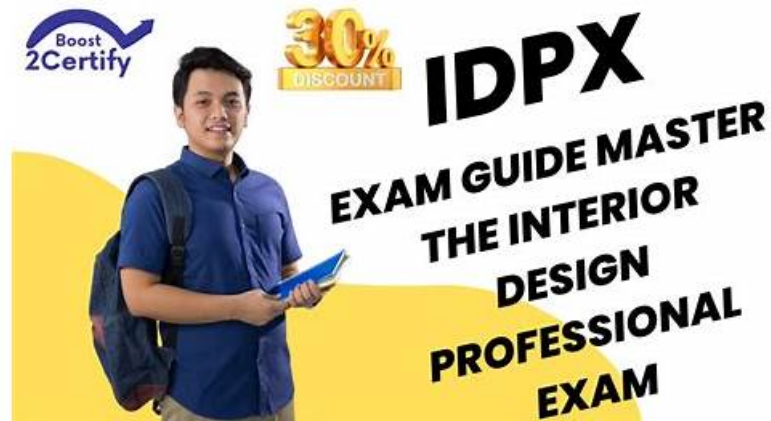


# Reliable IDPX training materials bring you the best IDPX guide exam: Interior Design Professional Exam



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## CIDQ IDPX Prüfungsplan:

| Thema   | Einzelheiten                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Thema 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Code Requirements, Laws, Standards, and Regulations: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Regulatory Compliance Specialist and covers environmental regulations, accessibility standards, building codes, and zoning laws. It also addresses understanding jurisdictional permit processes and legal implications for design compliance.</li></ul>                                                      |
| Thema 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Integration of Furniture, Fixtures, &amp; Equipment: This section of the exam measures the skills of a FF&amp;E Specialist and focuses on selecting and integrating furniture and equipment. It includes understanding product types, code compliance, maintenance requirements, procurement, installation processes, and cost estimation methods.</li></ul>                                                         |
| Thema 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Integration with Building Systems and Construction: This section of the exam measures skills of a Building Systems Coordinator and involves applying knowledge of structural, mechanical, plumbing, electrical, fire protection, lighting, and acoustical systems. It also includes coordinating with ceiling plans, installation sequencing, and understanding building components and transport systems.</li></ul> |

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Thema 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Contract Administration:</b> This section of the exam measures the skills of a Construction Administrator and covers documentation and communication processes such as RFIs, change orders, transmittals, field reports, and punch lists. It also includes managing site visits, shop drawings, project meetings, and contractor payment processes.</li> </ul>                          |
| Thema 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Project Process, Roles, and Coordination:</b> This section of the exam measures the skills of a Project Design Manager and focuses on team roles, stakeholder engagement, budgeting, project timelines, and collaboration with allied professionals. It also includes managing deliverables, specifications, phased construction, and conducting post-occupancy evaluations.</li> </ul> |

## CIDQ Interior Design Professional Exam IDPX Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q39-Q44):

### 39. Frage

What is the allowable reach range for an obstructed side reach over a kitchen counter?

- A. 15" [381 mm] to 48" [1219 mm]
- B. 34" [914 mm] to 46" [1168 mm]
- C. 18" [457 mm] to 48" [1219 mm]

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's knowledge of accessibility standards, specifically the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) guidelines, which are referenced for designing accessible spaces like kitchens.

The allowable reach range for an obstructed side reach over a kitchen counter ensures that individuals using wheelchairs can access controls or items.

\* **ADA Requirements:** According to the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design, Section 308.3, the allowable reach range for an obstructed side reach (e.g., over a counter) is 15 inches (380 mm) minimum to 48 inches (1220 mm) maximum above the finished floor. An obstructed side reach occurs when a person in a wheelchair must reach over an obstacle, such as a counter, to access an element. The counter depth cannot exceed 24 inches (610 mm) for this range to apply, which is typical for a kitchen counter.

\* **Option A (34" [914 mm] to 46" [1168 mm]):** This range aligns with an unobstructed side reach (per ADA Section 308.2), not an obstructed reach over a counter. For an unobstructed side reach, the maximum height is 48 inches, but the minimum is not 34 inches, and this does not apply to an obstructed scenario.

