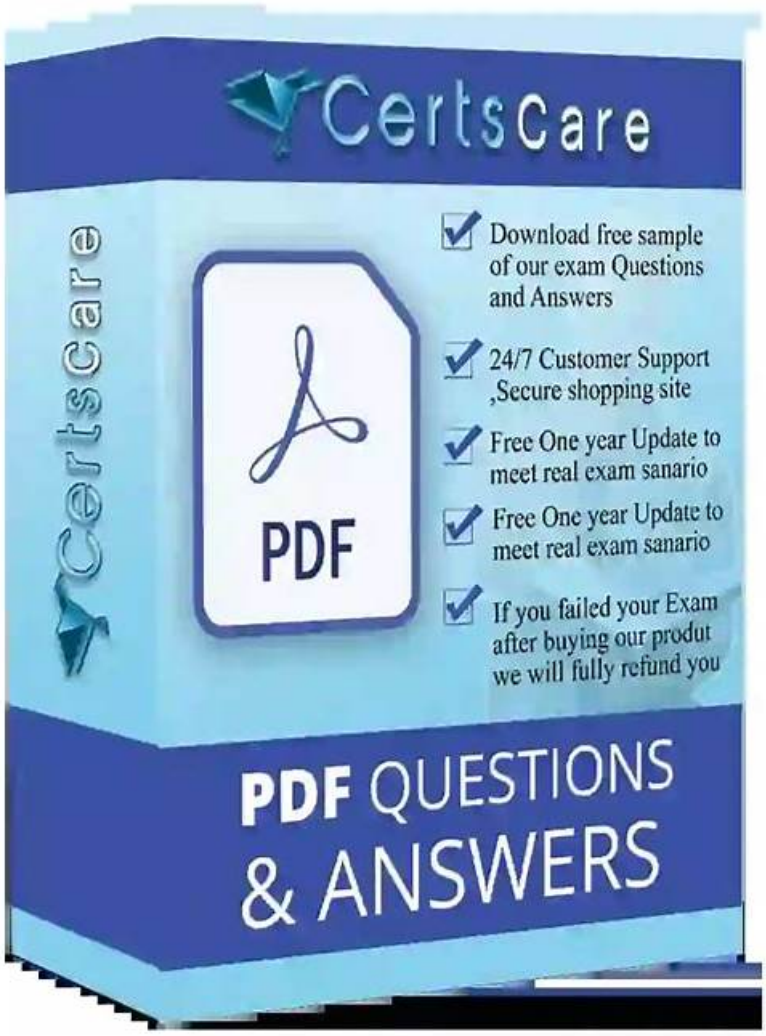
EXIN CDCS Echte Fragen, CDCS Zertifikatsfragen



Übrigens, Sie können die vollständige Version der Pass4Test CDCS Prüfungsfragen aus dem Cloud-Speicher herunterladen: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1SrqTWaYy9EJVaD0NytdgWVZOQyNJBo5O

Natürlich kennen Sie viele verschiedene Unterlagen, wenn Sie die Prüfungsunterlagen zur EXIN CDCS Zertifizierung suchen. Aber Sie können laut Umfrage oder dem persönlichen Probieren finden, dass Prüfungsunterlagen von Pass4Test für Sie am besten geeignet sind. Die Zertifizierungsfragen zur EXIN CDCS Zertifizierung von Pass4Test werden für die Prüfungsteilnehmer, die sich nicht genug Zeit auf die Zertifizierungsprüfung vorbereiten, speziell konzipiert. Damit können Sie viel Zeit sparen, Und diese CDCS Prüfungsunterlagen können Ihnen versprechen, diese Prüfung einmalig zu bestehen. Außerdem sind die Prüfungsfragen von Pass4Test immer die neuesten und die aktualisiersten. Wenn sich die Prüfungsinhalte verändern, bietet Pass4Test Ihnen die neuesten Informationen.

