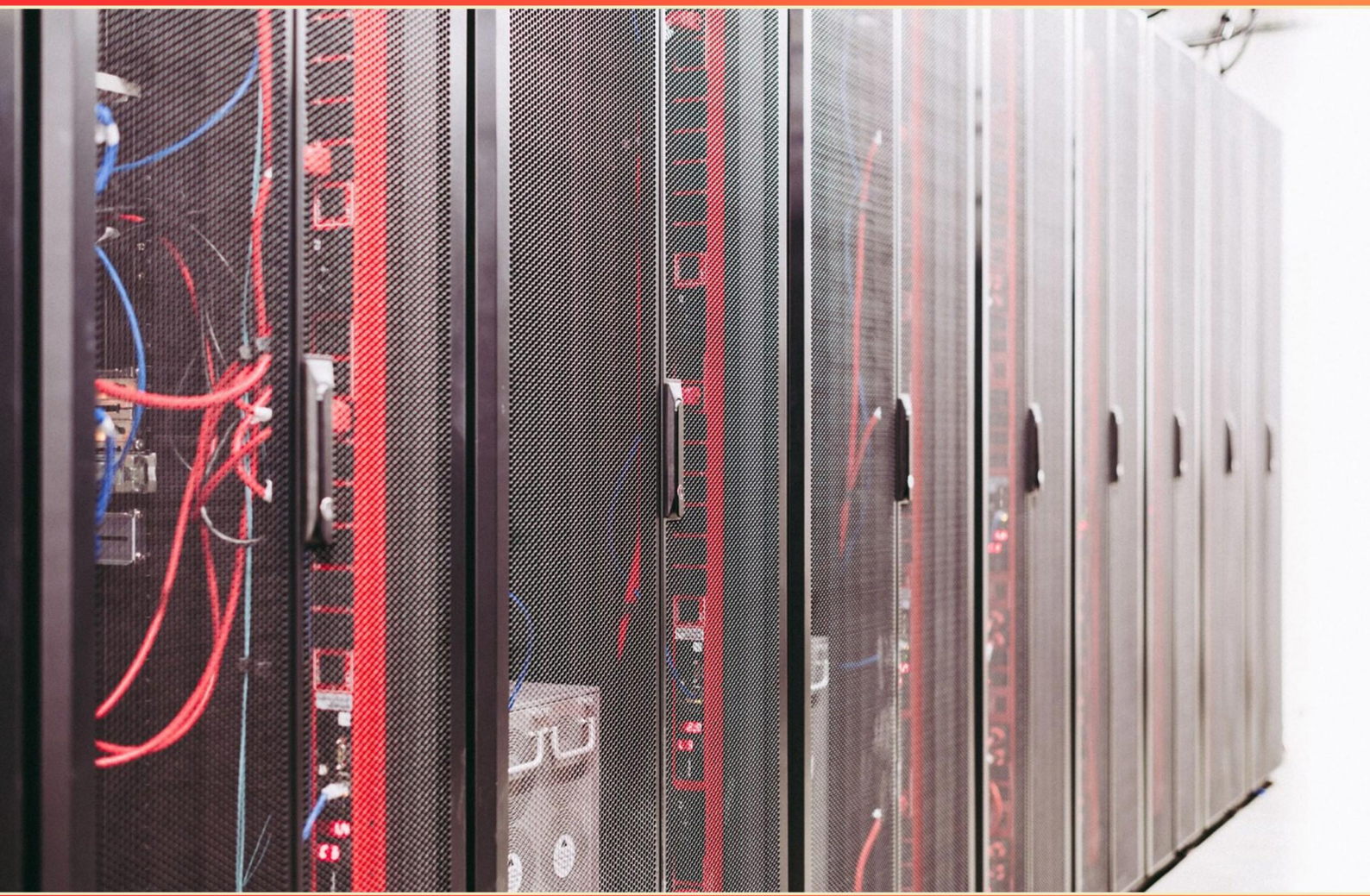
HCIA CLOUD COMPUTING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. Which of the following is not an element of artificial intelligence?

A. Computing power

B. Perceptual analysis

C. Big data

D. Scenario

2. What is the best description of the relationship between big data and cloud computing?

A. Cloud computing is a collection of data that cannot be captured, managed, and processed with conventional software tools within a certain time frame.

