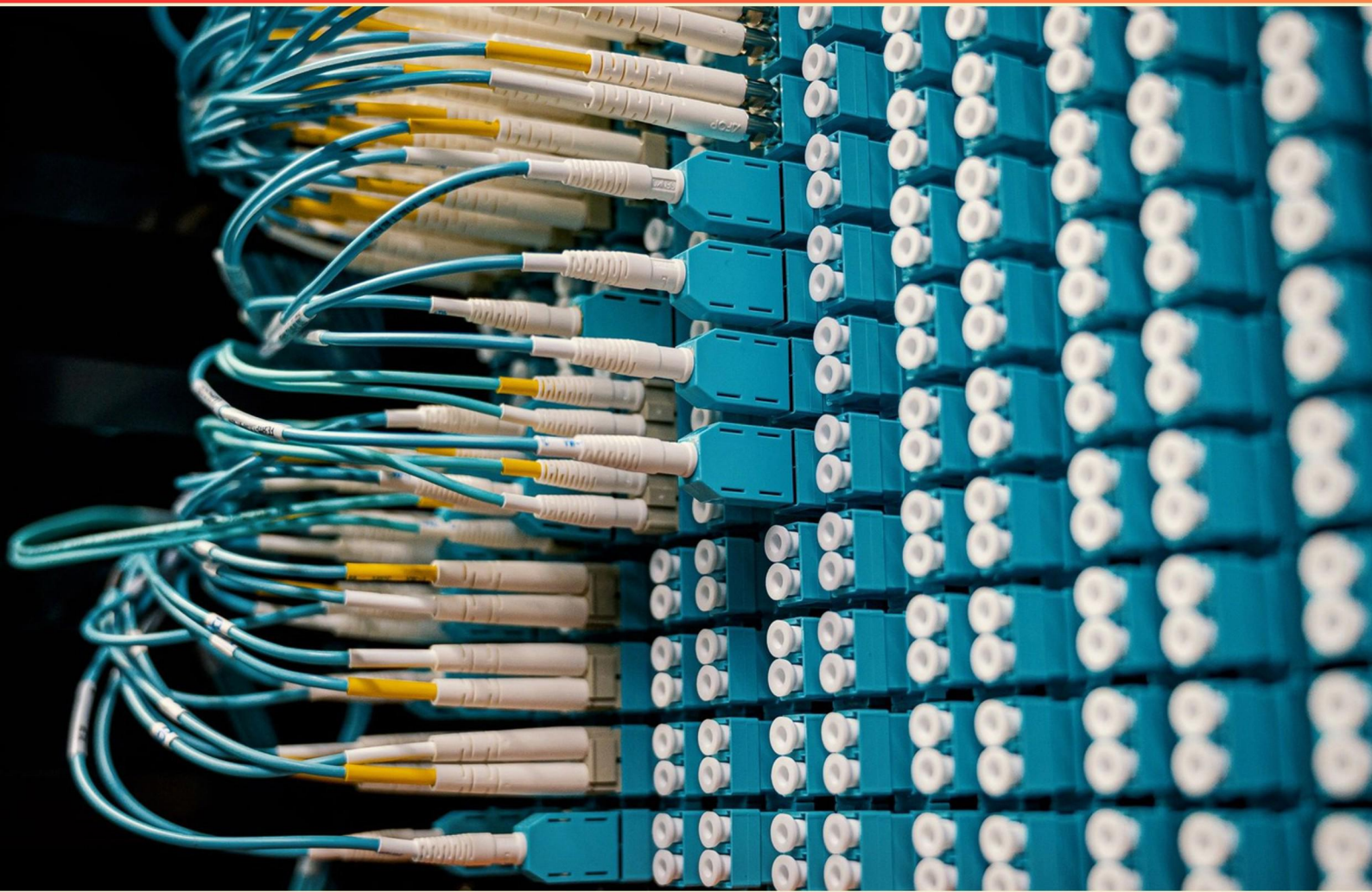


AWS CERTIFIED CLOUD PRACTITIONER PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. What will AWS Budgets help you achieve?

- A. Measure application response times
- B. Set and track budgetary compliance
- C. Automate cloud resource provisioning
- D. Determine user authentication processes

2. What is the purpose of AWS Firewall Manager?

- A. To centrally configure and manage AWS WAF, AWS Shield Advanced, and VPC security groups
- B. To store and manage objects
- C. To create and manage virtual networks
- D. To manage user access and permissions

3. What is the role of AWS Cost Explorer?

- A. To forecast future resource usage
- B. To manage and understand AWS costs
- C. To create budget alerts for resources
- D. To optimize application performance

4. Which AWS service provides a managed service for deploying, managing, and scaling containerized applications using Kubernetes?

