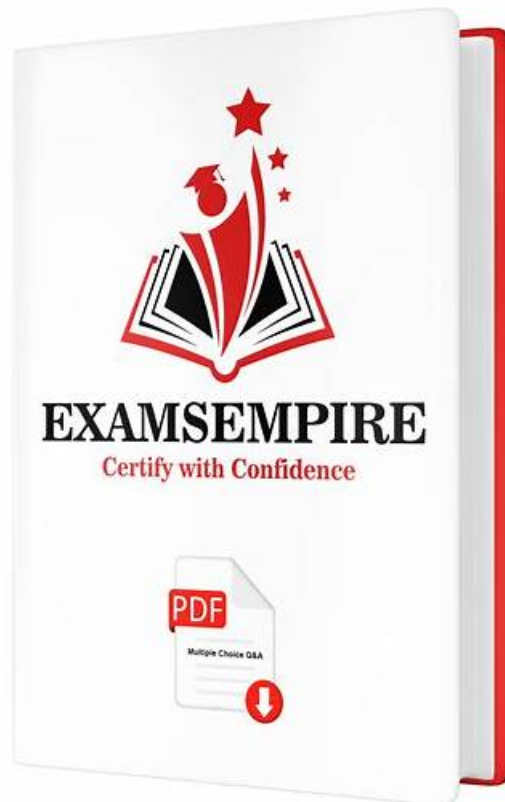


# H20-923\_V1.0更新版 & H20-923\_V1.0ソフトウェア



P.S.MogiExamがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 Huawei H20-923\_V1.0ダンプ：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1mYUK6SzKZEt8xFMZPzIL-ikogtMf7j90>

学習の重要性はよく知られており、誰もが忙しい蜂のように働いて、自分の理想のために苦勞しています。私たちは学び、進歩し続け、私たちが望む人生を送ることができます。当社のH20-923\_V1.0模擬試験資料は、ユーザーがH20-923\_V1.0資格証明書を取得するための資格試験に合格するのに役立ちます。あなたが良い未来を楽しみにしていて、自分自身を要求している人なら、H20-923\_V1.0試験に合格することを学ぶ軍隊に参加してください。H20-923\_V1.0テスト問題を選択すると、多くの予期しない結果が確実にもたらされます。

これらの有用な知識をよりよく取り入れるために、多くの顧客は、実践する価値のある種類の練習資料を持ちたいと考えています。すべてのコンテンツは明確で、H20-923\_V1.0実践資料で簡単に理解できます。リーズナブルな価格とオプションのさまざまなバージョンでアクセスできます。すべてのコンテンツは試験の規制に準拠しています。成功することが決まっている限り、H20-923\_V1.0学習ガイドがあなたの最善の信頼になります

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## H20-923\_V1.0ソフトウェア & H20-923\_V1.0関連資格試験対応

当社MogiExamは、常にH20-923\_V1.0認定の傾向を追ってきました。当社の研究開発チームは、H20-923\_V1.0試験で出題される質問を調査するだけではありません。H20-923\_V1.0練習資料の内容は、試験のすべての質問が含まれるように慎重に選択されています。そして、私たちの教材には、いつでも、どこでも、読む、HCSP-Field-Data Center Facility V1.0テストする、勉強するのに役立つ3つの形式があります。つまり、当社の製品を使用すると、試験の準備を効率的に行うことができます。H20-923\_V1.0認定を希望される場合、当社Huaweiの製品が最適です。

