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NCIDQ IDPX Exam Study Guide with complete Solutions | Latest 2025/2026 Update.

What materials does NFPA 701 test, and what conditions does it test for? ☒ This tests the flammability of draperies, curtains, and other window treatments.

According to the International Building Code (IBC), what is a fire partition, and where is it used? ☒ The IBC defines this as a wall assembly having a fire resistance rating of one hour, used in:

1. Walls separating dwelling units
2. Walls separating guest rooms in Group R-1, R-2, and I-I occupancies
3. Walls separating tenant spaces in covered malls
4. Corridor walls

What two situations require the construction of a fire barrier? ☒
This type of fire-resistance-rated wall is required as:

1. A separation where there are different occupancies
2. An enclosure where there are vertical exits

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CIDQ IDPX Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Integration of Furniture, Fixtures, & Equipment: This section of the exam measures the skills of a FF&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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract Administration: 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.
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Correct CIDQ IDPX: Interior Design Professional Exam Latest Mock Test - Efficient PDFDumps Latest IDPX Test Camp

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CIDQ Interior Design Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

Contract documents serve as the legal contract between

- A. the client and the contractor
- B. the contractor and the suppliers
- C. the designer and the contractor
- D. the client and the designer

Answer: A

Explanation:

Contract documents, per standard construction practice (e.g., AIA guidelines), form the legal agreement between the client (owner) and the contractor, defining the scope, schedule, and payment for the construction work. These include drawings, specifications, and addenda. The designer prepares these documents but is not a party to this contract; their agreement is separate with the client (A). Option C (designer and contractor) involves coordination, not a direct contract. Option D (contractor and suppliers) refers to subcontracts, not the primary contract documents. Thus, B is the correct legal relationship.

Verified Answer from Official Source: B - the client and the contractor

"Contract documents establish the legal agreement between the owner and the contractor, outlining the terms of construction execution." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 3: Contract Documents) Explanation from Official Source: The NCIDQ specifies that these documents bind the owner and contractor, with the designer acting as an agent to facilitate, not as a contractual party in this context.

Objectives:

* Identify the purpose of contract documents (IDPX Objective 3.1).

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which elements are MOST important when preparing resilient sheet flooring estimates?

- A. Seaming diagram, roll width, and door thresholds
- B. Room dimensions, roll width, and location of columns
- C. Door thresholds, room dimensions, and location of columns
- D. Roll width, room dimensions, and seaming diagram

Answer: D

Explanation:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's ability to prepare accurate material estimates, particularly for finishes like resilient sheet flooring. Estimating the required quantity of sheet flooring involves considering factors that affect material usage and installation

efficiency.

* Option A (Seaming diagram, roll width, and door thresholds): While a seaming diagram and roll width are important, door thresholds are a secondary consideration in estimating material quantity.

Thresholds affect transitions but not the overall amount of flooring needed.

* Option B (Roll width, room dimensions, and seaming diagram): This is the correct choice. To estimate resilient sheet flooring, the designer needs the room dimensions (to calculate the total area), the roll width (to determine how the material will fit and minimize waste), and a seaming diagram (to plan where seams will occur, ensuring efficient use of material and accounting for pattern matching).

These are the most critical elements for an accurate estimate.

* Option C (Room dimensions, roll width, and location of columns): Room dimensions and roll width are essential, but the location of columns, while relevant for cutting and fitting, is a detail that comes into play during installation rather than the initial estimate. A seaming diagram is more critical for estimating.

* Option D (Door thresholds, room dimensions, and location of columns): Door thresholds and column locations are installation details, not primary factors for estimating material quantity. Room dimensions are important, but this option lacks the critical seaming diagram.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from NCIDQ's official study materials on material estimation and flooring specifications.

"When preparing estimates for resilient sheet flooring, the most important elements are the room dimensions, roll width, and seaming diagram to ensure accurate material quantity and efficient installation." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Materials and Finishes Section)

The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide specifies that room dimensions, roll width, and a seaming diagram are the most important factors for estimating resilient sheet flooring. These elements ensure the designer can calculate the material needed while minimizing waste, making Option B the correct answer.

Objectives:

* Understand material estimation for flooring (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Materials and Finishes).

* Apply specification knowledge to prepare accurate estimates (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Contract Documents).

NEW QUESTION # 23

What is the MINIMUM aisle width in retail areas conforming to universal accessibility standards?

- A. 32" [813 mm]
- B. 42" [1067 mm]
- C. 36" [914 mm]
- D. 48" [1219 mm]

Answer: C

Explanation:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's knowledge of universal accessibility standards, specifically the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) guidelines, which are referenced for designing accessible retail spaces. The minimum aisle width ensures that individuals using wheelchairs can navigate through the space.

