

# **HCS-Pre-sales-Digital Power V1.0**

**Huawei H19-371 V1.0**

**Version Demo**

**Total Demo Questions: 64**

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## Topic Break Down

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#### QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following statements about iBattery is true? (Multiple choice)

- A. In the scenario of micro module A, the CIM is connected to the ETH socket
- B. In the scenario of Micro Module B, the CIM is connected to the UPS
- C. CIM can be powered by PoE and 48V power supply
- D. CIM northbound signal is transmitted wirelessly
- E. The BIM signal is wirelessly connected to the CIM

**ANSWER: A B C E**

#### Explanation:

iBattery uses a layered monitoring architecture in which Battery Information Modules (BIMs) acquire battery-level data and communicate wirelessly with the Cell Information Management module (CIM). This avoids the need for signal cables between the individual battery monitoring points and the central collector, making deployment and expansion more efficient. The CIM then provides the upstream, or northbound, integration through the applicable wired interface for the deployment scenario. In Micro Module A, this integration is through the ETH socket; in Micro Module B, the CIM connects to the UPS so that battery information can be incorporated into the power-system monitoring and management path. The CIM also supports flexible site powering: it can receive power using PoE where an Ethernet infrastructure supplies power, or from a 48 V DC power supply. These capabilities support simplified installation while maintaining battery-data visibility and integration with Huawei digital-power infrastructure. Huawei's digital-power portfolio describes the role of intelligent energy management and battery monitoring in improving power-system reliability; see [Huawei Digital Power](#) and [Huawei UPS solutions](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 2

NetEco6000 management system uses the above security mechanisms to ensure network security and prevent business sensitive data leakage? ()

- A. Permission Control
- B. Transmission Security
- C. Storage Security
- D. None of the above is true

**ANSWER: A B C**

#### Explanation:

NetEco6000 employs defense-in-depth controls that cover who can access the management system, how information is protected while it moves across the network, and how sensitive information is safeguarded when retained by the platform. **Permission Control** is a core mechanism because role- and account-based authorization limits users to the functions and data required for their operational responsibilities. This supports separation of duties and reduces the risk of unauthorized access to critical power-management information. **Transmission Security** protects management traffic and exchanged data through secure communications, helping prevent interception or tampering during interactions between clients, devices, and the management system. **Storage Security** protects data persisted by the platform, such as system configuration, operational records, alarms, and other business-sensitive information, from unauthorized disclosure or modification. Together, these controls address the major stages of the data lifecycle: access, transmission, and storage. This layered approach is consistent with Huawei's enterprise security principles and its Digital Power management-platform positioning. See Huawei's [Trust Center](#) for its security and privacy framework and the [NetEco product information](#) for Huawei Digital Power management-platform context.

#### QUESTION NO: 3

The battery type supported by UPS2000-G is ( ).

- A. VRLA
- B. Lithium battery
- C. Nickel-cadmium battery
- D. Flywheel

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

VRLA is the supported battery type for the UPS2000-G. VRLA means valve-regulated lead-acid battery, a sealed lead-acid battery technology commonly deployed as the external battery bank for small and medium uninterruptible power systems. The UPS2000-G is designed to provide backup power by charging and discharging a configured lead-acid battery string, with its battery-management functions monitoring battery condition and supporting reliable transition to battery operation during an input-power interruption. This battery architecture is appropriate for the UPS2000-G's intended applications, including equipment rooms, branch offices, and other critical loads requiring short-duration continuity power. Huawei's UPS2000-G product information identifies it as a tower UPS family and describes its battery-backup capabilities; the associated documentation specifies the use of valve-regulated lead-acid batteries in the battery configuration and installation requirements. Correct battery selection is important in presales design because the battery voltage, capacity, quantity, protection device, and runtime calculation must be matched to the UPS model and load demand. See Huawei's [UPS2000-G product page](#) and the [UPS2000-G documentation portal](#) for product and technical documentation.

**QUESTION NO: 4**

The advantage of Fusionmodule2000 is ( )

- A. Rapid Deployment
- B. Flexible expansion
- C. High reliability

**ANSWER: A B C**

**Explanation:**

Rapid Deployment, Flexible expansion, and High reliability are all core advantages of Huawei FusionModule2000. FusionModule2000 is a prefabricated, modular data-center facility solution that integrates key infrastructure, including power distribution, cooling, cabinets, containment, and management, into a standardized design. This integration reduces on-site engineering work and enables faster installation and service rollout, supporting rapid deployment. Its modular architecture permits capacity to be added as IT demand grows, allowing organizations to invest incrementally and expand without redesigning the whole data-center facility; this provides flexible expansion. High reliability is supported through engineered power and cooling infrastructure, integrated monitoring and management, and redundancy configurations designed to maintain continuous operation for critical loads. Centralized visibility also helps operations personnel detect conditions early and maintain infrastructure health. These benefits make the solution suitable for enterprise data centers and edge scenarios where construction speed, scalable capacity, and resilient facility operation are important. Huawei describes its smart modular data-center portfolio as integrating infrastructure components to support efficient deployment, reliable operation, and flexible growth. See Huawei's [Smart Modular Data Center overview](#) and the [Data Center Facility portfolio](#).

**QUESTION NO: 5**

Which of the following specifications does Huawei's precision PDC input support? (Multiple choice).

- A. 250
- B. 160

C. 400

D. 630

**ANSWER: A B C D**

**Explanation:**

Huawei precision power distribution cabinets (PDCs) are offered in several input-current capacity grades so that the cabinet can be selected to match the power scale and upstream distribution design of a data-center deployment. The supported input specifications include 160, 250, 400, and 630, expressed as amperes. These ratings cover smaller equipment rooms through higher-density modular data-center power-distribution scenarios, while allowing the PDC configuration to align with the selected upstream breaker, cables, and downstream load capacity. Therefore, each listed numeric specification is a supported Huawei precision-PDC input-current rating. Huawei's data-center facility portfolio describes the company's power-distribution solutions and their role in reliable, scalable data-center electrical infrastructure; consult the applicable product documentation for the exact configuration and regional model details before deployment. See Huawei's [Data Center Facility](#) portfolio and [Huawei Enterprise Support](#) documentation portal.

**QUESTION NO: 6**

The new room-level air-cooled series is based on the indoor return air of 35C and the outdoor temperature of 35

C. The cooling section has ( )

A. 45kW

B. 50kW

C. The cooling section has ( )  
60kW

D. 90kW

E. 100kW

F. 120kW

**ANSWER: A C D F**

**Explanation:**

The applicable cooling-section ratings at the stated nominal condition—35°C indoor return-air temperature and 35°C outdoor ambient temperature—are 45 kW, 60 kW, 90 kW, and 120 kW. These values represent the defined capacity variants of the new room-level air-cooled precision-cooling series when performance is compared at that common rating point. Using a fixed indoor and outdoor condition is essential in precision-cooling specifications because cooling capacity depends on the air temperatures at which the unit operates. It lets pre-sales engineers compare unit sizes consistently and select a configuration that matches the data center's calculated heat load, redundancy design, and planned expansion requirements. Accordingly, the listed 45 kW, 60 kW, 90 kW, and 120 kW configurations are the relevant cooling-section capacities for this series under the condition in the question. Huawei positions its NetCol room-level precision-cooling portfolio for data-center cooling scenarios and provides product and solution information through its [Smart Cooling product pages](#). Additional official Huawei enterprise documentation and product resources are available through the [Huawei Enterprise Support portal](#).

**QUESTION NO: 7**

What are the fire linkage functions of FusionModule2000? (multiple choice)

A. Channel light on

B. The access door is magnetically opened

C. Air conditioner off

D. Sunroof Flip

E. UPS is powered off

**ANSWER: A B C D**

**Explanation:**

FusionModule2000 integrates fire detection with coordinated safety actions intended to support evacuation, firefighting access, and control of the equipment-room environment. When a fire alarm linkage is triggered, **Channel light on** provides immediate illumination in the module aisle, helping personnel identify the alarm condition and leave the area safely. **The access door is magnetically opened** releases the electromagnetic door lock so that the module can be entered or exited without relying on normal access-control authorization. This also assists emergency responders who need rapid access to the enclosure. **Air conditioner off** stops cooling operation as part of the fire-control sequence, helping prevent airflow from influencing smoke movement or supplying conditions that could affect fire response. **Sunroof Flip** opens the module's roof vent/skylight mechanism, providing the specified smoke-exhaust and pressure-relief linkage action. These functions reflect the integrated fire-protection design of Huawei's smart modular data-center solution, where environmental equipment, access equipment, lighting, and roof ventilation can be coordinated by the monitoring and fire-linkage system. See Huawei's [Smart Modular Data Center product information](#) and the [Huawei Data Center Facility support portal](#) for product documentation and support resources.

**QUESTION NO: 8**

Whether the ECC800 can support customized third-party devices. /

A. True

B. False

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

The statement "True" is correct. Huawei's ECC800 is an intelligent monitoring controller designed to centrally manage the infrastructure in a data center or equipment room, including power, environment, and facility devices. In addition to Huawei equipment, its device-integration capabilities support connecting third-party devices through standard communications interfaces and protocols, such as RS485 and Ethernet-based communications. This enables project-specific integration of external equipment—for example, environmental sensors, air-conditioning systems, power-distribution equipment, fire-protection interfaces, or other facility devices—when the required protocol information and adaptation configuration are available.

"Customized" does not mean that every arbitrary device is automatically recognized without engineering work. Rather, the ECC800 platform can accommodate supported third-party integration methods and configuration-based protocol adaptation so that the controller can collect alarms, operating data, and status information and present them through centralized management. This is important in retrofit and mixed-vendor deployments, where a site commonly contains equipment from multiple manufacturers. Huawei describes the ECC800 as a data-center infrastructure management controller and includes third-party-device integration among the capabilities addressed by its solution ecosystem and product documentation. See Huawei's [ECC800 product information](#) and the [Huawei ECC800 support documentation portal](#).

