



# 50 Free Terraform Certification Exam Questions - Whizlabs

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One of your colleagues is new to Terraform and wants to add a new workspace named new-hire. What command he should execute from the following?	terraform workspace new new-hire
John is a newbie to Terraform and wants to enable detailed logging to find all the details. Which environment variable does he need to set?	B: TF_LOG
Which option will you use to run provisioners that are not associated with any resources?	B. Null_resource
Which language does terraform support from the below list?	C. Hashicorp Language and JSON
What is the provider version of Google Cloud being used in terraform? Google "~> 1.9.0"	A. 1.9.1; D. 1.9.2 According to the Terraform doc, the operator ~>(Pessimistic Constraint Operator) means only the minor (rightmost version increase) updates are accepted. Therefore, ~> 1.9.0 means the related module/provider requirement accepts 1.9.1 to 1.9.x, but not 1.10.0, and absolutely not 1.0.0 or 1.8.0.Source: expression/version constraints in the Terraform docs.In reference to this question, terraform is looking for any update above 1.9.0, which can be either 1.9.1 or 1.9.2. Hence, both answers are correct.
On executing terraform plan, terraform scans the code and appends any missing argument before terraform apply.	False - on executing terraform plan, terraform scans the code and checks for syntactical errors and missing arguments (validate). Users need to fix these warnings before executing the code successfully.
Do terraform workspace help in adding or allowing multiple state files for a single configuration?	True - terraform workspaces allow configuring multiple state files and associating with a single configuration file.
Does terraform standard backend type support remote management system?	False - there are two types of backends: enhanced and standard. Enhanced backends are local, which is the default, and remote, which generally refers to Terraform Cloud. The one major feature of an enhanced backend is support for remote operations.
Does terraform refresh command update the state files?	True - yes, terraform refresh updates the state files to the latest unless there are any manual changes.
Which command is used to launch terraform console?	B. terraform console [options] [dir] - This command helps with an interactive command-line console for evaluating and experimenting with expressions.
Which of the following helps users to deploy policy as a code?	C. Sentinel
You have been asked to stop using static values and make code more dynamic. How can you achieve it? Select the correct option from below.	B. Input Variables: Input variables are equivalent to function arguments (Correct Answer).
Which of the following flags can be used with the terraform apply command?	A. Auto-approve The behavior of terraform apply differs significantly depending on whether you pass it the filename of a previously-saved plan file.The terraform apply command executes the actions proposed in a Terraform plan.-auto-approve: Skips interactive approval of the plan before applying. This option is ignored when you pass a previously-saved plan file because Terraform considers you passing the plan file as the approval and so will never prompt in that case.-compact-warnings: This shows any warning messages in a compact form which includes only the summary messages unless the warnings are accompanied by at least one error and thus the warning text might be useful context for the errors.-input=false: Disables all of Terraform's interactive prompts. Note that this also prevents Terraform from prompting for interactive approval of a plan, so Terraform will conservatively assume that you do not wish to apply the plan, causing the operation to fail. If you wish to run Terraform in a non-interactive context, see Running Terraform in Automation for some different approaches.-lock=false: Disables Terraform's default behavior of attempting to take a read/write lock on the state for the duration of the operation.-lock-timeout=DU-



