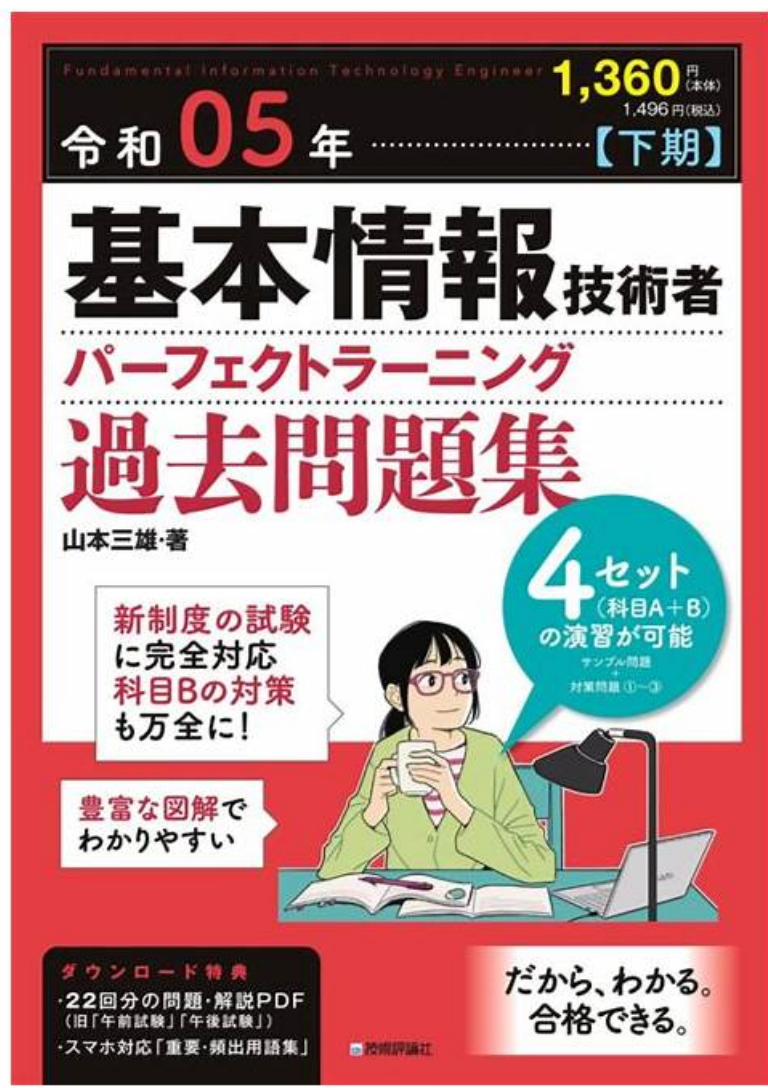


# 試験の準備方法-最高のCDFOM最新関連参考書試験- 有難いCDFOM無料問題



大量の時間と金銭がかかるのに比べて、正しい仕方は肝心なことです。もしあなたはEXIN CDFOM試験に準備しているなら、あなたのための整理される備考資料はあなたにとって最善のオプションです。我々の目標はあなたに試験にうまく合格させることです。弊社の誠意を信じてもらいたいし、EXIN CDFOM試験2成功するのを祈って願います。

## EXIN CDFOM 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 物理的セキュリティの管理: セキュリティ ポリシー、スタッフ管理、インシデント処理、セキュリティ 監査を通じて施設の保護に対処します。
トピック 2	• データ センター組織: 組織構造、役割と責任、シフト管理、パフォーマンス管理、トレーニング、キャリア開発、後継者計画について説明します。
トピック 3	• 施設管理: メンテナンス プログラム、アウトソーシング、契約、スケジュール、スペア パーツ、汚染制御などのインフラストラクチャ メンテナンスをカバーします。

トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 監視</li> <li>• レポート</li> <li>• 制御: 監視、エスカレーション手順、レポート、傾向分析を通じてパフォーマンス監視に対処します。</li> </ul>
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 組織の復元力: ビジネスの継続性、施設の冗長性、ビジネス影響分析、災害復旧への備えに対処します。</li> </ul>
トピック 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 安全性と法的要件の管理: 安全ポリシー、トレーニング、作業許可システム、PPE、緊急事態への備え、安全性監査など、職場の安全性コンプライアンスに重点を置いています。</li> </ul>
トピック 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• サービスレベル管理: 測定可能なメトリックを含む SLA、サービスレポート、顧客満足度の測定、継続的な改善プロセスなどのサービス契約の作成と管理について説明します。</li> </ul>
トピック 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ガバナンス、リスク、コンプライアンス: コンプライアンス、リスク管理、文書管理、財務管理、ベンダー監視などの管理フレームワークをカバーします。</li> </ul>

>> CDFOM最新関連参考書 <<

## 初段CDFOM最新関連参考書 & 資格試験のリーダー & 完璧なCDFOM 無料問題

常にEXIN CDFOM試験に参加する予定があるお客様は「こちらの問題集には、全部で何問位、掲載されておりますか?」といった質問を提出しました。心配なくて我々Pass4TestのEXIN CDFOM試験問題集は実際試験のすべての問題種類をカバーします。70%の問題は解説がありますし、試験の内容を理解しやすいと助けます。

## EXIN Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager 認定 CDFOM 試験問題 (Q12-Q17):

### 質問 # 12

During lock-out/tag-out, which of the below is the most recommended procedure?

- A. Operator locking out the equipment and the facilities manager removing the lock-out
- B. Operator locking out the equipment and the safety manager removing the lock-out
- C. Operator locking out the equipment and another operator removing the lock-out
- **D. Operator locking out the equipment and the same operator removing the lock-out**

**正解: D**

解説:

In the EPI Facilities Operations Manager body of knowledge, the Lock-Out/Tag-Out (LOTO) procedure is a mandatory safety control to ensure that electrical or mechanical equipment cannot be energized while work is being performed. A core principle emphasized in EPI safety training is:

"The person who applies the lock must be the same person who removes it." This aligns with international best practices for occupational health and safety, where LOTO ensures that the individual performing maintenance or repair has full control of the energy isolation device.

Why this is required:

\* **Personal Safety Responsibility** The lock identifies the technician directly working on the equipment.

Only they can confirm whether work is complete and the area is safe for re-energizing.

\* **Risk Prevention** If someone else removes the lock (another operator, safety manager, or facilities manager), they may incorrectly assume that the equipment is ready to be restored, which can lead to severe injury or fatality.

\* **Compliance With EPI Safety Guidelines** EPI emphasizes the principle of "single-person control" over hazardous energy. No supervisor or colleague may remove another technician's lock unless a formal, documented emergency override procedure is followed - which is not considered standard practice.

\* **Clear Accountability Chain** LOTO prevents ambiguity or miscommunication. The technician who placed the lock is the only one with full knowledge of the work status and hazards involved.

Why other options are incorrect:

- \* A, B, and C violate the fundamental LOTO rule because they involve someone other than the applying operator removing the lock.
  - \* Oversight personnel (safety manager, facilities manager) monitor and audit the process, but they should not remove another person's lock except under rare, emergency, escalation-approved situations.
- EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts
- \* LOTO must ensure the isolation device is locked and tagged by the person performing the work.
  - \* Only the same individual may remove their own lock.
  - \* Removal by another party is only permitted under controlled, documented emergency protocols.
  - \* The process prevents accidental energization and protects worker safety.

### 質問 # 13

Heavy equipment needs to be moved to another side of the computer room so that the three (3) workers can continue their drilling and cutting off the wall for a new cable tray. Four (4) staff members are required to move the equipment so there is one extra staff member required to assist. The safety manager who is overseeing the works is asked to help moving the equipment.

Is the safety manager allowed to step in and assist with the move?

- A. Only if this does not create a security vulnerability
- **B. No**
- C. Only when the total weight per person does not exceed the maximum allowed by local regulations
- D. Yes

正解: B

解説:

In EPI's safety and statutory requirements framework, the Safety Manager's role is strictly supervisory during ongoing work activities. They are responsible for monitoring, verifying compliance, ensuring safe practices, and intervening only to correct unsafe conditions—not to physically participate in the hazardous task.

Key safety principles include:

\* Independence of the Safety Function The Safety Manager must remain impartial and fully observant.

