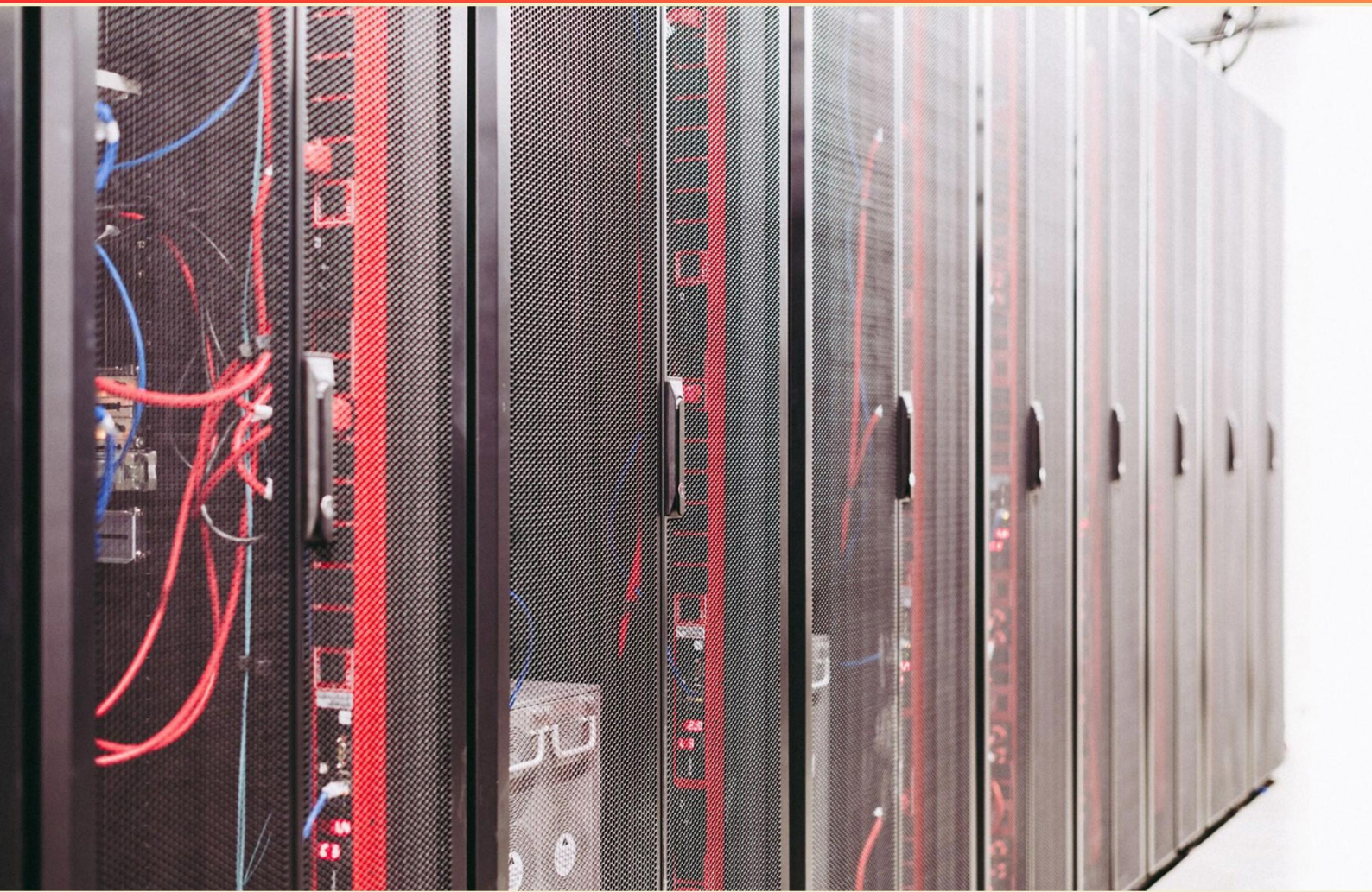


HCIA CLOUD COMPUTING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. Can a KVM virtual machine run on other virtualization platforms after format conversion?**
 - A. Yes, always
 - B. No, only on certain platforms
 - C. It depends on the version
 - D. No, it requires additional software
- 2. Regarding security groups in Huawei Fusion Compute, which statement is true?**
 - A. A network card can be assigned to multiple security groups for enhanced security
 - B. A network card can only be assigned to one security group
 - C. Security groups do not filter network card traffic
 - D. Network cards do not utilize security groups
- 3. Which statement about cloud computing resource pooling is correct?**
 - A. Cloud computing resource pooling is a prerequisite for achieving extensive network access.
 - B. Cloud computing resource pooling feature can put CPU and hard disk in the same resource pool.
 - C. Cloud computing resource pooling characteristics can shield the differences between similar resources.
 - D. Cloud computing resource pooling features must rely on virtualization technology to achieve.
- 4. If VM A can ping VM B, which statement can be correctly inferred?**
 - A. Virtual machine A and virtual machine B use the same network segment.
 - B. Both virtual machine A and virtual machine B are configured with the correct IP addresses.
 - C. Virtual machine A and virtual machine B use different network segments.
 - D. Virtual machine A and virtual machine B run on the same physical host.
- 5. Which of the following is NOT considered non-virtualized storage in Huawei FusionCompute?**
 - A. NAS
 - B. FusionStorage
 - C. Local disk
 - D. SAN

- 6. In FusionCompute, which disk type allows for easier data portability?**
- A. Persistent disks
 - B. Non-persistent disks
 - C. Local disks
 - D. Shared disks
- 7. Which technical description of CPU QoS in Huawei FusionCompute is incorrect?**
- A. The role of "reservation" ensures the lower limit of the computing power of the virtual machine
 - B. "Shares" is used to calculate resources based on the relative CPU share values
 - C. "Limit" is used to specify the maximum number of hosts
 - D. By adjusting "Reservation", "Share", "Restriction", to achieve CPU control
- 8. In Huawei FusionCompute, what does "shares" refer to in CPU QoS management?**
- A. Ensuring minimum resource usage
 - B. Calculating resources based on CPU share values
 - C. Specifying maximum limits for usage
 - D. Adjusting reservation parameters
- 9. In FusionCompute, if a Windows virtual machine's IP address is 0.0.0.0, what could be a possible reason?**
- A. The IP address of the virtual machine is set manually
 - B. The IP address of the virtual machine is manually set to 0.0.0.0
 - C. The virtual machine's IP address is assigned by DHCP
 - D. Tools are not installed on the virtual machine
- 10. Which statement is incorrect about fog computing?**
- A. It generates big data and reduces latency
 - B. It buffers data and reduces network pressure
 - C. It offers more reliable security than cloud computing
 - D. It limits data movement to local networks

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Can a KVM virtual machine run on other virtualization platforms after format conversion?

- A. Yes, always**
- B. No, only on certain platforms
