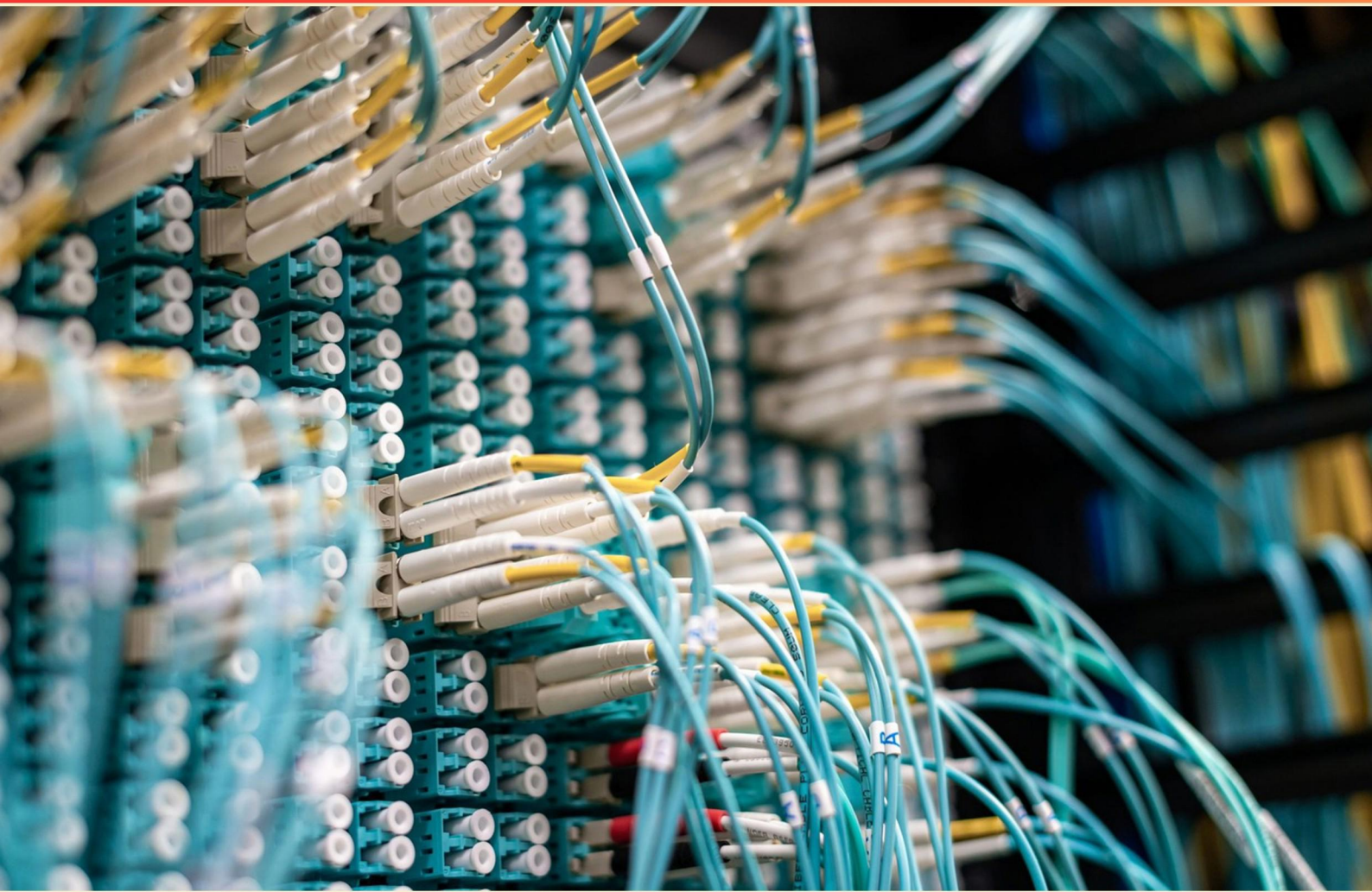


AWS SOLUTIONS ARCHITECT ASSOCIATE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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

<https://aws-solutionsarchitect.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 service is specifically designed to help migrate databases to AWS?**
 - A. AWS Migration Hub
 - B. AWS Database Migration Service (DMS)
 - C. AWS Snowball
 - D. AWS Transfer Family

- 2. What is the purpose of AWS Trusted Advisor?**
 - A. To help build serverless applications
 - B. To optimize AWS infrastructure, improve security, and reduce costs
 - C. To facilitate cloud data migration
 - D. To automate software updates