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	<p>RATION: Unless locking is disabled with <code>-lock=false</code>, instructs Terraform to retry acquiring a lock for a period of time before returning an error. A duration syntax is a number followed by a time unit letter, such as "3s" for three seconds. <code>-no-color</code>: Disables terminal formatting sequences in the output. Use this if you are running Terraform in a context where its output will be rendered by a system that cannot interpret terminal formatting. <code>-parallelism=n</code>: Limit the number of concurrent operations as Terraform walks the graph. Defaults to 10.</p>
What is the default number of concurrent operations supported by the terraform apply command?	<p>B. 10 The default number of concurrent operations supported by Terraform apply command is 10. <code>-parallelism=n</code> - Limit the number of concurrent operations as Terraform walks the graph and the default is 10</p>
You are trying to login to Terraform Enterprise. Which of the following commands is used to save the API token?	<p>C. terraform login</p>
What are the two supported backend types in Terraform?	<p>Terraform's backends are divided into two types, according to how they handle state and operations:</p> <p>Enhanced backends can both store state and perform operations. There are only two enhanced backends: local and remote.</p> <p>Standard backends only store state and rely on the local backend for performing operations.</p>
Is terraform state-unlock command used to unlock the locked state file?	<p>Yes and no. The correct command is given below - <code>terraform force-unlock [options] LOCK_ID [DIR]</code>The above command is used to unlock the state file.</p>
Server Message Block (SMB) and RDP (Remote Desktop) are supported connection types in the remote-exec provisioner. True or False?	<p>False - SSH and winrm are the supported connection types in remote-exec provisioner but not SMB and RDP.</p>
Community providers are downloaded automatically using the terraform init command. True or False?	<p>True - any community provider can be automatically downloaded from a Terraform registry by running the terraform init command. Community providers are installed in the same way as other providers.</p>
By using the count meta-argument, you can scale the resources by incrementing the number.	<p>Answer: True The count is one of the reserved words. One can use count for scaling instead of repeating the same resources again. The count meta-argument accepts a whole number and creates that many instances of the resource or module.</p>
A user wants to list all resources which are deployed using Terraform. How can this be done?	<p>B. terraform state list</p>
Which among the following log commands should be set to get maximum verbosity of terraform logs?	<p>C. Set the <code>TF_LOG = TRACE</code> in the environment variable</p>
Which among the following are not module source options? A. Local Path B. Terraform registry C. Bit bucket D. HTTP URLs E. BLOB storage	<p>Options A, B, C, and D are INCORRECT because these are valid source options for a module. Option E is CORRECT because we cannot use BLOB storage as a module source option. The source argument in a module block tells Terraform where to find the source code for the desired child module. Terraform uses this during the module installation step of terraform init to download the source code to a directory on a local disk so that it can be used by other Terraform commands. Currently following are the valid source options for a module:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Local Paths</li><li>Terraform Registry</li><li>Github</li><li>Bitbucket</li><li>Generic Git, Mercurial repositories</li><li>HTTP URLs</li></ul>



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	S3 buckets GCS buckets
Which of the following commands can be used to syntactically check to terraform configuration before using the apply or plan command?	B. terraform validate
When multiple team members are working on the same state file, the state file gets locked. How to remove the lock?	A. terraform force-unlock LOCK_ID Option B is INCORRECT because we need to pass LOCK_ID as argument not STATE_FILE. Option D is INCORRECT because force-unlock needs LOCK_ID as an argument.force-unlock manually unlock the state for the defined configuration. This will not modify your infrastructure. This command removes the lock on the state for the current configuration. The behavior of this lock is dependent on the backend being used.Local state files cannot be unlocked by another process. Usage: terraform force-unlock LOCK_ID [DIR]
If you want to replace a particular object even though there are no configuration changes in the code, which command would be best suited?	C. terraform replace terraform apply -replace="aws_instance.example[0]"
Q27 : The data directory in terraform is used to retain data that must persist from one command to the next, so it's important to have this variable set consistently throughout all the Terraform workflow commands (starting with terraform init) or else Terraform may be unable to find providers, modules, and other artifacts. Which ENVIRONMENT VARIABLE is used from below to 'set' per-working-directory data?	A. TF_DATA_DIR
Which of the following commands can be used to logout from terraform cloud?	A. terraform logout
Debug is the most verbose log level in Terraform. True or False?	Trace is the most verbose log level in Terraform.
What is a multicloud deployment?	B. The possibility to run your Terraform code using multiple cloud providers to deploy your infrastructure into multiple cloud providers.
Q31 : You have the following provider configuration for AWS: provider "aws" { region = "eu-west-1"}provider "aws" { alias = "frankfurt" region = "eu-central-1"}	B. resource "aws_instance" "whizlabs" { provider = aws.frankfurt ... }
Which of the following is not a source type for a module?	A. SSH You can't use a module using a SSH source from another computer or station. Option A is correct as SSH is not the source type for a module.Options B, C and D are true but not the only ones. All of this sources are part of the sources allowed: Local paths Terraform Registry GitHub Bitbucket Generic Git, Mercurial repositories HTTP URLs S3 buckets GCS buckets Modules in Package Subdirectories
Q33 : How do you download a module configured in your Terraform code? module "ecs_cluster" {source = "terraform-aws-modules/ecs/aws"version = "2.8.0"// inputs}	C. terraform init
Q34 : You are a DevOps Engineer working in a CI/CD Pipeline using Jenkins. You have three stages identified: Init, Plan and Apply. After your terraform plan, you need to apply your infrastructure. In your pipeline script basically you wrote: "terraform apply".After triggering the pipeline you see that there was no progress and	A. terraform apply -auto-approve



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the Apply stage is waiting to confirm the changes. How can you automatically apply the changes when you type "terraform apply" ?

Q35 : What is the name of the workspace when you execute "terraform init"?

D. Default

Explanation

When you initialize a working directory, a default workspace is created with the name "default".

