tcpMDT 26

New Features Summary (1)

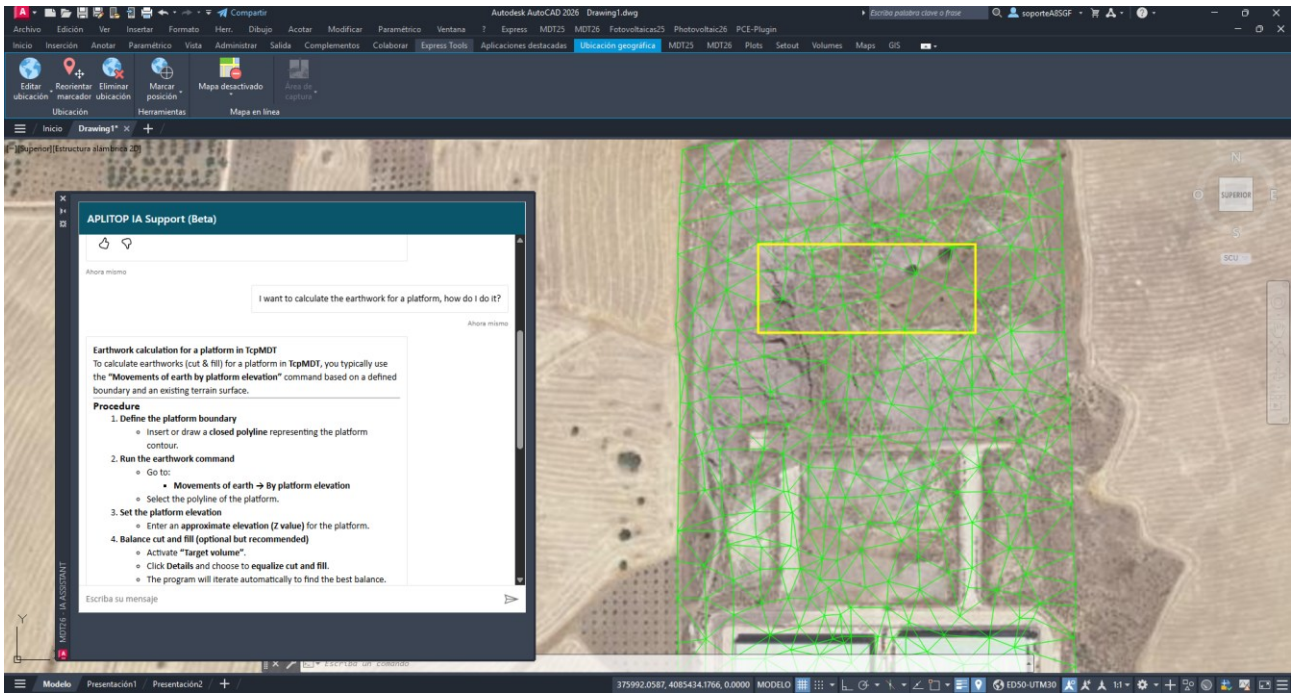
(1) There may be some differences from the final version when the product is released. This document has no contractual value.

STANDARD VERSION

Artificial Intelligence (Beta)

New AI Assistant (Only for Customers with Active Maintenance)

