Boost up Your Certification Score

Huawei

H23-021_V1.0

HCSP-O&M-DCS V1.0



For More Information – Visit link below:

https://www.examsboost.com/

Product Version

✓ Up to Date products, reliable and verified.
✓ Questions and Answers in PDF Format.

Visit us at: https://www.examsboost.com/test/h23-021-v1-0

Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

An enterprise uses the enterprise storage-based active-standby DR solution to carry its services. Which of the following statements about the scheduled migration principle in this solution is false?

A. To start scheduled migration, you need to stop VMs at the production site.
B. To start scheduled migration, the administrator needs to manually execute the recovery plan in DR UltraVR.
C. After DR VMs are started, the VMs at the production site need to be deleted.
D. DR UltraVR registers and starts DR VMs based on the VM disk data on the new active LUN.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Exact Extract — DR Principles: Scheduled Migration:
“Deregister the VMs at the production site.”
Option C is false because Huawei's scheduled migration procedure requires deregistering the original production VMs, not deleting their underlying data or permanently removing the protected workloads.
Option A is correct. Scheduled migration begins by stopping production VMs to prevent further writes while the final storage synchronization is completed.
Option B is correct. The administrator manually starts the configured recovery plan through UltraVR at the disaster recovery site. UltraVR then coordinates the necessary migration and recovery activities.
Option D is correct. After synchronization completes, remote replication is stopped and the secondary LUN is promoted to become the active LUN. UltraVR registers and starts the DR VMs using the replicated VM disk data.
Option C is incorrect. The documented procedure specifies deregistration of VMs at the production site. Deregistration removes the VM registration from the virtualization management inventory without inherently destroying the virtual disks.
Deleting VM data instead of deregistering the VM would introduce unnecessary data-loss risks and could interfere with subsequent failback or reprotection operations.
Scheduled migration therefore follows a controlled sequence of workload shutdown, synchronization, LUN role transition, VM registration, service startup, and production VM deregistration.
[Reference: HCSP-O&M-DCS Training Material — DCS DR and Backup, DR Principles: Scheduled Migration, PDF page 451, slide 109.]

Question: 2

eCampusCore is the core of a campus digital platform and provides flexible multi-form deployment adaptation capabilities for industry solutions to support enterprise digital transformation. Which of the following support eCampusCore deployment?

A. Atlas servers

B. Third-party partner container platform (ACP)
C. FusionCube (x86 and Arm architectures)
D. Huawei-developed container platform eContainer

Answer: A, B, C, D

Explanation:
Exact Extract — eCampusCore Multi-form Adaptation:
"Container management platform: Huawei container platform eContainer and third-party partner container platform (ACP) are supported."
Technical Explanation:
All four options are correct because Huawei eCampusCore supports multiple infrastructure foundations and container management platforms.
The multi-form adaptation capability is designed to reduce coupling between software components and the underlying hardware environment. It enables the platform to be deployed across different enterprise architectures without requiring an entirely separate solution for each infrastructure type.
Option A is correct. Huawei eCampusCore supports Atlas server infrastructure, enabling deployment in appropriate intelligent computing scenarios.
Option B is correct. Third-party partner container platforms, identified as ACP in the training material, are supported as alternatives to Huawei's container platform.
Option C is correct. FusionCube is supported as a hyper-converged infrastructure foundation. The course specifies support for x86 or Arm architectures but does not support a hybrid x86/Arm architecture in this deployment context.
Option D is correct. Huawei-developed eContainer is a supported container management platform for deploying and managing eCampusCore components.
The underlying adaptation architecture uses component descriptions and metadata-driven deployment mechanisms to automate installation, configuration, interconnection, and upgrade activities.
This flexibility enables organizations to select infrastructure according to operational requirements while preserving a consistent eCampusCore service architecture.
[Reference: HCSP-O&M-DCS Training Material — DCS Features in the Lightweight Cloud Scenario, eCampusCore Multi-form Adaptation and Supported Deployment Foundations, PDF page 309, slide 134.]

Question: 3

Which of the following preparations for container services in Huawei DCS need to be completed by an operation administrator?

A. Interconnect with NCE Fabric resources.
B. Configure the NIC routes of container nodes.
C. Create a K8s cluster.
D. Create a VDC account.

