

更新のEXIN CDFOM: Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager日本語解説集 -正確的なXhs1991 CDFOM関連合格問題



Xhs1991がもっと早くEXINのCDFOM認証試験に合格させるサイトで、EXINのCDFOM認証試験についての問題集が市場にどんどん湧いてきます。あなたがまだ専門知識と情報技術を証明しています強い人材で、Xhs1991のEXINのCDFOM認定試験について最新の試験問題集が君にもっとも助けていますよ。

学生時代に出てから、私たちはもっと多くの責任を持って勉強する時間は少なくなりました。IT業界で発展したいなら、EXINのCDFOM試験のような国際的な試験に合格するのは重要です。我々Xhs1991はITエリートの方の努力であなたにEXINのCDFOM試験に速く合格する方法を提供します。PDF、オンライン、ソフトの3つのバージョンのEXINのCDFOM試験の資料は独自の長所があってあなたは我々のデモを利用してから自分の愛用する版を選ぶことができます。

>> CDFOM日本語解説集 <<

CDFOM関連合格問題、CDFOM資格参考書

CDFOM試験はIT業界でのあなたにとって重要です。あなたはCDFOM試験に悩んでいますか？試験に合格できないことを心配していますか？我々の提供した一番新しくて全面的なEXINのCDFOM問題集はあなたのすべての需要を満たすことができます。資格をもらうのはあなたの発展の第一歩で、我々のCDFOM日本語対策はあなたを助けて試験に合格して資格をもらうことができます。

EXIN CDFOM 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	● データ センター組織: 組織構造、役割と責任、シフト管理、パフォーマンス管理、トレーニング、キャリア開発、後継者計画について説明します。
トピック 2	● 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 3	● 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> プロジェクト管理: 管理原則、組織構造、プロジェクトフェーズを含むプロジェクト実行をカバーします。
トピック 7	<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、ベンダー監視などの管理フレームワークをカバーします。
トピック 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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。
トピック 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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。

EXIN Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager 認定 CDFOM 試験問題 (Q43-Q48):

質問 # 43

Which process is not part of the 6-step document management life cycle?

- A. Destruction
- B. Publication
- **C. Provisioning**
- D. Creation

正解: C

解説:

EPI's document management methodology follows a 6-step structured life cycle for all controlled documentation used in a data center (e.g., SOPs, MOPs, EOPs, safety documents, policies, maintenance procedures).

The life cycle ensures all documents remain current, controlled, traceable, and properly retired.

The six recognized stages in the EPI-aligned document management life cycle are typically:

- * Creation- The document is drafted and developed.
- * Review- Subject matter experts verify technical correctness.
- * Approval- Authorized managers approve it for release.
- * Publication / Release- Document is issued for operational use under control.
- * Maintenance / Updates- Regular updates and version control.
- * Archival / Destruction- Retired versions are archived or securely destroyed.

Within this structure, "Provisioning" is not a recognized document life-cycle step in EPI's DCFOM framework.

Provisioning is a term used in IT or service management (e.g., server or user provisioning) but not in document control life cycles.

Therefore, Option C (Provisioning) is the correct answer.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased, Not Verbatim)

- * Document management requires strict version control procedures.
- * The document life cycle includes creation, review, approval, publication, maintenance, and destruction / archival.
- * "Provisioning" is not part of the document lifecycle in the EPI framework.

質問 # 44

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

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

正解: D

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 # 45

Which is not a specific leadership quality?

- A. Accountability
- B. Honesty
- C. Empathy
- D. Funny

正解: D

解説:

Leadership qualities emphasized in EPI's data center organizational framework include:

- * Accountability: taking ownership of decisions and actions.
- * Empathy: understanding staff perspectives and motivating teams.
- * Honesty: demonstrating integrity and trustworthiness.

These traits support effective team management, professional communication, and high-reliability operations in mission-critical environments.

