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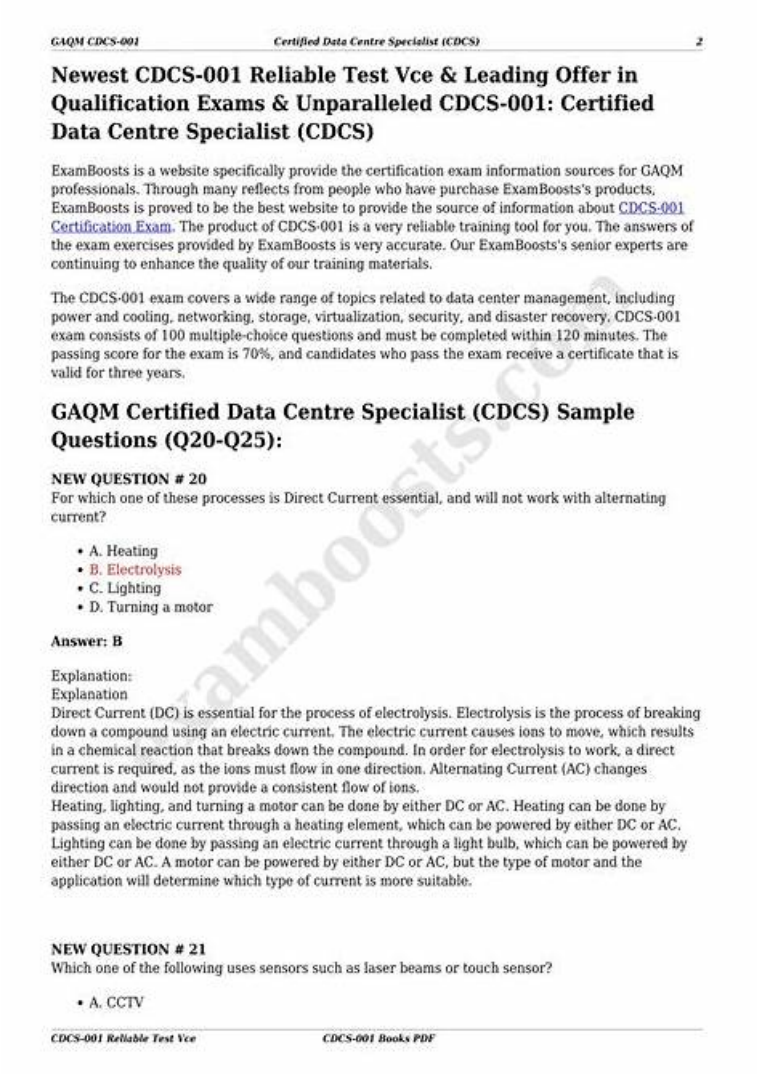

GAQM CDCS-001 Certified Data Centre Specialist (CDCS) 2

Newest CDCS-001 Reliable Test Vce & Leading Offer in Qualification Exams & Unparalleled CDCS-001: Certified Data Centre Specialist (CDCS)

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The CDCS-001 exam covers a wide range of topics related to data center management, including power and cooling, networking, storage, virtualization, security, and disaster recovery. CDCS-001 exam consists of 100 multiple-choice questions and must be completed within 120 minutes. The passing score for the exam is 70%, and candidates who pass the exam receive a certificate that is valid for three years.

GAQM Certified Data Centre Specialist (CDCS) Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
For which one of these processes is Direct Current essential, and will not work with alternating current?

- A. Heating
- B. Electrolysis
- C. Lighting
- D. Turning a motor

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
Direct Current (DC) is essential for the process of electrolysis. Electrolysis is the process of breaking down a compound using an electric current. The electric current causes ions to move, which results in a chemical reaction that breaks down the compound. In order for electrolysis to work, a direct current is required, as the ions must flow in one direction. Alternating Current (AC) changes direction and would not provide a consistent flow of ions.
Heating, lighting, and turning a motor can be done by either DC or AC. Heating can be done by passing an electric current through a heating element, which can be powered by either DC or AC. Lighting can be done by passing an electric current through a light bulb, which can be powered by either DC or AC. A motor can be powered by either DC or AC, but the type of motor and the application will determine which type of current is more suitable.

NEW QUESTION # 21
Which one of the following uses sensors such as laser beams or touch sensor?

- A. CCTV

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EXIN CDCS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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.

Topic 3	• 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.

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EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50
You need to determine the strategy for the cooling audit. All the servers are based on a front-to-rear (F-R) airflow design.
Which location for the temperature/humidity measurement should you recommend for the audit?

