PassQueen
a.k.a dumpsqueen.com

Autodesk Certified Professional in BIM Management for Building Design

Autodesk BIM_MGT_101

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 7

Total Premium Questions: 75

Buy Premium PDF

https://passqueen.com

support@passqueen.com

QUESTION NO: 1 - (SIMULATION)

A client has provided a resource model with many custom shared parameters required to meet the project data-management requirements across all of its projects with the firm. The BIM manager has extracted those parameters to the **Parameters Service** for wider firm access.

Which tool should a team member use to load the new shared parameters into a project model? **(Select the correct tool on the image.)**

ANSWER: Check the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Select: `Parameters Service` on the **Manage** ribbon, in the Settings panel.

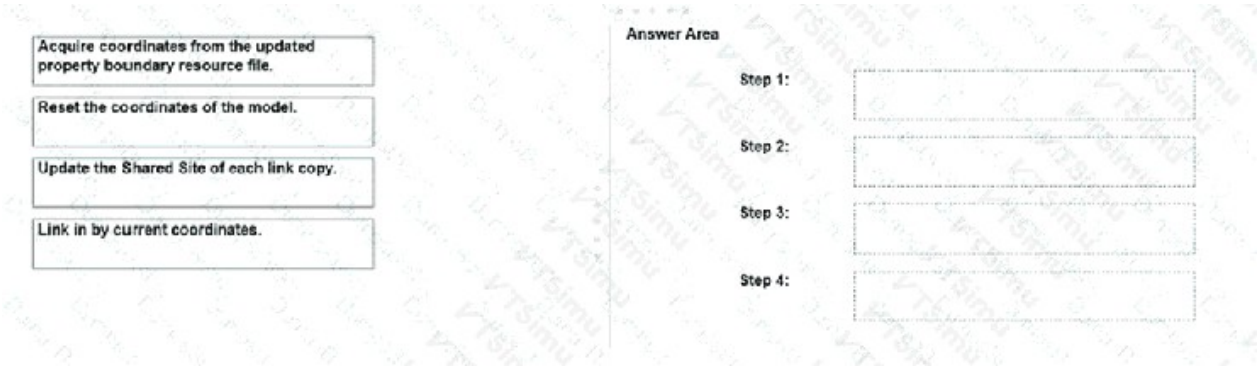
This is the correct tool for loading centrally managed shared parameter definitions that the BIM manager has published/extracted to Autodesk Parameters Service. In the image, it is located between **Project Information** and **Project Parameters**.

Do not select **Shared Parameters**, which is for the traditional local shared-parameter-file workflow, or **Project Parameters**, which manages parameter bindings within the current model.

QUESTION NO: 2 - (DRAG DROP)

A campus project of several duplicated links of a building model has received an updated civil background, with revised GIS coordinates.

Drag and drop to indicate the correct order of steps the BIM manager should perform to revise the architectural model.



ANSWER:

Explanation:

The correct sequence starts by resetting the coordinates of the model. This clears the prior shared-coordinate relationship, which is important because the civil background now carries revised GIS information and must become the new authoritative

coordinate reference. Resetting affects the coordinate relationship rather than requiring the architectural building geometry to be remodelled or manually relocated.

Next, link the updated property-boundary resource using current coordinates. Linking it this way brings the revised civil or boundary information into the architectural model in the reference file's defined position, allowing Revit to use that file as the source for the new shared-coordinate setup. The architectural model can then acquire coordinates from the updated property-boundary resource file. Acquiring coordinates transfers the required shared-coordinate definition into the host model while retaining the project's authored internal arrangement.

Finally, update the Shared Site of each link copy. In a campus assembly, several instances of the same building model can be placed at distinct locations. Shared Sites store those distinct placement relationships, so each duplicated link instance must be updated only after the revised coordinate framework is established in the architectural model. This preserves the intended campus placement under the updated GIS coordinate system. Autodesk's documentation on acquiring coordinates and shared coordinates and sites supports this workflow.

QUESTION NO: 3

The BIM manager is coordinating a multi-building project in which each building must maintain a unique internal coordinate system but share a common origin point for site-wide references.

Which two actions are required to correctly manage the coordinate setup in this scenario? **(Select two.)**

A. Place the Survey Point at the shared site origin for all buildings.

B. Create unique Survey and Project Base Points for all buildings, maintaining individual Building Coordination.

C. Place the Project Base Point at the shared site origin for all buildings.

D. Share coordinates by acquiring from the master site model, using a single Survey and Project Base Point.

E. Assign a unique Project Base Point for each building model.

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

Place the Survey Point at the shared site origin for all buildings and assign a unique Project Base Point for each building model. In Revit, the Survey Point represents the project's relationship to a real-world or site-based coordinate reference. Establishing that point consistently at the agreed shared site origin provides a common spatial reference for models that will be federated, coordinated with civil/site information, or exported for downstream uses. Each building model can therefore locate itself reliably within the overall development without requiring its building-specific working coordinates to be identical.

