

AutoCAD Civil 3D 2010

# Workflows

Autodesk®

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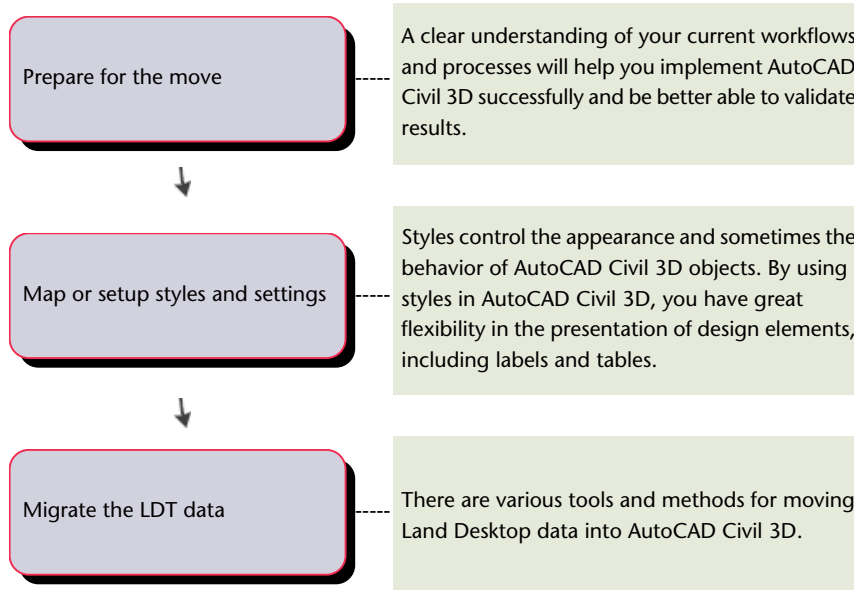
# AutoCAD Civil 3D Workflows



Refer to this section for workflows for common tasks you might perform when working with AutoCAD Civil 3D.

## Moving Data from Land Desktop

Use this workflow to help you efficiently move existing data from AutoCAD Land Desktop to AutoCAD Civil 3D.



## Labels and Tables Workflow

You can use the workflow topics as a reference for the process of working with labels and tables.

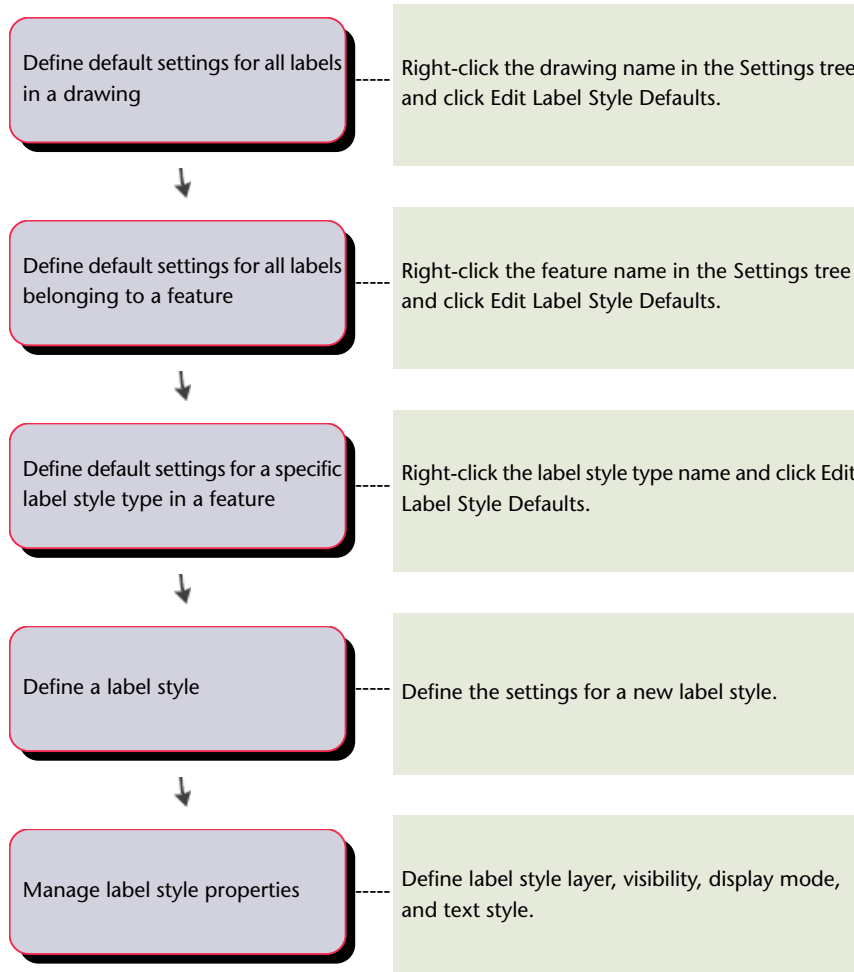
Each topic contains a brief explanation of a stage in the development of labels or tables and provides links to specific tasks in that stage.

## Setting Up Label Settings and Styles

Specify settings for labels at various levels in the hierarchal Settings tree. In addition, you define specific settings for individual labels in the *label styles*, which manage label content.

The highest levels of settings can serve as a general prototype model for settings that are lower in the hierarchy. Those settings, if not locked at the drawing level, can be overridden in subordinate settings.

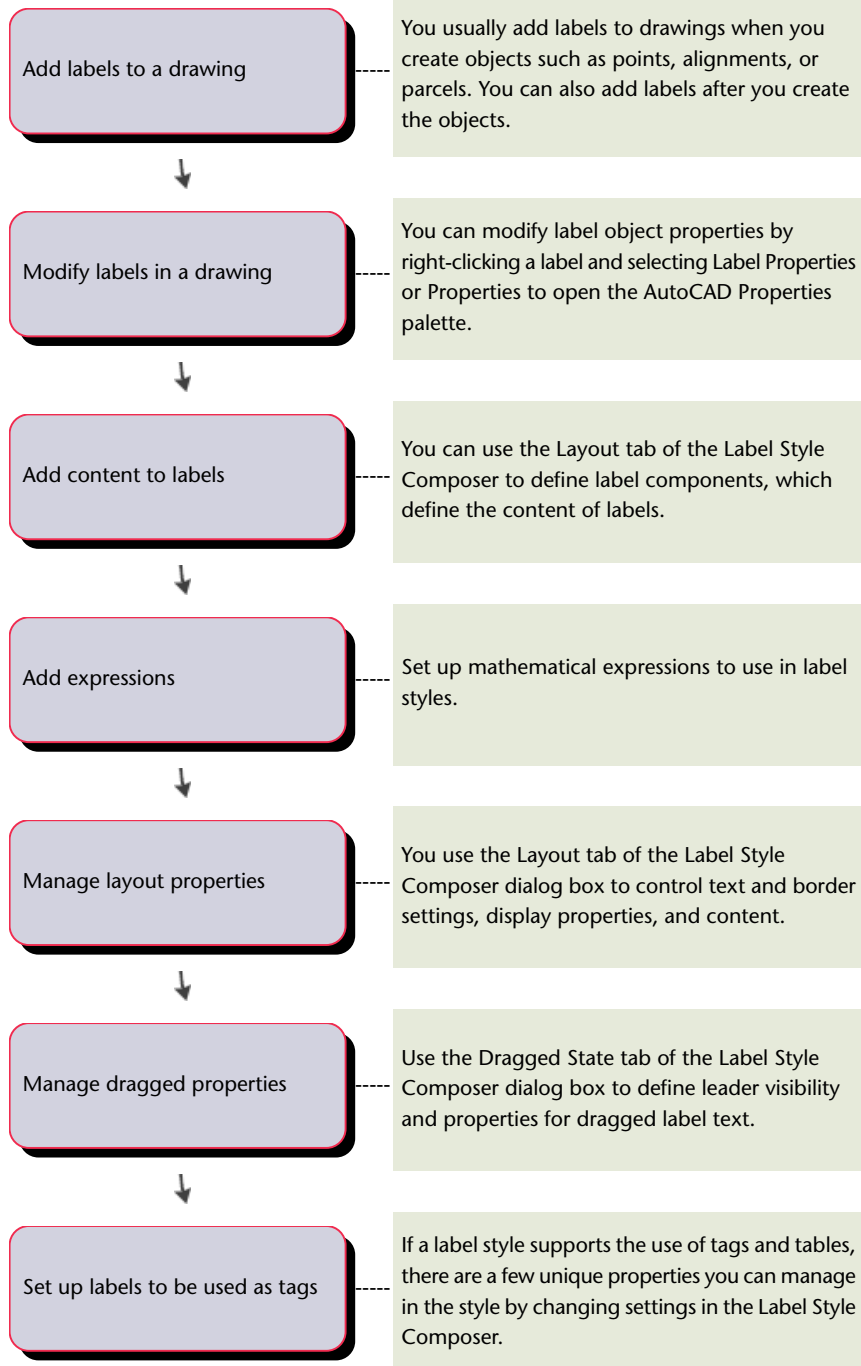
### To set up label settings and styles



## Inserting and Managing Labels

Follow these steps as a guide to efficiently insert and manage labels.

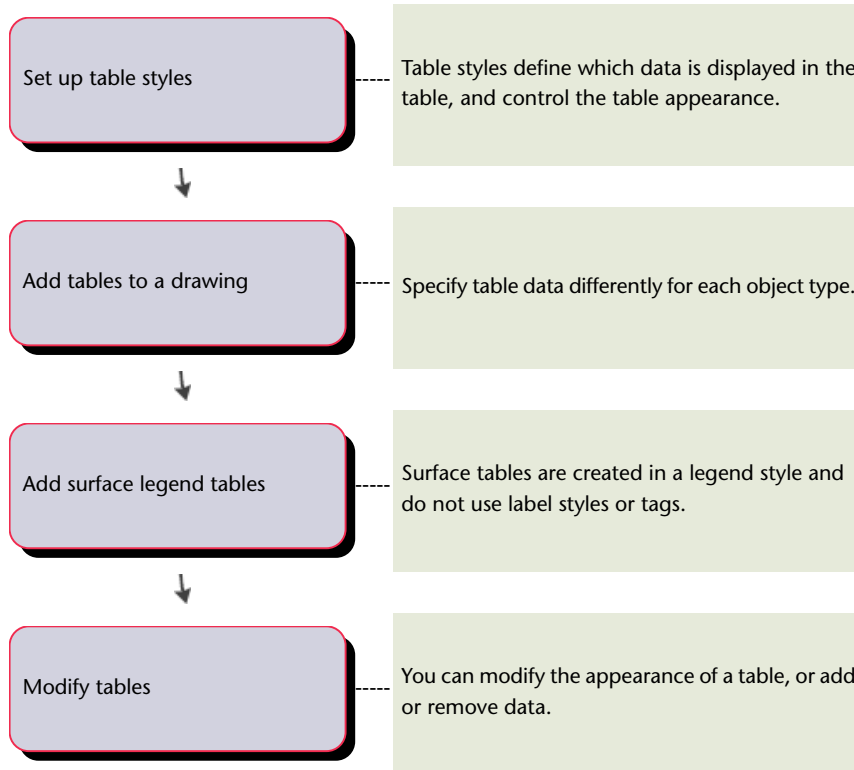
## To insert and manage labels



## Inserting and Managing Tables

Follow these steps as a guide to efficiently insert and manage tables.

### To insert and manage tables

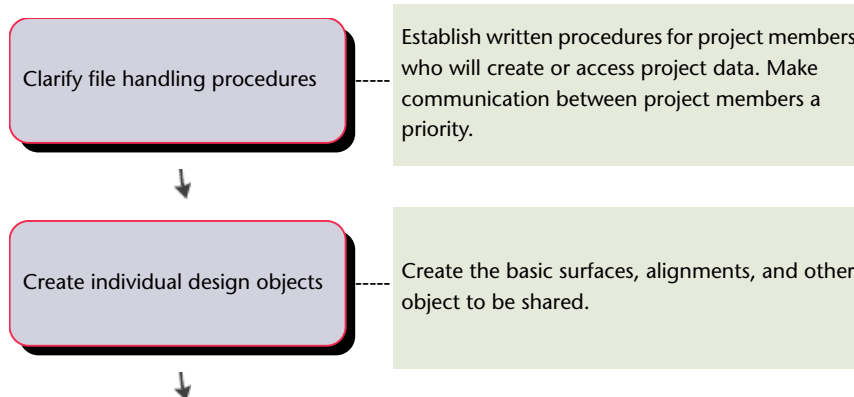


## Project Management Workflow

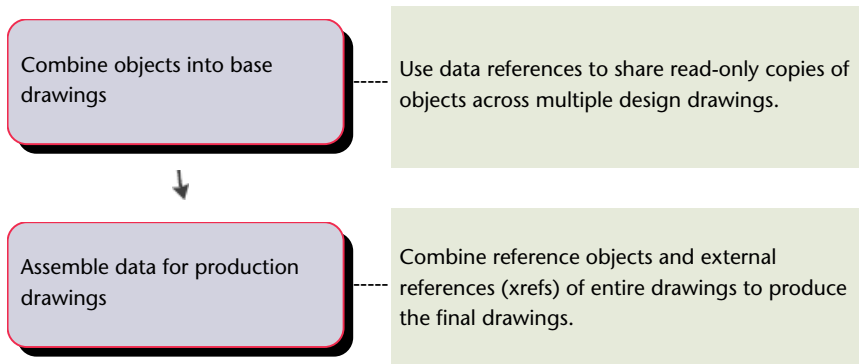
Determine whether the project uses data shortcuts or Autodesk Vault, then choose the appropriate workflow.

### Standard Workflow

Use these steps as a guide to create an efficient network of drawings within a project.

