H13-811_V3.5HCIA-Cloud Service V3.5

Huawei h13-811_v3.5

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 7

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Topic Break Down

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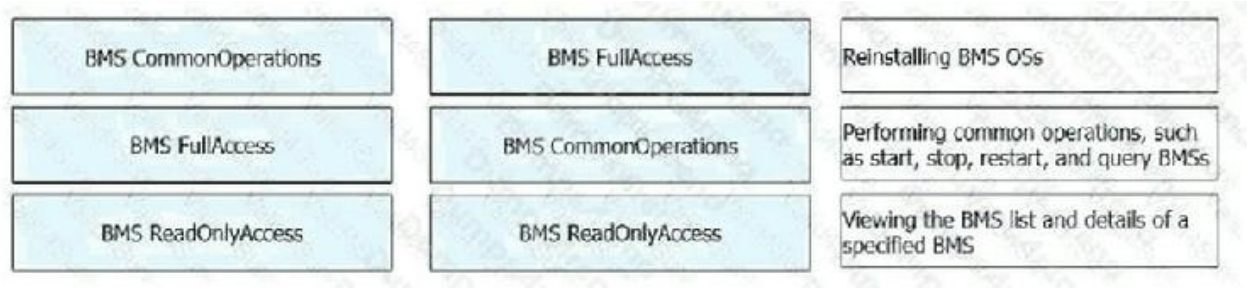
Total	78

QUESTION NO: 1 - (DRAG DROP)

Please match the following Bare Metal Server (BMS) policies with their permissions:

ANSWER:



Explanation:

Huawei Cloud BMS policies follow a clear permission-scope hierarchy. **BMS FullAccess** is the administrative policy for Bare Metal Server resources. It covers comprehensive management capabilities, including consequential lifecycle and configuration activities such as reinstalling the operating system of a BMS. OS reinstallation changes the server software environment and is therefore an operation that requires the broad authority provided by FullAccess.

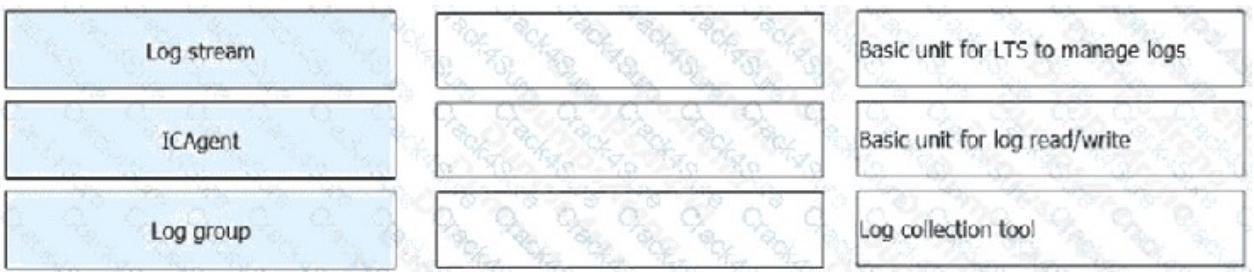
BMS CommonOperations is designed for routine operational management of existing BMS instances. Its permission scope supports the everyday tasks an operator performs to keep servers available and check their status: starting a BMS, stopping it, restarting it, and querying BMS resources. These actions are operational rather than purely observational, but they do not require the unrestricted administrative scope associated with full service access.

BMS ReadOnlyAccess is the appropriate policy for users who need to inspect BMS resources without changing them. It permits visibility into the BMS inventory and the details of an individual BMS, enabling activities such as status review, asset checking, and information lookup. This policy therefore corresponds to viewing the BMS list and the details of a specified BMS.

This mapping reflects the standard IAM principle of least privilege: assign read-only access for inspection, common-operations access for daily instance operation, and full access for administrative actions such as OS reinstallation. Huawei Cloud documents BMS IAM authorization and its system-defined policies in the BMS Permissions documentation and the IAM User Guide.

QUESTION NO: 2 - (SIMULATION)

Match the concepts involved in Log Tank Service (LTS) with their description:



ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Correct matching:

A log group is the LTS management container and can contain multiple log streams. A log stream is where log records are written and read. ICAgent is installed on a host to collect its logs and send them to LTS log streams.

QUESTION NO: 3

An ECS group logically groups ECSs. ECSs in the same ECS group are created on the same physical server by default.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

FALSE is correct because an ECS group is a logical grouping mechanism that provides physical-host deployment policies for its member ECSs. By default, an ECS group uses an anti-affinity policy: when ECSs are created in the group, Huawei Cloud attempts to place them on different physical servers rather than on one server. This distribution reduces the chance that a single underlying physical-host failure affects every ECS in an application tier, thereby improving workload availability and resilience. The policy is particularly useful for redundant application servers, clustered services, and other architectures that require failure isolation between instances. Placement is subject to available physical resources and applicable scheduling constraints, but the default intent of an ECS group remains to disperse member ECSs across hosts. Huawei Cloud documents ECS groups as a means of controlling the physical-server relationship among ECSs and describes the default anti-affinity behavior in its ECS guidance. See the Huawei Cloud ECS Group documentation and the Elastic Cloud Server product documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

In which of the following states can backups be created for Elastic Volume Service (EVS) disks?