B. Big data is a pay-as-you-go model that provides usable, portable, and on-demand network access.

C. Cloud computing cannot function as the underlying computing resource for big data processing.

D. Big data can serve as a type of cloud computing service for users to choose according to their needs.

3. What aspect of Docker makes it a popular choice among developers?

A. It uses a hypervisor for virtualization.

B. It allows for pooling of resources across physical servers.

C. It packages applications in a lightweight way using containers.

D. It requires extensive setup prior to usage.

4. Which of the following best describes RAID?

A. A method for increasing data redundancy

B. A physical server architecture

C. A virtualization software solution

D. A kind of cloud storage service

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5. What best describes the characteristic of on-demand self-service in cloud computing?

A. The cloud computing service provider needs to prepare all services, and users do the remaining work.

B. Users need to solve all problems by themselves during the use of cloud computing.

C. After determining the needed service, users can complete the application for cloud resources alone.

D. Users do not need to explain their needs to service providers when using cloud resources.

6. The function of a switch port configured as access port is to?

A. Add a VLAN tag to passing frames

B. Allow only specific VLAN-tagged data to pass

C. Strip the VLAN tag from all frames

D. Forward frames without modification

7. When configuring an IP SAN for a host, what component is used to enable the host mapping?

A. ISCSI Target

B. ISCSI Server

C. ISCSI Client

D. ISCSI Initiator

8. In Huawei FusionCompute, how many virtual network adapters can a single virtual machine have?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Multiple

9. What is not a requirement for implementing HA (High Availability) for a compute node in Huawei FusionCompute?

A. The virtual machine must be bound to the host

B. The nodes must utilize shared data storage

C. The cluster must have HA enabled

D. All VMs with HA attributes must have the same IP network segment

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10. What is a feature of NAS as an external storage solution?

A. High performance for transactional systems

B. Provides file-based storage access

C. Requires complex setup

D. Limited scalability

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Answers

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1. B
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. C
7. D
8. D
9. A
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is not an element of artificial intelligence?

A. Computing power

B. Perceptual analysis

C. Big data

D. Scenario

The correct choice indicates that perceptual analysis is not an element of artificial intelligence. While perceptual analysis involves interpreting sensory information and is important in fields like computer vision and speech recognition, it is not a standalone element of AI. Instead, it is a process that may utilize AI but does not encompass the broader spectrum of what constitutes artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence itself tends to rely on various foundational elements, where computing power is crucial for processing large datasets and executing complex algorithms efficiently. Big data plays a significant role in allowing AI systems to learn and make informed decisions by analyzing vast amounts of information. Scenarios often refer to the applications or contexts in which AI operates but are not a fundamental component of the technology itself. In summary, perceptual analysis may be a function or a method employed within AI systems, but it does not define AI as a concept, whereas the other options more directly relate to the core elements that enable artificial intelligence.

2. What is the best description of the relationship between big data and cloud computing?

A. Cloud computing is a collection of data that cannot be captured, managed, and processed with conventional software tools within a certain time frame.

B. Big data is a pay-as-you-go model that provides usable, portable, and on-demand network access.

C. Cloud computing cannot function as the underlying computing resource for big data processing.

D. Big data can serve as a type of cloud computing service for users to choose according to their needs.

The best description of the relationship between big data and cloud computing is that big data can serve as a type of cloud computing service for users to choose according to their needs. This highlights the versatility and scalability that cloud computing offers in handling vast amounts of data often associated with big data applications. Cloud platforms provide infrastructure and services that can easily accommodate the storage, processing, and analysis needed for big data use cases. By leveraging cloud computing, organizations can access the necessary resources on demand, enabling them to analyze large datasets without the need for significant upfront investments in hardware and software. This flexibility allows users to scale resources up or down based on their requirements, making it an ideal solution for managing the dynamic nature of big data workloads. In contrast, the other options present limitations or definitions that do not accurately describe the symbiotic relationship between the two. Option A describes cloud computing incorrectly as simply a collection of data, rather than emphasizing its capabilities. Option B mischaracterizes big data as a financial model rather than a data type or analytics challenge. Option C incorrectly suggests that cloud computing cannot support big data processing, while in actuality, many cloud services are built specifically to enable big data analytics.

