HashiCorp.VA-002-P.v2022-11-08.q69

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NEW QUESTION: 1
By default, how long does the transit secrets engine store the resulting ciphertext?
A. 24 hours
B. 32 days
C. transit does not store data
D. 30 days
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Vault does NOT store any data encrypted via the transit/encrypt endpoint. The output you received is the ciphertext. You can store this ciphertext at the desired location (e.g. MySQL database) or pass it to another application.

NEW QUESTION: 2
In the example below, where is the value of the DNS record's IP address originating from?
1. resource "aws_route53_record" "www" {
2. zone_id = aws_route53_zone.primary.zone_id
3. name = "www.helloworld.com"
4. type = "A"
5. ttl = "300"
6. records = [module.web_server.instance_ip_addr]
7. }
A. value of the web_server parameter from the variables.tf file
B. the output of a module named web_server
C. the regular expression named module.web_server
D. by querying the AWS EC2 API to retrieve the IP address

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
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_addr, you could access that value as module.web_server.instance_ip_addr.

NEW QUESTION: 3
Unsealing Vault creates the encryption keys, which is used to unencrypt the data on the storage backend.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Unsealing is the process of obtaining the plaintext master key necessary to read the decryption key to decrypt the data, allowing access to the Vault. The master key is used to decrypt the encryption key which can unencrypt the data on the storage backend.

NEW QUESTION: 4
While Vault provides businesses tons of functionality out of the box, what feature allows you to extend its functionality with solutions written by third-party providers?
A. vault agent
B. namespaces
C. plugin backend
D. control groups
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Plugin backends are the components in Vault that can be implemented separately from Vault's built-in backends. These backends can be either authentication or secrets engines. All Vault auth and secret backends are considered plugins. This simple concept allows both built-in and external plugins to be treated like Legos. Any plugin can exist at multiple different locations. Different versions of a plugin may be at each one, with each version differing from Vault's version.
Reference links:-
https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/plugin
https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/internals/plugins

NEW QUESTION: 5
When Vault is sealed, which are the only two options available to a Vault administrator? (select two)
A. rotate the encryption key
B. unseal Vault
C. view the status of Vault
D. configure policies
E. author security policies

F. view data stored in the key/value store

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

When Vault is sealed, the only two options available are, viewing the vault status and unsealing Vault. All the other actions performed after the Vault is unsealed and the user is authenticated.

NEW QUESTION: 6

What is the result of the following terraform function call?

index(["a", "b", "c"], "c")

A. 1

B. true

C. 2

D. 0

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

index finds the element index for a given value in a list starting with index 0.

https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/functions/index.html

NEW QUESTION: 7

What is a downside to using a Terraform provider, such as the Vault provider, to interact with sensitive data, such as reading secrets from Vault?

A. Terraform and Vault must be running on the same physical host

B. Terraform and Vault must be running on the same version

C. Terraform requires a unique auth method to work with Vault

D. Secrets are persisted to the state file and plans

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Interacting with Vault from Terraform causes any secrets that you read and write to be persisted in both Terraform's state file and in any generated plan files. For any Terraform module that reads or writes Vault secrets, these files should be treated as sensitive and protected accordingly.

NEW QUESTION: 8

Which of the following storage backends are supported by HashiCorp technical support? (select four)

A. Filesystem

B. Consul

C. In-Memory

D. Raft

E. DynamoDB

F. MySQL

Answer: A,B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Just to clarify, "HashiCorp supported" means, it is supported by HashiCorp's technical support, it doesn't mean that Vault supports the platform as a storage backend.

For example, DynamoDB is a valid storage backend, but it is not officially supported by HashiCorp technical support but it has got the community support.
In-Memory - HashiCorp Supported
MySQL - Community Supported
Raft - HashiCorp Supported
Dynamo DB - Community Supported
Consul - HashiCorp Supported
Filesystem - HashiCorp Supported
Check more details on below link:- https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/configuration/storage/in-memory

