

IDFX Fragen & Antworten & IDFX Studienführer & IDFX Prüfungsvorbereitung

NCIDQ IDFX - Practice Exam Questions and Answers 2024

Your client would like to relocate from an existing ground floor location to several floors in a new building. You have been hired to evaluate the feasibility of the move. Which action should you take FIRST?

- A. Interview several employees from each division of the company
- B. Determine the usable floor area of each floor of the new building
- C. Assess which spaces will make up the core of the building
- D. Locate all load-bearing components on each floor - ANSWER

Answer: B

When are three-dimensional studies MOST useful in the design process?

- A. In the final contract document presentation
- B. During the programming phase
- C. As a rough sketch during the schematic stage
- D. Throughout the entire design process - ANSWER

Answer: D

You are renovating a healthcare facility for patients with mental and psychological disorders. Based on research on color in healing environments, which of the following is the MOST appropriate wall color choice for the individual patient rooms?

- A. Red-orange
- B. Blue-green
- C. Yellow

2026 Die neuesten It-Pruefung IDFX PDF-Versionen Prüfungsfragen und IDFX Fragen und Antworten sind kostenlos verfügbar: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1oZNvtPcDedIdkRwEmBqbQQL5HCcgrwWp>

Es ist besser, zu handeln als die anderen zu beneiden. Die Prüfungsmaterialien zur CIDQ IDFX Zertifizierungsprüfung von It-Pruefung wird Ihr erster Schritt zum Erfolg. Mit It-Pruefung können Sie sicher die schwierige CIDQ IDFX Prüfung bestehen. Mit diesem CIDQ IDFX Zertifikat können Sie ein Licht in Ihrem Herzen anzünden und neue Wege einschlagen und ein erfolgreiches Leben führen.

CIDQ IDFX Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design Communication Techniques: This section of the exam measures skills of an Interior Designer and focuses on translating research and concepts into clear visual formats. Test?takers show how they develop charts, infographics, and conceptual diagrams to convey ideas, and how they organize planning diagrams—like adjacency studies and zoning plans—to guide the layout and functional relationships within a space.
Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programming and Site Analysis: This section of the exam measures skills of an Interior Designer and covers the effective use of analytical techniques to understand a project’s context. Candidates must show how they apply tools—such as spreadsheets, diagrams, and photographic studies—alongside research methods like observations and precedent studies to evaluate site factors including location, orientation, zoning restrictions, and existing conditions.

Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationship between Human Behavior and the Designed Environment: This section of the exam measures skills of a Design Consultant and covers interpreting how people interact with spaces. Examinees demonstrate an understanding of human factors—from ergonomic dimensions to social and cultural influences—and how universal design principles ensure accessibility and inclusivity, while also considering sensory impacts such as lighting, acoustics, and thermal comfort.
Thema 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional Development and Ethics: This section of the exam measures skills of a Design Consultant and emphasizes the importance of ethical practice and ongoing learning. Candidates demonstrate familiarity with professional codes of conduct, consumer protection principles, and strategies for continuing education and engagement with industry organizations.

>> IDFX Testking <<

IDFX PDF Testsoftware, IDFX Testing Engine

Es ist uns allen klar, dass das Hauptproblem in der IT-Branche ein Mangel an Qualität und Funktionalität ist. It-Pruefung stellt Ihnen alle notwendigen Schulungsunterlagen zur CIDQ IDFX Prüfung zur Verfügung. Ähnlich wie die reale Zertifizierungsprüfung verhelfen die Multiple-Choice-Fragen Ihnen zum Bestehen der Prüfung. Die CIDQ IDFX Prüfung Schulungsunterlagen von It-Pruefung sind überprüfte Prüfungsmaterialien. Alle diesen Fragen und Antworten zeigen unsere praktische Erfahrungen und Spezialisierung.

CIDQ Interior Design Fundamentals Exam IDFX Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q109-Q114):

109. Frage

What part of the egress system is a non-rated stairway?

