

GOOGLE DATA CENTER TECHNICIAN PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://googledatacentertech.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which transport protocol is best suited for reliable, ordered delivery over an unreliable network?**
 - A. TCP
 - B. UDP
 - C. ICMP
 - D. SCTP

- 2. Which statement about MPO trunks is true?**
 - A. They are copper cables used for Ethernet.
 - B. They carry multiple fibers arranged for MPO connector systems.
 - C. They terminate with LC connectors.
 - D. They are used for power distribution.

- 3. Why keep cold aisle doors closed?**
 - A. Blocks RFID signals.
 - B. Provides physical security.
 - C. Reduces cable length.
 - D. Maintains pressure/airflow, improves cooling efficiency, and protects thermal budget.

- 4. What is port-channel hashing used for in a switch or NIC team?**
 - A. Distributing flows across member links based on fields like source/destination IP and port.
 - B. Calculating VLAN tagging for traffic segmentation.
 - C. Determining the best path in a spanning tree.
 - D. Encrypting traffic on a port-channel.

- 5. Which term describes a management network path separate from production data for remote control?**
 - A. An airflow direction.
 - B. A blade chassis.
 - C. Management network path separate from production data for remote control.
 - D. A midplane.

6. If Spin Retry Count is increasing, what action is usually recommended?

- A. Ignore it; it's normal.
- B. Increase spindle speed.
- C. Update firmware.
- D. Replace the drive due to potential motor/bearing failure.

7. What does End-to-End Error indicate?

- A. Data corruption in the memory module
- B. Data corruption in the memory controller
- C. Data corruption in the controller path — serious
- D. Data corruption on the network path

8. What benefit does keeping cold aisle doors closed provide in data center cooling?

- A. Maintains pressure/airflow, improves cooling efficiency, and protects thermal budget.
- B. Increases energy consumption.
- C. Reduces the need for cable labeling.
- D. Seals the rack against dust.

9. What does SMART FAILED indicate?

- A. The drive has failed SMART criteria — replace immediately
- B. The drive will recover with firmware update
- C. The drive is read-only
- D. The drive's SMART data is inconclusive

10. What happens in a CAM table overflow?

- A. Switch learned too many MACs; causes flooding and performance issues.
- B. Switch runs out of memory for routes.
- C. VLANs are dropped.
- D. IP addresses collide.

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which transport protocol is best suited for reliable, ordered delivery over an unreliable network?

- A. TCP**
- B. UDP
- C. ICMP
- D. SCTP

Guaranteeing reliability and maintaining the correct order of data across an unreliable network requires a transport protocol that handles acknowledgments, retransmissions, and sequencing. This is exactly what TCP does. It establishes a connection, assigns sequence numbers to data, and uses acknowledgments to confirm receipt. If a packet is lost or corrupted, TCP retransmits it, and it reorders any out-of-sequence data so the application receives a clean, continuous stream in the correct order. It also employs flow control to prevent the sender from overwhelming the receiver and congestion control to adapt to network conditions. UDP, by contrast, is a best-effort, connectionless protocol with no guarantees about delivery or ordering, so it isn't suitable for reliable, ordered delivery. ICMP operates at the network layer and isn't used for transporting application data. SCTP can provide reliability and ordering as well, but TCP is the standard, widely supported choice for reliable, in-order data transfer over IP networks.

2. Which statement about MPO trunks is true?

- A. They are copper cables used for Ethernet.
- B. They carry multiple fibers arranged for MPO connector systems.**
- C. They terminate with LC connectors.
- D. They are used for power distribution.

MPO trunks are fiber optic cables that bundle many fibers together in one cable and terminate in MPO/MTP interfaces. This setup is designed for parallel transmission and high-density interconnects in data centers. They are not copper cables or used for power distribution, and they don't terminate with LC connectors—the LC family is a smaller, single-fiber connector typically used on individual fiber runs or breakout assemblies. The key point is that MPO trunks carry multiple fibers arranged for MPO connector systems, enabling multiple parallel channels in a compact footprint.

3. Why keep cold aisle doors closed?

- A. Blocks RFID signals.
- B. Provides physical security.
- C. Reduces cable length.
- D. Maintains pressure/airflow, improves cooling efficiency, and protects thermal budget.**

Keeping cold aisle doors closed centers on controlling where the cooling air goes. When the cold aisle is sealed, cold supply air is kept in close proximity to the server intakes and is prevented from mixing with the hot exhaust air in the adjacent aisle. This creates a stable, high-pressure stream of cold air that moves efficiently through the equipment and toward the cooling return path. That containment improves cooling efficiency because more of the air that the cooling system pushes actually reaches the server components instead of leaking into the hot aisle. With less mixing, the inlet temperatures remain lower, so servers can run cooler without the fans having to work harder, which also helps reduce energy use. It also protects the thermal budget by keeping the data center within its designed temperature and cooling capacity, avoiding hotspots and unnecessary cooling demand. If the doors were left open, cold and hot air would mix, breaking the effective separation, raising inlet temperatures, increasing energy consumption, and risking thermal budget overruns.

4. What is port-channel hashing used for in a switch or NIC team?

- A. Distributing flows across member links based on fields like source/destination IP and port.
- B. Calculating VLAN tagging for traffic segmentation.
- C. Determining the best path in a spanning tree.
- D. Encrypting traffic on a port-channel.

