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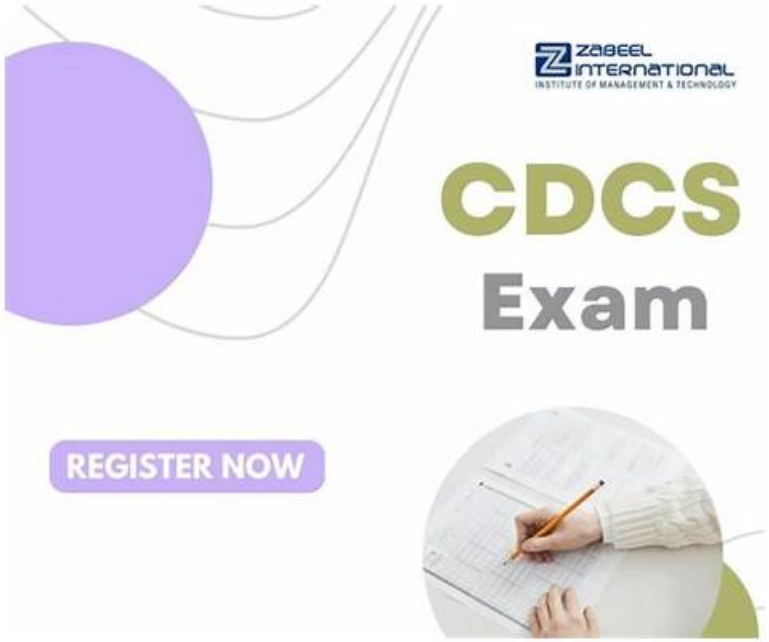

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EXIN CDCS Exam Syllabus Topics:

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.

EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q95-Q100):

NEW QUESTION # 95
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#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. The raised floor pressure is too low and/or the raised floor tile % opening is not adequate
- C. The exhaust temperature is exceeding the ASHRAE recommended values
- D. Dust inside the server causing issues with convection-based heat transfer

Answer: D

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 # 96
ICT rack consumes 3 kW with #T ~11 °C (20 °F). Calculate required airflow (CFM).

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Cooling airflow (CFM) can be calculated from:
Where P = IT load.
So approximately 500 CFM is required.
* 1,500 and 1,000 CFM are too high.
* 160 CFM is far too low.
Therefore, the correct answer is ~500 CFM.
References: ASHRAE TC 9.9 (Cooling Calculations), ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.5.

NEW QUESTION # 97
A computer room needs to be fitted out with a gas-based fire suppression system. The computer room will be a high-density data center with about 30% of the racks being closed circuit cooling blade-center racks.
Should the supplier of the fire suppression system be informed on the design of the racks?

- A. No, cooling and design of racks have no influence on the fire suppression system design.
- B. Only when the rack height obstructs a potential fire suppression release point.
- C. Yes, the design of the racks has an influence on the fire suppression system design.
- D. Only when the racks might block access to the fire panel.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The design and configuration of racks, particularly high-density and closed-circuit cooling racks, directly impact the fire suppression system design. Closed-circuit cooling racks, like blade-center racks, can affect airflow and potentially trap heat, influencing how fire suppression agents are distributed within the space. Therefore, it is essential to inform the fire suppression system supplier about the rack design to ensure effective coverage and proper agent distribution.
Detailed Explanation:
High-density racks can change how smoke and heat travel, which in turn affects fire detection and suppression. Closed racks with built-in cooling can isolate airflow, requiring adjustments in fire suppression design to ensure that suppression agents reach all necessary areas, including within enclosed spaces. The supplier may need to account for these factors to ensure proper protection coverage.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
The EPI Data Center Specialist training underscores that fire suppression systems must be tailored to the specific environmental characteristics of the data center. The design of racks, particularly high-density configurations, should always be considered to ensure that suppression agents can effectively control a fire, even in contained rack spaces.

NEW QUESTION # 98
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 # 99
The logical overview of the data center looks as pictured below. To what TIA-942 Rating is this design made based on electrical only?

- A. Rating-4
- B. Rating-1

- C. Rating-2
- D. Rating-3

Answer: A

Explanation:
The diagram shows two independent utility feeds, each backed up by generators, connected to two separate distribution paths. Each path supplies its own UPS system in an N+1 configuration, which then feeds PDUs and ICT loads. Mechanical equipment also has dual redundant feeds. This means the electrical design ensures concurrent maintainability (systems can be maintained without downtime) and fault tolerance (a single fault anywhere in the power path will not impact ICT load).
According to ANSI/TIA-942-B, the electrical infrastructure for a Rated-4 data center must have two active distribution paths, each independently capable of supporting the ICT load. It also requires full redundancy (N+1 or greater) on critical components such as UPS and generators. This diagram clearly illustrates that architecture: dual feeds, dual UPS, and fault tolerance.
In contrast, Rating-3 offers concurrent maintainability but does not guarantee full fault tolerance. Rating-2 and Rating-1 are less stringent and would not provide the dual power distribution seen here.
References: ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.2 (Electrical Infrastructure Requirements), Figure 21 (example of dual active distribution).

NEW QUESTION # 100
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