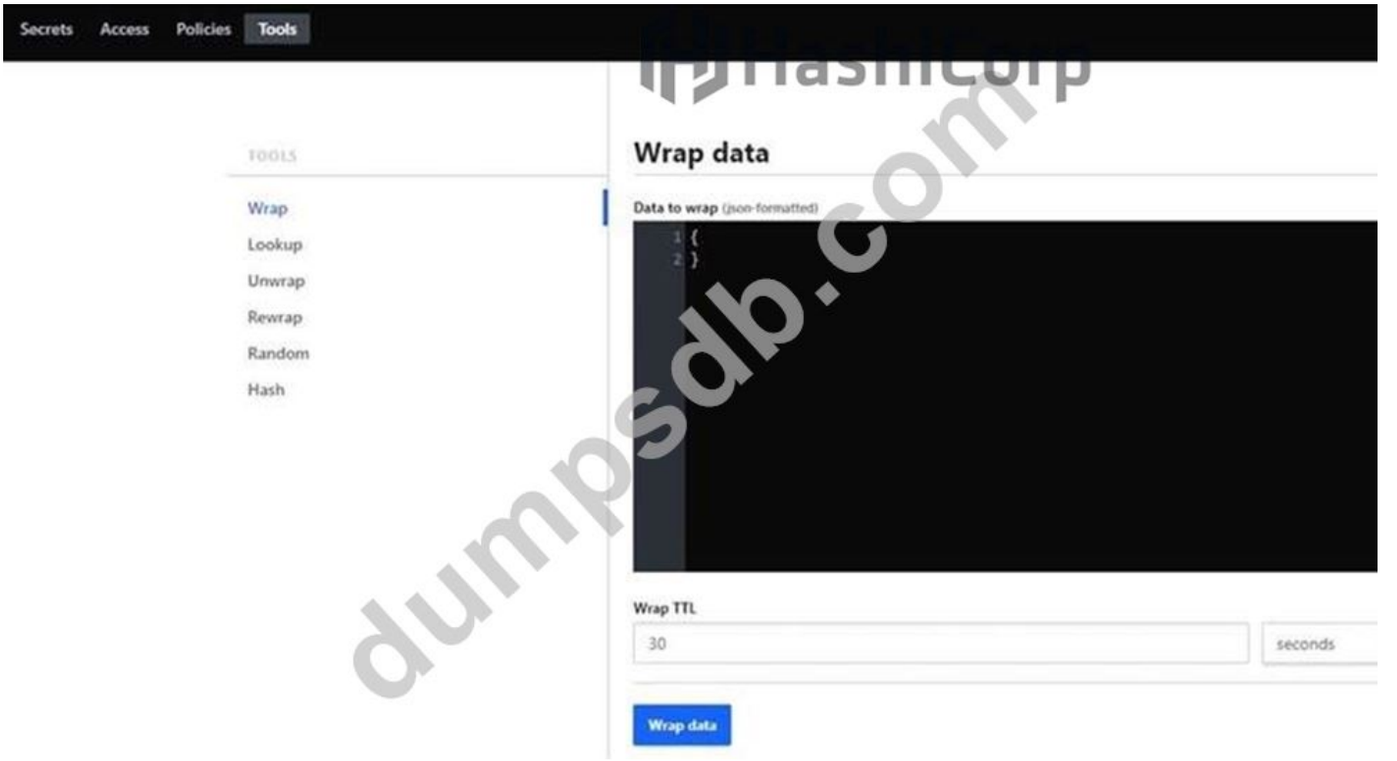
NEW QUESTION: 9
Select the feature below that best completes the sentence:
The following list represents the different types of _____ available in Terraform.
1. max
2. min
3. join
4. replace
5. list
6. length
7. range
A. named values
B. backends
C. functions
D. data sources
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 10
A user runs terraform init on their RHEL based server and per the output, two provider plugins are downloaded:
1. $ terraform init
2.
3. Initializing the backend...
4.
5. Initializing provider plugins...
6. - Checking for available provider plugins...
7. - Downloading plugin for provider "aws" (hashicorp/aws) 2.44.0...
8. - Downloading plugin for provider "random" (hashicorp/random) 2.2.1...

9.
10. Terraform has been successfully initialized!
Where are these plugins downloaded to?
A. /etc/terraform/plugins
B. The .terraform.plugins directory in the directory terraform init was executed in.
C. The .terraform.d directory in the directory terraform init was executed in.
D. The .terraform/plugins directory in the directory terraform init was executed in.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
By default, terraform init downloads plugins into a subdirectory of the working directory, .terraform/plugins, so that each working directory is self-contained.

NEW QUESTION: 11
Which of the following connection types are supported by the remote-exec provisioner? (select two)
A. rdp
B. smb
C. ssh
D. winrm
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 12
What could you do with the feature found in the screenshot below? (select two)



A. encrypt the Vault master key that is stored in memory

B. using a short TTL, you could encrypt data in order to place only the encrypted data in Vault
C. encrypt sensitive data to send to a colleague over email
D. use response-wrapping to protect data
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Vault includes a feature called response wrapping. When requested, Vault can take the response it would have sent to an HTTP client and instead insert it into the cubbyhole of a single-use token, returning that single-use token instead.

