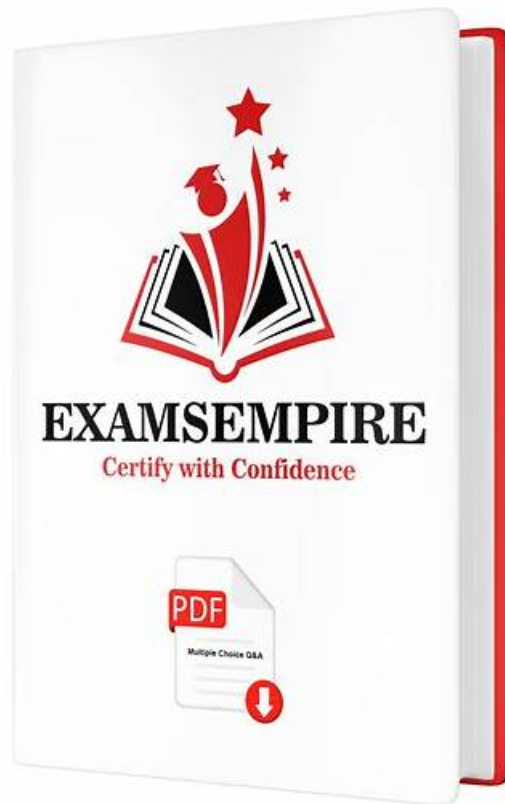


H20-923_V1.0 Zertifikatsfragen, H20-923_V1.0 Simulationsfragen



P.S. Kostenlose 2026 Huawei H20-923_V1.0 Prüfungsfragen sind auf Google Drive freigegeben von EchteFrage verfügbar:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=17uDMHvmCTgeNd4Vjowo_ov1X7fFuUnZ

Nach dem Entstehen der Dumps zur Huawei H20-923_V1.0 Zertifizierungsprüfung ist es kein Traum der IT-Fachleuten mehr, die Huawei H20-923_V1.0 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Die Qualität der Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur Huawei H20-923_V1.0 Zertifizierungsprüfung von EchteFrage ist hoch. Die Ähnlichkeit mit den realen Fragen beträgt 95%. EchteFrage ist Ihnen doch besitzenswert. Wenn Sie die Produkte von EchteFrage wählen, heißt das, dass Sie sich gut auf die Huawei H20-923_V1.0 Zertifizierungsprüfung vorbereitet haben. Ohne Zweifel können Sie die Huawei H20-923_V1.0 Prüfung sicher bestehen.

Huawei H20-923_V1.0 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<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.
Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction to Huawei DCIM Controller ECC800-Pro: This topic introduces the ECC800-Pro Data Center Infrastructure Management controller, covering its architecture, core functions, and role in monitoring and managing data center facility equipment.
Thema 3	<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.

Thema 4	<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.
Thema 5	<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.
Thema 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.
Thema 7	<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.
Thema 8	<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.
Thema 9	<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.
Thema 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.
Thema 11	<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.
Thema 12	<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.
Thema 13	<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.
Thema 14	<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.
Thema 15	<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.
Thema 16	<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.

>> H20-923_V1.0 Zertifikatsfragen <<

H20-923_V1.0 Übungsmaterialien - H20-923_V1.0 Lernressourcen & H20-923_V1.0 Prüfungsfragen

Die Huawei H20-923_V1.0 Prüfung zu bestehen ist eigentlich nicht leicht. Trotzdem ist die Zertifizierung nicht nur ein Beweis für

Ihre IT-Fähigkeit, sondern auch ein weltweit anerkannter Durchgangsausweis. Auf Huawei H20-923_V1.0 vorzubereiten darf man nicht blindlings. Die Technik-Gruppe von uns EchteFrage haben die Prüfungssoftware der Huawei H20-923_V1.0 nach der Mnemotechnik entwickelt. Sie kann mit vernünftiger Methode Ihre Belastungen der Vorbereitung auf Huawei H20-923_V1.0 erleichtern.

