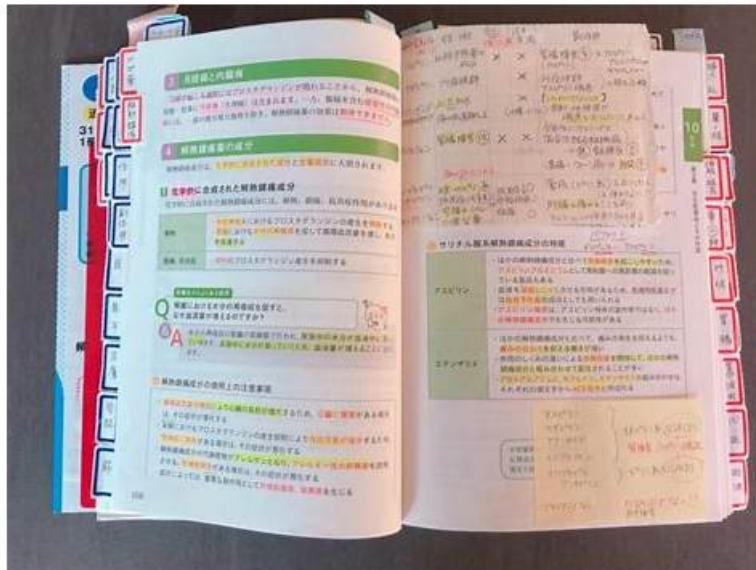


更新する-権威のあるCDCS日本語版テキスト内容試験-試験の準備方法CDCS復習攻略問題



さらに、Jpexam CDCSダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています: https://drive.google.com/open?id=13BpD6rVky8axI5a9d1n-z_YKrSrgVHj4

人生のチャンスを掴むことができる人は殆ど成功している人です。ですから、ぜひJpexamというチャンスを掴んでください。JpexamのEXINのCDCS試験トレーニング資料はあなたがEXINのCDCS認定試験に合格することを助けます。この認証を持っていたら、あなたは自分の夢を実現できます。そうすると人生には意義があります。

もし君がサラリーマンで、もし君が早い時間でEXINのCDCS認定試験に合格したいなら、Jpexamは君の最適な選択になります。うちのEXINのCDCS学習教材はJpexamのIT専門家たちが研究して、実践して開発されたものです。それは十年過ぎのIT認証経験を持っています。うちの商品を使ったら、君は最も早い時間で、簡単に認定試験に合格することができます。

>> CDCS日本語版テキスト内容 <<

CDCS復習攻略問題、CDCS勉強の資料

弊社のEXIN問題集を購入するなら、あなたは必ず後悔しません。我々は自分の商品に自信があります。お客様は我々の商品を利用したら、CDCS試験に合格できます。もしCDCS試験に落ちるなら、我々は返金できます。それとも、お客様はほかの試験に対応する問題集を交換するのを選ぶことができます。

EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist 認定 CDCS 試験問題 (Q98-Q103):

質問 #98

An air-conditioner unit needs to be selected. Two types are available:

Unit-A has a Sensible Heat Ratio (SHR) of 0.7.

Unit-B has a Sensible Heat Ratio (SHR) of 0.9.

From an efficiency point of view, which one should be selected?

- A. Not relevant, as Sensible Heat Ratio is only specified for air-conditioner equipment to indicate the ratio between intake temperature and exhaust temperature.
- B. Unit A
- C. It does not matter, as the Sensible Heat Ratio has nothing to do with efficiency.
- D. Unit B

正解: D

解説:

From an efficiency standpoint, Unit B with a Sensible Heat Ratio (SHR) of 0.9 is preferable. A higher SHR indicates that a greater proportion of the air conditioner's capacity is dedicated to sensible cooling (temperature reduction) rather than latent cooling (moisture removal). In data centers, sensible cooling is more critical since IT equipment primarily generates heat without adding significant moisture.

Detailed Explanation:

An SHR of 0.9 means that 90% of the cooling capacity is used for sensible cooling, which is more efficient for environments like data centers where humidity control is typically less of a concern. Opting for an air conditioner with a higher SHR ensures that most of the cooling energy is focused on temperature reduction, making Unit B more efficient in this scenario.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI data center best practices recommend choosing cooling units with higher SHR values in data centers, as they better match the cooling needs of IT equipment. High SHR units improve cooling efficiency by concentrating on sensible heat removal, which is vital for maintaining the optimal thermal environment.

質問 # 99

The pipes of a VESDA smoke detection system are installed at the air intake of the air conditioner inside the computer room. Is this a good practice from an early smoke detection point of view?

- A. It depends on the type of gas-based fire suppression which will be installed.
- **B. No, it will give a longer reaction time for the smoke detection system and there might also be bypass airflow.**
- C. No, the piping should be installed at the air exhaust of the air conditioner, as there can also be a fire inside the air conditioner itself.
- D. Yes, as this reduces the amount of piping to be installed in the data center, as all air will go through the air conditioner.

