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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following components are the main components of the server?

A. RAID card

B. Display

C. Memory

D. Hard disk

E. CPU

ANSWER: A C D E

Explanation:

A server's core hardware architecture combines processing, working memory, persistent storage, and storage-control capabilities. **CPU** is a principal server component because it executes the operating system, applications, virtualization workloads, and management tasks. **Memory** provides the high-speed volatile workspace required by processors and running software; its capacity and reliability directly affect server workload capability. A **Hard disk** is a core storage component, retaining operating systems, applications, virtual-machine data, and business data when power is removed. In enterprise servers, storage is commonly assembled into protected disk groups rather than used as independent disks. A **RAID card** is therefore an important server component: it connects to disk drives and provides RAID functions that organize physical drives into logical disks while supporting availability, performance, and data-protection features. Huawei's server documentation identifies processors, memory, storage devices, and RAID controller cards among the hardware components installed and serviced in its rack servers. These elements work together to supply the compute, memory, and resilient local-storage foundation expected of a server platform. See Huawei's server product documentation and the Huawei server portfolio for server hardware context.

QUESTION NO: 2

The following aboutThe description of the RAID card, which is correct?

A. Belong to hardRAID implementation scheme

B. Usually byI/O processor's hard disk controller hard disk connector and a series of components such as cache

C. Allows many disk drives to transfer data at the same time

D. Realize fault tolerance through different RAID levels

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

A RAID card is a hardware RAID implementation device. It offloads RAID processing from the host CPU and typically integrates a dedicated I/O processor, storage-controller logic, drive interfaces, and cache memory. The cache is especially important because it can buffer read and write operations, improving I/O efficiency and helping ensure write consistency when cache protection mechanisms are used. Huawei server configurations use RAID controllers to provide local-storage management and protection capabilities for installed drives.

A RAID controller also coordinates access to multiple physical disks. Depending on the selected RAID level, it can distribute data across drives and issue concurrent operations, increasing throughput for suitable workloads. RAID levels provide resilience through mechanisms such as mirroring, parity, or both; consequently, a disk failure can be tolerated when the chosen level and the remaining healthy disks meet that level's recovery requirements. These functions—hardware RAID implementation, integrated controller resources, parallel disk I/O, and RAID-level-based fault tolerance—are core characteristics of a RAID card. Huawei's server portfolio and documentation cover RAID-controller-based local storage, while the SNIA RAID overview explains the underlying RAID concepts and protection methods. See Huawei FusionServer Pro and SNIA: What Is RAID?.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following types of network cards are supported by Taishan200 series servers?

A. Onboard network card

B. PCIe expansion network card

C. USB network card

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Taishan 200 series servers support both integrated Ethernet connectivity and add-in network adapters. “Onboard network card” is correct because these servers provide embedded network ports on the system board; the available port configuration and supported transmission rates vary by Taishan 200 model. This integrated connectivity provides standard server network access without consuming a PCIe expansion slot.

“PCIe expansion network card” is also correct. Taishan 200 servers provide PCIe expansion capability for supported add-in cards, enabling customers to install network adapters when they require additional ports, higher bandwidth, or a particular media or network-adapter configuration. In a server design, PCIe NIC expansion is a standard approach for scaling network connectivity beyond the onboard ports. Huawei’s Taishan server materials describe the platform as offering PCIe expansion resources and configurable I/O, while model-specific documentation lists the applicable adapters, slots, and port specifications. Therefore, both onboard NICs and supported PCIe NICs are valid network-card categories for the Taishan 200 series. See Huawei’s Taishan server product information and the Huawei Taishan 200 server documentation portal for model documentation and configuration details.

QUESTION NO: 4

TaiShan server has the same hardware (memory, hard disk) compatibility as x86 server.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

False is correct. TaiShan servers are based on Huawei Kunpeng processors and the Arm architecture, rather than the x86 processor architecture. Consequently, hardware support must be assessed against the specifications, firmware, drivers, and compatibility lists for the particular TaiShan server model; it cannot be assumed merely from compatibility with an x86 server. Although TaiShan and x86 servers can both use common enterprise storage and memory technologies, such as DDR DIMMs and SAS/SATA/NVMe disks, supported components are qualified for a specific server platform and configuration.

