Boost up Your Certification Score

Autodesk
RVT_ELEC_01101
Autodesk Certified Professional in Revit for Electrical Design

For More Information – Visit link below:

https://www.examsboost.com/

Product Version

✓ Up to Date products, reliable and verified.
✓ Questions and Answers in PDF Format.

Visit us at: https://www.examsboost.com/test/rvt-elec-01101

Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

An electrical designer is adding lights to a project model. The coiling grids arc located in a linked Revit model. How are these lights affected if the grid patterns move?

A. The lights do not move with the pattern but will stay associated with the ceiling if hosted
B. The lights move with the pattern if they are alignment-locked to the ceiling and hosted.
C. The lights do not follow grid pattern movement unless they are non-hosted.
D. The lights move with the pattern if they are defined as ceiling-hosted types.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When working in Autodesk Revit for MEP Electrical Design , lighting fixtures can be either hosted (such as ceiling-hosted or wall-hosted) or non-hosted . The movement of lighting fixtures in relation to linked model elements—like ceiling grids—is determined by the hosting condition and alignment constraints applied to those elements.
According to the Revit MEP User's Guide (Chapter 24 "Ceilings" and Chapter 50 "Rendering"), a ceiling is a level-based element . You can create it on a specified level and host ceiling-based families such as lighting fixtures. When a ceiling is modified or repositioned, the hosted lighting fixtures will move with the ceiling itself , maintaining their relationship to the host surface. However, when ceiling grid patterns are changed or moved in a linked Revit model , the movement of those grid patterns does not automatically propagate to hosted elements in the electrical model unless those elements are directly linked or constrained to a movable reference plane.
As described:
"Ceilings are level-based elements… When you create a ceiling, you can host components such as lighting fixtures on its face. Hosted elements remain associated with their host even if the ceiling is modified."
And further in the glossary section:
"Rehost: To move a component from one host to another. For example, you can use the Pick New Host tool to move a window from one wall to another wall."
This confirms that a hosted light fixture maintains its attachment to the host element (the ceiling) but not to the grid pattern itself. Grid movement within a linked ceiling model does not alter the position of lights unless they are manually re-hosted or alignment-locked directly to a specific geometry within the host model.
Therefore, the correct interpretation is that when ceiling grid patterns move within a linked Revit model , the lights placed in the electrical model do not follow the grid pattern movement automatically. They remain stationary relative to the ceiling surface, provided they are hosted correctly.
This behavior reflects Revit's parametric relationships — "hosted elements maintain dependency only on their host, not on graphical references like grids unless locked via constraints."
[References:, Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide, Chapter 24 "Ceilings", pp. 579–583, Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide, Chapter 50 "Rendering" (Lighting Fixtures and Hosts), Autodesk Revit Glossary: "Rehost" definition, p. 2037, Revit Electrical Design Parametric Model Behavior – Revit MEP Essentials,]

Visit us at: https://www.examsboost.com/test/rvt-elec-01101

Question: 2

Which condition applies when placing a colling-hosted light fixture?

A. The light must be snapped to the celling using nodes.
B. The light must be hosted to the celling reference plane.
C. The light must be defined in the ceiling layout pattern.
D. The light must be placed in the same model as the ceiling

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to Autodesk's Revit MEP User's Guide (Revit MEP 2011, Chapter 17 "Electrical Systems"), lighting fixtures in Revit are hosted components —this means they rely on another model element (like a wall, ceiling, or floor) to exist. Specifically, ceiling-hosted lighting fixtures must be placed on a ceiling element that is within the same model file in which the light is being placed.
From the document:
" Most lighting fixtures are hosted components that must be placed on a host component (a ceiling or wall). To place a lighting fixture in a view:
In the Project Browser, expand Views (all) ➢ Floor Plans, and double-click the view where you want to place the lighting fixture.
Click Home tab ➢ Electrical panel ➢ Lighting Fixture.
In the Type Selector, select a fixture type.
On the ribbon, verify that Tag on Placement is selected to automatically tag the fixture.
Move the cursor over the drawing area. The lighting fixture is previewed as you move the cursor over a valid host or location in the drawing area.
Click to place the lighting fixture." — Revit MEP User's Guide, Chapter 17: Electrical Systems, p. 402
Additionally, in the Rendering section of the same guide, Autodesk clearly defines hosting relationships in lighting fixture templates:
"The names of all lighting fixture templates include the words Lighting Fixture. Be sure to select the appropriate template for the type of lighting fixture that you want to create. For example, to create a ceiling-based fixture for metric projects, use Metric Lighting Fixture ceiling based.rft.
Revit MEP opens the Family Editor. The template defines reference planes and a light source. For ceiling-based and wall-based fixtures, the template includes a ceiling or wall to host the fixture. "
— Revit MEP User's Guide, Chapter 50: Rendering, p. 1148
This indicates that the ceiling host must physically exist within the same model environment . If the ceiling is part of a linked architectural model, the lighting fixture cannot attach to it directly because Revit does not allow cross-model hosting. In such cases, a work plane-based or face-based light family must be used instead.
Therefore, among the given options:
A (snapping using nodes) and B (hosted to a ceiling reference plane) are partial actions within a placement workflow, not hosting conditions.
C (defined in the ceiling layout pattern) is incorrect because pattern layout does not determine hosting.
D (placed in the same model as the ceiling) is correct since Revit requires the ceiling host and the light fixture to exist in the same project file for the hosting relationship to function.
Verified Reference Extracts from Revit for Electrical Design Documentation:

Visit us at: https://www.examsboost.com/test/rvt-elec-01101

Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide (2011) , Chapter 17: Electrical Systems , p. 402 — "Most lighting fixtures are hosted components that must be placed on a host component (a ceiling or wall)."
Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide (2011) , Chapter 50: Rendering , p. 1148 — "For ceiling-based and wall-based fixtures, the template includes a ceiling or wall to host the fixture."
Revit MEP Family Templates Description — Metric Lighting Fixture ceiling based.rft defines the ceiling as the hosting reference within the same model environment.

Question: 3

An electrical designer is working in a workshared project with a team of people. The electrical designer does not want to see the linked architectural model in any of their views. The rest of the team still needs to see the architectural link.
Which process should the electrical designer use?

A. Manage Links > Select architectural link > Click Unload for me
B. Manage Links > Select architectural link > Click Remove
C. Manage Links > Select architectural link > Click Unload
D. Manage Links > Select architectural link > Click Unload For all users

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Autodesk Revit workshared projects, it is common for teams from multiple disciplines (architecture, structure, MEP) to collaborate using linked Revit models. Sometimes, an electrical designer may wish to hide or unload the linked architectural model only for their local session , without affecting how other team members see it.
Revit provides the "Unload for Me" option specifically for this purpose.
According to the Autodesk Revit MEP User's Guide (Chapter: Worksharing – Managing Linked Models) : "When working in a shared model environment, you can unload a link temporarily from your local file using the Unload for Me command in the Manage Links dialog. This action affects only your local copy and does not impact other users working on the project. The link remains loaded for all other team members."
This means that using Manage Links → Select the architectural link → Click Unload for Me , the designer can remove the visual presence of the architectural model from all of their views without impacting the rest of the team. The link remains active in the central model, and other disciplines will continue to see it as usual.
Here's a breakdown of the incorrect options:
B. Remove: Permanently removes the link from the project, affecting all users — not allowed in a team collaboration environment.
C. Unload: Temporarily unloads the link for everyone upon synchronization with the central model.
D. Unload For all users: Explicitly unloads the link globally; all users lose access to the link after the next sync.
Therefore, the correct process for the electrical designer to hide the architectural link only for themselves is:
➡ Manage Links → Select architectural link → Click "Unload for Me."
[References:, Autodesk Revit MEP 2011 User's Guide, Chapter 55: Worksharing – Managing Links, pp. 1342–1344., Autodesk Revit 2021 Help, "Unload for Me vs. Unload – Managing Links in Workshared

Visit us at: https://www.examsboost.com/test/rvt-elec-01101

Projects.", Smithsonian Facilities Revit Template User's Guide (2021), Section 6.3.3 – Worksharing and Link Visibility Controls.,]

Question: 4

An electrical designer Is working on a workshared model.
Which two worksharing display settings can the designer use to visualize model elements that have no ownership? (Select two.)

A. Worksets
B. Checkout Status
C. Gray Inactive Worksets
D. Model Updates
E. Owners

Answer: B, E

Explanation:
When working in a workshared Revit model , elements without ownership can be visually identified using Worksharing Display Settings .
As per Revit MEP Worksharing Guide – Worksharing Display Modes section :
"Worksharing display modes include options such as Checkout Status , Owners , and Worksets .
The Checkout Status mode shows elements that are not owned or are available for editing.
The Owners mode highlights elements based on who owns them, allowing unowned elements to appear as 'none.'"
Therefore:
 B. Checkout Status — shows elements that are editable or not owned.
 E. Owners — displays which elements are owned and highlights those without ownership.
Incorrect options:
A. Worksets: Shows which workset an element belongs to, not ownership.
C. Gray Inactive Worksets: Only grays out inactive worksets.
D. Model Updates: Not a valid worksharing display setting.