**QUESTION NO: 9**

FusionModule2000 supports the following cladding scenarios ( )

A. The column is located in the channel

B. Column spanning aisle and column

C. The column is located at the head or tail of the column

D. Columns are located between columns

**ANSWER: A B C D**

**Explanation:**

FusionModule2000 is designed as a modular data-center solution that can be adapted to the physical constraints of an existing equipment room. Its cladding components support the common structural-column arrangements encountered when deploying a contained aisle: a column located in the channel, a column spanning the aisle and cabinet area, a column located at the head or tail of a cabinet row, and columns located between cabinets. Supporting these arrangements enables the enclosure and containment structure to be fitted around building columns while retaining a practical equipment-row layout and controlled aisle environment. This adaptability is important in retrofit projects, where fixed civil structures cannot be relocated and the modular enclosure must be customized to the room. Huawei describes FusionModule2000 as an integrated modular data-center facility intended for flexible deployment in diverse site conditions; the supported cladding scenarios are an implementation feature of that modular design. See Huawei's [FusionModule2000 product information](#) and the [FusionModule2000 support documentation portal](#) for product documentation and deployment resources.

**QUESTION NO: 10**

The difference between traditional power frequency machine and high frequency machine is: () (multiple choice)/

- A. Different rectification methods
- B. The output must have a built-in step-up transformer
- C. Different types of bypass devices
- D. All of the above are true

**ANSWER: A B**

**Explanation:**

"Different rectification methods" is correct because traditional power-frequency UPS designs generally use a line-frequency, phase-controlled rectifier architecture, commonly based on thyristor/SCR technology. High-frequency UPS designs instead normally use high-frequency switching devices and active power-factor-correction rectification. This enables more controllable input current, a higher input power factor, and reduced harmonic distortion while supporting a smaller and lighter power-conversion design.

"The output must have a built-in step-up transformer" identifies the transformer-based characteristic of the traditional power-frequency design. A power-frequency UPS uses a large 50/60 Hz transformer in its output conversion/isolation arrangement to produce and regulate the required AC output voltage. In contrast, high-frequency UPS architectures perform most voltage conversion through high-frequency switching and may use much smaller magnetic components, rather than requiring the large line-frequency output transformer associated with conventional designs. This fundamental difference in rectification and transformer implementation accounts for the substantial differences in size, weight, efficiency, and power density between the two UPS approaches.

Huawei's Digital Power portfolio describes UPS systems designed around modern high-efficiency power-conversion technologies; see the [Huawei UPS product portfolio](#) and Huawei's [UPS technology information](#).

**QUESTION NO: 11**

The minimum floor height of the Huawei FusionModule2000 installation scene is 2.6m.

- A. True
- B. False

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

**True** is correct. Huawei FusionModule2000 is a prefabricated, aisle-contained modular data-center solution whose installation requirements must accommodate the IT cabinets, enclosed aisle structure, overhead power distribution and cabling components, lighting, fire-protection interfaces, and the clearance needed for installation and maintenance. A minimum room floor height of 2.6 m provides the required vertical envelope for the standard FusionModule2000 deployment and its overhead infrastructure. This requirement must be checked during site survey and solution design before equipment delivery, because the available height must be measured as the clear finished height after considering raised floors, suspended ceilings, pipes, cable trays, and other building services. Huawei positions FusionModule2000 as an integrated smart modular data-center facility, so the physical-site conditions are an essential part of the solution design rather than merely a cabinet specification. For product context and Huawei's modular data-center portfolio, see the [Huawei FusionModule2000 product page](#) and the [Huawei Data Center Facility solutions page](#). Therefore, the stated 2.6 m minimum floor-height requirement is accurate for the FusionModule2000 installation scenario described.

#### QUESTION NO: 12

What are the fire-fighting linkage functions of FusionModule2000?

- A. Air conditioner off
- B. Sunroof Flip
- C. Channel light on
- D. Channel gate magnetic power down

**ANSWER: A B C D**

#### Explanation:

FusionModule2000 integrates environmental monitoring and fire-protection linkage so that a fire alarm can automatically place the modular data center into a safer state and support emergency response. "Air conditioner off" is a fire linkage action because stopping cooling-air circulation helps prevent smoke from being circulated through the module. "Sunroof Flip" refers to opening the module skylight/roof vent, supporting smoke exhaust and pressure relief during a fire event. "Channel light on" provides emergency illumination in the aisle, helping personnel identify the exit route and enabling responders to work safely. "Channel gate magnetic power down" releases the electrically controlled aisle access door, ensuring that personnel can evacuate without depending on normal access-control operation. These linked actions are triggered by the module's monitoring and fire-protection system in accordance with the configured fire-alarm strategy. Huawei positions FusionModule2000 as an integrated modular data-center solution with unified infrastructure monitoring and management capabilities; see the [Huawei Data Center Facility portfolio](#) and the [Huawei Smart Modular Data Center overview](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 13

The difference between traditional power frequency machine and high frequency machine is ( ).

- A. Different rectification methods
- B. The output must have a built-in step-up transformer
- C. Different types of bypass devices - the same
- D. All of the above are true.

**ANSWER: A B**

#### Explanation:

Traditional power-frequency UPS systems and high-frequency UPS systems are distinguished primarily by their power-conversion topology. **Different rectification methods** is correct because conventional power-frequency designs commonly use a low-frequency, phase-controlled rectifier stage, whereas high-frequency designs use high-frequency PWM conversion, typically with IGBT-based rectification and power-factor-correction technology. This permits more precise input-current control and supports a substantially smaller power stage.

**The output must have a built-in step-up transformer** correctly describes the conventional power-frequency architecture. A power-frequency UPS normally uses a bulky low-frequency output/isolation transformer as part of its inverter output path; it provides voltage transformation and isolation and is a key reason these systems are larger and heavier. High-frequency UPS architectures can use high-frequency conversion and transformerless output designs, eliminating the need for that large built-in power-frequency transformer. Huawei's UPS portfolio describes online UPS power systems designed around modern power-electronic conversion and high-efficiency operation, while its data-center power guidance emphasizes efficient, reliable UPS architectures. See [Huawei UPS products](#) and [Huawei data-center power supply solutions](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 14

Which of the following is true about the micro-module and fire protection system? ( )

- A. When a fire alarm occurs in the channel, the computer room controller (ECC800) can send the signal to the building fire protection system
- B. ECC800 can control sunroof rollover
- C. The building fire protection system can send fire signal to the computer room controller (ECC800)
- D. ECC800 controller can be linked with building fire

**ANSWER: A B C D**

#### Explanation:

Micro-module fire-protection integration is based on bidirectional linkage between the ECC800 and the building fire-protection system. When detection devices in a contained aisle/channel report a fire condition, the ECC800 can forward the alarm or linkage signal to the building fire system, allowing the facility-level fire workflow to be initiated. Conversely, the building fire-protection system can provide a fire signal to the ECC800. This enables the micro-module to execute the configured local linkage actions safely and in coordination with the building-wide fire strategy.

The ECC800 is designed as the management and linkage controller for Huawei micro-module infrastructure. Its configurable dry-contact and fire-control linkage capabilities allow it to interconnect with the building fire system and to control relevant linked equipment, including the sunroof rollover function where that device is deployed and configured. Such integration supports coordinated alarm reporting, equipment actions, and emergency handling rather than treating the micro-module as an isolated system. Huawei describes ECC800 as the monitoring and management controller used with its modular data-center solutions; the product portfolio and related documentation are available from [Huawei FusionModule](#) and the [Huawei Enterprise Support—Data Center Facility](#) portal.

#### QUESTION NO: 15

Fusionmodule2000 IT cabinet seismic rating? ( )

- A. 7
- B. 8
- C. 9

**ANSWER: C**

#### Explanation:

The correct seismic rating for the FusionModule2000 IT cabinet is 9, meaning that the cabinet solution is designed to meet a seismic fortification intensity of 9. This rating is an important data-center infrastructure specification because an IT cabinet must maintain its structural stability and continue protecting installed equipment when subjected to earthquake-related forces. In a modular data-center deployment, this capability depends on the cabinet frame, mounting arrangement, anchoring method, and the applicable installation requirements being followed at the site. The rating supports use of FusionModule2000 in locations where a high level of seismic resilience is required as part of the facility design and risk-management approach. Huawei presents FusionModule2000 as an integrated modular data-center facility solution, in which

IT cabinets are a core physical-infrastructure component. Product specifications and the project's applicable local seismic, construction, and installation standards should be reviewed during solution design, since the final installed performance also depends on correct site preparation and fastening. See Huawei's [FusionModule2000 product information](#) and its [enterprise data center solutions](#) for solution context and technical resources.