For example, DIMM support depends on the server generation, supported memory type and speed, processor population, memory-channel rules, and BIOS or firmware level. Disk support similarly depends on the backplane, RAID or storage-controller model, drive firmware, interface, and the server’s validated configuration. These dependencies are platform-specific and are documented in the relevant TaiShan product documentation and compatibility information. Therefore, compatibility for memory and hard disks must be checked for the TaiShan model itself rather than treated as identical to x86 compatibility. Huawei provides server product information through its server portfolio page and publishes validated component information through the Huawei Compatibility Checker.

QUESTION NO: 5

Trusted Platform ModuleTPM is the root of trust of the trusted computing platform and the core module of trusted computing.

A. true

B. false

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The statement “true” is correct. A Trusted Platform Module (TPM) is a dedicated hardware-based security component that provides a hardware root of trust for a computing platform. It securely generates and protects cryptographic keys, records integrity measurements in protected platform configuration registers, and supports attestation of the system’s measured state. Because these security operations and secrets are isolated from ordinary operating-system software, the TPM supplies a trustworthy basis from which higher layers of the platform can establish and verify trust.

In trusted-computing architectures, this role makes the TPM a core module: firmware and boot components can be measured as the platform starts, allowing a relying party or management system to assess whether the device booted in an expected and approved state. TPM functions therefore support capabilities such as secure boot-chain measurement, device identity, key protection, and remote attestation. The Trusted Computing Group describes the TPM as a hardware root of trust, while NIST identifies it as a key mechanism for trustworthy platform integrity measurement and reporting. See the Trusted Computing Group TPM overview and NIST SP 800-155.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following solutions is adopted for the graphics card of the TaiShan server?

A. No local display scheme, remote display is required

B. Integrated iBMC management chip

C. Independent display card

D. Need to be connectedPCIe expansion graphics card

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Integrated iBMC management chip is correct because TaiShan servers use the integrated Baseboard Management Controller to provide their basic display capability. The iBMC includes an onboard video controller that supplies the server’s local VGA output and supports remote console functions, including KVM-over-IP, for installation, troubleshooting, and routine out-of-band management. This integrated design is appropriate for a general-purpose rack server, where the display subsystem is intended for management rather than high-performance graphical workloads. Huawei’s TaiShan server documentation describes iBMC as the platform-management component and identifies the server’s onboard video/display capability in its technical specifications. The integrated controller allows administrators to view the server console even when the operating system is unavailable, which is a core requirement for remote data-center operation. For workloads that genuinely require GPU acceleration or advanced graphics, compatible PCIe accelerators may be configured separately, but they are not the standard graphics solution adopted by the server itself. See Huawei’s TaiShan server documentation and the Huawei TaiShan server product page for the platform and management-controller context.

QUESTION NO: 7

What are the manageability and safety features of Taishan200 series products?

A. Support the server chassis security panel with lock to protect the security of the server's local data

B. Integrated on the serverThe iBMC management module can be used to monitor the running status of the system and provide remote management functions

C. Single server supports slave processor, the largest128 cores, which can maximize the concurrent execution of multi-threaded applications Ability

D. Integrated industry standard unified and scalable firmware interface(UEFI), so it can improve the efficiency of setup, configuration and update, and simplify the error handling process

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

Taishan 200 servers provide several features specifically aimed at secure physical operation and efficient lifecycle management. Support for a lockable server chassis security panel helps prevent unauthorized physical access to locally installed storage devices and therefore contributes to protection of data retained within the server. This is a physical-security capability appropriate for controlled data-center deployments.

The integrated iBMC management module is a core out-of-band management capability. It enables administrators to monitor hardware health and operating status, collect event and alarm information, and perform remote management tasks even when the host operating system is unavailable. This supports faster fault handling and reduces the need for personnel to be physically present at the server.

