



AutoDesk BIM_MGT_101 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following would typically be included in an AECO BIM data handover package at project closeout?

Options:

- A- Internal meeting notes from model coordination sessions.
- B- Federated design models used during clash detection.
- C- 3D views used for clash detection during model coordination.
- D- Record models with the required asset data embedded.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A project-closeout handover package should contain verified record models populated with the asset information required by the owner's operational and facilities-management processes. Depending on the defined information requirements, this may include asset identifiers, classification, manufacturer and model data, installation information, warranty details, maintainability fields, commissioning status, spatial relationships, and links to associated documentation.

The record model must represent the accepted project condition rather than an intermediate coordination state. It should undergo final validation for required parameters, naming, file format, model structure, and information completeness before delivery. Where COBie or another structured asset-data format is required, the embedded model information should correspond with the exported dataset.

Federated clash-detection models and temporary 3D coordination views are process artifacts. They may be archived where the contract or organizational retention policy requires them, but they are not normally the principal operational deliverable. Internal coordination notes likewise document project activity but do not provide the owner with a usable digital representation of the completed facility.

The defining characteristic of a BIM handover deliverable is verified, structured information that supports the owner's specified post-project uses.

Reference topics: BIM closeout; record models; asset-information requirements; COBie; facilities-management handover; data validation; digital deliverables.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A Revit model in Autodesk Forma that does not have any consultant links is opening for all team members except one. The project BIM manager has already audited and compacted the model.

What should the BIM manager do so that the team member can open the model?

Options:

- A- Clear the user's collaboration cache files and retry again.
- B- Agree to a user request for a hardware upgrade.
- C- Roll back the model to a previous version.
- D- Publish the model to Autodesk Forma and ask the user to retry again.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Because the same model opens successfully for every other team member, the central or cloud-hosted model is unlikely to be the primary cause. The failure is isolated to one workstation or user profile. After the model itself has already been audited and compacted, the most appropriate next action is to clear that user's local collaboration cache and allow Revit to rebuild the locally stored model data during the next connection attempt.

Cloud-workshared Revit models rely on locally cached information to reduce transfer time and support synchronization. A damaged, incomplete, or obsolete cache can prevent one user from opening a model even though the authoritative cloud version remains healthy. Re-creating the local cache is therefore a targeted and proportionate troubleshooting step.

A hardware upgrade is not justified without evidence of insufficient memory, storage, graphics capability, or processor resources. Rolling the model back would affect the entire team and could discard valid work despite the model opening normally for other users. Republishing the model also fails to address a user-specific local condition and may unnecessarily alter the project's delivery state.

Reference topics: Revit cloud-worksharing troubleshooting; collaboration cache management; user-specific model access; audit and compact; fault isolation; Autodesk cloud-model workflows.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

- 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 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The BIM manager has finalized the BIM Execution Plan (BEP) for a multi-discipline educational facility project. Some consultants have already begun modelling, while others are onboarding late. A few external stakeholders are not listed in the original BEP distribution but will need access to coordinated models during design and preconstruction.

What two actions could be taken in order to manage distribution of updates? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- Update and reissue the BEP only to the consultants who have not yet started modelling to ensure they catch up to project standards.
- B- Formally distribute the BEP to all relevant parties as an addendum to the contract.
- C- Formally distribute the BEP to all relevant parties and confirm receipt to ensure alignment on roles, responsibilities, and agreed BIM processes.
- D- Upload the BEP in a shared Autodesk Forma Data Management folder to ensure version tracking and verify access to stakeholders.
- E- Wait until construction coordination begins before sharing the BEP with external stakeholders.

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

The revised BEP must be distributed to every party whose work or information access is governed by it, including consultants already modelling, late-onboarding participants, and relevant external stakeholders. Formal distribution with confirmation of receipt establishes that each organization has received the current requirements and understands its modelling scope, coordination obligations, information exchanges, approval responsibilities, and communication procedures.

The controlled copy should also be stored in the project's Common Data Environment. Uploading it to the shared data-management location provides centralized access, version history, revision traceability, and a consistent source of truth. The BIM manager must verify that each stakeholder has appropriate folder permissions rather than assuming that uploading

the document automatically makes it accessible.

