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EXIN CDCS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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.

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EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70
A computer room is fitted with a hypoxic-based fire suppression system. On what principle does it work?

- A. It lowers the oxygen levels in the room
- B. It uses water as an extinguisher
- C. It removes the fuel from the fire
- D. It removes the heat from the fire

Answer: A

Explanation:
Hypoxic air systems continuously reduce the oxygen concentration in the protected area to below the level required for combustion (typically 15-16%), while still remaining safe for human occupancy (>14%). By lowering oxygen concentration, ignition and flame propagation are prevented.
This is different from halocarbon or inert-gas clean agents, which flood the room only upon detection of fire.
Hypoxic systems are preventive, creating a permanent fire-retardant environment.
They do not remove heat (A), fuel (C), or use water (D). Their key mechanism is oxygen displacement.
References: ISO 20338 (Oxygen Reduction Systems), NFPA 770 (Standard on Hybrid Fire Extinguishing Systems).

NEW QUESTION # 71
What is the first step in the design stage of the data center life cycle?

- A. Define the scope of the project
- B. Freeze the design
- C. Select vendors
- D. Do a design validation

Answer: A

Explanation:
The life cycle begins with planning and design. The very first step is to clearly define the project scope:
business requirements, capacity, availability targets, compliance standards, and budget. Without scope definition, design validation or vendor selection would be premature.
* Vendor selection (A) happens much later during procurement.
* Validation (B) occurs after conceptual and detailed designs are prepared.
* Freezing design (D) is the final stage before implementation.
Therefore, defining the project scope is the correct initial step.
References: ANSI/TIA-942-B Annex F (Lifecycle), ISO/IEC 30182 (Smart City & DC Lifecycle), PMI PMBOK (Scope Definition).

NEW QUESTION # 72
The electrical diagram of the data center shows the following UPS configuration and has a load of 80 kW.
What is the set-up in this data center?

- A. (N+1)-(N+1)
- B. 2+N+1
- C. 2(N+1)
- D. N+N(+1)

Answer: C

Explanation:
A 2(N+1) configuration implies two independent UPS systems, each with N+1 redundancy. This configuration provides high availability by ensuring that each UPS system can independently support the load with an additional unit for redundancy. Given the 80 kW load, this setup implies that two separate N+1 systems are running, providing reliability and fault tolerance for the data center's power needs.
Detailed Explanation:
The N+1 notation denotes that each system has one additional unit beyond what is needed to carry the load, providing redundancy. With 2(N+1), there are two such setups, ensuring that if one fails, the other can still support the load without interruption, fulfilling high availability requirements.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
EPI teaches that multiple redundant systems, such as 2(N+1), enhance data center reliability by ensuring that power is maintained even if a failure occurs in one system. This meets the stringent demands for uptime in critical environments.

NEW QUESTION # 73
You are allowed to use a calculator for this question.
A computer room has a net volume of approximately 2,500 m³ / 88,287 ft³.
The temperature is 20 °C / 68 °F.
The required design concentration is 7%.
The S-Factor is 0.1359 (metric) / 1.885 (imperial).
Calculate the amount of gas required for this computer room based on FM200. What is the correct weight?

- A. Approximately 410 kg / 900 lbs
- B. Approximately 820 kg / 1,800 lbs
- C. Approximately 1,640 kg / 3,600 lbs
- D. Approximately 1,390 kg / 3,000 lbs

Answer: B

Explanation:
The amount of FM200 gas required can be calculated using the formula:
Weight of Gas=Net Volume×Design Concentration×S-Factor\text{Weight of Gas} = \text{Net Volume} \times \text{Design Concentration} \times \text{S-Factor}
Weight of Gas=Net Volume×Design Concentration×S-Factor
Using metric units:
* Net Volume: 2,500 m³
* Design Concentration: 7% (or 0.07)
* S-Factor: 0.1359
Calculation:
2,500 m3×0.07×0.1359=821.325 kg2,500 \, \text{m}

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