- A. At the back/rear of the server at 50 mm/2 inch
- B. At 1.5 meters/5 feet above the floor in the middle of the hot aisle
- C. At 1.5 meters/5 feet above the floor in the middle of the cold aisle
- D. At the front/intake of the server at 50 mm/2 inch

Answer: D

Explanation:
For a cooling audit in a data center, it is essential to measure temperature and humidity where air enters the servers to accurately assess cooling performance. In this case, since all servers have a front-to-rear (F-R) airflow design, measuring at the front/intake of the server will provide a precise understanding of the cooling conditions that the equipment is experiencing.
Detailed Explanation:
Servers with a front-to-rear airflow design draw in cool air from the cold aisle at the front, which is then exhausted into the hot aisle at the rear. By measuring temperature and humidity 50 mm/2 inches from the front intake, you gather data on the air conditions right before it enters the servers, providing an accurate representation of the cooling environment as it directly impacts the equipment.
Measuring in the cold aisle at the front intake ensures that the readings reflect the actual conditions of the incoming air that the servers depend on for effective cooling. This approach is consistent with best practices for maintaining thermal conditions in a data center, as it helps confirm that the cooling systems are delivering air within the required temperature and humidity specifications.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
According to the EPI Data Center Specialist curriculum, the optimal placement for temperature and humidity sensors is at the intake of the equipment in the cold aisle, as it directly correlates to the environmental conditions affecting the servers. This positioning allows for a more effective audit of cooling performance, which is critical for maintaining the reliability and efficiency of the data center's operations.

NEW QUESTION # 51
When installing a raised floor, can we use a spirit level bar to level the floor?

- A. Yes, spirit level bars can be used as long as their length is longer than 60 cm/2 ft (the size of a typical raised floor tile).
- B. Yes, using a spirit level bar for raised floors higher than 40 cm is preferred.
- C. No, because using a spirit level bar, a measurement error will be transferred from pedestal to pedestal.
- D. Yes, but spirit level bars can only be used in the vertical plane.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A spirit level bar should not be used for leveling a raised floor, as measurement errors are likely to propagate from one pedestal to the next. Spirit levels can introduce cumulative errors, leading to uneven floors, particularly in large installations where precise leveling is critical.
Detailed Explanation:
Using a laser level or a precision leveling device is recommended to ensure accuracy across all floor tiles.
Spirit levels, while adequate for short spans, can transfer small inaccuracies from one pedestal to another, which can cause alignment issues and floor instability over time.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
EPI data center guidelines discourage the use of spirit levels for raised floors. Instead, they advocate for precision tools like laser levels that ensure consistency and accuracy in large-scale installations, aligning with best practices for raised floor construction.

NEW QUESTION # 52
What is needed to determine the Relative Humidity (RH)?

- A. Cold surface with dew collection counter
- B. Dry bulb temperature, wet bulb temperature, and psychrometric chart
- C. Dry bulb temperature, airflow, and conversion table
- D. Wet bulb temperature, local atmospheric pressure, and calculator

Answer: B

Explanation:
Relative Humidity (RH) is defined as the ratio of the actual water vapor content in the air to the maximum possible water vapor content at a given temperature. To calculate RH:
* Dry bulb temperature (DBT): the ambient air temperature.
* Wet bulb temperature (WBT): the temperature measured by a thermometer covered with a wet wick, influenced by evaporative cooling.
Using DBT and WBT, the humidity ratio and dew point can be determined with a psychrometric chart or Mollier diagram. From there, RH is calculated as:
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$$RH = \frac{\text{Actual Vapor Pressure}}{\text{Saturation Vapor Pressure}} \times 100\%$$

Options A and B are incomplete, while option C is an experimental method, not standard practice. The recognized method is option D.
References: ASHRAE Fundamentals Handbook - Psychrometrics, ISO 7726 (Measurement of Physical Quantities in Thermal Environments).

NEW QUESTION # 53
What is the sensible heat ratio (SHR)?

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

Answer: A

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 # 54

What is the effect of having a damper (in open position) construction in a raised-floor tile?

- A. Dampers allow for a higher supply air temperature
- B. Dampers reduce the air volume by approximately 10%
- C. Dampers can be used when there is a high rate of temperature change in the computer room
- D. Dampers increase the air volume by approximately 10%

Answer: B

Explanation:
Perforated tiles with integrated dampers are common in raised-floor data centers because they allow airflow regulation at the rack level. However, even when the damper is fully open, the mechanism inside the tile restricts airflow. This typically reduces the delivered airflow by around 10% compared to a non-dampered tile of the same type.
* Option A is incorrect because dampers do not affect supply temperature; they only throttle volume.
* Option B is wrong since dampers cannot increase volume-they only add resistance.
* Option D is partially true that dampers help with temperature balancing, but the main effect (in open position) is volume reduction.
Thus, the technical impact of dampers in open position is a slight airflow reduction, usually quantified as
~10%.
References: ASHRAE TC 9.9 - "Airflow Management in Raised-Floor Environments," ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.
5 (Cooling Infrastructure).

NEW QUESTION # 55
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