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関連する研究資料によって、EXINのCDCS認定試験は非常に難しいです。でも、心配することはないですよ。PassTestがありますから。PassTestには豊富な経験を持っているIT業種の専門家が組み立てられた団体があって、彼らは長年の研究をして、最も先進的なEXINのCDCS試験トレーニング資料を作成しました。資料は問題集と解答が含まれています。PassTestはあなたが試験に合格するために一番適用なソースサイトです。PassTestのEXINのCDCS試験トレーニング資料を選んだら、あなたの試験に大きなヘルプをもたらせます。

EXIN CDCS 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">データセンターの環境配慮と効率: このセクションでは、データセンター運用における環境要因への対応と効率化の促進に関するデータセンター専門家の能力を評価します。データセンター管理者やエンジニアなどの対象者は、エネルギー効率、冷却管理、持続可能な実践を強化する対策を特定して実装する能力がテストされます。

トピック 3

- 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。

>> CDCS復習範囲 <<

CDCS合格体験記 & CDCS受験資料更新版

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EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist 認定 CDCS 試験問題 (Q46-Q51):

質問 #46

Which gas-based system in general requires a larger amount of gas in order to be effective, a halocarbon gas- based fire suppression system or an inert gas-based fire suppression system?

- A. Inert gas requires a larger amount of gas compared to halocarbon gas
- B. Inert gas requires a smaller amount of gas compared to halocarbon gas
- C. Inert gas and halocarbon gas require the same amount of gas
- D. Impossible to answer without knowing the temperature

正解: A

解説:

Inert gas systems (e.g., Inergen, Argonite, Nitrogen) extinguish fire by reducing oxygen concentration, which typically requires reducing oxygen levels to ~12-15%. This means a very large volume of gas must be discharged into the room (up to 40-50% of the protected volume). Because inert gases have a low extinguishing effectiveness by weight, more total gas is required.

Halocarbon agents (FM-200, Novec 1230) extinguish fire chemically by interrupting the combustion chain reaction. They require only a small percentage (6-9%) concentration in the room volume. As a result, the storage space for cylinders is much smaller compared to inert gas systems.

Therefore, inert gas systems generally require a larger gas volume to achieve extinguishing concentrations.

References: NFPA 2001 §5.4 (Agent Quantities), ISO 14520-1 §5.3, EXIN DCS Study Guide - Fire Suppression.

質問 #47

You are changing the design of the fire suppression system for your computer room from a halocarbon fire suppression system into an inert-based fire suppression system. Could you use the same formula to calculate the gas content for the gas?

- A. Yes, as long as you change the 'S' factor of the formula to reflect the gas type used.
- B. No, there is a significant difference in the formula for the different types of fire suppression gases.
- C. Yes, as long as you use the same units of measure, i.e., kg/m³ or lbs/ft³.
- D. Yes, as long as you take the difference between the net and gross volume into account.

正解: B

解説:

The formula used to calculate the gas content differs significantly between halocarbon and inert-based fire suppression systems. Halocarbon systems function by absorbing heat, while inert systems work by reducing oxygen levels. Due to these differences in fire suppression mechanisms, distinct formulas are applied, factoring in the specific properties of each gas type and the required concentration levels.

Detailed Explanation:

Halocarbon systems like FM200 require a formula that accounts for the concentration needed for cooling, while inert gases like nitrogen or argon need a formula that calculates the volume based on oxygen displacement. As the design concentration and characteristics of these gases differ, it's essential to use the correct formula specific to the gas type.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI recommends consulting the specific design requirements and formulas provided by each gas manufacturer when switching fire suppression systems to ensure the correct amount of gas is deployed for effective fire suppression.

質問 #48

You want to make cooling more effective by setting cold aisle temperature to 4 °C (39 °F). Is this acceptable?

- A. Yes, as long as dewpoint doesn't go below -9 °C (16 °F)
- B. Yes, but only if cooling systems can maintain this continuously
- C. No, intake air must be exactly 20 °C (68 °F)
- D. No, 4 °C (39 °F) is below the allowable ASHRAE range

正解: D

解説:

According to ASHRAE TC 9.9 Thermal Guidelines (2016), the recommended intake temperature range for Class A1 ICT equipment is 18-27 °C (64-81 °F). The allowable lower limit is 15 °C (59 °F). Setting supply to 4 °C (39 °F) falls far below these limits.

Operating at such low temperatures would:

- * Cause condensation risk when surfaces drop below dew point.
- * Create severe energy inefficiency, as chillers would run at extremely low setpoints.
- * Possibly damage hardware due to thermal shock.

Options A and B are misleading-system capability or dew point alone does not override ASHRAE guidelines. Option D is incorrect since 20 °C is a common design target, not a requirement.

Thus, supplying 4 °C is not acceptable.

References: ASHRAE TC 9.9 "Thermal Guidelines for Data Processing Environments," ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.

5.

質問 #49

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

正解: D

解説:

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 (SO₂) or hydrogen sulfide (H₂S).

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.

質問 #50

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

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

正解：D

解説:

Commissioning occurs during the Implementation stage of the data center life cycle. This phase involves the final testing and verification of systems and equipment to ensure they meet design specifications and operational requirements before the data center goes live.

Detailed Explanation:

The Implement phase includes activities such as installation, configuration, and testing. Commissioning is a crucial step that validates the performance and reliability of all critical systems, including power, cooling, and network infrastructure, to ensure they operate as intended under various conditions. Proper commissioning helps identify and resolve any issues before the data center becomes fully operational.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI training emphasizes that commissioning is essential for verifying that the data center meets design and performance criteria, aligning with best practices in data center project management to minimize risks and ensure readiness for operation.

質問 #51

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