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Customizing BIM 360 Field with Your Own Apps

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Learning Objectives

- Learn how to start development with BIM 360 Field API
- Learn how to create workflows using REST apps for a faster development
- Discover BIM 360 Field API-supported scenarios/workflows
- Learn useful resources for the BIM 360 Field API

Description

This class will cover how to customize BIM 360 Field software to work with your own apps using its API (Application Programming Interface). We will also cover best practices on how to use REST client applications to work faster and get the most out of the BIM 360 Field API. We will show 4 C# projects to demonstrate the BIM 360 Field API and show how you can get started faster. Finally, the class will discuss the current state of the API and the various scenarios and workflows supported. Please note that prior programming knowledge is required (Microsoft .NET) and an understanding of REST web services and the JavaScript API is recommended. This class is not suitable for developers at the beginner level.

Your AU Experts

Jaime Rosales is a Senior Developer Consultant at Autodesk Developer Network (ADN) and has been a member of DevTech Americas Team since July 2014. Jaime joined Autodesk, Inc., in 2011 through the acquisition of Horizontal Systems, the company that developed the cloud-based collaboration systems now known as BIM 360 Glue software (the Glue). He was responsible for developing all the add-ins for BIM 360 Glue, using the APIs of various desktop products, such as Revit software, Navisworks software, and AutoCAD software.

Jaime was also a part of the data integration work that connects BIM 360 Glue, BIM 360 Field software, and Navisworks software in a real-time collaboration workflow, using the 3 products' APIs.

He is based in New York City, where he has joined the community of JavaScript API developers at different meetups, giving him the chance to present the new View and Data API that A360 cloud-computing platform uses. Jaime also attends many architecture, engineering, and construction (AEC) Hackathons all over the world evangelizing on AEC industry technologies by Autodesk.

Learn how to start development with BIM 360 Field API

Field API Architecture

As with any other product, the Field APIs have also evolved over time. Historically, these APIs originated from the need to interface with the mobile app and has grown to support the common integration requirements. The long-term vision is to have them unified and similar to the BIM 360 product family. The documentation lives in the Field API webpage (figure 1).

<https://bim360field.autodesk.com/apidoc/index.html>

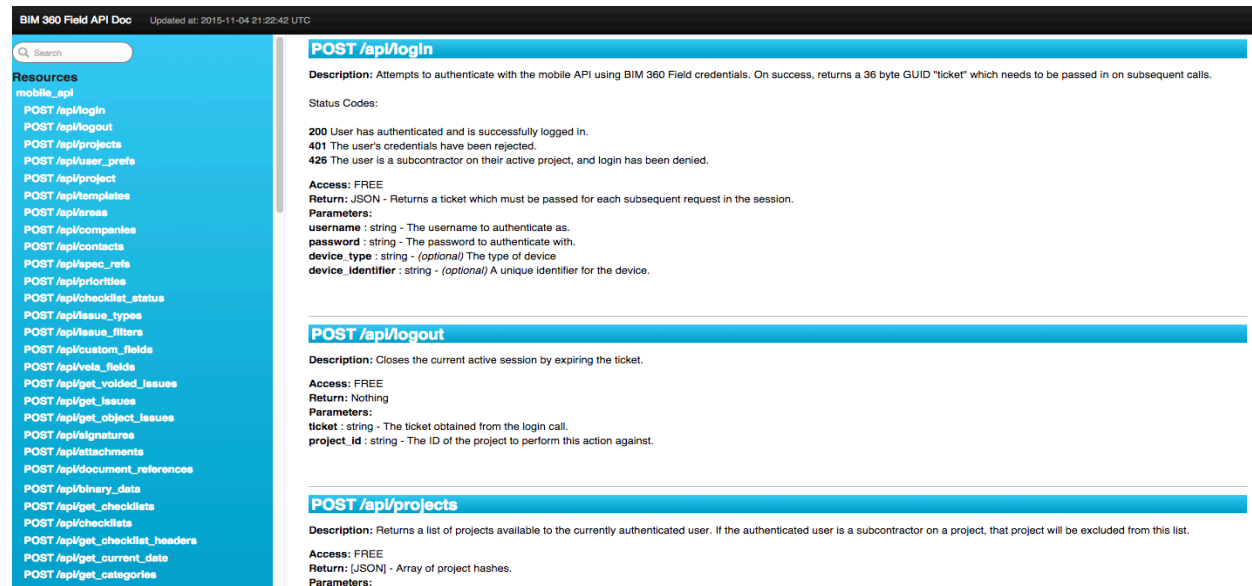


Figure 1 – Field API Documentation

The end points are in the following structure `'/fieldapi/{object}/v{version}'` (Figure 2) where object corresponds to the high level class of object such as issues or library, etc. and the end points are also versioned. Please note: the results are returned only in JSON, there is no option for receiving responses in XML format.

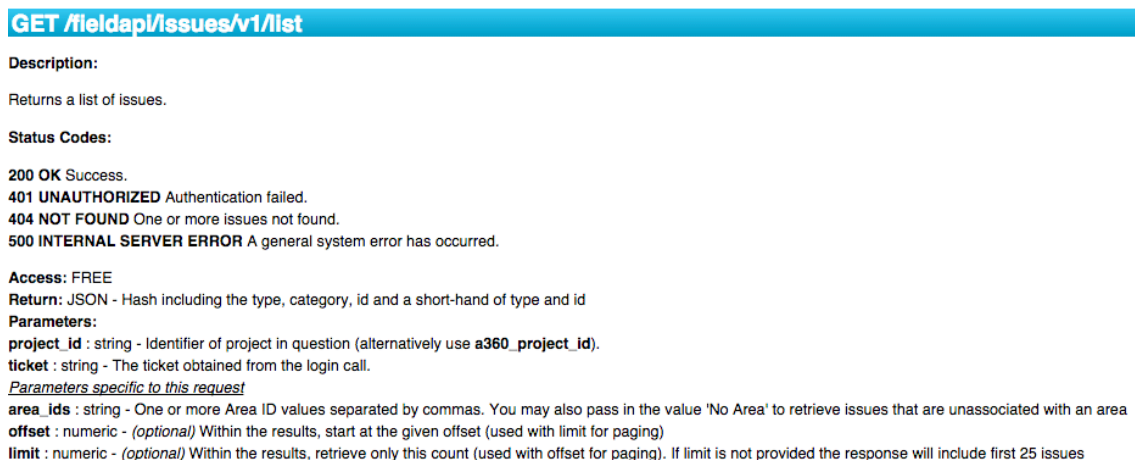


Figure 2 – Field API Call Structure



The Field web services are REST based that has specific end points that support CRUD operations and returns results serialized as JSON. (figure 3)

The screenshot shows a REST client interface. On the left, the URL bar displays a POST request to `https://bim360field.autodesk.com/api/project?ticket=`. Below the URL bar, there are tabs for Headers, URL Params, Body, and Options. The URL Params tab is active, showing parameters for `ticket` and `project_id`. On the right, the Response tab is active, showing a 200 OK status and a JSON response. The JSON response is a complex object with fields like `account_id`, `address_id`, `always_allow_attachments`, `area`, `area_units`, `bim_enabled`, `completion_date`, `cost`, `cost_currency`, `created_at`, `default_issue_due_date`, `description`, `email`, `fax`, `filters`, `filter_id`, `name`, `container`, `position`, `conditions`, `identifier`, `operation`, `values`, `sort_field`, `sort_direction`, `created_by`, `updated_by`, `roles`, `created_at`, and `updated_at`.

