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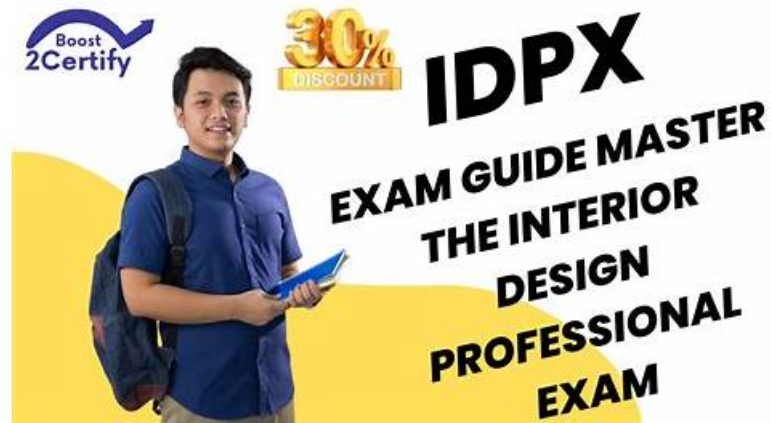
After successful competition of the CIDQ IDPX certification, the certified candidates can put their career on the right track and achieve their professional career objectives in a short time period. For the recognition of skills and knowledge, more career opportunities, professional development, and higher salary potential, the Interior Design Professional Exam (IDPX) certification exam is the proven way to achieve these tasks quickly.

CIDQ IDPX Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

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CIDQ Interior Design Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q162-Q167):

NEW QUESTION # 162
What is the MINIMUM distance a vending machine can be located on the push side of a door with a closer and latch in an employee breakroom?

- A. 24" [610 mm]
- B. 12" [305 mm]
- C. 18" [457 mm]

Answer: C

Explanation:
Under ADA Standards for Accessible Design (Section 404.2.4), the push side of a door with both a closer and latch requires a minimum clear width of 48" (1219 mm) and a clear depth of 18" (457 mm) from the latch side to any obstruction (e.g., a vending machine) to allow wheelchair maneuverability. This applies to accessible routes in employee breakrooms, which must comply with accessibility codes. Option A (12") is insufficient for maneuvering. Option C (24") exceeds the minimum, making B (18") the correct minimum per ADA.
Verified Answer from Official Source:B - 18" [457 mm]
"For doors with a closer and latch on the push side, a minimum of 18 inches clear depth is required from the latch side to any obstruction per ADA standards." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 1: Codes and Standards) Explanation from Official Source:The NCIDQ references ADA requirements to ensure designers provide accessible spaces, with 18" being the minimum to accommodate wheelchair users on the push side of such doors.
Objectives:
* Apply accessibility standards to interior spaces (IDPX Objective 1.6).

NEW QUESTION # 163
Upon completion of a project, what documents would the designer retain for their files?

- A. Post-occupancy evaluation and inspection report
- B. Post-occupancy evaluation and specifications
- C. Record (as-built) drawings and specifications
- D. Record (as-built) drawings and inspection report

Answer: C

Explanation:
The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's understanding of project closeout and documentation retention.
Retaining the correct documents is critical for legal, professional, and future reference purposes.
* Option A (Record (as-built) drawings and specifications):This is the correct choice. Record (as-built) drawings reflect the final constructed conditions, including any changes made during construction, and specifications document the materials and methods used. These are essential for the designer's records, as they provide a complete and accurate record of the project for future reference, liability protection, and potential use in similar projects.
* Option B (Post-occupancy evaluation and specifications):A post-occupancy evaluation (POE) is useful for assessing the project's performance, but it is not a standard document retained for legal or reference purposes in the same way as as-built drawings. Specifications are important, but without the as-built drawings, this option is incomplete.
* Option C (Record (as-built) drawings and inspection report):Inspection reports (e.g., from code officials) are typically retained by the contractor or owner, not the designer, unless specified in the contract. While as-built drawings are critical, the inspection report is not a standard document for the designer's files.
* Option D (Post-occupancy evaluation and inspection report):Neither the POE nor the inspection report are core documents for the designer's project files. They may be retained if relevant, but they do not provide the comprehensive record needed for future reference like as-built drawings and specifications.
Verified Answer from Official Source:
The correct answer is verified from NCIDQ's official study materials on project closeout and documentation.
"Upon project completion, the designer should retain record (as-built) drawings and specifications in their files to document the final design and construction for future reference and liability protection." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Project Closeout Section) The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide specifies that record (as-built) drawings and specifications are the primary documents the designer

should retain at project completion. These documents provide a complete record of the project, ensuring the designer has accurate information for future use or legal purposes, making Option A the correct choice.
Objectives:
* Understand documentation requirements for project closeout (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Project Closeout).
* Apply professional practices for record retention (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Professional Practice).

