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PDFExamDumps提供的培訓資料和正式的考試內容是非常接近的。你經過我們短期的特殊培訓可以很快的掌握IT專業知識，為你參加考試做好準備。我們承諾將盡力幫助你通過Autodesk RVT_ELEC_01101 認證考試。

Autodesk RVT_ELEC_01101 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• Families: This section of the exam measures the skills of BIM Modelers and focuses on creating and editing Revit families. It includes defining MEP connectors, understanding system and component family types, configuring family categories, and setting up light sources. The section also assesses parameter creation, annotation family setup, and controlling element visibility to ensure effective customization and reuse across electrical projects.
主題 2	• Modeling: This section of the exam measures the skills of Electrical Designers and covers creating and managing electrical elements within Revit. It includes adding electrical equipment such as panelboards and transformers, configuring circuits and low-voltage systems, and using the System Browser for navigation. Candidates must also demonstrate the ability to model connecting geometry, including conduits, cable trays, and wiring, with appropriate settings and fittings.

主題 3	• Documentation: This section of the exam measures the skills of Revit Technicians and covers manipulating views, templates, and schedules to produce accurate documentation. It includes managing panel schedules, creating various view types such as legends, callouts, and 3D views, and applying phasing and revision management. Candidates are also tested on annotation tools, including tags, keynotes, and note blocks, to ensure clarity and consistency in project documentation.
主題 4	• Collaboration: This section of the exam measures the skills of Project Coordinators and covers collaboration workflows in Revit. It includes working with imported and linked files, managing worksharing concepts, and using interference checks. Candidates are also evaluated on data coordination through copy • monitor tools, exporting to different formats, managing design options, and transferring project standards to ensure effective teamwork in shared environments.
主題 5	• Analysis: This section of the exam measures the skills of Electrical Engineers and focuses on performing analytical tasks in Revit. It includes conducting load calculations, conceptual lighting analysis, and configuring electrical settings for load classifications and demand factors. Candidates must show the ability to use Revit's analysis tools to ensure proper electrical design performance and energy efficiency.

RVT_ELEC_01101權威考題 - RVT_ELEC_01101權威認證

有了目標就要勇敢的去實現。每一個選擇IT行業的人應該都不會只是安於現狀那樣簡單點的生活，現在各行各業的競爭壓力可想而知，IT行業也不例外，所以你們要是有了目標就要勇敢的去實現，其中通過 Autodesk 的RVT_ELEC_01101考試認證也是一次不小的競爭方式之一，通過了此考試，那麼你的IT生涯將會大展宏圖，會有一幅不一樣的藍圖等著你去勾勒，而我們PDFExamDumps網站可以提供你真實準確的培訓資料，幫助你通過考試獲得認證，從而實現你的藍圖理想。

最新的 Autodesk Certified Professional RVT_ELEC_01101 免費考試真題 (Q32-Q37):

問題 #32
What two ways can an electrical designer copy a cable tray type from a project to a template? (Select two.)

- A. 1 Open both the project and the template in the same Revit session.
  2. In the template, activate Transfer Project Standards.
  3. Choose to copy from the project and then select Cable Tray Types.
- B. 1. Open both the project and the template in the same Revit session.
  2. In the project, select the cable tray and click Edit Family.
  3. Click Load into Project and select the template to load the family into.
- C. 1. Open the project and the template in separate Revit sessions.
  2. In the template, activate Transfer Project Standards.
  3. Choose to copy from the project and then select Cable Tray Types.
- D. 1. Open the project and the template In separate Revit sessions.
  2. In the project, copy the cable tray to the clipboard.
  3. Switch to the template and paste the cable tray in a view.
- E. 1. Open both the project and the template in the same Revit session.
  2. In the project, copy the cable tray to the clipboard.
  3. Switch to the template and paste the cable tray in a view.

答案：A,E

解題說明：
In Autodesk Revit for Electrical Design, there are two correct and officially supported methods to transfer or copy Cable Tray Types (including sizes, materials, and type properties) from an existing project into a template file (.rte). These methods ensure that all type definitions, fittings, and related MEP settings are preserved.
□ Option B (Clipboard Copy within the same Revit session)
1. Open both the project and the template in the same Revit session.

2. In the project, copy the cable tray to the clipboard.

3. Switch to the template and paste the cable tray in a view.

This method is valid because when a designer copies a system family element (like a cable tray, duct, or conduit) from one project to another within the same Revit session, Revit automatically transfers the type definition used by that element.

According to the Revit MEP User's Guide, Chapter 17 - Electrical Systems:

"Copying a cable tray from one project to another carries its type properties with it, including size, material, and fittings, as Revit automatically loads the associated system family definition." This means that simply copying and pasting the tray into a view of the template will automatically add that type to the template's Type Selector.

☐ Option C (Transfer Project Standards)

1. Open both the project and the template in the same Revit session.

2. In the template, activate Transfer Project Standards.

3. Choose to copy from the project and then select Cable Tray Types.

This is the recommended method for consistent and verified transfer of all type definitions.

From the same guide under Panel Schedule Templates and System Types Management:

"Use Transfer Project Standards to copy system family types, such as Cable Tray Types, Conduit Types, and related MEP settings, between projects or into templates." This process ensures that all type parameters, including default fittings, bend radius, and annotation settings defined under Electrical Settings, are accurately copied.

References:

Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide - Chapter 17 "Electrical Systems," pp. 407-409 (Cable Tray Management and Transfer Standards) Autodesk Revit MEP 2011 What's New - Section "Copy Styles Using Transfer Project Standards" Smithsonian Facilities Revit Template User's Guide - "Transferring MEP Types into Templates," pp. 68-71

問題 #33

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

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

答案：B,E

解題說明：

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.

問題 #34
Refer to exhibit.

- A. Delete the existing callout and create a new one with the correct type.
- B. Select the callout and choose a detail view under Reference Other View.
- C. Open the callout view from the Project Browser and change its type.
- D. Select the callout and change its type from the Type Selector.

答案：**B**

解題說明：
In Autodesk Revit, when an electrical designer creates a callout view, the software automatically generates a new dependent or independent view based on the selected callout type. However, if a callout is accidentally linked to the wrong or redundant view, the designer can easily reassign it to another existing view without recreating the callout. This can be done using the Reference Other View property in the Properties palette.
According to the Revit MEP User's Guide (Chapter 47 "Views and Callouts"):
"To link a callout to an existing view rather than creating a new one, select the callout, and under the properties for that element, use Reference Other View to specify the desired target view." This means that when the designer selects the callout (in this case, shown as "L0 - Power - Callout 1" in the Project Browser), they can modify the Reference Other View setting from the Properties palette to point to a different, pre-existing detail view or callout view-for example, one showing an enlarged power distribution layout or switchboard detail.
This is the most efficient workflow because:
It avoids recreating or redrawing the callout (unlike Option C).
It preserves all annotation and sheet referencing data.
It ensures alignment and consistency across sheet references.
The Smithsonian Facilities Revit Template User's Guide reinforces this standard Revit practice:
"When a view reference or callout is incorrectly associated, use the Reference Other View property to redirect the annotation to an existing detail or dependent view." Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:
B . Change its type from the Type Selector: Callout types control annotation style (not the referenced view).
C . Delete and recreate: This is unnecessary and inefficient.
D . Open the callout view and change its type: Callout type cannot be changed directly once created; it's controlled by view properties.
Therefore, the correct and Revit-recommended approach is Option A: Select the callout and choose a detail view under Reference Other View.
References:
Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide - Chapter 47 "Views and Callouts," pp. 1092-1097 Smithsonian Facilities Revit Template User's Guide - Section 2.8.1 "View Types and Templates," pp. 29-31 Autodesk Revit Electrical Design Essentials - "Callouts, Detail Views, and Referencing Workflows"

問題 #35
An electrical designer is adding lights to a project model. The coiling grids arc located in a linked Revit model. How are these lights affected if the grid patterns move?

- A. The lights do not move with the pattern but will stay associated with the ceiling if hosted
- B. The lights move with the pattern if they are alignment-locked to the ceiling and hosted.
- C. The lights move with the pattern if they are defined as ceiling-hosted types.
- D. The lights do not follow grid pattern movement unless they are non-hosted.

答案：**A**

解題說明：
When working in Autodesk Revit for MEP Electrical Design, lighting fixtures can be either hosted (such as ceiling-hosted or wall-hosted) or non-hosted. The movement of lighting fixtures in relation to linked model elements-like ceiling grids-is determined by the hosting condition and alignment constraints applied to those elements.
According to the Revit MEP User's Guide (Chapter 24 "Ceilings" and Chapter 50 "Rendering"), a ceiling is a level-based element. You can create it on a specified level and host ceiling-based families such as lighting fixtures. When a ceiling is modified or repositioned, the hosted lighting fixtures will move with the ceiling itself, maintaining their relationship to the host surface. However, when ceiling grid patterns are changed or moved in a linked Revit model, the movement of those grid patterns does not automatically

propagate to hosted elements in the electrical model unless those elements are directly linked or constrained to a movable reference plane.

As described:

"Ceilings are level-based elements... When you create a ceiling, you can host components such as lighting fixtures on its face. Hosted elements remain associated with their host even if the ceiling is modified." And further in the glossary section:

"Rehost: To move a component from one host to another. For example, you can use the Pick New Host tool to move a window from one wall to another wall." This confirms that a hosted light fixture maintains its attachment to the host element (the ceiling) but not to the grid pattern itself. Grid movement within a linked ceiling model does not alter the position of lights unless they are manually re-hosted or alignment-locked directly to a specific geometry within the host model.

Therefore, the correct interpretation is that when ceiling grid patterns move within a linked Revit model, the lights placed in the electrical model do not follow the grid pattern movement automatically. They remain stationary relative to the ceiling surface, provided they are hosted correctly.

This behavior reflects Revit's parametric relationships - "hosted elements maintain dependency only on their host, not on graphical references like grids unless locked via constraints." References:

Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide, Chapter 24 "Ceilings", pp. 579-583

Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide, Chapter 50 "Rendering" (Lighting Fixtures and Hosts) Autodesk Revit Glossary: "Rehost" definition, p. 2037 Revit Electrical Design Parametric Model Behavior - Revit MEP Essentials

問題 #36

Refer to exhibit.

Why is one receptacle shown in full color (black) and one receptacle shown in halftone (gray)?

- A. The two receptacles are not on the some circuit.
- B. The two receptacles have different load classifications.
- C. The wire connecting the two receptacles is not property attached
- D. The circuit's panelboard is not assigned.

答案：A

解題說明：

In Autodesk Revit MEP, when working with electrical circuits, Revit visually differentiates elements based on their circuit membership and active selection during the circuit editing process. In the Edit Circuit mode, the software highlights elements connected to the active circuit in full color (black), while other electrical devices not part of that same circuit appear in halftone (gray).

In the exhibit, one receptacle appears in black, while the other is shown in gray (halftone). This indicates that only one of the receptacles is currently included in the circuit being edited, while the other receptacle belongs to a different circuit or has not yet been assigned to any circuit.

According to the Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide (Electrical Systems - Circuits section):

"When editing a circuit, the components that belong to the selected circuit are highlighted in the active color, while other elements in the view appear in halftone. Devices that are not on the same circuit will not be shown as connected or editable until added to the current circuit." Therefore:

The black receptacle is the one actively included in the selected circuit.

The gray (halftone) receptacle is not on the same circuit and thus not active for editing.

This visual cue is Revit's way of helping the designer distinguish between circuit connections when adding or managing electrical devices.

問題 #37

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