Huawei
H13-624_V5.5
HCIP-Storage V5.5 Exam

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Question: 1

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 without interruption 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.
Reference:
HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material, Module 3: Scale-Out Storage Technologies, Section 3.2: Reliability and Redundancy Mechanisms*, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

Question: 2

An Internet customer has deployed a remote replication environment based on multiple flash storage devices. During actual service running, the customer discovers that there are multiple running statuses for a remote replication pair. Which of the following statements is true about the running status of a pair?

A. After a pair is disconnected, if the pair is deleted from the primary or secondary site, which causes configuration inconsistency between the primary and secondary sites, the pair running status changes to "To be recovered."

B. When the pair running status is "Split," the pair relationship between the primary and secondary LUNs is interrupted (not manually).
C. When the pair running status is "Normal," data synchronization between the primary and secondary LUNs is complete.
D. When the pair running status is "To be synchronized," the pair relationship between the primary and secondary LUNs must be manually disconnected to meet the service requirements of a single LUN.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The question focuses on the running statuses of remote replication pairs in Huawei's flash storage systems, such as OceanStor Dorado. The *HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material (Module 4: Storage Design and Implementation)* details the remote replication feature and its statuses. The material states: "When the pair running status is 'Normal,' the remote replication pair is fully synchronized, meaning data between the primary and secondary LUNs is consistent, and synchronization is complete." This matches option C.
- Option A: Incorrect. The training material indicates that if a pair is deleted from one site, causing inconsistency, the status may not necessarily change to "To be recovered." Instead, it may require manual intervention or reconfiguration, and "To be recovered" is typically associated with link failures or incomplete synchronization, not deletion.
- Option B: Incorrect. The "Split" status occurs when the pair relationship is interrupted, but it can be due to manual intervention or automatic triggers (e.g., link failure). The parenthetical "not manually" is misleading, as the material does not restrict "Split" to non-manual causes.
- Option D: Incorrect. The "To be synchronized" status indicates that the pair is preparing for synchronization but is not yet consistent. There is no requirement to manually disconnect the pair for single LUN service needs, as the system can operate with the primary LUN independently during this state.
Thus, option C is the only accurate statement based on official documentation.
Reference:
HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material, Module 4: Storage Design and Implementation, Section 4.3: Remote Replication Configuration and Management*, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

Question: 3

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.
Reference:
HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material, Module 4: Storage Design and Implementation, Section 4.2: Basic Storage Service Configuration*, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

Question: 4

When delivering a flash storage project, Huawei engineers introduced the multi-tenant feature of flash storage to the customer. This feature isolates service dat

a. Although different tenants cannot access each other's LUNs, they can access each other's file system.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
The multi-tenant feature in Huawei's flash storage systems, such as OceanStor Dorado, is designed to isolate resources for different tenants to ensure data security and privacy. The *HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material (Module 2: Flash Storage Technologies)* explains: "The multi-tenant feature isolates both block and file resources, ensuring that tenants cannot access each other's LUNs or file systems. This is achieved through logical partitioning and access control mechanisms." The statement in the question claims that tenants cannot access each other's LUNs but can access each other's file systems, which contradicts the official documentation. The material emphasizes that file systems, like LUNs, are isolated per tenant, and cross-tenant access is prevented unless explicitly configured (e.g., through shared namespaces, which is not the default behavior). Therefore, the statement is false.

Reference:
HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material, Module 2: Flash Storage Technologies, Section 2.4: Multi-Tenancy and Resource Isolation*, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

Question: 5

Huawei OceanStor Pacific series is an intelligent scale-out storage product that supports large-scale scale-out and delivers high reliability. Which of the following statements are false about the product's reliability?

A. In terms of data reliability, multiple RAID policies are supported based on the traditional disk-level RAID mode.
B. The product adopts Kunpeng processors to integrate functions of multiple chips and effectively improve hardware reliability.
C. The product leverages link aggregation to ensure transmission link redundancy and performs link switchover or isolation to ensure service continuity if a link becomes faulty or subhealthy.
D. The product uses the multi-copy technology to implement the intra-node RAID function. If a node is faulty, the system reliability is not degraded and even remains higher than that of the EC mechanism.

Answer: A, D

Explanation:
This question tests knowledge of the reliability features of the Huawei OceanStor Pacific series, as covered in the *HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material (Module 3: Scale-Out Storage Technologies)*. Let's evaluate each option:
- Option A: False. The training material states: "OceanStor Pacific uses advanced erasure coding (EC) and multi-copy technologies for data reliability, moving beyond traditional disk-level RAID modes." While RAID-like concepts may be used internally, the system primarily relies on distributed EC or replication, not traditional RAID, making this statement inaccurate.
- Option B: True. The material confirms: "Kunpeng processors integrate multiple chip functions, reducing points of failure and enhancing hardware reliability." This is a correct statement.
- Option C: True. The material notes: "Link aggregation ensures transmission link redundancy, with automatic switchover or isolation for faulty or subhealthy links, maintaining service continuity." This is accurate.
- Option D: False. The material clarifies: "Multi-copy technology ensures data redundancy across nodes, but it does not implement intra-node RAID. If a node fails, reliability depends on inter-node copies or EC, and it is not necessarily higher than EC mechanisms, which are optimized for distributed systems." This makes the statement false, as it misrepresents the technology and its comparative reliability.
Thus, options A and D are false.
Reference:
HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material, Module 3: Scale-Out Storage Technologies, Section 3.3: OceanStor Pacific Reliability Features*, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

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