Issuing the BEP only to newly onboarded consultants would leave existing participants working under obsolete requirements. A contractual addendum may be required when the revision changes contractual obligations, but it is not automatically the correct mechanism for routine distribution management. Delaying access until construction coordination would undermine design-stage coordination and prevent external stakeholders from following the approved procedures.

Reference topics: BEP distribution; document control; Common Data Environment; version management; stakeholder access; receipt confirmation; project onboarding.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The BIM manager is launching a civic center project with strict sustainability and lifecycle data goals. During early planning, each discipline proposes different modelling approaches, and there is concern that downstream data handoff may be inconsistent.

To establish BIM goals and uses that ensure alignment from design through operations, what should the BIM manager do first?

Note: In the context of this exam, the term Level of Development (LOD) is used interchangeably with level of information need.

Options:

- A- Ask each team to submit its standard BEPs for review and consolidate them into one reference document.
- B- Finalize the LOD matrix and data drops based on similar past projects, updating it during the design process as needed.
- C- Begin developing the internal BIM templates and content, assuming they will be applicable to this project.
- D- Host a stakeholder session to review the project-specific requirements and BIM uses, and establish mobilization needs and modelling requirements.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The BIM manager must first establish the project's actual information requirements before prescribing models, templates, LOD criteria, or delivery procedures. A structured stakeholder session should identify the owner's sustainability objectives, operational data needs, required BIM uses, asset-management interfaces, exchange milestones, and responsibility boundaries. This provides the basis for determining what information must be authored, by whom, at what stage, and for which downstream purpose.

Consolidating standard BEPs from different firms would reproduce organization-specific practices rather than create a coherent project strategy. Similarly, adopting an LOD matrix from previous projects risks imposing assumptions that do not match the civic center's lifecycle and sustainability requirements. Developing templates before requirements are confirmed can embed incorrect parameters, classifications, units, or workflows into the project environment.

The stakeholder session should result in documented BIM objectives, approved use cases, information requirements, mobilization actions, and preliminary modelling responsibilities. Those decisions can then inform the project BEP, Model Element Table, LOD or information-need matrix, delivery plans, training requirements, and Common Data Environment configuration.

Reference topics: Project needs assessment; stakeholder engagement; BIM-use definition; lifecycle information requirements; sustainability goals; BIM mobilization; level of information need.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

During a coordination meeting, project leads ask for a report showing only active clashes between mechanical systems and structural framing in patient-room zones, following the approved clash matrix.

What is the most effective way to provide this report using Model Coordination?

Options:

- A- Create a custom View from the published models, then export the filtered clash-list results.
- B- Ask each discipline to review its own clash results and report any critical issues from its perspective.
- C- Export all clash results to a spreadsheet and manually filter by trade and zone.
- D- Assign all relevant clashes to mechanical and structural teams using the Issues tool.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A custom coordination view should be created using the applicable published mechanical and structural models and limited to the patient-room zones required by the approved clash matrix. The clash results can then be filtered by model pair, location, object category, and active status before the filtered list is exported. This produces a targeted report containing only the coordination conditions requested by the project leads.

The custom-view approach maintains the relationship between the clash records and the coordinated model geometry. It also makes the review repeatable: the BIM manager can return to the saved view during subsequent coordination cycles and evaluate whether the same discipline and location criteria have been resolved.

Asking individual disciplines to prepare independent reports creates inconsistent evaluation criteria and weakens the centralized coordination record. Exporting every clash and manually filtering the spreadsheet introduces unnecessary effort and increases the risk of omitting or misclassifying issues. Assigning clashes through the Issues tool is appropriate after clashes have been reviewed and determined to require action, but assignment does not itself generate the requested filtered clash report.

Reference topics: Autodesk Model Coordination; custom coordination views; clash filtering; clash matrices; published models; active-clash reporting; location-based coordination.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best would typically be included in an AECO BIM data handover package at project closeout?

Options:

- A- Internal meeting notes from model coordination sessions.
- B- Federated design models used during clash detection.
- C- 3D views used for clash detection during model coordination.
- D- Record models with the required asset data embedded.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

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Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A firm-wide Revit template has an advanced setup of views preset on sheets. A renovation project has a linked as-built model with levels that do not align with levels from the model template.

What method should a BIM manager use to update the levels and create grids in sync with the resource model, without requiring extensive reworking of the preset sheets?

