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# TERRAFORM-ASSOCIATE-003<sup>Q&As</sup>

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### QUESTION 1

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

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

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.

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### QUESTION 2

What does this code do?

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

- A. Requires any version of the AWS provider  $\geq 3.0$  and  $= 3.0$
- C. Requires any version of the AWS provider  $\geq 3.0$  major release. like 4.1
- D. Requires any version of the AWS provider  $> 3.0$

Correct Answer: A

This is what this code does, by using the pessimistic constraint operator ( $\sim>$ ), which specifies an acceptable range of versions for a provider or module.

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### QUESTION 3

Terraform configuration can only import modules from the public registry.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

Terraform configuration can import modules from various sources, not only from the public registry. Modules can be sourced from local file paths, Git repositories, HTTP URLs, Mercurial repositories, S3 buckets, and GCS buckets. Terraform supports a number of common conventions and syntaxes for specifying module sources, as documented in the [Module Sources] page. References = [Module Sources]

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**QUESTION 4**

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

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

Correct Answer: BC

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.

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**QUESTION 5**

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

Correct Answer: DE

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]

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