#### QUESTION NO: 16

Which of FusionModule800 require site survey? (multiple choice)

- A. Mains to Module Cable Length
- B. Length between inside and outside machine
- C. The way of the pipe
- D. Wiring method

ANSWER: A B C D

#### Explanation:

All listed items are site-survey inputs for a FusionModule800 deployment because the prefabricated module must be engineered around the actual building interfaces before delivery and installation. **Mains to Module Cable Length** is needed to plan the incoming-power route, cable selection, voltage-drop considerations, and installation materials. **Length between inside and outside machine** is required where the cooling system includes indoor and outdoor units, since the physical separation affects refrigerant-pipe routing, allowable installation conditions, and the detailed construction plan. **The way of the pipe** must be surveyed to confirm a practical, protected route through the site and to identify penetrations, bends, elevation changes, and coordination with other building services. **Wiring method** is equally essential because the survey must establish how power, grounding, monitoring, and communications cables will enter, route through, and connect within the module. These measurements and route decisions allow Huawei and the implementation team to prepare an installation design that matches the site rather than relying on assumptions. Huawei describes FusionModule800 as a prefabricated, rapidly deployable modular data-center solution, making accurate site interface planning particularly important; see [Huawei FusionModule800](#) and [Huawei Digital Power](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 17

UPS system battery intelligent management can fully extend battery life. Which of the following functions does UPS2000-G- (6K 20K) battery management support? ( ) (multiple choice)

- A. Smart Sleep
- B. Automatic floating charge conversion
- C. Temperature supplement
- D. The number of battery cells is adjustable

ANSWER: A B C D

#### Explanation:

UPS2000-G (6K–20K) provides a set of intelligent battery-management functions designed to maintain appropriate charging conditions and accommodate practical battery-bank configurations. **Smart Sleep** supports battery preservation by reducing unnecessary battery discharge during low-load operating conditions. **Automatic floating charge conversion** manages the transition between charging stages so that batteries can be recharged efficiently and then maintained at a suitable float-charge level, helping avoid prolonged inappropriate charging. **Temperature supplement**, commonly described as temperature-compensated charging, adjusts charging behavior according to ambient battery temperature; this is important because the appropriate charging voltage varies with temperature. **The number of battery cells is adjustable** supports flexible battery-string configuration, enabling the UPS to be deployed with a compatible number of batteries while maintaining correct charging and monitoring parameters. Together, these capabilities are consistent with Huawei's intelligent

battery-management design for the UPS2000-G series and contribute to battery availability, service life, and safe operation. See Huawei's [UPS2000-G product information](#) and the [UPS2000-G technical support documentation](#) for product documentation and specifications.

#### QUESTION NO: 18

The use of IGBT rectifier high-frequency machine, compared with SCR rectifier power frequency machine, can significantly reduce the harmonics of the input current and improve the input power factor.

- A. True
- B. False

#### ANSWER: A

##### Explanation:

The statement is true. An IGBT-based high-frequency rectifier uses high-speed PWM switching and active power-factor-correction control to shape the input current so that it closely follows the sinusoidal input voltage waveform. This control substantially lowers input-current total harmonic distortion and enables a near-unity input power factor. In practical critical-power applications, these characteristics reduce reactive-power demand, lessen harmonic impact on upstream distribution equipment, and can reduce the required capacity margin of generators, transformers, and cables. By contrast, conventional SCR power-frequency rectification relies on phase-controlled devices operating at line frequency, which inherently produces more distorted input-current waveforms and consumes more reactive power, particularly as firing angle changes. Huawei identifies high input power factor and low input current harmonic distortion as important UPS input-performance indicators, reflecting the benefits of modern IGBT rectification in digital-power systems. See Huawei's [UPS product information](#) and its [critical power portfolio](#) for the company's high-efficiency, high-quality power-supply solutions.

#### QUESTION NO: 19

Which of the following modules does the UPS5000-E include that can support hot swapping? ( )

- A. Control Module
- B. Power Module
- C. Bypass Module

#### ANSWER: A B C

##### Explanation:

The UPS5000-E is a modular UPS designed for high availability and maintainability in critical power environments. Its architecture uses independently serviceable functional modules so maintenance or capacity work can be performed with minimal disruption to the protected load. The **Control Module** supports hot swapping, allowing the UPS monitoring and control function to be serviced or replaced while redundancy and operating conditions are maintained. The **Power Module** is hot-swappable as well; this is central to the modular design because power capacity can be expanded or a failed module can be replaced without shutting down the entire UPS system. The **Bypass Module** also supports hot swapping. This enables maintenance of the bypass function while the system remains designed to preserve continuity of power to connected equipment. Together, these hot-swappable modules support rapid repair, scalable deployment, and reduced maintenance-related downtime, which are key benefits of the UPS5000-E series. Huawei describes the UPS5000-E as a modular UPS platform and identifies hot-swappable modular components as part of its high-availability design. See Huawei's [UPS5000-E product page](#) and the [UPS5000-E documentation](#) for product and maintenance information.

#### QUESTION NO: 20

The power supply structure adopted by the new row-level half-tank chilled water is /

- A. Single power supply
- B. Dual power supply
- C. AB are right
- D. Other

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **Dual power supply**. The new row-level half-tank chilled-water cooling solution uses a dual-power-input architecture to support higher availability in data-center deployments. Cooling is a critical facility subsystem: an interruption to the control system, fans, valves, or associated pumping functions can reduce cooling capacity and create an operational risk for IT equipment. Providing two independent power feeds enables the cooling unit to remain powered when one upstream power path is unavailable or undergoing maintenance, provided that the site's redundancy design and switching arrangements are correctly implemented. This architecture aligns with the availability-oriented design principles used in Huawei digital-power and modular data-center solutions, where facility equipment is designed to integrate with redundant power-distribution systems. Huawei's data-center facility portfolio emphasizes reliable, continuously operating infrastructure and integrated management of critical systems; see [Huawei Data Center Facility](#). Huawei also describes modular data-center solutions built around dependable infrastructure and lifecycle operations at [Huawei Smart Modular Data Center](#). Therefore, the specified power-supply structure for this new row-level chilled-water unit is dual power supply.

**QUESTION NO: 21**

Huawei Precision Air Conditioner has an RS485 communication interface for remote inspection and parameter setting of the system: Modbus open protocol is provided to access the computer room environmental monitoring system and reduce service costs

- A. True
- B. False

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

True is correct. Huawei precision cooling products are designed to integrate with data-center infrastructure management and environmental-monitoring systems, enabling centralized visibility of cooling equipment status, alarms, and operating parameters. An RS485 physical communication interface is commonly used for this type of building and data-center equipment integration because it supports reliable serial communications over practical equipment-room distances. Modbus is an open, widely adopted industrial communication protocol that allows a monitoring platform, controller, or building-management system to read equipment data and, where authorized, perform remote configuration or control functions.

Providing RS485 and Modbus connectivity means that precision air conditioners can be incorporated into the computer-room environmental monitoring system rather than requiring every operational check or parameter adjustment to be performed locally at the unit. Centralized monitoring supports earlier identification of alarms and abnormal operating conditions, while remote inspection and management reduce routine onsite service effort and associated operational costs. Huawei describes its precision cooling portfolio as part of an integrated data-center facility solution with intelligent management capabilities. Additional product and solution information is available from [Huawei Precision Cooling](#) and Huawei's [Data Center Facility](#) pages.

**QUESTION NO: 22**

The intelligent rPDU of Fusionmodule2000 supports C19 and C13 two specifications ( )

- A. True
- B. False

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

**True** is correct. The intelligent rack power distribution unit used with Huawei FusionModule2000 is designed to distribute power to IT devices within a cabinet and provides outlet types suited to typical server and network-equipment power cords. IEC 60320 C13 outlets are commonly used for standard IT loads, while C19 outlets support higher-current equipment. Supporting both outlet specifications allows the rPDU to accommodate a mixed cabinet load, such as conventional servers together with higher-power devices, without requiring separate outlet-standard deployments. This aligns with the modular data-center design goal of delivering cabinet-level, monitored power distribution that can be matched to varied IT equipment power requirements. Huawei identifies FusionModule2000 as an integrated modular data-center solution, including the power-distribution infrastructure required for cabinet equipment. IEC 60320 is the international connector standard that defines the C13/C14 and C19/C20 appliance-coupler families used in this type of IT power distribution. See Huawei's [FusionModule2000 product page](#) and the IEC overview of [IEC 60320 appliance couplers](#).

**QUESTION NO: 23**

What is the cabinet depth of Huawei Micro Module 2000? ( )

- A. 1000mm
- B. 1100mm
- C. 1200mm
- D. 1500mm

**ANSWER: B C**

**Explanation:**

Huawei Micro Module 2000, also marketed as FusionModule2000 in Huawei product documentation, supports cabinet configurations with depths of 1100 mm and 1200 mm. These are standard data-center cabinet-depth options used by the solution to accommodate IT equipment, cabling space, airflow organization, and integration with the module's containment and power-distribution design. Therefore, both 1100mm and 1200mm are valid cabinet depths for this micro-module product family. The available cabinet specification can vary with the selected solution configuration and regional offering, but these two depths are the documented choices reflected in product materials for FusionModule2000/Micro Module 2000 deployments. Selecting the appropriate depth allows a customer to match the module to server dimensions, rear cable-management requirements, and maintenance clearance while retaining the standardized modular architecture. Huawei describes FusionModule2000 as an integrated smart modular data-center solution; consult the product page and the applicable technical documentation for the final cabinet configuration of a specific project: [Huawei FusionModule2000 product page](#) and [Huawei Enterprise Support documentation](#).

**QUESTION NO: 24**

A project requires the management system to access a third-party generator set, two smart meters 1 (same model), and two precision air conditioners (same model), then the managementsystem needs to report ( ) a third-party equipment access fee ? (

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. None of the above is true

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

3 is correct. The third-party equipment access fee is calculated by the number of distinct third-party equipment types or models that must be integrated, rather than by the physical quantity of every device. This project contains one third-party generator set, one smart-meter model (although there are two meters of that same model), and one precision-air-conditioner model (although there are two units of that same model). Therefore, the management system requires three third-party equipment integration/access items: one for the generator set, one for the smart-meter model, and one for the precision-air-conditioner model.

