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Question: 1

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:

Before information is issued outside the delivery team, the BIM manager must establish exactly what the recipient is authorized and required to use. This means validating the estimator's defined purpose, required data fields, permitted model content, exchange format, access level, and downstream-use restrictions. Once that scope is confirmed, the BIM manager can produce a controlled deliverable containing quantities and location metadata while excluding unnecessary proprietary geometry, design-development information, linked disciplines, embedded intellectual property, or confidential parameters.

Exporting PDFs does not satisfy the stated requirement because a cost estimator requires structured quantity and location information rather than static graphical documentation.

Checking email size is a transmission issue, not an information-governance control. Converting the package to 2D may remove useful model intelligence and still does not establish whether the recipient is entitled to receive the remaining information.

The governing principle is proportional information exchange: provide the information necessary for the authorized BIM use and no more. Permissions and file format must reinforce that boundary. The BIM manager should then validate the resulting package before transmission and document the exchange according to the project's information-delivery protocol.

Reference topics: Data-management planning; information exchange requirements; model permissions; authorized BIM uses; external information distribution; risk-controlled model sharing.

Question: 2

What is included in a BIM Execution Plan?

- A. Project schedule and design playbook.
- B. Modeling standards and technology ecosystem.
- C. LOD Matrix and project specifications.
- D. Collaboration protocols and project playbook.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A BIM Execution Plan establishes the operational framework by which BIM will be implemented on a project. Two core components are the modeling standards that govern how information is authored and the technology ecosystem that enables production, exchange, review, coordination, and delivery. Modeling standards typically address file structure, naming conventions, model segmentation, coordinates, units, worksharing, content requirements, quality-control procedures, and information expectations. The technology ecosystem identifies approved authoring applications, software versions, cloud platforms, coordination tools, interoperability formats, add-ins, and supporting hardware or infrastructure.

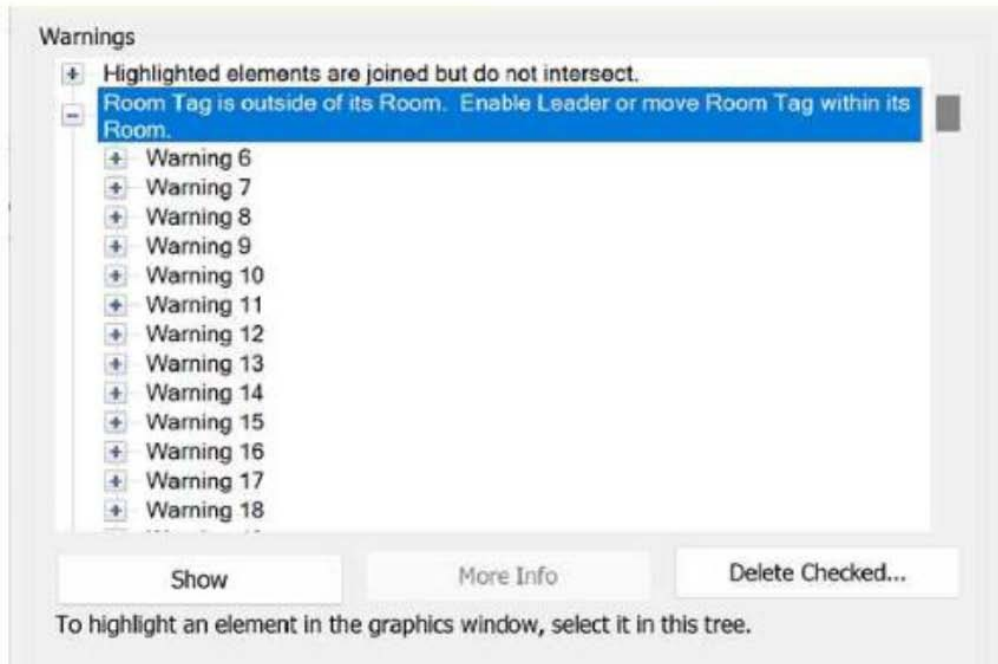
An LOD or level-of-information matrix may be attached to or referenced by the BIM Execution Plan, but general project specifications are contract or technical-design documents rather than defining components of the BEP itself. Likewise, collaboration protocols are normally covered by a BEP, but “project playbook” is not the precise paired component represented by the Autodesk curriculum. A conventional project schedule may influence BIM deliverables, yet it is not equivalent to the BIM production and information-delivery plan.

