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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Storage Basics	21
Topic 2, Huawei Storage Products	87
Topic 3, Huawei Storage Solutions	5
Topic 4, Storage Product Sales	4
Topic 5, Mix Questions	1
Total	118

QUESTION NO: 1

SmartVirtualization enables heterogeneous storage resources to be managed in a unified manner.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

TRUE is correct. Huawei SmartVirtualization is a storage-virtualization capability that allows an OceanStor storage system to virtualize capacity supplied by compatible heterogeneous external storage arrays. After external LUNs are brought under the local storage system, administrators can manage those resources through a unified management plane and apply Huawei storage services to them. This approach reduces the operational complexity of administering separate storage platforms and supports nondisruptive data migration and infrastructure consolidation.

The feature is particularly useful where an organization has existing third-party or earlier-generation storage that must remain in service while it adopts newer Huawei storage. SmartVirtualization presents and manages the external capacity through the Huawei array, enabling centralized allocation and lifecycle operations rather than requiring each backend array to be handled independently for every consumer-facing storage task. Huawei describes SmartVirtualization as providing heterogeneous storage virtualization and unified management capabilities in its enterprise storage materials. Compatibility depends on the specific storage-model and software-version support matrix, so implementation planning should confirm that the external array is supported. See Huawei's OceanStor Dorado product information and SmartVirtualization documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

OceanStor 9000 supports _____ editing of media?

A. 20-layer4K

B. 6-layer 4K

C. 10-layer4K

D. 2-layer4K

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

6-layer 4K is correct. OceanStor 9000 is Huawei's scale-out NAS storage platform and was positioned for media workloads that demand high aggregate throughput and concurrent access, including post-production and non-linear video editing. In this context, "6-layer 4K" denotes the supported capability for six concurrent layers of 4K media editing, rather than merely storing 4K video files. Such editing requires sustained bandwidth, low latency, and parallel file access so that multiple high-resolution source layers can be read reliably during timeline playback and editing. OceanStor 9000 achieves the scale-out behavior needed for these workloads by using clustered storage nodes and a distributed file system, allowing performance and capacity to expand as nodes are added. Actual production performance still depends on the deployed node configuration, network design, codec, stream bitrate, client workflow, and data-protection settings. Huawei identifies OceanStor 9000 as a scale-out storage offering for high-performance unstructured-data workloads on its OceanStor 9000 product page; Huawei's OceanStor 9000 support portal provides the associated product documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which are the advantages of Dorado V3? (Multiple Choice)

A. 4 million IOPS at 0.5 ms latency 10X storage performance improvement 1 ms gateway-free active-B. active solution 99.9999% field-proven availability

B. 3x data reduction guarantee, 50% TCO saving

C. Simplified management, deployment in 10 minutes

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Huawei OceanStor Dorado V3 was positioned as an enterprise all-flash storage platform that combined very high performance, low latency, availability, efficiency, and simplified operations. Its published product advantages included up to 4 million IOPS with 0.5 ms latency, a claimed tenfold performance improvement, and a gateway-free active-active architecture. This architecture was designed to provide continuous service and supports the stated 99.9999% proven availability target. Huawei also presented inline data reduction as a core all-flash efficiency capability, with a three-to-one data-reduction guarantee and potential total-cost-of-ownership savings of up to 50%, helping customers reduce the effective capacity cost of flash storage. Simplified deployment and management were likewise part of the Dorado V3 value proposition: its management tools and preconfigured design aimed to make storage installation and service provisioning fast, including the cited ten-minute deployment experience. Together, these capabilities describe the performance, reliability, cost-efficiency, and operational simplicity benefits promoted for Dorado V3. Huawei's all-flash storage portfolio and its storage product documentation provide additional context on these capabilities at Huawei OceanStor Dorado and Huawei Enterprise Support.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following solutions are supported by the Dorado V3? (Multiple Choice)

A. Database acceleration

B. VDI

C. SAPTDI

D. NAS sharing

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

OceanStor Dorado V3 is an all-flash storage platform designed for high-performance, low-latency enterprise workloads delivered through block storage. **Database acceleration** is supported because Dorado V3 provides the consistent low latency, high IOPS, and availability capabilities required by mission-critical database workloads. Huawei positions OceanStor Dorado systems for core enterprise applications, including databases, where all-flash performance and data-reduction technologies improve transactional processing efficiency.

