Exam CDCS Cram Questions | Pdf Demo CDCS Download

DOWNLOAD the newest PassLeader CDCS PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1w_zx3_gHtBXDuQGfJF_V7IJYeCJfTHgT

EXIN certification is one of the best golden-content certifications in IT expert field all over the world, and it is also the necessary condition of choosing talents standard in large enterprises. CDCS exam questions answers is useful for candidates who are eager to go through the examination. There are thousands of companies recognized and valued the certification in the world. CDCS Exam Questions Answers will make you pass exam easily.

Because customer first, service first is our principle of service. If you buy our CDCS study guide, you will find our after sale service is so considerate for you. We are glad to meet your all demands and answer your all question about our CDCS study materials. We can make sure that if you purchase our CDCS Exam Questions, you will have the right to enjoy our perfect after sale service and the high quality products. So do not hesitate and buy our CDCS study guide, we believe you will find surprise from our CDCS exam questions.

>> Exam CDCS Cram Questions <<

2026 EXIN CDCS –Valid Exam Cram Questions

As we will find that, get the test CDCS certification, acquire the qualification of as much as possible to our employment effect is significant. But how to get the test CDCS certification didn't own a set of methods, and cost a lot of time to do something that has no value. With our CDCS Exam Practice, you will feel much relax for the advantages of high-efficiency and accurate positioning on the content and formats according to the candidates' interests and hobbies.

EXIN CDCS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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 (Q89-Q94):

NEW QUESTION # 89
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. Floorboards are most likely not fitted correctly
- B. The cleaning crew is not doing their work properly
- C. Low pressure in the computer room
- D. Every computer room has high dust levels due to constant high-speed air movement

Answer: A

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 # 90
Maximum exposed area of fire-rated glass is 2 m², but the window is 5 m². What is the best option?

- A. Split into smaller parts within 2 m² using fire-rated frames
- B. Split into two equal parts with aluminum frame
- C. Replace with normal glass
- D. Split into two equal parts with silicone

Answer: A

Explanation:
Fire-rated glass must be installed within manufacturer's tested maximum exposed area. Oversized panes risk failure under fire conditions. If the window exceeds 2 m², the correct approach is to subdivide it into smaller sections, each #2 m², using approved fire-rated frames.
Options B and C (silicone or aluminum splits) are not certified fire-rated framing methods. Option A is unsafe because normal glass provides no fire protection.
Therefore, option D ensures compliance and safety.
References: EN 1363-1 (Fire Resistance Tests), NFPA 80 (Fire Doors & Windows).

NEW QUESTION # 91
The pipes of a VESDA smoke detection system are installed at the air intake of the air conditioner inside the computer room.
Is this a good practice from an early smoke detection point of view?

- A. It depends on the type of gas-based fire suppression which will be installed.
- B. Yes, as this reduces the amount of piping to be installed in the data center, as all air will go through the air conditioner.
- C. No, the piping should be installed at the air exhaust of the air conditioner, as there can also be a fire inside the air

conditioner itself.

- D. No, it will give a longer reaction time for the smoke detection system and there might also be bypass airflow.

Answer: D

Explanation:
For optimal early smoke detection in a data center, it is crucial that the Very Early Smoke Detection Apparatus (VESDA) system be installed at locations where smoke will be detected as soon as it appears. Positioning the VESDA pipes at the air intake of the air conditioner inside the computer room is not ideal. This placement could result in a delayed detection response and the potential for bypass airflow to occur, which would impede the system's ability to detect smoke effectively.
Detailed Explanation:
When VESDA pipes are installed at the air intake, the detection system relies on the smoke to be drawn into the air conditioning unit before detection can occur. This setup increases the reaction time as the smoke has to travel through the intake and get processed by the air conditioner. Furthermore, bypass airflow-a phenomenon where not all the air containing smoke particles passes through the VESDA pipes-could also delay or even prevent the system from detecting smoke early.
Ideally, VESDA pipes should be positioned where smoke is likely to accumulate first, such as near the ceiling or in the return airflow path to detect smoke at the earliest possible stage. This ensures that the detection system can quickly trigger alarms, providing more time to address potential fire hazards.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
EPI Data Center Specialist training highlights that smoke detection should prioritize early response capabilities to maximize safety. The preferred installation for VESDA pipes is generally at points where smoke would naturally accumulate, rather than relying on air conditioning intakes where airflow can vary and delay detection. In their course materials, EPI emphasizes minimizing reaction time and reducing the impact of airflow dynamics on smoke detection efficiency.

NEW QUESTION # 92
A data center requires an audit to find out whether it conforms with ANSI/TIA-942 Rated-3 (concurrently maintainable).
Will the network architecture be part of this audit?

- A. No, as concurrently maintainable only applies to electrical and mechanical (power and cooling).
- B. Yes, but only if the network administration does not comply with ANSI/TIA-606.
- C. Yes, amongst other aspects, the network architecture should be Rated-3 compliant with the requirements of ANSI/TIA-942.
- D. No, only the type of cabling used will be audited.

Answer: C

Explanation:
For a Rated-3 data center, network architecture is indeed a key component of the audit under ANSI/TIA-942.
This rating requires concurrent maintainability across all systems, including telecommunications infrastructure. The network architecture must therefore meet specific redundancy and reliability standards to ensure uninterrupted operations during maintenance or failure of any single component.
Detailed Explanation:
Rated-3 requirements extend beyond electrical and mechanical systems to include network architecture. This ensures that telecommunications systems are also designed for concurrent maintainability, thus contributing to overall uptime and resilience.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
EPI endorses comprehensive assessments for Rated-3 facilities, emphasizing that network systems must meet standards for redundancy and concurrent maintainability, which align with ANSI/TIA-942's holistic approach to data center reliability.

NEW QUESTION # 93
You are allowed to use a calculator for this question.
A computer room has a net volume of approximately 2,500 m^3 / 88,287 ft^3.
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 1,640 kg / 3,600 lbs
- B. Approximately 410 kg / 900 lbs
- C. Approximately 1,390 kg / 3,000 lbs

- D. Approximately 820 kg / 1,800 lbs

Answer: D

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}

P.S. Free 2026 EXIN CDCS dumps are available on Google Drive shared by PassLeader: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1w_zx3_gHtBXDuQGfJF_V7lJYeCJfTHgT