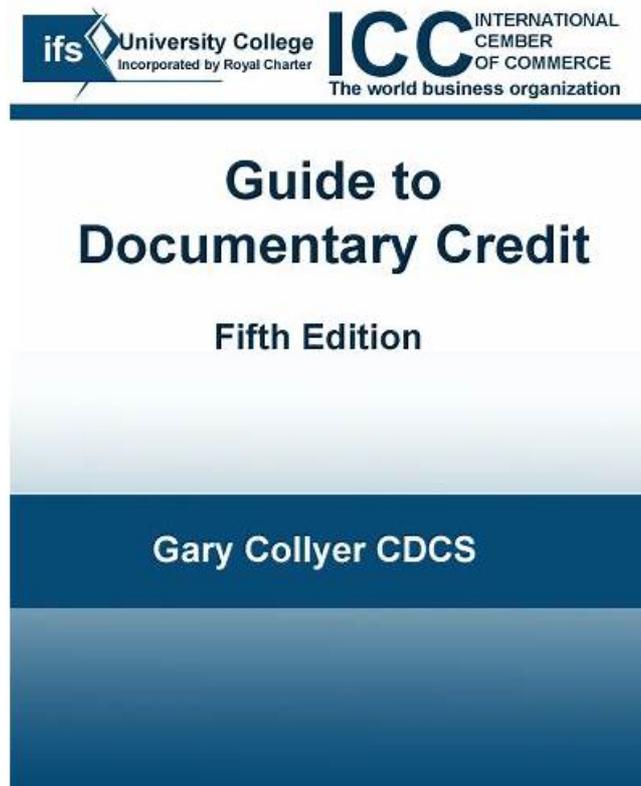


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EXIN CDCS Exam Syllabus Topics:

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 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.

EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q98-Q103):

NEW QUESTION # 98

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. None
- B. 180 cm (6 ft)
- 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 # 99

What is the first step in the design stage of the data center life cycle?

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

Answer: C

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 # 100

Does hot/cold aisle containment impact PUE?

- A. No, unless using virtualization
- B. No, airflow has no impact on power
- C. Yes, but not with cooling towers
- **D. Yes, avoidance of mixing improves PUE**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Hot and cold aisle containment prevents mixing of supply and return air, which improves cooling efficiency.

By maintaining higher return-air temperatures, cooling units operate more efficiently, often allowing higher chilled water setpoints.

This reduces overall cooling power consumption, directly improving PUE (Power Usage Effectiveness).

Containment is recognized by ASHRAE and Green Grid as one of the simplest and most cost-effective methods for lowering PUE.

Options A, C, and D are false because containment benefits apply regardless of cooling source or IT virtualization.

References: ASHRAE TC 9.9 - Airflow Management, The Green Grid White Paper #42.

NEW QUESTION # 101

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 computer rooms which have sufficient air changes per hour.
- C. It can only be used in computer rooms where you have sufficient positive pressure.
- **D. It can only be used in non-continuous occupied areas.**

Answer: D

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 # 102

The building in which the computer room is housed is required to have a sprinkler system. The building is therefore equipped with a wet pipe system.

What action, if any, should you recommend for the computer room?

- A. Maintain the current wet pipe system.
- B. Replace the wet pipe system with a dry pipe system.
- **C. Replace the wet pipe system with a pre-action system.**

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