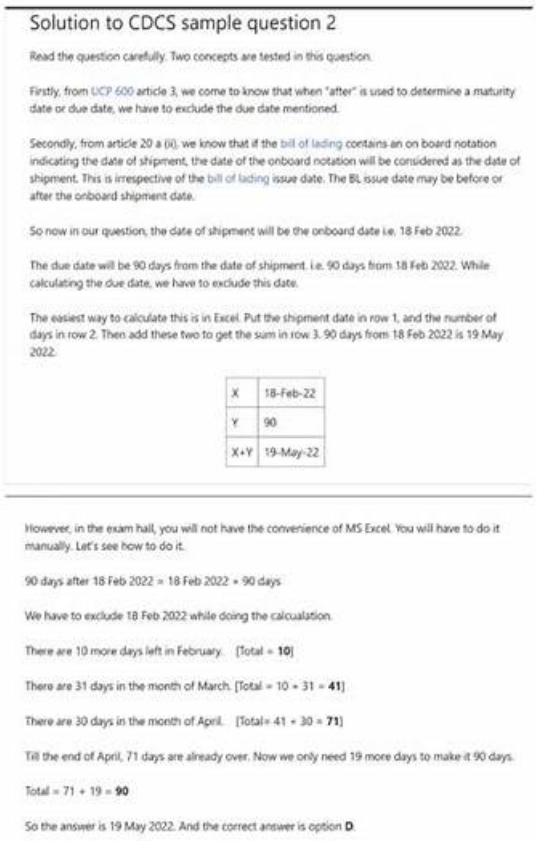
CDCS New Dumps Pdf | CDCS Certified Questions



Solution to CDCS sample question 2

Read the question carefully. Two concepts are tested in this question.

Firstly, from UCP 600 article 3, we come to know that when "after" is used to determine a maturity date or due date, we have to exclude the due date mentioned.

Secondly, from article 20 a (ii), we know that if the bill of lading contains an on board notation indicating the date of shipment, the date of the onboard notation will be considered as the date of shipment. This is irrespective of the bill of lading issue date. The BL issue date may be before or after the onboard shipment date.

So now in our question, the date of shipment will be the onboard date i.e. 18 Feb 2022.

The due date will be 90 days from the date of shipment. i.e. 90 days from 18 Feb 2022. While calculating the due date, we have to exclude this date.

The easiest way to calculate this is in Excel. Put the shipment date in row 1, and the number of days in row 2. Then add these two to get the sum in row 3. 90 days from 18 Feb 2022 is 19 May 2022.

X	18-Feb-22
Y	90
X+Y	19-May-22

However, in the exam hall, you will not have the convenience of MS Excel. You will have to do it manually. Let's see how to do it.

90 days after 18 Feb 2022 = 18 Feb 2022 + 90 days

We have to exclude 18 Feb 2022 while doing the calcualation.

There are 10 more days left in February. [Total = **10**]

There are 31 days in the month of March. [Total = 10 + 31 = **41**]

There are 30 days in the month of April. [Total= 41 + 30 = **71**]

Till the end of April, 71 days are already over. Now we only need 19 more days to make it 90 days.

Total = 71 + 19 = **90**

So the answer is 19 May 2022. And the correct answer is option **D**.

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EXIN CDCS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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 (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59
The humidity in the computer room has increased from about 60% up to 85% Relative Humidity (RH). What potential risk does this pose to your equipment?

- A. No risks at all
- B. The risk of excessive wear and corrosion will increase
- C. The electrostatic discharge (ESD) levels will go up
- D. There will be a cooling risk due to a high wet bulb temperature

Answer: B

Explanation:
High relative humidity (above 80%) creates a serious risk for corrosion of electronic contacts, printed circuit boards (PCBs), and metallic components. Moisture in the air condenses more easily, especially when surfaces are cooler than ambient dew point. This can lead to oxidation of connectors, degradation of solder joints, and eventual failures in ICT hardware.
Electrostatic discharge (ESD) risks, by contrast, increase at low humidity (below 30%) because dry air promotes charge buildup. Therefore, option C is incorrect here. Similarly, option D (cooling risk from wet- bulb temperature) applies to evaporative cooling efficiency, not directly to ICT risk.
ASHRAE recommends data centers maintain RH between 40-60% for optimal reliability. Values above 80% RH are considered outside the recommended operating envelope and significantly increase the risk of corrosion, especially in the presence of airborne contaminants like sulfur dioxide (SO#) or hydrogen sulfide (H#S).
Therefore, the verified risk at 85% RH is corrosion-related degradation.
References: ASHRAE TC 9.9 Thermal Guidelines (2016 Edition, Table 4.1), IEC 60721-3-3 Environmental Conditions for ICT Equipment.

