

便利-素晴らしいRVT_ELEC_01101合格受験記試験-試験の準備方法RVT_ELEC_01101試験内容



さらに、CertShiken RVT_ELEC_01101ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1IVE84cSYvUT0dy9iaTtoJVbnkzodtdv9>

全てのIT職員はAutodeskのRVT_ELEC_01101試験をよく知っています。これは一般的に認められている最高級の認証で、あなたのキャリアにヘルプを与えられます。あなたはその認証を持っているのですか。AutodeskのRVT_ELEC_01101試験は非常に難しい試験ですが、CertShikenのAutodeskのRVT_ELEC_01101試験トレーニング資料を手に入れたら大丈夫です。試験が難しいと感じるのは良い方法を選択しないからです。CertShikenを選んだら、成功の手を握ることができるようになります。

Autodesk RVT_ELEC_01101 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">モデリング：このセクションでは、電気設計者のスキルを評価し、Revit内での電気要素の作成と管理について学習します。パネルボードや変圧器などの電気機器の追加、回路や低電圧システムの設定、システムブラウザを使用したナビゲーションなどが含まれます。また、適切な設定とフィッティングを用いて、導管、ケーブルトレイ、配線などの接続ジオメトリをモデリングする能力も必要です。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">コラボレーション：このセクションでは、プロジェクトコーディネーターのスキルを評価し、Revitにおけるコラボレーションワークフローを網羅します。インポートおよびリンクされたファイルの操作、ワークシェアリングコンセプトの管理、干渉チェックの使用などが含まれます。また、コピー/モニターツールによるデータ連携、異なる形式へのエクスポート、設計オプションの管理、そして共有環境における効果的なチームワークを実現するためのプロジェクト標準の転送についても評価されます。

トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 解析: このセクションでは、電気技師のスキルを評価し、Revitでの解析タスクの実行に重点を置きます。負荷計算、概念的な照明解析、負荷分類と需要係数に基づいた電気設定の構成などが含まれます。受験者は、Revitの解析ツールを用いて適切な電気設計性能とエネルギー効率を確保する能力を示す必要があります。
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ファミリー: このセクションでは、BIMモデラーのスキルを評価し、Revitファミリーの作成と編集に焦点を当てます。MEPコネクタの定義、システムおよびコンポーネントファミリータイプの理解、ファミリーカテゴリの設定、光源の設定などが含まれます。また、パラメータの作成、注釈ファミリーの設定、要素の表示制御など、電気プロジェクト全体で効果的なカスタマイズと再利用を実現するためのスキルも評価されます。
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ドキュメント作成: このセクションでは、Revit技術者のスキルを評価し、ビュー、テンプレート、スケジュールを操作して正確なドキュメントを作成する方法を網羅します。パネルスケジュールの管理、凡例、吹き出し、3Dビューなどの様々なビュータイプの作成、フェーズ管理とリビジョン管理の適用などが含まれます。また、タグ、キーノート、ノートブロックなどの注釈ツールの使用もテストされ、プロジェクトドキュメントの明確さと一貫性を確保します。

>> RVT_ELEC_01101合格受験記 <<

Autodesk RVT_ELEC_01101試験内容 & RVT_ELEC_01101認定テキスト

初めて練習を選ぶことは、ギャンブルをすることに少し似ていると思うかもしれませんが。ただし、RVT_ELEC_01101学習クイズでは、参考になる無料のデモと、バックアップとしてのプロのエリートが用意されています。彼らは、RVT_ELEC_01101トレーニング資料で発生したエラーについて妥協しない検閲エリートの集まりです。そのため、彼らの正解率は信じられないほど高く、試験の受験者の98%以上が合格しました。あなたのように成功することに熱心な熱心な受験者に試験の知識を伝えることで、彼らはそれを助けを提供する責任として扱います。そのため、情報の特性に従って次のRVT_ELEC_01101学習ガイドを入手できる場合は、目覚ましい進歩を遂げてください。

Autodesk Certified Professional in Revit for Electrical Design 認定 RVT_ELEC_01101 試験問題 (Q18-Q23):

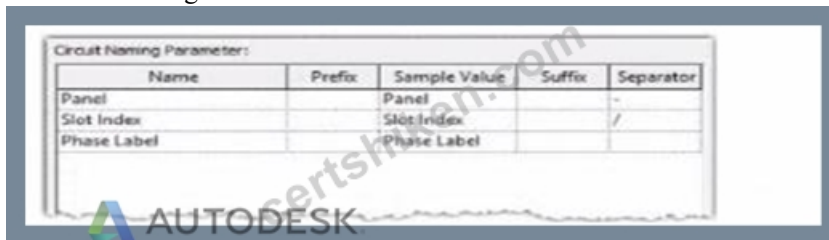
質問 # 18

Refer to exhibit.

