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Autodesk ACP-01301

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

A(n)_____can be used to manage repetitive components in a project.

A. Door

B. Array

C. Group

D. Copy

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Group is correct because Revit groups let you combine multiple model elements into one reusable, managed collection. This is particularly useful for repetitive components or layouts, such as a typical hotel room, apartment unit, restroom arrangement, or repeated furniture configuration. After a group is placed in multiple locations, editing the group definition updates every instance of that group throughout the project. This provides a controlled and efficient way to maintain consistency while reducing the effort required to make coordinated revisions.

Groups can include model elements and can be named so that repeated arrangements are easy to identify, place, and revise. Revit also supports group instances, allowing the same defined assembly to be reused wherever the repeated condition occurs. This workflow is intended for project content that repeats as a coordinated set rather than as isolated individual elements. Autodesk's Revit documentation and learning resources describe grouping as a core modeling workflow for repeated building arrangements and coordinated changes. See the Autodesk Revit Help and the Autodesk Revit product overview for official Revit resources.

QUESTION NO: 2

The Layout option in a repeating detail component offers which of these modes?

A. Maximum Spacing

B. Fixed Number

C. Average Distance

D. Fixed Distance

E. Minimum Spacing

ANSWER: A B D E

Explanation:

Repeating detail components use the Layout property to control how instances are distributed along the component's placement line. The available modes are Maximum Spacing, Fixed Number, Fixed Distance, and Minimum Spacing. Maximum Spacing distributes instances so the separation does not exceed the specified spacing value, while allowing Revit to adjust the actual placement as needed to fill the line. Fixed Number places the exact quantity specified and spaces those instances evenly over the line length. Fixed Distance repeats the detail at the stated interval, providing a consistent distance between successive instances. Minimum Spacing distributes instances while maintaining at least the specified separation, allowing the resulting distance to increase when necessary. These controls are useful for drafting repeated symbolic details such as brick courses, batt insulation, fasteners, or similar annotation graphics, because the repeated pattern can respond predictably when its line is resized. Autodesk identifies these choices as the Layout methods for repeating-detail components in the Revit documentation. See the Autodesk Revit Help and the Autodesk Revit Architecture certification preparation resources.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which settings are included when you define a project environment?

A. Line Styles

B. Weather

C. Display

D. Colours

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

Defining a Revit project environment includes establishing the graphical standards that control how project information is represented consistently in views and documentation. **Line Styles** are part of this setup because they define named line types and their graphical properties, such as line weight, color, and pattern. These standards can then be applied to model and annotation elements to produce coordinated drawing output.

Display settings are also part of the project environment because Revit provides project-level controls for the visual presentation of model information. Establishing these settings supports consistent visibility and graphics conventions across the project team's views, sheets, and deliverables.

Colours are included because color is a core graphic property used by Revit's line, material, and display-related settings. Setting color conventions helps communicate drawing intent and maintain a uniform visual standard throughout the model. Together, line styles, display controls, and colors form the graphic framework used to configure how the project is viewed and documented. Autodesk's Revit Help provides the main product documentation for project setup and graphics at Revit Help; Autodesk also maintains Revit learning and support resources at Autodesk Revit Support.

QUESTION NO: 4

A stacked wall is comprised of one or more_____wall types.

A. simple

B. generic

C. complex

D. basic

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

basic is correct because a stacked wall type in Revit is assembled by vertically combining one or more basic wall types. Each basic wall can have its own structure, materials, thickness, function, and height assignment within the overall stacked-wall definition. This lets an architect model common multilevel exterior wall conditions—such as a masonry or concrete base below a different cladding or stud-wall construction—while retaining a single wall element in the project.

When creating or editing a stacked wall type, Revit's wall-type definition uses constituent basic walls as the components. The stacked wall controls how those component walls are arranged vertically, including their heights and order, while the individual basic wall types continue to define their own layered assemblies. This relationship is important for accurate documentation, material takeoffs, and coordinated elevations and sections, because the construction makeup remains associated with each component wall type. Autodesk's Revit architectural documentation describes wall types and their use in model construction; see the Revit Architecture Help and Autodesk's Revit architectural design learning resources.

QUESTION NO: 5

When editing a schedule, which tab lets you select data that will appear in your schedule?

