

Western Governors University (WGU) ITEC2119 D282 Cloud Foundations Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 AWS service is best for cost-effective long-term storage of infrequently accessed data?**
 - A. Amazon Elastic File System (EFS)**
 - B. Amazon S3 Glacier**
 - C. Amazon EC2**
 - D. Amazon RDS**

- 2. What does AWS VPN provide to its users?**
 - A. A redundant cloud infrastructure**
 - B. A secure private tunnel to the AWS global network**
 - C. A fast content delivery network**
 - D. A way to manage and control access**

- 3. Which database is compatible with both MySQL and PostgreSQL?**
 - A. Amazon RDS**
 - B. Amazon Aurora**
 - C. Amazon DynamoDB**
 - D. Amazon Redshift**

- 4. Which of the following is true regarding AWS Regions?**
 - A. They are physical locations around the world.**
 - B. Regions can only contain one Availability Zone.**
 - C. Regions do not provide redundancy.**
 - D. All services are available in every region.**

- 5. Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS) is primarily designed for what purpose?**
 - A. Data archiving and backup management**
 - B. Container orchestration for Docker containers**
 - C. Automating EC2 instance deployment**
 - D. High-performance computing resource allocation**

6. Which AWS service allows you to run applications on familiar servers like Microsoft IIS?

- A. Amazon ECR**
- B. AWS Fargate**
- C. AWS Elastic Beanstalk**
- D. Amazon DynamoDB**

7. What is a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in AWS?

- A. A way to create physical servers**
- B. A network logically isolated from other virtual networks**
- C. A database management system**
- D. A storage solution for S3 buckets**

8. What is the typical charging method for storage in AWS?

- A. Per instance**
- B. Monthly subscription fee**
- C. Charged typically per GB**
- D. Free for the first year**

9. What type of routing would you use to ensure traffic is routed specifically based on geographical data?

- A. Latency routing**
- B. Geoproximity routing**
- C. Geolocation routing**
- D. Weighted round robin routing**

10. What does a Route specify?

- A. The type of instance to launch**
- B. A destination and a target**
- C. The size of the subnet**
- D. The security protocols in use**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which AWS service is best for cost-effective long-term storage of infrequently accessed data?

- A. Amazon Elastic File System (EFS)**
- B. Amazon S3 Glacier**
- C. Amazon EC2**
- D. Amazon RDS**

Amazon S3 Glacier is designed specifically for cost-effective long-term storage of infrequently accessed data. It offers a storage solution that is ideal for archival storage, where data does not need to be frequently retrieved, making it significantly cheaper than standard storage options. S3 Glacier allows users to store large amounts of data at a lower cost, which is particularly beneficial for organizations that need to retain data for compliance, regulatory, or backup purposes but do not require immediate access. The service also provides varying retrieval options that allow users to choose how quickly they need their data back, which can further optimize costs based on access needs. This tiered approach makes S3 Glacier the preferred choice for long-term data storage when compared to other options, as it strikes a balance between affordability and the specific access requirements of archival data. In contrast, the other options serve very different purposes. For example, while Amazon Elastic File System (EFS) offers scalable file storage for applications that require low-latency access, it is not optimized for long-term archival storage. Amazon EC2 provides compute capacity but does not facilitate long-term storage; rather, it is designed to run applications. Amazon RDS is used for relational database services and is thus focused on operational data rather than inf

2. What does AWS VPN provide to its users?

- A. A redundant cloud infrastructure**
- B. A secure private tunnel to the AWS global network**
- C. A fast content delivery network**
- D. A way to manage and control access**

AWS VPN provides users with a secure private tunnel to the AWS global network. This is crucial for organizations that need to connect their on-premises data centers or remote offices to their AWS environment in a safe manner. The VPN service encrypts the connection, ensuring that data transmitted between the user's facilities and AWS is protected from unauthorized access and interception. Establishing a secure VPN is fundamental for maintaining data integrity and confidentiality, particularly for businesses that handle sensitive or regulated information. By providing this secure tunnel, AWS VPN allows users to extend their on-premises networks into the AWS cloud seamlessly, enabling hybrid cloud architectures where workloads can be run in both environments while still being securely integrated.

