

# Associate EXIN CDFOM Level Exam | CDFOM Reliable Exam Materials



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## EXIN CDFOM Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Data Centre Organization: Addresses organizational structure, roles and responsibilities, shift management, performance management, training, career development, and succession planning.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Project Management: Covers project execution including management principles, organizational structures, and project phases.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data Centre Operations: Focuses on daily operational activities and procedures supporting continuous facility functioning.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring</li> <li>• Reporting</li> <li>• Control: Addresses performance oversight through monitoring, escalation procedures, reporting, and trend analysis.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managing Safety &amp; Statutory Requirements: Focuses on workplace safety compliance, including safety policies, training, Permit to Work systems, PPE, emergency preparedness, and safety audits.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managing Physical Security: Deals with facility protection through security policies, staff management, incident handling, and security audits.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governance, Risk and Compliance: Covers management framework including compliance, risk management, document control, financial management, and vendor oversight.</li> </ul>
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilities Management: Covers infrastructure maintenance including maintenance programs, outsourcing contracts, scheduling, spare parts, and contamination control.</li> </ul>

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## 100% Pass 2026 CDFOM: Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager –Professional Associate Level Exam

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### EXIN Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

#### NEW QUESTION # 24

Of the below, which is a power efficiency indicator?

- A. nil, w
- B. uw
- C. PUE
- D. CPU

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) is the most widely recognized and adopted energy efficiency indicator for data centers globally and is emphasized heavily within the EPI sustainability framework. PUE measures how effectively a data center uses power and is calculated by dividing the Total Facility Power by the IT Equipment Power. The purpose of this indicator is to show how much of the energy consumed by the facility actually reaches IT equipment (servers, storage, network gear) versus how much is consumed by support infrastructure such as cooling, UPS losses, lighting, and building systems.

A lower PUE indicates a more efficient data center, with values approaching 1.0 representing ideal efficiency—where nearly all consumed power is being used for IT load. PUE is essential for benchmarking, energy-saving initiatives, identifying efficiency improvement opportunities, and measuring the success of infrastructure optimization projects. The other options listed—nil, w, CPU, and uw—are irrelevant to facility energy efficiency metrics. CPU relates to computing processors, not facility efficiency; the others are incorrect units or meaningless terms in this context.

Thus, PUE is the correct and industry-standard power efficiency indicator.

### NEW QUESTION # 25

A new Service Level Agreement is being proposed for which the data center operations manager must give her approval. Which document - or information - will she consider consulting first?

- A. Job descriptions
- B. Training program overview
- **C. Skills matrix**
- D. Resumes of staff

#### Answer: C

Explanation:

When approving a new SLA (Service Level Agreement), the operations manager must verify that the organization has the capability and resources to meet the service commitments defined in the SLA. Part of this verification is ensuring that the current staff mix and competency levels match the required service levels. The skills matrix provides a structured overview of staff roles, skill levels, competencies, and gap analysis.

\* The skills matrix allows the manager to assess whether the team is capable of fulfilling the new service commitments before the SLA goes live.

\* Job descriptions (option B) define roles and responsibilities but do not show competency levels or gaps.

\* Training program overview (option A) shows what training exists but doesn't directly show who can deliver the service now.

\* Resumes of staff (option D) are ad hoc and individual, not efficient for overall capability assessment.

Thus, option C - Skills matrix is the best first reference.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)

\* Capability assessment in SLM includes reviewing skills matrices to verify workforce capability.

\* Before approving SLAs, organizations must ensure operational readiness and resource competence.

### NEW QUESTION # 26

Customers of the data center want to know how much of the data center's power comes from renewable sources.

What should the data center service provider do to respond to these requests?

- A. Inform the customer that it is not possible to exactly determine how the power is generated
- B. Request the power company to provide an estimate
- **C. Implement the Renewable Energy Factor (REF) and report accordingly**
- D. Ignore the request since the source of power generation is not part of the SLA

#### Answer: C

Explanation:

Within EPI's Environmental Sustainability framework, the Renewable Energy Factor (REF) is the recommended metric for determining and reporting how much of a data center's consumed power originates from renewable energy sources. REF provides a standardized, transparent, and repeatable method for calculating the renewable component of the total energy supply. This is essential because power grids draw energy from mixed sources, and data centers must demonstrate sustainability performance accurately and consistently, especially when customers demand visibility into carbon-related metrics.

