

# Certified Data Centre Professional (CDCP) Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

- 1. What should be done to reduce the impact of common mode noise?**
  - A. Use longer cable runs**
  - B. Increase voltage levels**
  - C. Isolate transformers**
  - D. Connect all equipment to a single phase**
- 2. What is advised against when maintaining the surface of a raised floor?**
  - A. Using specific cleaning agents**
  - B. Waxing the floor**
  - C. Regular vacuuming**
  - D. Using water to clean**
- 3. What is the recommended maximum voltage level for CMN by equipment vendors?**
  - A. 1V**
  - B. 5V**
  - C. 3V**
  - D. 10V**
- 4. What does the K Factor indicate in a electrical system?**
  - A. It increases harmoincs tolerance**
  - B. It increases physical tolerance**
  - C. It reduces power factor**
  - D. It ensures correct grounding**
- 5. Which type of UPS provides the highest level of supply protection?**
  - A. Line-interactive UPS**
  - B. Standby UPS**
  - C. True online double conversion UPS**
  - D. Delta conversion UPS**

- 6. What light level is considered a minimum for service areas in a data center?**
- A. 100 Lux**
  - B. 150 Lux**
  - C. 200 Lux**
  - D. 250 Lux**
- 7. Which of the following indicates a step to reduce harmonics in a 3-phase power supply?**
- A. Increase the voltage supply**
  - B. Double the size of the neutral conductor**
  - C. Install additional ground lines**
  - D. Change the battery type**
- 8. What is the connotation of 7/7 availability in the context of systems?**
- A. The system's ability to be operational at all times**
  - B. The total operational hours of the system in a year**
  - C. How often maintenance is performed**
  - D. The minimum operational standards a system offers**
- 9. What is the key consideration regarding rear lighting in racks?**
- A. It's less important than front lighting**
  - B. It's equally important to front lighting**
  - C. It's more important than front lighting**
  - D. It's only necessary for maintenance**
- 10. What type of rack is recommended for high heat generation racks of 25kW or more?**
- A. Standard mesh rack**
  - B. Rack with additional devices**
  - C. Open frame rack**
  - D. Modular rack with cooling**



## **Answers**

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1. C
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. B
8. A
9. C
10. D

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What should be done to reduce the impact of common mode noise?**

- A. Use longer cable runs**
- B. Increase voltage levels**
- C. Isolate transformers**
- D. Connect all equipment to a single phase**

To reduce the impact of common mode noise, isolating transformers is an effective method. Common mode noise often arises from variations in the ground potential that can affect the signals in communication or power systems. When transformers are isolated, they help to break the direct electrical connection between circuits, thereby providing a barrier that can effectively reduce noise transmission. Isolating transformers can help in maintaining signal integrity by ensuring that any noise, which is typically introduced through ground loops or shared paths, does not propagate to sensitive equipment. This allows for better performance of electronic devices and data integrity, particularly in environments such as data centers where reliable operation is critical. In contrast, using longer cable runs can exacerbate the problem of common mode noise due to greater exposure to interference over the distance. Increasing voltage levels does not address the noise issue and could increase the risk of insulation breakdown or equipment damage. Connecting all equipment to a single phase might not mitigate common mode noise effectively; instead, it could create a larger common ground path for noise, potentially amplifying the problem rather than solving it.

**2. What is advised against when maintaining the surface of a raised floor?**

- A. Using specific cleaning agents**
- B. Waxing the floor**
- C. Regular vacuuming**
- D. Using water to clean**

Waxing the floor is advised against when maintaining the surface of a raised floor because it can create a slippery surface that poses a safety risk for personnel who walk on it. Additionally, wax can attract dust and debris, which can interfere with the airflow necessary for cooling systems in a data centre. Raised floors are typically designed to be flat and provide a consistent level of airflow, and any coatings applied to them, such as wax, can disrupt their function. In contrast, using specific cleaning agents, regular vacuuming, and using water to clean can be appropriate methods when done carefully. Specialized cleaning agents can help maintain the integrity of the floor material, regular vacuuming helps to remove dust and debris which can accumulate in the raised floor plenum, and using water in moderation and with proper techniques can ensure that the surface remains clean without damaging it or affecting the underlying systems. Therefore, avoiding waxing is crucial to ensure both safety and functionality within a data centre environment.

