

# Valid New CDCS Test Sample & The Best Materials Provider ExamsReviews to help you pass CDCS: EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist



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## EXIN CDCS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

**>> New CDCS Test Sample <<**

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### **EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q92-Q97):**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 92**

You are working on the design of a new facility. The electrical riser of the building with high current power is located close to the area where sensitive IT equipment in the computer room will be located.

What should you recommend to reduce the amount of EMF coming from the electrical riser?

- A. Install bus bar trunking
- B. Install single-phase power cabling
- C. Install three-phase power cabling based on three individual core wires
- D. **Install three-phase power cabling based on a combined cable (e.g. XLPE etc.)**

#### **Answer: D**

Explanation:

To reduce Electromagnetic Fields (EMF) emanating from the electrical riser near sensitive IT equipment, three-phase power cabling in a combined cable (such as XLPE) is effective. Combined cabling helps reduce EMF by keeping the conductors tightly packed, which minimizes magnetic fields generated by current flow. Cables like XLPE (cross-linked polyethylene) also offer better insulation, which helps mitigate EMF interference with nearby IT equipment.

Detailed Explanation:

Using a combined three-phase cable reduces EMF because the magnetic fields generated by each phase tend to cancel each other out when in close proximity. This arrangement helps reduce the overall magnetic field strength. In addition, XLPE and similar materials provide good insulation, making them a preferred choice for reducing EMF emissions around sensitive equipment.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI data center best practices recommend mitigating EMF interference through combined cabling arrangements, especially near areas where sensitive IT equipment is located. Reducing EMF is crucial to maintaining equipment reliability and ensuring compliance with safety standards.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 93**

You are allowed to use a calculator for this question. A battery bank is rated at a total capacity of 600 Ah. Calculate how much charging current the rectifier should be able to supply as charging current.

- A. 12 Amperes
- B. 60 Amperes

- C. 30 Amperes
- D. 80 Amperes

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

To determine the charging current for a battery bank, a general rule of thumb is that the charging current should be 5% of the total battery capacity. For a battery rated at 600 Ah, this calculation would be:

$600 \text{ Ah} \times 0.05 = 30 \text{ Amperes}$  This ensures the battery is charged efficiently without overloading the rectifier or risking battery damage.

Detailed Explanation:

Battery charging current is typically set as a percentage of the battery's capacity to balance effective charging with longevity and safety. A 5% charging rate is standard for lead-acid batteries, which would be 30 Amperes for a 600 Ah battery bank.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI standards recommend calculating charging currents based on a percentage of the battery capacity to ensure safety and efficiency, aligning with best practices for battery management in data centers.

**NEW QUESTION # 94**

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

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

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

- \* B-Curve: Trips at  $3-5 \times$  rated current; suitable for resistive loads.
- \* C-Curve: Trips at  $5-10 \times$  rated current; suitable for mixed loads including ICT equipment with moderate inrush current.
- \* D-Curve: Trips at  $10-20 \times$  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 # 95**

What is the minimum requirement for power feeds to a Rated-4 data center (ANSI/TIA-942)?

- A. Two feeds from one substation
- B. Two feeds from two different substations, one power company acceptable
- C. One feed split into two distribution boards
- D. Two feeds from two different substations, one power company not acceptable

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A Rated-4 facility requires dual active utility feeds, each from an independent substation, but they may come from the same utility provider if substations are geographically separate and independent.

\* Option A is too strict; ANSI/TIA-942 does not mandate two different companies.

\* Options C and D do not provide true independence and would fail Rated-4 requirements.

Thus, the minimum is two substations, possibly same provider.

References: ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.2 (Utility Service Requirements).

**NEW QUESTION # 96**

Which formula is correct?

- A. Phase-to-Neutral Voltage = Phase-to-Neutral voltage \* 1.732
- B. Phase-to-Neutral Voltage = (Phase-to-Phase voltage \* 1.732) / Phase-to-Neutral Voltage
- C. Phase-to-Neutral Voltage = Phase-to-Phase voltage \* 1.732
- D. Phase-to-Neutral Voltage = Phase-to-Phase voltage /1.732

**Answer: D**

### Explanation:

The correct formula for calculating Phase-to-Neutral Voltage in a three-phase power system is Phase-to-Neutral Voltage = Phase-to-Phase Voltage / 1.732. This formula applies to balanced three-phase systems, where 1.732 (or  $\sqrt{3}$ ) represents the relationship between line-to-line and line-to-neutral voltages.

### Detailed Explanation:

In three-phase systems, Phase-to-Phase Voltage is higher than Phase-to-Neutral Voltage by a factor of #3.

Dividing the phase-to-phase voltage by 1.732 gives the phase-to-neutral voltage, which is critical for understanding power distribution in three-phase electrical systems commonly found in data centers.

## EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI electrical training highlights the importance of knowing these calculations for designing and maintaining balanced power systems, which are essential for stable and efficient data center operations.

## NEW QUESTION # 97

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