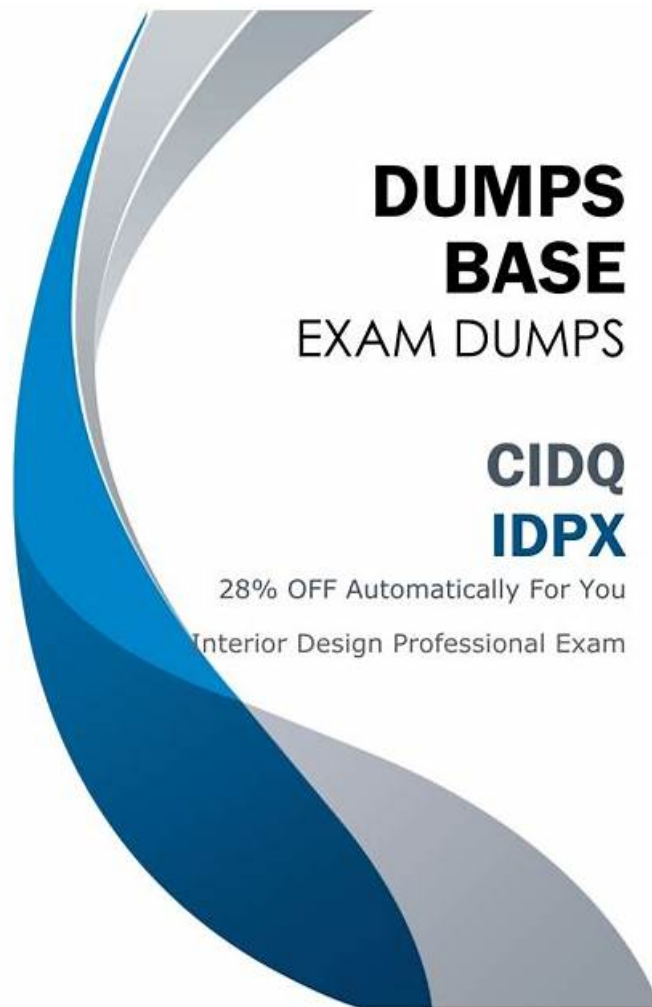


# CIDQ IDPX Reliable Exam Vce & New IDPX Exam Objectives



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## CIDQ IDPX Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Code Requirements, Laws, Standards, and Regulations:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Integration of Furniture, Fixtures, &amp; Equipment:</b> This section of the exam measures the skills of a FF&amp;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.</li> </ul>

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## New IDPX Exam Objectives - IDPX Latest Test Preparation

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## CIDQ Interior Design Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q123-Q128):

### NEW QUESTION # 123

While visiting a job site, it is observed that the junction boxes for wall sconces are mounted at the wrong height. What should be done?

- **A. Notify the general contractor's superintendent on-site and follow up with written documentation**
- B. Wait until construction has been completed and then note the problem on the punch (deficiency) list
- C. Tell the electrical contractor on-site to move them and follow up with written documentation
- D. Issue a proposal request to the general contractor to verify the cost for having them relocated

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's ability to address discrepancies during construction site visits.

When a designer observes an issue like junction boxes installed at the wrong height, immediate action is necessary to prevent further errors, but it must follow proper protocol to maintain the chain of command and ensure documentation.

\* Option A (Tell the electrical contractor on-site to move them and follow up with written documentation): While this option involves taking action, the designer should not directly instruct the subcontractor (e.g., electrical contractor) to make changes, as this bypasses the general contractor, who is responsible for managing all subcontractors. This could lead to miscommunication or contractual issues.

\* Option B (Issue a proposal request to the general contractor to verify the cost for having them relocated): A proposal request is used to solicit cost estimates for potential changes in scope, but the junction boxes being at the wrong height is a correction of an error, not a scope change. This option is inappropriate for addressing a construction error.

\* Option C (Notify the general contractor's superintendent on-site and follow up with written documentation): This is the correct choice. The designer should first notify the general contractor's superintendent, who is the on-site representative responsible for overseeing all work and subcontractors.

This ensures proper communication within the chain of command. Following up with written documentation (e.g., a field report or RFI) formalizes the issue and ensures a record of the correction.

\* Option D (Wait until construction has been completed and then note the problem on the punch (deficiency) list): Waiting until the end of construction delays the correction, potentially leading to more costly rework (e.g., if finishes are applied over the incorrect junction boxes). Addressing the issue immediately is more efficient and cost-effective.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from NCIDQ's official study materials on construction observation and communication protocols.

"When a discrepancy is observed on-site, the designer should notify the general contractor's superintendent immediately and follow up with written documentation to ensure the issue is addressed promptly and recorded." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Construction Administration Section) The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide emphasizes the importance of following the chain of command by notifying the general contractor's superintendent and documenting the issue in writing. This ensures that the correction is handled efficiently and maintains clear communication, making Option C the correct action.

Objectives:

- \* Understand the designer's role in construction observation (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Construction Administration).
- \* Apply communication protocols to address on-site discrepancies (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Contract Administration).

#### NEW QUESTION # 124

A new hospital includes a cafeteria and a 60-person conference room. Which occupancy classifications would apply?

