

FORUM

Q

Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate

Question #: 21

Topic #: 1

[All Terraform Associate Questions]

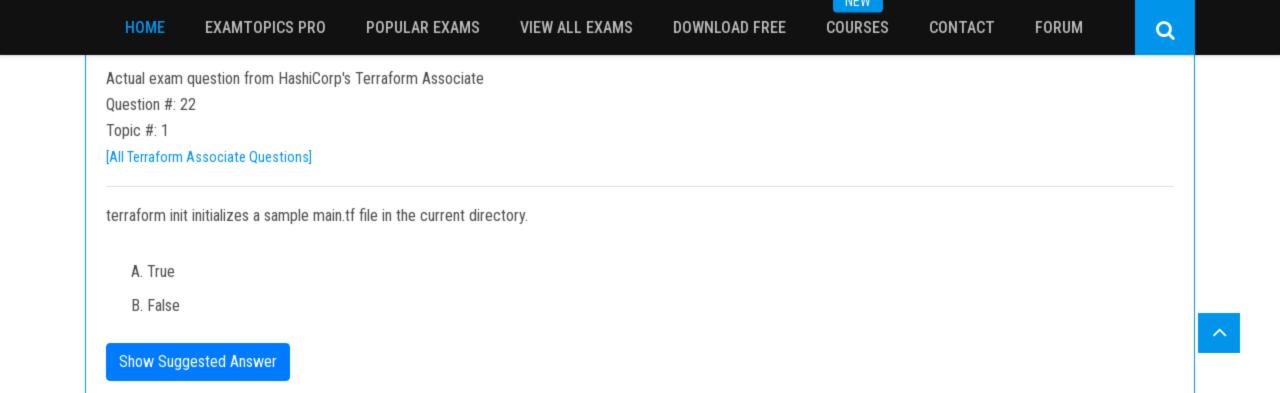
You have recently started a new job at a retailer as an engineer. As part of this new role, you have been tasked with evaluating multiple outages that occurred during peak shopping time during the holiday season. Your investigation found that the team is manually deploying new compute instances and configuring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

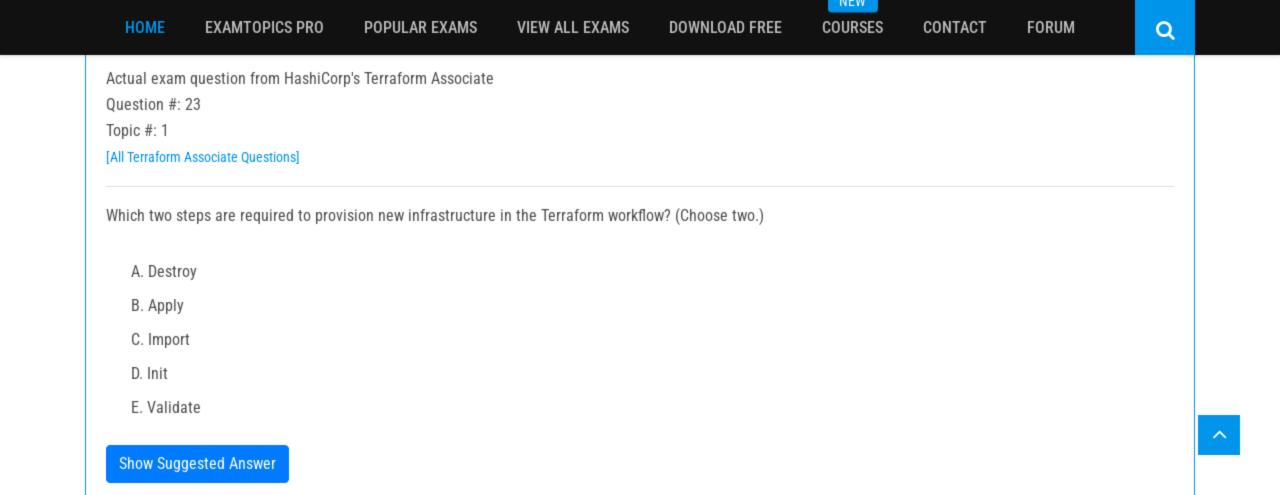
How would you solve this using infrastructure as code?

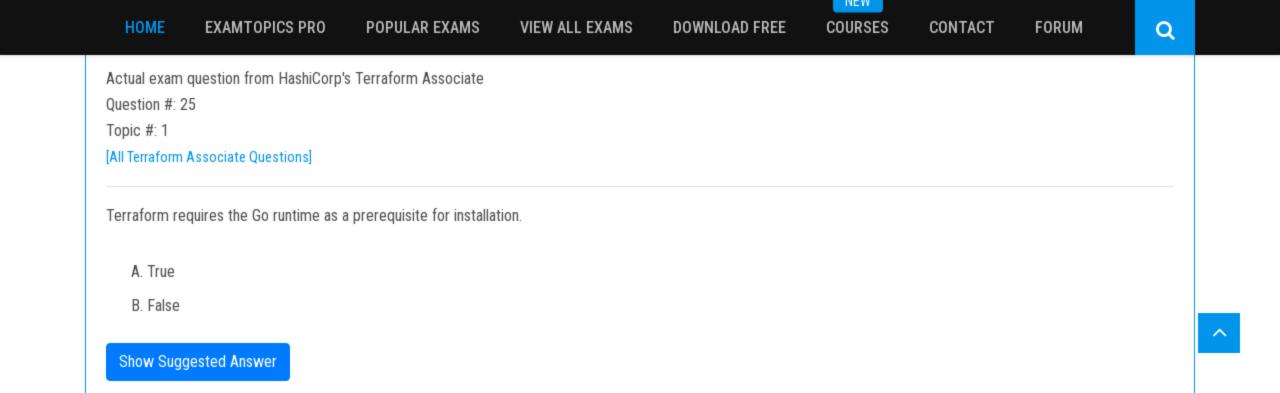
- A. Implement a ticketing workflow that makes engineers submit a ticket before manually provisioning and configuring a resource
- B. Implement a checklist that engineers can follow when configuring compute instances
- C. Replace the compute instance type with a larger version to reduce the number of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

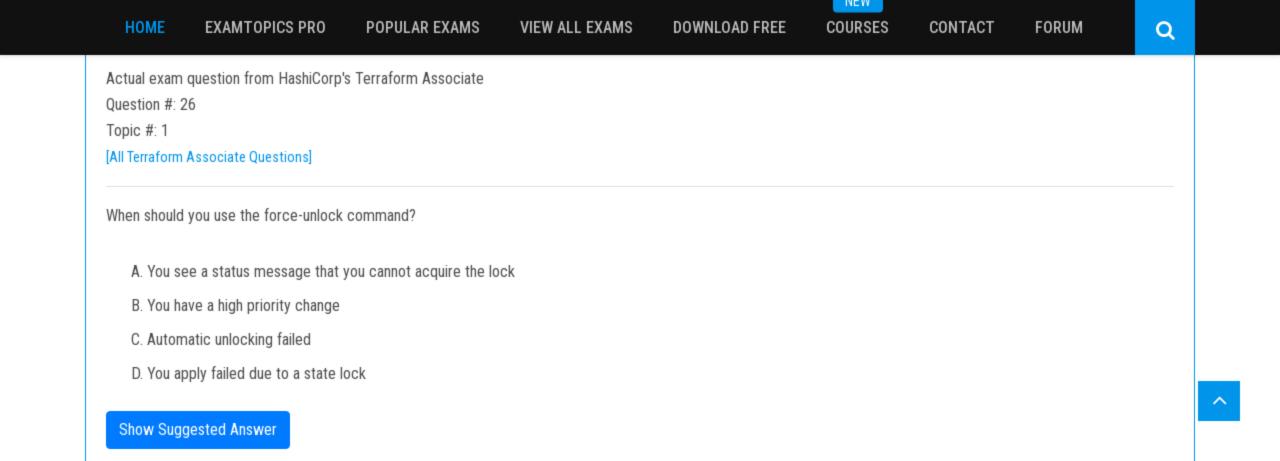
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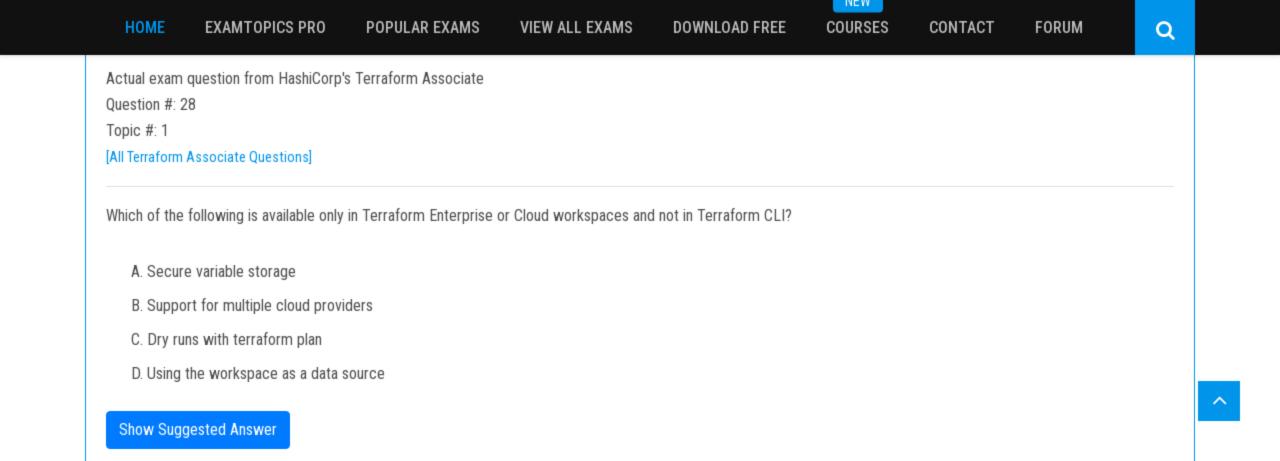
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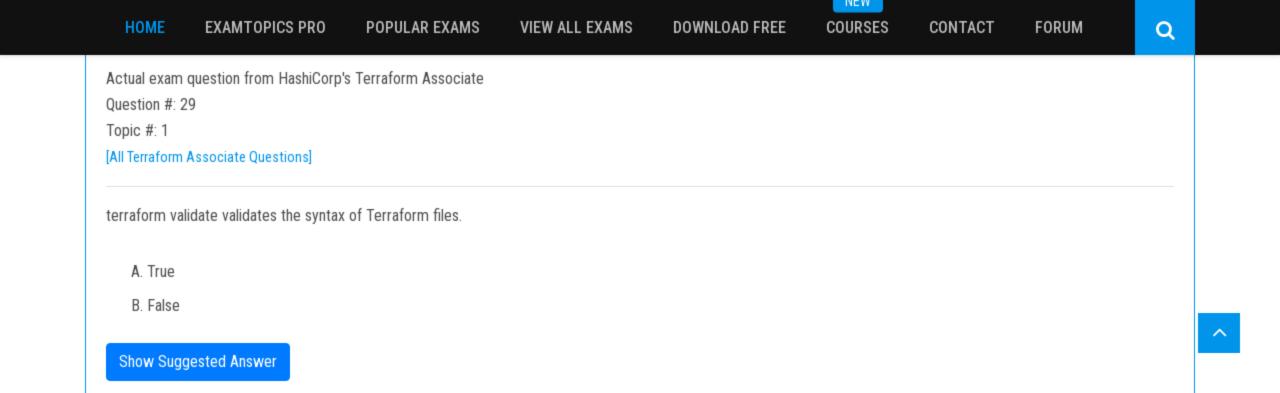


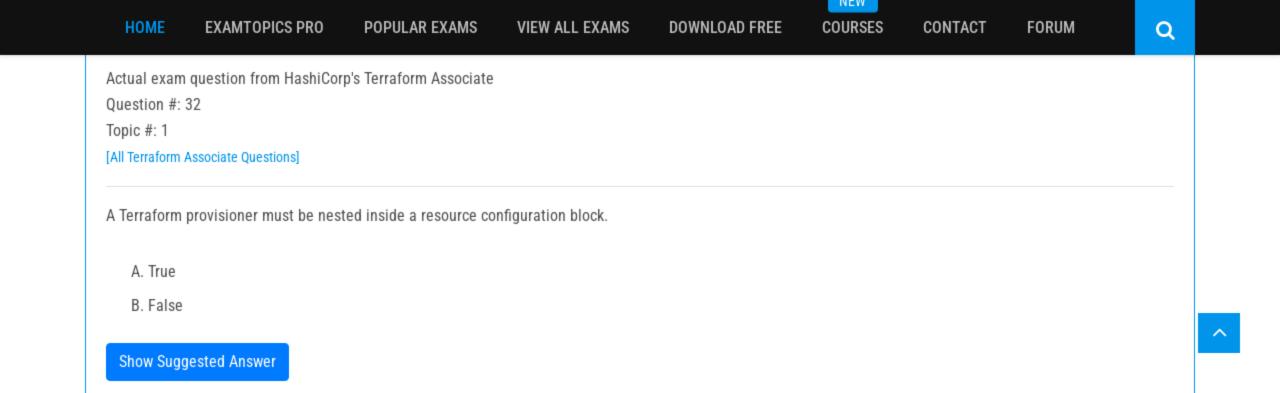


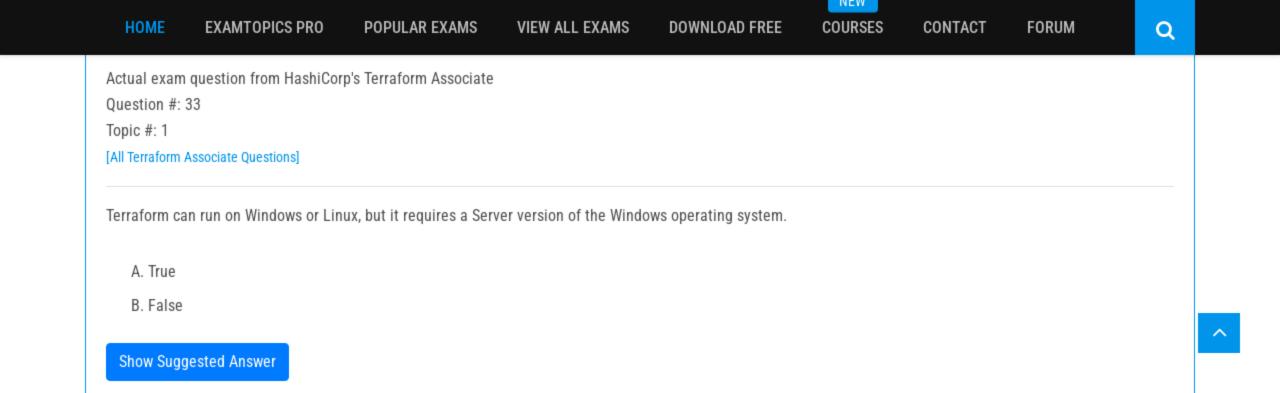


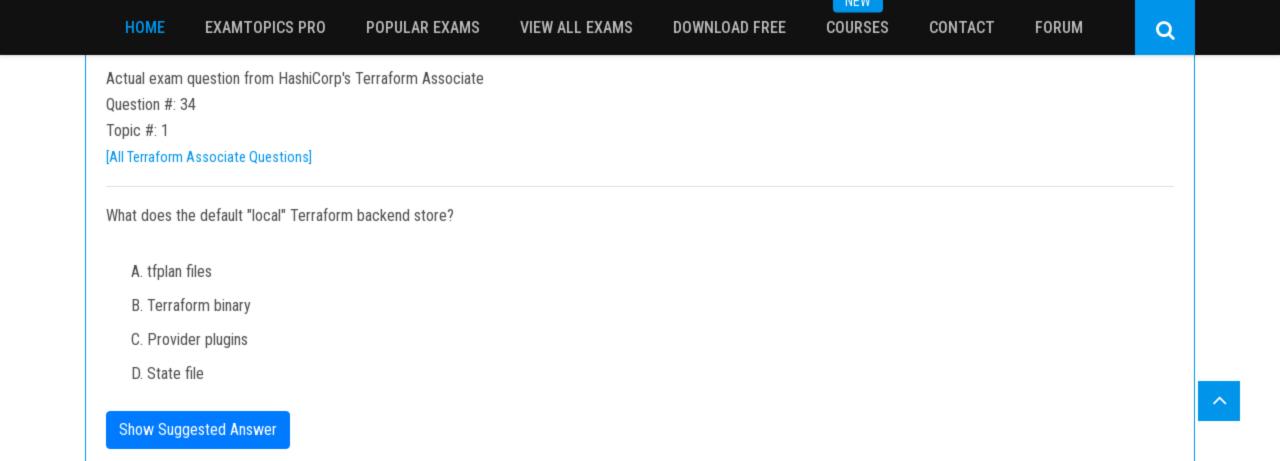


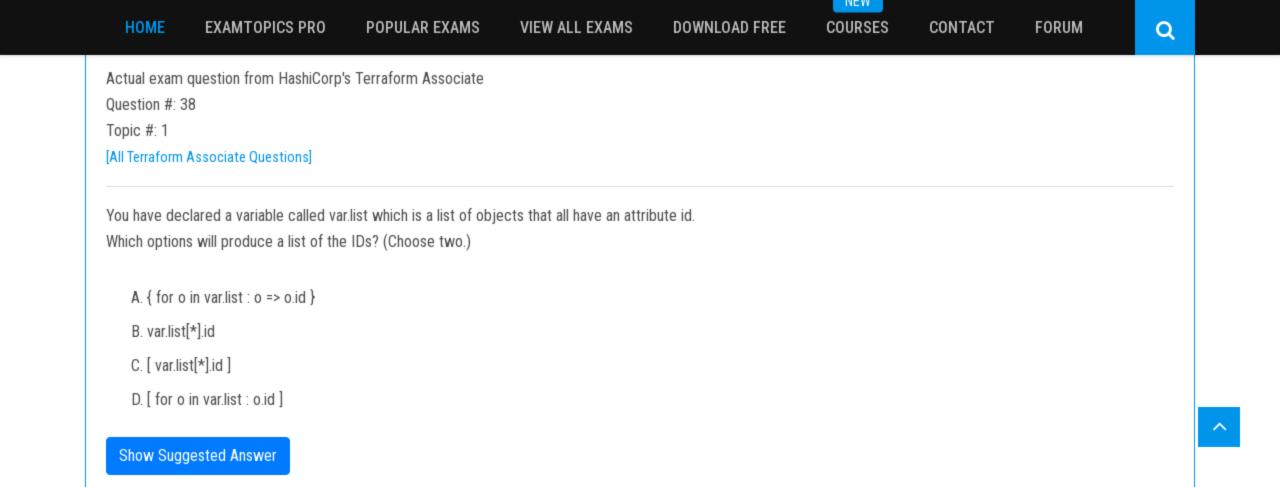


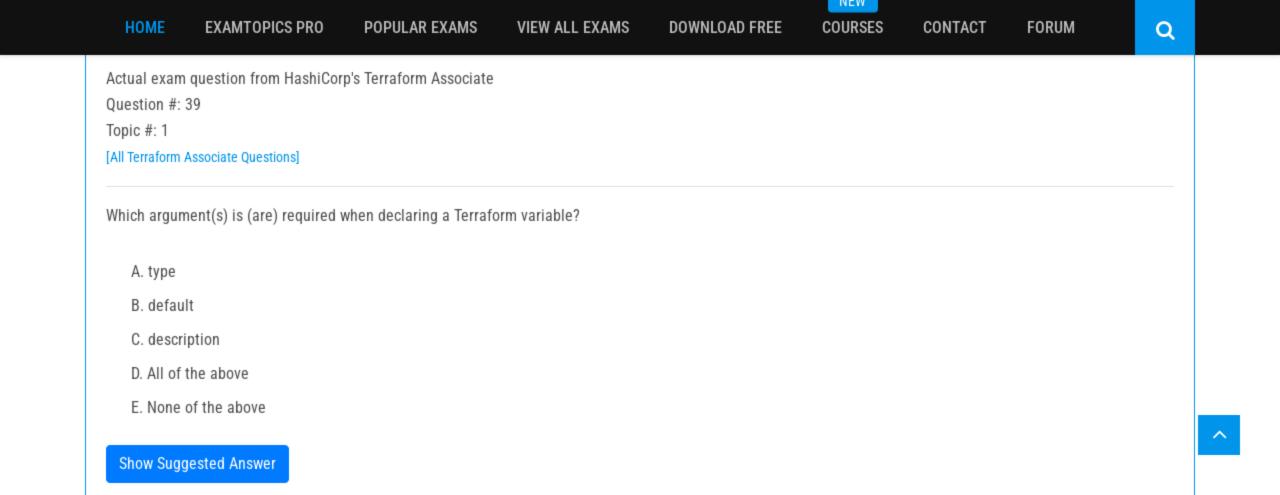












Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate Question #: 40

Topic #: 1

[All Terraform Associate Questions]

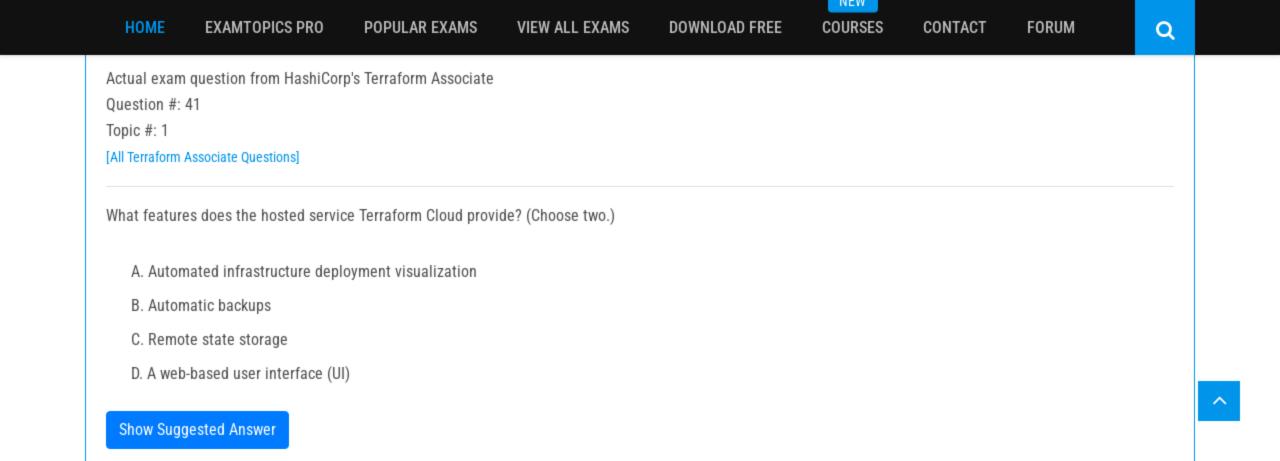
When using a module block to reference a module stored on the public Terraform Module Registry such as:

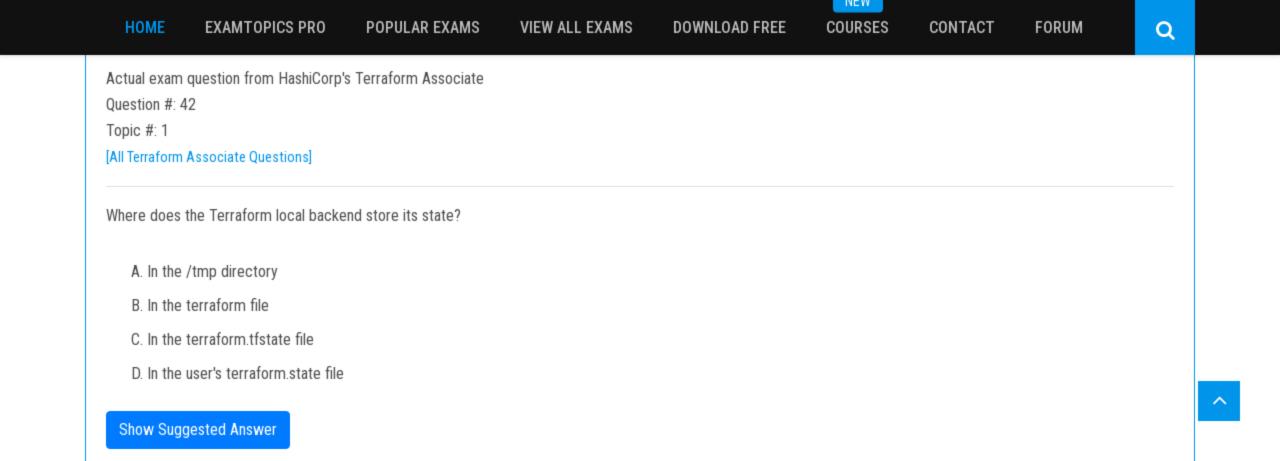
```
module "consul" {
   source = "hashicorp/consul/aws"
}
```

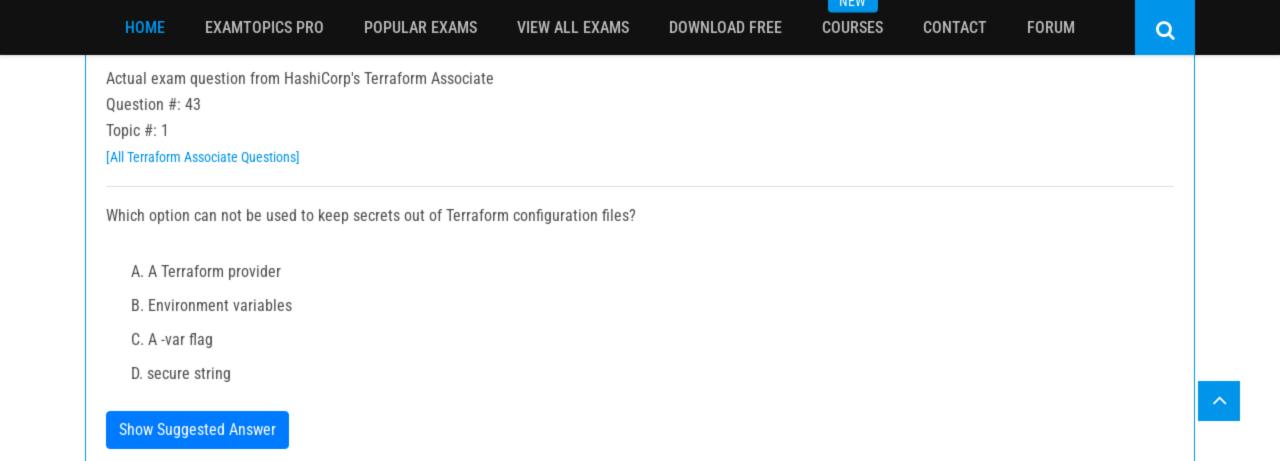
How do you specify version 1.0.0?

