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## Perfect Braindumps H20-923\_V1.0 Torrent & Leader in Qualification Exams & Latest updated Huawei HCSP-Field-Data Center Facility V1.0

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## Huawei HCSP-Field-Data Center Facility V1.0 Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

### NEW QUESTION # 55

Which of the following interfaces is used to connect the controller and the main control module of the unit?

- A. I2C/12v
- B. DP
- C. USB
- D. SW

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In Huawei precision cooling units, the LCD controller (human-machine interface) must exchange real-time operating data and commands with the unit's main control module while also receiving a stable low-voltage power supply. This connection is typically implemented as a low-voltage communication bus plus DC power, which is why the interface is identified as I2C/12V. The I2C portion provides the data channel used for status display, parameter viewing/setting (within permission scope), alarm presentation, and command delivery (such as mute, reset, or control enable actions). The 12 V portion supplies power to the controller so it can operate independently of high-voltage power circuits and remain safe to access during routine O&M.

Interfaces like DP and USB are not used as the internal control link between the HMI and the main control board in this type of unit, and "SW" is not the designated controller-to-main-board interface in the standard wiring definition. Therefore, I2C/12V is the correct selection.

#### NEW QUESTION # 56

The default port number for logging in to the NetEco is

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In Huawei NetEco access design, the Web client is reached using HTTPS to protect credentials and management data in transit. During initial deployment and commissioning, engineers access the NetEco login page by entering the server IP address followed by the default HTTPS service port. Huawei's standard login method specifies that users open a browser and enter `https://NetEco server IP:31943` to access the NetEco login interface. This port is therefore treated as the default Web login port in typical on-premises NetEco deployments, and it is the baseline value referenced in installation and login guidance. Other ports may appear in specific tools, customized scenarios, version variants, reverse-proxy deployments, or when security policy requires port changes, but those are exceptions driven by planning or product packaging. For exam and commissioning purposes, the correct default login port is the one used by the NetEco Web client entry point under the standard deployment model: 31943.

#### NEW QUESTION # 57

Which layout principle best aligns with Huawei data center facility design for improving cooling efficiency and reducing mixing of hot and cold air?

- A. Keep all cabinet doors open to minimize local hotspots
- B. Implement hot aisle/cold aisle arrangement with aisle containment
- C. Distribute racks randomly to balance floor loading
- D. Place CRAC/CRAH units only along the perimeter without airflow planning

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Huawei data center facility design emphasizes controlling airflow paths to raise cooling efficiency and stabilize IT inlet temperatures. The hot aisle/cold aisle layout creates a predictable airflow direction: cold air is supplied to the front of IT racks (cold aisle), while hot exhaust air is isolated and returned to the cooling system (hot aisle). When aisle containment is added, it prevents hot and cold air from mixing, which directly improves cooling utilization, reduces overcooling demand, and lowers fan energy. This layout also supports more accurate temperature control, enabling higher supply air temperatures while still meeting server inlet requirements—an important lever for improving overall energy efficiency. Huawei modular and smart module concepts commonly standardize rack alignment, containment components, and sensor-based monitoring so the airflow system remains consistent as capacity scales. Compared with random rack placement or uncontrolled airflow, containment-based hot

/cold aisle planning delivers measurable operational stability, simpler troubleshooting, and better conditions for capacity expansion without redesigning the entire cooling path.

#### NEW QUESTION # 58

Which of the following control modes can be used for temperature and humidity control of smart cooling products?

- A. Supply air
- B. Return air
- C. Cold aisle
- D. Hot aisle

**Answer: A,B,C**

Explanation:

Smart cooling temperature and humidity control is based on where the control "reference point" is measured and regulated. Supply air controls the unit outlet sensor as the main reference, so the system directly regulates the temperature (and humidity when configured) of the air delivered to the IT area. This provides stable supply conditions and is widely used for predictable airflow organization. Return air controls the unit inlet/return sensor as the reference, reflecting the heat absorbed from IT loads; it helps the unit respond to real load changes and maintain stable operation when room mixing or load distribution varies. Cold aisle controls sensors placed in the cold aisle (near rack inlets) as the reference, aligning control with the most critical point for IT reliability-server intake conditions-especially in contained aisle scenarios. Hot aisles generally not used as a primary temperature-and-humidity control mode because hot aisle conditions are intentionally high and variable (driven by load and containment), and controlling to hot aisle targets can conflict with ensuring stable rack inlet temperature and proper dehumidification behavior. Therefore, A, B, and C are valid control modes.

#### NEW QUESTION # 59

If a component runtime overdue alarm is generated for an air conditioner, you can clear the device running time on the "Maint > Performance Maintenance" screen.

- A. False
- B. True

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Huawei smart cooling/precision air-conditioning controllers manage preventive maintenance by tracking accumulated runtime for wear components such as indoor fans, compressors (where applicable), humidifiers, and pumps. When a component reaches its configured maintenance interval, the controller generates a runtime overdue alarm to remind O&M staff to inspect, service, or replace the component. After the required maintenance action is completed (for example, fan replacement, bearing inspection, cleaning, or pump servicing), the accumulated runtime record must be cleared/reset so the next maintenance cycle can be measured correctly from zero. The controller provides this function under the maintenance feature set because it is part of lifecycle management and performance tracking rather than an alarm acknowledgement. The navigation path Maint > Performance Maintenance is used to access runtime statistics and to clear the corresponding device/component running time after maintenance. This avoids repeated overdue alarms for a component that has already been serviced and ensures future alarms accurately reflect the operating hours of the newly serviced or replaced parts, improving reliability and maintenance planning accuracy.

#### NEW QUESTION # 60

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