3. Which database is compatible with both MySQL and PostgreSQL?

- A. Amazon RDS
- B. Amazon Aurora**
- C. Amazon DynamoDB
- D. Amazon Redshift

Amazon Aurora is designed to be compatible with both MySQL and PostgreSQL, making it a versatile choice for applications that require the performance and scalability of a cloud-native database. It allows users to take advantage of the features and benefits of both databases while maximizing existing investments in skills and tools. Aurora provides the ability to use either MySQL or PostgreSQL-compatible engines, meaning that applications built for these databases can run without the need for significant changes or re-architecting. This compatibility is particularly advantageous for organizations that may want to switch between databases based on their specific needs or performance requirements. In addition to compatibility, Amazon Aurora offers enhancements over its open-source counterparts, such as superior performance, automatic backups, failover capabilities, and scaling, which make it a robust option in cloud environments. The other options, while related to cloud database services, do not offer compatibility with both MySQL and PostgreSQL: - Amazon RDS is a service that facilitates managing various database engines, including MySQL and PostgreSQL, but it is not a single database that combines both. - Amazon DynamoDB is a NoSQL database service, which means it operates differently from traditional SQL-based databases like MySQL and PostgreSQL. - Amazon Redshift is primarily a data

4. Which of the following is true regarding AWS Regions?

- A. They are physical locations around the world.**
- B. Regions can only contain one Availability Zone.
- C. Regions do not provide redundancy.
- D. All services are available in every region.

AWS Regions refer to distinct geographical areas that are made up of multiple, isolated locations known as Availability Zones. One key aspect of AWS Regions is that they are indeed physical locations around the world, designed to provide a broad range of infrastructure and services to meet global customer needs. Each region is geared towards providing high availability and fault tolerance, allowing users to deploy applications and services closer to their end-users to enhance performance and reduce latency. The concept of regions being physical locations also ties into the scalability and redundancy AWS offers. Regions are thoughtfully placed in various geographical areas to mitigate risks associated with local events, so customers can choose to operate across multiple regions for better resilience and disaster recovery options. The other options present misunderstandings about how AWS Regions function. Specifically, regions contain multiple Availability Zones to enhance redundancy and reliability, do offer redundancy in their architecture, and not all services are available in every region, which can vary based on factors like demand and regional regulations.

5. Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS) is primarily designed for what purpose?

- A. Data archiving and backup management
- B. Container orchestration for Docker containers**
- C. Automating EC2 instance deployment
- D. High-performance computing resource allocation

Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS) is primarily designed for container orchestration specifically tailored for Docker containers. This service facilitates the deployment, management, scaling, and operation of containerized applications. ECS allows developers to run applications in a consistent environment across varying computing resources without the need for complex infrastructure management. Container orchestration is crucial in modern cloud environments, especially as microservices architecture becomes more prevalent. ECS abstracts the complexity of managing the infrastructure required to run containers, enabling applications to scale seamlessly based on demand. This makes it a powerful tool for organizations looking to take advantage of container technologies and improve their deployment workflows. While the other options relate to important cloud capabilities, they do not align with the foundational purpose of ECS. Data archiving and backup management focuses on data storage solutions which are not the core function of ECS. Automating EC2 instance deployment pertains to managing virtual server instances, separate from container services. High-performance computing resource allocation is centered on maximizing computing resources for intensive processes, diverging from ECS's primary role in managing containers specifically.

6. Which AWS service allows you to run applications on familiar servers like Microsoft IIS?

- A. Amazon ECR
- B. AWS Fargate
- C. AWS Elastic Beanstalk**
- D. Amazon DynamoDB

AWS Elastic Beanstalk is designed specifically for deploying and managing applications in the cloud while providing developers with the familiar environment of their choice, such as Microsoft IIS for .NET applications. It streamlines the process of setting up, scaling, and managing applications by automating the provisioning of resources, load balancing, and scaling tasks. With Elastic Beanstalk, developers can simply upload their application code, and the service automatically handles the deployment from capacity provisioning, load balancing, auto-scaling to application health monitoring. This allows developers to focus on developing applications rather than managing the infrastructure, all while still having control over the resources. The other options do not align with this specific function. Amazon ECR is focused on container registry services, which allow users to store and manage Docker images. AWS Fargate is a serverless compute engine for containers that work with services like Amazon ECS and Amazon EKS, but it is not primarily about running applications on traditional servers. Amazon DynamoDB, being a NoSQL database service, is not related to application hosting or deployment capabilities. Therefore, Elastic Beanstalk stands out as the correct choice for running web applications on familiar server environments like Microsoft IIS.

