

CDCP日本語版サンプル、CDCP認定テキスト



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Pass4Test電子機器の開発に伴い、EXINパススルーメントの設計に多くの変更があります。最も印象的なバージョンは、APPオンラインバージョンです。通常、あらゆる種類のデジタルデバイスで使用できます。しかし、CDCPオンラインではないときにオンラインバージョンを使用できるという特別な利点もあります。ネットワーク環境で初めて使用する場合は、どこからでもEXIN学習ガイドのオンラインバージョンを使用できます。ネットワーク接続なし。CDCPオンライン版はあなたにとって良い選択になると思います。また、このオンラインバージョンは実際のCertified Data Centre Professional (CDCP)試験環境をシミュレートできます。したがって、EXINテストクイズを使用すると、試験に合格し、希望する証明書を取得できる可能性が高くなると思います。

EXIN CDCP 認定試験の出題範囲:

| トピック | 出題範囲 |
|--------|---|
| トピック 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data Centre Location, Building and Construction: It focuses on appropriate sites and components of an effective data centre and supporting facilities setup. |
| トピック 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Auxiliary Systems: The topic covers water leak detection systems, data centre monitoring requirements, EMS, BMS and DCIM. |
| トピック 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Light: This topic covers light fixture types and placement, emergency lighting, and emergency Power Supply (EPS). |
| トピック 4 | <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. |
| トピック 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Equipment Racks: It discusses power rail strip options, security considerations, and rack standards, properties and selection criteria. |
| トピック 6 | <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. |
| トピック 7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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). |
| トピック 8 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cooling Infrastructure: The topic focuses on liquid immersion cooling, supplemental cooling options, sensible and latent heat definitions, and temperature and humidity recommendations. |

CDCP認定テキスト & CDCP学習範囲

当社Pass4Test、CDCP学習教材の新しいバージョンのリリースに成功しました。おそらく、CDCP試験の準備に深く悩まされているでしょう。これで、CDCP学習教材の助けを借りて、完全にリラックスした気分になれます。当社の製品は信頼性が高く優れています。さらに、当社のCDCP学習教材の合格率は市場で最高です。CDCP学習教材を購入することは、あなたが半分成功したことを意味します。CDCP試験に初めて合格する場合、適切な決定は非常に重要です。

EXIN Certified Data Centre Professional (CDCP) 認定 CDCP 試験問題 (Q63-Q68):

質問 # 63

How many monitoring points should be used in Temperature Measurement?

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

正解: D

解説:

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.

質問 # 64

What is the recommended location for the Isolation Transformer in relation to the ICT-Equipment location?

- A. The isolation transformer should be installed within the rack in which the ICT equipment has been installed.
- B. The isolation transformer should be as far away as possible to the ICT equipment to avoid potential EMF.
- C. The isolation transformer has to be installed within the power entry point of the building due to electrical code (regulation) requirements.
- **D. The isolation transformer should be as close as possible to the ICT equipment but taking into account potential EMF.**

正解: D

解説:

According to the EPI Data Centre Training Framework, an isolation transformer is a device that transfers electrical power from one circuit to another without changing the voltage or frequency, but providing galvanic isolation¹. Galvanic isolation means that there is no direct electrical connection between the input and output circuits, which can prevent ground loops, reduce noise, and improve safety². An isolation transformer can also provide voltage stepdown or stepup, create a local ground-bonded neutral, reduce harmonic currents, and provide taps for abnormal mains voltage³.

The location of the isolation transformer in relation to the ICT equipment depends on the purpose and design of the transformer. In general, the isolation transformer should be as close as possible to the ICT equipment, but taking into account potential EMF⁴. EMF is a form of electromagnetic interference (EMI) that can affect the performance and reliability of the ICT equipment⁵. The closer the isolation transformer is to the ICT equipment, the shorter the cable length and the lower the voltage drop and power loss⁴. However, the isolation transformer should also be far enough from the ICT equipment to avoid EMF, which can be reduced by using proper shielding, grounding, and spacing⁵.

The isolation transformer should not be installed as far away as possible to the ICT equipment, as option B suggests, because this would increase the cable length and the voltage drop and power loss⁴. The isolation transformer does not have to be installed within the power entry point of the building, as option C suggests, because this is not a requirement of the electrical code or regulation, and

it may not be optimal for the data centre power system. The isolation transformer should not be installed within the rack in which the ICT equipment has been installed, as option D suggests, because this would increase the heat load and the noise level in the rack, and it may not fit in the rack space.

References: 1: EPI Data Centre Training Framework, Module 5: Power, Section 5.4.3: Isolation Transformers, Page 5-38 2:

Guidelines for using isolation transformers in data center UPS systems - EEP1, Page 1 3: The Role of Isolation Transformers in Data Center UPS Systems2, Page 2 4: Data Center Transformer | Power Distribution - FGC Construction3, Page 1 5: EPI Data Centre Training Framework, Module 5: Power, Section

5.4.1: Electromagnetic Interference, Page 5-34 : Data centre transformers manufacturers - TMC Transformers4, Page 1 : The Role of Isolation Transformers in Data Center UPS Systems2, Page 25

質問 # 65

Which one of the following is an AC Power Quality Anomaly?

- A. Waveform Distortion
- B. Signal Distortion
- C. Attenuation
- D. Backup Condition

正解: A

解説:

Waveform distortion is a type of AC power quality anomaly that occurs when the shape of the voltage or current waveform deviates from the ideal sinusoidal shape. Waveform distortion can be caused by nonlinear loads, such as rectifiers, inverters, variable frequency drives, and electronic devices, that draw current in pulses or harmonics. Waveform distortion can result in overheating, reduced efficiency, malfunctioning, or damage of equipment.

References: EPI Data Centre Training Framework, CDCP Preparation Guide, 5 anomalies in AC power that can damage your home devices, 9 Most Common Power Quality Problems

質問 # 66

is the degree to which a system or component is operational and accessibility when required for use.

- A. Reliability
- B. Agility
- C. Availability
- D. Scalability

正解: C

解説:

Availability is the degree to which a system, product or component is operational and accessible when required for use. It is one of the attributes of reliability, which is the ability of a system or component to perform its required functions under stated conditions for a specified period of time. Availability can be calculated as the ratio of the expected value of the uptime (the time when the system is functional) to the total time (uptime plus downtime) of a system or component. Availability can also be influenced by factors such as maintainability, fault tolerance, redundancy, diagnostics, and logistics.

References: EPI Data Centre Professional (CDCP®) Preparation Guide, page 8; Availability - Wikipedia; Reliability - ISO 25000.

質問 # 67

The temperature and humidity values indicated on the display of the Computer room air conditioner unit are the values measured at which point?

- A. It is the average value between the intake and exhaust (outlet) of the air conditioner.
- B. It is the value measured at the exhaust (outlet) of the air conditioner.
- C. It is the value measured at the front of the rack of the aisle the air conditioner is situated.
- D. It is the value measured at the intake of the air conditioner.

正解: D

解説:

References: 1: Temperature and humidity design criteria - IBM

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CDCP認定テキスト: <https://www.pass4test.jp/CDCP.html>

- さらに、Pass4Test CDCP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=1vHwHUyYkkJKh33fsuq6c6IwgZasD7JLh>