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QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following are the main translator types? (Multiple Choice)

A. Combine-message

B. Related-model-search

C. Simple-data-mApping

D. JavaScripts

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

The main translator types are Combine-message, Related-model-search, Simple-data-mApping, and JavaScripts. Together, these represent the principal ways an OWS integration can transform, enrich, assemble, and process information while implementing a service flow. Combine-message is used where information from more than one source or message structure must be assembled into a required output message. Related-model-search supports lookup or association processing against related model data, allowing a flow to obtain the data needed for its transformation. Simple-data-mApping covers direct field-level mapping between input and output data structures, which is the standard mechanism for straightforward payload conversion. JavaScripts provides script-based transformation logic when declarative mapping or lookup behavior does not adequately express the required processing. These translator types therefore cover composition, model-based retrieval, direct mapping, and programmable conversion—the core categories needed to handle common OWS message-translation requirements. Huawei product documentation is accessed through the Huawei Enterprise Support documentation portal; JavaScript language behavior used by script translators is documented by MDN Web Docs.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following statements are correct about writing the customized code? (Multiple Choice)

A. JS, JS Lib, CSS, and CSS Lib can be used to customize the code for CSS and JS.

B. Visual Script cannot be used to customize the codes.

C. Visual Script uses scripts to customize JS.

D. Services and rules can be customized through JAVA Scrip.

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

In Huawei AppCube, customized frontend behavior and presentation can be implemented by adding JavaScript and CSS resources. JavaScript files and JavaScript libraries support custom client-side logic, while CSS files and CSS libraries support custom styles. These resource types can be referenced by application components as needed, making them suitable mechanisms for extending standard page behavior and appearance.

Visual Script also supports the use of scripts for custom JavaScript logic. This provides a visual-development approach while retaining the ability to implement logic that requires code, such as handling component events, processing data, or controlling interactive page behavior. In addition, JavaScript can be used to implement customized service and rule logic when declarative configuration alone does not meet application requirements. This allows an AppCube application to extend its business processing and service capabilities with custom code while using the platform's development framework.

These capabilities are part of AppCube's low-code development model, which combines visual configuration with extensibility through JavaScript, CSS, libraries, services, and rules. See the Huawei Cloud AppCube User Guide and the Huawei Cloud AppCube documentation for platform development guidance.

QUESTION NO: 3

Service Task is used in the manual task phase of O&M workflow. It needs to configure form pages to interact with users.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

FALSE is correct. In O&M workflow design, a service task represents an automated step performed by the workflow engine or by an integrated service. Its purpose is to invoke a configured capability, such as calling an API, executing a service, or triggering an automated operation, without requiring a person to complete a form during that step. Form pages used to collect user input and support human interaction belong to manual or user-oriented tasks, where the workflow must be assigned to an operator for processing.

This distinction follows the standard BPMN task model: a Service Task is intended for automated service execution, whereas a User Task is intended for work performed by a human participant, commonly with an associated form. Therefore, describing a Service Task as being used for a manual O&M phase and requiring forms to interact with users is incorrect. For the BPMN definitions underlying these task types, see the OMG BPMN 2.0 specification. Huawei's O&M workflow functionality is documented within the Huawei Cloud Operations Management Service documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which event can not trigger the rules?

A. Create

B. Update

C. GetList

D. Delete

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

GetList is the event that cannot trigger rules. In the Huawei AppCube/OWS object model, rules are intended to respond to data-changing lifecycle operations on an object. These operations include creating a record, modifying an existing record, or deleting a record, because each operation represents a state change that may require validation, automation, data updates, notifications, or other configured business processing. GetList is a read-only operation used to retrieve a collection of records. Since it does not create, alter, or remove object data, it does not provide the write-event context required for rule triggering. This distinction helps ensure that list queries remain retrieval operations and that rule execution is reserved for events that affect persisted business data. Huawei AppCube documentation describes the platform's object-based development and automation capabilities, including operations performed against object data, in its AppCube User Guide. Huawei's AppCube documentation portal also provides the product documentation hierarchy for object configuration and development features.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following service types needs to be selected when configuring the Outbound SOAP interface if the input parameter is from DataModel?

