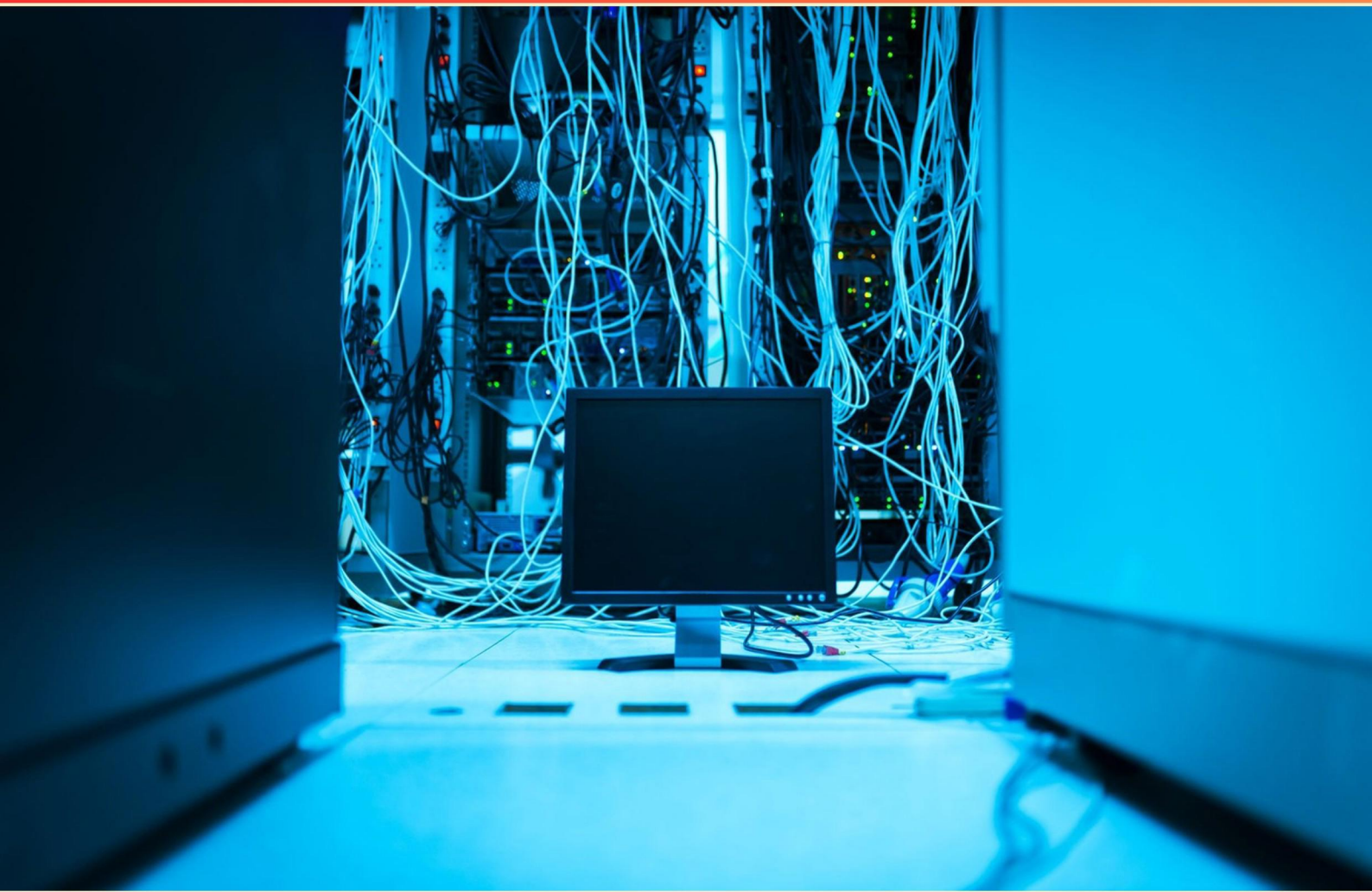


AWS ACADEMY CLOUD OPERATIONS PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://awsacademycloudops.examzify.com>



