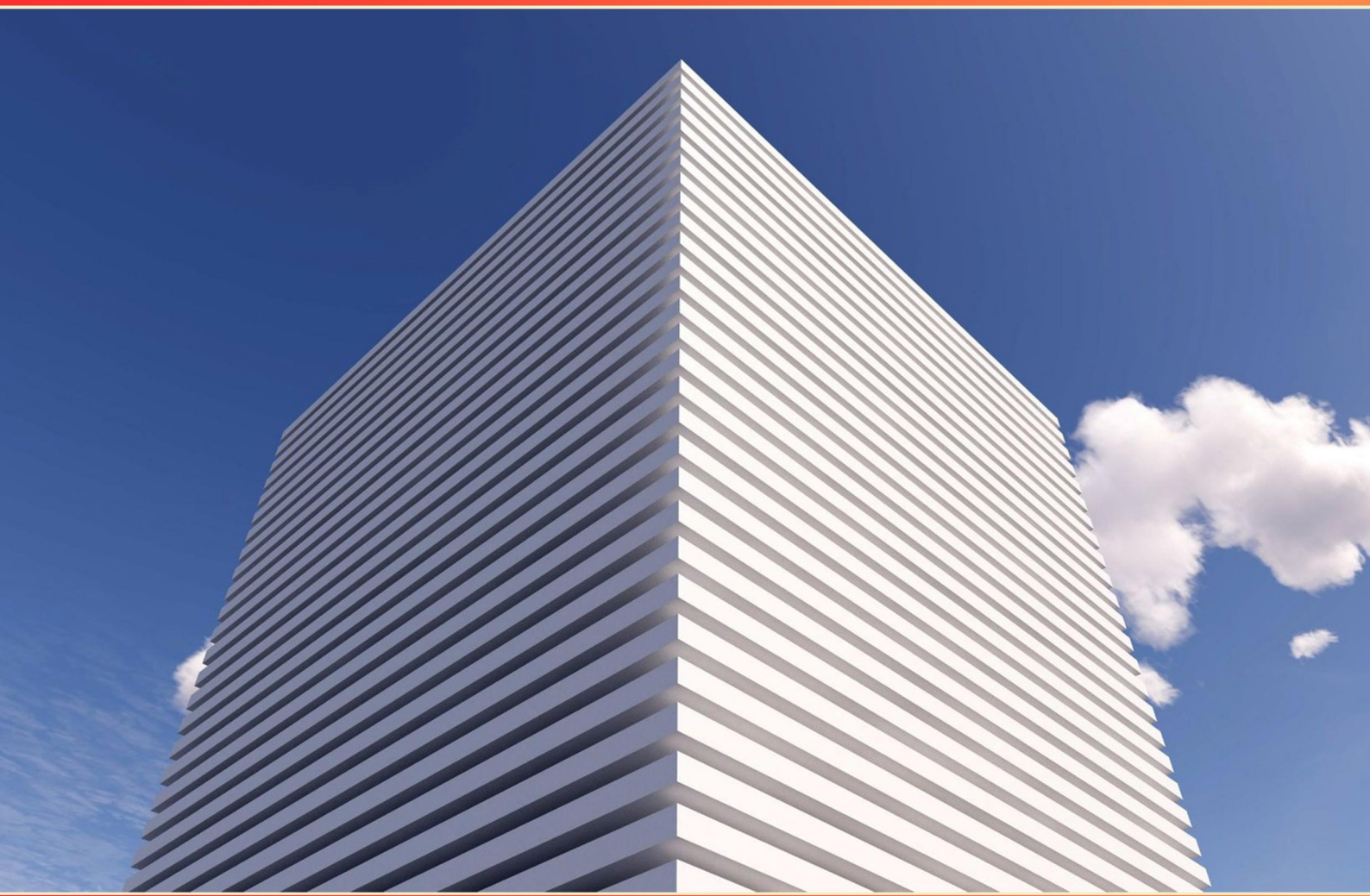
AWS CERTIFIED DEVELOPER ASSOCIATE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. **Which of the following is a protocol supported by SNS?**