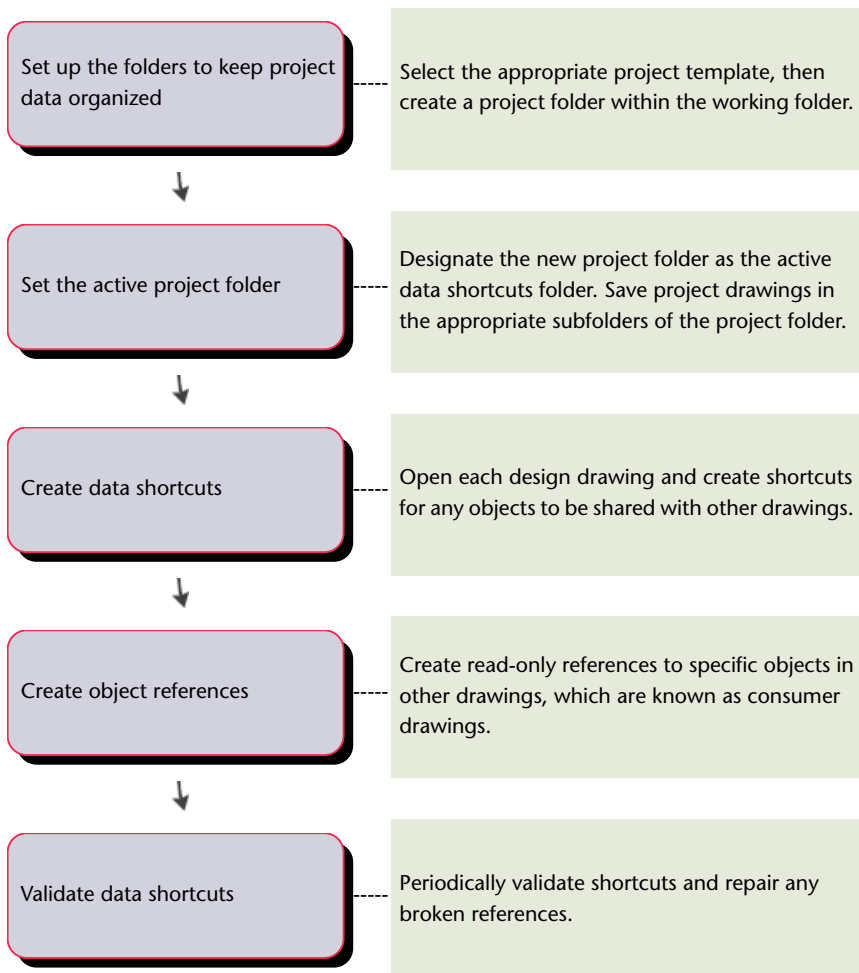






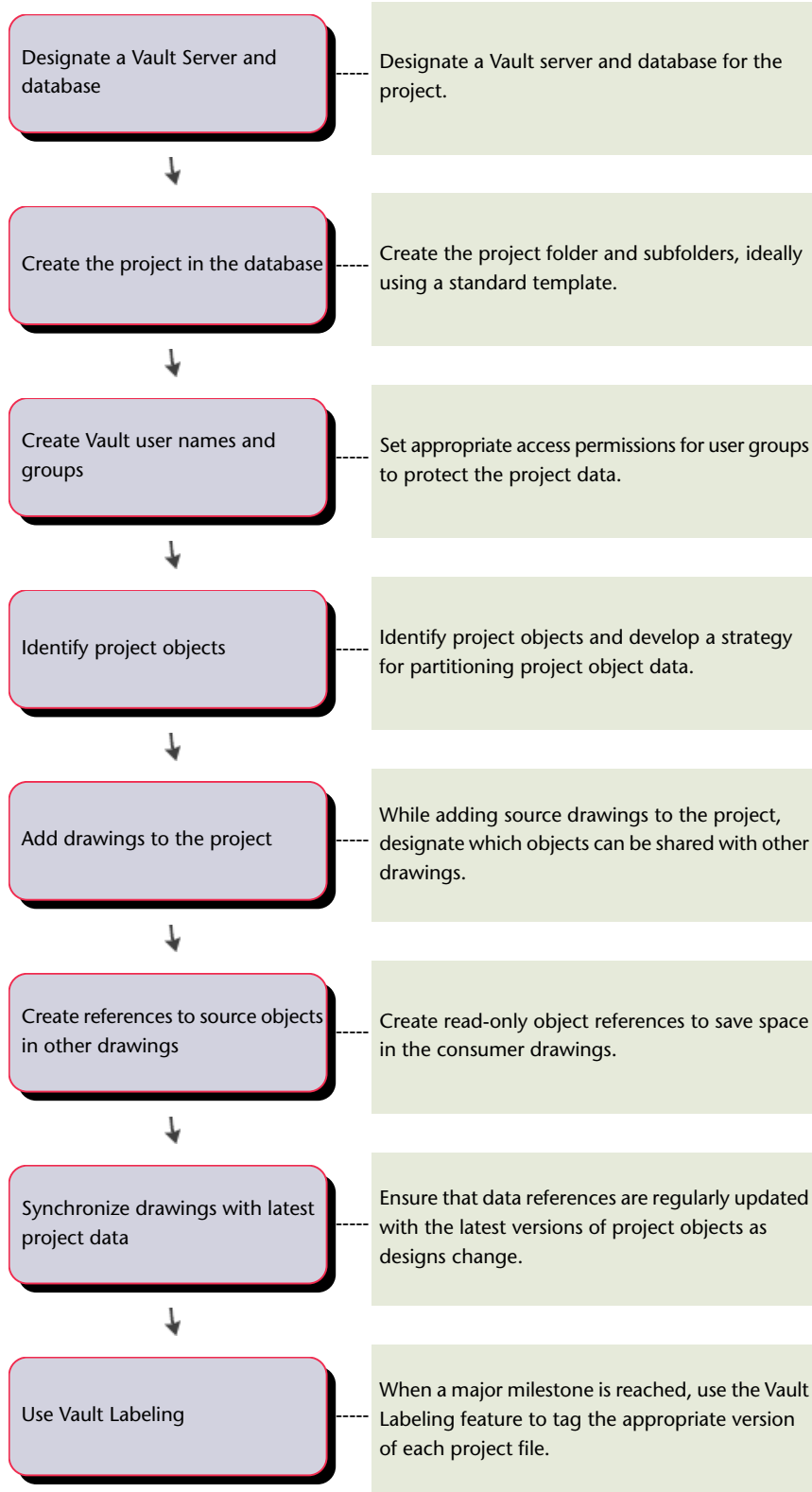
## Data Shortcuts Workflow

Follow these steps for each new data shortcut project.



# Autodesk Vault Workflow

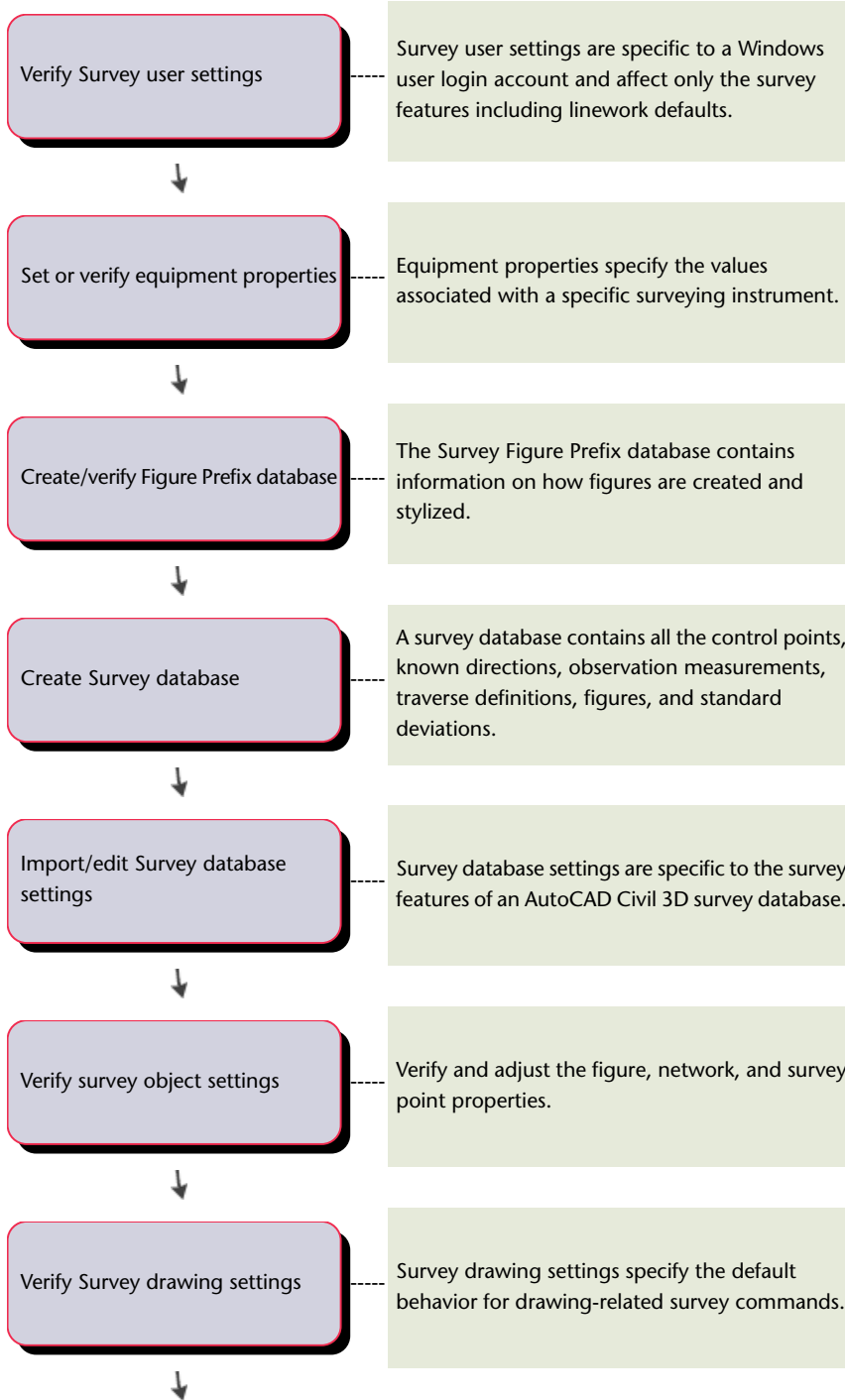
Follow these steps for each new Autodesk Vault project.



# Survey Workflow

## Prepare for Survey Data

Before adding survey data to a survey database and drawing, ensure that the styles and settings are set up. There are several types of settings that you must specify before importing or creating survey data.



Create/verify Survey styles

Survey styles to control the way that survey features are displayed in a drawing.

## Obtain and Create Survey Data

Survey data can be brought into AutoCAD Civil 3D using several methods including importing from field books and LandXML files as well as entering data manually.

Transfer and convert raw file to .fbk files

Use the Survey Link Extension to download raw data and convert it to a field book file.



Import survey data

Use the Survey Data wizard, import field book files, import survey LandXML data directly into the survey database, import a point file, or import points from a drawing.



Review/update import events

The import event provides a framework that you can use to view and edit specific survey data that is referenced within the import event.



Input/edit survey data

Use AutoCAD Civil 3D to define and manage survey data such as point, setups, directions, traverses, and figures.



Create/edit survey figures

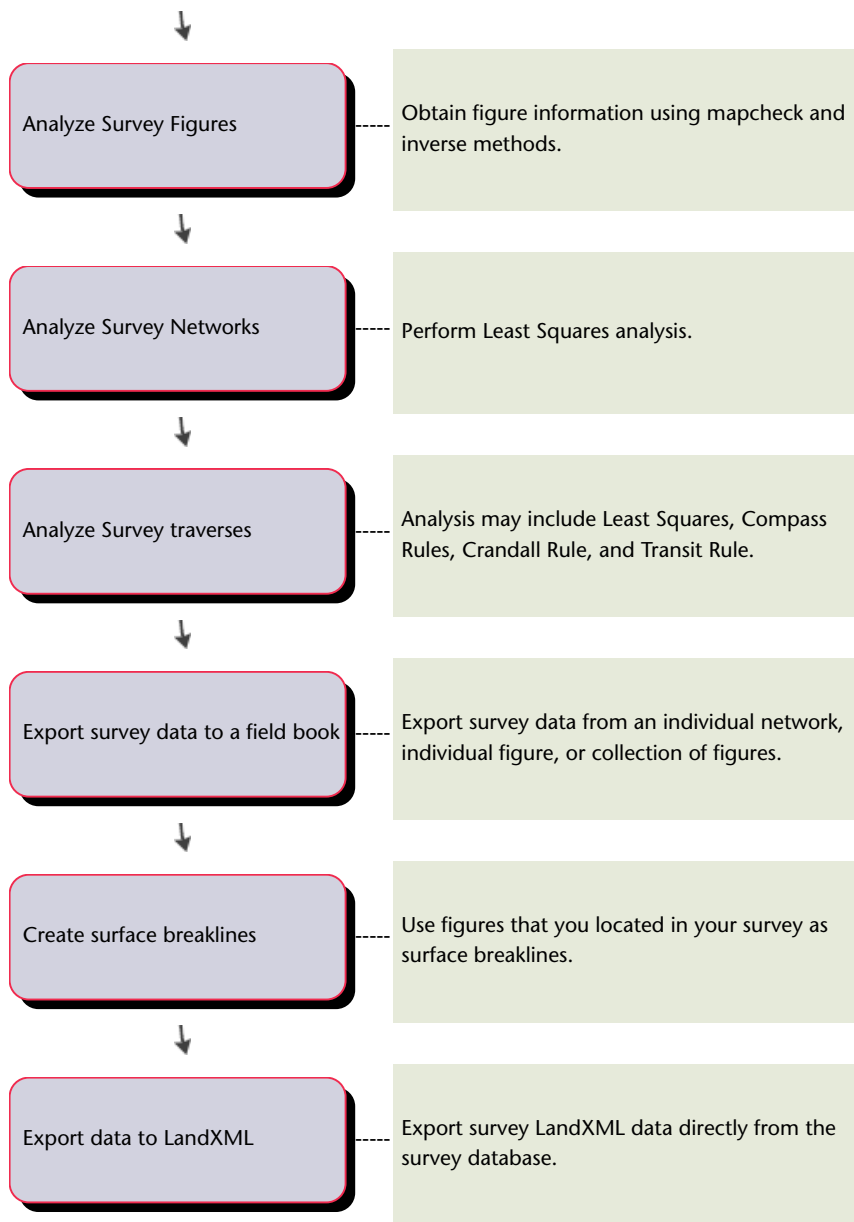
Use the Survey Figure commands to create and edit survey figures, as well as to perform figure inquiries.

## Adjust, Analyze, and Output Survey Data

After you have imported or created survey data, you can use several tools to adjust, analyze, and output it.

Perform mapcheck analysis

Perform a Mapcheck Analysis by selecting AutoCAD Civil 3D line and curve labels to determine values from label objects based on the precision of the annotation of the label object, or enter mapcheck data manually.



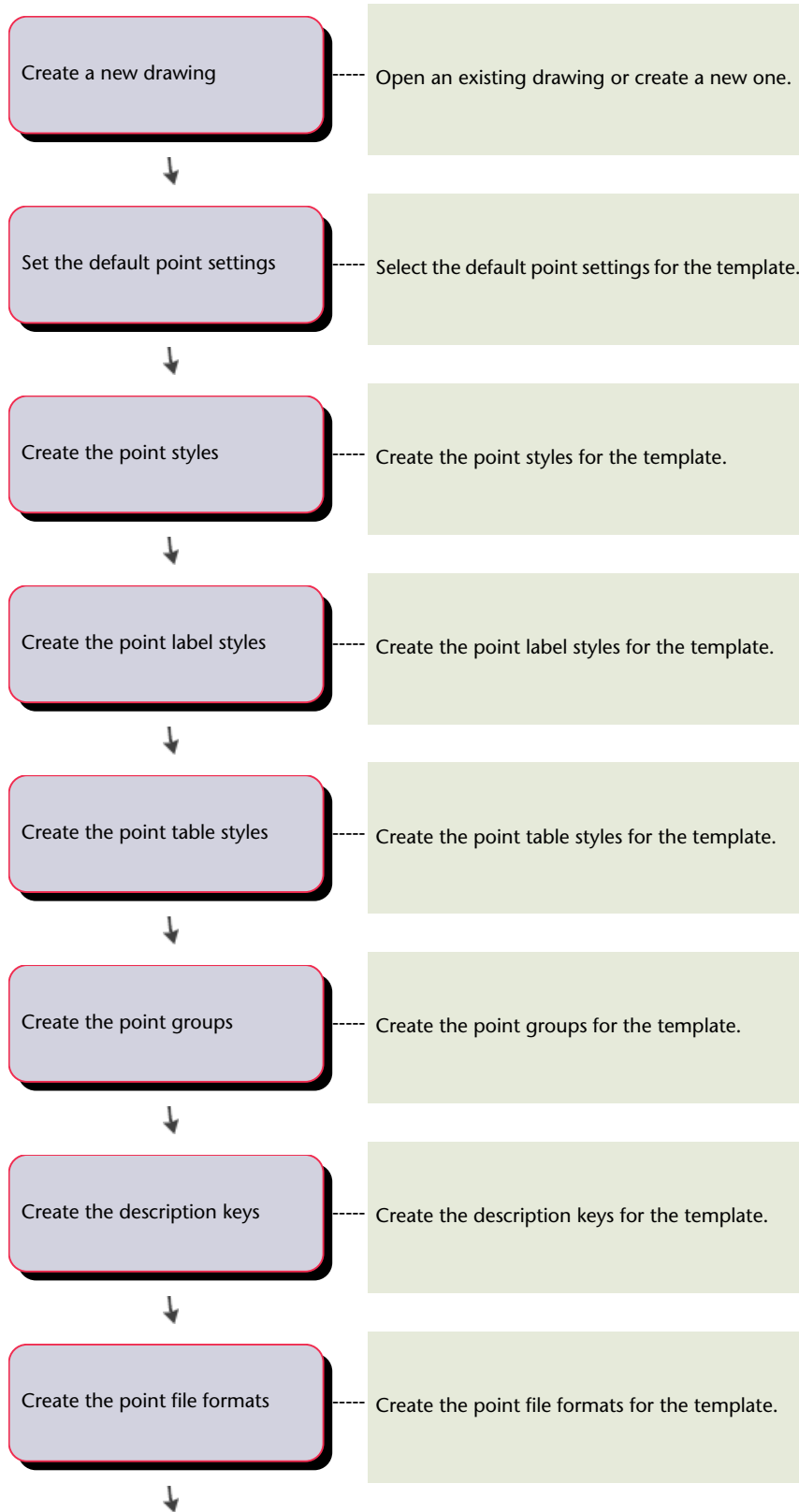
## Points Workflow

Refer to this section for high-level descriptions of tasks you might perform when working with points in AutoCAD Civil 3D.

