

DUMPS ARENA

Certified Data Centre Specialist (CDCS)

GAQM CDCS-001

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

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: 2**

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: 3

Which one of the following is an advantage of using Natural Gas?

- A. Minimum carbon build up
- B. Maximum carbon build up
- C. Tends to cost more
- D. More exhaust able

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The main advantage of using natural gas is that it tends to produce fewer carbon emissions than other fossil fuels, such as coal or oil. Natural gas combustion produces less carbon dioxide and other pollutants than other fuels, making it a cleaner and more renewable source of energy. Additionally, natural gas costs less than other fuels, making it a more cost-effective option.

QUESTION NO: 4

is a systematic variation of the voltage wave form or a series of random voltage changes of small dimensions.

- A. Voltage fluctuation
- B. Voltage truncation
- C. Frequency variation
- D. Standby variation

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Voltage fluctuation is a systematic variation of the voltage waveform or a series of random voltage changes of small dimensions that occur over a period of time. Voltage fluctuation can be caused by a variety of factors, such as changes in demand, changes in the power system, faults on the power system, or the switching of large loads.