CDCP權威考題，CDCP在線考題

從Google Drive中免費下載最新的KaoGuTi CDCP PDF版考試題庫：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1WGVel7ChxxdppLHCymaGEebUr5FVrQKG

KaoGuTi的CDCP考古題是經過眾多考生檢驗過的資料，可以保證有很高的成功率。如果你用過考古題以後仍然沒有通過考試，KaoGuTi會全額退款。或者你也可以選擇為你免費更新考試考古題。有了這樣的保障，實在沒有必要擔心了。

為什麼KaoGuTi EXIN的CDCP考試培訓資料與別的培訓資料相比，它更受廣大考生的歡迎呢，第一，這是共鳴的問題，我們必須真正瞭解考生的需求，而且要比任何網站都要全面到位。第二，專注，為了做好我們決定完成的事情，必須放棄所有不重要的機會。第三，人們的確會用表面來判斷一個東西的好壞，我們或許擁有最優秀最高品質的產品，但如果以粗製濫造的方式展示出來，自然會被列為粗製濫造的產品，如果以既有創意又很專業的方式呈現，那麼我們將得到最高的效果。KaoGuTi EXIN的CDCP考試培訓資料就是這樣成功的培訓資料，舍它其誰?

>> CDCP權威考題 <<

值得信賴的CDCP權威考題 |第一次嘗試輕鬆學習並通過考試和最佳的CDCP：Certified Data Centre Professional (CDCP)

如果你想選擇通過 EXIN CDCP 認證考試來使自己在如今競爭激烈的IT行業中地位更穩固，讓自己的IT職業能力變得更強大，你必須得具有很強的專業知識。而且通過 EXIN CDCP 認證考試也不是很簡單的。或許通過EXIN CDCP認證考試是你向IT行業推廣自己的一個敲門磚，但是不一定需要花費大量的時間和精力來復習相關知識，你可以選擇用我們的 KaoGuTi的產品，是專門針對IT認證考試相關的培訓工具。

EXIN CDCP 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• Cooling Infrastructure: The topic focuses on liquid immersion cooling, supplemental cooling options, sensible and latent heat definitions, and temperature and humidity recommendations.
主題 2	• Equipment Racks: It discusses power rail • strip options, security considerations, and rack standards, properties and selection criteria.
主題 3	• Water Supply: This topic is all about water supply techniques and application areas.
主題 4	• Raised Floor • Suspended Ceiling: The topic discusses applicable standards, signal reference grid, and disability act and regulations.
主題 5	• Light: This topic covers light fixture types and placement, emergency lighting, and emergency Power Supply (EPS).
主題 6	• Data Centre Location, Building and Construction: It focuses on appropriate sites and components of an effective data centre and supporting facilities setup.

主題 7	• Electro Magnetic Fields: The topic deals with effects of EMF on human health and equipment (H)EMP, standards, and EMF shielding solutions.
主題 8	• Auxiliary Systems: The topic covers water leak detection systems, data centre monitoring requirements, EMS, BMS and DCIM.

最新的 EPI Data Centre CDCP 免費考試真題 (Q31-Q36):

問題 #31
An optical fiber cable comes with the specifications 50/125 um.
What do the numbers represent?

- A. The first number represents the required distance to single-phase power cabling; the second number represents the required distance to three-phase cabling.
- B. The first number represents the diameter of the core; the second number represents the diameter of the cladding in microns.
- C. The first number represents the distance for a 10 Gb/s connection; the second number represents the distance for a 1 Gb/s connection.
- D. The first number represents the diameter of the core; the second number represents the actual diameter cable including the buffer and jacket.

答案：B

解題說明：
Optical fiber cables are composed of a core, a cladding, and a coating. The core is the central part of the fiber that carries the light signal. The cladding is the layer surrounding the core that reflects the light back into the core and prevents signal loss. The coating is the protective layer that covers the cladding and provides mechanical strength and environmental protection. The specifications of an optical fiber cable indicate the dimensions of the core and the cladding in microns (#m), which are one millionth of a meter. For example, a
50/125 #m cable has a core diameter of 50 #m and a cladding diameter of 125 #m. The coating diameter is usually 250 #m, but it is not part of the specifications.
References: Multimode Optical Fiber Selection & Specification - Corning, Optical Fiber OM3 (50/125µm Multimode Fiber), 50/125 Graded-Index OM2 Optical Fiber - OFS

問題 #32
Which is the most damaging type of floor load?