NEW QUESTION: 13
From the code below, identify the implicit dependency:
1. resource "aws_eip" "public_ip" {
2. vpc = true
3. instance = aws_instance.web_server.id
4. }
5. resource "aws_instance" "web_server" {
6. ami = "ami-2757f631"
7. instance_type = "t2.micro"
8. depends_on = [aws_s3_bucket.company_data]
9. }
A. The EC2 instance labeled web_server
B. The EIP with an id of ami-2757f631
C. The AMI used for the EC2 instance
D. The S3 bucket labeled company_data
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The EC2 instance labeled web_server is the implicit dependency as the aws_eip cannot be created until the aws_instance labeled web_server has been provisioned and the id is available. Note that aws_s3_bucket.example is an explicit dependency.

NEW QUESTION: 14
Which auth method is ideal for machine to machine authentication?
A. GitHub
B. UserPass
C. AppRole
D. Okta
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The ideal method for a machine to machine authentication is AppRole although it's not the only method. The other options are frequently reserved for human access.
Reference link:- https://www.hashicorp.com/blog/authenticating-applications-with-vault-approle/

NEW QUESTION: 15
What is the proper command to enable the AWS secrets engine at the default path?

A. vault enable secrets aws
B. vault secrets aws enable
C. vault secrets enable aws
D. vault enable aws secrets engine
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The command format for enabling Vault features is vault <feature> <enable/disable> <name>, therefore the correct answer would be vault secrets enable aws

NEW QUESTION: 16
Which TCP port does Vault replication use?
A. 8200
B. 8201
C. 8300
D. 8301
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Check below link for details:- https://learn.hashicorp.com/vault/operations/ops-reference-architecture

NEW QUESTION: 17
Which Terraform command will check and report errors within modules, attribute names, and value types to make sure they are syntactically valid and internally consistent?
A. terraform format
B. terraform validate
C. terraform fmt
D. terraform show
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The terraform validate command validates the configuration files in a directory, referring only to the configuration and not accessing any remote services such as remote state, provider APIs, etc. Validate runs checks that verify whether a configuration is syntactically valid and internally consistent, regardless of any provided variables or existing state. It is thus primarily useful for general verification of reusable modules, including the correctness of attribute names and value types.

NEW QUESTION: 18
Which of the following secrets engine can generate dynamic credentials? (select three)
A. Azure
B. database
C. key/value
D. Transit
E. AWS
Answer: A,B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Vault has many secrets engines that can generate dynamic credentials, including AWS, Azure, and database secrets engines. The key/value secret engine is used to store data, and the transit secret engine is used to encrypt data.

NEW QUESTION: 19
You've decided to use AWS KMS to automatically unseal Vault on private EC2 instances. After deploying your Vault cluster, and running vault operator init, Vault responds with an error and cannot be unsealed.
You've determined that the subnet you've deployed Vault into doesn't have internet access. What can you do to enable Vault to communicate with AWS KMS in the most secure way?
A. ask the networking team to provide Vault with inbound access from the internet
B. deploy Vault in a public subnet and provide the Vault nodes with public IP addresses
C. add a VPC endpoint
D. change the permissions on the Internet Gateway to allow the Vault nodes to communicate over the Internet
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
In this particular question, a VPC endpoint can provide private connectivity to an AWS service without having to traverse the public internet. This way you hit a private endpoint for the service rather than connecting to the public endpoint.
This is more of an AWS-type question, but the underlying premise still holds regardless of where your Vault cluster is deployed. If you use a public cloud KMS solution, such as AWS KMS, Azure Key Vault, GCP Cloud KMS, or AliCloud KMS, your Vault cluster will need the ability to communicate with that service to unseal itself.

NEW QUESTION: 20
From the unseal options listed below, select the options you can use if you're deploying Vault on-premises. (select four)
A. transit
B. AWS KMS
C. certificates
D. key shards
E. HSM PKCS11

Answer: A,B,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Certificates are not a valid unseal option for HashiCorp Vault.

NEW QUESTION: 21
Which flag would be used within a Terraform configuration block to identify the specific version of a provider required?
A. required-provider
B. required_versions
C. required_providers
D. required-version
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
For production use, you should constrain the acceptable provider versions via configuration file to ensure that new versions with breaking changes will not be automatically installed by terraform init in the future. When terraform init is run without provider version constraints, it prints a suggested version constraint string for each provider For example:
terraform {
required_providers {
aws = ">= 2.7.0"
}
}

NEW QUESTION: 22
Select the answer below that completes the following statement:
Terraform Cloud can be managed from the CLI but requires _____?
A. a TOTP token
B. a username and password
C. authentication using MFA
D. an API token
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
API and CLI access are managed with API tokens, which can be generated in the Terraform Cloud UI. Each user can generate any number of personal API tokens, which allow access with their own identity and permissions. Organizations and teams can also generate tokens for automating tasks that aren't tied to an individual user.

