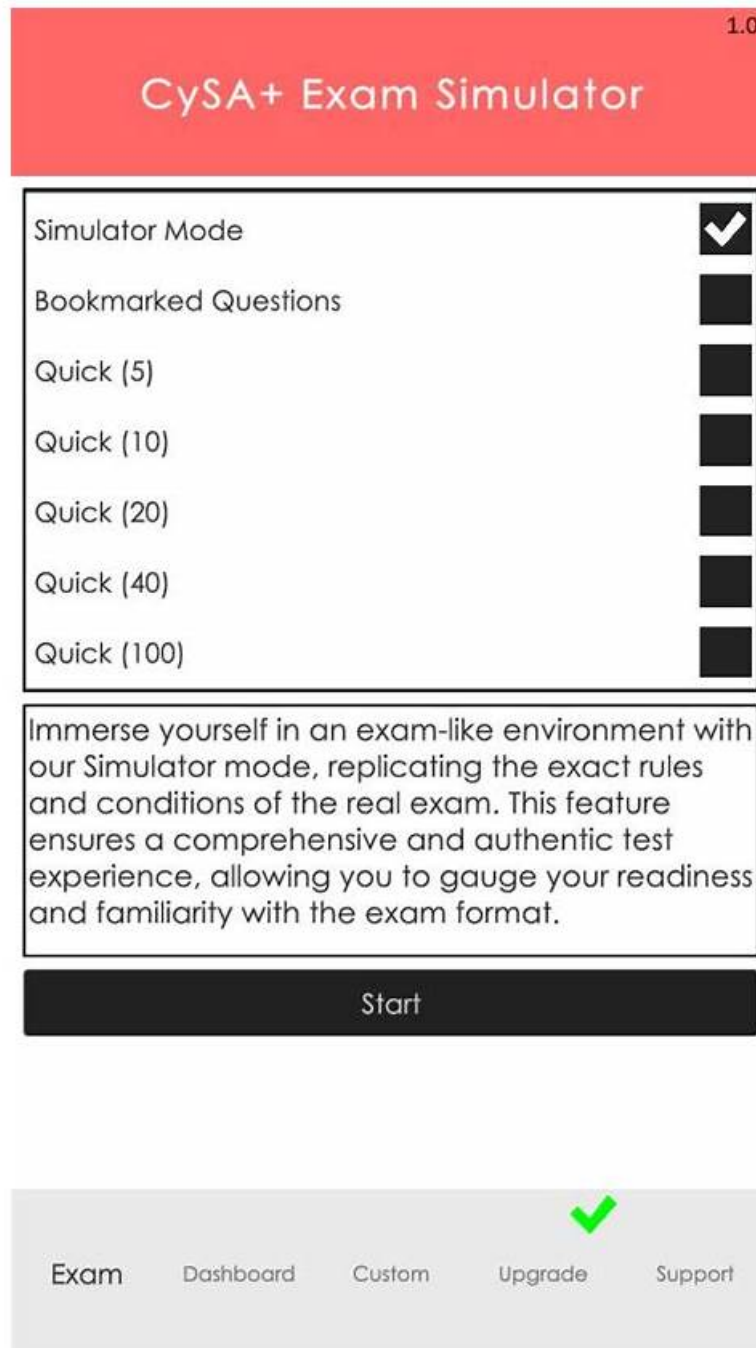


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Huawei H20-923_V1.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Introduction to Huawei DCIM Controller ECC800-Pro: This topic introduces the ECC800-Pro Data Center Infrastructure Management controller, covering its architecture, core functions, and role in monitoring and managing data center facility equipment.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SmartLi 3.0 (Short-Term Backup Power) Installation: This topic covers the installation procedures for the SmartLi 3.0 system, including hardware setup, cabling requirements, and commissioning steps.
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">iManager NetEco 6000 Product Introduction: This topic covers the iManager NetEco 6000 platform, explaining its capabilities as a network and infrastructure management tool used within Huawei data center environments.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Training on FusionModule2000 Deployment and Maintenance: This topic covers the practical aspects of setting up and maintaining the FusionModule2000, including installation procedures, configuration steps, and routine maintenance tasks.
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Huawei DCIM Lab Guide: This topic is a broader practical lab section covering operational tasks, configuration, and troubleshooting exercises across Huawei DCIM platforms to build field-level proficiency.
Topic 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Training on FusionDC1000A: This topic focuses on the FusionDC1000A prefabricated data center solution, covering its product features, deployment methods, and operational maintenance requirements.
Topic 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

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Huawei HCSP-Field-Data Center Facility V1.0 Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which strategy most directly improves data center energy performance without compromising reliability when properly engineered and monitored?

- **A. Use higher allowable supply air temperature with containment and adaptive control to reduce compressor and fan energy**
- B. Operate all redundant systems at full load simultaneously to maximize utilization
- C. Disable alarms to reduce nuisance notifications and operator workload
- D. Oversize all cooling and power equipment permanently to avoid future upgrades

Answer: A

Explanation:

Huawei green data center concepts focus on reducing energy consumption through engineering controls rather than sacrificing resilience. Raising the allowable supply air temperature is a proven efficiency lever because it reduces compressor workload, expands economization opportunities where applicable, and can reduce fan energy when airflow is optimized. However, it must be implemented with airflow management—especially hot/cold aisle containment—to ensure server inlet temperatures remain within safe limits. Adaptive control is critical: monitoring rack inlet temperatures, cooling unit performance, and environmental conditions allows the system to