Terraform-Associate-003 Dumps

HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate (003)

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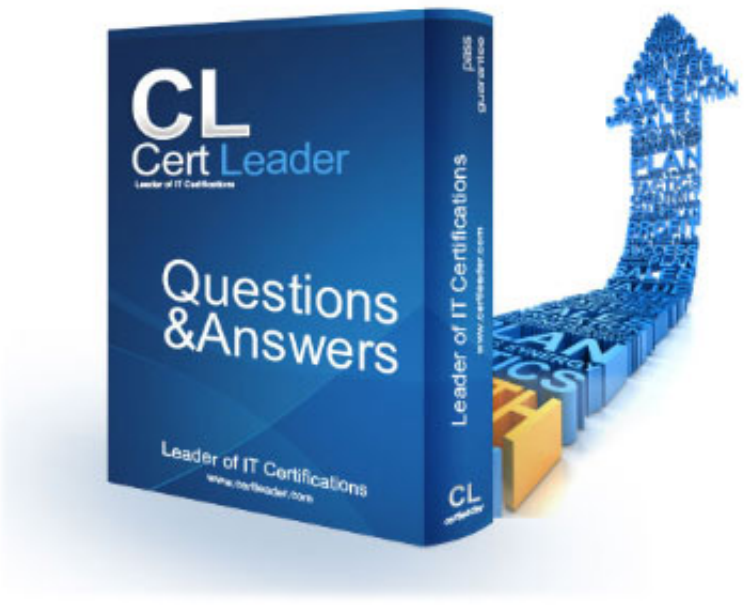