A. Deleting

B. Creating

C. Deletion failed

D. Available

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Available is the correct state. An EVS disk in this state has finished being provisioned and is ready for supported management operations, including protection through Huawei Cloud Backup and Recovery (CBR). To create a disk backup, the disk is associated with a disk backup vault; CBR then creates a recoverable point-in-time copy of the disk's data. The disk must be in a stable, serviceable lifecycle state so that the backup service can identify and process the disk as a valid backup source.

Huawei Cloud's CBR documentation describes creating cloud disk backups by selecting EVS disks and associating them with a backup vault. The service supports protection of eligible EVS disks and provides both manual and policy-based backup creation. "Available" specifically indicates that the EVS disk exists successfully and can be managed, making it an appropriate state for this operation. Huawei's EVS lifecycle documentation also defines available disks as disks that are ready to be attached or otherwise managed through normal disk operations.

For more detail, see Huawei Cloud's CBR disk backup creation documentation and the EVS disk status documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following basic aPaaS services is an out-of-the-box search service designed for enterprise digitalization?

A. KooPhone

B. KooMessage

C. KooSearch

D. KooMap

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

KooSearch is Huawei Cloud's out-of-the-box enterprise search service for digitalization scenarios. It is intended to help organizations quickly build unified search and knowledge-retrieval capabilities across enterprise data, rather than requiring them to design, deploy, tune, and operate a search platform from the ground up. In practical enterprise use, this supports locating information held in documents and knowledge bases and presenting relevant results through an intelligent search experience.

The service is built around enterprise-oriented search requirements, including connecting and indexing organizational knowledge sources and applying search technologies appropriate to large, varied data collections. This makes it a basic aPaaS offering that accelerates development of enterprise search applications and reduces the operational burden associated with underlying search infrastructure. The wording "out-of-the-box search service" directly matches KooSearch's purpose and positioning in Huawei Cloud's service portfolio.

Huawei Cloud's KooSearch product information describes the service as an intelligent enterprise search solution, while the Cloud Search Service documentation provides context for Huawei Cloud search capabilities and their underlying platform foundations. See Huawei Cloud KooSearch and Huawei Cloud Search Service.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following are included in the HUAWEI CLOUD security service system?

A. Application security

B. Network security

C. Computing security and security management

D. Data security

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

Huawei Cloud's security service system is organized around security domains that protect cloud resources and workloads at different layers. Application security is included to protect web-facing and application-layer services, with offerings such as Web Application Firewall helping defend HTTP/HTTPS applications. Network security is a core domain for protecting network boundaries, traffic, and connectivity through capabilities such as DDoS protection, virtual private cloud isolation, and firewall controls. Computing security and security management are also included: compute protection covers cloud hosts and workloads, while security management provides centralized visibility, access control, auditing, and operations capabilities. Data security is included because protecting the confidentiality, integrity, availability, and controlled use of data is fundamental throughout its cloud lifecycle; relevant capabilities include encryption, key management, database security, and sensitive-data protection. These domains collectively reflect Huawei Cloud's layered approach to cloud security, providing controls for applications, networks, compute environments, administrative operations, and data. See the Huawei Cloud Security White Paper and the Huawei Cloud Security documentation for the service architecture and security capabilities.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following statements about cloud computing features are true?

A. Dynamic resource scaling

B. On-demand deployment

C. Virtualization technology

D. All resources maintained by customers

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Cloud computing is characterized by the ability to obtain and use computing capabilities flexibly, efficiently, and with minimal delay. **Dynamic resource scaling** is correct because cloud platforms can automatically increase or decrease resources such as virtual machines, CPU, memory, bandwidth, or storage in response to workload changes. This elasticity helps applications maintain performance during peaks while avoiding unnecessary cost during lower-demand periods.

On-demand deployment is also a core cloud capability. Users can provision resources when required through a management console, API, or automation tools, rather than waiting for traditional hardware purchasing, installation, and data-center preparation. This rapid provisioning supports agile development, testing, and business expansion.

Virtualization technology is an important foundation for cloud services. It abstracts physical hardware into manageable virtual resources, enabling isolation among tenants and workloads, resource pooling, flexible allocation, and improved utilization of underlying infrastructure. Virtualization allows a cloud provider to deliver compute resources as virtual instances rather than dedicating an entire physical server to every user. These capabilities align with the NIST essential cloud characteristics, particularly rapid elasticity and on-demand self-service. See the NIST cloud-computing definition and Huawei Cloud documentation on Auto Scaling.