A unique Project Base Point for each building model supports each building's separate local project coordinate framework. This allows teams to use building-appropriate grids, datum locations, orientation, and documentation conventions while maintaining a known relationship to the common site reference. The separation between a local Project Base Point and the shared Survey Point is especially useful on multi-building campuses, where independent building models must remain manageable but still align correctly for site-wide coordination.

Autodesk's Revit documentation describes the Project Base Point and Survey Point as distinct reference points used for project and shared/site coordinates. See the Autodesk Revit Help and Autodesk's Revit product documentation resources for coordinate-system workflow guidance.

QUESTION NO: 4

Midway through a multi-discipline project, the client issues a revised naming convention for information containers in the Common Data Environment. Several teams have already published models and documents under the approved original convention, and a coordination milestone is approaching.

Which two actions should the BIM manager take to manage the change without compromising traceability? **(Select two.)**

A. Rename every previously published model and document immediately before the next coordination meeting.

B. Assess the impact of the revised convention and agree a controlled implementation point with the client and delivery team.

C. Update the BIM Execution Plan and CDE procedures, then communicate the effective naming process to affected parties.

D. Allow each discipline to apply the revised convention in the manner that best fits its internal workflow.

E. Continue using the original convention until project closeout without recording the client's revision.

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

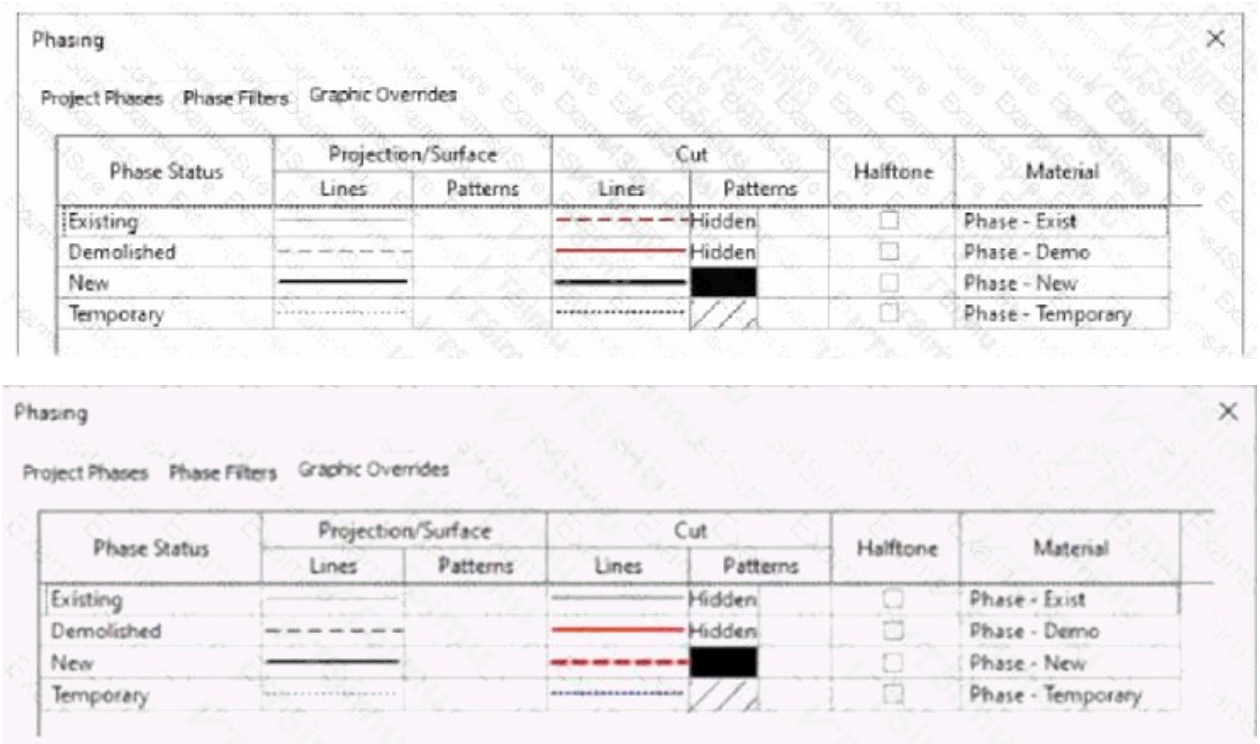
The BIM manager should assess the impact of the revised naming convention and agree an implementation point with the client and delivery team. This establishes whether existing approved information remains under the original convention, which future containers must use the revised convention, and whether any controlled migration is actually required. It avoids unplanned changes immediately before a coordination milestone.

The BIM Execution Plan and CDE procedures should then be updated and communicated to affected parties. The revised process needs to identify the new naming rule, effective date or delivery stage, responsible roles, and treatment of superseded or previously issued information. This preserves a clear audit trail and gives teams a consistent procedure for future publishing.

Renaming all existing containers immediately can break references and obscure the history of issued information. Allowing each discipline to interpret the new convention independently produces inconsistent information containers, while postponing the change without documenting a decision leaves the team operating without controlled guidance.

QUESTION NO: 5

Refer to the exhibits.