Therefore, option B contains two elements that directly belong to BIM implementation planning and govern consistent execution across disciplines. These provisions prevent incompatible software, inconsistent modeling practices, and uncontrolled information exchanges.

Reference topics: Corporate BIM standards; BIM Execution Plan development; model-authoring requirements; software and technology planning; interoperability; quality-control standards.

Question: 3

Refer to the exhibit.



Upon opening a model, the following warnings saying “Room Tag is outside of its Room” appear. What action should the BIM manager ask the design team to take in order to identify any Room Tags that need a leader because the tag may be too big to fit within the room?

- A. Select Show to address each tag.
- B. Select Export to move the warnings outside the model.
- C. Select Close to exit the Warnings window.
- D. Select Delete Checked to resolve each tag.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Show function is the appropriate diagnostic action because it locates and highlights the elements associated with the selected warning in the active graphical view. The design team can then inspect each affected Room Tag, confirm the relationship between the tag and its room boundary, and determine whether the tag should be repositioned inside the room or displayed outside the room with a leader.

The warning does not necessarily indicate invalid room data. It identifies an annotation condition in which the Room Tag’s insertion point is outside the room it references. This commonly occurs where the room is narrow, irregularly shaped, crowded with documentation, or too small to contain the complete tag symbol. Each occurrence must therefore be visually assessed rather than handled through a blanket deletion or suppression process.

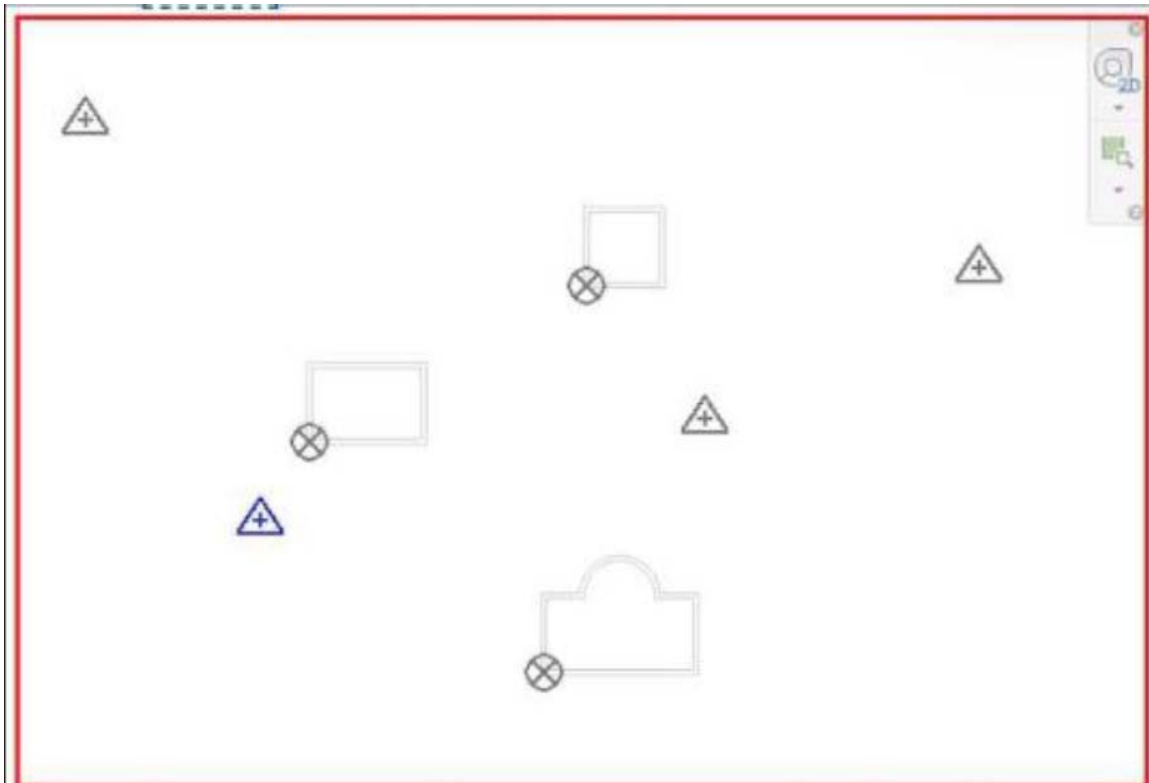
Export produces an external warning report for review; it does not move warnings out of the model or identify the affected annotation graphically. Close exits the dialog without investigating the condition. Delete Checked risks deleting associated model elements and is not an appropriate method for correcting annotation placement.

