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Level 4 Certificate for Documentary Credit Specialists
(CDCS®) – 601/1159/8

2019 Student Handbook – Important
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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">• 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	<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.
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EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q117-Q122):

NEW QUESTION # 117

What is the risk of high levels of hydrogen sulfide (H#S) in the computer room?

- A. There is no risk
- B. H#S impacts gas-based fire suppression system operation
- **C. H#S can cause corrosion which impacts reliability of equipment**
- D. H#S impacts the static properties of the floor

Answer: C

Explanation:

Hydrogen sulfide (H#S) is a corrosive gas that readily reacts with metals, especially copper and silver found in circuit boards, connectors, and power supply components. Even at concentrations below human detection thresholds, H#S can cause sulfidation corrosion leading to intermittent connections, failure of solder joints, and increased failure rates of electronic equipment. ASHRAE Technical Committee 9.9 has documented multiple failures in data centers due to corrosive gases (notably sulfur-bearing compounds). Therefore, high humidity combined with H#S presence accelerates this risk. H#S does not affect static flooring properties (B) or fire suppression agent chemistry (D). Option A is clearly incorrect as the risk is well-documented.

References: ASHRAE TC 9.9 "Particulate and Gaseous Contamination Guidelines" (2011), IEC 60721-3 (Environmental Classification).

NEW QUESTION # 118

What indicates the overcurrent of a fuse or breaker?

- A. The current that a fuse or breaker is able to interrupt without being destroyed or causing an electrically damaging arc
- **B. The current at which the device will trip**
- C. The maximum inrush current an overcurrent protection device can handle within a defined period of time
- D. The maximum electrical current which can flow in a particular electrical system under short-circuit conditions; it is determined by the voltage and impedance of the supply system

Answer: B

Explanation:

"Overcurrent" for protective devices is the condition above the device's rated/trip value that causes operation (tripping/melting).

* A = inrush tolerance, not the definition of overcurrent.

* B = prospective short-circuit current (Ik).

References: IEC 60947-2 (LV circuit breakers, defn 2.5.13 Overcurrent; 2.3.3 Rated short-circuit breaking capacity), IEC 60269 (fuses).

NEW QUESTION # 119

EMF shielding material needs to be installed as EMF levels from the transformer room into the computer room are measured at 100 mG. The transformer room is ~10 meters away, separated by a corridor. Where should shielding be installed?

- A. Shielding is not required as 100 mG is within acceptable levels
- B. It does not matter; either close to the transformer room or computer room is okay
- **C. As close as possible to the transformer room**
- D. As close as possible to the computer room

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most effective EMF mitigation is to install shielding as close as possible to the source of radiation. By blocking or redirecting magnetic flux at the origin (the transformer room walls), the overall field propagation into adjacent areas is minimized. If shielding were placed at the computer room, the field would already have spread over the intervening space, requiring more material and higher cost.

Standards such as IEEE Std 299 (EMC Shielding Effectiveness) and IEC 61000 emphasize source-based mitigation. Additionally, ANSI/TIA-942 requires EMF shielding where magnetic flux exceeds recommended ICT thresholds (generally <5 mG for sensitive tape/disk storage).

Although 100 mG is often tolerated by modern equipment, legacy magnetic storage can be affected, so shielding is still prudent. Hence, the correct location is at the transformer room wall.

References: IEEE Std 299 (EMI Shielding), ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.6.4 (EMF Requirements), IEC 61000 EMC standards.

NEW QUESTION # 120

A new facility requires electrical distribution of 100A to be installed in the computer room, 1 m (3 ft) above sensitive IT equipment. What type of system minimizes EMF impact?

- A. Install three-phase power cabling based on three individual core wires
- B. Install single-phase power cabling
- C. Install bus bar trunking
- **D. Install three-phase power cabling based on a combined cable (e.g., XLPE)**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Electromagnetic fields are generated by current-carrying conductors. To minimize stray EMF, phase conductors should be physically close and balanced. A three-phase combined cable (all phase conductors and neutral in one sheath) ensures magnetic fields cancel each other due to phase opposition.