- A. Exit path
- B. Exit
- C. Exit discharge
- **D. Exit access**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The egress system, as defined by the International Building Code (IBC), consists of three parts: exit access, exit, and exit discharge. The exit access is the portion of the egress system that leads from any occupied portion of a building to an exit, such as corridors, stairways, or ramps. A non-rated stairway (one without a fire-resistance rating) is typically part of the exit access because it is not enclosed or protected as a rated exit would be. Option A (exit) refers to the protected portion, like an enclosed stairway with a fire rating. Option B (exit path) is not a standard term in the IBC. Option D (exit discharge) is the path from the exit to the public way, typically outside the building.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified using NCIDQ IDFX content on life safety and egress systems.

Exact Extract: The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual references IBC standards, stating, "A non-rated stairway is part of the exit access, which leads from occupied spaces to an exit, as it does not require fire-resistance ratings." The NCIDQ IDFX curriculum requires understanding egress systems, with non-rated stairways being part of the exit access, as they are not protected like rated exits.

Objectives:

* Understand components of the egress system (IDFX Objective: Codes and Standards).

110. Frage

What is the MINIMUM clear width for an accessible door opening?

- A. 34 inches [864 mm]
- **B. 32 inches [813 mm]**
- C. 30 inches [762 mm]
- D. 36 inches [914 mm]

Antwort: B

Begründung:

The minimum clear width for an accessible door opening is defined by ADA standards to ensure that individuals using wheelchairs can pass through easily. The ADA requires a minimum clear width of 32 inches (813 mm) when the door is open at 90 degrees, measured between the face of the door and the opposite stop.

This width accommodates most wheelchairs and ensures accessibility. Option A (30 inches) is too narrow and does not meet ADA requirements. Options C (34 inches) and D (36 inches) exceed the minimum requirement, with 36 inches being a common recommendation for larger wheelchairs but not the minimum.

Verified Answer from Official Source:

The correct answer is verified using NCIDQ IDFX content on accessibility standards.

Exact Extract: The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual references ADA standards, stating, "The minimum clear width for an accessible door opening is 32 inches (813 mm) to ensure wheelchair access." The NCIDQ IDFX curriculum requires designers to apply ADA standards for accessibility, with the 32-inch clear width being a fundamental requirement for door openings.

Objectives:

* Apply accessibility standards to door design (IDFX Objective: Codes and Standards).

111. Frage

When space planning an open office with modular furniture, what is the corridor width needed for two people to pass?

- A. 36"-38" [914-965 mm]
- **B. 60"-62" [1524-1575 mm]**
- C. 32"-35" [813-889 mm]
- D. 42"-54" [1067-1372 mm]

Antwort: B

Begründung:

In an open office environment with modular furniture, corridor widths must accommodate circulation for multiple people, especially in high-traffic areas. The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual and ergonomic standards (such as those from the Business and Institutional Furniture Manufacturers Association, BIFMA, and ANSI/HFES 100-2007) provide guidelines for circulation spaces in office settings.

* A. 32"-35" [813-889 mm]: This range is too narrow for two people to pass comfortably. The ADA requires a minimum clear width of 32 inches (813 mm) for a single wheelchair to pass, and 36 inches (914 mm) is often the minimum for a single person in a corridor. This does not account for two people passing each other.

* B. 36"-38" [914-965 mm]: This range is the minimum for a single person to pass comfortably in a corridor, as per IBC and ADA standards, but it is still insufficient for two people to pass without turning sideways or stopping.

* C. 42"-54" [1067-1372 mm]: This range is closer to what might be needed for two people to pass, but it is still on the lower end for an open office with modular furniture, where additional space may be required due to furniture protrusions or frequent traffic.

* D. 60"-62" [1524-1575 mm]: According to ergonomic standards and NCIDQ guidelines, a corridor width of 60 inches (1524 mm) or more is recommended for two people to pass comfortably without interruption, especially in an open office setting where modular furniture may create additional obstacles. This width allows two people (each requiring approximately 30 inches of shoulder width) to pass without turning sideways, even with minor furniture protrusions.

The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual references ergonomic standards for circulation, noting that in office settings, wider corridors are necessary to accommodate multiple users, especially in areas with modular furniture that may encroach on circulation paths.

Verified Answer from Official Source: The correct answer is D, as verified by the NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual and ergonomic standards referenced in the NCIDQ curriculum.

