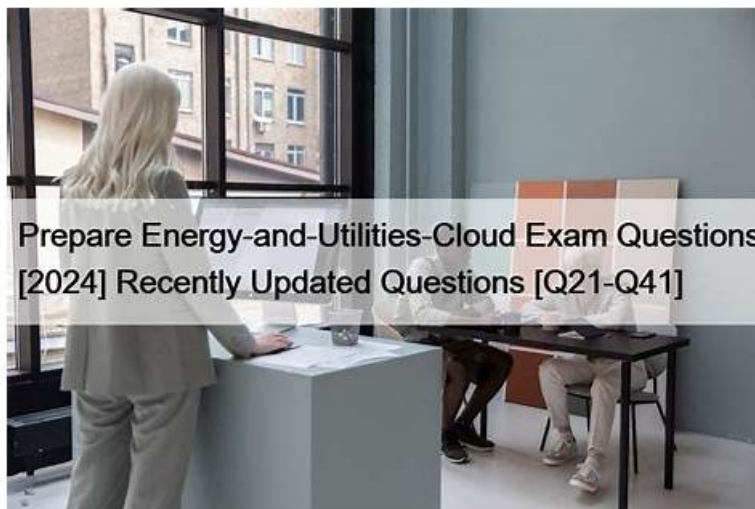


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## WGU Cloud-Deployment-and-Operations Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Monitoring, Logging, and Issue Remediation:</b> 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Configuring Cloud Network Connectivity:</b> 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Implementing Cloud Security and Compliance:</b> 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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Automating Cloud Provisioning and Maintenance:</b> This section of the exam measures skills of Cloud Operations engineers and covers the ability to automate provisioning tasks and ongoing maintenance activities. It emphasizes using automation tools to streamline cloud resource creation and lifecycle management. Students must demonstrate they can apply automation to maintain efficient cloud operations.</li></ul>

## Real WGU Cloud-Deployment-and-Operations Questions - Your Key to Success

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### WGU Cloud Deployment and Operations Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

#### NEW QUESTION # 32

(An administrator needs to set up self-managed permissions for AWS CloudFormation StackSet operations. Which two roles should be created in the administrator account and in the target accounts? Choose 2 answers.)

- A. In the administrator account, create an IAM role named **AWSCloudFormationStackSetAdministrationRole**.
- B. In each target account, create a service role named **AWSCloudFormationStackSetAdministrationRole** that trusts the administrator account.
- C. In each target account, create a service role named **AWSCloudFormationStackSetExecutionRole** that trusts the administrator account.
- D. In the administrator account, create an IAM role named **AWSCloudFormationStackSetExecutionRole**.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

To set up self-managed permissions for CloudFormation StackSet operations, two roles are required: in the administrator account, create an IAM role named **AWSCloudFormationStackSetAdministrationRole** to manage StackSet operations, and in each target account, create a service role named **AWSCloudFormationStackSetExecutionRole** that trusts the administrator account to execute the stacks. The WGU Cloud Deployment and Operations Study Guide (Section 5.4, StackSets) states, "For self-managed permissions, the administrator account requires the **AWSCloudFormationStackSetAdministrationRole**, while each target account needs the **AWSCloudFormationStackSetExecutionRole** with a trust relationship to the administrator account for stack deployment." Roles B and D are incorrectly named or misplaced.

#### NEW QUESTION # 33

(What needs to be configured in Systems Manager to run Automation documents on schedule?)

- A. Resource groups
- B. **Maintenance window**
- C. Rate control
- D. Session preferences

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

To run Automation documents on a schedule in AWS Systems Manager, a maintenance window must be configured. Maintenance windows define the time periods during which automated tasks, including the execution of Automation documents, can run. The WGU Cloud Deployment and Operations Study Guide (Section 5.2, Maintenance Windows) explains that maintenance windows are used to schedule and control the execution of Systems Manager tasks, ensuring they align with operational windows. Rate control, session preferences, and resource groups are not used for scheduling automation tasks.

#### NEW QUESTION # 34

(An administrator successfully accesses an EC2 instance via SSH from a local computer then stops it and starts it. Following the restart, the EC2 instance is no longer accessible. Which solution should be used to resolve the issue?)

- A. Add a route to the route table associated with the EC2 instance subnet
- **B. Add a rule to the security group associated with the NIC of the EC2 instance**
- C. Change the IP address used to connect to the EC2 instance
- D. Change the port used to connect to EC2 instance

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

After stopping and starting an EC2 instance, the public IP address may change (unless an Elastic IP is attached), but the security group rules remain intact. If the instance is no longer accessible via SSH, it's likely due to an inbound rule (e.g., for port 22) not being correctly configured or applied. Adding or verifying a rule in the security group associated with the network interface (NIC) to allow SSH (port 22) from the administrator's IP resolves this. The WGU Cloud Deployment and Operations Study Guide (Section 3.2, Security Groups) states, "Stopping and starting an EC2 instance may require verifying or adding an inbound SSH rule (port 22) in the security group if connectivity is lost due to IP or rule misconfiguration." Route table or IP changes are not the primary issue here.

### NEW QUESTION # 35

(Which AWS CloudFormation feature should be used to specify the AWS resources to be provisioned?)

- **A. Template**
- B. Exports
- C. Change set
- D. StackSet

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The CloudFormation template feature should be used to specify the AWS resources to be provisioned. A template is a JSON or YAML file that defines the resources (e.g., EC2 instances, S3 buckets) and their configurations for deployment. The WGU Cloud Deployment and Operations Study Guide (Section 5.3, CloudFormation Templates) states, "The template is the core component of CloudFormation, containing the resource specifications and properties that are provisioned when a stack is created." Change sets, exports, and stack sets serve different purposes (e.g., previewing changes, sharing outputs, managing multiple stacks).

### NEW QUESTION # 36

(Which two locations can Amazon Inspector publish its findings in when it has detected an anomaly? Choose 2 answers.)

- A. SQS
- B. CloudTrail
- **C. CloudWatch**
- **D. SNS**

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

Amazon Inspector can publish its findings when detecting anomalies to Amazon SNS for real-time notifications and to CloudWatch for metric and event logging, enabling monitoring and response. The WGU Cloud Deployment and Operations Study Guide (Section 6.2, Amazon Inspector) states, "Inspector findings are published to SNS for immediate alerts and to CloudWatch for detailed logging, allowing integration with other AWS services for anomaly response." CloudTrail logs API calls, and SQS is a messaging queue, neither of which are primary destinations for Inspector findings.

### NEW QUESTION # 37

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