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NEW QUESTION: 1

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

A. True

B. False

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 2

Which of the following statements are true?

A. When the UPS works in normal mode, you can directly turn on the maintenance bypass switch.

B. When the UPS works in static bypass mode, if the mains input outage occurs suddenly, the UPS automatically switches to battery mode.

C. Huawei UPS5000-H is a modular UPS. If a module fails, it can be replaced online.

D. When mains and bypass input of the UPSs share one power source, if mains outage occurs, the UPS cannot work in bypass mode.

Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

In Huawei UPS operating logic and standard data center O&M practice, the maintenance bypass is a mechanical path used to isolate the UPS for service. In normal mode the load is carried by the inverter, so you should not directly close the maintenance bypass without a controlled transfer procedure; doing so can create an unsafe parallel path or impact synchronization, therefore statement A is false. In static bypass mode, the load is supplied through the bypass path; if the bypass/mains source fails, the UPS can perform an automatic transfer from bypass to inverter, and the inverter will be supported by the battery through the DC link, so B is true under the expected functional behavior. UPS5000-H is designed as a modular UPS, supporting online (hot) replacement of power modules to restore capacity without shutting down the entire system, so C is true. If the rectifier mains input and bypass input share the same source, a mains outage removes the bypass source as well, meaning bypass operation is not available, so D is true.

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which of the following statements are true about the industry trend of the data center cooling systems?

- A.** Liquid cooling systems are widely used in high-density solutions.
- B.** Cloud + AI - data centers enter a new energy-saving era.
- C.** Evaporative cooling systems become the main solution for large data centers.
- D.** Higher inlet and outlet water temperatures are the trend of large data center cooling.

Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

As data center power density increases (especially driven by AI and high-performance computing), the industry trend is to adopt liquid cooling in high-density scenarios because liquid has much higher heat transfer capability than air, enabling stable cooling where rack power is very high. This makes statement A true. The combination of Cloud + AI pushes operators to reduce PUE and total energy cost through more intelligent control, higher efficiency cooling architectures, and integrated energy management, so statement B is also true.

For large data centers, another clear trend is increasing chilled-water supply/return temperatures (higher inlet and outlet temperatures). Warmer water improves chiller efficiency, expands the number of hours that free cooling can be used, and reduces compressor work, so D is true. However, evaporative cooling is not universally the "main solution" for large data centers because it is climate- and water-condition dependent and is typically deployed as one option among multiple architectures rather than the dominant default everywhere. Therefore, C is the incorrect statement.

NEW QUESTION: 4

During routine maintenance of the lithium battery cabinet, which of the following areas should be protected from electric shocks caused by exposed hands or metal objects?

- A.** Battery general positive terminal

- B. Battery negative terminal
- C. Short-circuit copper bar between battery modules
- D. Battery positive terminal
- E. Battery general negative terminal

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In a lithium battery cabinet, any exposed conductive part that is electrically connected to the DC power path can present shock and arc risk, especially when technicians are using tools in a narrow space. The general positive/negative terminals are the cabinet-level high-energy connection points, and accidental contact or bridging with a metal object can cause severe DC arcing, burns, and equipment damage. The battery positive and negative terminals on individual modules are also hazardous because each module contributes to the total string voltage and fault current capability. In addition, the short-circuit copper bar between battery modules is a direct conductive link in the series/parallel connection; it can be energized and can create an instant short circuit if contacted by tools, jewelry, or loose hardware. Huawei maintenance safety practice therefore requires insulating covers, protective shields, and strict tool control to prevent exposed hands or metal objects from contacting any of these areas. Protecting all listed points reduces electric shock risk, prevents arc flash/arc burn incidents, and avoids unintended cabinet trips or permanent damage to terminals and busbars.

NEW QUESTION: 5

Which of the following can be used to start the inverter of the UPS5000-H?

- A. UPS WebUI
- B. ECC
- C. UPS LCD
- D. NetEco

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

For the Huawei UPS5000-H, inverter startup is executed through the UPS's own control interfaces, which provide the "Running Control / Inv. ON" operation with the required confirmations and permissions. The UPS LCD (MDU touchscreen) supports inverter startup through menu operations such as selecting inverter start functions and confirming the action after authentication. The UPS WebUI also provides the same operational control path, where an operator logs in and issues the Inv. ON command under the UPS monitoring/running control pages. These two interfaces are part of the UPS monitoring and control design and are explicitly used for commissioning and routine O&M actions.

By contrast, ECC (data center controller) and NetEco (management platform) are mainly used for site-level monitoring, alarm collection, visualization, reporting, and centralized management. While they can display UPS status and alarms (and may integrate with UPS data), inverter startup is defined as a UPS running control operation performed on the UPS's LCD or WebUI control plane to ensure proper authorization, safety checks, and command traceability.

NEW QUESTION: 6

What is the upstream input voltage range of the UPS5000-H?