Options:

- A- Align model levels to the linked levels and use Copy/Monitor to duplicate the linked grids.
- B- Create a Scope Box around the linked model and assign it to the template levels and grids.
- C- Delete the template's levels and use Copy/Monitor to duplicate the linked levels and grids.
- D- Customize a View Template to hide the template levels and only show the linked levels.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The existing project levels should be retained because the preset floor plans, reflected ceiling plans, and other level-associated views already placed on sheets depend on them. The BIM manager should align those levels with the authoritative as-built levels and then establish monitoring where appropriate. The linked grids can be created in the host through Copy/Monitor, providing native project grids that correspond to the resource model.

Deleting the template levels would also delete or disrupt dependent views, resulting in precisely the extensive sheet and view reconstruction the question requires the BIM manager to avoid. A Scope Box controls datum extents and view cropping; it does not reconcile level elevations or create coordinated grid elements. Hiding the host levels and displaying only linked datums would leave the host project without properly coordinated native reference elements and would not support reliable modelling or documentation.

After alignment and copying, the team should review Copy/Monitor warnings whenever the linked as-built model changes. This preserves the firm's established documentation infrastructure while integrating authoritative project-specific datum information.

Reference topics: Copy/Monitor; level-associated views; linked as-built models; grid coordination; Revit template reuse; datum management.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.



PROJECT NUMBER	
?	
TRACKING NUMBER	
?	
SHEET NUMBER	
A-121	

A client has provided the design team with a title block family and a Shared Parameters file that must be used as part of their standards. Those provided parameters must be applied both in the Project Information area as well as the title block.

When the design team is in the project model and attempts to fill in information into the title block parameters, a question mark appears. What is the likely cause of this?

Options:

- A- The shared parameters were included in the title block family but were not loaded into the project file.
- B- The parameters were not included in the Shared Parameters file provided by the client.
- C- The Shared Parameters file was not added to the title block family and was using text instead of a label.
- D- The Sheet and Project Information fields were overwritten in the title block.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The question marks indicate that the title block contains labels referencing custom shared parameters, but the project does not contain the corresponding parameter bindings needed to supply their values. The parameters must be added to the project and associated with the appropriate category---principally Project Information when the value must be common to all sheets. Once the same shared-parameter definitions are bound correctly, users can enter the values through Project Information and the title block labels will display them.

Loading a title block family containing shared-parameter labels does not automatically establish every required project-level parameter binding. The family carries the label definition, but the project must also expose the parameter in the correct data context. The shared parameter's identity must remain consistent so the label and project parameter reference the same underlying definition.

Option B is inconsistent with the scenario because the family already contains functioning parameter labels. If ordinary text had been used instead of labels, the fields would display fixed text rather than unresolved question marks. Overwriting standard Sheet or Project Information fields would not explain why custom parameter labels remain unresolved.

Reference topics: Shared parameters; title block families; Project Information parameters; category binding; label creation; client content standards.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

A.



Exhibit 4

B.



C.



Exhibit 2



Options:

- 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 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The project manager would like to verify Autodesk Forma folder permissions assigned to team members but is not familiar with cloud-sharing platforms to access this information.

How can the BIM manager generate the required information?

Options:

- A- Word document.
- B- Revit Show History report.
- C- Report exported from Autodesk Forma.
- D- Excel spreadsheet.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The BIM manager should generate an access or permissions report directly from the Autodesk cloud platform. The platform is the authoritative source for project members, folder access levels, assigned roles, and permission configurations. Exporting the report preserves the relationship between the reported information and the actual project configuration while providing the project manager with a format that can be reviewed without navigating the cloud administration interface.

A manually created Word document or spreadsheet would only be a secondary transcription of the permissions. Such records can become inaccurate when users are added, removed, or reassigned, and they provide weaker traceability than a system-generated report. A Revit Show History report records model synchronization activity and user interactions with a workshared model; it does not report cloud-folder permissions.

The exported report should be reviewed for unnecessary access, inconsistent folder inheritance, external-user permissions, and whether each team member has only the level of access required by their role. The BIM manager should also retain the report as part of the project's information-governance and audit records.

Reference topics: Common Data Environment permissions; cloud-user administration; access reporting; information security; role-based access; project audits.



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