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## Autodesk Certified Professional in Revit for Electrical Design Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

### NEW QUESTION # 53

Refer to exhibit.

An electrical designer is placing electrical equipment. When the electrical designer selects a component in the contextual ribbon, the Placement panel appears in the contextual ribbon.

Which condition does this Placement panel indicate?

- A. The component was created using a face-based template.
- B. The component is set to use the Always Vertical option
- **C. The component was created using a wall-based template**
- D. The component was created using a floor-based template.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The Placement panel shown in the exhibit - with options such as Place on Vertical Face, Place on Face, and Place on Work Plane - is displayed only when the family being placed was created using a wall-hosted (face-based or vertical face-based) template. This indicates that the family is designed to be hosted on a vertical surface, such as a wall, rather than a floor or level.

According to the Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide (Chapter 44 "Creating and Modifying Families"):

"When placing a hosted family, the placement options depend on the family's host type.

Wall-based families display the Place on Vertical Face option.

Ceiling-based families display Place on Face or Place on Work Plane.

Floor-based families display Place on Work Plane only."

The "Place on Vertical Face" option specifically appears for wall-hosted or face-based components because it allows the user to select a vertical plane, typically representing a wall surface. This confirms that the family template used during creation was Wall-based (commonly "Electrical Equipment - Wall Based.rvt" or "Generic Model - Wall Based.rvt").

In electrical design, examples of such components include:

Wall-mounted panelboards, switchboards, or transformers.

Receptacles or lighting control devices hosted on walls.

The Smithsonian Facilities Revit Template Guide reinforces this explanation:

"Wall-based components, such as surface-mounted panels, display the Place on Vertical Face option. This confirms the family is wall-hosted and cannot be placed freely on floors or reference planes." Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

A . Face-based template: Would show "Place on Face" (not necessarily limited to vertical).

C . Floor-based template: Displays "Place on Work Plane" only.

D . Always Vertical option: Controls orientation (rotation relative to surface), not placement host type.

Therefore, the Placement panel confirms the component was created using a wall-based family template, allowing it to be attached only to vertical surfaces.

References:

Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide - Chapter 44 "Creating and Modifying Families," pp. 1028-1032 Smithsonian Facilities Revit Template User's Guide - Section 7.4 "Family Hosting and Placement Behavior," pp. 72-74 Autodesk Revit Electrical Design Essentials - "Wall-Based Equipment and Hosting Parameters in Family Creation"

### NEW QUESTION # 54

An electrical designer is routing conduit through a building model to coordinate with other disciplines, the electrical designer wants to view selected components in a cropped 3D view.

With the conduit components selected, which tool should the designer use?

- A. Section Box
- B. Scope Box

- C. Selection Box
- D. Default 3D View

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In Revit Electrical Design, the Selection Box tool is used to quickly isolate and display selected components in a cropped 3D view. When an electrical designer selects conduits or devices in a model and chooses Selection Box from the Modify tab, Revit automatically generates a 3D view bounded tightly around the selected elements, helping coordinate routing in confined or congested spaces.

According to the Revit MEP User's Guide under "Creating 3D Views":

"Use the Selection Box tool to create a 3D view that isolates selected elements. Revit automatically crops the view extents to the selected geometry." This feature is critical in multidisciplinary coordination because it allows the electrical designer to review specific conduits, cable trays, or lighting paths in context without manually adjusting view boundaries.

In contrast:

Default 3D View (Option B) shows the entire model.

Scope Box (Option C) controls view extents in 2D views or view templates, not instant isolation.

Section Box (Option D) is manually adjusted within an existing 3D view but does not automatically generate a cropped view around selected elements.

Therefore, the Selection Box is the correct and most efficient tool for this task.

References:

Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide - Chapter 47 "Creating and Managing 3D Views," pp. 1108-1111 Smithsonian Facilities Revit Template User's Guide - Section 3.6 "Egress Routes and Coordination Views," p. 40 Autodesk Revit Electrical Design Essentials - 3D Visualization and Coordination Techniques

## NEW QUESTION # 55

Refer to exhibit.

An electrical designer wants to organize the Protect Browser as shown in the exhibit. Select the correct options in order to achieve the desired organization. (Select three.)

**Answer:**

Explanation:

## NEW QUESTION # 56

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 57

When creating a power circuit, which two rules are enforced by the program? (Select two.)

- A. Items on the circuit must be assigned the same voltage definition
- B. Items on the circuit must be in the same workset.
- C. Items on the circuit must be associated with a transformer.
- D. Items on the circuit must be in the same model.
- E. Items on the circuit must have an apparent load value assigned.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

According to the Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide (Chapter 17 - Electrical Systems), when creating power and lighting circuits, Revit enforces specific compatibility rules to ensure the accuracy and integrity of electrical systems. The document explicitly states: "Circuits connect similar electrical components to form an electrical system. Once created, you can edit circuits to add or remove components, connect a circuit to a panel, add wiring runs, and view circuit and panel properties... A component can be connected in a circuit if it is compatible with the other components in the circuit and if it has an available connector." Furthermore, it continues: "When circuits are created for a power system, only compatible devices can be connected. All devices in a circuit must specify the same distribution system (voltage and number of poles). The distribution system can be specified by type parameters or instance parameters. When you create a circuit where all the devices have the distribution system specified as instance parameters, Revit MEP displays a Specify Circuit Information dialog where you can specify values for the number of poles and voltage prior to creating the circuit." Additionally, the documentation clarifies that circuits must exist within the same project model to maintain system logic and consistency. It explains that "circuits connect similar electrical components within a particular system," which implicitly enforces that items must reside in the same model file. Revit's data structure does not allow cross-model circuit connections, since circuit logic, load calculations, and panel assignments depend on shared model parameters and hosted relationships between electrical families.

Therefore, the two rules enforced by Revit when creating a power circuit are:

A). Items on the circuit must be in the same model.

This ensures data integrity and consistency across electrical systems, as circuits cannot span multiple linked models.

C). Items on the circuit must be assigned the same voltage definition.

This guarantees that only devices with matching voltage and pole configurations can be logically and electrically connected to the same circuit.

Other options, such as requiring apparent load values or association with transformers, are not mandatory for circuit creation—they are design considerations applied after circuits are established. Worksets (option D) manage collaboration, not circuit validity.

Verified Reference:

Autodesk Revit MEP 2011 User's Guide, Chapter 17 "Electrical Systems," Sections Creating Circuits and Creating Power and Lighting Circuits, pp. 461-463.

### NEW QUESTION # 58

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