

Use EXIN CDFOM PDF Questions To Get Better Results



Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager exam practice questions play a crucial role in Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager CDFOM exam preparation and give you insights Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager exam view. You are aware of the Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager CDFOM exam topics, structure, and a number of the questions that you will face in the upcoming Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager CDFOM Exam. You can evaluate your Salesforce Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager exam preparation performance and work on the weak topic areas. But here is the problem where you will get Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager exam questions.

EXIN CDFOM Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Facilities Management: Covers infrastructure maintenance including maintenance programs, outsourcing, contracts, scheduling, spare parts, and contamination control.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Project Management: Covers project execution including management principles, organizational structures, and project phases.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Organizational Resilience: Addresses business continuity, facility redundancy, Business Impact Analysis, and disaster recovery preparedness.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Service Level Management: Covers creating and managing service agreements, including SLAs with measurable metrics, service reporting, customer satisfaction measurement, and continuous improvement processes.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">MonitoringReportingControl: Addresses performance oversight through monitoring, escalation procedures, reporting, and trend analysis.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Governance, Risk and Compliance: Covers management framework including compliance, risk management, document control, financial management, and vendor oversight.

Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Data Centre Organization: Addresses organizational structure, roles and responsibilities, shift management, performance management, training, career development, and succession planning.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing Physical Security: Deals with facility protection through security policies, staff management, incident handling, and security audits.

>> CDFOM Latest Exam Test <<

2026 Trustable CDFOM Latest Exam Test | CDFOM 100% Free Valid Exam Objectives

Since our company's establishment, we have devoted mass manpower, materials and financial resources into CDFOM exam materials and until now, we have a bold idea that we will definitely introduce our CDFOM study materials to the whole world and make all people that seek fortune and better opportunities have access to realize their life value. Our CDFOM Practice Questions, therefore, is bound to help you pass through the CDFOM exam and win a better future.

EXIN Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

Which, of the items below, is not part of operational cost (OPEX)?

- A. Cost of staffing
- **B. Acquisition of real estate**
- C. Annual software license fees
- D. Replacing the fans and belts of an air-conditioner

Answer: B

Explanation:

Operational Expenditure (OPEX) includes all ongoing costs required to operate and maintain the data center on a day-to-day basis. These costs are recurring and necessary to keep the facility functioning effectively.

Examples of OPEX include staffing costs, service contracts, maintenance materials, consumables, utilities, and recurring software licensing fees. Within EPI's Facilities Management guidance, maintenance activities- such as replacing fans, belts, filters, and other wear-and-tear components-are classic OPEX items because they occur during normal operational cycles, contribute to sustaining facility uptime, and repeat regularly over the equipment lifetime.

However, acquisition of real estate is a capital-intensive investment made once during facility development and falls under Capital Expenditure (CAPEX), not OPEX. CAPEX involves large, long-term investments such as land purchase, building construction, major equipment procurement, or infrastructure upgrades. These expenditures are depreciated over years and do not represent operational overhead.

Therefore, the only option not belonging to OPEX is C - Acquisition of real estate. Staffing, maintenance material replacement, and annual software licenses are standard OPEX items essential for continuous operation, service delivery, and compliance with operational practices.

NEW QUESTION # 48

A recent cooling equipment failure resulted in a sudden shutdown of IT systems. Although the service provider was quickly on-site, it eventually took more than 12 hours for the cooling equipment to be repaired. Management wants to prevent this from happening again.

What is the best response?

- A. Upgrade to a basic contract
- B. Upgrade to an exclusive contract
- C. Upgrade to a Time & Material contract
- **D. Upgrade to a comprehensive contract**

Answer: D

Explanation:

EPI defines several maintenance contract models, each offering different levels of service and support. In the scenario described, long repair time caused unacceptable downtime. To reduce risk, the organization needs a contract that provides:

- * Faster response
- * Faster repair time
- * Better availability of spare parts
- * Preventive and corrective coverage
- * Minimum downtime guarantees

A comprehensive maintenance contract provides:

- * Full service coverage
- * Labor + parts
- * Priority response levels
- * Faster restoration times
- * Predictable maintenance costs
- * Better uptime assurance
- * Increased provider accountability

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A (Time & Material): Slowest and most unpredictable; not suitable for critical cooling systems.
- * B (Basic contract): Limited coverage; still leaves long repair times.
- * D (Exclusive contract): Typically refers to dedicated on-site or embedded teams, but not the standard EPI contract step-up for improved uptime.

Thus, C - Comprehensive contract is the best option.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)

- * Comprehensive contracts provide enhanced support, faster repairs, and full coverage.
- * Suitable for critical infrastructure like cooling systems.

NEW QUESTION # 49

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

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

Answer: C

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 (Paraphrased, Not Verbatim)

- * 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 # 50

Several data center services in the service catalog charge the customer on the actual usage of those services. What chargeback model is applied?

- A. Service Based Pricing (SBP)
- B. Negotiated Flat Rate (NFR)
- C. Measured Resource Usage (MRU)
- D. Tiered Flat Rate (TFR)

Answer: C

Explanation:

When customers are billed based on the actual consumption of services, this model is known as Measured Resource Usage (MRU).

MRU charges customers according to:

- * Actual power consumption
- * Actual cooling usage
- * Actual rack utilization
- * Actual bandwidth or cross-connect usage
- * Actual resource usage metrics

This model aligns with transparency, fairness, and resource accountability.

Why other options are incorrect:

- * A - SBP: Charges based on predefined service definitions, not usage.
- * B - NFR: A single negotiated flat fee, regardless of usage.
- * C - TFR: Flat fee bands or tiers, independent of precise usage.

Thus, D - MRU is correct.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)

- * MRU charges customers based on actual measured resource consumption.
- * Common in modern colocations to align costs with usage.

NEW QUESTION # 51

What is the main reason for (senior) management to be scheduled into the 'on-duty' roster?

- A. It provides management hands-on experience solving incidents.
- B. It assists management in optimally reviewing monitoring thresholds
- C. It provides management better insights with the number of incidents occurring
- D. It involves management when incidents are escalating

Answer: D

Explanation:

Senior management is included in the duty roster to support escalation procedures.

In EPI's operational model:

- * Managers are not part of routine monitoring or incident handling.
- * Their role is to intervene only when an incident escalates beyond operational authority, such as major outages, SLA-impacting events, or high-risk situations.
- * Management provides decision-making, authorization, and resource allocation during escalations.

Why other options are incorrect:

- * A: Managers should not gain "hands-on" experience during incidents.
- * B: Incident reporting already provides insights; no roster needed.
- * D: Monitoring thresholds are reviewed separately, not via duty rosters.

Thus, C is correct.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)

- * Management is involved in the escalation layer, not daily operations.
- * Duty rosters ensure proper escalation handling and governance.

• • • • •

Valid CDFOM Exam Objectives: <https://www.dumps4pdf.com/CDFOM-valid-braindumps.html>

- [illegible]