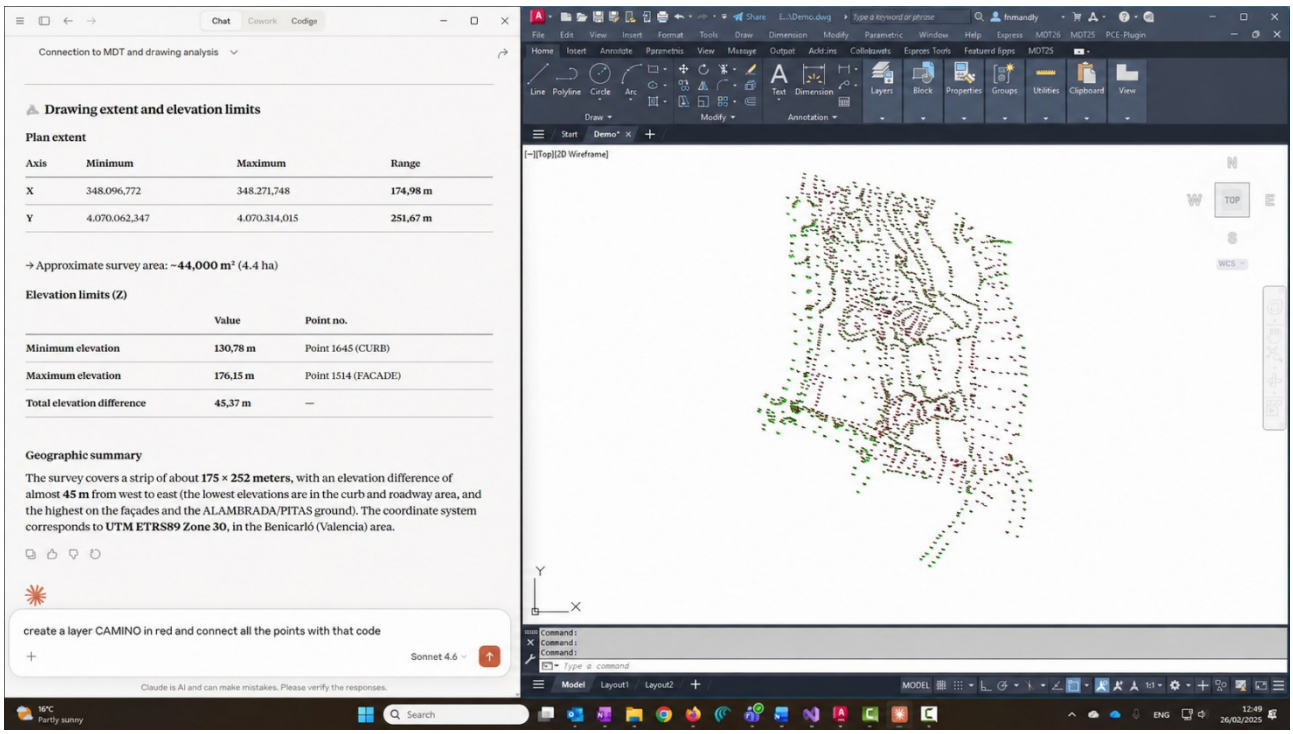
MDT 26 includes an artificial intelligence assistant that allows users to ask questions about the program in natural language. The assistant interprets the user's question, provides information about the available functions, and recommends workflows.



Model Control Protocol

MDT 26 exposes its functionality through the MCP (Model Context Protocol), allowing it to be integrated with external artificial intelligence assistants compatible with this standard. Some of the best-known tools include Claude Desktop or Claude Code from Anthropic or Codex from OpenAI. To establish the connection, the assistant used must support the MCP protocol and have access to the local MCP server provided by MDT 26.

This makes it possible to control MDT through natural-language instructions, performing operations such as querying and filtering points, managing layers, drawing break lines, triangulating surfaces, generating contour lines, drawing profiles, calculating cut-and-fill volumes or managing plots. The artificial intelligence tools mentioned are third-party products independent of Aplitop; their licenses are not included with MDT 26 and must be acquired separately from their respective providers.



General

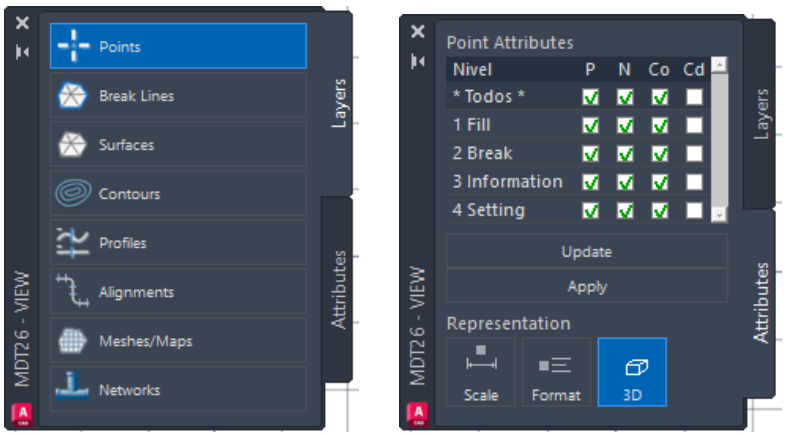
Supported CAD Versions

MDT 26 works with several CAD system versions, facilitating the exchange of information between users through drawings in DWG format. They are as follows:

- AutoCAD®. Versions 2019 to 2027 (64-bit)
- BricsCAD® BIM/Pro/Ultimate. Versions V.19 to V.26 (64-bit)
- GStarCAD® Professional. Versions 2023 to 2027 (64-bit)
- progeCAD® Professional 2026 (64-bit)
- ZWCAD® Professional/Enterprise. Versions 2021 to 2026 (64-bit)

View Control

The dialog has been redesigned as a floating toolbar that enables one-click control of the visibility of layer groups for points, break lines, surfaces, contouring, profiles, alignments, maps and networks.



License Management Improvements

The messages displayed by the program when it cannot locate a valid license have been improved. The system now identifies the cause of the problem and provides the user with clear, specific information in each case, indicating how to proceed in order to continue using the program.

New Help System

The help system now connects to the MDT 26 reference manual, which is published in Confluence. This keeps it constantly up to date and allows improvements to be incorporated continuously. Access from the program opens the article corresponding to the command in use directly, making consultation easier without interrupting the workflow.

Manual Update Check

It is now possible to manually check whether a new version of the program is available, without waiting for the automatic notification. This option is especially useful in environments where automatic updates are disabled.

