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EXIN CDCS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.

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EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29
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 and halocarbon gas require the same amount of gas
- B. Impossible to answer without knowing the temperature
- C. Inert gas requires a smaller amount of gas compared to halocarbon gas
- D. Inert gas requires a larger amount of gas compared to halocarbon gas

Answer: D

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 30
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

Answer: C

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 31
An air-conditioner unit needs to be selected. Two types are available:
Unit-A has a Sensible Heat Ratio (SHR) of 0.7.

Unit-B has a Sensible Heat Ratio (SHR) of 0.9.
From an efficiency point of view, which one should be selected?

- A. Unit A
- B. Not relevant, as Sensible Heat Ratio is only specified for air-conditioner equipment to indicate the ratio between intake temperature and exhaust temperature.
- C. Unit B
- D. It does not matter, as the Sensible Heat Ratio has nothing to do with efficiency.

Answer: C

Explanation:
From an efficiency standpoint, Unit B with a Sensible Heat Ratio (SHR) of 0.9 is preferable. A higher SHR indicates that a greater proportion of the air conditioner's capacity is dedicated to sensible cooling (temperature reduction) rather than latent cooling (moisture removal). In data centers, sensible cooling is more critical since IT equipment primarily generates heat without adding significant moisture.
Detailed Explanation:
An SHR of 0.9 means that 90% of the cooling capacity is used for sensible cooling, which is more efficient for environments like data centers where humidity control is typically less of a concern. Opting for an air conditioner with a higher SHR ensures that most of the cooling energy is focused on temperature reduction, making Unit B more efficient in this scenario.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
EPI data center best practices recommend choosing cooling units with higher SHR values in data centers, as they better match the cooling needs of IT equipment. High SHR units improve cooling efficiency by concentrating on sensible heat removal, which is vital for maintaining the optimal thermal environment.

NEW QUESTION # 32
You are working with a customer who requires a guarantee that THDi levels coming from the UPS should not exceed more than 3% THDi. Furthermore, he wants to run a power-efficient data center. The UPS has a 6-Pulse SCR/Thyristor based rectifier. The current load on the UPS is approximately 80%. The customer indicates they are not expecting any changes on the ICT infrastructure for the next 3 years.
What should you recommend?

- A. Install an active harmonic filter on the UPS
- B. Install a passive harmonic filter on the UPS
- C. Nothing, the UPS will be able to take care of the right levels of THDi
- D. Install an isolation transformer rated at K13 or K20

Answer: A

Explanation:
Given the customer's requirement to limit Total Harmonic Distortion (THDi) to below 3% and the presence of a 6-pulse SCR/Thyristor-based rectifier, an active harmonic filter is the best solution. A 6-pulse rectifier typically generates higher harmonic distortion, often exceeding 3%, especially under substantial loads like 80%. An active harmonic filter dynamically monitors and compensates for harmonic distortion, effectively reducing THDi and supporting a more power-efficient operation, aligning with the customer's energy efficiency goals.
Detailed Explanation:
Passive harmonic filters can reduce harmonics but are less effective at maintaining low THDi levels under varying loads. Active filters offer real-time correction and can achieve lower THDi levels than passive filters, especially in systems with fluctuating loads or where strict harmonic limits are required. Installing an active harmonic filter will ensure compliance with the specified THDi limits and optimize power quality.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
EPI guidance on power quality management recommends active harmonic filters for environments where strict THDi levels are necessary. Active filters offer better control over harmonic levels, supporting both compliance and operational efficiency.

NEW QUESTION # 33
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. No, there is a significant difference in the formula for the different types of fire suppression gases.

- B. Yes, as long as you change the 'S' factor of the formula to reflect the gas type used.
- C. Yes, as long as you take the difference between the net and gross volume into account.
- D. Yes, as long as you use the same units of measure, i.e., kg/m³ or lbs/ft³.

Answer: A

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 34
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