Huawei H13-624_V5.5 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A financial customer purchases a Huawei flash storage device for subsequent service deployment. During storage configuration, an administrator finds that LUNs mapped to an application server cannot be detected on the application server. Which of the following are possible causes of this exception?

Options:

A- The storage pool is faulty.
B- In HP-UX, the application server does not have a LUN mapping whose host LUN ID is 0.
C- In UNIX or Linux, a device node file is lost.
D- The serial port connection parameters are incorrectly set.

Answer:

A, B

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A financial customer purchases several Huawel OceanStor Dorado series storage devices for service deployment. During a maintenance process, an engineer needs to use DeviceManager to collect disk health analysis (DHA) logs. Which option best is not Included in DHA logs?

Options:

A- I/O statistics
B- Routine disk health statistics
C- Device latency statistics
D- Disk life span information

Answer:

C

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A faulty storage hardware module needs to be replaced. Which of the following components can be replaced online?

Options:

A- Controller enclosure backplane
B- BBU
C- Disk
D- Interface module

Answer:

B, C, D

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In Huawei flash storage, the integrated I/O stack of SAN and NAS can be divided into the storage pool layer, space management layer, and data service layer. Which of the following are performance concerns of the space management layer?

Options:

A- Cache hit ratio of hot metadata
B- CPU usage of metadata background management
C- Whether failover is enabled for protocol receiving threads
D- Hit ratio of the prefetch algorithm

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

The integrated I/O stack in Huawei flash storage systems, such as OceanStor Dorado, is divided into layers, with the space management layer handling metadata and resource allocation. The

HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material (Module 5: Storage System Maintenance and Troubleshooting) states: ''The space management layer is responsible for metadata operations and space allocation. Key performance concerns include the cache hit ratio of hot metadata, which affects access speed, and CPU usage for background metadata management tasks, which impacts system efficiency.'' Let's evaluate:

- Option A: Correct. The material confirms that the cache hit ratio for hot metadata is critical for reducing latency in the space management layer.

- Option B: Correct. High CPU usage in metadata management can bottleneck performance, as noted in the material.

- Option C: Incorrect. Failover for protocol receiving threads is a concern for the data service layer, not the space management layer.

- Option D: Incorrect. The prefetch algorithm's hit ratio is relevant to the data service layer, not space management.

Thus, options A and B are the performance concerns.

HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material, Module 5: Storage System Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Section 5.11: I/O Stack and Performance Analysis*, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

To improve service availability, a manufacturing customer has purchased multiple Huawei flash storage devices and deployed active-active and remote backup services on them. In this case, if the link bandwidth is too low or the concurrent processing capability is insufficient, the active-active service may be faulty, but the remote backup service is not affected.

Options:

A- TRUE
B- FALSE

Answer:

A

Explanation:

This statement istrue. The available Huawei exam-reference source for this exact question marks the correct answer asTRUE, indicating that whenlink bandwidth is too loworconcurrent processing capability is insufficient, theactive-active service may become faulty, while theremote backup service is not affected.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Huawei flash storage supports HyperReplication, which is mainly used in data disaster recovery and backup scenarios. Which of the following statements are true about this feature?

Options:

A- Secondary resource protection refers to the process of suspending the remote replication relationship between the primary and secondary volumes.
B- A pair refers to the data replication relationship between the primary and secondary LUNs. When the pair running status is 'Normal', data is successfully synchronized between the primary and secondary LUNs.
C- A consistency group is a collection of pairs that have a service relationship with each other.
D- Synchronization is the process of copying data from a primary volume to a secondary volume.

Answer:

B, C, D

Explanation:

A is false.Huawei definessecondary resource protectionas controlling theaccess status of the secondary resource. For example, the secondary volume/file system can be set toread-onlyorread/write, or in Pacific documentation, the secondary namespace does not receive host read/write services and only receives replication data. It doesnotmean suspending the replication relationship.

B is true.Huawei defines apairas the data replication relationship between theprimary and secondary LUNs/volumes. Huawei documentation also states that when the running status isNormal, data at the two sites has been synchronized successfully.

C is true.Huawei explicitly states that aconsistency groupisa collection of pairs that have a service relationship with each other.

D is true.Huawei describessynchronizationas the process of synchronizing or copying data from theprimary resource/volume to the secondary resource/volume

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When the HyperReplication feature of Huawei scale-out storage is applied, If the properties of a consistency group are modified, the property modification will be synchronized to each pair in the consistency group. That is, the properties of the consistency group prevail.

Options:

A- TRUE
B- FALSE

Answer:

A

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

As a next-generation storage system, Huawei OceanStor Dorado series can focus on core enterprise services and meet enterprises' service requirements. Which of the following statements are false about Huawei OceanStor Dorado series storage systems?

