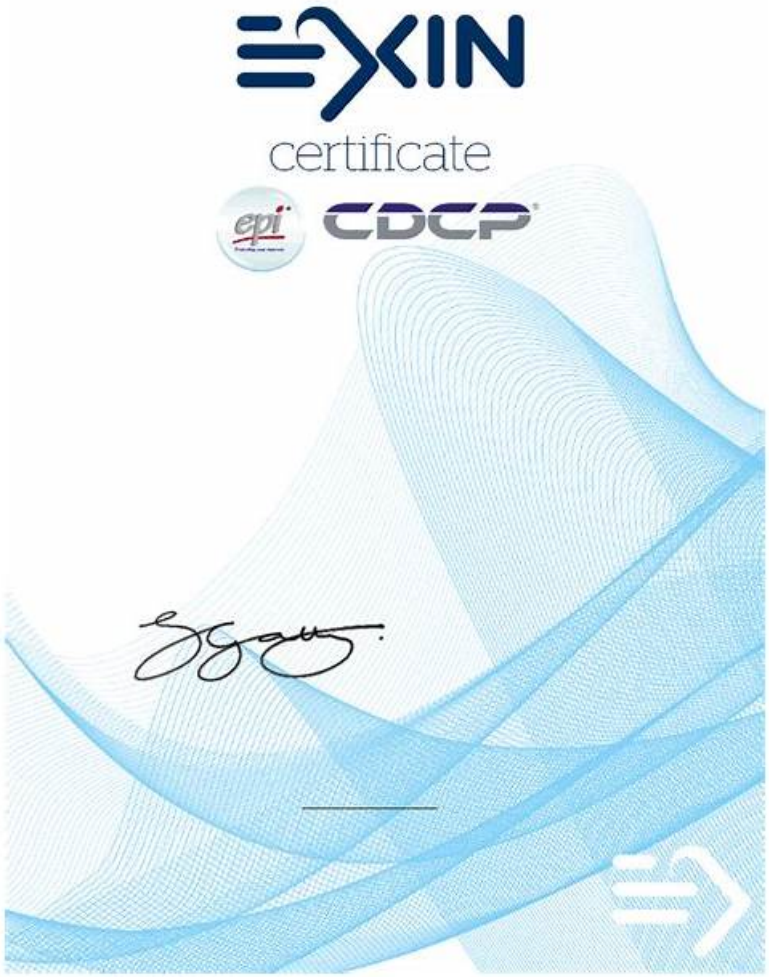
Free PDF Fantastic EXIN - CDCS New Braindumps Free



2026 Latest PassExamDumps CDCS PDF Dumps and CDCS Exam Engine Free Share: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1k704GL-S91waXz8NzNsSX3CEZeMXt3br

Are you tired of preparing different kinds of exams? Are you stuck by the aimless study plan and cannot make full use of sporadic time? Are you still overwhelmed by the low-production and low-efficiency in your daily life? If your answer is yes, please pay attention to our CDCS guide torrent, because we will provide well-rounded and first-tier services for you, thus supporting you obtain your dreamed CDCS certificate and have a desired occupation. There are some main features of our products and we believe you will be satisfied with our CDCS test questions.

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.

>> CDCS New Braindumps Free <<

Updated EXIN - CDCS - EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist New Braindumps Free

Under the situation of intensifying competition in all walks of life, will you choose to remain the same and never change or choose to obtain a CDCS certification which can increase your competitiveness? I think most of people will choose the latter, because most of the time certificate is a kind of threshold, with CDCS Certification, you may have the opportunity to enter the door of an industry. And our CDCS exam questions will be your best choice to gain the certification.

EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q79-Q84):

NEW QUESTION # 79
The humidity in the computer room has changed from about 50% down to 35% Relative Humidity (RH).
What influence does this have on Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)?

- A. No influence as long as the temperature is at approximately 20°C/77°F
- B. ESD levels will go up
- C. ESD levels will go down
- D. Relative humidity has no influence on ESD

Answer: B

Explanation:
As relative humidity decreases, Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) risks increase. Lower humidity levels reduce the amount of moisture in the air, which normally helps dissipate static charges. When the humidity drops from 50% to 35%, the likelihood of static electricity accumulating on surfaces rises, leading to a higher potential for ESD incidents that could damage sensitive IT equipment.
Detailed Explanation:
ESD events are more common in dry environments because there is less atmospheric moisture to neutralize electrical charges. Maintaining relative humidity above 40% helps minimize the risk of ESD, which is why data centers often control humidity levels tightly to protect equipment from static discharge that could cause hardware failures or data loss.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
EPI data center best practices stress the importance of maintaining stable humidity levels to prevent ESD, particularly in computer rooms. Recommended humidity ranges are typically above 40% to prevent conditions that would foster static buildup.

NEW QUESTION # 80
Do all residual current devices (RCDs) use the same operating principle?