\* **Option B (15" [381 mm] to 48" [1219 mm]):** This matches the ADA requirement for an obstructed side reach over a counter, making it the correct choice. The range ensures that controls or items are within reach for a person in a wheelchair.

\* **Option C (18" [457 mm] to 48" [1219 mm]):** The minimum of 18 inches is too high; the ADA specifies 15 inches as the minimum for an obstructed side reach to ensure accessibility for individuals with limited reach capabilities.

Correction of Typographical Error:

The original question lists only three options (A, B, C), but the NCIDQ format typically includes four options (A, B, C, D). The missing Option D does not affect the answer, as Option B is clearly the correct choice based on the given options. For completeness, a potential Option D might be something like "24" [610 mm] to 54"

[1372 mm]," which would be incorrect per ADA standards.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design, as referenced in NCIDQ IDPX study materials.

"Where a clear floor space allows a parallel approach to an element and the high side reach is over an obstruction, the height of the obstruction shall be 34 inches (865 mm) maximum and the depth of the obstruction shall be 24 inches (610 mm) maximum. The high side reach shall be 48 inches (1220 mm) maximum for a reach depth of 10 inches (255 mm) maximum. The low side reach shall be 15 inches (380 mm) minimum." (2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design, Section 308.3) The 2010 ADA Standards specify that for an obstructed side reach over a counter, the allowable range is 15 inches to 48 inches above the finished floor, assuming the counter depth is within the allowable limit (24 inches). Option B matches this requirement, making it the correct answer.

Objectives:

- \* Understand accessibility requirements for reach ranges (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Codes and Standards).
- \* Apply ADA guidelines to ensure inclusive design in kitchens (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Building Regulations).

### 40. Frage

Which statement about change orders is MOST accurate?

- A. They are changes made to the contract documents during the bid (tender) phase
- B. They are notices to the client advising of changes to the construction documents
- **C. They are written permissions or instructions that modify construction documents**
- D. They are written instructions issued by the designer to the subtrades once the initial construction has begun

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's understanding of construction administration processes, including the purpose and definition of change orders. A change order is a formal document used to modify the original construction contract.

\* Option A (They are written permissions or instructions that modify construction documents): This is the most accurate statement. A change order is a formal written document that modifies the construction contract, including the construction documents (e.g., drawings, specifications), after the contract has been awarded. It typically addresses changes in scope, cost, or schedule and requires approval from the owner, contractor, and often the designer.

\* Option B (They are notices to the client advising of changes to the construction documents): While change orders may involve notifying the client, their primary purpose is to formally modify the contract, not just to advise. This statement is incomplete and less accurate than Option A.

\* Option C (They are changes made to the contract documents during the bid (tender) phase):

Changes during the bid phase are typically issued as addenda, not change orders. Change orders occur after the contract is awarded, during the construction phase.

\* Option D (They are written instructions issued by the designer to the subtrades once the initial construction has begun): Change orders are not issued directly to subcontractors; they are formal modifications to the contract issued through the general contractor, often initiated by the designer or owner but requiring broader approval. This statement is incorrect.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from NCIDQ's official study materials on construction administration and contract modifications.

"A change order is a written document that modifies the construction contract, including the construction documents, to address changes in scope, cost, or schedule during the construction phase." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Construction Administration Section) The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide defines a change order as a formal modification to the construction contract, which includes the construction documents. This aligns with Option A, making it the most accurate statement about change orders.

Objectives:

\* Understand the purpose and definition of change orders (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Construction Administration).

\* Apply contract administration processes to manage changes (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Contract Administration).

#### **41. Frage**

When calculating the boundary area using BOMA, the following items are considered rentable exclusions:  
egress stairs, occupant storage, and

- A. Building amenities
- **B. Building shafts**
- C. Other tenant areas
- D. Building service area

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's understanding of BOMA (Building Owners and Managers Association) standards for calculating rentable and usable areas in commercial buildings. Rentable exclusions are areas that are not included in the tenant's rentable area because they serve the entire building or are not occupiable by a specific tenant.