A. Webservice

B. Datamodel

C. Model related service

D. Standalone service

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Model related service is the appropriate service type when an Outbound SOAP interface receives its input parameter from a DataModel. This service type is designed to operate in the context of a business model and its associated data. Selecting it allows the outbound SOAP configuration to obtain and map parameter values from the relevant DataModel instance, so that the SOAP request is generated with data that is consistent with the model relationship and runtime context.

In practical integration design, this model-aware behavior is important because the outbound operation needs a defined link between the interface parameter and the DataModel field or object that supplies it. A model-related service provides that link and supports using model data directly when invoking the external SOAP endpoint. Huawei documentation resources for application and integration configuration can be accessed through the Huawei Cloud Support Documentation portal and the Huawei Cloud product documentation entry point. These resources describe the platform's model-driven application approach and integration capabilities.

QUESTION NO: 6

To configure permission resources for the _update page which is automatically generated by a model, which of the following items need to be included? (Multiple Choice)

A. Service: _update

B. Service: _get

C. Page:_update

D. Page:_grid

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

For a model-generated `_update` page, permission configuration must cover both the page resource that a user opens and the backend services the page invokes to display and save data. Therefore, **Service: _update** is required because it authorizes the update operation submitted from the generated edit page. **Service: _get** is also required because the update page must first retrieve the selected record and populate its existing values before the user can modify and submit them. Finally, **Page:_update** is required because page permissions control whether the user can access and render that automatically generated update page in the application interface.

This combination follows the model-driven development permission pattern: grant access to the generated UI artifact and to every service dependency used by that UI. Assigning these resources to an appropriate role allows authorized users to open the edit view, load the current object data, and persist their changes. Huawei Cloud AppCube provides the model-driven development and role-based access-control capabilities underlying generated pages and service resources. See the Huawei Cloud AppCube documentation and the AppCube product overview.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following statements are correct about the model? (Multiple Choice)

A. A model can have multiple primary keys.

B. A model can have multiple properties.

C. The data model is like a table in database.

D. The model is a basic component of an app in the OWS system.

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

A model can have multiple properties because properties define the individual data attributes that the application stores for each model record. For example, a model representing an employee may include properties such as name, employee ID, department, date of hire, and status. Each property describes one item of information, its data type, and, where applicable, related validation or display behavior.

The data model is like a table in database because it provides the structural definition for persistent business data: model instances correspond to records, while model properties correspond to the fields or columns used to store those records. This model-based abstraction lets an OWS application work with data through application objects rather than requiring developers to write database-specific structures directly.

The model is a basic component of an app in the OWS system because it forms the application's data layer. Pages, logic, services, and user-interface components commonly read, create, update, and query model data to implement business processes. Huawei Cloud low-code documentation similarly describes application data objects/models as the definitions used to organize and persist application data. See the Huawei Cloud AppCube documentation and the data-modeling guidance.

QUESTION NO: 8

When a third party invokes the Inbound SOAP interface, a WSDL file is generated through the interface to invoke the interface.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

TRUE is correct. An inbound SOAP interface is intended to expose a service for consumption by external systems. Its WSDL (Web Services Description Language) document provides the machine-readable service contract that the third party needs: the available operations, message structures, data types, protocol binding, and endpoint address. A consumer can retrieve or use that generated WSDL to create a SOAP client proxy or configure its own client, then invoke the inbound interface according to the published contract. This removes the need for the consumer to manually construct the complete SOAP service definition and helps keep both sides aligned on the interface schema and operation signatures. WSDL is specifically designed to describe web-service interfaces and bindings in a form that development tools can process automatically. The W3C describes WSDL as an XML language for describing web services, including their abstract interface and concrete network endpoint details. SOAP is the messaging framework used by such clients to exchange structured XML messages with the exposed service. See the W3C Web Services Description Language Version 2.0 specification and the W3C SOAP Version 1.2 Messaging Framework for the relevant service-description and SOAP messaging concepts.

