



Vendor: Huawei

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QUESTION 1

A storage system encounters CPU performance issues, such as slow responses during system access, decreased QPS and TPS, and prolonged response time. Which of the following methods can be used to optimize performance?

- A. Replace the current CPU with a more advanced one.
- B. Reduce the data block buffer size.
- C. Add system modules, such as front-end processors, and set parallel servers.
- D. If there are multiple CPUs, consider load allocation among them.

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

A processor upgrade can increase available execution capacity when measurements confirm that compute resources, rather than storage or network I/O, are the bottleneck.

Parallel processing components can distribute requests and reduce queue buildup. The benefit depends on whether the workload can be partitioned without creating a new shared-resource bottleneck.

Balancing threads and requests across available processors improves utilization and can prevent a subset of CPUs from becoming saturated while others remain idle.

QUESTION 2

In the file storage service scenario of Huawei all-flash storage, the multi-tenancy feature isolates resources among vStores. Which of the following are included in the multi-tenancy service isolation?

- A. Service access isolation
- B. Service network isolation
- C. Service data isolation
- D. Service configuration isolation

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

Independent access boundaries prevent one tenant from using another tenant's service entry points without authorization. Identity and permission controls enforce the boundary.

Logical separation of tenant datasets protects confidentiality and reduces the risk of unintended cross-tenant access.

Separate configuration contexts allow each tenant's service settings and policies to be managed without unintentionally changing another tenant's environment.

QUESTION 3

A healthcare organization with 15 TB of production medical imaging data needs to implement a disaster recovery strategy. The business requires that in the event of a primary data center outage, services must resume within 4 hours with zero data loss. The organization has two data centers 50 kilometers apart with dedicated 10 Gbps WAN links. The imaging system generates approximately 500 GB of new data daily. Which DR solution architecture is most appropriate for this scenario?

- A. Active-Active DR solution with synchronous replication across both data centers and bidirectional

traffic distribution

- B. Active-Standby DR solution with asynchronous replication and a 24-hour RPO
- C. Geo-redundant 3DC DR solution with data distributed across three data centers
- D. Manual backup and restore procedure triggered only when the primary data center becomes unavailable
- E. Tape-based backup at the secondary site with daily backup cycles and manual recovery initiation

Answer: A

Explanation:

A design targeting no loss of acknowledged writes requires a mechanism that keeps protected copies consistent before write completion. The available inter-site connectivity and measured latency must support this behavior, and recovery testing must confirm that applications can resume within the specified time.

QUESTION 4

Huawei OceanProtect Appliance provides a comprehensive data backup solution. Which of the following basic components are required by the data protection system?

- A. Elasticsearch
- B. Ceph
- C. Kafka
- D. GaussDB

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

Search and indexing services make protection metadata and operational records discoverable, supporting management and troubleshooting.

Message-stream processing helps decouple protection components and deliver events reliably between services.

A database service stores persistent configuration and operational metadata needed for protection workflows and management.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following statements is true about the HyperCDP (for block) configuration of Huawei all-flash storage?

- A. You must create a protection plan before creating a HyperCDP consistency group (CG).
- B. You must create a protection group before creating a HyperCDP consistency group (CG).
- C. You must create a protection group before creating a HyperCDP schedule.
- D. You must create a protection plan before creating a HyperCDP schedule.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Consistency groups coordinate protection of related block objects so that a recoverable point represents a coherent application state. The protected objects must first be organized into the appropriate protection structure before group-level continuous data protection can be configured.

QUESTION 6

In remote DR mode where two OceanStor BCManager eReplication servers are deployed, the

administrator can perform fault recovery operations only at the DR site. Other operations can be performed at the production or DR site.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a dual-management-server disaster recovery deployment, recovery control is restricted to the designated recovery side to avoid conflicting commands during a site outage. Routine management can otherwise be performed through either available management endpoint, subject to its role and permissions.

QUESTION 7

During a migration project, your team is moving 200 TB of unstructured data from legacy NAS systems to Huawei OceanStor Dorado storage arrays. The business requires zero downtime during the cutover, and application access to the data must not be interrupted. The network link between the legacy NAS and the target array is a 1 Gbps connection shared with production traffic. Which data migration approach and supporting technologies should you implement?