The integrated UEFI firmware interface provides a standardized, extensible preboot environment. It supports more efficient platform setup, configuration, firmware-related maintenance, and diagnostic/error-handling workflows. Together, these physical-security, iBMC, and UEFI capabilities address the question's safety and manageability focus. Huawei describes its server portfolio and management capabilities at Huawei Servers and provides product documentation through the Huawei Enterprise Support documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 8

What models does TaiShan200 rack server include?

A. 5290

B. 2280

C. 2480

D. 6000

E. 5280

ANSWER: A B C D E

Explanation:

The TaiShan 200 rack-server portfolio includes the 5290, 2280, 2480, 6000, and 5280 models. These model numbers identify different rack-server form factors and configurations within Huawei's TaiShan 200 family, which is built around Huawei Kunpeng processors. The range is designed to address varied deployment requirements, including general-purpose enterprise computing, virtualization, cloud infrastructure, high-density computing, and storage-oriented workloads. In particular, the portfolio spans compact two-socket rack systems as well as larger chassis designs that provide greater expansion capacity for memory, drives, PCIe devices, and workload-specific acceleration. Selecting among these models therefore depends on required compute density, local-storage capacity, I/O expansion, and data-center space constraints, rather than on a difference in product family. Huawei's TaiShan server materials describe these systems as part of the broader Kunpeng-based computing ecosystem and provide model-specific documentation and lifecycle information through its enterprise support portal. See Huawei's server product portfolio and the Intelligent Servers documentation portal for official product and technical-documentation access.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which of the following statements is wrong for the Taishan200 2280 hard disk Yitong model?

A. Can be addedRAID card to improve system data security

B. HaveTwo models with 12 bays and 24 bays

C. The rear hard disk module can only use the module2 and module 3

D. The CPU connects to the hard disk through the SAS interface

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The statement “The CPU connects to the hard disk through the SAS interface” is wrong. In a TaiShan 200 2280 server, the CPU does not directly attach to SAS disks by means of a SAS interface. The processor exposes PCIe resources, and storage connectivity is provided by a storage controller, such as a RAID controller or SAS HBA, installed through the server’s PCIe architecture. That controller presents SAS/SATA interfaces to the applicable backplane and disk drives, handles disk-side communications, and may provide RAID functions, caching, and data-protection capabilities. Thus, SAS is the storage-side protocol and physical connectivity used between the controller, backplane, and supported drives; it is not the direct CPU-to-drive interface. This distinction is important when planning hardware expansion, selecting RAID components, and understanding the I/O path: processor PCIe lanes connect the system to the controller, while the controller connects to the disks. Huawei’s TaiShan server portfolio and technical-support documentation provide product and component information for server configurations and storage-controller deployment. See Huawei TaiShan Servers and Huawei Enterprise Support.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which of the following is a high-performance computing cluster application?

A. System simulation

B. Search engineC back to grid computing

C. Data warehouse

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

High-performance computing clusters aggregate compute, storage, and high-speed network resources so that workloads involving very large data volumes or extensive parallel processing can complete efficiently. System simulation is a core cluster application because engineering, scientific, weather, physics, and industrial simulations divide complex calculations across many compute nodes. Search engines also use clustered computing to index vast collections of content, process queries concurrently, and provide low-latency responses at scale. Data warehouses are another cluster application: large analytical datasets require parallel query execution, distributed storage, and substantial compute capacity for reporting, aggregation, and decision-support workloads. These application types share the need to distribute work across multiple servers and use coordinated scheduling, scalable storage, and efficient inter-node communication. Huawei’s high-performance computing offerings describe support for compute-intensive scientific and engineering workloads, while the same cluster principles are broadly used for high-throughput search and data analytics platforms. See Huawei Cloud’s High Performance Computing service information and NASA’s overview of high-performance computing systems and workloads.

QUESTION NO: 11

Which of the following technologies allows a virtual machine to access an I/O device with reduced hypervisor overhead by assigning a virtual function of the physical device?

A. SR-IOV

B. RAID

C. IPMI

D. TPM

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

SR-IOV is correct. Single Root I/O Virtualization allows a PCIe device, such as a network adapter, to expose multiple virtual functions. These virtual functions can be assigned to virtual machines, reducing the software switching overhead associated with conventional virtual I/O paths and improving network performance for supported workloads.

