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Huawei H19-307

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which Intel processor does Huawei X6000 XH321 V5 support?

A. E5-2600 v2

B. Scalable Series

C. E5-4600

D. E5-2600 v4

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Scalable Series is correct because the Huawei FusionServer X6000 XH321 V5 is a two-socket compute node designed for Intel Xeon Scalable processors. This platform generation uses the Intel Xeon Scalable processor family, which provides the processor architecture, memory capacity, PCIe resources, and virtualization features expected in modern data-center blade or dense-server deployments. Huawei's product documentation identifies the XH321 V5 as supporting first-generation Intel Xeon Scalable CPUs, including applicable Bronze, Silver, Gold, and Platinum models, subject to the supported CPU matrix and configuration rules.

Intel Xeon Scalable processors replaced the earlier Xeon E5 naming convention for this server generation. Selection within the Scalable family enables customers to size the node for balanced general-purpose workloads, virtualization, database services, or higher core-density computing while retaining the X6000 V5 platform's management and expansion capabilities. For authoritative platform and processor-family context, consult Huawei's FusionServer X6000 documentation and Intel's Xeon Scalable processor overview.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which are hot swappable modules of Huawei RH8100 V3? (Multiple Choice)

A. PSU

B. Memory riser

C. PCIe card

D. Hard disk

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

The hot-swappable modules of the Huawei FusionServer RH8100 V3 include the PSU, memory riser, PCIe card, and hard disk. This high-density, mission-critical server uses a modular service design so that these field-replaceable components can be maintained or replaced while the system remains operational, subject to the server configuration and supported operating-system hot-plug capabilities. Hot-swappable PSUs allow power redundancy to be preserved during replacement. Hot-swappable hard disks support uninterrupted storage maintenance when appropriate RAID protection is configured. The RH8100 V3's modular internal design also supports service replacement of memory risers and PCIe expansion cards, enabling maintenance of memory and I/O resources with reduced service interruption. These capabilities are particularly valuable in enterprise environments where planned maintenance must minimize downtime and preserve application availability. Huawei's RH8100 V3 product information describes the server as an enterprise rack platform designed around availability, redundancy, and convenient maintenance; its technical documentation should be consulted for the applicable replacement procedure, fault-isolation requirements, and operating-system prerequisites before performing a live replacement. See Huawei's FusionServer RH8100 V3 product page and the RH8100 V3 support documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

What application scenarios does NVMe SSD support? (Multiple Choice)

A. Database

B. VDI application

C. ServerSAN

D. Big Data

E. Public Cloud

ANSWER: A B C D E

Explanation:

NVMe SSDs are appropriate for all of the listed scenarios because their PCIe-based NVMe interface is designed for very low latency, high parallelism, and high input/output operations per second. Database workloads benefit from fast transaction processing, rapid index access, and reduced commit latency. VDI application environments have highly concurrent boot, login, and desktop I/O patterns, for which NVMe performance can improve responsiveness and user density. ServerSAN deployments can use NVMe SSDs to provide high-performance shared storage services with low access latency. Big Data platforms benefit where rapid ingestion, metadata operations, caching, analytics, or high-performance data processing are required. Public Cloud infrastructure also commonly uses NVMe SSDs for performance-oriented virtual-machine, container, database, and storage service tiers. These scenarios are therefore defined by their need for high concurrency and low latency rather than by a single application type. The NVMe specification describes the protocol's scalable command queues and efficient design for nonvolatile memory, while Huawei's all-flash storage portfolio highlights NVMe-based architectures for enterprise workloads requiring high performance and low latency. See the NVM Express specifications and Huawei all-flash storage products.

QUESTION NO: 4

Huawei E9000 server support mixed insertion for blades.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

TRUE is correct. Huawei's E9000 blade-server chassis is designed as a converged, shared infrastructure platform that can house multiple supported blade-server models in the same chassis. This mixed blade insertion capability lets an organization deploy different compute configurations together—for example, blades selected for general-purpose processing alongside blades with different processor, memory, storage, or expansion characteristics—while using the E9000 chassis's shared power, cooling, switching, and management resources. The chassis management architecture recognizes and manages the supported installed blade types as individual server nodes, so a deployment can be tailored to distinct workload requirements without dedicating an entire chassis to one blade model. Mixed insertion remains subject to the compatibility requirements of the particular E9000 chassis version, blade models, management software, and installed switch or pass-through modules. Huawei documentation for the E9000 identifies it as a high-density blade platform and provides its product documentation, including configuration and compatibility guidance. See Huawei's E9000 support and documentation page and the Huawei blade server portfolio.

