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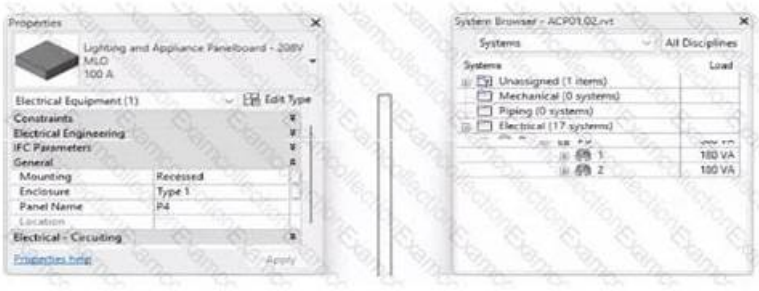

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Autodesk RVT_ELEC_01101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Documentation: This section of the exam measures the skills of Revit Technicians and covers manipulating views, templates, and schedules to produce accurate documentation. It includes managing panel schedules, creating various view types such as legends, callouts, and 3D views, and applying phasing and revision management. Candidates are also tested on annotation tools, including tags, keynotes, and note blocks, to ensure clarity and consistency in project documentation.
Topic 2	• Modeling: This section of the exam measures the skills of Electrical Designers and covers creating and managing electrical elements within Revit. It includes adding electrical equipment such as panelboards and transformers, configuring circuits and low-voltage systems, and using the System Browser for navigation. Candidates must also demonstrate the ability to model connecting geometry, including conduits, cable trays, and wiring, with appropriate settings and fittings.
Topic 3	• Analysis: This section of the exam measures the skills of Electrical Engineers and focuses on performing analytical tasks in Revit. It includes conducting load calculations, conceptual lighting analysis, and configuring electrical settings for load classifications and demand factors. Candidates must show the ability to use Revit's analysis tools to ensure proper electrical design performance and energy efficiency.

Topic 4	• Collaboration: This section of the exam measures the skills of Project Coordinators and covers collaboration workflows in Revit. It includes working with imported and linked files, managing worksharing concepts, and using interference checks. Candidates are also evaluated on data coordination through copy monitor tools, exporting to different formats, managing design options, and transferring project standards to ensure effective teamwork in shared environments.
Topic 5	• Families: This section of the exam measures the skills of BIM Modelers and focuses on creating and editing Revit families. It includes defining MEP connectors, understanding system and component family types, configuring family categories, and setting up light sources. The section also assesses parameter creation, annotation family setup, and controlling element visibility to ensure effective customization and reuse across electrical projects.

Autodesk Certified Professional in Revit for Electrical Design Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35
Refer to exhibit.
An electrical designer is working m a view set for Phase 3.
Which elements within this view will be overridden according to the "Temporary" graphic override settings?

- A. Elements that were created in Phase 1 and demolished in Phase 3
- B. Elements that were created and demolished in Phase 2
- C. Elements that were created and demolished in Phase 3
- D. Elements that will be demolished in Phase 4

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Autodesk Revit, phasing is used to represent different stages of a project - for example, existing conditions, demolition, and new construction - all within a single model. Each view is assigned to a specific phase, and elements in that view are displayed according to their phase status (created, existing, demolished, or temporary).
According to the Autodesk Revit User's Guide (Phasing and Phase Filters section):
"Each element in a project has 2 key phase-related parameters:
Phase Created - the phase in which the element was created.
Phase Demolished - the phase in which the element is demolished.
These parameters control how elements display in different views depending on the view's assigned phase and phase filter."
- Revit User's Guide, Chapter: Phasing and Phase Filters
Revit automatically applies Graphic Overrides to display phase statuses. These are defined under Manage tab → Phases → Graphic Overrides. The categories include:
Existing
Demolished
New
Temporary
"Elements that are both created and demolished in the same phase are considered Temporary and display using the Temporary graphic override settings."
- Revit MEP User's Guide, Managing Phases and Graphic Overrides
Applying This to the Exhibit:
In the exhibit, the project includes multiple phases (Phase 1 through Phase 5). The designer is currently working in Phase 3.
Elements created and demolished in the same phase (Phase 3) are displayed as Temporary.
Elements created in earlier phases (e.g., Phase 1) and demolished in the current phase (Phase 3) are displayed as Demolished.
Elements created in later phases (e.g., Phase 4) do not yet exist and are not shown.
Therefore:
A . Elements that will be demolished in Phase 4 → not applicable; those elements are still active in Phase 3.
B . Elements created in Phase 1 and demolished in Phase 3 → will appear as Demolished, not Temporary.
C . Elements created and demolished in Phase 3 → correctly displayed using Temporary graphic overrides.
D . Elements created and demolished in Phase 2 → would not appear in Phase 3 (they were already removed).
Verified References from Revit Electrical Design Documentation:
Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide (2011), "Working with Phases":