NEW QUESTION: 23
You've hit the URL for the Vault UI, but you're presented with this screen. Why doesn't Vault present you with a way to log in?

A. a vault policy is preventing you from logging in
B. the vault configuration file has an incorrect configuration
C. the consul storage backend was not configured correctly
D. vault needs to be initialized before it can be used
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Before Vault can be used, it must be initialized and unsealed. This screen indicates that Vault has not been initialized yet and is offering you a way to do so.

NEW QUESTION: 24
Vault secrets engines are used to do what with data? (select three)
A. copy
B. generate
C. store
D. transmit
E. encrypt
Answer: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Vault secrets engines are used to store, generate, or encrypt data.
The KV secrets engine can store data, AWS can generate credentials, and the transit secret engine can encrypt data.

NEW QUESTION: 25
Which of the following allows Terraform users to apply policy as code to enforce standardized configurations for resources being deployed via infrastructure as code?
A. functions
B. workspaces
C. module registry

D. sentinel

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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.

NEW QUESTION: 26

A user has logged into the Vault user interface but cannot browse to a secret located at kv/applications/app3, however, the policy the user is bound by permits read permission to the secret.

Because of the read permission, the user should be able to read the secret in the Vault UI.

A. False

B. True

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

To browse Vault paths in the UI, the user must have list permissions on the mount and the paths leading up to the secret.

NEW QUESTION: 27

From the options below, select the benefits of using the PKI (certificates) secrets engine: (select three)

A. TTLs on Vault certs are longer to ensure certificates are valid for a longer period of time

B. Vault can act as an intermediate CA

C. reducing, or eliminating certificate revocations

D. reduces time to get a certificate by eliminating the need to generate a private key and CSR

Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference link:- https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/secrets/pki

NEW QUESTION: 28

Permissions for Vault backend functions are available at which path?

A. security/

B. admin/

C. backend/

D. system/

E. vault/

F. sys/

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

All backend system functions stored in the sys/ backend.

The system backend is a default backend in Vault that is mounted at the /sys endpoint. This endpoint cannot be disabled or moved, and is used to configure Vault and interact with many of Vault's internal features.

NEW QUESTION: 29
The Vault Agent provides which of the following benefits? (select three)
A. client-side caching of responses
B. automatically creates secrets in the desired storage backend
C. authentication to Vault
D. token renewal
Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Vault Agent is a client daemon that provides the following features:
- Auto-Auth
- Caching
- Templating
Reference link:- https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/agent

NEW QUESTION: 30
Which two interfaces automatically assume the token for subsequent requests after successfully authenticating? (select two)
A. UI
B. API
C. CLI
D. Consul
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
After authenticating, the UI and CLI automatically assume the token for all subsequent requests. The API, however, requires the user to extract the token from the server response after authenticating in order to send with subsequent requests.

NEW QUESTION: 31
Terraform Enterprise (also referred to as pTFE) requires what type of backend database for a clustered deployment?
A. Cassandra
B. MSSQL
C. PostgreSQL
D. MySQL
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
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 are 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: 32
What does the following API request return?
1. $ curl \
2. --header "X-Vault-Token: ..." \
3. --request POST \
4. --data @payload.json \
5. http://127.0.0.1:8200/v1/sys/tools/random/164
A. a random string of 164 characters
B. a random token valid for 164 uses
C. None
D. a secured secret based on 164 bytes of data
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
This endpoint returns high-quality random bytes of the specified length.

NEW QUESTION: 33
An administrator wants to create a new KV mount for individual users to maintain their own secrets but needs a way to simplify the policy so they don't need to write a new one for each new user? With the requirements listed below, what would such a policy look like?
Requirement: Each user can perform all operations on their allocated key/value secret path
A. path "user-kv/data/{{identity.entity.name}}/*" {
capabilities = ["create", "update", "read", "delete", "list"]
}
B. path "user-kv/data/{{identity.entity.id.name}}/*" {
capabilities = ["create", "update", "read", "delete", "list"]
}
C. path "user-kv/data/{{identity.entity.aliases.<<mount accessor>>.id}}/*" { capabilities = ["create", "update", "read", "delete", "list"]
}
D. path "user-kv/data/{{user}}/*" {
capabilities = ["create", "update", "read", "delete", "list"]
}
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Everything in the Vault is path-based, and policies are no exception. Policies provide a declarative way to grant or forbid access to certain paths and operations in Vault.
The policy template makes it very flexible to customize the environment. By using parameters within your template, you can have Vault "insert" a value into the path based upon things like identity values, group membership, and metadata associated with either the user's identity or group they are a member of.
Using the parameter, the path user-kv/data/{{identity.entity.name}}/* converts to user-kv/data/student01/*