## Creating a Drawing Template for Points

Creating drawing templates that contain standard styles, settings, and other point-related information helps you work more efficiently and ensures that final drawings conform to office standards.

## To create a drawing template for points



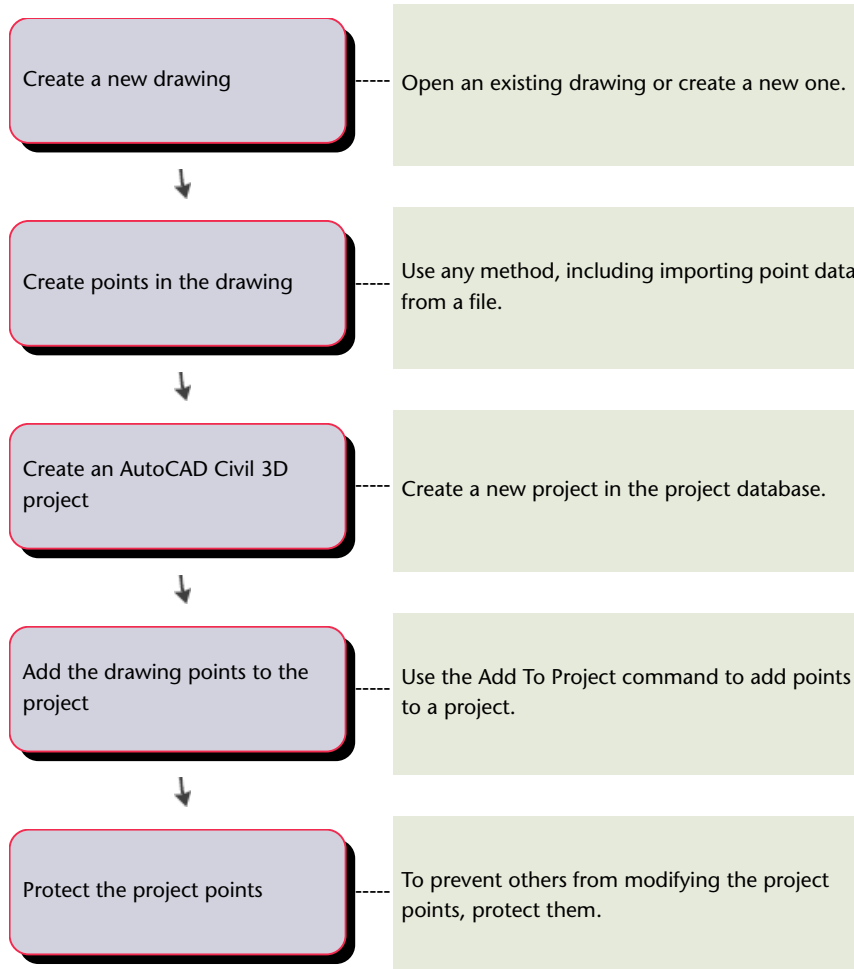
Save the drawing as a template (.dwt)

Saving the drawing as template enables you to leverage the styles and settings.

## Creating a Project Point Database

Adding points to an AutoCAD Civil 3D project allows others to access the points. For more information about AutoCAD Civil 3D projects, see [Managing Projects](#).

To create a project point database

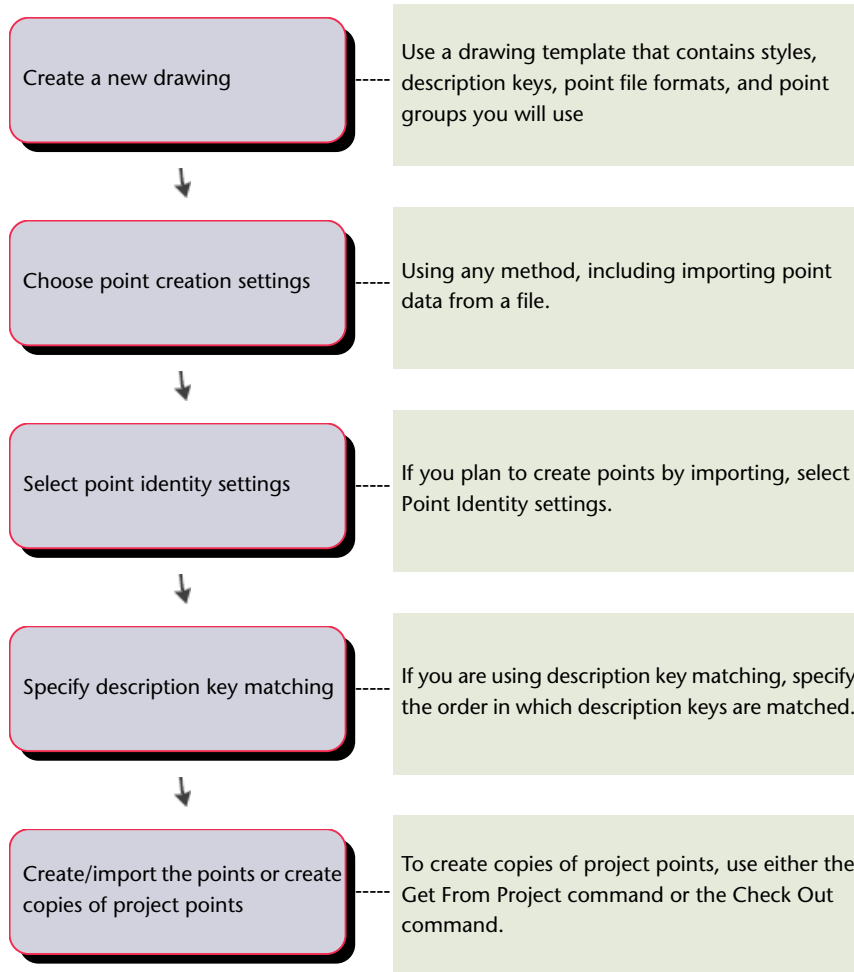


## Creating Points in a Drawing

Before creating points in a drawing, specify settings and options that control how points are created and how they appear in a drawing.

Save time by saving commonly used styles, description keys, point groups, and point file formats in a drawing template. For more information, see [Creating a Drawing Template for Points](#) on page 9.

### To create points in a drawing

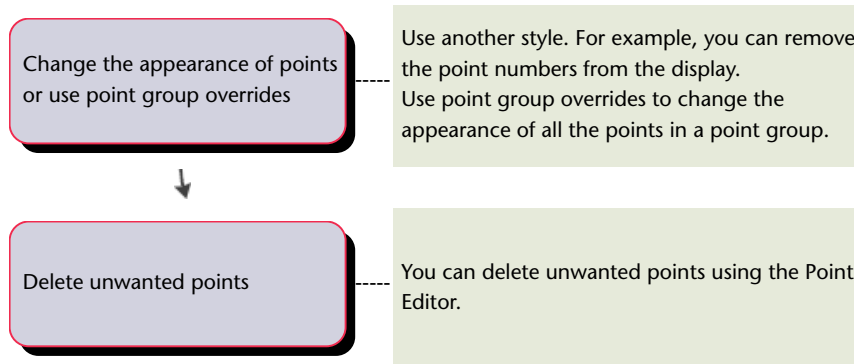


## Changing the Appearance of Points in a Drawing

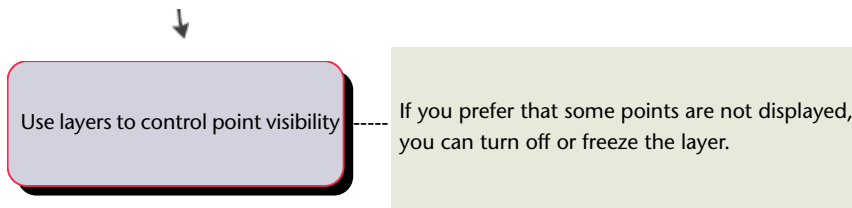
Before producing hard-copy drawings for a project, you can adjust the appearance of the points in the AutoCAD Civil 3D drawing.

Use styles and point groups to change the appearance of the points in a drawing.

### To change the appearance of points in a drawing

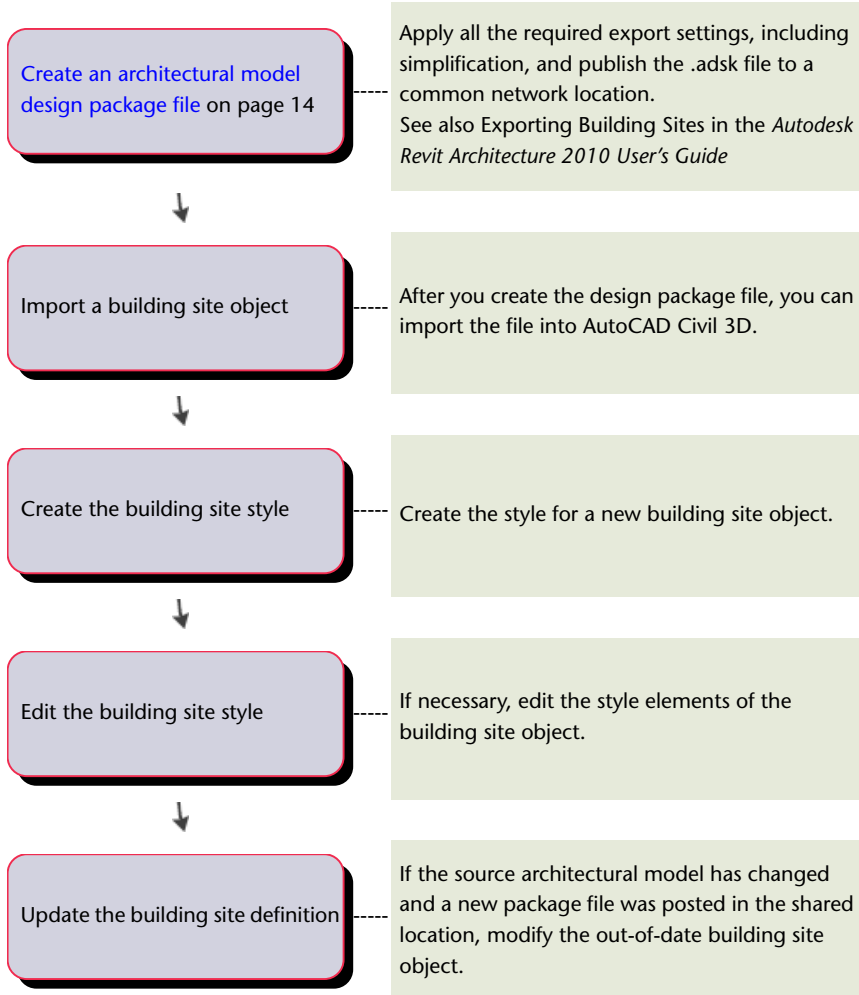






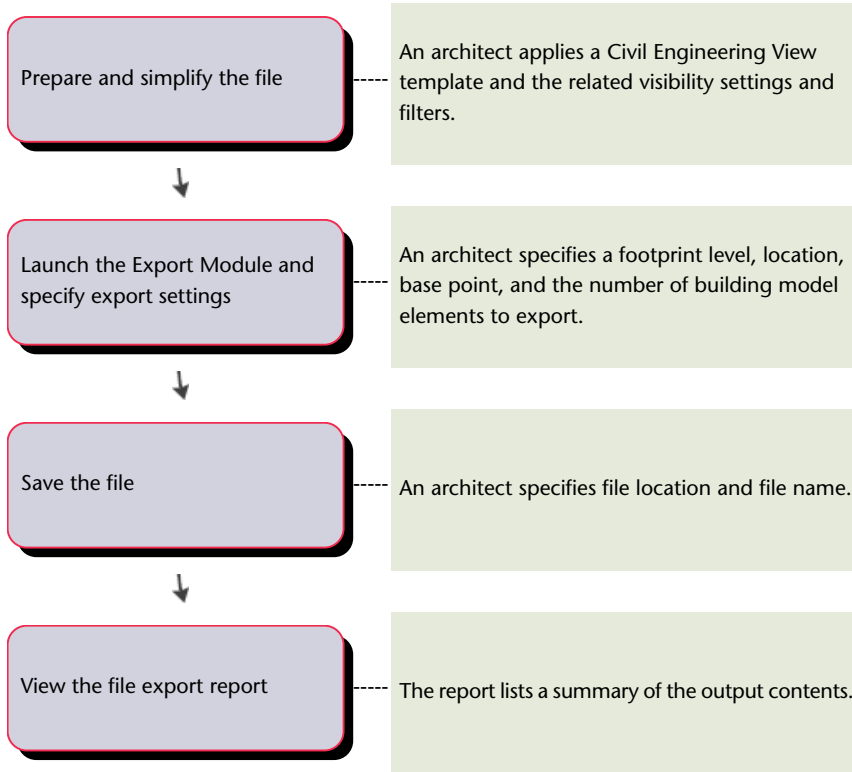
## Importing Architectural Data Workflow

Refer to this section for high-level descriptions of tasks you can perform when importing an architectural data model to AutoCAD Civil 3D.



## Preparing a Building Site File for Export

The following is a high-level workflow of the steps that a Revit Architecture user performs to prepare a building site model design package file for export to AutoCAD Civil 3D.



### See also:

- Exporting Building Sites in the *Autodesk Revit Architecture 2010 User's Guide*.

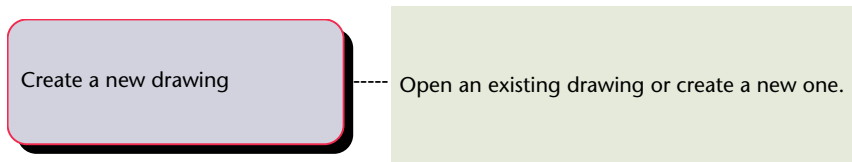
## Surfaces Workflow

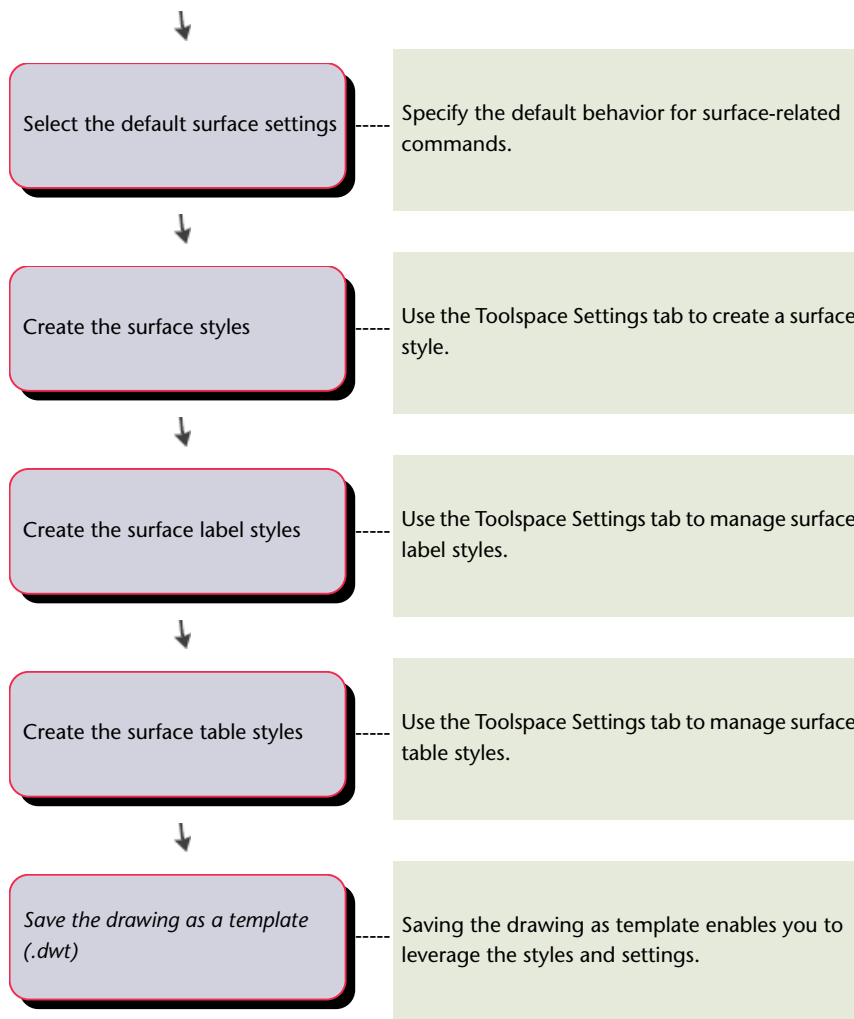
Refer to this section for high-level descriptions of tasks you can perform when working with surfaces in AutoCAD Civil 3D.

