

Pass Guaranteed 2026 Huawei H20-923_V1.0: HCSP-Field-Data Center Facility V1.0–The Best Braindumps Torrent



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Huawei H20-923_V1.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 5	<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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 7	<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 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 9	<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.
Topic 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 11	<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 12	<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 13	<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 14	<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 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 17	<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 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 19	<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.

New H20-923_V1.0 Test Vce, Latest H20-923_V1.0 Practice Questions

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Huawei HCSP-Field-Data Center Facility V1.0 Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

Which of the following are the user roles of Power Partner?

- A. Inventory operations manager
- B. Startup engineer
- C. DOC
- D. Service engineer
- E. Service manager of a rep office
- F. Project manager

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

Explanation:

Power Partner is Huawei Digital Power's partner service platform used to support delivery, commissioning, maintenance, and service operations across the full lifecycle of a project. To match real project workflows, the platform defines multiple user roles that align with different responsibilities and permission scopes. A startup engineer focuses on commissioning activities such as obtaining startup authorization, performing initial configuration, and completing functional verification. A service engineer handles routine maintenance, inspections, troubleshooting, part replacement guidance, and closure of service cases. A project manager coordinates delivery milestones, resource planning, and overall service execution to ensure acceptance criteria are met. An inventory operations manager manages materials/parts flow, tracking, and availability to support timely repair and maintenance. The DOC (Delivery/Dispatch Operations Center) role supports centralized operations such as work order dispatching, progress supervision, and process compliance.

A service manager of a representative office typically oversees regional service quality, governance, and authorization control, ensuring the right people have the right access and that services are delivered according to Huawei process requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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

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

Answer: A,B,C,D,E

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 33

The software installation package does not need to be downloaded for the preinstalled server.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Huawei delivery scenarios, a preinstalled server means the target software (for example, the NetEco platform and its required runtime components) has already been deployed and integrated on the server image before it is handed over for on-site commissioning. Because the installation media has already been applied, the on-site engineer's work typically shifts from "software installation" to "environment verification and initialization," such as confirming OS/service status, checking resource allocation, validating database and middleware health, verifying network planning (IP, gateway, DNS/NTP as required), and completing application-level initialization (site creation, user/role configuration, northbound interface settings, and device /model import if needed). In this case, downloading the full installation package is not a mandatory step for commissioning, because the package is mainly required when performing a fresh installation or reinstall /upgrade. However, standard practice is still to prepare supporting materials (patches, licenses, and compatibility documents) and ensure the preinstalled version matches the project baseline before acceptance.

NEW QUESTION # 34

Which O&M practice is most effective for identifying cooling inefficiency caused by airflow problems in an operating data center?

- A. Compare rack inlet temperatures, return air temperatures, and fan speed trends to detect recirculation and bypass
- B. Disable temperature sensors to prevent false alarms
- C. Run humidification continuously regardless of ambient conditions
- D. Lower supply air temperature to the minimum possible value at all times

Answer: A

Explanation:

Huawei facility O&M methods emphasize using monitored operating data to locate inefficiencies before they become faults. Airflow-related cooling inefficiency commonly appears as hot spots at rack inlets, elevated return air temperature fluctuations, abnormal fan speed increases, or uneven temperature distribution across aisles. By trending rack inlet temperature sensors alongside cooling unit supply /return temperatures and fan speed or airflow commands, operations teams can distinguish between insufficient cooling capacity and poor airflow organization. Recirculation (hot air returning to rack inlets) often raises localized inlet temperatures without a proportional rise in room average temperature, while bypass (cold air short-circuiting back to returns) reduces cooling effectiveness and can drive fans to higher speeds unnecessarily. Data-driven checks support targeted corrective actions such as sealing cable openings, adjusting floor tile placement, restoring containment integrity, balancing airflow, or optimizing setpoints. This approach improves thermal stability, prevents overcooling, reduces energy waste, and aligns with Huawei's emphasis on integrated monitoring and closed-loop optimization for reliable, efficient operation.

NEW QUESTION # 35

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

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

Answer: A

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