NEW QUESTION: 34
Vault's User Interface (UI) needs to be enabled in the command line before it can be used.
A. FALSE
B. TRUE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The UI is enabled in the Vault configuration file, not in the CLI.

NEW QUESTION: 35
After running into issues with Terraform, you need to enable verbose logging to assist with troubleshooting the error. Which of the following values provides the MOST verbose logging?
A. ERROR
B. INFO
C. DEBUG
D. WARN
E. TRACE
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Terraform has detailed logs that can be enabled by setting the TF_LOG environment variable to any value. This will cause detailed logs to appear on stderr.
You can set TF_LOG to one of the log levels TRACE, DEBUG, INFO, WARN, or ERROR to change the verbosity of the logs. TRACE is the most verbose and it is the default if TF_LOG is set to something other than a log level name.

NEW QUESTION: 36
Given the policy below, what would the user be able to access?
1. path "*" {
2. capabilities = ["create", "update", "read", "list", "delete", "sudo"]
3. }
A. anything they want to within Vault
B. ability to enable a secret engine at the path *
C. only make changes to policies
D. nothing, since the policy doesn't specify any specific paths
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

All interactions with Vault are done through its pathing structure. If you create a policy with a wildcard, you are giving them access to any path within Vault

NEW QUESTION: 37
From the options below, select the benefits of using a batch token over a service token. (select three)
A. no storage cost for token creation
B. lightweight and scalable
C. can be a root token
D. used for ephemeral, high-performance workloads
E. has accessors
Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Service Tokens
Service tokens are what users will generally think of as "normal" Vault tokens. They support all features, such as renewal, revocation, creating child tokens, and more. They are correspondingly heavyweight to create and track.
Batch Tokens
Batch tokens are encrypted blobs that carry enough information for them to be used for Vault actions, but they require no storage on disk to track them. As a result, they are extremely lightweight and scalable but lack most of the flexibility and features of service tokens.
Reference link:- https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/concepts/tokens

NEW QUESTION: 38
In the following code snippet, the block type is identified by which string?
1. resource "aws_instance" "db" {
2. ami = "ami-123456"
3. instance_type = "t2.micro"
4. }
A. "db"
B. resource
C. "aws_instance"
D. instance_type
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The format of resource block configurations is as follows:
<block type> "<resource type>" "<local name/label>"

NEW QUESTION: 39
Which of the following actions are performed during a terraform init? (select three)
A. provisions the declared resources in your configuration
B. download the declared providers which are supported by HashiCorp
C. initializes the backend configuration

D. initializes downloaded and/or installed providers

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The terraform init command is used to initialize a working directory containing Terraform configuration files. This is the first command that should be run after writing a new Terraform configuration or cloning an existing one from version control. It is safe to run this command multiple times.

NEW QUESTION: 40

The command vault lease revoke -prefix aws/ will revoke all leases associated with the secret engine mounted at aws/

A. False

B. True

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The lease command groups subcommands for interacting with leases attached to secrets.
Subcommands:
renew Renews the lease of a secret
revoke Revokes leases and secrets
Using the '-prefix' flag allows you to revoke the entire tree of secrets.

NEW QUESTION: 41

What feature of Vault would allow you to architect a "Vault within a Vault"?

A. sentinel

B. secrets engines

C. control groups

D. namespaces

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Namespaces are isolated environments that functionally exist as "Vaults within a Vault." They have separate login paths and support creating and managing data isolated to their namespace.
This data includes the following:
- Secret Engines
- Auth Methods
- Policies
- Identities (Entities, Groups)
- Tokens

Reference link:- https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/enterprise/namespaces

NEW QUESTION: 42

Which of the following policies would permit a user to generate dynamic credentials on a database?

A. path "database/creds/read_only_role" {
capabilities = ["read"]

}
B. path "database/creds/read_only_role" {
capabilities = ["generate"]
}
C. path "database/creds/read_only_role" {
capabilities = ["list"]
}
D. path "database/creds/read_only_role" {
capabilities = ["sudo"]
}
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The HTTP request is a GET which corresponds to a read capability. Thus, to grant access to generate database credentials, the policy would grant read access on the appropriate path.

