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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about the differences between user groups and organizational units (OUs) are true?

Options:

- A- OUs and user groups are Active Directory objects.
- B- An OU can contain objects such as accounts, computers, printers, and shared folders.
- C- Group policies can be configured for both OUs and user groups.
- D- A user group can only contain accounts.

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (HCIA--Cloud Computing aligned):

In AD, OUs and user groups are both used for organizing and managing resources, but they differ in function.

A is true. Both OUs and user groups are AD objects.

B is true. An OU can contain multiple types of AD objects, including users, computers, printers, and shared resources.

C is false. Group policies cannot be directly applied to user groups; they are applied to domains, sites, or OUs.

D is false. A user group can contain users, computers, and even other groups, not only user accounts.

Thus, the correct answers are A and B.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In virtualization, KVM and Xen are typical hardware-assisted virtualization technologies. They implement virtualization based on kernel modules in the operating system.

Options:

- A- TRUE
- B- FALSE

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (HCIA--Cloud Computing aligned):

According to the HCIA--Cloud Computing virtualization domain, KVM (Kernel-based Virtual Machine) and Xen are both examples of hardware-assisted virtualization technologies.

Hardware-assisted virtualization relies on CPU extensions such as Intel VT-x and AMD-V to improve virtualization performance and isolation. Both KVM and Xen leverage these CPU features.

KVM is implemented as a kernel module within the Linux operating system. Once loaded, the Linux kernel itself becomes a hypervisor, managing CPU and memory virtualization with hardware support.

Xen also relies on hardware virtualization features and interacts closely with the operating system kernel, especially in full virtualization and hardware-assisted modes.

Because the statement correctly describes both the virtualization type and the implementation approach, it aligns with HCIA documentation and is TRUE.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best statements is false about host requirements during FusionCompute installation?

Options:

- A- The location where the host OS is booted first must be the location where the host OS is installed.
- B- The disk requirements of the host where the VRM is located are the same as those of other compute nodes.
- C- If CPU virtualization is not enabled for a host, virtual machines cannot be created on the host.
- D- FusionCompute can be installed even if there is only one host network port.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (HCIA--Cloud Computing aligned):

FusionCompute installation has clear host hardware and configuration requirements defined in the HCIA syllabus.

Option A is true. The boot device must match the installation location of the host operating system to ensure system stability.

Option C is true. CPU virtualization must be enabled in the BIOS (Intel VT-x or AMD-V). If not enabled, the host cannot run virtual machines, which is a mandatory prerequisite.

Option D is true. FusionCompute can be installed with a single network interface, although this is not recommended for production environments. Multiple NICs are preferred for traffic separation and high availability.

Option B is false. The host where the VRM is deployed has higher disk requirements than ordinary compute nodes because it runs management services, databases, and logs. Therefore, its disk requirements are not the same as other compute nodes.

Thus, the false statement is B.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A switch can learn the source and destination MAC addresses of traffic and add the addresses to a MAC address table. It cannot isolate collision domains.

Options:

- A- TRUE
- B- FALSE

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (HCIA--Cloud Computing aligned):

In the HCIA--Cloud Computing curriculum, Ethernet switches are core components of the data center network and operate mainly at the data link layer. One of their key functions is MAC address learning. When a switch receives a frame, it records the source MAC address and the corresponding incoming port in the MAC address table. This allows the switch to forward subsequent frames intelligently.

More importantly, a switch can isolate collision domains, which makes the statement false. Each switch port represents an independent collision domain, meaning that collisions occurring on one port do not affect other ports. This is a major improvement over hubs, which place all connected devices in a single collision domain.

However, switches do not isolate broadcast domains by default. Broadcast traffic is forwarded to all ports within the same VLAN. Broadcast domain isolation requires technologies such as VLANs or routers.

Since the statement claims that a switch cannot isolate collision domains, which contradicts the HCIA definition of switching behavior, the correct answer is FALSE.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

KVM is a type of paravirtualization. It can implement CPU and memory virtualization, but not device I/O virtualization.

Options:

- A- TRUE
- B- FALSE

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (HCIA--Cloud Computing aligned):

This statement is incorrect based on HCIA--Cloud Computing virtualization concepts.

First, KVM is not a pure paravirtualization technology. It is a hardware-assisted full virtualization solution that relies on CPU virtualization extensions. While KVM can use paravirtualized drivers (such as Virtio) to improve performance, its core architecture is hardware-assisted virtualization.

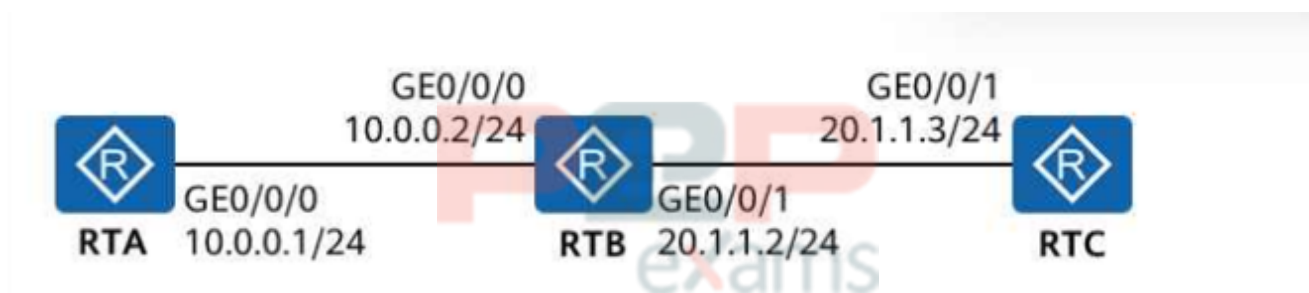
Second, KVM supports device I/O virtualization. Using technologies such as Virtio, KVM provides efficient virtual network and storage devices. This allows virtual machines to achieve near-native I/O performance, which is a key feature emphasized in HCIA training.

