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QUESTION 1

Measuring "Business Values" begins first with.

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

Correct Answer: D

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 2

Which one of the following is an AC Power Quality Anomaly?

- A. Signal Distortion
- B. Waveform Distortion
- C. Backup Condition
- D. Attenuation

Correct Answer: B

Waveform distortion is a type of AC power quality anomaly that occurs when the shape of the voltage or current waveform deviates from the ideal sinusoidal shape. Waveform distortion can be caused by nonlinear loads, such as rectifiers, inverters, variable frequency drives, and electronic devices, that draw current in pulses or harmonics. Waveform distortion can result in overheating, reduced efficiency, malfunctioning, or damage of equipment.

QUESTION 3

Can Electro Magnetic Fields (EMF) cause data centre failures?

- A. Yes, high levels of EMF can cause data centre failures.
- B. No, only power issues will cause data centre failures.
- C. No, only cooling issues will cause data centre failures.
- D. Yes, but only EMF caused by lightning strikes.



Correct Answer: A

According to the EPI Data Centre Training Framework, EMF is a form of electromagnetic interference (EMI) that can disrupt or damage the normal operation of electronic devices, such as servers, network cables, and IT equipment¹. High levels of EMF can be generated by power equipment, cell phones, microwaves, TV and radio signals, etc., and can cause data corruption, data loss, system malfunction, and crashes. Therefore, EMF can cause data centre failures and affect the availability, performance, and security of the data centre. To prevent or mitigate EMF, data centres should follow the best practices for data centre design, layout, cabling, grounding, shielding, and testing

QUESTION 4

What is a requirement for both CCTV cameras and recording equipment?

- A. They must be of the same brand.
- B. Both must be placed inside the Computer room.
- C. Both must be connected to a UPS.
- D. CCTV cameras can only be used to cover the outside of the building, where as the recording equipment needs to be located in a secure area.

Correct Answer: C

A UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply) is a device that provides backup power to electrical equipment in case of a power outage or fluctuation. A UPS is essential for both CCTV cameras and recording equipment, as it ensures that the surveillance system can continue to operate and record without interruption or data loss. A UPS can also protect the CCTV cameras and recording equipment from damage caused by power surges or spikes. Connecting both CCTV cameras and recording equipment to a UPS is a requirement for data centres, as it enhances the security and reliability of the surveillance system.

References: Technical Specification - GeM, [What is a UPS? | Uninterruptible Power Supply | APC by Schneider Electric], [Why You Need a UPS for Your CCTV System - CCTV Camera World].

QUESTION 5

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

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

Correct Answer: D

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.

References: EPI Data Centre Professional (CDCP? Preparation Guide, page 8; Availability - Wikipedia; Reliability - ISO 25000.

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