NEW QUESTION: 43
In regards to deploying resources in multi-cloud environments, what are some of the benefits of using Terraform rather than a provider's native tooling? (select three)
A. Terraform simplifies management and orchestration, helping operators build large-scale, multi-cloud infrastructure
B. Terraform can help businesses deploy applications on multiple clouds and on-premises infrastructure
C. Terraform can manage cross-cloud dependencies
D. Terraform is not cloud-agnostic and can be used to deploy resources across a single public cloud
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Terraform is a cloud-agnostic tool, and therefore isn't limited to a single cloud provider, such as AWS CloudFormation or Azure Resource Manager. Terraform supports all of the major cloud providers and allows IT organizations to focus on learning a single tool for deploying its infrastructure, regardless of what platform it's being deployed on.

NEW QUESTION: 44
While Terraform is generally written using the HashiCorp Configuration Language (HCL), what another syntax can Terraform be expressed in?
A. JSON
B. XML
C. TypeScript
D. YAML
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The constructs in the Terraform language can also be expressed in JSON syntax, which is harder for humans to read and edit but easier to generate and parse programmatically.

NEW QUESTION: 45
What is the default method of authentication after first initializing Vault?
A. GitHub
B. AppRole
C. Admin account
D. Tokens
E. Userpass
F. TLS certificates
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
After initializing, Vault provides the root token to the user, this is the only way to log in to Vault to configure additional auth methods.

NEW QUESTION: 46
After logging into the Vault UI, a user complains that they cannot enable Replication. Why would the replication configuration be missing?
A. replication wasn't configured in the Vault configuration file
B. replication hasn't been enabled
C. Vault is running an open-source version
D. replication configuration isn't available in the UI
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Replication is not available in open-source versions of Vault. It is an enterprise feature.

NEW QUESTION: 47
What is the purpose of using the local-exec provisioner? (select two)
A. ensures that the resource is only executed in the local infrastructure where Terraform is deployed
B. to execute one or more commands on the machine running Terraform
C. to invoke a local executable
D. executes a command on the resource to invoke an update to the Terraform state
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 48
A user has created a module called "my_test_module" and committed it to GitHub. Over time, several commits have been made with updates to the module, each tagged in GitHub with an incremental version number. Which of the following lines would be required in a module configuration block in terraform to select tagged version v1.0.4?
A. source = "git::https://wpexpertsupport.com/my_test_module.git#tag=v1.0.4"
B. source = "git::https://wpexpertsupport.com/my_test_module.git@tag=v1.0.4"
C. source = "git::https://wpexpertsupport.com/my_test_module.git?ref=v1.0.4"
D. source = "git::https://wpexpertsupport.com/my_test_module.git&ref=v1.0.4"
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
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://wpexpertsupport.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#selecting-a-revision

NEW QUESTION: 49
Vault policies are deny by default
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Everything in Vault is path-based including policies. Policies provide a declarative way to grant or forbid access to certain paths and operations in Vault.
Policies are deny by default, so an empty policy grants no permission in the system.

NEW QUESTION: 50
Select all Operating Systems that Terraform is available for. (select five)
A. Linux
B. Windows
C. Unix
D. FreeBSD
E. Solaris
F. macOS
Answer: A,B,D,E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)
Terraform is available for macOS, FreeBSD, OpenBSD, Linux, Solaris, Windows
https://www.terraform.io/downloads.html

NEW QUESTION: 51
True or False:
The terraform refresh command is used to reconcile the state Terraform knows about (via its state file) with the real-world infrastructure. If the drift is detected between the real-world infrastructure and the last known-state, it will modify the infrastructure to correct the drift.
A. False
B. True
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
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.
https://www.terraform.io/docs/commands/refresh.html

NEW QUESTION: 52
You've set up multiple Vault clusters, one on-premises which is intended to be the primary cluster, and the second cluster in AWS, which was deployed to be used for performance replication. After enabling replication, developers complain that all the data they've stored in the AWS Vault cluster is missing. What happened?
A. the data was moved to a recovery path after replication was enabled. Use the vault secrets move command to move the data back to its intended location
B. there is a certificate mismatch after replication was enabled since Vault replication generates its own TLS certificates to ensure nodes are trusted entities
C. the data was automatically copied to the primary cluster after replication was enabled since all writes are always forwarded to the primary cluster
D. all of the data on the secondary cluster was deleted after replication was enabled
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Replication relies on having a shared keyring between primary and secondaries and a shared understanding of the data store state.
As soon as replication is enabled, all of the secondary's existing data will be destroyed, which is irrevocable.
Generally, activating as a secondary will be the first thing that is done upon setting up a new cluster for replication.
Hence, create a backup first if there is a slight chance that you would need this existing storage in the future.
Reference link:- https://www.hashicorp.com/resources/setting-up-configuring-performance-replication/

