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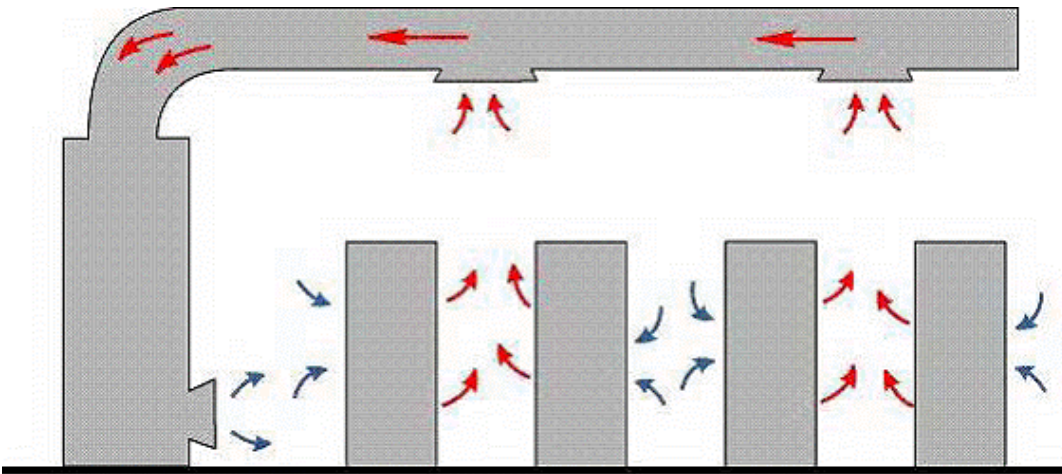
Vendor: APC

Exam Code: DU0-001

Exam Name: Data Center University Associate
Certification

Version: Demo

Question No : 1

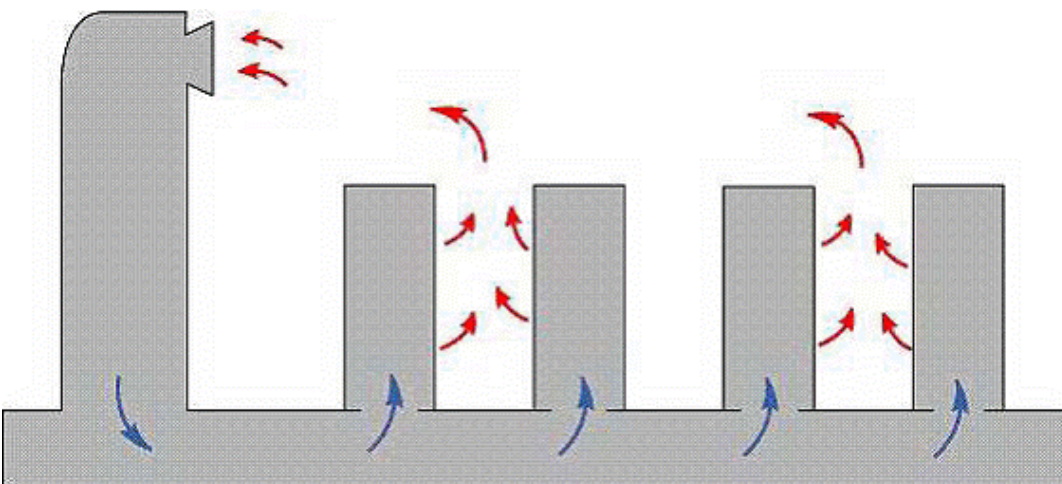


Which air distribution method is displayed in this picture?

- A. Flooded supply, fully ducted return
- B. Flooded supply, locally ducted return
- C. Locally ducted supply, flooded return
- D. Locally ducted supply, flooded return

Answer: B

Question No : 2



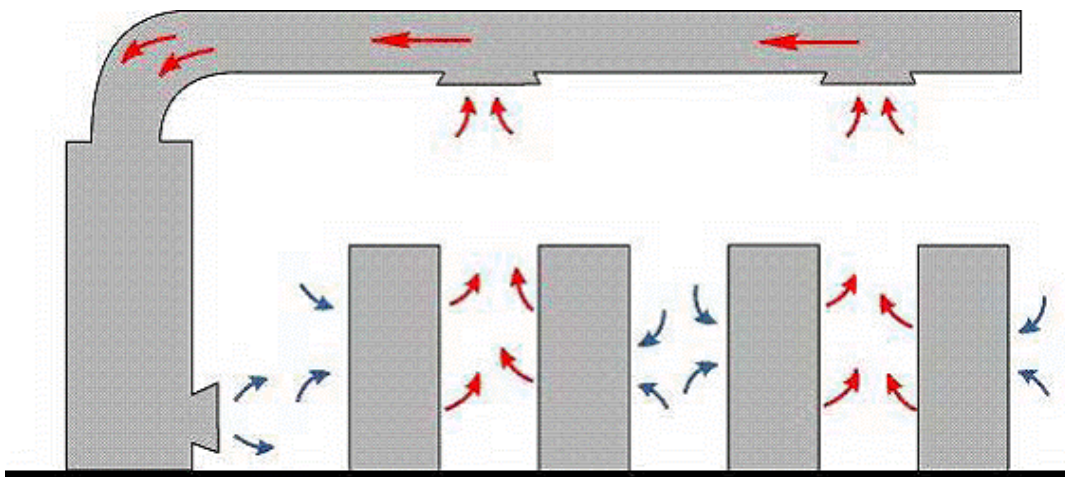
Which air distribution method is displayed in this picture?

- A. Fully ducted supply, flooded return
- B. Flooded supply, fully ducted return
- C. Flooded supply, locally ducted return
- D. Locally ducted supply, flooded return

Answer: A

Question No : 3

Click the Exhibit button.



Which air distribution method is displayed in the exhibit?

- A. Flooded supply, flooded return
- B. Flooded supply, fully ducted return
- C. Flooded supply, locally ducted return
- D. Locally ducted supply, flooded return

Answer: A

Question No : 4

What is the highest cost UPS configuration?

- A. System + system
- B. Parallel redundant

-
- C. Isolated redundant
 - D. Distributed redundant

Answer: A

Question No : 5

What is the difference between an undervoltage and a sag?

- A. A sag lasts less time than an undervoltage condition.
- B. A sag has less of a voltage drop than an undervoltage condition.
- C. A sag is due to downstream loads and undervoltage is due to the power source.
- D. A sag occurs in low voltage distribution and undervoltage occurs in high voltage distribution.

Answer: A

Question No : 6

What is required for the transfer of heat from one object to another?

- A. A difference in airflow
- B. A difference in volume
- C. A difference in pressure
- D. A difference in temperature

Answer: D

Question No : 7

What does the CFD acronym stand for?

- A. Certified Field Dichotomy
- B. Circular Flow Determination
- C. Computational Finite Deviation

D. Computational Fluid Dynamics

Answer: D

Question No : 8

The rear of an IT equipment rack is fitted with a duct that is connected to a drop ceiling plenum; the plenum is connected by a duct to the perimeter CRAC unit. The CRAC unit discharges air into a raised floor. The IT equipment rack is located above a hole in the raised floor which allows conditioned air to enter the rack.

This is an example of which type of air distribution system?

- A. Flooded supply, fully ducted return
- B. Locally ducted supply, flooded return
- C. Flooded supply, locally ducted return
- D. Fully ducted supply, fully ducted return

Answer: D

Question No : 9

Cooling towers are a typical component of which heat rejection system?

- A. Water cooled system
- B. Glycol cooled system
- C. Air cooled split system
- D. Air cooled self-contained system

Answer: A

Question No : 10

Which type of humidification system uses quartz lamps extended over an open pool of

water to release water vapor?

- A. Infrared humidifier
- B. Ultrasonic humidifier
- C. Electromagnetic humidifier
- D. Steam canister humidifier

Answer: A

Question No : 11

What is an advantage of choosing a four-post open frame rack over a two-post open frame rack?

- A. Lower cost
- B. Smaller footprint
- C. Easier assembly
- D. Increased strength

Answer: D

Question No : 12

How do enclosures improve rack system cooling?

- A. By improving natural air flow
- B. By improving fire suppression
- C. By allowing hot and cold air to mix together
- D. By preventing hot and cold air from mixing together

Answer: D

Question No : 13

An infrared scan of cabling can detect what two problems? (Choose two.)

-
- A. An overloaded circuit
 - B. A loose connection
 - C. Compatibility errors
 - D. Electrical interference

Answer: A,B

Question No : 14

What are three benefits of Inergen? (Choose three.)

- A. It is non-conductive.
- B. It has zero ozone depletion potential.
- C. It has a low pressure delivery system.
- D. It requires less storage tanks than Halon.
- E. It is safe to discharge in an occupied area.

Answer: A,B,E

Question No : 15

What is a component of the network-critical physical infrastructure (NCPI)?

- A. Voice over IP
- B. Fire protection
- C. Office supplies
- D. Desktop application software

Answer: B

Question No : 16

What is an example of a standard building management system (BMS) protocol?

- A. IPV6

-
- B. TCP/IP
 - C. MODBUS
 - D. 10/100 BASE-T

Answer: C

Question No : 17

What does the term "5-nines" availability mean?

- A. 5 minutes of downtime per year
- B. 9 minutes of downtime per year
- C. 14 minutes of downtime per year
- D. 45 minutes of downtime per year

Answer: A

Question No : 18

What would be a comprehensive strategy for protecting the most critical racks of a data center?

- A. Key access to the critical racks
- B. Video camera pointed directly at critical racks
- C. Iris scanner at the entrance to the data center
- D. Nested security perimeters with racks at the innermost level

Answer: D

Question No : 19

What are three advantages of biometric access control? (Choose three.)

- A. Cannot be lost
- B. Inexpensive to deploy
- C. Difficult to fool the sensor

-
- D. Cannot be shared with others
 - E. Always correctly identifies the user

Answer: A,C,D

Question No : 20

Requiring frequent password changes can compromise security because _____.

- A. Users tend to write down frequently changed passwords
- B. It makes the password database an easier target for hackers
- C. It makes it harder for legitimate users to access their own data
- D. It burdens the IT help desk with requests for forgotten or expired passwords

Answer: A

Question No : 21

What describes the number of times AC current is switched back and forth over a period of 1 second?

- A. Voltage
- B. Frequency
- C. Amperage
- D. Power factor

Answer: B

Question No : 22

What describes the ratio of watts to volt-amps?

- A. Frequency
- B. Power factor
- C. Actual power

D. Apparent power

Answer: B

Question No : 23

What is defined as the force of electricity moving through a circuit?

- A. Volt
- B. Amp
- C. Ohm
- D. Frequency

Answer: A

Question No : 24

What is the unit of measurement of the electrical current moving through a circuit?

- A. Volt
- B. Amp
- C. Ohm
- D. Frequency

Answer: B

Question No : 25

What is the unit of measurement of the electrical resistance of a circuit?

- A. Volt
- B. Amp
- C. Ohm
- D. Frequency

Answer: C

Question No : 26

Which statement correctly defines direct current (DC)?

- A. Only high voltage is used.
- B. Electricity flows in one direction only.
- C. The circuit does not have multiple paths.
- D. The circuit is directly attached to the power source.

Answer: B

Question No : 27

What is the purpose of grounding?

- A. To protect against electric shock
- B. To step down 208 V power to 120 V power
- C. To maintain the voltage during neutral wire bonding
- D. To provide a path for the Ground Fault Interrupt (GFI) circuit

Answer: A

Question No : 28

What is a difference between Single-phase and three-phase power?

- A. Single-phase power is flat but three-phase power is sinusoidal.
- B. Single-phase power is dependent on power factor but three-phase power is not.
- C. Single-phase power is limited to approximately 120 kW but three-phase power is unlimited.
- D. Single-phase power is more costly for the power company to distribute than three-phase power.

Answer: D

Question No : 29

What does GFCI mean?

- A. Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter
- B. General Facilities Cooling Index
- C. Gaussian Filter Charge Indicator
- D. Grounded Flaw Circuitry Installed

Answer: A

Question No : 30

What are three power distribution components found in data centers? (Choose three.)

- A. Ground loop
- B. Branch circuit
- C. Metered outlet strip
- D. Power distribution unit (PDU)
- E. Valve regulated lead acid (VRLA) battery

Answer: B,C,D

Question No : 31

How is the problem of Electro-Static Discharge(ESD) in the data center solved?

- A. By installing TVSS devices
- B. By installing RCD breakers in the PDU
- C. By connecting bimetallic strips to all racks
- D. By insulating IT equipment with rubber bushings

Answer: A

Question No : 32

The power draw from a three-phase UPS is measured using a true RMS voltmeter. The meter reads 10 kW as well as 10 kVA.

Why are the watts and volt-amps the same?

- A. The RMS voltage is 208 VAC.
- B. The three-phases are balanced.
- C. The power factor is equal to one.
- D. Each of the three-phases are synchronized.

Answer: C

Question No : 33

In three-phase power, by how many degrees are the three basic power waveforms offset?

- A. 60
- B. 90
- C. 120
- D. 180

Answer: C

Question No : 34

What is the function of a circuit breaker?

- A. To distribute power from the UPS to critical loads
- B. To filter harmonics caused by non-power factor corrected computer loads
- C. To protect electrical equipment from damage caused by overload or short circuit
- D. To balance the loads in the data center to prevent stray currents on the ground wire

Answer: C

Question No : 35

Which UPS topology switches to batteries and turns on the inverter when the utility fails?

- A. Rotary
- B. Standby
- C. Delta conversion
- D. Double conversion

Answer: B

Question No : 36

Which two UPS topologies are used for UPS systems that supply at least 50 kW? (Choose two.)

- A. Standby
- B. Standby - ferro
- C. Delta conversion online
- D. Double conversion online

Answer: C,D

Question No : 37

What are two advantages of the line interactive UPS? (Choose two.)

- A. High reliability
- B. High efficiency
- C. High frequency control
- D. Optimized for 10 kW and above

Answer: A,B

Question No : 38

Which UPS topology uses a transfer switch between the primary power source and the inverter?

- A. Standby
- B. High speed relay
- C. Delta conversion online
- D. Double conversion online

Answer: A

Question No : 39

Which UPS topology is most commonly used to protect small business and departmental servers where voltage regulation is required?

- A. Standby
- B. Line interactive
- C. High-speed relay
- D. Delta conversion online

Answer: B

Question No : 40

What is the primary purpose of a UPS?

- A. To remove transients from the power path
- B. To detect and report power factor problems
- C. To provide battery backup power should the utility fail
- D. To convert from three-phase power to Single-phase power

Answer: C

Question No : 41

What is the main function of a UPS?

- A. To provide battery back-up power to IT equipment
- B. To regulate the voltage of power going to the racks
- C. To distribute power from the transformer to the racks
- D. To supply diesel-generated power when the utility is out

Answer: A

Question No : 42

What is a function of a transformer in a line interactive UPS?

- A. To increase the power factor as the load increases
- B. To increase harmonics by stepping down the output
- C. To regulate output voltage as the input voltage varies
- D. To provide low impedance for switched mode power supplies

Answer: C

Question No : 43

Which component of a line interactive UPS increases its battery life?

- A. Dual mains input
- B. Voltage regulating transformer
- C. Low impedance DC disconnect
- D. High impedance battery charge circuit

Answer: B

Question No : 44

How long is the transfer to battery time for a double conversion online UPS?

- A. 0 ms (0 cycles)
- B. 8 ms (0.5 cycles)
- C. 16 ms (1 cycle)
- D. 500 ms (30 cycles)

Answer: A

Question No : 45

What are two key characteristics of a UPS? (Choose two.)

- A. It tests voltages on IT equipment.
- B. It safeguards data in the event of a power loss.
- C. It measures energy consumption of IT equipment.
- D. It transfers IT equipment from utility to battery power.

Answer: B,D

Question No : 46

Which two characteristics do all static UPS topologies share? (Choose two.)

- A. A battery
- B. An inverter
- C. A transfer switch
- D. A single-phase input

Answer: A,B

Question No : 47

What is the primary difference between double conversion and delta conversion UPS systems?

- A. Double conversion UPSs require a 1.3X generator oversizing. Delta conversion UPSs require a 3X generator oversizing.
- B. Double conversion UPSs are practical in size ranges from 0 - 20 kW. Delta conversion UPSs are practical in size ranges of 20 kW to 1 MW.
- C. In a double conversion UPS, 100% of the power is converted from AC to DC and then again from DC to AC. In a delta conversion UPS, only the difference between input and output power is converted.
- D. In a double conversion UPS, the transformer has a special ferro-resonant capability, which provides limited voltage regulation and output waveform shaping. In a delta conversion UPS, a standard transformer is used.

Answer: C

Question No : 48

Which are three examples of "what you know" access control? (Choose three.)

- A. Password
- B. Coded lock
- C. Iris detection sensor
- D. Speaking into a voice recognition sensor
- E. Use of keyboard commands to log in to a computer system

Answer: A,B,E

Question No : 49

Which two would be used for biometric access control? (Choose two.)

- A. Voice
- B. Fingerprint
- C. Smart cards
- D. Personal identification number

Answer: A,B

Question No : 50

What are two common UPS topologies? (Choose two.)

- A. Standby
- B. Delta interactive
- C. Standard interactive
- D. Double conversion on-line

Answer: A,D

Question No : 51

Which statement describes a three-phase power source?

- A. Two voltage sine wave references consisting of two "hot" wires and a ground
- B. One voltage sine wave reference consisting of a "hot" wire, a neutral wire, and a ground
- C. Three voltage sine wave references consisting of one "hot" wire, one neutral wire, and a ground
- D. Three voltage sine wave references consisting of three "hot" wires and accompanying neutral and a ground

Answer: D

Question No : 52

How many amps is a NEMA 5-30R receptacle rated to support?

- A. 5 amps
- B. 15 amps
- C. 20 amps
- D. 30 amps

Answer: D

Question No : 53

Which three key components make up a three-phase stationary power distribution unit?
(Choose three.)

- A. Rectifier
- B. Panel board
- C. Input transformer
- D. Rack mount bracket
- E. Input circuit breaker

Answer: B,C,E

Question No : 54

Which statement defines "service entrance"?

- A. The switchgear delivering AC power to a UPS
- B. The secondary side of a transformer at 208 V or 230 V
- C. The point at which power is distributed from a panel board to a receptacle or local power distribution within an IT enclosure
- D. The point where the responsibility of the electrical power infrastructure shifts from the utility company to the owner or tenants of the building

Answer: D

Question No : 55

What is the advantage of a three-phase power source versus a single-phase power source?

- A. Three-phase power delivers balanced voltage across all three-phases.
- B. Three-phase power delivers up to three times the amount of power of a single-phase power source.
- C. Three-phase power cancels neutral harmonics on the 3rd, 5th, and 7th orders where Single-phase power does not.
- D. Three-phase power does not require a neutral; therefore, you can attain increased levels of efficiency over single-phase power.

Answer: B

Question No : 56

What are three transformer types? (Choose three.)

- A. Step-up transformer
- B. Isolation transformer
- C. Step-down transformer
- D. Delayed input transformer
- E. Limited induction transformer

Answer: A,B,C

Question No : 57

What is a fundamental purpose of a step-up or step-down transformer?

- A. Supply a neutral reference on the secondary side that is different than what is supplied on the primary side.
- B. Supply a ground reference on the secondary side that is different than what is supplied to the primary side.
- C. Deliver a voltage reference on the secondary side of the transformer different than what is supplied to the primary side.
- D. Deliver the same voltage reference on the secondary side of the transformer equal to that supplied on the primary side.

