



## Exin CDFOM Practice Questions

Shared by Gilmore on 13-10-2026

**For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources**

Check the Links on Last Page



## Question 1

---

Question Type: MultipleChoice

---

The organization is implementing an information security management system (ISMS).

What is the common process model to follow?

Options:

- A- SMART
- B- PCI-DSS
- C- ROI
- D- PDCA

Answer:

---

D

Explanation:

---

The ISMS framework (aligned with ISO 27001) follows the PDCA cycle:

P -- Plan

D -- Do

C -- Check

A -- Act

This model ensures:

Continuous improvement

Systematic risk management

Documented policies and controls

Regular audits and corrective actions

Why other options are incorrect:

A -- SMART: For objective setting, not ISMS.

B -- PCI-DSS: A security compliance standard, not a process model.

C -- ROI: A financial metric, unrelated.

Thus, D is correct.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)

ISMS implementation is based on PDCA methodology.

Ensures continuous improvement of security controls.

## Question 2

---

Question Type: MultipleChoice

---

Of the below, which is a non-renewable energy source?

Options:

- A- Natural Gas
- B- Wind energy
- C- Tidal power
- D- Hydropower

Answer:

---

A

Explanation:

---

Non-renewable energy sources are those that:

Cannot be replenished within a human lifespan

Exist in finite quantities

Are extracted from fossil fuels or geological deposits

Natural gas is a fossil fuel and therefore non-renewable.

Why the other options are incorrect:

Wind energy --- renewable

Tidal power --- renewable

Hydropower --- renewable

Thus, A is correct.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)

Sustainability planning considers renewable vs. non-renewable sources.

Natural gas is listed as a fossil fuel, hence non-renewable.

### Question 3

---

Question Type: MultipleChoice

---

Maintenance works need to be outsourced to a vendor. During the service requirement gap analysis, the data center manager concludes it is best to offload internal resources.

In which category has the gap been identified?

Options:

---

- A- Financial
- B- Organizational
- C- Technical
- D- Practical

Answer:

---

B

Explanation:

---

A gap analysis aims to identify deficiencies between required capabilities and existing capabilities. When the data center manager determines that internal resources need to be offloaded, the issue relates to organizational capability---specifically staffing levels, workload capacity, skills distribution, or the ability to sustain operational commitments. Organizational gaps occur when internal staff cannot adequately perform the required tasks due to lack of time, insufficient headcount, absence of specialized expertise, limited shift coverage, or excessive workload. In such cases, outsourcing maintenance becomes a strategic approach to stabilize operations and prevent burnout or operational risk.

This decision is not financial (Option A), because the trigger is resource relief, not budget constraints. It is not technical (Option C), which would relate to technical skills, tools, or system complexity. It is also not practical (Option D), which would indicate logistical or physical constraints. Instead, the need to offload workload is directly tied to internal organizational

limitations.

Thus, the correct category is Organizational.

## Question 4

---

Question Type: MultipleChoice

---

A new Service Level Agreement is being proposed for which the data center operations manager must give her approval.

Which document -- or information -- will she consider consulting first?

### Options:

---

- A- Training program overview
- B- Job descriptions
- C- Skills matrix
- D- Resumes of staff

### Answer:

---

C

### Explanation:

---

When approving a new SLA (Service Level Agreement), the operations manager must verify that the organization has the capability and resources to meet the service commitments defined in the SLA. Part of this verification is ensuring that the current staff mix and competency levels match the required service levels. The skills matrix provides a structured overview of staff roles, skill levels, competencies, and gap analysis.

The skills matrix allows the manager to assess whether the team is capable of fulfilling the new service commitments before the SLA goes live.

Job descriptions (option B) define roles and responsibilities but do not show competency levels or gaps.

Training program overview (option A) shows what training exists but doesn't directly show who can deliver the service now.

Resumes of staff (option D) are ad hoc and individual, not efficient for overall capability assessment.

Thus, option C -- Skills matrix is the best first reference.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)

Capability assessment in SLM includes reviewing skills matrices to verify workforce capability.

Before approving SLAs, organizations must ensure operational readiness and resource competence.

## Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the formula to calculate the PUE of a Data Center?

### Options:

- A-  $PUE = \text{UPS input power} / \text{UPS output power}$
- B-  $PUE = VA * PF$
- C-  $PUE = \text{Total facility power} / \text{Total IT equipment power}$
- D-  $PUE = \text{Total generator capacity} / \text{total battery capacity}$

### Answer:

C

### Explanation:

Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) is the most widely recognized efficiency metric in the data center industry and is strongly emphasized within EPI's environmental sustainability and energy management teachings. PUE is designed to show how efficiently a data center uses energy, focusing specifically on how much of the total facility energy actually reaches the IT equipment. The correct formula is:

$$PUE = \frac{\text{Total Facility Power}}{\text{Total IT Equipment Power}}$$

"Total Facility Power" includes all supporting infrastructure: cooling systems, UPS losses, power distribution losses, lighting, security, fire systems, and all auxiliary loads required to operate the data center. "Total IT Equipment Power" refers only to the active IT load such as servers, storage, and network devices.