## Huawei H20-923\_V1.0 認定試験の出題範囲:

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トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iManager NetEco 6000 Product Introduction: This topic covers the iManager NetEco 6000 platform, explaining its capabilities as a network and infrastructure management tool used within Huawei data center environments.</li> </ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to Huawei Precision Air Conditioners: This topic introduces Huawei's precision air conditioning product line, covering unit types, operating principles, key components, and their role in maintaining optimal data center temperatures.</li> </ul>
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FusionCol8000-A230 In-Room Air Cooled (Air-Cooled Fan Wall) Smart Cooling Product: This topic addresses the FusionCol8000-A230 air-cooled fan wall solution, covering its working principles, product specifications, installation considerations, and smart cooling management capabilities.</li> </ul>
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SmartLi 3.0 (Short-Term Backup Power) Installation: This topic covers the installation procedures for the SmartLi 3.0 system, including hardware setup, cabling requirements, and commissioning steps.</li> </ul>
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huawei UPS5000H Lab Guide: This is a heavily weighted hands-on lab section covering practical installation, commissioning, parameter configuration, and maintenance operations for the UPS5000H in a field-simulated environment.</li> </ul>
トピック 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on FusionModule2000 Deployment and Maintenance: This topic covers the practical aspects of setting up and maintaining the FusionModule2000, including installation procedures, configuration steps, and routine maintenance tasks.</li> </ul>
トピック 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huawei DCIM Lab Guide: This topic is a broader practical lab section covering operational tasks, configuration, and troubleshooting exercises across Huawei DCIM platforms to build field-level proficiency.</li> </ul>
トピック 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FusionCol8000-C (110-440) In-Room Chilled Water Smart Cooling Product: This topic covers the FusionCol8000-C chilled water in-room cooling unit, including its product design, chilled water system integration, smart control features, and deployment scenarios.</li> </ul>
トピック 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huawei DCIM Installation and Deployment Lab Guide: This topic is a guided hands-on section covering the step-by-step installation and initial deployment procedures for Huawei DCIM systems in a lab environment.</li> </ul>
トピック 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huawei Other DCIM Tools: This topic explores additional Huawei Data Center Infrastructure Management tools beyond the ECC800-Pro and NetEco 6000, covering their functions and how they complement the overall DCIM ecosystem.</li> </ul>
トピック 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic Knowledge of Power Distribution: This topic covers the fundamental concepts of power distribution within a data center, including electrical principles, distribution topologies, and key components such as switchgear and PDUs.</li> </ul>
トピック 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to the Modular Data Center FusionModule2000: This topic introduces the FusionModule2000 modular data center, covering its design concepts, components, and the scenarios in which it is deployed.</li> </ul>

## Huawei HCSP-Field-Data Center Facility V1.0 認定 H20-923\_V1.0 試験問題 (Q27-Q32):

### 質問 # 27

Which of the following statements are true about the routine maintenance of a UPS?

- **A. UPS status check:** Check whether the UPS works in normal mode, whether an alarm is generated, and whether the UPS is in a proper load.
- **B. Environment check:** Check whether the temperature and humidity of the equipment room meet the recommended

- environment requirements. Check whether the equipment room is clean and tidy.
- C. Routine maintenance of vulnerable components: Periodically check the UPS fan operation, whether there is noise, and whether the rotation speed is abnormal.
- D. If there is no alarm on the UPS panel, do not need to check the installation environment, temperature, and humidity onsite.

正解: A、B、C

解説:

Routine UPS maintenance is preventive by design, so it must cover both environmental conditions and equipment operating status, not only alarms. The equipment room environment directly affects UPS reliability: high temperature accelerates capacitor aging, reduces battery/rectifier reliability, and may trigger derating; improper humidity increases the risk of condensation or electrostatic discharge; dust and poor housekeeping raise the risk of blocked airflow and overheating. Therefore, the environment check in option A is a standard routine item. Option B is also essential because O&M personnel must confirm the UPS is in normal operating mode, verify no hidden alarms exist in the event log, and ensure the load level is within the recommended range to maintain redundancy and efficiency. Option C is true because fans are typical "wear-out" components; abnormal noise or speed changes often appear before a failure and can be detected early through inspection. Option D is false: absence of a front-panel alarm never replaces onsite environmental inspection and basic preventive checks.

#### 質問 # 28

In a data center fire protection design, which approach best matches Huawei facility practice for protecting IT rooms while minimizing secondary damage to IT equipment?

- A. Install a water sprinkler system as the only suppression method inside the IT white space
- B. Disable automatic suppression to avoid accidental discharge
- C. Use only portable extinguishers and rely on manual response
- D. Deploy a smoke detection system plus a clean-agent gas extinguishing system with interlock controls for automatic release

正解: D

解説:

Huawei data center facility design typically follows a layered fire protection concept: early detection, controlled alarm linkage, and suppression methods that protect equipment and ensure personnel safety.

A smoke detection system (often combined with staged alarms) provides early warning so operators can verify events and initiate emergency procedures. For the IT white space, a clean-agent gas extinguishing system is preferred because it suppresses fire without leaving residue and significantly reduces the risk of corrosion or contamination compared with powder-based agents. The extinguishing system is normally integrated with linkage/interlock controls: audible/visual pre-discharge alarms, time delay, emergency abort, door access control logic, and HVAC shutdown or damper control to help maintain agent concentration. This coordinated mechanism reduces false discharge risk while preserving a reliable automatic response if a real fire develops. In contrast, relying only on manual extinguishers is too slow for rapid fire growth, and water sprinklers alone can cause substantial collateral damage to servers and power equipment.