- 3. What is AWS EC2 used for?**
 - A. To store and protect data
 - B. To launch and manage virtual servers in the cloud
 - C. To offer serverless computing
 - D. To create isolated network environments

- 4. From which service can you block incoming/outgoing IPs?**
 - A. Security Groups
 - B. DNS
 - C. ELB
 - D. NACL

- 5. Which AWS service implements policies and role-based access control?**
 - A. AWS IAM (Identity and Access Management)
 - B. AWS CloudTrail
 - C. Amazon Cognito
 - D. AWS Config

- 6. What is the main purpose of AWS CloudFront?**
 - A. To store and analyze big data
 - B. To deliver content with low latency and high transfer speeds
 - C. To monitor application performance
 - D. To create virtual servers

7. What is the primary function of AWS Secrets Manager?

- A. To store large files securely
- B. To manage and retrieve secrets such as API keys and credentials
- C. To monitor application performance
- D. To manage access permissions

8. What does the AWS Well-Architected Framework focus on?

- A. Cost savings in cloud operations
- B. Best practices for designing and operating reliable, secure, efficient, and cost-effective systems
- C. Machine Learning integrations in AWS
- D. Direct network connections to on-premises

9. What is the benefit of using Amazon S3 versioning?

- A. It minimizes storage costs by automatically deleting old files
- B. It allows multiple versions of an object to be stored in S3, protecting against accidental deletion
- C. It prevents access to certain files based on user roles
- D. It enables faster data retrieval from S3

10. What does Amazon Elastic File System (EFS) provide?

- A. A highly durable object storage
- B. A scalable and fully managed file storage
- C. A virtual private cloud setup
- D. A content delivery network

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which service is specifically designed to help migrate databases to AWS?

- A. AWS Migration Hub
- B. AWS Database Migration Service (DMS)**
- C. AWS Snowball
- D. AWS Transfer Family

The AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) is specifically designed to facilitate the migration of databases to AWS. It simplifies the process of transferring data between on-premises databases and AWS databases. DMS supports a variety of source and target databases, enabling both homogeneous migrations (where the source and destination databases are of the same type) and heterogeneous migrations (where the databases are of different types). Additionally, it minimizes downtime during the migration by allowing for continuous data replication until the migration is complete. AWS DMS also automatically handles the complexities of database migration such as schema conversion and data validation, providing a streamlined approach to moving data into a cloud environment. This makes it an essential tool for organizations looking to modernize their database infrastructure by migrating to AWS. The other options, while useful for various migration and data transfer tasks, do not specifically target database migrations. For instance, AWS Migration Hub provides a central location for tracking the progress of migrations across multiple AWS services, but it does not handle the actual database migration itself. AWS Snowball is geared towards transferring large amounts of data physically, and AWS Transfer Family is focused on transferring files via protocols like SFTP and FTPS, rather than migrating databases.

2. What is the purpose of AWS Trusted Advisor?

- A. To help build serverless applications
- B. To optimize AWS infrastructure, improve security, and reduce costs**
- C. To facilitate cloud data migration
- D. To automate software updates

AWS Trusted Advisor is a service designed to provide you with real-time guidance to help optimize your AWS infrastructure. Its primary purpose includes improving security, enhancing performance, and reducing overall costs for your AWS environment. Trusted Advisor evaluates your account and compares it against best practices in various categories. For instance, in the security category, it suggests ways to secure your resources more effectively, such as enabling Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) on your AWS account. In terms of performance, it can identify underutilized resources, allowing you to optimize instance types or sizes. Moreover, in the cost optimization category, it highlights opportunities for savings, such as orphaned EBS volumes or idle load balancers that could be downsized or terminated. By delivering these insights, Trusted Advisor helps you make well-informed decisions regarding your cloud architecture, ultimately leading to a more efficient and secure use of AWS services. This makes it a critical tool for AWS users aiming to maximize their investment while maintaining a secure and high-performing cloud environment.