- A. Use Huawei Data Management System (HDMS) with incremental shadow copy mirroring to synchronize data in real-time, followed by a short cutover window for final consistency synchronization
- B. Perform a bulk offline copy using FTP, shut down production applications, and re-point them to the new array
- C. Leverage asynchronous remote replication without any shadow copy mechanism and rely on network retries for missed data blocks
- D. Use a third-party tool to copy data via snapshots without verifying data integrity or tracking incremental changes
- E. Migrate data in a single full transfer operation and accept 24 hours of application downtime

Answer: A

Explanation:

A continuously updated migration copy reduces the final amount of changed data and limits application disruption. For a large dataset on a constrained shared link, migration duration, bandwidth throttling, and cutover feasibility must be assessed carefully; the stated zero-downtime objective is not guaranteed by synchronization alone.

QUESTION 8

When SmartVirtualization is configured for Huawei all-flash storage to take over Huawei heterogeneous storage online, which of the following is optional?

- A. Switching over host paths
- B. Mapping eDevLUNs to application servers
- C. Checking the heterogeneous storage system
- D. Adding route information

Answer: D

Explanation:

Heterogeneous storage takeover requires a valid external-device relationship, appropriate host presentation, and a controlled change of I/O ownership. Additional routing configuration is needed only when the network topology or connectivity method calls for it.

QUESTION 9

Huawei's DME IQ intelligent cloud O&M platform is often used during project delivery and maintenance. Which of the following is not a main function provided by DME IQ?

- A. Remote O&M
- B. Installed base operations
- C. Delivery and maintenance
- D. Service change

Answer: D

Explanation:

The platform concentrates on lifecycle visibility, installed-base information, and remote support activities. Direct modification of production service configurations belongs to separate service-management or orchestration functions rather than the platform's principal maintenance scope.

QUESTION 10

The overall functional architecture of Huawei OceanStor Pacific series storage consists of the storage interface layer, service layer, engine layer, and management. Which of the following functions can be implemented at the engine layer?

- A. Tiered storage
- B. Protocol interworking
- C. Data reconstruction
- D. Service configuration

Answer: C

Explanation:

The storage engine is responsible for low-level data placement and resilience operations. When a component fails, reconstruction restores the required protection level by rebuilding missing data from the surviving distributed fragments or parity information.

QUESTION 11

A company uses Huawei flash storage to provide NAS services and configures snapshots for file systems. When a file system needs to be rolled back using a snapshot the rollback can be successful only after the share of the source file system is unmounted from the application host.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:

A file-system rollback changes the visible namespace and underlying data state. Disconnecting active clients prevents their open handles and cached writes from conflicting with the restored point-in-time image.

QUESTION 12

During data migration using SmartMigration of Huawei flash storage, LUN information exchange changes the mapping between LUNs and data volumes. Which of the following statements about the mapping are true?

- A. After LUN information is exchanged, the host uses the source LUN ID to identify the target data volume.
- B. After the pair is split, the host I/O data is written only to the target LUN, and dual-write is not performed.
- C. Before LUN information is exchanged, the host uses the source LUN ID to identify the source LUN.
- D. During LUN information exchange, the LUN IDs remain unchanged, and the data volume IDs of the source and target LUNs are exchanged.

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:

Preserving the host-visible identity during the final exchange avoids requiring the application to discover a completely new device after migration.

Once the migration relationship is separated, the active destination becomes the authoritative write target, preventing unnecessary duplicate writes.

Before the exchange, host requests resolve through the original logical identity, allowing the migration process to remain transparent to the application.

Swapping the underlying data-volume associations while keeping logical identifiers stable is the key to a low-disruption migration handover.

QUESTION 13

What functions can the virtual firewall service provide for the Datacenter Virtualization Solution (DCS) multi-tenant service?

- A. Access control for virtual private clouds (VPCs)
- B. Providing access policies for cloud servers that have the same security protection requirements and that are mutually trusted within a VPC
- C. Establishing a virtual private network (VPN) between a remote user and a VPC
- D. Blacklist and whitelist

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

Per-tenant virtual network boundaries need firewall policies to control permitted traffic between resources and networks.

Grouping resources with common trust requirements makes it possible to apply consistent policies without maintaining unrelated rules for each workload.

Explicit allow and deny lists provide straightforward controls for known permitted or prohibited traffic sources and destinations.

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