A panelboard has the following properties:



The Circuit Naming Scheme PanelSlotPhase, which defines the value of the Circuit Number parameter, is configured as follows:



In electrical settings, Phase Labels have not been modified from the default "A," "B," and "C." The Circuit Number for a single-pole circuit in the panelboard's first breaker position is----- (Enter the correct value into the field)

正解:

解説:

See the explanation

Explanation:

The answer is P1/1/A

In Autodesk Revit Electrical Design, the Circuit Number for a branch circuit in a panelboard is automatically generated based on the Circuit Naming Scheme specified in the project's Electrical Settings. This naming scheme defines how each circuit is labeled by combining predefined fields such as Panel Name, Slot Index, and Phase Label.

From the exhibit, the Circuit Naming Parameter setup is configured as:

Name

Prefix

Sample Value

Suffix

Separator

Panel

Panel

Panel

-

"/"

Slot Index

Slot Index

Slot Index

-

"/"

Phase Label

Phase Label

Phase Label

-
-

The panelboard properties show that its Circuit Naming method is set to PanelSlotPhase, which means that Revit will generate circuit numbers using the following structure:

[Panel Name] - [Slot Index] / [Phase Label]

From the exhibit:

Panel Name: P1

Slot Index (Breaker Position): 1 (since the question refers to the first breaker position) Phase Label: A (default value for the first phase in a three-phase 120/208V Wye system) Therefore, the Circuit Number for a single-pole circuit in the first breaker slot will be:

P1-1/A

This follows Revit's documented logic for circuit naming. According to the Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide (Chapter 17 "Electrical Systems"):

"The circuit numbering format is controlled by the Electrical Settings > Circuit Naming template. The default scheme combines panel name, circuit number, and phase label, using the separators defined by the user." Furthermore, the Smithsonian Facilities Revit Template User's Guide confirms:

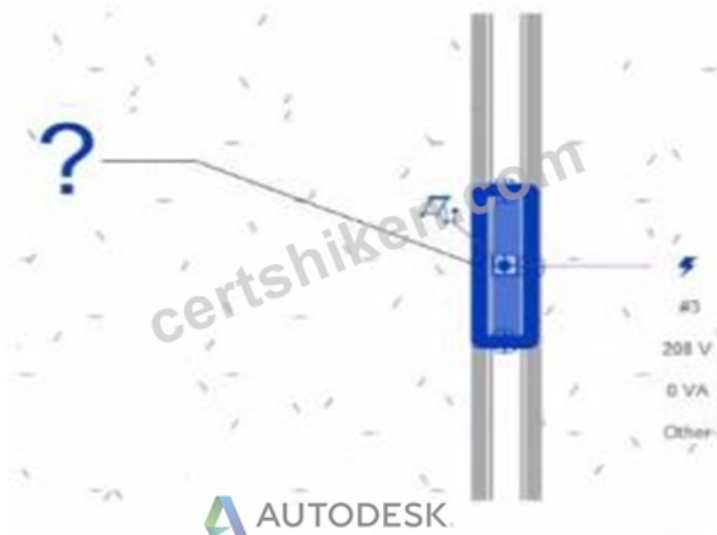
"In the default electrical configuration, circuit numbers use the format [Panel Name]-[Circuit Number]/[Phase], such as 'P1-1/A' for the first single-pole circuit on phase A." Hence, based on the provided configuration and standard electrical setup, the correct circuit number for the first single-pole breaker position in panelboard P1 is P1-1/A.

References:

Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide - Chapter 17 "Electrical Systems," pp. 420-427 Smithsonian Facilities Revit Template User's Guide - Section 8.6 "Panel Schedules and Circuit Naming Schemes," p. 90 Autodesk Revit Electrical Design Essentials - "Circuit Naming Rules and Panel Configuration Standards"

質問 # 19

Exhibit.



An electrical designer creates a panel schedule. Which Electrical Equipment parameter defines the default name of the panel schedule view?

- A. Type Mark
- **B. Panel Name**
- C. Mark
- D. Description

正解: B

解説:

In Autodesk Revit for Electrical Design, when a designer creates a panel schedule, the default name of the panel schedule view is automatically derived from the Panel Name parameter of the Electrical Equipment family to which the circuits are assigned.

According to the Revit MEP User's Guide (Electrical Systems section: Panel Schedules):

"When you create a panel schedule, Revit uses the Panel Name parameter of the electrical equipment to define the default schedule name. The Panel Name identifies the distribution panel that supplies the circuits. This name appears in both the Panel Schedule view and in circuit information tags."

- Revit MEP User's Guide, Chapter 17: Electrical Systems - Panel Schedules The Panel Name is a critical electrical equipment instance parameter located in the Electrical - Circuiting group of properties.

It appears in both the Electrical Equipment Properties Palette and the Panel Schedule Header. This name can later be modified manually, but by default, it directly controls the naming convention of the generated schedule.

