CDFOM試験の準備方法｜完璧なCDFOM受験記試験｜素敵なCertified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager認定デベロッパー

人生には様々な選択があります。選択は必ずしも絶対な幸福をもたらさないかもしれませんが、あなたに変化のチャンスを与えます。ShikenPASSのEXINのCDFOM「Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager」試験トレーニング資料はIT職員としてのあなたがIT試験に受かる不可欠なトレーニング資料です。ShikenPASSのEXINのCDFOM試験トレーニング資料はカバー率が高くて、更新のスピードも速くて、完全なトレーニング資料ですから、ShikenPASS を手に入れたら、全てのIT認証が恐くなくなります。

IT業界で働いている多くの人はEXINのCDFOM試験の準備が大変だと知っています。我々ShikenPASSはCDFOM試験の難しさを減らないとは言え、試験準備の難しさを減ることができます。我々の提供する問題集を体験してから、あなたはEXINのCDFOM試験に合格できる自信を持っています。

>> CDFOM受験記 <<

CDFOM認定デベロッパー & CDFOM日本語復習赤本

ShikenPASSのEXINのCDFOM問題集を買う前に、一部の問題と解答を無料に試用することができます。そうすると、ShikenPASSのEXINのCDFOMトレーニング資料の品質をよく知っています。ShikenPASSのEXINのCDFOM問題集は絶対あなたの最良の選択です。

EXIN CDFOM 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 安全性と法的要件の管理: 安全ポリシー、トレーニング、作業許可システム、PPE、緊急事態への備え、安全性監査など、職場の安全性コンプライアンスに重点を置いています。
トピック 2	• サービス レベル管理: 測定可能なメトリックを含む SLA、サービス レポート、顧客満足度の測定、継続的な改善プロセスなどのサービス契約の作成と管理について説明します。
トピック 3	• 環境の持続可能性: 電力効率、廃棄物管理、再生可能エネルギーの統合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いています。

トピック 4	• 監視 • レポート • 制御: 監視、エスカレーション手順、レポート、傾向分析を通じてパフォーマンス監視に対処します。
トピック 5	• データ センターの運用: 施設の継続的な機能をサポートする日常の運用活動と手順に重点を置きます。
トピック 6	• 施設管理: メンテナンス プログラム、アウトソーシング、契約、スケジュール、スペア パーツ、汚染制御などのインフラストラクチャ メンテナンスをカバーします。
トピック 7	• 物理的セキュリティの管理: セキュリティ ポリシー、スタッフ管理、インシデント処理、セキュリティ監査を通じて施設の保護に対処します。
トピック 8	• 組織の復元力: ビジネスの継続性、施設の冗長性、ビジネス影響分析、災害復旧への備えに対処します。

EXIN Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager 認定 CDFOM 試験問題 (Q58-Q63):

質問 # 58
Which action is most appropriate when the standard warranty does not meet the business requirements?

- A. Write-off the investment and purchase new equipment
- B. Increase staff standby levels
- C. Review with the service provider and - budget permitted - discuss a service contract to extend the services beyond the standard warranty coverage
- D. Purchase additional spare parts

正解：C

解説：
Standard warranties often provide limited support focused on parts replacement with no guaranteed response time, no preventive maintenance, and no rapid onsite intervention. When business requirements demand higher availability, faster recovery times, or enhanced repair capabilities, the standard warranty is insufficient.
EPI's facilities management principles recommend upgrading to aservice contractthat offers extended or enhanced coverage. This may include guaranteed response times, onsite labor, preventive maintenance, full system checks, expedited parts replacement, and comprehensive support that aligns with business-critical uptime requirements.
Option B is correct because it provides a structured, contractual method to bridge gaps between operational needs and manufacturer baseline support. The contract can be tailored to specific risks, SLAs, and operational priorities.
Option A (increasing staff standby) does not solve the issue of vendor response or parts availability. Option C (writing off the asset) is unnecessary and financially unreasonable. Option D (purchasing spare parts) helps but does not provide labor response, diagnostics, or SLA-backed service delivery.
Thus, the most appropriate and effective action is tonegotiate an extended service contract.