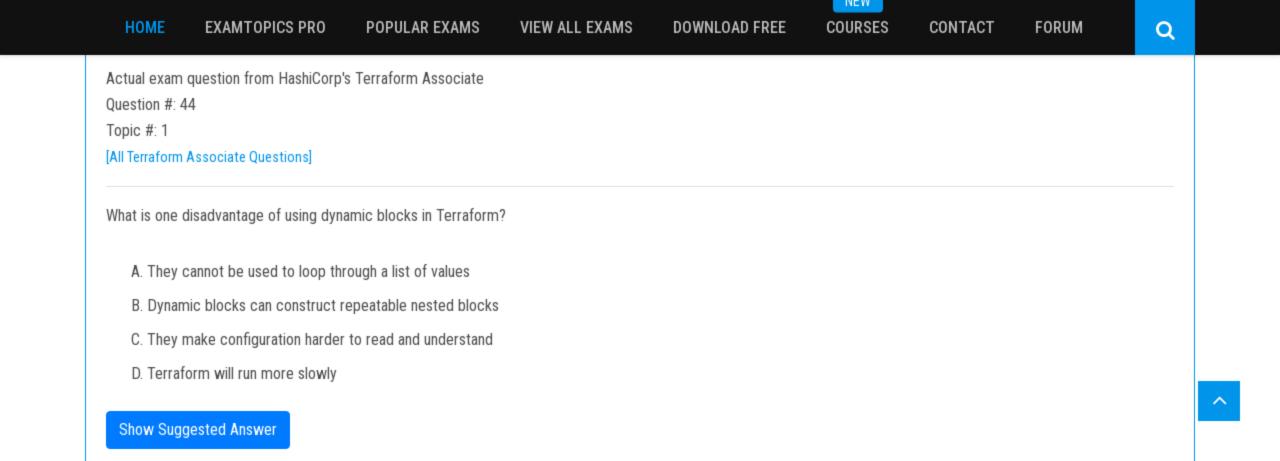
- A. Modules stored on the public Terraform Module Registry do not support versioning
- B. Append ?ref=v1.0.0 argument to the source path
- C. Add version = "1.0.0" attribute to module block
- D. Nothing x€" modules stored on the public Terraform Module Registry always default to version 1.0.0

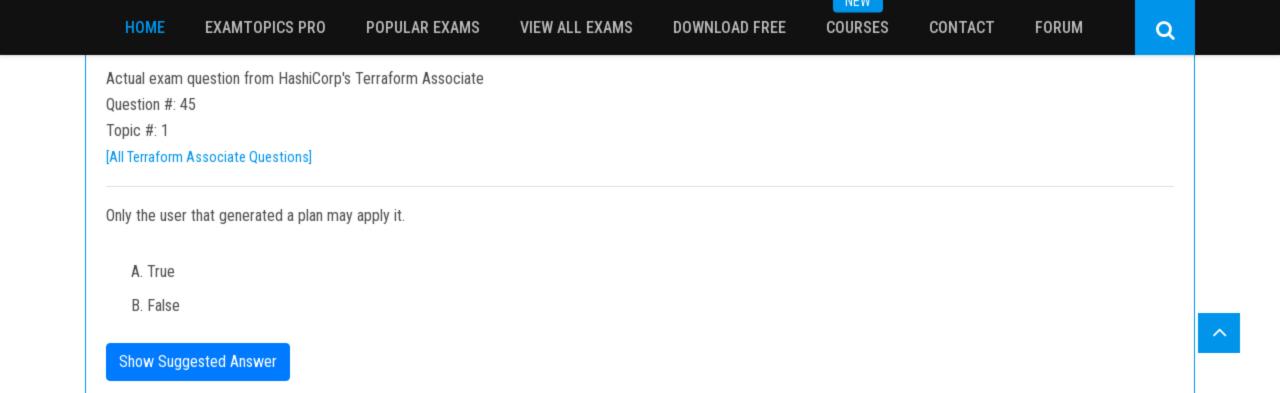
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Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate

Question #: 46

Topic #: 1

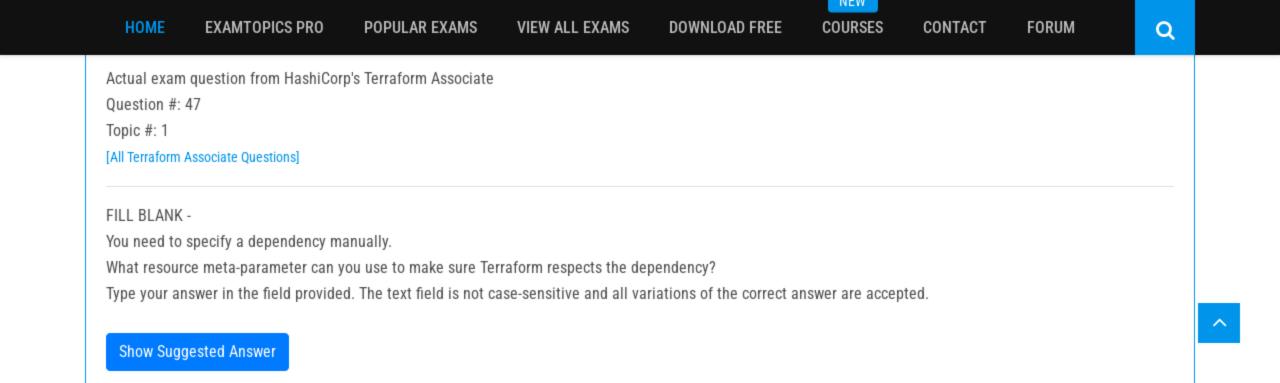
[All Terraform Associate Questions]

Examine the following Terraform configuration, which uses the data source for an AWS AMI.

What value should you enter for the ami argument in the AWS instance resource?

```
data "aws_ami" "ubuntu" {
resource "aws_instance" "web" {
  ami =
  instance_type = "t2.micro"
  tags = {
    Name = "HelloWorld"
 A. aws_ami.ubuntu
 B. data.aws_ami.ubuntu
 C. data.aws_ami.ubuntu.id
```

D. aws_ami.ubuntu.id



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Q

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Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate

Question #: 48

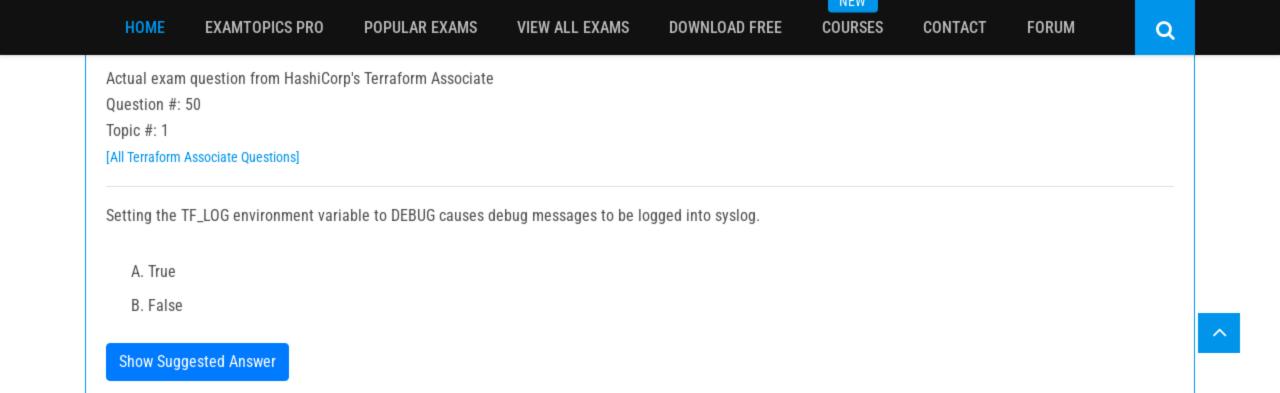
Topic #: 1

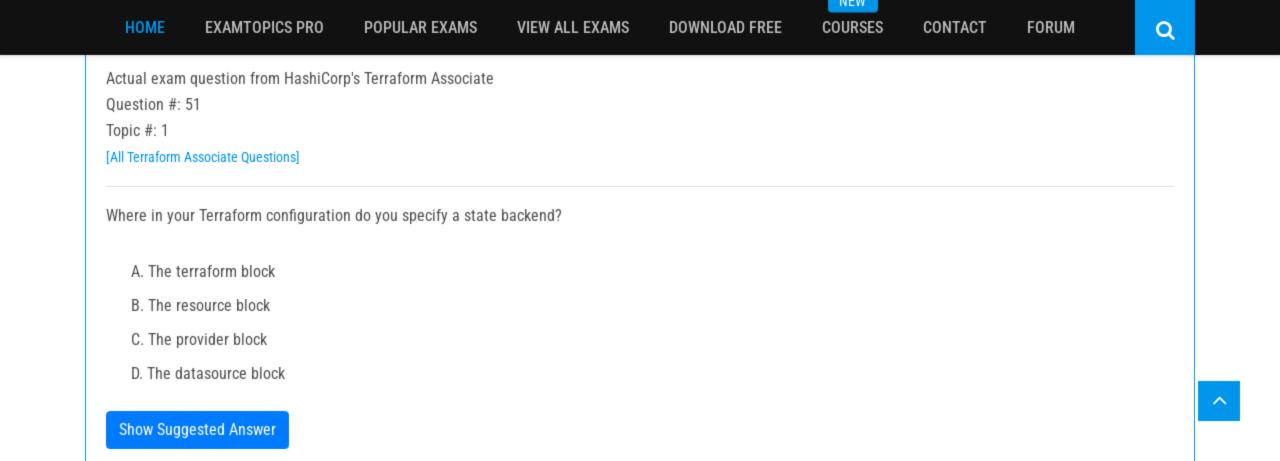
[All Terraform Associate Questions]

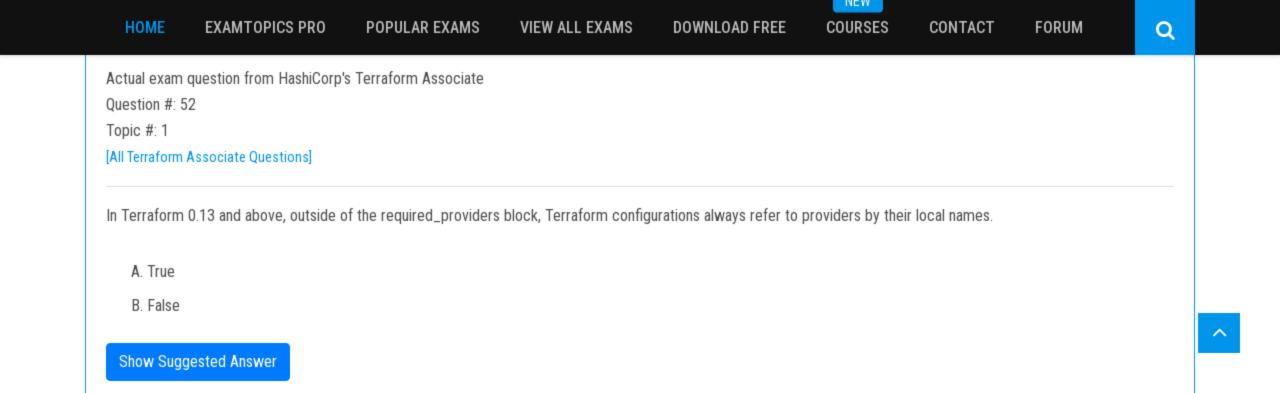
You have never used Terraform before and would like to test it out using a shared team account for a cloud provider. The shared team account already contains 15 virtual machines (VM). You develop a Terraform configuration containing one VM, perform terraform apply, and see that your VM was created successfully. What should you do to delete the newly-created VM with Terraform?

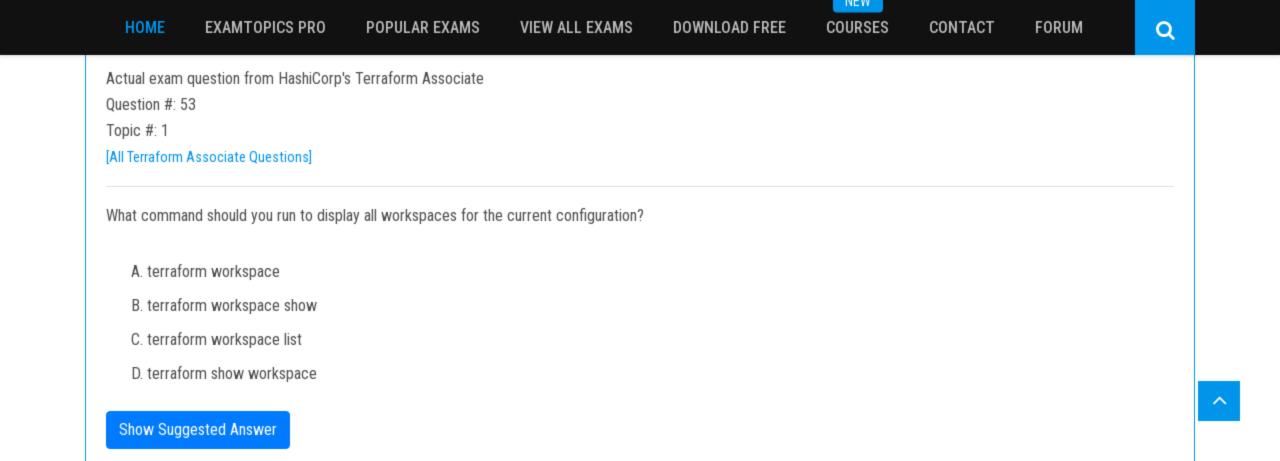
- A. The Terraform state file contains all 16 VMs in the team account. Execute terraform destroy and select the newly-created VM.
- B. The Terraform state file only contains the one new VM. Execute terraform destroy.
- C. Delete the Terraform state file and execute Terraform apply.
- D. Delete the VM using the cloud provider console and terraform apply to apply the changes to the Terraform state file.

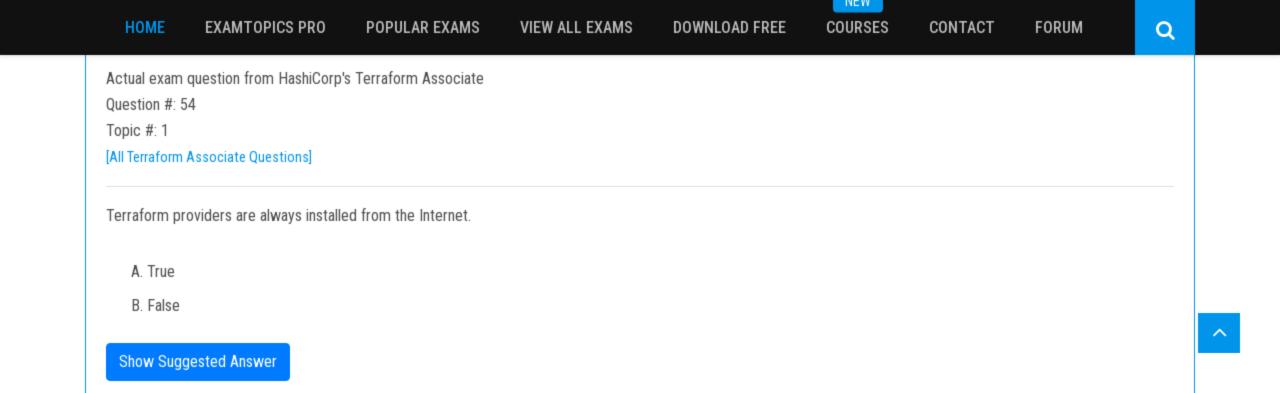
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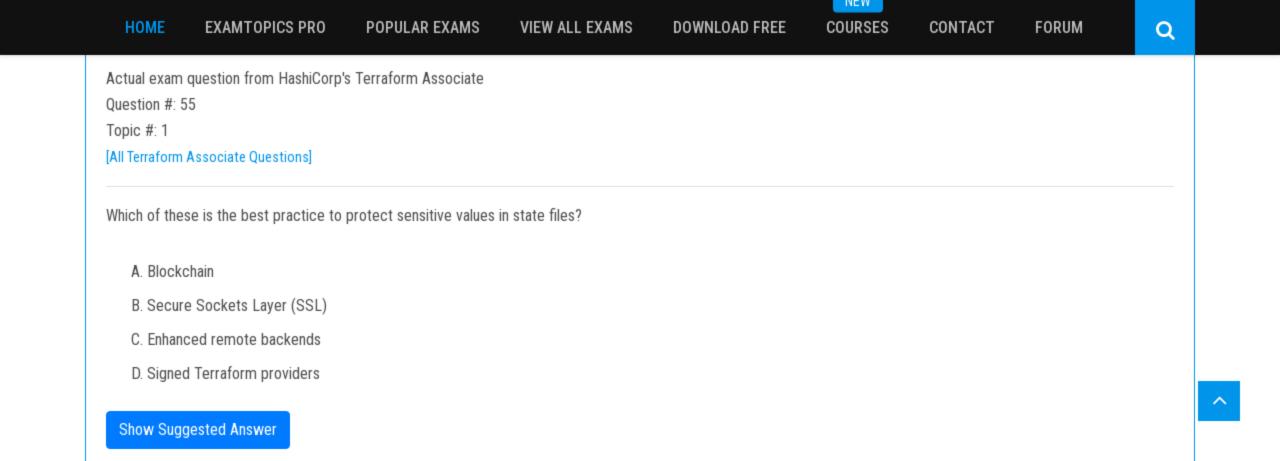












IN E W

```
Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate
```

Question #: 57
Topic #: 1

[All Terraform Associate Questions]

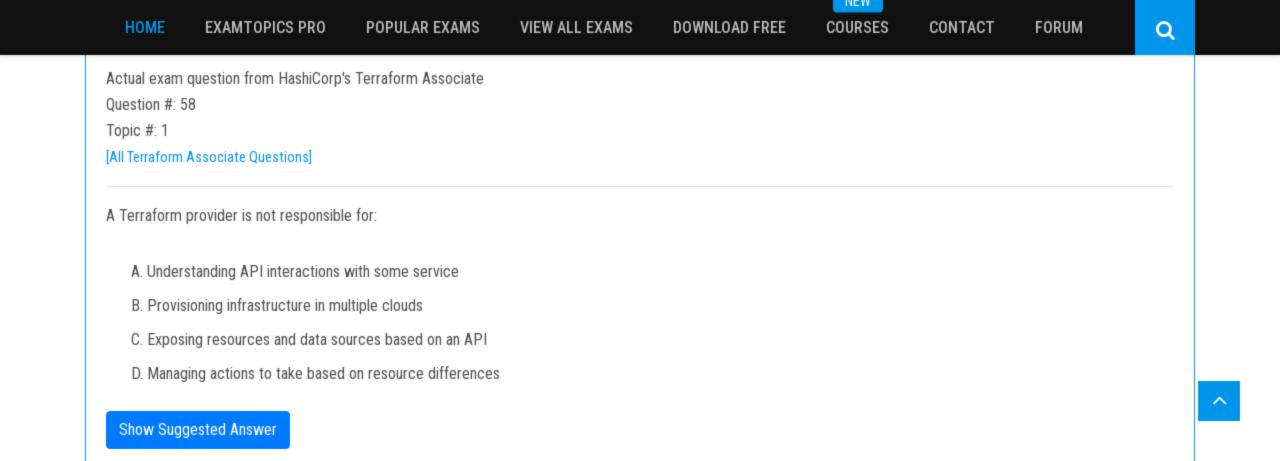
```
How would you reference the "name" value of the second instance of this fictitious resource?
```

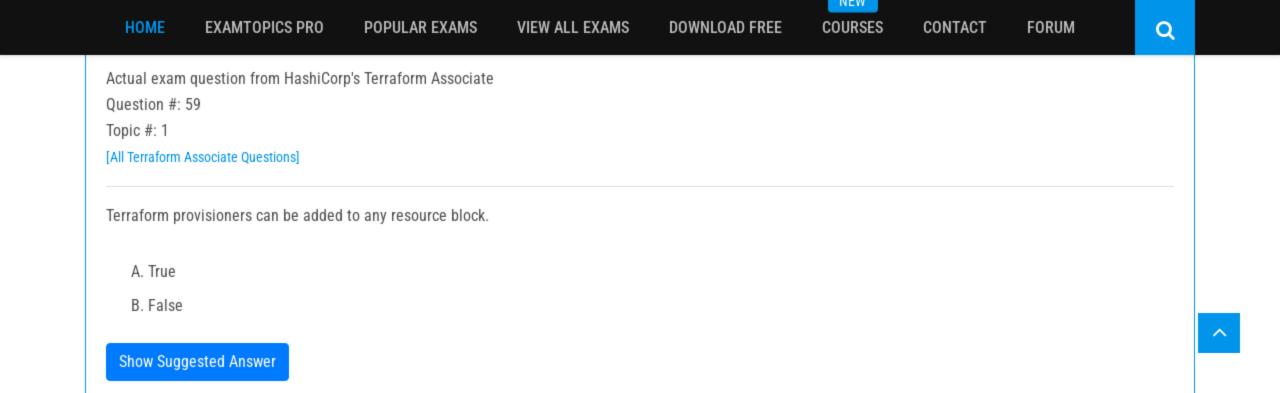
```
resource "aws_instance" "web" {
  count = 2
  name = "terraform-${count.index}"
```

