

有難い-効果的なCDCPソフトウェア試験-試験の準備方法CDCP模試エンジン



ちなみに、Pass4Test CDCPの一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1up6aEEkzilDk_dAuHadLHdbWvEsLhEM1

あなたの予算が限られている場合に完全な問題集を必要としたら、Pass4TestのEXINのCDCP試験トレーニング資料を試してみてください。Pass4TestはあなたのIT認証試験の護衛になれて、現在インターネットで一番人気があるトレーニング資料が提供されたサイトです。EXINのCDCP試験はあなたのキャリアのマイルストーンで、競争が激しいこの時代で、これまで以上に重要になりました。あなたは一回で気楽に試験に合格することを保証します。将来で新しいチャンスを作って、仕事が楽しげにやさせます。Pass4Testの値段よりそれが創造する価値ははるかに大きいです。

EXIN CDCP 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	電力インフラストラクチャ:ATS および STS システム、冗長性のレベルと技術、静的および動的 UPS システム、バッテリーの種類、サーモグラフィ、再生可能エネルギー係数 (REF) に重点を置いています。
トピック 2	- 上げ床 - 吊り天井:このトピックでは、適用される基準、信号参照グリッド、障害者法および規制について説明します。
トピック 3	冷却インフラストラクチャ:このトピックでは、液浸冷却、補助冷却オプション、顕熱と潜熱の定義、温度と湿度の推奨事項に焦点を当てています。

トピック 4	照明: このトピックでは、照明器具の種類と配置、非常照明、非常電源 (EPS) について説明します。
トピック 5	- スケーラブルなネットワーク インフラストラクチャの設計: ANSI - TIA-942 ケーブル配線階層、ネットワーク冗長性、構造化ケーブル配線システム、および計画上の考慮事項について説明します。
トピック 6	- 火災安全 - 防護: このトピックでは、消火、検知システム、全浸水消火技術、および手持ち消火器の基準について理解を深めます。さらに、標識と安全性についても取り上げます。
トピック 7	補助システム: このトピックでは、水漏れ検出システム、データセンター監視要件、EMS、BMS、DCIM について説明します。
トピック 8	給水: このトピックでは、給水技術と応用分野について説明します。
トピック 9	物理的なセキュリティと安全性: サブトピックは、物理的なセキュリティの考慮事項と物理的な安全性の考慮事項に関するものです。
トピック 10	- 機器ラック: 電源レール - ストリップのオプション、セキュリティ上の考慮事項、ラックの標準、特性、選択基準について説明します。

>> CDCP ソフトウェア <<

権威のある CDCP ソフトウェア & 合格スムーズ CDCP 模試エンジン | 検証する CDCP 勉強時間 Certified Data Centre Professional (CDCP)

当社の CDCP トレーニング資料は国内外で有名です。主な理由は、コア競争力を持たない他の会社があるためです。市場には多くの複雑な類似製品があります。独自に必要です。他の製品との CDCP テストの質問は、CDCP 学習教材を更新する最も中核的な専門家チームがあることです。製品のポイント。

EXIN Certified Data Centre Professional (CDCP) 認定 CDCP 試験問題 (Q17-Q22):

質問 # 17

The UPS vendor is offering the latest model of their UPS to you. The vendor indicates that the UPS is categorized as VFD class. Is this UPS a fit for your mission-critical data centre?

- A. Yes, but only if they install it with a 12-pulse rectifier.
- B. Yes, but only if you oversize the battery bank with 10%.
- C. Yes
- D. No

正解: D

解説:

A UPS (uninterruptible power supply) that is categorized as VFD class is not a fit for your mission-critical data centre, because it does not provide adequate protection against voltage and frequency variations. VFD stands for Voltage and Frequency Dependent, which means that the output voltage and frequency of the UPS depend on the input voltage and frequency. VFD UPSs are also known as offline, standby, or line-interactive UPSs. They typically switch to battery power only when the input power fails or goes beyond a certain threshold. However, this switching may cause a brief interruption or a transient in the output power, which can affect the performance and reliability of the ICT equipment. Moreover, VFD UPSs do not filter or regulate the input power, which means that they pass on any voltage or frequency fluctuations, harmonics, or noise to the output power. These power quality issues can also damage or degrade the ICT equipment and the data.

