Vendor: Huawei

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Exam Name: HCSP-Field-Data Center Facility V1.0

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
The default port number for logging in to the NetEco is

A. 32804
B. 32805
C. 31943
D. 31945

Answer: C
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.

QUESTION 2
The NetEco supports manual backup and automatic backup.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A
Explanation:
NetEco is a management platform that stores critical operational data, including site configuration, device models, user/role information, historical alarms, trend data, reports, and northbound integration settings. To protect these assets and ensure service continuity, NetEco provides a built-in backup mechanism that supports both manual and automatic backup modes. Manual backup is typically used before major operations such as version upgrades, configuration changes, northbound interface adjustments, or large-scale device onboarding, so engineers can create a restore point on demand. Automatic backup is used for routine risk control and is normally implemented through scheduled tasks, allowing backups to be generated at defined intervals to reduce data-loss exposure in case of hardware failure, system corruption, or accidental misconfiguration. In standard O&M practice, automatic backups are combined with retention policies (for example, keeping a rolling set of backup files), storage capacity checks, and periodic restore verification to confirm backup integrity. This dual-mode backup capability is a foundational requirement for stable long-term operation of management systems like NetEco.

QUESTION 3
In alarm management, the status can be identified by masking rules.

A. Invalid
B. Standard
C. Maintenance
D. Valid

Answer: AC
Explanation:
In Huawei alarm management, masking rules are used to control how alarms are handled and displayed during specific conditions, such as planned maintenance, commissioning, device replacement, or known temporary abnormalities. When a masking rule is applied, the system can change how an alarm is classified so that O&M staff can distinguish between alarms that require immediate action and alarms that are expected or should be excluded from operational statistics. Two key statuses that masking rules can assign are Maintenance and Invalid. Maintenance indicates the alarm is generated during an approved maintenance activity (for example, power-off tests, sensor rewiring, cooling maintenance), so it is treated as expected and does not trigger normal escalation logic. Invalid indicates the alarm is not considered effective for operational follow-up--commonly used when a point is confirmed to be non-applicable, temporarily disabled, or its triggering condition is not meaningful to current operations. By contrast, Valid and Standard represent normal alarm handling states rather than outcomes specifically "identified by masking rules."

QUESTION 4
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. 5
B. 10
C. 20
D. 30

Answer: A
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).

QUESTION 5
Video management can connect to the third-party video surveillance subsystem and play historical videos.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A
Explanation:
In Huawei's data center O&M architecture, video is treated as an important auxiliary capability for security and remote operation. The Video Management function is designed not only to view live camera feeds, but also to integrate video resources into the same O&M workflow as alarms, access control events, and environmental monitoring. In typical deployments, the actual video storage and recording are handled by a third-party video surveillance subsystem (for example, an

NVR/VMS platform). Huawei's video management function can connect to that third-party subsystem so that camera resources can be accessed in a unified interface, allowing operators to perform linkage operations such as "view video on alarm" and routine security inspection without switching platforms. Because historical recordings are stored by the surveillance subsystem, once the integration is established and permissions are correctly configured, operators can retrieve and play back historical video for event tracing, audit, and incident investigation. This supports closed-loop O&M: alarm/event occurs -> video verification -> root-cause confirmation -> maintenance action -> evidence retention.

QUESTION 6
ECO mode is not recommended when the load is less than

A. 10%
B. 30%
C. 5%
D. 20%

Answer: D
Explanation:
ECO mode is designed to improve UPS efficiency by supplying the load mainly through the static bypass path when the mains is within the acceptable quality window, while keeping the inverter synchronized and ready to take over quickly if power quality degrades. However, when the load is too light, the overall operating characteristics of the UPS system are less favorable for ECO operation. At low load levels, the benefits of ECO in reducing conversion losses are smaller, and the system becomes more sensitive to frequent transfers caused by minor mains fluctuations, which can and operational risk. In addition, very light loads can reduce the effectiveness increase transfer of system self-check behaviors and may lead to less stable operating margins for parallel systems, power modules, and downstream distribution, depending on site conditions. Therefore, Huawei O&M guidance sets a practical threshold and states that ECO mode is not recommended when the load is lower than 20%, helping ensure stable operation, fewer unnecessary transfers, and better overall power supply reliability for critical loads.

QUESTION 7
The rated output capability of a single power module for the UPS5000-H is how many kVA.

A. 50
B. 100
C. 30
D. 60

Answer: B
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.

