

CDFOM日本語版 & CDFOM日本語版対応参考書



Introduction

Managing the facilities of today's high-end and high-availability data centres is an extremely demanding and complex task which is often underestimated. There is often very little appreciation and understanding of the complexities of managing today's mission-critical data centres where downtime is not an option, especially since many of the data centres are operating at, or near, their design limits. Operations management at the facilities layer makes all the difference. Even a data centre designed to the highest redundancy level as per the ANSI/TIA-942 standard could still experience many unscheduled downtime events due to poor planning, operations, maintenance and management processes.

The CDFOM® (Certified Data Centre Facilities Operations Manager) course is a three-day course which will enable data centre managers to gain in-depth knowledge of managing data centre operations from planning to monitoring and reporting. This course breaks down the complexity of managing a mission-critical high-availability data centre facility into manageable and systematic processes. Not only are the topics covered based on international standards, the course includes best-practices by seasoned data centre professionals with many years' experience managing global data centre facilities. The CDFOM® is an intensive course packed with a lot of information which brings tremendous value to the participants, enabling them to improve the operations of their data centre. The course is fully aligned with the DCOS® (Data Centre Operations Standard).

Roadmap



Audience

The primary audience for this course is someone who works, or has ambition to work, in a leadership role in data centre operations such as a data centre facilities manager, data centre operations manager, who has the responsibility to achieve and improve the high-availability and manageability of the data centre operations.

Global Accreditation & Recognition



Prerequisites

It is advisable for the participants to have some experience in data centre operations although it is not required; it is highly recommended to attend the DCFC®/CDCP® course before attending the CDFOM® course.

Course Benefits

After completion of the course the participant will be able to:

- ☑ Perform the needs analysis translating business requirements to data centre services
- ☑ Set-up and manage the data centre operations team
- ☑ Implement and monitor safety- and security practices
- ☑ Identify a suitable maintenance program for the data centre facility and its equipment
- ☑ Select the appropriate policies and procedures required for data centre operations
- ☑ Monitor the data centre availability, capacity and capability
- ☑ Manage and implement basic data centre projects
- ☑ Set-up and implement an environmental sustainability program
- ☑ Select an appropriate back-up site to support organizational resilience
- ☑ Identify and respond to risk in the data centre
- ☑ Manage and support the document life cycle
- ☑ Create a basic budget proposal
- ☑ Select and manage vendors and measure their performance
- ☑ Manage data centre assets

2026年Japancertの最新CDFOM PDFダンプおよびCDFOM試験エンジンの無料共有: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Hn8ZqbWUuw6bKe7tjVY3LFQoJKos369G>

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EXIN CDFOM 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● データセンター組織: 組織構造、役割と責任、シフト管理、業績管理、研修、キャリア開発、後継者育成計画について解説します。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 環境持続可能性: 電力効率、廃棄物管理、再生可能エネルギーの導入を通じて、環境への影響を最小限に抑えることに重点を置く。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● サービスレベル管理: 測定可能な指標を含むサービスレベル契約 (SLA) の作成と管理、サービスレポート作成、顧客満足度測定、継続的改善プロセスなどを対象とします。
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ガバナンス、リスク、コンプライアンス: コンプライアンス、リスク管理、文書管理、財務管理、ベンダー監督を含む管理フレームワークを網羅しています。

- 安全管理と法令遵守：職場の安全コンプライアンスに重点を置き、安全方針、研修、作業許可制度、個人用保護具（PPE）、緊急時対応、安全監査などを含みます。

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CDFOM試験の準備方法 | 100%合格率のCDFOM日本語版試験 | 一番優秀な Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager 日本語版対応参考書

大方の人は成功への近道がないとよく言われますけど、IT人材にとって、私達のCDFOM問題集はあなたの成功へのショートカットです。JapancertのCDFOM問題集を通して、他の人が手に入れない資格認証を簡単に受け取ります。早めによりよい仕事を探しできて、長閑な万元以上の月給がある生活を楽めます。

EXIN Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager 認定 CDFOM 試験問題 (Q14-Q19):

質問 # 14

What is the purpose of a weight factor in a Request for Proposal (RFP) evaluation matrix?

- A. To control the prices of the various offerings received
- B. To allow for full negotiation once vendors are shortlisted
- **C. To reflect the importance of the selection criteria**
- D. To provide an overview of the number of employees working for the vendor

正解: C

解説:

In an RFP evaluation matrix, weight factors are applied to highlight the relative importance of each evaluation criterion.

Examples of weighted criteria include:

- * Technical compliance
- * Response time
- * Cost
- * Vendor capability
- * Warranty terms
- * SLA performance

The weight factor ensures that more critical criteria influence the final score more heavily, enabling an objective and structured vendor selection.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A: Weighting does not control prices.
- * C: Negotiation comes after scoring.
- * D: Workforce size is not the purpose of weighting.

Thus, C is correct.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)

- * Weighted scoring ensures high-priority criteria significantly influence vendor selection.
- * Supports objective and transparent procurement.

質問 # 15

In and around the data center, who is responsible for safety?

- **A. All staff**
- B. The facilities manager
- C. The safety manager
- D. The managing director

正解: A

解説:

EPI's safety and statutory requirements training emphasizes that safety is a shared responsibility across the entire data center organization. While roles such as the safety manager and facilities manager provide leadership, guidance, oversight, audits, and enforcement of safety procedures, they alone cannot ensure a safe workplace. Every individual working in or around the data center—whether employees, contractors, vendors, or visitors—has the responsibility to follow safety procedures, report hazards, use required protective equipment, and stop unsafe activities.

This collective responsibility approach ensures that risks are recognized early, unsafe conditions are not ignored, and safety culture is embedded throughout daily operations. The safety manager establishes policies, training, audits, and compliance frameworks; the facilities manager ensures operational processes support safety; the managing director endorses governance and resources. However, frontline workers are the most exposed to hazards, making their behavior critical.

Option C is correct because EPI emphasizes that safety cannot be delegated solely to one role; it must be embraced by all staff, ensuring a consistent, safe working environment. Data centers operate high-voltage systems, heavy equipment, and complex mechanical infrastructure, making shared vigilance essential for preventing incidents and ensuring regulatory compliance.

質問 # 16

Of the below, which can be used to optimize succession planning?

- A. Relationship with manager
- B. Disciplinary program
- C. Career development program
- D. External recruitment

正解: C

解説:

Succession planning ensures organizational continuity by preparing internal staff to step into key roles when needed.

EPI's organizational management framework emphasizes:

* Structured Skill Growth A Career Development Program provides:

* targeted training

* competency building

* job rotation

* professional certification pathways

* mentorship and development planning

* Identification of Future Leaders Through career development planning, individuals are tracked, evaluated, and groomed for future responsibilities.

* Internal Capability Strengthening Succession planning focuses on internal development first, before external hiring options.

Why the other options are not correct:

* B. Disciplinary program Used for performance or behavioral issues; it does not contribute to succession planning.

* C. Relationship with manager While helpful, it is not a formal tool for succession planning and is not an EPI-recognized structural process.

* D. External recruitment This is a remedy when internal succession strength is insufficient—not a tool for optimizing succession planning.

Thus, A - Career development program is the correct choice.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts

* Succession planning depends on structured skill development.

* Training, assessment, and career development form the foundation of succession pipelines.

* Job rotation and development programs are integral to organizational continuity.

質問 # 17

In document management, what is the objective of the publication process?

- A. To create a document following the rules of the document management system
- B. To ensure the correct version is available in all required locations
- C. To comply with the document management system requirements
- D. To archive documents for easy retrieval

正解: B

解説:

The publication process in document management ensures that:

- * The correct, approved version of a document is released.
- * It is distributed to all required locations (physical or digital).
- * Outdated versions are removed from circulation.
- * Staff always use the correct operating procedures and guidelines.

Why other options are incorrect:

- * A: Compliance is a by-product, not the objective.
- * B: Creation happens before publication.
- * D: Archiving is part of the document retirement process, not publication.

Thus, C is the correct answer.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)

- * Publication ensures the latest controlled documents are available where needed.
- * Document control prevents use of outdated or incorrect procedures.

質問 # 18

What describes the term predictive maintenance?

- A. Maintenance performed upon detection of potential issues
- B. Routine, time or count-based maintenance
- C. Just-in-time maintenance based on monitoring equipment performance
- D. Scheduled maintenance based on history of failure within the site

正解: C

解説:

Predictive maintenance is defined as:

"Maintenance executed based on real-time or trend-based performance monitoring to intervene just before failure occurs."

Predictive maintenance uses:

- * Condition monitoring
- * Vibration analysis
- * Sensor data
- * Temperature, load, and performance metrics
- * Trend analysis
- * Analytics predicting impending failure

This allows maintenance to be performed just-in-time, preventing unplanned downtime.

Why other options are incorrect:

- * A describes preventive maintenance (routine/time-based).
- * C describes reliability-centered or historical pattern scheduling.
- * D is close but refers more to condition-based maintenance, which is a subset; predictive maintenance specifically uses monitoring to forecast failure, not just detect issues.

Thus, B is the most correct definition.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)

- * Predictive maintenance relies on monitoring equipment conditions and performance trends.
- * It reduces downtime and optimizes maintenance schedules.

質問 # 19

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