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## **EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q115-Q120):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 115**

What precaution shall be taken for cabling leading into an equipment rack when a data center is in a seismic-prone area?

- A. Cables should be replaced by busbar trunking.
- B. Cables can be organized in any way as it is not important.
- C. Cables should be loosely organized to allow for movement and be latched at the connectors.

- D. Cables shall be tightly organized to the rack and trays to avoid movement.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In seismic-prone areas, cables should be tightly secured to racks and cable trays to minimize movement during seismic activity. Properly securing the cables prevents them from being damaged due to excessive motion, which could lead to outages or damage to connected equipment.

Detailed Explanation:

Loose cables can be vulnerable to shaking or sudden jolts during an earthquake, increasing the risk of disconnection or damage. By tightly organizing and securing cables, you ensure they remain in place, even during significant movement, thereby maintaining connection integrity and reducing the risk of physical damage.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI training includes considerations for data centers in seismic zones, advising that cables be firmly anchored to support structures to reduce movement and mitigate potential damage during seismic events.

**NEW QUESTION # 116**

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

- A. No, there is no reason for implementing bullet protection as you cannot predict the type of weapons that might be used
- B. Yes, but only when the data center is built in an area with a high criminality rate or with a risk of terrorist attacks
- C. Yes, bullet protection is a requirement of ANSI/TIA-942 for Rated-3/4 data centers
- D. No; bullet protection is not a requirement of ANSI/TIA-942

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

ANSI/TIA-942 requires a risk assessment-based approach to physical security; ballistic protection is not mandated but may be justified by threat analysis.

\* A is incomplete (it may still be required by risk).

References: ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.4 Physical Security (threat/risk assessment), ISO 31000 (risk management).

**NEW QUESTION # 117**

What indicates the overcurrent of a fuse or breaker?

- A. The maximum inrush current an overcurrent protection device can handle within a defined period of time
- B. The current that a fuse or breaker is able to interrupt without being destroyed or causing an electrically damaging arc
- C. The maximum electrical current which can flow in a particular electrical system under short-circuit conditions; it is determined by the voltage and impedance of the supply system
- D. The current at which the device will trip

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

"Overcurrent" for protective devices is the condition above the device's rated/trip value that causes operation (tripping/melting).

\* A = inrush tolerance, not the definition of overcurrent.

\* B = prospective short-circuit current (Ik).

References: IEC 60947-2 (LV circuit breakers, def 2.5.13 Overcurrent; 2.3.3 Rated short-circuit breaking capacity), IEC 60269 (fuses).

**NEW QUESTION # 118**

A sprinkler system employs automatic sprinklers attached to a piping system containing water and connected to a water supply so that water discharges immediately when a head opens. What is this called?

- A. Wet pipe system
- B. Deluge system
- C. Pre-action system
- D. Dry pipe system

## Answer: A

Explanation:

In a wet pipe system, the piping is always filled with water under pressure. When a sprinkler head is triggered by heat, water is discharged immediately. This is the most common sprinkler system for general buildings.

- \* Dry pipe: Pipes contain air or nitrogen; water enters only after valve activation.
  - \* Deluge: Pipes are empty, and all heads open simultaneously, releasing water everywhere.
  - \* Pre-action: Pipes are dry until detection and valve activation; reduces accidental discharge risk, recommended for IT rooms.
- Since the definition describes immediate discharge from water-filled pipes, this is a wet pipe system

References: NFPA 13 §3.3 (System Definitions), NFPA 75 §5.4.3 (IT room considerations).

## NEW QUESTION # 119

You need to determine the strategy for the cooling audit. All the servers are based on a front-to-rear (F-R) airflow design. Which location for the temperature/humidity measurement should you recommend for the audit?

- A. At the back/rear of the server at 50 mm/2 inch
- B. At the front/intake of the server at 50 mm/2 inch
- C. At 1.5 meters/5 feet above the floor in the middle of the hot aisle
- D. At 1.5 meters/5 feet above the floor in the middle of the cold aisle

## Answer: B

Explanation:

For a cooling audit in a data center, it is essential to measure temperature and humidity where air enters the servers to accurately assess cooling performance. In this case, since all servers have a front-to-rear (F-R) airflow design, measuring at the front/intake of the server will provide a precise understanding of the cooling conditions that the equipment is experiencing.

Detailed Explanation:

Servers with a front-to-rear airflow design draw in cool air from the cold aisle at the front, which is then exhausted into the hot aisle at the rear. By measuring temperature and humidity 50 mm/2 inches from the front intake, you gather data on the air conditions right before it enters the servers, providing an accurate representation of the cooling environment as it directly impacts the equipment. Measuring in the cold aisle at the front intake ensures that the readings reflect the actual conditions of the incoming air that the servers depend on for effective cooling. This approach is consistent with best practices for maintaining thermal conditions in a data center, as it helps confirm that the cooling systems are delivering air within the required temperature and humidity specifications.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

According to the EPI Data Center Specialist curriculum, the optimal placement for temperature and humidity sensors is at the intake of the equipment in the cold aisle, as it directly correlates to the environmental conditions affecting the servers. This positioning allows for a more effective audit of cooling performance, which is critical for maintaining the reliability and efficiency of the data center's operations.

## NEW QUESTION # 120

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