



Huawei H19-308_V4.0 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Incremental backup requires the previous full backup and incremental backup to fully restore data

a. Data reconstruction is slower than full backup, and the restoration is long.

Options:

A- TRUE

B- FALSE

Answer:

A

Explanation:

This statement accurately reflects the technical characteristics of traditional incremental backup strategies found in Huawei data protection guides. An Incremental Backup only copies the data that has changed since the last backup (whether that was a full or an incremental backup).

While this saves significant time and storage space during the backup window, it adds complexity during restoration. To fully restore a system to its latest state, the administrator must first restore the last Full Backup and then sequentially apply every subsequent Incremental Backup in the correct order. If any single incremental tape or file in the chain is missing or corrupted, the restoration cannot be completed beyond that point. Because the system must process multiple data sets to reconstruct the final image, the total recovery time (RTO) is indeed longer and the process is slower compared to restoring from a single Full Backup.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following are features of multi-protocol interworking of Huawei OceanStor Pacific? (Select all that apply)

Options:

- A- Structured and unstructured data interworking
- B- No semantic or performance compromise
- C- Zero data copy
- D- Gateway-free

Answer:

B, C, D

Explanation:

Huawei's Multi-protocol Lossless Interworking is a standout feature of the OceanStor Pacific series, allowing one copy of data to be shared across different protocols (File, Object, HDFS).

No Semantic or Performance Compromise (Option B): Historically, protocol conversion (e.g., using a gateway) led to performance loss or 'semantic loss' where certain file attributes or object tags were dropped. OceanStor Pacific implements native support for multiple protocols at the metadata level, ensuring full semantic compatibility and high-speed access regardless of the protocol used.

Zero Data Copy (Option C): This feature allows one piece of data to be written via one protocol (e.g., ingested via S3) and read via another (e.g., analyzed via HDFS) without moving or copying the data to a separate system. This eliminates 'data silos' and greatly improves data processing efficiency.

Gateway-free (Option D): Because the interworking is native to the storage OS, no external protocol gateways are required. This simplifies the management architecture and reduces the hardware footprint.

Option A is incorrect because documentation generally advises against mixing structured (Database) and unstructured data in the same pool for optimal performance, though the system is primarily optimized for unstructured workloads.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

It is estimated that in 2025, 80% of the global volume of new data will be unstructured data.

Options:

- A- TRUE
- B- FALSE

Answer:

A

Explanation:

This statement aligns with the market analysis provided in Huawei's OceanStor Pacific pre-sales documentation regarding the 'Yottabyte Era'. Huawei highlights that the nature of data is shifting away from structured databases toward massive volumes of unstructured data, such as high-definition video, medical images, IoT sensor logs, and AI training datasets.

By 2025, it is projected that 80% of new data generated will be unstructured. This trend is the primary driver behind the development of the OceanStor Pacific series, which is a scale-out distributed storage system specifically designed to handle the capacity and performance requirements of unstructured data at scale. Traditional centralized arrays (SAN/NAS) are often ill-equipped to handle the sheer volume and file counts associated with this growth, necessitating the move toward distributed architectures that can scale horizontally to hundreds of petabytes.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which are the SAN types classified by architecture? (Select all that apply)

Options:

- A- IP SAN
- B- Distributed SAN
- C- FC SAN
- D- Centralized SAN

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

When classifying storage by its underlying architecture rather than its transmission protocol, Huawei distinguishes between two main structures. Centralized SAN (Option D) refers to the traditional controller-based array, such as the OceanStor Dorado or OceanStor Hybrid series. In this architecture, all storage resources are managed by a centralized pair or cluster of controllers within a single enclosure system. This provides high stability and specialized data services but has physical limits on the number of controllers and disks it can scale to.

Distributed SAN (Option B), such as the OceanStor Pacific (formerly FusionStorage), utilizes a scale-out architecture. It aggregates the local storage of multiple standard x86 or ARM servers into a massive, unified virtual storage pool. This architecture eliminates the bottlenecks of centralized controllers, allowing for near-infinite scalability in both performance and capacity by simply adding more nodes. While IP SAN and FC SAN are valid terms, they classify storage by the network protocol used (Ethernet/IP vs. Fibre Channel) rather than the organizational architecture of the storage system itself.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Each LUN on OceanStor Dorado is owned by a specific controller.

Options:

- A- TRUE
- B- FALSE

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Unlike traditional storage architectures that use an Asymmetric Logical Unit Access (ALUA) model where a LUN is 'owned' by a primary controller, Huawei OceanStor Dorado utilizes a Symmetric Active-Active architecture. In this design, LUNs do not have a specific owner. Instead, all controllers in a cluster can simultaneously receive and process I/O requests for the same LUN.