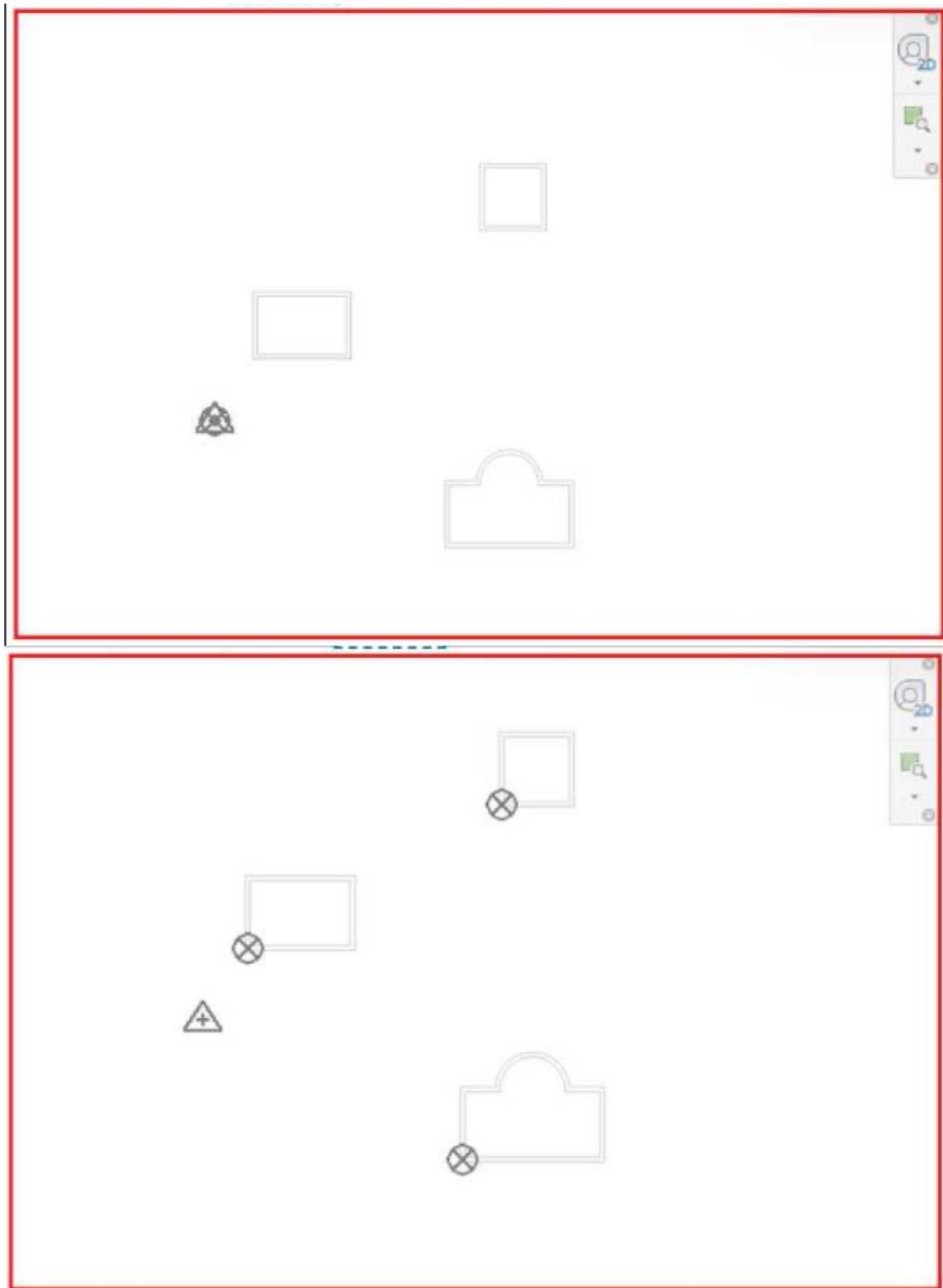
Using Show supports controlled warning resolution, preserves the room and tag data, and allows the team to apply a leader only where required.

