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Guide to Documentary Credit

Fifth Edition

Gary Collyer CDCS

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EXIN CDCS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 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.
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First-hand EXIN Latest CDCS Examprep: EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist - CDCS Latest Braindumps Book

Are you planning to appear in the EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist (CDCS) certification test and need to know where to get updated practice questions? Then you are at the right place because EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist (CDCS) has made the learning material for the applicants to prepare successfully for the certification exam in a short time.

EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

An air-conditioner unit needs to be selected. Two types are available:

Unit-A has a Sensible Heat Ratio (SHR) of 0.7.

Unit-B has a Sensible Heat Ratio (SHR) of 0.9.

From an efficiency point of view, which one should be selected?

- A. Not relevant, as Sensible Heat Ratio is only specified for air-conditioner equipment to indicate the ratio between intake temperature and exhaust temperature.
- **B. Unit B**
- C. It does not matter, as the Sensible Heat Ratio has nothing to do with efficiency.
- D. Unit A

Answer: B

Explanation:

From an efficiency standpoint, Unit B with a Sensible Heat Ratio (SHR) of 0.9 is preferable. A higher SHR indicates that a greater proportion of the air conditioner's capacity is dedicated to sensible cooling (temperature reduction) rather than latent cooling (moisture removal). In data centers, sensible cooling is more critical since IT equipment primarily generates heat without adding significant moisture.

Detailed Explanation:

An SHR of 0.9 means that 90% of the cooling capacity is used for sensible cooling, which is more efficient for environments like data centers where humidity control is typically less of a concern. Opting for an air conditioner with a higher SHR ensures that most of the cooling energy is focused on temperature reduction, making Unit B more efficient in this scenario.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI data center best practices recommend choosing cooling units with higher SHR values in data centers, as they better match the cooling needs of IT equipment. High SHR units improve cooling efficiency by concentrating on sensible heat removal, which is vital for maintaining the optimal thermal environment.

NEW QUESTION # 54

You want to make cooling more effective by setting cold aisle temperature to 4 °C (39 °F). Is this acceptable?

- **A. No, 4 °C (39 °F) is below the allowable ASHRAE range**
- B. Yes, but only if cooling systems can maintain this continuously
- C. Yes, as long as dewpoint doesn't go below -9 °C (16 °F)
- D. No, intake air must be exactly 20 °C (68 °F)

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to ASHRAE TC 9.9 Thermal Guidelines (2016), the recommended intake temperature range for Class A1 ICT equipment is 18-27 °C (64-81 °F). The allowable lower limit is 15 °C (59 °F). Setting supply to 4 °C (39 °F) falls far below these

limits.

Operating at such low temperatures would:

- * Cause condensation risk when surfaces drop below dew point.
- * Create severe energy inefficiency, as chillers would run at extremely low setpoints.
- * Possibly damage hardware due to thermal shock.

Options A and B are misleading—system capability or dew point alone does not override ASHRAE guidelines. Option D is incorrect since 20 °C is a common design target, not a requirement.

Thus, supplying 4 °C is not acceptable.

References: ASHRAE TC 9.9 "Thermal Guidelines for Data Processing Environments," ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.

5.

NEW QUESTION # 55

What is the sensible heat ratio (SHR)?

- A. Ratio of the cold-aisle temperature to the hot-aisle temperature
- B. **Ratio of the sensible heat to the total of sensible plus latent heat to be removed from a conditioned space**
- C. Ratio of the latent heat to the total of sensible plus latent heat to be removed from a conditioned space
- D. Ratio of cold-air supply to hot-air return temperature of a cooling system

Answer: B

Explanation:

SHR = Sensible Load / (Sensible + Latent Load); it describes the portion of the total cooling that is sensible (temperature change) versus latent (moisture removal).

References: ASHRAE Fundamentals Handbook (Psychrometrics/Load Calculations), ASHRAE TC 9.9.

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which formula is correct for a three-phase system?

- A. Phase-to-Phase Voltage = $1/\sqrt{3}$ (Phase-to-Neutral Voltage \div 1.732)
- B. Phase-to-Phase Voltage = Phase-to-Neutral Voltage \div 1.732
- C. Phase-to-Phase Voltage = $1/\sqrt{3}$ (Phase-to-Neutral Voltage \times 1.732)
- D. **Phase-to-Phase Voltage = Phase-to-Neutral Voltage \times 1.732**

Answer: D

Explanation:

For balanced three-phase systems: where .

References: IEC 60038 (standard voltages), any power systems fundamentals text.

NEW QUESTION # 57

You are working with a customer who requires a guarantee that THDi levels coming from the UPS should not exceed more than 3% THDi. Furthermore, he wants to run a power-efficient data center. The UPS has a 6-Pulse SCR/Thyristor based rectifier. The current load on the UPS is approximately 80%. The customer indicates they are not expecting any changes on the ICT infrastructure for the next 3 years.

What should you recommend?

- A. Install an isolation transformer rated at K13 or K20
- B. **Install an active harmonic filter on the UPS**
- C. Nothing, the UPS will be able to take care of the right levels of THDi
- D. Install a passive harmonic filter on the UPS

Answer: B

Explanation:

Given the customer's requirement to limit Total Harmonic Distortion (THDi) to below 3% and the presence of a 6-pulse SCR/Thyristor-based rectifier, an active harmonic filter is the best solution. A 6-pulse rectifier typically generates higher harmonic distortion, often exceeding 3%, especially under substantial loads like 80%. An active harmonic filter dynamically monitors and

compensates for harmonic distortion, effectively reducing THDi and supporting a more power-efficient operation, aligning with the customer's energy efficiency goals.

Detailed Explanation:

Passive harmonic filters can reduce harmonics but are less effective at maintaining low THDi levels under varying loads. Active filters offer real-time correction and can achieve lower THDi levels than passive filters, especially in systems with fluctuating loads or where strict harmonic limits are required. Installing an active harmonic filter will ensure compliance with the specified THDi limits and optimize power quality.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI guidance on power quality management recommends active harmonic filters for environments where strict THDi levels are necessary. Active filters offer better control over harmonic levels, supporting both compliance and operational efficiency.

NEW QUESTION # 58

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