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Huawei H20-923_V1.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• iManager NetEco 6000 Product Introduction: This topic covers the iManager NetEco 6000 platform, explaining its capabilities as a network and infrastructure management tool used within Huawei data center environments.
Topic 2	• Huawei DCIM Lab Guide: This topic is a broader practical lab section covering operational tasks, configuration, and troubleshooting exercises across Huawei DCIM platforms to build field-level proficiency.

Topic 3	• Huawei FusionCol8000-A Lab Guide: This is a heavily weighted practical lab section focused on the hands-on deployment, configuration, commissioning, and maintenance of the FusionCol8000-A cooling system in a field-representative setting.
Topic 4	• FusionCol8000-C (110-440) In-Room Chilled Water Smart Cooling Product: This topic covers the FusionCol8000-C chilled water in-room cooling unit, including its product design, chilled water system integration, smart control features, and deployment scenarios.
Topic 5	• SmartLi 3.0 (Short-Term Backup Power) Installation: This topic covers the installation procedures for the SmartLi 3.0 system, including hardware setup, cabling requirements, and commissioning steps.
Topic 6	• Huawei UPS5000H Lab Guide: This is a heavily weighted hands-on lab section covering practical installation, commissioning, parameter configuration, and maintenance operations for the UPS5000H in a field-simulated environment.
Topic 7	• FusionCol8000-A230 In-Room Air Cooled (Air-Cooled Fan Wall) Smart Cooling Product: This topic addresses the FusionCol8000-A230 air-cooled fan wall solution, covering its working principles, product specifications, installation considerations, and smart cooling management capabilities.
Topic 8	• Introduction to Huawei DCIM Controller ECC800-Pro: This topic introduces the ECC800-Pro Data Center Infrastructure Management controller, covering its architecture, core functions, and role in monitoring and managing data center facility equipment.
Topic 9	• UPS Basic Knowledge: This topic introduces the foundational concepts of Uninterruptible Power Supply systems, including operating modes, topology types, and their role in ensuring power continuity for data center loads.
Topic 10	• Huawei DCIM Installation and Deployment Lab Guide: This topic is a guided hands-on section covering the step-by-step installation and initial deployment procedures for Huawei DCIM systems in a lab environment.
Topic 11	• Huawei Other DCIM Tools: This topic explores additional Huawei Data Center Infrastructure Management tools beyond the ECC800-Pro and NetEco 6000, covering their functions and how they complement the overall DCIM ecosystem.
Topic 12	• Data Center Cooling Solutions: This topic provides an overview of cooling technologies and strategies used in data centers, including air-side and water-side cooling architectures and Huawei's approach to thermal management.
Topic 13	• Introduction to the Modular Data Center FusionModule2000: This topic introduces the FusionModule2000 modular data center, covering its design concepts, components, and the scenarios in which it is deployed.
Topic 14	• UPS5000H Product Training: This topic provides in-depth product training on the Huawei UPS5000H, covering its technical specifications, system architecture, operating modes, and configuration options.
Topic 15	• Huawei Data Center Facility Solutions: This topic provides an overview of Huawei's end-to-end data center facility portfolio, covering the key product lines and solution architectures used in modern data center environments.
Topic 16	• SmartLi 3.0 (Short-Term Backup Power) Maintenance Operations: This topic addresses the routine and corrective maintenance tasks for SmartLi 3.0, including battery management, fault handling, and health monitoring procedures.
Topic 17	• Introduction to Huawei Precision Air Conditioners: This topic introduces Huawei's precision air conditioning product line, covering unit types, operating principles, key components, and their role in maintaining optimal data center temperatures.

Topic 18	• SmartLi 3.0 (Short-Term Backup Power) Product Introduction: This topic introduces Huawei's SmartLi 3.0 lithium-based short-term backup power solution, covering its product architecture, key features, and application scenarios.

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Huawei HCSP-Field-Data Center Facility V1.0 Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26
The NetEco supports manual backup and automatic backup.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:
NetEco is a management platform that stores critical operational data, including site configuration, device models, user/role information, historical alarms, trend data, reports, and northbound integration settings. To protect these assets and ensure service continuity, NetEco provides a built-in backup mechanism that supports bothmanualandautomaticbackup modes.Manual backupis typically used before major operations such as version upgrades, configuration changes, northbound interface adjustments, or large-scale device onboarding, so engineers can create a restore point on demand.Automatic backupis used for routine risk control and is normally implemented through scheduled tasks, allowing backups to be generated at defined intervals to reduce data-loss exposure in case of hardware failure, system corruption, or accidental misconfiguration. In standard O&M practice, automatic backups are combined with retention policies (for example, keeping a rolling set of backup files), storage capacity checks, and periodic restore verification to confirm backup integrity. This dual-mode backup capability is a foundational requirement for stable long-term operation of management systems like NetEco.

