Huawei H13-811_V3.5 Dumps

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following operations can be performed on Relational Database Service (RDS) instances?

Options:

A- Changing the failover priority
B- Deleting a DB instance
C- Scaling up storage space
D- Rebooting a DB instance

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Answer:

A, B, C, D

Explanation:

All four operations are supported management actions for Huawei Cloud RDS instances, subject to the applicable database engine, instance type, current status, and other service constraints.

Changing the failover priority is supported for primary/standby RDS deployments. Huawei allows administrators to prioritize either Reliability, which emphasizes data consistency, or Availability, which emphasizes service continuity during failover.

Deleting a DB instance is a standard lifecycle-management operation available to appropriately authorized users. Huawei's RDS permission model includes the rds:instance:delete action for this purpose.

Scaling up storage space is likewise an established RDS modification operation. Administrators can increase allocated storage when database capacity requirements grow, and supported database engines can also provide storage autoscaling options.

Finally, rebooting a DB instance is a supported administrative action used when configuration changes, troubleshooting, or other operational circumstances require an instance restart. Huawei's CTS integration explicitly identifies both scaling storage and restarting an instance as auditable RDS operations.

Huawei's RDS API catalog lists deleting, scaling storage, rebooting, and changing failover priority as supported instance-management operations.

Reference topics: RDS Instance Management; Failover Priority; Storage Scaling; DB Instance Reboot; DB Instance Deletion.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is not a main function of HUAWEI CLOUD Web Application Firewall (WAF)?

Options:

A- Defense against brute-force attacks on Elastic Cloud Servers (ECSs)
B- Information leakage prevention
C- Web tamper protection
D- Anti-crawler protection

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Option A is not a main WAF function. Huawei Cloud Web Application Firewall is an application-layer web protection service. It analyzes HTTP and HTTPS traffic and protects websites against threats such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting, command injection, malicious bots, scanners, CC attacks, and other web exploits.

Huawei explicitly lists information leakage prevention, web tamper protection, and anti-crawler protection among WAF's protection functions. Information leakage prevention can mask or block sensitive information such as ID numbers, phone numbers, and email addresses. Web tamper protection prevents unauthorized modification of protected static website pages. Anti-crawler protection identifies and mitigates malicious automated crawler behavior.

Brute-force attacks against ECS operating-system or application accounts, however, fall primarily under Host Security Service (HSS). Huawei documents HSS detection and blocking capabilities for brute-force attacks involving services such as SSH, RDP, MySQL, SQL Server, and FTP.

WAF can mitigate certain web-based authentication abuse using web rules and rate controls, but generic ECS account brute-force protection is not the WAF function described here.

Therefore, the required answer is A.

Reference topics: Web Application Firewall; Information Leakage Prevention; Web Tamper Protection; Anti-Crawler; Host Security Service.

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Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements is incorrect about RDS for PostgreSQL?

Options:

A- RDS for PostgreSQL provides multiple security policies to protect database and user privacy.
B- Key performance metrics of RDS for PostgreSQL DB instances and DB engines can be monitored.
C- RDS for PostgreSQL is suitable for websites, location-based applications, and complex data object processing.
D- Up to 15 read replicas can be created for an RDS for PostgreSQL primary instance, with a scalability ratio of 0.9.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Option D is incorrect. Huawei Cloud's official RDS for PostgreSQL constraints specify that a maximum of five read replicas can be created for one DB instance, not 15. Huawei's current read-replica documentation reiterates the same five-replica limit. The ''15 read replicas'' characteristic is associated with other Huawei database architectures, such as TaurusDB/GaussDB-related scaling designs, and must not be transferred to standard RDS for PostgreSQL.

Option C is directly supported by Huawei documentation. RDS for PostgreSQL is an object-relational database designed for complex OLTP and supports NoSQL and GIS data types. Huawei explicitly identifies websites, location-based applications, and complex data object processing as representative workloads.

Option B is also valid. Huawei Cloud provides real-time status and performance monitoring for RDS instances, exposing database-related metrics and allowing alarms to be configured for operational monitoring.

Option A reflects the managed-service security architecture: RDS provides controls involving network isolation, security groups, SSL, account authorization, backups, and other mechanisms to protect databases and user data.

