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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.

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EXIN EPI Certified Data Centre Specialist Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

Can you install a raised floor tight to the perimeter of the room?

- A. Yes, but only if the data center is located in Zone 0 with no or little seismic activity
- **B. No, to avoid damage to the raised floor due to building and hygrothermal movement**
- C. Yes, a raised floor needs to be installed tight to the perimeter to prevent air leakage
- D. No, but this applies only to raised floors with a height of over 90 cm (3 ft)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Raised floors must not be installed flush against perimeter walls. Buildings expand, contract, and shift due to thermal expansion (hygrothermal movement), structural settlement, and seismic activity. If the raised floor is rigidly connected to the walls, this movement transfers directly into the raised floor grid, causing buckling, cracking, or tile misalignment.

Industry standards (e.g., CISC - Ceilings & Interior Systems Construction Association guidelines) require leaving a small perimeter gap (typically 1-2 cm) between raised floor tiles and walls. This gap is then sealed with flexible firestops or brush gaskets to control air leakage while preserving movement tolerance.

Therefore, the correct practice is to leave a separation space, making answer C correct. Options A and D restrict this requirement incorrectly, while B is factually wrong (sealing against the perimeter is not allowed).

References: CISC Raised Floor Installation Guidelines, ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.3 (Flooring and Seismic Considerations).

NEW QUESTION # 26

What is the sensible heat ratio (SHR)?

- A. Ratio of the cold-aisle temperature to the hot-aisle temperature
- B. Ratio of cold-air supply to hot-air return temperature of a cooling system
- C. Ratio of the latent heat to the total of sensible plus latent heat to be removed from a conditioned space
- **D. Ratio of the sensible heat to the total of sensible plus latent heat to be removed from a conditioned space**

Answer: D

Explanation:

$SHR = \text{Sensible Load} / (\text{Sensible} + \text{Latent Load})$; it describes the portion of the total cooling that is sensible (temperature change) versus latent (moisture removal).

References: ASHRAE Fundamentals Handbook (Psychrometrics/Load Calculations), ASHRAE TC 9.9.

NEW QUESTION # 27

The pipes of a VESDA smoke detection system are installed at the air intake of the air conditioner inside the computer room. Is this a good practice from an early smoke detection point of view?

- **A. No, it will give a longer reaction time for the smoke detection system and there might also be bypass airflow.**
- B. Yes, as this reduces the amount of piping to be installed in the data center, as all air will go through the air conditioner.
- C. No, the piping should be installed at the air exhaust of the air conditioner, as there can also be a fire inside the air conditioner itself.
- D. It depends on the type of gas-based fire suppression which will be installed.

Answer: A

Explanation:

For optimal early smoke detection in a data center, it is crucial that the Very Early Smoke Detection Apparatus (VESDA) system be installed at locations where smoke will be detected as soon as it appears. Positioning the VESDA pipes at the air intake of the air conditioner inside the computer room is not ideal. This placement could result in a delayed detection response and the potential for bypass airflow to occur, which would impede the system's ability to detect smoke effectively.

Detailed Explanation:

When VESDA pipes are installed at the air intake, the detection system relies on the smoke to be drawn into the air conditioning unit before detection can occur. This setup increases the reaction time as the smoke has to travel through the intake and get processed by the air conditioner. Furthermore, bypass airflow—a phenomenon where not all the air containing smoke particles passes through

the VESDA pipes-could also delay or even prevent the system from detecting smoke early.

Ideally, VESDA pipes should be positioned where smoke is likely to accumulate first, such as near the ceiling or in the return airflow path to detect smoke at the earliest possible stage. This ensures that the detection system can quickly trigger alarms, providing more time to address potential fire hazards.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI Data Center Specialist training highlights that smoke detection should prioritize early response capabilities to maximize safety.

The preferred installation for VESDA pipes is generally at points where smoke would naturally accumulate, rather than relying on air conditioning intakes where airflow can vary and delay detection. In their course materials, EPI emphasizes minimizing reaction time and reducing the impact of airflow dynamics on smoke detection efficiency.

NEW QUESTION # 28

Smoke sensors need to be tested to ensure that they pick up a potential fire in the data center.

What should you recommend?

- A. Press the self-test button on each sensor in the data center
- **B. Test the sensors according to the vendor specification**
- C. Test the sensors by injecting smoke or simulated smoke directly into the sensor
- D. Inject smoke at the floor level

Answer: B

Explanation:

Testing smoke sensors should be conducted according to the vendor specifications to ensure compliance with safety standards and accurate results. Vendors provide specific testing procedures to account for the sensor type, environment, and operational characteristics, ensuring that tests do not damage the equipment or provide false results.

Detailed Explanation:

Smoke sensors can vary by type and sensitivity, so following the vendor's recommended testing procedure ensures the sensors function correctly without risking sensor damage. Injecting smoke or using a self-test might be insufficient or could lead to inaccurate assessments if they do not align with the vendor's testing protocol.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI recommends adhering to manufacturer specifications for testing critical safety equipment, ensuring that tests reflect real-world conditions without compromising sensor integrity or reliability.

NEW QUESTION # 29

What is the advantage of using Multi-fiber Push-On (MPO) connectors?

- A. No advantage, cannot be used with OM4 fiber
- **B. Allows a single connector with multiple fibers running parallel, enabling easy upgrade to 40-100 Gbit/s**
- C. Very flexible, can be used for both copper and optical fiber
- D. Made of high-quality materials, reusable without risk

Answer: B

Explanation:

MPO connectors are multi-fiber connectors that support 12, 24, or more fibers in a single connector. Their key advantage is enabling parallel optics-where multiple fibers transmit simultaneously. This makes them ideal for 40GBASE-SR4 and 100GBASE-SR10 Ethernet links.

* With OM4 or OM5 fiber, MPO cabling supports short-reach high-speed links in modern data centers.

* Option A is incorrect; MPO works with OM3/OM4/OM5.

* Option C is misleading; all connectors degrade with repeated use.

* Option D is false because MPO is optical-only.

The real advantage is parallel multi-fiber transmission in one connector, simplifying cabling for high-speed networking.

References: ANSI/TIA-568.3-D (Optical Fiber Cabling), IEEE 802.3ba (40/100GbE), ANSI/TIA-942-B §8.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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