### **Question 1Skipped**

Please fill the blank field(s) in the statement with the right words.

How can you reference all of the subnets created by this resource block? #Deploy the private subnets resource "aws\_subnet" "private\_subnets" { for\_each = var.private\_subnets vpc\_id = aws\_vpc.vpc.id cidr\_block = cidrsubnet(var.vpc\_cidr, 8, each.value) availability\_zone = tolist(data.aws\_availability\_zones.available.names)[each.value] tags = { Name = each.key Terraform = "true" } } \_\_

#### **Correct answer**

## aws\_subnet.private\_subnets[\*]

#### **Explanation**

You can reference all of the subnets created by this for\_each by using a [\*] at the end of the resource address like this aws\_subnet.private\_subnets[\*]

## **Question 2Skipped**

Please fill the blank field(s) in the statement with the right words.

You have recently added new resource blocks from a different provider to your configuration. Type in the command you need to run before you can run a terraform plan/apply? \_\_

#### **Correct answer**

#### terraform init

# **Explanation**

You need to run a terraform init in order to download the provider for the new resource blocks you added

# **Question 3Skipped**

Please fill the blank field(s) in the statement with the right words.

To skip the refresh step during Terraform apply, you can use the command \_\_\_

## **Correct answer**

## terraform apply -refresh=false

# **Explanation**

The terraform apply -refresh=false command in Terraform is used to prevent Terraform from refreshing the state of the infrastructure resources before applying changes. By default, Terraform checks the current state of resources in the infrastructure to ensure that it has the latest information before making any modifications. However, using the -refresh=false flag disables this behavior, instructing Terraform to use the existing state without refreshing it. This can be useful in situations where you want to apply changes quickly without waiting for Terraform to check the current state of the infrastructure, especially if you're confident that the state is already up to date. However, it's important to use this option cautiously, as it may lead to unintended consequences if the state of the infrastructure is not accurate.

### **Question 4Skipped**

Please fill the blank field(s) in the statement with the right words.

The \_\_ or the \_\_ commands are available to delete all of your managed infrastructure.

### **Correct answer**

## terraform destroy, terraform apply -destroy

#### **Explanation**

terraform destroy [options]

This command is just a convenience alias for the following command:

## 1. terraform apply -destroy

## **Question 5Skipped**

Please fill the blank field(s) in the statement with the right words.

The \_\_ command can be used to get an interactive console to evaluate expressions in your Terraform code.

#### **Correct answer**

#### terraform console

## **Explanation**

terraform console [options]

This command provides an interactive command-line console for evaluating and experimenting with <u>expressions</u>.

## **Question 6Skipped**

Please fill the blank field(s) in the statement with the right words.

The command \_\_ can be used to ensure your code is syntactically valid and internally consistent.

#### **Correct answer**

#### terraform validate

### **Explanation**

terraform 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.

## **Question 7Skipped**

Please fill the blank field(s) in the statement with the right words.

You are using Terraform Cloud to store your state file. Before you can use Terraform Cloud, you should run the command \_\_ to obtain and save credentials for the remote backend.

#### **Correct answer**

## terraform login

#### **Explanation**

The terraform login command can be used to automatically obtain and save an API token for Terraform Cloud, Terraform Enterprise, or any other host that offers Terraform services.

## **Question 8Skipped**

Please fill the blank field(s) in the statement with the right words.

What command can be used to perform a dry-run of your changes and save the proposed changes to a file named bryan for future use? \_\_

#### **Correct answer**

## terraform plan -out=bryan

### **Explanation**

Make sure to know that you need to use the flag -out to save a terraform plan output so you can execute it later

### **Question 9Skipped**

Please fill the blank field(s) in the statement with the right words.

You want Terraform to redeploy a specific resource that it is managing. Type the command you should use to mark the resource for replacement. \_\_

#### **Correct answer**

#### terraform apply -replace

#### **Explanation**

You would mark the resource for replacement using terraform apply -replace.

NOTE: This used to be terraform taint and has been replaced with terraform apply -replace

## **Question 10Skipped**

Please fill the blank field(s) in the statement with the right words.

To list all resources in the current state, you can use the command \_\_\_

#### **Correct answer**

## terraform state list

## **Explanation**

The terraform state list command is used in Terraform, an infrastructure as code tool, to list all the resources currently being managed by Terraform within a particular state file. This command

provides a quick overview of the resources that Terraform is aware of and managing. It's particularly useful for understanding what infrastructure resources have been provisioned and are being tracked by Terraform for any given project or environment.

## **Question 11Skipped**

Please fill the blank field(s) in the statement with the right words.

What command can you use to display details about the resource as shown below? resource "aws\_internet\_gateway" "demo" { vpc\_id = aws\_vpc.vpc.id tags = { Name = "demo\_igw" } } \_\_

#### **Correct answer**

## terraform state show aws\_internet\_gateway.demo

#### **Explanation**

terraform state show ADDRESS will show the attributes of a single resource, therefore the answer is aws\_internet\_gateway.demo

## **Question 12Skipped**

Please fill the blank field(s) in the statement with the right words.

You have the following code snippet as part of your Terraform configuration. How would you reference the id of the s3\_bucket? data "aws\_s3\_bucket" "data\_bucket" { bucket = "my-data-lookup-bucket-bk" } \_\_

#### **Correct answer**

## data.aws\_s3\_bucket.data\_bucket.id

#### **Explanation**

You would use data.<resource type>.<resource name>.id

## **Question 13Skipped**

Please fill the blank field(s) in the statement with the right words.

