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Huawei h13-511 v5.5

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Cloud Computing Basics	2
Topic 2, Computing Virtualization	5
Topic 3, Storage Virtualization	2
Topic 4, Network Virtualization	4
Topic 5, Cloud Computing Security	3
Topic 6, Huawei FusionCompute	7
Total	23

QUESTION NO: 1

TAP is a virtual network device independently maintained in Linux.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

TRUE is correct. A TAP (network tap) device is a software-based virtual network interface provided by the Linux kernel through the TUN/TAP driver. Unlike a TUN interface, which operates with Layer 3 IP packets, a TAP interface operates at Layer 2 and exchanges complete Ethernet frames. This makes it suitable for virtualization scenarios in which a virtual machine needs an Ethernet-like network adapter connected to a Linux bridge, virtual switch, or similar switching component. The TAP interface exists as an independent network device in the Linux host networking stack and can be configured, brought up or down, and attached to bridge-based networking in much the same way as other host interfaces. A virtual machine process can access the TAP device through its file descriptor, while the kernel handles frame delivery between that virtual interface and the connected host network topology. This kernel-managed design is why TAP is widely used by virtualization platforms and networking software to provide VM connectivity. The Linux kernel documentation describes the TUN/TAP driver and confirms that TAP devices provide Layer 2 Ethernet tunneling functionality. See the [Linux kernel TUN/TAP documentation](#) and the [Linux kernel bridge documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

A cloud platform uses thin-provisioned virtual disks. An administrator assigns 2 TB of virtual disk capacity to several VMs even though the storage pool currently has less than 2 TB of unused physical capacity. Which statement is correct?

- A. Physical capacity is allocated only as the VMs write data to their virtual disks.
- B. All configured virtual disk capacity is reserved immediately from the storage pool.
- C. VM disk data is automatically compressed before it is stored.
- D. Storage capacity monitoring is no longer required.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Thin provisioning allocates physical capacity as data is written, so the total configured virtual capacity can exceed the currently available physical capacity. This improves utilization but requires monitoring because writes can fail if the storage pool becomes full. Thin provisioning does not compress all VM data automatically, eliminate the need for capacity planning, or make virtual disks independent of storage.