

Exam : **VA-002-P**

Title : HashiCorp Certified: Vault
Associate

Version : DEMO

1.True or False: You can migrate the Terraform backend but only if there are no resources currently being managed.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: A

Explanation:

If you are already using Terraform to manage infrastructure, you probably want to transfer to another backend, such as Terraform Cloud, so you can continue managing it. By migrating your Terraform state, you can hand off infrastructure without de-provisioning anything.

2.When multiple engineers start deploying infrastructure using the same state file, what is a feature of remote state storage that is critical to ensure the state does not become corrupt?

- A. state locking
- B. object storage
- C. encryption
- D. workspaces

Answer: A

Explanation:

If supported by your backend, Terraform will lock your state for all operations that could write state. This prevents others from acquiring the lock and potentially corrupting your state.

State locking happens automatically on all operations that could write state. You won't see any message that it is happening. If state locking fails, Terraform will not continue. You can disable state locking for most commands with the -lock flag but it is not recommended.

3.Vault secrets engines are used to do what with data? (select three)

- A. copy
- B. generate
- C. store
- D. transmit
- E. encrypt

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

Vault secrets engines are used to store, generate, or encrypt data.

The KV secrets engine can store data, AWS can generate credentials, and the transit secret engine can encrypt data.

4.What is the purpose of using the local-exec provisioner? (select two)

- A. ensures that the resource is only executed in the local infrastructure where Terraform is deployed
- B. to execute one or more commands on the machine running Terraform
- C. to invoke a local executable
- D. executes a command on the resource to invoke an update to the Terraform state

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The local-exec provisioner invokes a local executable after a resource is created. This invokes a process

on the machine running Terraform, not on the resource.

Note that even though the resource will be fully created when the provisioner is run, there is no guarantee that it will be in an operable state - for example, system services such as sshd may not be started yet on compute resources.

5. Which command is used to initialize Vault after first starting the Vault service?

- A. vault create key
- B. vault operator init
- C. vault operator initialize keys
- D. vault start
- E. vault operator unseal

Answer: B

Explanation:

The vault operator init command initializes a Vault server. Initialization is the process by which Vault's storage backend is prepared to receive data.

This only happens once when the server is started against a new backend that has never been used with Vault before.

Reference link is below: - <https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/commands/operator/init>