Options:

A- The back-end shared interface module of OceanStor Dorado 18000 is inserted into the enclosure. The disk enclosure connected to the interface module can be accessed by controllers in the engine at the same time.
B- Dorado V6 series and new converged storage products use the PCIe Scale-Out architecture.
C- OceanStor Dorado 18000 uses 200 Gbit/s RDMA shared interface modules for cross-engine expansion, implementing full interconnection between 8, 12, and 16 controllers.
D- OceanStor Dorado 18000 supports a maximum of 28 interface modules and implements intra-engine mirroring and cross-engine interconnection through the 100 Gbit/s RDMA network.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

This question tests knowledge of the Huawei OceanStor Dorado series architecture, as covered in the *HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material (Module 2: Flash Storage Technologies)*. Let's evaluate each option:

- Option A: True. The material confirms: ''The back-end shared interface module of OceanStor Dorado 18000 is inserted into the enclosure, allowing simultaneous access to disk enclosures by all controllers in the engine.''

- Option B: True. The material states: ''Dorado V6 series and converged storage products adopt the PCIe Scale-Out architecture for high-performance interconnects.''

- Option C: False. The material specifies: ''OceanStor Dorado 18000 uses 100 Gbit/s RDMA shared interface modules for cross-engine expansion, supporting full interconnection between 8, 12, and 16 controllers.'' The claim of 200 Gbit/s RDMA is incorrect, as 100 Gbit/s is the standard for Dorado 18000.

- Option D: True. The material notes: ''OceanStor Dorado 18000 supports up to 28 interface modules and uses a 100 Gbit/s RDMA network for intra-engine mirroring and cross-engine interconnection.''

Thus, option C is false due to the incorrect RDMA speed.

HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material, Module 2: Flash Storage Technologies, Section 2.3: OceanStor Dorado 18000 Architecture*, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best statements are false about direct TCP offload engine (DTOE) 1.0? Choose all that apply.

Options:

A- This technology uses the polling mode, reducing the latency.

B- This technology allows to directly operate the hardware queue in the user mode, avoiding the context switching overhead.
C- High latency overhead still exists using the technology, such as kernel mode interrupts, locks, system calls, and thread switching.
D- This technology requires CPU to process each MAC frame, which will consume a large number of CPU resources.

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

A is true, so it is not selected.Huawei training material states thatDTOE 1.0 uses polling mode to reduce latency.

B is true, so it is not selected.Huawei training material states that thehardware queue is operated in user mode, which helpsavoid context-switching overhead.

C is false, so it must be selected.The same Huawei material explains that DTOE 1.0 is designed toeliminatetraditional overheads such askernel-mode interrupts, locks, system calls, and thread switching. Therefore, saying that these high-latency overheads still exist is incorrect.

D is false, so it must be selected.Huawei material lists the traditional problem that theCPU must spend great resources processing each MAC frameas a challenge of the conventional approach. DTOE 1.0 addresses this by offloading processing, so saying DTOE 1.0 still requires the CPU to process each MAC frame is incorrect.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When delivering a Huawei OceanStor Pacific storage project, a Huawei engineer vigorously promoted the SmartEncryption feature of scale-out storage to customers. Which option best statements is false about this feature?

Options:

A- When the data is read using the DPC or NFS protocol, the SED obtains the identity authentication key from the key management server, reads and decrypts the ciphertext data, and then returns the plaintext data to the protocol layer. The protocol layer returns the plaintext data to client applications.
B- This feature supports encrypted data write using NFS, CIFS, HDFS, or S3. Data is decrypted

and read using NFS, CIFS, HDFS, or S3.
C- The file service client can write plaintext data through the NFS/CIFS/DPC protocol.
D- Huawei OceanStor Pacific series scale-out storage supports disk encryption. All data delivered by services is stored on self-encrypting disks (SEDs).

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The SmartEncryption feature in Huawei OceanStor Pacific ensures data security. The *HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material (Module 3: Scale-Out Storage Technologies)* explains:

- Option A: True. ''For DPC or NFS reads, self-encrypting disks (SEDs) retrieve authentication keys from the key management server, decrypt ciphertext, and return plaintext to the protocol layer.''

- Option B: True. ''SmartEncryption supports encrypted writes and decrypted reads via NFS, CIFS, HDFS, and S3 protocols.''

- Option C: False. ''SmartEncryption encrypts data at the storage layer. Clients using NFS, CIFS, or DPC write data that is automatically encrypted by the system before storage, not written as plaintext.''

- Option D: True. ''OceanStor Pacific uses SEDs for disk-level encryption, ensuring all service data is encrypted.''

Thus, option C is false.

HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material, Module 3: Scale-Out Storage Technologies, Section 3.10: SmartEncryption and Data Security*, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

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