

PDD Exam Bootcamp, PDD Complete Exam Dumps

1. A backup administrator is tasked with monitoring PowerProtect DD capacity metrics. The administrator is backing up 4 TB of data daily with a reduction rate at 5x. After data reduction, subsequent full backups compress down to 200 GB. The initial backup requires 800 GB with a 10 percent increase in the data each day. Incremental backups are 400 GB. After data reduction, each incremental backup is 40 GB.

What is the weekly burn rate (GB) after four daily incremental backups and one weekly backup?

- A. 220
- B. 260
- C. 400
- D. 440

Answer: B

2. A backup administrator is tasked with monitoring changes in space availability and compression in relation to the cleaning process on the PowerProtect DD system. Which chart in DDSM is used specifically to identify these trends?

- A. Pre-Comp Used
- B. Consumption
- C. Space Usage
- D. Daily Written

Answer: D

3. What is a characteristic of PowerProtect DD remote logging?

- A. CLI command for remote logging is log watch
- B. The basic CLI command for remote logging is log host
- C. Must be enabled and verified through System Manager
- D. Communicates only through TCP ports

Answer: B

4. Which of the following protocols are supported by PowerProtect DD for data movement to a cloud provider?

- A. FTP and FTPS
- B. VTL and DD Boost
- C. CIFS and NFS
- D. HTTP and HTTPS

Answer: D

5. An administrator is migrating their old cloud tier-enabled Data Domain to a new

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NCARB PDD Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction Documentation: This section of the exam measures skills of Project Architects and addresses the creation and management of project documentation. Candidates are expected to demonstrate knowledge of documenting building design and site features, preparing detailed architectural drawings, and applying industry standards to produce a coordinated set of construction documents. The section also includes understanding how project changes impact documentation and how to communicate these updates effectively to both the design team and the client.:

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Codes & Regulations: This section of the exam measures skills of Building Code Specialists and examines how codes and regulations apply at a detailed level during documentation. Candidates are expected to demonstrate knowledge of compliance with the International Building Code (IBC) as well as other specialty regulations, as well as how to interpret and apply these standards to ensure design and documentation meet legal and safety requirements.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Cost: This section of the exam measures the skills of Construction Managers and focuses on the financial side of project execution. It evaluates the ability to analyze construction cost estimates to confirm that they align with project design intent and budgetary constraints. Although this is the smallest section, it is critical for ensuring projects remain feasible and economically viable.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of Building Materials & Systems: This section of the exam measures the skills of Architectural Designers and focuses on the ability to resolve and integrate various building systems into cohesive project goals. It covers analyzing architectural systems and technologies, determining the size of structural, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems, and incorporating specialty systems such as acoustics, lighting, security, and communications. It also evaluates the ability to detail how multiple building systems work together and to coordinate across disciplines to achieve a unified design.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Manual & Specifications: This section of the exam measures the skills of Specifications Writers and emphasizes the importance of developing documentation that goes beyond drawings. Candidates must understand how to identify and prioritize elements needed to prepare, maintain, and refine both the project manual and project specifications. It also assesses the ability to align and coordinate these specifications with the construction documents to ensure consistency and accuracy.

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NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Development and Documentation Exam Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

In addition to reducing heat conductance, the thermal break in the construction of metal window frames does which of the following?

- A. Increases sound transmission
- B. Increases air infiltration
- **C. Reduces condensation**
- D. Reduces the cost of manufacture

Answer: C

Explanation:

A thermal break in metal window frames interrupts the conductive path of heat through the frame, reducing heat transfer. This reduces the chance that the interior surface of the frame will drop below the dew point temperature, thereby reducing condensation (surface moisture buildup).

Thermal breaks do not increase air infiltration; they help maintain thermal performance.

They reduce sound transmission, so B is incorrect.

Thermal breaks typically increase cost and complexity, so D is incorrect.

Reference:

NCARB ARE 5.0 Review Manual, Building Enclosure and Materials chapters

Fenestration performance and condensation control guides

NEW QUESTION # 34

A family-owned apple farm in the Upper Midwest is taking advantage of a change in the local zoning code that added a new Agri-Tourism class in the existing farm zone. This allows the Owner to build a new facility on their existing site. The building will be open to the public and include a brewery, distillery, tap room, and market. The architect is ready to submit the drawings to the Owner for the 50% construction documents review.

To accommodate a compressed construction schedule, the Owner will be utilizing a design-build process. The Contractor has submitted the Pre-Engineered Metal Building (PEMB) shop drawings to the Architect for review, due to the lead time on this critical path item. Once construction begins, farming operations must be able to continue uninterrupted.

Key project information includes:

- * Brewing and distilling will operate year-round.
- * Brewery will initially include four fermenting tanks. Owner has requested space for at least two additional tanks. Potential expansion will be based on future sales.
- * Distillery will produce 16% alcohol, which is classified as a flammable liquid. Fire separations are required.
- * Tap Room is designed with seating for 300 people, not including exterior patio seating. It will have views to the working orchards and the historic buildings on site.
- * Tap Room is scheduled to be open from August through November. Owner would like options to extend operating dates based on popularity.
- * The Market area will feature local farm products and is not conditioned.
- * Entire building will be fully sprinklered.
- * Selected building materials are low-maintenance, as requested by the Owner, for durability and to reflect the nature of a working farm.
- * Mechanical and electrical systems will be hung from the building structure. These loads are included in PEMB shop drawings.
- * Public water and sewer is not available at the Project Site.
- * Occupancy sensors are included to reduce utility costs and achieve energy conservation requirements.