"Funny" is not a leadership quality recognized in any professional leadership framework.

While being personable can help morale, humor is not a leadership competency.

Thus, D is the correct answer.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)

- * Leadership qualities relate to responsibility, integrity, and the ability to motivate and support teams.
- * Humor is not a defined leadership competency.

質問 # 46

Heavy equipment needs to be moved to another side of the computer room so that the three (3) workers can continue their drilling and cutting off the wall for a new cable tray. Four (4) staff members are required to move the equipment so there is one extra staff member required to assist. The safety manager who is overseeing the works is asked to help moving the equipment.

Is the safety manager allowed to step in and assist with the move?

- A. Yes
- B. Only if this does not create a security vulnerability
- C. Only when the total weight per person does not exceed the maximum allowed by local regulations
- D. No

正解: D

解説:

In EPI's safety and statutory requirements framework, the Safety Manager's role is strictly supervisory during ongoing work activities. They are responsible for monitoring, verifying compliance, ensuring safe practices, and intervening only to correct unsafe conditions—not to physically participate in the hazardous task.

Key safety principles include:

- * Independence of the Safety Function The Safety Manager must remain impartial and fully observant.

If they participate directly in labor activities (such as lifting equipment), they can no longer maintain oversight of:

- * ongoing safety compliance

- * worker actions

- * environmental hazards

- * risk escalation

- * Conflict of Responsibilities By physically engaging in the task, the Safety Manager becomes distracted and loses supervisory visibility, which introduces risk to the entire operation.

- * Competency and Authorization Requirements Personnel assigned to physically move heavy equipment must:

- * be authorized workers

- * be trained in manual handling

- * have been briefed for the specific PTW-controlled activity

The Safety Manager is not part of the operational lifting team unless specifically assigned beforehand, which is not the case here.

- * EPI's Supervisory Separation Principle The safety oversight role must remain dedicated and unbroken during all hazardous or controlled work activities.

Therefore, the Safety Manager must not step in to replace or supplement labor resources.

Correct answer: A - No.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased, Not Verbatim)

- * Safety oversight must remain independent and uninterrupted.

- * Safety Manager responsibilities do not include participating in physical hazardous activities.

- * Supervisory personnel cannot assume operational roles during high-risk work.

質問 # 47

What is defined by the Recovery Time Objective (RTO)?

- A. The prioritized timeframes for resuming disrupted activities at a specified minimum acceptable capacity
- B. The maximum age of the data to be restored in case of a disaster
- C. The minimum level of service required to be operational again
- D. The time within which the impacts of not resuming activities would become unacceptable to the organization

正解: A

解説:

In organizational resilience and business continuity planning, the Recovery Time Objective (RTO) is a core metric used to determine the acceptable downtime for each business function.

EPI defines RTO as the:

"Targeted duration within which disrupted services or processes must be restored to a minimum acceptable operational level after a disaster." Key points:

- * Timeframe for Recovery The RTO identifies how quickly a facility, system, or service must be restored before the outage causes unacceptable consequences.

- * Minimum Service Capacity The RTO refers to restoring operations at a minimum acceptable level, not full normal operations.

- * Business Impact Analysis (BIA) Output RTO is derived during BIA where criticality and dependencies of business processes are assessed and prioritized.

- * Prioritization of Resources RTO informs disaster recovery planning, resource allocation, and restoration sequencing.

Therefore, the correct definition matches:

D - "The prioritized timeframes for resuming disrupted activities at a specified minimum acceptable capacity." Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A describes the MTPD (Maximum Tolerable Period of Disruption).

- * B describes elements of the Minimum Business Continuity Objective (MBCO).

- * C describes the Recovery Point Objective (RPO).

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts

- * RTO defines the permitted downtime for a service.

- * RTO is linked to minimum acceptable capability after recovery.

- * RTO is determined through BIA.

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CDFOM 関連合格問題: <https://www.xhs1991.com/CDFOM.html>

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