Figure 3 – JSON result

Here is a snapshot of the **Issues Data Model** (figure 4). The major objects typically contain many minor objects that are also accessible through the API. For example, the Issue object includes minor objects such as Companies, Location, Attachments, etc.

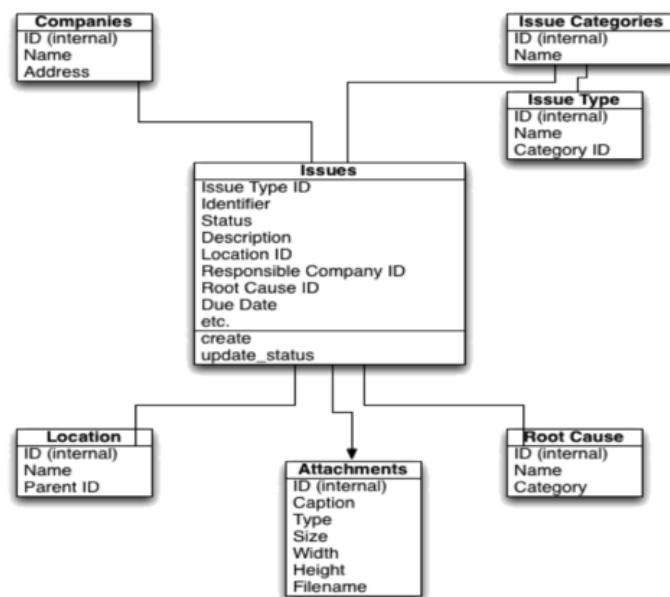


Figure 4 Issue Data Model



Learn how to create workflows using REST apps for a faster development

Since we know that Field API it is REST based, I will share with you which tools I have been using to make my development more robust and less time consuming so results are reach faster. As I think it's not just for me and anybody who is using REST API would benefit, I'm going to give a quick summary here. The ones that I'm currently using actively are:

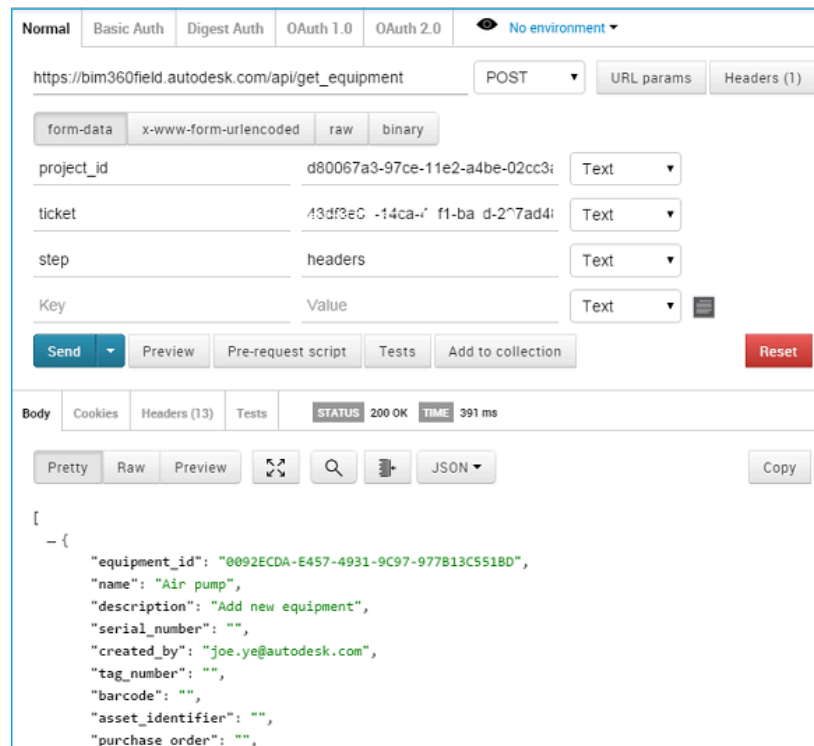
Postman: <https://www.getpostman.com/>

Paw: <https://luckymarmot.com/paw>

Online JSON Viewers

Postman:

Is a HTTP client tool for testing web services calls, It has a very intuitive UI and anybody who has a basic understanding of REST API can instantly make use of it to put together necessary REST request parameters and test them. It also keeps track of what you have already typed, and allows making a collection to reuse. You can download from chrome web store. You can find a list of features including recording and documentation from the Postman site. There is also a good review on programmable web site, which summarizes the feature nicely. Below shows a sample image from Postman UI.

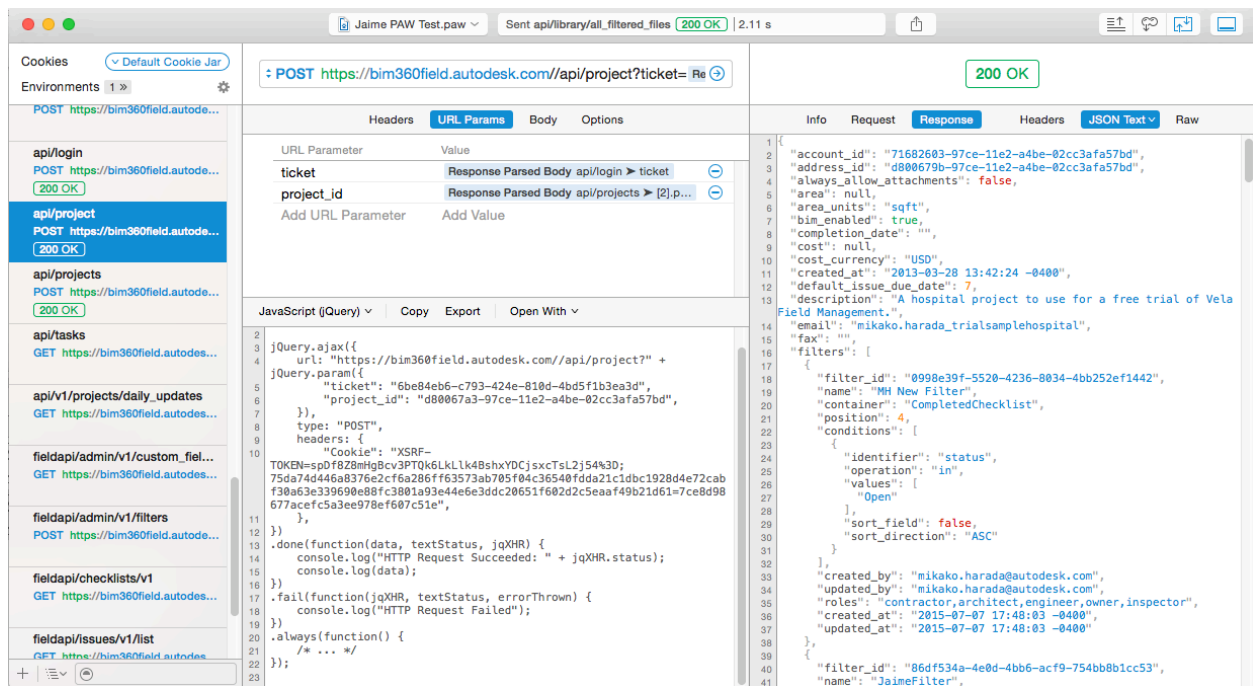


A sample image from Postman UI. You can simply specify URL, method and parameters to make a REST call. A response can be formatted for easy viewing.