Pass4Test bietet Ihnen die zielgerichteten Fragenkataloge von guter Qualität, mit denen Sie sich gut auf die EXIN CDCS Zertifizierungsprüfung vorbereiten können. Die Übungen von Pass4Test sind den echten Prüfungen sehr ähnlich. Wir versprechen, dass Sie nur einmal die EXIN CDCS Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen können. Sonst gaben wir Ihnen eine Rückerstattung.

>> EXIN CDCS Echte Fragen <<

CDCS Prüfungsfragen, CDCS Fragen und Antworten, EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist

Sich für IT-Branche interessierend Sie bereiten sich jetzt auf die wichtige EXIN CDCS Prüfung? Lassen wir Pass4Test Ihnen helfen!

Was wir Ihnen garantieren ist, dass Sie nicht nur die EXIN CDCS Prüfung bestehen können, sondern auch Sie der leichte Vorbereitungsprozess und guter Kundendienst genießen.

EXIN CDCS Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.

EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist CDCS Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q99-Q104):

99. Frage
Racks with 1.0 m depth and cold aisle containment with 3 perforated tiles are used. What aisle pitch is recommended?

- A. 7 tiles pitch rule
- B. 5 tiles pitch rule
- C. 8 tiles pitch rule
- D. 10 tiles pitch rule

Antwort: A

Begründung:
The aisle pitch is the total width of a rack row plus cold aisle plus rack row. For 1.0 m racks on each side with cold aisle containment, ASHRAE and TIA-942 recommend the 7-tile rule (each tile ~0.6 m). This ensures enough width for equipment clearance, airflow distribution, and human access.
* 5-tile pitch is too narrow, restricting containment effectiveness.
* 8-10 tiles may be used in some hyperscale layouts but are not standard for 1 m racks.
Thus, the correct design recommendation is the 7 tiles pitch rule.
References: ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.3.6 (Aisle Spacing), ASHRAE TC 9.9 "Airflow Management Best Practices."

100. Frage
A data center is located in an area where the demand for power is higher than the utility power company is able to deliver. This results in frequent power outages and, therefore, power shedding (scheduled/controlled power shutdown for areas) is frequently applied. The mains power is more than 650 hours/year not available.
What type of generators should be installed?

- A. A combination of standby-, prime-, and continuous-generators, as the duration of the power outage is unpredictable. The total available capacity of the generators should be at least 500% of the data center load
- B. Standby generators should be installed in at least an N+1 configuration
- C. Continuous generators should be installed; no N+1 configuration is needed as the generators will run all the time
- D. Continuous generators should be installed, at least in an N+1 configuration

Antwort: D

Begründung:
In areas with frequent and extended power outages, continuous generators with at least an N+1 configuration are necessary to ensure consistent power availability. Continuous generators are designed for prolonged operation, making them suitable for scenarios where utility power is frequently unavailable, as in this case with outages exceeding 650 hours per year. An N+1 configuration ensures redundancy, which is critical for maintaining uptime in a high-availability data center.
Detailed Explanation:
Continuous generators provide reliable power over long durations, unlike standby generators, which are intended only for short-term use. The N+1 configuration ensures that there is always an additional generator available in case of failure, thus maintaining power supply even if one generator goes offline.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
EPI best practices recommend continuous generators with redundancy for data centers located in areas with high power instability to maintain reliability and continuous operation.

101. Frage
You want to manage temperature and humidity only at the facility level in your data center. All servers use front-to-rear airflow. Which location for measurement should you recommend?