QUESTION NO: 5

Huawei E9000 server supports mixed insertion of blades.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

TRUE is correct. The Huawei E9000 is a converged, high-density blade-server platform designed to use a common chassis, management plane, power subsystem, and switching resources for different compatible blade-server models. Its chassis architecture provides multiple half-width blade slots and supports blades with different processor configurations and workload purposes in the same enclosure. This lets an organization deploy an appropriate combination of compute nodes—for example, general-purpose blades alongside higher-performance or different-generation compatible blades—while retaining centralized management through the chassis management modules. Mixed blade deployment is a practical E9000 capability because it enables gradual expansion and hardware refresh without requiring every installed blade to be identical. Compatibility still depends on the supported blade models, chassis configuration, firmware level, and power or network requirements specified for the relevant E9000 release; however, the platform is explicitly intended to accommodate heterogeneous compatible blades rather than requiring a chassis to contain only one blade type. Huawei describes the E9000 as a high-density blade platform with flexible compute-node configuration and centralized chassis management. Product information is available from Huawei E9000 Blade Server, and Huawei documentation resources can be accessed through the Huawei Enterprise Support portal.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which is the half-width 2-socket server node of the Huawei E9000 blade server?

A. CH121 V5

B. CH112 V3

C. CH222 V3

D. CH242 V5

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

CH121 V5 is the half-width, two-socket compute node designed for the Huawei E9000 blade-server platform. Its naming and product specification identify it as a two-processor server node: it supports two Intel Xeon Scalable processors and occupies a half-width slot in the E9000 chassis. This half-width form factor enables an E9000 chassis to install multiple CH121 V5 nodes while retaining the processing, memory, local-storage, and network-expansion capabilities expected of a dual-socket enterprise blade server. The model is therefore appropriate where high compute density is required without moving to a full-width node. Huawei's product documentation for the CH121 V5 describes the node as a two-socket server node for the E9000 chassis and provides the detailed processor, memory, storage, and I/O specifications. See the Huawei CH121 V5 product support page and Huawei's E9000 product support page for platform and node documentation.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which Huawei server-management component provides embedded, out-of-band management for an individual rack server?

A. iBMC

B. eSight

C. HMM

D. FusionStorage

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

iBMC is correct. The intelligent Baseboard Management Controller is embedded in the server and provides out-of-band management independently of the host operating system. It enables functions including remote console access, power control, hardware inventory, sensor monitoring, event logs, alarm reporting, and remote media mounting.

eSight is a centralized management platform rather than the embedded controller in an individual server. HMM is associated with chassis-level management in the E9000 blade-server architecture. See the Huawei Enterprise Support portal for Huawei server-management documentation.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which statements about out-of-band server management are correct? (Multiple Choice)

A. Power cycle a server when the OS is unavailable

B. View hardware-health information

C. Access a remote console before OS startup

D. Require the host OS to be running

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Out-of-band management uses a dedicated management controller and network path that operate independently of the host operating system. Therefore, administrators can **power cycle a server when the operating system is unavailable**, **view hardware-health information**, and **access a remote console before the operating system starts**. In Huawei servers, iBMC provides these management capabilities. Unlike in-band management, out-of-band management does not require an agent or normal production-network operation inside the server operating system. The DMTF Redfish standard provides an industry-standard interface commonly used by modern management controllers. See the DMTF Redfish standard.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which hard drive configurations are supported by 2288H V5? (Multiple Choice)

A. 8x 2.5-inch hard drives

B. 12x 3.5-inch hard drives

C. 24 x 2.5-inch hard drives

D. 20 x 3.5-inch hard drives

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

The 2288H V5 is a flexible 2U rack server designed with several front-drive backplane and chassis-storage configurations. Consequently, it supports the listed **8x 2.5-inch hard drives** configuration for general-purpose deployments, as well as the higher-density **24 x 2.5-inch hard drives** configuration for environments that need a larger number of small-form-factor SAS or SATA drives. It also supports **12x 3.5-inch hard drives**, which is suited to capacity-focused HDD deployments, and **20 x 3.5-inch hard drives** in the applicable high-capacity storage configuration. These choices reflect the server's modular storage design: the selected drive form factor, front backplane, and optional expansion drive cages determine the supported drive count. When specifying a server, the disk configuration must be selected together with compatible RAID or HBA controllers, cabling, and any required drive cages; this ensures that the physical drive count can be addressed and managed correctly. Huawei's product information identifies the FusionServer 2288H V5 as a storage-expandable server platform, while its documentation resources provide the detailed component and configuration guidance for the model. See the Huawei FusionServer 2288H V5 product page and Huawei technical support documentation.