QUESTION NO: 9

When configuring a process handler, which of the following attributes needs to be configured?

A. Assignment

B. Page

C. Rule

D. Sequence flow

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Assignment needs to be configured for a process handler because it determines the person, role, or organizational unit responsible for receiving and handling the process work item. A process handler represents a human-interaction point in a workflow: when the process reaches that point, the platform must be able to create a task and deliver it to an identified handler. The assignment configuration supplies that routing information, whether the recipient is selected directly or resolved dynamically according to organizational data, roles, or process context. This ensures that workflow tasks have a clear owner and can enter the appropriate user worklist for processing, approval, or completion. In practical process design, defining the assignee is essential for maintaining accountability and ensuring that the workflow can continue after a manual handling step. Huawei AppCube documentation describes its process and workflow capabilities as tools for modeling business processes and configuring the people who participate in those processes; see the Huawei Cloud AppCube User Guide and the Huawei Cloud AppCube product page.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which four types of components are included in the form?

A. Button/Data Fie Id/Form/Form > Check

B. Grid/Data Field/Form/Form > Check

C. Button/Data Fie Id /Form/Grid > Views

D. Grid/Data Field/Form//Grid > Views

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The correct component grouping is **Button/Data Field/Form/Form > Check**. In the OWS form-design context, a form is assembled from controls that support user interaction, data entry, layout and structure, and validation or checking behavior. Buttons provide an action trigger for operations such as submitting or saving a form. Data fields provide the editable or displayable values that make up the form's business data. Form components provide the overall container and organization for those fields, while the form-check capability is used to validate entered information according to the form's configured rules before the relevant business action proceeds.

This set therefore represents the core categories needed to create an operational form: an interaction control, a data-input control, a form structure, and input checking. These concepts are consistent with Huawei Cloud low-code development documentation, which describes creating application pages and configuring form-related elements, data, and validation as part of application development. See the Huawei Cloud AppCube User Guide and the Huawei Cloud AppCube Development Guide.

QUESTION NO: 11

Which of the following fields in OWS have mature microservices? (Multiple Choice)

A. Workforce management domain

B. Process management domain

C. Financial management domain

D. Marketing Domain

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

OWS has mature microservice capabilities in the workforce management domain and the process management domain. These domains contain business functions that naturally benefit from decomposition into independently deployable services: workforce-related functions can be delivered as focused capabilities, while process-related functions can provide reusable

workflow, orchestration, and lifecycle capabilities to other OWS applications. This approach supports the core microservice goals of independently evolving services, clearer service boundaries, and flexible integration through service interfaces.

In practical OWS development, these mature domain services can be composed into larger business applications rather than requiring all workforce or process logic to be implemented in one monolithic application. This also enables teams to update or scale a specific business capability with less impact on unrelated capabilities, provided that service contracts and dependencies are managed properly. Huawei Cloud's microservice guidance describes microservices as independently deployable components that communicate through lightweight mechanisms and are suitable for building distributed applications. See Huawei Cloud ServiceStage documentation and Huawei Cloud ServiceStage.

QUESTION NO: 12

Which of the following statements is correct about naming a service? (Multiple Choice)

A. The service name must with a service meaning to facilitate the subsequent search and maintenance.

B. The service name can contain spaces.

C. The 1_create can be used as a service name to create a service.

D. The service name cannot be too long. Try to use abbreviation.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Service names should convey the business capability or purpose implemented by the service. A meaningful name makes the service easier to locate in an application, understand during development, reuse from other components, and maintain after the original implementation is delivered. Naming is therefore part of service design rather than merely a cosmetic label: a reader should be able to infer the general function from the service name without needing to inspect its logic.

