

# Free PDF 2026 EXIN CDCP: Certified Data Centre Professional (CDCP)–The Best Valid Exam Sample



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The contents of CDCP study materials are all compiled by industry experts based on the examination outlines and industry development trends over the years. And our CDCP exam guide has its own system and levels of hierarchy, which can make users improve effectively. Our CDCP learning dumps can simulate the real test environment. After the exam is over, the system also gives the total score and correct answer rate.

## EXIN CDCP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cooling Infrastructure: The topic focuses on liquid immersion cooling, supplemental cooling options, sensible and latent heat definitions, and temperature and humidity recommendations.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Physical Security and Safety: Sub-topics are about physical security considerations and physical safety considerations.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Raised Floor</li><li>• Suspended Ceiling: The topic discusses applicable standards, signal reference grid, and disability act and regulations.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Auxiliary Systems: The topic covers water leak detection systems, data centre monitoring requirements, EMS, BMS and DCIM.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Designing a Scalable Network Infrastructure: It covers ANSI</li><li>• TIA-942 cabling hierarchy, network redundancy, structured Cabling System, and planning considerations.</li></ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Light: This topic covers light fixture types and placement, emergency lighting, and emergency Power Supply (EPS).</li></ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fire Safety</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Data Centre Location, Building and Construction: It focuses on appropriate sites and components of an effective data centre and supporting facilities setup.</li></ul>

## Real EXIN CDCP Exam Answers - Trustworthy CDCP Exam Content

Our CDCP exam questions have been designed by the experts after an in-depth analysis of the exam and the study interest and hobbies of the candidates. You avail our CDCP study guide in three formats, which can easily be accessed on all digital devices without any downloading any additional software. And they are also auto installed. It is very fast and convenient. Our CDCP learning material carries the actual and potential exam questions, which you can expect in the actual exam.

### EXIN Certified Data Centre Professional (CDCP) Sample Questions (Q81-Q86):

#### NEW QUESTION # 81

Where should exit/emergency signs be located?

- A. Depends on the policy of the data centre
- B. In the Computer room only
- C. At every escape door and pathways leading to doors (arrows)
- D. At each door

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

According to the EPI Data Centre Operations Standard (DCOS), exit/emergency signs should be located at every escape door and pathways leading to doors (arrows) to ensure a safe and quick evacuation in case of an emergency<sup>1</sup>. This is also consistent with the best practices for data centre emergency preparedness and response, which recommend having a clear and visible signage system for emergency exits<sup>23</sup>.

References: 1: EPI Data Centre Operations Standard (DCOS), Version 2.0, Section 5.4.2.1, Page 42 2: How to Prepare and Respond to Data Center Emergencies, White Paper 217, Schneider Electric, Page 4 3: How to Properly Manage Data Center Emergencies, IT Business Edge, Slide 2

#### NEW QUESTION # 82

systems are designed specifically to protect the structure of a building

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION # 83

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. No
- B. Yes

- C. Yes, but only if they install it with a 12-pulse rectifier.
- D. Yes, but only if you oversize the battery bank with 10%.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION # 84

Which one of the following is an Audible Signaling and Notification Device?

- A. Sirens
- B. Clocks
- C. Strobes
- D. Alarms

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

According to the CDCP Preparation Guide, an audible signaling and notification device is a device that produces a sound to alert or notify the occupants of a data center of an event or condition. Sirens are examples of such devices, as they can emit loud and distinctive tones to warn of fire, emergency, or security incidents.

Strobes, on the other hand, are visual signaling and notification devices that produce flashes of light to attract attention or convey information. Alarms and clocks are not specific types of devices, but rather general terms that can refer to various audible or visual devices.

References: CDCP Preparation Guide, page 30. Audible Visual Notification | System Sensor | Honeywell.

Audible-Visual Signaling Devices - AutomationDirect.

#### NEW QUESTION # 85

Starting from which Rating does the requirement of Concurrently Maintainability becomes relevant?

- A. Rated-1
- B. Rated-2
- C. Rated-3
- D. Rated-4

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The requirement of Concurrently Maintainability becomes relevant starting from Rated-3, according to the Uptime Institute Tier Classification System<sup>1</sup>. Concurrently Maintainability means that any component or system in the data centre can be maintained or

This requires having redundant capacity components and multiple independent distribution paths serving the IT equipment. Rated-3 data centres are designed to achieve Concurrently Maintainability and have a minimum uptime of 99.982%. Rated-4 data centres also have Concurrently Maintainability, but they also have Fault Tolerance, which means that they can withstand any single unplanned event without affecting the availability of the IT equipment. Rated-4 data centres have a minimum uptime of 99.995%. Rated-1 and Rated-2 data centres do not have Concurrently Maintainability, as they have only one distribution path serving the IT equipment and no redundant capacity components. Rated-1 data centres have a minimum uptime of 99.671% and Rated-2 data centres have a minimum uptime of 99.741%.

1: Uptime Institute Tier Classification System2, page 1, section 1 2: Data Center Tiers Classification Explained: (Tier 1, 2, 3, 4)3, page 1, section 1 3: Data Center Tier Standards4, page 1, section 1

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