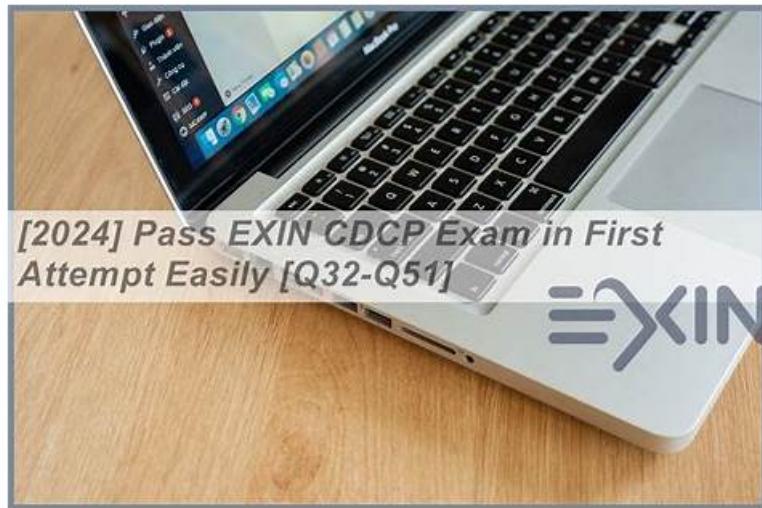


CDCP Latest Exam Tips - Sure CDCP Pass



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EXIN CDCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Light: This topic covers light fixture types and placement, emergency lighting, and emergency Power Supply (EPS).
Topic 2	<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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Raised FloorSuspended Ceiling: The topic discusses applicable standards, signal reference grid, and disability act and regulations.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Water Supply: This topic is all about water supply techniques and application areas.
Topic 5	<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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Power Infrastructure: It focuses ATS and STS systems, redundancy levels and techniques, static and dynamic UPS systems, battery types, thermo-graphics, and renewable energy factor (REF).
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Designing a Scalable Network Infrastructure: It covers ANSITIA-942 cabling hierarchy, network redundancy, structured Cabling System, and planning considerations.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Equipment Racks: It discusses power railstrip options, security considerations, and rack standards, properties and selection criteria.
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Auxiliary Systems: The topic covers water leak detection systems, data centre monitoring requirements, EMS, BMS and DCIM.

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EXIN Certified Data Centre Professional (CDCP) Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

is the arithmetic mean of time between the failing and the subsequent running of the system in a particular time period.

- A. MCBF
- **B. MTBF**
- C. MLBF
- D. MTTR

Answer: B

Explanation:

MTBF stands for Mean Time Between Failures, and it is the arithmetic mean of time between the failing and the subsequent running of the system in a particular time period. MTBF is a measure of reliability that indicates how often a system or component fails during its operation. MTBF can be calculated by dividing the total operating time by the number of failures over a given period. For example, if a system operates for 1000 hours and experiences 5 failures, the MTBF is $1000/5 = 200$ hours.

References: EPI Data Centre Training Framework, CDCP Preparation Guide, MTBF, MTTR, MTTF, MTTA: Understanding incident metrics - Atlassian

NEW QUESTION # 59

Which one of the following is a device that uses circulating chilled water to remove heat?

- A. Computer Room Air System Unit (CRAS)
- B. Computer Room Air Suppression Unit (CRAS)
- **C. Computer Room Air Handling Unit (CRAH)**
- D. Computer Room Air Suspension Unit (CRAS)

Answer: C

Explanation:

A computer room air handling unit (CRAH) is a device that uses circulating chilled water to remove heat from the data center environment. A CRAH consists of a fan, a coil, and a filter. The fan draws the warm air from the data center and passes it through the coil, where the heat is transferred to the chilled water. The chilled water is supplied by a chiller or a cooling tower, and the cooled air is returned to the data center. A CRAH is different from a computer room air conditioning unit (CRAC), which uses a refrigerant instead of chilled water to cool the air.

References:

*EPI Data Centre Professional (CDCP®) Preparation Guide, page 36

*Chilled Water Systems: Applications and Common Uses

*The Principles of Basic Refrigeration: What is a chiller?

NEW QUESTION # 60

Which source is used in fiber cable to transmit data?

- A. Pulse

- B. Electric
- C. Signals
- D. Light

Answer: D

Explanation:

Fiber-optic cables use light as the source to transmit data. Light pulses are modulated to carry information through an optical fiber. The light is confined in the core of the fiber by total internal reflection at the core-cladding interface. The light travels along the fiber with minimal loss or interference, making it suitable for long-distance and high-bandwidth applications.

References: EPI Data Centre Training Framework, Principle of Data transmission through fiber optic cables, Fiber-optic communication

NEW QUESTION # 61

Which type of Fire Detection Device is recommended for protecting a Data Center?

- A. Smoke detector
- B. Heat detector
- C. Flame detector
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the CDCP® Preparation Guide, smoke detectors are the most common type of fire detection devices used in data centers, as they can detect a fire in its early stages and provide early warning to the occupants and authorities. Smoke detectors can be either spot-type or air-aspirating, depending on the design and goals of the data center. Spot-type detectors are inexpensive and simple, but may cause activation delay and false alarms. Air-aspirating detectors are more sensitive and reliable, but may require more maintenance and installation costs. Both types of detectors should be installed in accordance with the relevant standards and codes, such as NFPA 72 and EN 54.

References: CDCP® Preparation Guide, page 30-31. Evaluating Fire Detection Options For Data Centers. Fire Detection and Suppression Systems in a Data Center.

NEW QUESTION # 62

Which Class of Fires involves ordinary combustible materials such as paper, wood and cloth?

- A. Class K
- B. Class B
- C. Class D
- D. Class A

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the CDCP Preparation Guide, Class A fires involve ordinary combustible materials such as paper, wood and cloth. These materials leave behind ash or embers when they burn. Class A fires can be extinguished by water or other cooling agents that reduce the temperature of the fuel below its ignition point.

References: CDCP Preparation Guide, page 30. Basics of Fire Protection in a Data Center. 3 Levels of Data Center Fire Protection Standards. Three Levels of Data Center Fire Protection.

NEW QUESTION # 63

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