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EXIN CDCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electro Magnetic Fields: The topic deals with effects of EMF on human health and equipment (H)EMP, standards, and EMF shielding solutions.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooling Infrastructure: The topic focuses on liquid immersion cooling, supplemental cooling options, sensible and latent heat definitions, and temperature and humidity recommendations.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Centre Location, Building and Construction: It focuses on appropriate sites and components of an effective data centre and supporting facilities setup.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised Floor • Suspended Ceiling: The topic discusses applicable standards, signal reference grid, and disability act and regulations.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Security and Safety: Sub-topics are about physical security considerations and physical safety considerations.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment Racks: It discusses power rail • strip options, security considerations, and rack standards, properties and selection criteria.
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auxiliary Systems: The topic covers water leak detection systems, data centre monitoring requirements, EMS, BMS and DCIM.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing a Scalable Network Infrastructure: It covers ANSI • TIA-942 cabling hierarchy, network redundancy, structured Cabling System, and planning considerations.

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EXIN Certified Data Centre Professional (CDCP) Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

When having two non-synchronized power sources, the ATS / STS need to be of the type:

- A. Break before make.
- B. Both an ATS and STS can never handle two non-synchronized sources.
- C. Make before break.
- D. Both make before break or break before make can be used.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When having two non-synchronized power sources, the ATS / STS need to be of the type break before make, which means that the switch disconnects from one source before connecting to the other source. This prevents any short circuit, back feed, or phase mismatch that could occur if the two sources were connected simultaneously. Break before make switches are also known as open transition switches, because they create a brief interruption in the power supply during the switching process. This interruption is usually acceptable for most ICT equipment, as they have internal power supplies or batteries that can handle the transient. However, if the interruption is not acceptable, then the two power sources need to be synchronized before switching, which requires a make before break switch, also known as a closed transition switch. Make before break switches connect to the second source before disconnecting from the first source, which ensures a seamless transfer of power without any interruption. However, make before break switches require that the two sources have the same voltage, frequency, and phase, which can be achieved by using a synchronization module or a phase-locked loop.

References:

1: CDCP Preparation Guide, page 17, section 2.3.1 2: STS in data centres - Borri3, page 1, section 1 4: Using Static Transfer Switches to Enhance Data Center ... - Donwil5, page 1, section 1 6: What is an Automatic Transfer Switch (Power)? | Ethan Banks7, page 1, section 1

NEW QUESTION # 21

Escape route signage should be placed where?

- A. Only at the main entrance of the data centre building
- B. Only at emergency escape doors
- C. At every door providing a pathway
- D. At every door including riser doors, doors of storage closets etc.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Escape route signage should be placed at every door providing a pathway to the exit or the assembly area, according to the CDCP Preparation Guide¹ and the EU Safety/Health Signs Directive². Escape route signage is used to guide the occupants of the data centre from wherever they are in the building, via a place of relative safety (the escape route), to the place of ultimate safety (the assembly area). Escape route signage should not be limited to only emergency escape doors or the main entrance of the data centre building, as these may not be accessible or visible from all locations. Escape route signage should also not include doors that do not lead to the exit or the assembly area, such as riser doors, doors of storage closets, or doors of other rooms, as these may confuse or mislead the occupants. Escape route signage should be placed at every door that provides a pathway to the exit or the assembly area, and should indicate the direction and distance of the escape route using pictograms, arrows, and words. Escape route signage should also be designed and installed in accordance with the relevant standards and codes, such as BS 5499 and ISO 7010.

References:

1: CDCP Preparation Guide, page 24, section 2.4.3 2: EU Safety/Health Signs Directive³, page 1, section 1

NEW QUESTION # 22

What is the current recommended temperature for ICT equipment as described in the ASHRAE TC 9.9 guideline?

- A. 20-40 °C (68 - 104 °F)
- B. 25-45 °C (77 - 113 °F)
- C. 18-27 C (64.4 - 80.6°F)
- D. 8-18 C (46.4 -64.4 °F)

Answer: C

Explanation:

The current recommended temperature for ICT equipment as described in the ASHRAE TC 9.9 guideline is 18-27 C (64.4 - 80.6°F). This is the recommended range for the dry-bulb temperature at the inlet of the servers, which is the most critical parameter for ensuring the optimal performance and reliability of the ICT equipment. The recommended range is based on the thermal specifications of the majority of the ICT equipment in the market, as well as the energy efficiency and environmental considerations of the data centre cooling systems. The recommended range is suitable for Classes A1 to A4 of the ASHRAE thermal guideline classes, which cover different types and generations of ICT equipment.

References:

1: 2021 Equipment Thermal Guidelines for Data Processing Environments - ASHRAE², page 1, Table 2.1 3:

ASHRAE TC9.9 Data Center Power Equipment Thermal Guidelines and Best Practices⁴, page 10, section 2.1

5: Does your Data Center Follow ASHRAE TC 9.9 Thermal Guidelines for Data Processing Environments?⁶, page 1, section 1

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which type of Humidifier is composed of water-filled canister containing electrodes?

- A. Water Canister Humidifier
- B. Infrared Humidifiers
- C. Steam Canister Humidifier
- D. Ultrasonic Humidifier

Answer: C

Explanation:

A steam canister humidifier is a type of humidifier that uses electricity to heat water in a canister containing electrodes. The water conductivity and the water level determine the amount of current and steam production.

The steam canister humidifier is also known as an electrode boiler humidifier or an electrode steam humidifier¹²³.

References: 1: EPI Data Centre Professional (CDCP) Reference Materials, page 192: Electrode and resistive type humidifiers compared | steamovap technologies inc³: Know-How | Electrode Steam Humidifier - Condair Group.

NEW QUESTION # 24

Which design consideration should be implemented with an Inergen-based fire suppression system?

- A. To use Inergen only for fires which are not related to electrical power.
- B. Install protective covers around the nozzles to avoid accidental gas dumps.
- C. Pressure relief valves are required in the room that needs protection.
- D. Install the gas containers (tanks) close to the data centre.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A design consideration that should be implemented with an Inergen-based fire suppression system is to install pressure relief valves in the room that needs protection. Inergen is a clean agent fire suppression system that uses a mixture of inert gases (nitrogen, argon, and carbon dioxide) to displace the oxygen in the room and extinguish the fire. However, when Inergen is released into the room, it creates a sudden increase in pressure, which can damage the walls, doors, windows, and ceilings of the room. To prevent this, pressure relief valves are required to vent the excess pressure to the outside and maintain a safe pressure level inside the room.

