

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

AI CERTs

AI+ Cloud

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EDITION	Free Set 2
QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	AI CERTs AI+ Cloud

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10 practice questions for the AI CERTs AI+ Cloud exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/ai-certs/ai-cloud. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam name and the question number.

1. Why do cloud architects place inference endpoints in more than one availability zone within a region?
- A To lower the price of each GPU hour
 - B To avoid needing a load balancer
 - C To keep serving requests if one zone fails
 - D To move data out of the region automatically

Answer: C

Spreading instances across availability zones keeps the endpoint available when a single zone has an outage. It does not reduce unit prices, and it still needs a load balancer or traffic routing. Moving data out of the region is a separate decision and is not a side effect of multi-zone deployment.

2. ETL loads raw data into the target system first and transforms it there, while ELT transforms data before loading it.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

In ELT, the warehouse or lakehouse performs the transformations after loading, which benefits from its compute capacity. In ETL, transformation happens in a separate step before the data reaches the target, so the statement swaps the two patterns.

3. Which Amazon SageMaker capability lets a team build, train and deploy models in a web-based IDE with managed notebooks?
- A Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
 - B SageMaker Studio
 - C AWS Glue Crawler
 - D Amazon ElastiCache

Answer: B

Amazon SageMaker Studio provides a web-based development environment for notebooks, training and deployment. Kinesis Data Firehose delivers streaming data to storage, AWS Glue Crawler discovers schemas in data stores, and ElastiCache is an in-memory caching service, so none of them is a model development IDE.

4. A feature _____ is a shared repository that stores computed features so that training and online inference use the same definitions.

Answer: store

A feature store keeps feature definitions and values in one place, which reduces training-serving skew. Teams reuse features rather than recomputing them in separate pipelines. Object storage and caches do not manage feature definitions.

5. Which two characteristics are typical of cloud computing as defined by NIST? (Choose two.)

- A On-demand self-service
- B Dedicated hardware reserved for one customer only
- C Rapid elasticity
- D Manual provisioning through a support ticket
- E Fixed capacity that never changes

Answer: A, C

NIST describes on-demand self-service and rapid elasticity as essential cloud characteristics, meaning users provision resources without vendor contact and capacity can scale up and down. Dedicated hardware and fixed capacity describe traditional hosting, and manual support-ticket provisioning is the opposite of self-service.

6. A team needs to run a custom PyTorch model behind a REST endpoint on Azure with autoscaling and managed hosting. Which Azure feature is the best match?

- A Azure Blob Storage lifecycle rules
- B Azure Front Door rules engine for routing web traffic
- C Azure Machine Learning managed online endpoints
- D Azure Event Grid subscriptions

Answer: C

Managed online endpoints in Azure Machine Learning host a registered model behind a scalable HTTPS endpoint, and they support autoscaling. Blob Storage lifecycle rules move or delete stored objects, Front Door routes web traffic, and Event Grid routes events, so none of them hosts a model.

7. Which MLOps component records model versions along with their metrics, lineage and approval status for promotion to production?
- A Load balancer
 - B Object lifecycle policy
 - C Model registry
 - D Key management service

Answer: C

A model registry stores versioned models with metadata, metrics and stage or approval status, which supports controlled promotion. A load balancer distributes traffic, lifecycle policies manage object retention, and a key management service manages encryption keys.

8. A blue/green deployment shuts down the previous environment as soon as the new version receives traffic, so rollback requires a full rebuild.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Keeping the old environment live is what lets operators shift traffic back in minutes. Shutting it down right away removes that option and makes recovery slower. This is one reason the pattern is used to reduce deployment risk.

9. Which AWS tool lets administrators see which principal changed a resource and when, for audit purposes?
- A AWS CloudTrail
 - B Amazon CloudFront
 - C AWS Budgets
 - D Amazon Route 53

Answer: A

CloudTrail records API activity, including the identity, time and source of each call, which supports audits. CloudFront is a content delivery network, AWS Budgets tracks spending, and Route 53 is DNS.

10. A nightly training job runs for six hours and can tolerate interruption if it saves checkpoints. Which purchasing option usually gives the lowest compute price?
- A On-demand instances billed by the hour with no commitment
 - B Spot or preemptible instances
 - C Dedicated hosts for one year
 - D Premium support plan

Answer: B

Spot and preemptible instances offer large discounts because the provider can reclaim them, so jobs that checkpoint work are good candidates. On-demand instances cost more per hour with no commitment, dedicated hosts add cost for isolation, and a support plan is a service contract rather than compute.