Service names should also be kept reasonably concise. Long names reduce readability in service lists, references, and development interfaces, while carefully chosen abbreviations can retain the important business meaning within a practical length. The aim is a short, clear, consistent identifier that remains understandable to developers and maintainers. This aligns with low-code application-development practice, in which clear naming improves the manageability and reuse of application assets. Huawei Cloud describes AppCube as a platform for building and managing applications and related assets; see the Huawei Cloud AppCube product page and the AppCube documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 13

When the interface package is imported for the first time to the system, the password in the interface package will be changed to a random password.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

TRUE is correct. During the initial import of an interface package, the system replaces the password carried in that package with a randomly generated password. This protects the imported interface account from continuing to use a password that may have been known to the package creator, embedded in an exported configuration, or reused across environments. The randomization occurs specifically on the first import because that is the point at which the package's account and credential information are introduced into the target system.

This behavior supports a fundamental credential-management principle: passwords must be protected during configuration migration and should not be treated as portable plaintext configuration values. An administrator who needs to use the interface after import should obtain or reset the generated credential through the authorized system management process,

rather than assuming that the package's original password remains active. Huawei's enterprise support portal provides the product documentation and operational guidance used to manage such imported configurations: Huawei Enterprise Support. Huawei also describes its broader security and trust practices at Huawei Trust Center.

QUESTION NO: 14

Which of the following items must be included in the mobile page? (Multiple Choice)

A. Header

B. Footer

C. Page body

D. Title

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

A mobile page is organized around three essential structural regions: a header, a page body, and a footer. The header provides the page-level area for navigation context and commonly used actions, helping users understand where they are and move through the application consistently. The page body is the primary content region; it holds the business data, forms, lists, cards, and interactive controls that implement the page's purpose. The footer supplies the persistent lower-page area used for page-level navigation or other bottom actions, supporting a consistent mobile interaction pattern.

Including these regions establishes a complete page layout and separates navigation and supporting actions from the main content. This separation is important for responsive layout behavior, component reuse, and consistent rendering across mobile devices. It also aligns with the broader semantic page-landmark model in which header, main-content, and footer areas identify the major sections of a document or application view. See the W3C ARIA Authoring Practices: Landmark Regions and Huawei's HarmonyOS layout development guidance for layout and page-structure principles.

QUESTION NO: 15

When the Inbound SOAP interface of the Create operation method is invoked, if the parameters of the multiple requests are the same, which of the following exceptions can be configured to avoid the wrong reporting? (Multiple Choice)

A. Primary key already exist

B. All Exception

C. Data cannot find

D. Ignore

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Repeated calls to an inbound SOAP Create operation can attempt to create the same business object more than once. When the requests carry identical parameter values, the first request may successfully persist the object while a subsequent request encounters a duplicate-key condition. Configuring **Primary key already exist** allows that expected idempotency-related outcome to be handled rather than reported as an unexpected integration failure. This is appropriate where the caller may retry because of a timeout, delayed response, or uncertainty about whether the initial request completed.

All Exception is also a configurable exception scope for the inbound SOAP interface. It provides a broad handling rule when the intended integration behavior is to prevent exception reporting for repeated Create calls regardless of the particular exception produced by the duplicate invocation. Exception handling configuration is therefore used to align the service's reporting behavior with the intended duplicate-request policy. SOAP services commonly use fault/exception handling as part of their operation contract; see the W3C SOAP Version 1.2 specification. For Huawei Cloud product documentation and integration guidance, consult the Huawei Cloud Support Documentation.

QUESTION NO: 16

If the REST interface uses the Oauth2.0 authentication mode, two REST interfaces are required.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

TRUE is correct. In the OAuth 2.0 authentication flow commonly used for REST API access, a client first calls an authorization or token endpoint to obtain an access token. It then calls the target business REST API and supplies that token in the HTTP `Authorization: Bearer` header. Therefore, the interaction requires two distinct REST interface calls: one for token acquisition and one for access to the protected resource. The access token represents the authorization granted to the client and allows the resource server to validate that the subsequent API request is permitted without sending user credentials to the business API itself. This separation of token issuance from protected-resource access is a core OAuth 2.0 design principle and is also reflected in Huawei Cloud API authentication guidance, which requires clients to obtain a token before invoking APIs that use token-based authentication. See the OAuth 2.0 authorization framework in RFC 6749, especially the token endpoint and protected-resource flow, and Huawei Cloud's API authentication documentation.

