

KillTest

高品質 より良いサービス



練習問題

<https://www.killtest.jp>

1年間無料アップデート

Exam : Exin-CDCP

**Title : Exin Certified Data Centre
Professional**

Version : DEMO

1.Which one of the following is an Objective of Data Center Fire Protection?

- A. Information
- B. Representation
- C. Depression
- D. Suppression

Answer: D

Explanation:

The objective of data center fire protection is to suppress or extinguish a fire before it can cause significant damage to the equipment, personnel, or business continuity. Fire suppression systems are designed to reduce the heat, oxygen, or fuel elements of the fire triangle, and to limit the spread of fire and smoke. Fire suppression systems can be classified into two types: water-based and gas-based. Water-based systems include sprinklers, mist, and water spray systems, which use water as the extinguishing agent. Gas-based systems include inert gas, halocarbon, and clean agent systems, which use gases or chemicals as the extinguishing agent. The choice of fire suppression system depends on several factors, such as the fire risk, the type of fuel, the environmental impact, the reliability, the cost, and the compatibility with the data center equipment and operations.

Reference:

- EPI Data Centre Professional (CDCP®) Preparation Guide, page 31
- A Comprehensive Approach To Data Center Fire Safety

2.Which Class of Fires involves energized electrical equipment?

- A. Class A
- B. Class B
- C. Class C
- D. Class K

Answer: C

Explanation:

Class C fires involve energized electrical equipment, such as computers, servers, switches, cables, and wiring. These fires require the use of non-conductive extinguishing agents, such as carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or clean agent, to prevent electrical shock and damage to the equipment. Water-based extinguishers, such as Class A or K, are not suitable for Class C fires, as water can conduct electricity and cause electrocution or short circuits.

Reference: EPI Data Centre Training Framework, CDCP Preparation Guide, ABCs of Fire Extinguishers

3.Which source is used in fiber cable to transmit data?

- A. Signals
- B. Electric
- C. Light
- D. Pulse

Answer: C

Explanation:

Fiber-optic cables use light as the source to transmit data. Light pulses are modulated to carry information through an optical fiber. The light is confined in the core of the fiber by total internal reflection at the core-cladding interface. The light travels along the fiber with minimal loss or interference, making it

suitable for long-distance and high-bandwidth applications.

Reference: EPI Data Centre Training Framework, Principle of Data transmission through fiber optic cables, Fiber-optic communication

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

Reference: EPI Data Centre Training Framework, CDCP Preparation Guide, 5 anomalies in AC power that can damage your home devices, 9 Most Common Power Quality Problems

5.Which Class of Fire involves combustible metals or combustible metal alloys such as magnesium, sodium and potassium?

- A. Class A
- B. Class B
- C. Class C
- D. Class D

Answer: D

Explanation:

Class D fires involve combustible metals or combustible metal alloys such as magnesium, sodium and potassium. These metals can react violently with water, air, or other chemicals, and require special extinguishing agents¹

Reference: 1: EPI Data Centre Professional (CDCP®) Reference Materials, page 16.