Q1. Which cloud service model provides virtual machines storage and networking on demand?  
a. Software as a Service  
b. Platform as a Service  
c. Infrastructure as a Service  
d. Database as a Service  
Answer: c

Q2. What term describes the cloud ability to automatically add or remove resources based on load?  
a. Elasticity  
b. Scalability  
c. Resiliency  
d. Availability  
Answer: a

Q3. Which deployment model uses both public and private clouds together?  
a. Community Cloud  
b. Private Cloud  
c. Hybrid Cloud  
d. Public Cloud  
Answer: c

Q4. In AWS or Azure, a “region” is a group of what?  
a. Virtual networks  
b. Data centers in a geographic area  
c. User accounts  
d. API endpoints  
Answer: b

Q5. What does multi-tenancy mean in cloud computing?  
a. One tenant per physical server  
b. Multiple customers share resources with isolation  
c. Dedicated hardware for each customer  
d. Single-user access only  
Answer: b

Q6. Which technology packages an app and its dependencies into a portable unit?  
a. Virtual machine  
b. Container  
c. Bare-metal server  
d. Hypervisor  
Answer: b

Q7. What is Infrastructure as Code?  
a. Writing app code in the cloud  
b. Managing servers by editing scripts and config files  
c. Encrypting data at rest  
d. API for code repositories  
Answer: b

Q8. Which service is an example of serverless computing?  
a. Amazon EC2  
b. AWS Lambda  
c. Google Compute Engine  
d. Azure Virtual Machine  
Answer: b

Q9. In a pay-as-you-go model you pay for what?  
a. A fixed monthly fee  
b. Maximum possible capacity  
c. Only the resources you consume  
d. Number of users  
Answer: c

Q10. Which model lets you deploy apps without managing OS or runtime?  
a. IaaS  
b. PaaS  
c. SaaS  
d. DaaS  
Answer: b

Q11. What NIST characteristic means users can provision services without human interaction?  
a. Measured service  
b. Broad network access  
c. On-demand self-service  
d. Resource pooling  
Answer: c

Q12. What is a load balancer’s primary role?  
a. Encrypt traffic  
b. Distribute incoming requests across servers  
c. Store static files  
d. Monitor uptime  
Answer: b

Q13. Which storage type is optimized for large unstructured data like images?  
a. Block storage  
b. Object storage  
c. File storage  
d. In-memory cache  
Answer: b

Q14. What is the key benefit of container orchestration like Kubernetes?  
a. Static resources  
b. Automated deployment and scaling of containers  
c. Direct hardware access  
d. Monolithic architecture  
Answer: b

Q15. What does SLA stand for and why is it important?  
a. Service Level Agreement defines performance and uptime guarantees  
b. Secure Log Access for audit trails  
c. Server Load Analysis measures CPU usage  
d. Storage Latency Assessment tests disk speed  
Answer: a

Q16. Which practice ensures cloud setup is versioned and repeatable?  
a. Manual configuration  
b. Infrastructure as Code with tools like Terraform  
c. Point-and-click in console  
d. FTP file transfers  
Answer: b

Q17. What does IAM stand for?  
a. Instance Allocation Manager  
b. Identity and Access Management  
c. Internet Access Module  
d. Infrastructure as Mechanism  
Answer: b

Q18. What is the term for storing redundant copies of data across locations?  
a. Caching  
b. Replication  
c. Sharding  
d. Virtualization  
Answer: b

Q19. Which cloud benefit reduces upfront capital expenditure?  
a. High hardware purchase cost  
b. Capital-expenditure model  
c. Pay-as-you-go operating expense  
d. Fixed resource allocation  
Answer: c

Q20. In disaster recovery, region failover means what?  
a. Switching traffic to another availability zone in same region  
b. Moving workloads to a different geographic region  
c. Increasing instance size automatically  
d. Archiving data offline  
Answer: b