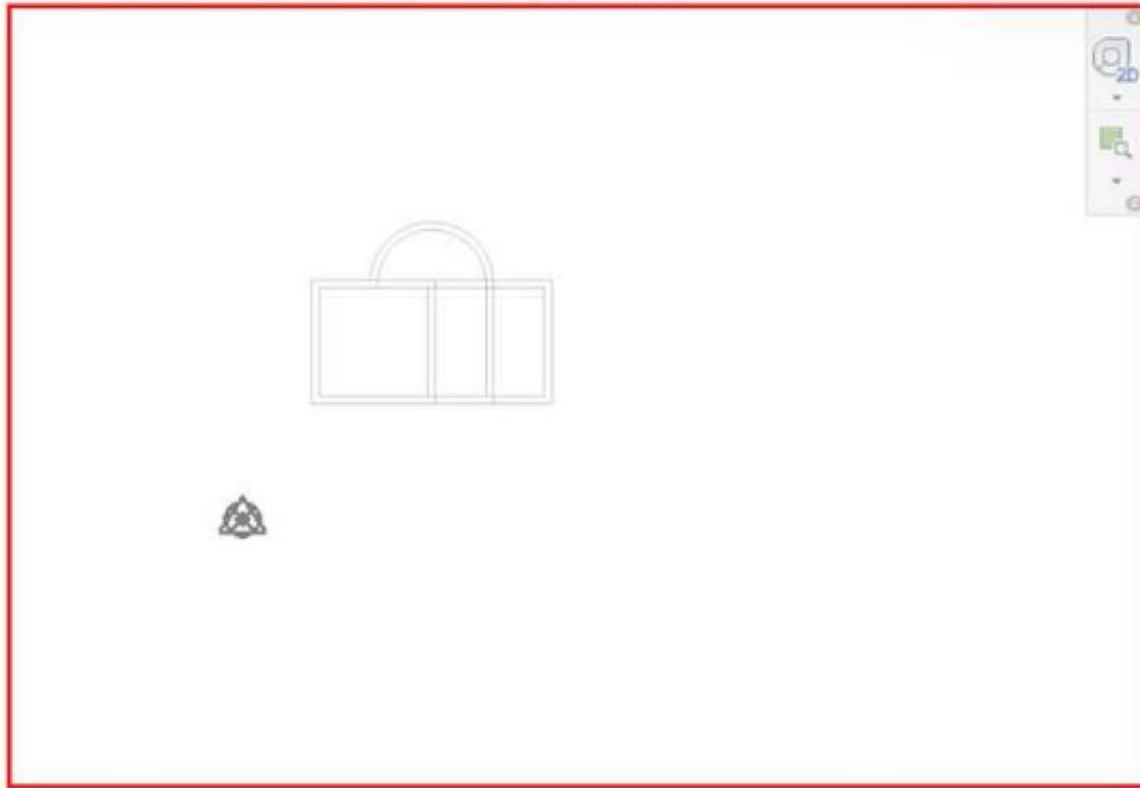
Reference topics: Revit model-health review; warning management; annotation quality control; Room Tags; graphical element identification; model auditing procedures.

Question: 4

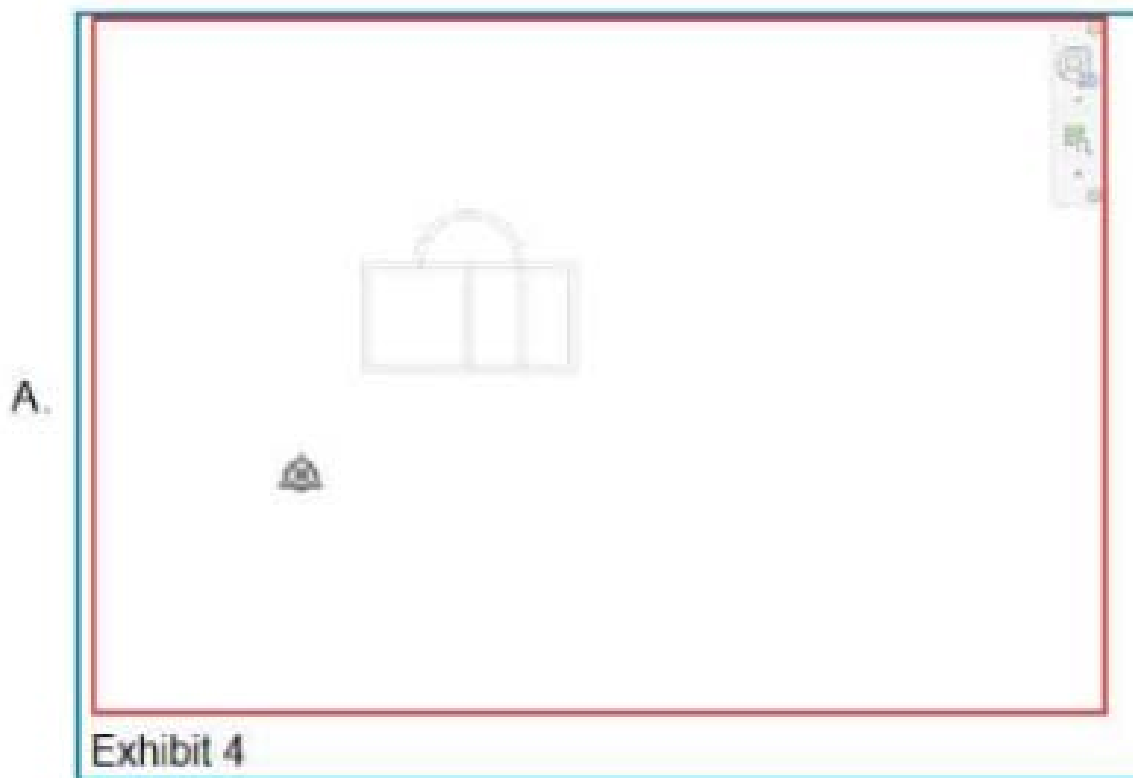
Refer to the exhibits.







