

完整的CDCS認證|高通過率的考試材料|正確的CDCS: EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist



此外，這些NewDumps CDCS考試題庫的部分內容現在是免費的：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1eKPjq2UBuejeZP587yGSeZSpbF9N-nZV>

如果你想通過困難的CDCS認證考試，那麼在準備考試時不使用相關考試資料是絕對不行的。如果你想找到適合你自己的優秀的資料，那麼你最應該來的地方就是NewDumps。NewDumps的知名度很高，擁有很多與IT認證相關的優秀的考試考古題。而且所有的考古題都免費提供demo。如果你想知道NewDumps的考古題是不是適合你，那麼先下載考古題的demo體驗一下吧。

雖然大多數人會覺得通過EXIN CDCS認證考試很難。但是如果你選擇了我們的NewDumps，你會覺得拿到EXIN CDCS認證考試的證書不是那麼難了。NewDumps的訓練工具很全面，包含線上服務和售後服務。我們的線上服務是研究資料，它包含類比訓練題，和EXIN CDCS認證考試相關的考試練習題和答案。售後服務是NewDumps不僅能提供最新的EXIN CDCS認證考試練習題和答案以及動態消息，還不斷的更新考試練習題和答案和裝訂。

>> CDCS認證 <<

經過驗證有效的CDCS認證 |第一次嘗試易於學習和通過考試和授權 CDCS: EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist

NewDumps是一個專門為一些IT認證考試提供針對性練習題及當前考試題目的培訓網站。我們針對熱門的EXIN

CDCS 認證考試研究出來了最新的培訓方案，相信又可以滿足很多人的需求。EXIN CDCS 認證證書是很多知名IT企業錄用人的依據之一，所以這個認證考試現在很熱門。同時NewDumps也被很多人認可了，也很受一部分人的信賴，也幫助了很多入成就了小小的夢想。如果你選擇NewDumps卻沒有成功通過考試，NewDumps會全額退款給你。

最新的 EPI Data Centre CDCS 免費考試真題 (Q68-Q73):

問題 #68

What is the main disadvantage of using a ToR (Top of Rack) design?

- A. There will be more switches to manage.
- B. You need a separate rack to install all your ToR (Top of Rack) switches.
- C. A ToR (Top of Rack) switch has only optical interfaces.
- D. A single ToR (Top of Rack) switch is more expensive than an EoR (End of Row) switch.

答案： A

解題說明：

A Top of Rack (ToR) design typically requires more switches because each rack has its own switch to manage network connections, as opposed to End of Row (EoR) or centralized designs, which consolidate switches.

While ToR designs improve cabling efficiency and reduce latency, they also increase the number of switches, thus raising management complexity and potentially increasing capital and operational costs.

Detailed Explanation:

In a ToR setup, each rack's individual switch allows for quick access and streamlined cabling within the rack.

However, this setup means more devices to configure, monitor, and maintain, which can increase administrative overhead and network management complexity.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI documentation notes that ToR designs can improve performance but also lead to increased management needs due to the higher switch count, making them less ideal in environments where simplified network management is prioritized.

問題 #69

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. $2(N+1)$
- C. $2+N+1$
- D. $N+N(+1)$

答案： B

解題說明：

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.

問題 #70

What is the minimum requirement for power feeds to a Rated-4 data center (ANSI/TIA-942)?

- A. Two feeds from one substation
- B. One feed split into two distribution boards

- C. Two feeds from two different substations, one power company acceptable
- D. Two feeds from two different substations, one power company not acceptable

答案： C

解題說明：

A Rated-4 facility requires dual active utility feeds, each from an independent substation, but they may come from the same utility provider if substations are geographically separate and independent.

* Option A is too strict; ANSI/TIA-942 does not mandate two different companies.

* Options C and D do not provide true independence and would fail Rated-4 requirements.

Thus, the minimum is two substations, possibly same provider.

References: ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.2 (Utility Service Requirements).

問題 #71

What is the first step in the design stage of the data center life cycle?

- A. Select vendors
- B. Do a design validation
- C. Define the scope of the project
- D. Freeze the design

答案： C

解題說明：

The life cycle begins with planning and design. The very first step is to clearly define the project scope:

business requirements, capacity, availability targets, compliance standards, and budget. Without scope definition, design validation or vendor selection would be premature.

* Vendor selection (A) happens much later during procurement.

* Validation (B) occurs after conceptual and detailed designs are prepared.

* Freezing design (D) is the final stage before implementation.

Therefore, defining the project scope is the correct initial step.

References: ANSI/TIA-942-B Annex F (Lifecycle), ISO/IEC 30182 (Smart City & DC Lifecycle), PMI PMBOK (Scope Definition).

問題 #72

How is the PUE ratio calculated?

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

答案： D

解題說明：

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.

問題 #73

NewDumps提供的CDCS考古題是最全面的學習資料，這是一個可以讓您高效高速的掌握知識的題庫寶典。我們提供的EXIN CDCS模擬測試題及答案和真實考試的題目及答案有95%的相似性，能保證您100%通過CDCS認證考試，滿足廣大考生需求。當您真的了解我們產品的可靠性之后，您會毫不猶豫的購買它，因為EXIN CDCS是您最好的選擇，甚至是您未來職業生涯成功不可缺少的。

EXIN CDCS認證 有很多人因為沒有充分的時間準備考試從而放棄了參加IT認證考試，選擇NewDumps CDCS更新，你將打開你的成功之門，裏面有最閃耀的光芒等得你去揮灑，加油，IT認證網提供最新的IBM認證CDCS考試題庫，保證您壹次輕鬆通過IBM 考試，不過全額退款，NewDumps也會不斷提升更新我們提供的EXIN CDCS 認證考試資料，來滿足您的需求，您是否有興趣在成功完成CDCS更新認證考試後開始賺取高薪，關於練習高質量的CDCS問題集（鏈產品），您付出了多少努力，都會通過考試結果很直接的體現出來，所有購買我們“CDCS題庫”的客戶，都將獲得半年免費更新的售後服務(半年內參加且通過考試的客戶將不提供更新)，確保您有足夠的時間學習。

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順便提一下，可以從雲存儲中下載NewDumps CDCS考試題庫的完整版：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1eKPjq2UBuejeZP587yGSeZSpbF9N-nZV>