- A. assembly and industrial
- B. institutional and business
- C. assembly and business
- D. institutional and assembly

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Per IBC Chapter 3, a hospital is classified as Institutional (I-2) due to 24-hour medical care. A cafeteria and 60-person conference room within it are Assembly (A-3) spaces (gathering for food or meetings, over 50 occupants). These are accessory uses within the hospital but retain distinct classifications for code purposes (e.

g., egress, fire protection). Option A (assembly and business) fits offices, not hospitals. Option B (assembly and industrial) is irrelevant. Option C (institutional and business) misses assembly. D correctly pairs Institutional (I-2) and Assembly (A-3).

Verified Answer from Official Source: D - institutional and assembly

"A hospital (I-2 Institutional) with a cafeteria and conference room (A-3 Assembly) requires both occupancy classifications for code compliance." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 1: Codes and Standards) Explanation from Official Source: The NCIDQ specifies that mixed-use facilities like hospitals with assembly spaces must address both classifications for safety and design requirements.

Objectives:

- \* Determine occupancy classifications (IDPX Objective 1.2).

#### NEW QUESTION # 125

When special equipment is being leased by a tenant from a third-party vendor, who is typically responsible for the equipment installation after occupancy?

- A. the tenant
- B. the contractor
- C. the building owner
- D. the vendor

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

When a tenant leases special equipment (e.g., medical devices, IT systems) from a third-party vendor, the vendor typically retains responsibility for installation post-occupancy as part of the leasing agreement. This ensures the equipment is installed per manufacturer specifications and warranty requirements, which the vendor controls. The tenant (A) may coordinate but rarely installs specialized equipment. The contractor (C) handles construction-related installations, not post-occupancy leased items. The building owner (D) is responsible for base building systems, not tenant-specific leased equipment. Industry practice and NCIDQ guidelines point to the vendor as the responsible party.

Verified Answer from Official Source: B - the vendor

"For leased special equipment provided by a third-party vendor, the vendor is typically responsible for installation after occupancy to ensure proper setup and compliance with equipment standards." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 3: Contract Administration) Explanation from Official Source: The NCIDQ notes that vendors maintain control over their leased products' installation to protect functionality and liability, a common practice in tenant fit-outs.

Objectives:

- \* Understand roles and responsibilities in project execution (IDPX Objective 3.6).

#### NEW QUESTION # 126

Where open risers are permitted in a commercial space, what is the MAXIMUM clear space between risers?

- A. 7" [178 mm]
- B. 3" [76 mm]
- C. 11" [279 mm]
- **D. 4" [102 mm]**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Per IBC Section 1011.5.5.3, open risers are allowed in commercial spaces (non-residential) if the clear space between risers doesn't exceed 4" (102 mm), preventing small objects or feet from passing through, ensuring safety. Options A (3") is stricter than required, C (7") and D (11") exceed the limit, violating code. The 4" maximum (B) applies to occupancies like offices or retail where open risers are permitted (not Group I or R-3).

Verified Answer from Official Source: B - 4" [102 mm]

"In commercial spaces where open risers are allowed, the maximum clear space between risers is 4 inches (102 mm) per IBC."

(NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 1: Codes and Standards) Explanation from Official Source: The NCIDQ references IBC to ensure stair safety, with 4" as the standard to balance design flexibility and occupant protection.

Objectives:

\* Apply stair design codes (IDPX Objective 1.4).

### NEW QUESTION # 127

A building code official has declined to issue a building permit for a project. The official explains that the plans and specifications do not meet code in terms of partition fire ratings and finishes. In order to keep the project on schedule, what would be the FIRST step in dealing with the problem?

- A. Notify the contractor by phone
- B. File an appeal with the city
- C. Notify the client immediately
- **D. Discuss the problem with the code official**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's ability to address code compliance issues during the permitting process. When a building permit is denied due to code violations in the plans and specifications, the designer must take immediate action to resolve the issue and keep the project on schedule.

\* Option A (File an appeal with the city): Filing an appeal is a formal process that can be time-consuming and should only be pursued if the designer believes the code official's interpretation is incorrect and cannot be resolved through discussion. It is not the first step, as it escalates the issue prematurely.

\* Option B (Notify the client immediately): While notifying the client is important, it is not the first step. The designer should first understand the specific code issues and potential solutions by discussing with the code official before involving the client.

\* Option C (Notify the contractor by phone): The contractor is not directly involved in resolving code issues at the permitting stage, as they are not responsible for the design or permit application. Notifying the contractor is premature before understanding the issue fully.

\* Option D (Discuss the problem with the code official): This is the correct first step. Discussing the issue with the code official allows the designer to understand the specific code violations (e.g., partition fire ratings, finishes) and explore possible solutions, such as revising the plans or providing additional documentation. This collaborative approach is the most efficient way to resolve the issue and keep the project on schedule.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from NCIDQ's official study materials on code compliance and permitting processes.

"When a building permit is denied due to code issues, the designer's first step should be to discuss the problem with the code official to understand the violations and identify solutions to resolve the issue promptly." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Codes and Standards Section) The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide recommends discussing the issue with the code official as the first step to resolve permit denials. This approach ensures the designer fully understands the problem and can address it efficiently, making Option D the correct answer.

Objectives:

\* Understand how to address code compliance issues during permitting (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Codes and Standards).

\* Apply problem-solving skills to manage project delays (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Project Management).

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