A. Formatting

B. Sorting/Grouping

C. Appearance

D. Fields

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Fields is correct. In Revit, the Schedule Properties dialog uses the Fields tab to define the information that the schedule displays. The Available fields list contains parameters applicable to the scheduled category, such as family and type information, dimensions, levels, materials, or custom project/shared parameters. Selecting a parameter and adding it to Scheduled fields places that data in the schedule as a column. The order of items in the Scheduled fields list also controls the left-to-right order of columns in the resulting schedule, so this is the central place for choosing and organizing the data presented to users.

Fields can include built-in parameters as well as eligible calculated values and combined parameters, allowing a schedule to report project information in a structured table. After fields have been selected, their display format can be refined and the rows can be organized, but the initial selection of what data appears is performed on the Fields tab. Autodesk's schedule documentation describes adding parameters to a schedule by choosing them from available fields and moving them into the scheduled-fields list. See Autodesk Help: Schedule Properties and Autodesk Help: Add Fields to a Schedule.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following element category option is not available for the Copy/Monitor tool?

A. Grids

B. Levels

C. Walls

D. Windows

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Windows is correct because Revit's Copy/Monitor workflow is designed to coordinate a defined set of datum and building elements between a host model and a linked model. The tool can establish monitored relationships for supported categories, allowing Revit to report coordination changes through the Coordination Review process. A window is not a supported Copy/Monitor category: it is a hosted component that depends on its wall or other host, rather than an element type for which Copy/Monitor creates and maintains a cross-model monitoring relationship. Consequently, a user cannot select Windows as an available category when using Copy/Monitor. This limitation is important in architectural coordination because window placement should instead be coordinated through the linked architectural model, agreed project workflows, and review of changes to the host elements and design documentation. Autodesk describes Copy/Monitor as a coordination feature for supported elements in linked models and explains that monitoring enables change detection and review rather than general-purpose copying of every Revit category. See Autodesk's Revit Help documentation and the Autodesk Revit product overview.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which standard views are created by the default project template?

A. Roof Plan

B. North Elevation

C. Site Plan

D. Level 1 Floor Plan

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

The default Architectural project template establishes a basic set of views so a project can be documented immediately. **North Elevation** is one of the default orthographic elevation views created with the project; the standard elevation set also provides the other cardinal directions. These elevation views are used to develop and annotate exterior building faces.

Site Plan is also included as a floor-plan-type view. It provides a plan context intended for site-related information, such as property, topography, building location, and external elements. **Level 1 Floor Plan** is created because the default template starts with Level 1 as a building level. Revit associates a floor plan with that level, providing the primary starting view for modeling and documenting the first story.

These views are template content rather than views that must be manually created after beginning a new project. Autodesk documentation explains that project templates contain predefined settings and project content, including views, and that levels can have associated plan views. See the Autodesk Revit Help documentation and Autodesk's Revit for Architectural Design certification preparation resources.

QUESTION NO: 8

Curtain walls can hold standard doors and windows when you convert a regular wall to a curtain wall.

A. False

B. True

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

False is correct. In Revit, a curtain wall is a system family that is built from curtain grids, mullions, and curtain panels rather than the layered wall structure used by a basic wall. Standard door and window families are wall-hosted components: they require a suitable conventional wall host and are not inserted directly into a curtain-wall panel in the same way. Converting an existing regular wall to the Curtain Wall type therefore does not allow its standard hosted doors and windows to remain usable as curtain-wall openings.

Openings in curtain walls are instead created by replacing a curtain panel with an appropriate curtain-wall-specific component. For example, a curtain wall door is designed to occupy a curtain panel location, and a curtain wall window/panel family can likewise replace a panel. These families are made for the curtain-wall system and coordinate with its grids, mullions, panel layout, and constraints. This distinction matters when changing wall types during design: a regular wall's hosted inserts must be replaced or otherwise redesigned using components compatible with the curtain wall. Autodesk's Revit documentation describes curtain walls as assemblies of grids, mullions, and panels, and provides architectural-design guidance for working with curtain-wall elements. See the Autodesk Revit Help documentation and the Autodesk Revit product overview.

QUESTION NO: 9

You can place tag for an element by_____.

A. function

B. manufacturer

C. category

D. family

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

In Revit, the standard command for placing an annotation tag on an element is **Tag by Category**. This tool identifies the category of the selected element—such as doors, windows, walls, rooms, furniture, or structural columns—and places a compatible tag family for that category. The tag displays parameter information defined in the tag family, allowing drawings to communicate element data consistently without manually typing each label.

To use the command, open a plan, elevation, section, or other view where the element is visible, then choose *Annotate* > *Tag by Category* and select the element. If an appropriate loaded tag family is available, Revit places it using the applicable category-based tag type. The command can also be used with leader settings and placement options to make documentation clear and coordinated. Because tags are linked to the modeled element and its parameters, they update as the model data changes. Autodesk documents this workflow in its guidance for placing tags and explains that tags are category-specific annotation families. See Autodesk Revit Help: Tag by Category and Autodesk Revit Help: About Tags.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which TWO statements are true about reference planes?

A. They can be named

B. They can be used to establish work planes

C. They create associated floor plans

D. They are automatically listed in room schedules

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Reference planes can be named and **Reference planes can be used to establish work planes** are correct. Reference planes are datum elements that can define construction locations and relationships in a project or family. Naming a reference plane makes it available for selection when assigning a work plane. This is useful for locating and constraining components consistently.

Reference planes are not model elements that appear automatically in schedules, and they do not create levels. Levels are separate datum elements used to establish vertical elevations. Autodesk describes reference planes and work planes in the Autodesk Revit Help.

QUESTION NO: 11

Which TWO statements are true about a wall?

A. You cannot connect a wall to floors

B. You cannot connect a wall to ceilings

C. You can join a wall to other walls

D. You can place a window in a wall

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

“You can join a wall to other walls” is true because Revit walls are designed to form connected building assemblies. When walls meet, Revit can automatically clean up their intersections and manage the wall join condition. The user can also select a wall end and use the Wall Joins controls to change the join configuration, such as whether the connection is mitered or

square off. This behavior is essential for creating coordinated floor plans and maintaining correct wall geometry as the design changes.

“You can place a window in a wall” is also true because windows are commonly wall-hosted Revit families. A wall-hosted window is placed directly on the face of a wall, and Revit creates the required opening in the wall automatically. The window remains associated with its host, so its position and orientation update appropriately when the wall is edited or moved. Autodesk’s Revit documentation describes walls as host elements for components such as doors and windows, and provides tools for managing wall joins. See the Autodesk Revit Help and Autodesk’s Revit product overview for information about architectural modeling workflows and hosted building elements.

QUESTION NO: 12

Which of the following are the sketch options for stairs?

A. Run

B. Boundary

C. Thickness

D. Riser

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

In Revit’s stair sketch mode, the available sketching tools are **Run**, **Boundary**, and **Riser**. These tools work together to define a custom stair layout. Run is used to place a stair run, including straight or curved run geometry, and Revit uses the project’s stair settings to calculate the required risers and tread arrangement. Boundary lines establish the outer limits of a sketched stair run and control its width and overall shape. Riser lines define where individual risers occur when creating a stair by sketch, allowing the designer to control the arrangement of treads and landings within the defined boundaries.

These are the core sketch components presented while creating stairs with the sketch-based workflow. They enable architectural designers to model stair configurations that cannot be represented adequately by a simple automatically generated run, while retaining Revit’s parametric stair behavior and code-related calculations. Autodesk’s Revit help documentation describes stair creation and the sketch tools used to define runs, boundaries, and risers; see the Autodesk Revit Help and the Autodesk Revit Architectural Design learning resources.

QUESTION NO: 13

In which view can you place and view ceilings?

A. Section

B. Floor plan

C. Elevation

D. Ceiling Plan

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Ceiling Plan is the appropriate view for placing and viewing ceiling elements in Revit. A reflected ceiling plan is specifically configured to look upward toward the ceiling, allowing you to lay out ceiling boundaries, select ceiling types, and coordinate associated components such as lighting fixtures, air terminals, sprinklers, and ceiling-hosted devices. This view presents the ceiling layout in a clear plan-based representation, making it practical to define room-by-room ceiling design and document it on reflected ceiling plan sheets. Revit creates ceiling plan views as part of a level-based view structure; when needed, a new reflected ceiling plan can be created for a selected level through the View tab. The ceiling plan view range and visibility settings can then be adjusted to ensure the intended ceiling geometry and hosted elements are displayed appropriately.