## Preparing for Surface Data

Before adding surface data to a drawing, ensure that the styles and settings are set up. Consider creating drawing templates that contain standard styles and settings. It helps you work more efficiently and ensure that your final drawings conform to your office standards.

### To create a drawing template for surfaces



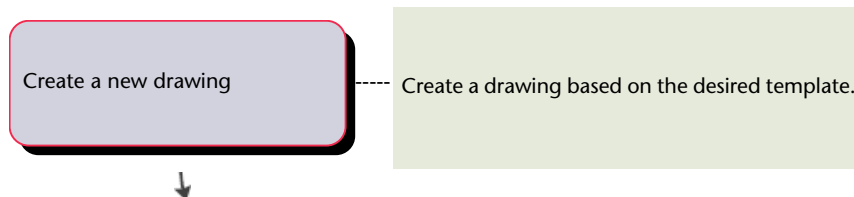


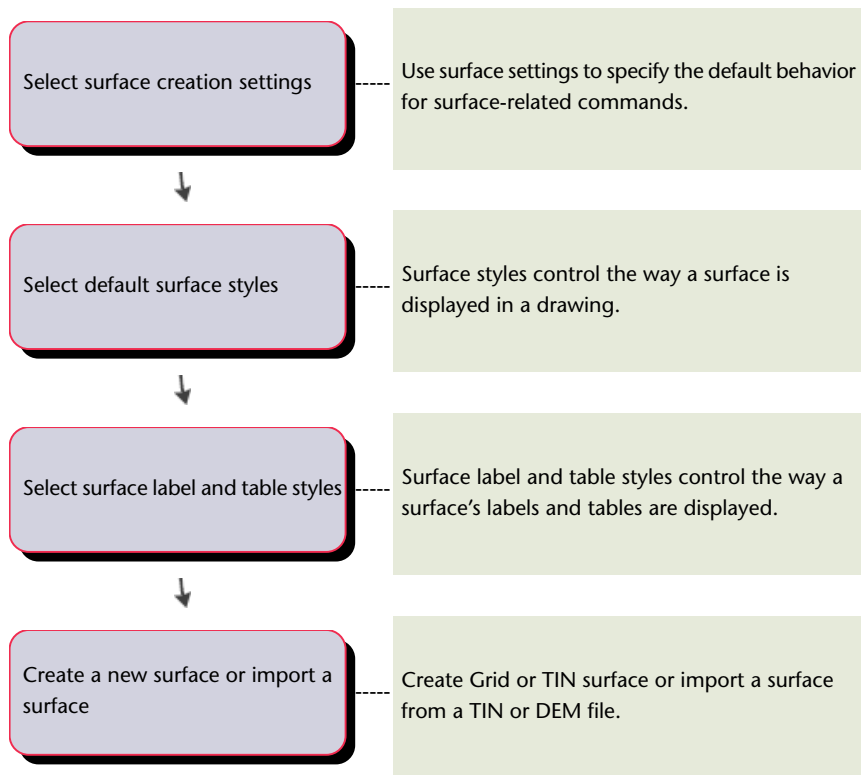
## Creating Surfaces in a Drawing

Before you create surfaces in a drawing, set up your environment to take advantage of the settings and options AutoCAD Civil 3D offers for automatically labeling surfaces and surface objects.

To work even more effectively, save the styles in a drawing template. For more information, see [Preparing for Surface Data](#).

### To create a surface

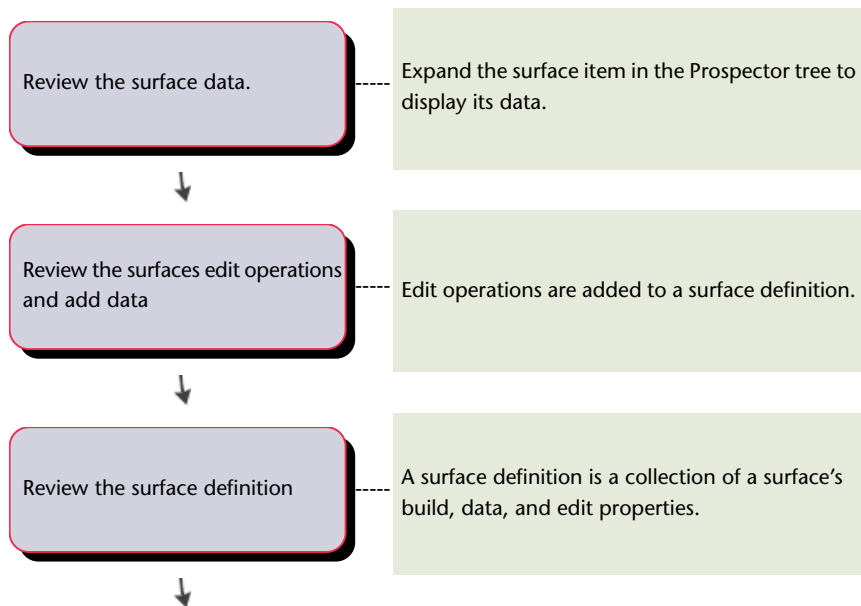




## Adding and Managing Surface Data

When you create a surface, the surface may be empty and therefore is not visible in the drawing. However, the surface name is displayed in the Prospector tree so you can perform other operations, such as adding data.

### To add and manage surface data



Manage the surface

View and change the surface and its data.

## Changing the Appearance of Surfaces

As your design progresses, you can change the look of your drawing by changing the surface style or surface label styles.

**To change the appearance of surfaces in a drawing**

Create a new style or edit an existing style

Surface styles control the display of all surface components.



Modify the label and table styles

Move and edit the label and table styles as required.

## Analyzing Surface Information

You can create analysis of surface data and view surface information and statistics.

**To analyze surface information**

View the statistics for the surface

AutoCAD Civil 3D provides extensive statistics based on the current state of the surface.



Create an analysis of the surface

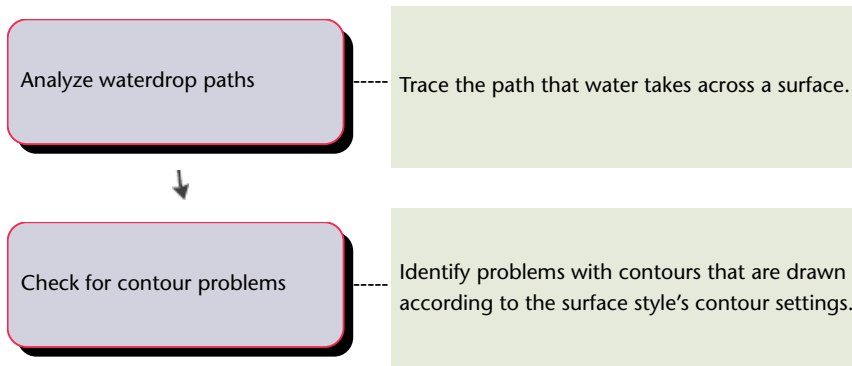
You can analyze depressions, elevations, contours, slopes, and watersheds.



Calculate volumes

Query composite and bounded volume differences between surface.





## Grading Workflow

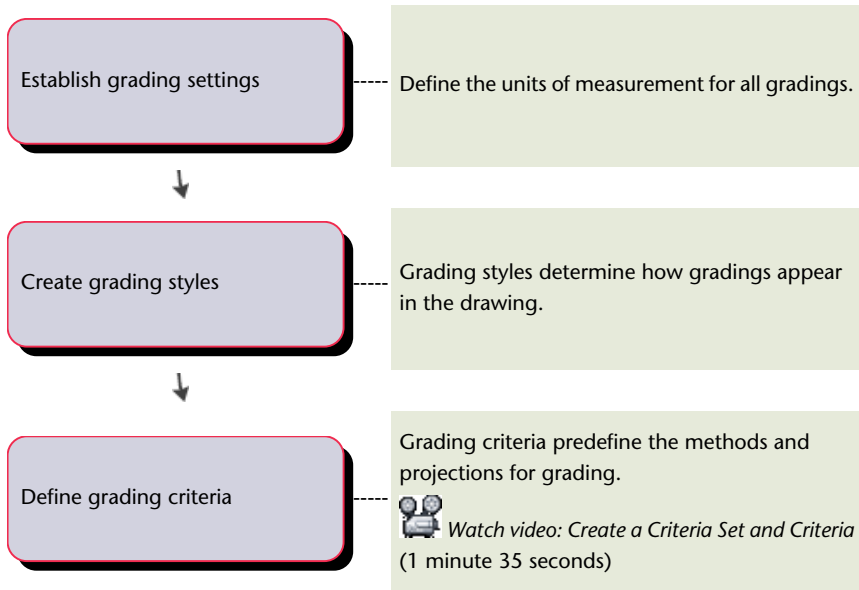
Refer to this section for high-level descriptions of the most common grading tasks you might perform when working with grading in AutoCAD Civil 3D.

## Setting up Gradings

This section provides high-level descriptions of grading-related tasks you might perform during the early stages of a project.

Before you begin, save time and effort in the design and drafting phase by doing some setup tasks. Establish and save grading criteria as a collection of values for commonly used slope methods and projections. Then apply saved criteria to any grading you create. The following is a list of setup tasks:

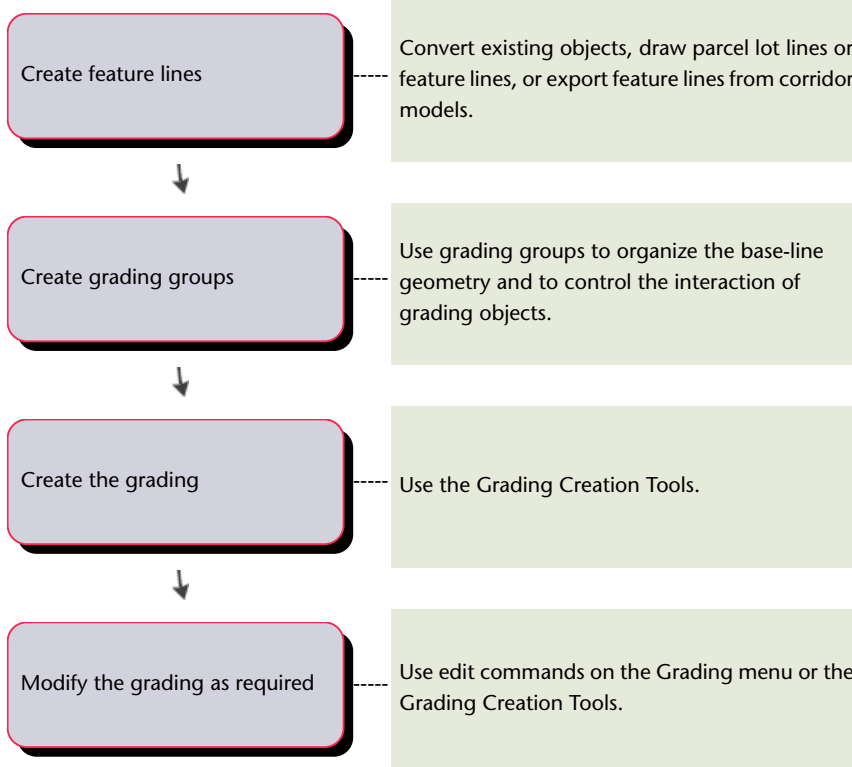
### To set up for grading



# Designing and Creating Gradings

This section provides high-level descriptions of grading-related tasks you might perform during the design phase of a project after completing the [setup tasks](#) on page 18.

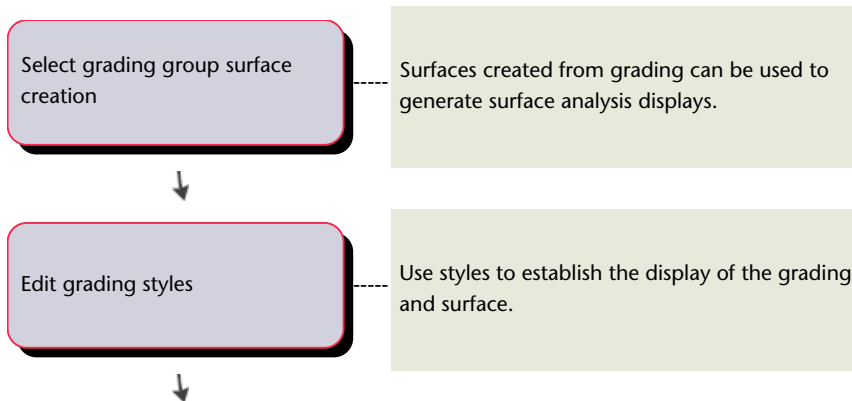
## To perform grading design tasks

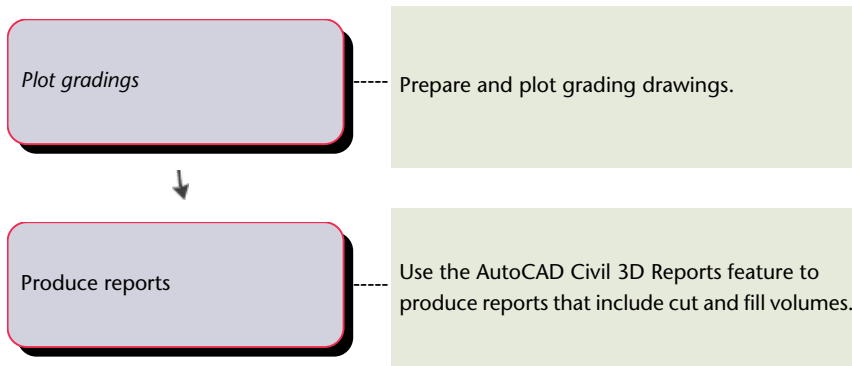


# Outputting Grading Information

This section provides high-level descriptions of grading-related tasks that you might perform during the later stages of a project.

