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H13-624

HCIP-Storage V5.0



Version 1.0

## Exam A

### QUESTION 1

A colleague suggests using SmartMigration to improve write performance on certain LUNs. This is:

- A. Not possible in any situation.
- B. Possible in all situations.
- C. Possible in some situations.
- D. Only a temporary solution.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1000181479/90118a13/application-scenarios>

## Application Scenarios

SmartMigration enables you to migrate data within a storage system or between heterogeneous storage systems. This feature is widely applicable to scenarios that involve storage system replacement, and legacy storage resource reuse.

### Storage System Replacement

As services continue to grow, more space is required for storing more and more data. Existing storage systems cannot provide satisfactory data storage capacity and performance, meaning that many businesses are looking for a new storage system that provides larger capacity and better performance to replace the existing one. However, this may cause software and hardware incompatibility issues between the two storage systems, causing long-time service interruption during data migration or even data loss as a result. SmartMigration can work with SmartVirtualization to migrate service data to the new storage system. You can use the LUN takeover function of SmartVirtualization to map external LUNs from the existing storage system to eDevLUNs of the new storage system and take over the external LUNs on the new storage system. SmartMigration allows you to fully and reliably migrate service data from the existing storage system to the new one. In addition, host services can be running during migration.



### QUESTION 2

A live gaming platform uses Huawei OceanStor all-flash storage systems with the flash-dedicated FlashLink technology. Which of the following statements about the multi-core technology of FlashLink are correct?

- A. vNodes are bound to CPUs to reduce the overheads for scheduling and transmission across CPUs.
- B. Read/write I/Os are deployed in different groups from other types of I/Os to avoid mutual interference.
- C. A request is processed by one core until its completion. Cores are lock-free to avoid frequent switchovers among the cores.
- D. The intelligent multi-core technology drives linear growth of storage performance with CPUs and cores.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://support-it.huawei.com/docs/en-us/dorado-v6.0.1/product-description-h/prod\\_desc\\_high\\_prod\\_fea.html](https://support-it.huawei.com/docs/en-us/dorado-v6.0.1/product-description-h/prod_desc_high_prod_fea.html)

## Product Highlights

OceanStor Dorado 8000 V6 and Dorado 18000 V6 storage systems combine a brand-new hardware structure, SmartMatrix full-mesh architecture, and an all-flash software design with advanced data application and protection technologies, meeting medium- and large-sized enterprises' storage requirements for excellent performance, flexible scalability, proven reliability, and high availability.

### SmartMatrix Full-mesh Architecture

OceanStor Dorado 8000 V6 and Dorado 18000 V6 storage systems use the SmartMatrix full-mesh architecture, which leverages a high-speed, fully interconnected passive backplane to connect to multiple controllers. Interface modules (Fibre Channel and back-end expansion) are shared by all controllers over the backplane, allowing hosts to access any controller via any port. The SmartMatrix architecture allows close coordination between controllers, simplifies software models, and achieves active-active fine-grained balancing, high efficiency, and low latency.

**QUESTION 3**

A service host is connected to a storage device through Fibre Channel SAN. However, the service host cannot detect mapped LUNs after scanning. Which of the following are possible causes?

- A. The Fibre Channel module on the service host is faulty.
- B. No multipathing software is installed on the service host.
- C. Zones are incorrectly configured.
- D. The storage network is blocked by the firewall.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/knowledge/EKB1000458017>

**QUESTION 4** Which of the following statements about global deduplication is false?

- A. Deduplicated copy in different storage policies uses the same DDB.
- B. Deduplicated copy in different storage policies uses the same disk library and deduplication attributes.
- C. Deduplicated copy in different storage policies uses the same deduplication pools as the backup target.
- D. Different storage policies must adopt the same backup data retention period.

**Correct Answer: D**



**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://e.huawei.com/en/material/MaterialDownload?materialid=2fcfd0c2127f424fb238d7298e4ced5f&language=tr>

#### QUESTION 5

An enterprise has deployed multiple applications, such as desktop cloud, database, video on demand (VoD), and backup. These applications occupy a large amount of storage resources. The enterprise plans to use the deduplication and compression features. Which of the following configurations are recommended?

- A. Deduplication and compression are not recommended for VOD scenarios because video files have been compressed by application software and re-compression will be inefficient.
- B. Deduplication is recommended for desktop cloud scenarios because there is a large amount of duplicate data among multiple virtual images.
- C. Compression is recommended for database-scenarios because a large amount of data needs to be stored.
- D. Deduplication is not recommended for backup scenarios because all backup data must be retained.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1000059449?section=j004>

#### Background

Data is the core asset of a company. Data increases explosively along with rapid business growth, requiring an ever larger storage capacity. The data growth poses the following challenges:

- A great deal of business data may overlap and cause unnecessary storage device procurement expenses.
- Device maintenance and management become complex as more devices are added. In addition, huge expenses must be spent on equipment rooms, power supply, and cooling systems to ensure proper device running.

The consequent maintenance costs of redundant data have far exceeded its value. As a result, storage system administrators are looking for a way to reduce redundant data while ensuring data integrity and accuracy.

SmartDedupe and SmartCompression are common data reduction technologies aimed at improving data transfer, processing, and storage efficiency with less redundant data.

#### Definition

SmartDedupe and SmartCompression are Huawei's deduplication and data compression technologies, respectively.

- SmartDedupe is a data downsizing technology that deletes duplicate data blocks in a storage system to save physical storage capacity, meeting growing data storage needs. The OceanStor 5300 V3/5500 V3/5600 V3/5800 V3/6800 V3 storage system supports online deduplication, that is, only the data that is newly written is deduplicated.
- SmartCompression reorganizes data to reduce storage space consumption and improve the data transfer, processing, and storage efficiency without any data loss. The OceanStor 5300 V3/5500 V3/5600 V3/5800 V3/6800 V3 storage system

#### QUESTION 6

In file sharing scenarios, which factors affect the performance of clients served by Huawei OceanStor 9000?