QUESTION 8
The maintenance bypass switch cannot be turned on when the UPS5000-H works in normal mode.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A
Explanation:
In UPS5000-H operation, normal mode means the load is supplied by the inverter, and the rectifier/charger maintains the DC link and batteries. The maintenance bypass switch (maintenance bypass breaker) is a mechanical isolation path intended to keep the load powered while the UPS is taken out of service for inspection or repair. Because it changes the power path and can create unsafe or unintended parallel paths if operated incorrectly, it is not permitted to simply close the maintenance bypass switch while the UPS is in normal mode. The correct O&M logic is to perform a controlled transfer first (typically transferring the load to static bypass with proper synchronization and confirmation that bypass power is healthy), and only then close the maintenance bypass switch so the UPS can be safely isolated. This prevents disturbance to the load, avoids synchronization/transfer hazards, and protects personnel from incorrect switching operations. Therefore, the statement is true in the sense of standard UPS5000-H operating procedure and safety interlock intent.

QUESTION 9
Which of the following statements is false about the advantages of the free cooling solution for data centers?

A. The current technology is not mature enough and should be used with caution.
B. Has many use cases in the industry.
C. Directly uses the cooling capacity of the outdoor cooling source, resulting in ultra-low energy consumption.
D. Makes full use of the seasonal temperature difference of air and water sources.

Answer: A
Explanation:
Free cooling is a mainstream energy-saving concept in data center cooling design, used to reduce chiller compressor runtime by leveraging low outdoor temperatures (air-side) or low cooling-water temperatures (water-side) during suitable seasons. Therefore, describing the technology as "not mature enough and should be used with caution" is the false statement when discussing its advantages. In practice, free cooling has broad industry adoption and is considered a proven approach when applied with correct engineering, such as proper filtration, anti-condensation control, heat exchanger selection, and automatic control strategies. Its advantage is that it can directly utilize the outdoor "cold source" to remove heat, which significantly reduces cooling power consumption compared with full mechanical refrigeration, improving overall energy efficiency and supporting lower PUE targets. It also makes full use of seasonal and day-night temperature differences: the system dynamically switches among free cooling, partial free cooling, and mechanical cooling to balance reliability and efficiency. The key point is maturity: the benefit of free cooling comes from well-established principles and widely implemented architectures, not experimental technology.

QUESTION 10

Which of the following statements are true about the industry trend of the data center cooling systems?

A. Liquid cooling systems are widely used in high-density solutions.
B. Cloud + AI ?data centers enter a new energy-saving era.
C. Evaporative cooling systems become the main solution for large data centers.
D. Higher inlet and outlet water temperatures are the trend of large data center cooling.

Answer: ABD
Explanation:
As data center power density increases (especially driven by AI and high-performance computing), the industry trend is to adopt liquid cooling in high-density scenarios because liquid has much higher heat transfer capability than air, enabling stable cooling where rack power is very high. This makes statement A true. The combination of Cloud + AI pushes operators to reduce PUE and total energy cost through more intelligent control, higher efficiency cooling architectures, and integrated energy management, so statement B is also true. For large data centers, another clear trend is increasing chilled-water supply/return temperatures (higher inlet and outlet temperatures). Warmer water improves chiller efficiency, expands the number of hours that free cooling can be used, and reduces compressor work, so D is true. However, evaporative cooling is not universally the "main solution" for large data centers because it is climate- and water-condition dependent and is typically deployed as one option among multiple architectures rather than the dominant default everywhere. Therefore, C is the incorrect statement.

QUESTION 11
Which of the following are main components of Huawei indirect evaporative cooling system?

A. Compressor
B. Air filter
C. Water pump
D. Spray system
E. Heat exchanger
F. Fan

Answer: BCDEF
Explanation:
Huawei's indirect evaporative cooling system is designed to use the outdoor air as a "free" cold source while keeping the data hall supply air isolated from outdoor contaminants and moisture. Its core is the heat exchanger, where heat from the indoor (return) air side is transferred to the outdoor working air side without mixing the two air streams. To enhance heat removal on the outdoor side, a spray system wets the evaporation media or spray section, and a water pump circulates water to maintain uniform wetting and stable evaporation performance. Fans drive airflow through the indoor and outdoor paths to ensure sufficient heat transfer and maintain the required air volume and pressure. Because outdoor air is involved on the working-air side, air filters are required to reduce dust and protect the heat exchanger and internal airflow channels, improving reliability and reducing maintenance. A compressor is not a main component of indirect evaporative cooling because the system primarily relies on evaporation and heat exchange rather than mechanical refrigeration.

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