## To create finished plans and generate reports from surfaces



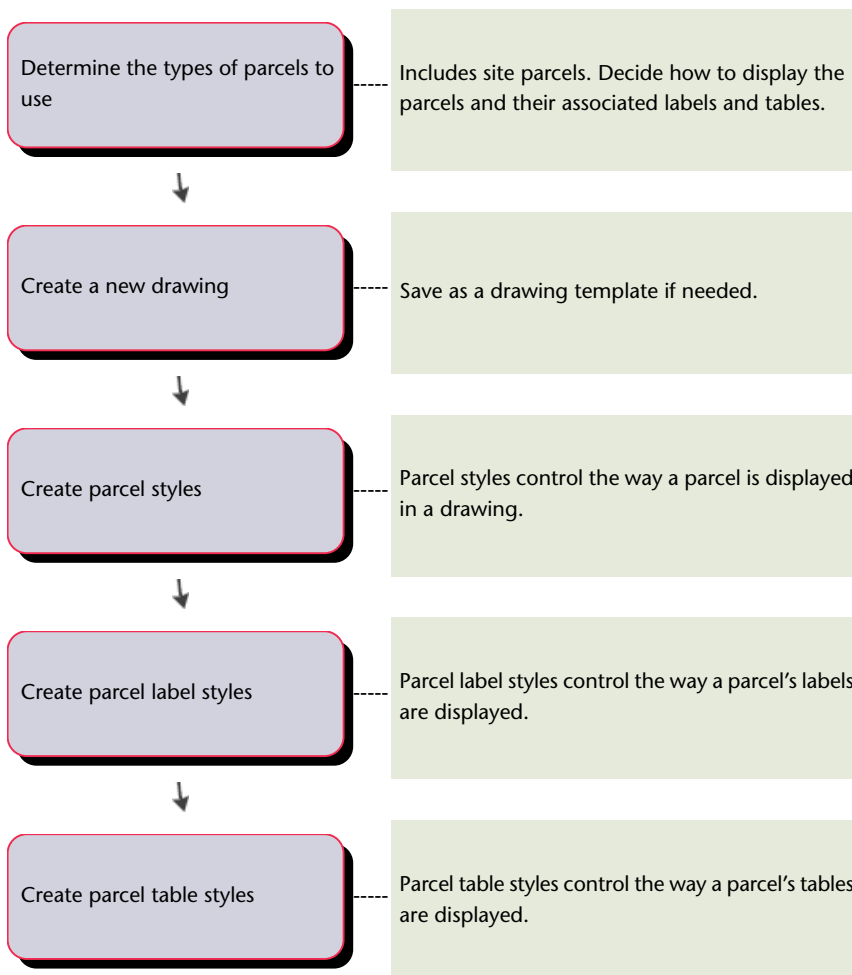


## Parcels Workflow

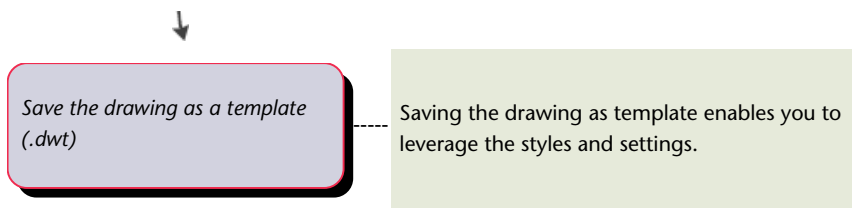
Refer to this section for high-level descriptions of how to work with parcels in AutoCAD Civil 3D.

### Setting up Parcels

To set up styles for a project with parcels





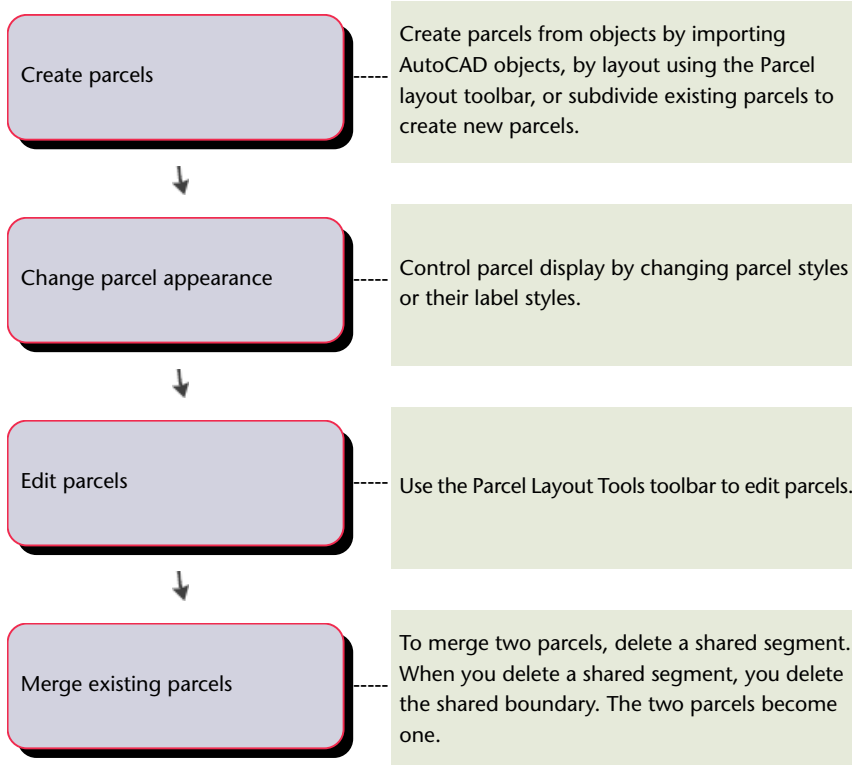


## Designing and Creating Parcels

Create parcels by converting existing AutoCAD objects, or create parcels directly using the Parcel Layout Tools toolbar.

AutoCAD objects that you can convert to parcels include closed polylines, and other closed sequences of lines or arcs. If you are converting AutoCAD objects, they must be free of drawing errors. Use the drawing cleanup tools in Autodesk Map to accomplish this before you convert the objects.

### To design and create parcels



## Alignments Workflow

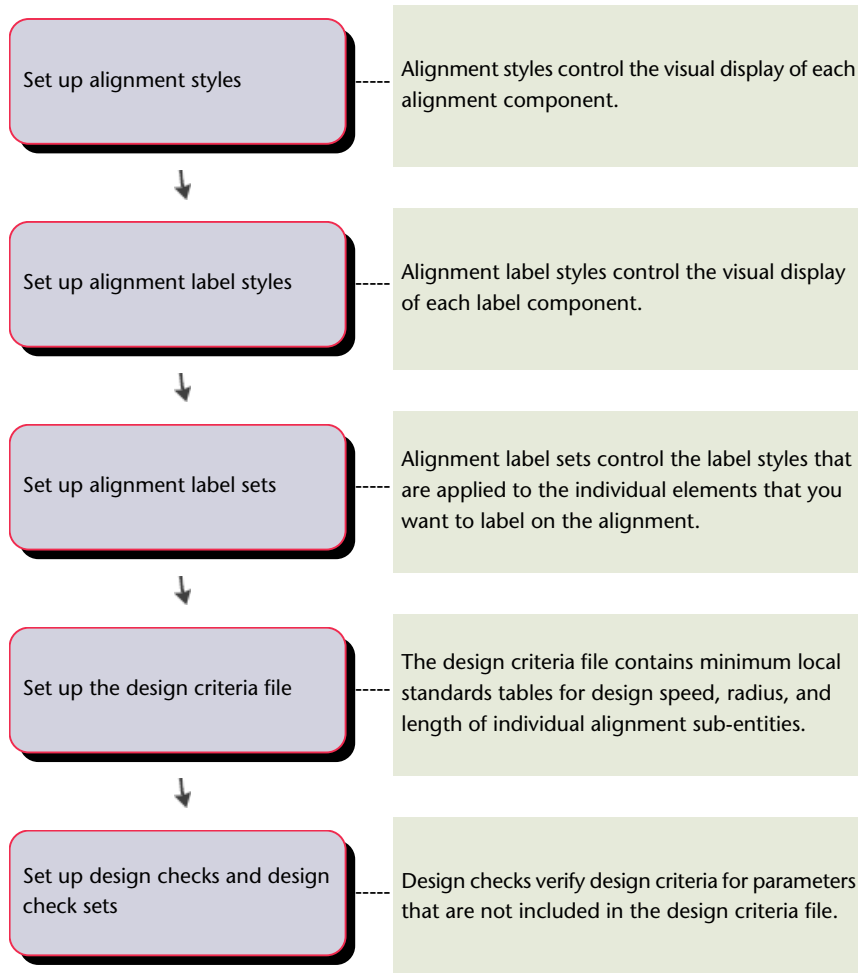
Refer to this section for high-level descriptions of tasks you perform when creating, designing, and finishing alignments in AutoCAD Civil 3D.

### Setting Up Alignments

Establish different alignment and label styles for each design phase.

All objects have a default style that you can copy, edit, and then save with a new name. You may begin by establishing styles for different design phases. For example, design styles might have details that would not be necessary in plotting styles.

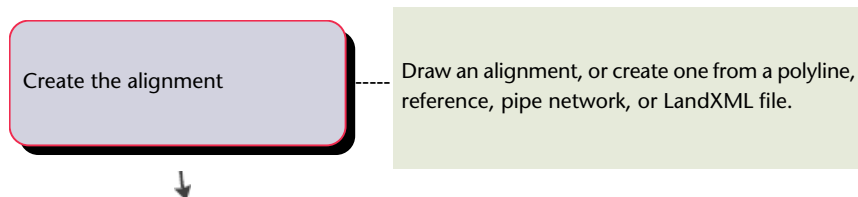
### To set up alignments

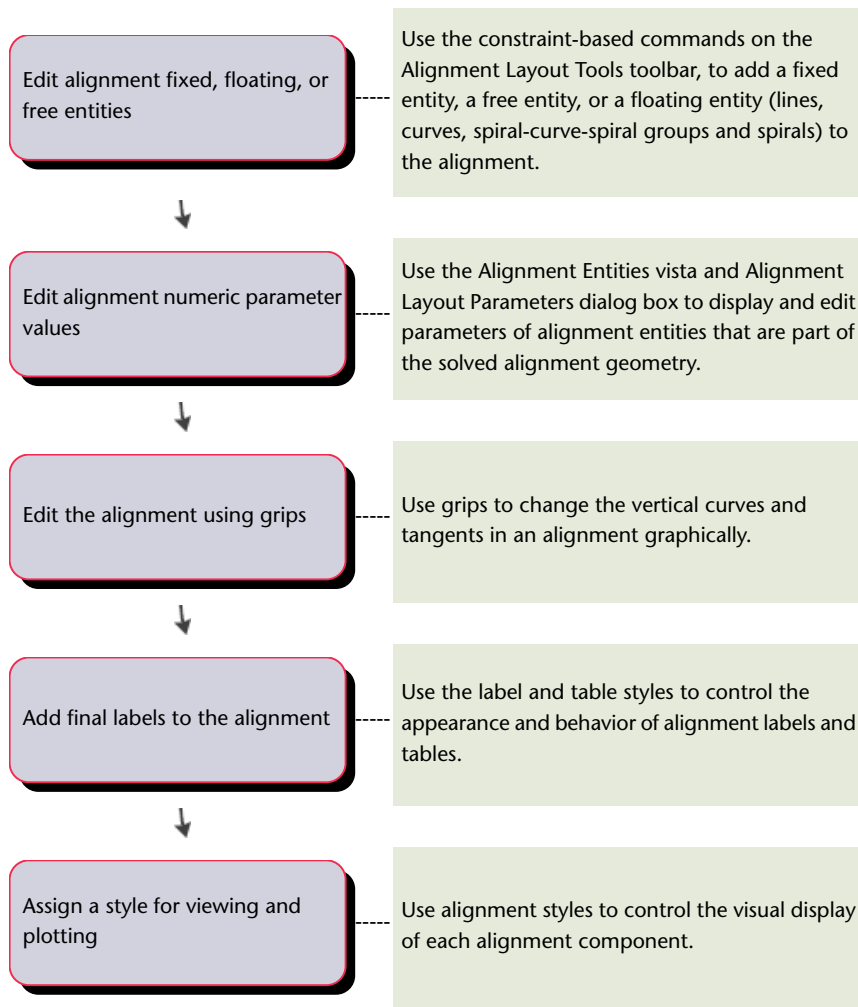


## Designing and Editing Alignments

Create alignments by layout, from polylines, from pipe networks, and from LandXML data.

### To design and edit alignments





## Profiles Workflow

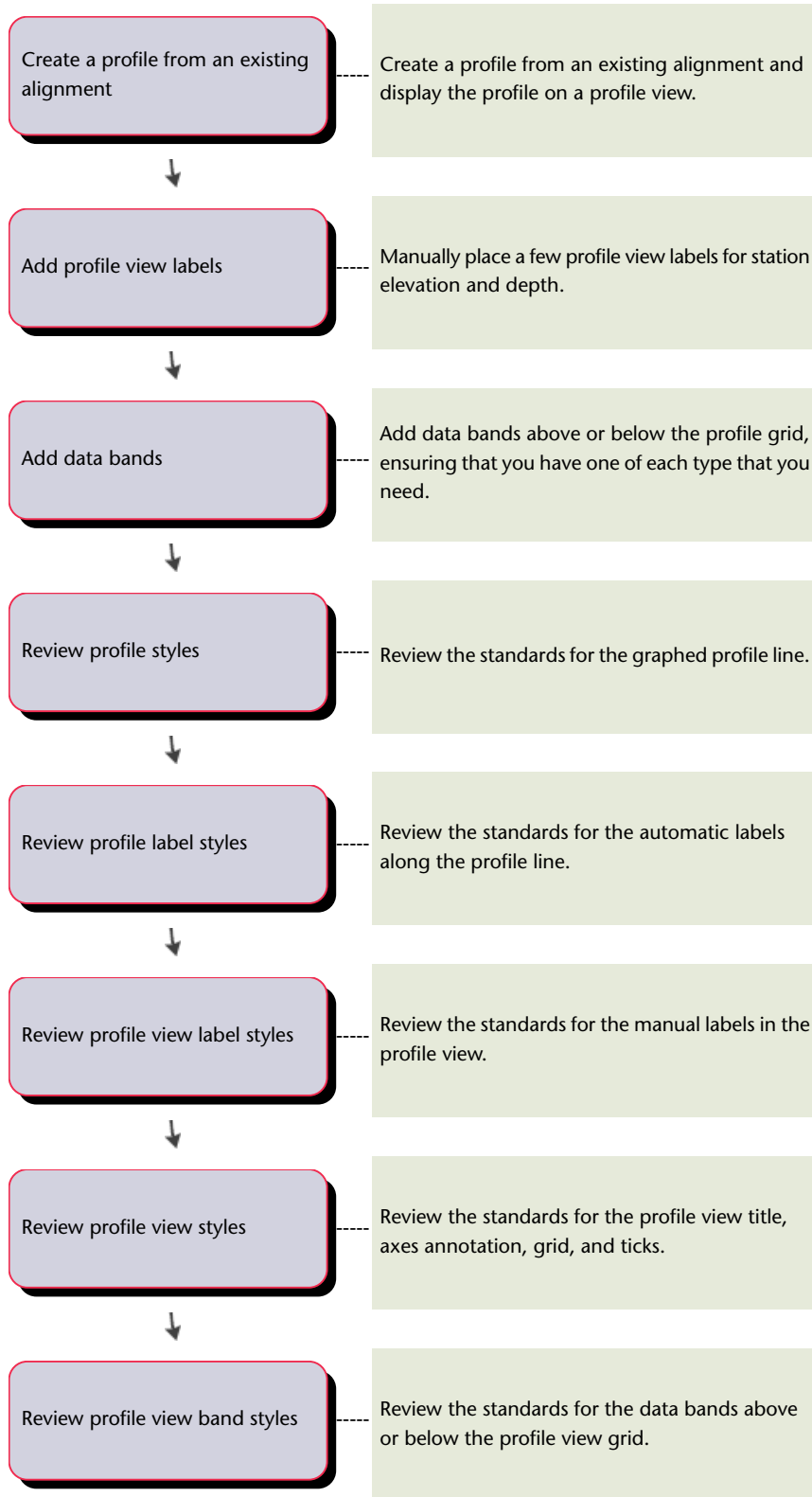
Refer to this section for high-level descriptions of tasks you perform when working with profiles and profile views.

### Setting Up Profiles

Use standards to create a consistent format for the profiles in a drawing.