This is made possible by the SmartMatrix full-mesh interconnect, which allows any interface module to communicate with any controller, and any controller to access any disk. Because there is no concept of 'LUN ownership,' there is no need for time-consuming 'LUN handovers' if a controller fails. This symmetry eliminates performance bottlenecks, ensures balanced load distribution across all hardware resources, and provides a smoother experience for host-side

multipathing software. This architectural shift is a key differentiator for the Dorado series, enabling it to deliver consistent, high-speed performance even during controller maintenance or failure.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the minimum secure snapshot intervals for the new-gen OceanStor hybrid flash storage? (Select all that apply)

Options:

- A- NAS: 15 seconds
- B- NAS: 3 seconds
- C- SAN: 3 seconds
- D- SAN: 15 seconds

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

Huawei's new-generation OceanStor hybrid flash storage systems (such as the 5000 and 6000 series) provide high-density snapshot capabilities to ensure data resilience against logical errors or malicious attacks. According to the technical specifications for these systems, the minimum intervals for secure snapshots differ between file and block services.

For SAN (Block) storage, the system can support high-frequency snapshots with a minimum interval of 3 seconds. This low interval allows for near-continuous data protection, enabling recovery points that are extremely close to the moment of a failure or attack. For NAS (File) storage, the minimum secure snapshot interval is 15 seconds. While slightly longer than the SAN interval, this still provides superior granularity for file-level recovery compared to traditional backup schedules that often run only once per day or hour. These 'HyperSnap' and 'HyperCDP' features ensure that mission-critical applications can be rolled back to a healthy state within seconds, significantly reducing the Recovery Point Objective (RPO) for both structured and unstructured data.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Backup focuses on service continuity, while disaster recovery focuses on data recoverability.

Options:

A- TRUE

B- FALSE

Answer:

B

Explanation:

According to Huawei's technical standards for data protection, this statement is the reverse of the actual definitions. Backup focuses on data recoverability, while Disaster Recovery (DR) focuses on service continuity.

Backup is the process of creating a redundant copy of data to protect against accidental deletion, data corruption, or hardware failure. Its primary goal is to ensure that a copy of the data exists and can be restored (recoverability). Disaster Recovery, however, involves the infrastructure and processes required to resume business operations (services) after a catastrophic event (like a flood or fire). DR utilizes technologies like HyperMetro (active-active) or HyperReplication (remote replication) to ensure that the application remains available or can be restarted quickly at a secondary site, thereby ensuring Service Continuity. Because the statement swaps these two core objectives, the answer is False.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following features is used to improve the performance of the new-gen OceanStor hybrid flash storage? (Select all that apply)

Options:

A- SmartDedupe

- B- SmartAcceleration
- C- SmartCache
- D- SmartTier

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

Performance optimization in Huawei Hybrid Flash arrays is primarily handled by the SmartCache and SmartTier features, which leverage the speed of SSDs to compensate for the slower performance of HDDs:

SmartCache (Option C): This feature uses SSDs as a high-speed Level-2 read cache. By caching frequently accessed 'hot' data on SSDs, the system can respond to read requests with much lower latency than if it had to fetch data from mechanical SAS or NL-SAS drives.

SmartTier (Option D): This is an intelligent storage tiering feature. It monitors data access frequency and automatically migrates active data blocks to the high-performance SSD tier, while moving inactive 'cold' data to lower-cost HDD tiers. This ensures that performance-sensitive workloads always run on the fastest available media.

SmartDedupe (Option A) is a capacity efficiency feature for reducing redundant data.

SmartAcceleration (Option B) is not a standard standalone feature name in the OceanStor Hybrid suite, although the system as a whole uses various acceleration algorithms.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A snapshot is a full copy of a LUN in SAN storage.

Options:

- A- TRUE
- B- FALSE

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In Huawei OceanStor systems, a snapshot is not a full physical copy of the data. Huawei uses a technology called HyperSnap, which typically employs a 'Copy-on-Write' (COW) or 'Redirect-on-Write' (ROW) mechanism.

When a snapshot is created, the system generates a point-in-time (PIT) logical image of the source LUN. It does not immediately duplicate the data blocks; instead, it records the state of the data at that specific moment. If data in the source LUN is subsequently modified, the original data is preserved (in COW) or new data is written to a new location (in ROW) to maintain the integrity of the snapshot. Because only the metadata and the changed blocks are managed, snapshots are created near-instantaneously and consume very little initial space.

A 'full copy' would be referred to as a Clone (HyperClone) or a LUN Copy, both of which require a 1:1 ratio of physical storage space relative to the source and take significant time to complete. Therefore, a snapshot is a virtual, point-in-time image, not a full physical duplicate.

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