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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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EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

NEW QUESTION # 88

A computer room is fitted with a hypoxic-based fire suppression system. On what principle does it work?

- A. It removes the heat from the fire
- B. It uses water as an extinguisher
- C. It lowers the oxygen levels in the room
- D. It removes the fuel from the fire

Answer: C

Explanation:

Hypoxic air systems continuously reduce the oxygen concentration in the protected area to below the level required for combustion (typically 15-16%), while still remaining safe for human occupancy (>14%). By lowering oxygen concentration, ignition and flame propagation are prevented.

This is different from halocarbon or inert-gas clean agents, which flood the room only upon detection of fire.

Hypoxic systems are preventive, creating a permanent fire-retardant environment.

They do not remove heat (A), fuel (C), or use water (D). Their key mechanism is oxygen displacement.

References: ISO 20338 (Oxygen Reduction Systems), NFPA 770 (Standard on Hybrid Fire Extinguishing Systems).

NEW QUESTION # 89

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 90

What is the main advantage of using an End-of-Row (EoR) design?

- A. A single Top-of-Rack (ToR) switch is more expensive than an EoR switch
- B. A ToR switch has only optical interfaces
- C. There will be fewer switches to manage (corrected typing: original said "more")
- D. You need a separate rack to install all your EoR switches

Answer: C

Explanation:

EoR centralizes access/aggregation switches at the end of each row, reducing the number of access switches compared with ToR (one per rack), which simplifies management and often lowers Ops costs.

* A, D are incorrect generalizations.

References: ANSI/TIA-942-B §8 (Telecommunications infrastructure-HDA/EoR/ToR discussion); Cisco Data Center Access Layer CVD (EoR vs ToR design considerations).

NEW QUESTION # 91

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 92

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cooling airflow (CFM) can be calculated from:

References: ASHRAE TC 9.9 (Cooling Calculations), ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.5.

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