CDCP 100％시험패스자료 퍼펙트한덤프구매후60일내 주문은불합격시환불가능

참고: DumpTOP에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료 2025 EXIN CDCP 시험 문제집이 있습니다:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1imeyZ9LoAoPY0SMnEpr-RiJf2kOfWBbP

CDCP인증시험패스는 쉬운 일은 아닙니다. 높은 전문지식은 필수입니다.하지만 자신은 이 방면 지식이 없다면 DumpTOP가 도움을 드릴 수 있습니다. DumpTOP의 전문가들이 자기만의 지식과 지금까지의 경험으로 최고의 IT인증관련자료를 만들어 여러분들의 고민을 해결해드릴 수 있습니다. 우리는 최고의CDCP인증시험문제와 답을 제공합니다. DumpTOP는 최선을 다하여 여러분이 한번에CDCP인증시험을 패스하도록 도와드릴 것입니다. 여러분은 우리 DumpTOP 선택함으로 일석이조의 이익을 누릴 수 있습니다. 첫째는 관여지식은 아주 알차게 공부하실 수 있습니다.둘째는 바로 시험을 안전하게 한번에 통과하실 수 있다는 거죠.그리고 우리는 일년무료 업데이트서비스를 제공합니다.덤프가 업뎃이되면 우리는 모두 무료로 보내드립니다.만약 시험에서 실패한다면 우리 또한 덤프비용 전액을 환불해 드립니다.

EXIN CDCP 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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).

주제 2	• Auxiliary Systems: The topic covers water leak detection systems, data centre monitoring requirements, EMS, BMS and DCIM.
주제 3	• Data Centre Location, Building and Construction: It focuses on appropriate sites and components of an effective data centre and supporting facilities setup.
주제 4	• Raised Floor • Suspended Ceiling: The topic discusses applicable standards, signal reference grid, and disability act and regulations.
주제 5	• Designing a Scalable Network Infrastructure: It covers ANSI • TIA-942 cabling hierarchy, network redundancy, structured Cabling System, and planning considerations.
주제 6	• Equipment Racks: It discusses power rail • strip options, security considerations, and rack standards, properties and selection criteria.
주제 7	• Electro Magnetic Fields: The topic deals with effects of EMF on human health and equipment (H)EMP, standards, and EMF shielding solutions.

>> CDCP 100% 시험패스 자료 <<

CDCP 100% 시험패스 자료 덤프공부자료 Certified Data Centre Professional (CDCP) 시험준비자료

EXIN인증 CDCP시험에 도전하고 싶으시다면 최강 시험패스율로 유명한DumpTOP의 EXIN인증 CDCP덤프로 시험 공부를 해보세요. 시간절약은 물론이고 가격도 착해서 간단한 시험패스에 딱 좋은 선택입니다. EXIN 인증CDCP시험출제경향을 퍼펙트하게 연구하여DumpTOP에서는EXIN 인증CDCP시험대비덤프를 출시하였습니다. DumpTOP 제품은 고객님의 IT자격증 취득의 앞길을 훤히 비추어드립니다.

최신 EPI Data Centre CDCP 무료샘플문제 (Q40-Q45):

질문 # 40
What should be considered when implementing hot- or cold-aisle containment in an existing computer room?

- A. Equipment will get too hot at the rear (back) of the rack potentially resulting in more ICT hardware failures.
- B. It creates potential issues with the existing fire suppression system(s).
- C. The delta-T of the equipment will increase too much causing reliability issues.
- D. It will be more difficult to install power and network cabling in the contained area.

정답：B

설명：
Hot- or cold-aisle containment is a strategy to improve the cooling efficiency and reduce the energy consumption of data centers by isolating the hot exhaust air from the cold supply air. However, implementing this strategy in an existing computer room may create potential issues with the existing fire suppression system(s), such as:
*The containment barriers may interfere with the distribution and activation of the fire suppression agents, such as water, gas, or aerosol, and reduce their effectiveness in extinguishing a fire.
*The containment barriers may create pockets of high temperature and pressure that could damage the equipment or the containment structure itself in the event of a fire.
*The containment barriers may obstruct the access and visibility of the fire detection and alarm devices, such as smoke detectors, heat sensors, or manual call points, and delay the response time of the fire suppression system(s).
*The containment barriers may violate the local fire codes and regulations that specify the minimum clearance and ventilation requirements for the data center.
Therefore, when implementing hot- or cold-aisle containment in an existing computer room, it is important to consider the impact on the existing fire suppression system(s) and take appropriate measures to ensure the safety and compliance of the data center, such as:
*Consulting with the fire authorities and the fire suppression system vendor to assess the compatibility and suitability of the

containment solution with the existing fire suppression system(s).