In contrast:

A . Type Mark - identifies types within the family for documentation and does not control schedule naming.

B . Mark - a unique instance identifier often used for tags, but not for panel schedule view naming.

C . Description - provides descriptive text only for documentation or labeling.

D . Panel Name - correctly defines and drives the default schedule view name for panels and circuits.

When a panel (electrical equipment) is placed in the model and circuits are connected, Revit generates a new Panel Schedule View automatically titled using the value entered in the Panel Name field (e.g., "Panel LP-1"). This ensures consistency between the modeled equipment and the schedule documentation.

Verified Reference Extracts from Revit for Electrical Design Documentation:

Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide (2011), Chapter 17: Electrical Systems - Creating and Editing Panel Schedules:

"The name of the panel schedule view is determined by the Panel Name property of the electrical equipment." Revit MEP Electrical Design Training Manual, Module: Electrical Equipment and Panel Schedules:

"Panel Name is used by Revit as the default identifier for any panel schedule view created for that equipment."

質問 # 20

An electrical designer is trying to adjust the scale of a view. All icons on the View Control Bar are dimmed (not enabled). How should the designer make the view scale editable only for this view?

- A. Right-click on the scale and select <Activate>.
- **B. Set the view template to <None>**
- C. Duplicate the view with Detailing.
- D. Edit the assigned view template.

正解: **B**

解説:

When all icons on the View Control Bar are dimmed (disabled), including the View Scale, it typically means the view is being controlled by a View Template. View templates apply standardized settings-such as scale, discipline, detail level, and more-across multiple views to ensure consistency. However, these templates can lock certain parameters, including the view scale, preventing manual changes.

According to Revit Electrical Design standards:

"If a view is governed by a View Template, properties such as view scale may be locked and appear dimmed in the View Control Bar. To regain control and allow changes like adjusting the view scale, the view template must be removed. This is done by setting the View Template to <None> in the Properties Palette." Steps:

Select the view in question.

Open the Properties Palette.

Locate the View Template parameter.

Set it to <None>.

Now the View Control Bar becomes active and the scale can be changed freely.

Clarification of Other Options:

B (Edit the assigned view template): Changes apply to all views using that template, not just the one.

C (Duplicate the view with Detailing): Creates a copy but doesn't resolve template restrictions.

D (Right-click on the scale and select <Activate>): This is not a valid method in Revit.

Reference:

This explanation aligns with the View Template behavior documented in Revit MEP and Electrical modeling workflows.

質問 # 21

How can an arrowhead be added to a lag leader line?

- A. Select the tag and enable Leader Line in the Properties palette

- B. Choose an arrow type for the Leader Arrowhead in the Type Properties.
- C. Change the Leader Type to Free End.
- D. Enable Leader Arrowhead in the instance properties.

正解: B

解説:

In Autodesk Revit for Electrical Design, arrowheads on leader lines—such as those used with tags, text notes, or annotations—are controlled through Type Properties, not through instance properties or free-end options.

According to the Revit MEP User's Guide - Annotating Chapter (Chapter 47 and 42), the section "Modifying Tags" explains:

"Select the tag, and on the Properties palette, click (Edit Type). In the Type Properties dialog, select a value for Leader Arrowhead to add an arrowhead to the leader line." This confirms that the arrowhead is defined at the type level, meaning any change applies to all tags or text notes of that annotation type throughout the project. The Leader Arrowhead property allows the designer to choose from predefined arrowhead styles (like "Filled Arrow," "Dot," "Tick Mark," etc.), which are defined globally under:

Manage tab → Settings panel → Additional Settings → Arrowheads.

Furthermore, the document specifies under "Leader Arrowhead Properties":

"Sets the arrowhead shape on the leader line. The value is the name of the arrowhead style defined by the Arrowheads tool." This behavior applies to all annotation categories, including text notes, keynotes, material tags, and electrical device tags, maintaining consistency across all view types in an electrical project.

Therefore, Option C is the correct answer because arrowheads are configured via Type Properties, while the other options are inaccurate:

Option A (Free End) only defines leader attachment behavior.

Option B (Instance properties) does not include a "Leader Arrowhead" toggle.

Option D (Enable Leader Line) only adds or removes a leader line, not the arrowhead style.