NEW QUESTION # 60
A 5kW (power consumption) server keeps crashing with the message 'temperature too high'.
The intake temperature is measured at 25 °C/77 °F and a relative humidity (RH) level of 50%.
The exhaust temperature is 29 °C/84 °F and 45% RH.
The raised floor is providing an adequate amount of CFM/CMH at a reasonable velocity.
The pressure under the raised floor is approximately 25 Pa/0.1 inch H_2O.
Analyze the situation and indicate what the most likely cause is for this server to crash.

- A. No cause could be determined as the CFM/CMH of the air conditioning equipment is not stated
- B. The exhaust temperature is exceeding the ASHRAE recommended values
- C. Dust inside the server causing issues with convection-based heat transfer

- D. The raised floor pressure is too low and/or the raised floor tile % opening is not adequate

Answer: C

Explanation:
The server's repeated overheating despite adequate intake and exhaust temperatures suggests that dust buildup inside the server may be impeding heat transfer. Dust accumulation can obstruct airflow within the server, insulate components, and disrupt the convection-based cooling systems that regulate internal temperatures, leading to overheating and potential hardware failures.
Detailed Explanation:
While the intake and exhaust temperatures appear within acceptable ranges, internal dust can reduce airflow and impede cooling efficiency, causing internal components to overheat despite seemingly normal ambient conditions. Regular cleaning and maintenance are critical for preventing dust-related issues, especially in high-powered equipment like a 5kW server.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
EPI emphasizes regular maintenance to prevent dust buildup in data center equipment. Dust can significantly impact cooling efficiency and lead to overheating, which underlines the importance of routine cleaning for optimal server performance.

NEW QUESTION # 61
What is the advantage of OM5 multimode fiber cabling?

- A. Supports SWDM, requiring fewer fibers
- B. Designed for cheaper LED transmitters
- C. 100 Gbit/s link for 500 m reach
- D. No advantage-same as OM4

Answer: A

Explanation:
OM5 is optimized for Short Wavelength Division Multiplexing (SWDM) between 850-953 nm. This allows transmission of multiple wavelengths over a single fiber pair, reducing the number of fibers required for high- speed links.
* OM4 already supports 100 GbE to 150 m, but OM5 with SWDM extends reach and reduces cabling bulk.
* Option B is false because OM5 offers distinct SWDM benefits.
* Option C is incorrect-OM5 is laser-optimized, not LED-based.
* Option D is misleading; OM5 doesn't extend 100 GbE to 500 m (that requires single-mode OS2 fiber).
Thus, the key advantage is SWDM support.
References: ANSI/TIA-568.3-D, ISO/IEC 11801-1, IEEE 802.3cm (400G over MMF).

NEW QUESTION # 62
You are allowed to use a calculator for this question.
A computer room has a net volume of approximately 2,500 m³ / 88,287 ft³.
The temperature is 20 °C / 68 °F.
The required design concentration is 7%.
The S-Factor is 0.1359 (metric) / 1.885 (imperial).
Calculate the amount of gas required for this computer room based on FM200. What is the correct weight?

- A. Approximately 820 kg / 1,800 lbs
- B. Approximately 1,390 kg / 3,000 lbs
- C. Approximately 410 kg / 900 lbs
- D. Approximately 1,640 kg / 3,600 lbs

Answer: A

Explanation:
The amount of FM200 gas required can be calculated using the formula:
Weight of Gas=Net Volume×Design Concentration×S-Factor\text{Weight of Gas} = \text{Net Volume} \times \text{Design Concentration} \times \text{S-Factor}Weight of Gas=Net Volume×Design Concentration×S-Factor Using metric units:
Net Volume: 2,500 m³
Design Concentration: 7% (or 0.07)
S-Factor: 0.1359
Calculation:

2,500 m3×0.07×0.1359=821.325 kg2,500 \, \text{m}