- A. 360 V-600 V
- B. 220 V-240 V
- C. 380 V-415 V
- D. 138 V-485 V

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

For the Huawei UPS5000-H (380/400/415 V class), "upstream input voltage range" refers to the acceptable AC mains (rectifier) line-to-line input voltage window that the UPS can tolerate while maintaining operation. Huawei specifies a wide mains input voltage range of 138-485 Vac (line voltage) to improve adaptability to weak or fluctuating power grids and to reduce unnecessary battery usage when the utility voltage sags or rises within allowable limits. Within this overall window, the UPS may apply derating rules at lower voltages (for example, full-load operation is typically guaranteed only above a higher threshold), but the upstream input can still remain connected and the UPS continues supplying the load according to its control strategy and available capacity. The other options do not match the upstream AC input range: 360-600 V is commonly associated with battery DC voltage ranges, 220-240 V is single-phase class, and 380-415 V represents rated voltage, not the full acceptable upstream range.

NEW QUESTION: 7

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

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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.

NEW QUESTION: 8

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 9

Which of the following are the functions of the SmartLi 3.0 battery control unit (BCU)?

- A. Management on the BMU of each battery module
- B. Group capacity test
- C. Intelligent voltage sharing and active current balancing control
- D. Fault diagnosis and protection
- E. Internal short circuit prediction
- F. Charge and discharge management

Answer: A,B,C,D,E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

In Huawei SmartLi 3.0, the BCU acts as the cabinet-level "brain" of the lithium battery system, coordinating measurement, control, protection, and communication. It manages and supervises BMUs inside the cabinet by collecting key operating data such as voltage, temperature, SOC, and SOH, and by aggregating module information for higher-level management. The BCU supports charge/discharge management by monitoring string current and controlling operating behaviors to keep the battery within safe electrical and thermal limits.

To ensure consistent performance across parallel strings and cabinets, it implements intelligent voltage sharing and active current balancing, which helps equalize currents, improve utilization, and reduce uneven aging. For safety and reliability, the BCU provides fault diagnosis and protection, including handling events such as overvoltage, undervoltage, overcurrent, and

overtemperature, and it can isolate abnormal loops when required. SmartLi 3.0 also incorporates internal short-circuit risk prediction as part of its safety strategy. Finally, group capacity testing is supported as a maintenance function to verify usable capacity and system health.

NEW QUESTION: 10

Through device management, you can view the information about

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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.

NEW QUESTION: 11

The NetEco service program backend can be accessed through the iBMC port.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

In Huawei data center facility management, NetEco is the management software platform (server/application) used to centrally monitor and manage sites, while iBMC is the out-of-band hardware management interface used for server remote maintenance (such as power control, hardware health, BIOS settings, and remote console) on the specific server where iBMC exists. The iBMC port is not a service access interface for NetEco. NetEco's backend services are accessed through the server operating system network interfaces (management/service network) and corresponding application ports after the server is properly networked and configured. Even if NetEco is deployed on a Huawei server that has iBMC, iBMC only provides a channel to manage the server hardware and does not expose NetEco application access as an official commissioning /O&M path. Therefore, NetEco backend access should be planned via the site's management network (IP addressing, routing, security policy), not via iBMC.

NEW QUESTION: 12

The NetEco supports manual backup and automatic backup.

A. True

B. False

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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.

NEW QUESTION: 13

When the outdoor unit is installed at a position higher than the indoor unit, install an oil trap every five to six meters in the vertical direction along the gas pipe to ensure system reliability.

A. True

B. False

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

This statement is true. In split DX/precision cooling refrigerant systems, the "gas pipe" typically refers to the suction line returning refrigerant vapor (and entrained compressor oil) from the indoor evaporator to the outdoor unit/compressor. When the outdoor unit is higher than the indoor unit, the suction line includes a vertical riser. Oil naturally tends to settle and flow downward under gravity, so without proper piping measures, oil may accumulate in low points or fail to be carried upward consistently, leading to poor oil return.

Insufficient oil return can cause compressor lubrication issues, abnormal noise, overheating, reduced efficiency, and long-term reliability risks. Installing oil traps at the bottom of the riser and then every 5-6 meters of vertical lift helps collect oil and allows it to be periodically swept upward by refrigerant velocity, maintaining stable oil circulation. This requirement is especially important in data center cooling because continuous operation and high availability demand reliable compressor lubrication and stable refrigerant flow under varying load conditions.

NEW QUESTION: 14

What are the colors of indicators on the LCD panel of the MDU?

- A. Yellow
- B. Green
- C. Red
- D. Orange

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

On Huawei UPS systems (such as the UPS5000 series), the MDU LCD panel includes status indicators designed to provide an immediate visual understanding of the UPS operating condition and alarm severity.

