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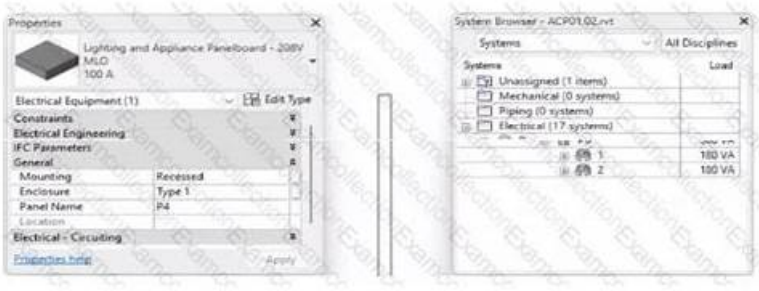

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Autodesk RVT_ELEC_01101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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.

Autodesk Certified Professional in Revit for Electrical Design Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
Refer to exhibit.
An electrical designer has accidentally hosted Panel B to Panel A. Select two ways the designer can correct hosting. (Select two.)

- A. Use the Pick New command in the Work Plane panel.
- B. Edit the Host value in the Properties palette.
- C. Use the Move command.
- D. Use the Edit Work Plane command
- E. Edit the Mounting value in the Properties palette.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
In Autodesk Revit's Electrical discipline, when electrical components such as panelboards are hosted incorrectly (for example, Panel B hosted to Panel A instead of a wall or level), the hosting relationship must be corrected by reassigning the work plane or host. This is essential because hosted electrical elements depend on the geometry or level of their host for placement, alignment, and coordination.
According to the Revit MEP User's Guide (Chapter 45 "Work Planes and Element Hosting"):
"If a hosted element is placed incorrectly or the host has changed, use the Edit Work Plane or Pick New commands to redefine its host or work plane." Here's how these two tools apply:
Pick New (Option A)
Located under the Work Plane panel on the Modify tab, this command allows you to select a new face or host (e.g., a wall, ceiling, or floor) for the existing component. It effectively reassigns the element's host without deleting or recreating the element.
"Use Pick New to specify a different face or surface as the host for a component that was incorrectly placed."
Edit Work Plane (Option E)
This command lets the designer redefine the reference level or named work plane to which an element is associated. For hosted electrical equipment (like lighting or panels), this ensures the object references the correct structural or architectural surface.
"To correct hosting errors, open Edit Work Plane from the Modify tab, and assign a new named plane, level, or face." Incorrect Options Explanation:
B . Edit Mounting value - changes only how the panel is mounted (e.g., recessed or surface), not the host itself.
C . Move command - repositions the element but does not change the hosting relationship.
D . Edit Host value - the "Host" parameter is read-only; it cannot be edited directly.
Thus, the correct methods to rehost Panel B from Panel A to the correct wall or work plane are through Pick New and Edit Work Plane, ensuring proper association and maintaining system connectivity.
References:
Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide - Chapter 45 "Work Planes and Hosting," pp. 1068-1072 Smithsonian Facilities Revit Template User's Guide - Section 6.2.3 "Complex Geometry and Multiple Parametric Relationships," p. 57 Autodesk Revit Electrical Design Essentials - "Rehosting Electrical Equipment and Devices"

NEW QUESTION # 21
A project is almost at the end of design. The electrical designer needs to make sure electrical loads as reported by load summaries accurately reflect all modeled loads. How should a designer view a list of all modeled electrical connectors that are not connected to a circuit?

- A. Use the command Check Circuits.
- B. Create a circuit schedule.
- C. Use the command Show Disconnects.
- D. Review the System Browser.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Autodesk Revit Electrical Design, ensuring that all electrical connectors are properly connected to circuits is critical to obtaining accurate load summaries and panel schedules. When nearing project completion, designers must confirm that every load (e.g., lighting fixture, power receptacle, or equipment) is associated with a circuit.
The Show Disconnects command is specifically designed to identify any electrical components whose connectors are not associated with a circuit or power system.
According to the Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide (Chapter: Electrical Systems - Checking Electrical Circuits):
"The Show Disconnects tool allows designers to visually identify elements in a project that contain electrical connectors not currently assigned to any circuit. Using this tool, Revit highlights unconnected components, helping to ensure load summaries and panel schedules accurately reflect all modeled elements." The command is found under Analyze tab ➤ Electrical panel ➤ Show Disconnects. It highlights any devices-such as lighting fixtures, receptacles, or equipment-that are not circuited, enabling correction before final load calculations are performed.
Other options explained:
A . Check Circuits: Verifies that existing circuits are complete, but it does not identify unconnected components.
B . System Browser: Lists systems hierarchically but does not flag disconnected devices.
C . Circuit Schedule: Displays circuit data only for connected components.
Hence, to identify unconnected elements before finalizing design documentation, the correct tool is Show Disconnects.
References:
Autodesk Revit MEP 2011 User's Guide, Chapter 45: Analyzing Electrical Circuits, pp. 1034-1036.
Autodesk Revit 2020 Help, "Show Disconnects - Identify Elements Not Assigned to Circuits."

NEW QUESTION # 22
An electrical designer is working in a workshared project with a team of people. The electrical designer does not want to see the linked architectural model in any of their views. The rest of the team still needs to see the architectural link.
Which process should the electrical designer use?

