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H20-923_V1.0 Training Tools - H20-923_V1.0 Sample Questions Answers

HCSP-Field-Data Center Facility V1.0 exam tests hired dedicated staffs to update the contents of the data on a daily basis. Our industry experts will always help you keep an eye on changes in the exam syllabus, and constantly supplement the contents of H20-923_V1.0 test guide. Therefore, with our study materials, you no longer need to worry about whether the content of the exam has changed. You can calm down and concentrate on learning. At the same time, the researchers hired by H20-923_V1.0 Test Guide is all those who passed the H20-923_V1.0 exam, and they all have been engaged in teaching or research in this industry for more than a decade. They have a keen sense of smell on the trend of changes in the exam questions. Therefore, with the help of these experts, the contents of H20-923_V1.0 exam questions must be the most advanced and close to the real exam.

Huawei H20-923_V1.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Knowledge of Power Distribution: This topic covers the fundamental concepts of power distribution within a data center, including electrical principles, distribution topologies, and key components such as switchgear and PDUs.
Topic 9	<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 10	<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 11	<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 12	<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 13	<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 14	<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 15	<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.

- 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.

Huawei HCSP-Field-Data Center Facility V1.0 Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59

After the battery module is installed, the torque and insulation should be checked according to the specified requirements.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

This statement is true because post-installation verification is a mandatory acceptance step for battery systems in data centers. After a battery module is installed, torque verification ensures that all power terminals, interconnect bars, and grounding points meet the specified tightening requirements. If torque is too low, contact resistance increases, which can cause abnormal heating, voltage drop, nuisance alarms, and even connector damage during high current charge/discharge. If torque is too high, threads, lugs, or busbars can be damaged, creating hidden reliability risks. Insulation testing confirms that the battery circuit has no unintended leakage paths to chassis or ground and that cable routing, connector seating, and protective covers are correct.

This is especially important for lithium battery cabinets where high DC voltage and large fault current capability demand strict electrical isolation. Performing torque and insulation checks after installation reduces early-life faults, improves safety, and ensures the cabinet can pass commissioning tests and enter stable service under UPS charge/discharge control.

NEW QUESTION # 60

Which of the following conditions will not cause the wizard startup commissioning to fail?

- **A. The water leakage rope is not installed.**
- B. The electronic expansion valve is not opened.
- C. The indoor fan 2 drive is faulty.
- D. The condensate pump is stuck.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Wizard startup commissioning is designed to verify that the unit's key controllable subsystems can be started, regulated, and protected correctly. Conditions that prevent a subsystem from operating normally will directly cause commissioning failure. If the condensate pump is stuck, the drainage function cannot be validated and water may accumulate in the drain pan, which is treated as a functional fault during commissioning. If indoor fan 2 drive is faulty, the fan system cannot meet airflow requirements or redundancy expectations, so the fan commissioning item fails. If the electronic expansion valve (EEV) is not opened, refrigerant flow and cooling control cannot be established, so the cooling system commissioning fails because the unit cannot build a stable refrigeration cycle or reach expected operating parameters.

In contrast, the water leakage rope is a protective detection accessory used for leak sensing and alarming. While it is important for site safety and recommended for operation, its absence typically does not block the unit from completing the functional commissioning steps for fans, cooling, and drainage; it mainly affects leak detection coverage and related alarms rather than the basic startup commissioning pass/fail.

NEW QUESTION # 61

The rated output capability of a single power module for the UPS5000-H is how many kVA.

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Huawei UPS5000-H is a modular UPS platform built by paralleling standardized power modules inside the power cabinet to form different system capacities. In this architecture, the "single power module" is the basic building block that contributes a fixed rated apparent power to the total UPS capacity. For the UPS5000-H series, each power module is rated at 100 kVA, and the system capacity is achieved by installing multiple 100 kVA modules and configuring redundancy (such as N+1). This modular approach improves availability and O&M efficiency because a failed module can be isolated and replaced without shutting down the entire UPS, while the remaining modules continue carrying the load within their capacity limits. Using 100 kVA as the module rating also simplifies planning: technicians can quickly estimate remaining headroom by counting active modules and comparing total available kVA/kW against the real-time load, ensuring the UPS stays within recommended loading and redundancy margins during maintenance or fault conditions.

NEW QUESTION # 62

When the mains supply is stable, the UPS5000-H mainly works in which mode after ECO is configured?

- A. Maintenance bypass
- B. Normal
- C. Battery
- D. Static bypass

Answer: D

Explanation:

After ECO mode is enabled on the UPS5000-H, the system's control objective changes from "always supply the load through the inverter" to "maximize efficiency while keeping protection mechanisms ready." When the mains input is within the configured ECO acceptance window (voltage, frequency, THD, and other quality thresholds), the UPS supplies the critical load primarily through the static bypass path, which has lower conversion losses than continuous double-conversion. The inverter remains synchronized and on standby, so if the mains quality deteriorates or an abnormal condition is detected, the UPS can rapidly transfer the load back to inverter operation to maintain output stability. Battery mode is only used when the rectifier/bypass source is unavailable or out of range, and maintenance bypass is a manual service path used for isolation during maintenance, not for normal energy-saving operation. Therefore, with stable utility power and ECO configured, the UPS5000-H mainly operates in static bypass mode.

NEW QUESTION # 63

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. 80 N m
- B. 100 N m
- C. 120 N m
- D. 60 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. For M16x50 mm screws used on the +N/# output cable terminals, the specified tightening/verification torque is 120 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 # 64

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