The numerical scaling claim in D therefore makes it decisively incorrect.

Reference topics: RDS for PostgreSQL; Read Replicas; Database Monitoring; PostgreSQL Application Scenarios; RDS Security.

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Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- Application security
B- Network security
C- Computing security and security management
D- Data security

Answer:

A, B, C, D

Explanation:

All four categories form part of Huawei Cloud's layered security architecture. Network security includes controls and services designed to protect network boundaries and traffic, such as Anti-DDoS, Advanced Anti-DDoS, VPC security controls, firewalls, and network isolation. Huawei Cloud describes network security as a core component of its full-stack cloud defense model.

Application security protects web applications and application-layer traffic. Representative Huawei Cloud services include Web Application Firewall, which detects and blocks HTTP/HTTPS attacks, and application vulnerability/security capabilities.

Computing security covers server and workload protection. Host Security Service protects ECS and other server workloads through vulnerability management, intrusion detection, account-security controls, malware detection, and web tamper protection. Security-management capabilities such as Cloud Bastion Host and centralized security operations provide access management, authentication, authorization, auditing, and operational control.

Finally, data security encompasses encryption, database protection, identity/access control, sensitive-data protection, and lifecycle safeguards. Huawei's security architecture explicitly identifies protection of confidentiality, integrity, availability, durability, and traceability as data-

security objectives.

Therefore, A, B, C, and D are all included.

Reference topics: Huawei Cloud Security Architecture; Network Security; Application Security; Compute Security; Security Management; Data Security.

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Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about Content Delivery Network (CDN) is incorrect?

Options:

A- CDN is an intelligent virtual network built on the Internet.
B- CDN solves problems such as low bandwidth, traffic spikes, and uneven node distribution.
C- CDN distributes content from origin servers to nodes around the world so that users can access desired content from nodes near to them.
D- CDN can improve the efficiency of cloud servers such as Elastic Cloud Servers (ECSs), but not response speed or website availability.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Option D is incorrect because improved response speed and website availability are fundamental objectives of CDN. Huawei's official CDN description explicitly characterizes CDN as a smart virtual network on Internet infrastructure that caches origin content at points of presence closer to users. This reduces transmission distance and accelerates access.

Huawei specifically states that CDN speeds up site response and improves site availability, while overcoming bottlenecks associated with low bandwidth, heavy user traffic, and uneven distribution of network nodes. Therefore, claiming that CDN cannot improve response speed or availability directly contradicts the documented purpose of the service.

Option A is essentially Huawei's own definition of CDN. Option B correctly describes major problems addressed by distributed content caching and request scheduling. Option C is also

correct: content is cached or distributed to edge PoPs, and requests are scheduled to suitable nearby nodes. This reduces the requirement for every request to reach the original server.

CDN can additionally reduce origin-server workload and bandwidth consumption, which may improve origin infrastructure efficiency. However, that benefit exists alongside, not instead of, faster response and improved availability.

Accordingly, D is the only incorrect statement.

Reference topics: CDN Fundamentals; CDN PoPs; Website Acceleration; Content Distribution; Site Availability.

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Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following problems can be resolved by HUAWEI CLOUD Content Delivery Network (CDN)?

Options:

A- Low server utilization
B- Slow download speed
C- Slow site access
D- Large pressure on the backbone network

Answer:

B, C, D

Explanation:

Options B, C, and D identify problems that CDN architecture is designed to mitigate. Huawei defines CDN as an intelligent virtual network built on Internet infrastructure that caches origin content on geographically distributed points of presence close to users. This substantially shortens the network path between users and frequently requested resources.

Consequently, CDN improves download speed because users can retrieve cached files from a nearby edge PoP rather than repeatedly crossing long-distance networks to the origin server. It also addresses slow website access by accelerating static content delivery, reducing latency, and

improving site response and availability. Huawei specifically states that CDN breaks through bottlenecks associated with limited bandwidth, high access traffic, and uneven network-node distribution.

Caching popular content at edge nodes also reduces repeated traffic flowing through core and backbone networks. This alleviates bandwidth pressure on both the origin infrastructure and long-distance network paths.