NEW QUESTION: 53

Which of the following represents a feature of Terraform Cloud that is NOT free to customers?
A. private module registry
B. workspace management
C. roles and team management
D. VCS integration
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 54
What are the benefits of using Infrastructure as Code? (select five)
A. Infrastructure as Code easily replaces development languages such as Go and .Net for application development
B. Infrastructure as Code allows a user to turn a manual task into a simple, automated deployment
C. Infrastructure as Code is relatively simple to learn and write, regardless of a user's prior experience with developing code
D. Infrastructure as Code is easily repeatable, allowing the user to reuse code to deploy similar, yet different resources
E. Infrastructure as Code provides configuration consistency and standardization among deployments
F. Infrastructure as Code gives the user the ability to recreate an application's infrastructure for disaster recovery scenarios
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
If you are new to infrastructure as code as a concept, it is the process of managing infrastructure in a file or files rather than manually configuring resources in a user interface. A resource in this instance is any piece of infrastructure in a given environment, such as a virtual machine, security group, network interface, etc.
At a high level, Terraform allows operators to use HCL to author files containing definitions of their desired resources on almost any provider (AWS, GCP, GitHub, Docker, etc) and automates the creation of those resources at the time of application.

NEW QUESTION: 55
The Terraform language supports a number of different syntaxes for comments. Select all that are supported. (select three)
A. #
B. /* and */
C. <* and *>
D. //
Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Terraform supports the #, //, and /*..*/ for commenting Terraform configuration files. Please use them when writing Terraform so both you and others who are using your code have a full understanding of what the code is intended to do.

https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/syntax.html#comments

NEW QUESTION: 56
True or False:
Workspaces provide identical functionality in the open-source, Terraform Cloud, and Enterprise versions of Terraform.
A. True
B. False
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Workspaces, managed with the terraform workspace command, aren't the same thing as Terraform Cloud workspaces.
Terraform Cloud workspaces act more like completely separate working directories.
CLI workspaces(OSS) are just alternate state files.

NEW QUESTION: 57
A user creates three workspaces from the command line - prod, dev, and test. Which of the following commands will the user run to switch to the dev workspace?
A. terraform workspace select dev
B. terraform workspace -switch dev
C. terraform workspace dev
D. terraform workspace switch dev
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The terraform workspace select command is used to choose a different workspace to use for further operations. https://www.terraform.io/docs/commands/workspace/select.html

NEW QUESTION: 58
Which commands are available only after Vault has been unsealed? (select two)
A. vault login -method=ldap -username=vault
B. vault operator unseal
C. vault kv get kv/apps/app01
D. vault status
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Once Vault is unsealed, you can run vault login -method=ldap -username=vault and vault kv get kv/apps/app01. The second command assumes that you have authenticated but it cannot be run unless Vault is unsealed. vault status can be run regardless of Vault is sealed or unsealed, and vault operator unseal can only be run when the vault is sealed.

NEW QUESTION: 59
When using constraint expressions to signify a version of a provider, which of the following are valid provider versions that satisfy the expression found in the following code snippet: (select two)
1. terraform {

2. required_providers {
3. aws = "~> 1.2.0"
4. }
5. }

A. 1.2.9
B. 1.3.1
C. 1.3.0
D. 1.2.3

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

~> 1.2.0 will match any non-beta version of the provider between >= 1.2.0 and < 1.3.0. For example, 1.2.X
https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/modules.html#gt-1-2-0-1

NEW QUESTION: 60

Which of the following settings are configured using the configuration file? (select three)

A. Cluster Name
B. Replication
C. Seal Type
D. Auth Methods
E. Namespaces
F. Storage Backend
G. Audit Devices

Answer: A,C,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

Seal types, Storage backends, and cluster names are just a few of the configurations done via the configuration file. The others are configured within Vault itself.

NEW QUESTION: 61

When configuring Vault replication and monitoring its status, you keep seeing something called 'WALs'. What are WALs?

A. wake after lan
B. warning of allocated logs
C. write-ahead log
D. write along logging

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference links:-
https://learn.hashicorp.com/vault/day-one/monitor-replication
https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/internals/replication

NEW QUESTION: 62

Which command is used to initialize Vault after first starting the Vault service?

