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EXIN CDCS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
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 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.

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EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

What is a potential disadvantage of using water mist as a fire extinguishing system?

- A. It will rapidly increase the humidity level in the data center, which can cause a potential risk for the operation of the equipment
- B. It only uses 10% of the water normally used in a water-based fire suppression, which might not be enough to suppress the fire
- C. It extracts oxygen from the air creating a potential risk for humans inside the computer room
- D. It has droplets that are too small (100-120 microns) so it can only be used for small fires

Answer: A

Explanation:

A potential disadvantage of using a water mist fire suppression system is that it can rapidly increase the humidity within the data center, which may pose risks to sensitive electronic equipment. Excessive humidity can lead to condensation, which could damage electronics and lead to short circuits or corrosion over time.

Detailed Explanation:

Water mist systems use fine droplets to suppress fires by cooling and displacing heat. However, the moisture generated may raise the humidity level to the point where it exceeds safe operational limits for IT equipment.

Therefore, while water mist systems are effective in fire suppression, they may not be ideal in environments where high humidity could damage sensitive equipment.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI guidelines advise considering the impact of humidity from fire suppression systems, particularly in environments housing electronic equipment. It's essential to weigh the benefits of fire suppression against potential risks to operational equipment when choosing suppression methods.

NEW QUESTION # 30

Which standard defines the requirements for network administration?

- A. ANSI/TIA-568
- B. ASHRAE
- C. ISO/IEC 30129
- D. ANSI/TIA-606

Answer: D

Explanation:

Network administration in structured cabling is governed by ANSI/TIA-606-B, which defines requirements for cable and asset administration, labeling, documentation, and record-keeping. It specifies how pathways, spaces, and cabling should be identified and labeled to ensure proper lifecycle management.

* ANSI/TIA-568 covers cabling performance standards, not administration.

* ISO/IEC 30129 relates to data center facilities and infrastructure but not cable management.

* ASHRAE focuses on thermal management, not cabling.

Proper administration is critical in data centers because high cable density can lead to operational issues, troubleshooting delays, and risk of downtime if poorly managed. By enforcing labeling schemes, color codes, and database-driven records, ANSI/TIA-606 supports operational excellence and compliance with ANSI/TIA-942.

References: ANSI/TIA-606-B (Administration Standard for Telecommunications Infrastructure), ANSI/TIA-942-B §8.6.

NEW QUESTION # 31

The UPS of a data center with ANSI/TIA-942 Rating-4 is installed with the rectifier connected to power feed A and the bypass/reserve input connected to power feed B. To which feed will the UPS output be synchronized?

- A. Feed B
- B. The UPS will not synchronize to any feed but use an internal clock
- C. Depends on UPS settings, as it can be set to either feed
- D. Feed A

Answer: C

Explanation:

Modern UPS systems can synchronize their output to an external reference, either from the rectifier input (Feed A) or from the bypass input (Feed B). Synchronization ensures seamless transfer between normal and bypass operation.

The configuration depends on user or vendor settings:

* If synchronized to the bypass (Feed B), the UPS can quickly transfer to bypass during overload or failure.

* If synchronized to the rectifier (Feed A), the UPS maintains stable output independent of bypass conditions.

ANSI/TIA-942 does not mandate which feed the UPS must synchronize to, only that redundancy be maintained across feeds in a Rating-4 design. Manufacturers typically allow the choice depending on operational preference.

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

NEW QUESTION # 32

The UPS of a data center, with an ANSI/TIA-942 Rating-4, is installed with the rectifier connected to power feed A and the bypass/reserve line input connected to power feed B.

To which feed will the output of the UPS be synchronized?

- A. Feed B
- **B. Depends on the setting of the UPS, as the UPS can normally be set to either feed**
- C. The UPS will not synchronize to any of the feeds but use an internal clock to set the output voltage and frequency
- D. Feed A

Answer: B

Explanation:

For a UPS system in a Rating-4 data center, the synchronization of output can indeed depend on the specific settings of the UPS. Generally, such systems allow for flexible configuration where the output can be synchronized to either power feed A or B, depending on which feed is preferred for stability or redundancy purposes.

Detailed Explanation:

In dual-feed setups, such as those in high-redundancy data centers, the UPS can be set to synchronize with either feed. This ensures that the UPS maintains continuity in case one feed becomes unstable or fails. The flexibility to choose synchronization to either feed enhances the resiliency and reliability of power supply, which is critical in Tier IV (Rating-4) facilities where uptime is paramount.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

The EPI Data Center Specialist course underscores the importance of configurable UPS systems in Rating-4 data centers, where redundancy and continuous power are critical. By allowing synchronization to either feed, the UPS can maintain the highest level of reliability, which aligns with the rigorous standards expected in such environments.

NEW QUESTION # 33

When installing a raised floor, can we use a spirit level bar to level the floor?

- **A. No, because using a spirit level bar, a measurement error will be transferred from pedestal to pedestal.**
- B. Yes, but spirit level bars can only be used in the vertical plane.
- C. 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).
- D. Yes, using a spirit level bar for raised floors higher than 40 cm is preferred.

Answer: A

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.

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