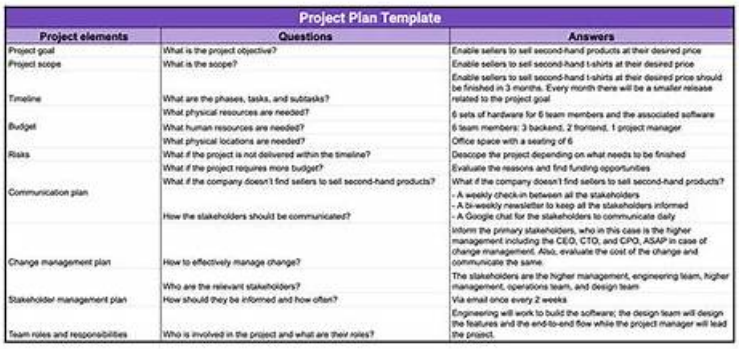
Project-Planning-Design復習テキスト & Project-Planning-Design復習範囲



Project Plan Template		
Project elements	**Questions**	**Answers**
Project goal	What is the project objective?	Enable sellers to sell second-hand products at their desired price
Project scope	What is the scope?	Enable sellers to sell second-hand t-shirts at their desired price
Timeline	What are the phases, tasks, and subtasks?	Enable sellers to sell second-hand t-shirts at their desired price should be finished in 3 months. Every month there will be a smaller release related to the project goal
Budget	What physical resources are needed?	6 sets of hardware for 6 team members and the associated software
	What human resources are needed?	6 team members: 3 backend, 2 frontend, 1 project manager
	What physical locations are needed?	Office space with a seating of 6
Risks	What if the project is not delivered within the timeline?	Descope the project depending on what needs to be finished
	What if the project requires more budget?	Evaluate the reasons and find funding opportunities
Communication plan	What if the company doesn't find sellers to sell second-hand products?	What if the company doesn't find sellers to sell second-hand products?
	How the stakeholders should be communicated?	- A weekly check-in between all the stakeholders - A bi-weekly newsletter to keep all the stakeholders informed - A Google chat for the stakeholders to communicate daily
Change management plan	How to effectively manage change?	Inform the primary stakeholders, who in this case is the higher management including the CEO, CTO, and CPO, ASAP in case of change management. Also, evaluate the cost of the change and communicate the same.
Stakeholder management plan	Who are the relevant stakeholders?	The stakeholders are the higher management, engineering team, higher management, operations team, and design team
	How should they be informed and how often?	Via email once every 2 weeks
Team roles and responsibilities	Who is involved in the project and what are their roles?	Engineering will work to build the software; the design team will design the features and the end-to-end flow while the project manager will lead the project.

P.S. JpexamがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいProject-Planning-Designダンプ：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1thrUL65KE2KXrf7SuBKastiSKRzYGUpi

どうやって安くて正確性の高いNCARBのProject-Planning-Design問題集を買いますか。Jpexamは最も安い値段で正確性の高いNCARBのProject-Planning-Design問題集を提供します。Jpexamの学習教材はベストセラーになって、他のサイトをずっと先んじています。私たちのNCARBのProject-Planning-Design問題集を使ったら、NCARBのProject-Planning-Design認定試験に合格できる。Jpexamを選んだら、成功を選ぶのに等しいです。

NCARB Project-Planning-Design 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• Building Systems, Materials, & Assemblies: This section of the exam measures skills of architectural designers and covers the understanding of building systems such as mechanical, electrical, and plumbing, along with structural and specialty systems. It also involves selecting appropriate materials and assemblies to align with program needs, budgets, and regulations.
トピック 2	• Project Costs & Budgeting: This section of the exam measures skills of architectural designers and assesses the ability to evaluate design alternatives based on program goals, perform cost evaluations, and manage cost considerations throughout the design process.
トピック 3	• Environmental Conditions & Context: This section of the exam measures skills of architectural designers and covers how to use site analysis information to determine building placement and environmental planning decisions. It emphasizes applying sustainable principles and considering the neighborhood context to guide project design.
トピック 4	• Project Integration of Program & Systems: This section of the exam measures skills of project architects and focuses on integrating decisions about environmental conditions, codes, and building systems into one cohesive project design. It highlights how to configure the building and incorporate both program requirements and contextual conditions in a unified design approach.
トピック 5	• Codes & Regulations: This section of the exam measures the skills of project architects and focuses on applying zoning laws, environmental rules, and building codes during the planning stage. Candidates are tested on how to integrate multiple regulatory requirements into a project's design effectively.

>> Project-Planning-Design復習テキスト <<

Project-Planning-Design復習範囲、Project-Planning-Design専門知識内容

NCARB　Project-Planning-Design認定試験の難しさで近年にほとんどの受験生は資格認定試験に合格しなっかたと

良く知られます。だから、我々社の有効な試験問題集は長年にわたりNCARB　Project-Planning-Design認定資格試験問題集作成に取り組んだIT専門家によって書いてます。実際の試験に表示される質問と正確な解答はあなたのNCARB　Project-Planning-Design認定資格試験合格を手伝ってあげます。

NCARB ARE 5.0 Project Planning & Design (PPD) 認定 Project-Planning-Design 試験問題 (Q85-Q90):

質問 # 85
An elementary school requires a renovation, selective demolition, and a major addition in order to accommodate a growing student population. An architectural firm has prepared schematic design plans incorporating the school's increased programmatic needs, including an enlarged library, cafeteria, and gymnasium; a secure courtyard; and additional space for administrative offices and classrooms. The main entrance was relocated in order to improve the traffic and pedestrian flow at the beginning and end of the school day, and additional parking was provided to comply with current zoning requirements.
The existing single-story masonry building was built in 1950. Two small additions were built later: the north addition will be kept and repurposed, but the south addition will be demolished. The building contains asbestos and lead in roof soffits, floor tiles, pipe insulation, and window paint. All existing mechanical systems need to be replaced; new systems have not been selected.
Considerations for the renovation include:
* The relocated front entrance must be easily recognizable, highly visible, and secure.
* Interior and exterior materials need to be durable and maintainable in order to withstand frequent student abuse, but also economical due to strict budget limitations.
* Good indoor air quality and increased energy efficiency are priorities for the selection of mechanical equipment.
After completion, the entire school should look uniform, without a distinctive difference between the existing building and new addition.
Building information:
* Construction Type is II-B.
The following resources are available for your reference:
* Existing Plans, including site and floor plans
* Proposed Plans, including site and floor plans
* Cost Analysis
* Zoning Ordinance Excerpts, for off-street parking requirements
* IBC Excerpts, showing relevant code sections
* ADA Standards Excerpts, showing relevant sections from the ADA Standards for Accessible Design When the addition is completed, the school will be fully sprinkled per NFPA 13 Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems requirements, with a continuous 24-foot wide fire access lane provided around the building perimeter.
Through a code analysis, the combination of construction type, occupancy, and building area present a compliance problem.

- A. Reduce building area
- B. Add firewall to design
- C. Check frontage area increase

正解：C

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
When a building's size and occupancy cause non-compliance with allowable building area or frontage requirements, the architect should first check frontage area increase provisions allowed by the code. The frontage increase can allow a larger building area based on the length of street frontage and fire access, especially when sprinklers and fire lanes are provided.
Adding firewalls (A) is a method to subdivide building area but is typically considered after exploring frontage increases.
Reducing building area (C) is a last resort if other allowances are insufficient.
Therefore, the architect should first verify if frontage area increases resolve the compliance issue.
References:
IBC Chapter 5 - Building Area and Height Limits
NFPA 13 - Sprinkler System Requirements
ARE 5.0 PPD - Codes and Regulations

質問 # 86
An architect is working with a developer to determine which of three available sites should be the preferred location for a new office building that will primarily utilize passive energy systems. All three sites are located in a cold, northern climate with winter winds predominantly from the north and west.

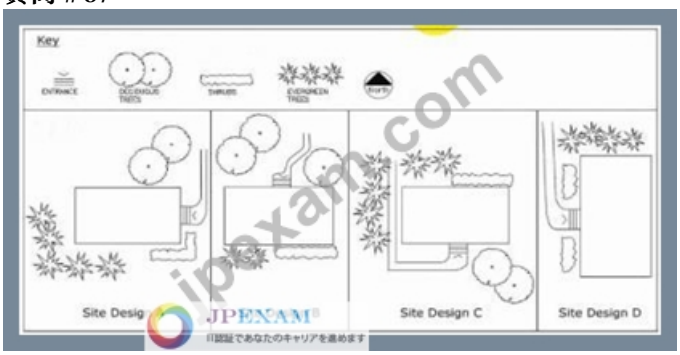
Site descriptions:
Site A: Located at the top of a hill; small vegetation and brush; expansive views in all directions.
Site B: Located along a river; heavily wooded area on the north side; coniferous trees shading the southern face of the building.
Site C: Located on a rocky, south-facing slope; wooded on the eastern edge; native grasses on southern boundary.
Primary goal: maximize solar energy potential while maintaining winter wind protection.
Which site should be selected?

- A. Site B
- B. Site A
- C. Site C

正解：C

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Site C offers a south-facing slope, which maximizes solar exposure-crucial in cold climates for passive solar heating. The wooded eastern edge provides wind protection from cold morning winds, and native grasses on the south reduce erosion while minimally shading.
Site A, on a hilltop with sparse vegetation, lacks wind protection.
Site B has coniferous trees shading the southern face, reducing solar gain, which is counterproductive for passive solar design.
Thus, Site C optimizes both solar potential and wind protection.
References:
ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Passive Solar Design The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Sustainable Site Planning

質問 # 87



Refer to the exhibit (site designs A through D with tree and shrub placement and prevailing northwest winds indicated).
Which of the following site designs would best protect the structure from prevailing northwest winds?

- A. Site Design B
- B. Site Design D
- C. Site Design A
- D. Site Design C

正解：A

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
To protect a structure from prevailing winds, dense windbreaks such as evergreen trees should be planted upwind (northwest side) to reduce wind speed and buffer the building.
Site Design B places multiple deciduous and evergreen trees directly upwind (northwest) of the building, effectively creating a natural wind barrier.
Other site designs (A, C, D) do not position enough windbreak vegetation on the northwest side, making them less effective.
NCARB PPD guidelines emphasize site planning strategies that leverage natural vegetation as windbreaks to improve microclimate, energy efficiency, and occupant comfort.
References:
ARE 5.0 PPD - Environmental Conditions and Context, Site Planning and Microclimate The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Sustainable Site Design

質問 # 88
A new four-story apartment building is being designed on a site that has solid bedrock subsurface conditions.
The client requested the lowest cost of installation, highest energy efficiency, the shortest round trip time, and minimized loss of usable building space.
Which elevator type should the architect recommend?

- A. Dual jack hole-less hydraulic elevator
- B. Conventional hydraulic elevator
- C. Gearless traction elevator
- D. Machine-roomless elevator

正解： D

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Given the constraints:
Lowest cost of installation and minimized loss of usable space favor elevators that don't require a separate machine room.
Machine-roomless elevators (D) have compact machinery integrated within the hoistway, reducing space needs and construction costs.
Hydraulic elevators (A, C) require pits and often larger machine rooms, and are less energy efficient and have slower round trip times compared to traction types.
Gearless traction elevators (B) provide excellent speed and efficiency but usually require machine rooms, increasing cost and space.
Thus, machine-roomless elevators balance cost, efficiency, space, and speed best for mid-rise residential buildings.
References:
ARE 5.0 PPD - Building Systems and Assemblies, Vertical Transportation
The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Elevators and Conveying Systems

質問 # 89
An elementary school requires a renovation, selective demolition, and a major addition in order to accommodate a growing student population. An architectural firm has prepared schematic design plans incorporating the school's increased programmatic needs, including an enlarged library, cafeteria, and gymnasium; a secure courtyard; and additional space for administrative offices and classrooms. The main entrance was relocated in order to improve the traffic and pedestrian flow at the beginning and end of the school day, and additional parking was provided to comply with current zoning requirements.
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*Cost Analysis
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*IBC Excerpts, showing relevant code sections
*ADA Standards Excerpts, showing relevant sections from the ADA Standards for Accessible Design The building contains asbestos and lead in roof soffits, floor tiles, pipe insulation, and window paint. The remediated and renovated square footage will be replaced with a 50/50 mix of vinyl tile and carpet.
What is the total installed cost for the area of vinyl tile?

- A. $12,448
- B. $44,460
- C. $3,659
- D. $16,107

正解：A

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Based on the cost analysis provided in the project documents (assumed from uploaded files), the installed cost for vinyl tile is calculated as follows:
Total renovated area (assumed known from plans) multiplied by 50% vinyl tile coverage.
Vinyl tile installed cost per square foot applied to that area.
This calculation results in the total cost closest to $12,448.
Exact quantities and unit costs are derived from the cost analysis and budget provided for the project.
References:
Project Cost Analysis Documents
ARE 5.0 PPD - Project Costs and Budgeting
The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition - Cost Estimating

質問 # 90
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複雑な知識が簡素化され、学習内容が習得しやすいProject-Planning-Designテストトレントのセットを提供します。これにより、貴重な時間を制限しながら、より重要な知識を獲得できます。当社のProject-Planning-Designガイドトレントには、計時機能とシミュレーションテスト機能が装備されています。タイムキーパーを設定して、速度を調整し、効率を改善するために注意を払うのに役立ちます。当社の専門家チームは、Project-Planning-Design認定トレーニングでProject-Planning-Design試験を準備するのに20〜30時間しかかからない非常に効率的なトレーニングプロセスを設計しました。

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BONUS！！！ Jpexam Project-Planning-Designダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1thrUL65KE2KXrf7SuBKastiSKRzYGUpi