QUESTION NO: 17

Which of the following can be used as a page name?

A. Leave Request Create

B. Leave_Request_Create

C. Leave-Request*Create

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Leave_Request_Create can be used as a page name because it follows the identifier-style naming convention used for application artifacts: it begins with a letter and uses underscores to separate meaningful words. This produces a stable, machine-readable name that can be safely referenced by the development environment when the page is created, configured, and associated with other application resources. The name is also descriptive: it clearly identifies a page intended for creating a leave request, while retaining the compact format expected for technical object names. Underscore-separated names are especially useful in low-code and web application projects because they avoid ambiguity in generated references and support consistent naming across pages, objects, services, and related resources. Huawei Cloud documentation provides the product documentation structure and development guidance for its low-code application platform at Huawei Cloud AstroZero Documentation. Huawei Cloud's general documentation portal, which links to current service manuals and naming guidance where applicable, is available at Huawei Cloud Documentation.

QUESTION NO: 18

When designing a model property to store a business identifier, which of the following are appropriate considerations? (Multiple Choice)

A. A Sequence property can be used for a system-generated identifier.

B. The identifier should remain stable after the record is created.

C. A Text primary key must comply with the supported maximum-length constraint.

D. The identifier should always be based on an editable description field.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

A business identifier should be designed to uniquely distinguish records and should remain stable after the record is created. When identifiers are generated by the system, a Sequence property is suitable because it creates ordered unique values without requiring manual input.

If a Text property is used as a primary key, its configured maximum length must comply with the platform constraint. The identifier should not depend on business attributes that can change later, such as a user display name or a request description. See the Huawei Cloud AppCube Documentation for model development guidance.

QUESTION NO: 19

Which of the following elements are basic elements of an App? (Multiple Choice)

A. Page

B. Service

C. Rule

D. Model

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

In Huawei's low-code application-development model, an App is organized around its data, user interface, and business behavior. **Page** is a basic element because pages provide the visual interface through which users view information, enter data, and initiate operations. **Model** is a basic element because it defines the application's business data structure, including the data entities and fields that the App manages. **Rule** is also a basic element because rules implement business behavior, such as validations, automated processing, and logic that controls how the application responds to data changes or user actions. Together, pages, models, and rules provide the core presentation, data, and business-logic layers required to build an application. Huawei's Astro low-code documentation describes the platform as supporting visual development of application pages, data objects/models, and business logic, enabling these elements to be composed into complete enterprise applications. See the Huawei Cloud Astro product overview and the Huawei Cloud Astro Zero documentation for the platform's application-development concepts and guidance.

QUESTION NO: 20

Which of the following is the best practice to invoke the SMS message service during development?

A. Check whether related services are available in all Apps.

B. Send a message to the platform support personnel for help.

C. Check the API directory and query the API directory based on the keyword. If no interface is available, contact platform support personnel for help.

D. Create a service for sending SMS messages.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Check the API directory and query the API directory based on the keyword. If no interface is available, contact platform support personnel for help. This is the recommended development workflow because it begins with discovery and reuse of the platform's documented capabilities. Searching the API directory by a relevant keyword, such as SMS or message, helps

a developer identify the intended service, confirm that it is available for the relevant application and environment, and obtain the required invocation details, permissions, and integration guidance before implementing anything.

Using documented APIs also supports consistent architecture and avoids unnecessary duplicate service development. If the directory does not expose an appropriate API, escalating to platform support is appropriate because support personnel can clarify service availability, entitlement requirements, supported alternatives, or whether an interface must be enabled for the tenant. This approach aligns with Huawei developer guidance, which directs developers to use published API documentation and service capabilities when integrating platform features. See the Huawei Developer documentation portal and the HMS Core documentation for API discovery and integration resources.

