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To upgrade skills, hundreds of candidates attempt the EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist (CDCS) certification exam and try to be smart and more efficient than the rest. In that case, they are now finding ways by which they can get help to crack the EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist (CDCS) certification exams. Let's discuss the sources that can prove to be a major help if you are planning to take the exam.

EXIN CDCS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 115
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 1,500 CFM
- B. Approximately 160 CFM
- C. Approximately 1,000 CFM
- D. Approximately 500 CFM

Answer: C

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 # 116
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-3
- B. Rating-4
- C. Rating-2
- D. Rating-1

Answer: B

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 # 117
Which efficiency indicator accounts for all cooling costs (installation, operation, disposal)?

- A. HER
- B. LCC
- C. COP
- D. PUE

Answer: B

Explanation:
LCC (Life Cycle Cost) is the metric that accounts for capital cost, operational energy, maintenance, and disposal/replacement. This holistic view is critical when evaluating cooling technologies like CRACs, CRAHs, chilled water, or free cooling systems.
* HER (Heat Exchange Ratio) and COP (Coefficient of Performance) measure operational efficiency but not total lifecycle costs.
* PUE measures overall data center efficiency but not specifically cooling CAPEX/OPEX.
Thus, LCC is the comprehensive metric that covers installation, operation, and disposal.
References: ISO 15686-5 (Life Cycle Costing), ASHRAE "Data Center Energy Efficiency Metrics," ANSI /TIA-942-B §7.

NEW QUESTION # 118
You are working with a customer who requires a guarantee that THDi levels coming from the UPS should not exceed more than 3% THDi. Furthermore, he wants to run a power-efficient data center. The UPS has a 6- Pulse SCR/Thyristor based rectifier. The current load on the UPS is approximately 80%. The customer indicates they are not expecting any changes on the ICT infrastructure for the next 3 years.
What should you recommend?

- A. Install a passive harmonic filter on the UPS
- B. Nothing, the UPS will be able to take care of the right levels of THDi
- C. Install an isolation transformer rated at K13 or K20
- D. Install an active harmonic filter on the UPS

Answer: D

Explanation:
Given the customer's requirement to limit Total Harmonic Distortion (THDi) to below 3% and the presence of a 6-pulse SCR/Thyristor-based rectifier, an active harmonic filter is the best solution. A 6-pulse rectifier typically generates higher harmonic distortion, often exceeding 3%, especially under substantial loads like
80%. An active harmonic filter dynamically monitors and compensates for harmonic distortion, effectively reducing THDi and supporting a more power-efficient operation, aligning with the customer's energy efficiency goals.
Detailed Explanation:
Passive harmonic filters can reduce harmonics but are less effective at maintaining low THDi levels under varying loads. Active filters offer real-time correction and can achieve lower THDi levels than passive filters, especially in systems with fluctuating loads or where strict harmonic limits are required. Installing an active harmonic filter will ensure compliance with the specified THDi limits and optimize power quality.
EPI Data Center Specialist References:
EPI guidance on power quality management recommends active harmonic filters for environments where strict THDi levels are necessary. Active filters offer better control over harmonic levels, supporting both compliance and operational efficiency.

NEW QUESTION # 119
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_2O.
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 # 120
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