Answer: B, D

Explanation:
Exact Extract — ECE Operation Process Overview:

“Preparations for the container service (software package interconnection and configuration operated by O & M administrators, others operated by operation administrators).”
Technical Explanation:
Options B and D are correct because they represent container service preparation activities assigned to the operations management workflow rather than infrastructure interconnection or Kubernetes cluster creation.
Huawei DCS provides Elastic Container Engine (ECE) capabilities for deploying and managing Kubernetes-based container environments. Preparing these services requires coordination between infrastructure O & M administrators and operation administrators.
Option A is incorrect. Interconnecting with NCE-Fabric resources is explicitly assigned to O & M administrators. This includes configuring cloud platform interconnection information and establishing the relevant SDN management connectivity.
Option B is correct. Configuring NIC routes for container nodes is included in the container service preparation workflow and falls under the operation administrator activities identified in the course.
Option C is incorrect. Creating a Kubernetes cluster belongs to the subsequent cluster management phase. It is performed through the eDME operation portal using the appropriate VDC administrator or operator permissions rather than being classified as an initial preparation task.
Option D is correct. Creating the required VDC account establishes the administrative and tenant resource context needed before container service provisioning.
Correctly separating these activities ensures that infrastructure networking is prepared before tenant-level container resources are created.
[Reference: HCSP-O&M-DCS Training Material — DCS Features in the Lightweight Cloud Scenario, ECE Operation Process Overview, PDF pages 287–288, slide 115. Lab Guide — Section 1.1, SDN Deployment Requirements.]

Question: 4

In Huawei DCS, an administrator can centrally provision resources on the eDME O & M portal, instead of separately across the storage, switch, and virtualization portals.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
Exact Extract — Resource Provisioning in the Data Center Virtualization Scenario:
“The eDME O & M portal is used to orchestrate basic configuration capabilities of a cloud base in a unified manner.”
Technical Explanation:
The statement is true because centralized resource provisioning is a core capability of the Huawei DCS eDME management platform.
In a traditional infrastructure environment, administrators may need to configure virtualization resources, storage arrays, and network switches independently through their respective management interfaces.
This fragmented approach increases configuration effort and the possibility of inconsistencies between infrastructure layers.

Visit us at: https://www.examsboost.com/test/h23-021-v1-0

Huawei eDME provides unified management of these resources through a common management portal. Once the required infrastructure components have been integrated, administrators can perform supported provisioning operations without manually coordinating every individual resource through separate consoles.
The platform can coordinate management of FusionCompute virtualization resources, storage devices, physical servers, and network switches.
For example, VM provisioning may require compute resources, a suitable datastore, and network configuration. eDME can orchestrate supported configuration tasks across these resource categories. This reduces repetitive administration and improves deployment consistency.
The eDME O & M portal primarily supports infrastructure operations in the non-multi-tenant scenario. In multi-tenant environments, the separate operation portal provides tenant-oriented cloud service provisioning and management.
[Reference: HCSP-O&M-DCS Training Material — DCS Features in the Data Center Virtualization Scenario, Resource Provisioning in the Data Center Virtualization Scenario (Non-Multi-Tenant), PDF page 127, slide 17.]

Question: 5

Which of the following statements about objects such as region, availability zone (AZ), cluster, and FusionCompute on the live network environment of Huawei DCS is false?

A. Only clusters in the same FusionCompute system can be added to an AZ.
B. A cluster can belong to a maximum of two AZs.
C. The number of regions depends on the quality requirements of Service Level Agreement (SLA).
D. A region can be divided into five AZs.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Exact Extract — Virtual Resource Pool Management: Planning Overview:
“Currently, eDME supports only one region and all devices managed by eDME belong to the same region.”
Technical Explanation:
Option C is false in the documented DCS version because eDME supports only one region, even though regional planning is influenced by service-level requirements.
Option A is correct. The course specifies that only clusters belonging to the same FusionCompute system can be added to an AZ. This ensures consistent virtualization resource management within the availability zone.
Option B is correct. A FusionCompute cluster can belong to a maximum of two availability zones, allowing the relevant infrastructure resources to participate in the supported AZ organization.
Option C is incorrect. Although general regional planning considers access latency and SLA requirements, the documented eDME implementation supports only one region. Administrators therefore cannot arbitrarily increase the number of regions according to SLA requirements.
Option D is correct. A region can contain multiple availability zones, including five AZs. Availability zones divide infrastructure into fault-isolation domains to improve service resilience.

Visit us at: https://www.examsboost.com/test/h23-021-v1-0

The distinction between regions and availability zones is important. A region represents the broader geographical resource-management scope, while an AZ organizes infrastructure into relatively independent fault domains.
[Reference: HCSP-O&M-DCS Training Material — DCS Features in the Lightweight Cloud Scenario, Virtual Resource Pool Management: Planning Overview, PDF page 165, slide 6; Managing System AZs, page 166, slide 7.]

