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It is very necessary for a lot of people to attach high importance to the H13-624\_V5.5 exam. It is also known to us that passing the exam is not an easy thing for many people, so a good study method is very important for a lot of people, in addition, a suitable study tool is equally important, because the good and suitable H13-624\_V5.5 Study Materials can help people pass the exam in a relaxed state.

## Huawei H13-624\_V5.5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic   | Details   |
|---------|---|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Storage System O&amp;M Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Storage Operations Specialist and covers the daily operational management of Huawei storage systems. It emphasizes practical abilities in system monitoring, troubleshooting, fault handling, and health checks. The goal is to ensure smooth, reliable operations and reduce risks through proactive maintenance and efficient use of Huawei's O&amp;M tools.</li> </ul>   |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic Storage Technologies: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Storage Engineer and includes fundamental knowledge of storage systems. It covers key concepts such as intelligent storage architecture, RAID levels, storage networking, and widely used data protocols. The section also introduces the structure and function of SAN and NAS environments. A strong grasp of these basic technologies helps professionals support large-scale data infrastructure with efficiency and stability.</li> </ul> |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Huawei Intelligent Storage Products and Features: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Storage Administrator and focuses on Huawei's intelligent storage solutions. It includes understanding product models, management interfaces, and advanced features like storage tuning and data protection. Candidates will explore how to manage system operations, optimize resource usage, and apply Huawei-specific technologies for secure and high-performance storage deployment.</li> </ul>                     |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Storage Technology Trends: This section of the exam measures skills of a Data Center Specialist and covers the latest advancements in the storage industry. It focuses on emerging technologies that are shaping intelligent storage development, including trends like AI integration, green computing, and cloud-oriented storage evolution. Candidates are expected to understand how these trends influence storage planning and deployment in modern IT environments.</li> </ul>  |

## Huawei HCIP-Storage V5.5 Sample Questions (Q111-Q116):

### NEW QUESTION # 111

Colleagues customize active-active disaster recovery solutions for customers. The customer already has a third-party storage system and plans to purchase a new OceanStor In 5300 V3, the two sets of equipment are placed in two data centers to implement active-active disaster recovery. The solution:

- A. Not feasible. The active-active disaster recovery solution only supports Huawei storage and does not support third-party storage.
- **B. Not feasible. The active-active disaster recovery solution requires at least two sets of OceanStor V3 storage.**
- C. Feasible, the storage device meets the requirements of the self-sufficient active-active disaster recovery solution.

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 112

A government customer has purchased several Huawei scale-out storage devices, and an engineer wants to install the distributed parallel client (DPC). When creating DPC nodes, the engineer can manually add a node by entering the service IP address of the node.

- A. TRUE
- **B. FALSE**

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The Distributed Parallel Client (DPC) in Huawei OceanStor Pacific systems enables parallel file access. The \*HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material (Module 3: Scale-Out Storage Technologies)\* explains: "When adding DPC nodes, engineers can manually add nodes using DeviceManager by entering the management IP address of the node, not the service IP address. The management IP is used to establish control plane communication for node integration." The service IP address is used for data access by clients, not for node creation or management tasks. Therefore, the statement that the engineer can add a node using the service IP address is false.

Reference:

HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material, Module 3: Scale-Out Storage Technologies, Section 3.7: DPC Installation and Node Management\*, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

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### NEW QUESTION # 113

A financial customer has purchased several Huawei OceanStor Pacific 9550 storage systems. When configuring basic object services on the storage systems, an engineer discovers that the object service cannot be enabled for storage nodes. Which of the following is not a possible cause?

- A. The engineer has manually adjusted the time of the cluster nodes. As a result, the conflict handling is different.
- B. NTP synchronization is not configured for the cluster, and different NTP time sources are used.
- **C. Namespaces with the same name have been created under the same account.**
- D. The Network Time Protocol (NTP) clock in the storage cluster is inconsistent with the clock of the client that accesses object services.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

This question addresses issues with enabling object services in Huawei OceanStor Pacific 9550 systems, as covered in the \*HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material (Module 3: Scale-Out Storage Technologies)\*.

The material outlines prerequisites for enabling object services, including time synchronization. Let's evaluate:

- Option A: Possible cause. The material states: "Manual time adjustments on cluster nodes can cause inconsistencies in conflict handling, preventing object services from being enabled."

