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The H20-923_V1.0 exam is on trend but the main problem that every applicant faces while preparing for it is not making the right choice of the H20-923_V1.0 Questions. They struggle to find the right platform to get actual H20-923_V1.0 exam questions and achieve their goals. ExamDiscuss has made the product after seeing the students struggle to solve their issues and help them pass the H20-923_V1.0 Certification Exam on the first try. ExamDiscuss has designed this H20-923_V1.0 practice test material after consulting with a lot of professionals and getting their good reviews so our customers can clear H20-923_V1.0 certification exam quickly and improve themselves.

Huawei H20-923_V1.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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.
Topic 6	<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 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.
Topic 8	<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.
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"> 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 11	<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.

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Huawei HCSP-Field-Data Center Facility V1.0 Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 59

After the unit is powered on for the first time, it enters the compressor preheating state. To quickly perform power-on commissioning, you can manually shut down the compressor preheating.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Compressor preheating is a protection mechanism used during first power-on (and after long power-off periods) to improve compressor reliability before allowing refrigeration startup. The preheating function warms the compressor oil and reduces refrigerant migration and oil dilution, which otherwise can lead to liquid refrigerant in the compressor crankcase. If the compressor starts when oil is diluted or when liquid refrigerant is present, it increases the risk of abnormal noise, poor lubrication, high mechanical stress, and even liquid strike, which can damage the compressor and shorten service life. For data center cooling equipment, where continuous reliability is essential, the commissioning logic treats preheating as a required prerequisite for safe compressor operation. Therefore, O&M practice does not recommend bypassing or manually shutting down compressor preheating just to accelerate commissioning. The correct approach is to keep the unit energized and allow the preheating period to complete, then proceed with commissioning steps (fans, cooling system tests, alarms, and control verification) under proper protection conditions.

NEW QUESTION # 60

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 61

Which layout principle best aligns with Huawei data center facility design for improving cooling efficiency and reducing mixing of hot and cold air?

- A. Place CRAC/CRAH units only along the perimeter without airflow planning
- **B. Implement hot aisle/cold aisle arrangement with aisle containment**
- C. Keep all cabinet doors open to minimize local hotspots
- D. Distribute racks randomly to balance floor loading

Answer: B

Explanation:

Huawei data center facility design emphasizes controlling airflow paths to raise cooling efficiency and stabilize IT inlet temperatures. The hot aisle/cold aisle layout creates a predictable airflow direction:

cold air is supplied to the front of IT racks (cold aisle), while hot exhaust air is isolated and returned to the cooling system (hot aisle). When aisle containment is added, it prevents hot and cold air from mixing, which directly improves cooling utilization, reduces overcooling demand, and lowers fan energy. This layout also supports more accurate temperature control, enabling higher supply air temperatures while still meeting server inlet requirements—an important lever for improving overall energy efficiency. Huawei modular and smart module concepts commonly standardize rack alignment, containment components, and sensor-based monitoring so the airflow system remains consistent as capacity scales. Compared with random rack placement or uncontrolled airflow, containment-based hot

/cold aisle planning delivers measurable operational stability, simpler troubleshooting, and better conditions for capacity expansion without redesigning the entire cooling path.

NEW QUESTION # 62

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 63

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