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EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

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 oxygen reduction and inert gas works on the basis of heat removal.
- 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 heat removal and inert gas works on the basis of oxygen reduction.

Answer: D

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 # 51

When designing a data center network, your company wants to minimize the number of network switches to manage. What type of physical cabling layout would be the best choice?

- A. EoR (End of Row) design
- B. Star network design using coaxial cables
- C. It does not matter as the number of switches is not influenced by the physical cabling layout
- D. ToR (Top of Rack) design

Answer: A

Explanation:

An End of Row (EoR) design minimizes the number of network switches, as multiple racks can share a single switch at the end of a row, reducing switch counts and simplifying management. This design centralizes network switching to fewer points, which reduces the complexity and number of switches required compared to a Top of Rack (ToR) design, where each rack typically has its own switch.

Detailed Explanation:

In EoR designs, each row has a single network switch that handles the connections for all racks within that row. This reduces the number of individual switches needed and centralizes network management, which is ideal for minimizing equipment and simplifying infrastructure in the data center.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI promotes the EoR design as a way to reduce switch counts and streamline management in data centers.

This configuration allows for easier scaling and maintenance while maintaining efficient network connectivity.

NEW QUESTION # 52

An MCB needs to be installed in the PDU of an ICT rack. Which breaking curve should you select?

- A. C-Curve
- B. B-Curve
- C. D-Curve
- D. A-Curve

Answer: A

Explanation:

MCBs (Miniature Circuit Breakers) are characterized by their tripping curves:

- * B-Curve: Trips at 3-5 × rated current; suitable for resistive loads.
- * C-Curve: Trips at 5-10 × rated current; suitable for mixed loads including ICT equipment with moderate inrush current.
- * D-Curve: Trips at 10-20 × rated current; used for heavy inductive loads like motors.
- * A-Curve: Very sensitive, rarely used outside specialty electronics.

Since ICT equipment like servers and network devices have moderate inrush currents (from power supplies), the recommended breaker is C-Curve. It balances protection against nuisance tripping while still ensuring fault clearance.
References: IEC 60898-1 (Circuit Breakers for Overcurrent Protection), IEC 60947-2 (LV Breakers), EXIN DCS study material: Electrical Distribution.

NEW QUESTION # 53

You are installing new copper cabling.

What is the advantage or disadvantage of choosing pre-terminated category 6 or 6A cabling?

- A. Pre-terminated cabling has a higher fire rating.
- **B. Pre-terminated cabling is already factory tested and saves installation time.**
- C. There is no advantage as most new copper cabling network designs are based on category 3 or 5E for horizontal cabling.
- D. Pre-terminated cabling makes ordering of the copper cables more complex, as you need to know in advance on which side the male or female connector needs to be located.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Choosing pre-terminated category 6 or 6A cabling provides several advantages, primarily related to time savings and reliability. Since pre-terminated cables are factory tested, they ensure consistent quality and performance, reducing the need for additional testing during installation. This makes installation faster and more efficient, which can significantly reduce labor costs and deployment times.

Detailed Explanation:

Pre-terminated cabling systems are manufactured and tested in controlled environments, which ensures they meet industry standards for performance. This factory testing process minimizes the likelihood of faults, reducing the need for troubleshooting and retesting on-site. Moreover, pre-terminated solutions can help to streamline installations because they eliminate the need for on-site terminations, which can be time-consuming and require skilled labor.

This is especially beneficial for data centers, where rapid deployment and minimizing potential points of failure are critical to maintaining uptime. However, it is important to note that pre-terminated cables require accurate planning, as lengths and connector configurations must be predetermined.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

According to EPI Data Center Specialist guidelines, pre-terminated cabling is advantageous in data center environments due to reduced installation time and enhanced reliability from factory testing. These attributes align with best practices for efficient data center management, where maintaining performance and minimizing downtime are priorities.

NEW QUESTION # 54

A computer room with raised floor and hot/cold aisles is designed. What is the minimum required distance between the air-conditioner outlet and the first rack?

- A. 180 cm (6 ft)
- B. None
- C. 60 cm (2 ft)
- **D. 120 cm (4 ft)**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To ensure uniform air distribution, there must be a buffer zone between CRAC/CRAH discharge and the first row of racks. Industry best practice (ASHRAE & TIA-942) specifies at least 1.2 m (4 ft).

* Less than 1.2 m risks air velocity hotspots and turbulence, disrupting cold aisle containment.

* More than 1.8 m wastes valuable floor space without added benefit.

Thus, 120 cm is the recommended minimum.

References: ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.5.3 (CRAC placement), ASHRAE TC 9.9 Thermal Guidelines.

NEW QUESTION # 55

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