正解: B

解説:

For optimal early smoke detection in a data center, it is crucial that the Very Early Smoke Detection Apparatus (VESDA) system be installed at locations where smoke will be detected as soon as it appears. Positioning the VESDA pipes at the air intake of the air conditioner inside the computer room is not ideal. This placement could result in a delayed detection response and the potential for bypass airflow to occur, which would impede the system's ability to detect smoke effectively.

Detailed Explanation:

When VESDA pipes are installed at the air intake, the detection system relies on the smoke to be drawn into the air conditioning unit before detection can occur. This setup increases the reaction time as the smoke has to travel through the intake and get processed by the air conditioner. Furthermore, bypass airflow—a phenomenon where not all the air containing smoke particles passes through the VESDA pipes—could also delay or even prevent the system from detecting smoke early.

Ideally, VESDA pipes should be positioned where smoke is likely to accumulate first, such as near the ceiling or in the return airflow path to detect smoke at the earliest possible stage. This ensures that the detection system can quickly trigger alarms, providing more time to address potential fire hazards.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI Data Center Specialist training highlights that smoke detection should prioritize early response capabilities to maximize safety.

The preferred installation for VESDA pipes is generally at points where smoke would naturally accumulate, rather than relying on air conditioning intakes where airflow can vary and delay detection. In their course materials, EPI emphasizes minimizing reaction time and reducing the impact of airflow dynamics on smoke detection efficiency.

質問 # 100

Does hot/cold aisle containment impact PUE?

- **A. Yes, avoidance of mixing improves PUE**
- B. Yes, but not with cooling towers
- C. No, unless using virtualization
- D. No, airflow has no impact on power

正解: A

解説:

Hot and cold aisle containment prevents mixing of supply and return air, which improves cooling efficiency.

By maintaining higher return-air temperatures, cooling units operate more efficiently, often allowing higher chilled water setpoints. This reduces overall cooling power consumption, directly improving PUE (Power Usage Effectiveness). Containment is recognized by ASHRAE and Green Grid as one of the simplest and most cost-effective methods for lowering PUE. Options A, C, and D are false because containment benefits apply regardless of cooling source or IT virtualization. References: ASHRAE TC 9.9 - Airflow Management, The Green Grid White Paper #42.

質問 # 101

Do you need to consider blast protection when designing a data center?

- A. Yes, if the data center is a potential target or the building is located within the vicinity of (close by) a potential target.
- B. No, blast protection is not a requirement of ANSI/TIA-942.
- C. No, there is no reason for implementing blast protection as nobody can predict the impact of a bomb explosion.
- D. Yes, blast protection is a requirement of ANSI/TIA-942.

正解: A

解説:

Blast protection should be considered if the data center or its location is a potential target or is near high-risk areas. Blast protection measures can protect both personnel and infrastructure from potential explosion impacts, which could be essential in areas with heightened security risks.

Detailed Explanation:

In areas where there may be risks of terrorist attacks or explosions due to nearby high-risk facilities, implementing blast protection measures helps safeguard the data center's infrastructure. These measures can include reinforced walls, blast-resistant windows, and secure entryways designed to withstand explosive forces.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

While not specifically mandated by ANSI/TIA-942, EPI training advises considering local risk factors, including proximity to potential targets, when evaluating the need for blast protection. This approach is aligned with risk assessment and mitigation practices to ensure facility security.

質問 # 102

You are installing new copper cabling.

What is the advantage or disadvantage of choosing pre-terminated category 6 or 6A cabling?

- A. Pre-terminated cabling makes ordering of the copper cables more complex, as you need to know in advance on which side the male or female connector needs to be located.
- B. Pre-terminated cabling is already factory tested and saves installation time.
- C. Pre-terminated cabling has a higher fire rating.
- D. There is no advantage as most new copper cabling network designs are based on category 3 or 5E for horizontal cabling.

正解: B

解説:

Choosing pre-terminated category 6 or 6A cabling provides several advantages, primarily related to time savings and reliability. Since pre-terminated cables are factory tested, they ensure consistent quality and performance, reducing the need for additional testing during installation. This makes installation faster and more efficient, which can significantly reduce labor costs and deployment times.

Detailed Explanation:

Pre-terminated cabling systems are manufactured and tested in controlled environments, which ensures they meet industry standards for performance. This factory testing process minimizes the likelihood of faults, reducing the need for troubleshooting and retesting on-site. Moreover, pre-terminated solutions can help to streamline installations because they eliminate the need for on-site terminations, which can be time-consuming and require skilled labor.

This is especially beneficial for data centers, where rapid deployment and minimizing potential points of failure are critical to maintaining uptime. However, it is important to note that pre-terminated cables require accurate planning, as lengths and connector configurations must be predetermined.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

According to EPI Data Center Specialist guidelines, pre-terminated cabling is advantageous in data center environments due to reduced installation time and enhanced reliability from factory testing. These attributes align with best practices for efficient data center management, where maintaining performance and minimizing downtime are priorities.

P.S. JpexamがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいCDCSダンプ: https://drive.google.com/open?id=13BpD6rVkY8axI5a9d1n-z_YKrSrgVHj4