VDI is also supported. Virtual desktop infrastructure commonly creates highly concurrent and bursty I/O patterns, particularly during desktop boot storms and login storms. Dorado V3 is intended to provide the performance consistency and rapid response needed for these virtualized desktop environments.

SAP TDI is supported because SAP Tailored Datacenter Integration deployments use certified enterprise storage to provide persistent storage for SAP HANA environments. Dorado V3 was positioned for SAP HANA and other performance-sensitive enterprise application scenarios, making SAP TDI an applicable solution workload. Huawei's all-flash-storage portfolio documentation describes database, virtualization, and enterprise application use cases: Huawei All-Flash Storage. Product documentation and support resources are available through Huawei Enterprise Storage Support.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which factors should be considered when sizing an enterprise storage system? (Multiple Choice)

A. Application IOPS, throughput, and latency requirements

B. Expected data growth and retention requirements

C. RAID, snapshot, replication, and hot-spare overhead

D. Required host connectivity and redundancy

E. Logical capacity always equals the required physical capacity.

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

A storage proposal must be sized using both current requirements and expected business growth. **Application IOPS, throughput, and latency requirements** are essential because a capacity-only design may not meet application performance objectives. **Expected data growth and retention requirements** are needed to determine the required usable capacity throughout the solution lifecycle. **RAID, snapshot, replication, and hot-spare overhead** must be included because raw disk capacity is not equivalent to usable application capacity. **Required host connectivity and redundancy** must also be assessed to ensure sufficient front-end ports, SAN switches, Ethernet bandwidth, and multipathing paths.

Storage sizing should not assume that logical capacity always equals physical capacity. Data-reduction ratios vary by workload and must be validated carefully, particularly for encrypted, already-compressed, or media data. Huawei product specifications and compatibility information are available from Huawei Compatibility and Huawei Enterprise Storage Support.

QUESTION NO: 6

2200 V3 does not support iSCSI and FC host ports in a single device.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

FALSE is correct because the OceanStor 2200 V3 is a unified storage system that can provide block storage connectivity through both Fibre Channel and iSCSI host interfaces in the same controller enclosure/device. This capability lets a deployment attach FC-based hosts and Ethernet-based iSCSI hosts to the same storage array, subject to the supported interface modules, controller configuration, software version, and applicable compatibility requirements. In practical presales design, this enables the array to serve environments that are transitioning between SAN technologies or that have separate workloads using FC and IP SAN connectivity, without requiring separate storage systems solely because the host connection protocols differ. Huawei's OceanStor V3 documentation describes the product family's flexible host connectivity and supported front-end interface types; the specific supported configuration should always be validated against the relevant product documentation and compatibility information for the intended release. See Huawei's OceanStor 2200 V3 support page and the Huawei OceanStor storage portfolio for product and documentation resources.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following disk enclosures are supported by the 2200 V3? (Multiple Choice)

A. 2 U, 12 disks

B. 2U, 25disks

C. 4 U, 24 disks

D. 2 U, 24 disks

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

The supported expansion disk-enclosure types for the OceanStor 2200 V3 are **2U, 25 disks** and **4U, 24 disks**. The 2U 25-slot enclosure is intended for high-density 2.5-inch drive configurations, allowing the array to scale capacity and performance while retaining a compact rack footprint. The 4U 24-slot enclosure supports 3.5-inch drives and is used where greater capacity per drive is required. These enclosure formats are part of the platform's supported disk-expansion architecture and can be attached to increase the storage system's available drive count beyond the controller enclosure's internal slots.

It is important to distinguish a disk enclosure from the controller enclosure. The OceanStor 2200 V3 controller enclosure may have its own built-in disk bays, but that does not make every controller-bay layout a supported external expansion enclosure type. For planning, hardware compatibility, and expansion design, use the documented 2U 25-slot and 4U 24-slot disk enclosures and verify the applicable drive, cable, and software requirements for the specific system version. Huawei product and support documentation is available through the OceanStor 2200 V3 product page and the Huawei Enterprise Support portal.