- C. It depends on the version
- D. No, it requires additional software

A KVM (Kernel-based Virtual Machine) virtual machine can potentially run on other virtualization platforms after format conversion. This is because KVM uses standard virtual machine disk formats, such as QCOW2 or RAW, which can be converted into formats compatible with other hypervisors like VMware or VirtualBox, specifically VMDK or VDI formats. By converting the disk image, it is possible to make the virtual machine compatible with other platforms. However, there are many practical considerations involved in this process. The hardware configuration, virtual machine specifications, and compatibility of the guest operating system might limit the success of running the VM on a different platform. Not all hypervisors may be able to support KVM features, especially if they rely on specific kernel-based optimizations. The other options suggest constraints that may not be universally applicable. Constraints based on the version, platform capabilities, or additional software requirements can indeed influence compatibility and ease of migration. However, the essence of the premise is that conversion can enable interoperability across different virtualization technologies, thereby rendering the understanding that it is indeed possible.

2. Regarding security groups in Huawei Fusion Compute, which statement is true?

- A. A network card can be assigned to multiple security groups for enhanced security
- B. A network card can only be assigned to one security group**
- C. Security groups do not filter network card traffic
- D. Network cards do not utilize security groups

In Huawei FusionCompute, a network card is indeed limited to being assigned to only one security group at a time. This design ensures that the configuration and rules associated with that security group directly govern the traffic flow and network access for that specific network card. By confining a network card to a single security group, it simplifies the management of security policies and reduces the risk of conflicting rules that may arise from multiple security group assignments. This approach also offers clarity in monitoring and managing the network traffic associated with that network card, ensuring that all security measures are straightforward and properly enforced. The other statements incorrectly reflect how security groups function within the Huawei FusionCompute environment. For instance, claiming that a network card can belong to multiple security groups would introduce complexity that could lead to conflicting security policies, which is not the case in this system. Similarly, the assertion that security groups do not filter traffic or that network cards do not utilize security groups misrepresents the core functionality of security groups, which is to regulate and control access to network resources effectively.

3. Which statement about cloud computing resource pooling is correct?

- A. Cloud computing resource pooling is a prerequisite for achieving extensive network access.
- B. Cloud computing resource pooling feature can put CPU and hard disk in the same resource pool.
- C. Cloud computing resource pooling characteristics can shield the differences between similar resources.**
- D. Cloud computing resource pooling features must rely on virtualization technology to achieve.

