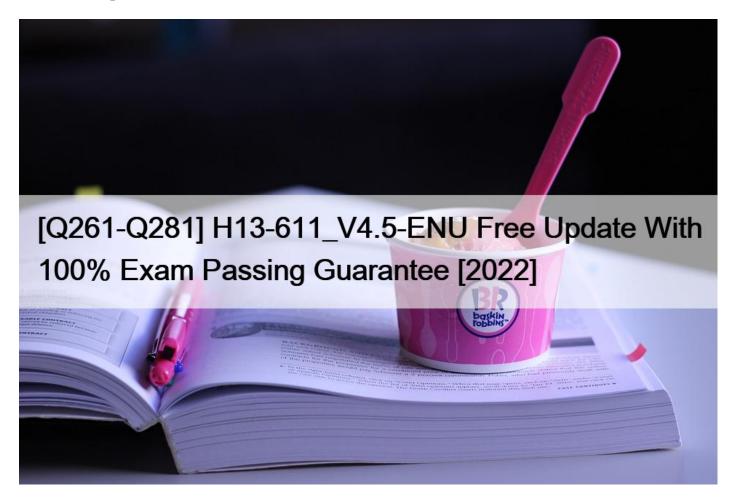
# [Q261-Q281 H13-611\_V4.5-ENU Free Update With 100% Exam Passing Guarantee [2022



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## **QUESTION 261**

The cloudification of IT architecture is moving from "separation" to "convergence". What does convergence mean?

- \* Convergence of IT infrastructure
- \* Convergence of applications and servers
- \* Convergence of hardware and software
- \* Multi-application sharing, open " cloud computer "

# **QUESTION 262**

Which of the following statements about Thin LUN are correct? (Multiple Choice)

\* After the Smart Thin feature is enabled, users can create Thin LUNs larger than the maximum physical free space of the storage pool

- \* Thin LUN cannot be directly converted to Thick LUN
- \* All LUNs in a storage pool need to enable the Smart Thin function
- \* When Thin LUN is created, it consumes little storage capacity

## **QUESTION 263**

Regarding Huawei's OceanStor V3 storage dynamic tiered storage technology, which of the following descriptions is wrong?

- \* Smart Tier calculates and analyzes the activity of the data to determine the activity level of the data
- \* Smart Tier automatically and dynamically moves data to storage media of different performance according to the different activity levels of the data
- \* Smart Tier data movement based on configuration data migration strategy
- \* Data statistics, analysis and data migration of Smart Tier features will affect business continuity and data availability

# **QUESTION 264**

Which of the following has the highest performance?

Table 2. Data Access Priorities for SCSI Addresses

Priority	SCSI Address	SCSI Device Name
Highest	7	SCSI-2 Fast/Wide PCI Adapter / Ultra SCSI Fast/Wide PCI Adapter
4	6	-20
<b>4</b>	5	- COIII
	4	aine.
+	310	non
¥	LACTAU	11-3
1 100	1/62	
· MOS	31 0	
,	15	
¥ .	14	
¥.	13	
ŧ.	12	
ı	11	
	10	
·	9	
Lowest	8	

<sup>\*</sup> SLC

# **QUESTION 265**

The SCSI bus assigns a unique ID to each device, and can support up to 8 devices. On the one hand, the device ID is used to address and the other is to identify the priority of the device in the use of the bus.

\* TRUE

<sup>\*</sup> MLC

<sup>\*</sup> TLC

<sup>\*</sup> QLC

\* FALSE

## **QUESTION 266**

Which of the following descriptions is correct?

Description 1: LUN is composed of multiple Extents in the storage pool.

Description 2: LUN can contain one or more types of Extent.

- \* Description 1 is correct, description 2 is correct
- \* Description 1 is correct, description 2 is wrong
- \* Description 1 is wrong, description 2 is correct
- \* Description 1 is wrong, description 2 is wrong

# **QUESTION 267**

The RDMA protocol can achieve direct access to the memory of the remote device. RDMA achieves ultra-low latency between endpoints, ultra-high throughput transmission, and does not require cpu, os intervention does not need to consume too many other resources for the processing and transmission of network data.

- \* True
- \* False

#### **QUESTION 268**

The RTO=0 and RPO=0 of the disaster recovery center in the same city.

