

Quiz EXIN - CDCS - The Best EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Test Simulator



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EXIN CDCS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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.

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EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q85-Q90):

NEW QUESTION # 85

What is the preferred way to measure dust levels in the computer room?

- A. By opening up equipment for inspection
- B. By taking dust samples under the raised floor
- C. With an air particle hand-held analyzer
- **D. With test coupons**

Answer: D

Explanation:

ASHRAE TC 9.9 recommends using dust deposition coupons (also called reactivity coupons) to measure particulate contamination over time. These are small, standardized metallic plates exposed to the air that collect dust and contaminants. After a set period, they are analyzed for chemical corrosion rates and particulate buildup.

* Option A (handheld analyzers) gives spot counts of airborne particles but does not capture long-term corrosive deposition risk.

* Option C only samples underfloor plenum dust, not actual IT environment contamination.

* Option D (opening equipment) is invasive and risks voiding warranties.

Coupons provide standardized, passive, and reliable monitoring of contamination over months, making them the preferred method.

References: ASHRAE TC 9.9 "Particulate and Gaseous Contamination Guidelines," IEC 60721-3-3.

NEW QUESTION # 86

A data center requires an audit for ANSI/TIA-942 Rated-3 compliance. Will the network architecture be part of this audit?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

ANSI/TIA-942 defines ratings across four areas:

* Architectural

* Electrical

* Mechanical

* Telecommunications (network cabling + architecture)

A data center cannot be considered Rated-3 unless all four areas meet the concurrent maintainability criteria.

For telecom/networking, this means dual redundant backbone cabling, proper pathways, and separate routes to ensure no single point of failure.

* A and B are incorrect because they limit scope to electrical/mechanical or cabling only.

* C is incomplete: administration (ANSI/TIA-606) is part of compliance but architecture redundancy is mandatory.

References: ANSI/TIA-942-B §5.2 (Rated Levels), Annex E (Telecommunications infrastructure examples).

NEW QUESTION # 87

You have three UPS systems connected in parallel. The UPS systems have an imbalance in the load sharing of approximately 20%. What should you recommend?

- A. Review the cable lengths of each UPS to the common busbar
- B. Review the common mode noise levels within the computer room
- C. Review the harmonics levels within the computer room
- D. Nothing, there is no reason for any concern

Answer: A

Explanation:

An imbalance in load sharing between UPS systems connected in parallel can often result from unequal cable lengths to the common busbar. If the cabling from each UPS to the busbar varies significantly in length, it can lead to differences in impedance, resulting in uneven load distribution. Ensuring that cable lengths are consistent helps to balance the load sharing across the UPS systems.

Detailed Explanation:

Parallel UPS systems rely on uniform impedance to share loads evenly. Differences in cable lengths cause variations in resistance, leading to one or more UPS units carrying a disproportionate share of the load. Standardizing cable lengths ensures equal impedance, which promotes balanced load sharing and prevents one UPS from being overburdened, thus maintaining overall system reliability.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI guidelines recommend checking cable lengths when load imbalances occur in parallel UPS configurations. Ensuring equal lengths is a common method to resolve impedance issues that affect load distribution, which is critical for the stable operation of redundant power systems.

NEW QUESTION # 88

An MCB needs to be installed in the PDU of an air-conditioner unit.

Which breaking curve should you select?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

For an MCB (Miniature Circuit Breaker) in the PDU of an air-conditioning unit, a C-Curve is recommended. C-Curve breakers are suitable for circuits with moderate inrush currents, such as those experienced in air conditioning units. They provide protection against overloads while accommodating the inrush without nuisance tripping.

Detailed Explanation:

C-Curve breakers trip when currents exceed 5 to 10 times the rated current, making them ideal for devices like air conditioners that experience moderate inrush currents upon startup. This characteristic provides a balance between protection and resilience against startup surges, preventing unnecessary trips while safeguarding the circuit.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI guidance for data center electrical systems specifies that C-Curve breakers are appropriate for equipment with inrush characteristics similar to air conditioning units, as they help prevent operational interruptions caused by typical surges during equipment start-up.

NEW QUESTION # 89

Which gas-based system in general requires a larger amount of gas in order to be effective, a halocarbon gas- based fire suppression system or an inert gas-based fire suppression system?

- A. Inert gas and halocarbon gas require the same amount of gas
- B. Inert gas requires a larger amount of gas compared to halocarbon gas
- C. Inert gas requires a smaller amount of gas compared to halocarbon gas
- D. Impossible to answer without knowing the temperature

Answer: B

Explanation:

Inert gas systems (e.g., Inergen, Argonite, Nitrogen) extinguish fire by reducing oxygen concentration, which typically requires reducing oxygen levels to ~12-15%. This means a very large volume of gas must be discharged into the room (up to 40-50% of the

References: NFPA 2001 §5.4 (Agent Quantities), ISO 14520-1 §5.3, EXIN DCS Study Guide - Fire Suppression.

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