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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 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.

- 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.

EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64

How is the PUE ratio calculated?

- A. Total UPS Input Power ÷ Total UPS Output Power
- B. Total Air Conditioner Input Power ÷ Total Air Conditioner Output Power
- C. Total ICT Equipment Power ÷ Total Facility Power
- **D. Total Facility Power ÷ Total ICT Equipment Power**

Answer: D

Explanation:

PUE (Power Usage Effectiveness) is the most widely used metric to evaluate the energy efficiency of data centers. Defined by The Green Grid and adopted in ISO/IEC 30134-2, PUE is the ratio of the total facility power to the ICT (IT load) power.

Formula:

* Total Facility Power includes all electrical consumption: IT, cooling, lighting, power distribution losses, UPS inefficiency, etc.

* ICT Equipment Power is only the load drawn by servers, storage, and networking gear.

An ideal PUE is 1.0, meaning all power is used by ICT equipment with no overhead. Typical enterprise values are 1.5-2.0, while hyperscale operators target <1.2.

Other options are incorrect:

* B represents the inverse metric, known as DCiE (Data Center Infrastructure Efficiency).

* C and D are partial subsystem efficiency metrics, not the global PUE.

References: ISO/IEC 30134-2 (KPIs - PUE), The Green Grid White Paper #49, ANSI/TIA-942-B §7.3.

NEW QUESTION # 65

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 66

Three data centers are benchmarked on facilities energy efficiency.

Data center A has achieved a PUE of 2.45.

Data center B has achieved a PUE of 1.20.

Data center C has achieved a PUE of 1.90.

Which of the data centers is operating at the highest facility efficiency?

- A. PUE does not indicate efficiency
- B. Data center B
- **C. Data center A**
- D. Data center C

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) of 1.20 (achieved by Data Center B) indicates the highest facility efficiency among the three data centers. A lower PUE value signifies better energy efficiency, as it means that a greater proportion of the total energy consumed is used directly for IT equipment rather than for cooling, lighting, or other facility needs.

Detailed Explanation:

PUE is calculated as the ratio of total facility energy to IT equipment energy. A PUE close to 1.0 suggests that almost all the energy is dedicated to computing processes, with minimal overhead. With PUE values of 2.45, 1.20, and 1.90, Data Center B (1.20) operates most efficiently by devoting a higher percentage of its total energy to IT equipment.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

The EPI curriculum emphasizes PUE as a key metric for data center efficiency, with lower values representing better performance. Achieving a PUE near 1.0 aligns with industry best practices for energy-efficient data center design and operation.

NEW QUESTION # 67

When designing a data center network, your company wants to minimize the number of network switches to manage. What type of physical cabling layout would be the best choice?

- A. It does not matter as the number of switches is not influenced by the physical cabling layout
- B. Star network design using coaxial cables
- **C. EoR (End of Row) design**
- D. ToR (Top of Rack) design

Answer: C

Explanation:

An End of Row (EoR) design minimizes the number of network switches, as multiple racks can share a single switch at the end of a row, reducing switch counts and simplifying management. This design centralizes network switching to fewer points, which reduces the complexity and number of switches required compared to a Top of Rack (ToR) design, where each rack typically has its own switch.

Detailed Explanation:

In EoR designs, each row has a single network switch that handles the connections for all racks within that row. This reduces the number of individual switches needed and centralizes network management, which is ideal for minimizing equipment and simplifying infrastructure in the data center.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI promotes the EoR design as a way to reduce switch counts and streamline management in data centers.

This configuration allows for easier scaling and maintenance while maintaining efficient network connectivity.

NEW QUESTION # 68

A data center has its own power supply from the public utility and receives chilled water supply from the building owner. What needs to be taken into consideration when calculating the PUE?

- A. You will need to take the value for COP of the chiller plant into consideration
- B. PUE calculations are not possible in shared buildings
- **C. You will need to take a weight factor of 0.4 for district chilled water into consideration**
- D. Nothing, as the chiller plant in the building also uses electrical power

Answer: C

Explanation:

When calculating Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) in a data center that uses chilled water from an external source, like from a building owner, a weight factor for district chilled water must be applied. This is because PUE calculations aim to measure the energy

