

HashiCorp

VA-002-P Exam

HashiCorp Certified: Vault Associate Exam

Questions & Answers Demo

Version: 4.0

Question: 1

Which auth method is ideal for machine to machine authentication?

- A. GitHub
- B. UserPass
- C. AppRole
- D. Okta

Answer: C

Explanation:

The ideal method for a machine to machine authentication is AppRole although it's not the only method. The other options are frequently reserved for human access.

Reference link:- <https://www.hashicorp.com/blog/authenticating-applications-with-vault-approle/>

Question: 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: 3

After creating a dynamic credential on a database, the DBA accidentally deletes the credentials on the database itself. When attempting to remove the lease, Vault returns an error stating that the credential cannot be found. What command can be run to coerce Vault to remove the secret?

- A. vault lease -renew
- B. vault lease revoke -force -prefix <lease_path>
- C. vault revoke -apply
- D. vault lease revoke -enforce

Answer: B

Explanation:

The -force flag is meant for recovery when the secret in the target secrets engine was manually deleted.

Question: 4

What type of token does not have a TTL (time to live)?

- A. default tokens
- B. parent tokens
- C. user tokens
- D. root tokens
- E. expired tokens
- F. child tokens

Answer: D

Explanation:

Non-root tokens are associated with a TTL, which determines how long a token is valid. Root tokens are not associated with a TTL, and therefore, do not expire.

Root tokens are tokens that have the root policy attached to them. They are the only type of token within Vault that are not associated with a TTL, and therefore, do not expire.

Question: 5

An application is trying to use a secret in which the lease has expired. What can be done in order for the application to successfully request data from Vault?

- A. request a new secret and associated lease
- B. try the expired secret in hopes it hasn't been deleted yet
- C. request the TTL be extended for the secret
- D. perform a lease renewal

Answer: A

Explanation:

A lease must be renewed before it has expired. Once it has expired, it is permanently revoked and a new secret must be requested.

Question: 6

Vault has failed to start. You inspect the log and find the error below. What needs to be changed in order to successfully start Vault?

"Error parsing config.hcl: At 1:12: illegal char"

- A. the " character cannot be used in the config file
- B. fix the syntax error in the Vault configuration file
- C. you must use single quotes vs double quotes in the config file
- D. line 1 on the config file is blank

Answer: B

Explanation:

It implies that there is a syntax error in the configuration file. The exact location of the error in the file can be identified in the error message

Question: 7

What Terraform command can be used to inspect the current state file?

```
# aws_instance.example:
resource "aws_instance" "example" {
  ami                = "ami-2757f631"
  arn                 = "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:130490850807:instance/i-0
  associate_public_ip_address = true
  availability_zone   = "us-east-1c"
  cpu_core_count     = 1
  cpu_threads_per_core = 1
  disable_api_termination = false
  ebs_optimized      = false
  get_password_data   = false
  id                  = "i-0bbf06244e44211d1"
  instance_state     = "running"
  instance_type      = "t2.micro"
```

- A. terraform inspect
- B. terraform show
- C. terraform read
- D. terraform state

Answer: B

Explanation:

The terraform show command is used to provide human-readable output from a state or plan file. This can be used to inspect a plan to ensure that the planned operations are expected, or to inspect the current state as Terraform sees it.

Machine-readable output can be generated by adding the -json command-line flag.

Note: When using the -json command-line flag, any sensitive values in Terraform state will be displayed in plain text.

Question: 8

What is the result of the following Vault command?

```
vault auth enable userpass
```

- A. Imports usernames and passwords from LDAP to the local database
- B. allows Vault to access usernames and passwords stored in a second Vault cluster
- C. Enables Vault to use external services to authenticate clients to Vault
- D. mounts the userpass auth method to the default path

Answer: D

Explanation:

The auth enable command enables an auth method at a given path. If an auth method already exists at the given path, an error is returned.

Command to enable auth method `vault auth <enable/disable>` followed by the name of the auth method.

Additional parameters can be included to specify the name of the mount.

Question: 9

In order to extend Vault beyond a data center or cloud regional boundary, what feature should be used?

- A. plugins
- B. secrets engine
- C. replication
- D. seal/unseal
- E. snapshots

Answer: C

Explanation:

To extend Vault beyond a data center or cloud regional boundary, replication can be used. Vault supports both DR replication and Performance replication to copy data from the primary cluster to a secondary cluster safely.

Question: 10

When creating a dynamic secret in Vault, Vault returns what value that can be used to renew or revoke the lease?

- A. lease_id
- B. vault_accessor
- C. revocation_access
- D. token_revocation_id

Answer: A

Explanation:

When reading a dynamic secret, such as via `vault read`, Vault always returns a `lease_id`. This is the ID used with commands such as `vault lease renew` and `vault lease revoke` to manage the lease of the secret.

`vault lease lookup`

Usage: `vault lease <subcommand> [options] [args]`

This command groups subcommands for interacting with leases. Users can revoke or renew leases.

Renew a lease:

```
$ vault lease renew database/creds/readonly/2f6a614c...
```

Revoke a lease:

```
$ vault lease revoke database/creds/readonly/2f6a614c...
```

Subcommands:

`renew` Renews the lease of a secret

`revoke` Revokes leases and secrets

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

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