependency? 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:

depends_on

NEW QUESTION 214

- (Exam Topic 4)

You need to write some Terraform code that adds 42 firewall rules to a security group as shown in the example.

```
resource "aws_security_group" "many_rules" {
  name = "many-rules"
  ingress {
    from_port = 443
    to_port = 443
    protocol = "tcp"
    cidr_blocks = "0.0.0.0/0"
  }
}
```

What can you use to avoid writing 42 different nested ingress config blocks by hand?

- A. A count loop
- B. A for block
- C. A for each block
- D. A dynamic block

Answer: D

Explanation:

A dynamic block acts much like a for expression, but produces nested blocks instead of a complex typed value. It iterates over a given complex value, and generates a nested block for each element of that complex value. Reference: <https://www.terraform.io/language/expressions/dynamic-blocks>

NEW QUESTION 215

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following is the safest way to inject sensitive values into a Terraform Cloud workspace?

- A. Write the value to a file and specify the file with the -var-file flag
- B. Set a value for the variable in the UI and check the "Sensitive" check box
- C. Edit the state file directly just before running terraform apply
- D. Set the variable value on the command line with the -var flag

Answer: B

Explanation:

-var and -var-file overwrite workspace-specific and variable set variables that have the same key. From the workspace, variable can be added and checked off as being sensitive. Reference: <https://www.terraform.io/cloud-docs/workspaces/variables/managing-variables#loading-variables-from-files>
<https://www.terraform.io/cloud-docs/workspaces/variables>

NEW QUESTION 218

- (Exam Topic 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: CD

NEW QUESTION 220

- (Exam Topic 4)

Terraform Cloud is available only as a paid offering from HashiCorp.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

Many of Terraform Cloud features are free for small teams, including remote state storage, remote runs, and VCS connections. "Terraform Cloud is a commercial SaaS product developed by HashiCorp. Many of its features are free for small teams, including remote state storage, remote runs, and VCS connections. We also offer paid plans for larger teams that include additional collaboration and governance features."

NEW QUESTION 222

- (Exam Topic 4)

What are some of the features of Terraform state? (select three)

- A. inspection of cloud resources
- B. determining the correct order to destroy resources
- C. mapping configuration to real-world resources
- D. increased performance

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 226

- (Exam Topic 4)

Your team lead does not trust the junior terraform engineers who now have access to the git repo . So , he wants you to have some sort of a checking layer , whereby , you can ensure that the juniors will not create any non-compliant resources that might lead to a security audit failure in future. What can you do to efficiently enforce this?

- A. Create a design /security document (in PDF) and share to the team , and ask them to always follow that document , and never deviate from it.
- B. Since your team is using Hashicorp Terraform Enterprise Edition , enable Sentinel , and writePolicy-As-Code rules that will check for non-compliant resource provisioning , and prevent/report them.
- C. Use Terraform OSS Sentinel Lite version , which will save cost , since there is no charge for OSS , but it can still check for most non-compliant rules using Policy-As-Code.
- D. Create a git master branch , and implement PR . Every change needs to be reviewed by you , before being merged to the master branch.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Sentinel is an embedded policy-as-code framework integrated with the HashiCorp Enterprise products. It enables fine-grained, logic-based policy decisions, and can be extended to use information from external sources.
<https://www.terraform.io/docs/cloud/sentinel/index.html>

NEW QUESTION 230

- (Exam Topic 4)

Terraform Enterprise (also referred to as pTFE) requires what type of backend database for a clustered deployment?

- A. PostgreSQL
- B. Cassandra
- C. MySQL
- D. MSSQL

Answer: A

Explanation:

External Services mode stores the majority of the stateful data used by the instance in an external PostgreSQL database and an external S3-compatible endpoint or Azure blob storage. There is still critical data stored on the instance that must be managed with snapshots. Be sure to check the PostgreSQL Requirements for information that needs to be present for Terraform Enterprise to work. This option is best for users with expertise managing PostgreSQL or users that have access to managed PostgreSQL offerings like AWS RDS.

NEW QUESTION 235

- (Exam Topic 4)

You need to migrate a workspace to use a remote backend. After updating your configuration, what command do you run to perform the migration? 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:

Once you have authenticated to Terraform Cloud, you're ready to migrate your local state file to Terraform Cloud. To begin the migration, reinitialize. This causes Terraform to recognize your cloud block configuration.

NEW QUESTION 239

- (Exam Topic 4)

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:

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

NEW QUESTION 244

- (Exam Topic 4)

As a member of the operations team, you need to run a script on a virtual machine created by Terraform. Which provisioner is best to use in your Terraform code?

- A. local-exec
- B. file
- C. null-exec
- D. remote-exec

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://www.terraform.io/language/resources/provisioners/remote-exec>

NEW QUESTION 249

- (Exam Topic 4)

In the following code snippet, the block type is identified by which string?

- A. "aws_instance"
- B. resource
- C. "db"
- D. instance_type

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 253

- (Exam Topic 4)

What Terraform feature is shown in the example below?

- A. conditional expression
- B. local values
- C. dynamic block
- D. data source

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 255

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following is not a valid Terraform string function?

- A. replace
- B. format
- C. join
- D. toString

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 258

- (Exam Topic 4)

Most Terraform providers interact with _____.

- A. API
- B. VCS Systems
- C. Shell scripts
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:

Terraform relies on plugins called "providers" to interact with cloud providers, SaaS providers, and other APIs, as per: <https://www.terraform.io/language/providers>

NEW QUESTION 261

- (Exam Topic 4)

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: AE

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>

NEW QUESTION 264

- (Exam Topic 4)

What is a key benefit of the Terraform state file?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 267

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