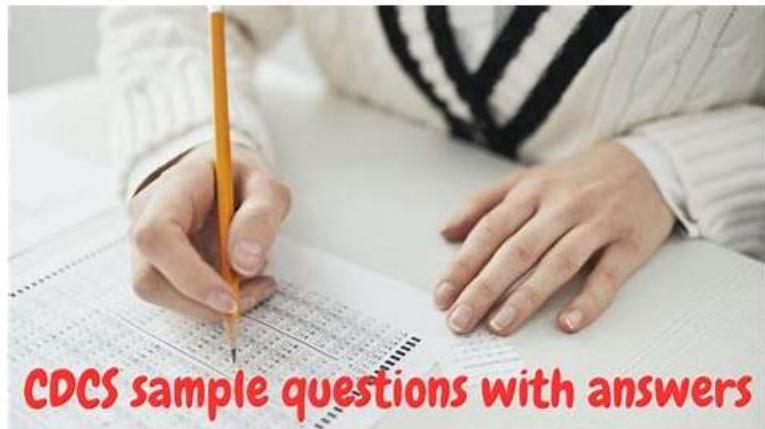


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EXIN CDCS Exam Syllabus Topics:

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 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 (Q114-Q119):

NEW QUESTION # 114

What is the focus of the Open Compute Project (OCP)?

- A. Saving energy, materials, and costs
- B. Making cloud computing more accessible
- C. Developing an open-source operating system
- D. Standardizing equipment only for hyperscale data centers

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Open Compute Project (OCP), initiated by Facebook in 2011, focuses on open designs for servers, storage, racks, and power systems. The goals are:

- * Reduce energy consumption by using efficient hardware.
- * Save materials by eliminating unnecessary components.
- * Lower costs by standardizing and sharing open designs.

Option B is wrong—OCP hardware can be adopted by enterprises as well. Option C is unrelated (OCP is hardware, not OS).

Option D is broader cloud adoption, not OCP's direct mission.

Thus, the primary focus is energy, material, and cost savings through open-source hardware.

References: OCP Foundation Mission Statement, ANSI/TIA-942-B Annex (Emerging Technologies).

NEW QUESTION # 115

ICT rack consumes 3 kW with $\Delta T \sim 11^\circ\text{C}$ (20°F). Calculate required airflow (CFM).

- A. $\sim 1,500$ CFM
- B. ~ 160 CFM
- C. ~ 500 CFM
- D. $\sim 1,000$ CFM

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cooling airflow (CFM) can be calculated from:

Where $P = IT$ load.

So approximately 500 CFM is required.

* 1,500 and 1,000 CFM are too high.

* 160 CFM is far too low.

Therefore, the correct answer is ~ 500 CFM.

References: ASHRAE TC 9.9 (Cooling Calculations), ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.5.

NEW QUESTION # 116

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

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 # 117

What is a potential disadvantage of using a hypoxic-based fire suppression system as a fire extinguishing system?

- A. The gas containers need to be close to the hazard area.
- B. It can only be used in non-continuous occupied areas.
- C. It can only be used in computer rooms where you have sufficient positive pressure.
- D. It can only be used in computer rooms which have sufficient air changes per hour.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A hypoxic-based fire suppression system works by reducing the oxygen level in a room to below what is necessary to sustain combustion. This makes it effective in fire prevention, but it is not suitable for continuous occupancy by personnel. Low oxygen levels can cause discomfort or even health risks for people spending extended periods in the space. Therefore, these systems are typically deployed in areas where continuous human occupancy is not required, such as storage rooms or data halls with limited personnel access.

Detailed Explanation:

Hypoxic fire suppression systems lower oxygen levels to around 15-16%, which is safe for short periods but not sustainable for continuous occupancy without risk to health. Data center environments where staff need to spend long periods monitoring and maintaining equipment would need alternative systems, like gas-based suppression that allows for safe evacuation rather than oxygen reduction.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

The EPI Data Center Specialist curriculum emphasizes that fire suppression systems must be chosen based on occupancy requirements. Hypoxic systems are specifically noted as unsuitable for spaces requiring continuous human presence due to the low oxygen environment they create.

NEW QUESTION # 118

What is a significant difference between a halocarbon gas-based fire suppression system and an inert gas-based fire suppression system?

- A. Halocarbon gas works on the basis of heat removal and inert gas works on the basis of oxygen reduction.
- B. Inert gas has smaller-sized gas containers than halocarbon gas.
- C. Inert gas harms the environment and halocarbon gas does not.
- D. Halocarbon gas works on the basis of oxygen reduction and inert gas works on the basis of heat removal.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A halocarbon gas-based fire suppression system primarily extinguishes fires through heat absorption. In contrast, an inert gas-based system works by reducing oxygen levels to a point where combustion cannot be sustained. Halocarbon agents, like FM-200, absorb heat from the fire, cooling it down, whereas inert gases, like nitrogen or argon, lower oxygen concentration.

Detailed Explanation:

Halocarbons are effective in quickly cooling flames and are suitable for electronic environments due to their fast action. Inert gases displace oxygen to suppress fires, making them ideal in occupied spaces where human safety can be managed during a fire event due to slower discharge times.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI training distinguishes between these suppression mechanisms, noting the importance of selecting the correct system based on specific needs like quick response versus oxygen displacement for environments with sensitive equipment.

NEW QUESTION # 119

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