In order to check the current version of Terraform you have installed, you can use the command  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) +\left( 1\right) +\left($ 

## **Correct answer**

### terraform version

## **Explanation**

The terraform version command is used to display the currently installed version of Terraform on your system. When you run this command in your terminal or command prompt, Terraform will output information about the installed version, including the version number and additional details such as the Terraform CLI and Go runtime versions. This command is helpful for verifying which version of Terraform you have installed, which can be important for ensuring compatibility with Terraform configurations and understanding the features available in your environment.

## **Question 14Skipped**

Please fill the blank field(s) in the statement with the right words.

To specify a specific Terraform workspace named "production" when running commands, you can use the command \_\_

#### Correct answer

### terraform workspace select production

### **Explanation**

The terraform workspace select command is used in Terraform to switch to a different workspace. Workspaces in Terraform allow you to manage multiple sets of infrastructure configurations separately within the same directory. When you run terraform workspace select, you specify the name of the workspace you want to switch to, and Terraform will load the configuration associated with that workspace, making it the active workspace for subsequent operations. This command is useful for managing different environments (such as development, staging, and production) or different configurations within the same project.

## **Question 15Skipped**

Please fill the blank field(s) in the statement with the right words.

The command \_\_ is used to extract the output variables defined in the Terraform configuration.

#### **Correct answer**

## terraform output

## **Explanation**

The terraform output command in Terraform is used to display the values of outputs defined in the Terraform configuration. Outputs are a way to extract and display information about your infrastructure after it's been created or modified by Terraform. This command allows you to easily view specific information such as IP addresses, URLs, or other configuration details that are defined as outputs in your Terraform configuration files.

### **Question 16Skipped**

Please fill the blank field(s) in the statement with the right words.

You need to access the attributes of a data source in your Terraform configuration for the following code. How should you reference the ID of the returned data? \_\_ data "aws\_ami" "ubuntu" { most\_recent = true filter { name = "name" values = ["ubuntu/images/hvm-ssd/ubuntu-focal-20.04-amd64-server-\*"] } owners = ["099720109477"] }

## Correct answer

# data.aws\_ami.ubuntu.id

## **Explanation**

The expression data.aws\_ami.ubuntu.id is used in Terraform to refer to the ID of an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) for Ubuntu retrieved from the AWS data source named aws\_ami. In this example, aws\_ami is a data source provided by the AWS provider for Terraform, which allows you to fetch information about AMIs available in your AWS account.

This specific expression assumes that you have defined a data source block named aws\_ami in your Terraform configuration and configured it to retrieve information about Ubuntu AMIs. The .id part of the expression accesses the ID attribute of the AMI object retrieved by the data source. This ID can then be used elsewhere in your Terraform configuration, such as in resource definitions, to reference the specific AMI you want to use for provisioning instances.

## **Question 17Skipped**

Please fill the blank field(s) in the statement with the right words.

By default, Terraform stores its state in a file named \_\_\_

#### **Correct answer**

#### terraform.tfstate

### **Explanation**

Terraform stores its state in a file called terraform.tfstate

## **Question 18Skipped**

Please fill the blank field(s) in the statement with the right words.

You can use the command \_\_ to reformat your configuration files in the standard canonical style for HCL.

### **Correct answer**

## terraform fmt

## Explanation

The terraform fmt command in Terraform is used to automatically format Terraform configuration files according to a consistent style defined by the Terraform language. This command helps ensure that your Terraform code follows a standard formatting convention, making it easier to read and maintain.

When you run terraform fmt, Terraform analyzes your configuration files and adjusts indentation, spacing, and other formatting details to comply with the prescribed style. This command is especially useful when working in teams, as it helps enforce a consistent coding style across different contributors.

By using terraform fmt regularly, you can keep your Terraform codebase clean and organized, improving readability and making it easier to collaborate on infrastructure projects.

## **Question 19Skipped**

Please fill the blank field(s) in the statement with the right words.

To force the destruction of resources without being prompted for confirmation, you can use the command \_\_

### Correct answer

# terraform destroy -auto-approve

### **Explanation**

The terraform destroy -auto-approve command is used in Terraform to automatically destroy all the resources defined in your configuration without requiring manual confirmation for each deletion. When you run terraform destroy, Terraform typically prompts you to confirm the destruction of each resource before proceeding. Adding the -auto-approve flag skips this confirmation step and destroys all resources immediately. This command is particularly useful when you want to tear down your infrastructure quickly and efficiently, such as in testing or cleanup scenarios. However, it's crucial to use this option with caution, especially in production environments, as it can result in irreversible deletion of resources without human oversight.

## **Question 20Skipped**

Please fill the blank field(s) in the statement with the right words.

To automatically apply changes without interactive confirmation, you can use the command \_\_\_

#### **Correct answer**

# terraform apply -auto-approve

## **Explanation**

The terraform apply -auto-approve command in Terraform is used to automatically apply changes to your infrastructure without requiring manual confirmation for each change. When you run terraform apply normally, Terraform prompts you to confirm the planned changes before proceeding. Adding the -auto-approve flag skips this confirmation step and applies the changes immediately. This can be useful in automated or scripted workflows where manual intervention is not desired. However, it's important to use this option with caution, especially in production environments, as it can lead to unintended changes being applied without human oversight.