

# DUMPSQUEEN

## HashiCorp Certified: Vault Associate

HashiCorp VA-002-P

Version Demo

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## QUESTION NO: 1

Which two interfaces automatically assume the token for subsequent requests after successfully authenticating? (select two)

- A. UI
- B. API
- C. CLI
- D. Consul

## ANSWER: A C

### Explanation:

:

After authenticating, the UI and CLI automatically assume the token for all subsequent requests. The API, however, requires the user to extract the token from the server response after authenticating in order to send with subsequent requests.

## QUESTION NO: 2

When Vault is sealed, which are the only two options available to a Vault administrator?

(select two)

- A. rotate the encryption key
- B. unseal Vault
- C. view the status of Vault
- D. configure policies
- E. author security policies
- F. view data stored in the key/value store

## ANSWER: B C

### Explanation:

:

When Vault is sealed, the only two options available are, viewing the vault status and unsealing Vault. All the other actions performed after the Vault is unsealed and the user is authenticated.

## QUESTION NO: 3

An application requires a specific key/value to be updated in order to process a batch job. The value should be either "true" or "false". However, when developers have been updating the value, sometimes they mistype the value or capitalize on the value, causing the batch job not to run. What feature of a Vault policy can be used in order to restrict the entry to the required values?

- A. added an allowed\_parameters value to the policy
- B. use a \* wildcard at the end of the policy
- C. change the policy to include the list capability
- D. add a deny statement for all possible misspellings of the value

## ANSWER: A

### Explanation:

:

allowed\_parameters - Whitelists a list of keys and values that are permitted on the given path.

Setting a parameter with a value of the empty list allows the parameter to contain any value.

Reference link:- <https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/concepts/policies>

## QUESTION NO: 4

Select all Operating Systems that Terraform is available for. (select five)

- A. Linux
- B. Windows
- C. Unix
- D. FreeBSD
- E. Solaris
- F. macOS

## ANSWER: A B D E F

**Explanation:**

:

Terraform is available for macOS, FreeBSD, OpenBSD, Linux, Solaris, Windows <https://www.terraform.io/downloads.html>

## QUESTION NO: 5

The Vault Agent provides which of the following benefits? (select three)

- A. client-side caching of responses
- B. automatically creates secrets in the desired storage backend
- C. authentication to Vault
- D. token renewal

## ANSWER: A C D

**Explanation:**

:

Vault Agent is a client daemon that provides the following features:

- Auto-Auth
- Caching
- Templating

Reference link:- <https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/agent>

## QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following unseal options can automatically unseal Vault upon the start of the Vault service? (select four)

- A. Transit
- B. HSM
- C. AWS KMS
- D. Key Shards
- E. Azure KMS

**ANSWER: A B C E**

**Explanation:**

:

When a Vault server is started, it starts in a sealed state and it does not know how to decrypt data. Before any operation can be performed on the Vault, it must be unsealed. Unsealing is the process of constructing the master key necessary to decrypt the data encryption key.

Below are links covering details of each option:<https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/concepts/seal>

AWS KMS

<https://learn.hashicorp.com/vault/operations/ops-autounseal-aws-kms> Auto-unseal using Transit Secrets Engine

<https://learn.hashicorp.com/vault/operations/autounseal-transit> Auto-unseal using Azure Key Vault

<https://learn.hashicorp.com/vault/day-one/autounseal-azure-keyvault> Auto-unseal using HSM

<https://learn.hashicorp.com/vault/operations/ops-seal-wrap>

Key shards don't support auto unseal instead key shards require the user to provide unseal keys to reconstruct the master key <https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/concepts/seal>

**QUESTION NO: 7**

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.

**QUESTION NO: 8**

True or False:

Multiple providers can be declared within a single Terraform configuration file.

A. False

B. True

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

:

Multiple provider blocks can exist if a Terraform configuration is composed of multiple providers, which is a common situation. To add multiple providers in your configuration, declare the providers, and create resources associated with those providers.

**QUESTION NO: 9**

True or False: When encrypting data with the transit secrets engine, Vault always stores the ciphertext in a dedicated KV store along with the associated encryption key.

A. False

B. True

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

:

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.

Reference link:- <https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/secrets/transit>

**QUESTION NO: 10**

You've hit the URL for the Vault UI, but you're presented with this screen. Why doesn't

Vault present you with a way to log in?

