

DUMPS ARENA

HCSA-Sales-Smart PV V2.0

Huawei H19-260 V2.0

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 7

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Smart PV Industry Trends and Challenges	6
Topic 2, Huawei Smart PV Solution Introduction	1
Topic 3, Huawei Smart PV Solution Key Technologies	27
Topic 4, Huawei Smart PV Solution Applications	15
Topic 5, Huawei Smart PV Solution Sales Enablement	20
Topic 6, Mix Questions	4
Total	73

QUESTION NO: 1

According to the training materials, which phase of safety management is described by the following statement? Statement: "The management layer makes safety commitments. Safety personnel can be a deterrent to employees. Safety rules and procedures are in place. Safety supervision and accident control are emphasized." ()

- A. By instinct
- B. Team management
- C. Self-management
- D. Supervision and management

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

"Supervision and management" is the safety-management phase described. Its defining characteristics are that organizational leadership formally commits to safety, documented rules and procedures are established, dedicated safety personnel are involved, and the organization emphasizes monitoring compliance and controlling accidents. These elements reflect a structured, management-led approach rather than reliance on an individual's natural response to danger or an entirely self-directed safety culture. In practical terms, safety performance is supported by visible management responsibility, enforcement mechanisms, inspections, supervision, and formal processes intended to prevent and control incidents. This corresponds directly to the statement's focus on safety personnel serving as a deterrent, established safety rules, safety supervision, and accident control. Huawei's Smart PV safety materials emphasize that safe installation, operation, and maintenance require compliance with defined safety requirements and procedures, with organizational controls supporting risk prevention. General occupational-safety guidance likewise identifies management commitment, documented procedures, and monitoring as core components of an effective safety-management system. See Huawei's [Smart PV safety documentation](#) and the International Labour Organization's [occupational safety and health management systems overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

What technologies does Huawei use to ensure on rooftop and under rooftop security?

- A. Rapid shutdown at the component level
- B. AFCI
- C. Five-layer energy storage security protection

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Huawei's rooftop-to-home safety approach combines photovoltaic-side protection with energy-storage safety controls. "Rapid shutdown at the component level" is used to reduce photovoltaic-string voltage to a safer level when an emergency, outage, or maintenance activity requires shutdown. This improves protection for installers, occupants, and firefighting personnel by limiting hazardous rooftop direct-current voltage. Huawei's Smart Module Controller solution supports module-level rapid shutdown functionality as part of its safe rooftop photovoltaic architecture.

"AFCI" provides active protection against arc faults. Huawei inverter solutions use intelligent arc-fault detection and interruption to identify dangerous direct-current arcs rapidly and stop the affected circuit, helping prevent an electrical fault from escalating into a rooftop fire event.

"Five-layer energy storage security protection" addresses the under-rooftop portion of the question. Huawei residential energy-storage designs describe coordinated safety measures spanning the battery cell, battery pack, device, system, and grid levels. This layered model combines monitoring, protective hardware, fault isolation, and system-level controls to improve safe energy storage operation in residential installations. Together, these technologies cover the major rooftop photovoltaic and household storage safety domains. See Huawei's [LUNA2000 residential energy-storage information](#) and [Smart PV inverter product information](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

When goods such as energy storage products are stacked in the warehouse, if necessary, you can unpack them to facilitate storage.

- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

False is correct because energy storage products must normally remain in their original packaging during warehousing and storage. The factory packaging provides essential protection against impact, dust, moisture, and inappropriate handling, while preserving the product identification and warning labels needed for safe inventory control and traceability. This is particularly important for battery energy storage equipment, which must be stored according to specified environmental conditions and handling requirements to avoid damage and safety hazards.

Storage planning should therefore be based on the manufacturer's requirements for stacking direction, maximum stack height, clearances, temperature, humidity, and protection from water or direct sunlight—not on unpacking equipment merely to make warehouse placement easier. Huawei's Smart String ESS documentation instructs personnel to retain products in their original packages before installation and to store them in a clean, dry environment meeting the stated conditions. Packaging should only be removed at the appropriate installation or approved inspection stage, following the applicable procedure. This maintains equipment integrity and supports safe, compliant warehouse operations. See Huawei's [LUNA2000 energy storage documentation](#) and the [Huawei Smart PV documentation portal](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

Huawei smart microgrid switch time between on grid and off grid is claimed?