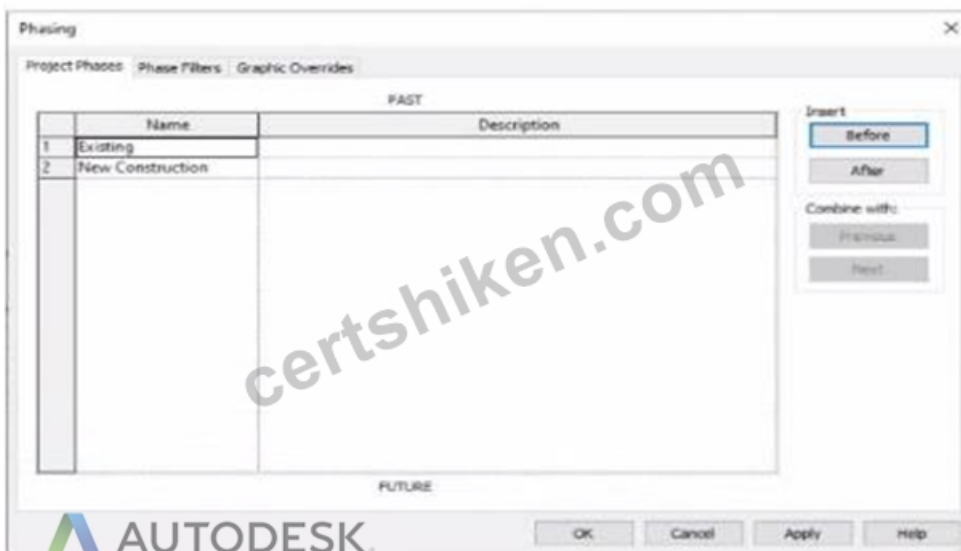
References:

Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide - Chapter 47 "Annotating," pp. 1040-1055 Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide - Chapter 42

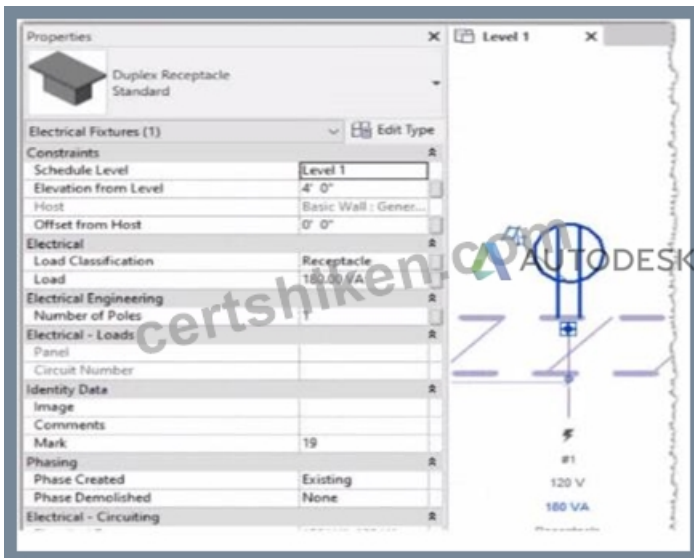
"Text Notes and Tags," pp. 936-949 Autodesk Revit Electrical Design Essentials - "Leader Arrowhead Properties and Annotation Standards"

質問 # 22

Refer to exhibits.



An electrical designer models an existing receptacle on an existing wall that the architect has indicated to be demolished.



The view is intended to show demolition, and the view's Phase is set to New Construction. How should the designer indicate that the receptacle must also be demolished?

- A. Set the receptacle parameter Phase Demolished to New Construction.
- B. Set the receptacle parameter Phase Demolished to Demolition.
- C. Add a Demolition phase, then set the receptacle parameter Phase Demolished to Demolition.
- D. Set the receptacle's type parameter Match Phasing to Host.

正解: A

解説:

In Autodesk Revit, phasing allows designers to track existing, demolished, and new elements across different project stages. Every model element includes two key phasing parameters:

Phase Created - defines when the element was built or introduced.

Phase Demolished - defines when the element is removed or demolished.

In the provided exhibits:

The project contains two phases: Existing and New Construction.

The receptacle's Phase Created parameter is set to Existing, indicating it belongs to the pre-existing building condition.

The architectural wall hosting the receptacle is to be demolished during New Construction.

When a view's Phase is set to New Construction and its Phase Filter is configured to show demolition, only elements whose Phase Demolished equals New Construction will appear as to be demolished. Therefore, the electrical designer must set the receptacle's Phase Demolished value to New Construction so that it graphically displays as a demolished element in the demolition plan.

As explained in the Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide - Phasing and Coordination:

"Elements created in one phase and demolished in a subsequent phase must have their 'Phase Demolished' parameter set to that later phase to display properly in demolition views." Thus, to correctly coordinate with the demolition of its host wall, the receptacle must be flagged for demolition during New Construction.

質問 # 23

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RVT_ELEC_01101試験内容: https://www.certshiken.com/RVT_ELEC_01101-shiken.html

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- 試験の準備方法-信頼的なRVT_ELEC_01101合格受験記試験-素敵なRVT_ELEC_01101試験内容 □ 今すぐ www.goshiken.com □ を開き、⇒ RVT_ELEC_01101 ⇐ を検索して無料でダウンロードしてください RVT_ELEC_01101合格率書籍