"Elements created and demolished in the same phase are shown using the Temporary phase graphic override settings." Autodesk Revit Architecture and MEP Official Study Guide, "Phasing and Phase Filters":
"Temporary elements exist only during the phase in which they are created and demolished; they are displayed using the temporary override graphics."

NEW QUESTION # 36
Which condition applies when placing a colling-hosted light fixture?

- A. The light must be defined in the ceiling layout pattern.
- B. The light must be placed in the same model as the ceiling
- C. The light must be hosted to the celling reference plane.
- D. The light must be snapped to the celling using nodes.

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to Autodesk's Revit MEP User's Guide (Revit MEP 2011, Chapter 17 "Electrical Systems"), lighting fixtures in Revit are hosted components-this means they rely on another model element (like a wall, ceiling, or floor) to exist. Specifically, ceiling-hosted lighting fixtures must be placed on a ceiling element that is within the same model file in which the light is being placed.
From the document:
"Most lighting fixtures are hosted components that must be placed on a host component (a ceiling or wall). To place a lighting fixture in a view:
In the Project Browser, expand Views (all) ➤ Floor Plans, and double-click the view where you want to place the lighting fixture.
Click Home tab ➤ Electrical panel ➤ Lighting Fixture.
In the Type Selector, select a fixture type.
On the ribbon, verify that Tag on Placement is selected to automatically tag the fixture.
Move the cursor over the drawing area.
The lighting fixture is previewed as you move the cursor over a valid host or location in the drawing area.
Click to place the lighting fixture."
- Revit MEP User's Guide, Chapter 17: Electrical Systems, p. 402
Additionally, in the Rendering section of the same guide, Autodesk clearly defines hosting relationships in lighting fixture templates:
"The names of all lighting fixture templates include the words Lighting Fixture. Be sure to select the appropriate template for the type of lighting fixture that you want to create. For example, to create a ceiling-based fixture for metric projects, use Metric Lighting Fixture ceiling based.rft.
Revit MEP opens the Family Editor. The template defines reference planes and a light source. For ceiling-based and wall-based fixtures, the template includes a ceiling or wall to host the fixture."
- Revit MEP User's Guide, Chapter 50: Rendering, p. 1148
This indicates that the ceiling host must physically exist within the same model environment. If the ceiling is part of a linked architectural model, the lighting fixture cannot attach to it directly because Revit does not allow cross-model hosting. In such cases, a work plane-based or face-based light family must be used instead.
Therefore, among the given options:
A (snapping using nodes) and B (hosted to a ceiling reference plane) are partial actions within a placement workflow, not hosting conditions.
C (defined in the ceiling layout pattern) is incorrect because pattern layout does not determine hosting.
D (placed in the same model as the ceiling) is correct since Revit requires the ceiling host and the light fixture to exist in the same project file for the hosting relationship to function.
Verified Reference Extracts from Revit for Electrical Design Documentation:
Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide (2011), Chapter 17: Electrical Systems, p. 402 - "Most lighting fixtures are hosted components that must be placed on a host component (a ceiling or wall)." Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide (2011), Chapter 50: Rendering, p. 1148 - "For ceiling-based and wall-based fixtures, the template includes a ceiling or wall to host the fixture." Revit MEP Family Templates Description - Metric Lighting Fixture ceiling based.rft defines the ceiling as the hosting reference within the same model environment.

NEW QUESTION # 37
An electrical designer wants to schedule parameters from generic annotations Which type of schedule must be created?