- A. 300ms
- B. 20ms
- C. 150ms
- D. 200ms

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

20ms is correct because Huawei's Smart Microgrid solution is designed to provide a near-seamless transition from grid-connected operation to backup/off-grid operation when a utility outage is detected. The switching function is performed by the SmartGuard/backup-control component in the residential Smart PV architecture, which disconnects the installation from the failed utility grid and enables the inverter, battery, and backed-up loads to continue operating as an islanded system. Huawei specifies a switching time of no more than 20 ms for the relevant SmartGuard backup scenario. This short transfer interval is important for maintaining continuity for supported household loads and reflects the solution's fast backup capability rather than a manual or delayed reconnection process. The claimed figure should be understood as a product performance specification under the applicable configuration, installation conditions, and operating limits; available backup power and duration still depend on inverter capacity, battery state of charge, load demand, and system design. Huawei describes its residential energy-storage and backup ecosystem in its [Residential Energy Storage](#) portfolio, while Smart PV solution information is available through the [Residential Smart PV Solution](#) page.

QUESTION NO: 5

Safety signs are composed of safety colors, geometric shapes, and symbols. What are the types of safety signs? ()

- A. Information

- B. Mandatory action
- C. Prohibition sign
- D. Warning sign

ANSWER: A B C D

Explanation:

The safety-sign types listed are all recognized categories used to convey essential health and safety information in workplaces, including Smart PV installation, commissioning, operations, and maintenance environments. "Information" signs identify safety-related facilities, routes, or resources, such as emergency exits, evacuation routes, first-aid equipment, and fire-fighting equipment. "Mandatory action" signs communicate actions that personnel must take to control risk, for example wearing required personal protective equipment. "Prohibition sign" signs communicate conduct that is not permitted where it could create a hazard, such as smoking or entering a restricted area. "Warning sign" signs alert people to the presence of a specific danger, including electrical hazards, high voltage, hot surfaces, or other site risks. These categories use standardized combinations of safety colors, shapes, and graphical symbols so their meaning can be recognized quickly, including where text may not be practical. This classification aligns with the international safety-sign principles in ISO 7010 and ISO 3864, which define registered safety signs and design principles for communicating safety information consistently. See [ISO 7010: Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs](#) and [ISO 3864-1: Safety colours and safety signs](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following is not a key SQA role? ()

- A. Customer voice feedback provider
- B. Safety and quality culture builder
- C. Safety and quality requirement practitioner
- D. Safety and quality result guardian

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Customer voice feedback provider is not a key SQA role in the safety and quality role framework used for Huawei Smart PV partner quality management. SQA is a governance and assurance function that embeds safety and quality into the partner's day-to-day delivery activities. Its role structure centers on building an organizational safety-and-quality culture, putting applicable requirements into practice, and safeguarding delivery results through monitoring, issue management, and closed-loop improvement. These responsibilities ensure that quality is designed into implementation, controlled throughout execution, and continuously improved based on delivery outcomes.

Customer feedback can certainly be an important input to a quality-management system and may reveal improvement opportunities. However, collecting or providing the voice of the customer is not identified as one of the defined core SQA role categories in this framework. The relevant SQA responsibility is broader: it establishes the mechanisms, behaviors, controls, and accountability needed to assure safe, high-quality project delivery. Huawei's Smart PV materials emphasize quality, safety, and reliable lifecycle delivery as central elements of partner and solution capability. See Huawei's [Smart PV website](#) and its [quality-management overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

How does the traditional solution ensure the security of the PV DC side?

- A. Fuse
- B. DC combiner box
- C. Manual disconnect switch

D. AC switch

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Traditional PV DC-side safety is achieved through a combination of overcurrent protection, centralized string-level protection and isolation. **Fuse** is correct because PV-string and combiner-circuit fuses limit the consequences of excessive current, including reverse-current conditions that can occur when parallel strings feed a faulted string. **DC combiner box** is correct because it is the conventional centralized point at which multiple PV strings are combined and where DC-side protective devices, commonly including string fuses, surge protective devices, and disconnecting means, can be deployed. **Manual disconnect switch** is also correct because it provides a visible, manually operated means to isolate the DC circuit for maintenance, inspection, and fault response. Together, these devices represent the conventional architecture for protecting and isolating PV arrays before the inverter. Huawei Smart PV solutions build on these established DC-side functions while advancing toward more intelligent monitoring, fault detection, and rapid shutdown capabilities. Huawei's Smart PV portfolio and product materials describe the PV-side equipment used in such architectures: [Huawei FusionSolar](#) and [Huawei FusionSolar Products](#).