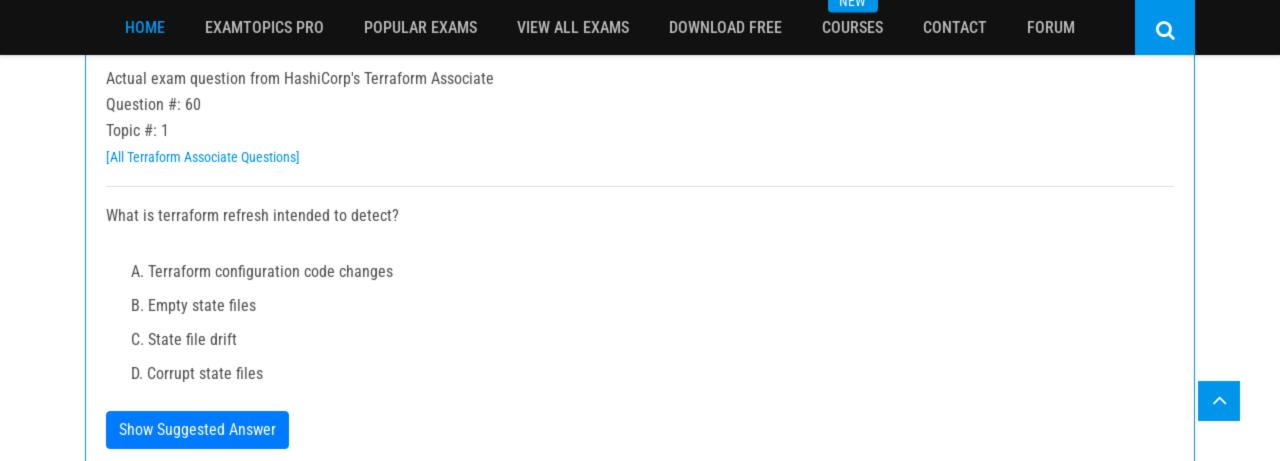
- A. element(aws_instance.web, 2)
- B. aws_instance.web[1].name
- C. aws_instance.web[1]
- D. aws_instance.web[2].name
- E. aws_instance.web.*.name

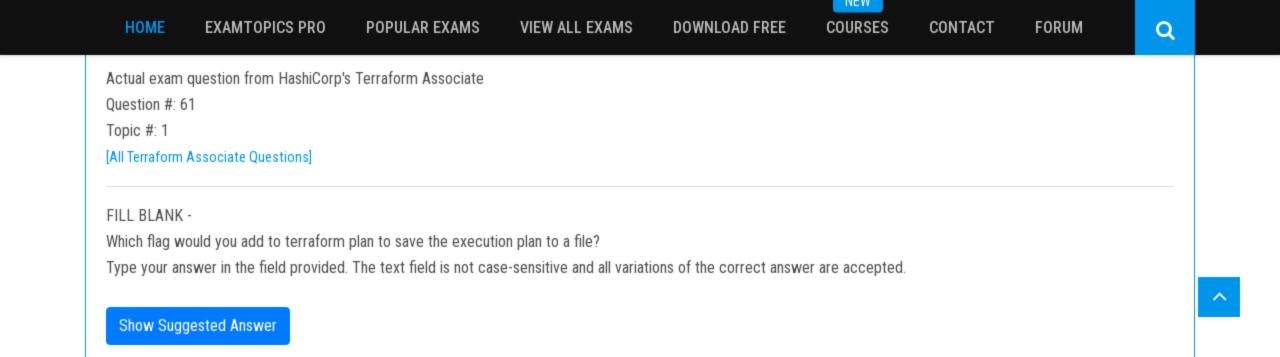
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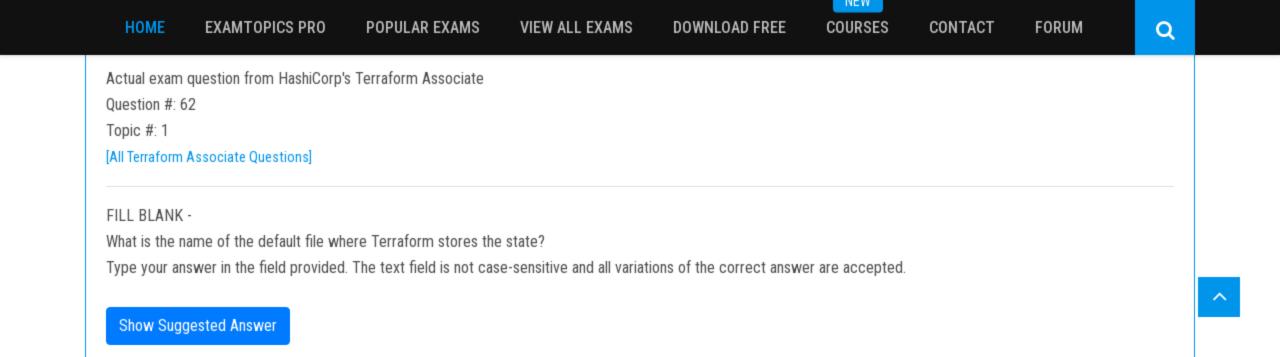
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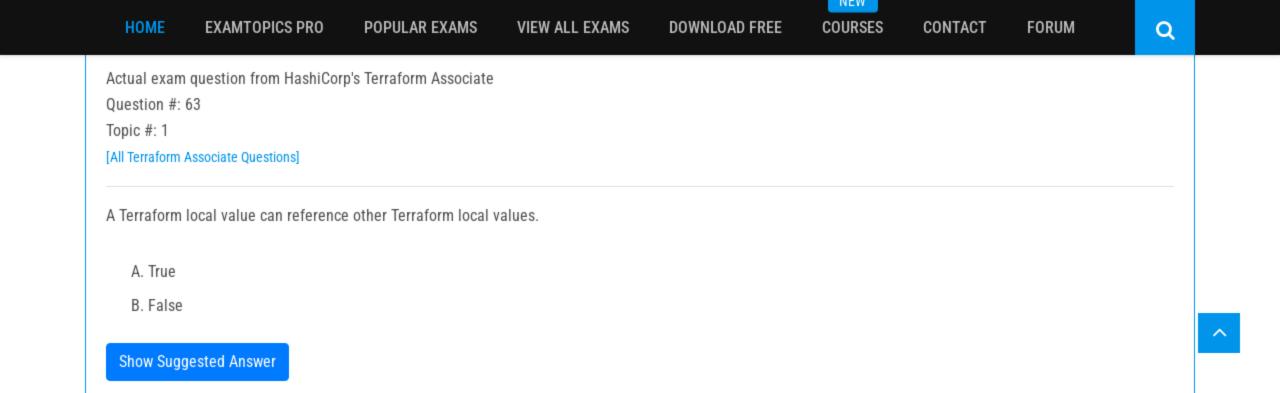


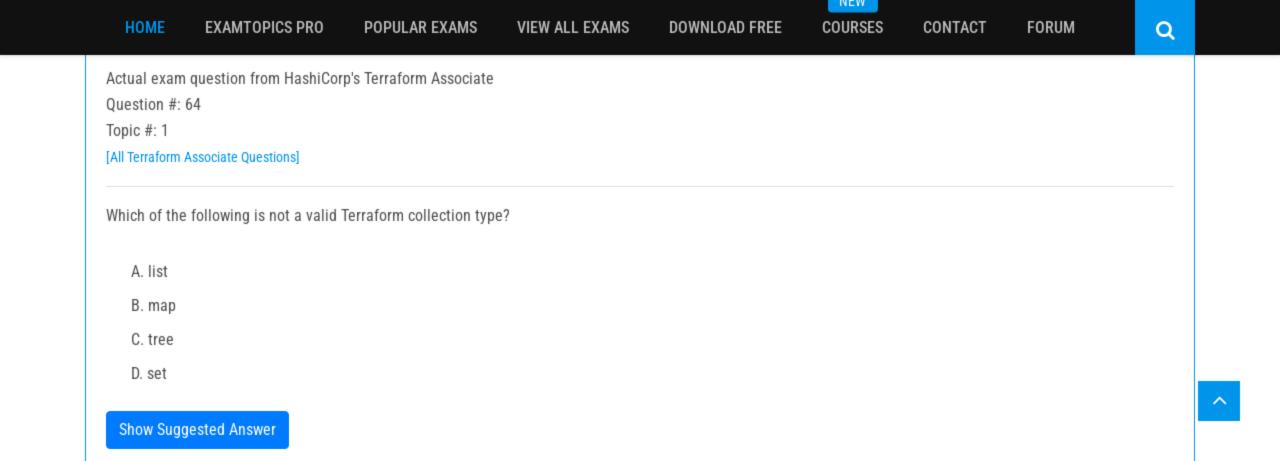


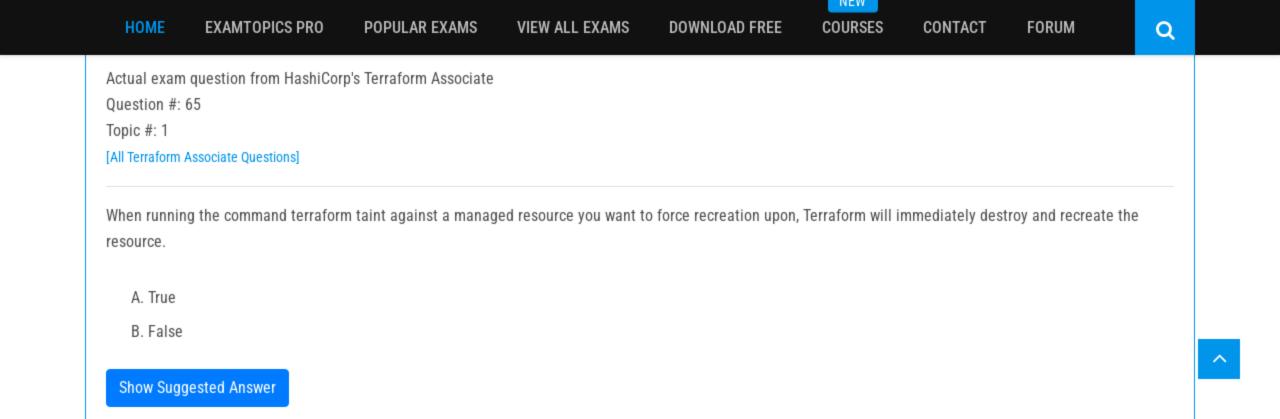


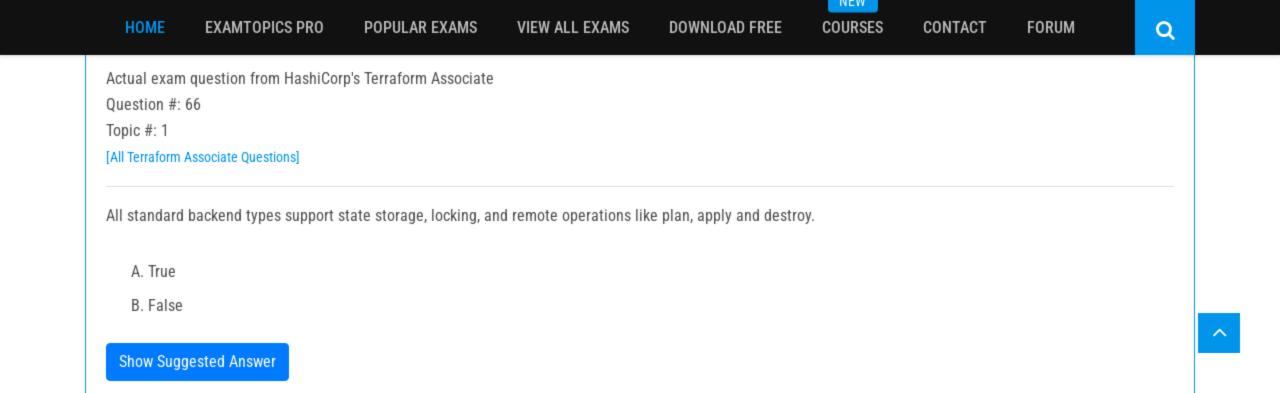


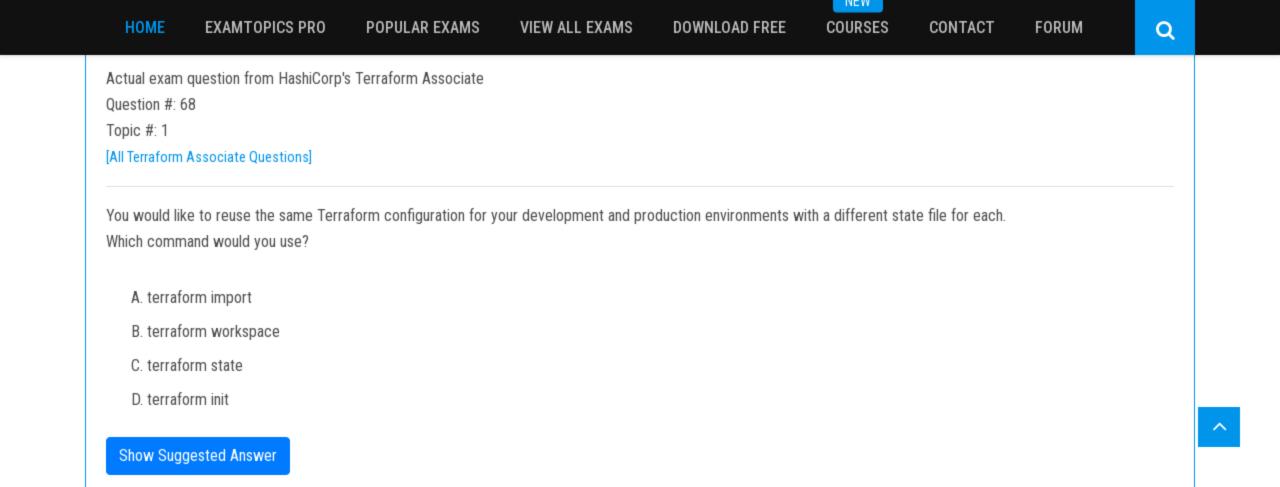


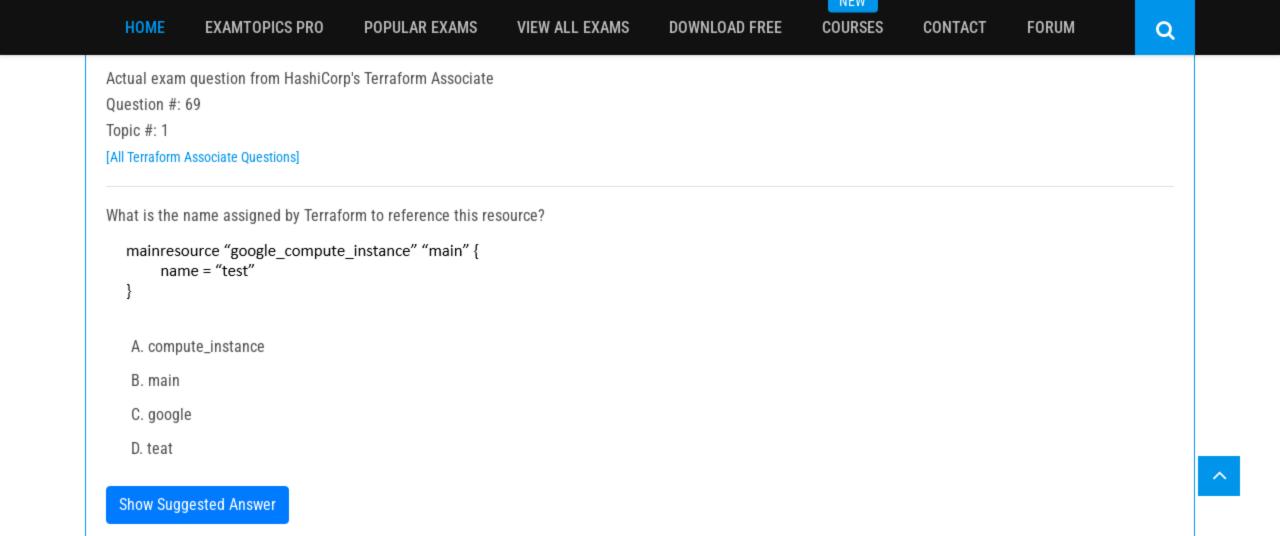


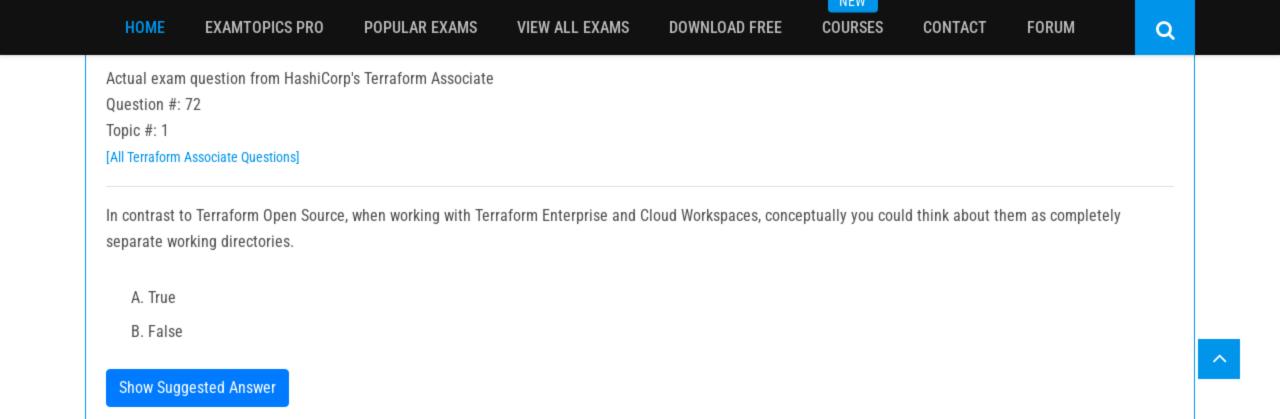


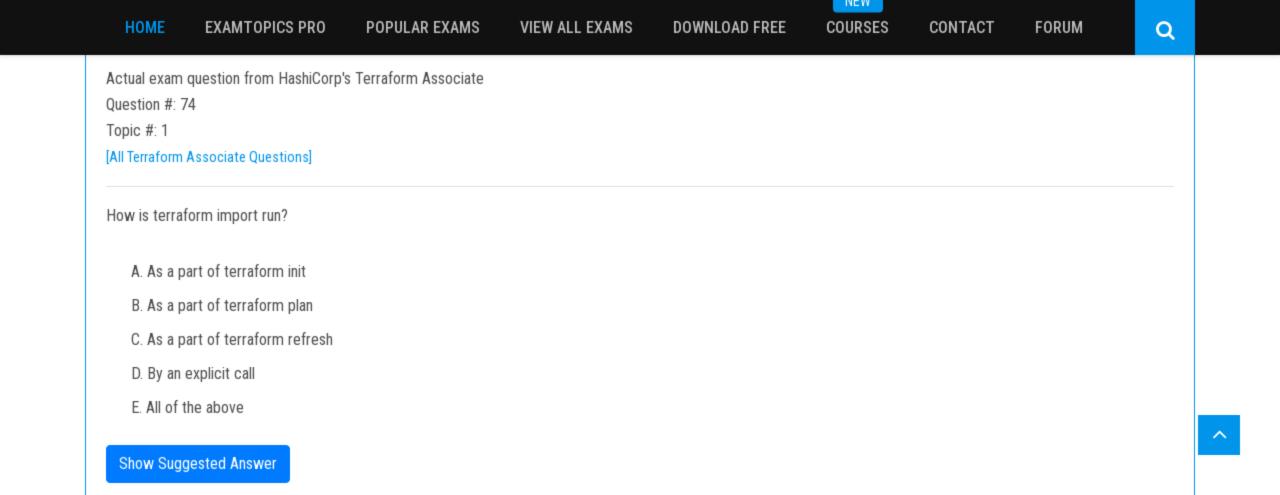


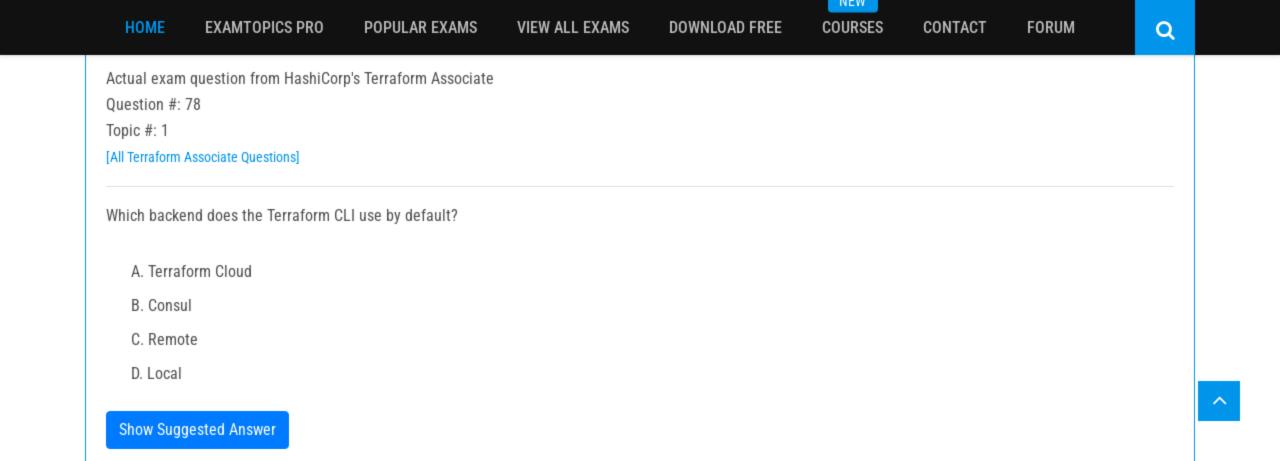












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Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate

Question #: 82

Topic #: 1

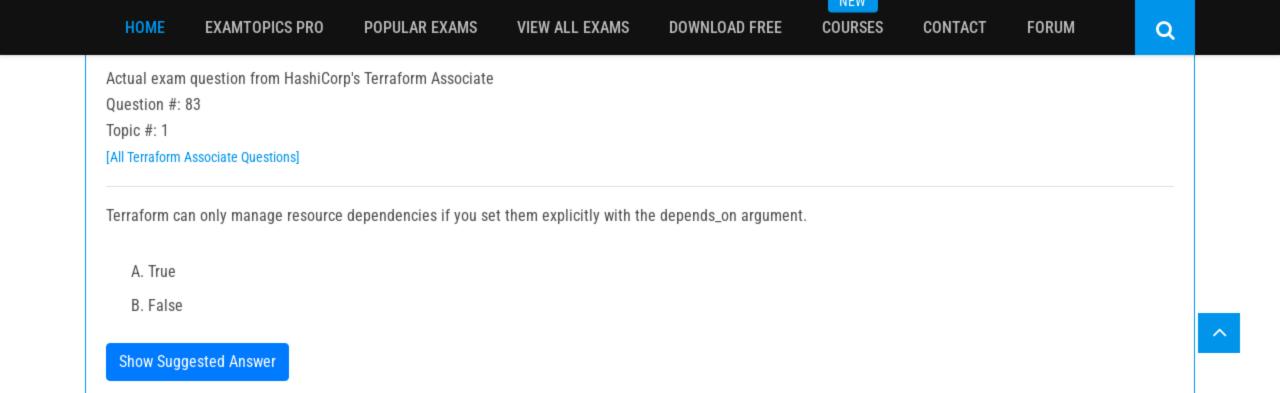
[All Terraform Associate Questions]

