

100% Pass Quiz 2026 WGU High Pass-Rate Cloud-Deployment-and-Operations: Pass WGU Cloud Deployment and Operations Guarantee

**WGU D282: Cloud Foundations Exam 2025/2026
| 100% GUARANTEED PASS | BRAND NEW
VERSION | Verified Questions & Correct
Answers | Based on Official WGU Cloud
Curriculum**

1. What are the key differences between Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) and Platform as a Service (PaaS) in cloud computing?

Answer:

IaaS provides virtualized computing resources over the internet, allowing users to manage operating systems, storage, and applications themselves. PaaS, on the other hand, offers a platform with tools and services to develop, test, and deploy applications without managing the underlying infrastructure directly.

2. How does the pay-as-you-go model in cloud computing benefit organizations financially?

Answer:

The pay-as-you-go model allows businesses to pay only for the resources they actually use, which helps reduce capital expenditure. This model supports better budget management, reduces wasteful spending, and offers flexibility in scaling resources based on real-time demand.

3. What is the shared responsibility model in cloud security and why is it important?

Answer:

The shared responsibility model outlines the division of security tasks between the cloud provider and the customer. While the provider secures the infrastructure, the customer secures their data and applications. This model ensures clarity in security roles and reduces vulnerabilities.

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WGU Cloud-Deployment-and-Operations Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Configuring Cloud Network Connectivity: This section of the exam measures skills of Cloud Engineers and covers network connectivity within AWS environments, including setup, troubleshooting, and corrective actions. Candidates must show they can manage cloud networking in a way that ensures reliable communication between systems and services.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Monitoring, Logging, and Issue Remediation: This section of the exam measures skills of Cloud Engineers and covers responding to issues identified through AWS monitoring and logging tools. Candidates must show they can interpret system outputs, identify problems, and take corrective actions to maintain smooth cloud operations.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Implementing Cloud Security and Compliance: This section of the exam measures skills of Cloud Engineers and covers the use of AWS security tools to protect data and infrastructure. Candidates must demonstrate awareness of compliance needs and the ability to apply protective controls that align with industry and organizational standards.

WGU Cloud Deployment and Operations Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

(What is the advantage of maximizing the time to live of the cache in CloudFront?)

- A. Improve a disaster recovery plan
- B. Facilitate a high number of requests
- C. Minimize requests to the origin
- D. Improve security measures

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Maximizing the time to live (TTL) of the cache in Amazon CloudFront reduces the frequency of requests to the origin server by serving content from edge locations for a longer period, lowering latency and costs. The WGU Cloud Deployment and Operations Study Guide (Section 4.4, CloudFront Caching) states, "A higher TTL in CloudFront caching minimizes origin requests by keeping objects in edge caches longer, reducing load on the origin server and optimizing performance and cost." Facilitating high request volumes, improving disaster recovery, and enhancing security are not primary benefits of maximizing TTL.

NEW QUESTION # 68

(An administrator needs to deploy a NAT gateway in an existing VPC subnet. Which two tasks should this administrator perform during deployment? Choose 2 answers.)

- A. Assign a private IP address to the NAT gateway
- B. Configure the access control list associated with the subnet
- C. Assign an elastic IP address to the NAT gateway
- D. Configure the route table associated with the subnet

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

To deploy a NAT gateway in an existing VPC subnet, the administrator must assign an elastic IP address to the NAT gateway for public internet access and configure the route table associated with the subnet to route traffic through the NAT gateway. The WGU Cloud Deployment and Operations Study Guide (Section 3.2, NAT Gateway) states, "Deployment of a NAT gateway requires an elastic IP address for outbound internet connectivity and a route table update to direct private subnet traffic to the NAT gateway (e.g., 0.0.0.0/0 via NAT)." Private IP assignment and ACL configuration are not required steps.

NEW QUESTION # 69

(Which two solutions should an administrator use to receive emails when a Lambda function returns an error?)

Choose 2 answers.)

- A. Amazon CloudWatch
- B. Amazon Simple Queue Service
- C. Amazon Simple Notification Service
- D. AWS CloudTrail

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

To receive emails when a Lambda function returns an error, the administrator should use Amazon CloudWatch to monitor the function's logs and metrics (e.g., errors) and Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) to send email notifications based on CloudWatch alarms. The WGU Cloud Deployment and Operations Study Guide (Section 4.3, CloudWatch and SNS) states, "CloudWatch can detect Lambda errors via logs and trigger an alarm, which integrates with SNS to send email notifications to subscribed endpoints, ensuring timely error alerts." SQS and CloudTrail are not designed for this notification workflow.

NEW QUESTION # 70

(Which solution is used to protect a server from Layer 7 attacks?)

- A. CloudWatch
- B. KMS key rotation
- C. WAF
- D. Shield

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS WAF (Web Application Firewall) is used to protect a server from Layer 7 (application layer) attacks, such as SQL injection or cross-site scripting, by filtering HTTP/HTTPS traffic based on defined rules. The WGU Cloud Deployment and Operations Study Guide (Section 6.2, AWS WAF) states, "WAF protects web applications at Layer 7 by inspecting and blocking malicious requests, such as those involving SQL injection or XSS, when integrated with ALB or CloudFront." Shield protects against DDoS (Layer 3/4), CloudWatch monitors metrics, and KMS key rotation manages encryption, none of which address Layer 7 attacks.

NEW QUESTION # 71

(Which two languages are used by CloudFormation to define infrastructure? Choose 2 answers.)

- A. C#
- B. YAML
- C. JSON
- D. XML

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

AWS CloudFormation uses YAML and JSON languages to define infrastructure as code (IaC) templates, specifying resources, parameters, and configurations. These formats are human-readable and support the creation of stacks for provisioning AWS resources. The WGU Cloud Deployment and Operations Study Guide (Section 5.3, CloudFormation) states, "CloudFormation templates can be written in YAML or JSON, both of which are supported for defining infrastructure resources like EC2 instances

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