VA-002-P^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

When multiple arguments with single-line values appear on consecutive lines at the same nesting level, HashiCorp recommends that you:

A. place a space in between each line type = "A" ttl = "300" zone_id = aws_route53_zone.primary.zone_id

B. align their equals signs ami = "abc123" instance_type = "t2.micro"

C. place all arguments using a variable at the top ami = var.aws_ami instance_type = var.instance_size subnet_id = "subnet-0bb1c79de3EXAMPLE" tags = { Name = "HelloWorld" }

D. put arguments in alphabetical order name = "www.pythonfanclub.com" records = [aws_eip.lb.public_ip] type = "A" ttl = "300" zone_id = aws_route53_zone.primary.zone_id

Correct Answer: B

HashiCorp style conventions suggest you that align the equals sign for consecutive arguments for easing

readability for configurations

ami = "abc123"

instance_type = "t2.micro"

QUESTION 2

Vault\\'s User Interface (UI) needs to be enabled in the command line before it can be used.

A. FALSE

B. TRUE

Correct Answer: A

The UI is enabled in the Vault configuration file, not in the CLI.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following cloud providers are not supported by Vault secrets engines?

A. Oracle

B. Azure

C. AWS

D. GCP

E. AliCloud

Correct Answer: A

Vault supports AWS, Azure, Google Cloud, and Alibaba Cloud out of the box for secrets engines

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QUESTION 4

Anyone can publish and share modules on the Terraform Public Module Registry, and meeting the requirements for publishing a module is extremely easy. Select from the following list all valid requirements. (select three)

A. The registry uses tags to identify module versions. Release tag names must be for the format x.y.z, and can optionally be prefixed with a v.

B. Module repositories must use this three-part name format, terraform--.

C. The module must be PCI/HIPPA compliant.

D. The module must be on GitHub and must be a public repo

Correct Answer: ABD

The list below contains all the requirements for publishing a module. Meeting the requirements for publishing a module is extremely easy. The list may appear long only to ensure we\'re detailed, but adhering to the requirements should happen naturally. GitHub. The module must be on GitHub and must be a public repo. This is only a requirement for the public registry. If you\'re using a private registry, you may ignore this requirement. Named terraform-. Module repositories must use this three-part name format, where reflects the type of infrastructure the module manages, and is the main provider where it creates that infrastructure. The segment can contain additional hyphens. Examples: terraformgoogle-vault or terraform-aws-ec2-instance. Repository description. The GitHub repository description is used to populate the short description of the module. This should be a simple one-sentence description of the module. Standard module structure. The module must adhere to the standard module structure. This allows the registry to inspect your module and generate documentation, track resource usage, parse submodules and examples, and more.

x.y.z tags for releases. The registry uses tags to identify module versions. Release tag names must be a semantic version, which can optionally be prefixed with a v. For example, v1.0.4 and 0.9.2. To publish a module initially, at least one release tag must be present. Tags that don\'t look like version numbers are ignored. https://www.terraform.io/docs/registry/modules/publish.html#requirements

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QUESTION 5

Beyond encryption and decryption of data, which of the following is not a function of the Vault transit secrets engine?

A. generate hashes and HMACs of data

B. sign and verify data

C. act as a source of random bytes

D. store the encrypted data securely in Vault for retrieval

Correct Answer: D

Vault doesn\'t store the data sent to the secrets engine. The transit secrets engine handles cryptographic functions on data-in-transit. It can also be viewed as "cryptography as a service" or "encryption as a service". The transit secrets engine can also sign and verify data; generate hashes and HMACs of data; and act as a source of random bytes.