The following resources are available for your reference:

- * Architectural Drawings, including plans, elevations, sections, and schedules
- * Consultant Drawings, including structural, HVAC, power distribution, and plumbing
- * PEMB Shop Drawings
- * Design and Construction Schedule
- * Specification Excerpts, showing relevant spec sections
- * IBC and ADA Excerpts, showing relevant code and accessibility sections
- * After reviewing the documents, the architect discovers a coordination issue in the corridor.

The owner has revised the pro forma and directed the architect to add two additional Type B units to the design. A code review for the project indicates that the building occupancy is R-2.

What should the architect do to meet the owner's required revisions?

- A. Change the 2nd Floor Unit 1BR-SW into two studios and change the 10th Floor Unit 2BR-E to two 1- bedroom units.
- B. Change the 5th Floor Unit 2BR-E to two 1-bedroom units and change the 2nd Floor Laundry to a 1- bedroom unit.
- C. **Change the 10th Floor Unit 2BR-E to two 1-bedroom units and change the 7th Floor Unit 2BR-E to two 1-bedroom units.**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Converting two existing 2-bedroom units into two 1-bedroom units each yields two additional dwelling units total, while keeping every unit on an exterior wall for light/vent and maintaining typical plumbing stacks /egress.

A introduces two studios (size/layout risk) and alters a lower-floor stack; more coordination risk.

C converts a Laundry (likely interior and serving the building) into a unit-problematic for light/ventilation and building services.

PDD refs: IBC R-2 unit planning, light/ventilation, egress; planning & stacking strategies to minimize rework.

NEW QUESTION # 35

Where is the proper place to put a vapor barrier in a cold climate?

- A. **On the interior between the gypsum wallboard and the framing**
- B. In the cavity of the framing space
- C. On the exterior between the metal siding and the sheathing
- D. On the exterior between the framing and the sheathing

Answer: A

Explanation:

In cold climates, the vapor drive is from the warm interior to the cold exterior during winter. The vapor retarder/barrier belongs on the warm-in-winter side of the assembly-i.e., behind the interior gypsum, before the framing/insulation-to prevent interior moisture from reaching cold layers where it could condense.

PDD references: Psychrometrics & vapor drive; vapor retarder placement (ASHRAE; IBC/IECC guidance; ARE 5.0 PDD-Thermal & Moisture Protection).

NEW QUESTION # 36

Specifications and details for repointing deteriorated masonry joints in historic soft-brick buildings should result in which one of the following?

- A. The duplication of original mortar strength
- B. Deeper joint profiles
- C. An increased mortar strength over the original mortar
- D. A bond between the existing masonry and the new mortar that is stronger than the brick

Answer: A

Explanation:

Understanding the Problem

This question is about historic masonry restoration - specifically, repointing deteriorated mortar joints in soft-brick buildings.

Historic bricks, especially those made before the early 20th century, are often much softer and more porous than modern high-fired bricks. The mortar originally used was also softer, usually lime-based, which allowed for thermal movement, moisture permeability, and protection of the brick units.

Why the Correct Answer is "Duplication of Original Mortar Strength"

* Best practice in preservation (as outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties) is to match the original mortar in strength, composition, permeability, and appearance.

* A mortar stronger than the original can cause the softer brick to crack or spall under thermal or moisture stresses, because the brick will end up being the weaker link and take the damage.

* Duplication ensures that the new mortar works compatibly with the old masonry system - allowing for similar vapor transmission and structural flexibility.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* B. Increased mortar strength over the original mortar - This is harmful in historic soft-brick construction. Stronger cement-based mortars can trap moisture in the brick, leading to freeze-thaw damage and spalling.

* C. A bond stronger than the brick - This would cause the brick to fail first when stress occurs, which is undesirable in preservation work.

* D. Deeper joint profiles - Deeply raking out joints unnecessarily can damage surrounding brick edges and change the visual proportions; repointing depth should only be enough to remove deteriorated mortar (typically 2-2.5 times the joint width).

NCARB ARE 5.0 PDD Study Guide References:

* Content Area: Integration of Building Materials & Systems - Historic Preservation Techniques

* Key Resources:

* The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Illustrated Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings

* National Park Service Preservation Brief 2: "Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings"

* Building Construction Illustrated - Masonry Restoration

* Key Preservation Principle: "New mortar should match the historic mortar in composition, strength, and vapor permeability."

NEW QUESTION # 37

A family-owned apple farm in the Upper Midwest is taking advantage of a change in the local zoning code that added a new Agri-Tourism class in the existing farm zone. This allows the Owner to build a new facility on their existing site. The building will be open to the public and include a brewery, distillery, tap room, and market. The architect is ready to submit the drawings to the Owner for the 50% construction documents review.

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- * IBC and ADA Excerpts, showing relevant code and accessibility sections
- * After reviewing the documents, the architect discovers a coordination issue in the corridor.

□ Refer to the exhibit.

Which hardware set should be specified for door number 27?

- A. Hardware set 4.0
- B. **Hardware set 3.0**
- C. Hardware set 1.0
- D. Hardware set 2.0

Answer: B

Explanation:

Hardware Set 3.0 includes: three full-mortise hinges, an entrance/privacy lock, matching core, wall stop, silencers, and a coat hook. That combination is the typical specification for a single-occupant toilet room or similar private room opening off a corridor-privacy latch (not an exit device), door control, and a coat hook inside. Sets 1.0 and 4.0 are push/pull or exit-device packages (for egress/assembly or non-latching doors), and Set 2.0 is a basic push-pull set without a latch-none of which meet the corridor toilet-room function.

PDD refs: Division 08 door hardware scheduling; coordination of door sets with room function and code egress/privacy requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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