PAW:

Paw is a full-featured designed Mac app that makes interaction with REST services much easier. Whether you are an API maker or consumer, Paw helps you build HTTP requests, inspect the server's response and even generate client code. Using PAW you can build HTTP Requests that will be ready to copy/paste into your code. They support most of the popular code languages; you can even build your own custom code generator via Extensions. It allows you to Access data from previous responses, so you can send back whatever the server returned. Compute hashes, authentication tokens, signatures, randomize data for testing. Paw comes with a large set of Dynamic Values, and you can write your own in JavaScript via Extensions.



PAW request with JSON Text Result and JS code generator.

Online JSON Viewers

The 3rd one will be a mix of a couple of tools for Online JSON Viewer and Validator that I've been using through the past year when doing Field API development. As the name suggest, is a handy online JSON viewer. While Postman and PAW can handle formatting a REST response directly on their tools, if you simply want to validate a JSON string, this tool gets handy. I use this, for example, when composing a JSON string, and comparing the format of strings between what I see against what a developer sends me to troubleshoot.



Online JSON Viewer - <http://jsonviewer.stack.hu/>

The left screenshot shows a JSON viewer with a tree view. The JSON object has a root key '0' which is an array containing one object. This object has fields: equipment_id, name, description, serial_number, created_by, tag_number, barcode, asset_identifier, purchase_order, submittal, purchase_date, install_date, warranty_start_date, warranty_end_date, and expected_life.

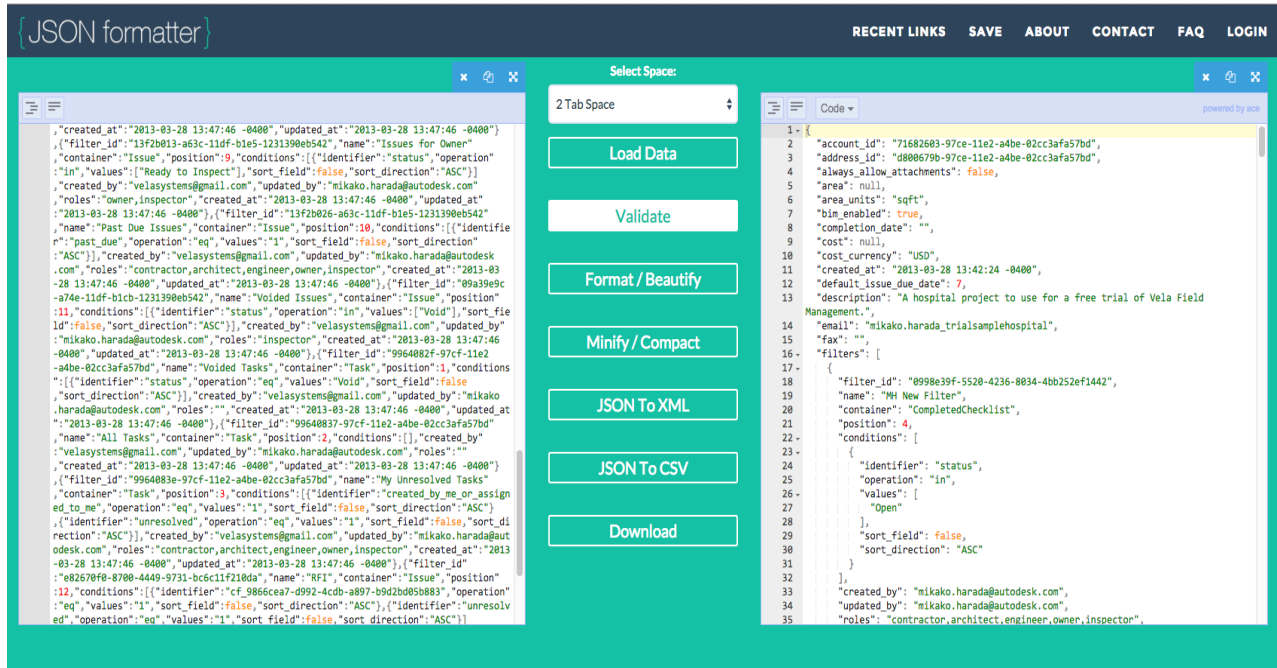
The right screenshot shows a JSON viewer with a text view. It has a toolbar with buttons: Paste, Copy, Format, Remove white space, Clear, and Load JSON data. The JSON text is displayed in a monospace font.

Code Beautify - <http://codebeautify.org/jsonviewer>

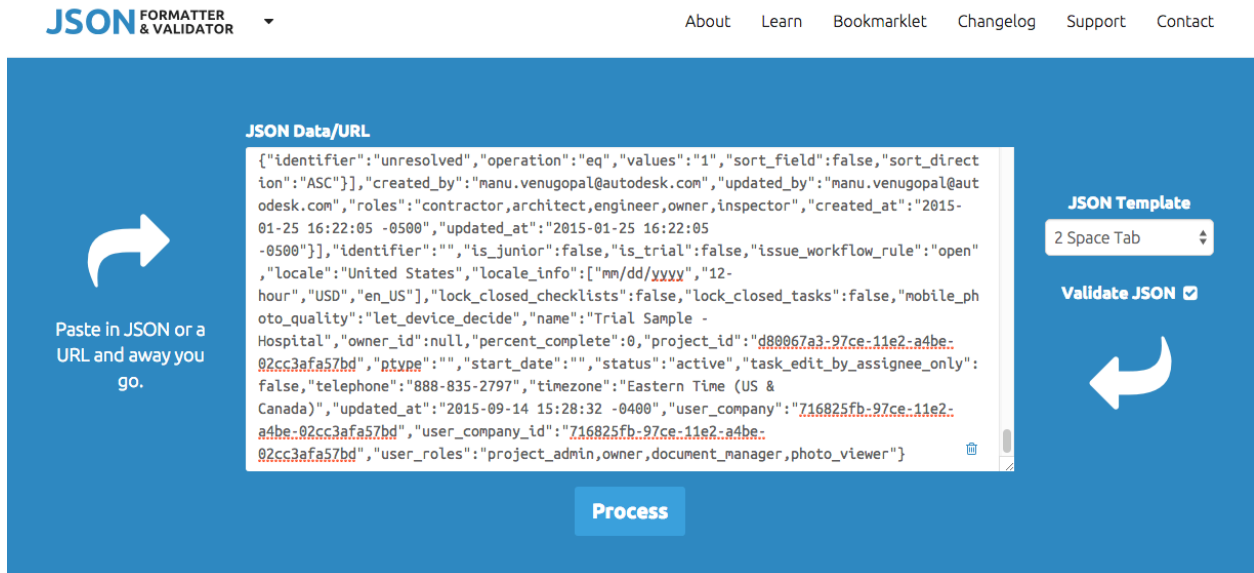
The screenshot shows the Code Beautify JSON Viewer interface. On the left is the 'JSON Input' area with a sample JSON object. In the center is a toolbar with buttons: Load Url, Browse, Tree Viewer, Beautify, Minify, Validate, and JSON To XML. On the right is the 'Result: Beautify Json' area showing the formatted JSON. The interface also includes a 'Save & Share' button and a 'JSONFormatter.org' logo.