Answer: C

Question No : 58

What defines a delta to wye transformer?

- A. Takes in three-phases and ground; outputs three-phases and ground
- B. Takes in three-phases, neutral, and ground; outputs three-phases and ground
- C. Takes in three-phases and ground; outputs three-phases, neutral, and ground
- D. Takes in three-phases, neutral, and ground; outputs three-phases, neutral, and ground

Answer: C

Question No : 59

Which two factors contribute to the amount of noise an electrical circuit contains within a building infrastructure? (Choose two.)

- A. The temperature ranges within the data center
- B. The integrity of the grounding system throughout the building
- C. The voltage type available to the building at the service entrance
- D. The degree to which electrical loads are balanced throughout the building

Answer: B,D

Question No : 60

What are two circuit breaker types found in a building or data center? (Choose two.)

- A. Thermal
- B. Magnetic
- C. Fast-acting
- D. Photovoltaic

Answer: A,B

Question No : 61

What defines a sub-panel?

- A. An enclosure consisting of buss-bars and circuit breakers located at the service entrance to a building
- B. An enclosure consisting of buss-bars and circuit breakers with the fundamental purpose of distributing power to receptacles and the load
- B. An enclosure consisting of buss-bars and circuit breakers designed to accept two sources of power and operate as a best source selector
- C. An enclosure consisting of buss-bars and draw-out circuit breakers with the fundamental purpose of distributing power to branch distribution panels

Answer: B

Question No : 62

What are three components of power distribution? (Choose three.)

- A. Flexible conduit
- B. Circuit / branch circuit
- C. Automatic Transfer Switch (ATS)
- D. Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS)
- E. Ground Loop

Answer: B,C,D

Question No : 63

Which statement is a recognized characteristic of single-phase power?

- A. Single-phase power excludes the use of three-phase power in the data center.
- B. Single-phase power provides an effective means for delivering DC power to the data center.
- C. Single-phase power is an effective choice of power supply when data center users require large volumes of power.
- D. Single-phase power implies that power comes into the data center with one "hot" wire, along with accompanying neutral and ground.

Answer: D

Question No : 64

Which statement illustrates a characteristic of nominal voltage?

- A. Nominal voltage is the voltage reference published by the power company.
- B. In most geographies, nominal voltage is fixed at either 380 V or 460 V.
- C. Nominal voltage is calculated based upon the load characteristics of the end user.

D. Nominal voltage is the voltage that is supplied to the building and factors in power distribution losses.

Answer: A

Question No : 65

Which power distribution component is closest to the data center IT load?

- A. Switchgear
- B. Wet cell battery
- C. Diesel generator
- D. Uninterruptible power supply

Answer: D

Question No : 66

What are three core components of a standby generator? (Choose three.)

- A. Inverter
- B. Rectifier
- C. Governor
- D. Alternator
- E. Prime mover

Answer: C,D,E

Question No : 67

Which three fuels are used to power a generator? (Choose three.)

- A. Glycol
- B. Diesel
- C. Gasoline

-
- D. Methanol
 - E. Natural gas

Answer: B,C,E

Question No : 68

For reliable generator operation, what are two critical elements of the prime mover?
(Choose two.)

- A. Air filter
- B. Fuel filter
- C. Noise filter
- D. Harmonic filter

Answer: A,B

Question No : 69

Which three choices minimize the amount of noise pollution resulting from the operation of a standby generator?

- A. Fuel quality
- B. Exhaust mufflers
- C. Isolation techniques
- D. Mounting techniques
- E. Prime mover cooling techniques

Answer: B,C,D

Question No : 70

Standby generators typically use which type of engine?

- A. Rotary

-
- B. Turbine
 - C. Two-stroke
 - D. Four-stroke

Answer: D

Question No : 71

What is an advantage of using a diesel fuel source for a standby generator?

- A. Cleaner burning fuel
- B. No fuel storage problems
- C. More hours of operation between engine overhauls
- D. Less engine preventative maintenance requirements

Answer: C

Question No : 72

What is an advantage of using natural gas as a fuel source for a standby generator?

- A. Reduced fire hazard
- B. Easy on-site storage
- C. Minimum carbon build-up
- D. More hours of operation between overhauls

Answer: A

Question No : 73

What is the purpose of the alternator as a primary component of a standby generator?

- A. Starts the prime mover upon loss of utility power
- B. Controls output voltage reference produced by the prime mover
- C. Converts mechanical energy from the prime mover into electrical current

D. Maintains constant RPM of the prime mover under a variety of conditions by adjusting the fuel that feeds the prime mover

Answer: C

Question No : 74

What is the purpose of the governor as a primary component of a standby generator?

- A.** Regulates output voltage and frequency
- B.** Maintains constant RPM of the prime mover
- C.** Converts mechanical energy from the prime mover into alternating current
- D.** Receives a signal from the automatic transfer switch to initiate the start of the prime mover

Answer: B

Question No : 75

What is the purpose of the voltage regulator as a component of a standby generator?

- A.** To control voltage produced at the output of the prime mover
- B.** To control the voltage produced at the output of the alternator
- C.** To control current flow produced at the output of the alternator
- D.** To control voltage produced by the starter to start the prime mover

Answer: B

Question No : 76

Which three preventative maintenance activities are required to ensure reliability of a standby generator and automatic transfer switch? (Choose three.)

- A.** Take coolant samples.
- B.** Perform a thermal scan.

-
- C. Perform a diagnostic on the rectifier.
 - D. Perform an inverter voltage regulation check.
 - E. Perform a trip setting check of all major circuit breakers.

Answer: A,B,E

Question No : 77

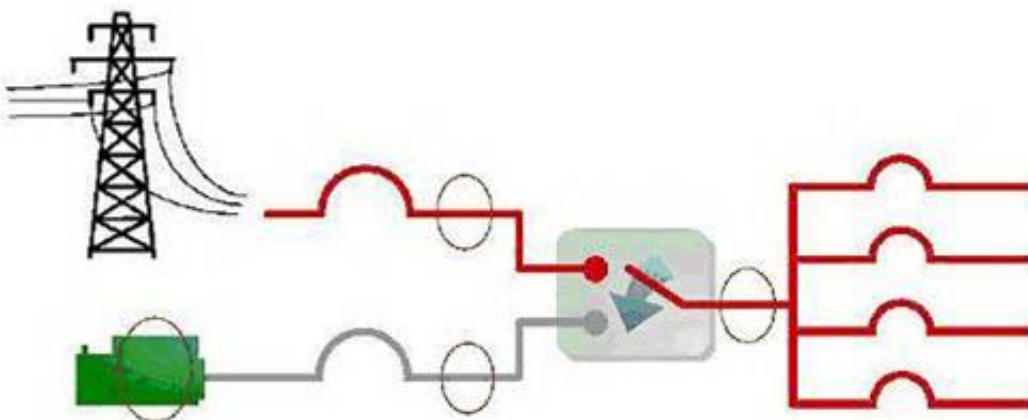
Which three critical functions does grounding serve for a standby generator? (Choose three.)