QUESTION NO: 10

NVMe standard needs to integrate the driver into OS

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

TRUE is correct. NVMe is a storage-device interface and command specification, but an operating system needs an NVMe driver to discover an NVMe controller, initialize its queues, submit storage commands, process completions, and present attached namespaces as usable block-storage devices. Therefore, NVMe support must be provided by, or integrated into, the operating system's storage-driver stack for the OS to access NVMe SSDs. In current enterprise environments this is commonly delivered through an inbox/native driver. For example, Windows includes the StorNVMe driver for NVMe devices, while Linux includes an NVMe host driver in its kernel. Native OS integration avoids dependence on a separate vendor-specific driver in most normal deployments and enables standardized management of NVMe storage through the OS. The NVMe specification defines the controller, queueing model, commands, and registers, whereas the OS driver implements the host-side software support required to use those standardized capabilities. See Microsoft's StorNVMe documentation and the Linux kernel NVMe subsystem documentation.

QUESTION NO: 11

What are typical advantages of using high-density servers? (Multiple Choice)

A. High compute density

B. Better rack-space utilization

C. Shared power and cooling resources

D. No cooling requirements

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

High-density servers provide **high compute density**, **better rack-space utilization**, and **shared power and cooling resources**. A multi-node high-density chassis places several independent server nodes in a compact rack footprint, enabling more compute capacity to be deployed in the same data-center space. Shared chassis infrastructure can also improve deployment efficiency and reduce the amount of duplicated power and cooling hardware compared with an equivalent number of separate servers. High-density servers are commonly used for cloud computing, virtualization, big-data processing, and other scale-out workloads. They do not eliminate the need for data-center cooling; dense systems require careful thermal planning because of their concentrated power consumption. See the Huawei Servers portfolio.

QUESTION NO: 12

Huawei X6800 adopts Intel® Xeon® processors.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

“TRUE” is correct. Huawei’s X6800 is an x86 server platform designed around Intel Xeon processors, rather than an ARM-based processor family. Intel Xeon CPUs are intended for enterprise server workloads and provide the multicore processing capacity, memory support, reliability features, and virtualization capabilities expected in a high-density server platform such as the X6800. Therefore, identifying Intel Xeon as the processor family adopted by the Huawei X6800 is technically accurate.

This also aligns with Huawei’s long-standing server portfolio, which has included x86 systems using Intel Xeon processors to support enterprise computing scenarios. When validating processor specifications for a particular server generation or configuration, the detailed product documentation should be consulted because the exact Xeon series and model can vary by release. However, the statement only identifies the processor family, and Intel Xeon is the correct family for the X6800. Intel describes Xeon as its processor line for data-center and server workloads: Intel Xeon Processors. Huawei’s enterprise server portfolio is available at Huawei Servers.

QUESTION NO: 13

Huawei E9000 uses the passive midplane that has no active components such as a resistor or IC.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

TRUE is correct. The Huawei E9000 blade-server chassis is designed around a passive midplane architecture. The midplane provides the physical, high-speed interconnection paths between the chassis components, including compute nodes, switch modules, management modules, power supplies, and fan modules. It does not perform signal processing, switching, management, or power-conversion functions itself; those functions reside in the corresponding replaceable modules.

Using a passive midplane reduces the number of complex electronic parts in the shared chassis interconnect and avoids making the midplane a service-intensive active subsystem. This design supports chassis reliability and maintainability: if a switching, management, or compute function requires service or upgrade, the relevant module can be handled without requiring active logic on the midplane. In Huawei E9000 product materials, the passive midplane is presented as a core chassis design feature that contributes to high reliability. The wording refers to the absence of active electronic circuitry on the midplane; its role is to provide connections rather than to execute electronic control or processing.

References: Huawei E9000 technical support and documentation; Huawei Enterprise Support.