- A. Application characteristics
- B. Feature configuration
- C. Service network

D. Hardware configuration of the OceanStor 9000

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:l6JdxUMIAN8J:https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1000185370/d3daf620/factors-affecting-performance+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=pk>

## Factors Affecting Performance

The overall performance of the OceanStor 9000 is affected by configurations, client configurations, and network conditions.

Figure 2-1 shows the network of OceanStor 9000.

**Figure 2-1** OceanStor 9000 network diagram

Read/write requests from clients are sent in the following sequence: client > service network > OceanStor 9000 node. Performance can be analyzed based on the data flow direction.

- External factors:  
Detection of network conditions covers rate negotiation, latency, and packet loss.
- Configuration factors:
  - OceanStor 9000 configurations, including share parameter settings, load balancer-based access, storage tiering policy, redundancy ratio (data protection level), and stripe size.
  - Hardware configurations are also important for the system performance. Higher-performance storage nodes, clients, and network adapters bring higher system performance. Enhancing system performance by promoting hardware configurations is not discussed in this document.

If the unsatisfactory system performance is caused by improper hardware configurations of the OceanStor 9000, the performance tuning methods described in this document will not remove the system performance issues, and hardware configuration improvements must also be performed.

- Client configurations, including TCP transfer protocol parameter adjustments, NFS protocol parameter adjustments, and CIFS protocol parameter adjustments.

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**QUESTION 7** Which of the following is not supported by HyperMetro?

- A. Data zero copy
- B. FastWrite
- C. Memory ballooning
- D. Optimized cross-site access

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Fastwrite, memory ballooning and cross-site access are all supported by HyperMetro because they aide in active-active storage enabling two storage systems to process services simultaneously, establishing a mutual backup relationship between them.

**QUESTION 8**

When creating disk domains select the option “All available disks” and then manually select disks.

- A. True

B. False

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1000045718?section=j00b>

## 8.1 Expanding Storage Space

If the storage system's storage space cannot meet a customer's service requirements, you can expand the LUNs, storage pools, or disk domains to ensure the normal and stable running of the services.

In actual services, there are three storage space expansion scenarios:

- Expanding existing LUNs

If existing LUNs are insufficient for service data, but the storage pool where the LUNs reside has sufficient storage space, you can directly expand the LUNs.

- Expanding a storage pool

- If existing LUNs and the storage pool where the LUNs reside are insufficient for service data, you must expand the storage pool and then the LUNs.

- If you want to create one or more LUNs for running services when the storage pool does not have sufficient storage space, you must expand the storage pool and then create LUNs.

- Expanding a disk domain

If you want to expand or create a storage pool when the disk domain does not have sufficient storage space, you must expand the disk domain and then expand or create a storage pool.

**QUESTION 9** HyperClone supports writing to both the primary and secondary LUN.

A. True

B. False

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://e.huawei.com/en/material/MaterialDownload?materialid=2fcfd0c2127f424fb238d7298e4ced5f&language=tr> (64)

**QUESTION 10** For a storage pool you can change the hot spare policy in a later stage.

A. True

B. False

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100092550>



## Concepts

A disk array uses hot spare space to improve system reliability.

### What Is Hot Spare in a Disk Array?

When a disk in a disk array is faulty, the disk array restores data in the faulty disk to the reserved space. This mechanism is hot spare and the reserved space is hot spare space. Hot spare space does not store any user data. Hot spare space can come from a physical disk or the space of each member disk in the same layer of a disk domain by using the virtualization technology.

### Purpose of Hot Spare

To prevent performance deterioration caused by a member disk failure, a disk array employs hot spare space to take over data from the failed member disk.

### What Is Traditional Hot Spare?

Traditionally, several idle disks are reserved as hot spare disks to provide hot spare space.

Huawei OceanStor T series V1 storage arrays use this traditional way. These reserved disks are global hot spare disks. They cannot be used as the hot spare disks for specific RAID groups. When a disk in a RAID group is faulty, data on the faulty disk is reconstructed on a hot spare disk.

#### QUESTION 11

O&M involves various capability requirements, including not only product technologies, but also management regulations and processes.

- A. True
- B. False

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://www.huaweicloud.com/intl/content/dam/cloudbu-site/archive/hk/en-us/securecenter/security\\_doc/Trustworthiness\\_Whitepaper\\_en.pdf](https://www.huaweicloud.com/intl/content/dam/cloudbu-site/archive/hk/en-us/securecenter/security_doc/Trustworthiness_Whitepaper_en.pdf)

#### QUESTION 12

SmartCache can support both SAN and NAS services.

- A. True
- B. False

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:VGQ6V0xgG9cJ:https://e.huawei.com/en/material/MaterialDownload%3Fmaterialid%3D2fcfd0c2127f424fb238d7298e4ced5f%26language%3Dtr+%&cd=3&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=pk>

#### QUESTION 13

Huawei OceanStor Distributed Storage is a storage platform that suits the characteristics of big data. The platform employs the scale-out architecture and uses hardware that adopts the general-purpose.

- A. True
- B. False

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://e.huawei.com/en/products/storage/distributed-storage>

#### QUESTION 14

Hyper-converged infrastructure (HCI) uses a data center architecture that pools compute capacity, file storage, memory, and network resources and manages them as public entities.

- A. True
- B. False

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://e.huawei.com/en/solutions/business-needs/data-center/fusioncube>

Overview Solutions Case Studies Resources For Partners

## The Best-in-Class Infrastructure Platform for Clouds

Huawei's FusionCube hyper-converged infrastructure brings compute, storage, network, virtualization, and management into one tightly integrated package to achieve high performance, low latency, and rapid deployment. FusionCube's built-in distributed storage engines enable deep convergence of compute and storage. These Huawei-developed engines eliminate performance bottlenecks while allowing for flexible capacity expansion. FusionCube supports industry mainstream databases and virtualization software.