A. vault create key

B. vault operator init

C. vault operator initialize keys

D. vault start

E. vault operator unseal

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The vault operator init command initializes a Vault server. Initialization is the process by which Vault's storage backend is prepared to receive data.

This only happens once when the server is started against a new backend that has never been used with Vault before.

Reference link is below:- https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/commands/operator/init

NEW QUESTION: 63

What Terraform command can be used to inspect the current state file?

```
# aws_instance.example:
resource "aws_instance" "example" {
    ami                          = "ami-2757f631"
    arn                          = "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:130490850807:instance/i-0
    associate_public_ip_address  = true
    availability_zone            = "us-east-1c"
    cpu_core_count               = 1
    cpu_threads_per_core         = 1
    disable_api_termination      = false
    ebs_optimized                = false
    get_password_data            = false
    id                           = "i-0bbf06244e44211d1"
    instance_state               = "running"
    instance_type                = "t2.micro"
```


A. terraform inspect

B. terraform show

C. terraform read

D. terraform state

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The terraform show command is used to provide human-readable output from a state or plan file. This can be used to inspect a plan to ensure that the planned operations are expected, or to inspect the current state as Terraform sees it.
Machine-readable output can be generated by adding the -json command-line flag.
Note: When using the -json command-line flag, any sensitive values in Terraform state will be displayed in plain text.

NEW QUESTION: 64
When registering a plugin with Vault, where would you configure the location where the binaries are located in order for Vault to properly register the plugin?
A. in the Vault configuration file using plugin_directory=<path>
B. in the UI underneath the plugin tab
C. in the plugin configuration file using directory=<path>
D. within the CLI command when registering a plug
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The plugin directory is a configuration option of Vault, and can be specified in the configuration file. This setting specifies a directory in which all plugin binaries must live; this value cannot be a symbolic link. A plugin can not be added to Vault unless it exists in the plugin directory. There is no default for this configuration option, and if it is not set plugins can not be added to Vault.
Reference link:- https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/internals/plugins

NEW QUESTION: 65
Which of the following statements best describes the Terraform list(...) type?
A. a collection of unique values that do not have any secondary identifiers or ordering.
B. a collection of values where each is identified by a string label.
C. a sequence of values identified by consecutive whole numbers starting with zero.
D. a collection of named attributes that each have their own type.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A terraform list is a sequence of values identified by consecutive whole numbers starting with zero.
https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/types.html#structural-types

NEW QUESTION: 66
When creating a dynamic secret in Vault, Vault returns what value that can be used to renew or revoke the lease?
A. lease_id
B. vault_accessor
C. revocation_access
D. token_revocation_id
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

When reading a dynamic secret, such as via vault read, Vault always returns a lease_id. This is the ID used with commands such as vault lease renew and vault lease revoke to manage the lease of the secret.
vault lease lookup
Usage: vault lease <subcommand> [options] [args]
This command groups subcommands for interacting with leases. Users can revoke or renew leases.
Renew a lease:
$ vault lease renew database/creds/readonly/2f6a614c...
Revoke a lease:
$ vault lease revoke database/creds/readonly/2f6a614c...
Subcommands:
renew Renews the lease of a secret
revoke Revokes leases and secrets
Reference link:- https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/concepts/lease

NEW QUESTION: 67
Which of the following variable declarations is going to result in an error?
A. variable "example" {
type = object({})
}
B. variable "example" {}
C. variable "example" {
description = "This is a test"
type = map
default = {"one" = 1, "two" = 2, "Three" = "3"}
}
D. variable "example" {
description = "This is a variable description"
type = list(string)
default = {}
}
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Lists are defined with [ ], maps are defined with { }.
https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/types.html#structural-types

NEW QUESTION: 68
What are some of the features of Terraform state? (select three)
A. inspection of cloud resources
B. increased performance
C. mapping configuration to real-world resources

D. determining the correct order to destroy resources
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
See this page on the purpose of Terraform state and the benefits it provides.

NEW QUESTION: 69
Which of the following Terraform files should be ignored by Git when committing code to a repo? (select two)
A. output.tf
B. terraform.tfstate
C. terraform.tfvars
D. variables.tf
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The .gitignore file should be configured to ignore Terraform files that either contain sensitive data or aren't required to save.
The terraform.tfstate file contains the terraform state of a specific environment and doesn't need to be preserved in a repo. The terraform.tfvars file may contain sensitive data, such as passwords or IP addresses of an environment that you may not want to share with others.