

CDCS Test Result & New CDCS Test Labs

Test Name	p-value	Results
Frequency test	0.5731	Success
Block Frequency test	0.6825	Success
Cusum-Forward test	0.9293	Success
Cusum-Reverse test	0.3514	Success
Runs test	0.5536	Success
Long Runs test of Ones	0.6154	Success
Binary Matrix Rank Test	0.7635	Success
Spectral DFT test	0.4674	Success
Non-overlapping test Templates ($m = 9$, $B = 000000001$)	0.8710	Success
Overlapping test Templates ($m = 9$)	0.9241	Success
Maurer's Universal test ($L = 7$, $Q = 1280$)	0.3533	Success
Approximate Entropy test ($m = 5$)	0.9987	Success
Random Excursions test ($x = +1$)	0.2085	Success
Lempel Ziv compression test	0.6784	Success
Linear complexity test	0.2314	Success
Random Excursions Variant test ($x = -1$)	0.5811	Success
Serial test ($m = 5, \nabla \varphi_m^2$)	0.8989	Success

P.S. Free 2026 EXIN CDCS dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Exam4PDF: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1B_EA1yFxJl0BEObpndW-_iXpTnpLEAo

These EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist (CDCS) practice exams contain all the CDCS questions that clearly and completely elaborate on the difficulties and hurdles you will face in the final EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist (CDCS) exam. EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist (CDCS) practice test is customizable so that you can change the timings of each session. Exam4PDF desktop EXIN CDCS Practice Test questions software is only compatible with windows and easy to use for everyone.

EXIN CDCS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Centre Environmental Considerations and Efficiency: This section evaluates the proficiency of data center professionals in addressing environmental factors and promoting efficiency within data center operations. The target audience, including data center managers and engineers, will be tested on their ability to identify and implement measures that enhance energy efficiency, cooling management, and sustainable practices.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing and Implementing a Data Centre: In this module, the exam assesses the knowledge of Exin data center professionals tasked with the design and implementation of data centers. Candidates will learn the key principles of creating an efficient data center layout, including considerations for scalability, redundancy, and security.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Centre Life Cycle and Standards: This section of the exam measures the skills of data center professionals and covers the various stages involved in the life cycle of a data center, from planning and design to implementation and decommissioning.

>> CDCS Test Result <<

Easy To Use and Compatible Exam4PDF EXIN CDCS Questions Formats

Many people often feel that their memory is poor, and what they have learned will soon be forgotten. In fact, this is because they did not find the right way to learn. EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist exam tests allow you to get rid of the troubles of reading textbooks in a rigid way, and help you to memorize important knowledge points as you practice. Industry experts hired by CDCS Exam Question explain the hard-to-understand terms through examples, forms, etc. Even if you just entered the industry, you can easily understand their meaning. With CDCS test guide, you will be as relaxed as you do normally exercise during the exam.

EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q86-Q91):

NEW QUESTION # 86

What is the redundancy setup shown in the diagram?

- A. $2(N+1)$
- B. $2+N+1$
- C. $N+N+N$
- **D. $N+2$**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The diagram shows three UPS modules, each 100 kW, connected in parallel to support a 100 kW IT load.

That means:

- * One module (100 kW) can support the load (N).
- * Two additional modules are installed as redundancy.

This equals $N+2$ redundancy.

- * $2+N+1$ and $2(N+1)$ imply dual active paths not shown.

- * $N+N+N$ is not an industry term.

Thus, the correct redundancy level is $N+2$.

References: ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.2 (UPS Redundancy Models), IEC 62040-3.

NEW QUESTION # 87

Smoke sensors must be installed in the computer room. What is the minimum density?

- A. 1 per 10 m²
- B. 1 per 40 m²
- C. 1 per 5 m²
- **D. 1 per 25 m²**

Answer: D

Explanation:

NFPA 75 (Standard for IT Equipment Protection) and NFPA 72 (Fire Alarm Code) recommend installing at least one smoke detector per 250 ft² (#25 m²) in IT rooms. This ensures early detection in high-value environments.

- * A and B are far too dense, exceeding NFPA minimums.

- * D is too sparse and would not meet early detection requirements.

Therefore, the correct standard density is 1 per 25 m².

References: NFPA 75 §5.4.3, NFPA 72 Table 17.6.3.5.1.

NEW QUESTION # 88

ICT rack consumes 3 kW with #T ~11 °C (20 °F). Calculate required airflow (CFM).

- **A. ~500 CFM**
- B. ~160 CFM
- C. ~1,000 CFM
- D. ~1,500 CFM

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cooling airflow (CFM) can be calculated from:

Where P = IT load.

So approximately 500 CFM is required.

- * 1,500 and 1,000 CFM are too high.

- * 160 CFM is far too low.

Therefore, the correct answer is ~500 CFM.

References: ASHRAE TC 9.9 (Cooling Calculations), ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.5.

NEW QUESTION # 89

How is the PUE ratio calculated?

- A. Total Facility Power ÷ Total ICT Equipment Power
- B. Total ICT Equipment Power ÷ Total Facility Power
- C. Total UPS Input Power ÷ Total UPS Output Power
- D. Total Air Conditioner Input Power ÷ Total Air Conditioner Output Power

Answer: A

Explanation:

PUE (Power Usage Effectiveness) is the most widely used metric to evaluate the energy efficiency of data centers. Defined by The Green Grid and adopted in ISO/IEC 30134-2, PUE is the ratio of the total facility power to the ICT (IT load) power.

Formula:

* Total Facility Power includes all electrical consumption: IT, cooling, lighting, power distribution losses, UPS inefficiency, etc.

* ICT Equipment Power is only the load drawn by servers, storage, and networking gear.

An ideal PUE is 1.0, meaning all power is used by ICT equipment with no overhead. Typical enterprise values are 1.5-2.0, while hyperscale operators target <1.2.

Other options are incorrect:

* B represents the inverse metric, known as DCiE (Data Center infrastructure Efficiency).

* C and D are partial subsystem efficiency metrics, not the global PUE.

References: ISO/IEC 30134-2 (KPIs - PUE), The Green Grid White Paper #49, ANSI/TIA-942-B §7.3.

NEW QUESTION # 90

A computer room needs to be fitted out with a gas-based fire suppression system. The computer room will be a high-density data center with about 30% of the racks being closed circuit cooling blade-center racks.

Should the supplier of the fire suppression system be informed on the design of the racks?

- A. Yes, the design of the racks has an influence on the fire suppression system design.
- B. Only when the racks might block access to the fire panel.
- C. Only when the rack height obstructs a potential fire suppression release point.
- D. No, cooling and design of racks have no influence on the fire suppression system design.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The design and configuration of racks, particularly high-density and closed-circuit cooling racks, directly impact the fire suppression system design. Closed-circuit cooling racks, like blade-center racks, can affect airflow and potentially trap heat, influencing how fire suppression agents are distributed within the space.

Therefore, it is essential to inform the fire suppression system supplier about the rack design to ensure effective coverage and proper agent distribution.

Detailed Explanation:

High-density racks can change how smoke and heat travel, which in turn affects fire detection and suppression. Closed racks with built-in cooling can isolate airflow, requiring adjustments in fire suppression design to ensure that suppression agents reach all necessary areas, including within enclosed spaces. The supplier may need to account for these factors to ensure proper protection coverage.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

The EPI Data Center Specialist training underscores that fire suppression systems must be tailored to the specific environmental characteristics of the data center. The design of racks, particularly high-density configurations, should always be considered to ensure that suppression agents can effectively control a fire, even in contained rack spaces.

NEW QUESTION # 91

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