**Key Shares**

The number of key shares to split the master key into

**Key Threshold**

The number of key shares required to reconstruct the master key

Encrypt Output with PGP

Encrypt Root Token with PGP

**Initialize**

- A. a vault policy is preventing you from logging in
- B. the vault configuration file has an incorrect configuration
- C. the consul storage backend was not configured correctly
- D. vault needs to be initialized before it can be used

**ANSWER: D**

**Explanation:**

:

Before Vault can be used, it must be initialized and unsealed. This screen indicates that Vault has not been initialized yet and is offering you a way to do so.

**QUESTION NO: 11**

What is the proper command to enable the AWS secrets engine at the default path?

- A. vault enable secrets aws
- B. vault secrets aws enable
- C. vault secrets enable aws
- D. vault enable aws secrets engine

**ANSWER: C**

**Explanation:**

:

The command format for enabling Vault features is `vault secrets enable aws`, therefore the correct answer would be `vault secrets enable aws`

## QUESTION NO: 12

In regards to Terraform state file, select all the statements below which are correct: (select four)

- A. storing state remotely can provide better security
- B. the Terraform state can contain sensitive data, therefore the state file should be protected from unauthorized access
- C. Terraform Cloud always encrypts state at rest
- D. using the mask feature, you can instruct Terraform to mask sensitive data in the state file
- E. when using local state, the state file is stored in plain-text
- F. the state file is always encrypted at rest

**ANSWER: A B C E**

**Explanation:**

:

Terraform state can contain sensitive data, depending on the resources in use and your definition of "sensitive." The state contains resource IDs and all resource attributes. For resources such as databases, this may contain initial passwords.

When using local state, state is stored in plain-text JSON files.

If you manage any sensitive data with Terraform (like database passwords, user passwords, or private keys), treat the state itself as sensitive data.

Storing Terraform state remotely can provide better security. As of Terraform 0.9, Terraform does not persist state to the local disk when remote state is in use, and some backends can be configured to encrypt the state data at rest.

## QUESTION NO: 13

You've deployed Vault in your production environment and are curious to understand metrics on your Vault cluster, such as the number of writes to the backend, the status of WALs, and the seal status. What feature would you configure in order to view these metrics?

- A. audit device



- B. telemetry
- C. nothing to configure, these are available in the Vault log found on the OS
- D. enable logs for each individual secrets engines

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

:

The Vault server process collects various runtime metrics about the performance of different libraries and subsystems. These metrics are aggregated on a ten-second interval and are retained for one minute. This telemetry information can be used for debugging or otherwise getting a better view of what Vault is doing.

Telemetry information can be streamed directly from Vault to a range of metrics aggregation solutions as described in the telemetry Stanza documentation.

Reference link:- <https://www.vaultproject.io/docs/internals/telemetry>

**QUESTION NO: 14**

Select the most accurate statement to describe the Terraform language from the following list.

- A. Terraform is an immutable, declarative, Infrastructure as Code provisioning language based on Hashicorp Configuration Language, or optionally JSON.
- B. Terraform is a mutable, declarative, Infrastructure as Code configuration management language based on Hashicorp Configuration Language, or optionally JSON. C. Terraform is an immutable, procedural, Infrastructure as Code configuration management language based on Hashicorp Configuration Language, or optionally JSON.
- C. Terraform is a mutable, procedural, Infrastructure as Code provisioning language based on Hashicorp Configuration Language, or optionally YAML.

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

:

Terraform is not a configuration management tool - <https://www.terraform.io/intro/vs/chefpuppet.html>

Terraform is a declarative language - <https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/index.html> Terraform supports a syntax that is JSON compatible <https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/syntax-json.html>

Terraform is primarily designed on immutable infrastructure principles <https://www.hashicorp.com/resources/what-is-immutable-vs-immutable-infrastructure>

## QUESTION NO: 15

Provider dependencies are created in several different ways. Select the valid provider dependencies from the following list: (select three)

- A. Use of any resource belonging to a particular provider in a resource or data block in the configuration.
- B. Existence of any provider plugins found locally in the working directory.
- C. Explicit use of a provider block in configuration, optionally including a version constraint.
- D. Existence of any resource instance belonging to a particular provider in the current state.

**ANSWER: A C D**

### Explanation:

:

The existence of a provider plugin found locally in the working directory does not itself create a provider dependency. The plugin can exist without any reference to it in the terraform configuration.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/commands/providers.html>