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QUESTION 1

What should be a consideration when having casters (rollers/wheels) or feet under the rack?

- A. The casters and feet should be larger to avoid a too heavy point load on the floor tile.
- B. Skirts at the bottom of the rack to avoid air flow between the hot and cold aisles.
- C. Casters and feet should be of a soft material, for example rubber, to avoid damage to the raised floor tile.
- D. Casters and feet should not be locked to ensure the racks are still able to be moved to another position.

Correct Answer: A

The casters and feet under the rack are used to support the weight of the rack and its equipment, and to allow the rack to be moved if needed. However, the casters and feet should also be designed to avoid putting too much pressure on the floor tile, especially if the data centre uses a raised floor system. A too heavy point load on the floor tile can cause the tile to crack, deform, or collapse, which can damage the rack, the equipment, and the underlying infrastructure. To prevent this, the casters and feet should be larger, so that they can distribute the weight over a larger area and reduce the point load. The casters and feet should also be compatible with the floor type and the load rating of the floor tile.

QUESTION 2

What needs to be installed in the battery room when using Lithium-ion batteries?

- A. A battery management system to monitor and prevent unsafe temperatures during charging/discharging.
- B. High capacity air-conditioning equipment since Lithium-ion batteries are sensitive to high temperatures, which can reduce their lifetime.
- C. A proper ventilation system since Lithium-ion batteries produce highly flammable Hydrogen gas during charging.
- D. A proper supply of distilled water.

Correct Answer: A

According to the EPI Data Centre Training Framework, lithium-ion batteries are becoming more popular in data centres due to their higher energy density, longer lifespan, and lower maintenance costs compared to lead-acid batteries. However, lithium-ion batteries also have some drawbacks, such as higher initial cost, stricter safety requirements, and potential thermal runaway risks. Therefore, a battery management system (BMS) is essential to monitor and control the voltage, current, temperature, and state of charge of each battery cell or module, and to prevent overcharging, over-discharging, or overheating. A BMS can also communicate with the UPS system and provide information on the battery status, performance, and health.

QUESTION 3

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. The delta-T of the equipment will increase too much causing reliability issues.



- C. It creates potential issues with the existing fire suppression system(s).
- D. It will be more difficult to install power and network cabling in the contained area.

Correct Answer: C

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.

QUESTION 4

Which one of the following is an example of Direct Cost?

- A. Legal fees



- B. Damaged brand perception
- C. Negative public relations
- D. Reduced customer satisfaction

Correct Answer: A

Legal fees are an example of direct cost because they can be directly attributed to a specific project, product, or service. Legal fees are incurred for the purpose of obtaining legal advice, drafting contracts, resolving disputes, or complying with regulations related to the core business activity. Legal fees are not general overhead expenses that are shared by multiple cost objects.

QUESTION 5

Which type of copper wire is used for grounding the racks to the SRG?

- A. Thin copper cable to keep the cost low for grounding.
- B. Thick copper cable to create better grounding.
- C. Braided copper wire or flat copper strip.
- D. Copper cable with plastic insulation (isolation).

Correct Answer: C

The type of copper wire that is used for grounding the racks to the SRG (signal reference grid) in a data centre is braided copper wire or flat copper strip, according to the CDCP Preparation Guide¹ and various web sources²³⁴. Braided copper wire or flat copper strip are preferred over thin or thick copper cable for grounding purposes, because they have lower impedance and higher surface area, which allow better dissipation of electrical noise and interference. Moreover, braided copper wire or flat copper strip are more flexible and durable than copper cable, which make them easier to install and maintain. Braided copper wire or flat copper strip should be connected to the SRG using exothermic welding or other code-compliant methods, and should follow the relevant standards and codes, such as ANSI/TIA/EIA-607 and NFPA 70.

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