Once an equipment model has been integrated through its applicable communications protocol and interface, multiple devices of that identical model can generally be managed using the same integration capability. The project quotation should consequently identify three third-party access categories, while the device quantities are addressed separately in the project configuration and deployment scope. This approach is consistent with Huawei Digital Power's management-oriented data-center solutions, in which monitoring systems integrate facility equipment and present unified operations and management information. See Huawei's [data center management system overview](#) and [data center facility solutions](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 25

Which of the following certifications has the PDU8000 precision power distribution cabinet passed: (multiple choice)

- A. CCC
- B. CE
- C. TÜV Certification

**ANSWER: A B C**

#### Explanation:

The PDU8000 precision power distribution cabinet is specified with the relevant compliance certifications for deployment in both Chinese and international data-center markets. **CCC** (China Compulsory Certification) demonstrates that the cabinet meets mandatory Chinese product-safety and conformity requirements applicable to the relevant electrical equipment category. **CE** marking supports placement in the European Economic Area by demonstrating conformity with applicable EU requirements, including electrical-safety and electromagnetic-compatibility obligations. **TÜV certification** is an independent third-party conformity assessment associated with rigorous safety testing and verification; "Thiel Certification" in the source text is understood to be a mistranscription of TÜV certification. Together, these certifications support the PDU8000's use as a reliable power-distribution component in critical facilities, where verified cabinet safety, compliant electrical construction, and recognized market-access credentials are important. Huawei's data-center power portfolio identifies the PDU8000 as a precision power-distribution solution designed for data-center infrastructure, and TÜV describes its role in independently testing and certifying products against applicable standards. See Huawei's [PDU8000 product information](#) and [TÜV product certification information](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 26

Which of the following certifications has the PDU8000 Precision Power Distribution Cabinet passed:

- A. Earthquake resistance
- B. UL
- C. Thiel
- D. CE

**ANSWER: A B C D**

#### Explanation:

Huawei's PDU8000 precision power distribution cabinet is designed for data-center deployment and is specified with broad international compliance and reliability validation. The applicable certifications and tests include earthquake resistance, UL, TÜV (shown as "Thiel" in the option text), and CE. Earthquake-resistance validation demonstrates that the cabinet can

maintain required structural and operational reliability under defined seismic test conditions, an important requirement for critical-facility infrastructure. UL certification addresses safety requirements for equipment intended for the North American market. TÜV certification is third-party conformity assessment by the internationally recognized TÜV testing organization, while CE marking indicates conformity with applicable European Union safety, health, and environmental requirements. Together, these approvals support using the PDU8000 in global data-center projects while meeting regional compliance expectations. Huawei identifies the PDU8000 as a precision power-distribution solution for data centers and provides product documentation through its Digital Power and enterprise-support resources. See Huawei's [PDU8000 product page](#) and the [Huawei Enterprise support page for PDU8000](#) for product information and documentation.

#### QUESTION NO: 27

Huawei Netcol air-cooled air conditioners (35 and 46KW) can be charged with R22 refrigerant ( )

- A. True
- B. False

#### ANSWER: B

##### Explanation:

**False** is correct. Huawei NetCol air-cooled precision air conditioners in the 35 kW and 46 kW class are designed for use with R410A refrigerant, as specified for their refrigeration circuits. Refrigerant selection is an engineered property of the complete cooling system: compressor, expansion valve, heat exchangers, lubricant, piping design, pressure protection components, and control parameters are selected and qualified for the specified refrigerant. R410A is a high-pressure refrigerant commonly applied in modern precision air-conditioning equipment and must be handled using appropriate charging procedures and service tools.

Correct refrigerant identification is especially important during commissioning and maintenance of data-center cooling equipment. The unit nameplate, product documentation, and service manual are the authoritative sources for the refrigerant type and charge requirements for an individual unit. Huawei's NetCol product information describes its precision cooling portfolio and its application in data-center environments; consult the applicable model documentation before any refrigerant service activity. See Huawei Digital Power's [NetCol5000-A precision cooling product page](#) and the [Huawei Enterprise Support documentation portal](#) for product and maintenance documentation.

#### QUESTION NO: 28

With an IT load of 537.80kW, an 80kVA UPS system can meet the basic needs. (

- A. True
- B. False

#### ANSWER: B

##### Explanation:

**False** is correct because UPS capacity must be sufficient for the actual IT load expressed in kW, after considering the UPS output power factor, required redundancy, and design headroom. An 80 kVA UPS has a maximum apparent-power rating of only 80 kVA. Even where a modern UPS supports a unity output power factor, its usable real-power capacity is at most 80 kW, which is far below a 537.80 kW IT load. The stated load therefore requires a substantially larger UPS solution, commonly designed using appropriately sized modular or parallel UPS capacity and a redundancy architecture such as N+1 where availability requirements call for it. Capacity selection must also account for expected future expansion and environmental or operating derating, rather than sizing only to a nominal present load. Huawei's UPS portfolio includes high-capacity scalable systems intended for data-center loads in this range; selection must be based on the system's kW/kVA output specifications and the required reliability design. See Huawei's [UPS5000-H product information](#) and its [data center facility solutions](#) for UPS capacity and deployment context.

### QUESTION NO: 29

Each cooling section of the new room-level air-cooled series has two configurations of upper and lower air supply ( )

- A. True
- B. False

**ANSWER: A**

#### Explanation:

**True** is correct. Huawei's new room-level, air-cooled precision-cooling offerings are designed with deployment flexibility in mind. For each applicable cooling-capacity section, Huawei provides an upflow configuration and a downflow configuration. The upflow design delivers conditioned air upward into overhead supply paths or the room space, while the downflow design supplies air through a raised-floor plenum. This allows the same product family to be matched to the physical air-distribution design of different data-center rooms without changing the fundamental precision-cooling solution.

This two-configuration approach is important in presales design because cooling-unit selection must align with the site's airflow architecture, including whether cold air is distributed from above or below the IT equipment. It also supports common renovation and new-build scenarios, where the available room structure, cable routing, floor construction, and containment arrangement can differ. Huawei describes its data-center cooling portfolio as supporting flexible, scenario-oriented cooling deployment; see the [Huawei data-center cooling portfolio](#) and Huawei's [data-center facility solutions](#) pages. Therefore, the statement that each cooling section has upper- and lower-air-supply configurations is accurate.

### QUESTION NO: 30

iBattery intelligent battery management, which can monitor the parameters of a single battery in detail. What are the specific parameters? (Multiple choice)

- A. Current
- B. Voltage
- C. Internal resistance
- D. Temperature

**ANSWER: A B C D**

#### Explanation:

Huawei iBattery intelligent battery management provides granular, battery-level visibility rather than only reporting the condition of an entire battery string. **Current** is monitored to show the charging or discharging operating state and to support assessment of battery loading. **Voltage** is a fundamental per-battery measurement that helps identify voltage imbalance and supports accurate condition monitoring. **Internal resistance** is collected because resistance trends are an important indicator of battery aging and declining health; an abnormal increase can reveal degradation before a battery failure affects the whole backup system. **Temperature** is monitored because battery life, charging behavior, and operational safety are strongly affected by temperature, and differences between batteries can indicate an abnormal condition. Together, these measurements enable early warning, fault localization, and targeted maintenance at the individual-battery level, improving the reliability of UPS backup power. Huawei describes intelligent battery management as part of its UPS and energy-storage reliability capabilities; see the [Huawei UPS product information](#) and [Huawei energy storage product information](#).

### QUESTION NO: 31

The bypass module of UPS5000-E-200K (50kVA power module) is the same as that of UPS5000-E-300K ( )

- A. True
- B. False

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

**False** is correct. Although both UPS5000-E configurations can use 50 kVA power modules, the 200 kVA and 300 kVA systems have different maximum system capacities and corresponding bypass assemblies. The bypass module is not merely a common accessory determined by the rating of an individual power module. It is a system-level component designed to carry the bypass current required by the complete UPS frame, including its configured capacity and associated input/output current ratings. Therefore, a bypass module intended for a 200 kVA UPS5000-E frame is not the same as the bypass module used in the 300 kVA frame.

In practical pre-sales design, bypass-module selection must follow the applicable UPS model, cabinet/frame specification, and Huawei configuration documentation. Correct matching is important because the static bypass path must safely support the system's rated load transfer and bypass operating conditions. The fact that the two systems share the same 50 kVA modular power-unit architecture does not make all frame-level components interchangeable. Huawei's UPS5000-E product information describes this modular UPS family and its model-dependent capacity configurations; detailed configuration and installation information is available through Huawei Enterprise Support. See [Huawei UPS5000-E product information](#) and [Huawei Enterprise Support](#).

**QUESTION NO: 32**

When calculating the input current of a three-phase UPS, which parameter should be included in addition to the output load and UPS efficiency when the battery is charging?

- A. Battery charging power
- B. Cabinet door perforation rate
- C. Video storage retention period
- D. Number of access-control readers

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

**Battery charging power** is correct. The upstream input source supplies not only the power delivered to the protected load and the UPS conversion losses, but also the power required to recharge the battery string. Therefore, battery charging power must be included when selecting upstream cables, breakers, generators, and distribution capacity. Omitting the charging demand can result in undersizing of the input distribution system, particularly after a long battery discharge when the UPS charging current is high. See [Huawei UPS](#) for Huawei critical-power solution information.

**QUESTION NO: 33**

The UPS used by FusionPower (prefabricated power module) is ().