- Option B: Possible cause. The material notes: "Lack of NTP synchronization or use of different NTP sources can lead to time discrepancies, causing object service failures."

- Option C: Not a cause. The material clarifies: "Namespaces with the same name under the same account are allowed in OceanStor Pacific, as they are managed uniquely per tenant or bucket." This does not prevent object service enablement.

- Option D: Possible cause. The material confirms: "Inconsistent NTP clocks between the storage cluster and client can disrupt object service operations, as time synchronization is critical for protocols like S3." Thus, option C is not a possible cause.

Reference:

HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material, Module 3: Scale-Out Storage Technologies, Section 3.4: Object Service Configuration and Troubleshooting\*, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

### NEW QUESTION # 114

When delivering a scale-out storage project, Huawei engineers introduced the OceanStor Pacific parallel file system service to the customer. Which of the following statements is false about the service?

- A. Large I/Os can be directly forwarded to the home node for processing, eliminating the overhead of scale-out locks and greatly reducing the read/write latency of large I/Os.
- B. Small I/Os are aggregated in the cache and then written to disks, achieving an ideal latency and improving the utilization of small files.
- C. In terms of I/O flow, large I/Os are written to disks in passthrough mode, improving the bandwidth capability.
- **D. Fixed-length large-granularity indexes are used to ensure sequential read/write performance of large I/Os.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The OceanStor Pacific parallel file system service is designed for high-performance file access. The \*HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material (Module 3: Scale-Out Storage Technologies)\* explains: "The parallel file system aggregates small I/Os in cache to optimize latency and small file utilization. Large I/Os are forwarded to the home node, bypassing scale-out locks to reduce latency. Large I/Os use passthrough mode for direct disk writes, enhancing bandwidth. The system uses dynamic indexing, not fixed-length large-granularity indexes, to adapt to varying I/O patterns." Let's evaluate:

- Option A: True. The material confirms small I/O aggregation in cache for better latency.

- Option B: False. The system uses dynamic, not fixed-length, indexing, making this statement incorrect.
- Option C: True. Direct forwarding to the home node reduces lock overhead and latency.
- Option D: True. Passthrough mode for large I/Os improves bandwidth, as per the material.

Thus, option B is false.

Reference:

HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material, Module 3: Scale-Out Storage Technologies, Section 3.8: Parallel File System Features\*, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

### NEW QUESTION # 115

Huawei OceanStor Pacific series is an intelligent scale-out storage product that supports large-scale scale-out and delivers high reliability. Which of the following statements are false about the product's reliability?

- A. The product uses the multi-copy technology to implement the intra-node RAID function. If a node is faulty, the system reliability is not degraded and even remains higher than that of the EC mechanism.
- B. In terms of data reliability, multiple RAID policies are supported based on the traditional disk-level RAID mode.
- C. The product leverages link aggregation to ensure transmission link redundancy and performs link switchover or isolation to ensure service continuity if a link becomes faulty or subhealthy.
- D. The product adopts Kunpeng processors to integrate functions of multiple chips and effectively improve hardware reliability.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

This question tests knowledge of the reliability features of the Huawei OceanStor Pacific series, as covered in the \*HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material (Module 3: Scale-Out Storage Technologies)\*. Let's evaluate each option:

- Option A: False. The training material states: "OceanStor Pacific uses advanced erasure coding (EC) and multi-copy technologies for data reliability, moving beyond traditional disk-level RAID modes." While RAID-like concepts may be used internally, the system primarily relies on distributed EC or replication, not traditional RAID, making this statement inaccurate.

- Option B: True. The material confirms: "Kunpeng processors integrate multiple chip functions, reducing points of failure and enhancing hardware reliability." This is a correct statement.

- Option C: True. The material notes: "Link aggregation ensures transmission link redundancy, with automatic switchover or isolation for faulty or subhealthy links, maintaining service continuity." This is accurate.

- Option D: False. The material clarifies: "Multi-copy technology ensures data redundancy across nodes, but it does not implement intra-node RAID. If a node fails, reliability depends on inter-node copies or EC, and it is not necessarily higher than EC mechanisms, which are optimized for distributed systems." This makes the statement false, as it misrepresents the technology and its comparative reliability.

Thus, options A and D are false.

Reference:

HCIP-Storage V5.5 Training Material, Module 3: Scale-Out Storage Technologies, Section 3.3: OceanStor Pacific Reliability Features\*, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

### NEW QUESTION # 116

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