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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	• 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 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 (Q93-Q98):

NEW QUESTION # 93

What should be considered when installing overhead data cabling?

- A. All cabling should make sharp bends directly into the rack to avoid usage of additional space and blocking the airflow on top of the rack.
- **B. To maintain minimum separation from power and ensure that the fire detection and suppression systems are not hindered.**
- C. Copper data cabling should not be placed in metal cable trays.
- D. Optical fiber cabling should always be positioned on top of the copper cabling in the same cable tray to avoid damage to the sensitive optical fiber.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When installing overhead data cabling, it's crucial to maintain minimum separation from power cables to prevent electromagnetic interference. Additionally, cabling should be arranged so that it does not obstruct fire detection and suppression systems, allowing for proper sensor function and suppression agent dispersion in the event of a fire.

Detailed Explanation:

Separation between power and data cabling minimizes the risk of interference and helps ensure compliance with standards for signal integrity. Proper placement relative to fire suppression systems ensures that any smoke or heat can be effectively detected, and suppression agents can be evenly distributed without obstruction from cabling.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI guidelines emphasize maintaining adequate separation between power and data cables for safety and performance and ensuring cabling does not interfere with essential safety systems in data centers.

NEW QUESTION # 94

An MCB needs to be installed in the PDU of an air-conditioner unit.

Which breaking curve should you select?

- **A. C-Curve**
- B. A-Curve
- C. B-Curve
- D. D-Curve

Answer: A

Explanation:

For an MCB (Miniature Circuit Breaker) in the PDU of an air-conditioning unit, a C-Curve is recommended. C-Curve breakers are suitable for circuits with moderate inrush currents, such as those experienced in air conditioning units. They provide protection against overloads while accommodating the inrush without nuisance tripping.

Detailed Explanation:

C-Curve breakers trip when currents exceed 5 to 10 times the rated current, making them ideal for devices like air conditioners that experience moderate inrush currents upon startup. This characteristic provides a balance between protection and resilience against startup surges, preventing unnecessary trips while safeguarding the circuit.

EPI Data Center Specialist References:

EPI guidance for data center electrical systems specifies that C-Curve breakers are appropriate for equipment with inrush characteristics similar to air conditioning units, as they help prevent operational interruptions caused by typical surges during equipment start-up.

NEW QUESTION # 95

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. Continuous generators should be installed, at least in an N+1 configuration**
- B. Continuous generators should be installed; no N+1 configuration is needed as the generators will run all the time
- C. 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

- D. Standby generators should be installed in at least an N+1 configuration

Answer: A

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 # 96

Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. With voltage increasing, single-phase cables emit more EMF than three-phase cables
- **B. With current increasing, single-phase cables emit more EMF than three-phase cables**
- C. With current decreasing, three-phase cables emit more EMF than single-phase cables
- D. With voltage decreasing, three-phase cables emit more EMF than single-phase cables

Answer: B

Explanation:

Electromagnetic field (EMF) strength around cables is primarily influenced by current, not voltage. In a single-phase system, the live and neutral conductors are separated, creating a larger magnetic loop area. This produces stronger stray EMF when current increases.

In a balanced three-phase system, the magnetic fields from the three conductors largely cancel each other out, resulting in much lower net EMF, even at higher currents.

Therefore, the correct statement is that increasing current in single-phase cables produces higher EMF compared to three-phase cables. Options B, C, and D incorrectly link EMF to voltage or incorrect current behavior.

References: IEEE Std 141 (Red Book - Power Distribution), IEC 61000-5-7 (EMF mitigation guidelines), ANSI/TIA-942-B §6.6.

NEW QUESTION # 97

What is the calculation for the desired attenuation factor for shielding material?

- **A. $A = 20 \log (R / M)$**
Where A is Attenuation R is the real value measured M is the maximum acceptable value
- B. $A = M / R$
Where A is Attenuation M is the maximum acceptable value R is the real value measured
- C. $A = 20 \log (M / R)$
Where A is Attenuation M is the maximum acceptable value R is the real value measured
- D. You do not have to calculate the attenuation factor for shielding material as it always has the same attenuation

Answer: A

Explanation:

The attenuation factor for shielding material is typically calculated using the formula $A = 20 \log (R / M)$. This equation provides the attenuation in decibels (dB), where R represents the measured electromagnetic field strength, and M is the maximum acceptable level. The logarithmic scale helps quantify how much the shielding reduces EMF levels relative to the maximum allowable value.

Detailed Explanation:

This formula calculates attenuation by comparing the measured value with the acceptable threshold, with the result expressed in decibels. A higher attenuation indicates more effective shielding material, essential for environments requiring robust EMF management.

EPI standards include the use of logarithmic formulas to evaluate attenuation levels, ensuring that shielding materials provide adequate reduction in EMF to protect sensitive equipment within data centers.

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