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**QUESTION 15** At the time of creation a SmartThin LUN does not occupy storage space.

- A. True
- B. False

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1000084197/71ec52a1/creating-a-lun>



## Creating a LUN

The storage space of a newly created storage pool cannot be identified by the host. The host can use the storage space only after the storage space of the storage pool is divided into LUNs and the LUNs are mapped to the host.

### Prerequisites

- A storage pool is created.
- Only administrators and super administrators are allowed to create LUNs.

### Context

- As a logical disk accessible to hosts, a thin LUN is configured with an initial capacity when created and then dynamically allocated required storage resources when its available capacity is insufficient.
- As a logical disk accessible to hosts, a thick LUN is allocated the specified capacity during the creation based on the automatic provisioning technology.

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### QUESTION 16

Huawei OceanStor Distributed Storage must be equipped with a minimum of three nodes that can vary in types.

- A. True
- B. False



**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://e.huawei.com/en/material/MaterialDownload?materialid=635db0c7545844b1a26e9957332a2d40&language=en>

### QUESTION 17

In Huawei OceanStor 9000, a node pool is a collection of nodes that have the same characteristics such as physical type and access performance, and dynamic storage tiering allows a user to group physical nodes in the same file system into different node pools.

- A. True
- B. False

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 18

Huawei hyper-converged storage supports parallel and fast data reconstruction. Data is fragmented in the resource pool. A disk failure triggers automatic and parallel reconstruction of the actual data by the entire resource pool without requiring hot spare disks.

- A. True
- B. False

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://e-file.huawei.com/en/material/MaterialDownload?materialid=85562a24dac64fdcabc5362474c1c36&language=de>

**QUESTION 19** Logical ports are created on physical Ethernet ports, bond ports, or VLANs for service operations. A home port must be specified. If the home port fails, services will fail over to another functioning port.

A. True

B. False

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100112628/51cd7372/managing-logical-ports>


## Managing Logical Ports

This section describes how to manage logical ports. A logical port is created based on an Ethernet port, a bond port, or a VLAN.

### Precautions

It is recommended that you create no more than 64 logical ports for each controller. If more than 64 logical ports are created for one controller, the logical ports will fail over to a few available physical ports in the event that a large number of physical ports fail, decreasing service performance.

### Procedure

1. Choose **System > Hardware**.
2. Click the controller enclosure where the desired Ethernet port resides.
3. Click  to switch to the rear view.
4. Select the Ethernet port you want to configure.



### QUESTION 20

The persistence layer of Huawei distributed storage provides persistent storage, EC, and multi-copy capabilities. Plog Client provides the append only plog access.

A. True

B. False

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://pdfcoffee.com/06-huawei-oceanstor-100d-distributed-storage-architecture-and-key-technology-v10-4-pdf-free.html>

#### QUESTION 21

In Huawei distributed storage systems, the asynchronous remote replication architecture of the block service establishes an asynchronous remote replication relationship based on a block service cluster. This architecture also synchronizes data between primary and secondary volumes based on differential data. All the data generated on the primary volume after the last synchronization will be written to the secondary volume in the next synchronization.

- A. True
- B. False

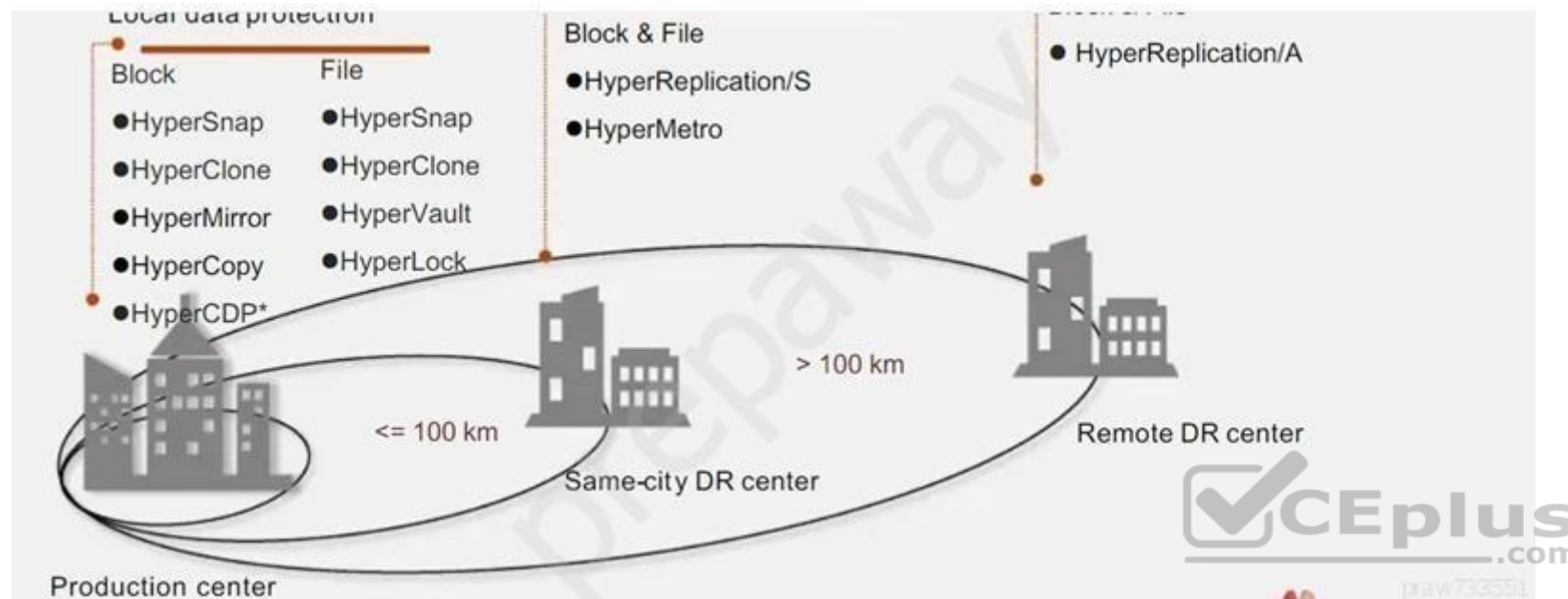
**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://www.scribd.com/document/518536137/04-Huawei-OceanStor-Hyper-Series-Software-Pre-Sales-Training-V2-4-Zhao-Yanling>



#### QUESTION 22

If balancing policies on a Huawei OceanStor 9000 are disabled, balancing tasks are not generated in such scenarios as adding, deleting, and disabling nodes, adding disks, disk pre-failure, and slow disks. If balancing policies are enabled after node deletion, however, data balancing is automatically implemented.