- A. Rolling Load (RL)
- B. Uniformly Distributed Load (UDL)
- C. All loads are equally damaging to raised floor tiles
- D. Concentrated Load / Point Load (CP/ PL)

答案：A

解題說明：
The most damaging type of floor load for raised floor tiles in a data centre is the rolling load (RL), according to the CDCP Preparation Guide1 and various web sources234. A rolling load is the load that is applied by a moving object, such as a pallet jack, a forklift, or a rack on wheels. A rolling load can cause more stress and fatigue on the raised floor tiles than a static load, such as a concentrated load (CP) or a uniformly distributed load (UDL), because it creates dynamic forces and impacts that can crack, dent, or deform the tiles. Moreover, a rolling load can also damage the pedestals and stringers that support the tiles, and cause the tiles to become loose or misaligned. Therefore, when designing and installing a raised floor system, it is important to consider the maximum rolling load that the tiles can withstand, and to use appropriate materials and methods to enhance the strength and durability of the tiles. For example, some possible solutions include using steel or concrete-filled tiles, reinforcing the edges and corners of the tiles, and using locking or gravity-held systems to secure the tiles.
References:
1: CDCP Preparation Guide, page 23, section 2.4.2 2: Top 5 Considerations - Selecting a Data Center Raised Floor Tile5, page 1, section 1 3: Raised Floor Systems: Explained, Improved and Reinvented6, page 1, section
1 4: Raised Floor Systems: Common Problems and Solutions7, page 1, section 1

問題 #33
Escape route signage should be placed where?

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

答案：B

解題說明：
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 fromwherever 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

問題 #34
Which formula can provide a simple 'cost of downtime per hour" without taking seasonality and other factors into account?

- A. Revenue/52
- B. Revenue/8760
- C. Revenue/1024
- D. Revenue/365

答案：B

解題說明：
8760 is the number of hours in a year (24 hours × 365 days). Dividing annual revenue by 8760 gives a basic average revenue per hour, commonly used in downtime cost calculations.
References:
CDCP Exam Preparation Guide, page 34
EPI Data Centre Professional Course Materials

問題 #35
What are the four main components of a refrigeration circuit?

- A. Condenser, expansion valve, buffer tank, de-icing unit
- B. Evaporator, compressor, condenser, expansion valve
- C. Evaporation, membrane filter, monitor sensor, pressure valve
- D. Thermostat, monitoring interface, indoor unit, outdoor unit

答案：B

解題說明：
The four main components of a refrigeration circuit are the evaporator, the compressor, the condenser, and the expansion valve, according to the CDCP Preparation Guide1 and various web sources234. A refrigeration circuit is a system that transfers heat from a low-temperature region to a high-temperature region, using a working fluid called refrigerant. The refrigeration circuit operates in a closed loop, where the refrigerant changes its state from liquid to vapor and back to liquid, while absorbing and releasing heat. The four main components of the refrigeration circuit perform the following functions:
*The evaporator is a heat exchanger that absorbs heat from the low-temperature region, such as the data centre room, and transfers it to the refrigerant. The refrigerant enters the evaporator as a low-pressure, low-temperature liquid, and leaves the evaporator as a

low-pressure, low-temperature vapor.
*The compressor is a mechanical device that increases the pressure and temperature of the refrigerant vapor.
The refrigerant enters the compressor as a low-pressure, low-temperature vapor, and leaves the compressor as a high-pressure, high-temperature vapor.
*The condenser is another heat exchanger that releases heat from the refrigerant to the high-temperature region, such as the outside air or water. The refrigerant enters the condenser as a high-pressure, high-temperature vapor, and leaves the condenser as a high-pressure, low-temperature liquid.
*The expansion valve is a device that reduces the pressure and temperature of the refrigerant liquid. The refrigerant enters the expansion valve as a high-pressure, low-temperature liquid, and leaves the expansion valve as a low-pressure, low-temperature liquid. The expansion valve also controls the flow of the refrigerant into the evaporator, depending on the cooling load.
References:
1: CDCP Preparation Guide, page 19, section 2.3.3 2: The Refrigeration Cycle5, page 1, section 1 3: Fundamentals of Cooling in Data Center6, page 1, section 1 4: The Refrigeration System, Its Four Main Components, And Their Functions7, page 1, section 1

問題 #36
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如果你正準備參加 CDCP 的考試，又苦於沒有精准的題庫或學習資料，KaoGuTi 絕對保證你第一次參加考試就可以順利通過。我們 CDCP 認證考試的考題按照相同的教學大綱，其次是實際的 EXIN 的 CDCP 認證考試，另外也是不斷的升級我們的培訓資料，你得到的所有產品高達1年的免費更新，你也可以隨時延長更新訂閱時間，你將得到更多的時間來充分準備考試。