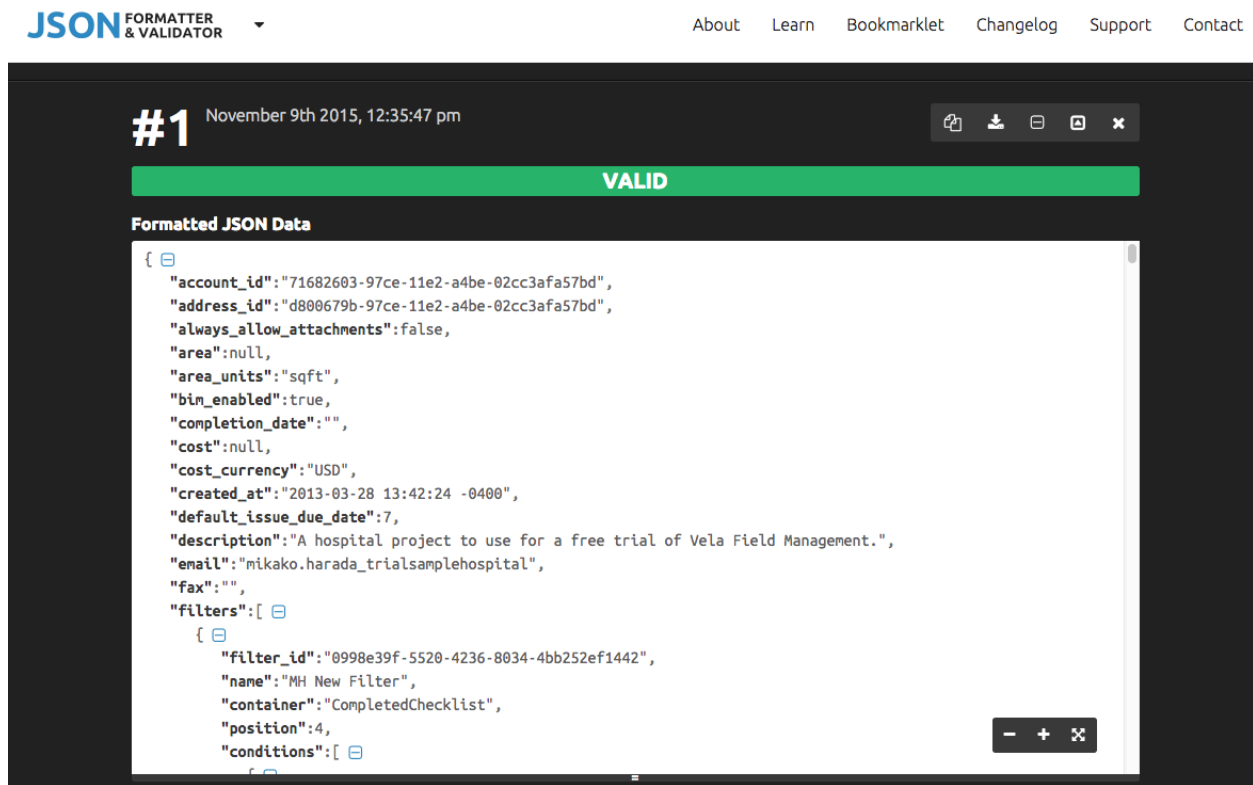
{JSON Formatter} - <http://jsonformatter.org/>





JSON Formatter & Validator - <https://jsonformatter.curiousconcept.com/>





Discover BIM 360 Field API-supported scenarios/workflows

As a developer you can use a programming environment of your choice (e.g., Microsoft visual studio for C#/.Net, Editor for JavaScript, etc.).

Below are some of the example API service groups and the corresponding end points that are available.

Admin API (/fieldapi/admin/v1/) Example - /project_names, /locations, /companies, /users

Checklists API (/fieldapi/checklists/v1) Example - /checklists, /checklist (details)

Issues API (/fieldapi/issues/v1)

Equipment, Tasks, etc.

There is also a set of older generation API methods that follows the structure **/api** instead of the **/fieldapi**. These are not recommended for use unless the **/fieldapi** doesn't provide the required functionality. Login method is one such API call that is still provided by **/api**.

Using four Visual Studio Samples we will go over the supported scenarios/workflows we can achieve with the use of the Field API. But before we start reviewing those. We are going to start from the structure on how the information flows through the API.



Let us take a look at how to authenticate against the BIM 360 platform and a common flow of information.

1. Authenticate using /api/login

GET /api/login?username=<insertusername>&password=<insertpassword>

Response:

```
{
  message: "",
  title: "",
  ticket: "cfa003c3-220b-11e3-89a6-02cc3afa57bd"
}
```

2. Login Result

The call will return a 36 byte GUID ticket. This must be passed to subsequent calls.

3. Projects Call

Make call to /api/projects. This will return an array of project objects that the authenticated user is associated with. Each project object will have a unique project_id value consisting of a 36 byte GUID.

GET /api/projects?ticket=cfa003c3-220b-11e3-89a6-02cc3afa57bd

Response:

```
[{
  ...
  project_id: "b24337e0-6937-11e1-af3c-1231390b71c2"
},
{...
}]
```

4. Subsequent calls

Subsequent calls will require both ticket and project_id. For example, below calls gets the list of checklists in the project specified by the project id.

GET /fieldapi/checklists/v1?ticket=cfa003c3-220b-11e3-89a6-02cc3afa57bd&project_id=b24337e0-6937-11e1-af3c-1231390b71c2

Response:

```
[
  {
    status: "Open",
    checklist_type: "QA/QC",
    updated_at: "2012-11-08 09:06:31 -0500",
    created_at: "2012-11-08 09:00:50 -0500",
    name: "Project Closeout List",
    identifier: "000001",
    id: "6CF43FD4-EE35-42FD-84CD-2FEBE5B1208D"
  }
]
```

5. Checklists



By specifying the id of the object (in this case the checklist id) you can retrieve the complete information pertaining to the object.

```
GET /fieldapi/checklists/v1/6CF43FD4-EE35-42FD-84CD-2FEBE5B1208D?ticket=cfa003c3-220b-11e3-89a6-02cc3afa57bd&project_id=b24337e0-6937-11e1-af3c-1231390b71c2
```

Response:

```
{
  {JSON describing a single checklist and its associated objects
  (attachments, items, custom fields, issues, etc)
}
```

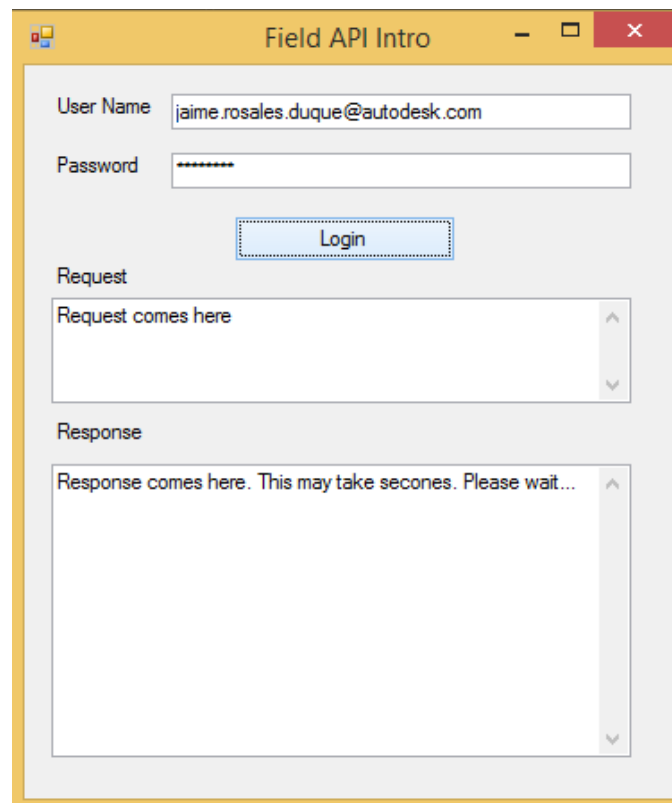
Now that we have a better understanding how the common information flows through the API we can start with the .Net Labs.

https://github.com/BIM360API/FieldAPI_IntroLabs

Lab 1 – HelloFieldWorld

In this lab, we learn the first step into the Field API world and the basic of REST API call. This is a simple Windows Forms application written C#. The Field API service we use in this lab is **api/login**, which is a call to sign to the Field and obtain an authentication token or ticket, which is used for subsequent calls.

