

DUMPS ARENA

HCNP - Constructing Unifying Storage Network V2

Huawei H13-624

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

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.

ANSWER: A B C**Explanation:**

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 NO: 2

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 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.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 3

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.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

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 NO: 4

Which of the following is not supported by HyperMetro?

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

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

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

QUESTION NO: 5

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

ANSWER: D**Explanation:**

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

QUESTION NO: 6

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

- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

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.