



TA-002-P^{Q&As}

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**QUESTION 1**

Which of the following statements about local modules is incorrect:

- A. Local modules are not cached by terraform init command
- B. Local modules are sourced from a directory on disk
- C. Local modules support versions
- D. All of the above (all statements above are incorrect)
- E. None of the above (all statements above are correct)

Correct Answer: C

Version constraints are supported only for modules installed from a module registry, such as the public Terraform Registry or Terraform Cloud's private module registry. Other module sources can provide their own versioning mechanisms within the source string itself, or might not support versions at all. In particular, modules sourced from local file paths do not support version; since they're loaded from the same source repository, they always share the same version as their caller. <https://www.terraform.io/language/modules/syntax>

QUESTION 2

You have multiple developers working on a terraform project (using terraform OSS), and have saved the terraform state in a remote S3 bucket . However ,team is intermittently experiencing inconsistencies in the provisioned infrastructure / failure in the code . You have traced this problem to simultaneous/concurrent runs of terraform apply command for 2/more developers . What can you do to fix this problem?

- A. Use terraform workspaces feature, this will fix this problem by default , as every developer will have their own state file , and terraform will merge them on server side on its own.
- B. Structure your team in such a way that only one individual will run terraform apply , everyone will just make changes and share with him. Then there will be no chance of any inconsistencies.
- C. Stop using remote state , and store the developer tfstate in their own machine . Once a day , all developers should sit together and merge the state files manually , to avoid any inconsistencies.
- D. Enable terraform state locking for the S3 backend using DynamoDB table. This prevents others from acquiring the lock and potentially corrupting your state.

Correct Answer: D

S3 backend support state locking using DynamoDB. <https://www.terraform.io/docs/state/locking.html>

QUESTION 3

All standard backend types support state storage, locking, and remote operations like plan. apply and destroy.

- A. True



B. False

Correct Answer: B

<https://www.terraform.io/language/settings/backends/configuration> "Some of these backends act like plain remote disks for state files, while others support locking the state while operations are being performed. This helps prevent conflicts and inconsistencies. The built-in backends listed are the only backends. You cannot load additional backends as plugins."

QUESTION 4

A Terraform provider is not responsible for:

- A. Understanding API interactions with some service
- B. Provisioning infrastructure in multiple clouds
- C. Exposing resources and data sources based on an API
- D. Managing actions to take based on resource differences

Correct Answer: B

<https://www.terraform.io/language/providers>

QUESTION 5

HashiCorp Configuration Language (HCL) supports user-defined functions.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

<https://www.terraform.io/language/functions> The Terraform language does not support user-defined functions, and so only the functions built into the language are available for use

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