Question: 6

In Huawei DCS, UltraVR uses continuous data protection (CDP) to protect hyper-converged VMs. Which of the following statements about the benefits of CDP are true?

A. CDP can restore some disks of a VM to any point in time.
B. CDP can provide data protection at a one-second interval and record each data change of users.
C. If VM data is lost, CDP can restore data to any point in time before the fault occurs with a near-zero recovery time objective (RTO).
D. CDP can restore data to any second within 30 days before a fault occurs with near-zero data loss.

Answer: A, B

Explanation:
Continuous Data Protection is an advanced protection mechanism provided by Huawei UltraVR for supported hyper-converged infrastructure environments. Unlike conventional periodic backups, CDP continuously captures changes to protected data, allowing highly granular recovery.
Option A is correct. CDP supports recovery of protected VM disks to specific recovery points. Administrators can restore a VM, individual protected disks, or files without necessarily recovering every component of the original virtual machine. Recovery points are limited to the configured and available protection history.
Option B is correct. Huawei's implementation provides protection at one-second granularity and records data changes through the I/O capture and distribution mechanisms. This enables recovery to a specified second within the supported protection window.
Option C is incorrect. It confuses recovery time objective with recovery point objective. CDP offers a near-zero RPO, meaning that the potential amount of lost data is extremely small. This does not establish a near-zero RTO, which measures how long service restoration takes.
Option D is incorrect. The training material specifies a recovery window of up to seven days, not 30 days. CDP therefore provides granular disk recovery and second-level data protection while minimising potential data loss.
[Reference: HCSP-O&M-DCS Training Material — Datacenter Virtualization Solution Overview, Virtualization DR: UltraVR, slide 21.]

Question: 7

Which of the following K8s objects can store sensitive data such as key-value pairs of configuration data, authentication information, and certificates in a K8s cluster created in Huawei DCS?

A. Ingress

B. ConfigMap
C. Service
D. Secret

Answer: D

Explanation:
Course Extract — ECE:
"Elastic Container Engine (ECE) manages for cluster lifecycle, container images, and containerized applications"
Technical Explanation:
Option D is correct because Kubernetes Secrets are designed to store sensitive information required by containerized workloads, including authentication credentials, tokens, private keys, and TLS certificates. Huawei DCS provides Kubernetes cluster management through Elastic Container Engine. Kubernetes objects define how applications are configured, connected, secured, and executed within these clusters.
Option A is incorrect. Ingress manages HTTP and HTTPS routing from external clients to services running inside a Kubernetes cluster. It does not serve as a general credential store.
Option B is incorrect. ConfigMaps store non-confidential configuration information as key-value pairs. Although their data structure resembles that of Secrets, they are not intended for confidential credentials.
Option C is incorrect. A Kubernetes Service provides a stable networking abstraction for accessing a set of Pods, usually through a virtual IP address or DNS name.
Option D is correct. Secrets provide a dedicated resource type for confidential application configuration and credentials.
A security qualification is essential: Kubernetes Secret values are commonly base64-encoded, which is not encryption. Production environments should enforce appropriate RBAC permissions and enable encryption at rest for sensitive data.
[References: HCSP-O&M-DCS Training Material — DCS Features in the Lightweight Cloud Scenario, ECE Overview, PDF page 279. Kubernetes official documentation — Secrets (https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/configuration/secret/) and ConfigMaps (https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/configuration/configmap/).]

Question: 8

Which of the following statements about eDME VMs in Huawei DCS is false?

A. In the separated deployment with multi-tenancy, if FusionStorage Manager (FSM) is required, FSM VMs need to be deployed in a management cluster.
B. In the separated deployment with multi-tenancy, if HiCloud is required, at least four management nodes need to be deployed.
C. The separated deployment with multi-tenancy requires five eDME VMs: three VMs in a management cluster and two VMs in a compute cluster.
D. In the separated deployment with multi-tenancy, if eDataInsight is required, CloudSOP and NDP VMs need to be deployed only in the compute domain.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option C is false because it incorrectly assigns the two additional eDME tenant virtual machines to the compute cluster instead of the management domain.
In Huawei DCS separated deployment, the management and compute domains have distinct responsibilities. The management domain hosts infrastructure management components, including eDME, VRM, and optional management software.
A non-multi-tenant eDME deployment requires three management VMs. Enabling multi-tenant operations requires two additional tenant-operation VMs, resulting in five eDME VMs. These components remain part of the management domain architecture.
Option A is correct. When scale-out storage requires FusionStorage Manager, its management components are deployed within the management cluster to support storage administration, monitoring, and configuration.
Option B is correct. When HiCloud is added to the separated deployment architecture, the reference design requires an additional management node, increasing the planned management nodes from three to four.
Option D is correct. eDataInsight uses components such as CloudSOP and NDP within the compute domain according to the DCS node software stack.
Correct component placement is important for resource isolation, management availability, and predictable service performance. Confusing management-domain VMs with compute-domain workloads can lead to an incorrect deployment architecture.
[Reference: HCSP-O&M-DCS Training Material — Datacenter Virtualization Solution Installation and Deployment, Separated Deployment (Multi-Tenant Scenario), slide 6; Node Software Stack, slide 8.]