質問 # 59
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 safety manager removing the lock-out
- D. Operator locking out the equipment and the facilities manager removing the lock-out

正解：B

解説：
In the EPI Facilities Operations Manager body of knowledge, theLock-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 ResponsibilityThe 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 PreventionIf 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 GuidelinesEPI 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 isnot considered standard practice.
* Clear Accountability ChainLOTO 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 Cviolate 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.

質問 # 60
Urgent maintenance work is required. Data center maintenance engineers collect electrical portable equipment from the warehouse and a few items have loose-fitting electrical cabling. Further checks indicate that it is not possible to determine when the last equipment test took place.
What is the next best action to take place?

- A. Apply duct tape to fix the electrical cabling so that the equipment is ready for usage
- B. Label the equipment as 'out of service' and schedule for testing
- C. Straight away use the equipment since the maintenance works are urgent
- D. Dispose of the equipment immediately

正解：B

解説：
Under EPI's safety and statutory requirements, all electrical portable equipment must:
* Be routinelytested and tagged
* Show proof of the last inspection
* Be kept in safe working condition
* Be removed from service immediately if found unsafe
Loose electrical cabling and missing testing history indicate unsafe equipment.
Equipment that fails visual inspection or lacks test records must be labeled "out of service" and sent for formal inspection/testing.
WhyCis correct:
* It follows the required "testing & tagging" compliance process.
* It prevents the use of unsafe equipment.
* It aligns with EPI's requirement to isolate defective equipment until verified safe.
* It ensures proper record-keeping and re-certification.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A: Urgency does not override safety regulations.
* B: Using duct tape is unsafe and violates electrical safety standards.
* D: Disposal is not required unless testing confirms the item is beyond repair.
EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)
* Unsafe or untested electrical equipment must be removed from service.
* Testing & tagging is mandatory.
* Safety takes precedence over urgency.

質問 # 61
What is a qualitative risk analysis?

- A. It describes the impact and probability of potential consequences
- B. It uses monetary values to express the possible financial loss in a related incident
- C. It assigns values to the probability of potential consequences
- D. It prioritizes risk for the risk evaluation and risk treatment team

正解：A

解説：
Qualitative risk analysis is the process of assessing risks usingdescriptive,non-numerical, andcategorical scales to evaluate:
* Probability (likelihood)
* Impact (severity)
It often uses terms like:
* Low / Medium / High
* Minor / Moderate / Severe
* Likely / Unlikely
This analysis supports prioritization, but the definition itself is aboutdescribing impact and probability, not financial quantification.
Why other options are incorrect:
* Adescribes quantitative risk analysis (monetary values).
* Bis incomplete; qualitative analysis assesses both impact AND likelihood.
* Dis an outcome of qualitative analysis, not the definition.
Thus,Cis the correct answer.
EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)
* Qualitative analysis assesses likelihood and impact using descriptive scales.
* Used when monetary or statistical values are not required.

質問 # 62
The process of restoring normal service operation as quickly as possible and therefore minimizing the adverse impact on service levels committed to by the organization to its customers, is covered by?

- A. Capacity management
- B. Change management
- C. Equipment life cycle management
- D. Incident management

正解：D

解説：
Incident Management's primary objective is:
"Restore normal service as quickly as possible and minimize business impact." This aligns precisely with the scenario described.
Why other options are incorrect:
* A: Change management governs planned changes, not restoration.
* B: Capacity management ensures sufficient resources, not incident recovery.
* D: Equipment lifecycle deals with long-term asset management.
Thus,Cis correct.
EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)
* Incident management focuses on fast service restoration and minimizing impact.
* Central to service operations and SLA protection.

質問 # 63
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ます。実際には成功は遠くないです。ShikenPASSが与えた道に沿って、あなたの成功への独自の道に行くことができるようになります

CDFOM認定デベロッパー: https://www.shikenpass.com/CDFOM-shiken.html

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