Because the statement incorrectly classifies KVM and wrongly claims that it cannot virtualize device I/O, the correct answer is FALSE.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements are false about the network shown in the figure?



Options:

- A- The next-hop address of the packet sent from RTA to RTC is 20.1.1.2.
- B- If RTA needs to communicate with RTC, a route needs to be configured on RTC.
- C- RTB can communicate with RTA and RTC without any configuration modification.
- D- If RTA needs to communicate with RTC, a route needs to be configured on RTB.

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (HCIA--Cloud Computing aligned):

In the shown topology, RTA and RTB are directly connected on 10.0.0.0/24 (RTA: 10.0.0.1/24, RTB: 10.0.0.2/24). RTB and RTC are directly connected on 20.1.1.0/24 (RTB: 20.1.1.2/24, RTC: 20.1.1.3/24). In HCIA networking fundamentals, a router forwards packets based on its routing table, and the next hop must be **reachable** on a **directly connected** network (or resolved via recursion), meaning it is typically the neighbor router interface on the local link.

A is false: For traffic from RTA to RTC (20.1.1.3), RTA's next hop should be RTB's interface 10.0.0.2 (its directly connected neighbor). The address 20.1.1.2 is not on RTA's directly connected subnet, so it cannot be used as the immediate next hop in this basic routing scenario.

B is true: RTC must have a route back to 10.0.0.0/24 (for return traffic to RTA). Since RTC only knows its directly connected network 20.1.1.0/24, a static/default route is required pointing to 20.1.1.2.

C is true: RTB has two directly connected networks (10.0.0.0/24 and 20.1.1.0/24), so it can reach both RTA and RTC with no additional routes.

D is false: RTB does not need extra routing configuration for RTA to RTC communication because both networks are already directly connected on RTB.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In the OpenStack solution, Swift provides persistent block storage.

Options:

A- TRUE

B- FALSE

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (HCIA--Cloud Computing aligned):

In OpenStack:

Swift provides object storage, designed for storing unstructured data such as images, videos, and backups.

Cinder provides block storage, which is used by virtual machines as virtual disks.

Since Swift does not provide block storage, the statement is FALSE.



Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In compute virtualization, which of the following is the operating system running on a virtual machine (VM)?

Options:

- A- Hypervisor
- B- Host OS
- C- Guest OS
- D- Host machine

Answer:

C



Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (HCIA--Cloud Computing aligned):

The HCIA--Cloud Computing syllabus defines clear terminology for virtualization components.

The Guest OS is the operating system installed and running inside a virtual machine. It operates as if it were running on physical hardware, but all hardware access is abstracted by the hypervisor.

The hypervisor (A) is the virtualization layer that manages physical resources and virtual machines.

The host OS (B) is the operating system running on the physical server (in hosted virtualization models).

The host machine (D) refers to the physical server itself.

Therefore, the correct answer is Guest OS.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements is false about a Virtual Image Management System (VIMS) file system?

Options:

- A- VIMS is the technical basis of advanced features such as thin-provisioned disks, snapshots, and storage migration.
- B- VIMS is compatible with FC SAN storage, IP SAN storage, and local disks.
- C- VIMS is a universal storage virtualization file system in the industry.
- D- VIMS is a high-performance cluster file system.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (HCIA--Cloud Computing aligned):

In Huawei FusionCompute, VIMS is a storage virtualization file system designed specifically for Huawei's virtualization platform.

Option A is true. VIMS underpins advanced storage features such as thin provisioning, snapshots, and live storage migration, which are core functions in FusionCompute.

Option B is true. VIMS supports multiple backend storage types, including FC SAN, IP SAN, and local disks, offering flexible deployment options.

Option D is true. VIMS is a high-performance cluster file system optimized for virtualized environments and concurrent access.

Option C is false. VIMS is not a universal industry-standard file system. It is a Huawei-specific

storage virtualization file system, designed for FusionCompute and not broadly adopted across all vendors.

Thus, the false statement is C.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

During deployment of the FusionAccess gateway and load balancer, the HA status is abnormal after vAG/vLB configuration. Which of the following is not a possible cause of this fault?

Options:

- A- The administrator changed the 'root' password for HDC.
- B- The administrator changed the password for logging in to the ITA portal.
- C- The administrator changed the 'gandalf' password for vAG/vLB.
- D- The administrator changed the 'root' password for vAG/vLB.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (HCIA--Cloud Computing aligned):

In FusionAccess deployment, vAG (Virtual Access Gateway) and vLB (Virtual Load Balancer) rely on internal account authentication and synchronization to maintain high availability (HA) status.

Changing the following passwords can directly affect HA synchronization:

root password for vAG/vLB (D)

gandalf account password for vAG/vLB (C)

root password for HDC (A), which may disrupt management communication

However, the ITA portal login password (B) is related only to user or administrator portal access and does not participate in HA synchronization mechanisms.

Therefore, changing the ITA portal login password is not a cause of abnormal HA status.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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 Based on instructions.

Options:

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.

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