- A. Yes, they all measure voltage on the earth conductor
- B. No, ELCB measures earth voltage, whereas RCD detects current differences
- C. Yes, they all detect current differences on live and neutral wire
- D. No, depending on regulations some use thermal-magnetic operation

Answer: B

Explanation:
Residual current protection has evolved:
* ELCB (Earth Leakage Circuit Breaker): Older type; voltage-operated. It trips when voltage develops between earth and exposed metal.
* RCD/RCCB (Residual Current Device/Circuit Breaker): Current-operated. It detects imbalance between live and neutral conductors (indicating leakage current to earth).

Modern data centers use RCDs/RCCBs exclusively, since ELCBs are obsolete and unreliable if multiple earth connections exist.
Thermal-magnetic breakers (D) provide overcurrent protection, not earth leakage.
Thus, not all residual current devices are based on the same principle.
References: IEC 61008, IEC 61009 (RCCB/RCD definitions), IEC 60364 (Electrical Installations - Protective Measures).

NEW QUESTION # 81
Management has requested a 15-minute battery bank assuming full load on the UPS. The UPS vendor has provided the following specifications of the UPS:
* Rated power: 30 kVA
* Rectifier input voltage: 400 V/3 phase
* Rectifier input power factor: 0.8
* Battery rated voltage: 384 V
* Number of cells: 192
* End of discharge voltage: 308 V
* Inverter output voltage: 400 V/3 phase
* Inverter output power factor: 0.8
What information is missing to perform the battery calculation?

- A. Inverter efficiency
- B. Load imbalance on the phases
- C. UPS efficiency
- D. Available battery charging current

Answer: C

Explanation:
To determine the required capacity of the battery bank for the 15-minute runtime at full load, one must know the total power requirement that the battery bank must supply. The specifications provided include most of the necessary details, such as rated power, input voltage, battery voltage, and discharge voltage. However, one critical piece of information is missing: the UPS efficiency.
Detailed Explanation:
In a data center UPS system, the battery bank is designed to supply power for a set duration when there is an input power failure. The UPS efficiency affects the actual power the UPS can deliver to the load compared to the power it draws from the batteries. The efficiency factor is necessary to accurately calculate the required capacity of the battery bank since it determines how much input power is needed from the batteries to supply the load at full capacity. The formula typically used to determine battery capacity involves factoring in UPS efficiency, as it allows you to understand the losses within the UPS system.
If UPS efficiency is not considered, there would be an inaccurate estimation of the actual power needed from the batteries. For instance, if a UPS has 90% efficiency, only 90% of the power drawn from the batteries reaches the load. Without knowing this efficiency, it is not possible to calculate the battery bank size accurately, as you cannot accurately estimate the losses within the UPS itself.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
According to EPI Data Center Specialist training, understanding the UPS efficiency is essential for battery sizing. Without it, the calculations could lead to either undersizing or oversizing the battery bank, which affects both reliability and cost-effectiveness of the UPS system. The EPI Data Center Specialist course emphasizes that battery sizing must account for all losses within the UPS system, with efficiency being a primary factor in these calculations.

NEW QUESTION # 82
What is the minimum requirement for power feeds to a Rated-4 data center (ANSI/TIA-942)?

- A. Two feeds from one substation
- B. One feed split into two distribution boards
- C. Two feeds from two different substations, one power company acceptable
- D. Two feeds from two different substations, one power company not acceptable

Answer: C

Explanation:
A Rated-4 facility requires dual active utility feeds, each from an independent substation, but they may come from the same utility provider if substations are geographically separate and independent.

* Option A is too strict; ANSI/TIA-942 does not mandate two different companies.
* Options C and D do not provide true independence and would fail Rated-4 requirements.
Thus, the minimum is two substations, possibly same provider.
References: ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.2 (Utility Service Requirements).

NEW QUESTION # 83
Does hot/cold aisle containment impact PUE?

- A. Yes, but not with cooling towers
- B. No, airflow has no impact on power
- C. No, unless using virtualization
- D. Yes, avoidance of mixing improves PUE

Answer: D

Explanation:
Hot and cold aisle containment prevents mixing of supply and return air, which improves cooling efficiency.
By maintaining higher return-air temperatures, cooling units operate more efficiently, often allowing higher chilled water setpoints.
This reduces overall cooling power consumption, directly improving PUE (Power Usage Effectiveness).
Containment is recognized by ASHRAE and Green Grid as one of the simplest and most cost-effective methods for lowering PUE.
Options A, C, and D are false because containment benefits apply regardless of cooling source or IT virtualization.
References: ASHRAE TC 9.9 - Airflow Management, The Green Grid White Paper #42.

NEW QUESTION # 84
.....

myportal.utt.edu.tt, qasimdnrg797905.bcbloggers.com, alyssavpvp675498.blogproducer.com, hamzahkglv295659.smblogsites.com, nanabkoc870421.wiki-jp.com, Disposable vapes

What's more, part of that PassExamDumps CDCS dumps now are free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1k704GL-S91waXz8NzNsSX3CEZeMXt3br