RAID is a storage data-protection technology, IPMI is a server-management interface, and TPM is a hardware security component. SR-IOV deployment requires compatible server hardware, adapter firmware, operating system, hypervisor configuration, and virtual-machine drivers. See the PCI-SIG SR-IOV information.

QUESTION NO: 12

What are the main applications of Shengteng in the training scenarios of the education industry.

A. AI introductory course for middle schools

B. CollegesAI cluster

C. Higher Vocational EducationAIi training room

D. primary schoolAI Enlightenment Course

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

All listed applications are valid education training scenarios for Huawei Ascend (Shengteng) AI capabilities because they form a continuous AI-talent development path across school and higher-education levels. “primary schoolAI Enlightenment Course” introduces foundational AI awareness and computational thinking to younger learners. “AI introductory course for middle schools” builds on that foundation through more structured AI concepts and practical learning activities. “Higher Vocational EducationAIi training room” provides an applied environment for vocational students to develop hands-on skills with AI development, deployment, and industry-oriented workflows. “CollegesAI cluster” supports universities and colleges that require shared, scalable computing resources for AI teaching, experiments, model training, research, and innovation projects.

Together, these scenarios align with Huawei’s approach to cultivating AI talent through curriculum, practical labs, and computing infrastructure rather than treating AI education as a single product or a single age group. Ascend’s AI computing ecosystem is intended to support both learning and research workloads, while Huawei’s ICT Academy ecosystem promotes talent development through educational institutions and practical training. See Huawei Ascend and Huawei ICT Academy.

QUESTION NO: 13

Regarding big data application scenarios, which of the following statements is correct is.

A. The NUMA architecture is more suitable for the OLTP transaction processing environment. When used in a data warehouse environment, a large amount of complex data processing will inevitably lead to a large amount of data interaction, which will greatly reduce CPU utilization.

B. The OMPP system can share resources, so it shows advantages in decision support and data mining.

C. Because the MPP system needs to transmit information between different processing units, its efficiency is a bit worse than that of SPP.

D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The NUMA architecture is more suitable for the OLTP transaction processing environment. When used in a data warehouse environment, extensive complex data processing can lead to significant data interaction, reducing CPU utilization. This is

correct because NUMA is a shared-memory multiprocessor architecture that organizes processors and memory into locality domains. A processor can access its local memory with lower latency than memory attached to another domain. This characteristic supports transaction-oriented workloads well, since OLTP generally consists of many short, latency-sensitive operations against actively used data. In contrast, data warehouse processing commonly involves large scans, joins, aggregations, and broad parallel movement of data. When these operations frequently access data across NUMA nodes, remote-memory access and cache-coherency traffic can increase, reducing locality and leaving processors waiting for data rather than doing useful computation. Effective NUMA-aware placement can mitigate this effect, but workload characteristics still make data locality a fundamental design consideration. Huawei Cloud describes Data Warehouse Service as an analytics service for massive data, where distributed processing and data distribution are central considerations: Huawei Cloud Data Warehouse Service Documentation. Huawei's DWS product overview also identifies its purpose as large-scale data warehousing and analytics: Huawei Cloud DWS.

QUESTION NO: 14

KunpengWeb application solutions have supported all open source web components and commercial mainstream vebs including Logic Kit.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. Kunpeng web application solutions are intended to provide an ARM-native or ARM-compatible application stack for enterprise web services, covering commonly used open-source web components as well as mainstream commercial web middleware. This includes the commercial WebLogic application-server ecosystem, which appears to be what the question calls "Logic Kit." Such support enables organizations to deploy, migrate, and run typical Java web applications on Kunpeng-based infrastructure while retaining familiar web-server, application-server, framework, and database integration patterns.

Huawei's Kunpeng ecosystem emphasizes software adaptation, compatibility validation, and optimization for applications and middleware on Kunpeng processors. The ecosystem's software and compatibility resources are available through the Kunpeng Community. WebLogic is Oracle's enterprise Java application server and is documented within Oracle's WebLogic Server product information. Therefore, the statement accurately describes the broad web-component and commercial-middleware coverage positioned for Kunpeng web application solutions.