   A. Amazon S3

   B. Amazon CloudFront

   C. SMS

   D. Amazon RDS

2. **How many internet gateways can be attached to a virtual private cloud (VPC)?**

   A. 2

   B. 3

   C. 1

   D. 4

3. **Are Network ACLs an additional layer of security that act at the subnet level?**

   A. True

   B. False

   C. Only in specific configurations

   D. True, but they override Security Groups

4. **What is a common reason assets are not displaying on a static website hosted in an S3 bucket?**

   A. CORS is not enabled

   B. The bucket is not publicly accessible

   C. The assets are missing from the bucket

   D. The S3 bucket is misconfigured

5. **In SWF, what does the domain represent?**

   A. A specific worker

   B. A collection of workflows

   C. The execution environment for tasks

   D. A namespace to organize workflows

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6. Which consistency models are used when reading data from DynamoDB?

A. Eventually Consistent and Statically Consistent

B. Strongly Consistent and Eventually Consistent

C. Weakly Consistent and Strongly Consistent

D. Instantaneous and Eventually Consistent

7. What do Security Groups act like in AWS?

A. A firewall at the instance level

B. A firewall at the subnet level

C. A network monitoring tool

D. A threat detection system

8. What service would you use to manage network security in AWS?

A. CloudFront

B. IAM

C. VPC

D. S3

9. What is true about a scan operation in DynamoDB?

A. A scan reads every item in a table or secondary index

B. A scan is more efficient than a query

C. A scan cannot read items from multiple tables

D. A scan returns items based on a specified key

10. Which AWS service provides block storage primarily for EC2 instances?

A. Amazon S3

B. AWS Lambda

C. Amazon EBS

D. Amazon RDS

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is a protocol supported by SNS?

A. Amazon S3

B. Amazon CloudFront

C. SMS

D. Amazon RDS

The correct answer is SMS, which stands for Short Message Service. Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) supports SMS as one of its protocols, allowing users to send messages directly to mobile devices via text messaging. This capability is particularly useful for sending notifications, alerts, or marketing messages directly to end-users' phones, enhancing communication and engagement through a platform that many people routinely check. In the context of SNS, SMS is one of several communication protocols available, alongside others such as email, application notifications, and HTTP/S endpoints. The ability to send messages via SMS adds significant versatility and reliability to notification strategies, especially for time-sensitive information. The other options listed—Amazon S3, Amazon CloudFront, and Amazon RDS—are not protocols supported by SNS. Instead, they represent different AWS services used for storage, content delivery, and database management, respectively. Each of these services functions independently and does not align with the messaging capabilities of SNS, highlighting the focused purpose of SNS in facilitating communication through various channels, including SMS.

2. How many internet gateways can be attached to a virtual private cloud (VPC)?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 1

D. 4

A virtual private cloud (VPC) in AWS can have only one internet gateway attached to it. The internet gateway serves as a bridge between the VPC and the internet, allowing instances within the VPC to communicate with the internet and vice versa. This architecture is important for ensuring security and effective routing of traffic. By design, having a single internet gateway simplifies management and routing within the VPC, while also adhering to AWS best practices for public and private subnets. This allows for resources that need to be accessible from the internet to reach it through that one internet gateway, while resources not intended for public internet access can reside in private subnets. In this way, the infrastructure is streamlined, and it helps maintain clarity in network management. The ability to attach only one internet gateway ensures that traffic routes correctly and that the network's behavior is predictable, which is essential for both performance and security considerations in cloud architecture.

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3. Are Network ACLs an additional layer of security that act at the subnet level?