For your mission-critical data centre, you need a UPS that is categorized as VFI class, which stands for Voltage and Frequency Independent. VFI UPSs are also known as online, continuous, or double-conversion UPSs. They provide a constant and clean

output power that is independent of the input power. VFI UPSs convert the input AC power to DC power, and then convert it back to AC power with the desired voltage and frequency. This double conversion process isolates the output power from the input power, and eliminates any power quality issues. VFI UPSs also have zero switching time, which means that they do not cause any interruption or transient in the output power when switching to battery power. VFI UPSs are designed to protect the ICT equipment and the data from any adverse effects of voltage and frequency variations, and to ensure the highest level of availability and reliability.

References:

1: CDCP Preparation Guide, page 17, section 2.3.1 2: Understanding UPS Classification: Fuji Electric's Technical Guide³, page 1, section 1 4: Uninterruptible Power Supplies Key Product Criteria⁵, page 1, section 1 6: UPS Function: Reduced Input Voltage for VFDs - KEB⁷, page 1, section 1

質問 # 18

Which one of the following represents the three elements (oxygen, heat and fuel) to interact in order for the fire to exist?

- A. The Fire Hexagon
- **B. The Fire Triangle**
- C. The Fire Class
- D. The Fire Technology

正解: B

解説:

The fire triangle is a simple model that illustrates the three elements a fire needs to ignite: heat, fuel, and an oxidizing agent (usually oxygen). A fire naturally occurs when the elements are present and combined in the right mixture. A fire can be prevented or extinguished by removing any one of the elements in the fire triangle.

References: EPI Data Centre Professional (CDCP) Preparation Guide, page 9; Fire triangle - Wikipedia; The Fire Triangle Explained - Fire Action

質問 # 19

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

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

正解: C

解説:

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 Considerations³, page 1, section 3 4: Data Center Lighting Solutions⁵, page 1, section 1 6: Going beyond energy savings in data centers with LEDs⁷, page 1, section 2

質問 # 20

Which of statements below is true?

- A. Multi-mode cabling can cross longer distances.
- B. Multi-mode cabling is more expensive than single-mode cabling.
- C. Single-mode cabling can use both LED and laser as a light source.
- D. Single-mode cabling is more expensive than multi-mode cabling.

正解: D

解説:

Single-mode cabling and multi-mode cabling are two types of fiber optic cables that differ in their core diameter, wavelength, light source, bandwidth, distance, and cost. Single-mode cabling has a smaller core diameter and uses a laser as a light source, which enables it to transmit data over longer distances and higher bandwidths. However, single-mode cabling is also more expensive than multi-mode cabling, because it requires more precise alignment and splicing, and more costly light sources and connectors. Multi-mode cabling has a larger core diameter and uses LEDs or VCSELs as a light source, which makes it cheaper and easier to install and maintain. However, multi-mode cabling also has a shorter distance and lower bandwidth than single-mode cabling, because it suffers from more modal dispersion and attenuation.

References:

1: Data Center Cabling: Single Mode vs Multimode Fibers², page 1, section 1 3: Single Mode vs Multimode Fiber Cable Guide⁴, page 1, section 1 5: Single-Mode vs. Multi-Mode Fiber Cables: Explained⁶, page 1, section 1 7: 2 Types of Fiber Optic Cable: Single Mode vs. Multimode Fiber⁸, page 1, section 1

質問 # 21

systems are designed specifically to protect the structure of a building.

- A. Water sprinkler
- B. Pro-inert
- C. Inergen
- D. Total Flooding

正解: A

解説:

Water sprinkler systems are designed to protect the structure of a building from fire by suppressing or extinguishing the flames with water. Water sprinkler systems are typically installed in the ceiling or walls of a building and are activated by heat or smoke detectors. Water sprinkler systems can reduce the risk of fire spreading and causing structural damage to the building.

References:

*EPI Data Centre Professional (CDCP®) Preparation Guide, page 28

*Fire Protection Systems for Data Centers | EPI

質問 # 22

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CDCP試験資料の更新は1年以内に無料で提供され、1年後にクライアントは50%の割引を受けることができます。古いクライアントは、CDCPのEXIN試験トレントを購入すると、特定の割引を利用できます。当社の専門家は、テストバンクの更新が毎日あるかどうかを確認し、CDCP学習ガイドの更新版がある場合、システムはそれを自動的にクライアントに送信します。それが、CDCP学習教材が非常に人気がある理由の1つであり、お客様により有利な価格とより多くのサービスを提供しています。

CDCP模試エンジン: <https://www.pass4test.jp/CDCP.html>

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- 2026年Pass4Testの最新CDCP PDFダンプおよびCDCP試験エンジンの無料共有: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1up6aEEkzilDk_dAuHadLHdbWvEsLhEM1