Standard format and content for profiles is often required to comply with your requirements or to make it easier to compare several profiles. You can create these formats and content standards with styles and settings for profiles, profile views, labels, and data bands. The following process helps you evaluate existing styles and settings and to decide whether to change anything.

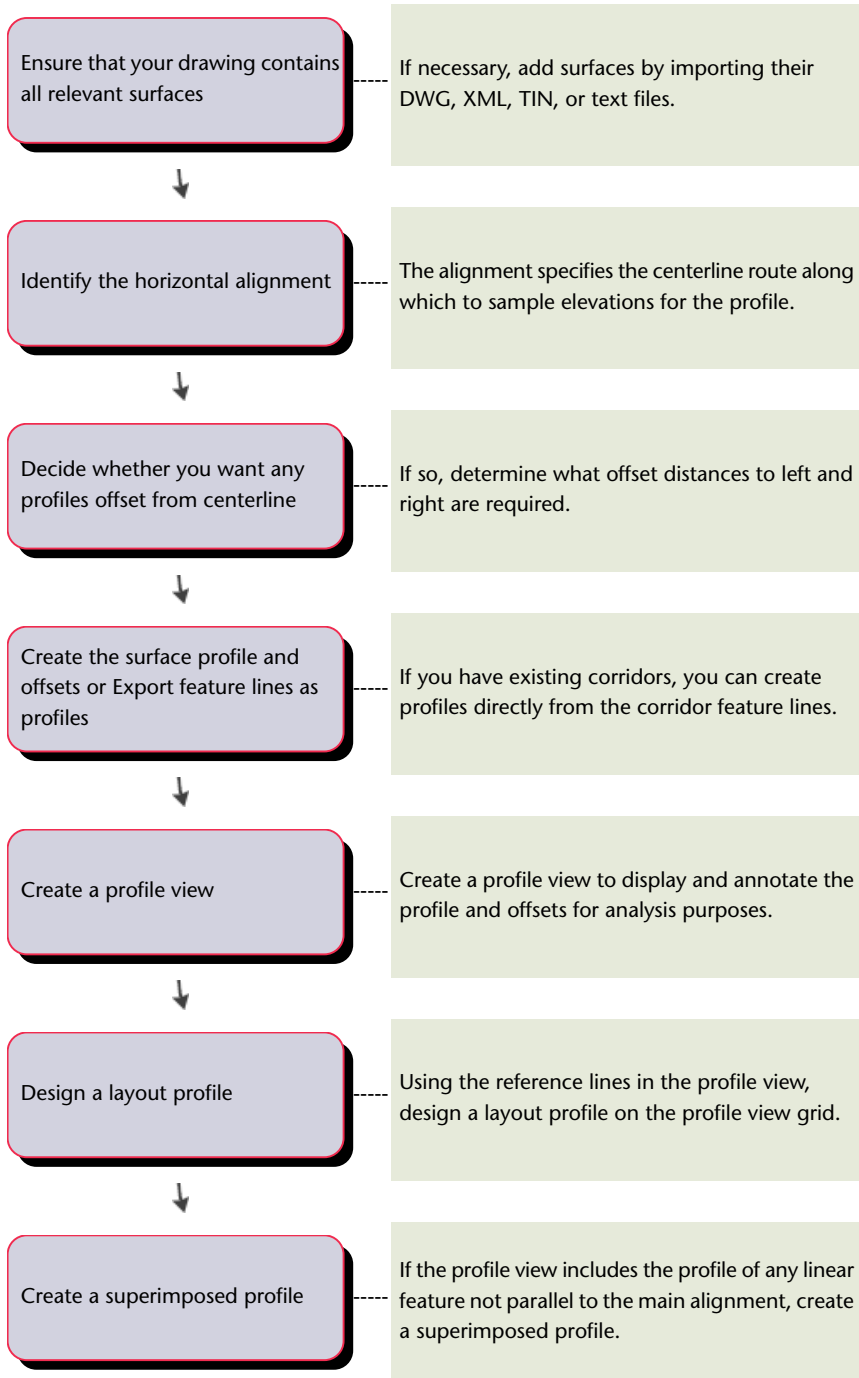
## To set up profiles and profile views



# Designing and Displaying Profiles

Follow this sequence to design and display profiles.

## To design and display profiles



# Sections Workflow

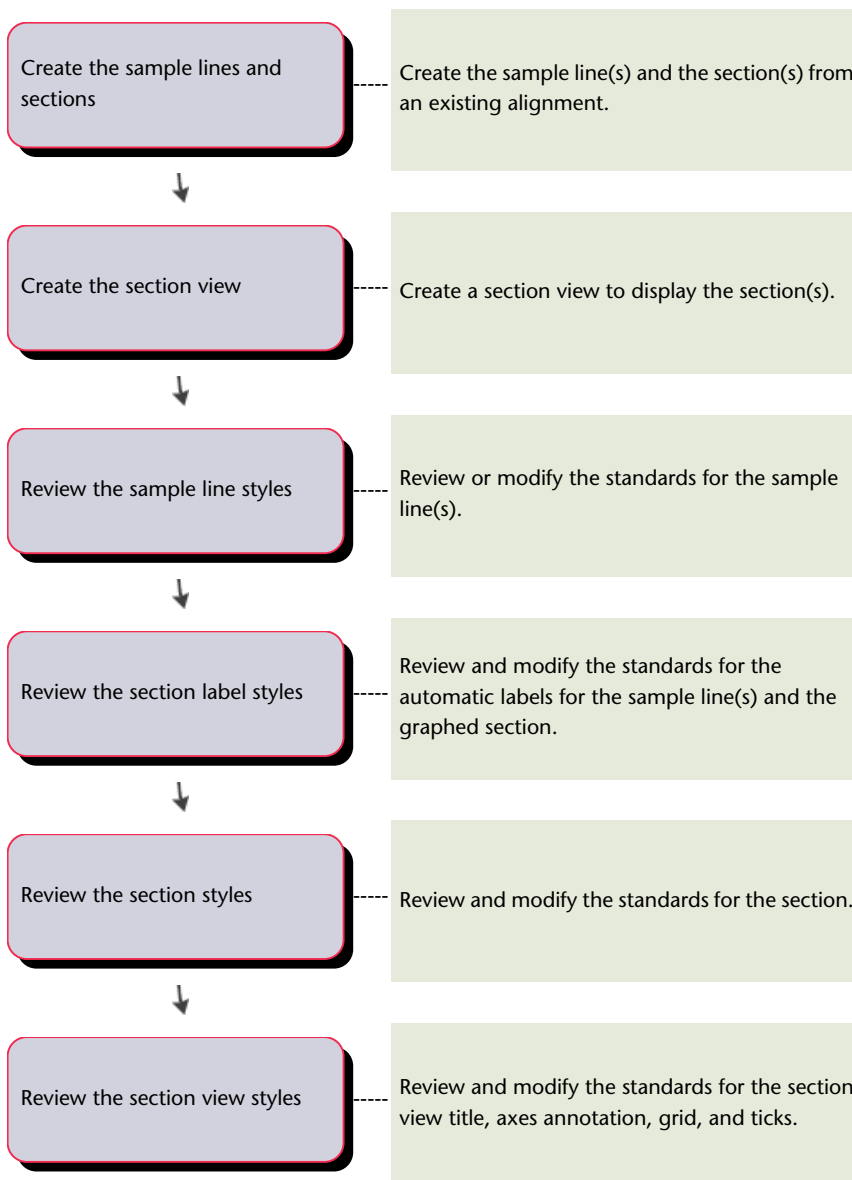
Refer to this section for high-level descriptions of tasks you might perform when working with sections in AutoCAD Civil 3D.

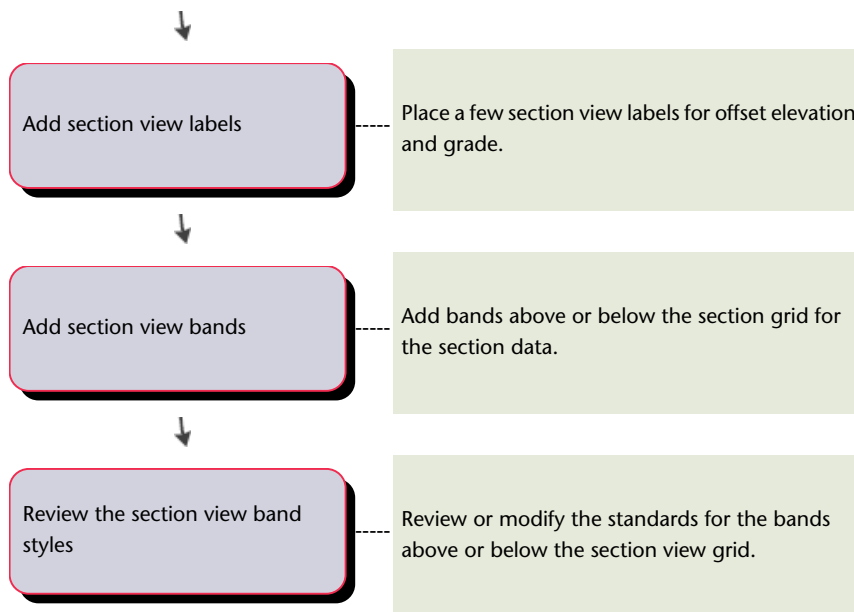
## Setting Up Sections

Use this information to determine a standard, consistent format for the sections in a drawing.

Standard format and content for sections is often required to comply with your requirements or to make it easier to compare several sections. These standards are created by means of styles and settings for sample lines, sections, section views, labels, and bands. Use the following workflow to help you evaluate existing styles and settings and decide whether anything should be changed.

### To set up standards for sample lines, sections, and section views

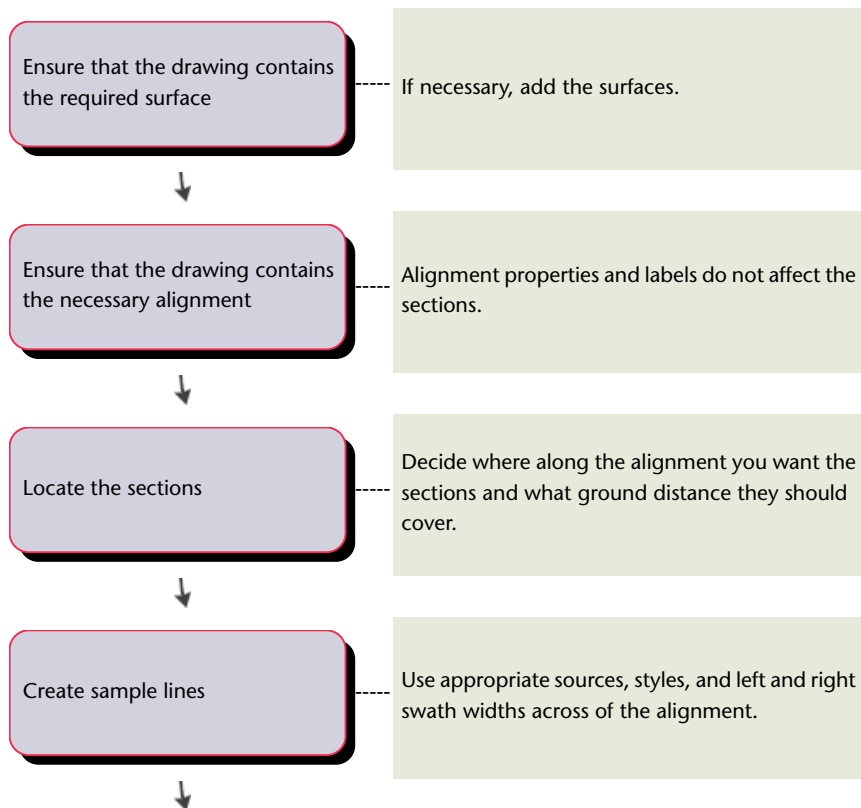


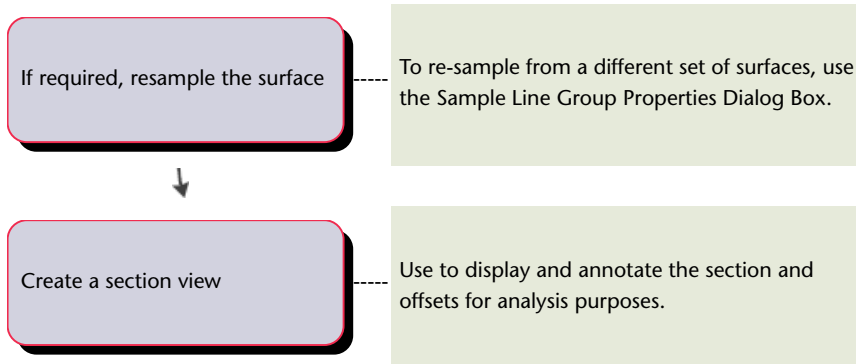


## Designing and Creating Sections

Before you create sample lines and sections, you must have existing data, including elevation (surface) data as well as a horizontal alignment.

### To design and create sections





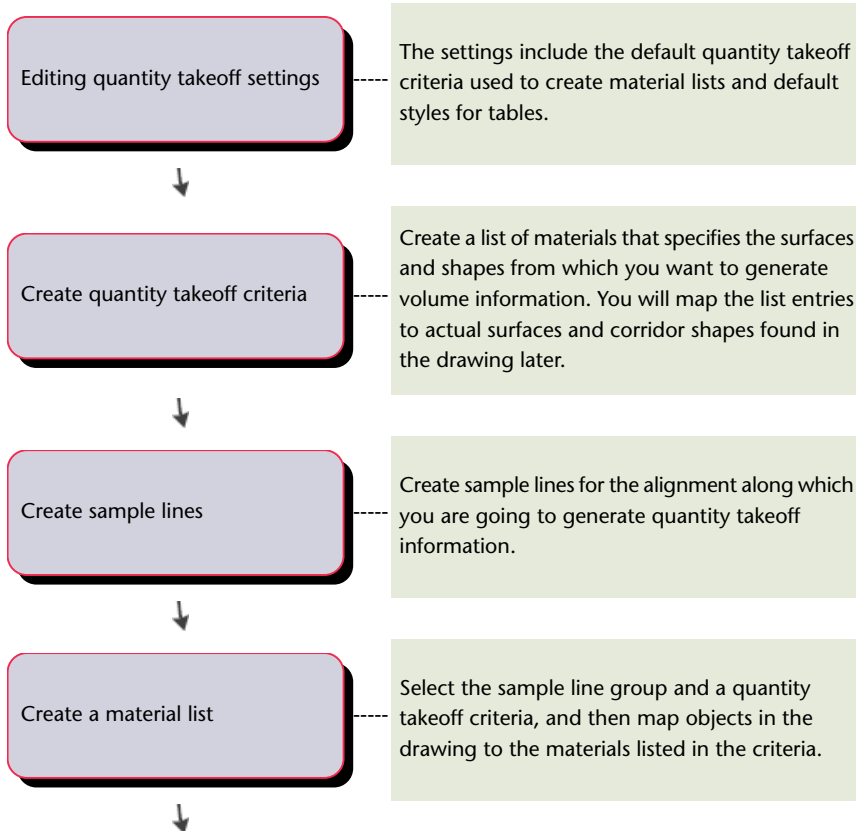
## Material and Quantity Analysis Workflow

Refer to this section for high-level descriptions of tasks you might perform when performing material and quantity analysis in AutoCAD Civil 3D

### Analyzing Sectional Material Volumes

Refer to this section for high-level descriptions of tasks used to set up quantity takeoff properties for sample line groups and create quantity takeoff tables and reports in AutoCAD Civil 3D.