- A. True
- B. False

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:Fau6x0h7\\_B8J:https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100067966/7c0c33c2/data-balancing+&cd=2&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=pk](https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:Fau6x0h7_B8J:https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100067966/7c0c33c2/data-balancing+&cd=2&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=pk)

**QUESTION 23** Which are basic rules for routine maintenance of Huawei OceanStor Distributed Storage?

- A. Make a reliable backup plan.
- B. Preserve spare parts at the site for timely replacement.
- C. Use resources and software provided by the original vendor.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**



**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC0100486481?section=j005>

## 2.1 Purpose

This section describes the purposes of routine maintenance.

- To master the running status and tendency of the devices and network in real time, so as to improve the efficiency of handling emergencies by checking the current status of the resources in the cloud storage system
- To promptly detect device alarms or defects and take appropriate measures to clear the alarms and correct the defects, so as to keep the device in a good condition and reduce device faults

## 2.2 Maintenance Checklist

This section describes the checklist of routine maintenance.

[Table 2-1](#) lists the maintenance items and periods.

**Table 2-1** Maintenance items and periods

Entry	Item		Period	Owner
Device site	Checking the Environment and Device Status	<a href="#">Checking the Internal Environment of the Cabinet</a>	Once a day (recommended)	Field maintenance engineers
Management software	Checking the Status of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Checking the</a></li> </ul>		• Network

**QUESTION 24** Which of the following statements are true about Huawei SmartQuota?

- A. A directory quota limits the maximum space for all files under a directory.
- B. Huawei SmartQuota supports configuration of directory quotas on quota trees only.
- C. A default directory quota is configured for a file system and applies to all quota trees.
- D. A default directory quota does not record or update the usage status.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100171247/a85ef825/working-principles>

## Quota Targets and Types

Quotas are classified into user quotas, user group quotas, and directory quotas. Quota targets are the users, user groups, or directories to which the quotas take effect.

**Table 3-2** describes the types of quota targets, quota types that are associated with each type of quota target, and expressions of each type of quota target.

**Table 3-2** Relationships between quota targets and quota types

Quota Target	Quota Type	Controlled Resource Type	Description
User	User quota	Storage space or number of files	User quotas are applicable to file systems or dtrees.
User group	User group quota		User group quotas are applicable to file systems or dtrees.
Directory	Directory		Directory quotas are applicable to file systems or dtrees.

**QUESTION 25** What technology is used in SmartDedupe?

- A. SHA256
- B. AES256
- C. SHA128
- D. SHA1

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://e.huawei.com/en/material/MaterialDownload?materialid=2fcfd0c2127f424fb238d7298e4ced5f&language=tr> (19)

**QUESTION 26** Which of the following statements about the versioning for buckets are correct?

- A. You can check whether the versioning is enabled by viewing its state.
- B. You can use versioning to save, query, and restore objects of different versions.
- C. The versioning state can be configured and queried.
- D. Versioning cannot be used to retain and archive data.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/fr/doc/EDOC1100171290/d2fc2c3f/obtaining-bucket-versioning-status>

## Obtaining Bucket Versioning Status

This operation allows a bucket owner to obtain the versioning status of the bucket.

If versioning is not configured for a bucket, no versioning status information will be returned after this operation. For details, see **Example Response (Bucket Versioning Not Configured)**.

### Request Formats

```
GET /?versioning HTTP/1.1
Host: bucketname.obs.example.com
Date: date
Authorization: authorization
```

### Request Parameters

This request contains no parameter.



**QUESTION 27** Which of the following statements about InfoRevive is correct?

- A. InfoRevive ensures continuous availability of video surveillance services when the number of failed nodes or disks exceeds the upper limit.
- B. After the read fault tolerance mode is enabled, if the number of failed nodes or disks exceeds the configured upper limit, all the damaged video file data can be recovered.
- C. After the read/write fault tolerance mode is enabled, if the number of failed nodes or disks exceeds the configured upper limit, a specific proportion of damaged video file data can be recovered and data can still be written to the videofile.
- D. InfoRevive is applicable not only to video surveillance scenarios, but also to TV stations and other media and assets industries.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

### Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:6LFx1lpfzN4J:https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100096674/e02c2bda/inforevive-feature-guide+&cd=2&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=pk>

**QUESTION 28** Which of the following are Fibre Channel network topologies?

- A. Point-to-point
- B. Arbitrated loop
- C. Switched fabric
- D. Bridging

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**



**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Fibre channel network topology employed by Huawei is bridging.

**QUESTION 29** When RAID2.0+ is used, what is the default size of a chunk on a SAS disk?

- A. 256 MB
- B. 64 KB
- C. 512 MB
- D. 64 MB

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://titanwolf.org/Network/Articles/Article?AID=138ad34c-61cb-421d-9ea6-1058da2e0641#gsc.tab=0>

Huawei RAID2.0 + using the underlying upper hard disk management and resource management layers virtualization management mode, within the system, each hard disk space is divided into data blocks of a small size, the data block is constructed based on the RAID group, so that the data is evenly distribution to the storage pool on all the hard disk, while the data block in units of resource management, greatly improving the efficiency of resource management.