Question: 9

An enterprise plans to use the network overlay SDN architecture in Huawei DCS to carry its new services. Some old service systems are not migrated or reconstructed and still run in the legacy data center. Which of the following network service combinations can be used to implement communication between the new and old data centers?

A. Elastic load balance (ELB)
B. Virtual private network (VPN)
C. Virtual private cloud (VPC)
D. Domain name service (DNS)

Answer: B, C

Explanation:
Exact Extract — VPN Application Scenarios:
“With a VPN between a VPC and a single data center”
Technical Explanation:
Options B and C are correct because VPN and VPC services work together to provide private connectivity between Huawei DCS cloud resources and existing on-premises data centers.
Option B is correct. A VPN establishes an encrypted communication tunnel between the cloud network and an external enterprise network. This enables legacy applications and newly deployed cloud services to exchange information securely across an underlying IP network.

Option C is correct. A VPC provides the logically isolated virtual network in which DCS cloud resources operate. It defines subnets, addressing, routing, and relevant security policies.
Together, VPN and VPC services provide a hybrid-cloud connectivity architecture that allows existing systems to remain operational while new applications are deployed on DCS.
Option A is incorrect. ELB distributes application requests across backend servers. It does not independently establish private connectivity between separate data centers.
Option D is incorrect. DNS resolves domain names to addresses and supports service discovery, but it does not establish the underlying network communication path.
Huawei's VPN application scenarios explicitly include single-site and multi-site hybrid-cloud deployment, enabling enterprises to interconnect legacy infrastructure with cloud-hosted computing and storage resources.
[Reference: HCSP-O&M-DCS Training Material — DCS Features in the Lightweight Cloud Scenario, Network Service: VPN Application Scenarios, PDF page 269, slide 100; Region Type Differences (1), page 233.]

Question: 10

Assume a small company uses Huawei DCS (non-multi-tenant scenario). Its administrator can provision Elastic Cloud Servers (ECSs) on the eDME operation portal.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
Exact Extract — Resource Provisioning in the Non-Multi-Tenant Scenario:
“When three eDME VMs are deployed, the operation portal is unavailable.”
Technical Explanation:
The statement is false because the eDME operation portal is associated with multi-tenant cloud operations rather than the standard non-multi-tenant virtualization management scenario.
Huawei DCS distinguishes between infrastructure virtualization management and lightweight cloud service operations.
In the non-multi-tenant scenario, eDME provides centralized infrastructure O & M and virtualization resource management. Administrators can create and manage virtual machines using the eDME O & M portal and its associated virtualization management functions.
However, the operation portal is not available when only the three standard eDME management VMs are deployed.
To enable multi-tenant cloud operations, two additional eDME tenant-operation VMs must be installed. These components support operation portal functions such as tenant resource management, quotas, subscriptions, and cloud service provisioning.
ECS provisioning is part of the multi-tenant compute service framework. It allows authorized cloud users to request computing resources through the cloud operations interface.
Therefore, although a non-multi-tenant administrator can provision conventional VMs, the specified ECS provisioning activity cannot be performed through an unavailable eDME operation portal.
This distinction prevents confusion between VM lifecycle management and tenant-oriented cloud service provisioning.

[Reference: HCSP-O&M-DCS Training Material — Datacenter Virtualization Solution Overview, DCS Scenario Segmentation, PDF page 18; DCS Features in the Data Center Virtualization Scenario, Resource Provisioning in the Non-Multi-Tenant Scenario, PDF page 127, slide 17.]

Visit us at: https://www.examsboost.com/test/h23-021-v1-0

Thank You for Trying Our Product

For More Information – Visit link below:

https://www.examsboost.com/

15 USD Discount Coupon Code:

G74JA8UF

FEATURES

- ✓ 90 Days Free Updates
- ✓ Money Back Pass Guarantee
- ✓ Instant Download or Email Attachment
- ✓ 24/7 Live Chat Support
- ✓ PDF file could be used at any Platform
- ✓ 50,000 Happy Customer

