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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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It is similar to the CDCS desktop-based software, with all the elements of the desktop practice exam. This mock exam can be accessed from any browser and does not require installation. The EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist (CDCS) questions in the mock test are the same as those in the real exam. And candidates will be able to take the web-based EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist (CDCS) practice test immediately through any operating system and browsers.

EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71
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. 80 Amperes
- B. 60 Amperes
- C. 30 Amperes
- D. 12 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 Ah×0.05=30 Amperes600 \, \text{Ah} \times 0.05 = 30 \, \text{Amperes}600Ah×0.05=30Amperes 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 # 72
You are allowed to use a calculator for this question. The total power consumption of the ICT equipment in a rack is 6 kW. The equipment is traditional ICT equipment with a Delta-T of approximately 11 °C / 20 °F.
Calculate the approximate CFM required to cool the equipment in the rack.

- A. Approximately 160 CFM
- B. Approximately 500 CFM
- C. Approximately 1,000 CFM
- D. Approximately 1,500 CFM

Answer: C

Explanation:
To calculate the cooling airflow requirement for ICT equipment, you can use the formula:
CFM=Power (kW)×3160#T(°F)\text{CFM} = \frac{\text{Power (kW)} \times 3160}{\Delta T (\text{°F})} CFM=#T(°F)Power (kW)×3160 For equipment consuming 6 kW with a Delta-T of 20°F:
CFM=6×316020=948#1,000 CFM\text{CFM} = \frac{6 \times 3160}{20} = 948 \approx 1,000 \, \text{CFM}
CFM=206×3160=948#1,000CFM Detailed Explanation:
This formula provides an estimate of the cubic feet per minute (CFM) of air required to cool the equipment based on its power consumption and the temperature difference (Delta-T) between intake and exhaust. The Delta-T represents the cooling effectiveness of the airflow.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
EPI recommends using this calculation for determining airflow requirements in data centers, ensuring that cooling systems are adequately sized to maintain equipment within safe temperature limits.

NEW QUESTION # 73
Which standard defines the requirements for network administration?

- A. ANSI/TIA-606
- B. ASHRAE
- C. ANSI/TIA-568
- D. ISO/IEC 30129

Answer: A

Explanation:

Network administration in structured cabling is governed by ANSI/TIA-606-B, which defines requirements for cable and asset administration, labeling, documentation, and record-keeping. It specifies how pathways, spaces, and cabling should be identified and labeled to ensure proper lifecycle management.
* ANSI/TIA-568 covers cabling performance standards, not administration.
* ISO/IEC 30129 relates to data center facilities and infrastructure but not cable management.
* ASHRAE focuses on thermal management, not cabling.
Proper administration is critical in data centers because high cable density can lead to operational issues, troubleshooting delays, and risk of downtime if poorly managed. By enforcing labeling schemes, color codes, and database-driven records, ANSI/TIA-606 supports operational excellence and compliance with ANSI/TIA-942.
References: ANSI/TIA-606-B (Administration Standard for Telecommunications Infrastructure), ANSI/TIA-942-B §8.6.

NEW QUESTION # 74
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, it will give a longer reaction time for the smoke detection system and there might also be bypass airflow.
- D. 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.

Answer: C

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 # 75
What is the first step in the design stage of the data center life cycle?

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

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 # 76
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