Implementing REF allows the data center to quantify renewable contributions from sources such as solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, or certified renewable energy certificates. It also enables customers to compare sustainability performance across providers, improving trust and supporting corporate environmental objectives. REF becomes part of the data center's transparency strategy, demonstrating commitment to responsible energy usage and aligning with global sustainability expectations.

Options A and B are insufficient and unprofessional; energy providers may give general data, but these are not standardized for reporting purposes. Option C is inappropriate because sustainability transparency is increasingly demanded even if not in the SLA. Therefore, implementing REF is the correct and industry-aligned response.

### NEW QUESTION # 27

The organization plans for implementing an information security management system (ISMS).

By doing so, what is the main objective?

- A. Preservation of an organization's financial and organizational records
- B. Preservation of confidentiality and format of organizational assets

- **C. Preservation of confidentiality, integrity and availability of organizational assets**
- D. Preservation of customer agreements and records

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

An Information Security Management System (ISMS) is designed to protect information assets through structured controls, policies, and risk management practices.

EPI aligns with globally accepted security frameworks (e.g., ISO/IEC 27001), where the foundation of an ISMS is the CIA triad:

C - Confidentiality

Ensures information is accessible only to authorized persons.

I - Integrity

Ensures information is accurate, complete, protected from unauthorized modification.

A - Availability

Ensures information and systems are accessible when required.

Implementing an ISMS aims to safeguard these three fundamental information security objectives.

Why the other options are incorrect:

\* A- This focuses only on records retention, not information security as a whole.

\* B- Omits integrity and availability, which are essential ISMS elements.

\* D- Too narrow; ISMS covers all information assets, not just customer records.

Thus, the correct answer is C, which fully represents the CIA triad.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)

\* ISMS is responsible for protecting confidentiality, integrity, and availability of all information assets.

\* The CIA triad forms the basis of information security objectives.

**NEW QUESTION # 28**

During lock-out/tag-out, which of the below is the most recommended procedure?

- A. Operator locking out the equipment and another operator removing the lock-out
- **B. Operator locking out the equipment and the same operator removing the lock-out**
- C. Operator locking out the equipment and the facilities manager removing the lock-out
- D. Operator locking out the equipment and the safety manager removing the lock-out

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In the EPI Facilities Operations Manager body of knowledge, the Lock-Out/Tag-Out (LOTO) procedure is a mandatory safety control to ensure that electrical or mechanical equipment cannot be energized while work is being performed. A core principle emphasized in EPI safety training is:

"The person who applies the lock must be the same person who removes it." This aligns with international best practices for occupational health and safety, where LOTO ensures that the individual performing maintenance or repair has full control of the energy isolation device.

Why this is required:

\* Personal Safety Responsibility The lock identifies the technician directly working on the equipment.

Only they can confirm whether work is complete and the area is safe for re-energizing.

\* Risk Prevention If someone else removes the lock (another operator, safety manager, or facilities manager), they may incorrectly assume that the equipment is ready to be restored, which can lead to severe injury or fatality.

\* Compliance With EPI Safety Guidelines EPI emphasizes the principle of "single-person control" over hazardous energy. No supervisor or colleague may remove another technician's lock unless a formal, documented emergency override procedure is followed - which is not considered standard practice.

\* Clear Accountability Chain LOTO prevents ambiguity or miscommunication. The technician who placed the lock is the only one with full knowledge of the work status and hazards involved.

Why other options are incorrect:

\* A, B, and C violate the fundamental LOTO rule because they involve someone other than the applying operator removing the lock.

\* Oversight personnel (safety manager, facilities manager) monitor and audit the process, but they should not remove another person's lock except under rare, emergency, escalation-approved situations.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts

\* LOTO must ensure the isolation device is locked and tagged by the person performing the work.

\* Only the same individual may remove their own lock.

\* Removal by another party is only permitted under controlled, documented emergency protocols.

\* The process prevents accidental energization and protects worker safety.

## NEW QUESTION # 29

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