**3. What is the recommended maximum voltage level for CMN by equipment vendors?**

- A. 1V
- B. 5V
- C. 3V**
- D. 10V

The recommended maximum voltage level for Common Mode Noise (CMN) is typically around 3V according to equipment vendors. This level is considered optimal as it helps in maintaining the integrity of data transmission while minimizing the risk of interference and potential damage to sensitive components. Keeping the voltage level at or below this threshold ensures that the equipment operates within safe parameters, which is crucial for the reliability and longevity of electronic devices used in data center environments. As voltage levels rise above this threshold, the likelihood of degrading signal quality increases, leading to errors and malfunctions in electronic systems. This understanding is critical for professionals involved in designing and maintaining data centers, as managing noise and ensuring optimal performance directly impacts overall system reliability.

**4. What does the K Factor indicate in a electrical system?**

- A. It increases harmoincs tolerance
- B. It increases physical tolerance**
- C. It reduces power factor
- D. It ensures correct grounding

The K Factor is a crucial parameter in electrical systems, particularly in the context of transformers and power systems involving non-linear loads. It specifically indicates the level of harmonic distortion within the electricity distribution system. By definition, the K Factor helps in assessing how much the non-linear loads will cause heating in the electrical equipment. When the K Factor increases, it illustrates a higher level of harmonic currents generated by non-linear loads. This increased activity generates additional heat in systems, primarily because such loads may introduce varying current wave shapes which deviate from the standard sinusoidal waveform. The equipment designated with a higher K Factor rating means it can handle these higher levels of harmonics with appropriate thermal limits, effectively increasing physical tolerance of components like transformers and conductors against the additional heating effects caused by harmonic currents. This understanding ties directly to how electrical systems are designed to accommodate these nonlinear loads while maintaining safety and efficiency. Hence, the correct response highlights the importance of physical tolerance in accommodating the effects brought about by harmonic distortion.

**5. Which type of UPS provides the highest level of supply protection?**

**A. Line-interactive UPS**

**B. Standby UPS**

**C. True online double conversion UPS**

**D. Delta conversion UPS**

The choice of a True online double conversion UPS is recognized for providing the highest level of supply protection among the options listed. This UPS type continuously converts incoming AC power to DC and then back to AC. This process ensures that the output is isolated from any disturbances in the input supply, providing a clean and stable power source to connected equipment. With the double conversion process, any voltage fluctuations, surges, or outages in the incoming power are mitigated before reaching the equipment. This level of protection is critical for sensitive devices that cannot tolerate even brief interruptions or fluctuations in power quality. While line-interactive and standby UPS systems offer some degree of protection, they do not provide the same level of isolation and power conditioning. Line-interactive systems can correct minor voltage variations using an autotransformer, and standby UPS systems only switch to battery power during an outage without the proactive filtering that double conversion provides. Delta conversion UPS systems also offer advantages, but the true online double conversion design remains the gold standard for critical environments requiring uninterrupted and high-quality power.

**6. What light level is considered a minimum for service areas in a data center?**

**A. 100 Lux**

**B. 150 Lux**

**C. 200 Lux**

**D. 250 Lux**

The minimum light level considered appropriate for service areas in a data center is 150 Lux. This level ensures that personnel can perform routine maintenance, equipment checks, and other operational tasks safely and efficiently. Adequate lighting is crucial for reducing the risk of accidents, such as trips and falls, and also for ensuring that technicians can see equipment clearly to monitor operations and troubleshoot issues effectively. In data centers, service areas frequently require the use of technical diagnostic tools and reading of equipment displays, which necessitates sufficient illumination. A light level of 150 Lux strikes a balance between visibility and energy consumption, making it an established standard in environments where precision and safety are paramount. Other light levels provided in the options, while potentially suitable for various applications, may not meet the specific requirements for adequate visibility and safety in data centers. Lower levels, like 100 Lux, may be insufficient for the detailed work technicians need to undertake, while higher levels, such as 200 or 250 Lux, could increase energy use without a significant benefit for the tasks performed in those areas.