A BIM manager is preparing a site model that includes three separate buildings. Which exhibit shows the correct way to assemble and position the individual building models on the site while maintaining proper coordinates and orientation?



B.



C.

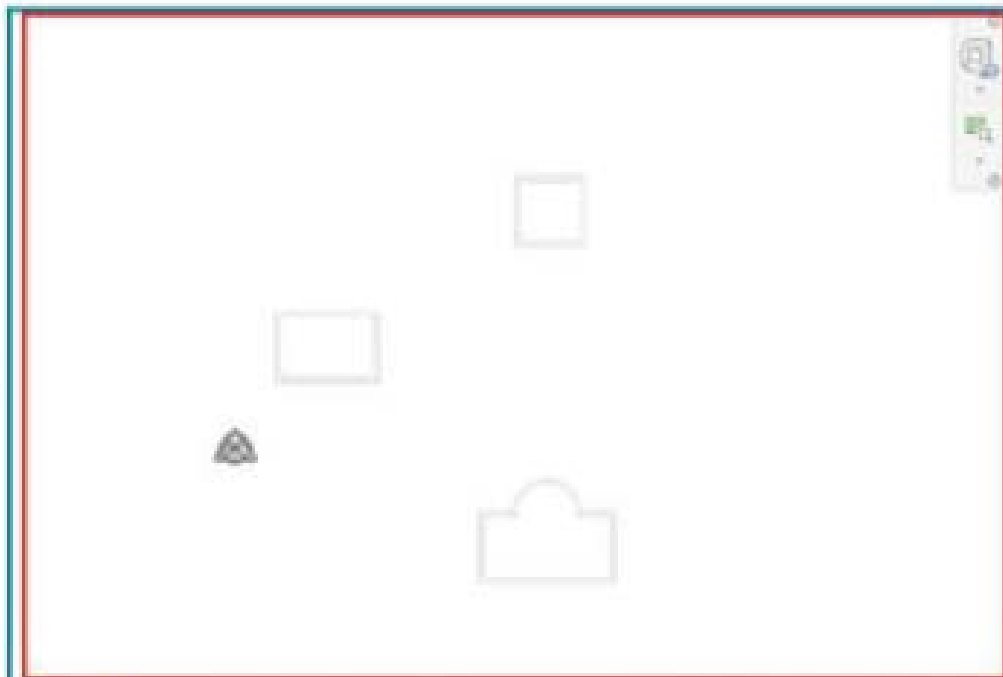


Exhibit 2

D.

