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Huawei

H13-629_V3.0

HCIE-Storage (Written) V3.0



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Question: 1

In large-scale scenarios, multiple OceanProtect Appliances need to form a backup cluster that supports unified management and scale-out. Which of the following statements about planning and configuration are true?

- A. OceanProtect X3000 devices can only form a cluster with other OceanProtect X3000 devices.
- B. OceanProtect X3000 and OceanProtect X6000 devices can form a hybrid cluster. OceanProtect X6000 devices function as the active and standby nodes, and OceanProtect X3000 devices function as member nodes.
- C. OceanProtect X8000 and OceanProtect X6000 devices can form a hybrid cluster. OceanProtect X8000 devices function as the active and standby nodes, and OceanProtect X6000 devices function as member nodes.
- D. OceanProtect X9000 and OceanProtect X8000 devices can form a hybrid cluster. OceanProtect X9000 devices function as the active and standby nodes, and OceanProtect X8000 devices function as member nodes.

Answer: A, C, D

Explanation:

The OceanProtect product-series section identifies X6000, X8000, and X9000, and shows X6000 as the mid-range platform and X8000/X9000 as higher-end systems. It also documents that OceanProtect supports both scale-up and scale-out, with a scale-out system reaching up to 9.2 PB physical capacity and 155 TB/hour. The software architecture further places multi-device management in the OceanProtect management layer, which is the basis for centrally managing multiple backup-storage nodes as one protection environment. For hybrid clustering, the higher-capability platform assumes the cluster-management roles while compatible lower-tier systems act as members. Therefore, X8000 can head a cluster containing X6000 members, and X9000 can head a cluster containing X8000 members. X3000 belongs to a different product category and is not mixed with X6000 in the proposed configuration.

Study Guide Topics: OceanProtect Backup Storage → Product Overview → Product Series → Scale-Up and Scale-Out → Software Architecture → Multi-device Management.

Question: 2

An engineer uses offline takeover to perform heterogeneous virtualization migration on Huawei flash storage. The related operations are as follows:

- a. Change the mapping of the source storage.
- b. Stop services.

- c. Take over the source storage.
 - d. Migrate data.
 - e. Restore services and applications.
- Which of the following is the correct operation sequence?

- A. bcdea
- B. abcde
- C. badce
- D. baced

Answer: D

Explanation:

The SmartVirtualization offline-takeover workflow states: “Step 2: Disconnect the application server from the heterogeneous storage system to stop data transfer and services. Step 3: Connect the application server to the local storage system and enable the local storage system to take over services.” The takeover-mode section further states that offline takeover uses no masquerading and is applicable to compatible Huawei and third-party heterogeneous storage systems; importantly, services on the related application servers are stopped temporarily. For migration implementation, services must therefore first be stopped. The original source-storage mapping is then changed so that host access can be redirected correctly. SmartVirtualization subsequently takes over the source LUNs. After the host paths and service relationship have been transferred to Huawei storage, applications and services are restored. SmartMigration can then move the actual data from the heterogeneous eDevLUN to the target internal LUN while Huawei storage controls host access.

Consequently, the sequence is b → a → c → e → d, or baced.

Study Guide Topics: Data Migration Solution → SmartVirtualization → Offline Takeover → Takeover Mode Selection → SmartMigration.

Question: 3

In the block service of OceanStor Pacific scale-out storage, which of the following modules manages storage space and establishes the index relationship between data and storage space?

- A. Enterprise Data Service (EDS)
- B. Virtual Block Service (VBS)
- C. Object Storage Device (OSD)
- D. Metadata Controller (MDC)

Answer: D

Explanation:

The OceanStor Pacific logical software architecture states that the index layer provides fine-grained space-layout management capabilities and that the index module “maps the data

objects in the DROS or block module to the lower-layer Plog space.” The training materials separately define the surrounding block-service components. VBS provides standard iSCSI/SCSI access. EDS provides structured services and value-added features, while OSD provides data-persistence capabilities. OceanStor Pacific block storage also uses a multi-MDC design to enhance reliability. The MDC is therefore the metadata-control component associated with maintaining the logical metadata relationship between block data and its allocated storage space. VBS is the access layer and does not own the metadata mapping function; OSD persists the actual data; EDS provides the broader structured-data service. Maintaining space metadata and the data-to-space index relationship belongs to the Metadata Controller function.

Study Guide Topics: Scale-Out Storage Technology Presentation → OceanStor Pacific → Logical Software Architecture → Block Service → Index Layer → MDC/VBS/EDS/OSD.

Question: 4

DRAGDROP

Huawei geo-redundant 3DC DR solution ensures the continuity of core services even if any two data centers are damaged. The geo-redundant 3DC DR solution (synchronous remote replication+asynchronous remote replication) is used as an example. The solution architecture has four layers. Associate the functions with the layers.

DR policy formulation		Storage layer
Service system operating platform		Network layer
DR data replication		Host layer
Service access link		DR management layer

Answer:

DR policy formulation	DR policy formulation	Storage layer
Service system operating platform	Service access link	Network layer
DR data replication	Service system operating platform	Host layer
Service access link	DR data replication	DR management layer

Question: 5

An enterprise has deployed a Huawei all-flash storage system to carry service data. During routine O&M, an engineer discovered a steady yellow link indicator on an Ethernet port of the storage device. Then, the engineer logged in to DeviceManager, checked the rear view of the storage device, and found that the running status of the Ethernet port was "Link down". In this scenario, the problem may be caused by incorrect IP address configuration for either the logical port or the service network port on the application server.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:

Huawei's troubleshooting procedure states: "Cause 2: The link is abnormal." It then instructs the engineer to check DeviceManager and determine whether the Fibre Channel or iSCSI port connected to the application server has a running status of "Link down." If it does, the engineer must troubleshoot the corresponding FC or iSCSI link failure. This distinction is important. A Link down status represents a lower-layer connectivity condition involving the physical/interface link, switch path, cabling, peer port, or interface state. IP addressing belongs to the Layer-3 service configuration. An incorrect logical-port IP address or host service IP can prevent IP communication, iSCSI login, or service connectivity, but it does not by itself force an Ethernet physical interface into the Link-down state.

The training material separately treats IP address information as networking configuration information for iSCSI environments, rather than as the definition of a Link-down condition. Therefore, the statement incorrectly attributes the observed physical/link-layer status to IP configuration.

Study Guide Topics: Data Storage Management and O&M → Fault Analysis → Basic Storage Service Troubleshooting → Failure to Discover LUNs → Link Abnormality.

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