**7. Which of the following indicates a step to reduce harmonics in a 3-phase power supply?**

- A. Increase the voltage supply**
- B. Double the size of the neutral conductor**
- C. Install additional ground lines**
- D. Change the battery type**

Doubling the size of the neutral conductor is a practical step to reduce harmonics in a 3-phase power supply. Harmonics in a power system are caused by non-linear loads, such as certain types of electronics and drives, which can lead to increased current in the neutral conductor. A larger neutral conductor can better handle the increased current caused by harmonic distortion, thereby ensuring stable operation and minimizing the risk of overheating or tripping circuits. This helps maintain the overall quality of the power supply. Increasing the voltage supply does not inherently reduce harmonics; it may even exacerbate issues related to harmonics if the loads remain unchanged. The installation of additional ground lines is related to grounding and safety rather than directly addressing harmonics. Changing the battery type typically pertains to storage solutions and does not address the issue of harmonics affecting the power supply. Thus, the most relevant option for managing harmonics is indeed to double the size of the neutral conductor.

**8. What is the connotation of 7/7 availability in the context of systems?**

- A. The system's ability to be operational at all times**
- B. The total operational hours of the system in a year**
- C. How often maintenance is performed**
- D. The minimum operational standards a system offers**

The term 7/7 availability refers to a system's capacity to be fully operational at all times, meaning it can provide service continuously, without interruption. In essence, this designation signifies that the system is available every day of the week, around the clock, effectively delivering reliability and uptime for users or clients who depend on it. This concept is critical in environments where downtime can lead to significant financial losses or could compromise safety and security. Systems achieving 7/7 availability are often implemented with robust infrastructure, redundancy, and proactive maintenance schedules to ensure that they can withstand various operational challenges. In contrast, the total operational hours of the system in a year encompasses a timeframe aspect but does not directly speak to availability. How maintenance is performed informs the upkeep of the system but does not define its operational availability. Similarly, minimum operational standards reflect baseline requirements rather than continuous availability. Therefore, the first choice accurately captures the essence of 7/7 availability in the context of systems.

**9. What is the key consideration regarding rear lighting in racks?**

- A. It's less important than front lighting**
- B. It's equally important to front lighting**
- C. It's more important than front lighting**
- D. It's only necessary for maintenance**

In data centres, proper lighting around racks, including rear lighting, is essential for several reasons, making it more important than just front lighting. Rear lighting plays a key role in ensuring that maintenance teams can safely and effectively access and manage equipment positioned at the back of the racks. Having sufficient lighting at the rear helps technicians identify potential issues, such as cable management problems, cooling inefficiencies, or hardware failures, without straining their sight or working in poorly lit conditions. In environments where equipment density is high, visibility becomes crucial for complex troubleshooting and preventive maintenance. Furthermore, adequate rear lighting enhances safety by reducing the risk of accidents in tight spaces, which can be a common concern in data centre operations. Ensuring that both front and rear areas are well-lit contributes to a more efficient workflow and can minimize downtime due to human error or missteps during maintenance tasks. In contrast, some may underestimate the need for rear lighting, suggesting it is less important or only necessary for maintenance. This overlooks the critical nature of comprehensive visibility in high-density settings and the proactive monitoring that rear lighting facilitates.

**10. What type of rack is recommended for high heat generation racks of 25kW or more?**

- A. Standard mesh rack**
- B. Rack with additional devices**
- C. Open frame rack**
- D. Modular rack with cooling**

For high heat generation racks of 25kW or more, a modular rack with cooling is recommended due to its design tailored to dissipate significant amounts of heat effectively. These racks often come with integrated cooling solutions or can be easily adapted to accommodate various cooling methods such as rear door heat exchangers or in-row cooling systems. This proactive approach helps maintain optimal operating temperatures within the rack, ensuring the performance and reliability of the equipment housed in it. On the other hand, a standard mesh rack may not provide adequate cooling for such high power densities, as it primarily relies on passive airflow without any dedicated cooling features. A rack with additional devices could simply mean it has extra components but does not necessarily address the specific need for heat management. An open frame rack, while it might allow for better airflow due to its lack of side panels, still falls short in effectively managing concentrated heat loads compared to a modular rack designed with dedicated cooling capabilities. Such specialized racks are crucial in data centers where managing high heat output is vital for operational efficiency and hardware longevity.



## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://cdcp.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**