Huawei

H20-923_V1.0

HCSP-Field-Data Center Facility V1.0

Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

Which of the following is not a scenario-based solution for Huawei data center products?

A. FusionDC800
B. FusionDC1000
C. FusionModule500
D. FusionModule2000

Answer: A

Explanation:
Huawei's scenario-based data center facility portfolio is organized around clearly defined solution families that map to typical deployment scenarios and site sizes. FusionModule500 and FusionModule2000 are smart modular data center solutions designed for standardized, fast deployment in equipment rooms and enterprise edge/branch scenarios. They integrate key subsystems such as power supply and distribution, cooling, monitoring, and optional fire protection into a modular architecture that reduces footprint and accelerates on-site delivery. Likewise, FusionDC1000 is Huawei's prefabricated modular data center series, delivered as complete, factoryintegrated
modules that combine civil engineering elements with electromechanical infrastructure for rapid construction, predictable quality, and scalable expansion across different capacity tiers. In contrast, FusionDC800 is not used as a defined scenario-based solution name within Huawei's mainstream data center facility solution lineup (where "FusionDC" offerings are represented by the FusionDC1000 series and "FusionModule" offerings by numbered FusionModule solutions). Therefore, FusionDC800 is the option that does not match Huawei's scenario-based solution naming.

Question: 2

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 接入 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)

Question: 3

If the startup password authentication for a smart module is not complete, the ECC800-Pro WebUI and app cannot be used for commissioning.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Huawei smart module commissioning and O&M workflows, startup password authentication is a mandatory security initialization step for the controller and its management channels. The ECC800-Pro provides WebUI and mobile app access for tasks such as device discovery, parameter setting, site configuration, alarm verification, and functional commissioning. Before these commissioning functions are allowed, the system requires completion of startup authentication actions, typically including initial password setup or password change, confirmation of authentication policies, and activation of secure access control. This prevents unauthorized users from entering the management plane during the critical initial stage when default credentials or incomplete security settings could exist. If startup password authentication is not completed, the platform restricts access to commissioning pages and app-based commissioning features, ensuring that configuration changes, device binding, and control operations cannot be executed until the controller is placed into a compliant, secured state. This design aligns with data center facility management best practices where commissioning must begin only after management access is hardened and auditable.

Question: 4

If the SPD indicator of a smart module is green, the SPD is running properly. If the SPD indicator is red, the SPD is faulty and must be replaced immediately.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Huawei data center power distribution design, the SPD (Surge Protective Device) provides overvoltage surge protection for sensitive loads by diverting transient energy to ground through internal protection components. The SPD status indicator is used for O&M judgment of protection availability. When the indicator is green, it indicates the SPD protection components are within normal working condition and the surge protection path remains effective. When the indicator turns red, it typically means the SPD's internal protection element has degraded or disconnected (end-oflife or failure after cumulative surges), and the device can no longer provide the rated protection level. In this condition, the distribution system is left exposed to surge risk, especially during thunderstorms, switching operations, or upstream disturbances. Therefore, Huawei O&M practice treats a red SPD indicator as a replacement trigger, requiring immediate corrective action: confirm alarm/status, ensure safe isolation following electrical safety procedures, and replace the SPD module to restore protection and maintain power system reliability.

Question: 5

Which of the following is the cabling mode of external power cables in IT scenarios of the FusionDC1000A?

A. Bottom cabling
B. End wall cabling
C. Top cabling
D. End door cabling

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the FusionDC1000A IT scenario, the external input power cables are designed to enter the power distribution system through dedicated cable inlets at the bottom of the Power PDB. During installation, the procedure requires opening the Power PDB, removing the plugs from the bottom cable holes, and routing the external input power cables into the cabinet through these bottom entries before arranging them along the nearby cable support/bridge inside the Power PDB area. After the cables are terminated (for example, L1/L2/L3/N and PE), the bottom cable entries are resealed using waterproof sealing materials to maintain enclosure protection performance. This bottom-entry method supports reliable mechanical routing for thick/armored power cables, reduces bending stress, helps maintain orderly segregation from signal cabling, and improves on-site safety by guiding high-current cables through a controlled inlet path. Therefore, the correct cabling mode for external power cables in FusionDC1000A IT scenarios is bottom cabling.

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