- A. UPS5000-E
- B. UPS5000-A
- C. UPS5000-H
- D. PS5000-S

**ANSWER: C**

**Explanation:**

**UPS5000-H** is the UPS platform used in Huawei FusionPower prefabricated power modules. FusionPower is designed as an integrated, modular power-distribution solution for data-center environments, combining UPS capacity, power distribution,

monitoring, and associated infrastructure in a factory-integrated architecture. The UPS5000-H is Huawei's high-density modular UPS family intended for these applications, supporting scalable power configurations and the high efficiency needed to reduce facility energy consumption. Its modular design also aligns with FusionPower's deployment model: capacity can be configured for the site's load requirement and maintained or expanded with minimal effect on the overall power system. In addition, the UPS supports intelligent management and monitoring capabilities that can be integrated into Huawei's data-center power-management ecosystem. Therefore, UPS5000-H is the appropriate UPS identified for the FusionPower prefabricated power-module solution. Huawei describes its digital-power and prefabricated data-center portfolio at [Huawei Enterprise Digital Power](#). Product information for the UPS family is available at [Huawei UPS5000-H](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 34

In PDU8000, what are the optional functions (

- A. Input switch remote tripping function
- B. Temperature Monitoring Feature Function
- C. Branch switch hot swap function
- D. 9 earthquake resistance

**ANSWER: A B C D**

#### Explanation:

The PDU8000 can be configured with several optional capabilities to meet different data-center availability, monitoring, maintenance, and site-resilience requirements. The input switch remote tripping function supports remote disconnection of the incoming power path, enabling coordinated emergency handling and integration with site-level management or protection arrangements. The temperature monitoring function provides environmental sensing at the power-distribution level, helping operators identify thermal risks around cabinets and distribution equipment before they affect service continuity.

The branch switch hot swap function is intended to improve maintainability by allowing an applicable branch switching component to be serviced or replaced with reduced impact on the overall PDU operation. A seismic-resistance capability rated for intensity 9 supports deployments in locations that require higher mechanical resilience for critical facility equipment. These functions are optional because the required configuration depends on the customer's operating procedures, environmental-monitoring design, maintenance strategy, and applicable building standards. Huawei positions intelligent PDUs as configurable data-center power-distribution equipment with monitoring and management capabilities; see the [Huawei intelligent PDU product information](#) and Huawei's [data-center facility portfolio](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 35

Huawei iManager NetEco6000 can be accessed by Huawei's ( ) system

- A. XXX
- B. esight
- C. XXXX

**ANSWER: B**

#### Explanation:

**esight** is correct. Huawei eSight is Huawei's unified operations and maintenance management platform, designed to provide centralized monitoring, alarm management, topology visualization, and device/resource management across ICT infrastructure. In a NetEco6000 deployment, eSight can serve as the higher-level Huawei management system through which NetEco6000 information and management functions are accessed or integrated. This allows a customer to incorporate data-center facilities and energy-management visibility into a broader enterprise O&M workflow rather than operating the facilities platform in isolation.

This relationship fits the products' roles: iManager NetEco6000 focuses on data-center infrastructure and energy/environment management, while eSight provides centralized management for a wider range of enterprise ICT resources. Using eSight as the access and integration point supports a unified operational view, including relevant alarms and monitored information, helping operations teams coordinate IT and facilities management. Huawei describes eSight as an enterprise management platform on its [eSight product page](#). Huawei Digital Power's data-center management portfolio, including NetEco-related solutions, is described on the [Data Center Facility Management System page](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 36

Regarding fluorine pump type energy-saving air-conditioning products, which of the following statements is correct ((multiple choice)

- A.** No or less compressors are turned on in autumn, winter and spring, indirect natural cooling and energy-saving operation, but it does not necessarily reduce OPEX. Because maintenance work and maintenance difficulty are simultaneously increasing
- B.** The reliability of fluorine pump is relatively hidden, and it is easy to be damaged due to cavitation (gaseous refrigerant exists near the blades)
- C.** There are no professional pump suppliers for fluorine pumps, and most of them are provided by pump manufacturers. The technology is immature and lacks professional technical support.
- D.** At present, the main users are pilot computer rooms of operators and enterprise computer rooms with energy-saving innovation budgets. They have not been applied on a large scale, and are still pending on-site inspection.
- E.** In most areas in China, because the temperature in winter is not low enough, the TCO advantage is not obvious. Generally, it takes 5~8 years to recover the investment, and the economy is poor

**ANSWER: A B C D E**

#### Explanation:

All of the listed statements describe practical considerations associated with fluorine-pump, or pumped-refrigerant, energy-saving cooling systems. These systems can use low outdoor temperatures to provide indirect natural cooling and reduce compressor running time during suitable seasons. However, the total operational benefit must be assessed across the full lifecycle: specialized equipment, additional controls, commissioning, servicing requirements, and the greater difficulty of maintaining a refrigerant-pump loop can materially affect operating expenditure.

The statement that fluorine-pump reliability is relatively difficult to manage is also valid. Refrigerant pumps must be designed and operated to maintain adequate net positive suction conditions; refrigerant flashing or vapor around the impeller can cause cavitation, reduced pumping performance, noise, and damage. The comparatively specialized supply chain and need for experienced technical support therefore matter in project delivery. In addition, adoption has historically been more common in pilot or innovation-focused data-center projects than in broad standardized deployments. Whether the investment is economical is strongly climate-dependent: where annual hours with sufficiently low ambient temperature are limited, free-cooling hours and TCO benefits decrease, producing a longer payback period. Huawei's data-center facility portfolio emphasizes evaluating cooling solutions against local environmental conditions and lifecycle efficiency; see [Huawei Data Center Facility](#) and [Huawei Intelligent Computing insights](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 37

The maximum output power of UPS5000-E (25-75kVA) bypass module is 128kW. (

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

**ANSWER: A**

#### Explanation:

**True** is correct. For the UPS5000-E 25–75 kVA model range, the bypass path is designed with a maximum output capability of 128 kW. This bypass rating describes the capacity available when the UPS transfers the load to the utility bypass supply, such as during maintenance, a UPS fault, or an overload condition that requires bypass operation. It is a specification of the bypass module and its associated power path, rather than the nominal online output rating of an individual UPS configuration.

This value is important during solution design because engineers must ensure that upstream and downstream distribution equipment, including cables, breakers, and protective devices, is selected to safely accommodate the bypass operating current. The bypass capability also supports continuity of supply by allowing an appropriately sized load to remain energized from the bypass source when normal inverter operation is unavailable. Huawei publishes UPS5000-E product information and related technical documentation through its Digital Power and enterprise support resources: [Huawei UPS5000-E product page](#) and [Huawei Enterprise Support](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 38

The communication between the NetEco management system and the ECC800 collector adopts Huawei's proprietary protocol BIN protocol. ( ).

- A. True
- B. False

**ANSWER: A**

#### Explanation:

True is correct. NetEco is Huawei's centralized management platform for digital-power infrastructure, while the ECC800 is Huawei's site-level controller/collector used in smart-module and facility-management deployments. In this architecture, the controller gathers device, environment, and alarm information locally, then exchanges management data with NetEco through Huawei's integrated management communication mechanism. The BIN protocol is Huawei's proprietary protocol for this NetEco-to-ECC800 management relationship, allowing the platform to identify the collector, obtain monitored data and alarms, synchronize configuration information, and support centralized operations and maintenance. This proprietary communication arrangement is part of the Huawei digital-power ecosystem and enables NetEco to provide unified visibility and management across connected sites and equipment. The statement therefore correctly identifies the protocol used specifically between the NetEco management system and the ECC800 collector; it is describing the internal Huawei management link rather than a generic third-party northbound integration interface. Huawei describes NetEco as its intelligent management system for power-facility monitoring and management, and identifies the ECC800 family as intelligent controllers used with its digital-power solutions. See Huawei's [NetEco product information](#) and [ECC800 Pro product information](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 39

FusionModule2000UPS is listed as an integrated UPS, supporting up to 125kW

- A. True
- B. False

**ANSWER: A**

#### Explanation:

**True** is correct. FusionModule2000 is Huawei's prefabricated, modular data-center solution for small and medium-sized deployments. Its power subsystem can use the integrated UPS configuration, designed to provide centralized, protected power within the module rather than requiring a separately designed traditional UPS room. Huawei product information for the FusionModule2000 identifies UPS capacity configurations reaching 125 kW, which is consistent with the stated maximum supported power level. The rating is important in presales design because it defines the upper boundary for matching the solution to the customer's critical IT load, while allowing capacity planning, redundancy design, battery backup selection, and distribution equipment to be evaluated as part of the integrated module. In practice, the usable deployment design must still account for the selected UPS model, redundancy architecture, power factor, environmental conditions, and the customer's

required future expansion margin. Nevertheless, 125 kW is the documented maximum capacity associated with the integrated UPS offering for this FusionModule2000 solution. Huawei describes the FusionModule2000 modular data-center family and its integrated infrastructure at [Huawei FusionModule2000](#). Additional Huawei data-center-facility solution information is available at [Huawei Data Center Facility](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 40

"Data Center Design Specifications" GB50174-2017 stipulates that when selecting a site, a cooling data center should have sufficient water sources.

- A. Direct ventilation cooling method
- B. Indirect fresh air cooling method
- C. Water evaporative cooling method
- D. Chilled water cooling method

#### ANSWER: C

##### Explanation:

**Water evaporative cooling method** is correct. GB 50174-2017 includes site-selection requirements associated with the cooling approach used by a data center. Evaporative cooling deliberately uses water evaporation to reject heat: water absorbs heat as it changes phase, helping lower the temperature of air or a heat-exchange medium. Because this operating principle requires a continuing supply of makeup water, the availability, reliability, and practical capacity of the local water source are important design considerations before the data-center location is selected.

This requirement is not limited to the water needed for initial system filling. In real operation, evaporation is an inherent and ongoing part of the cooling process, while water quality and treatment also affect scaling, corrosion, hygiene, and long-term cooling reliability. Pre-sales solution design should therefore confirm water availability together with climate conditions, local water restrictions, discharge arrangements, and water-treatment provisions when proposing evaporative-cooling solutions. Huawei's data-center cooling portfolio describes evaporative and indirect evaporative cooling as solutions that use the heat-transfer benefit of water evaporation; see [Huawei Data Center Cooling](#). The national standards platform for accessing and verifying Chinese GB standards is available at [National Public Service Platform for Standards Information](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 41

FusionModule2000 can be configured with inter-column temperature control products ( ).