Port-channel hashing decides which physical link in a bonded group carries a given flow. It does this by computing a hash from packet header fields—typically source and destination IP addresses, source and destination ports, and the protocol—and then mapping that hash to one of the member links. This approach spreads different flows across the available links to increase overall bandwidth while keeping all packets belonging to the same flow on the same link to preserve in-order delivery. While some implementations may include additional fields like VLAN, the main purpose is consistent, flow-based distribution across the team. This is why the best choice describes distributing flows across member links based on header fields. The other options don't describe per-flow load distribution: VLAN tagging isn't driven by hashing, spanning-tree relies on topology decisions, and encryption is a separate security function.

5. Which term describes a management network path separate from production data for remote control?

- A. An airflow direction.
- B. A blade chassis.
- C. Management network path separate from production data for remote control.
- D. A midplane.

The important idea here is having a separate, dedicated network path for managing devices, independent from the data traffic used by production workloads. This allows administrators to access and control equipment remotely even if the main production network is congested or unavailable. That concept is known as out-of-band management, and it relies on a management network that is separate from production data. The term that explicitly matches this description is the one describing a management network path separate from production data for remote control, making it the best choice. The other items refer to unrelated hardware or cooling concepts—airflow direction, a blade chassis, and a midplane—not to a dedicated management network path.

6. If Spin Retry Count is increasing, what action is usually recommended?

- A. Ignore it; it's normal.
- B. Increase spindle speed.
- C. Update firmware.
- D. Replace the drive due to potential motor/bearing failure.

Increasing Spin Retry Count means the drive is having trouble starting to spin up to normal speed, which is usually due to mechanical wear in the motor or bearings or a power delivery issue. This isn't a fixable software problem—it's a sign that the drive is struggling to reach operational speed and could fail unexpectedly. In a data center, the safest and most prudent action is to replace the drive to prevent data loss and downtime. Updating firmware or changing spindle speed won't address the underlying mechanical wear and, in fact, could worsen the risk. Ignoring the symptom is not advisable.

7. What does End-to-End Error indicate?

- A. Data corruption in the memory module
- B. Data corruption in the memory controller
- C. Data corruption in the controller path – serious**
- D. Data corruption on the network path

End-to-end error means a data integrity issue that shows up as data moves from the source to the destination across the entire data path. The question points to the controller path as the problem area because the controller sits at the heart of how data flows through the system, coordinating inputs and outputs between memory, I/O, and other subsystems. A fault in this path can corrupt data across many transactions and across the full data path, making it a serious, system-wide end-to-end issue. Local memory module corruption is typically isolated and often mitigated by ECC, so it doesn't reflect an end-to-end fault through the controller. A fault in the memory controller is also problematic, but the phrasing here emphasizes the data path through the controller itself. Network path corruption would be an end-to-end issue too, but this item focuses on internal data flow, making the controller path the best match for an end-to-end error.

8. What benefit does keeping cold aisle doors closed provide in data center cooling?

- A. Maintains pressure/airflow, improves cooling efficiency, and protects thermal budget.**
- B. Increases energy consumption.
- C. Reduces the need for cable labeling.
- D. Seals the rack against dust.

Closing the cold aisle doors creates a contained, defined path for cold supply air and hot exhaust. This containment keeps the cold air from mixing with hot air and preserves the pressure differential that drives the intended airflow, so cold air reaches server intakes efficiently while hot air exits through the hot aisle. With this separation, cooling devices operate more effectively, allowing heat to be removed with less energy and maintaining temperatures within the targeted range—the thermal budget. In short, the doors help maintain airflow efficiency and cooling performance. The other options don't reflect the main benefit: closing doors does not inherently increase energy usage, it doesn't relate to cable labeling, and while it can reduce dust ingress, that's not the primary cooling advantage described.

9. What does SMART FAILED indicate?

- A. The drive has failed SMART criteria – replace immediately**
- B. The drive will recover with firmware update
- C. The drive is read-only
- D. The drive's SMART data is inconclusive

SMART FAILED means the drive did not pass SMART checks and is considered unreliable. SMART monitors health indicators like reallocated sectors, error rates, and spin-up behavior; when the overall status is FAILED, it signals a high risk of imminent drive failure. The safest action is to back up important data immediately and replace the drive, since firmware updates are not a guaranteed fix for SMART-detected problems. The other states describe different conditions—not a reliability failure flag—so they don't fit this scenario.

10. What happens in a CAM table overflow?

- A. Switch learned too many MACs; causes flooding and performance issues.
- B. Switch runs out of memory for routes.
- C. VLANs are dropped.
- D. IP addresses collide.

CAM table overflow happens when the switch's MAC address table fills up with learned MACs, leaving no room for new entries. When that happens, the switch can't map a MAC address to a specific port, so it floods unknown unicast frames to all ports in the VLAN to ensure delivery. That flooding increases traffic on every port, degrades performance, and can raise CPU load as the device handles more frames and MAC aging decisions. In data centers, this is a classic symptom of MAC flooding and the root cause of performance issues because normal switching decisions break down and frames are broadcast more than necessary. The other scenarios aren't what CAM table overflow describes: it isn't about running out of memory for routing tables, it doesn't cause VLANs to be dropped, and it isn't about IP address collisions.

SAMPLE

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.

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

<https://googledatacentertech.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE