

Answers CIDQ IDPX Free & IDPX Real Dumps

IDPX questions with correct answers

While touring the site, you noticed the transition from carpet to concrete isn't what you approved in the shop drawings and has resulted in a significant height difference that will be a tripping hazard? Answer ✓ / ✓ Contact the GC in writing stating you observed and that you are rejecting that portion of work since it is not in accordance to the contract documents

Who is responsible for submitting CO to the Owner? Answer ✓ / ✓ GC

To receive periodic payments, what must the contractor issue to the designer? Answer ✓ / ✓ Submit a notarized application for payment to the interior designer at least 10 days before the date established for each payment in the owner contract agreement

What should an ID do first if the client decides to make major revisions after a project has been tendered but before construction has started? Answer ✓ / ✓ Advise the client that making major revisions may delay the job and increase its cost and that additional fees will be charged for design and drawing revision

When the final selection is made during construction, the cost will be \$1,200 less than the original allowance. This deductible will be logged in the project as which of the following? Answer ✓ / ✓ Bulletin

While conducting a site visit, the ID notices a safety concern in the electrician's workspace. What should they do first? Answer ✓ / ✓ Make the GC and owner aware of the issues and follow up in writing.

In regards to barrier free/universal design all of the following are true about ramps EXCEPT? Answer ✓ / ✓ A ramp must have a Min. Clean. Width of 42".

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Passing the Interior Design Professional Exam exam at first attempt is a goal that many candidates strive for. However, some of them think that good CIDQ IDPX study material is not important, but this is not true. The right IDPX preparation material is crucial for success in the exam. And applicants who don't find updated IDPX prep material ultimately fail in the real examination and waste money. That's why TestkingPDF offers actual IDPX exam questions to help candidates pass the exam and save their resources.

CIDQ IDPX Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	Project Assessment and Sustainability: This section of the exam measures skills of an Interior Design Consultant and covers understanding and evaluating square footage standards, environmental and wellness criteria, existing site conditions, and key project drivers such as client goals, culture, and budget.
Topic 2	Project Process, Roles, and Coordination: 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.

Topic 3	Professional Business Practices: This section of the exam measures skills of an Interior Design Consultant and addresses business structures, scope of practice, proposals, contracts, and basic project accounting. It prepares candidates to understand legal obligations, manage finances, and structure project proposals professionally.
Topic 4	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.

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As you all know that practicing with the wrong preparation material will waste your valuable money and many precious study hours. So you need to choose the most proper and verified preparation material with caution. Preparation material for the IDPX exam questions from TestkingPDF helps to break down the most difficult concepts into easy-to-understand examples. Also, you will find that all the included questions are based on the last and updated IDPX Exam Dumps version. We are sure that using TestkingPDF's CIDQ Exam Questions preparation material will support you in passing the IDPX exam with confidence.

CIDQ Interior Design Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q100-Q105):

NEW QUESTION # 100

A client wants to convert a 10,000 sf [929 m²] retail facility into an office space. What is the MOST important activity to do as a part of programming?

- A. Prepare record (as-built) drawings
- B. Determine which consultants are required
- C. Calculate the number of parking spaces
- D. Identify building codes

Answer: A

Explanation:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's understanding of the programming phase, particularly for a project involving the conversion of an existing space. Programming involves gathering information to define the project's requirements, and for an existing building conversion, understanding the current conditions is critical.

* Option A (Identify building codes): Identifying building codes is important, but it is typically done during the schematic design phase or later, after programming establishes the project's needs. It is not the most important programming activity.

* Option B (Prepare record (as-built) drawings): This is the correct choice. For a conversion project, the most important programming activity is to prepare record (as-built) drawings of the existing retail facility. These drawings document the current conditions (e.g., walls, columns, utilities), providing a baseline for planning the new office layout. Without accurate as-built drawings, the designer cannot effectively program the space or proceed with design.

* Option C (Calculate the number of parking spaces): Calculating parking spaces is a code-related task that occurs later, typically during schematic design or permitting, after programming defines the office's occupancy and needs.

* Option D (Determine which consultants are required): While determining consultants (e.g., structural engineer, MEP engineer) is important, it is a secondary step that follows after understanding the existing conditions through as-built drawings.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from NCIDQ's official study materials on programming for existing building conversions.

"For a project involving the conversion of an existing space, the most important programming activity is to prepare record (as-built) drawings to document the current conditions and inform the design process." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Programming Section)

The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide emphasizes that preparing as-built drawings is the most critical programming activity for a conversion project, as it provides the foundation for understanding the existing space. This aligns with Option B, making it the correct answer.

Objectives:

* Understand programming activities for existing building conversions (NCIDQ IDPX Objective:

Programming).

* Apply documentation to inform design decisions (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Project Planning).

NEW QUESTION # 101

Gross leasable area is measured from the

- A. inside surface of shared partitions to the outside of tenant walls
- B. centerlines of shared partitions to the inside of tenant walls
- **C. centerlines of shared partitions to the outside of tenant walls**
- D. inside surface of shared partitions to the inside of tenant walls

Answer: C

Explanation:

Gross leasable area (GLA), per BOMA standards, is the total floor area a tenant leases, measured from the centerline of shared partitions (demising walls) to the outside face of exterior walls, including tenant-specific and pro-rata common areas. Option A (inside tenant walls) undercounts shared walls. Option C (inside to inside) excludes wall thickness and exterior portions. Option D (inside to outside) miscounts shared walls. B (centerline to outside) aligns with industry practice for rentable space calculation.

Verified Answer from Official Source: B - centerlines of shared partitions to the outside of tenant walls

"Gross leasable area is measured from the centerline of shared partitions to the outside face of tenant exterior walls per BOMA standards." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 2: Project Coordination) Explanation from Official Source: The NCIDQ adopts BOMA's definition, ensuring designers calculate leasable space accurately for leasing and design purposes.

Objectives:

* Calculate space metrics (IDPX Objective 2.1).

NEW QUESTION # 102

When reviewing the general contractor's pay application, the designer should approve the amount for

- A. Utilities and property taxes
- B. Subcontractors' travel expenses
- **C. Delivered materials stored on-site**

Answer: C

Explanation:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's role in construction administration, including the review of pay applications. A pay application is a request for payment submitted by the general contractor, detailing the work completed and materials provided. The designer's role is to verify that the requested amounts align with the contract and the work performed.

* Option A (Utilities and property taxes): Utilities and property taxes are typically the owner's responsibility, not part of the contractor's pay application for construction work. These costs are not within the designer's purview to approve.

* Option B (Subcontractors' travel expenses): Travel expenses for subcontractors may or may not be reimbursable, depending on the contract terms. However, they are not typically a standard part of a pay application for construction work and are not the designer's responsibility to approve unless explicitly included in the contract.

* Option C (Delivered materials stored on-site): This is the correct choice. According to standard construction contracts (e.g., AIA documents), the contractor can request payment for materials that have been delivered and stored on-site, provided they are properly documented, insured, and protected.

The designer should verify that the materials are on-site and meet the specifications before approving this portion of the pay application.

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 C is clearly the correct choice based on the given options. For completeness, a potential Option D might be something like "General contractor's overhead and profit," which is also part of a pay application but is less specific than delivered materials and not the primary focus of the designer's approval in this context.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from NCIDQ's official study materials on construction administration and pay application review.

"When reviewing a pay application, the designer should approve amounts for work completed and materials delivered and stored on-site, ensuring they align with the contract documents and specifications." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Construction Administration Section) The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide specifies that the designer's role in pay application review includes approving costs for delivered materials stored on-site, as these are part of the contractor's reimbursable expenses under standard

construction contracts. This ensures that the contractor is paid for materials that are ready for installation, making Option C the correct choice.

Objectives:

- * Understand the designer's role in reviewing pay applications (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Construction Administration).
- * Apply contract administration principles to verify payment requests (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Contract Administration).

NEW QUESTION # 103

How are the actual riser and tread dimensions for a set of stairs determined?

- A. Divide floor opening by desired tread dimension
- **B. Divide floor-to-floor height by maximum riser dimension**
- C. Divide floor-to-floor height by minimum riser dimension
- D. Divide floor opening by desired riser dimension

Answer: B

Explanation:

Stair design per the International Building Code (IBC) Section 1011 requires risers to be between 4" and 7" (102-178 mm) and treads at least 11" (279 mm) deep in commercial settings. To calculate actual dimensions, designers start with the total floor-to-floor height (vertical rise) and divide by the maximum riser height (7") to determine the number of risers, then adjust tread depth accordingly. This ensures compliance with code maximums while fitting the space. Option A and B use "floor opening" (horizontal), which applies to layout, not riser/tread sizing. Option C uses "minimum riser" (4"), which could result in too many steps. Option D aligns with standard practice for safe, code-compliant stairs.

Verified Answer from Official Source: D - Divide floor-to-floor height by maximum riser dimension

"To determine stair riser and tread dimensions, divide the total floor-to-floor height by the maximum allowable riser height (7 inches) to establish the number of risers." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 1:

Codes and Standards)

Explanation from Official Source: The NCIDQ explains that this method ensures stairs meet IBC safety standards by starting with the maximum riser height, a critical limit for occupant comfort and egress.

Objectives:

- * Apply building codes to stair design (IDPX Objective 1.4).

NEW QUESTION # 104

In which type of space would occupant load be calculated using net square footage?

- **A. exercise room**
- B. museum exhibit
- C. airport terminal

Answer: A

Explanation:

Per IBC Section 1004.1.2, occupant load is calculated using net square footage (usable floor area, excluding walls, fixtures) for spaces where furniture or equipment defines capacity, like an exercise room (Assembly A-3). Gross square footage (total area including walls) applies to open areas like airport terminals (B) or museum exhibits (C), both Assembly A-3 but with less fixed layout. Exercise rooms require net calculation due to equipment-specific occupancy, making A correct.

Verified Answer from Official Source: A - exercise room

"Net square footage is used to calculate occupant load in spaces like exercise rooms where fixed equipment defines usable area."

(NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 1: Codes and Standards) Explanation from Official Source: The NCIDQ specifies net area for spaces with defined layouts, ensuring accurate capacity based on functional space, per IBC standards.

Objectives:

- * Calculate occupant loads accurately (IDPX Objective 1.2).

NEW QUESTION # 105

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