□OceanStor storage systems that support different types (SSD, SAS, NL-SAS ) hard disk (SATA disk theory available, but its low performance, enterprise-class storage has been

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**QUESTION 30**

The data, logs, and change records of a medium- or large-size database are stored in LUN 1, LUN 2, and LUN 3, respectively. Remote replication tasks 1, 2, and 3 are created and the replication pairs are added to a consistency group. Which of the following statements are true?

- A. The three remote replication pairs can be added to a consistency group only on the primary storage system, and their secondary LUNs must be on the same remote storage system.
- B. If remote replication task 2 is abnormal during data synchronization, remote replication tasks 1 and 3 are stopped immediately.
- C. If remote replication task 2 is abnormal during data synchronization, remote replication tasks 1 and 3 are not stopped. After the fault is rectified, remote replication task 2 continues.
- D. In the event of a disaster, data can be restored from the secondary storage system to ensure availability of the database.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://support-it.huawei.com/docs/en-us/dorado-v6/hyperreplication-userguide/rmtrep\\_desc\\_prop\\_group.html](https://support-it.huawei.com/docs/en-us/dorado-v6/hyperreplication-userguide/rmtrep_desc_prop_group.html)

## Functions of a Consistency Group

In medium- and large-sized database applications, data, logs, and change records are stored on associated LUNs of storage systems. The data correlation between those LUNs is ensured by upper-layer host services at the primary site. When data is replicated to the secondary site, the data correlation must be maintained. Otherwise, the data at the secondary site cannot be used to recover services. To maintain the data correlation, you can add the remote replication pairs of those LUNs to the same consistency group. This section compares storage systems running a consistency group with storage systems not running a consistency group to show you how a consistency group ensures service continuity. Users can perform synchronization, splitting, and primary/secondary switchovers for a single remote replication pair or perform these operations for multiple remote replication pairs using a consistency group. Note the following when using a consistency group:

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### QUESTION 31

A company deploys a Huawei distributed storage system to build a new online transaction system. The company deploys database application software of the transaction system on virtual machines (VMs). Multiple data volumes are mounted to VM. What are the best methods to ensure data restoration reliability?

- A. All volume snapshots must be created at the same time.
- B. A snapshot and a consistency snapshot comply with the dependency consistency principle.
- C. Multiple data volumes used by the database do not have to use the consistency snapshot.
- D. Different data volumes need to be restored in sequence.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 32** Which of the following statements about snapshots is true?

- A. A snapshot is a complete physical copy of source data.
- B. A snapshot is newly written data.
- C. Data of a snapshot can only be read by hosts and cannot be modified.
- D. A snapshot is a point-in-time copy of source data.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1000035721?section=j004>

## Benefits

Table 1-1 describes the benefits provided by the snapshot feature for customers.

**Table 1-1** Benefits

Benefit	Description
Minimal impact on service performance	The HVS85T/HVS88T storage system implements the snapshot feature without copying data. Therefore, source data can be backed up and restored rapidly.
High service data security	The snapshot feature provides flexible time policies that allow you to set multiple points in time for activating the snapshot function. Source data can be restored to the state preserved at any of these points in time, implementing continuous service data protection.
Repurposing of backup data	The HVS85T/HVS88T storage system allows you to create multiple duplicates of a snapshot. These duplicates are independent of each other and accessible to application servers for various purposes, such as data testing, data archiving, and data analysis. In this way, source data is protected, while backup data serves new purposes, meeting enterprises' various service data needs.

### QUESTION 33

A live gaming platform uses the FlashLink multi-core technology of Huawei OceanStor all-flash storage for its services. Which of the following describes core grouping in CPUs?

- A. A request is processed by one core until its completion. Cores are lock-free to avoid frequent switchovers among the cores.
- B. Read/write I/Os are deployed in different core groups from other types of I/Os to avoid mutual interference.
- C. The controller works with SSDs to identify hot and cold data in the system, improve garbage collection efficiency, and prolong the service life of SSDs.
- D. vNodes are bound to CPUs to reduce the overheads for scheduling and transmission across CPUs.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100135763/e185c3f0/product-highlights>



## Product Highlights

---

OceanStor Dorado 3000 V6, Dorado 5000 V6, and Dorado 6000 V6 storage systems combine a brand-new hardware structure and an all-flash software architecture with advanced data application and protection technologies, meeting medium- and large-sized enterprises' storage requirements for excellent performance, flexible scalability, proven reliability, and high availability.

### High Performance

OceanStor Dorado 3000 V6, Dorado 5000 V6, and Dorado 6000 V6 storage systems take the advantage of the flash-dedicated FlashLink<sup>®</sup> technique to serve million-level input/output operations per second (IOPS) while maintaining a consistent low latency.

FlashLink<sup>®</sup> employs a series of optimizations for flash media. It associates controller CPUs with SSD CPUs to coordinate SSD algorithms between these CPUs, thereby achieving high system performance and reliability. The key technologies of FlashLink<sup>®</sup> include:

- Intelligent multi-core technology

OceanStor Dorado 3000 V6, Dorado 5000 V6, and Dorado 6000 V6 storage systems use Huawei-developed CPUs, providing the industry's most CPUs and cores in a storage controller. The



**QUESTION 34** Which of the following statements about InfoStamper are correct?

- A. If file data in a source directory encounters non-physical damage such as incorrect deletion, overwriting, or virus attack, you can restore the data by accessing the file in the snapshot directory generated before the fault.
- B. After a remote application task starts, snapshots are created at a preset interval. Then the incremental data at the snapshot point in time is replicated to the secondary directory.
- C. The antivirus server reads files from snapshots for virus scanning, removal, and isolation.
- D. Snapshots prevent data loss caused by consecutive faults and tolerate faults of sub-healthy disks.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 35** Compared with traditional RAID algorithms, the erasure code redundancy technology provides higher reliability and more flexible redundancy policies. Which of the following statements about the working principle of erasure code is false?