Autodesk's ceiling workflow documentation confirms that ceilings are created in reflected ceiling plan views, while its view documentation describes reflected ceiling plans as views intended for looking up at a model's ceiling and related elements. See Autodesk Help: Create a Ceiling and Autodesk Help: Plan Views.

QUESTION NO: 14

Which of the following are valid uses for a schedule filter?

A. Show only doors with a specified Fire Rating

B. Change the unconnected height of selected walls

C. Exclude rooms with an area of zero

D. Show only windows on Level 2

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

Show only doors with a specified Fire Rating is a valid use because a schedule filter can evaluate a field and display only rows whose values meet the selected condition. **Exclude rooms with an area of zero** is also valid because an Area field can be filtered using an appropriate comparison condition. **Show only windows on Level 2** is valid when the schedule includes a level-related field that can be used as the basis for the filter.

A schedule filter controls which elements appear as rows in the schedule; it does not change the geometric height of a wall. Wall height is controlled by wall instance or type properties. Autodesk describes schedule fields, sorting, grouping, and filtering in the Autodesk Revit Help.

QUESTION NO: 15

Which statement about permanent dimensions is TRUE?

A. You need to select elements to place permanent dimension

B. You need to select an elements to view its permanent dimensions

C. You can view permanent dimensions in 3D views

D. You can edit the values of permanent dimensions by selecting the dimensions

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

You can edit the values of permanent dimensions by selecting the dimensions. In Revit, permanent dimensions are annotation elements that remain in the view and are associated with the referenced geometry. After selecting a placed dimension, select its displayed numeric value and enter a replacement value. Revit uses that entered value as a dimensional constraint and adjusts the position or size of the constrained elements, where the existing geometric and constraint relationships allow it. This is a core advantage of permanent dimensions: they both document a measured relationship and can be used to control that relationship during model editing. Depending on the configuration, Revit may move one referenced element, modify an element's size, or require the user to resolve constraints before the new value can be applied. The dimension therefore remains connected to the model rather than serving only as static text. Autodesk's Revit documentation identifies dimensions as annotation tools and provides the product help system for dimension creation and modification workflows. See the Autodesk Revit Help and the Autodesk Revit Architecture Certification Preparation course.

QUESTION NO: 16

In the Revit project file, every drawing sheet, 2D and 3D view, and schedule is a presentation of information from the same underlying building model_____.

A. View

B. schema

C. database

D. projection

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The correct completion is **database**. A Revit project is built around a single, coordinated database of model information rather than a collection of independent drawings. Elements such as walls, doors, floors, rooms, annotations, and their associated parameters are stored in that central project data structure. Sheets, plans, sections, elevations, three-dimensional views, and schedules then present selected information from the same model database in formats appropriate for documentation, coordination, and analysis.

This database-driven approach is fundamental to Building Information Modeling in Revit. For example, when a modeled element is revised, relevant views and schedules can reflect that revision because they are generated from the same underlying project information. Likewise, schedules report parameter data from the model, while sheets assemble views and schedule instances for publishing without creating separate, disconnected copies of the building data. Autodesk describes Revit as supporting coordinated, consistent, and complete model-based design and documentation through this integrated project model. See the Autodesk Revit Help and Autodesk's overview of Building Information Modeling.

QUESTION NO: 17

Which of the following can be controlled by a view template?

A. View Scale

B. View Name

C. Detail Level

D. Visibility/Graphics Overrides

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

View templates standardize the properties and display settings of views. **View Scale** can be included in a view template so that views using the template maintain a consistent documentation scale. **Detail Level** can also be controlled, allowing the template to establish Coarse, Medium, or Fine model display. **Visibility/Graphics Overrides** are another view-template setting, enabling consistent category visibility and graphic overrides across multiple views.

The view name identifies an individual view in the Project Browser and is not a template-controlled setting. Autodesk describes view templates as collections of view properties that can be applied to views through the Autodesk Revit Help.