Cloud computing resource pooling refers to the ability of multiple users or tenants to share and utilize the resources provided by a cloud service provider effectively. The correct statement emphasizes that resource pooling can shield the differences between similar resources. This means that end users can access resources without needing to be concerned about the exact specifications or locations of those resources, which may vary widely. By abstracting away these differences, resource pooling enables elasticity and scalability, allowing resources to be allocated dynamically based on demand. This is particularly beneficial in cloud environments where users require flexibility without needing to manage the underlying infrastructure complexities. In contrast, other statements either inaccurately describe the characteristics of resource pooling or introduce concepts that do not directly relate to the specifics of pooling. For instance, resource pooling does not inherently depend on extensive network access or dictate the specific combination of CPU and hard disk in resource pools. Additionally, while virtualization technology often enhances resource pooling, it is not a strict requirement for resource pooling functionality. The concept itself is focused more on the management of shared resources rather than the technologies used to implement it.

4. If VM A can ping VM B, which statement can be correctly inferred?

- A. Virtual machine A and virtual machine B use the same network segment.
- B. Both virtual machine A and virtual machine B are configured with the correct IP addresses.**
- C. Virtual machine A and virtual machine B use different network segments.
- D. Virtual machine A and virtual machine B run on the same physical host.

When virtual machine A can successfully ping virtual machine B, it indicates that both VMs are likely configured with correct IP addresses, enabling them to communicate over the network. For a successful ping, both machines must not only exist within the same logical or physical network but also operate with valid IP addresses and appropriate subnet configurations to ensure they can reach each other. While it might be tempting to assume that both VMs are on the same network segment due to successful communication, it is also possible for machines to be on different segments that are correctly routed, potentially allowing for communication. Therefore, assuming they share the same network segment is not necessarily correct. The possibility of correct subnetting and route configurations is essential, and it could also be in a larger setup where routing allows for the individual segments to communicate despite being in different segments. Although VMs typically run on the same physical host or infrastructure when designed for close communication, this does not specifically need to be the case for them to ping each other successfully. Many cloud and virtual environment setups maintain inter-VM communication across different hosts. In conclusion, the ability to ping implies that the necessary layer of configuration—including valid IP assignments—exists, making the assertion regarding correct IP configuration a valid inference.

5. Which of the following is NOT considered non-virtualized storage in Huawei FusionCompute?

- A. NAS
- B. FusionStorage**
- C. Local disk
- D. SAN

In the context of Huawei FusionCompute, non-virtualized storage refers to storage solutions that operate independently of the virtualized infrastructure provided by the cloud platform. FusionStorage is a software-defined storage solution that allows for the pooling and management of storage resources across a distributed environment. It operates in a virtualized manner, providing features like scalability and high availability that are characteristic of cloud storage technologies. Therefore, it does not fit the definition of non-virtualized storage. On the other hand, options such as NAS (Network Attached Storage), local disk, and SAN (Storage Area Network) can be considered non-virtualized storage solutions because they provide direct access to physical storage without the abstraction layer that virtualization introduces. Local disks typically refer to storage that is directly attached to a server, while NAS and SAN are network-based solutions that provide storage shared among multiple systems, but still operate outside the purview of the virtualization layer provided by solutions like FusionCompute. Thus, FusionStorage is distinct in that it integrates tightly with virtualization features, making it different from the other options listed in terms of being non-virtualized storage.

6. In FusionCompute, which disk type allows for easier data portability?

- A. Persistent disks
- B. Non-persistent disks
- C. Local disks
- D. Shared disks**

The choice of shared disks as the correct answer is based on their inherent design that facilitates easier data portability. In FusionCompute, shared disks can be accessed by multiple virtual machines simultaneously, which means that data stored on these disks can be easily moved or shared between different environments or instances. This design not only enhances flexibility but also simplifies the process of migrating data across different systems. Unlike local disks, which are tied to individual virtual machines and therefore limit data accessibility to just that machine, shared disks break down these constraints, allowing for a more dynamic and interconnected data management system. Similarly, persistent and non-persistent disks have their own specific uses and characteristics, but they do not inherently provide the same level of portability and accessibility across multiple VMs that shared disks do. Thus, when considering the need for data portability in a cloud environment, shared disks stand out as the most effective option.