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3. What aspect of Docker makes it a popular choice among developers?

A. It uses a hypervisor for virtualization.

B. It allows for pooling of resources across physical servers.

C. It packages applications in a lightweight way using containers.

D. It requires extensive setup prior to usage.

Docker's popularity among developers primarily stems from its ability to package applications in a lightweight way using containers. This containerization approach allows for the creation of self-sufficient units that include everything needed to run an application, such as the code, runtime, libraries, and system tools. This streamlined packaging not only simplifies the deployment process but also ensures consistency across different environments—developers can be confident that if it runs in their container, it will run the same way in production. Additionally, Docker containers are much lighter compared to traditional virtual machines because they share the host system's OS kernel instead of requiring a full operating system for each application instance. This efficiency leads to faster startup times and better resource utilization, making it easier for developers to build, test, and deploy their applications at scale. The other aspects mentioned do not align with Docker's core functionalities. Docker does not use a hypervisor for virtualization, but instead operates at the application layer. While resource pooling across physical servers can be advantageous, it is not a defining feature of Docker. Moreover, Docker's setup is relatively straightforward, contrary to the notion that it requires extensive setup prior to usage. This ease of use further contributes to its appeal in the developer community.

4. Which of the following best describes RAID?

A. A method for increasing data redundancy

B. A physical server architecture

C. A virtualization software solution

D. A kind of cloud storage service

RAID, which stands for Redundant Array of Independent Disks, is primarily designed to enhance data redundancy and improve performance by combining multiple physical disk drives into a single logical unit. By using RAID configurations, data is distributed across the drives in such a way that if one drive fails, the data can still be recovered from the remaining drives, thus ensuring higher data availability and protection against data loss. Utilizing different RAID levels, such as RAID 0, RAID 1, RAID 5, and others, allows for varying degrees of redundancy and performance optimization based on the needs of the application and the required fault tolerance. This redundancy is essential in environments where data integrity and availability are critical, making it the best descriptor of RAID's primary function. The other options describe components that, while relevant in different contexts, do not accurately convey the core purpose of RAID. For instance, RAID is not exclusively a physical server architecture, a virtualization software solution, or a type of cloud storage service, even though RAID can be implemented in server architectures and may impact storage solutions in cloud environments. Thus, the best description revolves around its capability to increase data redundancy.

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5. What best describes the characteristic of on-demand self-service in cloud computing?

A. The cloud computing service provider needs to prepare all services, and users do the remaining work.

B. Users need to solve all problems by themselves during the use of cloud computing.

C. After determining the needed service, users can complete the application for cloud resources alone.

D. Users do not need to explain their needs to service providers when using cloud resources.

On-demand self-service is a core characteristic of cloud computing that allows users to provision computing resources automatically without requiring human interaction with the service provider. This means that once users identify the specific service they need, they are able to independently complete the application for cloud resources, such as virtual machines, storage, or applications, through a web portal or API. This capability empowers users to rapidly respond to their requirements and manage resources as needed, fostering greater efficiency and flexibility. It reflects the purpose of cloud service models where users can scale resources dynamically based on demand. The other choices do not capture the essence of this characteristic. For instance, the idea that users must solve all problems by themselves implies a lack of support, which contradicts the supportive infrastructure many cloud providers offer. Additionally, suggesting that users do all the preparation or that they shouldn't communicate their needs overlooks the collaborative nature of cloud services, which may include user support and guidance. Thus, the correct description focuses on the autonomy users have to manage their cloud resources once they understand what they need.

6. The function of a switch port configured as access port is to?

A. Add a VLAN tag to passing frames

B. Allow only specific VLAN-tagged data to pass

C. Strip the VLAN tag from all frames

D. Forward frames without modification

A switch port configured as an access port serves the primary function of connecting a device to the network without the complexities associated with VLAN tagging that trunk ports handle. When a port is set as an access port, it is typically assigned to a single VLAN. All incoming frames to that port are stripped of any VLAN tags when they exit the switch. This means that devices connected to an access port do not need to be aware of VLAN tags, as they communicate over a flat network segment. The rationale behind this is to simplify connectivity for end devices, like computers or printers, that do not support VLAN tagging. Consequently, when frames are sent out from an access port to an end device, the VLAN tag, which is necessary for switches to manage traffic, is removed. This facilitates seamless communication for devices that do not need or understand VLANs. In contrast, the other choices refer to functions that do not align with the nature of an access port. For example, adding a VLAN tag or allowing only specific VLAN-tagged data are functions associated with trunk ports, which handle multiple VLANs simultaneously. Similarly, forwarding frames without modification is more aligned with the behavior of switch ports under other circumstances but does not specifically address the VLAN handling that access ports are designed for.

