

## True-False Questions

1. In Huawei Cloud, an availability zone (AZ) shares the same power source with other zones in the region.

Answer: **False**; availability zones (AZs) have independent power sources.

2. In cloud computing, “FunctionGraph” is a service that supports serverless architecture.

Answer: **True**

3. The Cross-AZ Active-Active” architecture is used only for data backup.

Answer: **False**; This architecture is used to provide high availability and uninterrupted service.

4. An ECS server can exist in different regions at the same time.

Answer: **False**; ECS servers are located in one region, but their backups can be in different regions.

5. Bare Metal Server (BMS) is a completely virtual server and does not have access to physical resources.

Answer: **False**; BMS is a completely physical server and has access to all resources.

6. Auto Scaling can only be started manually, automatic scaling cannot be done.

Answer: False; Auto Scaling can automatically scale resources.

7. In Huawei Cloud, “Security Group” settings are used only for data backup.

Answer: **False**; Security Group settings are used for security and access control.

8. The number of availability zones (AZs) in a region can vary from 1 to 6.

Answer: **True**

9. In cloud computing The “Disaster Recovery (DR)” strategy can only be implemented in local data centers.

Answer: **False**; DR strategies are typically implemented in geographically dispersed data centers.

10. There is no cost difference between Elastic Cloud Server (ECS) and Bare Metal Server (BMS).

Answer: **False**; BMS is generally more expensive than ECS because it offers physical resources.

11. EVS disks can be used alone without being connected to servers.

Answer: False; EVS disks cannot be used without being connected to servers.

12. EVS disks can be increased in capacity, but not decreased in capacity.

Answer: **True**

13. OBS is optimized for downloading and sharing data. Answer: **True**

14. SFS provides simultaneous file access to multiple users.

Answer: **True**

15. EVS disks offer data protection features such as encryption and snapshot creation.

Answer: **True**

16. OBS is generally suitable for small data storage needs.

Answer: **False**; OBS is optimized for storing large amounts of data.

17. SFS can only be used by a single server.

Answer: **False**; SFS can be used by multiple servers as a shared file system.

18. EVS disks can be monitored in real time with Cloud Eye.

Answer: **True**

19. OBS service can only be accessed through APIs.

Answer: **False**; OBS can be accessed by many tools, such as APIs, Browser+, console.

20. SFS provides a suitable storage solution for distributed applications.

Answer: **True**

21. Non-relational databases are fully compliant with ACID specifications.

Answer: **False**; Non-relational databases are generally not fully compliant with ACID specifications. Instead, they are characterized by being able to store large amounts of data and process a large number of concurrent requests.

22. RDS MySQL provides a single read/write partition address for applications and does not require application reconfiguration.

Answer: **True**

23. O&M (Operation & Maintenance) services in Huawei Cloud only provide management of cloud servers.

Answer: **False**; O&M services include the management of networks, databases, and applications, as well as cloud servers.

24. GaussDB supports inter-AZ distribution with zero data loss, thus providing high data security.

Answer: **True**

25. In RDS MySQL, read replicas can only be created for the primary database.

Answer: **True**

26. Consistency is not guaranteed in non-relational databases.

Answer: **True**

27. LTS (Log Tank Service) only provides log management in small-scale systems.

Answer: **False**; LTS centrally collects, processes, and analyzes large volumes of logs. It can be used in small and large-scale systems.

28. Cross-AZ HA ensures uninterrupted database operation in the event of a data center failure.

Answer: **True**

29. Huawei's MySQL kernel (HWSQL) provides increased performance in low-concurrency scenarios.

Answer: **False**; HWSQL provides 3X higher performance, especially in high-concurrency scenarios.

30. RDS PostgreSQL is a suitable database for geospatial application systems.

Answer: **True**

31. GaussDB supports only SQL-based applications.

Answer: **False**; GaussDB supports large-scale data storage and analytics requirements, as well as SQL-based applications.

32. Cloud Eye uses metrics to monitor the status of a resource at a specific point in time.

Answer: **True**

33. In Huawei Cloud, CTS manually records operations on cloud resources.

Answer: **False**; CTS automatically records operations on cloud resources, which can then be used for security analysis, compliance audits, and troubleshooting.

34. The Cross-AZ Active-Active architecture is used only for data backup.

Answer: False; This architecture is used to provide high availability and uninterrupted service, not just for backup purposes.

35. Bare Metal Server (BMS) provides full physical hardware control.

Answer: **True**

36. Auto Scaling can only be triggered manually.

Answer: **False**; Auto Scaling can also be triggered automatically when resource usage increases.

37. In Huawei Cloud, Elastic Volume Service (EVS) capacity can be increased, but capacity cannot be reduced.

Answer: **True**

38. Security Group settings enhance security by filtering network traffic.

Answer: **True**

39. FunctionGraph supports serverless architecture.

Answer: **True**

40. Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) only works at Layer 7 (HTTP/HTTPS).

Answer: **False**; ELB can work at both Layer 4 (TCP/UDP) and Layer 7 (HTTP/HTTPS).

41. Network ACLs control network traffic within subnets.

Answer: **True**

42. VPC peering connection (VPC Peering) can be established between two VPCs in different regions.

Answer: **False**; VPC Peering can be established between two VPCs in the same region.

43. In Huawei Cloud, CTS (Cloud Trace Service) manually records operations on cloud resources.

Answer: **False**; CTS automatically records operations on cloud resources.

44. In Huawei Cloud, Security Group is only used for data backup.

Answer: **False**; Security Group is not used for data backup, but for security and access control.

45. SFS (Scalable File Service) is suitable for large data processing and distributed applications.

Answer: **True**

46. EVS disks can be used alone without connecting to ECS or BMS servers.

Answer: **False**; EVS disks cannot be accessed without connecting to ECS or BMS servers.

47. OBS is optimized for data downloading and sharing.

Answer: **True**

48. LTS (Log Tank Service) only provides log management in small-scale systems.

Answer: **False**; LTS provides log management and analysis in both small-scale and large-scale systems.

49. VPN creates an Internet-based encrypted communication tunnel between a VPC and an on-premises data center.

Answer: **True**

50. The performance of virtual servers can be monitored with Cloud Eye in Huawei Cloud.

Answer: **True**

51. GaussDB supports high data security by ensuring zero data loss between intra-city AZs. Answer: **True**

52. In RDS MySQL, read replicas can only be created for the primary database.

Answer: **True**

53. It supports Dedicated Host (DeH) virtualization in Huawei Cloud.

Answer: **True**

54. Network ACLs are used to protect subnets within a VPC.

Answer: **True**

55. FunctionGraph in Huawei Cloud is suitable for operations that require physical hardware.

Answer: **False**; FunctionGraph is suitable for serverless operations, not requiring physical hardware.

56. Elastic Cloud Server (ECS) enables flexible configurations on virtual servers.

Answer: **True**

57. Object Storage Service (OBS) in Huawei Cloud is suitable for large-scale data storage and backup operations.

Answer: **True**

58. Dedicated Host (DeH) should only be preferred when low-cost server solutions are required.

Answer: **False**; DeH is preferred when full control over physical hardware is required rather than low-cost solutions.

59. Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) only works at Layer 4 when performing load balancing.

Answer: **False**; ELB supports both Layer 4 (TCP/UDP) and Layer 7 (HTTP/HTTPS) layers.

60. Cloud Eye helps in performance monitoring by monitoring resource dimensions such as ECS CPU usage.

Answer: **True**

61. LTS (Log Tank Service) is used for centralized management of system logs.

Answer: **True**

62. Virtual Private Network (VPN) provides an encrypted communication tunnel between the on-premises data center and the VPC.

Answer: **True**

63. An RDS for MySQL primary/standby DB instance can be deployed only in one region.

Answer: **True**

64. A customer needs to migrate some applications to the cloud and use Direct Connect or Virtual Private Network (VPN) for communication between cloud and on-premises applications. The customer needs to use different CIDR blocks for the Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and on-premises data center to avoid address conflicts.

Answer: **True**

65. If an availability zone (AZ) is paralyzed by a fault, the other AZ in the same region will not be affected. The fault probability remains unchanged.

Answer: **True**

66. You can purchase yearly/monthly ECSs to save money. If this billing mode is not suitable for your business requirements, the total costs may be even higher.

Answer: **True**

67. In addition to saving costs and maintaining the desired performance, elastic design improves reliability.

Answer: **True**

68. You can deploy both containerized applications and server-based applications using Application Orchestration Service (AOS).

Answer: **True**

69. Both Object Storage Service (OBS) and Elastic Volume Service (EVS) are storage services. When using OBS, you pay only for what you use, but when using EVS, you need to pay for all the disk space allocated to you.

Answer: **True**

**70. If there are not enough servers, you can increase server quotas or upgrade the specifications of existing servers.**

Answer: **True**