

# IDPX Dumps Questions - IDPX Latest Study Plan

## IDPX Exam Questions with 100% correct Answers Latest Update 2024/2025 (Verified)

When does the designer transfer all warranties and manuals? - correct answer when the designer is the seller of the goods

when goods are shipped FOB destination, who has the title to them while in transit? - correct answer the seller

when goods are shipped FOB factory, who has the title to them while in transit? - correct answer the buyer (transfer when goods leave the manufacturer/seller)

what is involved in the parameter method of costing? - correct answer an expanded itemization of construction quantities and furnishings and assignment of unit costs to these quantities.

With this type of budgeting, it's possible to evaluate the cost implication of each building component and to make decisions concerning quantity and quality that meet the original budget estimate

what is matrix costing? - correct answer a technique in which a matrix is drawn with various alternatives and the individual elements that combine to make up the total cost of the alternatives.

what term describes the furniture sales agreement between the client and interior designer? - correct answer a proposal

The risk for furniture being damaged during shipment is assigned by the \_\_\_\_\_ - correct answer Uniform Commercial Code (UCC)

The client is most typically involved with procurement of furniture through what? - correct answer a sales agreement

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The most interesting thing about the learning platform is not the number of questions, not the price, but the accurate analysis of each year's exam questions. Our IDPX guide dump through the analysis of each subject research, found that there are a lot of hidden rules worth exploring, this is very necessary, at the same time, our IDPX training materials have a super dream team of experts, so you can strictly control the proposition trend every year. In the annual examination questions, our IDPX study questions have the corresponding rules to summarize, and can accurately predict this year's test hot spot and the proposition direction. This allows the user to prepare for the test full of confidence.

### CIDQ IDPX Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integration of Furniture, Fixtures, &amp; Equipment: 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>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Contract Administration:</b> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Professional Business Practices:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Integration with Building Systems and Construction:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Project Process, Roles, and Coordination:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<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>

>> IDPX Dumps Questions <<

## IDPX Latest Study Plan - Reliable IDPX Test Preparation

Our Interior Design Professional Exam (IDPX) practice exam software will record all the attempts you have made in the past and display any modifications or improvements made in each attempt. This Prepare for your Interior Design Professional Exam (IDPX) exam simulation software enables you to track your progress and quantify how much you have improved.

### CIDQ Interior Design Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q119-Q124):

#### NEW QUESTION # 119

What type of space may employees be relocated to during a phased remodel project?

- A. swing
- B. staging
- C. pre-move
- D. hoteling

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Swing space is temporary space where employees relocate during a phased remodel, allowing work to continue while their permanent area is renovated. Staging (B) refers to material storage, not occupant space.

Hoteling (C) is flexible, bookable workspace, not relocation-specific. Pre-move (D) isn't a defined term.

Swing (A) is the industry-standard term for such temporary accommodations, ensuring operational continuity.

Verified Answer from Official Source:A - swing

"Swing space is used to temporarily relocate employees during a phased remodel to maintain business operations." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 2: Project Coordination) Explanation from Official Source:The NCIDQ defines swing space as a strategic solution for phased projects, minimizing disruption during construction.

Objectives:

\* Plan for phased construction (IDPX Objective 2.1).

### NEW QUESTION # 120

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. Issue a proposal request to the general contractor to verify the cost for having them relocated
- 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. Notify the general contractor's superintendent on-site and follow up with written documentation**

**Answer: D**

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 # 121

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 # 122

A restaurant is designated as which occupancy classification?

- A. business: group B
- B. restaurant: group R
- C. public: group P-3
- D. assembly: group A-2

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Per IBC Section 303, a restaurant is classified as Assembly Group A-2, designated for spaces where people gather to eat and drink, with an occupant load typically over 50. Public P-3 (A) isn't an IBC classification.

Business Group B (B) applies to offices, not dining. Residential Group R (C) is for living spaces, not commercial dining. A-2 (D) fits restaurants due to their assembly use and safety requirements (e.g., egress, fire protection).

Verified Answer from Official Source: D - assembly: group A-2

"Restaurants are classified as Group A-2 (Assembly) under IBC for areas intended for food and drink consumption." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 1: Codes and Standards) Explanation from Official Source: The NCIDQ references IBC, ensuring designers apply A-2 for restaurants to meet life safety and occupancy standards.

Objectives:

\* Determine occupancy classifications (IDPX Objective 1.2).

### NEW QUESTION # 123

During early planning stages of a sustainable project, which of the following elements are the MOST important to develop?

- A. Composting toilets and renewable power sources
- B. Wind power and recycled content materials
- C. LED lighting and locally sourced materials

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's understanding of sustainable design principles, particularly during the early planning stages of a project. Sustainable design focuses on reducing environmental impact through energy efficiency, material selection, and other strategies.

\* Option C (LED lighting and locally sourced materials): This is the correct choice. In the early planning stages, the designer should prioritize elements that have a significant impact on sustainability and are feasible to implement across most projects. LED lighting reduces energy consumption (a key sustainability goal) and is widely applicable. Locally sourced materials reduce transportation-



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