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Huawei H13-511_V5.5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be able to design and deploy Huawei's FusionCompute virtualization solution and FusionAccess desktop solution: This section covers the practical skills needed to architect and implement Huawei's enterprise virtualization platform FusionCompute and their desktop virtualization product FusionAccess. It includes planning, configuration, and deployment procedures for these Huawei-specific solutions.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the differences between virtualization and cloud computing: This section clarifies how virtualization and cloud computing are related yet distinct technologies. It explains that virtualization is a key enabler of cloud computing but cloud encompasses broader service delivery models and characteristics.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• List a few use cases of cloud computing: This topic presents practical applications and scenarios where cloud computing is implemented across different industries. It demonstrates real-world examples of how organizations utilize cloud services to solve business problems.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the characteristics of cloud computing: This section explains the essential attributes and defining features of cloud computing such as on-demand self-service, broad network access, and resource pooling. It outlines what distinguishes cloud computing from traditional computing models.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand KVM technology: This topic focuses on Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) as a specific virtualization solution for Linux systems. It covers how KVM transforms Linux into a hypervisor to manage virtual machines efficiently.

Huawei HCIA-Cloud Computing V5.5 Sample Questions (Q113-Q118):

NEW QUESTION # 113

In Huawei FusionCompute, when cloning a virtual machine, it does not support adjusting the specification of the virtual machine.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 114

Which of the following is not a virtualization platform?

- A. EXSi
- B. OpenStack
- C. XEN
- D. KVM

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 115

Which of the following statements is false about virtualized storage?

- A. LUNs allocated by Huawei Distributed Block Storage can be encapsulated as data stores.
- B. Storage virtualization greatly improves storage resource utilization.
- C. Storage virtualization abstracts storage devices to a data store so that each VM can be stored as a group of files in a directory on the data store.
- D. A data store is a logical repository that is similar to a file system. It combines storage devices of different types and provides a unified model to store VM files.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the Huawei HCIA-Cloud Computing curriculum, statement C is FALSE regarding the architecture of a datastore.

While a datastore is indeed a logical repository similar to a file system, it does not "combine storage devices of different types" into a single unified model. In FusionCompute, a datastore has a strict 1-to-1 relationship with its underlying storage resource. For example, a datastore created on an FC SAN LUN is separate from a datastore created on an NFS share or a local disk. You cannot merge a LUN from a SAN and a folder from a NAS into a single "Datastore" entity. Each datastore is formatted with a specific file system (like VIMS for block storage or NFS for file storage) that is native to that specific storage type.

The other statements represent the core principles of storage virtualization in the Huawei ecosystem.

Statement A is true; LUNs from Huawei's distributed block storage (FusionStorage) are presented to hosts as block devices and can then be initialized as VIMS datastores. Statement B is a fundamental definition of Virtualized Storage: the hypervisor uses a cluster file system (VIMS) to hide the complexities of the hardware, allowing each VM to exist simply as a set of files (configuration files, disk files like .vhd, and log files) inside a directory.

Statement D is also correct; storage virtualization significantly improves utilization through technologies like Thin Provisioning. In a traditional environment, if you allocate 100GB to a server, that space is "locked." In a virtualized environment with thin provisioning, the datastore only consumes the actual physical space being used by the data, allowing administrators to "over-allocate" storage and maximize the efficiency of their physical disk arrays.

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