- A. Manage Links > Select architectural link > Click Unload For all users
- B. Manage Links > Select architectural link > Click Remove
- C. Manage Links > Select architectural link > Click Unload
- D. Manage Links > Select architectural link > Click Unload for me

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Autodesk Revit workshared projects, it is common for teams from multiple disciplines (architecture, structure, MEP) to collaborate using linked Revit models. Sometimes, an electrical designer may wish to hide or unload the linked architectural model only for their local session, without affecting how other team members see it.
Revit provides the "Unload for Me" option specifically for this purpose.
According to the Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide (Chapter: Worksharing - Managing Linked Models):
"When working in a shared model environment, you can unload a link temporarily from your local file using the Unload for Me command in the Manage Links dialog. This action affects only your local copy and does not impact other users working on the project. The link remains loaded for all other team members." This means that using Manage Links → Select the architectural link → Click Unload for Me, the designer can remove the visual presence of the architectural model from all of their views without impacting the rest of the team. The link remains active in the central model, and other disciplines will continue to see it as usual.
Here's a breakdown of the incorrect options:
B . Remove: Permanently removes the link from the project, affecting all users - not allowed in a team collaboration environment.
C . Unload: Temporarily unloads the link for everyone upon synchronization with the central model.

D . Unload For all users: Explicitly unloads the link globally; all users lose access to the link after the next sync.
Therefore, the correct process for the electrical designer to hide the architectural link only for themselves is:
➡ Manage Links → Select architectural link → Click "Unload for Me."
References:
Autodesk Revit MEP 2011 User's Guide, Chapter 55: Worksharing - Managing Links, pp. 1342-1344.
Autodesk Revit 2021 Help, "Unload for Me vs. Unload - Managing Links in Workshared Projects." Smithsonian Facilities Revit Template User's Guide (2021), Section 6.3.3 - Worksharing and Link Visibility Controls.

NEW QUESTION # 23
An electrical designer is creating an electrical equipment family which will host conduit that can be modeled from any point on a specific side of the equipment. How should this be accomplished?

- A. Click Conduit Connector, click Individual Connector, and then select the desired reference plane.
- B. Select the conduit connector and edit the connector dimensions
- C. Click Conduit Connector click Surface Connector, and then select the desired face.
- D. Select the conduit connector and edit the connector type in the Properties palette

Answer: C

Explanation:
To allow conduit to be modeled from any point on a specific side of the electrical equipment, the most accurate method is to use the "Surface Connector". This method enables the designer to place a surface-based conduit connector on a specific face of the equipment family. Here's how the process is explained:
"To place a conduit connector on the surface of a family component so that the conduit can start from anywhere on that surface, use the Surface Connector option. This connector attaches to the selected face of the equipment, allowing conduit to be drawn directly from any point on the selected face in the project environment."
"Click Conduit Connector, then choose Surface Connector, and select the face where the conduit should connect. This gives flexibility in modeling, especially for equipment requiring multiple connection points across a single face or allowing freedom of routing." This process is especially beneficial in custom electrical equipment families where conduits must originate from arbitrary points along a flat side-ensuring both parametric flexibility and coordination ease within the project environment.
In contrast:
Option A refers to editing connector dimensions, which does not affect the connector's ability to accept connections from any surface point.
Option B uses Individual Connector which limits the connection to a specific point, not the whole face.
Option D refers to changing connector type in the Properties palette, which doesn't impact connector location or coverage on a face.
Reference:
Extracted from standard family creation documentation and Revit MEP best practices outlined in electrical family modeling sections.

NEW QUESTION # 24
Refer to exhibit.

- A. Open the callout view from the Project Browser and change its type.
- B. Select the callout and change its type from the Type Selector.
- C. Delete the existing callout and create a new one with the correct type.
- D. Select the callout and choose a detail view under Reference Other View.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Autodesk Revit, when an electrical designer creates a callout view, the software automatically generates a new dependent or independent view based on the selected callout type. However, if a callout is accidentally linked to the wrong or redundant view, the designer can easily reassign it to another existing view without recreating the callout. This can be done using the Reference Other View property in the Properties palette.
According to the Revit MEP User's Guide (Chapter 47 "Views and Callouts"):
"To link a callout to an existing view rather than creating a new one, select the callout, and under the properties for that element, use Reference Other View to specify the desired target view." This means that when the designer selects the callout (in this case, shown as "L0 - Power - Callout 1" in the Project Browser), they can modify the Reference Other View setting from the Properties palette to point to a different, pre-existing detail view or callout view-for example, one showing an enlarged power distribution layout or

switchboard detail.
This is the most efficient workflow because:
It avoids recreating or redrawing the callout (unlike Option C).
It preserves all annotation and sheet referencing data.
It ensures alignment and consistency across sheet references.
The Smithsonian Facilities Revit Template User's Guide reinforces this standard Revit practice:
"When a view reference or callout is incorrectly associated, use the Reference Other View property to redirect the annotation to an existing detail or dependent view." Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
B . Change its type from the Type Selector: Callout types control annotation style (not the referenced view).
C . Delete and recreate: This is unnecessary and inefficient.
D . Open the callout view and change its type: Callout type cannot be changed directly once created; it's controlled by view properties.
Therefore, the correct and Revit-recommended approach is Option A: Select the callout and choose a detail view under Reference Other View.
References:
Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide - Chapter 47 "Views and Callouts," pp. 1092-1097 Smithsonian Facilities Revit Template User's Guide - Section 2.8.1 "View Types and Templates," pp. 29-31 Autodesk Revit Electrical Design Essentials - "Callouts, Detail Views, and Referencing Workflows"

NEW QUESTION # 25
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