NEW QUESTION # 164
During demolition, the contractor discovers dry rot in some existing walls that are to remain. After reaching an agreement with the client and contractor on a solution, what should be issued before construction continues?

- A. an addendum
- B. a bulletin
- C. a change directive
- D. a change order

Answer: D

Explanation:
A change order is a formal document issued during construction to modify the contract scope, cost, or schedule after agreement among the owner, contractor, and designer, per AIA standards. Dry rot discovery requires remediation, altering the original plan, and a change order documents this adjustment post- agreement. A bulletin (A) is a preliminary notice, not a binding change. An addendum (B) applies pre- contract. A change directive (D) is a contractor-initiated order without prior agreement, not applicable here.
Change order (C) is the correct post-agreement action.
Verified Answer from Official Source:C - a change order
"A change order is issued after agreement on a scope change, such as addressing unforeseen conditions like dry rot, to formally amend the contract." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 3: Contract Administration) Explanation from Official Source:The NCIDQ aligns with AIA processes, noting change orders as the standard method to document and authorize modifications during construction.
Objectives:
* Manage construction changes (IDPX Objective 3.5).

NEW QUESTION # 165
During which phase is it BEST to consider integrating a security system in a project?

- A. construction documents
- B. permit review
- C. schematic design
- D. post-occupancy

Answer: C

Explanation:
Schematic design is the phase where conceptual layouts and systems integration, including security (e.g., cameras, access controls), are planned to align with the overall design intent. This allows coordination with architectural, electrical, and structural elements early on. Permit review (A) is too late, as systems should already be designed. Post-occupancy (B) occurs after completion, missing integration opportunities.
Construction documents (D) detail finalized plans, but security should be conceptualized earlier to avoid costly revisions. Schematic design is the optimal phase for initial system planning.
Verified Answer from Official Source:C - schematic design
"Security systems should be integrated during schematic design to ensure coordination with other building systems and design goals." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 2: Project Coordination) Explanation from Official Source:The NCIDQ identifies schematic design as the stage for establishing system requirements, enabling efficient collaboration with consultants and avoiding later conflicts.
Objectives:
* Integrate building systems during design phases (IDPX Objective 2.6).

NEW QUESTION # 166

When completing an analysis of the existing conditions for a two-story commercial building, what are some CRITICAL accessibility items to review?

- A. exit signs, interior path of travel, and location of accessible parking
- B. entrances, restroom (washroom) facilities, and vertical transportation
- C. entrances, exit signs, and location of accessible parking
- D. interior path of travel, fire protection system, and vertical transportation

Answer: B

Explanation:
Accessibility analysis under ADA Standards (Section 206, 216, 407) focuses on key elements ensuring equitable use: entrances (accessible entry points), restroom facilities (compliant fixtures and clearances), and vertical transportation (elevators or lifts for multi-story access). Option A includes exit signs (life safety, not accessibility-specific) and misses restrooms and vertical movement. Option B omits entrances, critical for access. Option D includes fire protection (unrelated to accessibility) and misses restrooms. Option C covers the most critical ADA components for a two-story building, ensuring comprehensive compliance.
Verified Answer from Official Source:C - entrances, restroom (washroom) facilities, and vertical transportation
"Critical accessibility items in a multi-story building include entrances, restroom facilities, and vertical transportation to ensure compliance with ADA standards." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 1: Codes and Standards) Explanation from Official Source:The NCIDQ aligns with ADA requirements, emphasizing these elements as essential for accessibility in commercial spaces, especially multi-level structures.
Objectives:
* Apply accessibility standards to existing conditions (IDPX Objective 1.6).

NEW QUESTION # 167

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