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Cloud-Deployment-and-Operations Exam Syllabus, Cloud-Deployment-and-Operations Practice Test

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ensuring Scalability, Elasticity, and Backup Readiness: This section of the exam measures skills of Cloud Operations Specialists and covers implementing AWS features that support scalability, elasticity, and backup readiness. It focuses on enabling cloud systems to handle fluctuating workloads while maintaining continuity and ensuring critical data remains recoverable.
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">Automating Cloud Provisioning and Maintenance: 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.

WGU Cloud Deployment and Operations Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

(Which service should be used to schedule the patching of EC2 instances and on-premises servers with security updates?)

- A. App Runner
- B. Config
- C. EventBridge
- D. Systems Manager

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Systems Manager should be used to schedule the patching of EC2 instances and on-premises servers with security updates, utilizing features like Patch Manager and maintenance windows. This service supports hybrid environments and automated patch deployment. The WGU Cloud Deployment and Operations Study Guide (Section 5.2, Systems Manager Patch Manager) states, "Systems Manager provides Patch Manager to schedule and deploy security updates to EC2 instances and on-premises servers during maintenance windows, ensuring consistent patching across hybrid environments." EventBridge, Config, and App Runner do not offer this patching capability.

NEW QUESTION # 17

(A company stores critical data on general-purpose Amazon EBS volumes. The company can only tolerate the loss of up to one hour of data. Which solution should be used to protect data from loss?)

- A. Schedule automated volume snapshots using CloudWatch Events
- B. Switch to Block Express volume type
- C. Enable automated volume backups in Cloud Control
- D. Replace existing volumes with local storage

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

To protect critical data on EBS volumes with a maximum tolerable data loss of one hour, the company should schedule automated

volume snapshots using CloudWatch Events. Snapshots capture the state of the volume at a point in time, and regular scheduling (e.g., every hour) ensures data loss is limited to the snapshot interval. The WGU Cloud Deployment and Operations Study Guide (Section 7.3, EBS and Snapshots) states, "Automated EBS snapshots can be scheduled using CloudWatch Events rules to create backups at defined intervals, ensuring an RPO of one hour by capturing volume data regularly." Local storage, Cloud Control backups, and Block Express are not viable solutions for this automated snapshot requirement.

NEW QUESTION # 18

(A company configures the CloudFront caching TTL to the following settings: Min: 0, Max: 172800. An administrator updates the Cache-Control setting to 432000. However, objects are only cached for 48 hours. What is required to ensure objects are cached for up to 120 hours?)

- A. Configure the Min setting for 432000
- B. Configure the expiration setting for 172800
- **C. Configure the Max setting for 432000**
- D. Configure the Cache-Control setting for 172800

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In Amazon CloudFront, the caching TTL is controlled by the minimum and maximum TTL settings, with the maximum TTL (in seconds) capping the cache duration. The current Max TTL is 172800 seconds (48 hours), and the Cache-Control setting of 432000 seconds (120 hours) is ignored because it exceeds the Max TTL. To cache objects for up to 120 hours, the Max setting must be configured to 432000 seconds. The WGU Cloud Deployment and Operations Study Guide (Section 4.4, CloudFront Caching) states, "The maximum TTL in CloudFront settings (e.g., 172800 seconds) overrides any higher Cache-Control value; to allow 120 hours (432000 seconds), the Max TTL must be set accordingly." Adjusting Min, expiration, or Cache-Control alone does not resolve this.

NEW QUESTION # 19

(A company is using Route 53 for Domain Name System (DNS) hosting. The company requires a zone that should only be accessible from instances in a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). Which type of hosted zone should be used?)

- **A. Private Zone**
- B. Lightsail DNS Zone
- C. DNS Zone
- D. Public Hosted Zone

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Private Hosted Zone in Amazon Route 53 should be used to restrict DNS resolution to instances within a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC), ensuring that the zone is only accessible internally. This isolates DNS services from public internet access. The WGU Cloud Deployment and Operations Study Guide (Section 3.1, Route 53 Hosted Zones) states, "A Private Hosted Zone in Route 53 limits DNS resolution to resources within a specified VPC, preventing external access and enhancing security for internal services." Public Hosted Zones, DNS Zones, and Lightsail DNS Zones do not provide this VPC-specific restriction.

NEW QUESTION # 20

(Which AWS monitoring feature is used to process events using AWS Lambda?)

- **A. Rules**
- B. Logs
- C. Targets
- D. Metrics

Answer: A

Explanation:

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