A. True

B. False

C. Only in specific configurations

D. True, but they override Security Groups

Network ACLs (Access Control Lists) indeed provide an additional layer of security that operates at the subnet level within an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). They function as a stateless firewall for controlling inbound and outbound traffic to and from one or more subnets. Each subnet in a VPC can be associated with a Network ACL that specifies which IP addresses and protocols are allowed or denied access. This capability is crucial for managing traffic flow at a broader level than security groups, which are more granular and operate at the instance level. Consequently, Network ACLs complement security groups by providing a way to enforce policies that apply to a wider range of resources, making them an essential part of a layered security approach. While it's important to note that Network ACLs and security groups work together, Network ACLs do not override security groups; both types of security measures must permit traffic for communication to occur. This helps ensure that administrators have flexibility in defining combined rules for more complex security requirements.

4. What is a common reason assets are not displaying on a static website hosted in an S3 bucket?

A. CORS is not enabled

B. The bucket is not publicly accessible

C. The assets are missing from the bucket

D. The S3 bucket is misconfigured

When assets such as images, stylesheets, or scripts do not display on a static website hosted in an S3 bucket, one common reason is that Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) is not enabled. CORS is a security feature implemented in web browsers to prevent malicious websites from accessing resources from different origins (domains). If your static website is hosted on an S3 bucket and is trying to access assets (like images or scripts) from another domain or even a different bucket that does not have the appropriate CORS settings, the browser will block those requests. Enabling CORS allows you to specify which origins can access your resources, thereby ensuring that requests from your static website are permitted. For assets to display correctly, it is crucial to configure CORS settings in the S3 bucket to allow access from the necessary origins. This is particularly important if your static website needs to load resources from different domains or buckets. Without the proper CORS configuration, the browser will not allow those resources to load, leading to the issue of them not displaying. While other factors, such as bucket permissions or file presence, can contribute to assets not displaying, CORS misconfigurations are a common and specific cause rooted in web security policies.

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5. In SWF, what does the domain represent?

A. A specific worker

B. A collection of workflows

C. The execution environment for tasks

D. A namespace to organize workflows

In Simple Workflow Service (SWF), the domain acts as a namespace that is used to organize workflows. This organizational structure allows developers to manage and categorize workflows conveniently within the service. By utilizing domains, users can create separate spaces to differentiate workflows that may have the same name but belong to different applications or environments. It helps in maintaining clear boundaries and minimizing conflicts between workflows, thus enhancing manageability. Although domains do interact with various elements of the workflow, such as worker tasks and execution environments, their primary role is to serve as a mechanism for organizing and segregating workflows logically. This is essential for scaling applications and ensuring that workflows can be called and executed in an orderly manner.

6. Which consistency models are used when reading data from DynamoDB?

A. Eventually Consistent and Statically Consistent

B. Strongly Consistent and Eventually Consistent

C. Weakly Consistent and Strongly Consistent

D. Instantaneous and Eventually Consistent

When reading data from DynamoDB, the two consistency models utilized are strongly consistent and eventually consistent. Strongly consistent reads ensure that the data returned reflects all writes that received a successful response prior to the read operation. This means that when a strongly consistent read is performed, it always returns the most up-to-date data available. This is crucial for applications that require the latest information immediately after a write, such as those that rely on the most recent user input or transactional data. On the other hand, eventually consistent reads may return data that may not reflect the latest write operations. This model is more performant and can be useful for applications that can tolerate some latency in data freshness, as it allows for lower read latency and higher throughput. Eventually consistent reads give a system time to synchronize across all replicas, ensuring that the data will converge to the latest state over time. The correct choice reflects these two key consistency models used in DynamoDB, highlighting the trade-off between immediacy and performance.

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7. What do Security Groups act like in AWS?