Option A is not a CDN problem statement. CDN commonly reduces origin-server load, meaning utilization of origin resources may decrease rather than fixing a problem described as ''low server utilization.'' Its purpose is acceleration and traffic offloading, not increasing server utilization.

Therefore, B, C, and D are correct.

Reference topics: Content Delivery Network; Edge Caching; Website Acceleration; Download Acceleration; Origin Traffic Reduction.

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Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

To use Cloud Trace Service (CTS) on HUAWEI CLOUD, you need to enable CTS and manually create a tracker that will identify and track all cloud services that you use.

Options:

A- TRUE
B- FALSE

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The statement is FALSE because the management tracker used for general cloud-resource auditing does not need to be created manually when CTS is first enabled. Huawei Cloud explicitly states that when CTS is enabled for the first time, a management tracker named system is created automatically.

The management tracker identifies and associates with the cloud services used by the account

and records management operations, including resource creation, modification, query, login-related actions, and deletion. Therefore, the portion of the statement saying that the user must manually create the tracker is technically incorrect.

Huawei does allow users to create additional data trackers manually. These trackers are specifically designed to record operations performed on data in OBS buckets, such as uploads and downloads. That is different from the automatically created management tracker.

Huawei's official getting-started workflow is explicit: open CTS, choose Enable CTS, and the system automatically creates the management tracker named system. Configuration such as OBS or LTS trace transfer can then be added if long-term retention is required.

Therefore, enabling CTS is necessary, but manually creating its primary management tracker is not.

Reference topics: Cloud Trace Service; Management Tracker; Data Tracker; Enabling CTS.

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Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Logs can be used for operation and maintenance of network devices, physical servers and services throughout their lifecycles.

Options:

A- TRUE
B- FALSE

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The statement is TRUE. Logging is a fundamental component of cloud operation, maintenance, troubleshooting, security auditing, and lifecycle management. Huawei Cloud Log Tank Service is designed to collect and centrally process logs from a broad range of environments, including cloud services, ECSs, physical servers, containers, network-related systems, APIs, and other infrastructure components.

Huawei describes LTS as a platform for application O&M, security and compliance, and operations analysis. It provides full-stack log collection, high-speed searching, SQL analysis, visualization, alarm generation, processing, and log transfer. These capabilities allow administrators to track system behavior from deployment through normal operation, troubleshooting, scaling, upgrades, incident response, and eventual retirement.

Huawei's logging architecture also supports network-device information through protocols such as Syslog and SNMP, while ICAgent can collect logs from physical servers and ECSs. Cloud-service logs can be ingested directly from numerous Huawei Cloud services.

Logs therefore provide historical evidence and real-time operational insight throughout the lifecycle of infrastructure and applications. They are not limited to fault diagnosis after an incident; they are an integral O&M data source.

Reference topics: Log Management; LTS; Device O&M; Log Collection; Operational Analysis.

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Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a basic permission management service provided by Huawei Cloud to securely control access to cloud services and resources. Which of the following statements about IAM are true?

Options:

A- IAM agency: With an agency, you can delegate another account to manage specific resources.
B- IAM project: An IAM project can be used to physically isolate resources across regions. IAM users can access all resources in the regions.
C- User group management: A user group is a collection of IAM users. User groups enable you to assign permissions to multiple users, which can make it easier to manage the permissions for those users.
D- Identity provider (IdP): The identity provider establishes a trust relationship between your enterprise and Huawei Cloud, allowing the employees to access Huawei Cloud using their existing accounts.

Answer:

A, B, C, D

Explanation:

All four statements represent Huawei Cloud IAM capabilities. An agency establishes a trust relationship through which one account can delegate another account to manage specified resources according to assigned permissions. Huawei explicitly documents account delegation as an IAM function.

An IAM project corresponds to a region. Huawei defines default projects as mechanisms that group and physically isolate compute, storage, and network resources across regions. Users granted permissions in a default project can access resources covered by those permissions in the associated region. This qualification is important: IAM users do not automatically receive unrestricted access merely by existing; the project's assigned permissions determine their effective access.

A user group is explicitly defined as a collection of IAM users. Assigning permissions to groups simplifies authorization because users added to a group inherit its permissions.