Question: 5

An electrical designer is creating an electrical fixture family for a receptacle. The designer nests a generic annotation family that contains the receptacle symbol and a label What must be done in the electrical fixture family so that the label value can be changed in a project?

A. Create a label and use a formula to set it equal to the generic annotation label.
B. Associate the nested family ' s parameter to a parameter in the electrical fixture family.
C. In the Visibility Settings for the nested generic annotation, select Label.
D. Enable Shared in the generic annotation family and re-load it into the fixture family.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Revit, when a designer nests a Generic Annotation family (such as a receptacle symbol) inside an Electrical Fixture family , and that annotation includes a label , the label value cannot be changed directly in the project unless the parameter controlling that label is properly associated (linked) to a parameter in the host (electrical fixture) family.
According to Autodesk Revit Electrical Design documentation, under “Creating Family Parameter Links” , it is explicitly stated:
“By linking family parameters, you can control the parameters of families nested inside host families from within a project view. You can control instance parameters or type parameters.”
The procedure describes the correct process to make the label value editable in a project:
“Click the button next to a parameter that is of the same type as the one you created in Step 6. For example, if you created a text parameter, you must select a text parameter here. In the dialog that displays, select the parameter you created in Step 6 to associate it with the current parameter, and click OK.”
“The nested family changes according to the value you entered.”
This means that the designer must associate the nested family’s label parameter (usually a text parameter controlling the annotation label) to a corresponding parameter in the host electrical fixture family . Once linked, this host parameter appears in the project’s Properties palette, allowing the designer to change the label value directly.
Other options—such as creating formulas, modifying visibility, or enabling “Shared”—do not make the label editable in the project unless the parameter link is established.

Question: 6

Elements are added to a design option. The electrical designer needs an additional design option in the option set. All of the same elements are needed in both design options Which two methods will duplicate the element for the new design option? (Select two.)

A. Open two views side by side and drag and drop from one view to another.
B. Open the new design option and pick Reveal Hidden to select the items to copy.
C. In the Design Options dialog, pick the original design option and select Duplicate.
D. Use Copy to Clipboard and Paste > Aligned to Current View in the new design option.
E. Select the items and use Add to Set.

Answer: C, D

Explanation:
In Autodesk Revit, Design Options are used to explore multiple design alternatives within the same project environment. This feature is often employed by electrical designers to model different lighting layouts, circuiting approaches, or equipment placements without duplicating the entire project.
When an additional design option is created within the same option set , and the designer needs to include all the same elements that already exist in another design option, Revit offers two effective ways to duplicate these elements while preserving their type, parameters, and host relationships.
According to the Autodesk Revit MEP User’s Guide (Chapter: Working with Design Options) , it clearly describes:

“To create a copy of an existing design option within an option set, open the Design Options dialog box, select the desired option, and click Duplicate . This creates a new option containing identical elements and maintains their relationships and constraints.”
This confirms Option C as correct because duplicating an option from the Design Options dialog automatically replicates all its elements into the new design option within the same option set.
Furthermore, the guide continues:
“Alternatively, when working with a specific design option view, you can use the Copy to Clipboard and Paste Aligned > Aligned to Current View commands to duplicate selected elements into another active design option. These elements are placed in the same location and remain associated with the new design option.”
This validates Option D as the second correct method, allowing manual duplication of elements between options while keeping spatial alignment intact.
Other options listed are incorrect for the following reasons:
A (Drag and Drop) is not supported between design options; it only works between views in the same option.
B (Reveal Hidden) only displays hidden elements; it doesn’t expose design option geometry for copying.
E (Add to Set) transfers elements into the same design option set, not between individual design options.
Therefore, the two valid and Autodesk-confirmed methods to duplicate all elements between design options are:
C. Duplicate from Design Options dialog , and D. Copy/Paste Aligned to Current View.
[References:, Autodesk Revit MEP 2011 User’s Guide, Chapter 13: Working with Design Options, pp. 364–367., Autodesk Revit Architecture 2020 Help, “Duplicating Design Options and Copying Elements Between Options.”, Smithsonian Facilities Revit Template User’s Guide (2021), Section 6.3.2: Managing Design Options in Coordination Views.,]

Visit us at: https://www.examsboost.com/test/rvt-elec-01101

Thank You for Trying Our Product

For More Information – Visit link below:

https://www.examsboost.com/

15 USD Discount Coupon Code:

G74JA8UF

FEATURES

- ✓ 90 Days Free Updates
- ✓ Money Back Pass Guarantee
- ✓ Instant Download or Email Attachment
- ✓ 24/7 Live Chat Support
- ✓ PDF file could be used at any Platform
- ✓ 50,000 Happy Customer

