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Exam : **DCFC**

Title : EXIN EPI Data Centre Foundation Certificate

Version : DEMO

1.Which of the following was a primary driver for the evolution of modern data centres?
A. Growth of personal computing
B. Cloud computing and virtualization
C. Manual server maintenance
D. Localized computing power
Answer: B
Explanation:
The rise of cloud computing and virtualization technologies revolutionized data centre design by enabling resource pooling, scalability, and automation. Earlier, physical servers handled isolated workloads, but virtualization consolidated many workloads onto fewer servers, improving efficiency and agility. This shift marked the evolution from traditional server rooms to large-scale data centres supporting global cloud operations.

2.What was the main limitation of first-generation data centres in the 1960s–1980s?
A. Overuse of fiber optics
B. Lack of redundancy and cooling systems
C. Use of artificial intelligence
D. Over-automation
Answer: B
Explanation:
First-generation data centres were primarily built around mainframe computers with limited redundancy, cooling, or security infrastructure. Environmental control and structured cabling were minimal, leading to frequent failures and downtime. The focus was on basic computing capacity, not resilience or uptime optimization, unlike modern Tier-classified facilities.

3.Which two factors contributed most to the second-generation data centre evolution in the 1990s?
A. The introduction of the Internet and distributed systems
B. Development of quantum computing
C. Mobile network expansion
D. Robotics-based automation
Answer: A
Explanation:
The Internet boom and distributed client-server architectures in the 1990s drove massive demand for interconnected data centres. Businesses needed scalable and connected environments to host web applications and data services. This shift encouraged modular design, standardized racks, and improved network infrastructure within data centres.

4.A colocation data centre primarily offers which of the following services?
A. Cloud-hosted software
B. Shared physical infrastructure for multiple clients
C. Fully managed IT services
D. Edge computing nodes
Answer: B
Explanation:

Colocation data centres provide clients with space, power, cooling, and physical security to host their own IT equipment within a shared facility. Customers retain control over their servers while leveraging professional-grade infrastructure. This model reduces capital expenses while ensuring reliability through enterprise-class utilities and support systems.

5.Which two of the following are types of data centres?
A. Colocation
B. Enterprise
C. Virtual reality
D. Modular
Answer: A, B, D
Explanation:
Data centres can be categorized into various types, including Enterprise (owned and operated by a single organization), Colocation (shared infrastructure), and Modular (pre-fabricated scalable units). Each type supports different business and deployment needs—from complete ownership to flexible, on-demand
expansion. “Virtual reality” is unrelated to data centre infrastructure classification.