QUESTION NO: 21

Which of the following is the "security account type" of the Web service in the interface package?

A. SSO

B. Fix Account

C. Active Directory

D. SSL

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Fix Account is the security account type used when a Web service exposed through an interface package must invoke the target service by using one predefined service credential. The interface-package configuration stores or associates this fixed account with the service call, so the runtime can authenticate consistently without requiring each consumer to supply a separate user identity. This approach is appropriate for controlled system-to-system integrations, where the calling application needs a stable, managed account and the account's permissions can be granted according to the API's required operations.

In Huawei service-integration designs, authentication and authorization should be configured with the least privileges necessary for the service account, while credentials should be protected and rotated under the organization's security process. A fixed service account also provides a clear identity for auditing service invocations and managing access to the integrated Web service. Huawei's enterprise support portal provides product documentation and security guidance for deployed solutions: Huawei Enterprise Support. Huawei's talent portal also provides training and certification resources relevant to solution development and operations: Huawei ICT Academy and Talent.

QUESTION NO: 22

When configuring an Outbound REST interface for a third-party API, which of the following configurations need to comply with the third-party API specification? (Multiple Choice)

A. Request URL

B. Request method

C. Request headers and parameters

D. Page layout

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

The request URL, request method, and request headers or parameters must comply with the third-party API specification. The URL identifies the target resource, and the request method determines the operation semantics, such as GET, POST, PUT, PATCH, or DELETE. Headers and parameters provide required information such as authentication credentials, content type, query conditions, and request data.

Response mapping is configured according to how the OWS application needs to process the returned data. It does not determine whether the third-party endpoint accepts the request. See Huawei Cloud AppCube Documentation for service and integration configuration guidance.

QUESTION NO: 23

Which of the following properties must be included in the Leave Application model for a leave application? (Multiple Choice)

A. Application ID

B. Applicant

C. Application Location

D. Application Status

E. Approver

ANSWER: A B D E

Explanation:

A leave-application model needs properties that uniquely identify the request, connect it to the employee who submitted it, represent its workflow state, and identify the person responsible for processing it. **Application ID** provides a unique reference for retrieving, updating, auditing, and correlating the request with workflow tasks. **Applicant** establishes the ownership of the leave request and allows the application to associate the request with the submitting user. **Application Status** records the request's lifecycle state, such as draft, submitted, approved, rejected, or cancelled, so that pages and workflow logic can present and process the request appropriately. **Approver** identifies the user or role responsible for reviewing the request and supports assignment and routing in an approval process. Together, these fields provide the minimum business identity, user relationship, state management, and approval-routing data needed for a functional leave-request application. Huawei AppCube applications use data objects and fields to model business data, while workflow processes use those data values to drive task assignment and lifecycle handling. See the Huawei Cloud AppCube User Guide and the Huawei Cloud AppCube product overview.

QUESTION NO: 24

Which of the following statements are correct about the Oauth2 authentication mode of the outbound REST interface? (Multiple Choice)

A. Two Oubtbound REST interfaces are required for Oauth2 authentication.

B. The service type of the Outbound REST interface must be OAuth2 Token Service when the access token information is obtained.

C. The first Outbound REST interface transfers the access token to the second Outbound REST interface through the Keystore data.

D. The first Outbound REST interface transfers the access token to the second Outbound REST interface through the Oauth2 data.

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

OAuth 2.0 authentication for an outbound REST invocation is normally configured as a two-step process. One outbound REST interface is dedicated to obtaining an access token from the authorization server, while another outbound REST interface invokes the target business API using that token. Therefore, two outbound REST interfaces are required for this configuration pattern. The interface that requests the token must use the *OAuth2 Token Service* service type, since its purpose is to submit the configured token-request parameters and receive token information from the authorization endpoint.