- A. Full cabinet 36KW
- B. Full cabinet 46KW
- C. Half cabinet 46KW
- D. Half cabinet 25KW

#### ANSWER: B D

##### Explanation:

FusionModule2000 supports inter-column (in-row) precision cooling choices sized to the deployment layout and IT heat load. The applicable configurations are the full-cabinet 46 kW unit and the half-cabinet 25 kW unit. A full-cabinet unit provides the higher cooling capacity required by denser or larger modular deployments, while the half-cabinet 25 kW unit enables cooling in a narrower footprint and supports more flexible module planning. These two form factors allow the cooling system to be matched to the aisle arrangement, cabinet count, and expected heat density while maintaining close-coupled cooling for the IT racks. Huawei describes FusionModule2000 as a modular data-center solution with integrated infrastructure components, including precision cooling, that can be selected according to the solution configuration and capacity requirements. The product family's modular design is intended to provide scalable, efficient data-center infrastructure rather than a one-size-fits-

all cooling layout. See Huawei's [FusionModule2000 product page](#) and its [data-center facilities portfolio](#) for the solution context and cooling-infrastructure integration.

#### QUESTION NO: 42

The output power factor of UPS2000-G-(6K-20K) is ( ), which is suitable for new IT loads and significantly improves the load capacity of the system.

- A. 0.7
- B. 0.8
- C. 0.9
- D. 0.99

#### ANSWER: C

##### Explanation:

The correct value is **0.9**. Huawei specifies an output power factor of 0.9 for the UPS2000-G series in the 6 kVA to 20 kVA range. Output power factor determines how much real power, measured in kilowatts, the UPS can deliver relative to its apparent-power rating in kilovolt-amperes. Thus, a 10 kVA unit with a 0.9 output power factor can supply up to 9 kW of active load. This is particularly relevant for contemporary IT equipment, whose power supplies commonly operate with relatively high power factors and therefore require more real-power capacity. A 0.9 output power factor increases usable watt capacity compared with earlier UPS designs using lower output-power-factor ratings, helping the system support a larger or more power-dense IT load without increasing the UPS kVA rating. Huawei's UPS2000-G documentation identifies this high output power factor as a capability intended for modern IT loads and improved load capacity. See Huawei's [UPS2000-G documentation](#) and the [UPS2000-G product information](#) for the product specifications and positioning.

#### QUESTION NO: 43

The NetEco6000 management system can provide monitoring of the cooling power system, and which of the following functions can it provide? (Multiple choice)

- A. The power distribution system topology diagram can be provided, and the power distribution system diagram of the entire computer room can be displayed
- B. Support the display of key equipment indicators on the power distribution topology diagram, which is convenient for users to understand the operation status of the system and important nodes
- C. It can provide the topological diagram of the chilled water system, showing the operation status of the whole system
- D. None of the above is supported

#### ANSWER: A B C

##### Explanation:

NetEco 6000 is Huawei's data-center infrastructure management platform for centralized visualization, monitoring, and management of power and cooling systems. Its graphical topology capabilities enable the power distribution system topology diagram to be provided and allow the power distribution system diagram of the entire computer room to be displayed. This gives operations personnel an end-to-end view of the electrical path and connected infrastructure. The platform also supports the display of key equipment indicators on the power distribution topology diagram, which is convenient for users to understand the operation status of the system and important nodes. Presenting live or collected status information in context helps staff rapidly assess system health and locate the affected area when an alarm or abnormal condition occurs. In addition, it can provide the topological diagram of the chilled water system, showing the operation status of the whole system. This visualizes cooling-system relationships and operational conditions alongside the power infrastructure, supporting coordinated data-center O&M. These functions align with Huawei's positioning of NetEco as a unified

management solution for data-center energy, power, cooling, visualization, and operational efficiency. See Huawei Digital Power's [NetEco product information](#) and its [data-center facility solution overview](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 44

The difference between traditional power frequency machine and high frequency machine is: /

- A. Different rectification methods
- B. The output must have a built-in step-up transformer
- C. Different types of bypass devices
- D. All of the above are true

#### ANSWER: A B

##### Explanation:

"Different rectification methods" is correct because the input-stage topology is a core distinction between these UPS designs. A traditional power-frequency UPS commonly uses a phase-controlled, thyristor-based rectifier and a low-frequency magnetic architecture. By contrast, a high-frequency UPS generally uses high-speed switching devices, such as IGBTs, together with active power-factor-correction and PWM rectification. This permits more controlled input current, improved power factor, and a substantially smaller magnetic design.

"The output must have a built-in step-up transformer" identifies the output-transformer distinction associated with the traditional power-frequency architecture. Power-frequency UPS systems rely on a bulky line-frequency transformer in the inverter/output power path for voltage conversion and, depending on the design, galvanic isolation. High-frequency UPS designs shift conversion to high-frequency switching stages, enabling the corresponding magnetic components to be far smaller and allowing many modern designs to be transformerless at the output. Therefore, the rectification approach and the output-transformer arrangement are both meaningful technical differences used to distinguish traditional power-frequency UPS equipment from high-frequency UPS equipment.

Huawei's critical-power portfolio describes modern UPS solutions based on high-efficiency power-electronics architectures: [Huawei UPS Solutions](#). Additional Huawei Digital Power technical and product resources are available at [Huawei Digital Power](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 45

FusionModule2000 product configuration framework, including which of the following (

- A. Cabinet System
- B. Power supply and distribution system
- C. Monitoring System
- D. Refrigeration system

#### ANSWER: A B C D

##### Explanation:

FusionModule2000 is Huawei's prefabricated smart modular data-center solution, whose configuration framework integrates the key facility subsystems needed to host and operate IT equipment in a modular enclosure. The cabinet system provides the standardized physical space for IT racks and related infrastructure. The power supply and distribution system delivers protected, managed power to the load, typically incorporating UPS-related power architecture and distribution equipment. The refrigeration system provides the precision cooling capability required to maintain suitable operating conditions for the enclosed IT environment. The monitoring system centrally supervises facility status, environmental conditions, alarms, and operational parameters, enabling visualized management of the modular data center.

These systems are designed as coordinated elements of a single modular solution rather than as unrelated standalone products. This integrated approach supports rapid deployment, consistent engineering, and centralized operations and maintenance. Huawei describes FusionModule2000 as a smart modular data-center facility solution that integrates power, cooling, cabinets, and management capabilities. Product information is available from [Huawei FusionModule2000](#) and Huawei's [Data Center Facility portfolio](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 46

Regarding the monitoring software NetEco1000U, the following statements are correct ( )

- A. Monitor the working status of the UPS in real time and operate the UPS
- B. Support USB, SNMP, MODUBUS network communication
- C. Email alarm, SMS alarm and other alarm reporting functions
- D. SMS alarm needs to be equipped with SMS cat
- E. Provided for free, download and use the answer from the Huawei Support websites as needed

**ANSWER: A B C D E**

#### Explanation:

NetEco1000U is Huawei's UPS monitoring and management software for small and medium-sized power-system deployments. It provides real-time visibility of UPS operating status, measurements, events, and alarms, and it supports authorized remote UPS management operations. The software can communicate with connected UPS equipment through USB and can use network-based management interfaces and protocols, including SNMP and Modbus, depending on the UPS model and communication accessories deployed. It also supports alarm notification workflows, including email notifications and SMS notifications. SMS reporting requires an SMS modem (often called an SMS cat) or equivalent compatible GSM messaging hardware/service to send messages. Huawei provides NetEco1000U software for download through its support resources, allowing customers to obtain the appropriate version and use it with supported equipment. These capabilities enable centralized supervision, timely fault notification, and operational management of UPS devices. Huawei's enterprise support portal is the appropriate source for software packages, documentation, and compatibility information: [Huawei Enterprise Support](#). Huawei's Digital Power resources also provide product and solution information for UPS monitoring and management: [Huawei Digital Power](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 47

In the FusionModule2000 refrigeration system, the optional temperature control type ( )

- A. Half cabinet 25kW air cooling
- B. Half cabinet 30kW water cooling
- C. Row level chilled water 65kW
- D. Full cabinet 42kW air cooling

**ANSWER: A B C D**

#### Explanation:

FusionModule2000 is designed as a modular data-center solution whose cooling subsystem can be selected according to the site's heat load, room layout, and available cooling infrastructure. The supported optional temperature-control configurations include the compact half-cabinet 25 kW air-cooled unit, which is suitable where direct-expansion air cooling is required; the half-cabinet 30 kW water-cooled unit; the higher-capacity full-cabinet 42 kW air-cooled unit; and the 65 kW row-level chilled-water unit. Together, these choices give a deployment flexibility that spans air-cooled, water-cooled, and chilled-water cooling approaches while retaining the close-coupled, row-based cooling design used by the modular solution. The capacities and cabinet forms are significant because they let a designer match cooling equipment to the module's IT load

and the data center's external heat-rejection conditions. Huawei describes FusionModule2000 as an integrated modular data-center facility with configurable infrastructure subsystems, including precision cooling. Product-family information is available from [Huawei FusionModule2000](#), and Huawei's broader modular-data-center portfolio is described at [Huawei Data Center Facility](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 48

The maximum IT power supported by the precision power distribution cabinet of Fusionmodule2000 is ( )

- A. 125KW
- B. 145KW (integrated power distribution cabinet)
- C. 235KW.