- A. Data to be written is divided into N data blocks of the same size.
- B. The erasure code algorithm calculates M parity blocks for every N consecutive data blocks. (The value of N is smaller than that of M.)
- C. N+M data blocks are concurrently stored to different nodes.
- D. In erasure code storage mode, a concurrent failure of M-1 disks is tolerated at most.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://support.huaweicloud.com/intl/en-us/twp-kunpengsdss/kunpengsdss\\_19\\_0021.html](https://support.huaweicloud.com/intl/en-us/twp-kunpengsdss/kunpengsdss_19_0021.html)

## Erasure Code

Updated at: Sep 30, 2021 GMT+08:00

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Erasure coding (EC) is a fault-tolerant coding technology. It was first used in the telecommunication industry to resolve the data loss problem during transmission. This mechanism segments the signals to be transmitted, add signal parity, and then associate the segments. Even if some signals are lost during transmission, the receive end can still calculate the complete information through an algorithm. In data storage, the erasure coding mechanism divides data into segments, extend and encode redundant data blocks, and store them in different locations such as drives, storage nodes, or other physical locations.

The erasure code is a structure of  $k$  data blocks and  $m$  check blocks. The values of  $k$  and  $m$  can be set according to a specific rule. The formula is  $n = k + m$ . The variable  $k$  indicates the number of original data blocks. The variable  $m$  indicates the number of redundant data blocks for failure protection. The variable  $n$  indicates the total number of data blocks after the erasure coding mechanism is implemented. When less than or equal to  $m$  storage blocks (data blocks or parity blocks) are damaged, all data blocks can be obtained by calculating data in the remaining storage blocks, preventing data loss.

The following uses  $k=3$  and  $m=2$  as an example to describe how to store an object named NYAN in Ceph in

### QUESTION 36

Which of the following statements are true about a DR cluster with asynchronous remote replication enabled when the block service of Huawei distributed storage systems is used?

- A. A DR cluster can be deployed on storage nodes or on independent servers.
- B. A DR cluster has good scalability.
- C. A single DR cluster cannot meet the requirements of fast-growing DR services.
- D. Users can deploy a DR cluster as required. The DR cluster is a logical object that provides the replication service.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/MainSequence!guestWebShell.action>

## Enhance Privileges

To obtain permissions, perform the following steps:

**Customers:** Register a product or contract, and obtain permissions to access or download the product.

**Partners:** Associate your company, and obtain the approval by the administrator of your company. Permissions are granted depending on the certification level of your company.

A guest has basic privileges and access to public content on our website. For more privileges, upgrade to a customer or partner account.

Privileges	Customer	Partner
Download software updates and patches of the registered product	✓	✓
Browse and download product or solution documents and videos	✓	✓

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**QUESTION 37** Which of the following statements are correct about the characteristics of a single file system in Huawei distributed storage?

- A. The system provides a unified file system for accessing all available space.
- B. In a single file system, a file set is presented as a directory.
- C. A unified file system is automatically created when the system is started.
- D. When accessing a single file system, users need to pay attention to the specific data storage location.



**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://support.huaweicloud.com/intl/en-us/qs-sfs/en-us\\_topic\\_0034428727.html](https://support.huaweicloud.com/intl/en-us/qs-sfs/en-us_topic_0034428727.html)



## Step 2: Create a File System

Updated at: Feb 09, 2021 GMT+08:00

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You can create a file system and mount it to multiple ECSs. Then the ECSs can share the file system. You can create two types of file systems: SFS Capacity-Oriented and SFS Turbo.

### Prerequisites

1. Before creating a file system, ensure that a VPC is available.  
If no VPC is available, create a VPC by referring to [Creating a VPC in the VPC User Guide](#).
2. Before creating a file system, ensure that an ECS is available and the ECS belongs to the created VPC.  
If no ECS is available, purchase an ECS by referring to [Purchasing and Logging In to a Windows ECS](#) and [Purchasing and Logging In to a Linux ECS](#) in the *Elastic Cloud Server Getting Started*.

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#### QUESTION 38

An enterprise uses a Huawei OceanStor hybrid flash storage system. For convenient management, the administrator created different quota trees in the root directory using SmartQuota for departments A, B, and C, respectively. Which of the following statements are true about configuring quotas?

- A. A user quota can be configured on a quota tree.
- B. A directory quota can be configured on a quota tree.
- C. A user group quota can be configured on a quota tree.
- D. A default directory quota can be configured on a quota tree.

**Correct Answer:** ABC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1000084198/fb18e9cf/creating-a-quota-tree>



## Creating a Quota Tree

Quota tree is the level-1 subdirectory of a file system. In a quota tree, you can set directory quotas, user quotas, or user group quotas. You can manage space occupied by files in the directory.

### Prerequisites

At least one file system is created.

### Procedure

1. Log in to DeviceManager.
2. Choose  Provisioning >  File System.
3. Select a file system for which you want to create a quota tree. On the menu bar, choose **More > Create Quota Tree**.  
The **Create Quota Tree** dialog box is displayed.

**QUESTION 39** Which of the following statements about Huawei OceanStor 6800 V5 Kunpeng are correct?

- A. It uses Huawei-developed Kunpeng CPUs.
- B. The back-end disk enclosure supports SAS 3.0 ports.
- C. The back-end disk enclosure supports high-speed RDMA ports.
- D. The high-performance and energy-saving Arm processor uses the 7 nm process to simplify the PCB design and save internal space.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://e.huawei.com/en/products/storage/massive-storage/6800-v5>



## OceanStor 6800 V5 Mission-Critical Hybrid Flash Storage System

Huawei OceanStor 6800 V5 is the latest generation of mission-critical hybrid flash storage, providing high-level data services to enterprise businesses.

