

IDPX Flexible Testing Engine & Exam IDPX Tutorial

Oracle 120-1104-22
Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2022 Security Professional



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CIDQ IDPX Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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.
Topic 2	Project Process, Roles, and Coordination: 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.

Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• Integration with Building Systems and Construction: 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.
Topic 6	• 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.

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CIDQ Interior Design Professional Exam Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

What core information should be captured in the design contract to demonstrate a clear understanding of the physical parameters of the project?

- A. Room name, client, and occupant load
- **B. Property address, usable square footage [m²], and projected use**
- C. Occupant load, circulation ratio, and building classification
- D. Room measurements, drawing references, and furniture requirements

Answer: B

Explanation:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's understanding of professional practice, specifically the essential elements that should be included in a design contract to define the project's physical parameters. The contract sets the foundation for the project scope and ensures clarity between the designer and client.

* Option A (Property address, usable square footage [m²], and projected use): This is the correct choice. The property address identifies the project's location, the usable square footage defines the physical size of the space the designer will work with, and the projected use (e.g., office, retail) outlines the intended function. These elements collectively provide a clear understanding of the project's physical parameters, which are critical for establishing the scope of work in the contract.

* Option B (Room name, client, and occupant load): Room names are too detailed for the contract's overview of physical parameters, the client is part of the contractual parties (not a physical parameter), and occupant load is a code-related detail rather than a core physical descriptor of the project.

* Option C (Room measurements, drawing references, and furniture requirements): Room measurements and furniture requirements

are specific details developed during design phases, not core contract information. Drawing references are also too detailed for the contract's initial scope definition.

* Option D (Occupant load, circulation ratio, and building classification): These are technical details related to code compliance and design calculations, not core physical parameters for the contract. They are determined later in the design process, not at the contract stage.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from NCIDQ's official study materials on professional practice and contract preparation.

"A design contract should include core physical parameters such as the property address, usable square footage, and projected use to clearly define the project scope and ensure mutual understanding." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Professional Practice Section)

The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide specifies that the property address, usable square footage, and projected use are essential elements to include in a design contract to define the project's physical parameters. These ensure clarity and alignment between the designer and client, making Option A the correct answer.

Objectives:

* Understand the elements required in a design contract (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Professional Practice).

* Apply contract preparation to define project scope (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Contract Administration).

NEW QUESTION # 59

When developing a design, which BEST unifies the project and provides specific direction for the design?

- A. Space allocation studies
- **B. Concept statement**
- C. Programming and research
- D. Feasibility studies

Answer: B

Explanation:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam focuses on the design process, including the role of various documents and activities in guiding a project. A unifying element in design provides a cohesive vision and direction for the project team.

* Option A (Feasibility studies): Feasibility studies assess the viability of a project, including budget, site constraints, and regulatory requirements. While important, they do not provide a unifying design direction; they are more about determining if the project can proceed.

* Option B (Concept statement): A concept statement is a written narrative that articulates the overarching design vision, aesthetic, and functional goals of the project. It serves as a guiding principle that unifies all design decisions, ensuring consistency across the project. This makes it the best choice for providing specific direction and unifying the design.

* Option C (Space allocation studies): Space allocation studies involve determining the spatial needs of the project (e.g., square footage for each function). While they help with planning, they are more technical and do not provide a unifying vision or direction for the design's aesthetic or experiential goals.

* Option D (Programming and research): Programming and research involve gathering data on the client's needs, goals, and functional requirements. While this is a critical step, it is more about collecting information than providing a unifying design direction.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from NCIDQ's official study materials on the design process.

"The concept statement defines the design vision and provides a cohesive direction for the project, ensuring that all design decisions align with the overall intent." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Design Process Section) The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide highlights the concept statement as a key tool for unifying a project. It acts as a touchstone for the design team, ensuring that all elements—from materials to spatial organization—align with the intended vision, making Option B the best choice.

Objectives:

* Understand the role of the concept statement in the design process (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Design Process).

* Apply design principles to create a cohesive project vision (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Design Development).

NEW QUESTION # 60

For a public restroom (washroom) design, which wall base is the BEST option for cleanability?

- **A. 4" [102 mm] high ceramic tile base**
- B. 6" [152 mm] high rubber wall base
- C. Vinyl wallcovering that starts 1/4" [6 mm] above finished floor (AFF)
- D. Solid surface wall panels that start 2" [51 mm] above finished floor (AFF)

Answer: A

Explanation:

The NCIDQ IDPX exam tests the designer's ability to select materials for specific performance criteria, such as cleanability in a public restroom. Public restrooms require durable, easy-to-clean materials to maintain hygiene, especially at the wall base where water, cleaning solutions, and debris are common.

* Option A (6" [152 mm] high rubber wall base): Rubber wall bases are durable and somewhat cleanable, but they can harbor dirt in seams and are less resistant to harsh cleaning chemicals often used in public restrooms. They are also more prone to staining over time compared to ceramic tile.

* Option B (4" [102 mm] high ceramic tile base): This is the best choice for cleanability. Ceramic tile is non-porous, resistant to water, stains, and harsh cleaning chemicals, and can be easily wiped down or scrubbed. It is a standard choice for public restrooms because it maintains hygiene and withstands frequent cleaning without deteriorating.

