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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	<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 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	<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 (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

Do you need to consider blast protection when designing a data center?

- A. Yes, blast protection is a requirement of ANSI/TIA-942.
- **B. Yes, if the data center is a potential target or the building is located within the vicinity of (close by) a potential target.**
- C. No, there is no reason for implementing blast protection as nobody can predict the impact of a bomb explosion.
- D. No, blast protection is not a requirement of ANSI/TIA-942.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Blast protection should be considered if the data center or its location is a potential target or is near high-risk areas. Blast protection measures can protect both personnel and infrastructure from potential explosion impacts, which could be essential in areas with heightened security risks.

Detailed Explanation:

In areas where there may be risks of terrorist attacks or explosions due to nearby high-risk facilities, implementing blast protection measures helps safeguard the data center's infrastructure. These measures can include reinforced walls, blast-resistant windows, and secure entryways designed to withstand explosive forces.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

While not specifically mandated by ANSI/TIA-942, EPI training advises considering local risk factors, including proximity to potential targets, when evaluating the need for blast protection. This approach is aligned with risk assessment and mitigation practices to ensure facility security.

NEW QUESTION # 35

A computer room is fitted with a hypoxic-based fire suppression system. On what principle does it work?

- A. It removes the heat from the fire
- **B. It lowers the oxygen levels in the room**
- C. It removes the fuel from the fire
- D. It uses water as an extinguisher

Answer: B

Explanation:

Hypoxic air systems continuously reduce the oxygen concentration in the protected area to below the level required for combustion (typically 15-16%), while still remaining safe for human occupancy (>14%). By lowering oxygen concentration, ignition and flame propagation are prevented.

This is different from halocarbon or inert-gas clean agents, which flood the room only upon detection of fire.

Hypoxic systems are preventive, creating a permanent fire-retardant environment.

They do not remove heat (A), fuel (C), or use water (D). Their key mechanism is oxygen displacement.

References: ISO 20338 (Oxygen Reduction Systems), NFPA 770 (Standard on Hybrid Fire Extinguishing Systems).

NEW QUESTION # 36

Management requests a 15-minute battery bank at full UPS load. UPS specs:

* 30 kVA, PF 0.8

* Battery 384 V (192 cells), end discharge 308 V

* Inverter PF 0.8, 400 V output

What information is missing to perform the calculation?

- A. Load imbalance
- B. Available battery charging current
- C. Inverter efficiency / output PF
- D. UPS efficiency

Answer: D

Explanation:

Battery sizing requires determining the real power demand of the UPS. With 30 kVA at 0.8 PF, the real load is 24 kW. To calculate required ampere-hours for 15 minutes of runtime, we need:

Where P = load, t = runtime, V = battery voltage, and $\#$ = UPS efficiency.

Without UPS efficiency, we cannot know actual DC load on the batteries. A UPS with 90% efficiency will require more battery capacity than one with 95%. None of the other listed parameters (PF, imbalance, charging current) are critical for runtime capacity calculation.

References: IEEE Std 1188 (VRLA Batteries), IEC 62040-3 (UPS performance), ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.2.

NEW QUESTION # 37

Should aerosol cleaning solutions be used in the computer room?

- A. No, it will contaminate the room
- B. Yes, only if room smells bad
- C. No, unless leak detection installed
- D. Yes, if not connected to power

Answer: A

Explanation:

Aerosol sprays release particulates and residues into the environment, which can contaminate sensitive ICT equipment. Such contamination accelerates corrosion, interferes with airflow, and increases particulate levels beyond ASHRAE recommended limits. Proper cleaning should use HEPA-filtered vacuum systems or dry wipes, not aerosols. Even odor control aerosols are disallowed in critical rooms.

Therefore, aerosol cleaning solutions must never be used.

References: ASHRAE TC 9.9 "Contamination Guidelines," NFPA 75 §8.4.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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

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.