Exact Extract:

From the NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual (Chapter 4: Space Planning): "In open office environments, corridors should be designed to allow for two people to pass comfortably, typically requiring a minimum width of 60 inches [1524 mm] to accommodate circulation, especially in areas with modular furniture." Explanation from Official Source:

The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual explains that circulation spaces in open offices must account for the dynamic movement of multiple people. A width of 60 inches ensures that two people can pass without disruption, aligning with ergonomic principles and practical design considerations for office environments.

Objectives:

* Understand circulation requirements in open office space planning.

* Apply ergonomic standards to determine appropriate corridor widths.

112. Frage

Travel distance, exit ramps and stairwells, aisle widths, and dead-end corridors need to be considered when determining the

- A. Building occupancy classification
- B. Number of required exits
- **C. Means of egress**
- D. Occupancy load of a space

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The elements listed-travel distance, exit ramps and stairwells, aisle widths, and dead-end corridors-are all components of the means of egress, which is a critical concept in building codes and interior design for ensuring safe evacuation during emergencies.

* A. Means of egress: The means of egress is defined by the International Building Code (IBC) as a continuous and unobstructed path of vertical and horizontal egress travel from any occupied portion of a building to a public way. It includes components like travel distance (the distance to an exit), exit ramps and stairwells (vertical egress components), aisle widths (for safe passage), and dead-end corridors (which must be limited to ensure safe evacuation). All these elements are directly related to designing a safe means of egress.

* B. Number of required exits: While the number of exits is part of the means of egress, it is a specific calculation based on occupancy load and building size, not directly tied to all the elements listed (e.g., dead-end corridors are more about layout than the number of exits).

* C. Occupancy load of a space: Occupancy load determines how many people a space can hold, which influences the number of exits and egress width, but it is not directly about travel distance, stairwells, or dead-end corridors.

* D. Building occupancy classification: This determines the type of use (e.g., business, assembly), which sets the framework for egress requirements, but it is not directly about the specific elements listed.

The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual and IBC Chapter 10 (Means of Egress) confirm that these elements are part of designing the means of egress to ensure safe evacuation.

Verified Answer from Official Source: The correct answer is A, as verified by the NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual and IBC Chapter 10.

Exact Extract:

From the NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual (Chapter 2: Building Codes and Standards): "The means of egress includes all components necessary for safe evacuation, such as travel distance, exit ramps, stairwells, aisle widths, and limitations on dead-end corridors, to ensure occupants can reach a safe exit." Explanation from Official Source:

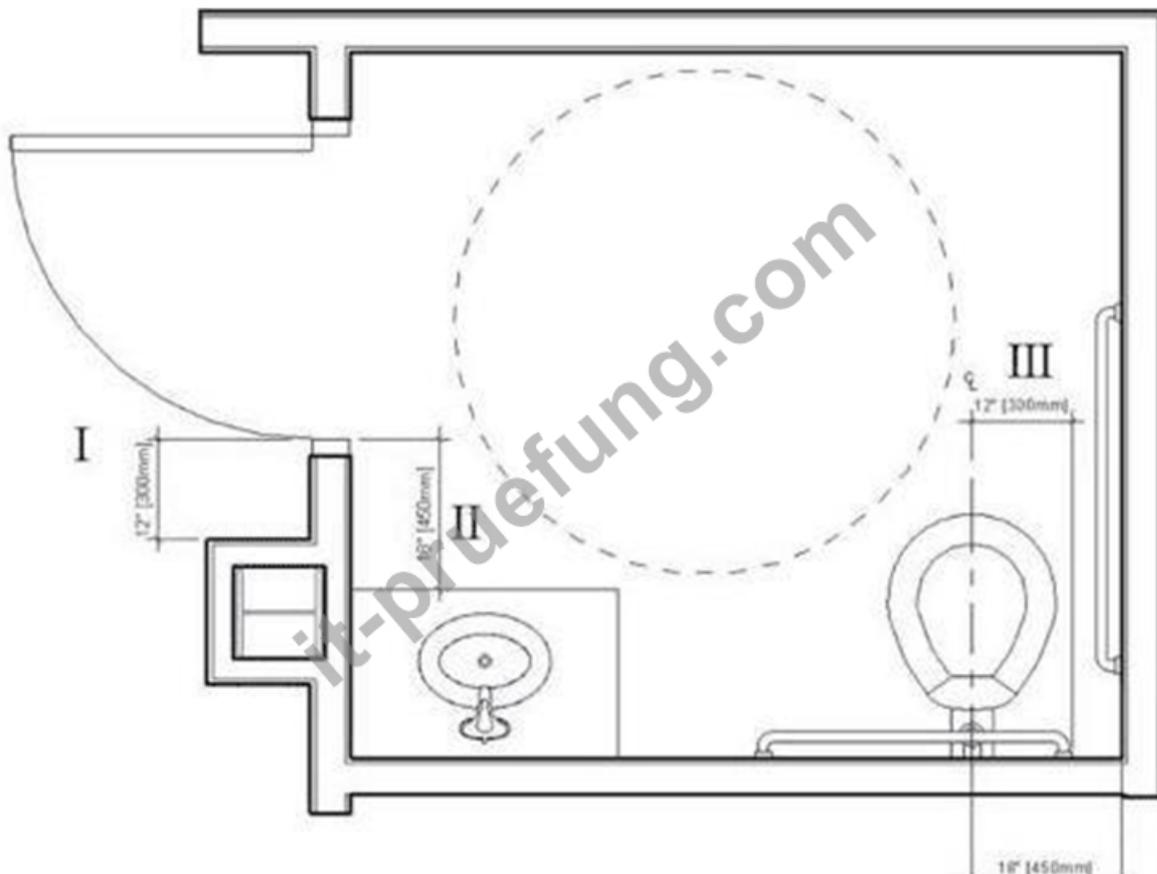
The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual explains that the means of egress is a system designed to provide a safe path out of a building, and elements like travel distance, stairwells, aisle widths, and dead-end corridors are integral to its design, ensuring compliance with life safety codes.

Objectives:

- * Understand the components of the means of egress in building design.
- * Apply building code requirements to ensure safe evacuation paths.

113. Frage

Which dimension does not meet accessibility standards?



- A. I
- B. III
- C. IV
- D. II

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Accessibility standards, such as those outlined in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards for Accessible Design and ANSI A117.1, are critical in ensuring that spaces like bathrooms are usable by individuals with disabilities. The NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual incorporates these standards, providing guidelines for clearances, fixture heights, and other accessibility requirements.

Let's evaluate the dimensions in the image:

* Dimension I: 12 inches [300 mm]: This dimension represents the clearance between the edge of the door and the adjacent wall or fixture (likely the sink). ADA Section 404.2.4.3 requires a minimum clearance on the pull side of a door for a front approach. For a front approach on the pull side, a minimum of 18 inches (457 mm) of clearance is required beside the door (on the latch side) to allow a wheelchair user to maneuver and open the door. A 12-inch (300 mm) clearance is insufficient, making this dimension non-compliant with accessibility standards.

* Dimension II: 18 inches [450 mm]: This is the clearance between the centerline of the toilet and the edge of the sink. ADA Section 604.3.2 requires a minimum of 18 inches (457 mm) from the centerline of the toilet to the nearest obstruction for a side approach, which this dimension meets (though it is slightly below 457 mm, it is typically rounded to 18 inches in practice).

* Dimension III: 17 inches [425 mm]: This is the height of the toilet seat from the floor. ADA Section 604.4 requires the toilet seat height to be between 17 inches (430 mm) and 19 inches (485 mm) above the finished floor, which this dimension meets.

* Dimension IV: 18 inches [450 mm]: This is the clearance between the centerline of the toilet and the wall. ADA Section 604.3.1 requires a minimum of 18 inches (457 mm) from the centerline of the toilet to the nearest wall for a side approach, which this dimension meets.

Dimension I (12 inches or 300 mm) does not meet the ADA requirement for door maneuvering clearance, making it the dimension that fails to comply with accessibility standards.

Verified Answer from Official Source: The correct answer is A, as verified by the NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual and ADA Standards for Accessible Design.

Exact Extract:

From the NCIDQ IDFX Reference Manual (Chapter 2: Building Codes and Standards): "Accessibility standards require a minimum