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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which concept is essential for resource management in AWS?**
 - A. Resource orchestration
 - B. Instance management
 - C. Tagging
 - D. Automated scaling
- 2. What feature does Amazon EC2 provide to ensure high availability of applications?**
 - A. Elastic Load Balancing
 - B. Auto Scaling
 - C. AWS Direct Connect
 - D. AWS Backup
- 3. What AWS service can be used to process streaming data in real-time?**
 - A. Amazon Redshift
 - B. Amazon Kinesis
 - C. AWS Glue
 - D. Amazon RDS
- 4. In the context of EC2 instances, what does 'initialization' refer to?**
 - A. The time before the instance is available
 - B. The operating system booting up
 - C. The process of preparing the instance for use
 - D. The configuration phase of the instance
- 5. Which output formats does the AWS CLI support?**
 - A. ASCII-formatted table, JSON, Tab-delimited text
 - B. XML, CSV, YAML
 - C. Plain text, HTML, Markdown
 - D. All of the above
- 6. What type of AWS infrastructure will host the application used by the UGV?**
 - A. Public subnet
 - B. Hybrid model
 - C. Private subnet
 - D. VPC with multiple availability zones

7. Which statement describes the action of changing existing systems in AWS operations?
- A. Deployment
 - B. Refactoring
 - C. Monitoring
 - D. Configuration management
8. What is the correct JMESPath query to find the state of all instances in a customer's AWS environment?
- A. `--query 'Instances[*].State'`
 - B. `--query 'Reservations[*].Instances.*'`
 - C. `--query 'Reservations[*].Instances[*].State.Name'`
 - D. `--query 'Instances[*].Status'`
9. Which AWS service would you use for serverless application deployment?
- A. AWS Lambda
 - B. AWS EC2
 - C. AWS Elastic Load Balancer
 - D. AWS CloudFormation
10. Which type of Amazon EC2 instance is considered a best practice for selection when starting out?
- A. Spot
 - B. Reserved
 - C. Dedicated
 - D. On-Demand

Answers

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1. C
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. C
7. D
8. C
9. A
10. D

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Explanations

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1. Which concept is essential for resource management in AWS?

- A. Resource orchestration
- B. Instance management
- C. Tagging**
- D. Automated scaling

Tagging is a vital concept for resource management in AWS because it allows users to assign metadata in the form of key-value pairs to AWS resources. This functionality plays a crucial role in organizing, tracking, and managing resources within an AWS environment. With tagging, organizations can efficiently categorize resources by various criteria, such as environment (development, testing, production), project, owner, or application. This categorization makes it significantly easier to manage costs, enforce policies, and conduct resource audits. Moreover, tags can be utilized in conjunction with AWS cost allocation, enabling better budgeting and cost awareness since it helps in identifying where resources are being consumed. They can also be applied to services such as AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) for implementing fine-grained access control based on tags. While other concepts like resource orchestration, instance management, and automated scaling are important for operational efficiency and performance, tagging specifically addresses the organizational and management needs within the cloud infrastructure, making it an essential tool for effective resource management in AWS.

2. What feature does Amazon EC2 provide to ensure high availability of applications?

- A. Elastic Load Balancing**
- B. Auto Scaling
- C. AWS Direct Connect
- D. AWS Backup

Amazon EC2 provides Elastic Load Balancing to ensure high availability of applications by distributing incoming application traffic across multiple targets, such as EC2 instances. This distribution helps to prevent a single instance from becoming a bottleneck, enhancing the overall redundancy and reliability of the application. If one instance fails, Elastic Load Balancing automatically reroutes traffic to healthy instances, thereby maintaining application availability and performance. In addition, Elastic Load Balancing can efficiently handle varying levels of incoming traffic, which is especially useful for applications experiencing fluctuating loads. By automatically adjusting to changes in traffic, it ensures that user requests are handled promptly and reduces the risk of application downtime. While Auto Scaling is closely related to maintaining application availability by automatically adjusting the number of EC2 instances in response to traffic demands, it necessitates a load balancer to effectively manage and distribute that traffic. AWS Direct Connect provides dedicated network connections to AWS, which does not directly relate to high availability features, and AWS Backup focuses on data protection rather than application availability.

