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EXIN CDCS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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 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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>> CDCS Valid Torrent <<

Reliable CDCS Guide Files & CDCS Reliable Test Camp

With the help of the EXIN CDCS brain dumps and preparation material provided by DumpsKing, you will be able to get EXIN EPI Data Centre certified at the first attempt. Our EXIN experts have curated an amazing CDCS exam guide for passing the CDCS Exam. You can get the desired outcome by preparing yourself from the CDCS exam dumps material provided by DumpsKing. We frequently update our CDCS exam preparation material to reflect the latest changes in the CDCS exam syllabus.

EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19

When shielding material reaches its saturation point, what will be the impact?

- A. The shielding material will increase its permeability factor.
- B. The shielding material will reach its maximum electrically charged state.
- C. The shielding material will no longer be able to attenuate (reduce) additional EMF.
- D. The shielding material will reach its optimal shielding performance state.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When shielding material reaches its saturation point, it can no longer effectively attenuate additional EMF. At saturation, the material's ability to absorb or redirect magnetic fields is exhausted, meaning it cannot provide further shielding beyond this point. Additional EMF exposure would pass through the material without significant reduction.

Detailed Explanation:

Saturation occurs when the material's magnetic domains are fully aligned with the magnetic field, leaving no capacity to absorb or deflect further EMF. This can happen with high EMF levels, beyond the material's design limits, resulting in a breakdown of shielding effectiveness.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI guidelines on EMF management indicate that selecting appropriate shielding materials with sufficient capacity is essential to prevent saturation and ensure continuous protection. Saturation limits should be considered during design to avoid compromised shielding performance.

NEW QUESTION # 20

What is forced entry resistance based on?

- A. Building materials used and the location of the data center
- B. Time, tools, and people
- C. The number of security guards on duty
- D. Rate and installed number of CCTV cameras

Answer: B

Explanation:

Forced-entry ratings use defined attack tools and durations (time-to-breach) executed by attacker profiles.

References: EN 1627-1630 (Resistance Classes-tools and time), UL 972/UL 752 (attack tools/time).

NEW QUESTION # 21

Which efficiency indicator accounts for all cooling costs (installation, operation, disposal)?

- A. PUE
- B. COP
- **C. LCC**
- D. HER

Answer: C

Explanation:

LCC (Life Cycle Cost) is the metric that accounts for capital cost, operational energy, maintenance, and disposal/replacement. This holistic view is critical when evaluating cooling technologies like CRACs, CRAHs, chilled water, or free cooling systems.

* HER (Heat Exchange Ratio) and COP (Coefficient of Performance) measure operational efficiency but not total lifecycle costs.

* PUE measures overall data center efficiency but not specifically cooling CAPEX/OPEX.

Thus, LCC is the comprehensive metric that covers installation, operation, and disposal.

References: ISO 15686-5 (Life Cycle Costing), ASHRAE "Data Center Energy Efficiency Metrics," ANSI/TIA-942-B §7.

NEW QUESTION # 22

In which stage of the data center life cycle does testing and commissioning take place?

- **A. Implement stage**
- B. Design stage
- C. Retire stage
- D. Operate/optimize stage

Answer: A

Explanation:

The data center life cycle is typically divided into four stages:

* Design (scope, architecture, planning)

* Implement (construction, installation, testing & commissioning)

* Operate/Optimize (day-to-day operations, maintenance, continuous improvement)

* Retire (decommissioning and migration)

Testing and commissioning occur in the Implement stage, after construction but before handover. This includes Integrated Systems Testing (IST), which validates that all systems (electrical, cooling, fire protection, telecom) perform to design intent and redundancy requirements.

Without commissioning, the data center cannot be certified or considered operational.

References: Uptime Institute Commissioning Guidelines, ANSI/TIA-942-B Annex F (Lifecycle), ISO/IEC 30182.

NEW QUESTION # 23

A 5kW (power consumption) server keeps crashing with the message 'temperature too high'.

The intake temperature is measured at 25 °C/77 °F and a relative humidity (RH) level of 50%.

The exhaust temperature is 29 °C/84 °F and 45% RH.

The raised floor is providing an adequate amount of CFM/CMH at a reasonable velocity.

The pressure under the raised floor is approximately 25 Pa/0.1 inch H₂O.

Analyze the situation and indicate what the most likely cause is for this server to crash.

- A. The raised floor pressure is too low and/or the raised floor tile % opening is not adequate
- **B. Dust inside the server causing issues with convection-based heat transfer**
- C. The exhaust temperature is exceeding the ASHRAE recommended values
- D. No cause could be determined as the CFM/CMH of the air conditioning equipment is not stated

Answer: B

Explanation:

The server's repeated overheating despite adequate intake and exhaust temperatures suggests that dust buildup inside the server may be impeding heat transfer. Dust accumulation can obstruct airflow within the server, insulate components, and disrupt the convection-based cooling systems that regulate internal temperatures, leading to overheating and potential hardware failures.

Detailed Explanation:

