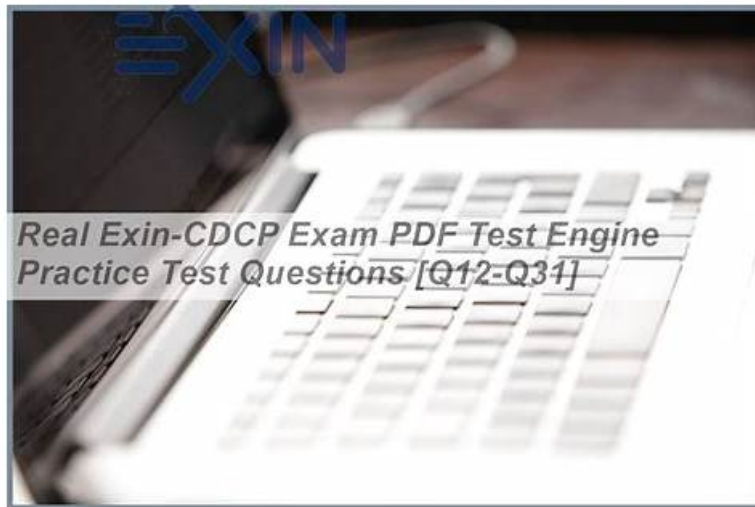


CDCP Latest Exam Pattern | Test CDCP Cram Review



P.S. Free & New CDCP dumps are available on Google Drive shared by PrepAwayETE: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1-Z0FOsJwWNSOb_yuGtVA7DbLg7hgBdj6

In order to pass EXIN certification CDCP exam, selecting the appropriate training tools is very necessary. And professional study materials about EXIN certification CDCP exam is a very important part. Our PrepAwayETE can have a good and quick provide of professional study materials about EXIN Certification CDCP Exam. Our PrepAwayETE IT experts are very experienced and their study materials are very close to the actual exam questions, almost the same. PrepAwayETE is a convenient website specifically for people who want to take the certification exams, which can effectively help the candidates to pass the exam.

EXIN CDCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Raised Floor• Suspended Ceiling: The topic discusses applicable standards, signal reference grid, and disability act and regulations.
Topic 2	<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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Light: This topic covers light fixture types and placement, emergency lighting, and emergency Power Supply (EPS).
Topic 4	<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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fire Safety• Protection: This topic gives an understanding of standards for fire suppression, detection systems, total flooding fire suppression techniques, and handheld extinguishers. Additionally, it covers Signage and safety.
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.

>> CDCP Latest Exam Pattern <<

100% Pass Quiz 2026 EXIN High-quality CDCP: Certified Data Centre Professional (CDCP) Latest Exam Pattern

The learning material is available in three different easy-to-use formats. The first one is a CDCP PDF dumps form and it is a printable and portable form. Users can save the notes by taking out prints of EXIN CDCP PDF questions or can access them via their smartphones, tablets, and laptops. The EXIN CDCP Pdf Dumps form can be used anywhere anytime and is essential for students who like to learn from their smart devices.

EXIN Certified Data Centre Professional (CDCP) Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

IP protection grades consist of two numbers.

Which levels of protection do they describe and what is the best protection?

- A. First digit; protections against the ingress of solid objects. Second digit; protection against ingress of water/fluids. The higher the number the better the level of protection.
- B. First digit; protections against the ingress of solid objects. Second digit; protection against ingress of water/fluids. The lower the number the better the level of protection.
- C. First digit; protections against the ingress of water/fluids. Second digit; protection against ingress of solid objects. The lower the number the better the level of protection.
- D. First digit; protections against the ingress of water/fluids. Second digit; protection against ingress of solid objects. The higher the number the better the level of protection.

Answer: A

Explanation:

IP protection grades are a way of showing the effectiveness of electrical enclosures in blocking foreign bodies such as dust, moisture, liquids, and accidental contact. IP stands for Ingress Protection or International Protection, and it is defined by the international standard IEC 60529. IP ratings consist of the letters IP followed by two digits and an optional letter. The first digit indicates the level of protection the enclosure provides against access to hazardous parts and the ingress of solid foreign objects. The second digit indicates the level of protection the enclosure provides against the ingress of water or fluids. The higher the number, the better the level of protection. For example, IP65 means the enclosure is dust-tight and can withstand water jets from any direction. IP68 means the enclosure is dust-tight and can be submerged in water under specified conditions.

References: EPI Data Centre Training Framework, CDCP Preparation Guide, IP code - Wikipedia, [IP Ratings Explained | Ingress Protection Rating | IP Codes | Updated 2022]

NEW QUESTION # 28

Sprinkler heads used in computer rooms activate at what temperature?

- A. 70 °C (158 °F)
- B. 27 °C (81 °F)
- C. Only on direct contact with a flame
- D. 57 °C (135 °F)

Answer: D

Explanation:

Sprinkler heads used in computer rooms activate at 57 °C (135 °F), which is the standard temperature rating for ordinary sprinklers. This is the temperature at which the heat-sensitive element of the sprinkler head, such as a glass bulb or a fusible link, breaks or melts, allowing water to flow from the sprinkler. Sprinkler heads are designed to activate only when exposed to a fire, not to ambient temperature fluctuations. Therefore, sprinkler heads should be installed at a sufficient distance from the heat sources, such as servers, racks, or ducts, to avoid accidental activation. Sprinkler heads should also be selected and installed in accordance with the relevant standards and codes, such as NFPA 13 and NFPA 75.

References:

1: CDCP Preparation Guide, page 24, section 2.4.3 2: Sprinkler Systems in Data Centers3, page 1, section 1 4: Data Center Fire Protection5, page 1, section 2 6: Data Center Sprinkler System Design7, page 1, section 1

NEW QUESTION # 29

Which one of the following is the last stage in Stages of Combustion?

- A. Flaming Fire
- B. Visible Smoke
- C. Intense Heat
- D. Incipient

Answer: A

Explanation:

The last stage in stages of combustion is flaming fire, which occurs when the fuel vapors and oxygen are mixed in the right proportion and ignited by a flame or a spark. Flaming fire is characterized by visible flames, intense heat, and rapid oxidation. Flaming fire can cause severe damage to the data center equipment, personnel, and business continuity. Therefore, it is important to prevent or suppress flaming fire as soon as possible using appropriate fire detection and suppression systems.

References:

*EPI Data Centre Professional (CDCP®) Preparation Guide, page 31

*[Fire Detection and Suppression Systems for Data Centers]

NEW QUESTION # 30

How many monitoring points should be used in Temperature Measurement?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the EPI Data Centre Professional (CDCP®) Reference Materials, the recommended number of monitoring points for temperature measurement in a data centre is 3 per rack: one at the top, one at the middle, and one at the bottom¹. This is to ensure that the temperature distribution within the rack is uniform and within the acceptable range for the equipment. The temperature sensors should be placed at the front of the rack, where the air enters the equipment, and not at the back, where the hot air exits¹.

References: 1: EPI Data Centre Professional (CDCP®) Reference Materials, page 23.

NEW QUESTION # 31

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

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

Answer: B

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

• • • • •

Test CDCP Cram Review: <https://www.prepawayete.com/EXIN/CDCP-practice-exam-dumps.html>

- 2026 Latest PrepAwayETE CDCP PDF Dumps and CDCP Exam Engine Free Share: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1-Z0FOsJwWNSOb_yuGtVA7DbLg7hgBdj6