3. What is AWS EC2 used for?

- A. To store and protect data
- B. To launch and manage virtual servers in the cloud**
- C. To offer serverless computing
- D. To create isolated network environments

AWS EC2, or Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud, is primarily designed for launching and managing virtual servers in the cloud, referred to as instances. This service provides a scalable computing capacity, enabling users to deploy applications quickly and efficiently. With EC2, users can choose from various instance types tailored to different workloads, such as compute-intensive tasks, memory-intensive applications, or storage brokers. The functionality of EC2 allows for the dynamic scaling of resources, meaning users can increase or decrease their server capacity based on demands, making it cost-effective and efficient. This flexibility supports applications that require varying levels of compute power and processing capabilities over time, offering a reliable platform for hosting websites, running applications, and processing data. While other options refer to important cloud services within AWS, none serve the specific purpose of EC2. For example, data storage solutions like Amazon S3 address data storage and protection needs but do not involve the management of virtual servers. Serverless computing, such as AWS Lambda, allows for running code without provisioning or managing servers, and creating isolated network environments relates to AWS VPC. Each of these services fulfills distinct functions within the AWS ecosystem, but only EC2 is focused squarely on managing virtual server instances.

4. From which service can you block incoming/outgoing IPs?

- A. Security Groups
- B. DNS
- C. ELB
- D. NACL**

The ability to block incoming and outgoing IP addresses is a key feature of Network Access Control Lists (NACLs) in AWS. NACLs provide a layer of security at the subnet level within a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). They enable you to define rules that control both inbound and outbound traffic to and from all resources within the subnet. With NACLs, you can specify explicit allow or deny rules based on IP addresses and CIDR blocks, offering flexibility in how you control traffic. For instance, you can block traffic from specific external IP addresses or restrict outbound traffic to certain ranges as needed to comply with security policies. While Security Groups also control inbound and outbound traffic, they are stateful and apply primarily to EC2 instances. This means that when a request is allowed in one direction, the response is automatically allowed back without needing explicit additional rules. On the other hand, NACLs are stateless, requiring you to define rules for both directions of traffic separately. DNS primarily serves to resolve domain names to IP addresses and does not have any functionality for blocking traffic. Elastic Load Balancers (ELB) distribute incoming application or network traffic across multiple targets, but they do not provide mechanisms for blocking IPs on their own. Thus,

5. Which AWS service implements policies and role-based access control?

A. AWS IAM (Identity and Access Management)

B. AWS CloudTrail

C. Amazon Cognito

D. AWS Config

The correct choice is AWS IAM (Identity and Access Management) because it is specifically designed to manage access to AWS services and resources securely. IAM allows you to create and manage AWS users and groups, as well as define permissions to allow or deny access to resources. Through IAM, you can implement fine-grained access control using policies that specify who can access which resources under what conditions. Policies in IAM are JSON documents that provide a detailed specification of permissions for actions on resources, ensuring a robust security posture. Furthermore, IAM supports role-based access control (RBAC) by allowing you to define roles that have certain permissions, which can then be assumed by users, groups, or AWS services. This makes it an essential service for managing access in AWS environments, aligning with best practices in security and governance. The other options represent different services with other functionalities. For instance, AWS CloudTrail is primarily focused on logging account activity, Amazon Cognito is aimed at user authentication and access for web and mobile apps, and AWS Config provides monitoring and assessment of AWS resource configurations but does not manage access permissions. Thus, these services do not provide the same capabilities for implementing policies and managing role-based access control as IAM does.

6. What is the main purpose of AWS CloudFront?

A. To store and analyze big data

B. To deliver content with low latency and high transfer speeds

C. To monitor application performance

D. To create virtual servers

The main purpose of AWS CloudFront is to deliver content with low latency and high transfer speeds. CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) that caches content at edge locations around the world. This strategic distribution allows for quicker access to web content, such as HTML pages, images, videos, and other files. By caching copies of content closer to users, CloudFront reduces the geographic distance that data must travel, thereby improving load times and enhancing the overall user experience. When users request content, CloudFront serves it from the nearest edge location, which minimizes latency and accelerates the delivery of content. This capability is particularly valuable for websites and applications that require fast loading times and reliable performance. Additionally, CloudFront supports dynamic content, API responses, and other interactive features, further solidifying its role in optimizing content delivery effectively. The other options, while relevant to various AWS services, do not accurately reflect the primary function of CloudFront. Storing and analyzing big data pertains to services like Amazon S3 and Amazon EMR, monitoring application performance is associated with Amazon CloudWatch, and creating virtual servers relates to Amazon EC2. Each of these services serves distinct purposes within the AWS ecosystem, but the key focus of CloudFront remains its role in

7. What is the primary function of AWS Secrets Manager?

- A. To store large files securely
- B. To manage and retrieve secrets such as API keys and credentials**
- C. To monitor application performance
- D. To manage access permissions

