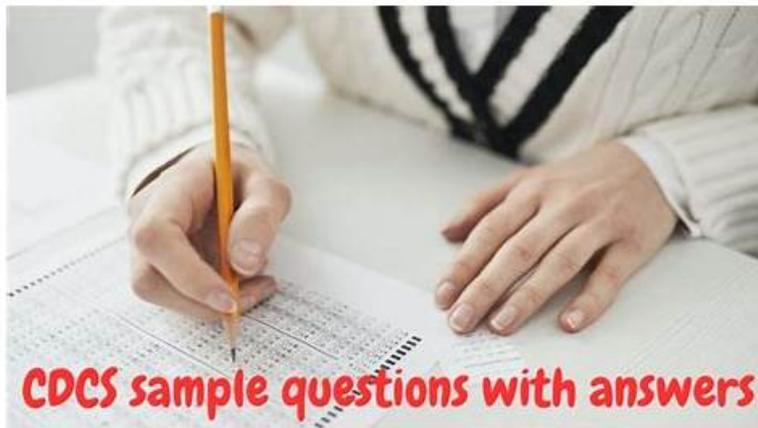


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### EXIN CDCS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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>
Topic 2	<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 3	<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>

## EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

### NEW QUESTION # 43

A 5kW (power consumption) server keeps crashing with the message 'temperature too high'. The intake temperature is measured at 25 °C/77 °F and a relative humidity (RH) level of 50%. The exhaust temperature is 29 °C/84 °F and 45% RH. The raised floor is providing an adequate amount of CFM/CMH at a reasonable velocity. The pressure under the raised floor is approximately 25 Pa/0.1 inch H<sub>2</sub>O. Analyze the situation and indicate what the most likely cause is for this server to crash.

- A. No cause could be determined as the CFM/CMH of the air conditioning equipment is not stated
- B. Dust inside the server causing issues with convection-based heat transfer
- C. The exhaust temperature is exceeding the ASHRAE recommended values
- D. The raised floor pressure is too low and/or the raised floor tile % opening is not adequate

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The server's repeated overheating despite adequate intake and exhaust temperatures suggests that dust buildup inside the server may be impeding heat transfer. Dust accumulation can obstruct airflow within the server, insulate components, and disrupt the convection-based cooling systems that regulate internal temperatures, leading to overheating and potential hardware failures.

Detailed Explanation:

While the intake and exhaust temperatures appear within acceptable ranges, internal dust can reduce airflow and impede cooling efficiency, causing internal components to overheat despite seemingly normal ambient conditions. Regular cleaning and maintenance are critical for preventing dust-related issues, especially in high-powered equipment like a 5kW server.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI emphasizes regular maintenance to prevent dust buildup in data center equipment. Dust can significantly impact cooling efficiency and lead to overheating, which underlines the importance of routine cleaning for optimal server performance.

### NEW QUESTION # 44

What is the risk of high levels of hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) in the computer room?

- A. There is no risk
- B. H<sub>2</sub>S can cause corrosion which impacts reliability of equipment
- C. H<sub>2</sub>S impacts the static properties of the floor
- D. H<sub>2</sub>S impacts gas-based fire suppression system operation

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) is a corrosive gas that readily reacts with metals, especially copper and silver found in circuit boards, connectors, and power supply components. Even at concentrations below human detection thresholds, H<sub>2</sub>S can cause sulfidation corrosion leading to intermittent connections, failure of solder joints, and increased failure rates of electronic equipment. ASHRAE Technical Committee 9.9 has documented multiple failures in data centers due to corrosive gases (notably sulfur-bearing compounds). Therefore, high humidity combined with H<sub>2</sub>S presence accelerates this risk. H<sub>2</sub>S does not affect static flooring properties (B) or fire suppression agent chemistry (D). Option A is clearly incorrect as the risk is well-documented.

References: ASHRAE TC 9.9 "Particulate and Gaseous Contamination Guidelines" (2011), IEC 60721-3 (Environmental Classification).

### NEW QUESTION # 45

You are working with a customer who requires a guarantee that THDi levels coming from the UPS should not exceed more than 3% THDi. Furthermore, he wants to run a power-efficient data center. The UPS has a 6- Pulse SCR/Thyristor based rectifier. The current load on the UPS is approximately 80%. The customer indicates they are not expecting any changes on the ICT infrastructure for the next 3 years.

What should you recommend?

- A. Nothing, the UPS will be able to take care of the right levels of THDi
- B. Install an isolation transformer rated at K13 or K20

- C. Install a passive harmonic filter on the UPS
- **D. Install an active harmonic filter on the UPS**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Given the customer's requirement to limit Total Harmonic Distortion (THDi) to below 3% and the presence of a 6-pulse SCR/Thyristor-based rectifier, an active harmonic filter is the best solution. A 6-pulse rectifier typically generates higher harmonic distortion, often exceeding 3%, especially under substantial loads like 80%. An active harmonic filter dynamically monitors and compensates for harmonic distortion, effectively reducing THDi and supporting a more power-efficient operation, aligning with the customer's energy efficiency goals.

Detailed Explanation:

Passive harmonic filters can reduce harmonics but are less effective at maintaining low THDi levels under varying loads. Active filters offer real-time correction and can achieve lower THDi levels than passive filters, especially in systems with fluctuating loads or where strict harmonic limits are required. Installing an active harmonic filter will ensure compliance with the specified THDi limits and optimize power quality.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI guidance on power quality management recommends active harmonic filters for environments where strict THDi levels are necessary. Active filters offer better control over harmonic levels, supporting both compliance and operational efficiency.

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

Do you need to consider bullet (ballistics) protection when designing a data center?

- A. Bullet (ballistics) protection is required by ANSI/TIA-942 for data centers Rated 3/4.
- **B. Bullet (ballistics) protection is only required if the facility is a potential target or the building is in the vicinity of a potential target.**
- C. Bullet (ballistics) protection is required by ANSI/TIA-942 for all data centers.
- D. Bullet (ballistics) protection is only required when the data center is located in an area with a high crime rate.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Bullet (ballistics) protection is typically considered only for data centers that are potential targets or located near such targets. While ANSI/TIA-942 does not specifically require bulletproofing for all data centers, it is prudent to consider it based on location risk assessments, especially if the facility is in a high-risk area or near critical infrastructure that could attract threats.

Detailed Explanation:

Protective measures like bulletproofing depend on the threat landscape and the data center's exposure to risks such as crime or terrorism. Assessments for physical security are typically customized based on location-specific risks rather than being universally required by data center standards.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI guidelines emphasize customizing physical security measures based on threat assessments, suggesting that bulletproofing is appropriate in specific circumstances where the facility's risk profile justifies additional security measures.

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

You are allowed to use a calculator for this question.

A computer room has a net volume of approximately 2,500 m<sup>3</sup> / 88,287 ft<sup>3</sup>.

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 1,390 kg / 3,000 lbs
- **B. Approximately 820 kg / 1,800 lbs**
- C. Approximately 1,640 kg / 3,600 lbs
- D. Approximately 410 kg / 900 lbs

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The amount of FM200 gas required can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Weight of Gas} = \text{Net Volume} \times \text{Design Concentration} \times \text{S-Factor}$$

$$\text{Weight of Gas} = \text{Net Volume} \times \text{Design Concentration} \times \text{S-Factor}$$

Using metric units:

\* Net Volume: 2,500 m<sup>3</sup>

\* Design Concentration: 7% (or 0.07)

\* S-Factor: 0.1359

Calculation:

$$2,500 \text{ m}^3 \times 0.07 \times 0.1359 = 821.325 \text{ kg}$$

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