



# ITTEST

QUESTION & ANSWER

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**Exam : H19-338**

**Title : HCPP-Storage**

**Version : DEMO**

1.Fusion Storage supports the iSCSI protocol only in VMware scenarios.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### **Virtualization Platforms and Applications**

Through standard SCSI and iSCSI interfaces, FusionStorage 8.0 supports integration with various virtualization platforms, such as Xen, KVM, VMware, and Hyper-V, as well as enhanced virtualization platforms provided by different vendors, such as Huawei FusionSphere. In addition, FusionStorage 8.0 supports a wide range of database applications, such as SQL Server, Oracle RAC, DB2, and Sybase, as well as various enterprise IT applications, industry applications, and web applications.

2.Dorado V6 LUNs have controller ownership.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Shared Front-end Adapter

- Requests from host can be evenly distributed on every front-end link
- LUNs are shared by all controllers (aka no controller ownership).

3.To configure HyperMetro for LUNs that are carrying host services, you must first stop the host services.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

If the LUN for which you want to implement HyperMetro is carrying host services and it is difficult to determine when the system is busy or idle, you are advised to set the parameter to Medium to minimize the impact on host services.

4.HyperCDP objects can be used to restore data but cannot be directly mapped to hosts for read and write operations.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: B**

5.The full-stripe write technology supported by Dorado can effectively improve SSDs' service life.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Based on characteristics of SSDs, OceanStor Dorado V6 uses ROW. In comparison with overwrite, full-stripe write avoids the overhead of reading disks brought by the write penalty, and also avoids frequent overwrites of parity data. After the data in the logical space is overwritten, the original data on the

disk becomes garbage. The garbage data is released after being reclaimed in the background. Meanwhile, garbage reclaiming also produces extra overhead which has impact on the service performance after the reclaiming starts.