- A. Prevents harmonics from affecting the IT load
- B. Provides a low-impedance electrical return path
- C. Prevents electrical shock during maintenance and/or repair
- D. Serves as a reference signal to the automatic transfer switch
- E. Ensures circuit breakers trip before electrical malfunctions develop into fires

Answer: B,C,E

Question No : 78

Click the Exhibit.



In the exhibit, which component is represented by the box with the arrow?

- A. Alternator
- B. Switchgear

-
- C. Sub feed panel
 - D. Automatic transfer switch

Answer: D

Question No : 79

Which NCPI component protects the data center during long duration outages (several hours to days)?

- A. Generator
- B. Static UPS
- C. Flywheel UPS
- D. Automatic transfer switch

Answer: C

Question No : 80

What aspect of standby power generation is highly regulated by governmental bodies?

- A. Emissions
- B. Physical size
- C. Output voltage
- D. Fuel consumption

Answer: A

Question No : 81

Given an electrical load of 300 kW, which three UPS systems would represent an "N" configuration?

(Choose three.)

-
- A. 1 UPS capable of supplying 400 kW
 - B. 2 UPSs paralleled; each UPS capable of 200 kW
 - C. 3 UPSs paralleled; each UPS capable of 150 kW
 - D. 4 UPSs paralleled; each UPS capable of 75 kW
 - E. 5 UPSs paralleled; each UPS capable of 100 kW

Answer: A,B,D

Question No : 82

What is the problem with oversizing the UPS system within a data center?

- A. It limits the growth capacity of the data center.
- B. It decreases the mean time to recover (MTTR).
- C. It increases the number of single points of failure.
- D. It drives excessive capital and maintenance expenses.

Answer: D

Question No : 83

What are two advantages that the isolated redundant configuration has over a capacity configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. The isolated redundant configuration has a lower operating cost than a capacity design.
- B. The isolated redundant configuration provides redundancy but the capacity configuration does not.
- C. The isolated redundant configuration can scale to larger capacities than the capacity configuration.
- D. The isolated redundant configuration allows multiple vendor UPSs. The capacity configuration must use the same UPS manufacturers.

Answer: B,D

Question No : 84

What allows you to support single-corded loads in a 2N UPS redundant configuration?

- A. DC disconnect
- B. Transfer switch
- C. Static bypass switch
- D. Wrap around external bypass

Answer: B

Question No : 85

Which statement describes the system + system redundant configuration?

- A. Identical UPS systems are required.
- B. It is the most expensive configuration.
- C. Only single corded loads can be supported.
- D. Design capacities are much smaller than other configurations.

Answer: B

Question No : 86

A UPS system consists of three modules in a parallel redundant configuration. Each module is rated to provide 200 kW of power. If the electrical load grows from 350 kW to 420 kW, what will happen?

- A. The UPS system will not provide any additional power beyond 400 kW.
- B. The UPS system will reach an overload state and switch to its static bypass.
- C. The UPS system's response will vary depending on the rate of electrical load growth.
- D. The UPS system will continue to support the load and become a capacity configuration.

Answer: D

Question No : 87

Which UPS configuration has the highest availability?

- A. Capacity
- B. Parallel redundant
- C. Isolated redundant
- D. Distributed redundant

Answer: D

Question No : 88

Which two should be used as a basis for determining the UPS redundancy configuration?
(Choose two.)

- A. Voltage level
- B. Cost of downtime
- C. Availability requirements
- D. Size of the electrical load

Answer: B,C

Question No : 89

What is the minimum number of UPS modules used in a distributed redundant configuration?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Four
- D. Three

Answer: D

Question No : 90

What is a disadvantage of an 'N' or capacity UPS configuration when compared to the other configurations?

- A. Not scalable
- B. Not redundant
- C. Most difficult to design
- D. Most recent design that is not yet widely accepted

Answer: B

Question No : 91

Which two statements describe the parallel redundant UPS configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. It uses older and outdated technology.
- B. The parallel redundant UPS configuration is not scalable.
- C. If one UPS module goes down, the other UPS module(s) assumes the load.
- D. Both modules must be the same design, manufacturer, rating, technology, and configuration.

Answer: C,D

Question No : 92

Which UPS configuration presents the fewest single points of failure?

- A. System + system
- B. Parallel redundant
- C. Isolated redundant
- D. Distributed redundant

Answer: A

Question No : 93

What are two advantages of the distributed redundant UPS configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. It is the easiest configuration to manage.
- B. It uses dual power paths for dual corded servers.
- C. It has increased reliability by eliminating the static transfer switches (STS).
- D. Equipment can be maintained without transferring the load to the bypass.

Answer: B,D

Question No : 94

In order to determine the most appropriate UPS configuration for your business, which two factors should be considered? (Choose two.)

- A. How long recovery from failure will take
- B. How many employees will support the UPS
- C. How much money is budgeted for IT equipment
- D. How much money is flowing through the company every minute

Answer: A,D

Question No : 95

To which percentage is a data center's UPS system typically oversized?

- A. 25%
- B. 50%
- C. 100%
- D. 300%

Answer: D

Question No : 96

What is the most cost effective UPS configuration for a company that operates 8 hours a

day, 5 days a week and requires redundancy?

- A. Capacity
- B. System + system
- C. Parallel redundant
- D. Distributed redundant

Answer: C

Question No : 97

What is another name for a system + system UPS configuration?

- A. N
- B. N+1
- C. N+2
- D. 2N

Answer: D

Question No : 98

How does the parallel redundant UPS configuration differ from an isolated redundant UPS configuration?

- A. A parallel redundant configuration is considered N+1 and an isolated redundant configuration is considered 2N.
- B. A parallel redundant configuration requires a static bypass switch and an isolated redundant configuration does not.
- C. A parallel redundant configuration eliminates downstream single points of failure and an isolated redundant configuration does not.
- D. A parallel redundant configuration requires models of the same capacity from the same manufacturer and isolated redundant does not.

Answer: D

Question No : 99

What are sudden high peak events that raise voltage or current?