To make REST calls, we use a library called RestSharp. We chose this as the syntax of RestSharp nicely reflects the semantics of REST call and makes it easy to read the code even if you aren't writing in C#.



Login – Sample Code

Here is a simple code to show the basic flow of login request. Basically, what we are doing is to (1) fill out the information necessary to send a request, (2) make a web request, and (3) parse the response:

```
public static string Login(string userName, string password)
{
    // (1) Build request
    var client = new RestClient();
    client.BaseUrl = new System.Uri(_baseUrl);

    // Set resource/end point
    var request = new RestRequest();
    request.Resource = "/api/login";
    request.Method = Method.POST;

    // Set required parameters
    request.AddParameter("username", userName);
    request.AddParameter("password", password);

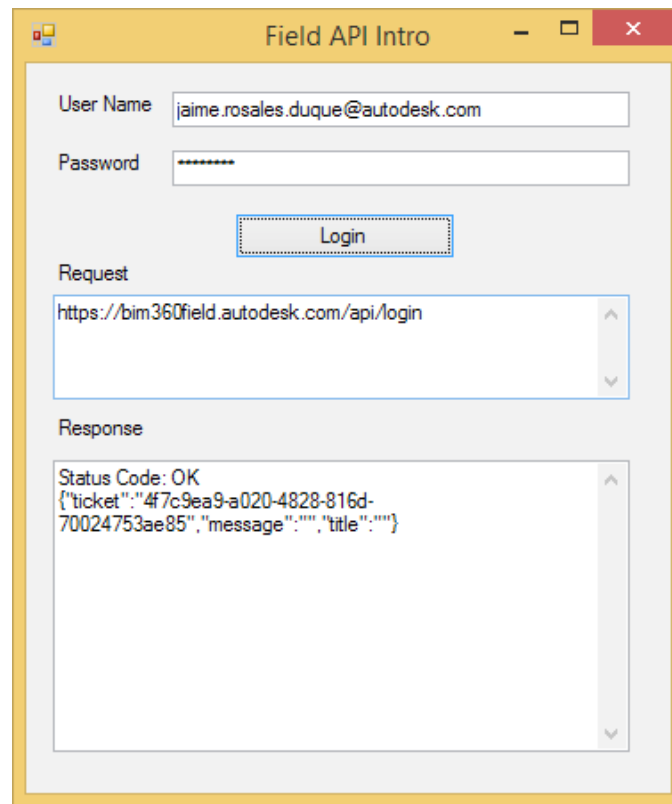
    // (2) Execute request and get response
    IRestResponse response = client.Execute(request);

    // Save response. This is to see the response for our learning.
    m_lastResponse = response;

    // (3) Parse the response and get the ticket.
    string ticket = "";
    if (response.StatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK)
    {
        JsonSerializer deserial = new JsonSerializer();
        LoginResponse loginResponse =
            deserial.Deserialize<LoginResponse>(response);
        ticket = loginResponse.ticket;
    }

    return ticket;
}
```





Lab 2 – FieldAPIIntro

In Lab1, we learned how to obtain a ticket or authenticate, and got familiarized ourselves with the basics of REST call. In this lab, we retrieve a list of issues in a project. We then create a new issue.

To achieve this, we use the following services:

/api/login (same as in the Lab1)
 /fielddapi/admin/v1/project_names
 /fielddapi/issues/v1/list
 /fielddapi/issues/v1/create

Work Flow

The workflow of our little app is as follows:

Login – we first log in to the Field and obtains the ticket. We learned how to do this in the Lab1.

Get a list of projects – we obtain a list of currently available projects. We keep one arbitrary project id to further get issues.

Get a list of issues - from the given project, we obtain a list of issues. We take one arbitrary issue from the list, and keep the data for creating a new issue in the next step.

Create an issue – create a new issue, using the issue data obtained in the previous step.

As an example, the application may look something like the following:



Field API Intro

User Name:

Password:

Project (2/3):

Issue (1/40):

New issue:

Request:

Response:

Issues by Status

Status	Count
Not Approved	1
Ready to Inspect	2
In Dispute	1
Work Completed	5
Open	28
Void	2

Request and Response text boxes are added for our learning purpose.

Note: the chart at the lower portion of the dialog window is not a part of the Field API functionality by itself. We added this as an example. We will take a look at adding a simple chart as a bonus lab in Lab4.

For best purpose of our sample, we are going to use the call `project_names` instead of the `projects` call that returns you more information about every individual project.

Project Names – Sample Code

Here is the code to obtain the list of Project Names.

```
public static List<Project> ProjectNames(string ticket)
{
    // (1) Build request
    var client = new RestClient();
    client.BaseUrl = new System.Uri(_baseUrl);

    // Set resource or end point
    var request = new RestRequest();
    request.Resource = "/fieldapi/admin/v1/project_names";
    request.Method = Method.POST;

    // Add parameters
    request.AddParameter("ticket", ticket);
}
```



```

// (2) Execute request and get response
IRestResponse response = client.Execute(request);

// Save response. This is to see the response for our learning.
m_lastResponse = response;

// (3) Parse the response and get the list of projects.

if (response.StatusCode != HttpStatusCode.OK)
{
    return null;
}

JsonDeserializer deserial = new JsonDeserializer();
List<Project> proj_list = deserial.Deserialize<List<Project>>(response);

return proj_list;
}

```

Where Project is defined as

```

public class Project
{
    public string id { get; set; }
    public string name { get; set; }
    public string a360_project_id { get; set; }
    public string updated_at { get; set; }
}

```

Once you obtained a list of projects (proj_list), you can access project id and its name as follows:

```

Project proj = proj_list[index];
string project_id = proj.id;
string project_name = proj.name;

```

Issue List – Sample Code

Here is the code sample to obtain a list of issues:

```

public static List<Issue> IssueList(string ticket, string project_id,
string area_ids, int offset=0, int limit=20)
{
    // (1) Build request
    var client = new RestClient();
    client.BaseUrl = new System.Uri(_baseUrl);

    // Set resource or end point
    var request = new RestRequest();
    request.Resource = "/fieldapi/issues/v1/list";
    // /fieldapi/ is preferred over /api/
    request.Method = Method.POST;

    // Add parameters
    request.AddParameter("ticket", ticket);
    request.AddParameter("project_id", project_id);
}

```




```

// (2) Execute request and get response
IRestResponse response = client.Execute(request);

// Save response. This is to see the response for our learning.
m_lastResponse = response;

// (3) Parse the response and get the list of projects.

if (response.StatusCode != HttpStatusCode.OK)
{
    return null;
}

JsonDeserializer deserial = new JsonDeserializer();
List<Issue> issue_list = deserial.Deserialize<List<Issue>>(response);

return issue_list;
}

```

Where Issue is defined as the code below.

