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### EXIN CDCS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Data Centre Life Cycle and Standards:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Designing and Implementing a Data Centre:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Data Centre Environmental Considerations and Efficiency:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

## EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q101-Q106):

### NEW QUESTION # 101

What is the advantage of using Multi-fiber Push-On (MPO) connectors?

- A. No advantage, cannot be used with OM4 fiber
- B. Very flexible, can be used for both copper and optical fiber
- C. Made of high-quality materials, reusable without risk
- **D. Allows a single connector with multiple fibers running parallel, enabling easy upgrade to 40-100 Gbit/s**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

MPO connectors are multi-fiber connectors that support 12, 24, or more fibers in a single connector. Their key advantage is enabling parallel optics-where multiple fibers transmit simultaneously. This makes them ideal for 40GBASE-SR4 and 100GBASE-SR10 Ethernet links.

\* With OM4 or OM5 fiber, MPO cabling supports short-reach high-speed links in modern data centers.

\* Option A is incorrect; MPO works with OM3/OM4/OM5.

\* Option C is misleading; all connectors degrade with repeated use.

\* Option D is false because MPO is optical-only.

The real advantage is parallel multi-fiber transmission in one connector, simplifying cabling for high-speed networking.

References: ANSI/TIA-568.3-D (Optical Fiber Cabling), IEEE 802.3ba (40/100GbE), ANSI/TIA-942-B §8.

### NEW QUESTION # 102

The data center has been in operation for about 1 year and 2 months. The dust levels in the computer room are relatively high.

What is the most likely root cause?

- A. The cleaning crew is not doing their work properly
- B. Low pressure in the computer room
- **C. Floorboards are most likely not fitted correctly**
- D. Every computer room has high dust levels due to constant high-speed air movement

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

High dust levels in a computer room are often due to improperly fitted floorboards. When floorboards are not securely installed or do not fit tightly, they allow dust and particles from the subfloor to enter the room. In a data center, this can lead to high levels of dust that affect air quality and equipment performance.

Detailed Explanation:

Raised floors in data centers can accumulate dust and debris, especially if the floorboards are not properly sealed. Loose or improperly fitted floorboards allow contaminants from the subfloor to enter the data center environment, increasing the dust levels over time. Proper installation and maintenance of floor panels are essential to prevent dust infiltration and maintain clean conditions.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI training emphasizes proper flooring installation and maintenance to control air quality within data centers. Correctly fitted floorboards prevent dust accumulation from the subfloor, which helps protect sensitive equipment and maintains a cleaner environment.

### NEW QUESTION # 103

Should aerosol cleaning solutions be used in the computer room?

- A. Yes, only if room smells bad
- B. Yes, if not connected to power
- C. No, it will contaminate the room
- D. No, unless leak detection installed

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Aerosol sprays release particulates and residues into the environment, which can contaminate sensitive ICT equipment. Such contamination accelerates corrosion, interferes with airflow, and increases particulate levels beyond ASHRAE recommended limits. Proper cleaning should use HEPA-filtered vacuum systems or dry wipes, not aerosols. Even odor control aerosols are disallowed in critical rooms.

Therefore, aerosol cleaning solutions must never be used.

References: ASHRAE TC 9.9 "Contamination Guidelines," NFPA 75 §8.4.

### NEW QUESTION # 104

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 105

What indicates the breaking capacity of a fuse or breaker?

- A. The maximum voltage, in case of an electrical surge, that the fuse or breaker can handle without being destroyed or causing an electric damaging arc.
- B. The current that a fuse or breaker is able to interrupt without being destroyed or causing an electric damaging arc.
- C. Mechanical strength of the casing of a fuse or breaker.
- D. The current at which the device will trip.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The breaking capacity of a fuse or breaker indicates the maximum current it can safely interrupt without being damaged or creating a dangerous arc. This value is crucial for ensuring that the device can handle fault conditions and prevent equipment damage or fire risks due to excessive current flow.