- A. IGBTs
- B. Interruptions
- C. Power factors
- D. Impulsive transients

Answer: D

Question No : 100

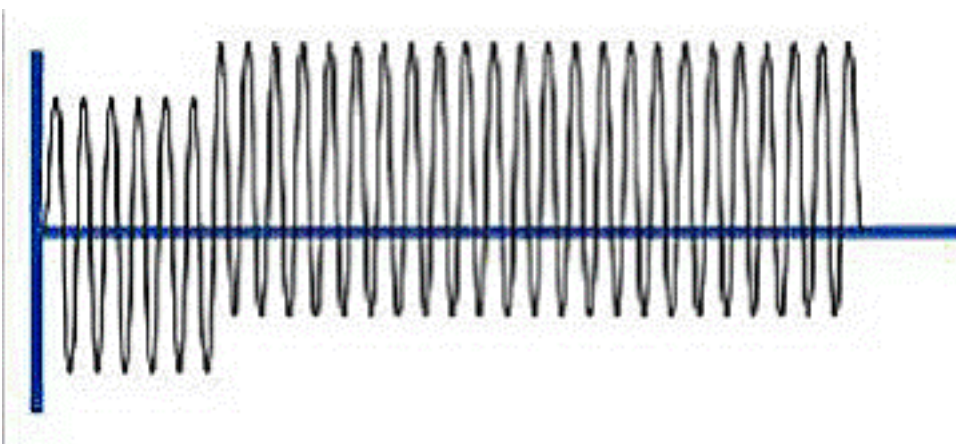
What is one cause of oscillatory transients?

- A. Lightning strikes
- B. Non-unity power factors
- C. Motors turning on and off
- D. Static electricity discharges

Answer: C

Question No : 101

Click the Exhibit button.



Which type of power problem is shown in the exhibit?

- A. DC offset

-
- B. Interruption
 - C. Undervoltage
 - D. Harmonic distortion

Answer: A

Question No : 102

Why are frequency variations a small concern for data center managers?

- A. Frequency variation helps server performance.
- B. Computer power supplies are frequency tolerant.
- C. Frequency variation is strictly a theoretical problem.
- D. Frequency variation occurs during sag conditions, which the UPS resolves.

Answer: B

Question No : 103

A power line conditioner can compensate for which two events?

- A. DC offset
- B. Interruptions
- C. Current increases
- D. Voltage fluctuations

Answer: A,D

Question No : 104

Which two ways does a transient voltage surge suppressor (TVSS) work? (Choose two.)

- A. Absorbs transient energy
- B. Short circuits the energy to ground
- C. Closes the circuit and stops the energy flow

D. Compensates for the voltage change with battery power

Answer: A,B

Question No : 105

What are two causes of impulsive transients? (Choose two.)

- A. Lightning strikes
- B. Generator switch-over
- C. Air conditioner starting up
- D. Electrostatic discharge (ESD)

Answer: A,D

Question No : 106

What is a result of an undervoltage condition?

- A. Transients
- B. Motors overheating
- C. Power distribution oversizing
- D. UPS frequency compensation

Answer: B

Question No : 107

Which two would cause a swell? (Choose two.)

- A. Ground fault interrupt
- B. Sudden load reductions
- C. Single-phase fault in a three-phase system
- D. Automatic transfer switch (ATS) transfer to secondary power

Answer: B,C

Question No : 108

Which solution would remedy a power interruption?

- A. UPS
- B. Power line conditioner
- C. Power factor corrected power supply
- D. Transient voltage surge suppressor (TVSS)

Answer: A

Question No : 109

Undervoltage is a more technically accurate term to describe what event?

- A. Blackout
- B. Brownout
- C. Power drought
- D. Power suppression

Answer: B

Question No : 110

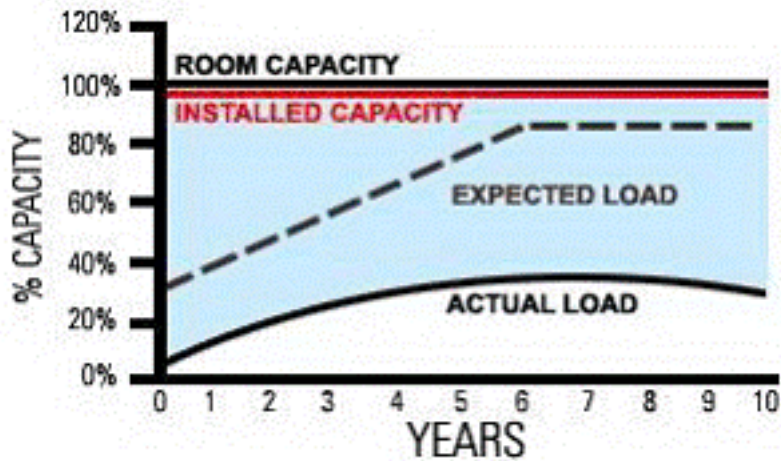
When is frequency variation a more likely occurrence?

- A. When using new UPS technology
- B. When using older UPS technology
- C. When a generator is heavily loaded
- D. When using three-phase power distribution

Answer: C

Question No : 111

Click the Exhibit button.



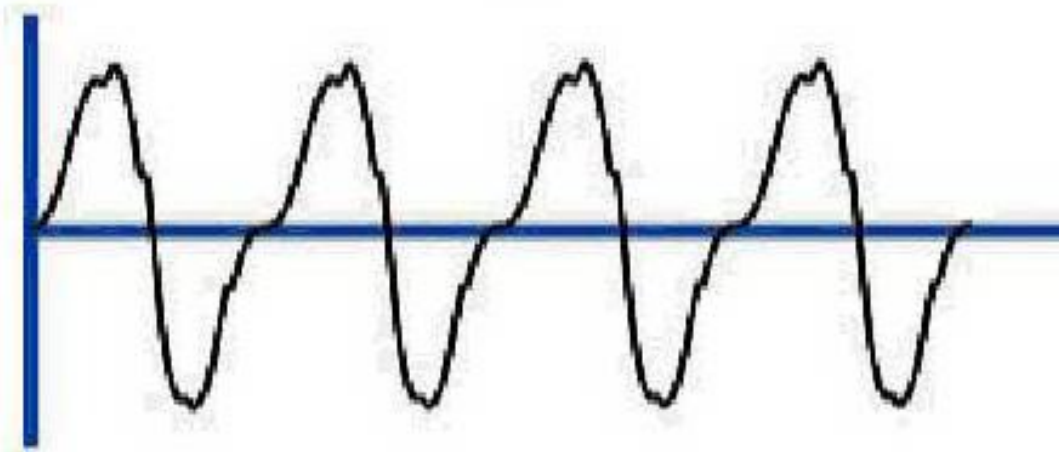
What does the shaded area in the exhibit represent?

- A. Deferred investment
- B. Waste due to oversizing
- C. Total redundant capacity
- D. Additional power needed

Answer: B

Question No : 112

Click the Exhibit button.



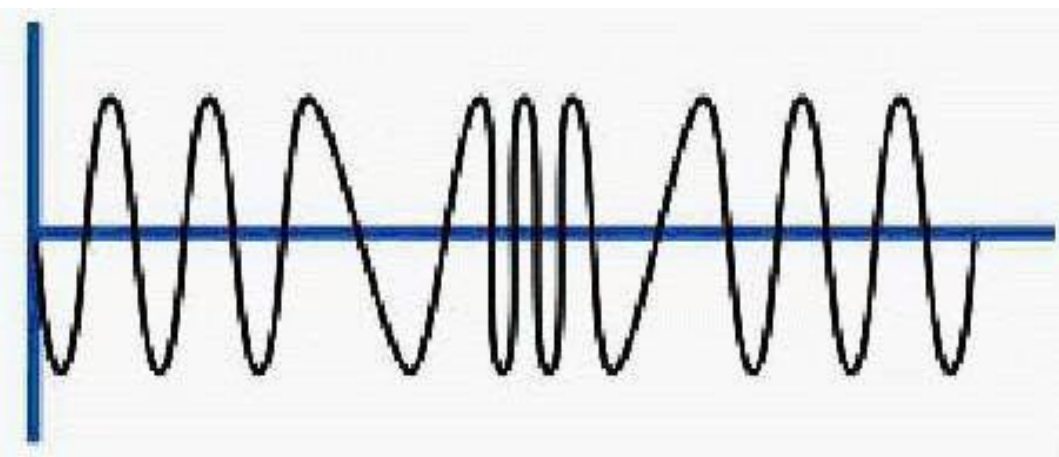
In the exhibit, which type of power problem is illustrated?

- A. DC offset
- B. Overvoltage
- C. Undervoltage
- D. Harmonic distortion

Answer: D

Question No : 113

Click the Exhibit button.



In the exhibit, which power problem is illustrated?

- A. DC offset
- B. Voltage fluctuation

-
- C. Harmonic distortion
 - D. Frequency variation

Answer: D

Question No : 114

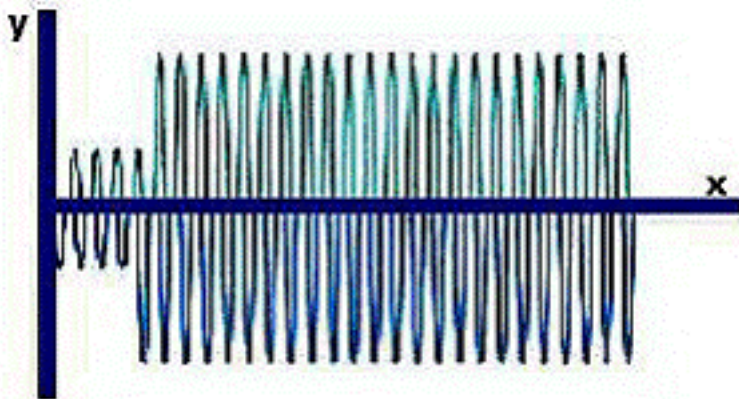
Which can cause a swell or surge to occur in the data center's electrical system?

- A. UPS failure
- B. CRAC unit startup
- C. Transformer failure
- D. Sudden load reduction

Answer: D

Question No : 115

Click the Exhibit button.



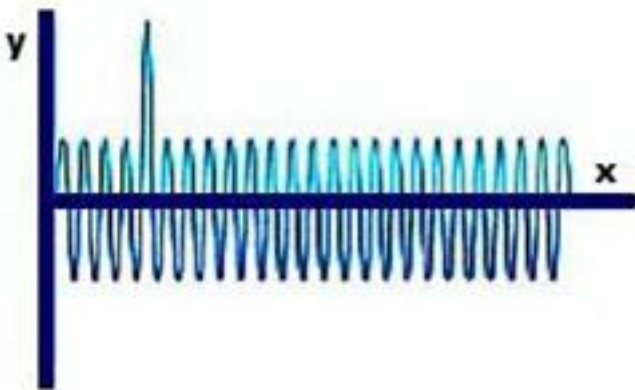
Which type of power problem is illustrated in the exhibit?

- A. Harmonics
- B. Overvoltage
- C. Overcurrent
- D. Frequency variation

Answer: B

Question No : 116

Click the Exhibit button.



What type of power problem does the exhibit illustrate?

- A. Harmonics
- B. Overvoltage
- C. Overcurrent
- D. Impulsive transient

Answer: D

Question No : 117

What is a measure of heat intensity?

- A. Volume
- B. Humidity
- C. Pressure
- D. Temperature

Answer: D

Question No : 118

According to the Ideal Gas Law, as the pressure inside a balloon increases to a point that it exceeds the pressure on the outside of the balloon, which property of the balloon also increases?

- A. Color Intensity
- B. Density
- C. Volume
- D. Temperature

Answer: C

Question No : 119

What is a property of heat transfer?

- A. Heat is destroyed.
- B. Heat is transferred in the direction from hot to cold.
- C. Heat is transferred in the direction from cold to hot.
- D. Heat is transferred in both directions (hot to cold and cold to hot).

Answer: B

Question No : 120

Which method transfers heat through a solid material?

- A. Radiation
- B. Convection
- C. Conduction
- D. Evaporation

Answer: C

Question No : 121

Which method of heat transfer occurs when stepping barefoot onto hot pavement?

- A. Radiation
- B. Convection
- C. Conduction
- D. Evaporation

Answer: C

Question No : 122

Which substance transfers heat most efficiently?

- A. Gas
- B. Solid
- C. Liquid
- D. Vapor

Answer: B

Question No : 123

Which method transfers heat through the movement of a liquid or gas?

- A. Radiation
- B. Convection
- C. Conduction
- D. Evaporation

Answer: B

Question No : 124

Which method transfers heat by electromagnetic waves?

- A. Radiation
- B. Convection
- C. Conduction
- D. Evaporation

Answer: A

Question No : 125

Which method of heat transfer causes electromagnetic waves?

- A. Radiation
- B. Convection
- C. Conduction
- D. Evaporation

Answer: A

Question No : 126

What percentage of electricity used to power IT equipment is typically converted into heat?

- A. 85%
- B. 90%
- C. 95%
- D. 99%

Answer: D

Question No : 127

What is the most common direction of airflow through a rack mount blade server assembly?

-
- A. Side to side
 - B. Front to back
 - C. Back to front
 - D. Bottom to top

Answer: B

Question No : 128

The Ideal Gas Law governs the relationship of which three state variables? (Choose three.)

