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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Class of Fires involves cooking appliances?

Options:

A- Class A

B- Class B

C- Class C

D- Class K

Answer:

D

Explanation:

According to the EPI Data Centre Professional (CDCP) Preparation Guide, Class K fires involve cooking appliances that use combustible cooking media such as vegetable or animal oils and fats (page 28). Class K fires require special extinguishing agents that

can suppress the high-temperature flames and prevent re-ignition. Class K fires are different from Class B fires, which involve flammable liquids such as gasoline, oil, or paint.

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

* Fire Classes and Extinguishing Agents | The Fire Equipment Manufacturers' Association

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How many monitoring points should be used in Temperature Measurement?

Options:

A- 1

B- 2

C- 3

D- 4

Answer:

C

Explanation:

According to the EPI Data Centre Professional (CDCP) Reference Materials, the recommended number of monitoring points for temperature measurement in a data centre is 3 per rack: one at the top, one at the middle, and one at the bottom¹. This is to ensure that the temperature distribution within the rack is uniform and within the acceptable range for the equipment. The temperature sensors should be placed at the front of the rack, where the air enters the equipment, and not at the back, where the hot air exits¹.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- MTBF

B- MCBF

C- MLBF

D- MTTR

Answer:

A

Explanation:

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.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which type of Humidifier rapidly vibrates water to create a fog or mist?

Options:

- A- Infrared Humidifier
- B- Water Canister Humidifier
- C- Steam Canister Humidifier
- D- Ultrasonic Humidifier

Answer:

D

Explanation:

An ultrasonic humidifier is a type of cool mist humidifier that uses a metallic diaphragm that vibrates at high frequencies to create water droplets that are added to the air. A fan projects these droplets into the air as mist, which then evaporates and humidifies the room. This type of humidifier rapidly vibrates the water to create a fog or mist.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- Scalability

B- Agility

C- Reliability

D- Availability

Answer:

C

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.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which one of the following is a device that uses circulating chilled water to remove heat?

Options:

- A- Computer Room Air Handling Unit (CRAH)
- B- Computer Room Air System Unit (CRAS)
- C- Computer Room Air Suspension Unit (CRAS)
- D- Computer Room Air Suppression Unit (CRAS)

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A computer room air handling unit (CRAH) is a device that uses circulating chilled water to remove heat from the data center environment. A CRAH consists of a fan, a coil, and a filter. The fan draws the warm air from the data center and passes it through the

coil, where the heat is transferred to the chilled water. The chilled water is supplied by a chiller or a cooling tower, and the cooled air is returned to the data center. A CRAH is different from a computer room air conditioning unit (CRAC), which uses a refrigerant instead of chilled water to cool the air.

* EPI Data Centre Professional (CDCP) Preparation Guide, page 36

* Chilled Water Systems: Applications and Common Uses

* The Principles of Basic Refrigeration: What is a chiller?

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

is the degree to which a system or component is operational and accessibility when required for use.

Options:

A- Scalability

B- Agility

C- Reliability

D- Availability

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Availability is the degree to which a system, product or component is operational and accessible when required for use. It is one of the attributes of reliability, which is the ability of a system or component to perform its required functions under stated conditions for a specified period of time. Availability can be calculated as the ratio of the expected value of the uptime (the time when the system is functional) to the total time (uptime plus downtime) of a system or component. Availability can also be influenced by factors such as maintainability, fault tolerance, redundancy, diagnostics, and logistics.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The three elements of the fire triangle are , and . (Choose three.)

Options:

- A- Oxygen
- B- Earth
- C- Heat
- D- Water
- E- Fuel

Answer:

A, C, E

Explanation:

The fire triangle is a simple model that illustrates the three elements that a fire needs to ignite and sustain: oxygen, heat, and fuel. Oxygen is the oxidizing agent that enables the combustion reaction, heat is the energy source that raises the temperature of the fuel to its ignition point, and fuel is the material that reacts with oxygen and releases heat and light. Removing any one of these elements can extinguish a fire. For example, water can reduce the heat and the oxygen, sand or soil can smother the fuel and the oxygen, and fire extinguishers can displace the oxygen or lower the temperature.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Measuring "Business Values" begins first with .

Options:

- A- Physical Infrastructure
- B- Topology
- C- Network
- D- Budget

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Measuring "Business Values" begins first with budgeting and identifying the costs associated with the project. This includes understanding the economic impact of the project, such as the cost of labor, materials, and other resources. It is also important to evaluate the return on investment (ROI) of the project, which will help to determine its overall value. Additionally, it is important to consider the long-term impact of the project and its potential to add value to the business in the future.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- Sirens

B- Strobes

C- Alarms

D- Clocks

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.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which one of the following is used in Measuring Business Value?

Options:

- A- Regeneration Cost
- B- Scalability
- C- Reliability
- D- Upfront Cost

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Measuring business value is the process of assessing the benefits and costs of IT investments and initiatives in relation to the strategic objectives and priorities of the organization. One of the factors that can be used to measure business value is scalability, which is the ability of a system or component to handle increasing workloads or demands without compromising performance, quality, or functionality. Scalability is important for business value because it enables the organization to adapt to changing market conditions, customer expectations, and growth opportunities. Scalability can also reduce operational costs, increase efficiency, and improve customer satisfaction. Therefore, scalability is one of the factors that can be used in measuring business value.

- * EPI Data Centre Training Framework1
- * EPI Data Centre Competence Framework2
- * Measuring the Business Value of IT3
- * How to Measure the Business Value with Effective Data Quality Governance
- * 7 Rules for Demonstrating the Business Value of IT

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