The indicator system uses three standard colors: green, yellow, and red. Green indicates the UPS is operating normally and the power supply path is healthy. Yellow is used to show abnormal conditions that require attention, such as warnings or non-critical alarms, where the UPS can typically continue supplying power but O&M personnel should inspect and handle the issue within the required timeframe. Red indicates serious or critical conditions, such as major faults or alarms that may threaten continuous power supply or require urgent action according to operating procedures. These three colors align with the common Huawei alarm severity presentation logic on the UPS display and help technicians quickly judge whether the situation is normal, warning-level, or critical-level without entering deeper menus. Orange is not used as an MDU indicator color in this context.

NEW QUESTION: 15

Which of the following is not a scenario-based solution for Huawei data center products?

- A. FusionDC800
- B. FusionDC1000
- C. FusionModule500
- D. FusionModule2000

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Huawei's scenario-based data center facility portfolio is organized around clearly defined solution families that map to typical deployment scenarios and site sizes. FusionModule500 and FusionModule2000 are smart modular data center solutions designed for standardized, fast deployment in equipment rooms and enterprise edge/branch scenarios. They integrate key subsystems such as power supply and distribution, cooling, monitoring, and optional fire protection into a modular architecture that reduces footprint and accelerates on-site delivery. Likewise, FusionDC1000 is Huawei's prefabricated modular data center series, delivered as complete, factory-integrated modules that combine civil engineering elements with electromechanical infrastructure for rapid construction, predictable quality, and scalable expansion across different capacity tiers. In contrast, FusionDC800 is not used as a defined scenario-based solution name within Huawei's mainstream data center facility solution lineup (where "FusionDC" offerings are represented by the FusionDC1000 series and "FusionModule" offerings by numbered FusionModule solutions). Therefore, FusionDC800 is the option that does not match Huawei's scenario-based solution naming.

NEW QUESTION: 16

The default port number for logging in to the NetEco is

- A. 32804
- B. 32805
- C. 31943
- D. 31945

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

In Huawei NetEco access design, the Web client is reached using HTTPS to protect credentials and management data in transit. During initial deployment and commissioning, engineers access the NetEco login page by entering the server IP address followed by the default HTTPS service port. Huawei's standard login method specifies that users open a browser and enter `https://NetEco server IP:31943` to access the NetEco login interface. This port is therefore treated as the default Web login port in typical on-premises NetEco deployments, and it is the baseline value referenced in installation and login guidance. Other ports may appear in specific tools, customized scenarios, version variants, reverse-proxy deployments, or when security policy requires port changes, but those are exceptions driven by planning or product packaging. For exam and commissioning purposes, the correct default login port is the one used by the NetEco Web client entry point under the standard deployment model: 31943.

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NEW QUESTION: 17

When a critical alarm is generated in a lithium battery cabinet and the buzzer beeps continuously, the status of the indicator on the MDU is

- A. Blinking yellow fast
- B. Steady yellow
- C. Blinking red fast
- D. Steady red

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

In Huawei lithium battery cabinet alarm design, the MDU indicator and buzzer are coordinated to help O&M personnel immediately judge alarm severity without logging into a management system. A critical alarm indicates that the battery system may no longer be in a fully safe or supported operating state and requires urgent handling, such as load protection actions, isolation, or immediate inspection. For this highest severity level, the cabinet uses the most prominent visual

pattern:red with fast blinking, paired with a continuous buzzer, to ensure the condition cannot be overlooked in an equipment room environment. Yellow indicators are reserved for lower severities such as warnings or minor/major alarms, where the system remains controllable and the required response can be scheduled. A steady red is typically used to indicate a persistent fault state or stop condition, whereas fast blinking red + continuous buzzer is the clear "critical, urgent" combination that triggers immediate on-site response and rapid fault localization (such as checking protection events, contactor status, temperature/voltage exceptions, and isolation conditions).

NEW QUESTION: 18

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. True

B. False

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 19

Which of the following control modes can be used for temperature and humidity control of smart cooling products?

A. Cold aisle

B. Supply air

C. Return air

D. Hot aisle

Answer: **A,B,C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Smart cooling temperature and humidity control is based on where the control "reference point" is measured and regulated. Supply air control uses the unit outlet sensor as the main reference, so the system directly regulates the temperature (and humidity when configured) of the air delivered

to the IT area. This provides stable supply conditions and is widely used for predictable airflow organization. Return air control uses the unit inlet/return sensor as the reference, reflecting the heat absorbed from IT loads; it helps the unit respond to real load changes and maintain stable operation when room mixing or load distribution varies. Cold aisle control uses sensors placed in the cold aisle (near rack inlets) as the reference, aligning control with the most critical point for IT reliability-server intake conditions-especially in contained aisle scenarios. Hot aisles are generally not used as a primary temperature-and-humidity control mode because hot aisle conditions are intentionally high and variable (driven by load and containment), and controlling to hot aisle targets can conflict with ensuring stable rack inlet temperature and proper dehumidification behavior. Therefore, A, B, and C are valid control modes.

NEW QUESTION: 20

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

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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.

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