* ADA Requirements: According to the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design, Section 403.5.1, the minimum clear width for an accessible route (such as an aisle in a retail area) is 36 inches (914 mm). This width allows a wheelchair user to maneuver comfortably. In some cases, the width can be reduced to 32 inches for short distances (e.g., through doorways), but for continuous aisles in retail areas, 36 inches is the standard minimum.

* Option A (32" [813 mm]): While 32 inches is the minimum clear width for short segments of an accessible route (e.g., at a doorway), it is not sufficient for a continuous aisle in a retail area, where 36 inches is required to ensure accessibility.

* Option B (36" [914 mm]): This matches the ADA requirement for the minimum clear width of an accessible route in a retail area, making it the correct choice.

* Option C (42" [1067 mm]): A 42-inch width exceeds the minimum requirement and may be recommended for greater accessibility, but it is not the minimum per ADA standards.

* Option D (48" [1219 mm]): A 48-inch width is required for two wheelchairs to pass each other (per ADA Section 403.5.3), but it is not the minimum for a single accessible route in a retail aisle.

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.

"The clear width of walking surfaces in accessible routes shall be 36 inches (915 mm) minimum." (2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design, Section 403.5.1) The 2010 ADA Standards specify that the minimum clear width for an accessible route, such as a retail aisle, is 36 inches to accommodate wheelchair users. Option B matches this requirement, making it the correct answer for the minimum aisle width in a retail area.

Objectives:

- * Understand accessibility requirements for retail spaces (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Codes and Standards).
- * Apply ADA guidelines to ensure inclusive design (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Building Regulations).

NEW QUESTION # 24

A designer is hired to update a community clubhouse in a private residential subdivision. During the pre- design phase, the designer interviews stakeholders to gather information about the use of the clubhouse. Who is the MOST important stakeholder?

- A. HOA
- B. building manager
- C. residents

Answer: C

Explanation:

In pre-design (programming), the residents are the most important stakeholders for a community clubhouse, as they are the end-users whose needs, preferences, and usage patterns shape the design. The HOA (A) oversees governance and funding but represents residents indirectly. The building manager (C) maintains the facility, not its use. Residents (B) provide direct input on functionality, making them the primary focus per programming principles.

Verified Answer from Official Source: B - residents

"In programming a community space like a clubhouse, residents are the most important stakeholders, as their needs drive the design." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 2: Project Coordination) Explanation from Official Source: The NCIDQ prioritizes end-users in programming, ensuring designs meet occupant requirements for community facilities.

Objectives:

- * Gather stakeholder input (IDPX Objective 2.1).

NEW QUESTION # 25

When calculating the usable area of a multi-tenant floor per BOMA standards, where should the designer establish the boundary between a tenant space and common corridor?

- A. At the face of gypsum board on the tenant side of the partition
- B. At the face of stud on the common corridor side of the partition
- C. At the face of gypsum board on the common corridor side of the partition
- D. At the centerline of the demising partition

Answer: A

Explanation:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's knowledge of space measurement standards, specifically the Building Owners and Managers Association (BOMA) standards, which are used to calculate usable and rentable areas in commercial buildings. In a multi-tenant floor, the usable area is the space a tenant can actually occupy, excluding common areas like corridors.

* BOMA Standards Overview: According to the BOMA Office Standard (ANSI/BOMA Z65.1), the usable area is measured from the finished surface of the tenant side of the demising partition (the wall separating the tenant space from common areas like corridors). This ensures that the tenant's usable area includes the space up to the interior face of the wall, excluding the thickness of the wall itself, which is typically considered part of the common area or rentable add-on.

* Option A (At the centerline of the demising partition): Measuring to the centerline of the partition is used for calculating rentable area, not usable area. The centerline method includes part of the wall thickness in the tenant's area, which overestimates the usable space.

* Option B (At the face of gypsum board on the tenant side of the partition): This is the correct choice per BOMA standards. The usable area is measured to the finished surface (gypsum board) on the tenant side of the demising partition, ensuring that only the occupiable space within the tenant's area is counted.

* Option C (At the face of stud on the common corridor side of the partition): Measuring to the stud on the corridor side excludes the entire wall thickness from the tenant's usable area, which underestimates the space the tenant can actually use. This is not consistent with BOMA standards for usable area.

* Option D (At the face of gypsum board on the common corridor side of the partition): Measuring to the corridor side of the gypsum board also excludes the wall thickness, reducing the tenant's usable area. This method might be used for other calculations but not for BOMA usable area.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

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

"For usable area, the measurement is taken to the finished surface of the demising partition on the tenant side, typically the face of the

Objectives:

- ### NEW QUESTION # 26

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