AWS Secrets Manager is primarily designed to help organizations manage and retrieve sensitive information, such as API keys, database credentials, and other types of secrets securely. The service allows users to store these secrets in a safe, encrypted format, ensuring that only authorized applications and users can access them. Additionally, Secrets Manager provides functionalities like automatic rotation of secrets, which enhances security by regularly updating credentials without manual intervention. This is especially useful in maintaining security best practices since hardcoding secrets into application code or configuration can lead to vulnerabilities. By centralizing the management of sensitive information, AWS Secrets Manager minimizes the risk of exposure and simplifies the management of application secrets across various services and environments. The other choices do not align with the primary function of Secrets Manager. Storing large files securely is more suited to AWS S3, monitoring application performance is handled by services like AWS CloudWatch, and managing access permissions is typically the role of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).

8. What does the AWS Well-Architected Framework focus on?

- A. Cost savings in cloud operations
- B. Best practices for designing and operating reliable, secure, efficient, and cost-effective systems**
- C. Machine Learning integrations in AWS
- D. Direct network connections to on-premises

The AWS Well-Architected Framework is centered on providing best practices for designing and operating reliable, secure, efficient, and cost-effective systems on the AWS platform. It serves as a guide for architects and developers to ensure that their services and applications are built with the right principles in mind. This framework consists of five pillars: Operational Excellence, Security, Reliability, Performance Efficiency, and Cost Optimization. Each of these pillars addresses specific concerns and provides recommendations on how to optimize architecture by following best practices. While cost savings can be a part of an overall robust architecture, the focus of the Well-Architected Framework is much broader, as it encompasses critical aspects of architecture that contribute to the overall quality and performance of cloud-based systems. Other elements like machine learning integrations or direct network connections are specific use cases that fall under broader architectural considerations, but they are not the main focus of the Well-Architected Framework itself. Thus, the emphasis on comprehensive best practices for system design and operation establishes option B as the correct answer.

9. What is the benefit of using Amazon S3 versioning?

- A. It minimizes storage costs by automatically deleting old files
- B. It allows multiple versions of an object to be stored in S3, protecting against accidental deletion**
- C. It prevents access to certain files based on user roles
- D. It enables faster data retrieval from S3

Using Amazon S3 versioning provides significant operational advantages, particularly in data protection. With versioning enabled, each time an object is modified or deleted, S3 retains the previous versions of that object. This feature is especially beneficial for preventing accidental deletions or overwrites, as it allows users to revert back to an earlier version of the object if needed. For example, if a file is mistakenly deleted or an unwanted change is made, versioning ensures that the last known good version can be restored easily. This is crucial in scenarios where data integrity is paramount, such as backups and critical application data. Additionally, organizations that need to maintain an audit trail can utilize versioning to track changes and document the evolution of their data. In contrast, the other options do not accurately reflect the core functionality and benefits of versioning in S3. Minimizing storage costs does not align with the purpose of versioning, as it inherently leads to increased storage utilization. Preventing access based on user roles is related to security and access control features rather than versioning. Faster data retrieval is more about optimizing performance through caching or other mechanisms rather than something directly associated with versioning capabilities. Thus, option B stands out as the accurate representation of the primary benefit of Amazon

10. What does Amazon Elastic File System (EFS) provide?

- A. A highly durable object storage
- B. A scalable and fully managed file storage**
- C. A virtual private cloud setup
- D. A content delivery network

Amazon Elastic File System (EFS) provides a scalable and fully managed file storage service designed to be used with Amazon EC2 instances and other services. Its architecture allows for automatic scaling, meaning it can adjust capacity as files are added or removed without requiring any manual intervention. This characteristic is particularly advantageous for applications that demand varied and unpredictable storage needs. EFS can be accessed concurrently from multiple EC2 instances, making it suitable for applications that require shared storage, such as content management systems, web serving environments, or big data analytics. In addition, it's designed to provide low-latency access to data, which is vital for performance-sensitive applications. The service takes care of backups, data replication, and availability, allowing users to focus on their applications rather than worrying about the underlying infrastructure. The managed aspect of EFS signifies that Amazon handles system upgrades, patching, and scaling, simplifying operations for customers and reducing the need for extensive administrative overhead. This focus on providing an easy-to-use, high-performance, and elastic file system is what makes the option of scalable and fully managed file storage the correct choice when describing the capabilities of Amazon EFS.

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://aws-solutionsarchitect.examzify.com>

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

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