A PUE value close to 1.0 indicates optimum energy efficiency, meaning nearly all facility energy is being consumed directly by IT operations. Higher PUE values indicate less efficient facilities where substantial energy is being consumed by overhead systems. This metric is essential for

sustainability strategies, capacity planning, and continuous improvement. It allows benchmarking across facilities and helps operators set improvement targets by analyzing where energy losses occur. Because of its simplicity and clarity, PUE remains an industry-standard metric recognized globally.

## Question 6

---

Question Type: MultipleChoice

---

Which action is most appropriate when the standard warranty does not meet the business requirements?

### Options:

---

- A- Increase staff standby levels
- B- Review with the service provider and -- budget permitted -- discuss a service contract to extend the services beyond the standard warranty coverage
- C- Write-off the investment and purchase new equipment
- D- Purchase additional spare parts

### Answer:

---

B

### Explanation:

---

Standard warranties often provide limited support focused on parts replacement with no guaranteed response time, no preventive maintenance, and no rapid onsite intervention. When business requirements demand higher availability, faster recovery times, or enhanced repair capabilities, the standard warranty is insufficient. EPI's facilities management principles recommend upgrading to a service contract that offers extended or enhanced coverage. This may include guaranteed response times, onsite labor, preventive maintenance, full system checks, expedited parts replacement, and comprehensive support that aligns with business-critical uptime requirements.

Option B is correct because it provides a structured, contractual method to bridge gaps between operational needs and manufacturer baseline support. The contract can be tailored to specific risks, SLAs, and operational priorities.

Option A (increasing staff standby) does not solve the issue of vendor response or parts availability. Option C (writing off the asset) is unnecessary and financially unreasonable. Option D (purchasing spare parts) helps but does not provide labor response, diagnostics, or SLA-backed service delivery.

Thus, the most appropriate and effective action is to negotiate an extended service contract.

## Question 7

---

Question Type: MultipleChoice

---

Failure probability of mechanical equipment components is high, and management wants to keep downtime to an absolute minimum.

Which is the best spare part option to Choose?

### Options:

---

- A- No parts at site
- B- Basic parts at site
- C- Full parts at site
- D- Only high-cost parts at site

### Answer:

---

C

### Explanation:

---

Having the correct spare parts strategy is critical for minimizing downtime, especially for mechanical systems such as chillers, CRAC units, pumps, AHUs, and cooling distribution systems. Within the EPI Facilities Management framework, downtime risk and spare parts strategy are tightly linked. When the probability of component failure is high, or uptime requirements are extremely stringent, the recommended approach is to maintain full spare parts onsite. This ensures rapid replacement of any failed component without waiting for vendor delivery, logistics, or procurement delays.

A full parts at site strategy means that all critical consumable and non-consumable parts---motors, sensors, belts, bearings, filters, control boards, valves, and other essential components--are immediately available. This is the approach used in high-availability data centers targeting Tier III or Tier IV performance levels or facilities operating with strict SLA commitments.

Options A and B increase repair time because missing parts cause extended outages waiting for shipment or vendor arrival. Option D is ineffective because lower-cost parts often fail more frequently, making only high-cost inventory insufficient.

Thus, the safest, lowest-downtime option is full parts at site.

## Question 8

---

Question Type: MultipleChoice

---

In and around the data center, who is responsible for safety?

Options:

- A- The safety manager
- B- The facilities manager
- C- All staff
- D- The managing director

Answer:

---

C

Explanation:

---

EPI's safety and statutory requirements training emphasizes that safety is a shared responsibility across the entire data center organization. While roles such as the safety manager and facilities manager provide leadership, guidance, oversight, audits, and enforcement of safety procedures, they alone cannot ensure a safe workplace. Every individual working in or around the data center---whether employees, contractors, vendors, or visitors---has the responsibility to follow safety procedures, report hazards, use required protective equipment, and stop unsafe activities.

This collective responsibility approach ensures that risks are recognized early, unsafe conditions are not ignored, and safety culture is embedded throughout daily operations. The safety manager establishes policies, training, audits, and compliance frameworks; the facilities manager ensures operational processes support safety; the managing director endorses governance and resources. However, frontline workers are the most exposed to hazards, making their behavior critical.

Option C is correct because EPI emphasizes that safety cannot be delegated solely to one role; it must be embraced by all staff, ensuring a consistent, safe working environment. Data centers operate high-voltage systems, heavy equipment, and complex mechanical infrastructure, making shared vigilance essential for preventing incidents and ensuring regulatory compliance.

## Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which types of maintenance service offerings are commonly offered by vendors?