QUESTION NO: 8

Dorado V3 tolerates failure of 4 SSDs simultaneously

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

FALSE is correct because Dorado V3's disk-failure protection is based on Huawei RAID 2.0+ and RAID-TP technology, rather than a four-SSD simultaneous-failure tolerance level. RAID-TP is Huawei's triple-parity RAID implementation and is designed to maintain data availability when up to three drives in a RAID group fail at the same time. This triple-fault-tolerance capability is particularly important for all-flash arrays, where large-capacity SSDs and rebuild exposure require stronger protection than conventional single- or dual-parity RAID schemes. Huawei documentation describes RAID-TP as providing three-parity protection and tolerating simultaneous failures of three disks. Therefore, describing Dorado V3 as tolerating four SSD failures overstates the protection provided by this RAID mechanism. Actual resilience also depends on the configured storage-pool and RAID layout, but the applicable maximum simultaneous disk-failure tolerance stated for RAID-TP is three drives, not four. See Huawei's RAID 2.0+ documentation and its OceanStor Dorado product information.

QUESTION NO: 9

2200 V3 and 2600 V3 are configured with a BBU module by default, which protects cache data in the case of a power failure.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

TRUE is correct. OceanStor 2200 V3 and 2600 V3 systems use backup battery units (BBUs) as part of their controller-enclosure design to protect write-cache data during an unexpected power interruption. Write cache improves storage performance by allowing acknowledged write operations to be retained temporarily before the data is committed to disk. Because this data may not yet be persistent when utility power fails, the BBU supplies temporary power to preserve the cached contents and allow them to be safely flushed or recovered when power is restored. This cache-protection design prevents acknowledged host writes from being lost solely because of a power outage, supporting data integrity and availability. The BBU is therefore a standard cache-protection component for these V3 storage models rather than an optional add-on required to obtain basic power-failure cache protection. Huawei's product support resources identify the OceanStor 2200 V3 and 2600 V3 platforms and provide their hardware documentation, including controller-enclosure component and cache-protection information: Huawei OceanStor 2200 V3 support and Huawei OceanStor 2600 V3 support.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which types of host ports are supported by the 2200 V3? (Multiple Choice)

A. 16/8Gbit/s FC

B. 10 Gbit/s iSCSI

C. 1 Gbit/s iSCSI

D. 10 Gbit/s FCoE

E. SAS

ANSWER: A B C D E

Explanation:

OceanStor 2200 V3 provides multiple front-end host-connectivity choices so that it can be deployed in Fibre Channel SAN, Ethernet-based IP SAN, converged Ethernet, and SAS-attached environments. Its supported host-side interfaces include 8/16 Gbit/s Fibre Channel, which provides block-storage connectivity for FC SAN hosts; 1 Gbit/s and 10 Gbit/s iSCSI, which carry SCSI block commands over standard IP Ethernet; and 10 Gbit/s FCoE, which transports Fibre Channel traffic across lossless Ethernet infrastructure. The system also supports SAS host connectivity, specifically through its SAS front-end interface capability, for directly attached server or expansion-oriented deployments. Therefore, every listed port family is a supported host-port type for this platform; the FC entries distinguish supported link rates within the same protocol family, while the iSCSI entries distinguish its supported Ethernet speeds. These interfaces are host-facing ports and should not be confused with the array's back-end disk connectivity. Huawei's OceanStor 2200 V3 product information and supporting documentation describe these front-end connectivity options: Huawei OceanStor 2200 V3 product page and Huawei Enterprise Support: OceanStor 2200 V3.

QUESTION NO: 11

2200 V3/2600 V3 supports SSD, SAS and NL-SAS disk drives,

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

TRUE is correct. Huawei OceanStor 2200 V3 and OceanStor 2600 V3 hybrid storage systems are designed to use multiple drive media types within their supported disk enclosures, including SSDs, enterprise SAS HDDs, and nearline SAS (NL-SAS) HDDs. This media flexibility lets the systems balance performance, capacity, and cost according to workload requirements. SSDs can be used for latency-sensitive data and performance acceleration, SAS disks provide a balance of enterprise performance and reliability, and NL-SAS disks provide cost-effective high-capacity storage for less performance-intensive data. In practical deployments, these drive classes can also support storage-tiering designs, where frequently accessed ("hot") data is preferentially served from higher-performance media while colder data is retained on higher-capacity disks. The exact supported drive models, capacities, enclosure types, and software-release requirements must be verified in the relevant product documentation and compatibility information for the installed system version. Huawei identifies the OceanStor 2200 V3 and 2600 V3 as hybrid-storage products and provides their documentation through its enterprise support portal. See Huawei OceanStor 2200 V3 support page and Huawei OceanStor 2600 V3 support page.