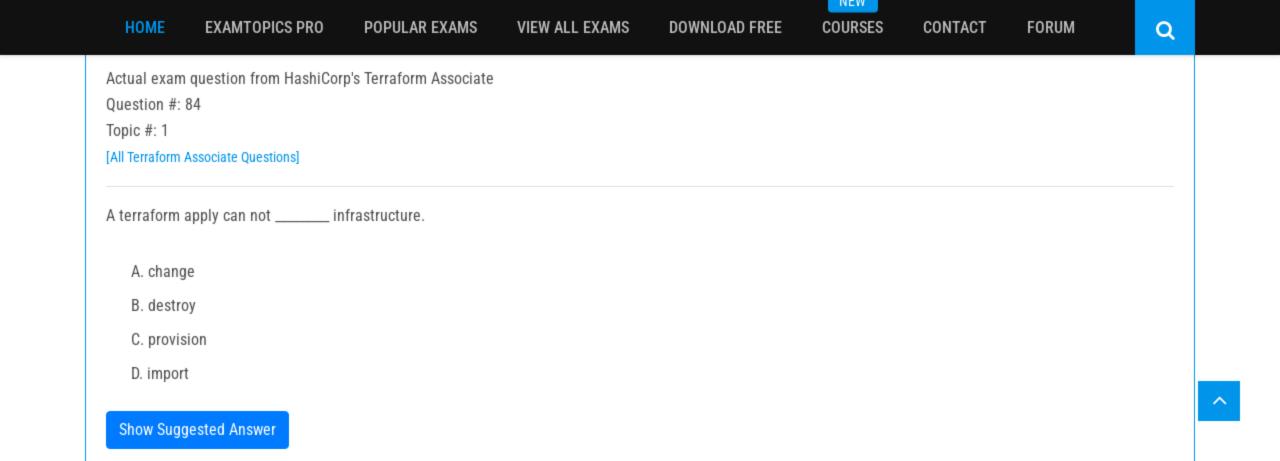
A fellow developer on your team is asking for some help in refactoring their Terraform code. As part of their application's architecture, they are going to tear down an existing deployment managed by Terraform and deploy new. However, there is a server resource named aws_instance.ubuntu[1] they would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

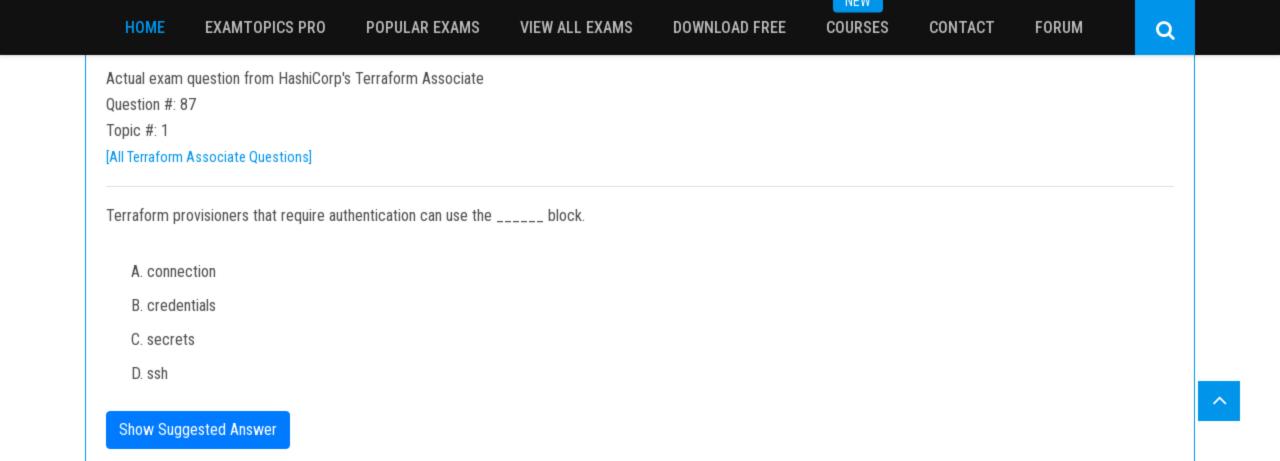
What command should be used to tell Terraform to no longer manage the resource?

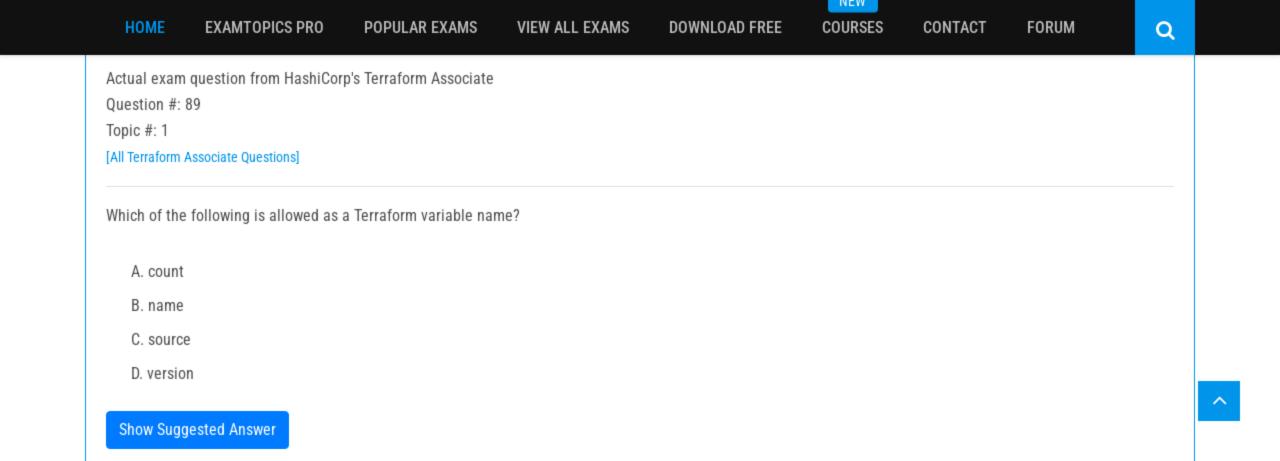
- A. terraform apply rm aws_instance.ubuntu[1]
- B. terraform state rm aws_instance.ubuntu[1]
- C. terraform plan rm aws_instance.ubuntu[1]
- D. terraform delete aws_instance.ubuntu[1]

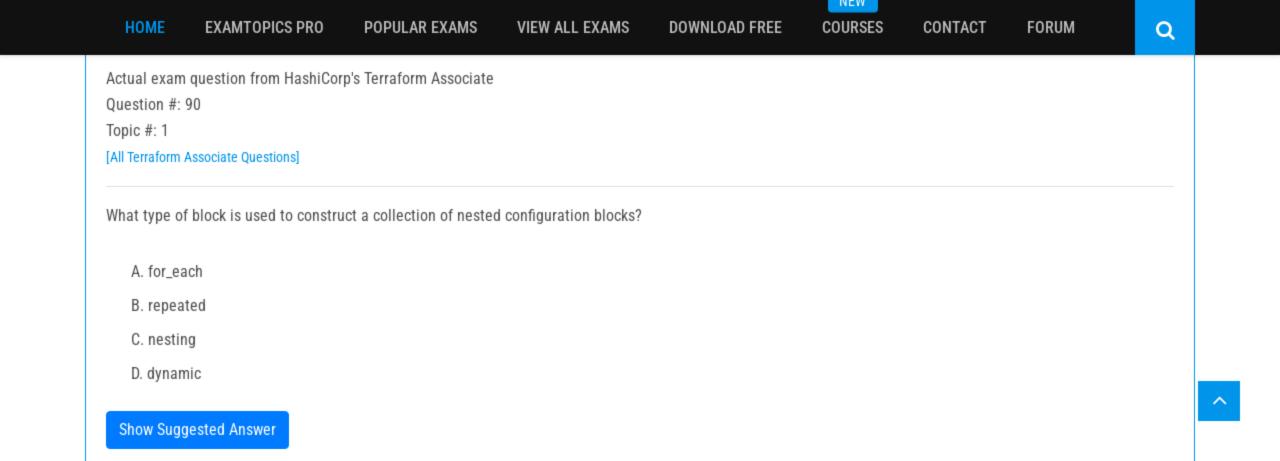
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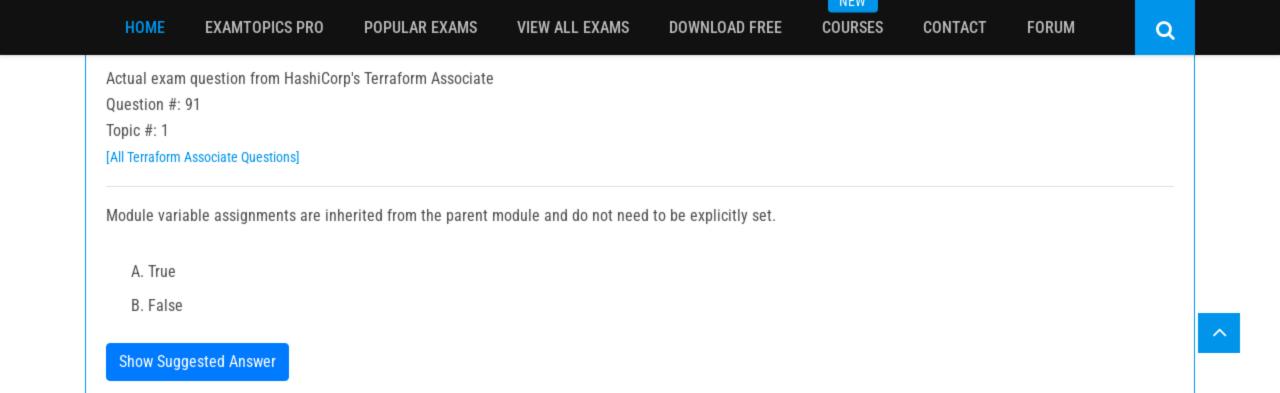


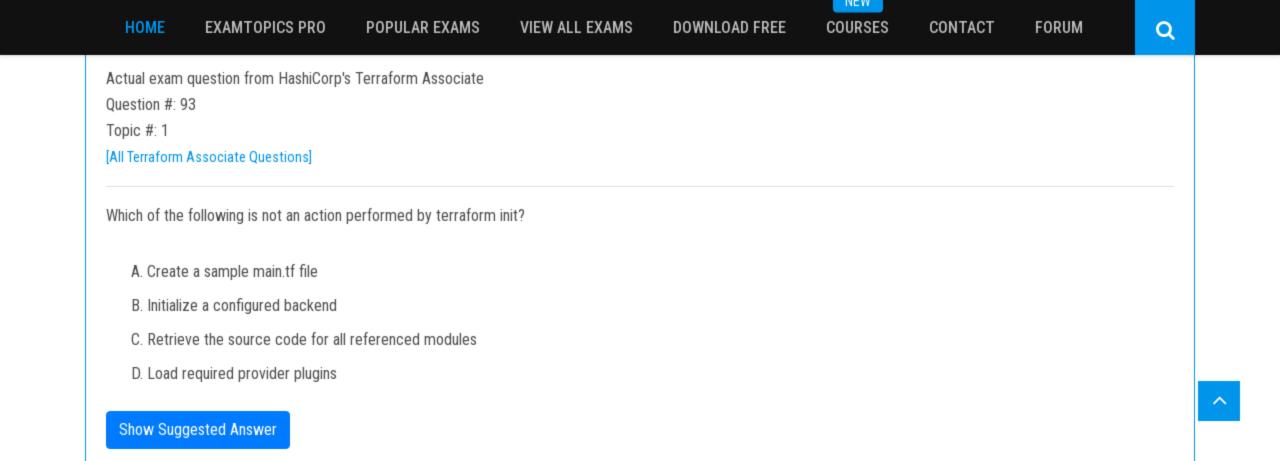


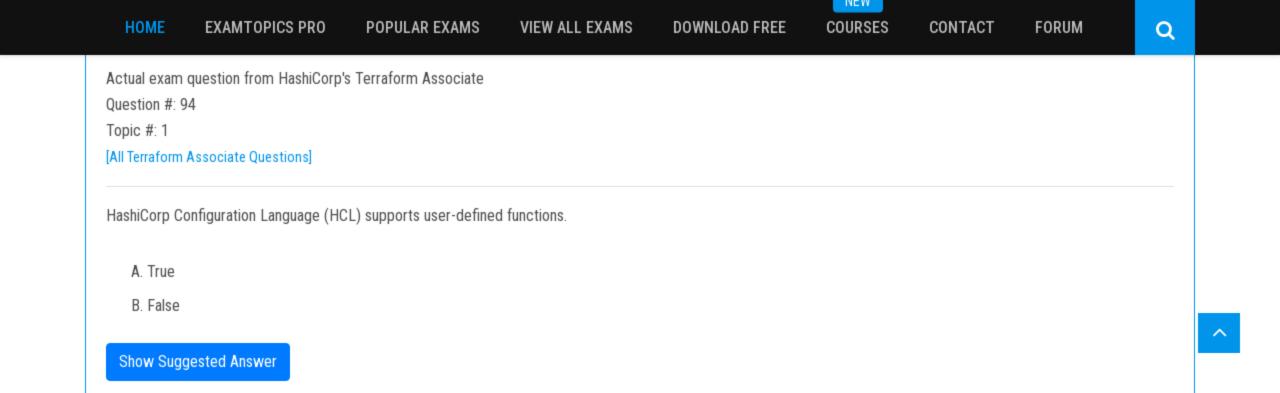


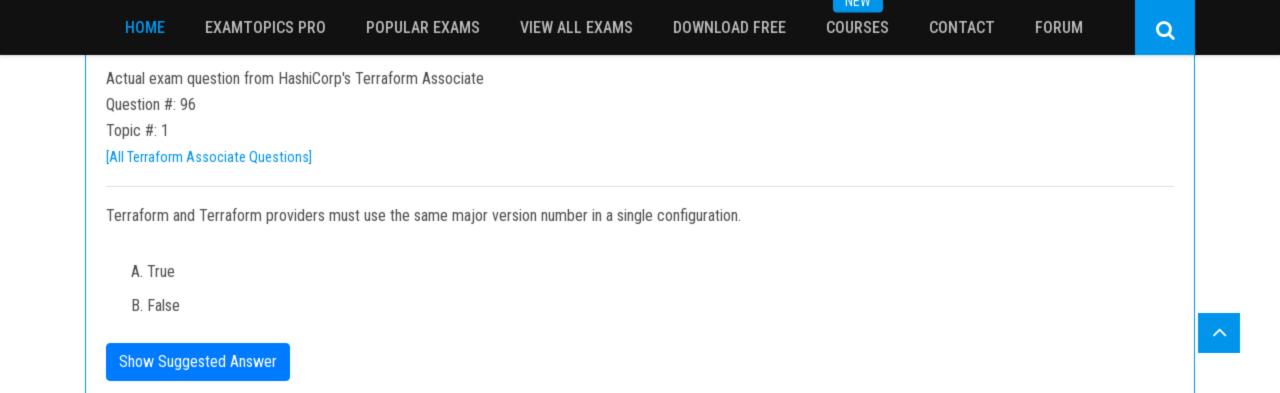


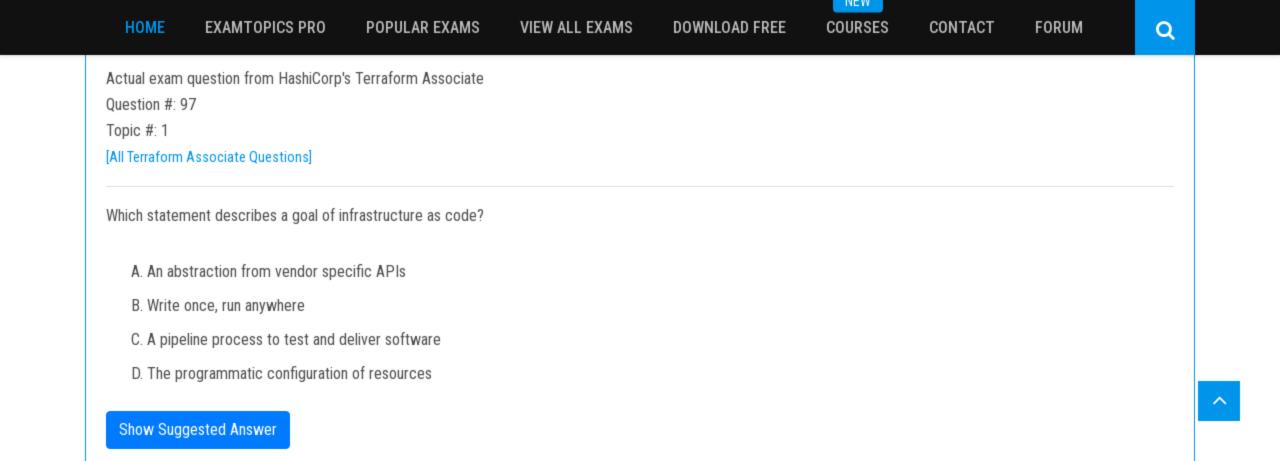












Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate

Question #: 99

Topic #: 1

[All Terraform Associate Questions]

You need to deploy resources into two different cloud regions in the same Terraform configuration. To do that, you declare multiple provider configurations as follows:

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

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

What meta-argument do you need to configure in a resource block to deploy the resource to the `us-west-2` AWS region?

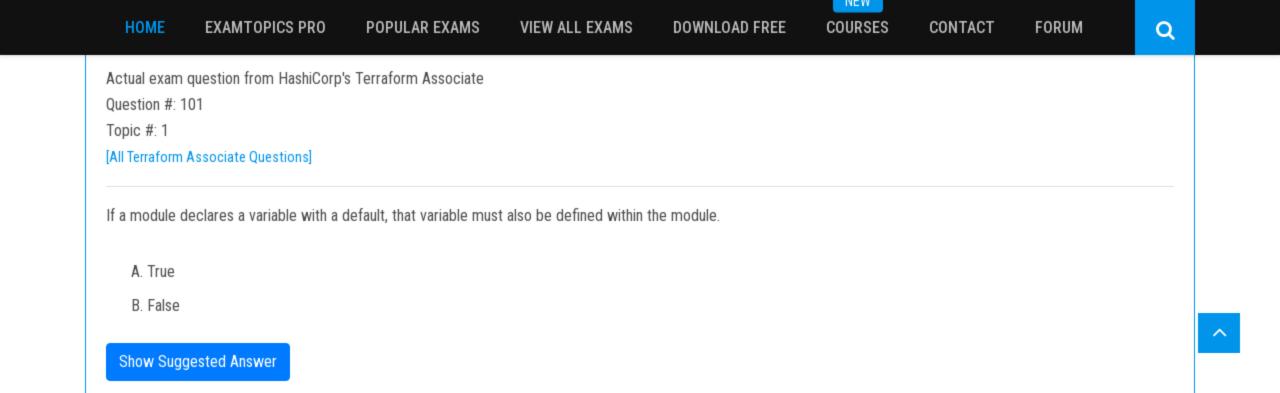
```
A. alias = west
```

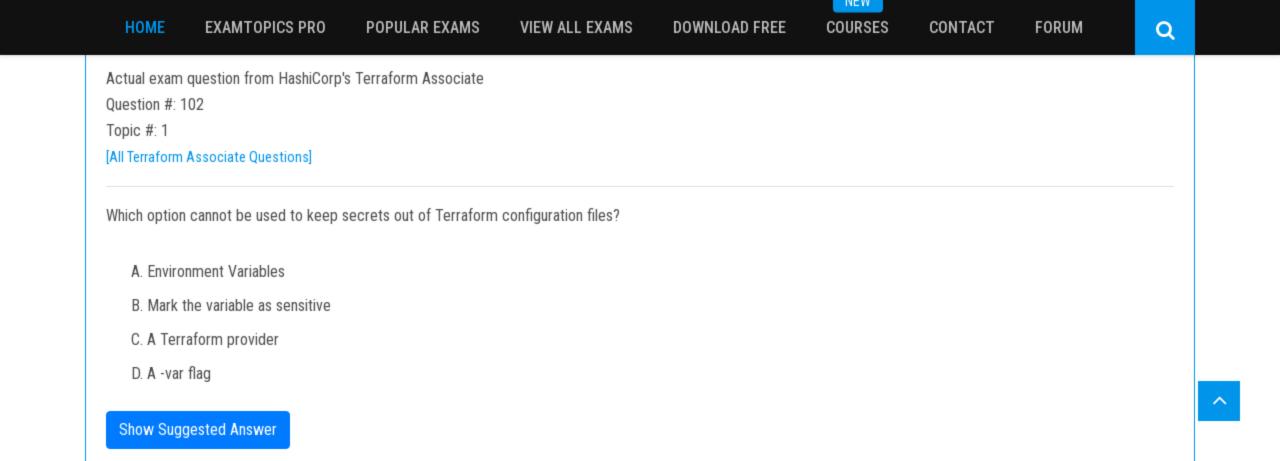
B. provider = west

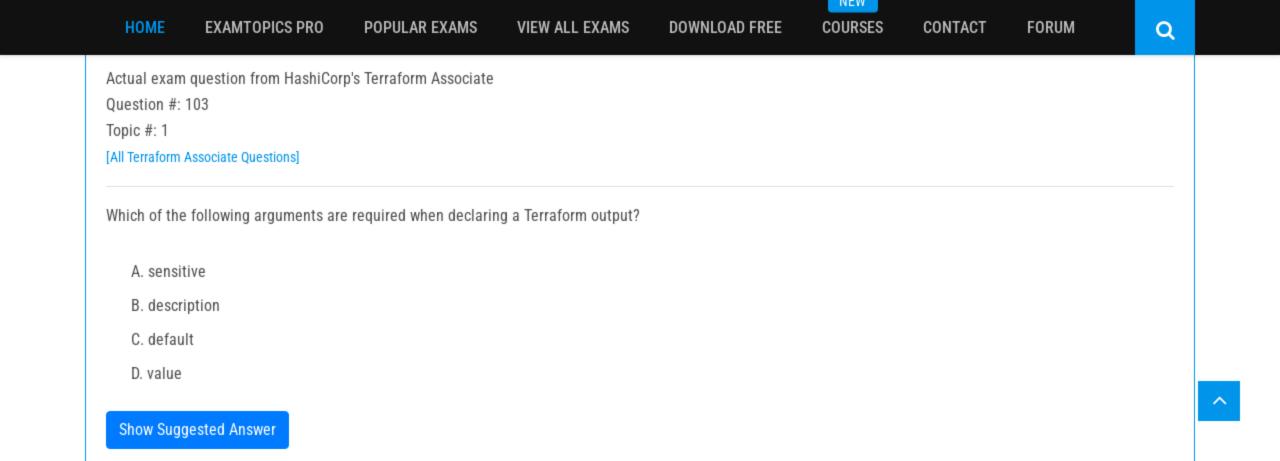
C. provider = aws.west

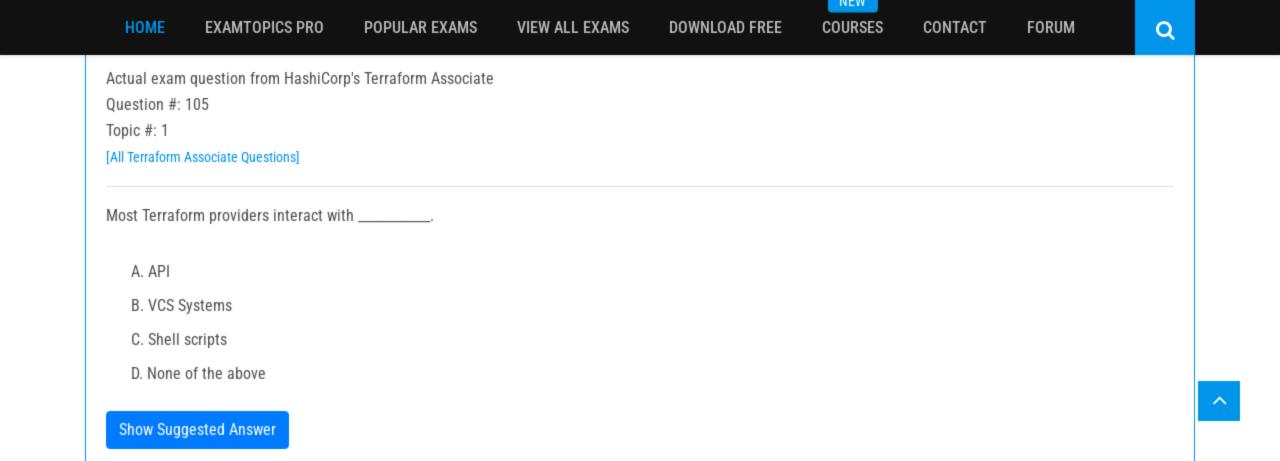
D. alias = aws.west

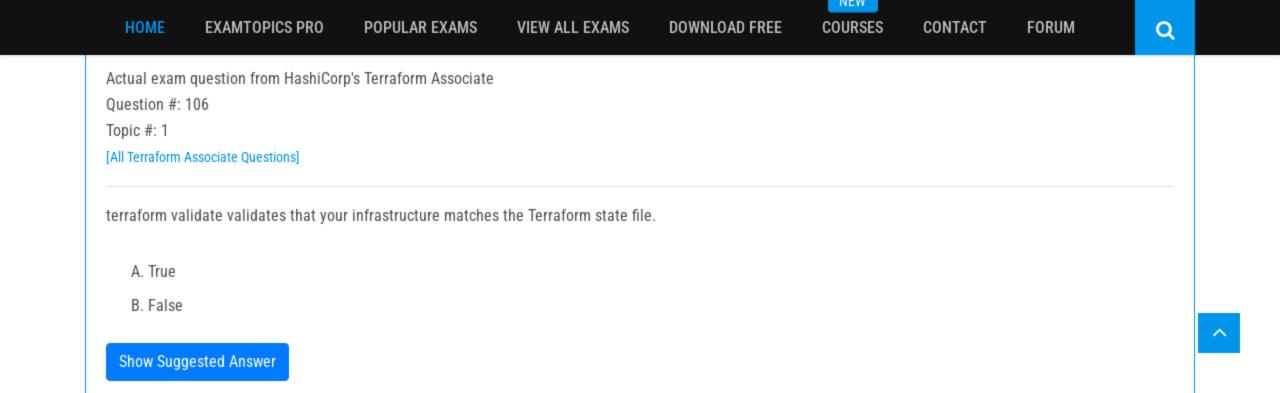
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INEW

Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate

Question #: 109

Topic #: 1

[All Terraform Associate Questions]

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

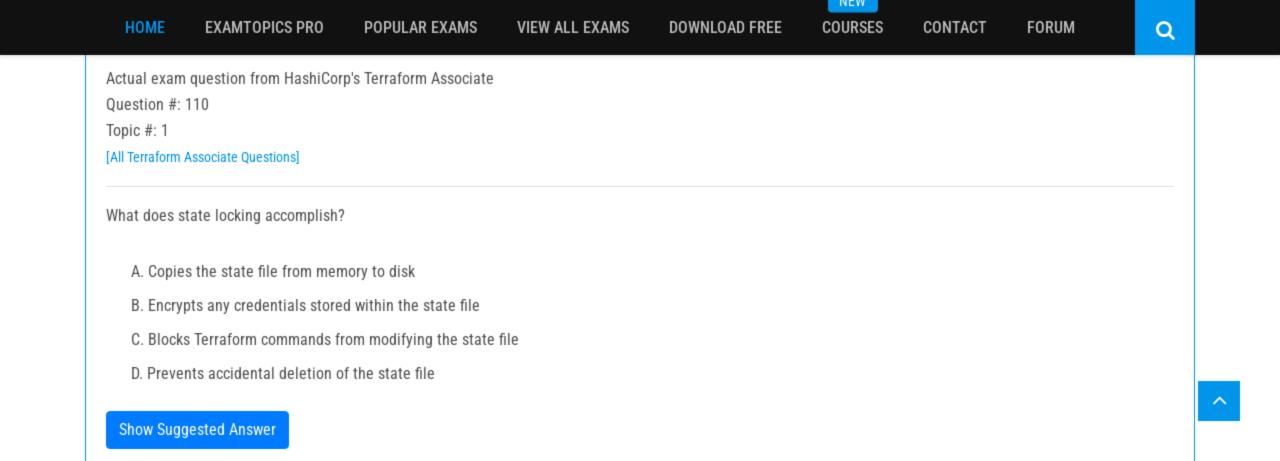
```
resource "aws_instance" "example" {
   ami = "ami-abc123"
   instance_type - "t2.micro"

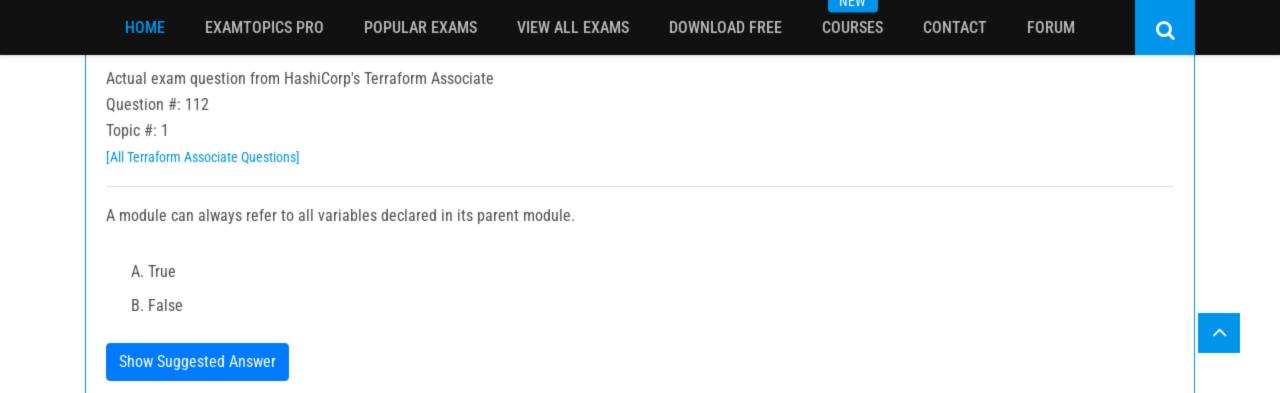
ebs_block_device {
   device_name = "sda2"
   volume_size = 16
}

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

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Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate

Question #: 116

Topic #: 1

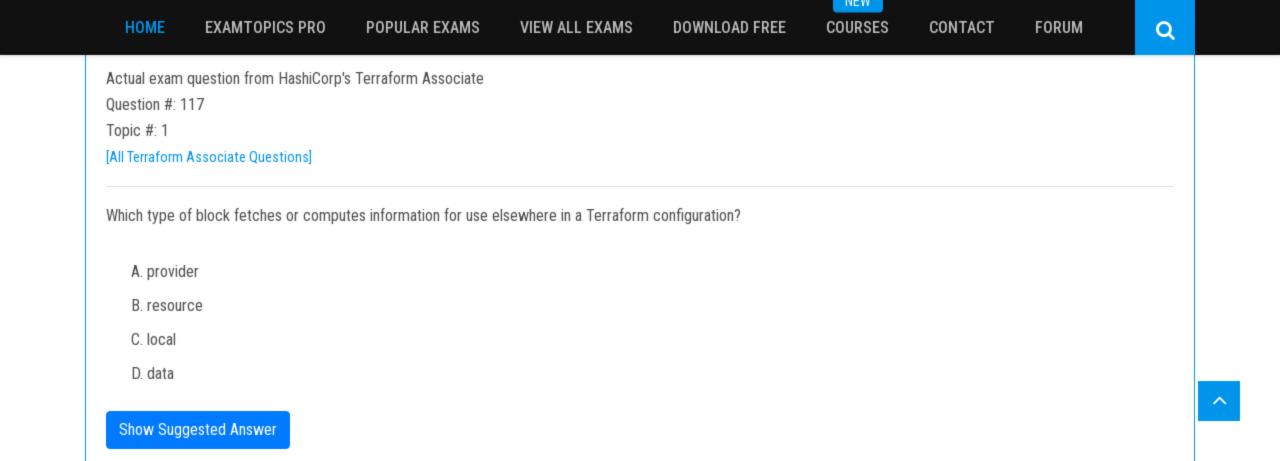
[All Terraform Associate Questions]

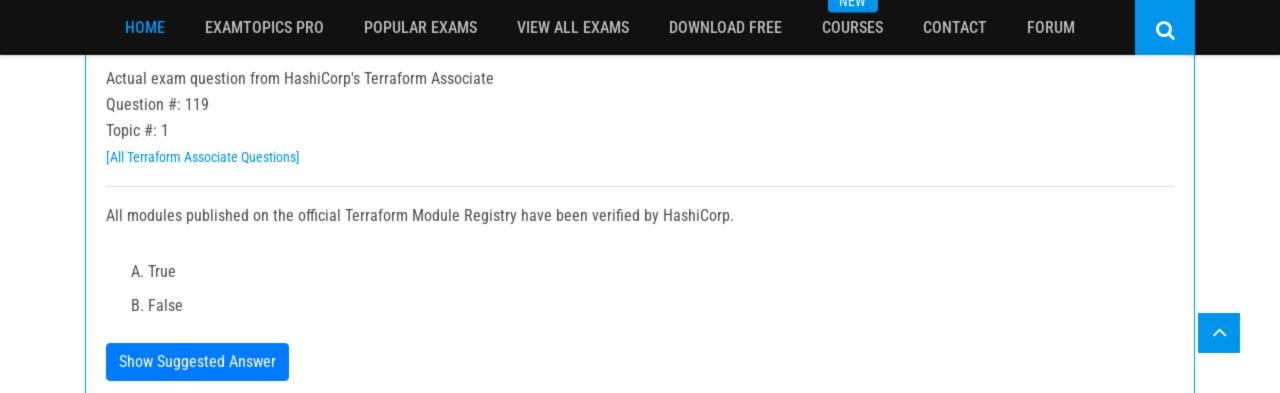
You have created a main.tr Terraform configuration consisting of an application server, a database, and a load balancer. You ran terraform apply and all resources were created successfully. Now you realize that you do not actually need the load balancer so you run terraform destroy without any flags What will happen?

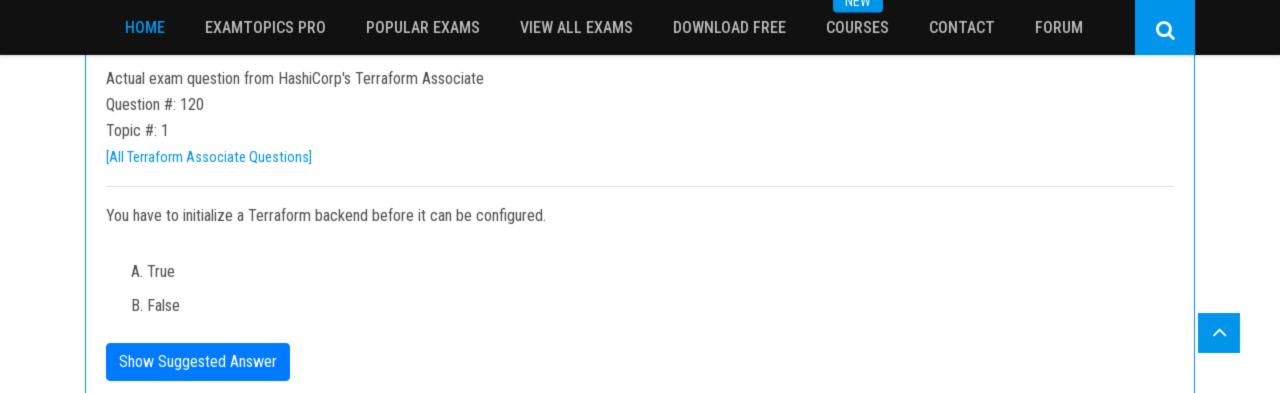
- A. Terraform will destroy the application server because it is listed first in the code
- B. Terraform will prompt you to confirm that you want to destroy all the infrastructure
- C. Terraform will destroy the main.tf file
- D. Terraform will prompt you to pick which resource you want to destroy
-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

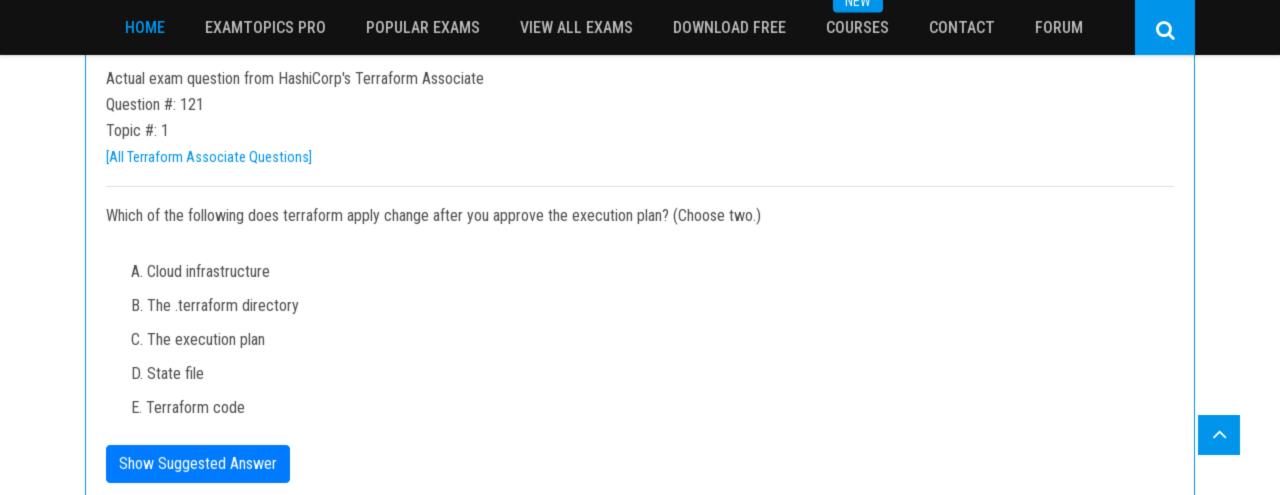
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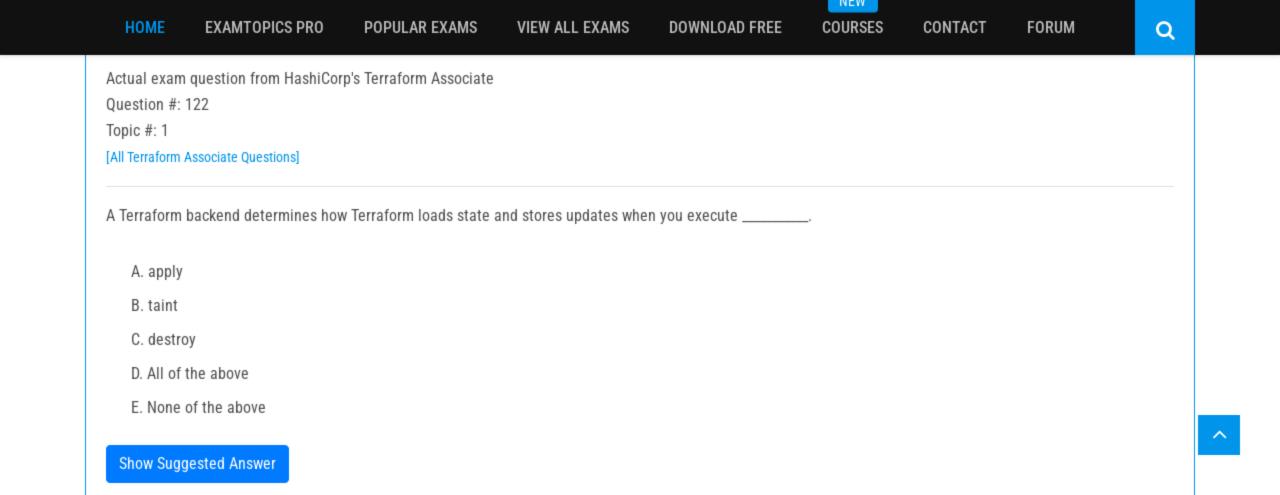
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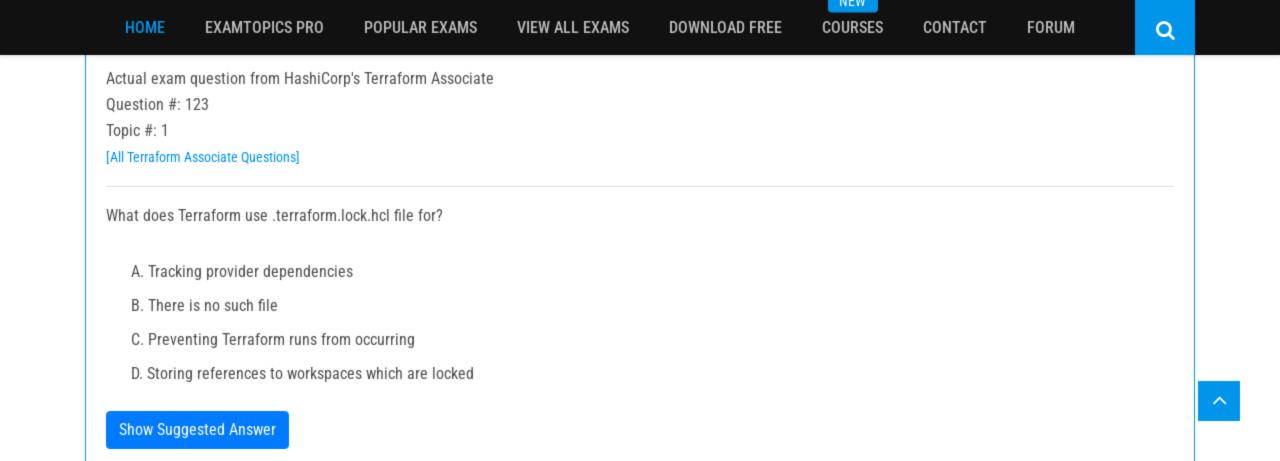


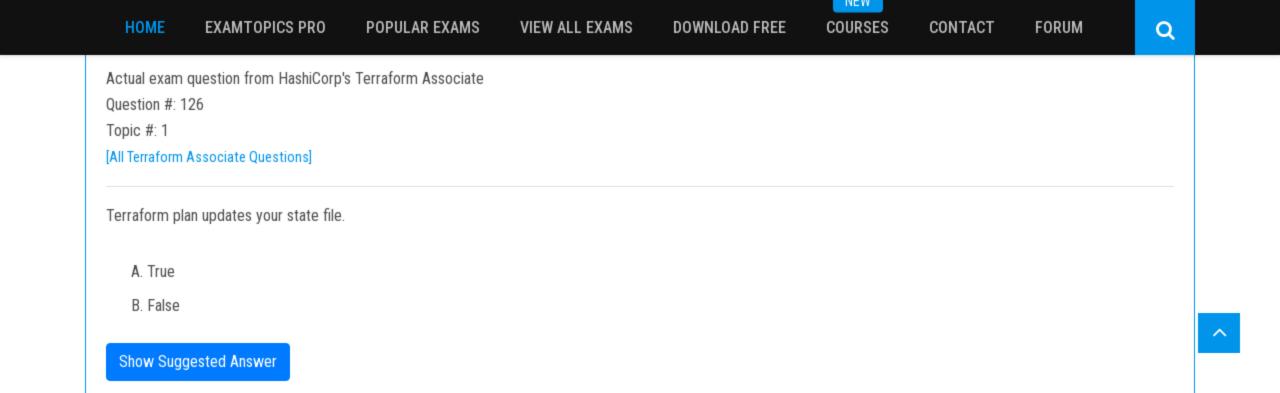


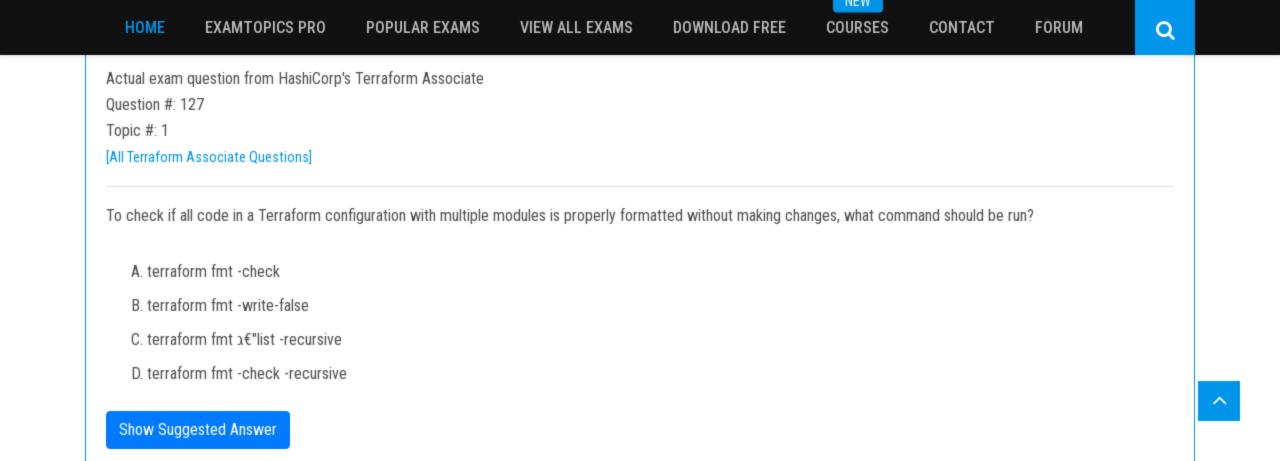


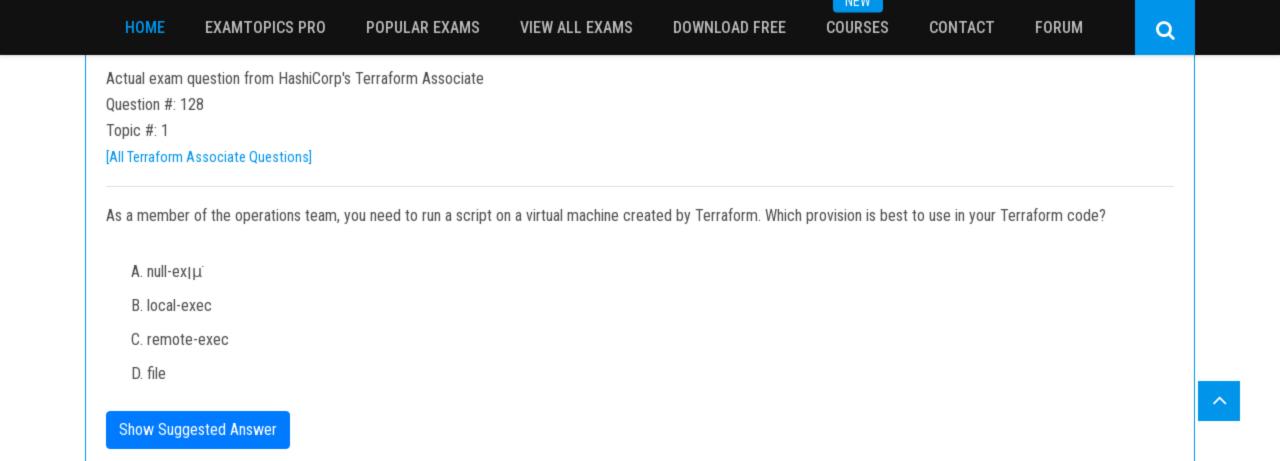












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Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate

Question #: 129

Topic #: 1

[All Terraform Associate Questions]

You are using a networking module in your Terraform configuration with the name label my_network. In your main configuration you have the following code:

```
output: "net id" {
 value = module.my_network.vnet id
```

When you run terraform validate, you get the following error:

```
Error: Reference to undeclared output value
 on main.tf line 12, in output "net id":
  12:
         value = module.my_network.vnet_id
```

What must you do to successfully retrieve this value from your networking module?

- A. Define the attribute vnet_id as a variable in the networking module
- B. Change the referenced value to module.my_network.outputs.vnet_id
- C. Define the attribute vnet_id as an output in the networking module
- D. Change the referenced value to my_network.outputs.vnet_id

Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate

Question #: 130

Topic #: 1

[All Terraform Associate Questions]

You are writing a child Terraform module which provisions an AWS instance. You want to make use of the IP address returned in the root configuration. You name the instance resource "main".

Which of these is the correct way to define the output value using HCL2?

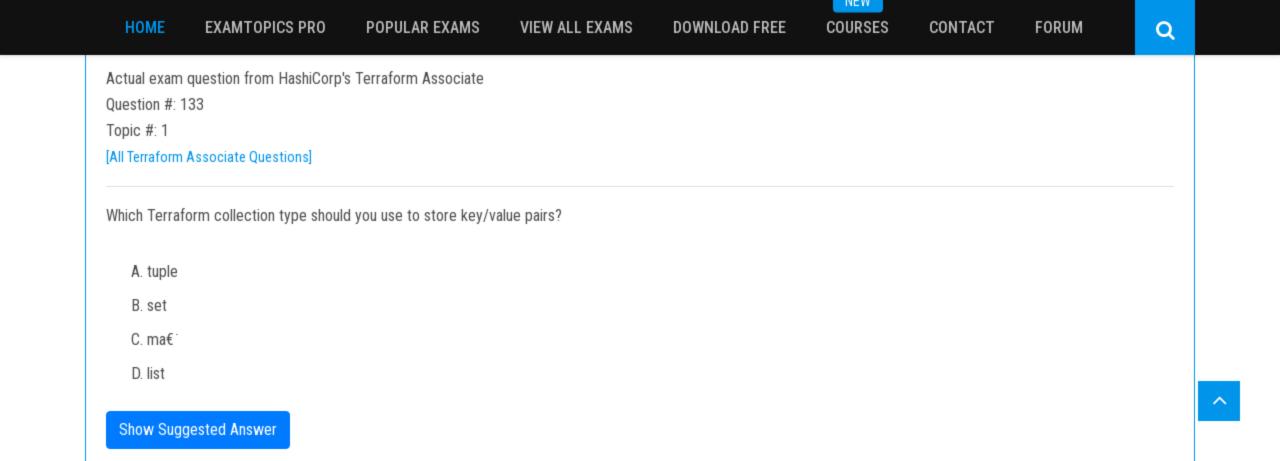
A.

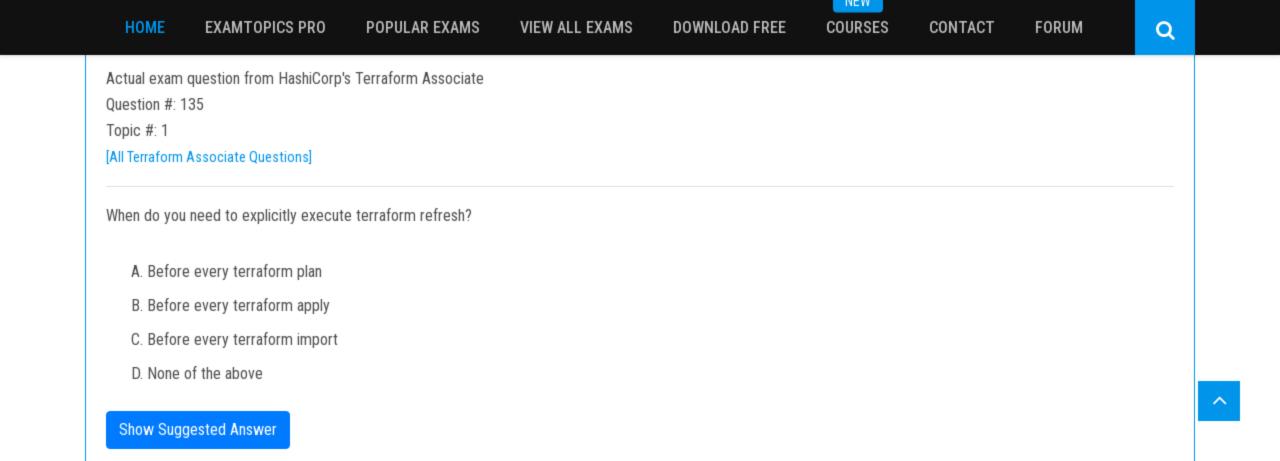
```
output "instance_ip_addr" {
  value = "${aws_instance.main.private_ip}"
}
```

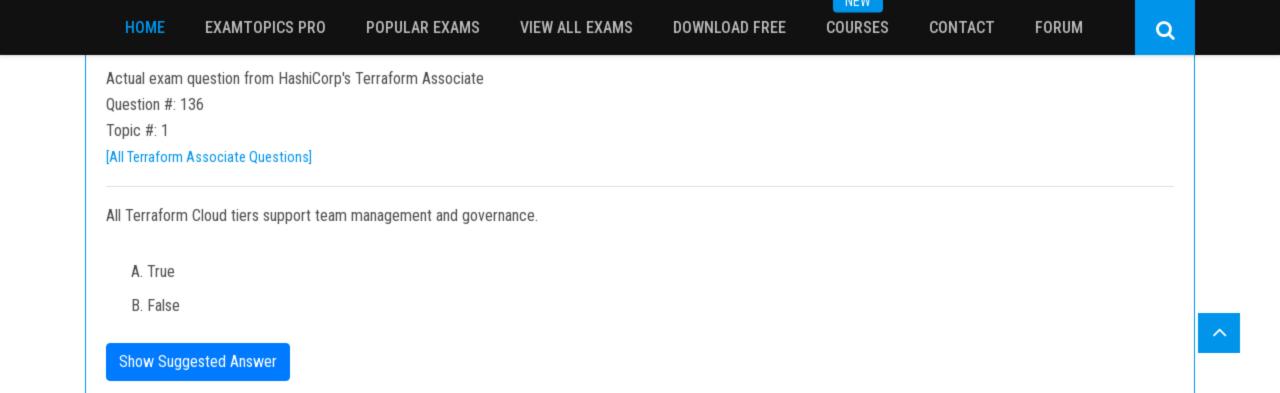
В.

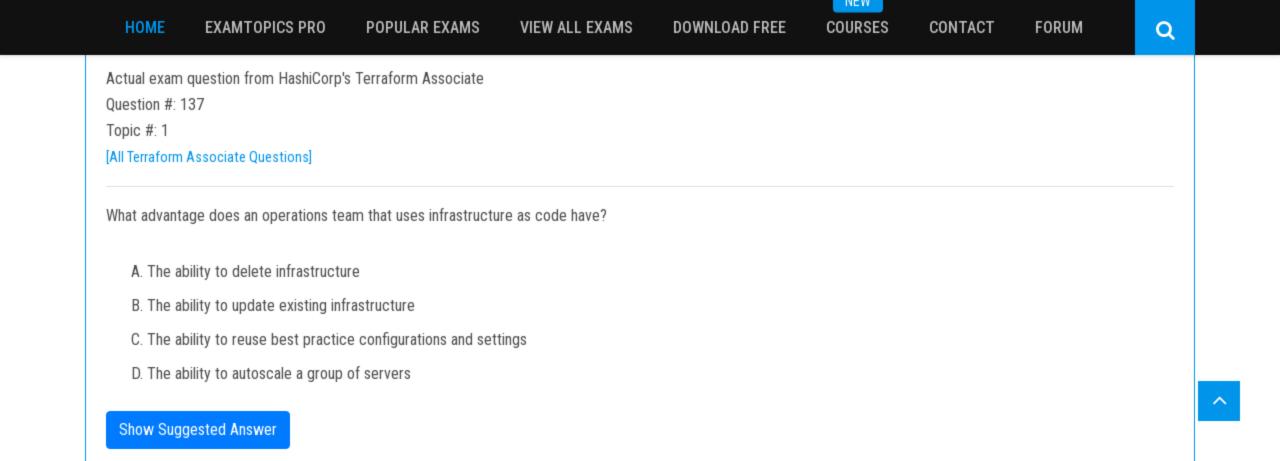
```
output "instance_ip_addr" {
  return aws_instance.main.private_ip
}
```

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Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate

Question #: 138

Topic #: 1

[All Terraform Associate Questions]

You have modified your Terraform configuration to fix a typo in the Terraform ID of a resource from aws_security_group.http to aws_security_group.http

Original configuration:

```
resource "aws_security_group" "htp" {
    name = "http"
    ingress {
        from_port = "80"
        to_port = "80"
        protocol = "tcp"
        cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
    }
}
```

Updated configuration:

```
resource "aws_security_group" "http" {
  name = "http"
  ingress {
    from_port = "80"
    to_port = "80"
    protocol = "tcp"
    cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
  }
}
```

Which of the following commands would you run to update the ID in state without destroying the resource?

- A. terraform mv aws_security_group.htp aws_security_group.http
- B. terraform apply
- C. terraform refresh

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Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate

Question #: 139

Topic #: 1

[All Terraform Associate Questions]

You are creating a Terraform configuration which needs to make use of multiple providers, one for AWS and one for Datadog. Which of the following provider blocks would allow you to do this?

A.

```
provider {
   "aws" {
    profile = var.aws_profile
    region = var.aws_region
}

"datadog" {
    api_key = var.datadog_api_key
    app_key = var.datadog_app_key
}
}
```

В.

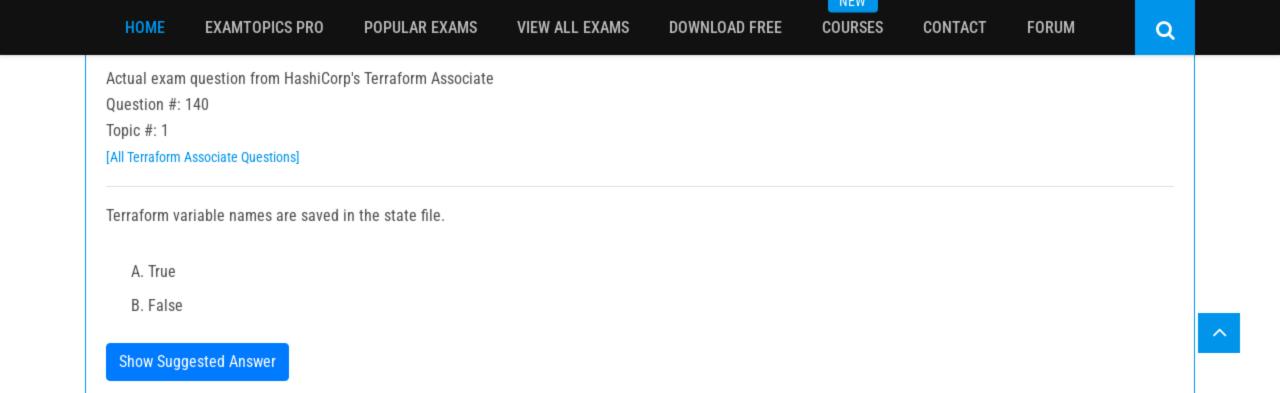
```
provider "aws" {
  profile = var.aws_profile
  region = var.aws_region
}

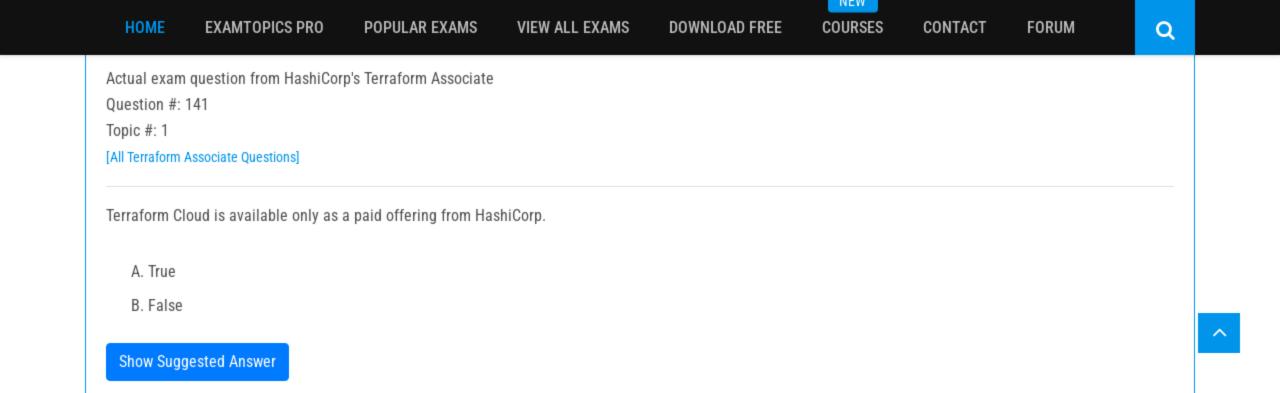
provider "datadog" {
  api_key = var.datadog_api_key
  app_key = var.datadog_app_key
}
```

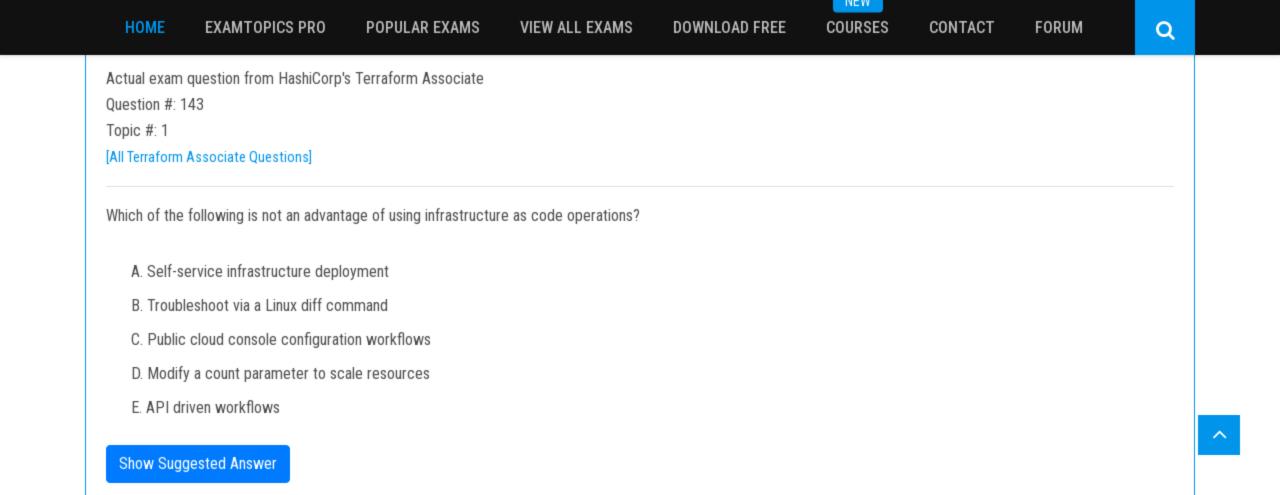
C.

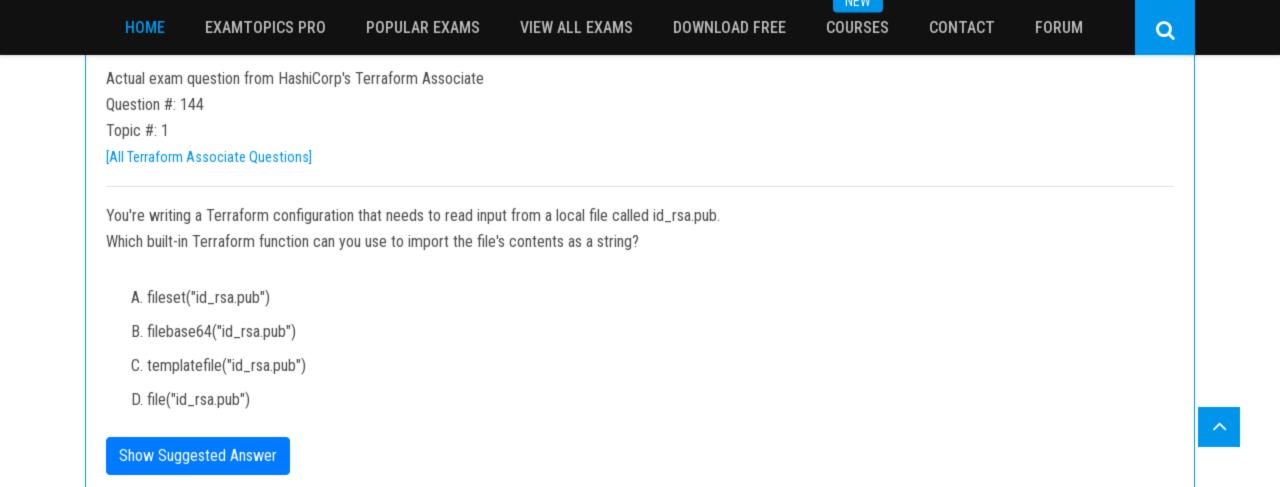
```
terraform {
  provider "aws" {
    profile = var.aws_profile
    region = var.aws_region
  }

