

CDFOM参考書内容、CDFOM日本語版参考資料



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

CDFOMの実際の試験の権威あるプロバイダーとして、MogiExam私たちは常に、EXIN同業者と比較して高い合格率を追求し、潜在的な顧客からより多くの注目を集めています。CDFOM学習教材のガイダンスに従えば、間違いなく試験に合格し、証明書を取得することが保証されます。CDFOM試験の実践は、長年の実践的な努力の結果Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager、慎重に編集され、CDFOM試験のニーズに適応します。98%を超える高い合格率で、CDFOM試験に合格することになります。

EXIN CDFOM 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 2	<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。
トピック 3	<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 4	<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、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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 6	<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 7	<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 8	<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。

>> CDFOM参考書内容 <<

試験の準備方法-実用的なCDFOM参考書内容試験-実際的なCDFOM日本語版参考資料

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EXIN Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager 認定 CDFOM 試験問題 (Q15-Q20):

質問 #15

A service requirements analysis has concluded that a vendor is required for the upcoming project.

Planning is tight and budget approval is not required.

What should you advise?

- A. Request RFIs to identify suitable vendors
- B. Opt-out of RFP and appoint a suitable vendor
- C. Select pre-approved vendors for conducting a RFP
- D. Postpone the project to avoid the planning becoming a risk factor

正解: B

解説:

EPI's project management guidance emphasizes balancing governance, timeliness, and practicality. In a situation where planning is tight, project timelines are critical, and no budget approval process is required, conducting a full Request for Proposal (RFP) process may introduce unnecessary delays that could jeopardize the project schedule. The purpose of an RFP is to evaluate multiple vendors, compare pricing, and perform detailed assessments. However, this process can take weeks or months, which is unsuitable under tight deadlines.

Because the requirement is already clear and vendor evaluation has presumably been performed during earlier stages, the most efficient action is to appoint a suitable vendor directly and avoid the extended RFP cycle.

This is permissible when internal procurement policies allow expedited sourcing and the vendor is already known to be capable of meeting requirements.

Option A (RFI) extends timelines further and is typically used early in the vendor discovery phase. Option B still requires an RFP process. Option C postpones the project unnecessarily, contradicting the business need.

Thus, opting out of RFP and appointing a suitable vendor immediately is the best course of action in this time-critical scenario.

質問 # 16

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

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

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 # 17

The data center organization conducted a customer satisfaction survey and concluded that a very low number of customers participated.

What is the most likely cause?

- A. The survey was sent by postal mail instead of e-mail
- B. The survey had too many questions
- C. The survey did not have enough questions
- D. The survey was not sent on behalf of the data center manager

正解： B

解説：

Customer satisfaction surveys must be concise, relevant, and easy to complete. EPI's service improvement guidance emphasizes that survey fatigue occurs when surveys are overly long or contain too many detailed questions, causing customers to abandon them. The most common reason for low participation is excessive number of questions, making the survey time-consuming or overwhelming. In modern service environments, customers expect short, focused surveys that can be completed quickly. Surveys with more than a handful of core questions often have dramatically reduced response rates.

Option A (not enough questions) would not reduce participation; shorter surveys typically perform better.

Option B (not sent by the data center manager) may influence perception but does not typically impact participation significantly.

Option D (postal mail) is outdated but still not as strong a factor as excessive survey length—especially because the question does not indicate this method was used.

Therefore, the most likely root cause for poor participation is that the survey had too many questions.

質問 # 18

During inventory of assets it is identified that a number of items are in a different location compared to what is indicated on the inventory list.

What is the most likely root cause of this?

- A. Lack of procedures
- B. Lack of asset management database capabilities
- C. Lack of finance
- D. Lack of staff training

正解： A

解説:

Accurate asset management relies heavily on clear, enforced procedures for:

- * Logging asset movement
- * Updating location records
- * Recording installations, removals, or relocations
- * Maintaining accurate configuration and asset databases

If assets are located in different places than recorded, the root cause is typically:

"Lack of procedures" or failure to follow them

Without proper procedures:

- * Staff may move items without documentation.
- * Asset updates may not be recorded.
- * Inventory lists become outdated.
- * Tracking and audit functions fail.

Why other options are incorrect:

- * A: Training is important but secondary; without procedures, training has no structure.
- * C: Most modern asset systems can track locations; the issue is usually process-related, not system capability.
- * D: Financial constraints do not cause incorrect asset locations.

Thus, B is correct.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)

- * Asset management accuracy depends on well-defined and enforced procedures.
- * Incorrect asset locations typically indicate process failures, not financial or system issues.

質問 #19

The needs analysis is completed, and services have been defined.

What makes a good service definition?

- A. It should have an underlying SLA
- B. It should follow PDCA
- C. It should meet the ROI
- D. It should be SMART.

正解: D

解説:

In the context of defining services (after needs analysis) in the EPI framework, a good service definition should be SMART- Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound. This ensures that the service can be consistently delivered, measured, controlled, and improved.

- * Specific: clearly defined service features and scope
- * Measurable: metrics and KPIs are defined
- * Achievable: realistic given resources and capabilities
- * Relevant: aligns with business/customer needs
- * Time-bound: has defined timelines for delivery and review

While following PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Act) (option A) is good practice for continuous improvement, it is not what characterises a service definition. Meeting ROI (option C) is business-case oriented, not a service definition criterion. Having an underlying SLA (option D) is related but not the core characteristic of a well-defined service itself.

Thus, the correct answer is B.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)

- * Service definitions should be clear, measurable, and aligned with business/customer needs.
- * A SMART definition supports service design, delivery, monitoring, and improvement.

質問 #20

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