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HCIA-Cloud Computing V5.5

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Question: 1

A small Internet company decides to deploy its services on Huawei Cloud during the early stages of development. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of deploying services on Huawei Cloud?

A. Quick service deployment and rollout
B. Flexible resource scaling
C. Higher hardware performance with the same configuration
D. Reduced hardware costs

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (HCIA–Cloud Computing aligned):
From the HCIA–Cloud Computing learning scope, the core advantages of using cloud services (including Huawei Cloud) are typically tied to agility, elasticity, and cost efficiency.
Quick service deployment and rollout (A) is a standard cloud advantage because cloud providers offer ready-to-use services, templates, and automated provisioning. This allows businesses—especially startups—to launch environments in minutes instead of purchasing, shipping, installing, and configuring physical infrastructure.
Flexible resource scaling (B) is one of the most emphasized cloud characteristics. Cloud resources can be scaled up/down based on demand (elasticity), helping companies handle traffic spikes or reduce capacity during off-peak times without long procurement cycles.
Reduced hardware costs (D) is also a common advantage because the company avoids large upfront capital expenses (CapEx) for servers, storage, and networking. Instead, cloud typically follows a pay-asyou- go model (OpEx), which is ideal for early-stage businesses with uncertain growth.
However, Higher hardware performance with the same configuration (C) is not an inherent cloud advantage. If the virtual machine configuration (CPU, memory, disk type) is the same, cloud does not automatically guarantee higher performance than equivalent hardware elsewhere. Performance depends on factors such as underlying physical host load, storage type, network conditions, and service class—so “higher performance with the same configuration” is not a guaranteed benefit and therefore is the incorrect “advantage.”
Important note (transparency): I can format and answer based on HCIA domain concepts, but I cannot provide “exact extracts” from Huawei official copyrighted documents in a verbatim way.

Question: 2

Which of the following statements is false about the development of cloud computing architecture?

A. In terms of cloud platforms and cloud management software, it has evolved from closed-source and closed architecture to open-source and open architecture.

B. It has evolved from non-critical IT applications to critical enterprise applications.
C. It has evolved from unstructured or semi-structured data to structured data.
D. It has evolved from small-scale resource virtualization and integration to large-scale resource pool construction.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (HCIA–Cloud Computing aligned):
According to the HCIA–Cloud Computing curriculum, the evolution of cloud computing architecture reflects changes in technology openness, business importance, resource scale, and data characteristics.
Option A is correct because early cloud platforms were often proprietary and closed, while modern cloud computing architectures increasingly adopt open-source technologies (such as OpenStack and Kubernetes) and open architectures to improve interoperability and innovation.
Option B is also correct. Cloud computing initially hosted non-critical workloads such as testing, development, and backup systems. As reliability, security, and availability improved, cloud platforms became capable of supporting mission-critical enterprise applications, including ERP, financial systems, and core business services.
Option D correctly describes the evolution of cloud architecture. Early virtualization focused on smallscale resource integration, while modern cloud computing emphasizes large-scale resource pools, enabling centralized management, elastic scheduling, and efficient utilization of massive compute, storage, and network resources.
Option C is false. The evolution of cloud computing data has moved from structured data to semistructured and unstructured data, not the other way around. With the rise of big data, IoT, social media, logs, images, and videos, cloud platforms are increasingly designed to process massive volumes of unstructured and semi-structured data, which is a key trend emphasized in HCIA learning materials.

Question: 3

The service modes for cloud computing include Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS). Which of the following statements are false about the IaaS model?

A. Users need to install a virtualization suite to integrate resources.
B. Users only need to pay attention to applications.
C. Users only need to focus on applications and data.
D. Users only need to focus on systems and applications.

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (HCIA–Cloud Computing aligned):
The HCIA–Cloud Computing syllabus clearly defines responsibility boundaries for IaaS. In the IaaS model, the cloud provider delivers basic infrastructure resources, including compute, storage, networking, and virtualization. The user is responsible for managing operating systems, middleware, runtime

environments, applications, and data.
Option A is false because virtualization is managed by the cloud provider, not the user. In IaaS, users consume virtualized resources (such as ECS instances) but do not deploy or maintain the underlying hypervisors or virtualization platforms.
Option B is false. Only focusing on applications aligns with the SaaS model, where the provider manages everything else. In IaaS, users must also manage operating systems and system-level configurations.
Option C is also false. Focusing only on applications and data corresponds more closely to PaaS, where the platform handles operating systems and runtime environments.
Option D is the correct description of IaaS responsibilities, because users must manage operating systems (systems) and applications, while the provider manages the infrastructure layer. Therefore, D is not false and is excluded from the answer.

Question: 4

The Central Processing Unit (CPU) is the computer's computing and control core. Mainly composed of an arithmetic logic unit (ALU) and a controller, it reads and executes data according to instructions.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (HCIA–Cloud Computing aligned):
According to the HCIA–Cloud Computing curriculum under Server Basics, the CPU is defined as the core component responsible for computation and control within a computer system. The CPU executes program instructions and coordinates the operation of all other hardware components.
The CPU is primarily composed of two main functional units:
Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU): Responsible for performing arithmetic operations (such as addition and subtraction) and logical operations (such as comparisons and logical AND/OR).
Control Unit (Controller): Responsible for fetching instructions from memory, decoding them, and controlling the execution process by issuing control signals to other components.
The CPU operates based on the fetch–decode–execute cycle, which is a fundamental concept emphasized in HCIA learning materials. During this process, the CPU reads instructions and related data from memory, processes them, and produces results according to the instruction set architecture.
Because the statement accurately describes the role, composition, and working principle of the CPU as defined in Huawei's HCIA–Cloud Computing documentation, it is correct.

Question: 5

Which of the following statements is false about Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID)?

A. RAID 0 uses striping to improve data read and write performance.
B. RAID 6 uses mirroring to ensure user data reliability.

C. RAID 1 uses mirroring to ensure user data reliability.
D. RAID 5 uses parity check to ensure data reliability.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (HCIA–Cloud Computing aligned):
RAID technology is a key topic in the Storage Technology Basics domain of HCIA–Cloud Computing. Different RAID levels provide varying balances of performance, capacity, and fault tolerance.
RAID 0 (A) uses data striping across multiple disks to improve read/write performance but provides no data redundancy. This statement is correct.
RAID 1 (C) uses disk mirroring, where identical data is written to two disks, ensuring high data reliability. This statement is correct.
RAID 5 (D) uses distributed parity across disks, allowing data recovery if one disk fails. This is also correct.
RAID 6 (B) is the false statement. RAID 6 does not use mirroring. Instead, it uses dual parity, allowing the system to tolerate the failure of two disks simultaneously.
Therefore, option B is incorrect and is the false statement.

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