(Note also that we are not using optional parameters in this exercise because of the discrepancy of the result from what the documentation says. We hope it gets clarified near future.)

```

public class Issue
{
    public string id { get; set; }
    public string created_by { get; set; }
    public List<IssueFieldItem> fields { get; set; }
    public List<Object> comments { get; set; }
    public List<Object> attachments { get; set; }
}

public class IssueFieldItem
{
    public string id { get; set; }
    public string name { get; set; }
    public string display_type { get; set; }
    public string value { get; set; }
}

```

Issue Create – Sample code

Here is the code sample for Create Issues

```

public static string IssueCreate
(string ticket, string project_id, string issues)
{
    // (1) Build request
    var client = new RestClient();
    client.BaseUrl = new System.Uri(_baseUrl);

    // Set resource or end point
    var request = new RestRequest();
}

```



```

request.Resource = "/fieldapi/issues/v1/create";
request.Method = Method.POST;

// Add parameters
request.AddParameter("ticket", ticket);
request.AddParameter("project_id", project_id);
request.AddParameter("issues", issues);

// (2) Execute request and get response
IRestResponse response = client.Execute(request);

// Save response. This is to see the response for our learning.
m_lastResponse = response;

// (3) Parse the response and get the list of projects.

if (response.StatusCode != HttpStatusCode.OK) { return null; }

JsonDeserializer deserial = new JsonDeserializer();
List<IssueCreateResponse> issueCreateResponse = deserial.Deserialize
<List<IssueCreateResponse>>(response);
return issueCreateResponse[0].id;
}
}

```

Where IssueCreateResponse is defined as follows:

```

public class IssueCreateResponse
{
    public bool success { get; set; }
    public List<object> general_errors { get; set; }
    public List<object> errors { get; set; }
    public string id { get; set; }
    public string temporary_id { get; set; }
}

```

Putting Together

Add UI's to call ProjectNames(), IssueNames() and IssueCreate(). This can be of any form. For example, below shows how it looks like for our lab 2 sample application:

```

private void buttonProject_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    List<Project> proj_list = Field.ProjectNames(m_ticket);

    ShowRequestResponse();

    // Post process to get hold of one project.
    // For simplicity, just pick up arbitrary one for our exercise.

    m_proj_index %= proj_list.Count;
    Project proj = proj_list[m_proj_index++];
    m_project_id = proj.id;
    string project_name = proj.name;
    labelProject.Text = "Project (" + m_proj_index.ToString()
    + "/" + proj_list.Count.ToString() + ")";
    textBoxProject.Text = project_name;
}

```



```

}

private void buttonIssue_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    string area_ids = "No Area";
    List<Issue> issue_list = Field.IssueList
(m_ticket, m_project_id, area_ids);
    m_issue_list = issue_list;

    ShowRequestResponse();

    // Post process to get hold of one project.
    // For simplicity, just pick up arbitrary one for our exercise.

    m_issue_index %= issue_list.Count;
    Issue issue= issue_list[m_issue_index++];
    m_issue_id = issue.id;
    IssueFieldItem item = issue.fields.Find(x
=> x.name.Equals("Identifier"));
    labelIssue.Text = "Issue (" + m_issue_index.ToString()
+ "/" + issue_list.Count.ToString() + ")";

    // Show the issue string
    JsonSerializer serial = new JsonSerializer();
    textBoxIssue.Text = serial.Serialize(issue);

    // Make one issue for creation. this is for later use.
    textBoxNewIssue.Text = IssueToString(issue);
}

private void buttonIssueCreate_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    string issues = textBoxNewIssue.Text;
    string issue_id = Field.IssueCreate(m_ticket, m_project_id, issues);
    ShowRequestResponse();
}
}

```

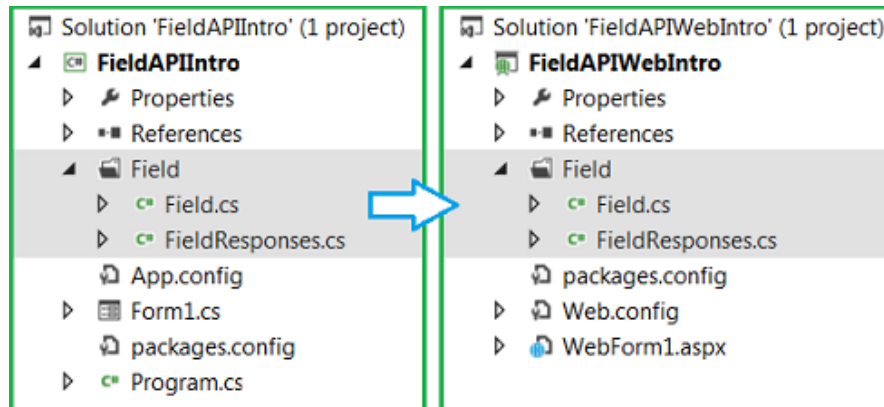
Where `IssueToString(issue)` takes an issue obtained from `IssueList()` as an argument and format as an input for `IssueCreate()`. In our simple app, we define a string for a new issue as a duplicate of the issue we obtained in the previous step. In reality, you will want to implement more elaborate UI to compose a new issue.

Once again, the chart portion is not a part of Field API functionality it was created for educational purposes on what can you do using the API.

Lab 3 – Field Web API Intro

This Lab will follow a very similar structure as the Lab 2, the difference will be that now we will be doing it with a ASP.NET Web Application. The good news is that we have written the functions to make the Field web services REST calls in a way that we can simply reuse them. In the sample project, we put the common Field REST calls under Field folder.





Difference is, of course, the UI is a web page. A web page in ASP.NET has an extension ".aspx". ASP.NET tools starts with "asp:" in a web form. A code behind an aspx page has an extension ".aspx.cs". In the corresponding code, most of the implementation is analogous to the Win Forms. Only difference is that to save values between different REST calls, we use `HttpContext.Current.Session` object instead of using a member variable, e.g.

```
// Save the ticket for this session
Session["ticket"] = ticket;

// Retrieve the ticket for this session
string ticket = Session["ticket"] as string;
```

The image below shows you how our Web Form will look now.

My First Field API

User Name

Password

Project (1/3)

Issue (1/13)

New issue

Request

Response

Status Code: OK
 [{"id":"162c13fe-a713-42c0-b37f-b01160502d0e","created_by":"mikako.harada@autodesk.com","fields":[{"id":"f--due_date","name":"Due date","display_type":"date","value":null},{"id":"f--

As far as Field API REST calls are concerned, we have covered THE basic of making the calls. The rest will be an application of what we have learned so far.

Lab 4 – Field API Web Intro Ex

The last piece of functionalities that we want to add to our Intro Labs app is a simple reporting feature. We will add a chart that shows the number of issues sorted by status (i.e., Open, Completed, etc.). Reporting or monitoring the “health” of a project is one of frequently discussed use case scenarios of Field API. As we know, Field is fully REST based, meaning does not have any visualization component, but the data it is available, so we can use it to create charts.

