

CDCS日本語版サンプル、CDCS問題集



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>> CDCS日本語版サンプル <<

EXIN CDCS問題集 & CDCS日本語版復習資料

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トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	データ センターの環境配慮と効率: このセクションでは、データ センター運用における環境要因への対応と効率化の促進に関するデータ センター専門家の能力を評価します。データ センター管理者やエンジニアなどの対象者は、エネルギー効率、冷却管理、持続可能な実践を強化する対策を特定して実装する能力がテストされます。
トピック 2	データ センターの設計と実装: このモジュールの試験では、データ センターの設計と実装を担当する Exin データ センタープロフェッショナルの知識を評価します。受験者は、スケーラビリティ、冗長性、セキュリティの考慮など、効率的なデータ センターレイアウトを作成するための重要な原則を学習します。

- データセンターのライフサイクルと標準: 試験のこのセクションでは、データセンターの専門家のスキルを測定し、計画と設計から実装と廃止まで、データセンターのライフサイクルに関するさまざまな段階をカバーします。

EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist 認定 CDCS 試験問題 (Q48-Q53):

質問 # 48

The temperature in the computer room is being increased from 18°C/64°F to 27°C/81°F.

What is the impact, if any, on the amount of gas required to suppress a fire assuming the gas is a Halocarbon?

- A. The amount of gas required will not change
- B. The change to the amount of gas cannot be determined without knowing the change in humidity as well
- C. The amount of gas required will be higher
- D. The amount of gas required will be lower

正解: D

解説:

With Halocarbon fire suppression systems, as the temperature increases, the amount of gas required for effective suppression decreases. This is because Halocarbon agents are stored as a liquid and discharge as a gas, expanding more at higher temperatures. As a result, less agent is needed at higher room temperatures to achieve the desired concentration for fire suppression.

Detailed Explanation:

Halocarbons rely on specific volumetric concentrations to suppress fires. Higher temperatures cause the agent to expand more rapidly, effectively filling the protected area with less agent needed to reach the required concentration. This is in contrast to some other gases, where temperature changes might not have the same effect on discharge quantities.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI data center training on fire suppression indicates that understanding the physical properties of agents like Halocarbons is key for correct system sizing. As the temperature rises, the gas expands more readily, thus requiring adjustments in the amount needed for effective coverage.

質問 # 49

A data center scores Rated-3 in mechanical, Rated-4 in electrical, and Rated-2 in telecommunications. What is the overall rating?

- A. Rated-4 since electrical is most important
- B. Rated-2
- C. Depends on architectural rating
- D. Rated-4

正解: B

解説:

ANSI/TIA-942 defines that the lowest rating across all four categories determines the overall facility rating. A facility cannot claim a higher overall level unless all subsystems meet or exceed that level.

In this case:

* Mechanical = Rated-3

* Electrical = Rated-4

* Telecommunications = Rated-2

Since telecommunications only meets Rated-2, the overall facility is Rated-2, regardless of higher scores elsewhere.

This ensures that weak areas (like cabling) are not ignored, because they can compromise overall availability.

References: ANSI/TIA-942-B §5.2.3 (Overall rating determination).

質問 # 50

What is needed to determine the Relative Humidity (RH)?

- A. Dry bulb temperature, wet bulb temperature, and psychrometric chart
- B. Cold surface with dew collection counter
- C. Wet bulb temperature, local atmospheric pressure, and calculator

- D. Dry bulb temperature, airflow, and conversion table

正解: A

解説:

Relative Humidity (RH) is defined as the ratio of the actual water vapor content in the air to the maximum possible water vapor content at a given temperature. To calculate RH:

* Dry bulb temperature (DBT): the ambient air temperature.

* Wet bulb temperature (WBT): the temperature measured by a thermometer covered with a wet wick, influenced by evaporative cooling.

Using DBT and WBT, the humidity ratio and dew point can be determined with a psychrometric chart or Mollier diagram. From there, RH is calculated as:

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Options A and B are incomplete, while option C is an experimental method, not standard practice. The recognized method is option D.

References: ASHRAE Fundamentals Handbook - Psychrometrics, ISO 7726 (Measurement of Physical Quantities in Thermal Environments).

質問 # 51

A computer room needs to be fitted out with a gas-based fire suppression system. The computer room will be a high-density data center with about 30% of the racks being closed circuit cooling blade-center racks.

Should the supplier of the fire suppression system be informed on the design of the racks?

- A. Only when the rack height obstructs a potential fire suppression release point.
- B. Only when the racks might block access to the fire panel.
- C. Yes, the design of the racks has an influence on the fire suppression system design.
- D. No, cooling and design of racks have no influence on the fire suppression system design.

正解: C

解説:

The design and configuration of racks, particularly high-density and closed-circuit cooling racks, directly impact the fire suppression system design. Closed-circuit cooling racks, like blade-center racks, can affect airflow and potentially trap heat, influencing how fire suppression agents are distributed within the space. Therefore, it is essential to inform the fire suppression system supplier about the rack design to ensure effective coverage and proper agent distribution.

Detailed Explanation:

High-density racks can change how smoke and heat travel, which in turn affects fire detection and suppression. Closed racks with built-in cooling can isolate airflow, requiring adjustments in fire suppression design to ensure that suppression agents reach all necessary areas, including within enclosed spaces. The supplier may need to account for these factors to ensure proper protection coverage.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

The EPI Data Center Specialist training underscores that fire suppression systems must be tailored to the specific environmental characteristics of the data center. The design of racks, particularly high-density configurations, should always be considered to ensure that suppression agents can effectively control a fire, even in contained rack spaces.

質問 # 52

The noise levels in the data center are approximately 91 dB (A).

Do employers need to take precautions?

- A. As long as the data is compliant to ISO/IEC 27001 it is acceptable.
- B. There are no regulations regarding noise levels inside a building. Regulations only apply to noise pollution outside of the building.
- C. Yes, since it is mandated by regulations.
- D. No, anything less than 100 dB (A) is acceptable.

正解: C

解説:

In a data center with noise levels of 91 dB (A), employers are indeed required to take precautions to protect personnel, as this level

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