A. A firewall at the instance level

B. A firewall at the subnet level

C. A network monitoring tool

D. A threat detection system

Security Groups in AWS function as a firewall at the instance level, meaning they are designed to control inbound and outbound traffic specifically to and from Amazon EC2 instances. When you associate a Security Group with an EC2 instance, it provides a set of rules that determine which traffic is allowed to reach that instance and which traffic the instance can send out. The rules defined in a Security Group can filter traffic based on protocol types (such as TCP, UDP, or ICMP), the port ranges, and the source or destination IP addresses. This fine-grained control over network traffic allows users to bolster their security posture by only allowing necessary traffic to communicate with instances, thereby reducing the attack surface. By focusing on the instance level, Security Groups complement other networking features, like Network Access Control Lists (NACLs), which operate at the subnet level. This distinction is crucial since it allows for more tailored security measures on a per-instance basis rather than a one-size-fits-all approach across a subnet. In contrast to other options, a Security Group does not function as a network monitoring tool or a threat detection system, as those roles generally involve different capabilities such as analyzing traffic patterns and identifying potential security breaches rather than directly managing the traffic flow to instances.

8. What service would you use to manage network security in AWS?

A. CloudFront

B. IAM

C. VPC

D. S3

To manage network security in AWS, the Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) service is the appropriate choice. VPC enables you to create a logically isolated section of the AWS cloud where you can define your own virtual network topology. This includes selecting the IP address range, creating subnets, and configuring route tables and network gateways, which is essential for controlling both inbound and outbound traffic. With VPC, you can also implement security measures such as security groups and network access control lists (ACLs). Security groups act as virtual firewalls for your instances, allowing you to specify rules that govern the traffic permitted to and from the instances. Network ACLs provide an additional layer of security at the subnet level, enabling more granular control over traffic flows. Other services mentioned, while important in their own contexts, do not primarily focus on managing network security. For example, CloudFront is a Content Delivery Network (CDN) that optimizes the delivery of static and dynamic web content rather than managing network security directly. IAM (Identity and Access Management) controls access to AWS resources and services rather than specifically managing network traffic. Amazon S3 is primarily a storage service and does not handle network security management. Thus, VPC is the key service for managing network security in

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9. What is true about a scan operation in DynamoDB?

A. A scan reads every item in a table or secondary index

B. A scan is more efficient than a query

C. A scan cannot read items from multiple tables

D. A scan returns items based on a specified key

A scan operation in DynamoDB does indeed read every item in a table or secondary index. This means that when performing a scan, the operation examines every single item in the specified table or index, retrieving the data irrespective of the item's keys or any sort of filter. It does not require any specific query criteria and can potentially return a large amount of data, depending on the size of the table. This characteristic of a scan operation is crucial for understanding its impact on performance and cost. Since it processes every item, it tends to be less efficient than a query, which retrieves items based on specific key conditions and can narrow down the search significantly. Additionally, scans are limited to one table or one secondary index at a time, meaning they cannot pull data from multiple tables simultaneously. While scans can utilize filters to reduce the amount of data returned, they do not operate based on keys like queries do; rather, they can return items regardless of their keys unless additional conditions are applied.

10. Which AWS service provides block storage primarily for EC2 instances?

A. Amazon S3

B. AWS Lambda

C. Amazon EBS

D. Amazon RDS

Amazon EBS, or Elastic Block Store, is designed specifically to provide block storage for EC2 instances. It allows users to create storage volumes that can be attached to EC2 instances, enabling those instances to access data persistently. This service is integral for applications that require consistent and low-latency access to data, such as databases or data processing applications. EBS volumes can be easily created, attached, detached, and modified while the EC2 instance is running, providing flexibility and scalability to adapt to storage needs over time. Additionally, EBS supports snapshots, which allow for data backup and recovery, further enhancing its utility for developers. In contrast, Amazon S3 is an object storage service, primarily used for storing and retrieving any amount of data from anywhere in the web, yet it does not provide the block-level access that EBS does. AWS Lambda is a compute service that runs code in response to events, but it does not offer any storage capabilities in the same way EBS does. Amazon RDS is a managed relational database service, which can use EBS for underlying storage, but it is not a direct storage solution for EC2 instances itself.

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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://awscertifieddevassociate.examzify.com

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

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