With a cloud-ready operating system, flash-enabled performance, and intelligent management software, OceanStor 6800 V5 delivers outstanding functionality, performance, efficiency, reliability, and ease of use. The hybrid storage system also provides a wide range of efficient and flexible backup and Disaster Recovery (DR) solutions to ensure business continuity and data security.

Satisfying the data storage requirements of large-database Online Transaction Processing (OLTP)/Online Analytical Processing (OLAP), cloud computing, and other applications, OceanStor 6800 V5

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**QUESTION 40** Which of the following phases are involved in storage planning and design?

- A. Survey
- B. Conceptual design
- C. High level design
- D. Low level design

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Site survey is an integral part of planning and designing storage system by Huawei.

**QUESTION 41**

A large Internet company plans to purchase Huawei OceanStor all-flash storage systems for its mission-critical services. Which of the following products are best suited for the requirements?

- A. OceanStor Dorado 6000 V6
- B. OceanStor Dorado 8000 V6
- C. OceanStor 2800 V5
- D. OceanStor 9000

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://e.huawei.com/en/products/storage/all-flash-storage/dorado-8000-18000-v6>



## OceanStor Dorado 8000/18000 V6 All-Flash Storage Systems

Huawei OceanStor Dorado 8000 V6 and 18000 V6 are high-end all-flash storage systems that deliver industry-leading performance of up to 21,000,000 Input/Output Operations Per Second (SPC-1 IOPS™) and 99.9999% reliability. The high-end storage systems feature intelligent acceleration that is designed to meet the demands of core enterprise services.

They also adopt Huawei-developed hardware platform and the full-mesh SmartMatrix for symmetric active-active services. The high-end storage systems set unprecedented standards for industry reliability, tolerating the failure of 1 out of 2 controller enclosures and 7 out of 8 controllers.

In addition, the systems also use FlashLink® intelligent algorithms purpose-built for flash media,



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**QUESTION 42** A file protected by WORM cannot be:

- A. Read
- B. Deleted
- C. Renamed
- D. Created

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:Koi651FfWucJ:https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1000138882/4d2606fa/working-principle+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=pk>



## Concepts

- WORM compliance clock

To prevent users from changing protection periods of files by changing the system time, storage systems maintain a compliance clock. The WORM compliance clock includes a global security compliance clock and a WORM file system compliance clock.

**Table 1-3** WORM compliance clock

Clock Type	Function	Description
Global security compliance clock	The storage system maintains a global security compliance clock that serves as the clock source for all WORM file systems.	Before creating a WORM file system for the first time, the system administrator must initialize the global security compliance clock. The time of the global security compliance clock cannot be changed after initialization. For details about how to initialize the global security compliance clock, see <a href="#">Initializing the WORM Compliance Clock</a> .
WORM file system compliance clock	Each WORM file system maintains a compliance clock. The protection periods of files are based on the compliance clock.	The system will automatically use the global security regulation clock to initialize the WORM file system compliance clock upon the creation of a WORM file system. You do not need to manually initialize the WORM file system compliance clock.

The WORM file system compliance clock is calibrated by using the global security compliance clock per hour. The calibration rules are as follows:

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### QUESTION 43

Which of the following sequences is correct about the small I/O write cache scenario of the multi-level cache technology of Huawei distributed storage?

- (1) Data is written to write-ahead logging (WAL) based on the SSD cache and a write completion message is returned to the host.
- (2) When the memory write cache reaches a certain watermark, data starts to be flushed disks.
- (3) Data is written to the write cache based on random access memory (RAM).
- (4) Small I/Os are written to the SSD cache of the local node first. After small I/Os are aggregated into a large I/O, the large I/O is written to an HDD.

- A. (3) (1) (2) (4) B.  
 (3) (2) (1) (4) C.  
 (1) (2) (3) (4)  
 D. (3) (4) (1) (2)

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 44

InfoAllocator is used to allocate 1 GB of hard capacity quota for directory A and 2 GB of hard capacity quota for subdirectory B under directory A. Which of the following statements are true?

- A. A maximum of 2 GB data can be written into subdirectory B.  
 B. A maximum of 1 GB data can be written into subdirectory B.  
 C. A maximum of 2 GB data can be written into directory A.  
 D. A maximum of 1 GB data can be written into directory A.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 45** Which of the following statements about the quota feature of Huawei OceanStor 9000 is false?

- A. Quotas can be set for users.
- B. Quotas can be set for user groups.
- C. Quotas can be set for directories.
- D. Quotas can be set for files.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:g2m-ZJpBE-oJ:https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1000122519/a5c21c60/viewing-quota-properties+&cd=3&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=pk>

## Viewing Quota Properties

This operation allows you to view quota properties and used quota information.

### Prerequisites

- You have logged in to the DeviceManager as an administrator that has the permission to view the quota properties. The following administrators have the permission:
  - Super administrator
  - Resource administrator
  - Administrator
  - Read-only user
- At least one quota has been created.

### Context

- The capacity of the used quota does not contain capacity of the pre-assignment.
- A quota can be divided into one of the following types:

**QUESTION 46** Which of the following statements about Huawei OceanStor 1880 V5 Kunpeng are correct?

- A. Supports front-end and back-end interconnect I/O modules and uses a fully interconnected hardware architecture.
- B. Supports SmartMatrix 3.0 to balance cache mirroring and service load.
- C. Supports upgrade with a single FC link without being perceived by host multipathing.
- D. Tolerates failure of three out of four controllers.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 47** What are the reasons for rapid development of the enterprise cloud storage?

- A. Enterprises have strong demands on resource pooling, shortened product go-to-market time, and reduced cost.
- B. Storing service data to the cloud can reduce the possibility of misoperation and malicious theft compared to storing the data on the local PC.
- C. Enterprise cloud storage can help improve the performance and reliability of typical or new applications.
- D. For typical application scenarios such as VSI, VDI, and big data, enterprise cloud storage conserves more storage space, provides larger bandwidth, and enhances compatibility between virtual machines (VMs).

