Question 1

In Terraform Enterprise, a workspace can be mapped to how many VCS repos?

Options:

A- 5

B- 3

C- 2

D- 1

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A workspace can only be configured to a single VCS repo, however, multiple workspaces can use the same repo, if needed. A good Explanation: of how to configure your code repositories can be found here.

Question 2

Which of the following represents a feature of Terraform Cloud that is NOT free to customers?

Options:

A- private module registry

B- VCS integration

C- roles and team management

D- workspace management

Answer:

C

Question 3

Given the Terraform configuration below, in which order will the resources be created?

1. resource "aws_instance" "web_server" {

2. ami = "i-abdce12345"

3. instance_type = "t2.micro"

4. }

5. resource "aws_eip" "web_server_ip" {

6. vpc = true

7. instance = aws_instance.web_server.id

8. }

Options:

A- aws_eip will be created first
aws_instance will be created second

B- no resources will be created

C- aws_instance will be created first

aws_eip will be created second

D- resources will be created simultaneously

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The aws_instance will be created first, and then aws_eip will be created second due to the aws_eip's resource dependency of the aws_instance id

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

True or False:

Workspaces provide identical functionality in the open-source, Terraform Cloud, and Enterprise versions of Terraform.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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.

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Using multi-cloud and provider-agnostic tools provides which of the following benefits? (select two)

Options:

A- operations teams only need to learn and manage a single tool to manage infrastructure, regardless of where the infrastructure is deployed

B- slower provisioning speed allows the operations team to catch mistakes before they are applied

C- can be used across major cloud providers and VM hypervisors

D- increased risk due to all infrastructure relying on a single tool for management

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

Using a tool like Terraform can be advantageous for organizations deploying workloads across multiple public and private cloud environments. Operations teams only need to learn a single tool, single language, and can use the same tooling to enable a DevOps-like experience and workflows.

Question 6

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. }

Options:

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

Explanation:

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.

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

True or False:

State is a requirement for Terraform to function.

Options:

A- True

B- False

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Terraform requires some sort of database to map Terraform config to the real world. When you have a resource in your configuration, Terraform uses this map to know how that resource is represented. Therefore, to map configuration to resources in the real world, Terraform uses its own state structure.

Question 8

HashiCorp offers multiple versions of Terraform, including Terraform open-source, Terraform Cloud, and Terraform Enterprise. Which of the following Terraform features are only available in the Enterprise edition? (select four)

Options:

A- Sentinel

B- SAML/SSO

C- Audit Logs

D- Private Network Connectivity

E- Private Module Registry

F- Clustering

Answer:

B, C, D, F

Explanation:

While there are a ton of features that are available to open source users, many features that are part of the Enterprise offering are geared towards larger teams and enterprise functionality.

Question 9

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

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)

Options:

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:

A, B, C

Explanation:

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.

Question 10

What are some of the features of Terraform state? (select three)

Options:

A- inspection of cloud resources

B- increased performance

C- mapping configuration to real-world resources

D- determining the correct order to destroy resources

Answer:

B, C, D

Explanation:

See this page on the purpose of Terraform state and the benefits it provides.