2026 EXIN CDCS Useful Test Answers

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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 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.
Topic 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.

>> CDCS Test Answers <<

New EXIN CDCS Exam Book & New CDCS Exam Objectives

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EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q116-Q121):

NEW QUESTION # 116
Where should raised-floor installation start?

- A. Point D (corner opposite entrance)
- B. Point A (entrance corner)
- C. Point C (center of the room)
- D. Point B (side wall)

Answer: C

Explanation:
Best practice is to begin raised-floor installation at the center of the room, working outward. This minimizes alignment errors and ensures the tile grid is centered, which is critical for aisle containment and rack alignment.
Starting at the perimeter (A, B, D) causes cutting of tiles along both sides, misalignment with rack rows, and possible airflow inefficiencies. By starting at the center, tiles can be cut symmetrically around the edges, providing better aesthetics, balanced airflow, and structural stability.
Industry guidelines such as CISCA recommend this approach for raised floors in mission-critical spaces.
References: CISCA Raised Access Floor Guidelines, ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.3.

NEW QUESTION # 117
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. Dust inside the server causing issues with convection-based heat transfer
- B. The raised floor pressure is too low and/or the raised floor tile % opening is not adequate
- C. No cause could be determined as the CFM/CMH of the air conditioning equipment is not stated
- D. The exhaust temperature is exceeding the ASHRAE recommended values

Answer: A

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 # 118
You need to install a highly sensitive fire detection system. The data center has a high airflow rate. Which system should you recommend?

- A. Ionization smoke detector
- B. Photoelectric smoke detector
- C. VIEW (Very Early Warning) smoke detector
- D. Dry pipe sprinkler system

Answer: C

Explanation:
Data centers typically have high airflow environments due to CRAC/CRAH units, containment, and raised floors. Standard smoke

detectors (ionization or photoelectric) often fail to detect incipient smoke because the air movement disperses particles.
The correct solution is VESDA/VIEW (Very Early Warning) smoke detection systems, which use aspirating smoke detectors (ASD). These systems continuously sample air through pipes and can detect smoke particles at concentrations as low as 0.001% obscuration/m. This provides early detection well before fire growth, allowing mitigation without system shutdown.
* Dry pipe sprinklers (A) are suppression, not detection.
* Ionization detectors (B) are sensitive to flaming fires but unreliable in high-airflow environments.
* Photoelectric detectors (C) are better for smoldering fires but still inadequate in high airflow compared to ASD systems.
References: NFPA 75 §5.4.3, NFPA 76 (Telecom facilities - aspirating systems), ISO 7240-20 (Aspirating Smoke Detectors).

NEW QUESTION # 119
What is the main reason to install Earth Leakage protection?

- A. Protection of ICT equipment against high-frequency noise currents
- B. Improvement of the data center grounding/earthing system
- C. Protection against lightning strikes
- D. Protection of human lives

Answer: D

Explanation:
Earth Leakage Protection is primarily installed to protect human lives by detecting and disconnecting power when a fault current flows to the ground. This type of protection is essential to avoid electrical shock hazards that could occur when insulation fails, or equipment is improperly grounded.
Detailed Explanation:
Earth leakage currents can occur due to insulation faults or accidental contact with live parts. Earth Leakage Protection systems, such as Residual Current Devices (RCDs), quickly detect these faults and disconnect the circuit to prevent harm to personnel. This is especially crucial in environments like data centers where high-powered equipment is continuously running and any electrical fault can pose significant safety risks.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
EPI emphasizes that human safety is paramount in data center operations. Proper grounding and leakage protection are fundamental safety measures, and EPI guidelines align with this focus, underscoring the importance of protecting personnel from electrical hazards through appropriate safety systems.

NEW QUESTION # 120
You are allowed to use a calculator for this question. The total power consumption of the ICT equipment in a rack is 6 kW. The equipment is traditional ICT equipment with a Delta-T of approximately 11 °C / 20 °F. Calculate the approximate CFM required to cool the equipment in the rack.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
To calculate the cooling airflow requirement for ICT equipment, you can use the formula:
CFM=Power (kW)×3160ΔT(°F)\text{CFM} = \frac{\text{Power (kW)} \times 3160}{\Delta T (\text{°F})}CFM=ΔT(°F)Power (kW)×3160 For equipment consuming 6 kW with a Delta-T of 20°F:
CFM=6×316020=948≈1,000 CFM\text{CFM} = \frac{6 \times 3160}{20} = 948 \approx 1,000 \, \text{CFM}CFM=206×3160=948≈1,000CFM Detailed Explanation:
This formula provides an estimate of the cubic feet per minute (CFM) of air required to cool the equipment based on its power consumption and the temperature difference (Delta-T) between intake and exhaust. The Delta-T represents the cooling effectiveness of the airflow.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
EPI recommends using this calculation for determining airflow requirements in data centers, ensuring that cooling systems are adequately sized to maintain equipment within safe temperature limits.

NEW QUESTION # 121
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