3. What AWS service can be used to process streaming data in real-time?

- A. Amazon Redshift
- B. Amazon Kinesis**
- C. AWS Glue
- D. Amazon RDS

Amazon Kinesis is specifically designed to handle real-time streaming data, making it the optimal choice for processing data as it is created and transmitted. This service enables users to capture, process, and analyze streaming data with low latency, allowing for real-time insights and responses to data changes. Kinesis supports various types of data streams, including applications that generate logs, social media feeds, and IoT device data. In contrast, other services listed have different primary functions. Amazon Redshift is a data warehousing service intended for large-scale data analysis and batch processing rather than real-time streaming. AWS Glue serves as a managed ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) service used to prepare and transform data but does not focus on real-time streaming capabilities. Amazon RDS is a managed relational database service that handles structured data but is not geared for streaming processes. Therefore, Kinesis stands out as the best choice for anyone needing to process data in real-time.

4. In the context of EC2 instances, what does 'initialization' refer to?

- A. The time before the instance is available
- B. The operating system booting up
- C. The process of preparing the instance for use**
- D. The configuration phase of the instance

Initialization in the context of EC2 instances refers to the process of preparing the instance for use after it has been launched. This encompasses several steps necessary to ensure that the instance is fully ready to serve requests, including the execution of startup scripts, installation of software, configuration settings, and any other preparatory activities specified in the User Data script. During initialization, the operating system is loaded, and the instance transitions from being just a virtual environment that has been created to an active server that can run applications and respond to network requests. Therefore, while the operating system booting up and the configuration phase are components of the overall initialization process, they do not encapsulate the full scope of what initialization entails. Initialization covers all preparatory actions needed beyond simply booting up or configuring the instance, making it a broader and more comprehensive term in this context.

5. Which output formats does the AWS CLI support?

- A. ASCII-formatted table, JSON, Tab-delimited text**
- B. XML, CSV, YAML
- C. Plain text, HTML, Markdown
- D. All of the above

The AWS CLI primarily supports output formats that are designed to facilitate easy parsing and readability. These include ASCII-formatted tables, JSON, and Tab-delimited text. Each of these formats serves a specific purpose: - The ASCII-formatted table is useful for displaying data in a structured manner that is easy to read in the terminal. It organizes the output in columns and rows, making it clear and concise. - JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is widely used for data interchange. It's structured and allows for complex data types, making it ideal for programmatic access and processing. - Tab-delimited text allows for easy export of tabular data, which can then be used in spreadsheet applications or other data processing tools. Other output formats such as XML, CSV, YAML, plain text, HTML, and Markdown are not standard outputs for AWS CLI commands. While some may be useful in certain contexts, they are not officially supported formats for the CLI. Therefore, the correct response highlights the specific formats that AWS has defined for CLI output, ensuring compatibility with various use cases in cloud operations.

6. What type of AWS infrastructure will host the application used by the UGV?

- A. Public subnet
- B. Hybrid model
- C. Private subnet**
- D. VPC with multiple availability zones

The correct answer, which is a private subnet, signifies that the application used by the Unmanned Ground Vehicle (UGV) is hosted within a network segment that is isolated from direct access to the internet. This ensures that sensitive data and application logic remain secure, as resources in a private subnet can only be accessed through specific access points such as a VPN or bastion host set up in a public subnet. Utilizing a private subnet is ideal for applications that require restricted access due to security reasons, which is typically the case for critical infrastructure and missions involving UGVs. By limiting exposure to the public internet, potential attack vectors are reduced, reinforcing the security posture of the hosted application. In contrast, a public subnet would allow resources to be directly accessible from the internet, which can expose the application to various security risks. A hybrid model suggests a combination of on-premises and cloud infrastructure, which may not be necessary if the scenario calls for purely cloud-hosted services. Lastly, a VPC with multiple availability zones refers to the regional architecture of AWS, providing redundancy and high availability, rather than specifically indicating the security model related to subnet types.