If they participate directly in labor activities (such as lifting equipment), they can no longer maintain oversight of:

\* ongoing safety compliance

\* worker actions

\* environmental hazards

\* risk escalation

\* Conflict of Responsibilities By physically engaging in the task, the Safety Manager becomes distracted and loses supervisory visibility, which introduces risk to the entire operation.

\* Competency and Authorization Requirements Personnel assigned to physically move heavy equipment must:

\* be authorized workers

\* be trained in manual handling

\* have been briefed for the specific PTW-controlled activity

The Safety Manager is not part of the operational lifting team unless specifically assigned beforehand, which is not the case here.

\* EPI's Supervisory Separation Principle The safety oversight role must remain dedicated and unbroken during all hazardous or controlled work activities.

Therefore, the Safety Manager must not step in to replace or supplement labor resources.

Correct answer: A - No.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased, Not Verbatim)

\* Safety oversight must remain independent and uninterrupted.

\* Safety Manager responsibilities do not include participating in physical hazardous activities.

\* Supervisory personnel cannot assume operational roles during high-risk work.

### 質問 # 14

A service requirements analysis has concluded that a vendor is required for the upcoming project.

Planning is tight and budget approval is not required.

What should you advise?

- **A. Opt-out of RFP and appoint a suitable vendor**
- B. Select pre-approved vendors for conducting a RFP
- C. Request RFIs to identify suitable vendors

- D. Postpone the project to avoid the planning becoming a risk factor

正解: A

解説:

EPI's project management guidance emphasizes balancing governance, timeliness, and practicality. In a situation where planning is tight, project timelines are critical, and no budget approval process is required, conducting a full Request for Proposal (RFP) process may introduce unnecessary delays that could jeopardize the project schedule. The purpose of an RFP is to evaluate multiple vendors, compare pricing, and perform detailed assessments. However, this process can take weeks or months, which is unsuitable under tight deadlines.

Because the requirement is already clear and vendor evaluation has presumably been performed during earlier stages, the most efficient action is to appoint a suitable vendor directly and avoid the extended RFP cycle.

This is permissible when internal procurement policies allow expedited sourcing and the vendor is already known to be capable of meeting requirements.

Option A (RFI) extends timelines further and is typically used early in the vendor discovery phase. Option B still requires an RFP process. Option C postpones the project unnecessarily, contradicting the business need.

Thus, opting out of RFP and appointing a suitable vendor immediately is the best course of action in this time-critical scenario.

### 質問 # 15

Customers complain about support response times being too slow. After a check with the vendor about the agreed SLAs, it is concluded that no violation occurred.

What is the likely cause of the customers complaining?

- A. The Underpinning Contract with the vendor is not aligned with the customer Service Level Agreement
- B. Customers involved receive standard support only and should upgrade to a premium support level
- C. Service Level Agreement reporting is unclear
- D. There is not enough operations staff to respond to customer complaints

正解: A

解説:

This scenario reflects a classic misalignment between the Service Level Agreement (SLA) that the data center guarantees to customers and the Underpinning Contract (UC) or vendor contract that supports those services.

EPI's Service Level Management model stresses that all contractual layers must be fully aligned: SLAs (customer-facing), OLAs (internal agreements), and UCs (vendor contracts). If the vendor meets its contractual requirements but customers still experience slow response times, it means the vendor contract is not strict enough to support the SLA commitments.

For example, the SLA may require a 15-minute response time, but the vendor contract may only require a 2-hour response. In such cases, the data center cannot meet customer expectations, even when all parties technically meet their agreements. This mismatch is common in outsourced environments when capability assessment and contract alignment are overlooked.

Option A describes insufficient staffing, which would directly affect operations but is not indicated in the scenario. Option C assumes customers chose the wrong support tier, which is not stated. Option D deals with reporting clarity, not response speed.

Thus, misaligned UCs are the most likely root cause.

### 質問 # 16

What is a qualitative risk analysis?

- A. It prioritizes risk for the risk evaluation and risk treatment team
- B. It uses monetary values to express the possible financial loss in a related incident
- C. It describes the impact and probability of potential consequences
- D. It assigns values to the probability of potential consequences

正解: C

解説:

Qualitative risk analysis is the process of assessing risks using descriptive, non-numerical, and categorical scales to evaluate:

\* Probability (likelihood)

\* Impact (severity)

It often uses terms like:

\* Low / Medium / High

- [illegible]