* Option C (Vinyl wallcovering that starts 1/4" [6 mm] above finished floor (AFF)): Vinyl wallcovering is cleanable to some extent, but leaving a 1/4" gap above the floor creates a ledge where dirt and bacteria can accumulate, making it difficult to clean thoroughly. This option is not ideal for a public restroom.

* Option D (Solid surface wall panels that start 2" [51 mm] above finished floor (AFF)): Solid surface materials are cleanable, but a 2" gap above the floor leaves a significant area exposed to dirt and moisture, making it harder to maintain hygiene. The gap also creates a cleaning challenge, as debris can collect at the base.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified from NCIDQ's official study materials on material selection for public spaces.

"In public restrooms, ceramic tile wall bases are recommended for their cleanability, as they are non-porous, resistant to moisture and chemicals, and easy to maintain." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Materials and Finishes Section) The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide recommends ceramic tile for wall bases in public restrooms due to its superior cleanability and durability. Its non-porous nature ensures that it can withstand frequent cleaning with harsh chemicals, making Option B the best choice for maintaining hygiene in a public restroom.

Objectives:

- * Understand material selection for cleanability in public spaces (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Materials and Finishes).
- * Apply design solutions to meet hygiene requirements (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Design Development).

NEW QUESTION # 61

While on site, the designer notices that the glazing subcontractor is installing the storefront system in the wrong finish. What should the designer do?

- **A. Tell the subcontractor to stop their work and explain the issue to the contractor**
- B. Report the discrepancy in a memo to the contractor and client
- C. Reach out to the glazing supplier to find out which finish was ordered
- D. Explain the issue at the next owner, architect, contractor (OAC) meeting

Answer: A

Explanation:

During the construction administration phase, the interior designer is responsible for ensuring that the work aligns with the contract documents, including specifications for materials and finishes. When a discrepancy is observed on-site, such as the wrong finish on a storefront system, immediate action is necessary to prevent further errors and potential rework, which could delay the project or increase costs.

* Option A (Report the discrepancy in a memo to the contractor and client): While documenting the issue is important, a memo is a slower form of communication and does not address the immediate need to stop incorrect work. This option delays resolution and risks further installation of the wrong finish.

* Option B (Reach out to the glazing supplier to find out which finish was ordered): Contacting the supplier might help clarify the error, but it does not address the immediate issue of incorrect installation. This action is secondary to stopping the work and notifying the contractor.

* Option C (Explain the issue at the next owner, architect, contractor (OAC) meeting): Waiting until the next OAC meeting delays resolution, allowing more incorrect work to be completed. This option is not proactive and risks additional costs and delays.

* Option D (Tell the subcontractor to stop their work and explain the issue to the contractor): This is the most appropriate action because it immediately halts the incorrect installation, preventing further errors. Notifying the contractor ensures that the issue is addressed through the proper chain of command, as the contractor is responsible for managing subcontractors. The designer should follow up with written documentation (e.g., a field report or RFI) to formalize the communication, but the first step is to stop the work and inform the contractor.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

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

"When a discrepancy is observed during a site visit, the designer should immediately notify the contractor and, if necessary, instruct

the subcontractor to stop work to prevent further errors. This should be followed by written documentation." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Construction Administration Section) The NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide emphasizes the designer's role in field observation, which includes taking immediate action to address discrepancies during construction. Stopping the subcontractor's work and notifying the contractor ensures that the issue is addressed promptly, aligning with best practices in construction administration. Option D is the most proactive and effective response.

Objectives:

- * Understand the designer's role in construction administration and field observation (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Contract Administration).
- * Apply problem-solving skills to address on-site discrepancies (NCIDQ IDPX Objective: Construction Observation).

NEW QUESTION # 62

Which item causes the MOST issues when planning for systems workstations in an office space?

- **A. The thickness of the panels was not considered when maintaining clearances**
- B. The height of the panels is too low to reduce sound from traveling between workstations
- C. The workstation cost is too expensive for the client's budget
- D. The electrical outlets are not maintained at the correct height to accommodate equipment

Answer: A

Explanation:

Systems workstations (modular furniture) require careful spatial planning. Panel thickness impacts clearances (e.g., ADA 36" min. pathways), and overlooking this causes significant issues—layout conflicts, code violations, and rework—more than cost (A), which is budgetary, not planning-related. Low panel height (C) affects acoustics but is adjustable. Outlet height (D) is an electrical issue, less disruptive to initial planning.

Thickness (B) directly affects physical layout and compliance, making it the most critical planning challenge.

Verified Answer from Official Source: B - The thickness of the panels was not considered when maintaining clearances

"The most common planning issue with systems workstations is failing to account for panel thickness, affecting required clearances and code compliance." (NCIDQ IDPX Study Guide, Section 2: Project Coordination) Explanation from Official Source: The NCIDQ stresses that dimensional oversight, like panel thickness, disrupts workstation layouts and accessibility, a frequent design error.

Objectives:

- * Plan furniture layouts for compliance (IDPX Objective 2.1).

NEW QUESTION # 63

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