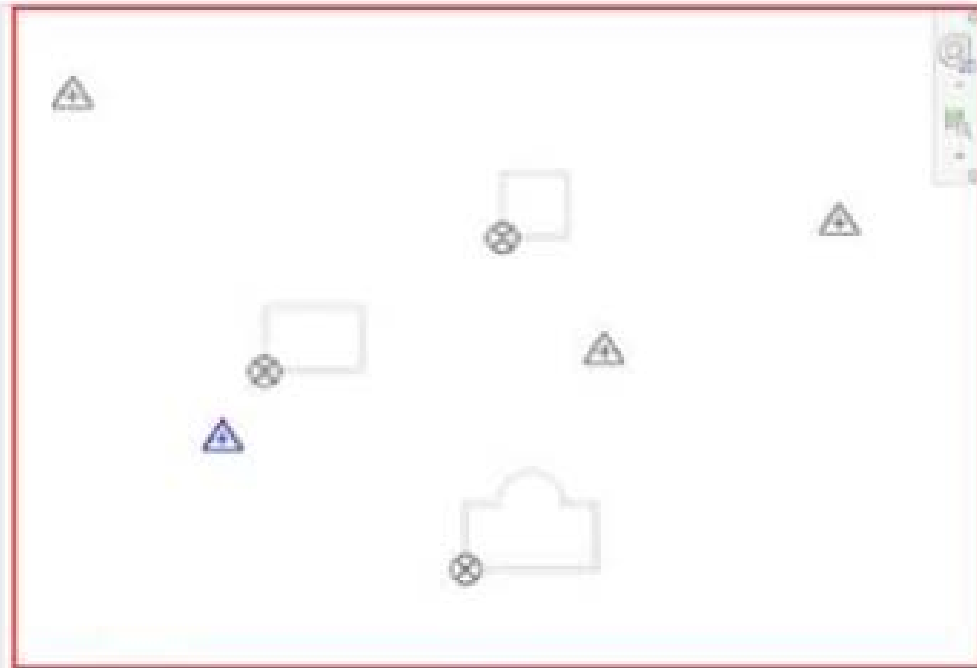


Exhibit 1

- A. Exhibit 4
- B. Exhibit 3
- C. Exhibit 2
- D. Exhibit 1

Answer: B

Explanation:

Exhibit 3 represents the correct multi-building coordination condition. It shows the three building models occupying their intended and separate locations while referencing a common site-coordinate framework. Each building retains the model reference required for its individual internal setup, but all models are related to one consolidated site reference, thereby preserving their geographic placement and orientation when linked into the site model.

Exhibit 1 displays multiple displaced site-reference indicators, suggesting that the building models have not been reconciled to one authoritative shared-coordinate system. This condition creates a risk that models will appear correctly only when manually positioned and will subsequently shift when reloaded or exchanged. Exhibit 2 does not demonstrate the required relationship between the individual building origins and the shared site reference. Exhibit 4 places the building geometries on top of one another, which is characteristic of models linked using a common internal origin without applying their correct site positions.

For a campus or multi-building project, the site model should function as the authoritative spatial reference. Each building model is positioned against that site definition, and the coordinated relationship is retained through shared positioning rather than repeated manual

movement. This allows consistent federation, consultant exchange, reload behavior, and downstream coordination.

Reference topics: Shared coordinates; multi-building projects; site-model authority; linked-model positioning; survey and internal reference management; model federation.

Question: 5

A regional user group raised awareness about a third-party add-on tool that enables a team to establish thresholds for model warnings. In addition, it automates suppressing warnings deemed negligible to a specific project.

Which two data points should a BIM manager gather to build a business case to have the tool approved for use across the firm? (Select two.)

- A. The cost per user multiplied by the number of entire office staff, including the cost of time to implement and train on the tool.
- B. How many of the firm's competitors are already using the tool.
- C. The language that available training materials on the tool are in.
- D. The reliability of the tool creator and the time to install, test, and create training materials on the tool.
- E. The relevant user group, the projected cost to supply the group, and the anticipated time savings and/or risk mitigation that the tool would provide.

Answer: D, E

Explanation:

A defensible technology business case must address both implementation risk and measurable organizational value. Option D evaluates the reliability of the developer and the internal effort required to install, validate, document, support, and train users on the add-on. This is critical because a third-party tool that modifies or suppresses model warnings can affect model-health reporting, software stability, upgrade compatibility, and quality-control procedures. The BIM manager must understand those operational risks before approving enterprise deployment. Option E identifies the actual user population and compares the cost of supplying that group against quantifiable benefits such as reduced review time, more consistent warning triage, lower coordination risk, and improved model-health oversight. Limiting the calculation to relevant users produces a credible return-on-investment assessment.

Option A incorrectly assumes that every employee requires a licence and training, which can substantially overstate deployment costs. Competitor adoption may provide market context, but it does not establish technical suitability or financial value for the firm. The language of training materials is a secondary deployment consideration rather than a primary business-case metric.

Together, D and E provide the necessary technical-risk, implementation-effort, cost, user-demand, productivity, and risk-reduction evidence for an informed approval decision.

Reference topics: Project technology assessment; add-on governance; business-case development; software validation; deployment planning; training requirements; return on investment; model-risk management.

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