- A. Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS)
- B. Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS)
- C. AWS Fargate
- D. Amazon EC2

5. What is the primary purpose of AWS Direct Connect?

- A. To establish a dedicated network connection between your on-premises environment and AWS
- B. To create and manage virtual networks
- C. To store and manage objects
- D. To manage user access and permissions

- 6. What type of instances allows users to pay only for the compute time they consume?**
- A. Spot instances
 - B. Dedicated instances
 - C. On-demand instances
 - D. Reserved instances
- 7. Which AWS service provides a fully managed, real-time data streaming and analytics solution?**
- A. Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics
 - B. Amazon EMR
 - C. Amazon Redshift
 - D. AWS Glue
- 8. Which AWS service is used for creating and managing a time-series database?**
- A. Amazon Timestream
 - B. Amazon RDS
 - C. Amazon Redshift
 - D. Amazon EMR
- 9. Which AWS service is used for deploying and managing applications on Kubernetes clusters?**
- A. Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS)
 - B. Amazon EC2
 - C. AWS Lambda
 - D. Amazon RDS
- 10. What service would you use to configure an automated cloud resource deployment?**
- A. AWS CloudFormation
 - B. Amazon VPC Peering
 - C. Amazon RDS
 - D. AWS Cost Explorer

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What will AWS Budgets help you achieve?

- A. Measure application response times
- B. Set and track budgetary compliance**
- C. Automate cloud resource provisioning
- D. Determine user authentication processes

AWS Budgets is designed to help you set and track your budgetary compliance effectively. It allows users to create budgets that monitor cost and usage within their AWS accounts, providing visibility into spending and helping to manage costs proactively. By defining specific budgetary thresholds, you can receive alerts when your spending approaches or exceeds your set budget. This capability is critical for organizations seeking to maintain financial control over their cloud expenditures, making it easier to ensure that spending aligns with organizational financial goals and limits. The other options each deal with different aspects of cloud management. Measuring application response times relates to performance monitoring tools, which track how quickly applications respond to requests rather than focusing on budget oversight. Automating cloud resource provisioning pertains to managing resources dynamically based on demand, which involves different AWS services that facilitate scalability and efficiency, not budget tracking. Finally, determining user authentication processes ties to identity and access management, focusing on security and access controls broadly, which diverges from the budgeting aspect entirely. Thus, AWS Budgets specifically addresses financial management in the cloud, making the tracking of budgetary compliance the primary function of the tool.

2. What is the purpose of AWS Firewall Manager?

- A. To centrally configure and manage AWS WAF, AWS Shield Advanced, and VPC security groups**
- B. To store and manage objects
- C. To create and manage virtual networks
- D. To manage user access and permissions

AWS Firewall Manager is designed for a specific purpose to centrally configure and manage security for AWS services like AWS WAF, AWS Shield Advanced, and VPC security groups. Option B, storing and managing objects, is not related to security at all, and would not serve the same purpose as AWS Firewall Manager. Option C, creating and managing virtual networks, is also focused on a different purpose and would not provide the same functionality as AWS Firewall Manager. Finally, option D, managing user access and permissions, is important for security, but it does not encompass all of the features and functions of AWS Firewall Manager. Only option A directly addresses the centralized configuration and management of multiple security services, making it the most suitable answer for the purpose of AWS Firewall Manager.

3. What is the role of AWS Cost Explorer?

- A. To forecast future resource usage
- B. To manage and understand AWS costs**
- C. To create budget alerts for resources
- D. To optimize application performance

AWS Cost Explorer plays a crucial role in helping users manage and understand their AWS costs. It provides insightful visualizations of spending patterns and allows users to analyze their historical cost and usage data over time. Users can break down costs by various factors such as services, linked accounts, tags, and regions, which enables them to see where money is being spent and identify trends or areas where savings can be achieved. This tool is invaluable for budgeting and financial planning, as it helps organizations keep track of their AWS expenses and make informed decisions regarding resource utilization. By providing users with the ability to create custom reports and filters, AWS Cost Explorer facilitates a deeper understanding of cost drivers and can inform strategies for cost optimization. While forecasting future resource usage, creating budget alerts, and optimizing application performance are important aspects of overall cloud management, they fall under different tools or functionalities within AWS. AWS Cost Explorer is specifically focused on the analysis and management of costs, making option B the best choice in this context.

4. Which AWS service provides a managed service for deploying, managing, and scaling containerized applications using Kubernetes?

- A. Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS)**
- B. Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS)
- C. AWS Fargate
- D. Amazon EC2

Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS) and AWS Fargate are incorrect choices because they do not specifically mention Kubernetes, which is the primary focus of the question. Amazon EC2 is also incorrect because it is not a managed service and requires manual deployment, management, and scaling of containers. Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS) is the correct answer because it is a managed service specifically designed for deploying, managing, and scaling containerized applications using Kubernetes, making it the best option for this scenario.