*Modifying or upgrading the existing fire suppression system(s) to accommodate the containment solution, such as relocating or adding fire suppression devices, adjusting the discharge rate and pressure, or installing a secondary fire suppression system within the contained area.

*Installing fire-rated containment barriers that can withstand high temperatures and resist the spread of fire and smoke, and that have self-closing or automatic release mechanisms in case of a fire.

*Installing fire detection and alarm devices within the contained area and ensuring their proper integration and communication with the existing fire suppression system(s).

*Conducting regular testing and maintenance of the fire suppression system(s) and the containment solution to ensure their functionality and reliability.

References: EPI Data Centre Framework, Module 4: Fire Protection, page 10-11. EPI Data Centre Professional (CDCP) Reference Materials, page 66-67. 1, 2, 3.

질문 # 41

is the arithmetic mean of time between the failing and the subsequent running of the system in a particular time period.

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

정답: B

설명:

MTBF stands for Mean Time Between Failures, and it is the arithmetic mean of time between the failing and the subsequent running of the system in a particular time period. MTBF is a measure of reliability that indicates how often a system or component fails during its operation. MTBF can be calculated by dividing the total operating time by the number of failures over a given period. For example, if a system operates for 1000 hours and experiences 5 failures, the MTBF is 1000/5 = 200 hours.

References: EPI Data Centre Training Framework, CDCP Preparation Guide, MTBF, MTTR, MTTF, MTTA: Understanding incident metrics - Atlassian

질문 # 42

Where should exit/emergency signs be located?

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

정답: B

설명:

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 emergency1. 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 exits23.

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

질문 # 43

What is the most preferred unit of measure for cooling capacity?

- A. Horsepower
- B. BTU
- C. Watt
- D. Ton

정답：**C**

설명：

Cooling capacity is the measure of a cooling system's ability to remove heat from a space. The most preferred unit of measure for cooling capacity is watt (W), which is the SI unit for power. Watt is defined as the amount of energy transferred or converted per unit time. One watt is equal to one joule of energy per second. Using watt as the unit of measure for cooling capacity allows for easy comparison and calculation of the cooling performance and efficiency of different cooling systems.

Other units of measure for cooling capacity are ton, BTU, and horsepower, but they are less common and less convenient than watt. Ton is a unit of measure that describes how much water at freezing temperature can be frozen in 24 hours, equivalent to 3.5 kW or 12,000 BTU/h. BTU (British Thermal Unit) is a unit of measure that describes the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit, equivalent to 0.293 W. Horsepower is a unit of measure that describes the rate at which work is done, equivalent to 746 W.

References:

*Data Centre Professional (CDCP®) Reference Materials, page 8, section 2.1.1
*Data Centre Professional (CDCP®) Preparation Guide, page 11, section 2.1.1
*Cooling capacity - Wikipedia
*Air Conditioner BTU Calculator
*Air conditioning 101: Basics, working principle and sizing ... - GlobalSpec
*How is cooling capacity measured? - Sage-Advices
*Everything You Need to Know About Cooling Capacity

질문 # 44

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

정답：**A**

설명：

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

질문 # 45

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IT인증 시험문제는 수시로 변경됩니다. 이 점을 해결하기 위해DumpTOP의EXIN인증 CDCP덤프도 시험변경에 따라 업데이트하도록 최선을 다하고 있습니다.시험문제 변경에 초점을 맞추어 업데이트를 진행한후 업데이트된EXIN 인증 CDCP덤프를 1년간 무료로 업데이트서비스를 드립니다.

CDCP유효한 최신덤프공부 : https://www.dumptop.com/EXIN/CDCP-dump.html