7. Which statement describes the action of changing existing systems in AWS operations?

- A. Deployment
- B. Refactoring
- C. Monitoring
- D. Configuration management**

The correct choice pertains to the concept of configuration management, which involves maintaining and managing the settings and parameters of systems to ensure they operate as intended. This includes making adjustments, updates, or changes to existing infrastructure components to improve efficiency, support new functionality, or address issues. Configuration management ensures that changes are systematic, repeatable, and traceable. This means that any modifications made to the existing systems can be tracked and controlled, thereby reducing the chances of disruption or failure during upgrades or maintenance. In contrast, deployment refers to the process of releasing new applications or software updates into the live environment, while refactoring typically involves rewriting existing code to improve its structure or readability without changing its external behavior. Monitoring focuses on tracking the performance and health of systems rather than altering them. Thus, configuration management most accurately describes the action of changing existing systems in AWS operations.

8. What is the correct JMESPath query to find the state of all instances in a customer's AWS environment?

- A. --query 'Instances[*].State'
- B. --query 'Reservations[*].Instances.*'
- C. --query 'Reservations[*].Instances[*].State.Name'**
- D. --query 'Instances[*].Status'

The correct JMESPath query to find the state of all instances in a customer's AWS environment is structured to accurately traverse the JSON response that AWS provides when describing EC2 instances. The key elements in this query are the nested structure of 'Reservations' and 'Instances.' In AWS, when you describe instances using the EC2 API, the response contains a top-level array called 'Reservations.' Each reservation can have multiple instances and each instance has a state object that contains detailed information about its current state. The query 'Reservations[*].Instances[*].State.Name' effectively navigates this structure. It first accesses all reservations with 'Reservations[*]', then drills down to the 'Instances' array within each reservation using 'Instances[*]', and finally retrieves the 'State.Name' property for each instance, which indicates whether the instance is running, stopped, or in another state. This comprehensive approach ensures that you retrieve the state for every instance within the customer's entire AWS environment, covering all reservations and instances therein. The other choices do not fully capture the necessary hierarchy of the response structure or miss key elements, leading to incomplete or incorrect outputs. The choice that refers to 'Instances[*].State' omits the critical 'Reservations' level in the

9. Which AWS service would you use for serverless application deployment?

- A. AWS Lambda**
- B. AWS EC2
- C. AWS Elastic Load Balancer
- D. AWS CloudFormation

The chosen answer, AWS Lambda, is the correct choice for serverless application deployment because it allows developers to run code without provisioning or managing servers. AWS Lambda automatically handles the underlying infrastructure, scaling, patching, and availability, enabling a focus on writing and deploying the application logic. When a developer uploads their code to Lambda, it executes the code in response to events such as changes in data, HTTP requests, or triggering from other AWS services, making it an ideal framework for serverless architectures. In contrast, AWS EC2 is designed for running virtual servers, which requires more management and configuration, making it not serverless. AWS Elastic Load Balancer, while important for distributing traffic among multiple servers, does not itself provide a deployment mechanism for applications. AWS CloudFormation is a service for provisioning infrastructure as code, which does not inherently facilitate serverless application deployment but rather manages resources in a more traditional server model.

10. Which type of Amazon EC2 instance is considered a best practice for selection when starting out?

- A. Spot
- B. Reserved
- C. Dedicated
- D. On-Demand**

When starting out with Amazon EC2 instances, selecting On-Demand instances is widely considered a best practice due to their flexibility and ease of use. On-Demand instances allow users to pay for compute capacity by the hour or second, with no long-term commitments. This pay-as-you-go model is particularly advantageous for startups and projects that might have variable workloads or are still in the experimentation phase. It enables users to scale their computing resources up or down based on current needs without the financial risk associated with larger commitments. This approach allows new users to familiarize themselves with AWS services without needing to commit to a specific instance type or usage. It provides the advantage of immediate availability without the complexities and potential penalties tied to options like Reserved or Dedicated instances, which require more careful planning and commitment based on long-term usage needs. In contrast, Spot instances are often less reliable, as they can be interrupted when AWS needs the capacity back, making them less suitable for critical workloads, especially when just starting out. Reserved instances provide cost savings for predictable workloads but require upfront payment and commitment, which may not be ideal for beginners who are still exploring their needs. Dedicated instances are more suitable for compliance and licensing requirements, and they also represent a higher cost, making them less optimal

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://awsacademycloudops.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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