

検証するH20-923_V1.0認定デベロッパー試験-試験の準備方法-真実的なH20-923_V1.0全真模擬試験



Fast2testがHuawei認定H20-923_V1.0試験対策ツールのサイトで開発した問題集はとてHuawei認定試験の受験生に適用します。Fast2testが提供した研修ツールが対応性的なので君の貴重な時間とエネルギーを節約できます。

Huawei H20-923_V1.0 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SmartLi 3.0 (Short-Term Backup Power) Product Introduction: This topic introduces Huawei's SmartLi 3.0 lithium-based short-term backup power solution, covering its product architecture, key features, and application scenarios.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
トピック 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

トピック 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
トピック 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
トピック 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on FusionDC1000A: This topic focuses on the FusionDC1000A prefabricated data center solution, covering its product features, deployment methods, and operational maintenance requirements.
トピック 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
トピック 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
トピック 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UPS5000H Product Training: This topic provides in-depth product training on the Huawei UPS5000H, covering its technical specifications, system architecture, operating modes, and configuration options.
トピック 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SmartLi 3.0 (Short-Term Backup Power) Maintenance Operations: This topic addresses the routine and corrective maintenance tasks for SmartLi 3.0, including battery management, fault handling, and health monitoring procedures.
トピック 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Center Cooling Solutions: This topic provides an overview of cooling technologies and strategies used in data centers, including air-side and water-side cooling architectures and Huawei's approach to thermal management.
トピック 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
トピック 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
トピック 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UPS Basic Knowledge: This topic introduces the foundational concepts of Uninterruptible Power Supply systems, including operating modes, topology types, and their role in ensuring power continuity for data center loads.
トピック 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huawei FusionCol8000-A Lab Guide: This is a heavily weighted practical lab section focused on the hands-on deployment, configuration, commissioning, and maintenance of the FusionCol8000-A cooling system in a field-representative setting.
トピック 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
トピック 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huawei Data Center Facility Solutions: This topic provides an overview of Huawei's end-to-end data center facility portfolio, covering the key product lines and solution architectures used in modern data center environments.

>> H20-923_V1.0認定デベロッパー <<

実際のH20-923_V1.0認定デベロッパー試験-試験の準備方法-高品質な

H20-923_V1.0全真模擬試験

われわれは今の競争の激しいIT社会ではくつかIT関連認定証明書が必要だとよくわかります。IT専門知識をテストしているHuaweiのH20-923_V1.0認定試験は1つのとても重要な認証試験でございます。しかしこの試験は難しさがあって、合格率がずっと低いです。でもFast2testの最新問題集がこの問題を解決できますよ。H20-923_V1.0認定試験の真実問題と模擬練習問題があって、十分に試験に合格させることができます。

Huawei HCSP-Field-Data Center Facility V1.0 認定 H20-923_V1.0 試験問題 (Q48-Q53):

質問 # 48

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

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

正解: B、C、D

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 # 49

Which of the following conditions will not cause the wizard startup commissioning to fail?

- A. The indoor fan 2 drive is faulty.
- B. The condensate pump is stuck.
- C. The electronic expansion valve is not opened.
- D. The water leakage rope is not installed.

正解: D

解説:

Wizard startup commissioning is designed to verify that the unit's key controllable subsystems can be started, regulated, and protected correctly. Conditions that prevent a subsystem from operating normally will directly cause commissioning failure. If the condensate pump is stuck, the drainage function cannot be validated and water may accumulate in the drain pan, which is treated as a functional fault during commissioning. If indoor fan 2 drive is faulty, the fan system cannot meet airflow requirements or redundancy expectations, so the fan commissioning item fails. If the electronic expansion valve (EEV) is not opened, refrigerant flow and cooling control cannot be established, so the cooling system commissioning fails because the unit cannot build a stable refrigeration cycle or reach expected operating parameters.

In contrast, the water leakage rope is a protective detection accessory used for leak sensing and alarming. While it is important for site safety and recommended for operation, its absence typically does not block the unit from completing the functional commissioning steps for fans, cooling, and drainage; it mainly affects leak detection coverage and related alarms rather than the basic startup commissioning pass/fail.

質問 # 50

Through device management, you can view the information about

- A. Signal
- B. Alarm
- C. Overview
- D. Service period

正解: A、B、C、D

解説:

In Huawei smart module management (such as on the ECC800-Pro/WebUI), Device Management is used to centrally view and maintain managed objects (UPS, SmartLi, rPDU, sensors, air conditioners, etc.).

The Overview page provides a consolidated snapshot of a device's operating status, key parameters, running mode, and basic identification information so engineers can quickly judge whether the device is healthy and online. The Alarm view lists active and historical alarms related to the device, supporting rapid fault isolation and verification after recovery. The Signal view shows monitoring points and I/O status (including analog values and digital inputs/outputs where applicable), which helps engineers confirm sensor wiring, linkage logic, and real-time state changes during commissioning and troubleshooting. The Service period information is used for lifecycle and maintenance planning, such as tracking service time, maintenance intervals, or component life indicators where supported, enabling preventive maintenance and reducing unexpected downtime. Therefore, Device Management supports viewing all four categories.

質問 # 51

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 # 52

If the SPD indicator of a smart module is green, the SPD is running properly. If the SPD indicator is red, the SPD is faulty and must be replaced immediately.

- A. False
- B. True

正解: B

解説:

In Huawei data center power distribution design, the SPD (Surge Protective Device) provides overvoltage surge protection for sensitive loads by diverting transient energy to ground through internal protection components. The SPD status indicator is used for O&M judgment of protection availability. When the indicator is green, it indicates the SPD protection components are within normal working condition and the surge protection path remains effective. When the indicator turns red, it typically means the SPD's internal protection element has degraded or disconnected (end-of-life or failure after cumulative surges), and the device can no longer provide the rated protection level. In this condition, the distribution system is left exposed to surge risk, especially during thunderstorms, switching operations, or upstream disturbances. Therefore, Huawei O&M practice treats a red SPD indicator as a replacement