NEW QUESTION # 27
What are the colors of indicators on the LCD panel of the MDU?

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

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:
On Huawei UPS systems (such as the UPS5000 series), the MDU LCD panel includes status indicators designed to provide an immediate visual understanding of the UPS operating condition and alarm severity.
The indicator system usesthree standard colors:green,yellow, andred.Greenindicates the UPS is operating normally and the power supply path is healthy.Yellowis used to show abnormal conditions that require attention, such as warnings or non-critical alarms, where the UPS can typically continue supplying power but O&M personnel should inspect and handle the issue within the required timeframe.Redindicates serious or critical conditions, such as major faults or alarms that may threaten continuous power supply or require urgent action according to operating procedures. These three colors align with the common Huawei alarm severity presentation logic on the UPS display and help technicians quickly judge whether the situation is normal, warning-level, or critical-level without entering deeper menus.Orangeis not used as an MDU indicator color in this context.

NEW QUESTION # 28
Which of the following statements is false about how to start an electric heater?

- A. When "Dehumidification heating" is selected, the electric heater determines whether to start based on the current temperature only when the dehumidification function is enabled.
- B. When "Low temperature heating" is selected, the electric heater determines whether to start only based on the temperature requirements no matter whether the dehumidification function is enabled.
- C. If "Dehumidification & Low temperature heating" is selected, the electric heater determines whether to start based on the temperature requirements when the dehumidification or heating conditions are met.
- D. When "Dehumidification heating", "Low temperature heating", or "Dehumidification & Low temperature heating" is selected, if the temperature in the equipment room is low, the air conditioner automatically starts the heating function to meet the temperature control requirements of the equipment room.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Huawei precision cooling logic separates heater enablement into distinct control strategies to avoid unnecessary heating and to keep humidity control stable. InLow temperature heating, the heater is governed purely by the room temperature control demand: if temperature is below the heating threshold (or below setpoint with heating conditions met), the heater can start regardless of whether dehumidification is enabled, which matches statement D. InDehumidification heating, the heater is not a general low-temperature heater; it is an auxiliary function used to prevent overcooling during dehumidification and to maintain temperature while the unit dehumidifies. Therefore, the heater in this mode is permitted to start only when thedehumidification function is activeand temperature conditions require compensation, which matches statement B. Statement C is false because it incorrectly claims thatanyof the three selections will start heating automatically whenever room temperature is low; that is not true for "Dehumidification heating" unless dehumidification is actually enabled and running.

NEW QUESTION # 29
When tightening the screws (M16x50 mm) for the output power cables of lithium battery cabinets, what torque should be used to tighten and verify the screws?

- A. 100 N m
- B. 60 N m
- C. 120 N m
- D. 80 N m

Answer: C

Explanation:
For Huawei SmartLi lithium battery cabinets, the output power cable termination uses high-current DC conductors, so the mechanical fastening torque is strictly specified to ensure both safety and long-term reliability. ForM16x50 mm screwsused on the+/N/# output cable terminals, the specified tightening
/verification torque is120 N m. This torque requirement is defined to achieve the correct clamping force between the DT terminal lug and the cabinet busbar/terminal surface. If the torque is below the requirement, contact resistance increases, which can lead to abnormal heating during charge/discharge, voltage drop, alarm events, and accelerated oxidation at the joint. If the torque is excessive, it can damage threads, deform the lug or busbar contact area, and introduce hidden mechanical stress that may loosen over thermal cycles. During commissioning and routine maintenance, technicians use a calibrated torque wrench to tighten and then re- verify each connection to the specified value to prevent hotspots and ensure stable operation under peak current conditions.

NEW QUESTION # 30
In a data center fire protection design, which approach best matches Huawei facility practice for protecting IT rooms while minimizing secondary damage to IT equipment?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Huawei data center facility design typically follows a layered fire protection concept: early detection, controlled alarm linkage, and suppression methods that protect equipment and ensure personnel safety.
A smoke detection system (often combined with staged alarms) provides early warning so operators can verify events and initiate emergency procedures. For the IT white space, a clean-agent gas extinguishing system is preferred because it suppresses fire without leaving residue and significantly reduces the risk of corrosion or contamination compared with powder-based agents. The extinguishing system is normally integrated with linkage/interlock controls: audible/visual pre-discharge alarms, time delay, emergency abort, door access control logic, and HVAC shutdown or damper control to help maintain agent concentration. This coordinated mechanism reduces false discharge risk while preserving a reliable automatic response if a real fire develops. In contrast, relying only on manual extinguishers is too slow for rapid fire growth, and water sprinklers alone can cause substantial collateral damage to servers and power equipment.

NEW QUESTION # 31
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