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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 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 2	<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 3	<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 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"> • 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 6	<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 7	<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 8	<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 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"> • 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 11	<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 12	<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 13	<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 14	<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 15	<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 16	<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 17	<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.

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Huawei HCSP-Field-Data Center Facility V1.0 Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

Huawei-developed intelligent rPDU (PDU2000M) can replace the original UIM20A expansion module. The rPDU can connect to the cabinet temperature/humidity sensors, smart U space managers, and door status sensors.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Huawei smart module monitoring architecture, the UIM20A expansion module is traditionally used to increase device ports so cabinets can connect multiple intelligent components and sensors (for example, door status and environmental sensors). Huawei also provides the intelligent rPDU PDU2000M, whose main control module includes communications and DI interfaces designed to directly connect cabinet-level intelligent devices for centralized monitoring and management. In Huawei's solution description for rPDU-monitoring networking, the PDU2000M is positioned to replace the expansion-module role, meaning that in applicable scenarios, cabinets can connect monitoring devices through the PDU2000M without deploying an additional UIM20A expansion module. This supports practical connections such as T/H sensors, smart U space managers, and door status/door-access related signals through the PDU2000M interfaces, and then these devices are managed/bound in the controller's smart module view. Huawei O&M guidance also emphasizes avoiding duplicate connections (do not connect the same device to both UIM20A and PDU2000M), aligning with the replacement concept. (Scribd)

NEW QUESTION # 30

The frequency of power supply equipment can be 50 Hz, 60 Hz, or 70 Hz.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

In data center power systems, the utility grid frequency standard is either 50 Hz or 60 Hz, depending on the country/region. Data center facility equipment—such as UPS systems, power distribution units, switchgear, and monitoring components—is designed to operate reliably under these standardized grid frequencies, with acceptable tolerance ranges around the nominal value. While some power conversion equipment can adapt between 50/60 Hz (for example, via frequency tracking or double-conversion), 70 Hz is not a standard utility frequency used for data center facility power supply, and it is not treated as a normal operating frequency in typical design, acceptance testing, or O&M procedures. From an operations perspective, maintaining correct frequency is critical because abnormal frequency can trigger UPS transfer logic, increase losses, create synchronization issues with bypass sources, and negatively affect downstream IT loads. Therefore, stating that power supply equipment frequency "can be 50 Hz, 60 Hz, or 70 Hz" is incorrect for standard data center infrastructure practice.

NEW QUESTION # 31

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

- A. The indoor fan 2 drive is faulty.
- B. The condensate pump is stuck.

- C. The electronic expansion valve is not opened.
- **D. The water leakage rope is not installed.**

Answer: D

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 # 32

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 # 33

The NetEco northbound interface does not support the SNMP protocol. Only WebService interfaces are supported.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Huawei's data center facility management architecture, the northbound interface of NetEco is designed specifically to integrate with upper-layer systems such as enterprise NMS platforms, SOC/monitoring centers, and customer unified O&M systems. To meet common industry integration practices, NetEco northbound capabilities are not limited to only one interface type. In addition to WebService-style interfaces used for richer data exchange and structured integration, NetEco also supports SNMP-based northbound integration, which is widely used for alarm forwarding, basic status monitoring, and interoperability with standard network management tools. SNMP is particularly common in mixed-vendor environments because it enables a lightweight and standardized method to deliver key alarms and events to a customer's central monitoring platform without requiring deep application coupling. Therefore, the statement that "only WebService interfaces are supported and SNMP is not supported" is incorrect: NetEco northbound integration supports SNMP along with other northbound interface methods depending on the integration scenario and customer requirements.

