TERRAFORM-ASSOCIATE-003 Q&As

HashiCorp Certified: Terraform Associate (003)

Pass HashiCorp TERRAFORM-ASSOCIATE-003 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.geekcert.com/terraform-associate-003.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by HashiCorp Official Exam Center

- **Instant Download** After Purchase
- **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- **365 Days** Free Update
- **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

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

A. True

B. False

Correct Answer: A

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

QUESTION 2

You have to initialize a Terraform backend before it can be configured.

A. True

B. False

Correct Answer: B

You can configure a backend in your Terraform code before initializing it. Initializing a backend will store the state file remotely and enable features like locking and workspaces. References = [Terraform Backends]

QUESTION 3

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

Correct Answer: C

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]

QUESTION 4

You have multiple team members collaborating on infrastructure as code (IaC) using Terraform, and want to apply formatting standards for readability. How can you format Terraform HCL (HashiCorp Configuration Language) code according to standard Terraform style convention?

A. Run the terraform fmt command during the code linting phase of your CI/CD process Most Voted

B. Designate one person in each team to review and format everyone\\'s code

C. Manually apply two spaces indentation and align equal sign "=" characters in every Terraform file (*.tf)

D. Write a shell script to transform Terraform files using tools such as AWK, Python, and sed

Correct Answer: A

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. Running this command on your configuration files before committing them to source control can help ensure consistency of style between different Terraform codebases, and can also make diffs easier to read. You can also use the -check and -diff options to check if the files are formatted and display the formatting changes respectively2. Running the terraform fmt command during the code linting phase of your CI/CD process can help automate this process and enforce the formatting standards for your team. References = [Command: fmt]2

QUESTION 5

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

Correct Answer: BD

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