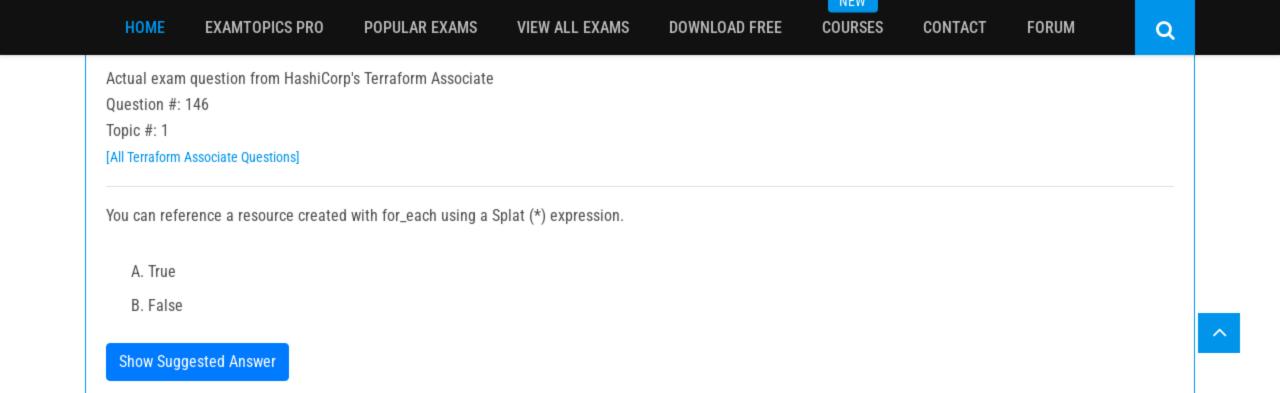
provider "datadog" {
    api_key = var.datadog_api_key
    app_key = var.datadog_app_key
  }
}
```

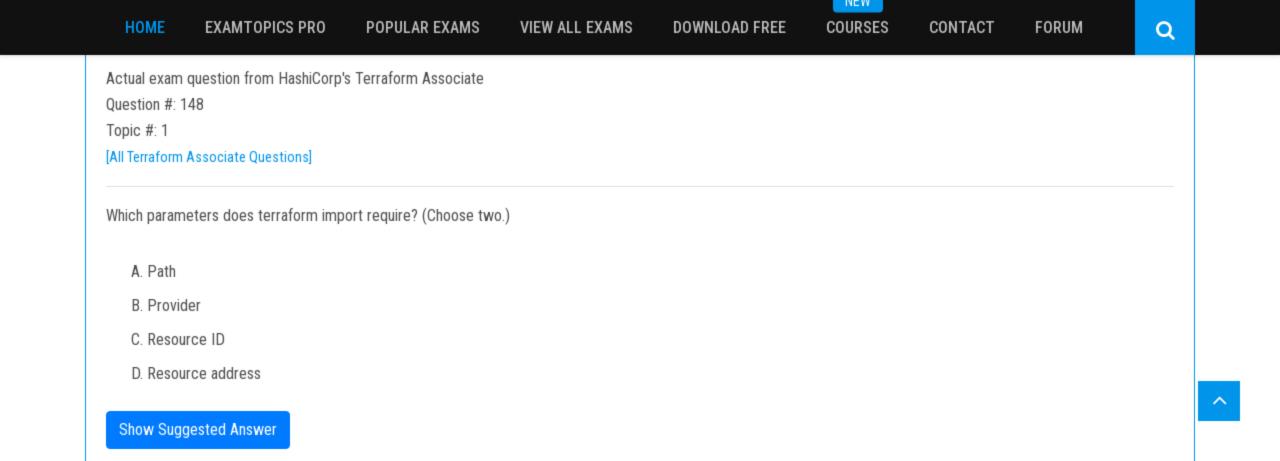


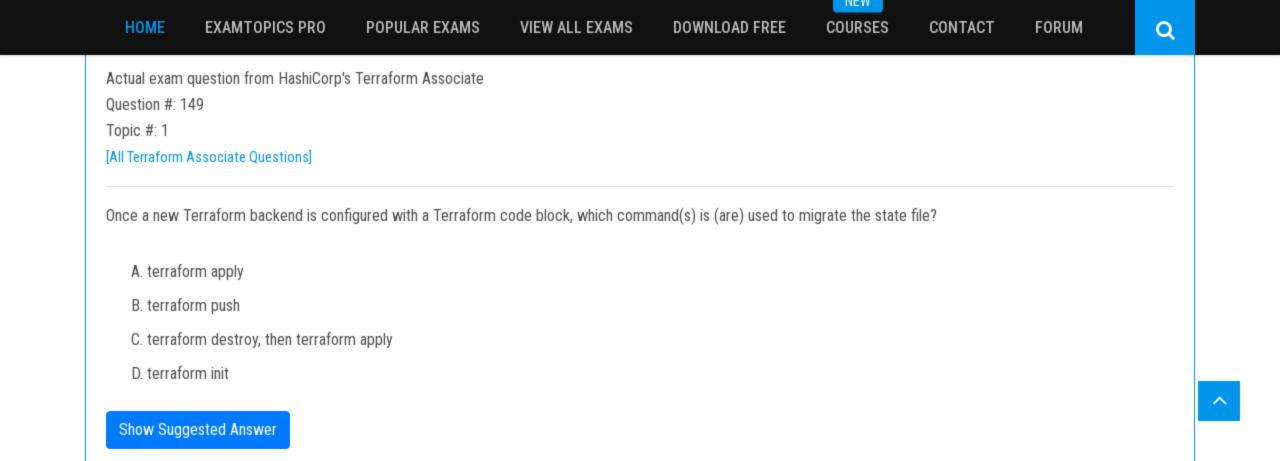












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NEW

Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate

Question #: 150

Topic #: 1

[All Terraform Associate Questions]

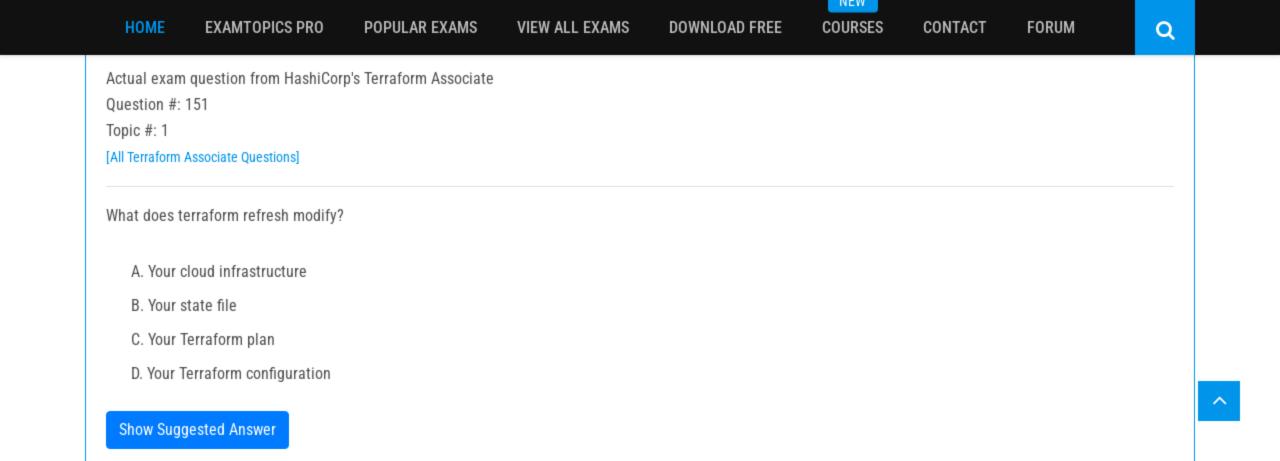
What does this code do?

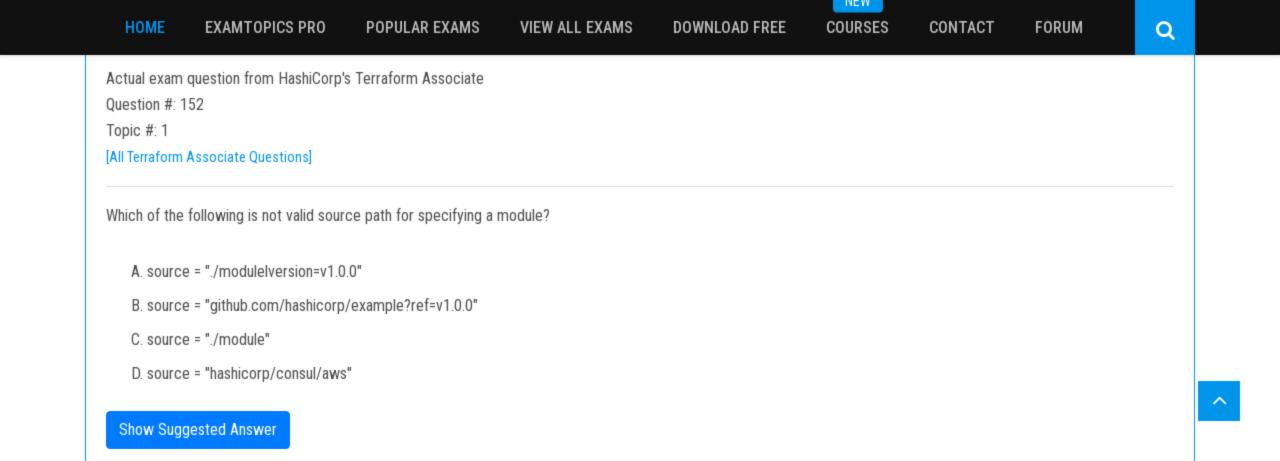
```
terraform {
  required_providers {
   aws = "~> 3.0"
  }
}
```

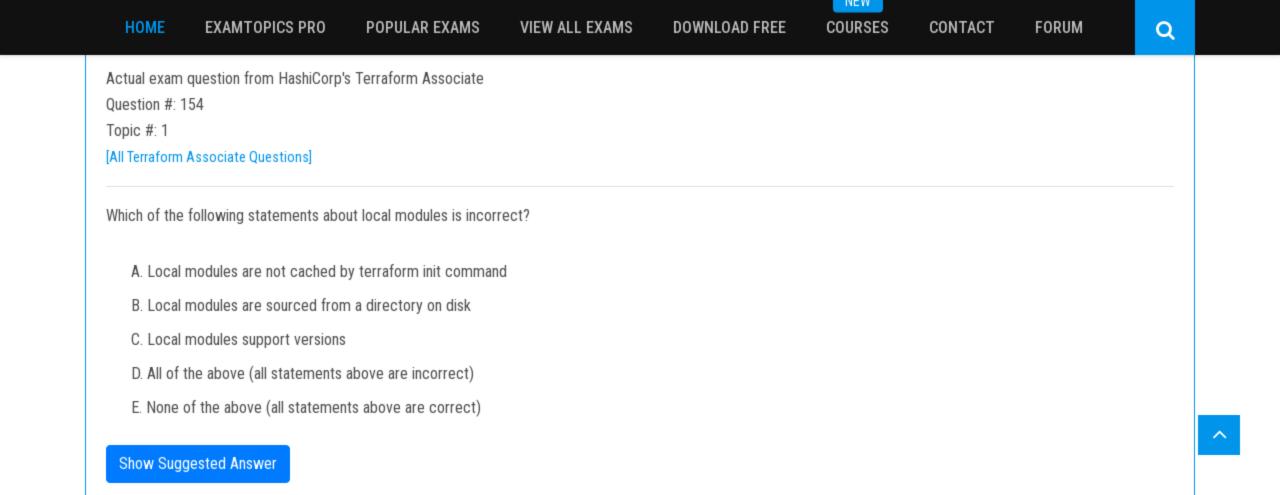
- A. Requires any version of the AWS provider >= 3.0 and < 4.0
- B. Requires any version of the AWS provider >= 3.0
- C. Requires any version of the AWS provider after the 3.0 major release, like 4.1
- D. Requires any version of the AWS provider > 3.0

Show Suggested Answer

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IN E W

Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate

Question #: 156

Topic #: 1

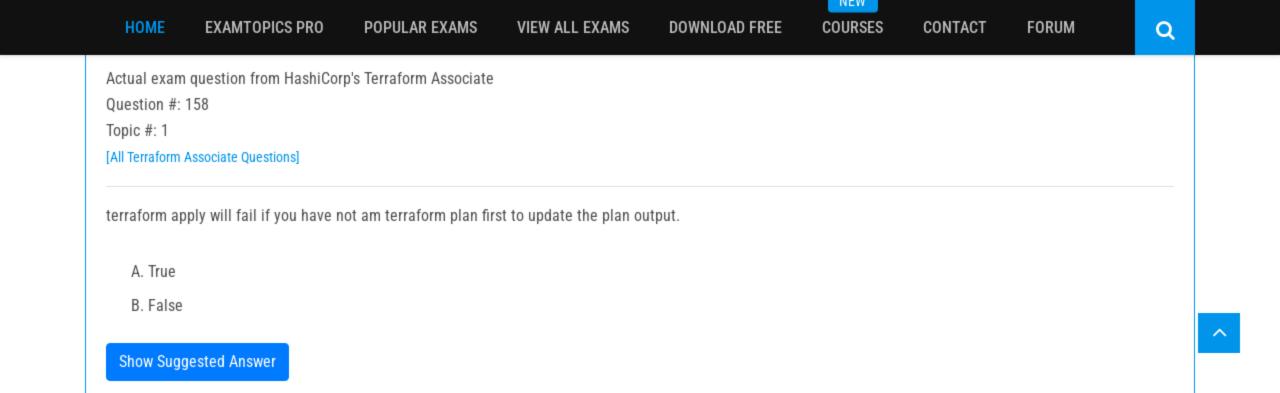
[All Terraform Associate Questions]

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



Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate

Question #: 159

Topic #: 1

[All Terraform Associate Questions]

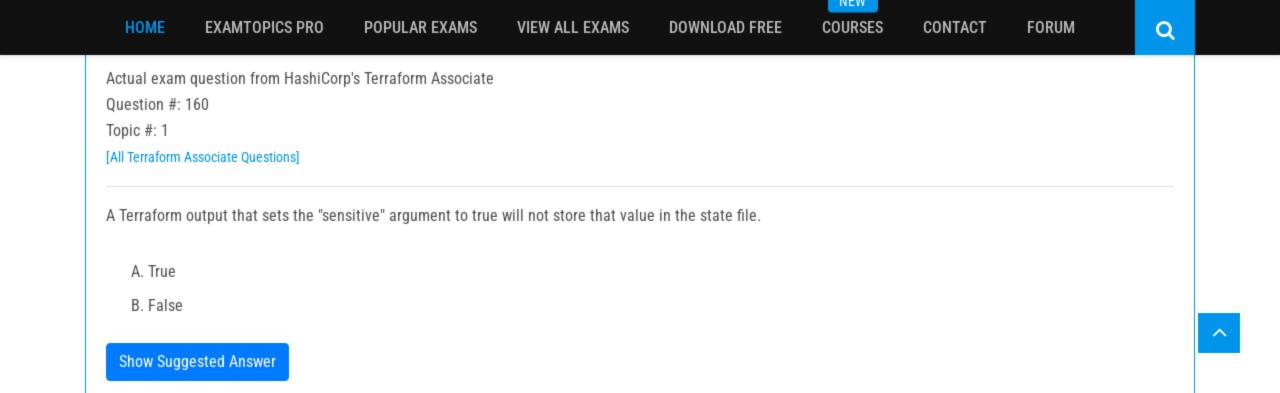
How would you reference the attribute "name" of this fictitious resource in HCL?

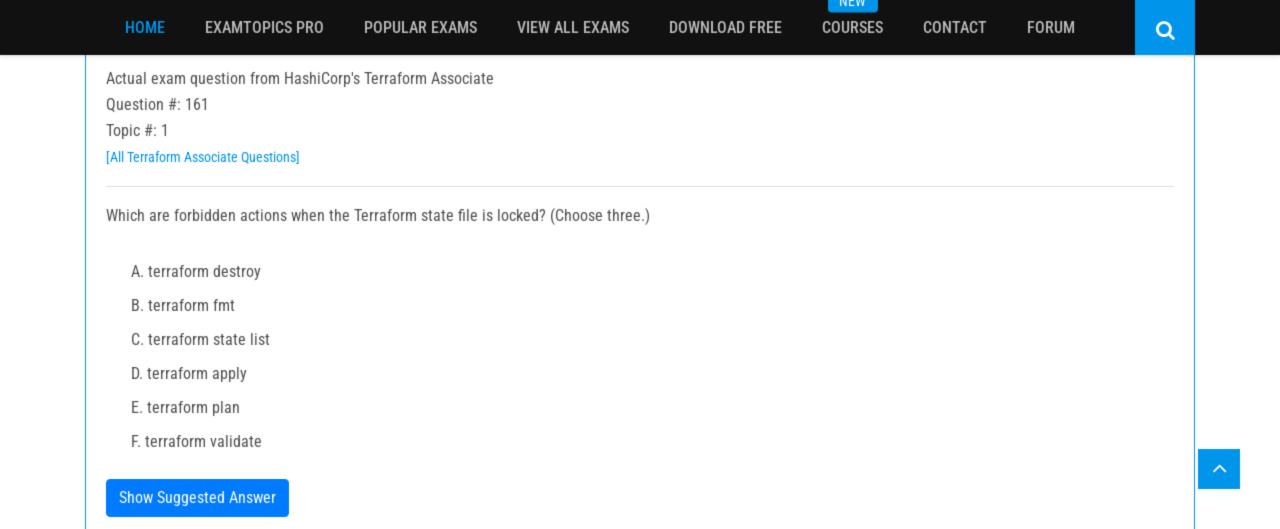
```
resource "kubernetes_namespace" "example" {
   name = "test"
}
```

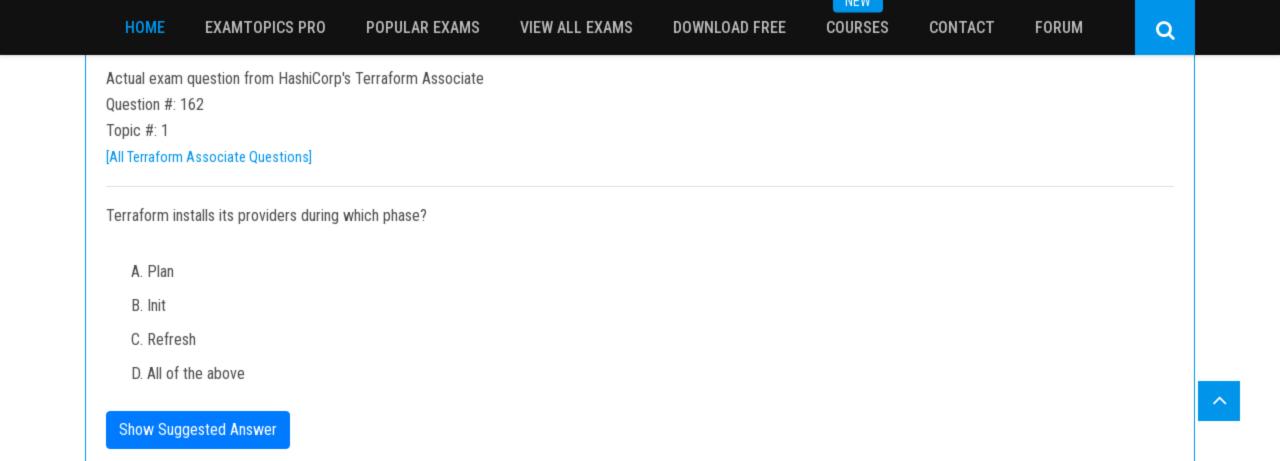
- A. resource.kubernetes_namespace.example.name
- B. kubernetes_namespace.test.name
- C. kubernetes_namespace.example.name
- D. data.kubernetes_namespace.name
- E. None of the above

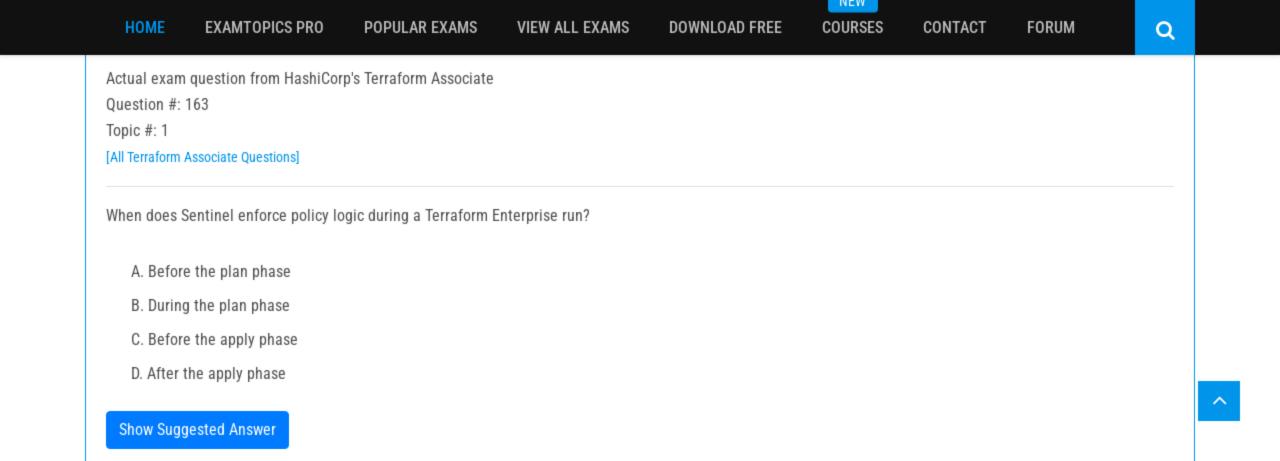
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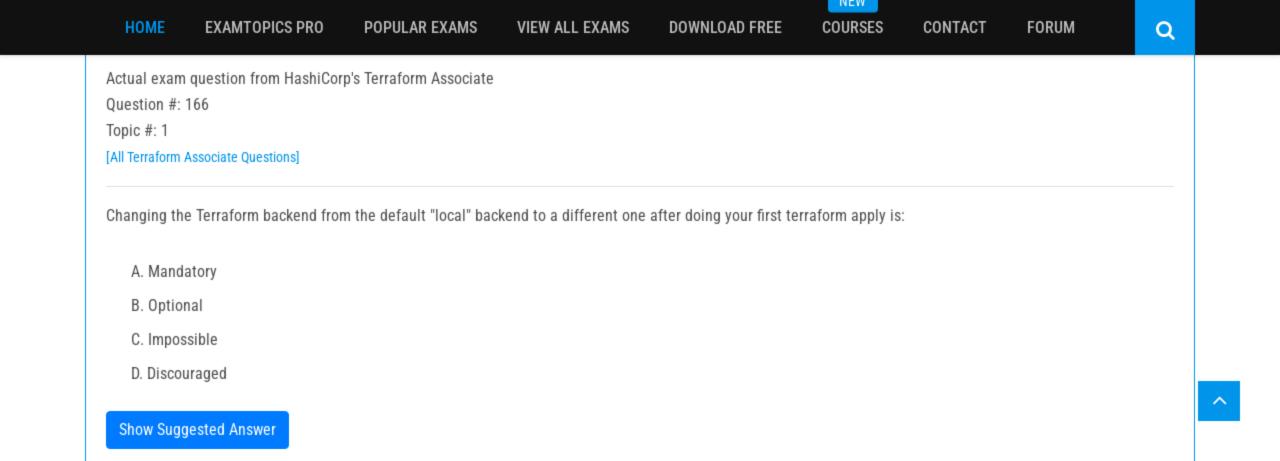
^

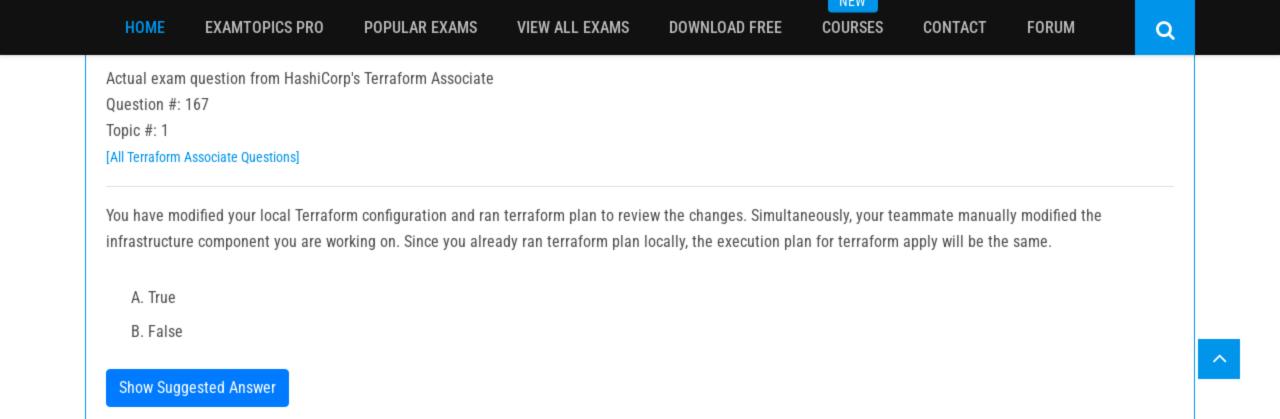












Q

Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate

Question #: 169

Topic #: 1

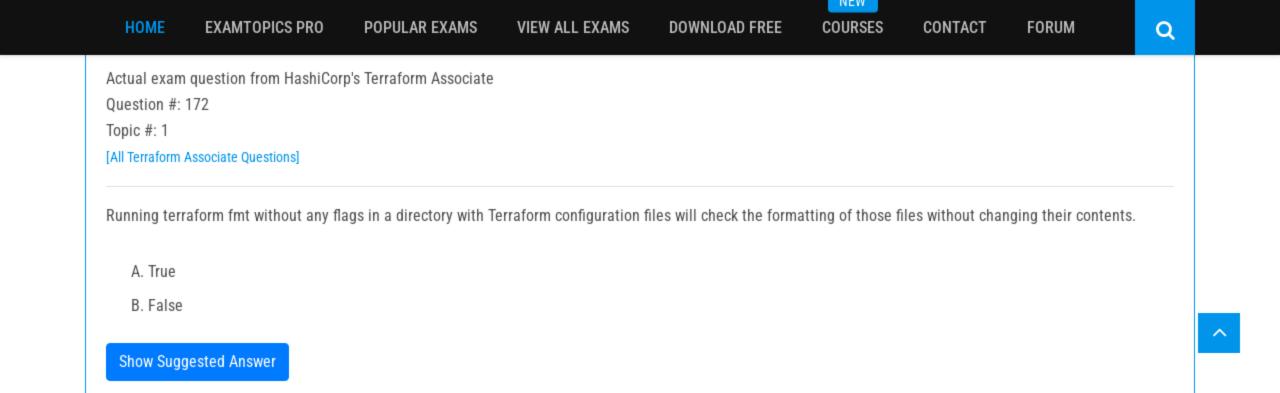
[All Terraform Associate Questions]

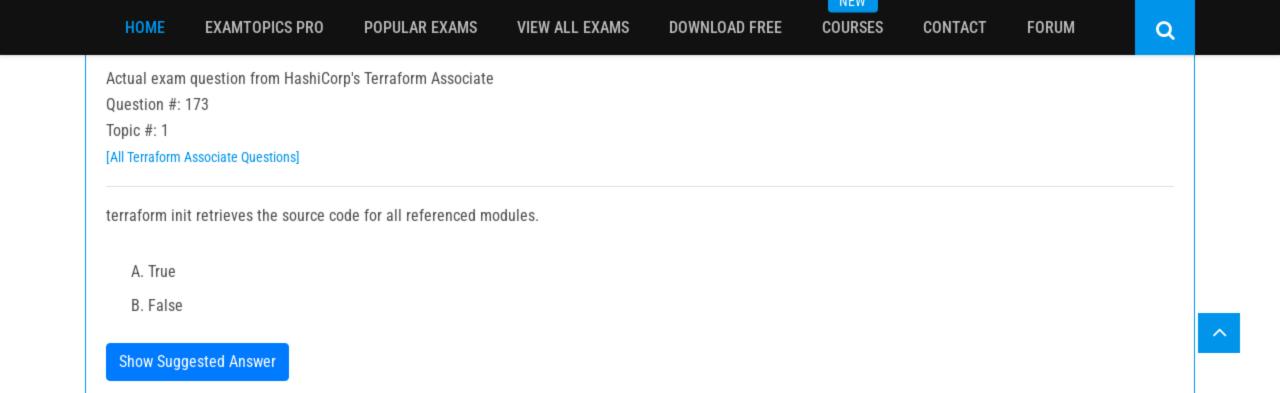
As a member of an operations team that uses infrastructure as code (IaC) practices, you are tasked with making a change to an infrastructure stack running in a public cloud.

Which pattern would follow IaC best practices for making a change?

- A. Clone the repository containing your infrastructure code and then run the code
- B. Use the public cloud console to make the change after a database record has been approved
- C. Make the change programmatically via the public cloud CLI
- D. Make the change via the public cloud API endpoint
- E. Submit a pull request and wait for an approved merge of the proposed changes

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate

Question #: 176

Topic #: 1

[All Terraform Associate Questions]

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

A.

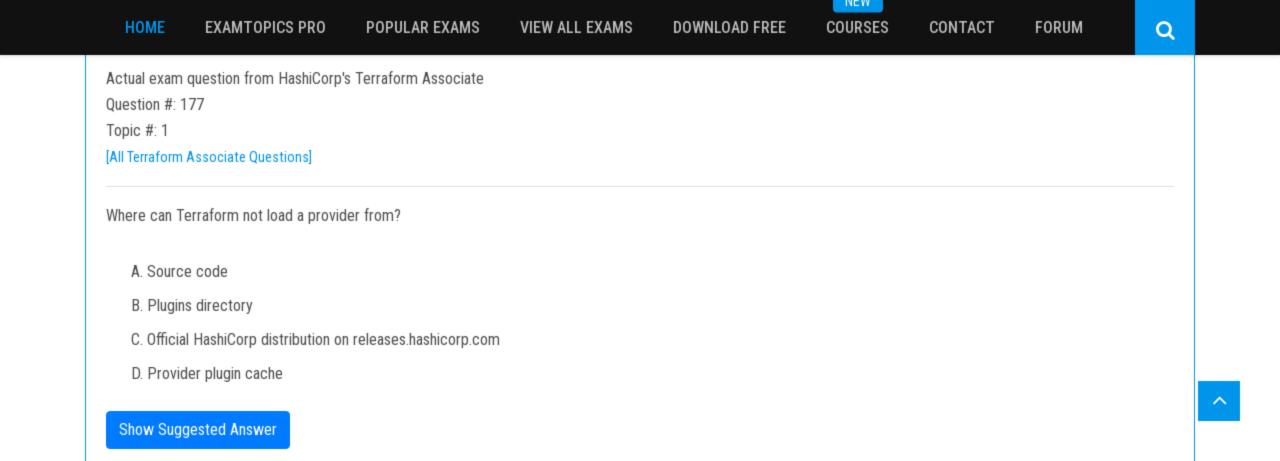
```
{
  name = "John"
  age = fifty two
}
```

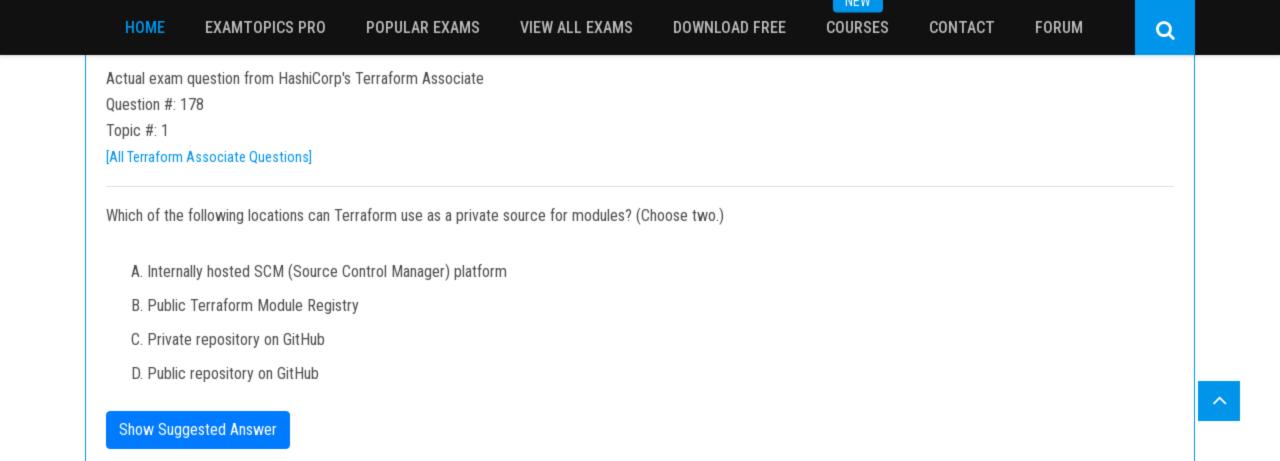
R

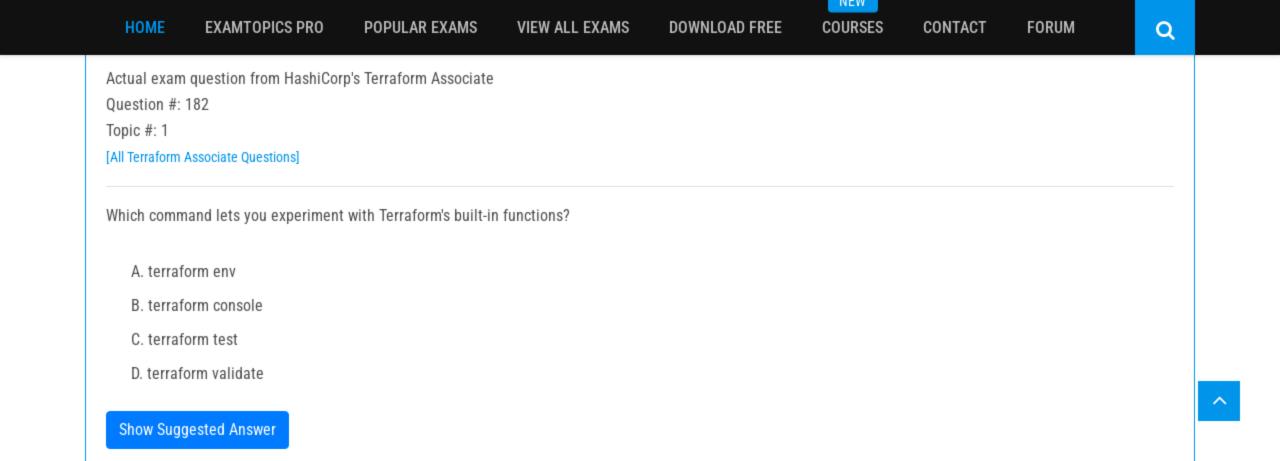
```
{
  name = "John"
  age = 52
}
```

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Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate

Question #: 183

Topic #: 1

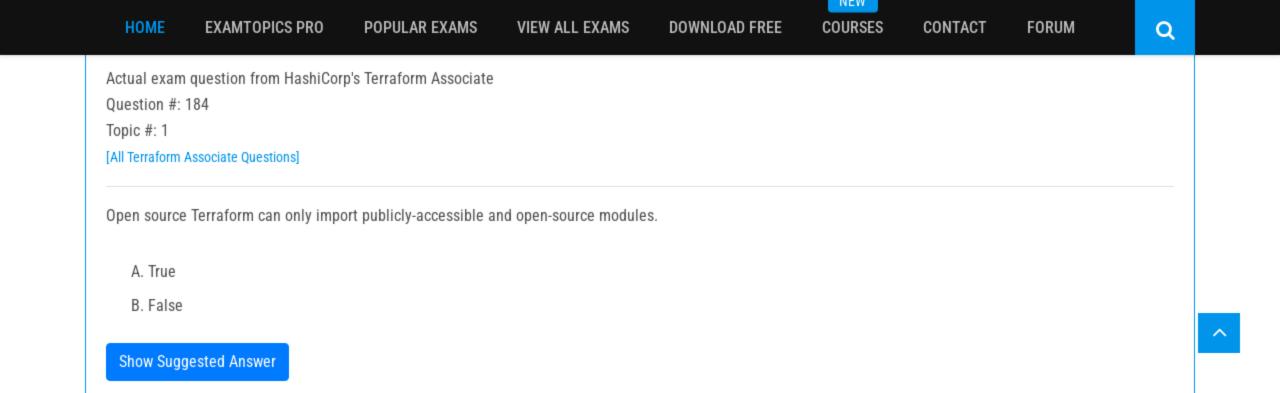
[All Terraform Associate Questions]

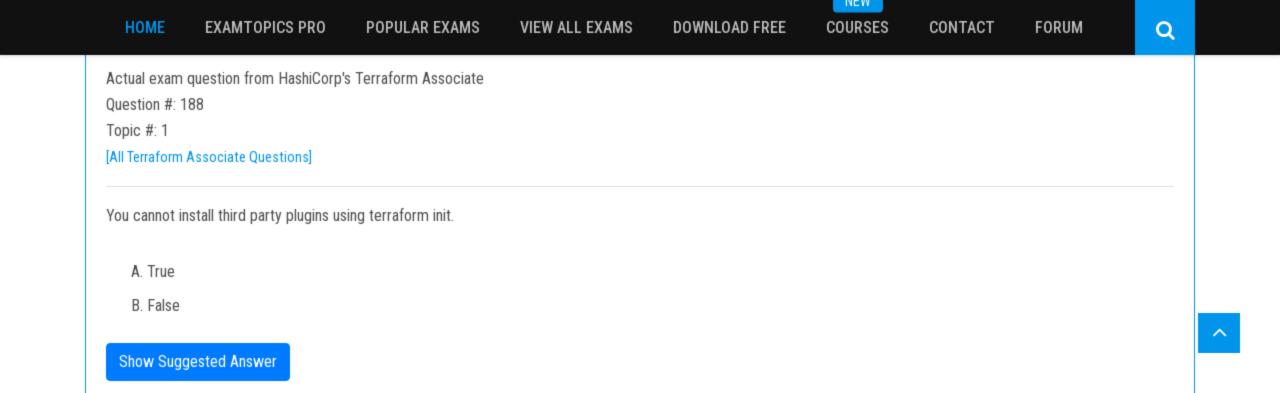
Why does this backend configuration not follow best practices?

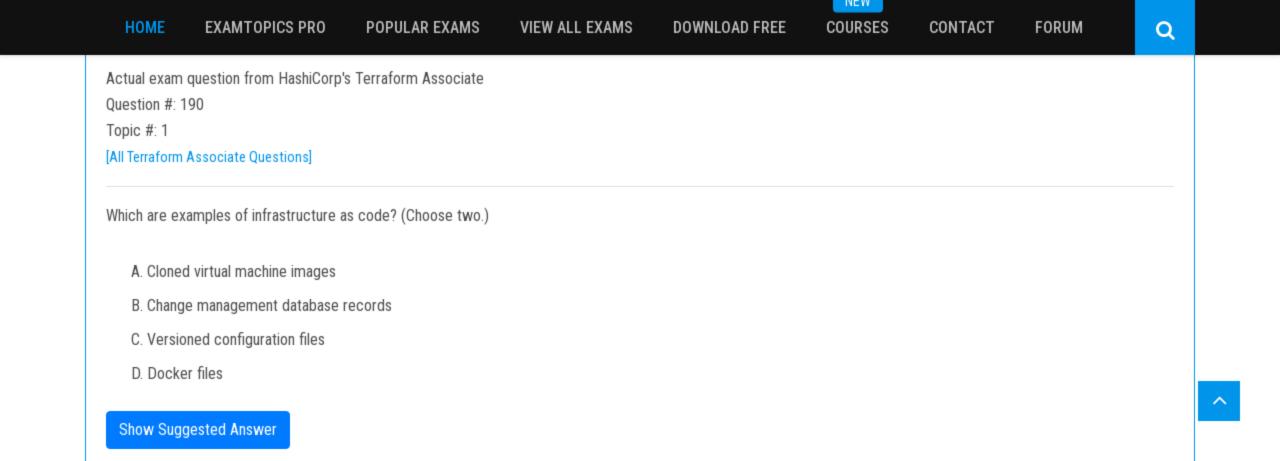
```
terraform {
 backend "s3" {
   bucket = "terraform-state-prod"
   key = "network/terraform.tfstate"
   region = "us-east-1"