- A. At 1.5 m (5 ft) above the floor, 0.4 m (15 in) in front of the rack
- B. At the back/rear of the server at 50 mm (2 in)
- C. At the front/intake of the server at 50 mm (2 in)
- D. At 1.5 m (5 ft) above the floor, 0.4 m (15 in) at the back of the rack

Antwort: A

Begründung:
ASHRAE recommends temperature and humidity be measured in the cold aisle, in front of racks, at approximately 1.5 m above the floor (average human working height) and 0.3-0.5 m from the rack face. This location captures the environmental conditions experienced at the IT equipment air intake, while still representing facility-level conditions (not single device-level).
* Option A and C (at 50 mm intake/rear) are too close to individual servers and suited only for rack-level monitoring, not facility monitoring.
* Option D (rear measurement) reflects exhaust air, not intake, and thus cannot be used to control environmental setpoints.
Maintaining measurement at standardized facility locations allows comparisons against ASHRAE's recommended and allowable ranges (18-27 °C for Class A1 environments, 40-60% RH).
References: ASHRAE TC 9.9 "Thermal Guidelines for Data Processing Environments" (2016), ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.5.

102. Frage
FM-200 is phasing out as a halocarbon gas and management has decided to replace this with the more environmentally friendly Novec-1230 gas. Should you use exactly the same formula and parameters to calculate the gas content for the Novec-1230 gas?

- A. Yes, as long as you use the same units of measure (kg/m³ or lbs/ft³)
- B. Yes, if you change the S-factor of the formula to reflect the gas type used
- C. Yes, if you take the difference between the net and gross volume into account
- D. Yes, as long as the temperature in the computer room has not changed

Antwort: B

Begründung:
Halocarbon agents such as FM-200 (HFC-227ea) and Novec-1230 (FK-5-1-12) are both defined under NFPA 2001 and ISO 14520 as clean agents, but their required design concentrations and physical properties differ.
When calculating agent quantity, the minimum extinguishing concentration (MEC) and safety factor (S) must be taken into account. The S-factor is specific to each agent and reflects differences in molecular weight, density, and flame suppression chemistry.
For Novec-1230, the required design concentration is generally lower than for FM-200 (around 4.5-6% vs. 7-9%), but the calculation formula is the same except for substituting the correct S-factor. Therefore, you cannot reuse the exact formula parameters from FM-200; you must change the S-factor and apply Novec-1230's physical constants.
This ensures compliance with NFPA 2001 Annex C, which provides correction formulas for room volume, temperature, and specific agent type. Using the wrong S-factor could result in underfilling or overfilling, compromising fire safety or increasing cost unnecessarily.
References: NFPA 2001 §5.4 (Agent Quantity), ISO 14520-5 (FK-5-1-12 properties), EXIN DCS Study Guide: Fire

Suppression.

103. Frage
The electrical diagram of the data center shows the following UPS configuration and has a load of 80 kW.
What is the set-up in this data center?

- A. N+N(+1)
- B. 2(N+1)
- C. (N+1)-(N+1)
- D. 2+N+1

Antwort: B

Begründung:
A 2(N+1) configuration implies two independent UPS systems, each with N+1 redundancy. This configuration provides high availability by ensuring that each UPS system can independently support the load with an additional unit for redundancy. Given the 80 kW load, this setup implies that two separate N+1 systems are running, providing reliability and fault tolerance for the data center's power needs.
Detailed Explanation:
The N+1 notation denotes that each system has one additional unit beyond what is needed to carry the load, providing redundancy. With 2(N+1), there are two such setups, ensuring that if one fails, the other can still support the load without interruption, fulfilling high availability requirements.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
EPI teaches that multiple redundant systems, such as 2(N+1), enhance data center reliability by ensuring that power is maintained even if a failure occurs in one system. This meets the stringent demands for uptime in critical environments.

104. Frage
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Die EXIN CDCS (EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist) Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine Prüfung, die Fachkenntnisse und Fertigkeiten eines Menschen testet. Wenn Sie einen Job in der IT-Branche suchen, werden Sie viele Personalmanager nach den relevanten EXIN CDCS IT-Zertifikaten fragen. Wenn Sie das EXIN CDCS (EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist) Zertifikat haben, können Sie sicher Ihre Wettbewerbsfähigkeit verstärken.

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