How can you delete the default workspace?

You cannot delete the default workspace

Q37 : You are a Senior DevOps Engineer and you want to provision your infrastructure Terraform code in different environments having your Terraform configuration DRY. What is the best way to do it? You also want to minimize the number of changes in your code (Choose the best answer regarding best practices in Terraform and DevOps)

A. Have a different var files per environment and apply those to your Terraform Configuration

To manage and have the Terraform configuration DRY, the best way is to execute terraform apply and have your terraform variables in a separate file with the variables for each environment. For example:

// For Development environment

terraform apply -var-file="development.tfvars"

// For Production

terraform apply -var-file="production.tfvars"

Q38 : How can you view the value of a particular output using the CLI? The output you want to query was declared like output "ips" { value = aws\_instance.frontend.\*.public\_ip }  
A. terraform output showB. terraform output show ipsC. terraform outputD. terraform output ips

D. terraform output ips

Q39 : You are working with different Terraform States and you need access to the Terraform state for the organization "whizlabs" and the workspace "prod". How will you configure the Terraform Datasource?

A. data "terraform\_remote\_state" "remote\_state" { backend = "remote" config = { organization = "whizlabs" workspaces = { name = "prod" } } }B. data "terraform\_remote\_state" "remote\_state" { backend = "remote" organization = "whizlabs" workspaces = "prod" } }C. data "terraform\_remote\_state" "remote\_state" { backend = "remote" organization = "whizlabs.prod" } }D. None of the above

A. data "terraform\_remote\_state" "remote\_state" { backend = "remote" config = { organization = "whizlabs" workspaces = { name = "prod" } } }

What benefits can Infrastructure as Code (IaC) provide for organizations?

B. Shareability and usability of the code, C. Blueprint of the Data-center, D. Versioning

Q41 : State is a necessary requirement for Terraform to function. What of the following is not a purpose of Terraform State?

A. Mapping to the real worldB. PerformanceC. SyncingD. Security

D. Security - However, Security is not part of this purpose as not always you need to manage sensitive data and there are some options to manage those values

Q42 : You want to test the "split" function of Terraform locally to verify the output that the split function will be returned. What is the best approach to test this function locally?

A. echo 'split(",", "foo,bar,baz")' | terraform console

In Terraform, what are modules used for?

A. Re-use configuration, B. Ensure best practices, C. Encapsulate configuration

Which of the following extensions is recognized by Terraform to fetch a module using an URL endpoint?

A. zip, B. tar.gz, C. tar.xz

Q45 : What happens if the locking state fails when executing an operation in Terraform?

A. Terraform will continuously apply its configuration without modifying the state, then you can execute a Terraform refresh to update the stateB. Terraform will continuously apply its configuration and apply changes into the stateC. Terraform will not continue to plan/apply any changesD. Terraform will continuous and will force lock the state and will refresh the state

C. Terraform will not continue to plan or apply any changes  
If terraform fails to acquire the locking state, Terraform will not continue to apply any changes unless you specify the flag "-lock" to disable the locking state.

Q46 : You want to assign the default value "No description set up" to a variable in your Terraform code just if a value has not been assigned on the variables.tf. If this value has content, you can assign the value to the variable. How can you perform this in



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your Terraform code?

A. description = var.description == "null" ? "No description set up" : var.description  
B. description = if var.description == "null" then "No description set up" else var.description  
C. description = if (var.description == "null") then { "No description set up" } else { var.description }  
D. description = var.description == "null" : "No description set up" ? var.description

A. description = var.description == "null" ? "No description set up" : var.description

Q47 : How do you force users to use a particular version of required providers in your terraform code?

A. terraform { required\_providers { aws = { source = "hashicorp/aws" version = "3.74.13" } } }  
B. terraform { aws = { source = "hashicorp/aws" version ~> "3.74.1" } }  
C. aws = { source = "hashicorp/aws" version = "3.74.1" } }  
D. provider "aws" = { source = "hashicorp/aws" version = "3.74.1" }

A. terraform { required\_providers { aws = { source = "hashicorp/aws" version = "3.74.13" } } }

Which of the following meta-arguments are not part of the generic meta-arguments for a provider?

C. Profile; D. Region - The main generic meta-arguments for a provider are alias and version. Other parameters are related to the provider configuration itself.

Q49: local-exec invokes a process on the resource that is created by Terraform.

B. False. The process is always invoked on the machine running Terraform.

What are the main advantages to use Terraform as the IaC tool?

A. Manage infrastructure on multiple cloud providers  
B. Versioning  
C. Status of your infrastructure based on a State to track all the resources and components