7. Which technical description of CPU QoS in Huawei FusionCompute is incorrect?

- A. The role of "reservation" ensures the lower limit of the computing power of the virtual machine
- B. "Shares" is used to calculate resources based on the relative CPU share values
- C. "Limit" is used to specify the maximum number of hosts**
- D. By adjusting "Reservation", "Share", "Restriction", to achieve CPU control

The technical description of CPU Quality of Service (QoS) in Huawei FusionCompute highlights several key concepts that manage CPU resource allocation for virtual machines. The concept of "reservation" is critical as it guarantees a minimum level of computational resources for a virtual machine, ensuring that it always has access to a specified amount of CPU power regardless of other demands on the system. This helps maintain performance for critical applications. The term "shares" relates to the prioritization of CPU access among multiple virtual machines by assigning a relative weight to each. This means that when CPU resources are contended, those with higher shares will receive more resources compared to those with lower shares, which supports fair usage of the CPU resources according to configured priorities. When it comes to "limit," it specifically defines the maximum CPU resources that a virtual machine can utilize, not the maximum number of hosts. By setting limits, administrators can prevent any single virtual machine from consuming disproportionate amounts of CPU, which helps maintain overall system stability. The process of adjusting "Reservation," "Share," and "Limit" together facilitates effective control over CPU resources in a virtualized environment, allowing administrators to optimize performance based on their specific workload requirements. Thus, option "C" is indeed incorrect because "Limit"

8. In Huawei FusionCompute, what does "shares" refer to in CPU QoS management?

- A. Ensuring minimum resource usage
- B. Calculating resources based on CPU share values**
- C. Specifying maximum limits for usage
- D. Adjusting reservation parameters

In Huawei FusionCompute, "shares" in CPU QoS (Quality of Service) management specifically refers to the method of calculating resources based on CPU share values. This approach allows the distribution of CPU resources among different virtual machines (VMs) based on a weighting system represented by these share values. When multiple VMs are competing for CPU resources, the system uses these share values to determine how much processing power each VM receives, proportionately. Essentially, if one VM has a higher share value than another, it will receive more CPU resources during contention, ensuring a fair allocation based on predefined priority levels. This mechanism is crucial for maintaining performance consistency, especially in environments with varying workloads, as it allows administrators to prioritize resource allocation effectively without setting strict limits that could lead to underutilization or overloading. Other aspects, such as minimum or maximum resource guarantees or adjusting reservations, are managed through different mechanisms within the QoS framework, illustrating how "shares" specifically focuses on relational resource distribution rather than strict numeric boundaries.

9. In FusionCompute, if a Windows virtual machine's IP address is 0.0.0.0, what could be a possible reason?

- A. The IP address of the virtual machine is set manually
- B. The IP address of the virtual machine is manually set to 0.0.0.0
- C. The virtual machine's IP address is assigned by DHCP
- D. Tools are not installed on the virtual machine**

In FusionCompute, when a Windows virtual machine displays an IP address of 0.0.0.0, one likely explanation is that tools necessary for proper IP configuration are not installed on the virtual machine. These tools typically facilitate communications between the virtual machine and the host system, including the correct assignment and reporting of IP addresses. Without these tools, the virtual machine may not receive its IP address from the DHCP server, leading to the display of a default or invalid address like 0.0.0.0. This is particularly common in scenarios where the virtual environment relies on specific drivers or agents to manage networking functions and configurations. While other options mention manual IP configurations, they do not directly relate to the scenario where a machine displays 0.0.0.0. Instead, the absence of proper tools is a direct cause of the inability to correctly acquire and display an appropriate IP address.

10. Which statement is incorrect about fog computing?

- A. It generates big data and reduces latency
- B. It buffers data and reduces network pressure
- C. It offers more reliable security than cloud computing**
- D. It limits data movement to local networks

Fog computing is designed to bring computing resources closer to the data source, which can help in generating big data and reducing latency. This architecture allows for processing to occur at the edge of the network rather than relying solely on centralized cloud servers. This proximity enhances the speed of data processing and real-time decision-making, which aligns with why generating big data and reducing latency is one of its strengths. Additionally, fog computing effectively buffers data and reduces network pressure by distributing workloads across multiple nodes rather than funneling everything through a central cloud. This distribution minimizes bandwidth consumption and alleviates the strain on the network. While fog computing does offer benefits in terms of localized data processing and management, the claim regarding security is more nuanced. Fog computing does not necessarily provide better security than cloud computing; rather, it offers different security strategies due to its distributed nature. The level of security is contingent upon how both fog and cloud systems are designed and implemented. Thus, the assertion that fog computing inherently offers more reliable security than traditional cloud computing is misleading, making it the incorrect statement among the options provided. Moreover, limiting data movement to local networks is a fundamental characteristic of fog computing, as it keeps data processing closer to where data is generated, facilitating greater efficiency and lower latency without excessive

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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