7. What is a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in AWS?

- A. A way to create physical servers
- B. A network logically isolated from other virtual networks**
- C. A database management system
- D. A storage solution for S3 buckets

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in AWS is a network that is logically isolated from other virtual networks within the AWS cloud. This isolation allows users to create their own private network environment where they can define and control their networking settings, such as IP address ranges, subnets, route tables, and network gateways. This segmentation provides improved security and control over resources, ensuring that sensitive data can be kept separate from other customers' data and services in shared environments. By leveraging a VPC, organizations can establish a secure environment while still benefiting from the scalability and flexibility of cloud resources. This model is fundamental for businesses seeking a combination of public cloud elasticity and private data control. The options that pertain to physical servers, database systems, or storage solutions lack relevance, as they do not describe the specific characteristics or functionality that define a VPC. A VPC is centered around network architecture rather than hardware, data management, or storage platforms.

8. What is the typical charging method for storage in AWS?

- A. Per instance
- B. Monthly subscription fee
- C. Charged typically per GB**
- D. Free for the first year

The typical charging method for storage in AWS is based on the amount of data stored, which is usually calculated per gigabyte (GB). This pricing model is straightforward, as it allows users to pay for exactly what they use, making it scalable and economical for different storage needs. For instance, if a user has a certain amount of data stored in Amazon S3 or EBS (Elastic Block Store), they would pay a rate for each GB stored over a given period. This approach is beneficial for businesses of all sizes since it accommodates varying storage requirements without the need for a flat fee. Users can scale their storage up or down as needed, optimizing costs based on their consumption patterns. Moreover, AWS frequently offers different tiers of pricing based on frequency of access and redundancy, further enhancing cost efficiency while maintaining flexibility. In contrast, other charging methods, like paying per instance or a monthly subscription fee, don't accurately reflect the specific usage of storage resources, which is why those options are less typical. Free offerings may be available initially (such as AWS Free Tier), but they usually come with limitations and are not representative of long-term charging practices for ongoing usage.

9. What type of routing would you use to ensure traffic is routed specifically based on geographical data?

- A. Latency routing**
- B. Geoproximity routing**
- C. Geolocation routing**
- D. Weighted round robin routing**

Geolocation routing is specifically designed to route traffic based on the geographical location of users. This approach allows a system to direct user requests to the closest or most appropriate server location, enhancing performance and reducing latency. By utilizing information about the user's geographic location, geolocation routing can ensure that requests are handled by servers in proximity, providing users with faster response times and better overall service quality. This method is especially useful for applications requiring localized content or services, as it helps in serving the right data to users based on where they are situated. In contrast, while latency routing focuses on optimizing based on network latency, and geoproximity routing considers the closeness of resources without directly leveraging user geolocation, only geolocation routing provides the precise control and targeting based on geographical specifics that the question addresses. Weighted round robin routing instead distributes traffic evenly or based on predefined weights among servers, making it less relevant when determining routes specifically based on geographical data.

10. What does a Route specify?

- A. The type of instance to launch**
- B. A destination and a target**
- C. The size of the subnet**
- D. The security protocols in use**

A route specifies a destination and a target, which are crucial components in directing network traffic. In networking, a route defines how data packets are forwarded from one network to another, indicating where the packets should go (the destination) and the next hop or interface through which they should travel (the target). This is essential for ensuring efficient communication between devices in different networks or subnets. For instance, in a cloud environment, routing tables allow administrators to manage the flow of traffic between virtual instances, subnets, and the internet. The precision of defining routes is what maintains the integrity of the network, ensuring that data reaches its intended destination while adhering to performance and security parameters.

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://wgu-itec2119-d282.examzify.com>

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

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