



TERRAFORM-ASSOCIATE-003^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

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

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

Correct Answer: B

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]

QUESTION 2

You cannot install third party plugins using terraform init.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

You can install third party plugins using terraform init, as long as you specify the plugin directory in your configuration or as a command-line argument. You can also use the terraform providers mirror command to create a local mirror of providers from any source.

QUESTION 3

A developer on your team is going to tear down an existing deployment managed by Terraform and deploy a new one. However, there is a server resource named `aws_instance.ubuntu[1]` they would like to keep. What command should they use to tell Terraform to stop managing that specific resource?

- A. Terraform plan `rm:aws_instance.ubuntu[1]`
- B. Terraform state `rm:aws_instance.ubuntu[1]`
- C. Terraform apply `rm:aws_instance.ubuntu[1]`
- D. Terraform destroy `rm:aws_instance.ubuntu[1]`

Correct Answer: B

To tell Terraform to stop managing a specific resource without destroying it, you can use the terraform state rm



command. This command will remove the resource from the Terraform state, which means that Terraform will no longer track or update the corresponding remote object. However, the object will still exist in the remote system and you can later use terraform import to start managing it again in a different configuration or workspace. The syntax for this command is terraform state rm , where is the resource address that identifies the resource instance to remove. For example, terraform state rm aws_instance.ubuntu[1] will remove the second instance of the aws_instance resource named ubuntu from the state. References = : Command: state rm : Moving Resources

QUESTION 4

What Terraform command always causes a state file to be updated with changes that might have been made outside of Terraform?

- A. Terraform plan ?efresh-only
- B. Terraform show ?son
- C. Terraform apply ?ock-false
- D. Terraform plan target-state

Correct Answer: A

This is the command that always causes a state file to be updated with changes that might have been made outside of Terraform, as it will only refresh the state file with the current status of the real resources, without making any changes to them or creating a plan.

QUESTION 5

How does Terraform determine dependencies between resources?

- A. Terraform requires resource dependencies to be defined as modules and sourced in order
- B. Terraform automatically builds a resource graph based on resources provisioners, special meta-parameters, and the stale file (if present)
- C. Terraform requires resources in a configuration to be listed in the order they will be created to determine dependencies
- D. Terraform requires all dependencies between resources to be specified using the depends_on parameter

Correct Answer: B

This is how Terraform determines dependencies between resources, by using the references between them in the configuration files and other factors that affect the order of operations.

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