Counting Issues by Status

As data to create a chart, we use the list of issues obtained in the Lab2: i.e., the list returned from `Field.IssueList()`. We simply save it as a session object:

```
List<Issue> issue_list = Field.IssueList(ticket, project_id);
Session["issueList"] = issue_list;
```

And retrieve it later when we want to create a chart:

```
List<Issue> issue_list = Session["issueList"]
as List<Issue>;
```



Below is the code that counts the number of issues for each status from the given list of issues:

```
// Collect data from the issue list.
// Count the number of issues for each status.
// data is a dictionary of (status, count) pair

protected Dictionary<string, int> CollectData(List<Issue> issue_list)
{
    Dictionary<string, int> data = new Dictionary<string, int>();

    foreach (Issue issue in issue_list)
    {
        string status = issue.fields.Find(x => x.name.Equals("Status")).value;
        if (data.ContainsKey(status))
        {
            data[status]++;
        }
        else
        {
            data.Add(status, 1);
        }
    }

    return data;
}
```

In the above code, this is the line that we needed to know the format of the issue:

```
string status = issue.fields.Find(x => x.name.Equals("Status")).value;
```

Re-visiting Issue List

Here is what I did to decipher the format from an actual response:

1. Using Field API Intro app (either Lab2 or Lab3 will do), make Issues/List call ("Issue" button).
2. In "Response" text box, right click and [Select All] and [Copy]:



My First Field API

User Name

Password

Project (2/3)

Issue (1/41)

New issue

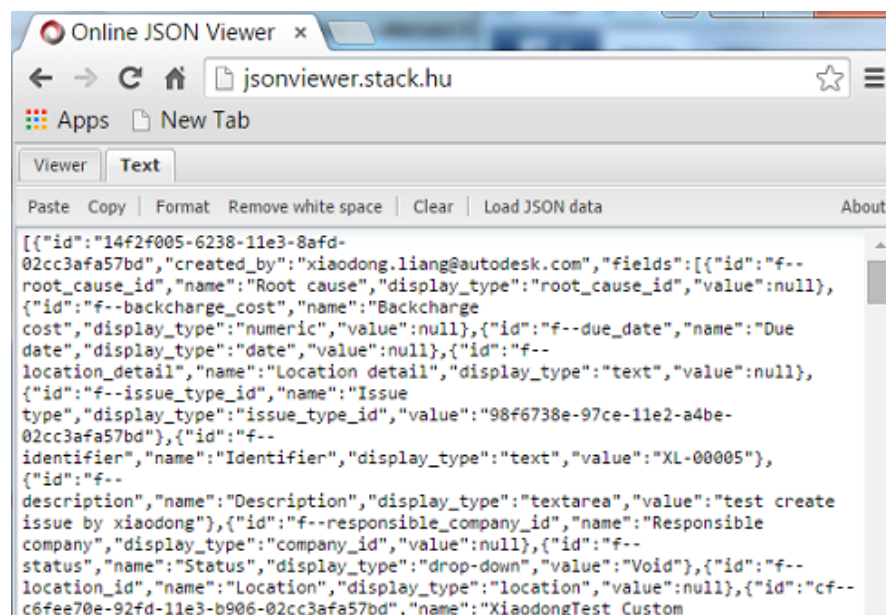
Request

Response

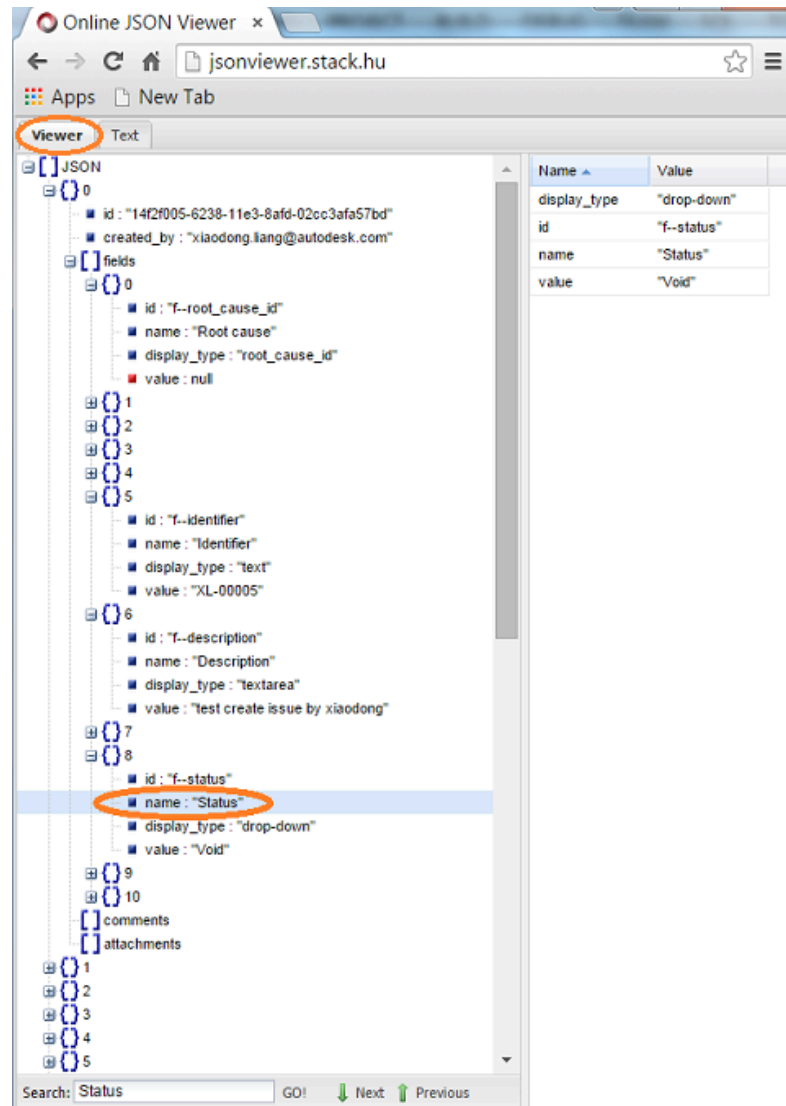
Status Code: OK

```
[{"id":"14f2f005-6238-11e3-8afd-02cc3afa57bd","created_by":"xiaodong.liang@autodesk.com","fields":[{"id":"f--root_cause_id","name":"Root cause","display_type":"root_cause_id","value":null}, {"id":"f--backcharge_cost","name":"Backcharge cost","display_type":"numeric","value":null}, {"id":"f--due_date","name":"Due date","display_type":"date","value":null}, {"id":"f--location_detail","name":"Location detail","display_type":"text","value":null}, {"id":"f--issue_type_id","name":"Issue type","display_type":"issue_type_id","value":"98f6738e-97ce-11e2-a4be-02cc3afa57bd"}, {"id":"f--identifier","name":"Identifier","display_type":"text","value":"XL-00005"}, {"id":"f--description","name":"Description","display_type":"textarea","value":"test create issue by xiaodong"}, {"id":"f--responsible_company_id","name":"Responsible company","display_type":"company_id","value":null}, {"id":"f--status","name":"Status","display_type":"drop-down","value":"Void"}, {"id":"f--location_id","name":"Location","display_type":"location","value":null}, {"id":"cf-c6fee70e-92fd-11e3-b906-02cc3afa57bd","name":"XiaodongTest Custom"}]}
```

Now we will use one of the Tools mentioned before to visualize the data of our JSON string.



