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EXIN CDCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Designing a Scalable Network Infrastructure: It covers ANSI• TIA-942 cabling hierarchy, network redundancy, structured Cabling System, and planning considerations.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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).
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Auxiliary Systems: The topic covers water leak detection systems, data centre monitoring requirements, EMS, BMS and DCIM.
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Raised Floor• Suspended Ceiling: The topic discusses applicable standards, signal reference grid, and disability act and regulations.
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water Supply: This topic is all about water supply techniques and application areas.
Topic 9	<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.

EXIN - CDCP - New Certified Data Centre Professional (CDCP) Test Review

The core competitiveness of the CDCP exam practice questions, as users can see, we have a strong team of experts, the CDCP study materials are advancing with the times, updated in real time. Through user feedback recommendations, we've come to the conclusion that the CDCP learning guide has a small problem at present, in the rest of the company development plan, we will continue to strengthen our service awareness, let users more satisfied with our CDCP Study Materials, we hope to keep long-term with customers, rather than a short high sale.

EXIN Certified Data Centre Professional (CDCP) Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61

What is the main advantage of busbar trunking compared to stand electrical cabling?

- A. Busbar trunking has a fixed power rating.
- B. Busbar trunking can be located both overhead and under the raised floor.
- C. Busbar trunking is less expensive.
- **D. Busbar trunking allows for flexibility.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Busbar trunking systems are a method of power distribution using rigid copper or aluminium conductors to distribute the power around a building. Busbar trunking systems have many advantages over cables, such as lower space requirements, higher short-circuit strength, lower fire load, and easier installation. One of the main advantages of busbar trunking is that it allows for flexibility in terms of power transmission and distribution.

Busbar trunking systems can be easily relocated, modified, or expanded to accommodate changes in the building layout or load demand. Busbar trunking systems can also be fitted with various components, such as tap-off units, elbows, tees, and end feed units, to provide power to different locations and consumers. Busbar trunking systems can also be installed both overhead and under the raised floor, depending on the design and preference of the building.

References: Why I prefer busbar trunking systems more than cables | EEP, Why should you choose Busbar over Cable? - E+I Eng, Busbar VS Cables for Riser Applications - An Electrical Engineer.

NEW QUESTION # 62

is the ability of a system or component to perform its required functions under stated conditions for a specified period of time.

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the IEEE definition, reliability is the ability of a system or component to perform its required functions under stated conditions for a specified period of time. Reliability is a measure of how often a system or component fails, and how long it takes to recover from a failure. Reliability is closely related to availability, which is the degree to which a system or component is operational and accessible when required for use.

Reliability and availability are both affected by factors such as design, maintenance, testing, and environmental conditions.

References: EPI Data Centre Training Framework, CDCP Preparation Guide, Reliability engineering - Wikipedia

NEW QUESTION # 63

The expected time to Recover/Repair from a system from a failure is defined as.

- **A. MTTR**

- B. MCBF
- C. MLBF
- D. MTBF

Answer: A

Explanation:

The expected time to recover or repair from a system from a failure is defined as MTTR (mean time to recovery or mean time to repair). MTTR is the average time it takes to restore a system or product to its normal operation after a failure. MTTR includes the time spent on detecting, diagnosing, and fixing the problem. MTTR is an important metric for measuring the reliability and availability of a system or product, as well as the efficiency and effectiveness of the incident management process. A lower MTTR indicates a faster and more reliable recovery or repair process.

References:

*EPI Data Centre Professional (CDCP®) Preparation Guide, page 17

*What is MTTR? | IBM

*Explained: All Meanings of MTTR and Other Incident Metrics

NEW QUESTION # 64

What type of heat does ICT equipment generate?

- A. Latent heat
- **B. Sensible heat**
- C. Radiant heat
- D. Both latent and sensible heat

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Certified Data Centre Professional (CDCP) reference materials, ICT (Information and Communication Technology) equipment such as servers, switches, and storage devices generate sensible heat.

Sensible heat is the heat energy that causes a change in temperature of the air but does not contribute to humidity or moisture content. This is in contrast to latent heat, which involves a change in moisture (humidity) in the air, such as from evaporation or condensation.

ICT equipment does not introduce moisture into the environment; it only raises the temperature of the surrounding air, making it sensible heat. Proper data center cooling focuses on removing this sensible heat load to maintain optimal equipment operating conditions. Latent heat loads, such as those from people or water leaks, are typically not generated by ICT equipment and are managed differently in facility design.

Radiant heat is a minor consideration and typically refers to heat transferred by electromagnetic waves (e.g., from sunlight or hot surfaces), not the primary mode of heat transfer from ICT equipment, which is primarily through convection (airflow) and is measured as sensible heat.

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EPI CDCP Exam Preparation Guide: https://www.epi-ap.com/uploads/file/exam%20prep/english_preparation_guide_cdc_p_202003.pdf

EPI Certified Data Centre Professional (CDCP) Course Content: [https://www.epi-ap.com/services/1/3/4/Certified_Data_Centre_Professional_\(CDCP\)](https://www.epi-ap.com/services/1/3/4/Certified_Data_Centre_Professional_(CDCP))

EPI Data Centre Framework: https://www.epi-ap.com/content/31/67/EPI_Data_Centre_Framework

NEW QUESTION # 65

What is a requirement of an FM200 (HFC-227) installation?

- **A. It is a high-pressure gas; therefore nozzles must be mounted with two brackets.**
- B. Drainage system under the raised floor.
- C. Install the gas containers (tanks) close to the data centre.
- D. Install pre-action sprinklers in the same room as the FM200.

Answer: A

Explanation:

FM200 (HFC-227) is a clean agent fire suppression system that uses a high-pressure gas to extinguish fires by reducing the oxygen

