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EXIN CDCS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<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 3	<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.

EXIN CDCS Certificate Exam, CDCS Exam Materials

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EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

An MCB needs to be installed in the PDU of an air-conditioner unit.
Which breaking curve should you select?

- A. D-Curve
- **B. C-Curve**
- C. B-Curve
- D. A-Curve

Answer: B

Explanation:

For an MCB (Miniature Circuit Breaker) in the PDU of an air-conditioning unit, a C-Curve is recommended. C-Curve breakers are suitable for circuits with moderate inrush currents, such as those experienced in air conditioning units. They provide protection against overloads while accommodating the inrush without nuisance tripping.

Detailed Explanation:

C-Curve breakers trip when currents exceed 5 to 10 times the rated current, making them ideal for devices like air conditioners that experience moderate inrush currents upon startup. This characteristic provides a balance between protection and resilience against startup surges, preventing unnecessary trips while safeguarding the circuit.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI guidance for data center electrical systems specifies that C-Curve breakers are appropriate for equipment with inrush characteristics similar to air conditioning units, as they help prevent operational interruptions caused by typical surges during equipment start-up.

NEW QUESTION # 15

A sprinkler system employs automatic sprinklers attached to a piping system containing water and connected to a water supply so that water discharges immediately when a head opens. What is this called?

- A. Pre-action system
- B. Deluge system
- C. Dry pipe system
- **D. Wet pipe system**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a wet pipe system, the piping is always filled with water under pressure. When a sprinkler head is triggered by heat, water is discharged immediately. This is the most common sprinkler system for general buildings.

* Dry pipe: Pipes contain air or nitrogen; water enters only after valve activation.

* Deluge: Pipes are empty, and all heads open simultaneously, releasing water everywhere.

* Pre-action: Pipes are dry until detection and valve activation; reduces accidental discharge risk, recommended for IT rooms.

Since the definition describes immediate discharge from water-filled pipes, this is a wet pipe system.

References: NFPA 13 §3.3 (System Definitions), NFPA 75 §5.4.3 (IT room considerations).

NEW QUESTION # 16

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: D

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 # 17

You need to install a highly sensitive fire detection system. The data center has a high airflow rate. Which system should you recommend?

- A. Photoelectric smoke detector
- B. Dry pipe sprinkler system
- C. Ionization smoke detector
- **D. VIEW (Very Early Warning) smoke detector**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Data centers typically have high airflow environments due to CRAC/CRAH units, containment, and raised floors. Standard smoke detectors (ionization or photoelectric) often fail to detect incipient smoke because the air movement disperses particles.

The correct solution is VESDA/VIEW (Very Early Warning) smoke detection systems, which use aspirating smoke detectors (ASD). These systems continuously sample air through pipes and can detect smoke particles at concentrations as low as 0.001% obscuration/m. This provides early detection well before fire growth, allowing mitigation without system shutdown.

* Dry pipe sprinklers (A) are suppression, not detection.

* Ionization detectors (B) are sensitive to flaming fires but unreliable in high-airflow environments.

* Photoelectric detectors (C) are better for smoldering fires but still inadequate in high airflow compared to ASD systems.

References: NFPA 75 §5.4.3, NFPA 76 (Telecom facilities - aspirating systems), ISO 7240-20 (Aspirating Smoke Detectors).

NEW QUESTION # 18

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. Nothing, as the chiller plant in the building also uses electrical power
- 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. You will need to take the value for COP of the chiller plant into consideration

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 efficiency of the data center's own operations, and external utilities like district chilled water aren't directly powered by the data

Detailed Explanation:

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

NEW QUESTION # 19

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