#### 質問 # 29

The NetEco supports manual backup and automatic backup.

- A. False
- B. True

正解: B

解説:

NetEco is a management platform that stores critical operational data, including site configuration, device models, user/role information, historical alarms, trend data, reports, and northbound integration settings. To protect these assets and ensure service continuity, NetEco provides a built-in backup mechanism that supports both manual and automatic backup modes. Manual backup is typically used before major operations such as version upgrades, configuration changes, northbound interface adjustments, or large-scale device onboarding, so engineers can create a restore point on demand. Automatic backup is used for routine risk control and is normally implemented through scheduled tasks, allowing backups to be generated at defined intervals to reduce data-loss exposure in case of hardware failure, system corruption, or accidental misconfiguration. In standard O&M practice, automatic backups are combined with retention policies (for example, keeping a rolling set of backup files), storage capacity checks, and periodic restore

verification to confirm backup integrity. This dual-mode backup capability is a foundational requirement for stable long-term operation of management systems like NetEco.

### 質問 # 30

Which of the following is not a scenario-based solution for Huawei data center products?

- A. FusionDC1000
- B. FusionModule500
- C. FusionModule2000
- D. FusionDC800

正解: D

解説:

Huawei's scenario-based data center facility portfolio is organized around clearly defined solution families that map to typical deployment scenarios and site sizes. FusionModule500 and FusionModule2000 are smart modular data center solutions designed for standardized, fast deployment in equipment rooms and enterprise edge/branch scenarios. They integrate key subsystems such as power supply and distribution, cooling, monitoring, and optional fire protection into a modular architecture that reduces footprint and accelerates on-site delivery. Likewise, FusionDC1000 is Huawei's prefabricated modular data center series, delivered as complete, factory-integrated modules that combine civil engineering elements with electromechanical infrastructure for rapid construction, predictable quality, and scalable expansion across different capacity tiers. In contrast, FusionDC800 is not used as a defined scenario-based solution name within Huawei's mainstream data center facility solution lineup (where "FusionDC" offerings are represented by the FusionDC1000 series and "FusionModule" offerings by numbered FusionModule solutions). Therefore, FusionDC800 is the option that does not match Huawei's scenario-based solution naming.

### 質問 # 31

During routine maintenance of the lithium battery cabinet, which of the following areas should be protected from electric shocks caused by exposed hands or metal objects?

- A. Battery positive terminal
- B. Short-circuit copper bar between battery modules
- C. Battery negative terminal
- D. Battery general negative terminal
- E. Battery general positive terminal

正解: A、B、C、D、E

解説:

In a lithium battery cabinet, any exposed conductive part that is electrically connected to the DC power path can present shock and arc risk, especially when technicians are using tools in a narrow space. The general positive/negative terminals are the cabinet-level high-energy connection points, and accidental contact or bridging with a metal object can cause severe DC arcing, burns, and equipment damage. The battery positive and negative terminals on individual modules are also hazardous because each module contributes to the total string voltage and fault current capability. In addition, the short-circuit copper bar between battery modules is a direct conductive link in the series/parallel connection; it can be energized and can create an instant short circuit if contacted by tools, jewelry, or loose hardware. Huawei maintenance safety practice therefore requires insulating covers, protective shields, and strict tool control to prevent exposed hands or metal objects from contacting any of these areas. Protecting all listed points reduces electric shock risk, prevents arc flash/arc burn incidents, and avoids unintended cabinet trips or permanent damage to terminals and busbars.

### 質問 # 32

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あなたに相応しいMogiExam問題集を探していますか。H20-923\_V1.0試験備考資料の整理を悩んでいますか。専門化のIT認定試験資料提供者MogiExamとして、かねてより全面的の資料を準備します。あなたの資料を探す時間を節約し、Huawei H20-923\_V1.0試験の復習をやっています。

H20-923\_V1.0ソフトウェア: [https://www.mogixam.com/H20-923\\_V1.0-exam.html](https://www.mogixam.com/H20-923_V1.0-exam.html)

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