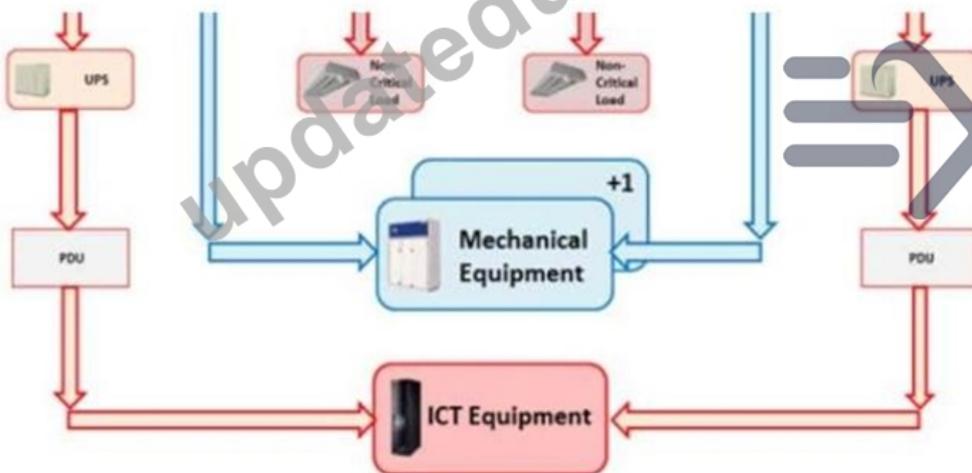
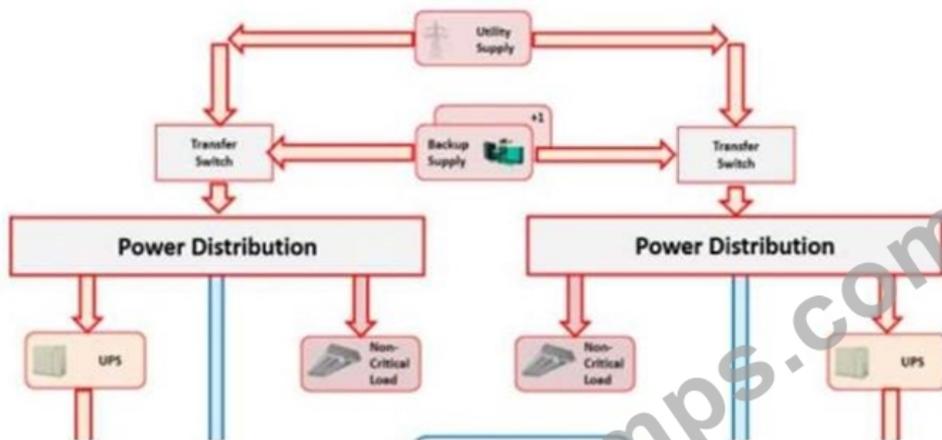
If phases are run separately (answer B), the separation increases loop area and magnetic field leakage. Single-phase cabling (A) is even worse because current does not balance across three phases. Bus bar trunking (C) provides physical support but often separates conductors, which may worsen EMF if not specifically shielded.

Therefore, the correct solution is three-phase combined cable (often XLPE-insulated). This design reduces EMF impact to within ANSI/TIA-942 and IEEE recommendations.

References: IEEE Std 141 (Red Book - Power Distribution), ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.6.4, IEC 60364 (Wiring Systems and EMF).

NEW QUESTION # 121

The logical overview of the data center looks as pictured. To what TIA-942 Rating is this design made based on electrical only?



- A. Rating - 1
- B. Rating - 3
- C. Rating - 2
- D. Rating - 4

Answer: D

Explanation:

The electrical design shown in the diagrams represents a TIA-942 Rating-4 configuration. This design includes full redundancy and fault tolerance, as demonstrated by the dual power distribution paths from the utility supply to the critical loads. Each power distribution path is equipped with its own UPS, ensuring that the ICT equipment and mechanical equipment have uninterrupted power in case of any single point of failure.

Detailed Explanation:

A Rating-4 data center requires two independent power paths that are fully redundant and capable of supporting the load independently. In the diagrams:

There are dual feeds from the utility supply, each going through separate transfer switches and power distribution paths.

Both paths have backup sources (+1) and serve critical components through separate UPS systems, providing a completely redundant setup.

The design also includes redundant paths to the mechanical equipment and ICT equipment, which further indicates the fault-tolerant characteristics of a Rating-4 infrastructure.

This setup allows for concurrent maintainability and ensures that no single failure in power distribution or UPS can impact the data center's operation, which is characteristic of the highest Tier/Rated-4 classification.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI guidelines confirm that TIA-942 Rating-4 requires full redundancy and fault tolerance for electrical infrastructure, ensuring continuous operation even during maintenance or failure events. This design meets all those requirements, thus aligning with Rating-4 standards.

