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QUESTION NO: 1

Which type of Humidifier is composed of water-filled canister containing electrodes?

A. Infrared Humidifiers

B. Water Canister Humidifier

C. Steam Canister Humidifier

D. Ultrasonic Humidifier

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Steam Canister Humidifier is correct because this design, commonly called an electrode steam humidifier, generates humidification steam inside a replaceable water-filled cylinder or canister. The canister contains electrodes immersed in water. When electrical power is applied, current flows through the water between the electrodes; the water's resistance produces heat, bringing the water to a boil and creating clean atmospheric steam. The steam is then distributed into the data-centre air stream to maintain the required relative-humidity conditions. As water evaporates, dissolved minerals remain in the canister, increasing conductivity over time; the unit controls filling and draining to maintain appropriate operation, and the cylinder is replaced as part of routine maintenance. This is a direct-electrode steam-generation method, rather than a system that merely uses water as a reservoir. Electrode-canister units are widely used for precision humidification because they can provide controlled steam output suitable for critical environments. Condair describes electrode steam humidifiers as using electrical conductivity in water to generate steam in a disposable cylinder: Condair—Electrode Steam Humidifiers. Additional technical information on electrode steam-cylinder operation is available from CAREL—Electrode Humidifiers.

QUESTION NO: 2

The three elements of the fire triangle are,and. (Choose three.)

A. Oxygen

B. Earth

C. Heat

D. Water

E. Fuel

ANSWER: A C E

Explanation:

The fire triangle identifies the three conditions that must be present for a fire to start and continue: oxygen, heat, and fuel. Oxygen is the oxidizing agent that supports the combustion reaction; in ordinary fires this is normally supplied by air. Heat provides sufficient energy to raise a combustible material to its ignition temperature and sustain the reaction. Fuel is any combustible material that can burn, including solids, liquids, or gases commonly found in data-centre environments, such as cable insulation, plastics, packaging, or flammable liquids. Fire-prevention and fire-suppression strategies are based on disrupting at least one of these essential elements—for example, cooling to remove heat, using inert-gas suppression to reduce oxygen concentration, or isolating/removing combustible material to eliminate fuel. Understanding this model is important for data-centre professionals because it informs facility fire detection, compartmentation, housekeeping, and selection of suppression systems that protect both personnel and critical IT equipment. The National Fire Protection Association describes fire science and the control of combustion in its fire-protection resources, while OSHA provides workplace fire-safety guidance based on controlling ignition sources and combustibles. See OSHA Fire Prevention and NFPA Fire Safety.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which one of the following is a Natural Disaster?

A. Grid Failure

B. Blackouts

C. Hurricanes

D. Human Error

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Hurricanes are natural disasters because they are naturally occurring tropical cyclones that can produce destructive winds, intense rainfall, storm surge, coastal flooding, and inland flooding. Their effects can directly threaten data-centre facilities, personnel safety, utility availability, telecommunications connectivity, access routes, and fuel supply chains. Data-centre business-continuity and disaster-recovery planning therefore evaluates hurricane exposure as a site-level environmental risk and includes measures such as selecting suitable locations, protecting the building envelope, maintaining redundant utilities, testing backup generation, and establishing emergency response procedures.

The U.S. National Weather Service defines a hurricane as a tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of at least 74 mph (64 knots) and identifies hazards including storm surge, heavy rainfall, inland flooding, high winds, and tornadoes. This classification makes hurricanes a clear example of a naturally caused hazard that should be addressed in a data centre's risk assessment and resilience planning. See the National Weather Service hurricane safety guidance and the CISA critical infrastructure resilience resources.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following are common physical security controls for a Data Center? (Choose three.)

A. Access-control systems

B. Closed-circuit television

C. Mantraps

D. Unrestricted visitor access

E. Disabled door alarms

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Access-control systems, closed-circuit television, and mantraps are common physical security controls. Access-control systems restrict entry to authorized personnel through credentials such as cards, PINs, biometrics, or multi-factor methods. Closed-circuit television provides monitoring, recording, and incident-investigation capability. A mantrap is an interlocking-door arrangement intended to control entry by allowing one person or authorized group to pass through a secure transition area at a time.

These measures help protect critical infrastructure against unauthorized access, theft, tampering, and other physical threats. They should be supported by visitor procedures, access reviews, security staffing where appropriate, and documented incident-response processes. NIST provides physical and environmental protection controls in NIST SP 800-53.

QUESTION NO: 5

systems are designed specifically to protect the structure of a building.

A. Pro-inert

B. Inergen

C. Water sprinkler

D. Total Flooding

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Water sprinkler systems are designed to provide building and property protection by detecting and controlling, suppressing, or containing a fire with water discharged directly over the affected area. In a data-centre facility, sprinklers are commonly part of the base building fire-protection arrangement because they protect the wider structure, including floors, ceilings, roof spaces, cable pathways, and adjacent building areas. Their automatic operation limits fire growth and heat exposure, helping preserve the structural integrity of the premises and reduce overall property loss.

Sprinkler design is governed by the hazard classification, available water supply, occupancy characteristics, and applicable fire codes. The National Fire Protection Association explains that automatic sprinklers react individually to heat from a fire and apply water where it is needed, which supports effective control before a fire can spread through the building. This makes water sprinkler protection a fundamental structural fire-safety measure, including where additional, equipment-focused suppression systems may be installed for specific IT rooms or hazards. See NFPA sprinkler safety information and U.S. Fire Administration guidance on fire sprinklers.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following are appropriate measures for controlling electrostatic discharge in a Data Center? (Choose three.)

A. Maintaining environmental conditions within defined limits

B. Using grounded antistatic wrist straps when handling sensitive components

C. Using antistatic packaging for replacement parts

D. Handling circuit boards by their connector contacts

E. Removing grounding controls before maintenance

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

The correct answers are **maintaining environmental conditions within defined limits**, **using grounded antistatic wrist straps when handling sensitive components**, and **using antistatic packaging for replacement parts**. Electrostatic discharge can damage electronic components immediately or create latent defects that reduce long-term reliability. The risk is increased in very dry conditions and during maintenance involving exposed electronic assemblies.

Environmental control helps limit static charge generation, while grounding and antistatic packaging provide controlled paths and protection when handling sensitive equipment. Procedures should require personnel to follow the manufacturer's electrostatic-discharge precautions before installing, removing, or servicing components. NIST provides further information on static electricity and related controls through its electrostatics resources.