After the token service returns a valid access token, the platform retains it as OAuth2 data and supplies it to the subsequent outbound REST interface. That second interface can then send the token as the required authorization credential, generally in an HTTP `Authorization: Bearer` header. This separation lets the platform manage token acquisition and protected-resource invocation independently, while allowing the target API call to use the OAuth2 credential obtained by the token service. The flow aligns with the OAuth 2.0 access-token model defined in RFC 6749 and Huawei Cloud's AppCube User Guide.

QUESTION NO: 25

An error code is displayed on the page. Which of the following functions can be used to query the meaning of an error code?

A. Log Management

B. Error Message

C. Common Configuration

ANSWER: B

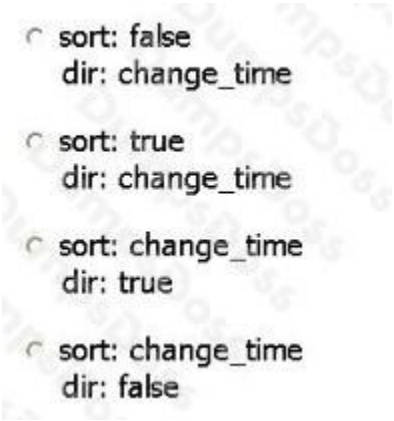
Explanation:

The correct function is **Error Message**. In Huawei Operation Web Services, an error code identifies a specific failure or exception returned by the platform. The Error Message function is intended for entering or locating that code and viewing its associated message, meaning, and relevant handling guidance. This enables developers and O&M personnel to quickly interpret the condition reported on a page and take the appropriate corrective action based on the documented error information.

Error-code lookup is an important part of troubleshooting because the numeric or structured code alone is generally intended for programmatic identification, while the error-message record provides the human-readable description needed for diagnosis. Huawei documentation for cloud services commonly provides dedicated error-code and error-message references for this purpose; for example, see the Huawei Cloud IAM error-code reference and the Huawei Cloud OBS error-code reference. Therefore, using Error Message is the appropriate way to query what an error code displayed on the page means.

QUESTION NO: 26

Which of the following configurations is correct for sorting the query service getList by change_time in descending order?



A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The configuration represented by “Option D” is correct because it applies sorting to the `change_time` field with the descending sort direction. A descending sort orders date/time values from the latest (largest timestamp) to the earliest (smallest timestamp), so records with the most recent changes are returned first. This is the expected configuration when a query service such as `getList` must present recently modified data at the top of a result list.

In Huawei AppCube/OWS service design, query operations can use an order-by definition to control the ordering of records returned by the underlying object query. The ordering field must identify the intended object attribute, here `change_time`, and the direction must be set to descending rather than ascending. This causes the platform to sort the result set based on the modification-time value before it is returned to the calling page, API, or business logic. Huawei’s AppCube documentation describes object data query and service-development capabilities at Huawei Cloud AppCube User Guide and provides service-development guidance at Huawei Cloud AppCube Development Guide.

QUESTION NO: 27

Which of the following statements is correct about the deletion policy of the Dependence type?

A. The referenced data cannot be deleted.

B. You can select either of the following methods: Clear the field where the reference data is located; The referenced data cannot be deleted.

C. Clear the field where the reference data is located.

D. After the reference data is deleted, the reference record will be deleted.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

“After the reference data is deleted, the reference record will be deleted.” correctly describes the *Dependence* deletion policy. A dependence relationship expresses a lifecycle dependency between a record that contains a reference field and the data to which that field points. The reference record is meaningful only while its referenced data exists. Therefore, when the referenced data is removed, AppCube also removes the dependent reference record, preserving referential consistency and preventing records from remaining that point to data that no longer exists.

This behavior is appropriate where the related business record must not survive independently, such as a detail record whose purpose is entirely tied to its referenced parent or source record. Developers should select this policy deliberately because deletion propagates to dependent records; before deleting referenced data, they should understand the relationship configuration and any resulting impact on associated business data. Huawei Cloud documents AppCube’s data-model and object configuration capabilities in its AppCube documentation and provides product-level guidance through the Huawei Cloud AppCube product page.