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7. When configuring an IP SAN for a host, what component is used to enable the host mapping?

A. ISCSI Target

B. ISCSI Server

C. ISCSI Client

D. ISCSI Initiator

In the context of configuring an IP SAN (Storage Area Network) for a host, the component that enables host mapping is the iSCSI Initiator. An iSCSI Initiator is a client-side software or hardware that allows a host to connect to and communicate with the iSCSI target, which represents a storage resource. When a host needs to access storage over an IP network, the iSCSI Initiator sends SCSI commands encapsulated in TCP packets to the iSCSI Target, which responds by providing access to the storage resources. The mapping of host access to these resources is established through the use of the iSCSI Initiator, as it helps identify the specific storage targets and facilitates the connection between the host and the storage resources. This mapping is crucial as it determines which storage devices the host can interact with, allowing for effective data management and retrieval. In an iSCSI environment, the initiator handles the requests from the host system to the storage system, making it an essential component in the SAN infrastructure.

8. In Huawei FusionCompute, how many virtual network adapters can a single virtual machine have?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Multiple

In Huawei FusionCompute, a single virtual machine can have multiple virtual network adapters. This capability allows for enhanced network configurations, enabling a virtual machine to connect to various networks or segments as needed. By supporting multiple network adapters, users can create more complex networking topologies, provide redundancy, and allocate different network interfaces for different purposes, such as separating management and production traffic. Having multiple virtual network adapters also facilitates improved resource distribution and better performance management. For instance, one adapter might handle public traffic while another can manage internal communications, thus optimizing overall bandwidth usage and security. This flexibility is a significant advantage in environments requiring scalable and efficient network management, which is vital for cloud computing applications.

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9. What is not a requirement for implementing HA (High Availability) for a compute node in Huawei FusionCompute?

A. The virtual machine must be bound to the host

B. The nodes must utilize shared data storage

C. The cluster must have HA enabled

D. All VMs with HA attributes must have the same IP network segment

The implementation of High Availability (HA) for a compute node in Huawei FusionCompute does not require that the virtual machine must be bound to the host. This is because HA is focused on ensuring that virtual machines remain available even in the event of a hardware or software failure. Binding a virtual machine to a specific host can actually limit its mobility and ability to failover to another host, which contradicts the core principle of HA. In an HA setup, the system is designed to automatically restart virtual machines on another node in the event of a failure, helping to maintain availability. The other conditions mentioned are essential for HA implementation: using shared data storage ensures that all nodes in the cluster can access the necessary data, enabling continued operation of the VMs regardless of which node they run on; enabling HA at the cluster level is crucial for orchestrating the failover process; and having VMs within the same IP network segment ensures seamless network connectivity and communication during the failover process.

10. What is a feature of NAS as an external storage solution?

A. High performance for transactional systems

B. Provides file-based storage access

C. Requires complex setup

D. Limited scalability

A feature of Network Attached Storage (NAS) as an external storage solution is that it provides file-based storage access. NAS systems are designed primarily for storing files and enabling users to access those files over a network. This makes them suitable for environments where multiple users need to access shared data, such as documents, media files, and backups. File-based access means that NAS operates using standard network file sharing protocols, such as NFS (Network File System) for Unix/Linux systems and SMB (Server Message Block) for Windows systems. This design allows clients to easily connect to NAS devices over the network and access files as if they were stored locally on their own machines. In contrast to other types of storage solutions like block storage, which is often used in high-performance transactional systems or databases, NAS focuses on providing a user-friendly interface for file access. This distinction makes NAS particularly effective in scenarios requiring sharing of files and collaboration among multiple users or systems over a network.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://hciacloudcomputing.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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