#### To create a quantity takeoff table or report



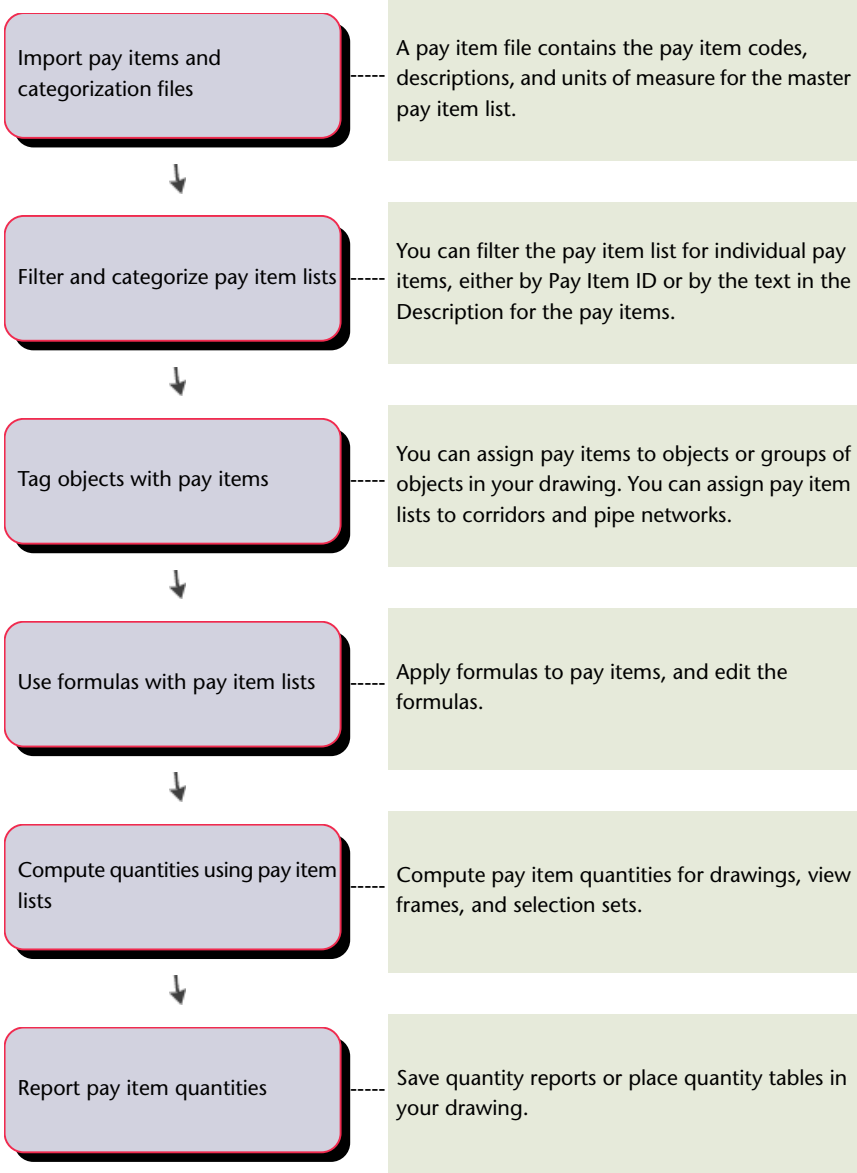




# Analyzing Material Quantities

Refer to this section for high-level descriptions of tasks used when analyzing quantities using pay item lists in AutoCAD Civil 3D.

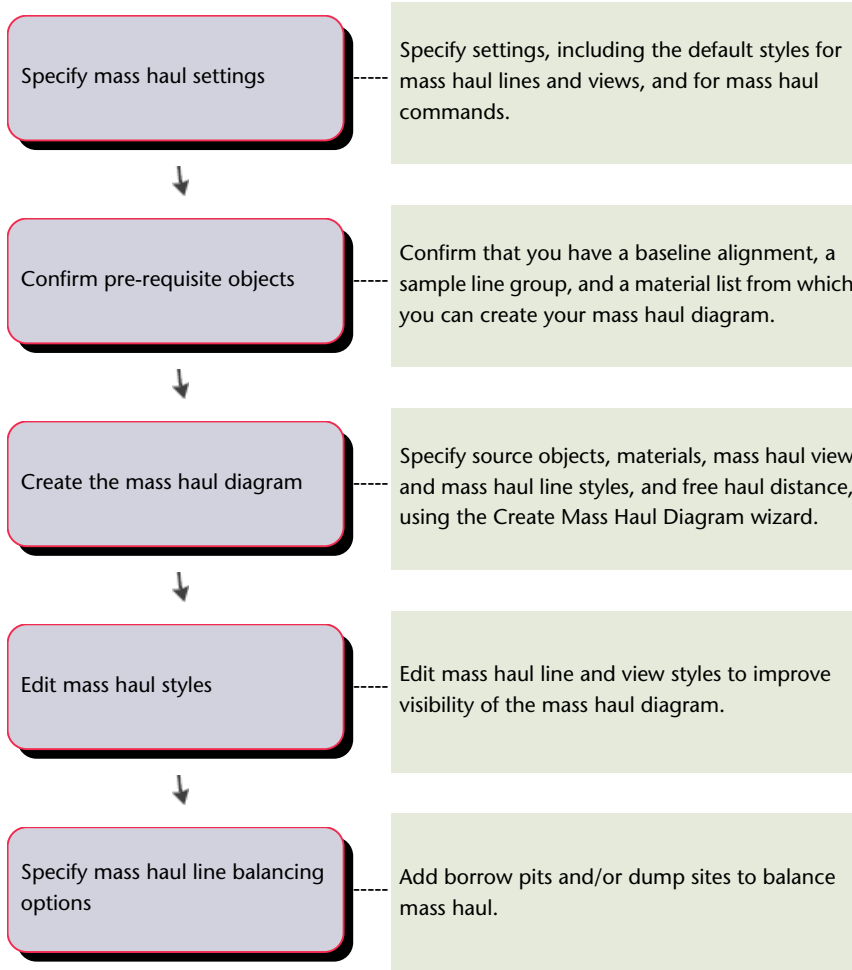
## To analyze quantities using pay item lists



# Creating and Editing Mass Haul Diagrams

Refer to this section for high-level descriptions of tasks used to create mass haul diagrams in AutoCAD Civil 3D.

## To create a mass haul diagram



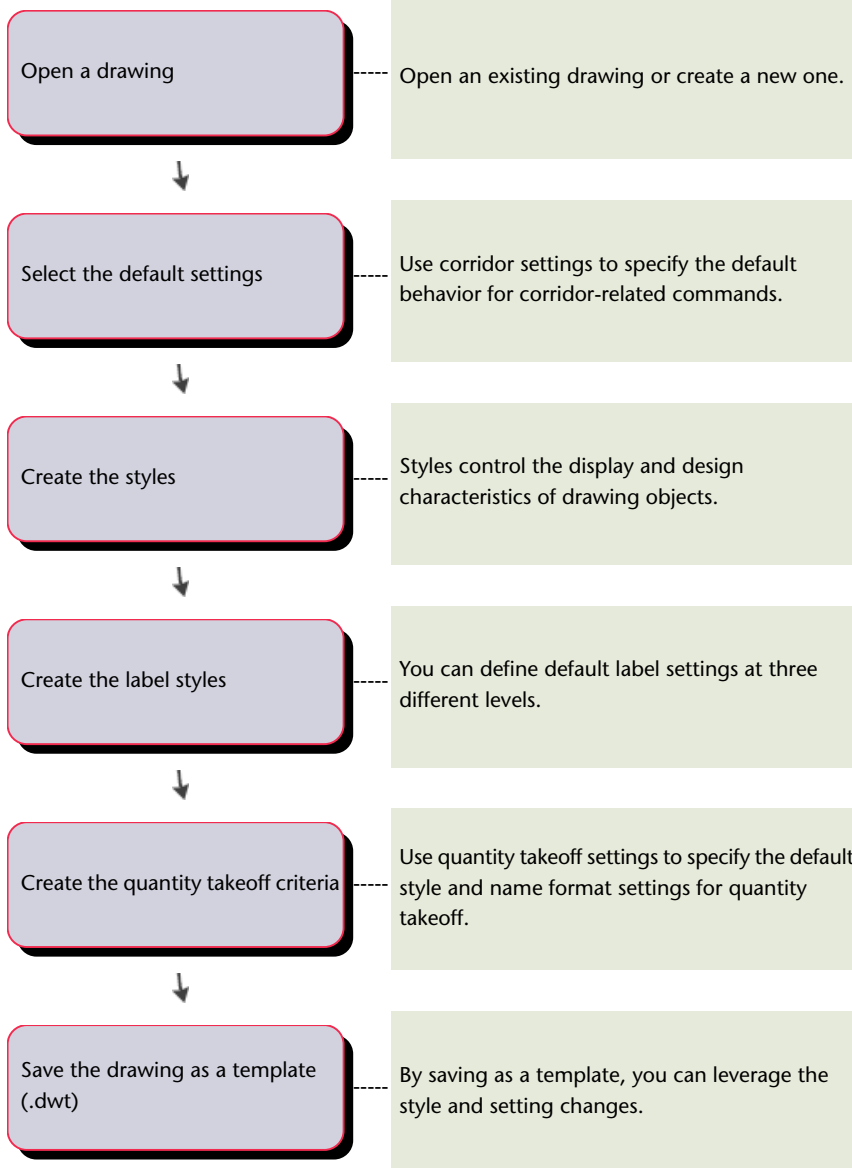
# Corridor Modeling Workflow

Refer to this section for high-level descriptions of tasks you might perform when working with corridors in AutoCAD Civil 3D.

## Preparing the Drawing for Corridor Creation

Creating drawing templates that contain standard styles and settings will help you work more efficiently and ensure that your final drawings conform to your office standards.

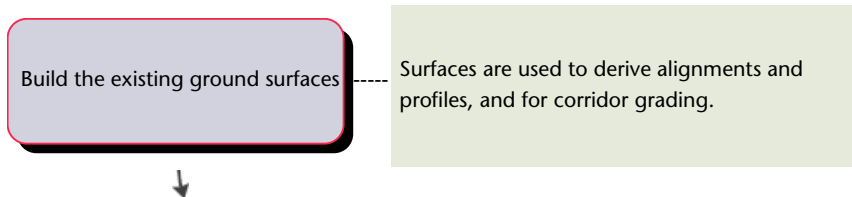
## Preparing the drawing template for corridor creation

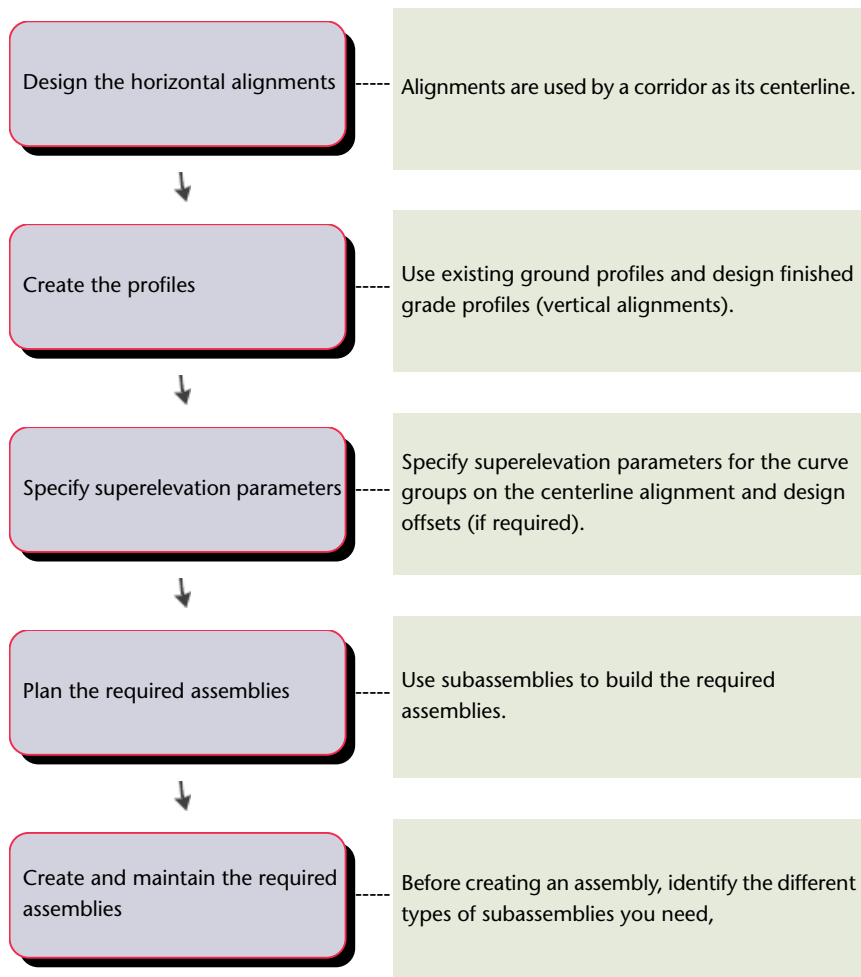


## Setting Up Data for Corridor Creation

Before you create corridors, you must have existing data, such as existing ground surfaces, alignments (centerlines), profiles (vertical alignments), and typical sections (assemblies).

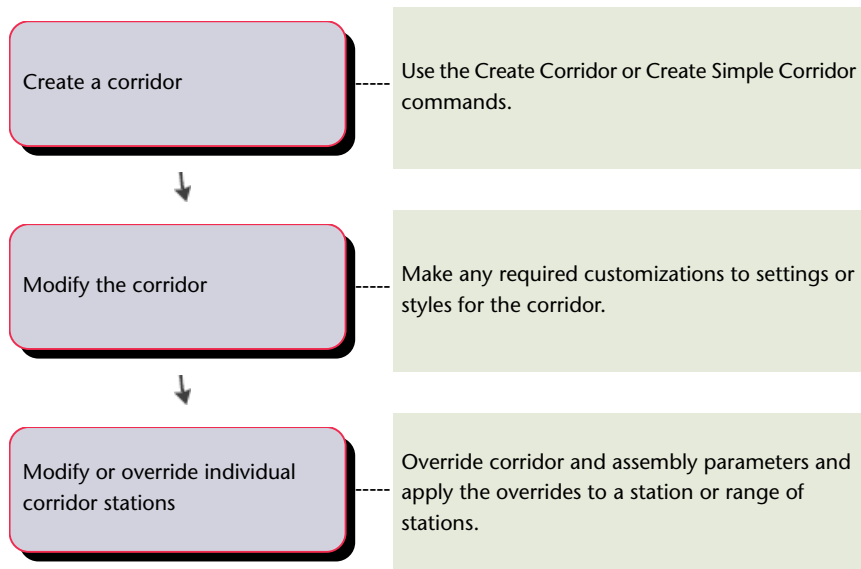
### To set up data for corridor creation





## Corridor Design and Creation

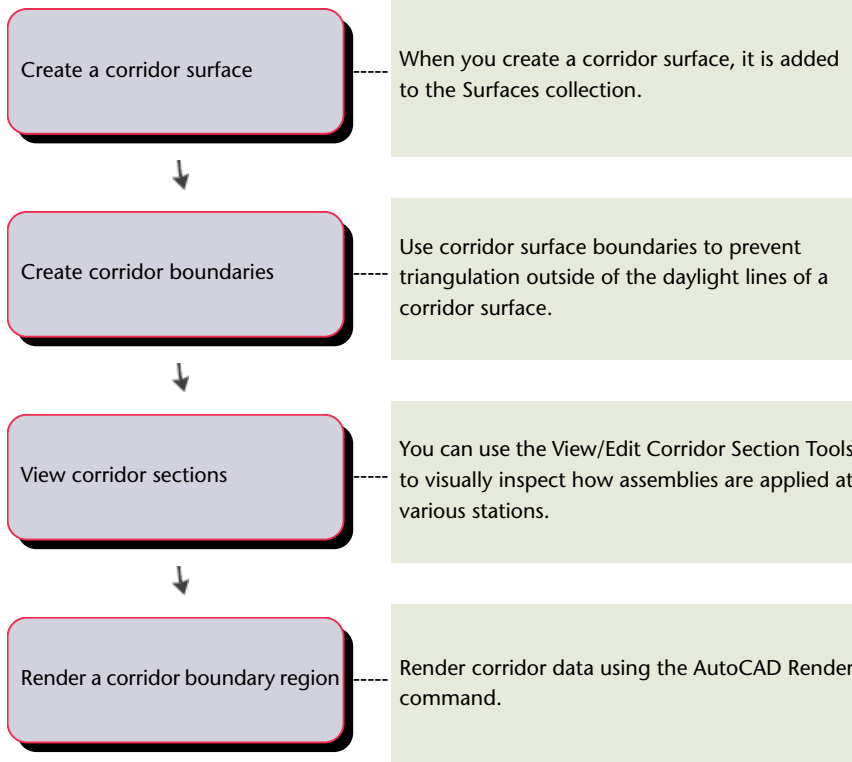
This section provides the processes used to create corridors.



