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Certified Cloud Practitioner (CLF-C02) certification is in demand and necessary to get a high-paying job or promotion. Many candidates waste their time and money by studying outdated AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner (CLF-C02) practice test material. Every candidate needs to prepare with actual CLF-C02 Questions to save time and money.

Amazon AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner Sample Questions (Q299-Q304):

NEW QUESTION # 299

A company wants to make an upfront commitment for continued use of its production Amazon EC2 instances in exchange for a reduced overall cost.

Which pricing options meet these requirements with the LOWEST cost? (Select TWO.)

- A. Savings Plans
- B. On-Demand Instances
- C. Reserved Instances
- D. Dedicated Hosts
- E. Spot Instances

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Reserved Instances (RIs) are a pricing model that allows you to reserve EC2 instances for a specified period of time (one or three years) and receive a significant discount compared to On-Demand pricing. RIs are suitable for workloads that have predictable usage patterns and require a long-term commitment. You can choose between three payment options: All Upfront, Partial Upfront, or No Upfront. The more you pay upfront, the greater the discount¹.

Savings Plans are a flexible pricing model that can help you reduce your EC2 costs by up to 72% compared to On-Demand pricing in exchange for a commitment to a consistent amount of usage (measured in \$/hour) for a one or three year term. Savings Plans apply to usage across EC2, AWS Lambda, and AWS Fargate. You can choose between two types of Savings Plans: Compute Savings Plans and EC2 Instance Savings Plans.

Compute Savings Plans offer the most flexibility and apply to any instance family, size, OS, tenancy, or region. EC2 Instance Savings Plans offer the highest discount and apply to a specific instance family within a region².

Spot Instances are a pricing model that allows you to bid for unused EC2 capacity in the AWS cloud and are available at a discount of up to 90% compared to On-Demand pricing. Spot Instances are suitable for fault-tolerant or stateless workloads that can run on heterogeneous hardware and have flexible start and end times. However, Spot Instances are not guaranteed and can be interrupted by AWS at any time if the demand for capacity increases or your bid price is lower than the current Spot price³.

On-Demand Instances are a pricing model that allows you to pay for compute capacity by the hour or second with no long-term commitments. On-Demand Instances are suitable for short-term, spiky, or unpredictable workloads that cannot be interrupted, or for applications that are being developed or tested on EC2 for the first time. However, On-Demand Instances are the most expensive option among the four pricing models⁴.

Dedicated Hosts are physical EC2 servers fully dedicated for your use. Dedicated Hosts can help you reduce costs by allowing you to use your existing server-bound software licenses, such as Windows Server, SQL Server, and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server.

Dedicated Hosts can be purchased On-Demand or as part of Savings Plans. Dedicated Hosts are suitable for workloads that need to run on dedicated physical servers or have strict licensing requirements. However, Dedicated Hosts are not the lowest cost option among the four pricing models.

NEW QUESTION # 300

Which AWS service can a company use to visually design and build serverless applications?

- A. AWS Lambda
- B. AWS Batch
- C. AWSApp Runner
- D. AWS Application Composer

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Application Composer is a service that allows users to visually design and build serverless applications. Users can drag and drop components, such as AWS Lambda functions, Amazon API Gateway endpoints, Amazon DynamoDB tables, and Amazon S3 buckets, to create a serverless application architecture. Users can also configure the properties, permissions, and dependencies of each component, and deploy the application to their AWS account with a few clicks. AWS Application Composer simplifies the design and configuration of serverless applications, and reduces the need to write code or use AWS CloudFormation templates.

Reference: AWS Application Composer, AWS releases Application Composer to make serverless 'easier' but initial scope is limited

NEW QUESTION # 301

Which AWS services allow users to monitor and retain records of account activities that include governance, compliance, and auditing?

(Select TWO.)

- A. Amazon CloudWatch
- B. AWS CloudTrail
- C. AWS Shield
- D. Amazon GuardDuty
- E. AWS WAF

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch and AWS CloudTrail are the AWS services that allow users to monitor and retain records of account activities that include governance, compliance, and auditing. Amazon CloudWatch is a service that collects and tracks metrics, collects and monitors log files, and sets alarms. AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account.

Amazon GuardDuty, AWS Shield, and AWS WAF are AWS services that provide security and protection for AWS resources, but they do not monitor and retain records of account activities. These concepts are explained in the AWS Cloud Practitioner Essentials course³.

NEW QUESTION # 302

A company is in the process of finding correct Amazon EC2 instance types and sizes to meet its performance and capacity requirements. The company wants to find the lowest possible cost.

Which option accurately characterizes the company's actions?

- A. Storage tiering
- B. Instance scheduling
- C. Rightsizing
- D. Auto Scaling

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 303

Which AWS Cloud benefit describes the ability to acquire resources as they are needed and release resources when they are no longer needed?

- A. Agility
- B. Economies of scale
- C. Elasticity
- D. Security

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The AWS Cloud benefit that describes the ability to acquire resources as they are needed and release resources when they are no longer needed is elasticity. Elasticity means that users can quickly add and remove resources to match the demand of their applications, and only pay for what they use. Elasticity enables users to handle unpredictable workloads, reduce costs, and improve performance¹. Economies of scale, agility, and security are other benefits of the AWS Cloud, but they do not describe the specific ability of acquiring and releasing resources on demand.

NEW QUESTION # 304

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