Finally, Huawei's identity federation functionality allows an enterprise Identity Provider (IdP) to establish trust with Huawei Cloud so employees can use existing enterprise identities for SSO access instead of maintaining separate cloud credentials.

Reference topics: IAM Agencies; Project Management; User Groups; Identity Federation; Identity Providers.

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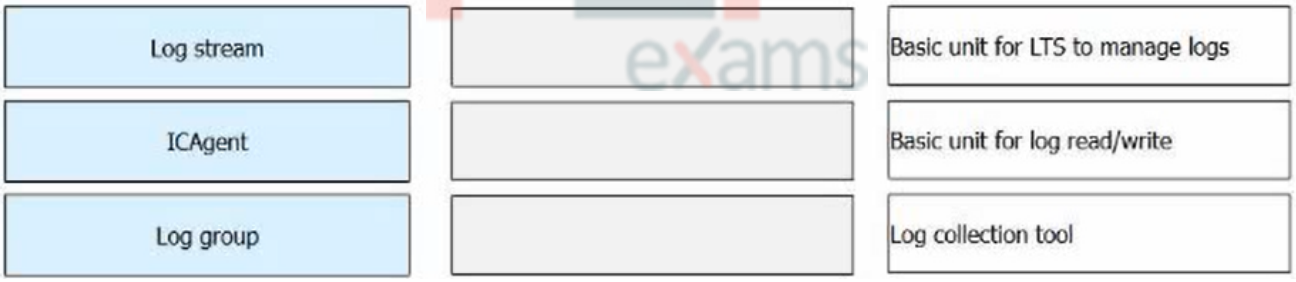
Question 10

Question Type: DragDrop

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



Answer:

See the Answer in the Premium Version!

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following are functions of Cloud Trace Service (CTS)?

Options:

A- Trace file encryption
B- Trace recording
C- Trace transfer
D- Trace query

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Answer:

A, B, C, D

Explanation:

All four options are valid Huawei Cloud CTS functions. Trace recording provides the fundamental audit capability: CTS records system-triggered operations as well as operations performed through the console or APIs. These records enable accountability, troubleshooting, security investigation, and compliance auditing.

Trace query allows users to retrieve and filter recent operation records directly on the CTS console according to attributes such as resource type, operator, trace source, operation status, and time.

Trace transfer supports longer-term preservation. CTS compresses recorded traces into trace files and periodically transfers them to configured storage or logging destinations, including OBS or LTS depending on tracker configuration.

Trace file encryption is also explicitly supported. Huawei's current CTS documentation states that trace files can be encrypted using keys provided through Data Encryption Workshop during the transfer process. This protects audit information at rest and provides stronger security for retained operation records.

This question differs slightly from asking only for the three foundational audit-processing functions; it asks broadly which options are functions of CTS, and Huawei's official function list includes encryption in addition to recording, querying, transfer, and key event notification.

Therefore, A, B, C, and D are all correct.

Reference topics: Cloud Trace Service Functions; Trace File Encryption; Trace Recording; Trace Transfer; Trace Query.

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How does Cloud Trace Service (CTS) notify subscribed users when key operations occur?

Options:

A- SMS
B- WeChat
C- Phone call
D- Email

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

The supported notification methods represented in this question are SMS and email, so the correct selections are A and D.

Huawei Cloud CTS supports key event notification for significant operations. Administrators can identify operations that require immediate awareness and configure notification delivery through Simple Message Notification (SMN). When the configured key event occurs, CTS works with SMN to deliver the corresponding notification to subscribed recipients.

Huawei's official CTS documentation specifically states that SMN can send key-event messages to users' mobile phones or email addresses. A notification sent to a mobile phone in this context corresponds to SMS messaging. Email subscriptions similarly deliver the notification to the registered email endpoint.

This mechanism provides proactive visibility into sensitive cloud operations rather than requiring administrators to continually query CTS records. Typical use cases include monitoring resource deletion, security configuration changes, permission-related operations, or other high-risk administrative actions.

Neither WeChat nor a conventional phone call is identified by Huawei CTS as one of the notification methods in this key-event mechanism. Those options therefore do not satisfy the documented CTS notification workflow.

Reference topics: CTS Key Event Notification; Simple Message Notification; Operation Auditing; O&M Notifications.

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