#### ANSWER: C

##### Explanation:

**235KW.** is the maximum IT power supported by the precision power distribution cabinet configuration for FusionModule2000. FusionModule2000 is a modular data-center solution whose power-distribution design is selected according to the required IT load, redundancy architecture, and cabinet arrangement. The precision power distribution cabinet is intended for larger-capacity deployments and provides centralized, monitored distribution from the upstream power system to the IT racks. Its maximum supported IT-load specification is 235 kW, which represents the upper capacity point for this precision-distribution configuration. This value is important during solution sizing: the planned total server, storage, network, and associated rack-level IT load must remain within the supported capacity after the required redundancy and future-growth considerations have been applied. Huawei identifies FusionModule2000 as an integrated modular data-center facility solution, with power distribution being a core subsystem of the overall design. Product configuration and capacity selection should therefore be validated against the applicable Huawei solution documentation and the customer's target load profile. See Huawei's [FusionModule2000 product page](#) and its [enterprise support documentation for FusionModule2000](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 49

Which of the following measures can improve the availability of a dual-bus power supply architecture for dual-corded IT equipment? (multiple choice)

- A. Connect the two power cords of a dual-corded server to different PDUs
- B. Supply the PDUs from independent UPS output paths
- C. Use independent upstream distribution paths
- D. Provide bus synchronization control when independent UPS systems are used
- E. Connect both server power cords to the same PDU

#### ANSWER: A B C D

##### Explanation:

Dual-bus availability depends on maintaining two independent power paths from the upstream source to the IT equipment. **Connecting the two power cords of a dual-corded server to different PDUs** prevents a single PDU or branch-circuit fault from removing both feeds. **Supplying the PDUs from independent UPS output paths** preserves redundancy at the UPS level. **Using independent upstream distribution paths** helps prevent a common distribution fault from affecting both buses. **Providing bus synchronization control when independent UPS systems are used** supports coordinated operation and safe transfer for applicable dual-bus architectures. Connecting both server power cords to the same PDU would create a single point of failure and is therefore not a suitable availability measure. See [Huawei UPS](#) for critical-power solution information.

#### QUESTION NO: 50

The NetEco6000 management system can provide the temperature cloud map function to realize the identification of cold and hot spots in the computer room. How many layers of temperature maps does the temperature cloud map support? ( ).

- A. Single layer
- B. Double layer
- C. Three floors
- D. Fourth floor

**ANSWER: A B C**

#### Explanation:

NetEco 6000 temperature cloud maps support single-layer, double-layer, and three-layer views. These configurations correspond to collecting and displaying temperature data at one, two, or three vertical measurement levels in the equipment room. Using more than one height enables operations personnel to visualize the vertical distribution of cooling conditions, rather than relying only on a single plane of sensor readings. This makes it easier to identify localized hot spots, cold spots, and temperature stratification around cabinets and aisles, supporting more targeted cooling optimization and safer equipment operation. A three-layer configuration provides the most complete vertical view where sensors are deployed at upper, middle, and lower positions, while one-layer and two-layer views remain supported for sites whose sensor deployment or monitoring requirements are simpler. Huawei positions NetEco as a data-center infrastructure management platform that provides visualization and environmental monitoring capabilities for efficient facility operations. See Huawei's [NetEco data center facility management overview](#) and the [Huawei enterprise support documentation](#) for product documentation and feature guidance.

#### QUESTION NO: 51

2GUPSS000-E (50kVA power module) 150kVA, rack 1+1 redundancy, total input power distribution cabinet, the required total input switch is ( ). /

- A. 250A
- B. 320A
- C. 500A
- D. 630A

**ANSWER: D**

#### Explanation:

The required total input switch is **630A**. A 150 kVA UPS rack built from 50 kVA power modules requires an input protective/switching device sized for the rack's maximum input demand, with allowance for the UPS input characteristics and standard switch ratings. For a 150 kVA rack, the applicable input switch rating is 320A. In a rack-level 1+1 redundant arrangement, two complete 150 kVA UPS racks are installed so that either rack can support the protected load if the other rack is unavailable. The total input power-distribution cabinet must therefore supply both racks simultaneously during normal operation, rather than being sized for only one rack's load. Its switching capacity must accommodate the combined input requirement: 320A plus 320A, or approximately 640A. Because 640A is not the relevant standard rating, the cabinet uses the appropriate standard upstream switch rating of 630A specified for this configuration. This sizing supports continuous operation of both UPS paths and preserves the intended redundancy design. Huawei's UPS5000-E platform is a modular UPS family designed for scalable capacity and redundant deployments; its product information is available at [Huawei UPS5000-E](#). Huawei's Digital Power UPS portfolio is also described at [Huawei UPS solutions](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 52

The PUE value of a data center is calculated as:

- A. Total facility energy / IT equipment energy
- B. IT equipment energy / Total facility energy
- C. Cooling energy / IT equipment energy
- D. UPS output energy / Utility input energy

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

**Total facility energy divided by IT equipment energy** is correct. Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) compares the total energy consumed by the entire data center facility with the energy consumed by IT equipment. Total facility energy includes IT load and supporting infrastructure such as UPS systems, power distribution, cooling, lighting, and monitoring equipment. A lower PUE indicates that a greater proportion of facility energy is delivered to IT equipment rather than consumed by supporting systems. Huawei data center facility solutions use intelligent power and cooling management to help improve energy efficiency. See [Huawei Digital Power](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 53

Is the description of the iPower function of the intelligent micro-module of FusionModule2000 V3.0 correct? ( )

- A. Power Distribution Link Visualization
- B. With alarm convergence function (mains power failure scenario, alarm information convergence).
- C. Intelligent rPDU can monitor the power consumption information of each outlet
- D. Can monitor battery information.

**ANSWER: A B C**

**Explanation:**

The iPower capability in FusionModule2000 V3.0 is designed to make the power system observable and manageable at a granular level. **Power Distribution Link Visualization** is included because iPower presents the distribution relationship and power path in a visualized form, enabling operators to understand how power is delivered through the module. **With alarm convergence function (mains power failure scenario, alarm information convergence)**, is also correct: when a mains failure causes many associated device alarms, the system can converge the related alarm information so that operations personnel can focus on the root power event rather than being overwhelmed by derivative alarms. **Intelligent rPDU can monitor the power consumption information of each outlet** is correct because intelligent rack PDUs provide outlet-level electrical and energy-consumption visibility, supporting refined power management for individual IT devices. Together, these functions support the FusionModule objective of centralized monitoring, visualized power management, and faster fault handling in an edge or small data-center environment. Huawei identifies FusionModule2000 as an intelligent modular data-center solution with integrated management capabilities; see the [Huawei FusionModule2000 product page](#) and Huawei's [FusionModule documentation resources](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 54

What kind of circuit breaker is used in the sub-circuit of PDU8000 precision power distribution cabinet: /

- A. Molded case circuit breaker
- B. Miniature circuit breakers
- C. Frame circuit breaker
- D. isolating switch

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

Miniature circuit breakers are used for the sub-circuits of the Huawei PDU8000 precision power distribution cabinet. A precision power distribution cabinet divides the incoming power supply into multiple relatively low-current outgoing branch circuits for IT racks and other downstream loads. Each branch requires independent overcurrent and short-circuit protection, plus a compact device that can be installed at high density and operated individually during maintenance. Miniature circuit breakers provide these branch-level functions and allow a specific outgoing circuit to be isolated without interrupting the cabinet's complete power distribution path. This arrangement supports the PDU8000's role in supplying, monitoring, and managing distribution to data-center equipment while maintaining selective, manageable protection at the final distribution level. Huawei identifies the PDU8000 as a precision power distribution solution for data centers, where reliable and granular power distribution is a core design goal. Product information is available from [Huawei Digital Power PDU8000](#); Huawei's official support portal, including product documentation resources, is available at [Huawei Enterprise Support](#).

**QUESTION NO: 55**

Which are standard configurations in the typical configuration of FusionModule500?

- A. Water immersion, smoke, temperature and humidity, door sensor
- B. Water immersion, smoke, temperature and humidity, mobile phone APP
- C. Water immersion, smoke, temperature SMS alarm, video

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

**Water immersion, smoke, temperature and humidity, door sensor** is correct because these are the core environmental and access-status monitoring devices supplied as part of the typical FusionModule500 configuration. Together, they enable the module's management system to detect key data-center risks: water leakage near equipment or piping, smoke associated with a potential fire event, excessive temperature or humidity that could threaten IT reliability, and cabinet or room-door status for physical-security awareness. These signals are collected by the module monitoring and management system so that personnel can receive alarms and take timely action, supporting unattended or minimally attended edge data-center operation. Huawei positions FusionModule500 as an integrated, prefabricated micro-module data-center solution with unified management of infrastructure and environmental conditions. Huawei's product information describes the solution's integrated architecture and intelligent O&M capabilities, while its Digital Power support resources provide product documentation and operational material for FusionModule solutions. See [Huawei FusionModule500](#) and [Huawei Enterprise Support: FusionModule500](#).

**QUESTION NO: 56**

High-rate batteries have advantages in short-time discharge, and can discharge up to 90%.

- A. True
- B. False

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

**True** is correct. High-rate batteries are engineered for applications requiring substantial current over a relatively short backup period, such as UPS and data-center power systems. Their internal design emphasizes low internal resistance and strong high-current discharge capability, allowing them to make a larger proportion of their stored capacity available during short-duration discharge conditions. In this context, a discharge depth of up to 90% is an appropriate characteristic of high-rate battery use: the battery can support a deep, short-time discharge while delivering the power required by critical loads.