   access_key = "AKIAIOSFOONN7EXAMPLE"
   secret_key = "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY"
 required_providers {
      aws = {
        source = "hashicorp/aws"
        version = "~> 3.38"
    required_version = ">= 0.15"
```

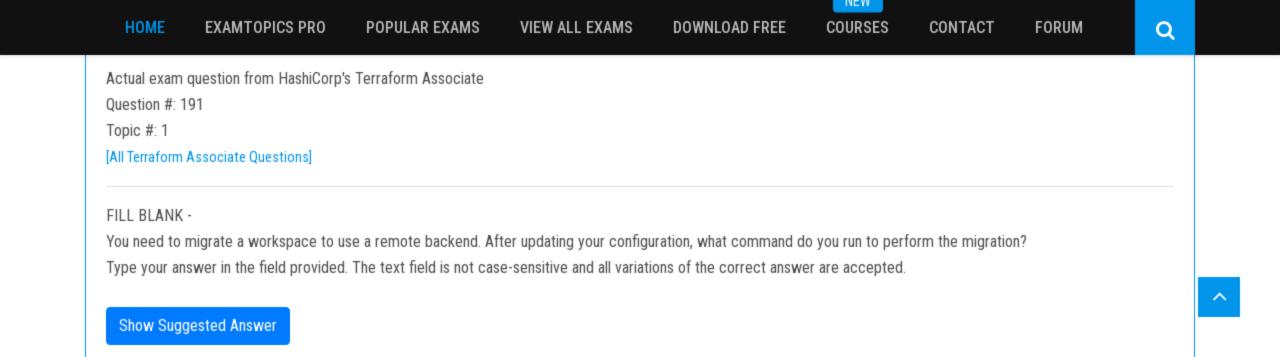
- A. You should not store credentials in Terraform Configuration
- B. You should use the local enhanced storage backend whenever possible
- C. An alias meta-argument should be included in backend blocks whenever possible
- D. The backend configuration should contain multiple credentials so that more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

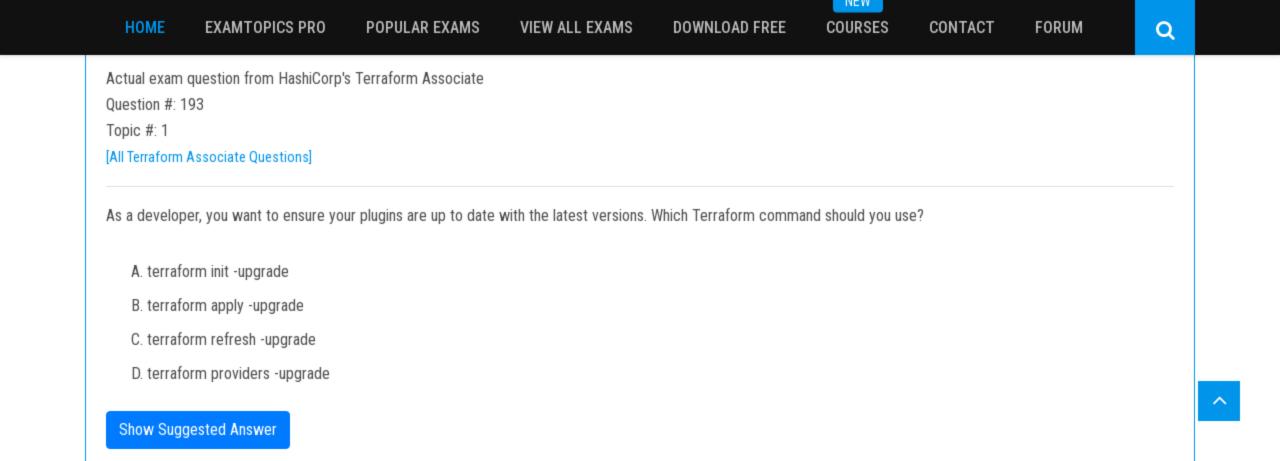
Q

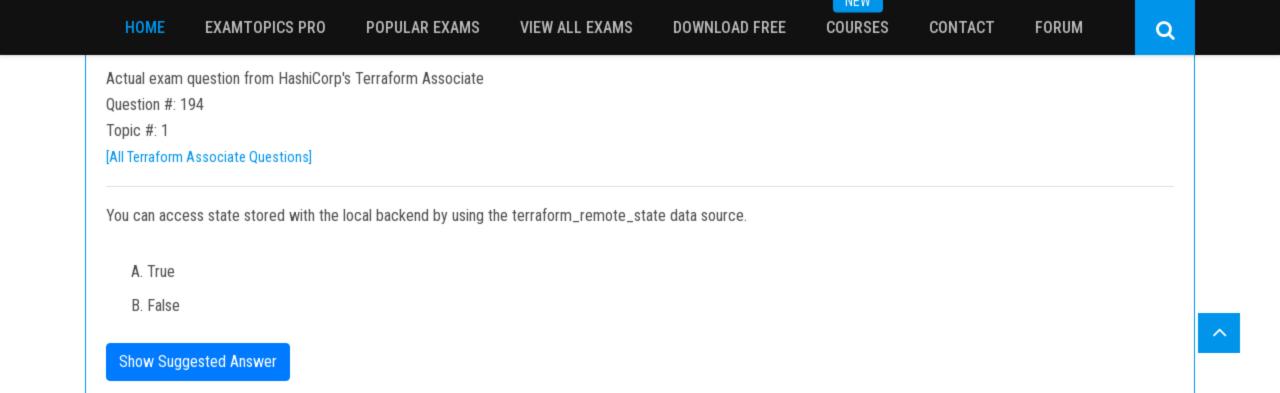












Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate

Question #: 195

Topic #: 1

[All Terraform Associate Questions]

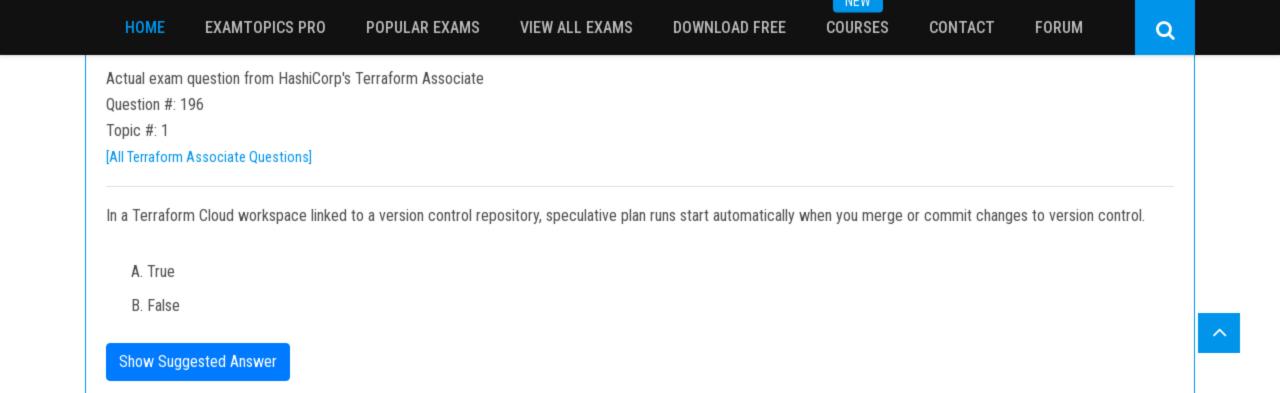
You have been working in a Cloud provider account that is shared with other team members. You previously used Terraform to create a load balancer that is listening on port 80. After some application changes, you updated the Terraform code to change the port to 443.

You run terraform plan and see that the execution plan shows the port changing from 80 to 443 like you intended, and step away to grab some coffee.

In the meantime, another team member manually changes the load balancer port to 443 through the Cloud provider console before you get back to your desk.

What will happen when you terraform apply upon returning to your desk?

- A. Terraform will fail with an error because the state file is no longer accurate.
- B. Terraform will change the load balancer port to 80, and then change it back to 443.
- C. Terraform will not make any changes to the Load Balancer and will update the state file to reflect any changes made.
- D. Terraform will change the port back to 80 in your code.



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Q

Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate

Question #: 197

Topic #: 1

[All Terraform Associate Questions]

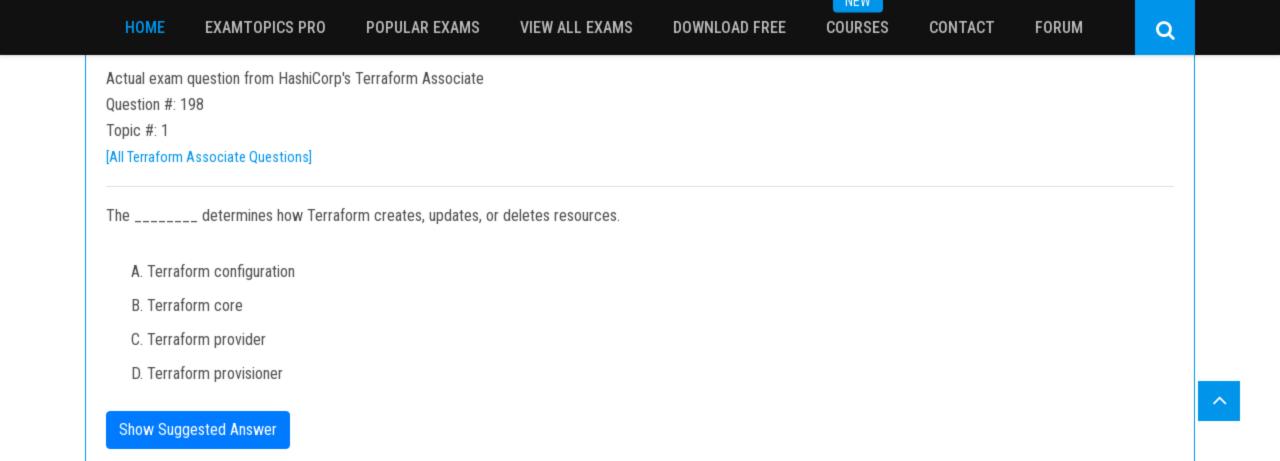
You have some Terraform code and a variable definitions file named dev.auto.tfvars that you tested successfully in the dev environment. You want to deploy the same code in the staging environment with a separate variable definition file and a separate state file.

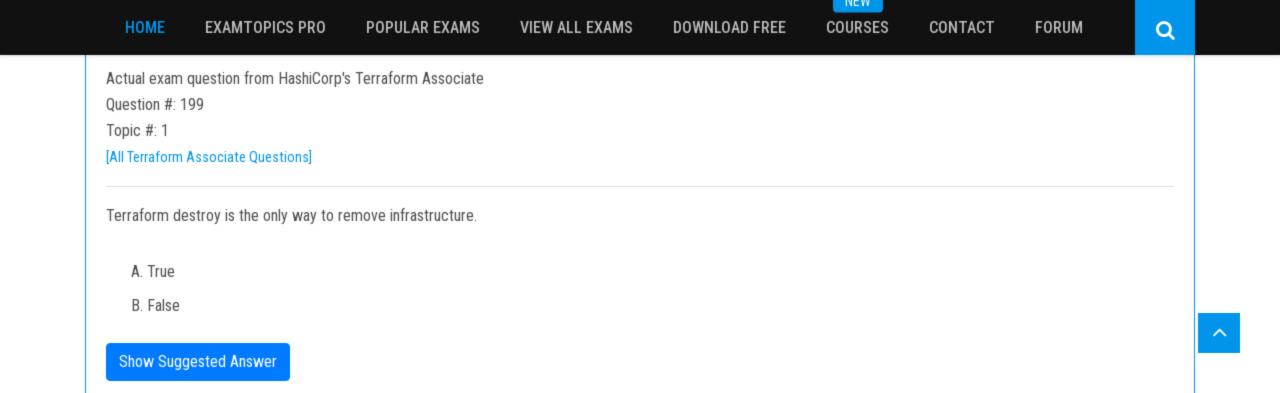
Which two actions should you perform? (Choose two.)

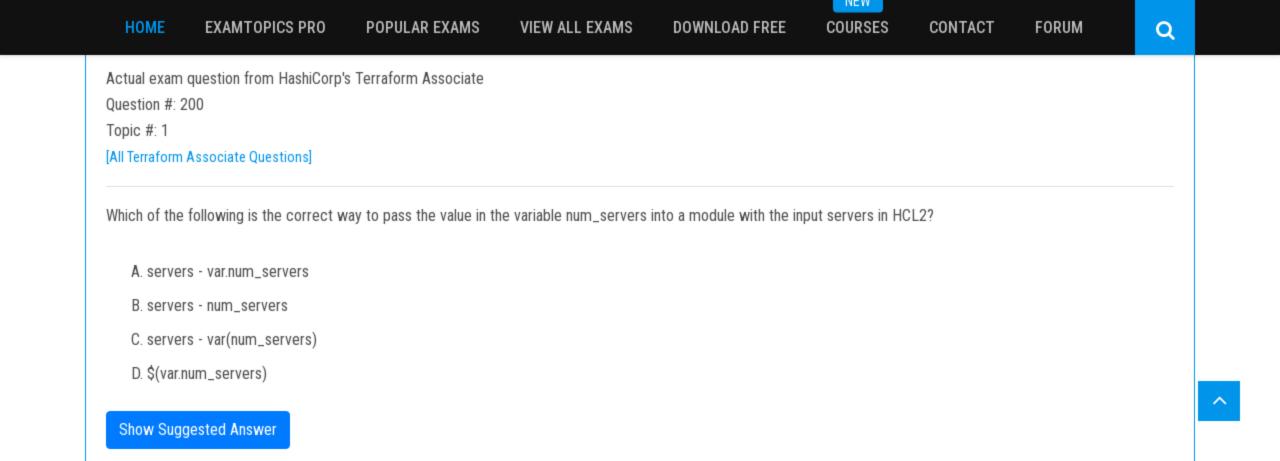
- A. Copy the existing terraform.tfstate file and save it as staging.terraform.tfstate
- B. Write a new staging.auto.tfvars variable definition file and run Terraform with the var-file="staging.auto.tfvars" flag
- C. Create a new Terraform workspace for staging
- D. Create a new Terraform provider for staging
- E. Add new Terraform code (*.tf files) for staging in the same directory

Show Suggested Answer

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Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate

Question #: 202

Topic #: 1

[All Terraform Associate Questions]

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

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

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Actual exam question from HashiCorp's Terraform Associate

Question #: 203

Topic #: 1

[All Terraform Associate Questions]

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

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

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

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

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