5. What is the primary purpose of AWS Direct Connect?

- A. To establish a dedicated network connection between your on-premises environment and AWS**
- B. To create and manage virtual networks
- C. To store and manage objects
- D. To manage user access and permissions

AWS Direct Connect is a service that enables you to establish a dedicated network connection between your on-premises environment and AWS. This is done to improve the performance, reliability, and security of your connection to AWS resources. Therefore, options B, C, and D are incorrect as they do not relate to the primary purpose of AWS Direct Connect, which is to establish a dedicated network connection. Options B and D are related to managing resources, while option C is related to storage, which are not the primary purpose of AWS Direct Connect.

6. What type of instances allows users to pay only for the compute time they consume?

- A. Spot instances
- B. Dedicated instances
- C. On-demand instances**
- D. Reserved instances

On-demand instances provide a flexible and cost-effective option for users who want to pay only for the compute time they consume. This type of instance allows users to launch and terminate instances according to their needs without any long-term commitment. Users are charged on an hourly or per-second basis depending on the instance type, which is ideal for workloads with unpredictable usage patterns or those that cannot be interrupted. This model is particularly beneficial for applications that require flexibility and scalability, as users can quickly adapt to changing demands without being tied to a subscription or reservation. Unlike reserved instances, which involve an upfront commitment for a lower rate over time, on-demand instances allow for immediate use and payment strictly based on usage. While spot instances offer reduced rates by allowing customers to bid on unused EC2 capacity, they come with the risk that the instance can be terminated if the spot price exceeds the bid amount. Dedicated instances provide physical servers dedicated to a single customer's use, which does not align with the concept of paying solely for consumed compute time since costs are incurred regardless of usage. Reserved instances help save costs over a longer commitment but require an upfront payment and are not billed based solely on usage.

7. Which AWS service provides a fully managed, real-time data streaming and analytics solution?

- A. Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics**
- B. Amazon EMR
- C. Amazon Redshift
- D. AWS Glue

Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics is the correct answer because it is a fully managed service that provides real-time data streaming and analytics. Option B, Amazon EMR, is incorrect because it is a big data processing framework, not a real-time data streaming and analytics solution. Option C, Amazon Redshift, is incorrect because it is a data warehousing service, not a real-time data streaming and analytics solution. Option D, AWS Glue, is incorrect because it is a data integration service, not a real-time data streaming and analytics solution.

8. Which AWS service is used for creating and managing a time-series database?

- A. Amazon Timestream**
- B. Amazon RDS
- C. Amazon Redshift
- D. Amazon EMR

Amazon Timestream is the correct answer because it is specifically designed for the use of time-series data. Time-series databases are optimized for storing and querying data that is indexed by time, which is exactly what Amazon Timestream is designed to do. Amazon RDS, Amazon Redshift, and Amazon EMR are not suitable options because they are not designed specifically for time-series data. While they can store and manage data, they do not have the specific capabilities and optimizations for time-series data that Amazon Timestream has. Therefore, they would not be as efficient or effective for creating and managing a time-series database.

9. Which AWS service is used for deploying and managing applications on Kubernetes clusters?

- A. Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS)**
- B. Amazon EC2
- C. AWS Lambda
- D. Amazon RDS

Kubernetes is an open-source platform used for managing containerized applications. It automates the deployment, scaling, and management of these applications. Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS) is a managed service provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS) specifically for deploying and managing applications on Kubernetes clusters. Option B, Amazon EC2, is a virtual server that can be used to run many types of applications, but it does not have specific features for Kubernetes clusters. Option C, AWS Lambda, is a serverless compute service and is not used for managing applications on Kubernetes clusters. Option D, Amazon RDS, is a managed relational database service and is also not used for managing applications on Kubernetes clusters.

10. What service would you use to configure an automated cloud resource deployment?

- A. AWS CloudFormation**
- B. Amazon VPC Peering
- C. Amazon RDS
- D. AWS Cost Explorer

Using AWS CloudFormation is the most suitable choice for configuring automated cloud resource deployment. CloudFormation is designed to streamline the provisioning of AWS resources by allowing users to define their infrastructure as code. This means you can create a JSON or YAML template that outlines all the resources you need, such as EC2 instances, S3 buckets, and IAM roles, along with their configurations and relationships. Once your template is ready, you can deploy it to provision and manage those resources in a consistent and repeatable manner. This automation significantly reduces the risk of manual error and enables teams to deploy infrastructure quickly and efficiently. In contrast, Amazon VPC Peering is used for networking purposes, specifically connecting two Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs) to allow communication. Amazon RDS is a managed database service, which does not directly pertain to resource deployment. AWS Cost Explorer is a tool for visualizing and managing AWS costs, but does not involve the configuration of resources. Thus, AWS CloudFormation is the definitive service for enabling automated and reliable cloud resource deployment.

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://awscertifiedcloudpractitioner.examzify.com>

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

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