

Latest Huawei H20-923_V1.0 Exam Questions in Three Different Formats

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Exam : H12-811_V1.0

Title : HCIA-Datacom V1.0

Vendor : Huawei

Version : V12.35

1

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Huawei HCSP-Field-Data Center Facility V1.0 Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

Huawei-developed intelligent rPDU (PDU2000M) can replace the original UIM20A expansion module. The rPDU can connect to the cabinet temperature/humidity sensors, smart U space managers, and door status sensors.

- A. False
- **B. True**

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Huawei smart module monitoring architecture, the UIM20A expansion module is traditionally used to increase device ports so cabinets can connect multiple intelligent components and sensors (for example, door status and environmental sensors). Huawei also provides the intelligent rPDU PDU2000M, whose main control module includes communications and DI interfaces designed to directly connect cabinet-level intelligent devices for centralized monitoring and management. In Huawei's solution description for rPDU-monitoring networking, the PDU2000M is positioned to replace the expansion-module role, meaning that in applicable scenarios, cabinets can connect monitoring devices through the PDU2000M without deploying an additional UIM20A expansion module. This supports practical connections such as T/H sensors, smart U space managers, and door status/door-access related signals through the PDU2000M interfaces, and then these devices are managed/bound in the controller's smart module view. Huawei O&M guidance also emphasizes avoiding duplicate connections (do not connect the same device to both UIM20A and PDU2000M), aligning with the replacement concept. (Scribd)

NEW QUESTION # 42

Operators can view parameters and set parameters on the "User Settings" and "Comm Settings" menus.

- A. False
- **B. True**

Answer: B

Explanation:

On Huawei data center cooling/monitoring controllers, menu permissions are typically organized so that routine O&M staff (operator role) can perform day-to-day adjustments that are required for normal running and integration, without accessing factory-only commissioning items. The User Settings menu is designed for operational configuration such as target temperature/humidity setpoints, control preferences, and other user-level parameters that need to be tuned to match the data hall environment and load changes. The Comm Settings menu is intended for communication configuration used in site integration, such as setting communication addresses, baud rates, protocol-related parameters, or enabling interfaces needed for upper-layer systems (for example, monitoring platforms). These settings are considered part of normal operation management and must be accessible so operators can maintain monitoring connectivity, replace controllers, or restore communication after changes. Higher-risk parameters (for example, factory calibration, protected control logic, or deep commissioning values) are normally restricted to higher privilege roles, but viewing and setting parameters within User Settings and Comm Settings is an operator-allowed function.

NEW QUESTION # 43

In IT scenarios, which of the following are the power supply and distribution components of the FusionDC1000A?

- **A. Power PDB**
- B. AC/DC power system
- **C. SmartLi**
- **D. Integrated UPS**

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

In the FusionDC1000A IT scenario, the power chain is built around an AC input, conditioned backup power, energy storage, and final distribution to the IT racks. Integrated UPS is the core power-conditioning component, providing voltage and frequency stabilization and uninterrupted supply during mains disturbances. The UPS works together with SmartLi, Huawei's lithium battery system, which serves as the energy storage unit to sustain the load during outages and to support controlled shutdown or generator switchover. After UPS output, power is delivered to the IT loads through the Power PDB, which performs downstream distribution,

branch protection, and organized cable termination toward rack PDUs or IT equipment feeders. By contrast, an AC/DC power system is typically associated with DC bus supply used in telecom-oriented or dedicated DC load scenarios, not the standard IT scenario architecture of FusionDC1000A that is centered on UPS plus battery plus AC distribution. Therefore, the correct components for IT scenarios are SmartLi, Power PDB, and Integrated UPS.

NEW QUESTION # 44

Which of the following is the procedure for replacing a damaged UPS power module onsite?

- A. ##
- B. ##
- C. ##
- D. ##

Answer: A

Explanation:

For onsite replacement of a UPS power module, Huawei's maintenance logic follows a safe "isolate # remove # insert # re-enable" sequence controlled by the module ready switch. During removal, the ready switch must be rotated to the OFF state first so the module is logically isolated from operation and will not participate in power conversion. After isolation, the four fixing screws are removed and a short waiting period is required to allow internal energy in capacitors to discharge before the module is pulled out. This matches statement #.

During installation, the ready switch must remain OFF before insertion to prevent unintended startup or arcing during connector engagement. The module is placed in position, inserted slowly and evenly until fully seated, then secured with the four screws. Only after mechanical fastening and full seating is confirmed should the ready switch be rotated to the ON state to allow the system to recognize and bring the module online. This matches statement #.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which O&M practice is most effective for identifying cooling inefficiency caused by airflow problems in an operating data center?

- A. Run humidification continuously regardless of ambient conditions
- B. Disable temperature sensors to prevent false alarms
- C. Compare rack inlet temperatures, return air temperatures, and fan speed trends to detect recirculation and bypass
- D. Lower supply air temperature to the minimum possible value at all times

Answer: C

Explanation:

Huawei facility O&M methods emphasize using monitored operating data to locate inefficiencies before they become faults. Airflow-related cooling inefficiency commonly appears as hot spots at rack inlets, elevated return air temperature fluctuations, abnormal fan speed increases, or uneven temperature distribution across aisles. By trending rack inlet temperature sensors alongside cooling unit supply

/return temperatures and fan speed or airflow commands, operations teams can distinguish between insufficient cooling capacity and poor airflow organization. Recirculation (hot air returning to rack inlets) often raises localized inlet temperatures without a proportional rise in room average temperature, while bypass (cold air short-circuiting back to returns) reduces cooling effectiveness and can drive fans to higher speeds unnecessarily. Data-driven checks support targeted corrective actions such as sealing cable openings, adjusting floor tile placement, restoring containment integrity, balancing airflow, or optimizing setpoints. This approach improves thermal stability, prevents overcooling, reduces energy waste, and aligns with Huawei's emphasis on integrated monitoring and closed-loop optimization for reliable, efficient operation.

NEW QUESTION # 46

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