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QUESTION 1

Which source is used in fiber cable to transmit data?

A. Signals

B. Electric

C. Light

D. Pulse

Correct Answer: C

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.

QUESTION 2

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 3

Which type of Fire Detection Device is recommended for protecting a Data Center?

A. Heat detector

B. Smoke detector

C. Flame detector

D. None of the above

Correct Answer: B

According to the CDCP?Preparation Guide, smoke detectors are the most common type of fire detection devices used in data centers, as they can detect a fire in its early stages and provide early warning to the occupants and authorities. Smoke detectors can be either spot-type or air-aspirating, depending on the design and goals of the data center. Spot-type detectors are inexpensive and simple, but may cause activation delay and false alarms. Air-aspirating detectors are more sensitive and reliable, but may require more maintenance and installation costs. Both types of detectors should be installed in accordance with the relevant standards and codes, such as NFPA 72 and EN 54.

QUESTION 4

Which design consideration should be implemented with an Inergen-based fire suppression system?

A. Install protective covers around the nozzles to avoid accidental gas dumps.

B. Install the gas containers (tanks) close to the data centre.

C. To use Inergen only for fires which are not related to electrical power.

D. Pressure relief valves are required in the room that needs protection.

Correct Answer: D

A design consideration that should be implemented with an Inergen-based fire suppression system is to install pressure relief valves in the room that needs protection. Inergen is a clean agent fire suppression system that uses a mixture of inert gases (nitrogen, argon, and carbon dioxide) to displace the oxygen in the room and extinguish the fire. However, when Inergen is released into the room, it creates a sudden increase in pressure, which can damage the walls, doors, windows, and ceilings of the room. To prevent this, pressure relief valves are required to vent the excess pressure to the outside and maintain a safe pressure level inside the room. Pressure relief valves should be designed and installed in accordance with the relevant standards and codes, such as NFPA 2001 and ISO 14520.

QUESTION 5

When dealing with glass door racks, cool air is injected into the rack from:

A. The rear door in a downflow direction.

B. The front door in a downflow direction.

C. The top of the rack through the fans and vents mounted inside the rack.

D. The bottom of the rack.

Correct Answer: A

Glass door racks are a type of rack that have solid glass front doors and rear door heat exchangers (RDHx). RDHx are devices that use facility coolant to absorb heat from the exhaust air of the IT equipment and return cool air to the room. RDHx can be either passive or active, depending on the fan configuration. In general, IT hardware within the rack is air-cooled and the door heat exchanger uses facility coolant to absorb heat from exhaust air to return air to the facility at or near inlet air temperature to the rack. This rear door heat exchanger can either be a passive or active solution. When dealing with glass door racks, cool air is injected into the rack from the rear door in a downflow direction. This means that the cool air flows from the top to the bottom of the rack, following the natural convection of the hot air rising. This way, the cool air can reach all the IT equipment in the rack and prevent hot spots or overheating.