- \* True
- \* False

#### **QUESTION 269**

In the case of using RAID 2.0+ technology, Thick LUN is composed of Grain, and Thin LUN is composed of Extent.

- \* True
- \* False

# **QUESTION 270**

The RTO in the metrics for disaster recovery systems refers to the point in time target requirements at which the system and data must be restored after a disaster occurs.

- \* True
- \* False

## **QUESTION 271**

For random accessing to mechanical disks, the biggest impact on the time taken to complete an IO is:

- \* Seek time
- \* Rotation delay
- \* Data transfer time

#### **QUESTION 272**

In the Huawei storage system using RAID 2.0+ technology, regarding the difference between Thick LUN and Thin LUN, which of the following descriptions is correct? (Multiple choice)

- \* Allocate storage capacity when Thick LUN is created
- \* When Thin LUN is created, storage capacity is not allocated by default. Storage capacity is allocated only when data is written.
- \* Thin LUNs are more flexible than Thick LUNs and have better performance when reading and writing large IOs sequentially
- \* Thin LUN makes the overall storage space utilization higher

#### **QUESTION 273**

If a user cares about reliability and random write performance, what RAID level would you recommend?

- \* RAID 10
- \* RIAD 50
- \* RIAD 1
- \* RAI DO

## **QUESTION 274**

Common backup topologies include Lan-Base, Lan-Free, and Server-Base.

- \* True
- \* False

#### **QUESTION 275**

The server installed Linux operating system accesses the disk array based on the RAID 5 strategy, and the access path sequence is:

- \* File System->Application System->Volume->I/O Subsystem->RAID Controller->Disk
- \* Application System->File System->Volume->I/O Subsystem->RAID Controller->Disk
- \* Application System -> File System -> I/O Subsystem -> Volume -> RAID Controller -> Disk
- \* Application System->File System->Volume->RAID Controller->I/O Subsystem->Disk

#### **QUESTION 276**

Which of the sequence of the overall reconstruction process is correct?

- 1. Query all CKG with CK falling on the faulty disk
- 2. Allocate hot spare CK to all these CKG
- 3. Update the CKG information to release the reconstructed CK
- 4. Write the reconstructed data to the hot standby CK
- 5. Through the RAID algorithm,

Calculate the data on the failed disk based on the data on the normal disk and the check disk

- \* 1->2->5->4->3
- \* 1->2->3->5->4
- \* 5->1->2->3->4
- \* 5->2->1->4->3

## **QUESTION 277**

Regarding the LUN deduplication of OceanStor V3, which of the following statement is wrong?

- \* The deduplication function is used together with Smart Cache to accelerate performance
- \* The heterogeneous array LUNs taken over support block-level deduplication
- \* Deduplication and remote replication cannot coexist on the same LUN
- \* A deduplicated LUN is selected when creating a LUN, and it cannot be restored to a state without deduplication

#### **QUESTION 278**

Regarding the NFS write mode in the Huawei OceanStor V3 storage system, which of the following is correct?

- \* Synchronous mode is to write the shared data to the cache, and then write it to the disk
- \* Asynchronous mode is to write shared data to the hard disk immediately
- \* The system defaults to asynchronous write mode
- \* The system defaults to synchronous write mode

## **QUESTION 279**

Which of the following descriptions about DAS is wrong?

- \* DAS is a designated storage device directly connected to the server that uses them.
- \* DAS is divided into internal DAS and external DAS
- \* The hard disk inside the server is not DAS
- \* External DAS can be connected to the server that accesses them through FC protocol or SCSI protocol.

#### **QUESTION 280**

Which of the following descriptions of RAID striping related concepts are correct? (Multiple Choice)

- \* Striping technology divides a continuous piece of data into many small parts and stores them on different disks.
- \* Single or multiple consecutive sectors in a single hard disk form a strip, which is the element that makes up the strip
- \* Striping is a technology that automatically balances the I/O load to multiple physical hard drives
- \* After striping, the speed that the RAID group can provide is faster than that of a single disk

# **QUESTION 281**

Create a Thin LUN on Huawei Oceanstor storage with 100G and an initial allocated capacity of 10G. After mapping this LUN to a Windows ID host, the corresponding disks scanned on the host should be displayed as 10G.

- \* True
- \* False

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