# Visualizing Corridors

After you have created a corridor, create corridor surfaces and boundaries to help you visualize the corridor.

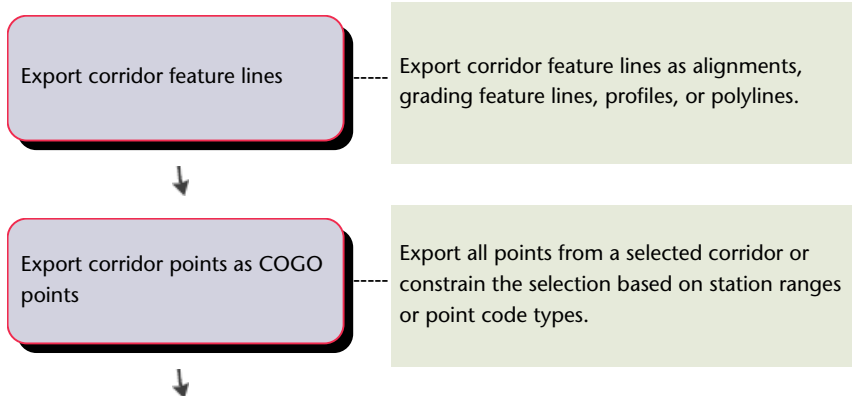
## To visualize a corridor



# Exporting Corridor Data

After creating a corridor, you can export several types of data.

## To export corridor data



Export corridor surfaces as disconnected surfaces

Exported surfaces are no longer part of the corridor.

## Intersection Design Workflow

Refer to this section for high-level descriptions of tasks you might perform when working with intersections in AutoCAD Civil 3D.

Set up data required for the intersection

You must have at least two alignments that intersect each other only once in your drawing. If you want to create a more realistic intersection model, you will need road geometry and surface data.



Set the driving direction

The driving direction option determines how curb returns are drawn when creating intersections.



Verify intersection settings

Use intersection settings to specify the default behavior for intersection-related commands.



Create the intersection

Use the Create Intersection wizard.



Labeling Intersections

You can add labels to intersection objects.



Edit intersections

You can edit intersections using commands available from the ribbon, from right-click shortcut menus, or by editing the objects directly in the drawing using grips.

# Pipe Networks Workflow

Refer to this section for high-level descriptions of tasks that you might perform when working with pipe networks in AutoCAD Civil 3D.

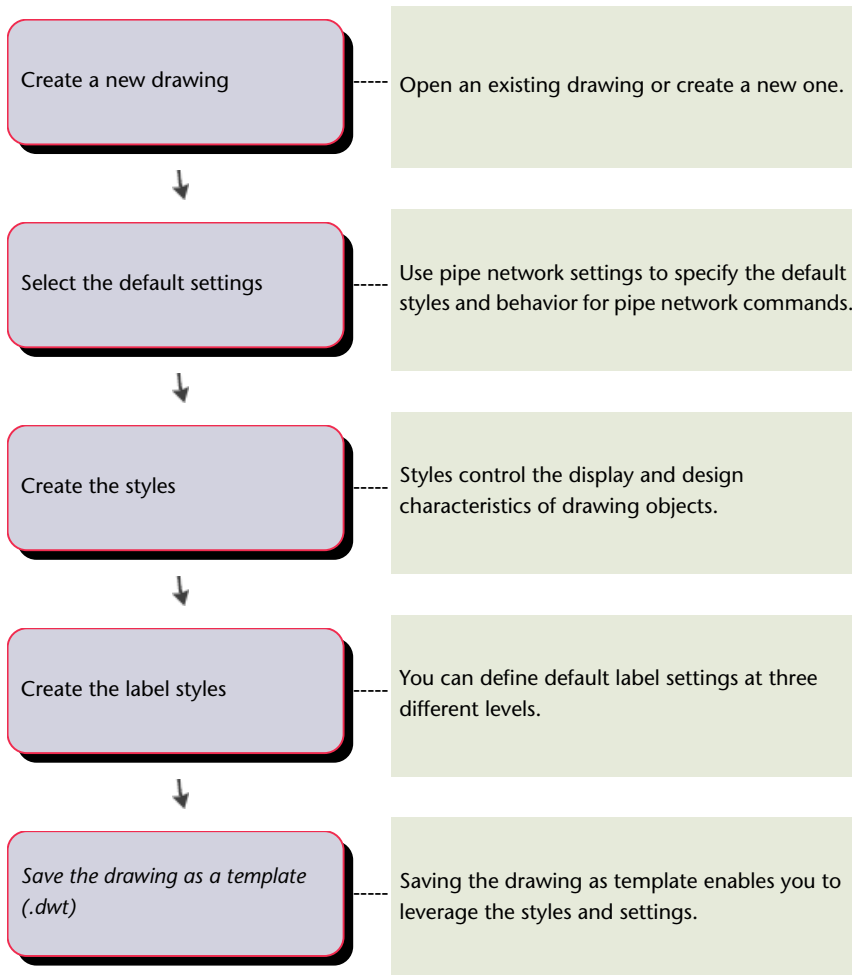
You can use LandXML features to import existing pipe data into your drawing, or to export pipe data from an AutoCAD Civil 3D drawing. For example, to bring pipe data into AutoCAD Civil 3D from an AutoCAD Land Desktop project, you can export pipe data from AutoCAD Land Desktop using the Export LandXML command, and then import it into AutoCAD Civil 3D using the Import LandXML command. For more information, see LandXML Import and Export.

If you need to perform hydraulic and or hydrology design and analysis tasks, you can use the hydraulics and hydrology extensions that are provided with AutoCAD Civil 3D. They enable you to perform a variety of hydraulics and hydrology tasks on AutoCAD Civil 3D pipe network models. For more information, see Hydraulics and Hydrology Features.

## Preparing for Pipe Network Creation

Creating drawing templates that contain standard styles and settings helps you work more efficiently, and ensures that your final drawings conform to your office standards.

### To prepare the drawing template for pipe network creation

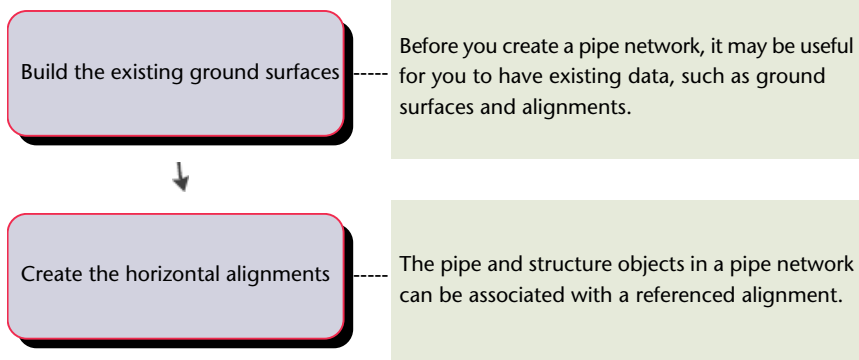


## Setting Up Data for Pipe Network Creation

Before you create a pipe network, it may be useful for you to have existing data, such as ground surfaces and alignments, already in your drawing.

While it can be useful to have these items already set up in your drawing, you can create a pipe network even if these components are not yet created.

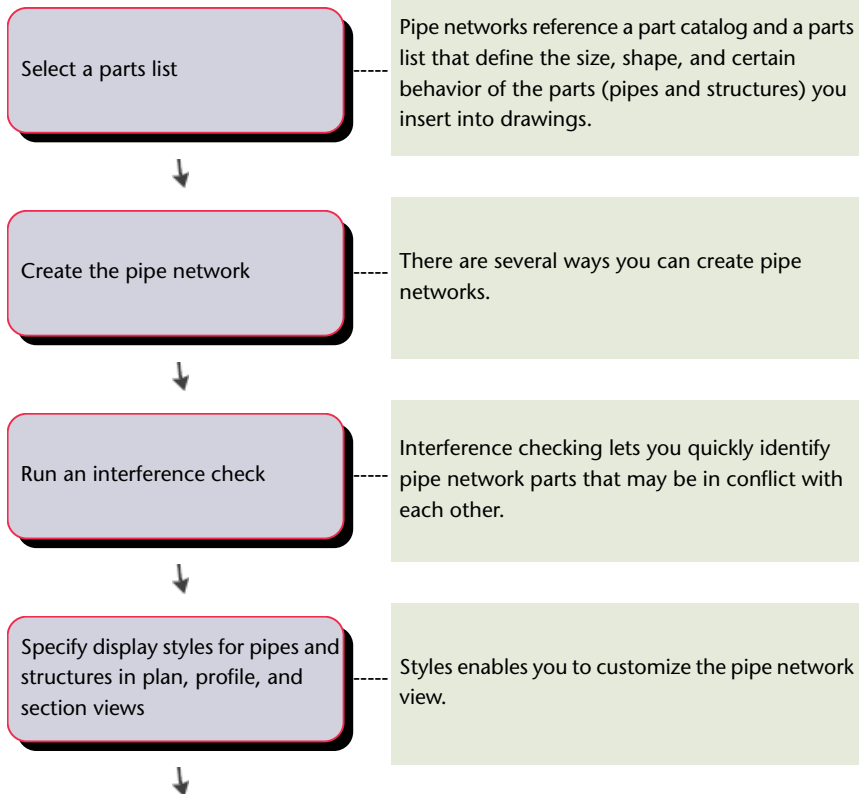
### To set up data for pipe network creation



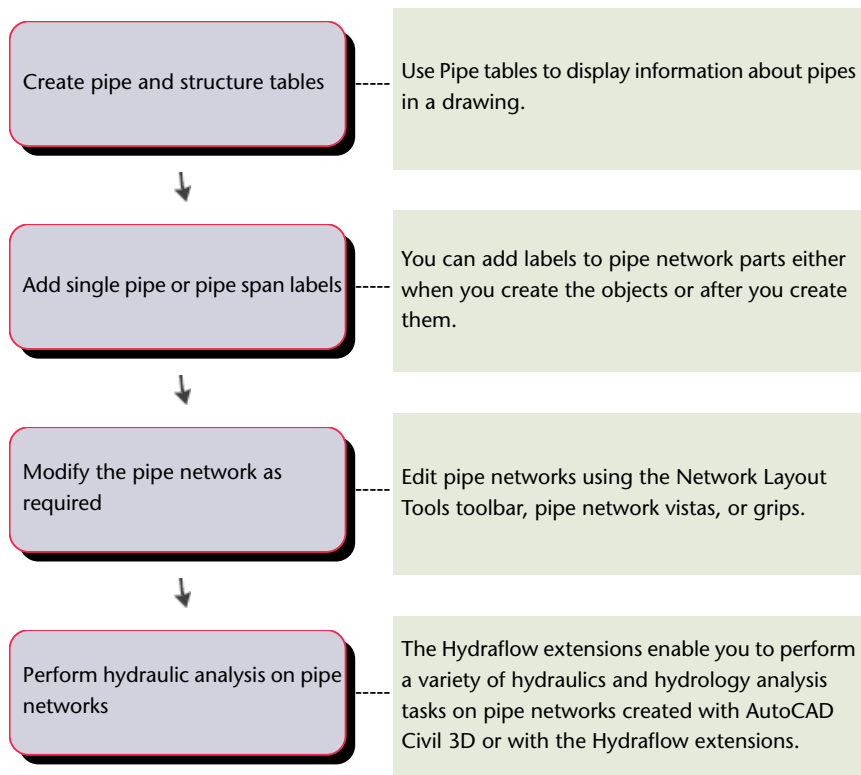
## Creating, Modifying, and Analyzing Pipe Networks

This section summarizes the basic process for creating and analyzing a pipe network.

### To create, modify, and analyze a pipe network



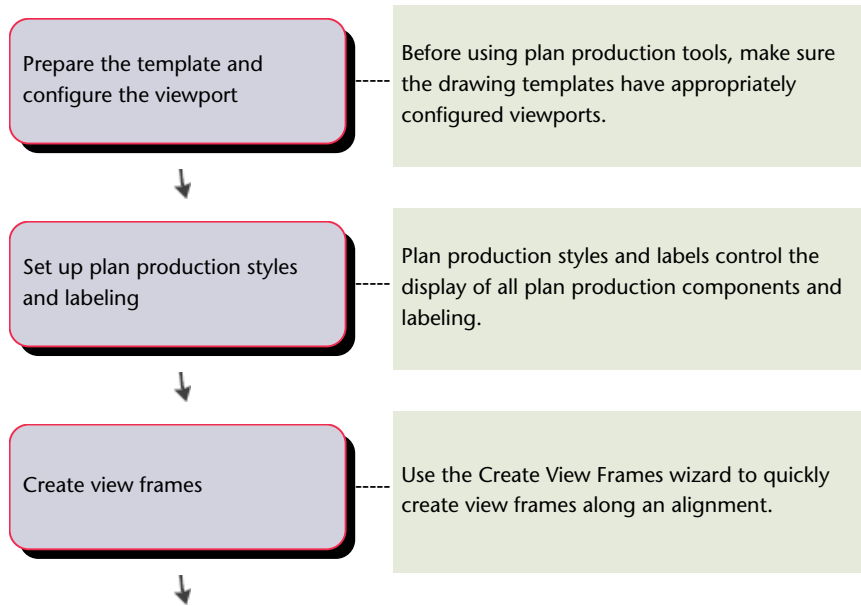


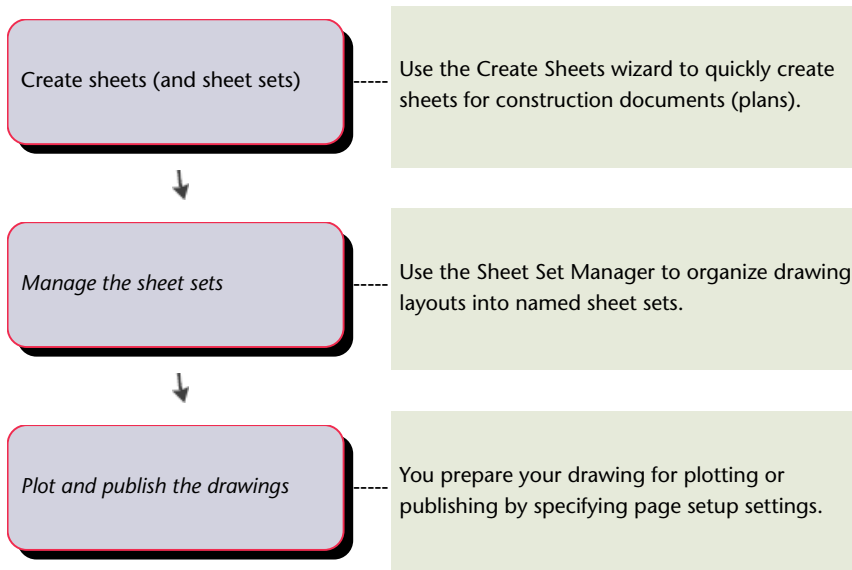


## Plan Production Tools Workflow

Refer to this section for high-level descriptions of tasks you might perform when working with plan production tools in AutoCAD Civil 3D.

The key stages involved with using the AutoCAD Civil 3D plan production tools are:





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