

# DUMPSQUEEN

## Certified Data Centre Specialist (CDCS)

GAQM CDCS-001

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## QUESTION NO: 1

Which mounted system is used to cool small IT environments?

- A. Air Mounted System
- B. Chilled Mounted System
- C. Ceiling Mounted System
- D. Floor Mounted System

**ANSWER: A**

### Explanation:

An air mounted system is often used to cool small IT environments. This type of cooling system is typically mounted on the wall or ceiling and works by blowing cool air into the room to lower the temperature. Air mounted systems are compact, easy to install and maintain, and can be a cost-effective solution for small spaces.

## QUESTION NO: 2

A typical data center load would consist of (Choose 3)

- A. Cooling equipment
- B. Networking equipment
- C. Power generator
- D. Software
- E. Computers

**ANSWER: A C E**

## QUESTION NO: 3

Which type of power can be a source available to the data center that takes over the function of supplying when utility power is unavailable?

- A. Standby
- B. Passive

- C. Active
- D. Alternate

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

Standby power, also known as backup power, is a type of power that can be a source available to the data center that takes over the function of supplying when utility power is unavailable. Standby power systems are designed to provide power to critical loads in the event of a power outage, and can include generators, uninterruptible power supplies (UPS), and batteries. Standby power systems can be used to provide power to the data center for a short period of time, such as a few hours or days, until utility power is restored.

Passive, Active and Alternate are not specific type of power sources used in data center. They are terms used in different context and have different meaning.

**QUESTION NO: 4**

The distance that a signal's energy can travel in the time it takes for one cycle to occur is called the signal's:

- A. amplitude
- B. frequency
- C. wavelength
- D. period

**ANSWER: C**

**Explanation:**

Wavelength is a measure of the distance that a signal's energy can travel in the time it takes for one cycle of the signal to occur. It is calculated by dividing the speed of light by the frequency of the signal. Wavelength is generally expressed in meters (m).