

EXIN CDFOM資格復習テキスト & CDFOM認定内容



さらに、ShikenPASS CDFOM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=1WA28txXMFP_dnaYTPStouPNnl6N8MsLe

CDFOM試験には多くの利点があり、EXIN購入する価値があります。購入前にCDFOMガイドの質問デモをダウンロードして試用し、支払いが完了したらすぐに使用できます。支払いが完了したら、5~10分以内に送信します。その後、あなたはそれを学び、実践することができます。Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager試験に合格するための最新のCDFOM試験問題があることを確認するために、CDFOMトレント質問を頻繁に更新します。CDFOM試験に合格すると、大企業に入社して賃金を2倍にすることができます。

EXIN CDFOM 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">サービスレベル管理:測定可能なメトリックを含む SLA、サービスレポート、顧客満足度の測定、継続的な改善プロセスなどのサービス契約の作成と管理について説明します。

トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> データセンター組織: 組織構造、役割と責任、シフト管理、パフォーマンス管理、トレーニング、キャリア開発、後継者計画について説明します。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ガバナンス、リスク、コンプライアンス: コンプライアンス、リスク管理、文書管理、財務管理、ベンダー監視などの管理フレームワークをカバーします。
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 環境の持続可能性: 電力効率、廃棄物管理、再生可能エネルギーの統合を通じて環境への影響を最小限に抑えることに重点を置いています。
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> データセンターの運用: 施設の継続的な機能をサポートする日常の運用活動と手順に重点を置きます。
トピック 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> プロジェクト管理: 管理原則、組織構造、プロジェクトフェーズを含むプロジェクト実行をカバーします。
トピック 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 監視 レポート 制御: 監視、エスカレーション手順、レポート、傾向分析を通じてパフォーマンス監視に対処します。
トピック 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 物理的セキュリティの管理: セキュリティポリシー、スタッフ管理、インシデント処理、セキュリティ監査を通じて施設の保護に対処します。
トピック 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 施設管理: メンテナンスプログラム、アウトソーシング、契約、スケジュール、スペアパーツ、汚染制御などのインフラストラクチャメンテナンスをカバーします。
トピック 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 安全性と法的要件の管理: 安全ポリシー、トレーニング、作業許可システム、PPE、緊急事態への備え、安全性監査など、職場の安全性コンプライアンスに重点を置いています。

>> EXIN CDFOM資格復習テキスト <<

CDFOM認定内容、CDFOM教育資料

何でも上昇しているこの時代に、自分の制限を突破したくないのですか。給料を倍増させることも不可能ではありません。EXINのCDFOM試験に合格したら、あなたは夢を実現することができます。ShikenPASSはあなたの最高のトレーニング資料を提供して、100パーセントの合格率を保証します。これは本当のことです。疑いなくすぐShikenPASSのEXINのCDFOM試験トレーニング資料を購入しましょう。

EXIN Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager 認定 CDFOM 試験問題 (Q45-Q50):

質問 # 45

What is defined by the Recovery Time Objective (RTO)?

- A. The minimum level of service required to be operational again
- B. The maximum age of the data to be restored in case of a disaster
- C. The time within which the impacts of not resuming activities would become unacceptable to the organization
- **D. The prioritized timeframes for resuming disrupted activities at a specified minimum acceptable capacity**

正解: D

解説:

In organizational resilience and business continuity planning, the Recovery Time Objective (RTO) is a core metric used to determine the acceptable downtime for each business function.

EPI defines RTO as the:

"Targeted duration within which disrupted services or processes must be restored to a minimum acceptable operational level after a disaster." Key points:

- * **Timeframe for Recovery**The RTO identifies how quickly a facility, system, or service must be restored before the outage causes unacceptable consequences.
 - * **Minimum Service Capacity**The RTO refers to restoring operations at a minimum acceptable level, not full normal operations.
 - * **Business Impact Analysis (BIA) Output**RTO is derived during BIA where criticality and dependencies of business processes are assessed and prioritized.
 - * **Prioritization of Resources**RTO informs disaster recovery planning, resource allocation, and restoration sequencing.
- Therefore, the correct definition matches:
D - "The prioritized timeframes for resuming disrupted activities at a specified minimum acceptable capacity." Why the other options are incorrect:
- * A describes the MTPD (Maximum Tolerable Period of Disruption).
 - * B describes elements of the Minimum Business Continuity Objective (MBCO).
 - * C describes the Recovery Point Objective (RPO).
- EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased, Not Verbatim)
- * RTO defines the permitted downtime for a service.
 - * RTO is linked to minimum acceptable capability after recovery.
 - * RTO is determined through BIA.

質問 # 46

Which action is most appropriate when the standard warranty does not meet the business requirements?

- A. Review with the service provider and - budget permitted - discuss a service contract to extend the services beyond the standard warranty coverage
- B. Write-off the investment and purchase new equipment
- C. Purchase additional spare parts
- D. Increase staff standby levels

正解: A

解説:

Standard warranties often provide limited support focused on parts replacement with no guaranteed response time, no preventive maintenance, and no rapid onsite intervention. When business requirements demand higher availability, faster recovery times, or enhanced repair capabilities, the standard warranty is insufficient.

EPI's facilities management principles recommend upgrading to a service contract that offers extended or enhanced coverage. This may include guaranteed response times, onsite labor, preventive maintenance, full system checks, expedited parts replacement, and comprehensive support that aligns with business-critical uptime requirements.

Option B is correct because it provides a structured, contractual method to bridge gaps between operational needs and manufacturer baseline support. The contract can be tailored to specific risks, SLAs, and operational priorities.

Option A (increasing staff standby) does not solve the issue of vendor response or parts availability. Option C (writing off the asset) is unnecessary and financially unreasonable. Option D (purchasing spare parts) helps but does not provide labor response, diagnostics, or SLA-backed service delivery.

Thus, the most appropriate and effective action is to negotiate an extended service contract.

質問 # 47

A co-location data center wants to reduce IT energy consumption as part of its sustainability program.

It has no direct influence over the IT usage of its customers.

What is the best approach?

- A. The data center may decide to reduce the power delivered to each rack by 10%
- B. The data center may set limits to the volume of storage allowed for each customer
- C. In a co-location environment, the customers determine what they do with their IT, the data center service provider has no say in this
- D. The data center may issue recommendations to customers regarding the optimization of storage and CPU usage

正解: D

解説:

In a co-location environment, the data center operator manages the facility infrastructure—power, cooling, space, security—but does not directly control how customers operate their IT equipment. However, sustainability programs aim to reduce total energy consumption, which includes IT loads. Since the operator cannot mandate hardware usage or impose arbitrary power reductions,

the appropriate method is promoting awareness and issuing recommendations that help customers optimize their systems. These recommendations may include best practices such as consolidating workloads, improving server utilization, removing unused equipment ("zombie servers"), adopting more efficient storage architectures, using virtualization, and refreshing legacy hardware. This aligns with EPI's sustainability principles, where collaboration and customer education play a key role in reducing energy consumption in shared environments.

Option A is incorrect because, although customers control IT loads, the operator can influence them through guidance and programs. Option B is unsafe and violates contractual power allocations. Option D imposes limitations not covered by typical co-location contracts and could disrupt customer operations.

Thus, providing optimization recommendations is the best and most realistic approach.

質問 # 48

What is defined by the Recovery Time Objective (RTO)?

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- C. The time within which the impacts of not resuming activities would become unacceptable to the organization
- **D. The prioritized timeframes for resuming disrupted activities at a specified minimum acceptable capacity**

正解: D

解説:

In organizational resilience and business continuity planning, the Recovery Time Objective (RTO) is a core metric used to determine the acceptable downtime for each business function.

EPI defines RTO as the:

"Targeted duration within which disrupted services or processes must be restored to a minimum acceptable operational level after a disaster." Key points:

* Timeframe for Recovery The RTO identifies how quickly a facility, system, or service must be restored before the outage causes unacceptable consequences.

* Minimum Service Capacity The RTO refers to restoring operations at a minimum acceptable level, not full normal operations.

* Business Impact Analysis (BIA) Output RTO is derived during BIA where criticality and dependencies of business processes are assessed and prioritized.

* Prioritization of Resources RTO informs disaster recovery planning, resource allocation, and restoration sequencing.

Therefore, the correct definition matches:

D - "The prioritized timeframes for resuming disrupted activities at a specified minimum acceptable capacity." Why the other options are incorrect:

* A describes the MTPD (Maximum Tolerable Period of Disruption).

* B describes elements of the Minimum Business Continuity Objective (MBCO).

* C describes the Recovery Point Objective (RPO).

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts

* RTO defines the permitted downtime for a service.

* RTO is linked to minimum acceptable capability after recovery.

* RTO is determined through BIA.

質問 # 49

Which process is not part of the 6-step document management life cycle?

- **A. Provisioning**
- B. Creation
- C. Destruction
- D. Publication

正解: A

解説:

EPI's document management methodology follows a 6-step structured life cycle for all controlled documentation used in a data center (e.g., SOPs, MOPs, EOPs, safety documents, policies, maintenance procedures).

The life cycle ensures all documents remain current, controlled, traceable, and properly retired.

The six recognized stages in the EPI-aligned document management life cycle are typically:

* Creation- The document is drafted and developed.

BONUS!!! ShikenPASS CDFOMダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1WA28txXMFP_dnaYTPStouPNnI6N8MsLe