- A. A Generic Annotation schedule
- B. A Note Block

- C. D. A Sheet List
- D. A Generic Family schedule

Answer: B

Explanation:
When an electrical designer wants to schedule parameters from Generic Annotations, the correct method is to use a Note Block, not a generic schedule. Revit documentation defines this process clearly under Annotation Schedules (Note Blocks):
"Annotation schedules, or note blocks, list all instances of annotations that you can add using the Symbol tool."
"Creating an Annotation Schedule (Note Block):
Load the generic annotation family or families into your project and place them where desired.
Click View tab ➤ Create panel ➤ Schedules drop-down ➤ Note Block.
In the New Note Block dialog, for Family, select a generic annotation." This extract confirms that when working with generic annotation families, Revit requires the use of a Note Block to extract and list their parameters in a schedule. Standard schedules such as Generic Model or Family schedules cannot access data from Generic Annotations since they are annotation-based, not model-based.

NEW QUESTION # 38
An electrical designer is working on a project with multiple buildings. The designer wants to organize the Project Browser by building For example, all views related to Building A will be sorted under Building A. and all views related to Building B will be sorted under Building B.
The designer decides to create a new parameter, assign it to views, and then sort the Project Browser according to the new parameter.
Which parameter should the designer use?

- A. A reporting parameter
- B. A family parameter
- C. A global parameter
- D. A project parameter

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Autodesk Revit, Project Parameters are used to add custom fields that apply to multiple elements within a specific project file - such as views, sheets, or schedules. These parameters allow project teams to categorize, group, and sort information within the Project Browser or within schedules without editing families or external files.
As defined in the Revit MEP User's Guide and Revit Structure Parameters Chapter:
"Project parameters are specific to a single project file. Information stored in project parameters cannot be shared with other projects. A project parameter can be used, for example, to categorize views within a project." This statement directly confirms that project parameters are the correct tool for sorting or grouping views in the Project Browser.
To organize elements (like views or sheets) by building, the designer can create a custom project parameter named "Building" and assign it to the View category. Once assigned, the parameter values (e.g., "Building A" or "Building B") can be filled in for each view.
The Smithsonian Facilities Revit Template Guide further supports this:
"View purpose is a Revit project parameter, providing a means for users to organize the many views that may exist in a BIM." Thus, using a project parameter allows users to add a "Building" field to each view, enabling customized browser organization (e.g., group views by Building A, Building B, etc.) without requiring shared parameters or family editing.
References:
Revit MEP User's Guide - Chapter "Parameters" p. 1541-1543
Smithsonian Facilities Revit Template User's Guide - Section 2.8.1 "View Types and View Templates," p. 29 Autodesk Revit Electrical Design Essentials - Parameter Management Section

NEW QUESTION # 39
Refer to the exhibit.

- A. Properties > Edit Type > Single Line Symbology
- B. Electrical Settings > Conduit Settings > Rise Drop > Single Line Symbology
- C. Project Browser > Conduits > Conduits with Fittings > Single Line Symbology
- D. Object Styles > Conduits > Rise/Drop > Single Line Symbology

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Autodesk Revit MEP, conduit systems can be represented in plan views using either detailed or single-line symbology. The Single Line Symbology display setting is used for schematic or simplified representations - often in electrical riser or distribution diagrams. The setting that controls whether conduits display in single-line or detailed form is found in the Type Properties of the conduit family, not in Object Styles or Electrical Settings. Specifically, it is accessed by selecting a conduit in the model and navigating to:
Properties Palette → Edit Type → Single Line Symbology
From there, users can define how fittings, rise/drop symbols, and conduits themselves are represented in single-line schematic mode. Adjusting this type parameter affects the graphical display for that conduit type throughout all applicable views where single-line graphics are used.
According to the Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide (Electrical Systems → Conduit Systems section):
"The conduit type properties define the graphical representation in single-line drawings. By editing the Single Line Symbology in the Type Properties dialog, designers control how the conduit and fittings appear in plan views." This parameter is especially important in electrical documentation where simplified representations are required for coordination and electrical diagrams.

NEW QUESTION # 40
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- www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, bbs.t-firefly.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, alisadosdanys.top, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, graphicschoolacademy.com, Disposable vapes