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Exam : **H20-923_V1.0**

Title : **HCSP-Field-Data Center
Facility V1.0**

Vendor : **Huawei**

Version : **DEMO**

NO.1 Which O&M practice is most effective for identifying cooling inefficiency caused by airflow problems in an operating data center?

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

Answer: B

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.

NO.2 Operators can view parameters and set parameters on the "User Settings" and "Comm Settings" menus.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

On Huawei data center cooling/monitoring controllers, menu permissions are typically organized so that routine O&M staff (operator role) can perform day-to-day adjustments that are required for normal running and integration, without accessing factory-only commissioning items. The User Settings menu is designed for operational configuration such as target temperature/humidity setpoints, control preferences, and other user-level parameters that need to be tuned to match the data hall environment and load changes. The Comm Settings menu is intended for communication configuration used in site integration, such as setting communication addresses, baud rates, protocol-related parameters, or enabling interfaces needed for upper-layer systems (for example, monitoring platforms). These settings are considered part of normal operation management and must be accessible so operators can maintain monitoring connectivity, replace controllers, or restore communication after changes. Higher-risk parameters (for example, factory calibration, protected control logic, or deep commissioning values) are normally restricted to higher privilege roles, but viewing and setting parameters within User Settings and Comm Settings is an operator-allowed function.

NO.3 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. True

B. False

Answer: A

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)

NO.4 Which of the following models is a Huawei in-room chilled water horizontal air supply product?

A. FusionCol8000-C210H

B. NetCol5000-A070U

C. FusionCol5000-A050H

D. NetCol8000-C070D

Answer: C

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.

NO.5 In a data center fire protection design, which approach best matches Huawei facility practice for protecting IT rooms while minimizing secondary damage to IT equipment?

A. Use only portable extinguishers and rely on manual response

- B.** Deploy a smoke detection system plus a clean-agent gas extinguishing system with interlock controls for automatic release
- C.** Install a water sprinkler system as the only suppression method inside the IT white space
- D.** Disable automatic suppression to avoid accidental discharge

Answer: B

Explanation:

Huawei data center facility design typically follows a layered fire protection concept: early detection, controlled alarm linkage, and suppression methods that protect equipment and ensure personnel safety.

A smoke detection system (often combined with staged alarms) provides early warning so operators can verify events and initiate emergency procedures. For the IT white space, a clean-agent gas extinguishing system is preferred because it suppresses fire without leaving residue and significantly reduces the risk of corrosion or contamination compared with powder-based agents. The extinguishing system is normally integrated with linkage/interlock controls: audible/visual pre-discharge alarms, time delay, emergency abort, door access control logic, and HVAC shutdown or damper control to help maintain agent concentration. This coordinated mechanism reduces false discharge risk while preserving a reliable automatic response if a real fire develops. In contrast, relying only on manual extinguishers is too slow for rapid fire growth, and water sprinklers alone can cause substantial collateral damage to servers and power equipment.

NO.6 After the unit is powered on for the first time, it enters the compressor preheating state. To quickly perform power-on commissioning, you can manually shut down the compressor preheating.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Compressor preheating is a protection mechanism used during first power-on (and after long power-off periods) to improve compressor reliability before allowing refrigeration startup. The preheating function warms the compressor oil and reduces refrigerant migration and oil dilution, which otherwise can lead to liquid refrigerant in the compressor crankcase. If the compressor starts when oil is diluted or when liquid refrigerant is present, it increases the risk of abnormal noise, poor lubrication, high mechanical stress, and even liquid strike, which can damage the compressor and shorten service life. For data center cooling equipment, where continuous reliability is essential, the commissioning logic treats preheating as a required prerequisite for safe compressor operation. Therefore, O&M practice does not recommend bypassing or manually shutting down compressor preheating just to accelerate commissioning. The correct approach is to keep the unit energized and allow the preheating period to complete, then proceed with commissioning steps (fans, cooling system tests, alarms, and control verification) under proper protection conditions.