\* BOMA Standards Overview: According to the BOMA Office Standard (ANSI/BOMA Z65.1), rentable exclusions include areas that benefit all tenants or are not occupiable, such as egress stairs (required for life safety), occupant storage (used by a specific tenant but excluded from rentable area per BOMA), and other building-wide elements.

\* Option A (Building shafts): This is the correct choice. Building shafts (e.g., elevator shafts, mechanical shafts) are vertical penetrations that serve the entire building and are not occupiable by any tenant. Per BOMA standards, they are considered rentable exclusions, along with egress stairs and occupant storage.

\* Option B (Building amenities): Building amenities (e.g., fitness centers, conference rooms) are typically included in the rentable area as part of the building's common areas, which are apportioned to tenants through the load factor. They are not rentable exclusions.

\* Option C (Other tenant areas): Other tenant areas are part of the rentable area for those tenants and are not excluded. This option does not align with BOMA's definition of rentable exclusions.

\* Option D (Building service area): Building service areas (e.g., mechanical rooms, janitor closets) may be rentable exclusions in some contexts, but BOMA often includes them in the building's gross area and apportions them as part of the common area load factor, not as a direct exclusion like shafts or stairs.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from the BOMA Office Standard, as referenced in NCIDQ IDPX study materials.

"Rentable exclusions include egress stairs, occupant storage, building shafts, and other areas that serve the entire building and are not occupiable by a specific tenant." (ANSI/BOMA Z65.1-2017, Office Buildings:

Standard Methods of Measurement, Section on Rentable Exclusions)

The BOMA Office Standard lists building shafts as a rentable exclusion, along with egress stairs and occupant storage, because they are not occupiable and serve the entire building. This makes Option A the correct choice to complete the list of rentable exclusions.

Objectives:

\* Understand BOMA standards for rentable area calculations (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Professional Practice).

\* Apply space measurement principles to multi-tenant buildings (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Project Planning).

## 42. Frage

What is the rentable square footage [m<sup>2</sup>] of a building?

- A. the tenant suite not including any common and shared areas of a building
- **B. the tenant suite including a percentage of common areas of a building such as lobbies, corridors, vertical penetrations, hallways and restrooms (washrooms)**
- C. the tenant suite including all of common areas of a building such as lobbies, corridors, hallways and restrooms (washrooms)
- D. the common and shared areas of a building such as lobbies, corridors, stairwells, meeting rooms, hallways and restrooms (washrooms) used by all building tenants

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

Rentable square footage, per BOMA standards, includes the tenant's usable area plus a pro-rata share of common areas (e.g., lobbies, corridors, restrooms, vertical penetrations), calculated via a load factor. Option A (tenant suite only) is usable sf, not rentable. Option B (all common areas) overstates the tenant's share.

Option D (common areas only) excludes tenant space. Option C (tenant suite plus percentage of common) accurately reflects rentable sf, used for leasing calculations.

Verified Answer from Official Source: C - the tenant suite including a percentage of common areas of a building such as lobbies, corridors, vertical penetrations, hallways and restrooms (washrooms)

"Rentable square footage includes the tenant suite plus a proportional share of common areas like lobbies and corridors, per BOMA standards." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 2: Project Coordination) Explanation from Official Source: The NCIDQ adopts BOMA's definition, ensuring designers understand rentable area for space planning and client agreements.

Objectives:

\* Calculate rentable space (IDPX Objective 2.1).

## 43. Frage

A post-occupancy evaluation indicates that occupants are cold during winter months due to the building's HVAC system not performing according to design. What would have prevented this situation?

- A. an underfloor distribution system
- **B. commissioning**
- C. a punch (deficiency) list
- D. additional diffusers

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

Commissioning is a systematic process to verify that building systems (e.g., HVAC) perform as designed, per ASHRAE guidelines, identifying issues like poor heating before occupancy. Additional diffusers (B) address symptoms, not root causes. A punch list (C) corrects construction defects, not system performance. An underfloor system (D) is a design choice, not a verification process.

Commissioning (A) ensures proper HVAC operation, preventing the reported issue.

Verified Answer from Official Source: A - commissioning

"Commissioning verifies that HVAC systems perform per design intent, preventing issues like inadequate heating identified post-

Objectives:

#### 44. Frage

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