- A. Volume
- B. Viscosity
- C. Pressure
- D. Conductivity
- E. Temperature

Answer: A,C,E

Question No : 129

According to the Ideal Gas Law, what happens to the pressure when the temperature is increased and the volume is held constant?

- A. The pressure does not change.
- B. The pressure initially increases and then decreases.
- C. The pressure increases.
- D. The pressure decreases.

Answer: C

Question No : 130

According to the Ideal Gas Law, what happens to the temperature and pressure inside an aerosol can that is being sprayed?

-
- A. Temperature and pressure both increase.
 - B. Temperature and pressure are decreased.
 - C. Temperature and pressure are unchanged.
 - D. Temperature is unchanged and pressure is decreased.

Answer: B

Question No : 131

Which temperature range is optimal for the proper function of a data center?

- A. 62-65F (17-18C)
- B. 72-75F (22-24C)
- C. 82-85F (28-29C)
- D. 92-95F (33-35C)

Answer: B

Question No : 132

What is the correct order of the refrigeration cycle datacenter precision cooling?

- A. Condensation > evaporation > expansion > compression
- B. Compression > condensation > evaporation > expansion
- C. Evaporation > expansion > condensation > compression
- D. Evaporation > compression > condensation > expansion

Answer: D

Question No : 133

What is the historical / traditional architecture of data center cooling?

- A. Rack
- B. Row

-
- C. Room
 - D. Building

Answer: C

Question No : 134

Which is an example of a row-oriented cooling architecture?

- A. Each cooling unit works to cool the load through a raised floor plenum.
- B. Each cooling unit is ceiling mounted and targets cool air to the cold aisles.
- C. Each cooling unit works directly to cool the heat load of a specific equipment rack.
- D. Each cooling unit is placed along the data center wall and cools the general air space.

Answer: B

Question No : 135

What are three benefits of row-oriented cooling architecture? (Choose three.)

- A. Predictable cooling
- B. Ease of deployment
- C. No raised floor required
- D. Reduced sensible heat ratio
- E. Increased mixing of air streams

Answer: A,B,C

Question No : 136

What are three benefits of rack-oriented cooling architecture? (Choose three.)

- A. It reduces CRAC fan power required.
- B. It utilizes the entire rated CRAC capacity.
- C. It eliminates the need for humidity control.
- D. It is easy to deploy for high density applications.

E. It reduces the number of air conditioning devices.

Answer: A,B,D

Question No : 137

What characteristic is common to all cooling architectures?

- A. Deployable with on a raised floor
- B. Top or bottom airflow configuration
- C. Cooling equipment occupies white space
- D. Easily adaptable with changes in infrastructure

Answer: A

Question No : 138

Which two cooling architectures are flexible enough to adapt to ever-changing data center requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Row
- B. Rack
- C. Room
- D. Building

Answer: A,B

Question No : 139

Which is an example of a rack-oriented cooling architecture?

- A. A cooling unit is located in the ceiling plenum to cool the data center racks.
- B. A cooling unit is located within the rack itself to cool the contents of that rack.
- C. A cooling unit utilizes perforated raised floor tiles to deliver cool air to the rack.
- D. A cooling unit is located along the perimeter wall of the data center to cool a specific

zone of racks.

Answer: B

Question No : 140

Which cooling architecture has the shortest air flow paths between the cooling unit and the IT equipment?

- A. Row
- B. Rack
- C. Room
- D. Building

Answer: B

Question No : 141

Which cooling architecture attempts to eliminate hot spots within the data center by utilizing large volumes of air mixing throughout the space?

- A. Row
- B. Rack
- C. Room
- D. Ceiling

Answer: C

Question No : 142

In order to determine the exact level of redundancy available in the cooling system, which cooling architecture would require CFD analyses of every combination of system failures within the data center?

- A. Row

-
- B. Rack
 - C. Room
 - D. Ceiling

Answer: C

Question No : 143

Which statement best describes how a row-oriented cooling architecture optimizes the operational efficiency within the data center?

- A. Row-oriented architecture allows cooling capacity to be matched to the heat load within each zone.
- B. Row-oriented architecture requires two cooling units per enclosure, creating a desirable oversizing scenario.
- C. Row-oriented architecture cools all rows of the data center while generating additional conditioned air for the adjacent office areas.
- D. Row-oriented architecture requires large volume of air mixing to reduce the return air temperature, driving up cooling system capacity.

Answer: A

Question No : 144

What is the load per rack where the room cooling architecture starts to become impractical?

- A. 1 kW
- B. 3 kW
- C. 7 kW
- D. 10 kW

Answer: B

Question No : 145

What is an advantage of hot aisle/cold aisle rack configuration?

- A. It prevents hot exhaust air from leaving the cold aisle.
- B. It prevents cold air from being drawn into the IT equipment intakes.
- C. It prevents exhaust air of one rack from being in the intake.
- D. It prevents hot exhaust air from reaching the computer room cooling units.

Answer: C

Question No : 146

The rear of an IT equipment rack is fitted with a fan-assist device that is connected to a drop ceiling plenum, which is in turn connected to the perimeter CRAC unit.

This is an example of which type of air distribution system?

- A. Flooded supply
- B. Fully ducted return
- C. Locally ducted return
- D. Locally ducted supply

Answer: B

Question No : 147

The outlet of a perimeter CRAC unit is connected to duct work which feeds conditioned air to the aisle above the front of the IT equipment racks. No other air management devices are present in the space.

This is an example of which type of air distribution system?

- A. Flooded supply, flooded return
- B. Flooded supply, fully ducted return
- C. Flooded supply, locally ducted return
- D. Locally ducted supply, flooded return

Answer: D

Question No : 148

Perimeter CRAC units discharge into the raised floor space, and perforated tiles exist in front of the IT equipment racks. No other air management devices are present in the space.

This is an example of which type of air distribution system?

- A. Flooded supply, flooded return
- B. Flooded supply, fully ducted return
- C. Flooded supply, locally ducted return
- D. Locally ducted supply, flooded return

Answer: D

Question No : 149

To maximize the effectiveness of data center supply air distribution, where should perforated tiles in a raised floor environment be placed?

- A. In the hot aisle only
- B. In the cold aisle only
- C. In equal amounts in both hot and cold aisles
- D. Primarily in the hot aisle with some on the perimeter of room

Answer: B

Question No : 150

Hot aisle containment systems serve which primary function?

- A. They enclose the top and bottom of racks to balance hot and cold air.
- B. They enclose the rear of racks to ensure mixing of hot and cold air.
- C. They enclose the front of racks to ensure reliable supply air delivery.
- D. They enclose the rear of racks to prevent mixing of hot and cold air.

Answer: D

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