NEW QUESTION 1
How would you reference the volume IDs associated with the ebs_block_device blocks in this configuration?

```
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[sda2,sda3).volume_id
B. aws_lnstance.example.ebs_block_device.[*].volume_id
C. aws_lnstance.example.ebs_block_device.volume_ids
D. aws_instance.example-ebs_block_device.*.volume_id

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is the correct way to reference the volume IDs associated with the ebs_block_device blocks in this configuration, using the splat expression syntax. The other options are either invalid or incomplete.

NEW QUESTION 2
You've used Terraform to deploy a virtual machine and a database. You want to replace this virtual machine instance with an identical one without affecting the database. What is the best way to achieve this using Terraform?

A. Use the terraform state rm command to remove the VM from state file
B. Use the terraform taint command targeting the VMs then run terraform plan and terraform apply
C. Use the terraform apply command targeting the VM resources only
D. Delete the Terraform VM resources from your Terraform code then run terraform plan and terraform apply

Answer: B

Explanation:
The terraform taint command marks a resource as tainted, which means it will be destroyed and recreated on the next apply. This way, you can replace the VM instance without affecting the database or other resources. References = [Terraform Taint]

NEW QUESTION 3
Changing the Terraform backend from the default "local" backend to a different one after performing your first terrafom apply is:

A. Optional
B. Impossible
C. Mandatory
D. Discouraged

Answer: D

Explanation:
Changing the Terraform backend after performing the initial terraform apply is technically possible but strongly discouraged. This is because changing backends can lead to complexities in state management, requiring manual intervention such as state migration to ensure consistency. Terraform's documentation and best practices advise planning the backend configuration carefully before applying Terraform configurations to avoid such changes.References = This guidance is consistent with Terraform's official documentation, which recommends careful consideration and planning of backend configurations to avoid the need for changes.

NEW QUESTION 4
You much initialize your working directory before running terraform validate.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

You must initialize your working directory before running terraform validate, as it will ensure that all the required plugins and modules are installed and configured properly. If you skip this step, you may encounter errors or inconsistencies when validating
your configuration files.

NEW QUESTION 5
While attempting to deploy resources into your cloud provider using Terraform, you begin to see some odd behavior and experience slow responses. In order to troubleshoot you decide to turn on Terraform debugging. Which environment variables must be configured to make Terraform's logging more verbose?

A. TF_LOG_PAIH
B. TF_LOG
C. TF_VAR_log_path
D. TF_VAR_log_level

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 6
Which of these ate features of Terraform Cloud? Choose two correct answers.

A. Automated infrastructure deployment visualization
B. Automatic backups
C. A web-based user interface (UI)
D. Remote state storage

Answer: CD

Explanation:
These are features of Terraform Cloud, which is a hosted service that provides a web-based UI, remote state storage, remote operations, collaboration features, and more for managing your Terraform infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION 7
Your DevOps team is currently using the local backend for your Terraform configuration. You would like to move to a remote backend to store the state file in a central location. Which of the following backends would not work?

A. Artifactory
B. Amazon S3
C. Terraform Cloud
D. Git

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is not a valid backend for Terraform, as it does not support locking or versioning of state files4. The other options are valid backends that can store state files in a central location.

NEW QUESTION 8
As a developer, you want to ensure your plugins are up to date with the latest versions. Which Terraform command should you use?

A. terraform refresh -upgrade
B. terraform apply -upgrade
C. terraform init -upgrade
D. terraform providers -upgrade

Answer: C

Explanation:
This command will upgrade the plugins to the latest acceptable version within the version constraints specified in the configuration. The other commands do not have an - upgrade option.

NEW QUESTION 9
The Terraform binary version and provider versions must match each other in a single configuration.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Terraform binary version and provider versions do not have to match each other in a single configuration. Terraform allows you to specify provider version constraints in the configuration??s terraform block, which can be different from the Terraform binary version1. Terraform will use the newest version of the provider that meets the configuration??s version constraints2. You can also use the dependency lock file to ensure Terraform is using the correct provider version3.
References =
•1: Providers - Configuration Language | Terraform | HashiCorp Developer

•2: Multiple provider versions with Terraform - Stack Overflow
•3: Lock and upgrade provider versions | Terraform - HashiCorp Developer

NEW QUESTION 10
A module can always refer to all variables declared in its parent module.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 10
Setting the TF_LOG environment variable to DEBUG causes debug messages to be logged into stdout.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 12
You modified your Terraform configuration and run Terraform plan to review the changes. Simultaneously, your teammate manually modified the infrastructure component you are working on. Since you already ran terraform plan locally, the execution plan for terraform apply will be the same.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:
The execution plan for terraform apply will not be the same as the one you ran locally with terraform plan, if your teammate manually modified the infrastructure component you are working on. This is because Terraform will refresh the state file before applying any changes, and will detect any differences between the state and the real resources.

NEW QUESTION 15
Which of the following is not a valid siring function in Terraform?

A. choaf
B. join
C. Split
D. slice

Answer: A

Explanation:
This is not a valid string function in Terraform. The other options are valid string functions that can manipulate strings in various ways2.

NEW QUESTION 19
Which configuration consistency errors does terraform validate report?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Terraform validate reports configuration consistency errors, such as declaring a resource identifier more than once. This means that the same resource type and name combination is used for multiple resource blocks, which is not allowed in Terraform. For example, resource "aws_instance" "example" {...} cannot be used more than once in the same configuration. Terraform validate does not report errors related to module versions, state differences, or formatting issues, as these are not relevant for checking the configuration syntax and structure. References = [Validate Configuration], [Resource Syntax]

NEW QUESTION 22
Which of the following methods, used to provision resources into a public cloud, demonstrates the concept of infrastructure as code?

A. curl commands manually run from a terminal
B. A sequence of REST requests you pass to a public cloud API endpoint Most Voted
C. A script that contains a series of public cloud CLI commands

D. A series of commands you enter into a public cloud console

Answer: C

Explanation:
The concept of infrastructure as code (IaC) is to define and manage infrastructure using code, rather than manual processes or GUI tools. A script that contains a series of public cloud CLI commands is an example of IaC, because it uses code to provision resources into a public cloud. The other options are not examples of IaC, because they involve manual or interactive actions, such as running curl commands,
sending REST requests, or entering commands into a console. References = [Introduction to Infrastructure as Code with Terraform] and [Infrastructure as Code]

NEW QUESTION 23
You are writing a child Terraform module that provisions an AWS instance. You want to reference the IP address returned by the child module in the root configuration. You name the instance resource "main'.
Which of these is the correct way to define the output value?
A)

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 25
Which of these ate secure options for storing secrets for connecting to a Terraform remote backend? Choose two correct answers.

A. A variable file
B. Defined in Environment variables
C. Inside the backend block within the Terraform configuration
D. Defined in a connection configuration outside of Terraform

Answer: BD

Explanation:
Environment variables and connection configurations outside of Terraform are secure options for storing secrets for connecting to a Terraform remote backend. Environment variables can be used to set values for input variables that contain secrets, such as backend access keys or tokens. Terraform will read environment variables that start with TF_VAR_ and match the name of an input variable. For example, if you have an input variable called backend_token, you can set its value with the environment variable TF_VAR_backend_token1. Connection configurations outside of Terraform are files or scripts that provide credentials or other information for Terraform to connect to a remote backend. For example, you can use a credentials file for the S3 backend2, or a shell script for the HTTP backend3. These files or scripts are not part of the Terraform configuration and can be stored securely in a separate location. The other options are not secure for storing secrets. A variable file is a file that contains values for input variables. Variable files are usually stored in the same directory as the Terraform configuration or in a version control system. This exposes the secrets to anyone who can access the files or the repository. You should not store secrets in variable files1. Inside the backend block within the Terraform configuration is where you specify the type and settings of the remote backend. The backend block is part of the Terraform configuration and is usually stored in a version control system. This exposes the secrets to anyone who can access the configuration or the repository. You should not store secrets in the backend block4. References = [Terraform Input Variables]1, [Backend Type: s3]2, [Backend Type: http]3, [Backend Configuration]4

NEW QUESTION 28
Outside of the required_providers block, Terraform configurations always refer to providers by their local names.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:
Outside of the required_providers block, Terraform configurations can refer to providers by either their local names or their source addresses. The local name is a short name that can be used throughout the configuration, while the source address is a global identifier for the provider in the format registry.terraform.io/namespace/type. For example, you can use either aws or registry.terraform.io/hashicorp/aws to refer to the AWS provider.

NEW QUESTION 30
The public Terraform Module Registry is free to use.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 33
Which are forbidden actions when the terraform state file is locked? Choose three correct answers.

A. Terraform state list
B. Terraform destroy
C. Terraform validate
D. Terraform validate
E. Terraform for
F. Terraform apply

Answer: BCF

Explanation:
The terraform state file is locked when a Terraform operation that could write state is in progress. This prevents concurrent state operations that could corrupt the state.
The forbidden actions when the state file is locked are those that could write state, such as terraform apply, terraform destroy, terraform refresh, terraform taint, terraform
untaint, terraform import, and terraform state *. The terraform validate command is also forbidden, because it requires an initialized working directory with the state file. The allowed actions when the state file is locked are those that only read state, such as terraform plan, terraform show, terraform output, and terraform console. References = [State Locking] and [Command: validate]

NEW QUESTION 38
When do changes invoked by terraform apply take effect?

A. After Terraform has updated the state file
B. Once the resource provider has fulfilled the request
C. Immediately
D. None of the above are correct

Answer: B

Explanation:
Changes invoked by terraform apply take effect once the resource provider has fulfilled the request, not after Terraform has updated the state file or immediately. The state file is only a reflection of the real resources, not a source of truth.

NEW QUESTION 42
A provider configuration block is required in every Terraform configuration.
Example:

```
provider "provider_name" {
    ...
}
```

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:
A provider configuration block is not required in every Terraform configuration. A provider configuration block can be omitted if its contents would otherwise be empty. Terraform assumes an empty default configuration for any provider that is not explicitly configured. However, some providers may require some configuration arguments (such as endpoint URLs or cloud regions) before they can be used. A provider??s documentation should list which configuration arguments it expects. For providers distributed on the Terraform Registry, versioned documentation is available on each provider??s page, via the ??Documentation?? link in the provider??s header1. References = [Provider Configuration]1

NEW QUESTION 46
Which of these actions will prevent two Terraform runs from changing the same state file at the same time?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 50
You have used Terraform lo create an ephemeral development environment in the (loud and are now ready to destroy all the Infrastructure described by your Terraform configuration To be safe, you would like to first see all the infrastructure that Terraform will delete.
Which command should you use to show all of the resources that mil be deleted? Choose two correct answers.

A. Run terraform state rm ??
B. Run terraform show :destroy
C. Run terraform destroy and it will first output all the resource that will be deleted before prompting for approval
D. Run terraform plan .destory

Answer: CD

Explanation:
To see all the resources that Terraform will delete, you can use either of these two commands:
? terraform destroy will show the plan of destruction and ask for your confirmation
before proceeding. You can cancel the command if you do not want to destroy the resources.
? terraform plan -destroy will show the plan of destruction without asking for
confirmation. You can use this command to review the changes before
running terraform destroy. References = : Destroy Infrastructure : Plan Command: Options

NEW QUESTION 52
Which Terraform collection type should you use to store key/value pairs?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Terraform collection type that should be used to store key/value pairs is map. A map is a collection of values that are accessed by arbitrary labels, called keys.
The keys and values can be of any type, but the keys must be unique within a map. For example, var = { key1 = "value1", key2 = "value2" } is a map with two key/value pairs. Maps are useful for grouping related values together, such as configuration options or
metadata. References = [Collection Types], [Map Type Constraints]

NEW QUESTION 54

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

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 59
What is a key benefit of the Terraform state file?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 61
Which of the following command would be use to access all of the attributes and details of a resource managed by Terraform?

A. Terraform state show ?? provider_type_name
B. Terraform state list
C. Terraform get provider_type_name
D. Terraform state list provider_type_name

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 62
Which two steps are required to provision new infrastructure in the Terraform workflow? Choose two correct answers.

A. Plan
B. Import
C. Alidate
D. Init
E. apply

Answer: DE

Explanation:
The two steps that are required to provision new infrastructure in the
Terraform workflow are init and apply. The terraform init command initializes a working directory containing Terraform configuration files. It downloads and installs the provider plugins that are needed for the configuration, and prepares the backend for storing the
state. The terraform apply command applies the changes required to reach the desired state of the configuration, as described by the resource definitions in the configuration files. It shows a plan of the proposed changes and asks for confirmation before making any changes to the infrastructure. References = [The Core Terraform Workflow], [Initialize a Terraform working directory with init], [Apply Terraform Configuration with apply]

NEW QUESTION 63
Terraform variable names are saved in the state file.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:
Terraform variable names are not saved in the state file, only their values are. The state file only stores the attributes of the resources and data sources that are managed by Terraform, not the variables that are used to configure them.

NEW QUESTION 67
When does Sentinel enforce policy logic during a Terraform Cloud run?

A. Before the plan phase
B. During the plan phase
C. Before the apply phase
D. After the apply phase

Answer: C

Explanation:
Sentinel policies are checked after the plan stage of a Terraform run, but before it can be confirmed or the terraform apply is executed3. This allows you to enforce rules on your infrastructure before it is created or modified.

NEW QUESTION 71
terraform validate reports syntax check errors for which of the following?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 76
Where in your Terraform configuration do you specify a state backend?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 80
Multiple team members are collaborating on infrastructure using Terraform and want to format the* Terraform code following standard Terraform-style convention. How should they ensure the code satisfies conventions?

A. Terraform automatically formats configuration on terraform apply
B. Run terraform validate prior to executing terraform plan or terraform apply
C. Use terraform fmt
D. Replace all tabs with spaces

Answer: C

Explanation:
The terraform fmt command is used to format Terraform configuration files to a canonical format and style. This ensures that all team members are using a consistent style, making the code easier to read and maintain. It automatically applies Terraform's standard formatting conventions to your configuration files, helping maintain consistency across the team's codebase.
References:
? Terraform documentation on terraform fmt: Terraform Fmt

NEW QUESTION 85
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 = "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
    secret_key = "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY"
  }

  required_providers {
       aws = {
         source  = "hashicorp/aws"
         version = "~> 3.38"
       }
     }

    required_version = ">= 0.15"
}
```

