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QUESTION 1

Which type of Humidifier is composed of water-filled canister containing electrodes?

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

Correct Answer: C

A steam canister humidifier is a type of humidifier that uses electricity to heat water in a canister containing electrodes. The water conductivity and the water level determine the amount of current and steam production. The steam canister humidifier is also known as an electrode boiler humidifier or an electrode steam humidifier¹²³.

QUESTION 2

What should be considered when using a direct air handler for a data centre?

- A. Cost of operation as power consumption on these units tend to be higher compared to traditional air conditioning technology.
- B. Temperature, humidity and contamination of the outdoor environment.
- C. Space available inside the computer rooms as the air handler space requirement for the inside the Computer room is quite large.
- D. The availability of three-phase power due to the high power requirements of these air handler units.

Correct Answer: B

Direct air handlers are a type of cooling system that use outdoor air to cool the data centre. They draw in fresh air from outside, filter it, and supply it to the data centre at the desired temperature and humidity level. Direct air handlers can reduce the energy consumption and operating costs of data centres by eliminating the need for mechanical cooling or refrigeration. However, they also have some challenges and limitations that need to be considered. One of the main factors to consider when using direct air handlers for data centres is the temperature, humidity and contamination of the outdoor environment. Depending on the location and climate of the data centre, the outdoor air may not always be suitable for cooling the data centre. For example, if the outdoor air is too hot, too humid, or too polluted, it may not provide enough cooling capacity, or it may damage the IT equipment or cause corrosion. Therefore, direct air handlers need to have sensors and controls to monitor the outdoor air quality and adjust the airflow accordingly. They may also need to have backup cooling systems or supplementary cooling devices, such as evaporative coolers or heat exchangers, to cope with extreme weather conditions or peak loads.

QUESTION 3

Escape route signage should be placed where?

- A. Only at emergency escape doors



- B. Only at the main entrance of the data centre building
- C. At every door providing a pathway
- D. At every door including riser doors, doors of storage closets etc.

Correct Answer: C

Escape route signage should be placed at every door providing a pathway to the exit or the assembly area, according to the CDCP Preparation Guide and the EU Safety/Health Signs Directive. Escape route signage is used to guide the occupants of the data centre from wherever they are in the building, via a place of relative safety (the escape route), to the place of ultimate safety (the assembly area). Escape route signage should not be limited to only emergency escape doors or the main entrance of the data centre building, as these may not be accessible or visible from all locations. Escape route signage should also not include doors that do not lead to the exit or the assembly area, such as riser doors, doors of storage closets, or doors of other rooms, as these may confuse or mislead the occupants. Escape route signage should be placed at every door that provides a pathway to the exit or the assembly area, and should indicate the direction and distance of the escape route using pictograms, arrows, and words. Escape route signage should also be designed and installed in accordance with the relevant standards and codes, such as BS 5499 and ISO 7010.

QUESTION 4

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. Yes
- B. No
- 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.

Correct Answer: B

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.



QUESTION 5

What is the best practice for cutting holes in the raised floor tile?

- A. Anywhere as data centre tiles are designed to allow cut-outs anywhere.
- B. Draw a cross on the tile and when making a cut-out do not touch a line and avoid the corners.
- C. Draw a line in the middle of the tile and never touch the line when making the cut.
- D. Cut the tiles at the corner so the pedestals can be used as a vertical cable manager.

Correct Answer: B

According to the Raised Floor Installation Manual, the best practice for cutting holes in the raised floor tile is to draw a cross on the tile and when making a cut-out do not touch a line and avoid the corners. This ensures that the structural integrity and load-bearing capacity of the tile are not compromised. Cutting holes anywhere, touching the line, or cutting the corners can weaken the tile and cause it to crack or collapse. Additionally, the manual recommends using a drill press or a reciprocating saw with a metal or bi-metal cutting blade, and deburring all sharp edges.

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