Phasing

Project Phases | Phase Filters | Graphic Overrides

Phase Status	Projection/Surface		Cut		Halftone	Material
	Lines	Patterns	Lines	Patterns		
Existing				Hidden	☐	Phase - Exist
Demolished				Hidden	☐	Phase - Demo
New					☐	Phase - New
Temporary					☐	Phase - Temporary

Phasing

Project Phases | Phase Filters | Graphic Overrides

Phase Status	Projection/Surface		Cut		Halftone	Material
	Lines	Patterns	Lines	Patterns		
Existing				Hidden	☐	Phase - Exist
Demolished				Hidden	☐	Phase - Demo
New					☐	Phase - New
Temporary					☐	Phase - Temporary

The firm's technical group would like to show demolished elements as dashed red in all future projects. The BIM manager is updating the Revit template to meet this new standard.

Which Phase Graphic Override will accomplish this?

A


Exhibit 4

B


Exhibit 2

C


Exhibit 1

D


Exhibit 3

A. Exhibit 4

B. Exhibit 2

C. Exhibit 1

D. Exhibit 3

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Exhibit 1 is correct because it configures the phase graphics for the *Demolished* status using a red line color and a dashed line pattern. In Revit, an element's phase status is determined from its Phase Created and Phase Demolished properties in relation to the view's phase and phase filter. Once Revit identifies an element as demolished, the Phase Graphic Overrides settings control its display independently of ordinary category-level graphics. Setting the demolished line override to red and assigning a dashed pattern establishes the required visual convention for both model coordination and construction-document communication.

Because this setting is being made in the project template, projects created from that template inherit the phase graphic definition. The office standard will therefore be applied consistently whenever views use phase filters that display demolished elements. Revit's phase controls are intended to provide this repeatable, status-based graphical representation across plans, sections, elevations, and other applicable views. Autodesk describes phase settings and phase filters as the mechanisms used to define and display existing, new, temporary, and demolished model elements. See the Autodesk Revit Help and Autodesk's Revit product documentation overview.

QUESTION NO: 6

A government facility project requires unique data formatting and export requirements that comply with a global data-management initiative. A workflow utilizing a newly released add-on tool is developed to perform this task.

How should a BIM manager define training and ensure the appropriate staff receive it?

A. Create training tutorials for the unique tasks and assign them to the members whose roles are responsible for the tasks.

B. Develop a full training curriculum and assign all members of the project team, regardless of role.

C. Assign the task to the team and provide training to any user whose Journal reveals a crash.

D. Review each project model at milestone deliveries and assign the team training on items that fail the quality-control review.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Create training tutorials for the unique tasks and assign them to the members whose roles are responsible for the tasks. A BIM manager should identify the workflow roles that create, configure, run, validate, review, or approve the required data exports, then provide those individuals with focused instruction for their assigned responsibilities. Because the workflow uses a newly released add-on and must satisfy specific government and global data-management requirements, the training should address the approved add-on version and installation, required model-data inputs, prescribed settings, export sequence, naming and delivery conventions, validation checks, and escalation procedures for exceptions. This role-based approach establishes clear accountability while ensuring that people who directly affect the deliverable can demonstrate competency before production use. It also supports consistent deployment of project technology: documented procedures and repeatable tutorials reduce variation between users and make compliance easier to verify. Autodesk's guidance on BIM management emphasizes defining standards, workflows, responsibilities, and quality-control processes as part of project delivery. The BIM manager can use a pilot dataset or test export to confirm that trained staff can apply the process correctly before formal submissions. See Autodesk's BIM Management for Building Design learning resources and the Autodesk BIM management overview.

QUESTION NO: 7

A BIM manager is preparing to share a federated model package with an external cost estimator. The estimator only needs access to quantities and location-based metadata, but not design intent or proprietary elements from other teams.

What is the first step the BIM manager should take to ensure appropriate use and minimize data-related risk?

A. Export the models as PDFs to prevent the third party from modifying geometry.

B. Confirm that the model content, format, and permissions match the recipient's defined scope of use.

C. Verify that the file sizes are small enough for email transmission.

D. Convert the models into 2D views to avoid exposing embedded metadata.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Confirm that the model content, format, and permissions match the recipient's defined scope of use. A BIM manager should begin by validating the estimator's authorized BIM use and information requirements: quantity data, the needed location-based metadata, the intended exchange format, access rights, and any limitations on reuse or onward distribution. This establishes a clear, proportionate boundary for the exchange before any package is produced or transmitted.

With the authorized scope defined, the manager can create a purpose-specific deliverable that retains the parameters and object data needed for estimating while excluding unnecessary design-development content, proprietary elements, linked models, confidential parameters, and intellectual property belonging to other project teams. Access permissions and the selected export or sharing method should then be configured to support those defined restrictions. The resulting deliverable should be reviewed before issue and recorded through the project's agreed information-management process.

This approach follows the ISO 19650 principle that information is exchanged according to defined exchange-information requirements and for the relevant purpose. Autodesk's guidance on BIM collaboration likewise emphasizes establishing controlled access and sharing only the information appropriate to the recipient's role. See ISO 19650-1: Organization and digitization of information about buildings and civil engineering works and Autodesk Construction Cloud collaboration overview.