

信賴的CDCS | 素晴らしいCDCS勉強の資料試験 | 試験の準備方法EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist 関連資格試験対応



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トピック 2	データセンターのライフサイクルと標準: 試験のこのセクションでは、データセンターの専門家のスキルを測定し、計画と設計から実装と廃止まで、データセンターのライフサイクルに関係するさまざまな段階をカバーします。
トピック 3	データセンターの設計と実装: このモジュールの試験では、データセンターの設計と実装を担当する Exin データセンタープロフェッショナルの知識を評価します。受験者は、スケーラビリティ、冗長性、セキュリティの考慮など、効率的なデータセンターレイアウトを作成するための重要な原則を学習します。

>> CDCS勉強の資料 <<

CDCS関連資格試験対応 & CDCS日本語試験情報

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EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist 認定 CDCS 試験問題 (Q100-Q105):

質問 # 100

What should you consider when using raised floor tiles with air deflectors or louvers?

- A. Tiles with air deflectors or louvers can only be used to cool storage equipment.
- B. Tiles with air deflectors or louvers do not allow for a flexible cooling solution.
- C. Tiles with air deflectors or louvers will reduce the cooling capacity of the tile.
- **D. Tiles with air deflectors or louvers can be very heavy.**

正解: D

解説:

Raised floor tiles with air deflectors or louvers are typically heavier than standard tiles due to the additional materials and mechanisms used to direct airflow. The added weight can pose challenges for installation and adjustment, and consideration must be given to the floor's load capacity and ease of maintenance.

Detailed Explanation:

Tiles with deflectors or louvers help direct airflow, enhancing cooling efficiency by focusing cool air where needed. However, these tiles are often heavier, which can affect handling and require reinforced raised floor systems. It's essential to factor in the weight for any floor tile replacements or installations to ensure they are compatible with the raised floor's structural capacity.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI data center design training mentions the potential impact of heavy tiles on floor handling and load capacity. Data center operators need to plan for safe handling and load-bearing capacity when using such specialized tiles.

質問 # 101

In which stage of the data center life cycle does testing and commissioning take place?

- A. Operate/optimize stage
- B. Retire stage
- **C. Implement stage**
- D. Design stage

正解: C

解説:

The data center life cycle is typically divided into four stages:

* Design (scope, architecture, planning)

* Implement (construction, installation, testing & commissioning)

* Operate/Optimize (day-to-day operations, maintenance, continuous improvement)

* Retire (decommissioning and migration)

Testing and commissioning occur in the Implement stage, after construction but before handover. This includes Integrated Systems Testing (IST), which validates that all systems (electrical, cooling, fire protection, telecom) perform to design intent and redundancy requirements.

Without commissioning, the data center cannot be certified or considered operational.

References: Uptime Institute Commissioning Guidelines, ANSI/TIA-942-B Annex F (Lifecycle), ISO/IEC 30182.

質問 # 102

You are allowed to use a calculator for this question. The total power consumption of the ICT equipment in a rack is 6 kW. The equipment is traditional ICT equipment with a Delta-T of approximately 11 °C / 20 °F. Calculate the approximate CFM required to cool the equipment in the rack.

- A. Approximately 1,500 CFM
- B. Approximately 160 CFM
- C. Approximately 1,000 CFM
- D. Approximately 500 CFM

正解: C

解説:

To calculate the cooling airflow requirement for ICT equipment, you can use the formula:

$$\text{CFM} = \frac{\text{Power (kW)} \times 3160}{\Delta T(^{\circ}\text{F})}$$
 For equipment consuming 6 kW with a Delta-T of 20°F:

$$\text{CFM} = \frac{6 \times 3160}{20} = 948 \approx 1,000 \text{ CFM}$$

Detailed Explanation:

This formula provides an estimate of the cubic feet per minute (CFM) of air required to cool the equipment based on its power consumption and the temperature difference (Delta-T) between intake and exhaust. The Delta-T represents the cooling effectiveness of the airflow.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI recommends using this calculation for determining airflow requirements in data centers, ensuring that cooling systems are adequately sized to maintain equipment within safe temperature limits.

質問 # 103

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

正解: B

解説:

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.

質問 # 104

The electrical diagram of the data center shows the following UPS configuration and has a load of 80 kW. What is the set-up in this data center?

- A. (N+1)-(N+1)
- B. N+N(+1)
- C. 2(N+1)
- D. 2+N+1

正解： C

解説:

A 2(N+1) configuration implies two independent UPS systems, each with N+1 redundancy. This configuration provides high availability by ensuring that each UPS system can independently support the load with an additional unit for redundancy. Given the 80 kW load, this setup implies that two separate N+1 systems are running, providing reliability and fault tolerance for the data center's power needs.

Detailed Explanation:

The $N+1$ notation denotes that each system has one additional unit beyond what is needed to carry the load, providing redundancy. With $2(N+1)$, there are two such setups, ensuring that if one fails, the other can still support the load without interruption, fulfilling high availability requirements.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI teaches that multiple redundant systems, such as 2(N+1), enhance data center reliability by ensuring that power is maintained even if a failure occurs in one system. This meets the stringent demands for uptime in critical environments.

質問 # 105

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myportal.utt.edu.tt, Disposable vapes

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