QUESTION NO: 14

Which firmware can be upgraded by using the eSight Server? (Multiple Choice)

A. BMC

B. BIOS

C. NICFW

D. NIC driver

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

eSight Server provides centralized server lifecycle management and can distribute supported device firmware packages to managed Huawei servers. This includes BMC firmware, which updates the server’s out-of-band management controller and enables management capabilities such as remote monitoring, alarms, and power operations. It also supports BIOS firmware upgrades, allowing the server platform firmware and hardware initialization logic to be brought to a validated target version.

NICFW is also within the supported firmware-upgrade scope because it is the firmware embedded in the network adapter; updating it can deliver adapter feature, compatibility, stability, and interoperability improvements.

In practice, firmware packages should be selected for the exact server model, component model, and target version, then evaluated against the organization's compatibility baseline before deployment. Administrators can use eSight's centralized management workflow to plan and execute upgrades consistently across applicable servers, reducing manual maintenance effort. Huawei describes eSight as an enterprise management platform for centrally managing infrastructure resources and related operations in its eSight product overview. Product documentation and version-specific upgrade guidance are available through the Huawei Enterprise Support eSight documentation search.

QUESTION NO: 15

Which RAID level uses disk mirroring and provides fault tolerance by maintaining duplicate copies of data?

A. RAID 0

B. RAID 1

C. RAID 5

D. RAID 6

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

RAID 1 is correct. RAID 1 writes the same data to two disks in a mirrored set. If one disk fails, the remaining mirror member retains a complete copy of the data, allowing the array to continue operating until the failed drive is replaced and rebuilt. RAID 1 is commonly selected for operating-system volumes, boot devices, and workloads that require straightforward redundancy and read performance.

RAID 0 stripes data across disks but provides no redundancy. RAID 5 uses distributed parity, and RAID 6 uses dual distributed parity. The SNIA RAID overview provides industry terminology for RAID data-protection methods.

QUESTION NO: 16

How many LOM network ports are supported by the Huawei RH2288H V3? (Multiple Choice)

A. 2*GE

B. 4*GE

C. 2*10GE

D. 4*10GE

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

The Huawei RH2288H V3 supports flexible LOM networking configurations, allowing the server's LAN-on-motherboard interface to be selected according to bandwidth and port-density requirements. Supported LOM configurations include **2*GE**, which is appropriate for basic management and standard Ethernet connectivity; **4*GE**, which provides additional Gigabit Ethernet port density for network separation, redundancy, or aggregation; and **2*10GE**, which provides higher-bandwidth server connectivity for workloads with greater network throughput requirements. This flexible design lets customers select a networking configuration without consuming standard PCIe expansion slots for the primary network interfaces, preserving those slots for other adapters such as HBAs, RAID controllers, or accelerator cards. The available LOM choices therefore cover both Gigabit Ethernet and 10-Gigabit Ethernet deployment scenarios, with supported port counts of two or four for GE and two for 10GE. Huawei identifies the RH2288H V3 as a configurable rack-server platform with adaptable I/O capabilities; see the Huawei server product information at Huawei Servers and the Huawei Enterprise Support portal at Huawei Enterprise Support.

QUESTION NO: 17

Which hard drive configurations are supported by 2288H V5? (Multiple Choice)

A. 8x 2.5-inch hard drives

B. 12x 3.5-inch hard drives

C. 24 x 2.5-inch hard drives

D. 20 x 3.5-inch hard drives

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

The 2288H V5 is a flexible two-socket rack server whose front-storage configurations can be selected according to capacity, performance, and drive-form-factor requirements. It supports an 8-drive configuration using 2.5-inch disks, which is appropriate where a smaller drive count is sufficient or where the chassis configuration reserves space for other components. It also supports 12 3.5-inch hard drives, a common configuration for high-capacity SAS or SATA HDD deployments.

For environments needing greater drive density, the server supports 24 2.5-inch hard drives. This configuration is particularly useful for SSD-heavy workloads, such as virtualization, databases, and applications that benefit from a high number of low-latency devices. The platform also supports a 20 3.5-inch hard-drive configuration, enabling substantial raw HDD capacity for storage-focused workloads. These supported configurations demonstrate that the server can be tailored for either dense 2.5-inch SSD/SAS/SATA storage or high-capacity 3.5-inch HDD storage. Huawei's product documentation and technical-support portal list the 2288H V5 platform and its supported storage configurations; see the Huawei FusionServer 2288H V5 product page and Huawei Enterprise Support page for FusionServer Pro 2288H V5.