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Exam : **H19-308_V4.0**

Title : **HCSA-Presales-Storage V4.0**

Vendor : **Huawei**

Version : **DEMO**

NO.1 Which of the following operations are recorded in NAS audit logs? (Select all that apply)

- A. File renaming
- B. File modification
- C. File deletion
- D. File opening

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

Huawei OceanStor NAS systems provide a comprehensive Audit Log feature to track user activities for security and compliance purposes. This feature records metadata related to how files and directories are accessed and manipulated over the SMB or NFS protocols.

According to the Huawei technical reference, the audit mechanism captures a wide range of events, including:

File Opening (Option D): Records when a user accesses a file, including the timestamp and user ID.

File Modification (Option B): Tracks changes made to the content of a file.

File Renaming (Option A) and Deletion (Option C): Records structural changes to the file system, which is critical for identifying potential data theft or accidental loss.

By analyzing these logs, administrators can reconstruct the history of file operations to determine "who did what and when." This is a key component of Huawei's data security framework, helping organizations meet internal auditing requirements and external regulatory standards.

NO.2 How many faulty nodes can OceanStor Pacific tolerate at most?

- A. 2 nodes
- B. 3 nodes
- C. 4 nodes
- D. 1 node

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the Huawei OceanStor Pacific series data sheet and reliability manuals, the system utilizes Elastic Erasure Coding (EC) for data redundancy protection. This technology is more efficient than traditional RAID and allows for higher levels of tolerance in a distributed environment.

Specifically, a single OceanStor Pacific storage system can be configured to tolerate the simultaneous failure of up to four nodes (or four cabinets in a multi-cabinet deployment) without data loss or service interruption. When a node fails, the system automatically triggers a background reconstruction process to restore redundancy using the remaining healthy nodes. The flexibility of dynamic EC ratios (N+M) allows the system to adjust to these faults while maintaining optimal space utilization and reliability.

NO.3 Which statements about OceanStor Dorado reliability are correct? (Select all that apply)

- A. RAID-TP tolerates the failure of three SSDs. The full-mesh architecture tolerates the failure of seven out of eight controllers.
- B. Global wear leveling and anti-wear leveling are used for SSDs.
- C. SAN and NAS HyperMetro solutions are provided.
- D. Disk enclosure failure can be tolerated through redundancy protection.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

The Huawei OceanStor Dorado series is engineered for 99.9999% availability using multiple layers of reliability. Option A is correct as RAID-TP (Triple Parity) is a unique Huawei feature that uses three parity chunks to tolerate the simultaneous failure of any three SSDs in a disk group. Furthermore, the SmartMatrix full-mesh architecture in high-end models allows the system to remain operational even if seven out of eight controllers in a controller enclosure fail, ensuring extreme service continuity. Option B is correct because Huawei utilizes Global Wear Leveling to distribute writes across all SSDs to extend their lifespan, and Anti-Wear Leveling to prevent multiple SSDs from reaching their end-of-life simultaneously, which avoids multi-disk failure risks. Option C is correct as the system supports HyperMetro (Active-Active) for both block (SAN) and file (NAS) services, providing zero RTO and RPO across sites. Option D is correct because Dorado supports high-reliability disk enclosure connection technologies; in a multi-enclosure setup, the system can tolerate the failure of an entire disk enclosure without data loss by using intelligent data distribution across different enclosures.

NO.4 Which of the following statements are correct about quotas of object storage? (Select all that apply)

- A.** Tenant quota: After the capacity for written data of a tenant is used up, no more data can be written by the tenant.
- B.** An alarm or event is triggered when the number of resources reaches the limit.
- C.** A quota is a method of controlling resource access.
- D.** Bucket quota: After the capacity for written data of a bucket is used up, no more data can be written to the bucket.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

In Huawei's object storage management (OceanStor Pacific), quotas are a critical administrative tool for resource governance. Option C is correct as quotas serve as a fundamental method for controlling how much of the physical resource pool a specific entity (tenant or user) can access and consume. Option A and D are correct because Huawei supports both Tenant-level and Bucket-level quotas. Once a Hard Quota limit is reached for a tenant or a specific bucket, the storage system will reject further write requests (PUT operations) to prevent exceeding the allocated budget. Option B is correct because the storage management system (DeviceManager or eSight) integrates with the quota system to trigger alarms when usage reaches predefined thresholds (such as 80% or 90%) or when the resource limit is reached, allowing administrators to take proactive measures like expanding the quota or cleaning up data.

NO.5 By deploying an object storage gateway based on the existing SAN or NAS storage, the S3 object storage service can be quickly provided. This is the mainstream delivery mode in the future.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

While it is technically possible to use a gateway to provide object interfaces over traditional storage, Huawei documentation explicitly states that this is not the mainstream delivery mode for the future of cloud-native data. Traditional SAN or NAS architectures are built on hierarchical file systems or block volumes, which face significant metadata performance bottlenecks and scalability limits when

forced to handle billions of objects.

The "mainstream" and recommended approach by Huawei is Native Object Storage, such as that found in the OceanStor Pacific series. Native object storage is built on a flat architecture from the ground up, allowing for massive horizontal scalability, a global namespace, and superior metadata handling through distributed indexing. Using a gateway is considered a legacy transition method or a "bridge" solution, but it lacks the efficiency, performance, and durability required for modern big data, AI, and cloud-native applications that natively use the S3 protocol.

NO.6 Which of the following domain controller systems is supported by the SMB protocol?

- A. LDAP
- B. NIS
- C. Active Directory

Answer: C

Explanation:

The SMB (Server Message Block) protocol, which is primarily used for Windows-based file sharing, relies on a centralized authentication and authorization mechanism to manage permissions in an enterprise environment. In Huawei OceanStor NAS documentation, Active Directory (AD) is the primary domain controller system supported for the SMB protocol.

When a Huawei storage system joins an Active Directory domain, it can authenticate users and groups defined in the AD, allowing for seamless integration with Windows environments. While LDAP (Option A) and NIS (Option B) are supported by Huawei NAS for the NFS protocol (typically used in Linux/Unix environments), the SMB protocol is inherently designed to work with the Kerberos and NTLM authentication provided by Microsoft's Active Directory. This ensures that NTFS-style ACLs (Access Control Lists) can be properly mapped and enforced across the network.