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [https://www.huawei.com/~media/CORPORATE/Images/PDF/WPaper\\_EN\\_Digital\\_SINGLE0829](https://www.huawei.com/~media/CORPORATE/Images/PDF/WPaper_EN_Digital_SINGLE0829)

**QUESTION 48**

IOPS is the key performance indicator for a storage system. Which of the following does NOT affect the IOPS of a storage system?

- A. Disk type
- B. RAID level
- C. I/O characteristics
- D. Hot spare space

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://techgenix.com/what-affects-iops-storage-system/#:~:text=The%20larger%20the%20block%20size,be%20lower%20with%20larger%20blocks>

**QUESTION 49** In which mode does InfoScanner send the path of the file to be scanned to the antivirus proxy server?

- A. Polling
- B. Concurrency
- C. Snapshot
- D. Deduplication

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 50** What type of backup networking has the following features?

1. Occupies large network bandwidth;
2. Has restricted backup performance;
3. Adversely affects host applications.

- A. LAN-Base
- B. LAN-Free
- C. Server-Less
- D. Server-Free

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 51

During storage system delivery, an engineer fails to detect LUNs after scanning on a Linux service host. Which of the following statements about possible causes is false?

- A. A storage pool is faulty.
- B. A link is faulty.
- C. Zones are incorrectly configured.
- D. No multipathing software is installed on the host.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1000138881/aa55c8c3/failure-to-discover-luns-by-an-application-server>

## Failure to Discover LUNs by an Application Server

An application server fails to discover LUNs, causing it unable to use storage resources.

### Symptom

LUNs have been mapped to the application server but cannot be discovered on the application server.

### Alarm Information

None

### Possible Causes

Possible causes for a failure to discover LUNs by an application server:

- The storage pool is faulty.
- The link is abnormal.

#### QUESTION 52

Which of the following protocols is used by the object service of Huawei distributed storage systems to obtain resource statistics of tenants and buckets?

- A. REST
- B. SSL
- C. SNMP
- D. SMI-S

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**



**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 53** During a Power Module replacement, we should consider the following:

- A. Decreased performance
- B. Cache processing capability
- C. Decreased reliability
- D. Service interruption

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1000185158?section=o017>

**QUESTION 54** Which of the following features are used for data migration solution?

- A. SmartPartition
- B. SmartVirtualization
- C. SmartQuota
- D. SmartMigration

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**



**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1000181479/ff2859de/using-smartmigration-and-smartvirtualization-to-migrate-an-oracle-asm-file-system>

# Using SmartMigration and SmartVirtualization to Migrate an Oracle ASM File System

This configuration example introduces how to use SmartVirtualization and SmartMigration to migrate an Oracle ASM file system. Details of the requirement analysis, configuration planning, configuration operations, and configuration verification can be found in this section.

[Requirement Analysis](#)

[Configuration Planning](#)

[Configuration Operations](#)

[Configuration Verification](#)

## Requirement Analysis

Before implementing data migration, analyze service requirements, make a service-related plan, and determine an implementation solution, so that data migration can be implemented as smoothly.

### QUESTION 55

Assuming a setup with 1 host (A), 1 controller (B), 1 switch (C) and 1 disk enclosure (D). The correct order of powering on in a new installation is:

- A. A-B-C-D
- B. D-C-B-A
- C. A-C-B-D
- D. D-B-C-A

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 56** Which of the following statements about big data processing technology are true?

- A. Big data technology delivers more powerful data processing capabilities, but leads to more complex management than traditional technology.
- B. Different from traditional data processing technology, big data processing technology processes data in various ways based on the data value.
- C. In the big data era, distributed parallel processing is employed to process data. This data processing technique features flexible component scalability, powerful data management capability, and unified management.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://www.huawei.com/fr/technology-insights/publications/huawei-tech/77/big-results-from-big-data>

## Mining data mountains for gold

Operators amass huge amounts of data from huge amounts of customers. Yet they don't fully exploit this un-mined gold from millions of people. In the telecoms sector, the market value of big data analytics is growing - Heavy Reading predicted an increase of 26 percent year-on-year to hit US\$3 billion in 2015.

What is big data? How do we define it specifically in relation to operators?

1) It uses processing technology such as intelligent storage, intelligent data mining, and intelligent analysis to extract commercially valuable information. From the huge amounts of scattered and fragmented data that operators possess, the resulting information is applied to industry-specific applications. Operators can use it to make more informed judgments about trends, perform precision marketing, and optimize how they do business.

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**QUESTION 57** Which of the following statements about the bucket is incorrect?

- A. A bucket is a container for storing objects. It can be considered as a directory that can be accessed through the network.
- B. Buckets can be nested, thereby avoiding complicated container structure.
- C. The function of a bucket is similar to that of a container. Both of them can be accessed through the network.
- D. Lifecycle management of a bucket means automatically deleting objects from buckets after a certain period of time based on configuration rules without client intervention.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1100171290/52ee4cc4/configuring-the-bucket-lifecycle>

**QUESTION 58** Which of the following statements are true about the functions and benefits of Huawei SmartVirtualization?

- A. It is compatible with mainstream heterogeneous storage systems, facilitating centralized planning and management of storage resources.
- B. You can use the LUNs on a heterogeneous storage system without performing a full physical data mirroring, saving storage space.
- C. Multiple functions, such as remote replication and snapshot, can be configured for the LUNs on a heterogeneous storage system.
- D. A heterogeneous storage system can be configured using SmartVirtualization, to simplify management.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/doc/EDOC1000045760?section=j004>

**QUESTION 59** In storage planning and design, which of the following is NOT involved in service planning?

- A. Basic service
- B. Capacity planning

- C. Value-added function
- D. Network planning

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Value-added function is the part of the design language. Service planning involves planning the capacity, and the network used to connect the storage to other systems. Similarly, a basic service entity is also planned for the service that is used by the storage.