dynamically adjust cooling output, fan speed, and setpoints to match real IT load. This avoids the common inefficiency of "overcooling for safety." When combined with standardized O&M procedures, alarm thresholds, and continuous trend analysis, the strategy improves overall energy performance while preserving reliability and service continuity. In contrast, permanent oversizing or forcing all redundant systems to run fully loaded wastes energy and can reduce operating efficiency. Properly engineered, monitored optimization delivers efficiency gains with controlled operational risk.

NEW QUESTION # 18

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

- A. 0
- **B. 1**
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Huawei NetEco statistical reporting, the query range is constrained by the report data retention policy and how summary data is

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

NEW QUESTION # 19

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

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

Answer: A,B,C,D,E,F

Explanation:

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

To ensure consistent performance across parallel strings and cabinets, it implements intelligent voltage sharing and active current balancing, which helps equalize currents, improve utilization, and reduce uneven aging. For safety and reliability, the BCU provides fault diagnosis and protection, including handling events such as overvoltage, undervoltage, overcurrent, and overtemperature, and it can isolate abnormal loops when required. SmartLi 3.0 also incorporates internal short-circuit risk prediction as part of its safety strategy. Finally, group capacity testing is supported as a maintenance function to verify usable capacity and system health.

NEW QUESTION # 20

The default address of the WAN1 port on the ECC800-Pro is

- A. 192.168.248.1
- B. 192.168.8.10
- C. 192.168.248.10
- D. 192.168.0.10

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Huawei smart module commissioning, the ECC800-Pro controller provides a dedicated management access path through its WAN ports. For on-site startup commissioning, technicians typically connect a laptop directly to WAN1 and place the laptop IP address in the same subnet as the controller so they can open the WebUI and complete initial settings (time, network, device discovery, alarm checks, linkage tests, and parameter commissioning). The factory default IP address for WAN1 is 192.168.8.10, which is used as the initial access point before the address is planned and changed to match the customer's management network. This default design supports quick "point-to-point" commissioning without depending on upstream switches, DHCP services, or enterprise IP planning at the very beginning of deployment. After login, Huawei commissioning practice is to harden access (password/authentication completion), then update network parameters and integrate the ECC800-Pro into the site monitoring network to enable continuous O&M, remote alarm reporting, and device management.

NEW QUESTION # 21

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