

# Certified Data Centre Professional (CDCP) latest study torrent & CDCP actual prep exam



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## EXIN CDCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Water Supply: This topic is all about water supply techniques and application areas.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Auxiliary Systems: The topic covers water leak detection systems, data centre monitoring requirements, EMS, BMS and DCIM.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Light: This topic covers light fixture types and placement, emergency lighting, and emergency Power Supply (EPS).</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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).</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Raised Floor</li><li>• Suspended Ceiling: The topic discusses applicable standards, signal reference grid, and disability act and regulations.</li></ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cooling Infrastructure: The topic focuses on liquid immersion cooling, supplemental cooling options, sensible and latent heat definitions, and temperature and humidity recommendations.</li></ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Electro Magnetic Fields: The topic deals with effects of EMF on human health and equipment (H)EMP, standards, and EMF shielding solutions.</li></ul>
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Data Centre Location, Building and Construction: It focuses on appropriate sites and components of an effective data centre and supporting facilities setup.</li></ul>
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Physical Security and Safety: Sub-topics are about physical security considerations and physical safety considerations.</li></ul>

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## EXIN Certified Data Centre Professional (CDCP) Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

### NEW QUESTION # 43

Mean time between failures is best considered a measure of:

- A. Duration
- B. Size
- C. Cost
- **D. Reliability**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Mean time between failures (MTBF) is a measure of the reliability of a system or component. It represents the average time that a system or component will operate before it fails. The higher the MTBF, the more reliable the system or component is. MTBF is calculated by dividing the total time of operation by the number of failures that occur during that time. MTBF is used to compare the reliability of similar systems or components, and to help with maintenance planning, inventory management, and system design.

References: EPI Data Centre Training Framework, CDCP Preparation Guide, Reliability Metrics 101: Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF)

### NEW QUESTION # 44

The three elements of the fire triangle are, and. (Choose three.)

- A. Water
- B. Earth
- **C. Heat**
- **D. Oxygen**
- **E. Fuel**

**Answer: C,D,E**

Explanation:

The fire triangle is a simple model that illustrates the three elements that a fire needs to ignite and sustain:

oxygen, heat, and fuel. Oxygen is the oxidizing agent that enables the combustion reaction, heat is the energy source that raises the temperature of the fuel to its ignition point, and fuel is the material that reacts with oxygen and releases heat and light. Removing any one of these elements can extinguish a fire. For example, water can reduce the heat and the oxygen, sand or soil can smother the fuel and the oxygen, and fire extinguishers can displace the oxygen or lower the temperature.

References: EPI Data Centre Professional (CDCP®) Reference Materials, page 66. EPI Data Centre Framework, Module 4: Fire Protection, page 4. 1, 2, 3.

### NEW QUESTION # 45

What factor should be considered when placing fluorescent lighting in the data centre?

- **A. Fluorescent lights should not be connected to the same UPS that supports the ICT equipment.**
- B. Fluorescent lights should not be connected to the mains power supply.
- C. Fluorescent lights should only be installed in equipment supporting areas and not in the Computer /Server room.
- D. Fluorescent lights should not be connected to the back-up generator.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The UPS (uninterruptible power supply) is a device that provides backup power to the ICT equipment in case of a power outage or a power quality issue. The UPS should be dedicated to the ICT equipment only, and not to other loads, such as lighting, cooling, or

security systems. This is because connecting fluorescent lights to the same UPS as the ICT equipment can cause several problems, such as:

- \*Reducing the battery runtime of the UPS, which may not be enough to support the ICT equipment until the backup generator kicks in or the utility power is restored.

- \*Increasing the harmonic distortion of the UPS output, which can affect the performance and reliability of the ICT equipment and the UPS itself.

- \*Creating electromagnetic interference (EMI) or radio frequency interference (RFI), which can disrupt the communication and data transmission of the ICT equipment.

- \*Triggering false alarms or tripping the circuit breakers of the UPS, which can cause downtime or data loss.

Therefore, fluorescent lights should not be connected to the same UPS that supports the ICT equipment.

Instead, they should be connected to a separate power source, such as the utility power, the backup generator, or a different UPS.

References:

1: CDCP Preparation Guide, page 17, section 2.3.1 2: Data Center Lighting Design Considerations<sup>3</sup>, page 1, section 3 4: Data Center Lighting Solutions<sup>5</sup>, page 1, section 1 6: Going beyond energy savings in data centers with LEDs<sup>7</sup>, page 1, section 2

### NEW QUESTION # 46

Which is the most damaging type of floor load?

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

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 Guide<sup>1</sup> and various web sources<sup>2,3,4</sup>. 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 Tile<sup>5</sup>, page 1, section 1 3: Raised Floor Systems: Explained, Improved and Reinvented<sup>6</sup>, page 1, section 1 4: Raised Floor Systems: Common Problems and Solutions<sup>7</sup>, page 1, section 1

### NEW QUESTION # 47

Which one of the following is used in Measuring Business Value?

- **A. Scalability**
- B. Reliability
- C. Regeneration Cost
- D. Upfront Cost

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Measuring business value is the process of assessing the benefits and costs of IT investments and initiatives in relation to the strategic objectives and priorities of the organization. One of the factors that can be used to measure business value is scalability, which is the ability of a system or component to handle increasing workloads or demands without compromising performance, quality, or functionality. Scalability is important for business value because it enables the organization to adapt to changing market conditions, customer expectations, and growth opportunities. Scalability can also reduce operational costs, increase efficiency, and improve customer satisfaction. Therefore, scalability is one of the factors that can be used in measuring business value.

References:

\*EPI Data Centre Training Framework<sup>1</sup>

## \*7 Rules for Demonstrating the Business Value of IT

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