Huawei HCSP-Field-Data Center Facility V1.0 H20-923_V1.0 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q55-Q60):

55. Frage

In an in-room solution that adopts overhead air supply through air ducts, the net height of each floor must be greater than or equal to how many meters?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- **C. 2**
- D. 3

Antwort: C

Begründung:

For an in-room cooling solution that uses overhead air supply with air ducts, sufficient vertical space is required to accommodate the ductwork, airflow distribution components (such as plenums, turning vanes, flexible connectors, and diffusers), cable trays/pipes that may share the overhead route, and the necessary maintenance clearance. If the net height is too low, the duct cross-section becomes constrained, which increases airflow resistance and static pressure, reduces delivered airflow volume, and can cause uneven air distribution. This leads to hot spots, higher fan power, and difficulty maintaining stable supply/return temperature control. In Huawei data center air-conditioning design guidance, overhead ducted supply is therefore matched with a minimum net floor height requirement of 4 m, ensuring ducts can be sized correctly for the target airflow, noise, and pressure limits while preserving safe installation and maintenance space. A 3 m net height is generally suitable for non-ducted in-room layouts, but becomes insufficient once full overhead ducting is introduced.

56. Frage

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

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:

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.

57. Frage

After installing the FusionCol8000-C (110-440 kW), inject water to preserve the pressure for the chilled water pipes to how many MPa. After 30 minutes, check that no leakage occurs. Preserve the pressure for 24 hours. If the pressure drop is less than 0.01 MPa and no leakage occurs, the pipes do not leak.

- **A. 0.8**
- B. 0.5
- C. 1.2

- D. 0

Antwort: A

Begründung:

For FusionCol8000-C chilled-water systems, Huawei commissioning requires a water leakage/pressure- holding test on the chilled-water piping after installation to verify joint sealing, valve interfaces, and connection integrity before long-term operation. The specified method is to raise the water pressure in the chilled-water pipe to 0.8 MPa, then observe for 30 minutes to confirm there is no visible leakage. If the system remains dry, the same pressure is retained for 24 hours as a stability verification step. The acceptance criterion is that the pressure drop is less than 0.01 MPa over the 24-hour period and no leakage is found, which demonstrates that the piping and fittings meet tightness requirements under the prescribed test pressure. This procedure helps prevent future failures such as slow seepage, corrosion around joints, insulation waterlogging, and unexpected shutdowns caused by water loss or low differential pressure alarms. It also ensures that subsequent flushing, venting, and operational commissioning can be performed safely and reliably.

58. Frage

Which strategy most directly improves data center energy performance without compromising reliability when properly engineered and monitored?

- A. Use higher allowable supply air temperature with containment and adaptive control to reduce compressor and fan energy
- B. Oversize all cooling and power equipment permanently to avoid future upgrades
- C. Operate all redundant systems at full load simultaneously to maximize utilization
- D. Disable alarms to reduce nuisance notifications and operator workload

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Huawei green data center concepts focus on reducing energy consumption through engineering controls rather than sacrificing resilience. Raising the allowable supply air temperature is a proven efficiency lever because it reduces compressor workload, expands economization opportunities where applicable, and can reduce fan energy when airflow is optimized. However, it must be implemented with airflow management—especially hot/cold aisle containment—to ensure server inlet temperatures remain within safe limits. Adaptive control is critical: monitoring rack inlet temperatures, cooling unit performance, and environmental conditions allows the system to dynamically adjust cooling output, fan speed, and setpoints to match real IT load. This avoids the common inefficiency of "overcooling for safety." When combined with standardized O&M procedures, alarm thresholds, and continuous trend analysis, the strategy improves overall energy performance while preserving reliability and service continuity. In contrast, permanent oversizing or forcing all redundant systems to run fully loaded wastes energy and can reduce operating efficiency. Properly engineered, monitored optimization delivers efficiency gains with controlled operational risk.

59. Frage

Through device management, you can view the information about

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

Antwort: A,B,C,D

Begründung:

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.

