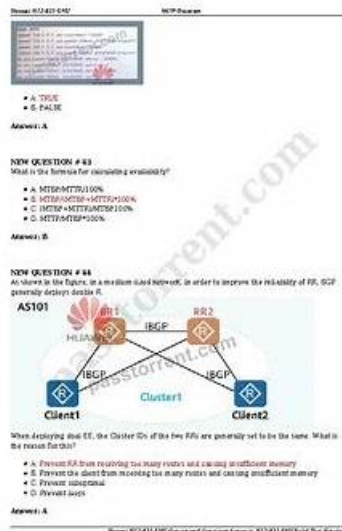


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Huawei H20-923_V1.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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.
Topic 6	<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.
Topic 7	<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.
Topic 8	<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.
Topic 9	<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.
Topic 10	<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.
Topic 11	<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.
Topic 12	<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.
Topic 13	<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.

Huawei HCSP-Field-Data Center Facility V1.0 Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38

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

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

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 # 39

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. 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. 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.
- D. Routine maintenance of vulnerable components: Periodically check the UPS fan operation, whether there is noise, and whether the rotation speed is abnormal.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 40

When the mains supply is stable, the UPS5000-H mainly works in which mode after ECO is configured?

- A. Static bypass
- B. Maintenance bypass
- C. Battery
- D. Normal

Answer: A

Explanation:

After ECO mode is enabled on the UPS5000-H, the system's control objective changes from "always supply the load through the inverter" to "maximize efficiency while keeping protection mechanisms ready." When the mains input is within the configured ECO acceptance window (voltage, frequency, THD, and other quality thresholds), the UPS supplies the critical load primarily through the static bypass path, which has lower conversion losses than continuous double-conversion. The inverter remains synchronized and on standby, so if the mains quality deteriorates or an abnormal condition is detected, the UPS can rapidly transfer the load back to inverter operation to maintain output stability. Battery mode is only used when the rectifier/bypass source is unavailable or out of range, and maintenance bypass is a manual service path used for isolation during maintenance, not for normal energy-saving operation. Therefore, with stable utility power and ECO configured, the UPS5000-H mainly operates in static bypass mode.

NEW QUESTION # 41

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 42

If a component runtime overdue alarm is generated for an air conditioner, you can clear the device running time on the "Maint > Performance Maintenance" screen.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Huawei smart cooling/precision air-conditioning controllers manage preventive maintenance by tracking accumulated runtime for wear components such as indoor fans, compressors (where applicable), humidifiers, and pumps. When a component reaches its configured maintenance interval, the controller generates a runtime overdue alarm to remind O&M staff to inspect, service, or replace the component. After the required maintenance action is completed (for example, fan replacement, bearing inspection, cleaning, or pump servicing), the accumulated runtime record must be cleared/reset so the next maintenance cycle can be measured correctly from zero. The controller provides this function under the maintenance feature set because it is part of lifecycle management and performance tracking rather than an alarm acknowledgement. The navigation path Maint > Performance Maintenance is used to access runtime statistics and to clear the corresponding device/component running time after maintenance. This avoids repeated overdue alarms for a component that has already been serviced and ensures future alarms accurately reflect the operating hours of the newly serviced or replaced parts, improving reliability and maintenance planning accuracy.

NEW QUESTION # 43

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