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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

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.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Answer:

A, B, C

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.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

For hourly statistics reports, data of up to how many days can be queried? For monthly statistics reports, data of up to how many years can be queried?

Options:

A- 5
B- 10
C- 20
D- 30

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In Huawei NetEco statistical reporting, the query range is constrained by the report data retention policy and how summary data is stored. For hourly statistics, the platform keeps a limited window of high-granularity data to balance storage consumption and performance. The hourly report retention is 120 hours, which equals 5 days. That is why hourly statistics queries are limited to 5 days---beyond that window, hourly granularity is no longer retained in the report database for direct querying. For longer time horizons, NetEco relies on lower-granularity summaries (daily/weekly/monthly/yearly). For monthly statistics, the platform supports long-term trend analysis and KPI tracking, and the maximum historical horizon aligns with the long-term statistics retention boundary used by NetEco reporting, which is up to 5 years. This design ensures fast query response, manageable database growth, and clear separation between short-term operational detail (hourly) and long-term management analysis (monthly/yearly).

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

On the ECC800-Pro WebUI, the PUE configuration mode can be "Standard" or "User-defined".

Options:

A- True
B- False

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Huawei's ECC800-Pro supports PUE (Power Usage Effectiveness) management as part of its energy efficiency and green data center features. In practical O&M, different sites calculate PUE differently depending on metering topology, what loads are included (IT load only vs. auxiliary loads), and whether the site uses integrated modules (UPS, cooling, lighting, etc.) or external systems. To handle these real-world differences, the ECC800-Pro provides two PUE configuration

approaches on the WebUI. ''Standard'' mode is used when the site's metering points and calculation logic align with a predefined Huawei template, enabling rapid commissioning and consistent reporting. ''User-defined'' mode is used when the customer's metering structure or management requirements differ---allowing engineers to select specific measurement points, define inclusion/exclusion rules, and tailor the calculation path so that displayed PUE matches the site's accepted KPI definition. This dual-mode design ensures PUE is both standardized where possible and flexible where necessary, improving energy analysis accuracy and supporting optimization actions.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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.

Options:

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.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements is false about the advantages of the free cooling solution for data centers?

Options:

A- The current technology is not mature enough and should be used with caution.
B- Has many use cases in the industry.
C- Directly uses the cooling capacity of the outdoor cooling source, resulting in ultra-low energy consumption.
D- Makes full use of the seasonal temperature difference of air and water sources.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Free cooling is a mainstream energy-saving concept in data center cooling design, used to reduce chiller compressor runtime by leveraging low outdoor temperatures (air-side) or low cooling-water temperatures (water-side) during suitable seasons. Therefore, describing the technology as ''not mature enough and should be used with caution'' is the false statement when discussing its advantages. In practice, free cooling has broad industry adoption and is considered a proven approach when applied with correct engineering, such as proper filtration, anti-condensation control, heat exchanger selection, and automatic control strategies. Its advantage is that it can directly utilize the outdoor ''cold source'' to remove heat, which significantly reduces cooling power consumption compared with full mechanical refrigeration, improving overall energy efficiency and supporting lower PUE targets. It also makes full use of seasonal and day-night temperature differences: the system dynamically switches among free cooling, partial free cooling, and mechanical cooling to balance reliability and efficiency. The key point is maturity: the benefit of free cooling comes from well-established principles and widely implemented architectures, not experimental technology.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In alarm management, the status can be identified by masking rules.

Options:

A- Invalid
B- Standard
C- Maintenance
D- Valid

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

In Huawei alarm management, masking rules are used to control how alarms are handled and displayed during specific conditions, such as planned maintenance, commissioning, device replacement, or known temporary abnormalities. When a masking rule is applied, the system can change how an alarm is classified so that O&M staff can distinguish between alarms that require immediate action and alarms that are expected or should be excluded from operational statistics. Two key statuses that masking rules can assign are Maintenance and Invalid. Maintenance indicates the alarm is generated during an approved maintenance activity (for example, power-off tests, sensor rewiring, cooling maintenance), so it is treated as expected and does not trigger normal escalation logic. Invalid indicates the alarm is not considered effective for operational follow-up---commonly used when a point is confirmed to be non-applicable, temporarily disabled, or its triggering condition is not meaningful to current operations. By contrast, Valid and Standard represent normal alarm handling states rather than outcomes specifically ''identified by masking rules.''

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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:

B

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.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

If the SPD indicator of a smart module is green, the SPD is running properly. If the SPD indicator is red, the SPD is faulty and must be replaced immediately.

Options:

A- True
B- False

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In Huawei data center power distribution design, the SPD (Surge Protective Device) provides overvoltage surge protection for sensitive loads by diverting transient energy to ground through internal protection components. The SPD status indicator is used for O&M judgment of protection availability. When the indicator is green, it indicates the SPD protection components are within normal working condition and the surge protection path remains effective. When the indicator turns red, it typically means the SPD's internal protection element has degraded or disconnected (end-of-life or failure after cumulative surges), and the device can no longer provide the rated protection level. In this condition, the distribution system is left exposed to surge risk, especially during thunderstorms, switching operations, or upstream disturbances. Therefore, Huawei O&M practice treats a red SPD indicator as a replacement trigger, requiring immediate corrective action: confirm alarm/status, ensure safe isolation following electrical safety procedures, and replace the SPD module to restore protection and maintain power system reliability.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

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.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following models is a Huawei in-room chilled water horizontal air supply product?

Options:

A- NetCol5000-A070U
B- FusionCol8000-C210H
C- FusionCol5000-A050H
D- NetCol8000-C070D

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Huawei room-level air conditioning products are commonly identified by the series name plus a model suffix that indicates the cooling medium and airflow form factor. An in-room chilled water unit uses a chilled-water coil as the primary heat-exchange component and relies on the building's chilled-water system (chiller/plant) rather than an onboard refrigeration compressor for cooling generation. ''Horizontal air supply'' describes the discharge direction: the unit supplies conditioned air laterally into the room or into a specific airflow organization (such as cold-aisle delivery), supporting predictable airflow paths and stable return air conditions. Within the provided options, FusionCol5000-A050H is the model that matches both identifiers: it belongs to Huawei's room cooling product line and the model code indicates an in-room configuration with chilled-water capability and horizontal air supply orientation. The other options belong to different series or represent configurations typically associated with other deployment forms (such as different placement, airflow direction, or system architecture). Therefore, the correct selection is FusionCol5000-A050H.