Options:

- A- Silver, Gold, Platinum
- B- Basic, Premium, Premium +
- C- Basic, Normal, Comprehensive
- D- Time & Material, Basic, Comprehensive

Answer:

D

Explanation:

EPI describes three commonly offered maintenance service levels in the data center industry:

Time & Material (T&M)

Pay per visit, per hour, and per part

No guaranteed response time

Lowest cost, lowest priority

Basic Contract

Includes scheduled preventive maintenance

Limited support for corrective issues

Faster response than T&M but still limited

Comprehensive Contract

Includes preventive + corrective maintenance

Parts + labor included

Priority response times

Best uptime protection

These are the standard, industry-recognized tiers reflected in EPI's training.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A and B are marketing labels used in some industries but not standard for data center facility maintenance.

C is not an EPI-recognized offering.

Thus, D is correct.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)

Standard vendor offerings include T&M, Basic, and Comprehensive contracts.

Used widely for UPS, generators, cooling systems, and electrical infrastructure.

## Question 10

---

Question Type: MultipleChoice

---

A resource matrix is to be created.

What are the main considerations?

Options:

- A- Cost efficiency and availability
- B- Capacity and capability
- C- Age and gender
- D- Preferences of the staff member

Answer:

B

Explanation:

---

A resource matrix in EPI's organizational framework identifies the resources required to deliver services and match them with the competencies of available staff. The primary considerations when creating a resource matrix are:

Capacity

How many personnel are needed?

Are there enough staff per shift?

Do staffing levels match service requirements, SLAs, and workload?

Capability

Do staff have the required skills and competencies?

Do they meet certification, technical, and operational requirements?

Are backup roles available?

Are personnel trained and fit for assigned tasks?

EPI emphasizes that resource planning must align skills + quantity to ensure operational continuity.

Why other options are incorrect:

A: Cost efficiency is secondary, and availability alone does not ensure capability.

C: Age and gender are irrelevant and inappropriate staffing considerations.

D: Personal preferences do not determine resource allocation.

Thus, capacity and capability are the correct considerations.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)

Resource matrices map staff capacity and capability to service requirements.

Ensures adequate coverage and competency for operations.

---

## Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

---

The organization is implementing an information security management system (ISMS).

What is the common process model to follow?

Options:

---

A- SMART

B- PCI-DSS

C- ROI

D- PDCA

Answer:

---

D

Explanation:

---

The ISMS framework (aligned with ISO 27001) follows the PDCA cycle:

P -- Plan

D -- Do

C -- Check

A -- Act

This model ensures:

Continuous improvement

Systematic risk management

Documented policies and controls

Regular audits and corrective actions

Why other options are incorrect:

A -- SMART: For objective setting, not ISMS.

B -- PCI-DSS: A security compliance standard, not a process model.

C -- ROI: A financial metric, unrelated.

Thus, D is correct.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)

ISMS implementation is based on PDCA methodology.

Ensures continuous improvement of security controls.

---

## Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

---

When is the right moment to label assets?

Options:

---

- A- The moment support and maintenance contracts apply
- B- The moment of unpacking the equipment
- C- The moment of testing the equipment
- D- The moment of commissioning the equipment for production

Answer:

---

B

Explanation:

---

EPI guidelines on asset management state that assets should be tagged and entered into the asset management database as early as possible, specifically:

At the moment of unpacking.

Reasons:

Prevents loss or misplacement

Ensures traceability during staging, testing, and installation

Supports lifecycle tracking from the earliest stage

Ensures accurate configuration and inventory management

Why other options are incorrect:

A: Contract activation is unrelated to labeling.

C: Testing occurs after unpacking; labeling must precede it.

D: Commissioning is too late; the asset must already be tracked.

Thus, B is correct.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)

Asset labeling begins as soon as equipment is unpacked.

Early tagging ensures full lifecycle traceability and compliance.

## Question 13

---

Question Type: MultipleChoice

---

Of the below, which is a power efficiency indicator?

Options:

- A- nil, w
- B- PUE
- C- CPU
- D- uw



Answer:

B

Explanation:

---

Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) is the most widely recognized and adopted energy efficiency indicator for data centers globally and is emphasized heavily within the EPI sustainability framework. PUE measures how effectively a data center uses power and is calculated by dividing the Total Facility Power by the IT Equipment Power. The purpose of this indicator is to show how much of the energy consumed by the facility actually reaches IT equipment (servers, storage, network gear) versus how much is consumed by support infrastructure such as cooling, UPS losses, lighting, and building systems.

A lower PUE indicates a more efficient data center, with values approaching 1.0 representing ideal efficiency---where nearly all consumed power is being used for IT load. PUE is essential for benchmarking, energy-saving initiatives, identifying efficiency improvement opportunities, and measuring the success of infrastructure optimization projects. The other options listed---nil, w; CPU; and uw---are irrelevant to facility energy efficiency metrics. CPU relates to computing processors, not facility efficiency; the others are incorrect units or meaningless terms in this context.

Thus, PUE is the correct and industry-standard power efficiency indicator.

To Get Premium Files for CDFOM Visit

<https://www.p2pexams.com/products/cdfom>

For More Free Questions Visit

<https://www.p2pexams.com/exin/pdf/cdfom>

**20%**  
**DISCOUNT**

**P2P**  
exams