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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of these are O&M standard systems? (Select All that Apply)

## Options:

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- A- International Organization for Standardization 2000 (ISO2000)
- B- Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)
- C- Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL)
- D- Storage Networking Industry Association (SNIA)

## Answer:

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A, C

## Explanation:

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International Organization for Standardization 2000 (ISO2000) and Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL) are O&M standard systems. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and Storage Networking Industry Association (SNIA) are not O&M standard systems.

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A company purchased DAS devices to store files and service data at the startup stage. With the increase of service volume and diversity, which problems may occur? (Select All that Apply)

### Options:

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- A-** It is difficult to expand the capacity of the DAS architecture after the data volume increases to a certain level.
- B-** Data and materials are scattered on different devices and cannot be managed in a centralized manner.
- C-** As the number of file servers increases, no more servers can be added to share the DAS storage.
- D-** Data and materials are scattered on different devices and hard to be searched for

### Answer:

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A, B, D

### Explanation:

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With the increase of service volume and diversity, problems such as difficulty in expanding the capacity of the DAS architecture, data and materials being scattered on different devices and hard to be managed in a centralized manner, and hard to be searched for may occur. Adding more servers to share the DAS storage is not an issue.

## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following statements correctly describe the improvements of SAS technology compared to SCSI? Select All that Apply.

### Options:

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- A- Lower cost than SCSI
- B- Full duplex transmission of data.
- C- Half duplex transmission of data
- D- Higher throughput.

### Answer:

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B, D

**Explanation:**

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SAS technology offers full duplex transmission of data and higher throughput than SCSI, which makes it more cost-effective and efficient. SAS technology does not offer half duplex transmission of data.

## Question 4

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Which statements are true about distributed storage? (Select All that Apply)

**Options:**

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- A-** Supports large-scale horizontal expansion
- B-** Does not support elastic EC for data redundancy protection.
- C-** Supports expansion by addition of nodes to increase both computing capability and storage space
- D-** Supports storage resource pooling and virtualization.

**Answer:**

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A, C, D

**Explanation:**

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Distributed storage systems are designed to support horizontal scaling, which means adding more nodes to the system to increase both computing capability and storage space. This enables the system to handle large amounts of data and large numbers of users. Distributed storage systems also support storage resource pooling and virtualization, which allows for efficient use of storage resources and easy management of storage.

## Question 5

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Which of the following are the data transmission rates that can be configured on the FC ports on the FC switch in FC SAN given that your cable and SFP supports it? (Select All that Apply)

**Options:**

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- A- 8Gb
- B- 11Gb
- C- 4Gb.
- D- 16Gb.

**Answer:**

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A, B, D

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Huawei OceanStor hybrid flash storage is used as an example. Which statements are true about IP address failover? (Select All that Apply)

**Options:**

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- A- IP address failover applies only to IP SAN and does not apply to other storage network architectures
- B- A failover group is a combination of ports that are used for IP address failover in a storage system.

**C-** Fallback means that the faulty port takes over services again after it recovers

**D-** IP address failover ensures service continuity and improves the reliability of paths for accessing file systems

**Answer:**

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B, D

**Explanation:**

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A failover group is a combination of ports that are used for IP address failover in a storage system, and IP address failover ensures service continuity and improves the reliability of paths for accessing file systems. IP address failover applies to all storage network architectures, not just IP SAN. Fallback means that the standby port takes over services when the active port fails, and then the active port takes over services again after it recovers.

## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which statements are true about HyperMetro? (Select All that Apply)



### Options:

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- A- The local and remote sites can run services at the same time
- B- A quorum server must be configured.
- C- HyperClone can be configured only for storage devices of the same model and version
- D- Automatic switchover upon storage faults is supported.

### Answer:

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A, B, D

### Explanation:

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HyperMetro allows the local and remote sites to run services at the same time, and a quorum server must be configured. Additionally, automatic switchover upon storage faults is supported. HyperClone can be configured for storage devices of different models and versions.

## Question 8

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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As the new storage administrator, you are tasked with the procurement of a new batch of SSD drives to replace the older drives that has reached the end of life. You have the option of SLC, MLC and TLC SSD. Which of the following will be your choice with a limited budget and medium level of reliability concerns? (Select All that Apply)

### Options:

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- A- Purchasing all SLC SSD drives for maximum savings on cost regardless of reliability.
- B- Purchasing all TLC SSD drives for the storage system for the best reliability and performance.
- C- Purchasing the MLC SSD if within budget range for core applications and services for better performance and reliability.
- D- Purchasing SLC SSD drives that has lowest cost and reliability for storage purposes of non critical applications

### Answer:

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C, D

### Explanation:

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When choosing between different types of SSDs, the main factor to consider is the trade-off between cost and reliability. SLC (Single-Level Cell) SSDs are the most reliable and have the longest lifespan, but they are also the most expensive. TLC (Triple-Level Cell) SSDs are less reliable than SLC SSDs, but they are also less expensive. MLC (Multi-Level Cell) SSDs are a good balance between cost and reliability, they are more affordable than SLC SSDs and more reliable than TLC SSDs.

## Question 9

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which statements are true about the functions of HyperClone? (Select All that Apply)

### Options:

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- A-** When the source LUN fails, service data can be recovered from any point in time before the fault occurred using the data backed up through HyperClone.
- B-** If a disk failure occurs on the source LUN of HyperClone, you can split the target LUN from the source LUN to continue providing services.
- C-** If a logical fault occurs on the source LUN, data can be reversely synchronized from the target LUN to the source LUN to recover services on the source LUN.
- D-** Multiple target LUNs can be created through HyperClone to provide the service data on the source LUN for multiple applications.

### Answer:

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A, C, D

### **Explanation:**

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A, C, and D are all true statements about the functions of HyperClone. HyperClone allows you to back up data from a source LUN, and when the source LUN fails, service data can be recovered from any point in time before the fault occurred . Additionally, if a logical fault occurs on the source LUN, data can be reversely synchronized from the target LUN to the source LUN to recover services on the source LUN. Finally, multiple target LUNs can be created through HyperClone to provide the service data on the source LUN for multiple applications.

## **Question 10**

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### **Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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The storage system compresses data based on the user-defined compression policy. Which compression policies are supported by Huawei storage systems? (Select All that Apply)

### **Options:**

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- A-** Inline compression before data is written to disks
- B-** Inline compression and data read when the system is idle

**C-** Post-process compression, where data is first written to disks and then read and compressed when the system is idle

**D-** Inline compression after data is written to disks

**Answer:**

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A, C

**Explanation:**

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The correct answers are A. Inline compression before data is written to disks and C. Post-process compression, where data is first written to disks and then read and compressed when the system is idle. Huawei storage systems support both inline compression before data is written to disks and post-process compression, where data is first written to disks and then read and compressed when the system is idle. Inline compression after data is written to disks is not supported.

## Question 11

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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An Internet company plans to purchase a storage device to store archived service data and online transaction data

a. SSDs are expensive and HDDs cannot meet the performance requirements of online services. Which features CANNOT solve this problem? (Select All that Apply)

**Options:**

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A- SmartMigration

B- HyperMetro

C- SmartTier

D- HyperClone

**Answer:**

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A, D

**Explanation:**

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The correct answers are A. SmartMigration and D. HyperClone. SmartMigration and HyperClone are features designed to manage storage and do not directly address the performance requirements of online services. SmartTier and HyperMetro are features designed to address performance requirements by tiering storage based on data access frequency and allowing for the replication of data across multiple sites.

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