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is a bad practice, as it exposes your credentials to anyone who can access your configuration files or state files. You should use environment variables, credential files, or other mechanisms to provide credentials to Terraform.

NEW QUESTION 88
You're writing a Terraform configuration that needs to read input from a local file called id_rsa.pub . Which built-in Terraform function can you use to import the file's contents as a string?

A. file("id_rsa.pub")
B. templaTefil("id_rsa.pub")
C. filebase64("id_rsa.pub")
D. fileset<"id_rsa.pub")

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 93
If you update the version constraint in your Terraform configuration, Terraform will update your lock file the next time you run terraform Init.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 94
Which of the following should you put into the required_providers block?

A. version >= 3.1
B. version = ??>= 3.1??
C. version ~> 3.1

Answer: B

Explanation:
The required_providers block is used to specify the provider versions that the configuration can work with. The version argument accepts a version constraint string, which must be enclosed in double quotes. The version constraint string can use operators such as >=, ~>, =, etc. to specify the minimum, maximum, or exact version of the provider. For example, version = ">= 3.1" means that the configuration can work with any provider version that is 3.1 or higher. References = [Provider Requirements] and [Version Constraints]

NEW QUESTION 97
How would you reference the "name???? value of the second instance of this resource?

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Terraform, when you use the count meta-argument, you can reference individual instances using an index. The indexing starts at 0, so to reference the "name" value of the second instance, you would use aws_instance.web[1].name. This syntax allows you to access the properties of specific instances in a list generated by the count argument.
References:
? Terraform documentation on count and accessing resource instances: Terraform Count

NEW QUESTION 102
When using multiple configuration of the same Terraform provider, what meta-argument must you include in any non-default provider configurations?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 106
You have declared a variable called var.list which is a list of objects that all have an attribute id . Which options will produce a list of the IDs? Choose two correct answers.

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

Answer: BC

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

NEW QUESTION 109
Which of these are features of Terraform Cloud? Choose two correct answers.

A. A web-based user interface (Ul)
B. Automated infrastructure deployment visualization
C. Automatic backups
D. Remote state storage

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Terraform Cloud includes several features designed to enhance collaboration and infrastructure management. Two of these features are:
? A web-based user interface (UI): This allows users to interact with Terraform Cloud
through a browser, providing a centralized interface for managing Terraform configurations, state files, and workspaces.
? Remote state storage: This feature enables users to store their Terraform state
files remotely in Terraform Cloud, ensuring that state is safely backed up and can be accessed by team members as needed.

NEW QUESTION 111
Which parameters does terraform import require? Choose two correct answers.

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

Answer: BC

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

NEW QUESTION 112
Which of the following is not a benefit of adopting infrastructure as code?

A. Versioning
B. A Graphical User Interface
C. Reusability of code
D. Automation

Answer: B

Explanation:
Infrastructure as Code (IaC) provides several benefits, including the ability to version control infrastructure, reuse code, and automate infrastructure management. However, IaC is typically associated with declarative configuration files and does not inherently provide a graphical user interface (GUI). A GUI is a feature that may be provided by specific tools or platforms built on top of IaC principles but is not a direct benefit of IaC itself1.
References = The benefits of IaC can be verified from the official HashiCorp documentation on ??What is Infrastructure as Code with Terraform??? provided by HashiCorp Developer1.

NEW QUESTION 117
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 push
D. terraform refresh

Answer: B

Explanation:
This command will initialize the new backend and prompt you to migrate the existing state file to the new location3. The other commands are not relevant for this task.

NEW QUESTION 119
backends support state locking.

A. All
B. No
C. Some
D. Only local

Answer: C

Explanation:
Some backends support state locking, which prevents other users from modifying the state file while a Terraform operation is in progress. This prevents conflicts and data loss. Not all backends support this feature, and you can check the documentation for each backend type to see if it does.

NEW QUESTION 121
Any user can publish modules to the public Terraform Module Registry.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Terraform Registry allows any user to publish and share modules. Published modules support versioning, automatically generate documentation, allow browsing version histories, show examples and READMEs, and more. Public modules are managed via Git and GitHub, and publishing a module takes only a few minutes. Once a module is published, releasing a new version of a module is as simple as pushing a properly formed Git tag1.
References = The information can be verified from the Terraform Registry documentation on Publishing Modules provided by HashiCorp Developer1.

NEW QUESTION 123
What is one disadvantage of using dynamic blocks in Terraform?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 128
Which are examples of infrastructure as code? Choose two correct answers.

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 130
Select the command that doesn??t cause Terraform to refresh its state.

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 131
What is the Terraform style convention for indenting a nesting level compared to the one above it?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 135
FILL IN THE BLANK
What is the name of the default file where Terraform stores the state?
Type your answer in the field provided. The text field is not case-sensitive and all variations of the correct answer are accepted.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The name of the default file where Terraform stores the state is terraform.tfstate. This file contains a JSON representation of the current state of the infrastructure managed by Terraform. Terraform uses this file to track the metadata and attributes of the resources, and to plan and apply changes. By default, Terraform stores

the state file locally in the same directory as the configuration files, but it can also be configured to store the state remotely in a backend. References = [Terraform State], [State File Format]

NEW QUESTION 139
Which command must you first run before performing further Terraform operations in a working directory?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 142
.....

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