4. Go to “Viewer” tab, where you can easily examine the response:

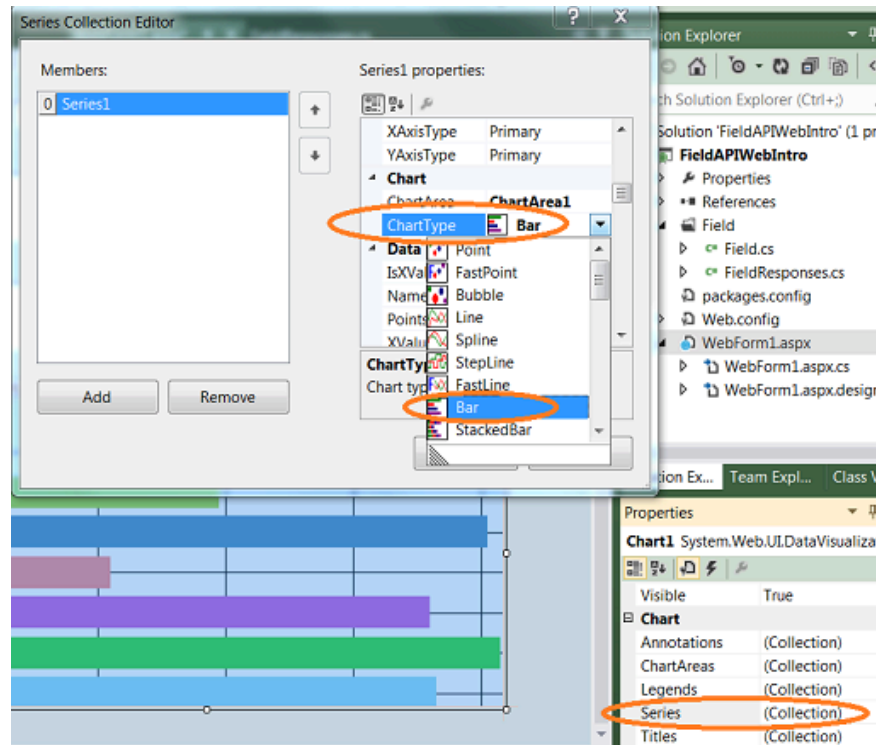


For example, you can see each issue has “fields”, which is a collection of “field”, where each “field” has "id", "name", "display_type" and "value". In our case, we are interested in the value of field whose name is equals to “Status” for each issue.

Adding a Chart

Using MSVS, you can use Data/Chart tool to add a chart to your web page. Simply drag and drop a tool to the web form. It will automatically place a chart `<asp:Chart/>` on your web page. You can adjust color and other details for the appearance of the chart in the property window. To change the type of chart, go to “Series” property; in the Series Collection Editor, change the ChartType, for example, to “Bar”.





Actual data goes to Chart >> Series >> Points. The below is an example of code that creates a chart when a "Report" button is clicked:

```
protected void ButtonReport_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    List<Issue> issue_list = Session["issueList"] as List<Issue>;

    // Collect data from the issue list.
    // Count the number of issues for each status.
    Dictionary<string, int> data = CollectData(issue_list);

    // Clear the chart data
    Chart1.Series[0].Points.Clear();

    // Fill the chart data
    foreach (var item in data)
    {
        Chart1.Series[0].Points.AddXY(item.Key, item.Value);
    }

    // Add a title text
    Chart1.Titles[0].Text = "Issues by Status";
}
```

An example of final web page will look like this:



My First Field API

User Name:

Password:

Project (2/3):

Issue (1/40):

New issue:

Request

```
https://bim360field.autodesk.com/fieldapi/issues/v1/list
```

Response

```
Status Code: OK
[{"id":"14f2f005-6238-11e3-8afd-02cc3afa57bd","created_by":"xiaodong.liang@autodesk.com","fields":[{"id":"f--root_cause_id","name":"Root cause","display_type":"root_cause_id","value":null},
```

Issues by Status

Status	Count
Not Approved	1
Ready to Inspect	2
In Dispute	1
Work Completed	5
Open	28
Void	3

Learn useful resources for the BIM 360 Field API

Some of the best resources for you to learn more about the Field API can be found online. Where material on where the API is heading and what are the new functionalities available can be found.

BIM 360 API Forum

<http://forums.autodesk.com/t5/bim-360-api/bd-p/115>

The dedicated BIM 360 API Forum for example, gives you the chance to ask questions on current workflows or blockers you may have, where API Autodesk and 3rd party API developers will have access and help the community with answers to the questions you may have.



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BIM 360 API

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ALL POSTS ACCEPTED SOLUTIONS UNANSWERED

Subject	Author	Kudos	New	Replies	Latest
✓ Welcome to the BIM 360 API Commu...	mikako.harada	1	2	1	03-17-2015 09:59 PM by mikako.ha...
✓ 302 response code when publish i...	RQMx	0	3	5	yesterday by mikako.ha...
⬇ Access to photos via API	TomislavZigo601...	0	0	1	3 weeks ago by keith.white
✓ ⬆ 360 Field API Publish - Upload T...	dprjustin	0	0	1	3 weeks ago by dprjustin
✓ ⬆ What is the lifetime of a login ...	rfieldman	0	4	3	a month ago by keith.white
Autodesk BIM 360 Sign In Usernam...	russ-j	0	0	2	10-08-2015 10:45 AM by russ-j
⬇ ⬆ Problem with api/custom_fields m...	rfieldman	0	0	1	10-05-2015 01:15 PM by rosalesduq...

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The 360 View Blog

<http://the360view.typepad.com/blog/>

The vision for this blog is aligned with the vision of BIM 360 family within Autodesk to "deliver complete, accurate, connected, digital information across the project lifecycle for whoever needs it, whenever they need it, wherever they are."

This blog aims to be a technical resource for customers, partners, and developers interested in leveraging the BIM 360 cloud based services and applications, and complements the information available at our Construction Solutions blog - beyond design, and developer blogs by Autodesk Developer Network - ADN devblogs, etc. In addition to a continued focus on innovation and best practices, this blog will look to highlight the data integrations and cloud based workflows based on BIM 360 platform. We will be posting about the possibilities of extending BIM 360 functionalities through success stories, new APIs, code samples, and other interesting snippets. If you are a BIM 360 user, or developer or a decision maker looking to learn more about the possibilities, this might be a good resource.



The 360 view
Democratizing BIM in the cloud

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10/07/2015

Autodesk 'BIM for Owners' Event

Autodesk recently hosted an event on 'BIM for Owners' in NYC at September, 17th. The objective of the one-day workshop was to provide an opportunity for project management professionals within owner's organizations to discuss and exchange what they understand about BIM, what are the benefits of using BIM for owners,... [Read more →](#)

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09/03/2015

Adding High Level Category to the Issue Type

Field Process

- API Punch List
- Punch List
- Work List
- QA/QC
- Safety
- Commissioning
- API Punch List

Q. Is there a way to add a new high level category to the issue type using Field API? A. Please try: POST /fieldapi/issues/v1/create_type. This method takes a name of category and a name of issue type: ticket project_id category_name – string. The name of category (e.g., Punch List, Safety)... [Read more →](#)

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GitHub Repository – BIM 360 API

<https://github.com/BIM360API>

Not too long ago, a repo dedicated to the BIM 360 API was released. Currently contains some of the samples previously shown in this class, but also you can find other helpful ones like the Un-Official TestHarness project where you can explore many of the Field API calls at a more deeper level. Fork the Repos, give it a try and expand your Field Applications to a higher level.





BIM360 API

Developer Portal for BIM 360 API Samples and SDK

✉ bim360.api@autodesk.com

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FieldAPIExample

C# Library example

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BIM360GlueSDKTestharness

Repository for BIM 360 Glue SDK Samples

Updated on Aug 6

C# ★ 1 📄 1

