Desktop and Web-Based Practice Exams to Evaluate EXIN CDCS Exam Preparation

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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 (Q111-Q116):

NEW QUESTION # 111
The logical overview of the data center looks as pictured. To what TIA-942 Rating is this design made based on electrical only?

- A. Rating - 2
- B. Rating - 4
- C. Rating - 1
- D. Rating - 3

Answer: B

Explanation:
The electrical design shown in the diagrams represents a TIA-942 Rating-4 configuration. This design includes full redundancy and fault tolerance, as demonstrated by the dual power distribution paths from the utility supply to the critical loads. Each power distribution path is equipped with its own UPS, ensuring that the ICT equipment and mechanical equipment have uninterrupted power in case of any single point of failure.
Detailed Explanation:
A Rating-4 data center requires two independent power paths that are fully redundant and capable of supporting the load independently. In the diagrams:
* There are dual feeds from the utility supply, each going through separate transfer switches and power distribution paths.
* Both paths have backup sources (+1) and serve critical components through separate UPS systems, providing a completely redundant setup.
* The design also includes redundant paths to the mechanical equipment and ICT equipment, which further indicates the fault-tolerant characteristics of a Rating-4 infrastructure.
This setup allows for concurrent maintainability and ensures that no single failure in power distribution or UPS can impact the data center's operation, which is characteristic of the highest Tier/Rated-4 classification.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
EPI guidelines confirm that TIA-942 Rating-4 requires full redundancy and fault tolerance for electrical infrastructure, ensuring continuous operation even during maintenance or failure events. This design meets all those requirements, thus aligning with Rating-4 standards.

NEW QUESTION # 112
What should be implemented when an Inergen-based fire suppression system is installed in the computer room?

- A. Pressure release valves in the data center
- B. Gas tanks need to be within or close to the data center
- C. Proper water leak detection system
- D. Drainage system under raised floor

Answer: A

Explanation:
Inert gas systems (Inergen, Argonite, Nitrogen) extinguish fires by reducing oxygen concentration through massive gas discharge. This rapid release causes a significant pressure rise inside the room. To avoid structural damage to walls, ceilings, or raised floors, pressure relief vents (pressure release valves) must be installed.
* A (drainage) applies to water suppression.
* B (tank location) is logistical but not mandatory; remote storage with piping is acceptable.
* D (water leak detection) is unrelated to inert gas suppression.
Therefore, the critical safety requirement is pressure relief.
References: NFPA 2001 §5.2.1.2 (Pressure Relief), ISO 14520-1 §5.2.

NEW QUESTION # 113
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#O.
Analyze the situation and indicate what the most likely cause is for this server to crash.

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 114
The pipes of a VESDA smoke detection system are installed at the air intake of the air conditioner inside the computer room.
Is this a good practice from an early smoke detection point of view?

- A. No, it will give a longer reaction time for the smoke detection system and there might also be bypass airflow.
- B. It depends on the type of gas-based fire suppression which will be installed.
- C. Yes, as this reduces the amount of piping to be installed in the data center, as all air will go through the air conditioner.
- D. No, the piping should be installed at the air exhaust of the air conditioner, as there can also be a fire inside the air conditioner itself.

Answer: A

Explanation:
For optimal early smoke detection in a data center, it is crucial that the Very Early Smoke Detection Apparatus (VESDA) system be installed at locations where smoke will be detected as soon as it appears.
Positioning the VESDA pipes at the air intake of the air conditioner inside the computer room is not ideal.
This placement could result in a delayed detection response and the potential for bypass airflow to occur, which would impede the system's ability to detect smoke effectively.
Detailed Explanation:
When VESDA pipes are installed at the air intake, the detection system relies on the smoke to be drawn into the air conditioning unit before detection can occur. This setup increases the reaction time as the smoke has to travel through the intake and get processed by the air conditioner. Furthermore, bypass airflow-a phenomenon where not all the air containing smoke particles passes through the VESDA pipes-could also delay or even prevent the system from detecting smoke early.
Ideally, VESDA pipes should be positioned where smoke is likely to accumulate first, such as near the ceiling or in the return airflow path to detect smoke at the earliest possible stage. This ensures that the detection system can quickly trigger alarms, providing more time to address potential fire hazards.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
EPI Data Center Specialist training highlights that smoke detection should prioritize early response capabilities to maximize safety. The preferred installation for VESDA pipes is generally at points where smoke would naturally accumulate, rather than relying on air conditioning intakes where airflow can vary and delay detection. In their course materials, EPI emphasizes minimizing reaction time and reducing the impact of airflow dynamics on smoke detection efficiency.

NEW QUESTION # 115
You are working on the design of a new facility. The electrical riser of the building with high current power is located close to the area where sensitive IT equipment in the computer room will be located.
What should you recommend to reduce the amount of EMF coming from the electrical riser?

- A. Install three-phase power cabling based on three individual core wires
- B. Install single-phase power cabling
- C. Install bus bar trunking
- D. Install three-phase power cabling based on a combined cable (e.g. XLPE etc.)

Answer: D

Explanation:
To reduce Electromagnetic Fields (EMF) emanating from the electrical riser near sensitive IT equipment, three-phase power cabling in a combined cable (such as XLPE) is effective. Combined cabling helps reduce EMF by keeping the conductors tightly packed, which minimizes magnetic fields generated by current flow.
Cables like XLPE (cross-linked polyethylene) also offer better insulation, which helps mitigate EMF interference with nearby IT equipment.
Detailed Explanation:
Using a combined three-phase cable reduces EMF because the magnetic fields generated by each phase tend to cancel each other out when in close proximity. This arrangement helps reduce the overall magnetic field strength. In addition, XLPE and similar materials provide good insulation, making them a preferred choice for reducing EMF emissions around sensitive equipment.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
EPI data center best practices recommend mitigating EMF interference through combined cabling arrangements, especially near areas where sensitive IT equipment is located. Reducing EMF is crucial to maintaining equipment reliability and ensuring compliance with safety standards.

NEW QUESTION # 116
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