This capability is particularly valuable where the battery's role is to bridge utility interruptions until generator power starts or until an orderly shutdown can occur. Battery selection must still account for the specified discharge rate, required backup time, ambient temperature, end voltage, and the manufacturer's capacity-discharge data. Huawei's data-center power portfolio describes UPS systems as providing continuous, reliable power for critical equipment, where correctly matched energy-storage systems are essential. See Huawei's [UPS solutions overview](#) and [SmartLi energy-storage solution overview](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 57

What type of UPS does UPS5000-E (50kVA power module) belong to? ( )

- A. Power frequency machine
- B. High frequency machine
- C. Rack Tower Compatible
- D. Modular

**ANSWER: B D**

#### Explanation:

UPS5000-E with a 50 kVA power module is a high-frequency, modular uninterruptible power system. Huawei describes the UPS5000-E as a modular UPS designed for data-center applications, with capacity built by installing and paralleling modular power units within the UPS frame. This architecture enables capacity expansion and supports maintainability because individual modules can be serviced or replaced without treating the entire system as one monolithic unit. The 50 kVA unit referenced in the question is therefore a power module used as part of that modular system.

The product uses modern high-frequency power-conversion technology rather than a traditional power-frequency transformer-based design. High-frequency conversion supports the system's compact power density and efficiency characteristics, which are central design features for this UPS family. Accordingly, both "High frequency machine" and "Modular" correctly classify UPS5000-E with a 50 kVA module. Huawei's UPS5000-E product information identifies it as a modular UPS solution and provides its modular capacity configuration details. See the [Huawei UPS5000-E product page](#) and Huawei's [UPS5000-E documentation](#) for product architecture and technical specifications.

#### QUESTION NO: 58

The number of standard battery cells of a single battery pack of UPS2000-G (6-20K) is ( )

- A. 16
- B. 17
- C. 18
- D. 20

**ANSWER: D**

#### Explanation:

**20** is correct. A standard external battery pack used with the Huawei UPS2000-G 6 kVA to 20 kVA models contains 20 valve-regulated lead-acid battery cells, normally implemented as 20 series-connected 12 V battery blocks. This arrangement provides the DC bus voltage required by this UPS range:  $20 \times 12 \text{ V}$  gives a nominal battery-string voltage of 240 V DC. The UPS charges and discharges the complete series string as one battery pack, so the number is determined by the UPS battery-bus design rather than by the selected UPS power rating within the 6–20 kVA family.

For pre-sales design, this standard quantity is important when calculating battery backup solutions, selecting battery cabinets, planning installation space, and estimating battery capacity. Runtime is adjusted by selecting the battery capacity in ampere-hours or by using parallel battery strings where supported; the standard series quantity in each individual string remains 20. Huawei's UPS2000-G product information and the applicable installation or user documentation should be used

to confirm supported battery-pack configurations for the specific model and regional version before deployment. See Huawei's [UPS2000-G product page](#) and the [Huawei Enterprise Support documentation portal](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 59

Lao Wang has been engaged in real estate for many years. Recently, taking advantage of the new infrastructure trend, he has entered the data center. Lao Wang believes that data centers need to choose economical L1 products just like realestate buildings. ().

- A. True
- B. False

#### ANSWER: B

##### Explanation:

**False** is correct because data-center infrastructure must be selected according to service continuity, power density, energy efficiency, scalability, manageability, and full lifecycle cost—not simply according to the lowest initial product level or purchase price. Unlike ordinary real-estate construction, a data center supports continuously running IT systems. The impact of an infrastructure failure can include interrupted digital services, loss of business, damaged customer confidence, and substantial recovery costs. Therefore, the appropriate facility solution must match the required availability level and the customer's business scenario.

Huawei's data-center-facility approach emphasizes integrated power, cooling, monitoring, and management capabilities to improve reliability and operational efficiency. Initial capital expenditure is only one component of total cost of ownership; electricity consumption, maintenance, space utilization, deployment speed, and risk exposure remain important throughout the facility's operating life. Selecting infrastructure solely as an "economical L1 product," by analogy with conventional buildings, does not reflect these data-center-specific requirements. A sound presales recommendation evaluates the customer's critical-load requirements and uses a solution architecture that balances reliability, efficiency, and lifecycle economics. See Huawei's [Data Center Facility](#) solution information and its [Enterprise Power](#) portfolio overview.

#### QUESTION NO: 60

What are the functions of AI-Robot?.

- A. Intelligent recognition
- B. Temperature cloud map
- C. Accompanying visitors
- D. Remote inspection
- E. Automatic inspection

#### ANSWER: A B C D E

##### Explanation:

Intelligent recognition, temperature cloud map, accompanying visitors, remote inspection, and automatic inspection are all supported functions associated with Huawei's AI inspection robot solution for intelligent facilities and data-center operations. Intelligent recognition applies visual and sensor-based analysis to identify equipment status, alarms, environmental conditions, and other operational observations. A temperature cloud map provides a visualized thermal distribution of the monitored environment, helping personnel understand temperature conditions and locate abnormal heat patterns quickly. The robot can also accompany visitors as part of an intelligent tour or reception workflow, guiding authorized personnel through designated areas while reducing the need for manual escorting. Remote inspection enables operations staff to view and control inspection activities from a management platform rather than being physically present at the site. Automatic inspection allows predefined routes, schedules, and inspection tasks to be executed autonomously, supporting continuous and standardized O&M. Together, these capabilities combine autonomous mobility, sensing, visual analysis, remote

management, and visitor-facing services to improve the efficiency and intelligence of facility operations. Huawei describes its Digital Power solutions as using digital and intelligent technologies to support efficient O&M; see [Huawei Digital Power](#) and [Huawei TECH4ALL](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 61

Which of the following information is useful for capacity planning of a data center cabinet? (multiple choice)

- A. Available branch-circuit power capacity
- B. Available UPS capacity
- C. Available cooling capacity for the cabinet area
- D. Available physical rack space and U positions
- E. Color of the cabinet door

ANSWER: A B C D

#### Explanation:

Cabinet capacity planning requires visibility into the resources that limit the addition of IT equipment. **Available branch-circuit power capacity** determines whether the cabinet can safely support additional electrical load. **Available UPS capacity** confirms that the upstream critical-power system has sufficient headroom. **Available cooling capacity for the cabinet area** is needed because electrical input is largely converted into heat and must be removed reliably. **Available physical rack space and U positions** determines whether the equipment can be installed physically. The color of the cabinet door does not affect electrical, cooling, or physical capacity planning. Huawei data-center management solutions provide centralized monitoring and management for infrastructure resources; see [Huawei NetEco](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 62

When the NetEco management system is sold in the market, which of the following situations does not need to submit RM to the management system RAT for decision-making? ().

- A. When there are three-party equipment access requirements in the project.
- B. When there is non-standard function customization in the project, the existing products cannot meet it.
- C. When supporting FusionModule products for sale
- D. When large-scale DC project network management is sold separately.

ANSWER: C

#### Explanation:

“When supporting FusionModule products for sale” is the situation that does not require an RM submission to the management-system RAT for a decision. FusionModule is a Huawei prefabricated modular data-center solution, and NetEco is Huawei Digital Power’s management platform for monitoring and managing relevant data-center infrastructure. Consequently, selling NetEco in support of a FusionModule solution is a standard, established solution combination rather than a request that requires a separate product-management decision. The solution scope, compatibility model, and management role are already defined within Huawei’s digital-power portfolio, allowing the normal sales and delivery process to apply.

NetEco provides centralized visibility and management capabilities for data-center infrastructure, while FusionModule integrates the physical facility subsystems that such management systems are designed to support. This established relationship is why the scenario can proceed without the additional RM-to-RAT decision workflow. Huawei’s Digital Power site describes its data-center facilities and management offerings at [Huawei Digital Power](#). Huawei’s enterprise support portal also provides the official product documentation and compatibility information used for solution planning and delivery at [Huawei Enterprise Support](#).

### QUESTION NO: 63

NetEco management system can automatically pay electricity bills for computer rooms according to the tiered electricity price strategy.

- A. True
- B. False

**ANSWER: B**

#### Explanation:

**False** is correct because Huawei NetEco is an infrastructure and energy-management platform, not a financial-payment system. For computer-room and site energy operations, NetEco can collect metering data, monitor power consumption, apply electricity-price parameters for energy-cost analysis, and generate reports that help operators understand consumption and estimated electricity costs. Tiered or time-based tariff settings are therefore used to calculate, analyze, and optimize the cost of electricity use. The resulting information supports operational decisions, such as adjusting equipment operation or validating a utility invoice.

Paying an electricity bill, however, requires a transaction workflow with the utility company or a payment institution, including account authorization, payment credentials, settlement controls, and financial reconciliation. These functions are outside NetEco's stated energy-management and O&M scope. Consequently, a tiered electricity price strategy in NetEco must be understood as an energy-cost accounting and analysis capability rather than an automatic bill-payment capability. Huawei describes NetEco as part of its digital-power management solution for monitoring and managing infrastructure: [Huawei NetEco](#). Additional product context for Huawei's data-center energy and infrastructure management portfolio is available at [Huawei Data Center Facility](#).

### QUESTION NO: 64

FusionModule1000A V2R3 version supports custom VESDA system

- A. True
- B. False

**ANSWER: A**

#### Explanation:

**True** is correct. FusionModule1000A V2R3 is a modular data-center solution designed to integrate the facility subsystems needed for reliable IT-room operation, including environmental monitoring and fire-protection interfaces. In this version, Huawei supports a customized VESDA (Very Early Smoke Detection Apparatus) system as an optional fire-detection configuration. VESDA provides aspirating smoke detection: air is continuously sampled through a pipe network and analyzed for very small smoke concentrations. This enables an alarm to be raised at an early stage, before a developing fault becomes a larger fire event, which is especially valuable in enclosed modular data-center spaces containing high-density electrical and IT equipment. The customized VESDA capability allows the detection solution to be designed around the module's layout and deployment requirements while being incorporated into the overall module infrastructure and alarm-management design. Huawei identifies fire protection as part of the integrated infrastructure scope for its smart modular data-center solutions; see the [Huawei FusionModule1000A product page](#). Background on the operation and purpose of VESDA aspirating smoke-detection technology is available from [Xtralis VESDA](#).