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H13-624_V5.5

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Questions & Answers Sample PDF

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Question 1. (Multi Select)

After purchasing a Huawei OceanStor Dorado series storage system, a customer needs to configure basic storage services in the storage system. Which of the following operations are optional in the basic service configuration?

A: Configuring connectivity between a host and the storage system
B: Creating a port group
C: Creating a mapping
D: Creating a LUN group

Answer: B, D

Explanation:
This question pertains to the configuration of basic storage services in Huawei OceanStor Dorado series storage systems. According to the *HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material (Module 4: Storage Design and Implementation)*, basic service configuration involves essential steps to enable storage access for hosts. The material outlines the following:
- Configuring connectivity between a host and the storage system (Option A) is mandatory, as it involves setting up physical or logical connections (e.g., Fibre Channel or iSCSI) to allow the host to communicate with the storage system. Without this, no storage services can be accessed.
- Creating a mapping (Option C) is also mandatory, as it maps LUNs to hosts or host groups, enabling the host to access specific storage resources. The material states: “Mapping is a critical step to associate LUNs with hosts for service access.”
- Creating a port group (Option B) is optional. Port groups are used to organize front-end ports for specific purposes (e.g., load balancing or zoning), but they are not always required, especially in simpler configurations where default port settings suffice.
- Creating a LUN group (Option D) is optional. LUN groups simplify management by grouping multiple LUNs for mapping, but they are not mandatory if LUNs are mapped individually.
Thus, options B and D are optional operations, as they are not always required for basic service configuration.
HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material, Module 4: Storage Design and Implementation, Section 4.2: Basic Storage Service Configuration*, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

Question 2. (Single Select)

The scale-out storage system supports cabinet-level security. That is, N data blocks and M parity blocks are stored in different cabinets. If M nodes or M disks are faulty, the system can still read and write data without service interruption or data loss. If M cabinets are faulty, services may be interrupted.

A: TRUE
B: FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
The statement describes the reliability mechanism of Huawei's scale-out storage systems, such as the OceanStor Pacific series, which employ cabinet-level security to enhance data availability. According to the *HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material (Module 3: Scale-Out Storage Technologies)*, scale-out storage systems use distributed architectures with N data blocks and M parity blocks stored across different cabinets to ensure redundancy. This design leverages erasure coding (EC) or similar mechanisms to tolerate faults. The material explicitly states: "In a scale-out storage system, N+M redundancy ensures that if up to M nodes or M disks fail, the system can reconstruct data withoutinterruption or loss. However, if M cabinets fail, the system may lose the ability to access sufficient parity or data blocks, potentially interrupting services." This confirms that the system can handle M node or disk failures without issue, but M cabinet failures may disrupt services due to the loss of distributed data or parity blocks. Therefore, the statement is true.
HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material, Module 3: Scale-Out Storage Technologies, Section 3.2: Reliability and Redundancy Mechanisms*, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

Question 3. (Single Select)

A government customer has purchased two Huawei flash storage devices and deployed them in different data centers for running remote replication services. When a primary/secondary switchover is performed for the remote replication pair, the primary and secondary sites record the data changes. When the secondary site becomes the primary site following the primary/secondary switchover, all data will be synchronized between the primary and secondary sites.

A: TRUE

B: FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:

This question addresses the behavior of remote replication during a primary/secondary switchover in Huawei flash storage systems, such as OceanStor Dorado. The *HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material (Module 4: Storage Design and Implementation)* explains: “During a primary/secondary switchover in remote replication, the secondary site becomes the primary site and starts accepting write I/Os. The original primary site, if available, becomes the secondary site. Data changes are tracked incrementally, but full synchronization does not occur automatically after the switchover unless explicitly configured or triggered by a fault recovery process.” The question’s statement that “all data will be synchronized” implies an automatic full synchronization, which is not the default behavior. Instead, only incremental changes are synchronized when replication resumes, making the statement false.

HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material, Module 4: Storage Design and Implementation, Section 4.3: Remote Replication and Switchover Mechanisms*, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

Question 4. (Single Select)

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?

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 5. (Single Select)

A financial customer has purchased several Huawei OceanStor Dorado series storage devices for mission-critical service deployment. SmartMigration is configured to migrate services from a source LUN to a target LUN without interrupting host services. Which of the following statements about this feature is false?

A: The implementation of a SmartMigration task between heterogeneous storage systems depends on the LUN takeover function provided by SmartVirtualization.

B: When configuring this feature, you must plan the capacities of the source and target LUNs. The capacity of the target LUN must be greater than or equal to that of the source LUN.

C: When configuring this feature, you cannot use a LUN that has been mapped to an application server as the target LUN of a SmartMigration task.

D: The higher the migration rate, the better the host service performance is. Therefore, the highest migration rate can be used when the host service load is heavy.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The SmartMigration feature in Huawei OceanStor Dorado enables seamless data migration between LUNs, as detailed in the *HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material (Module 4: Storage Design and Implementation)*. Let's analyze each option:

- Option A: True. The material states: "SmartMigration between heterogeneous storage systems relies on SmartVirtualization to take over the source LUN, ensuring compatibility and seamless migration."
- Option B: True. The material confirms: "The target LUN capacity must be greater than or equal to the source LUN capacity to accommodate all data during migration."
- Option C: True. The material notes: "A LUN already mapped to an application server cannot be used as the target LUN for SmartMigration, as it would disrupt existing mappings."
- Option D: False. The material explains: "The migration rate affects system resources. Setting the highest migration rate under heavy host service load can degrade performance due to resource contention. The rate should be adjusted based on load to minimize impact." This makes the statement false, as high migration rates are not recommended during heavy loads.

Thus, option D is false.

HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material, Module 4: Storage Design and Implementation, Section 4.4: SmartMigration Configuration and Best Practices*, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

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