Ribbon Menu Review

The ribbon menus have been reorganized and reviewed to improve access to the most commonly used commands. The new layout groups tools more consistently with the user's usual workflow, reducing the number of steps required to access the most frequently used functions.

Long File Names

MDT 26 significantly extends support for long file names and paths (up to 1024 characters). Character-encoding handling has also been improved, enabling more robust work with files whose names contain special characters or belong to systems with different regional settings.

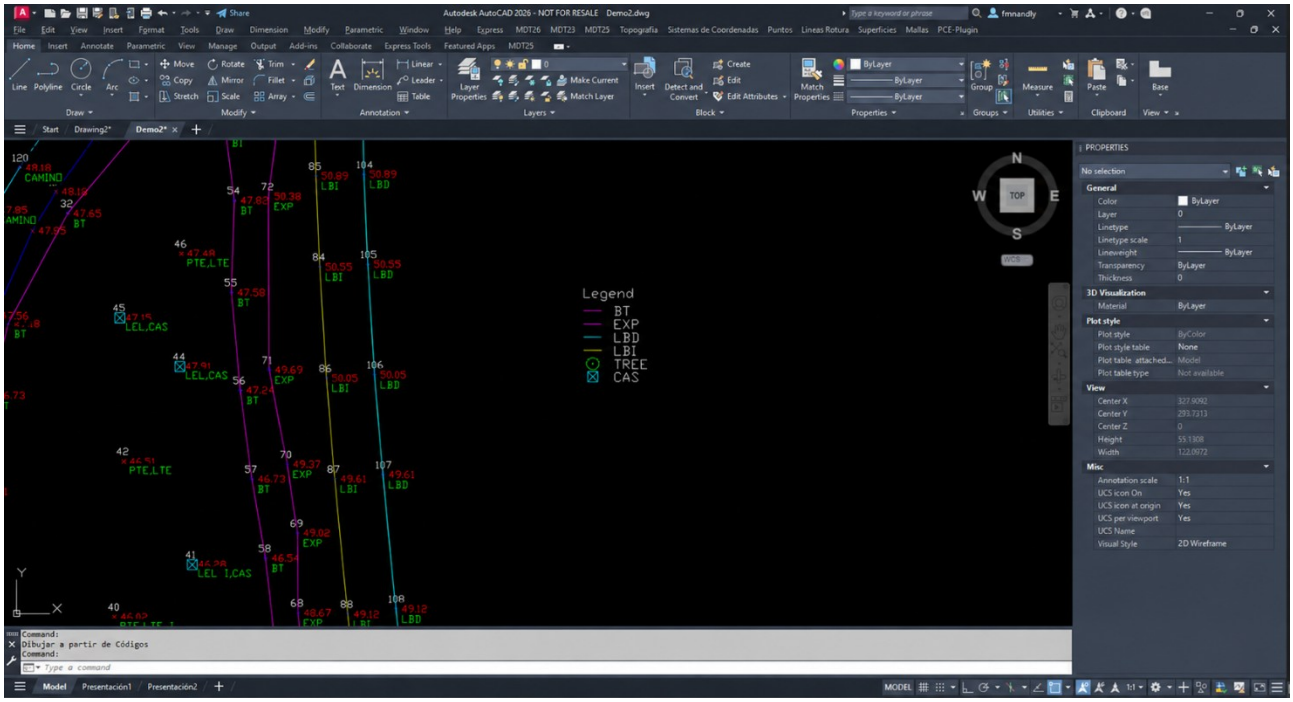
Points

New Wizard for Adding Codes by Selecting Objects

A new wizard has been created to make it easier to define codes in the Code Database from objects already present in the drawing. The user graphically selects a block, a polyline or an area, and the wizard automatically extracts its properties to create the corresponding entry in the CDB.

Drawing a Legend With the Blocks and Lines Used

An option has been added to the draw-from-codes command to insert a legend in the drawing with the blocks and line types defined in the Code Database that have been used in the current project, making the graphical documentation of the survey easier.



Import and Export of Code Databases to TcpGPS

Two new commands have been added to exchange the Code Database between MDT and TcpGPS. This allows codes defined in the office to be transferred directly to the field data collector, and vice versa, avoiding duplicate configuration in both programs.

TcpGPS Voice Notes

MDT 26 allows users to view and play voice notes recorded with TcpGPS during fieldwork directly from the points in the drawing. This makes it easier to consult on-site annotations without using the data collector, speeding up the interpretation of information collected in the field.

Point Filtering With Choice of Upper or Lower Elevation

The point-filtering command now allows the user to choose which point to keep when several occupy the same position: the highest-elevation point or the lowest-elevation point. This is especially useful when working with dense point clouds where ground and vegetation points coexist.

Point Selection by Wildcard

Point selection by name has been extended to support wildcard characters, making it possible to select sets of points whose names follow a given pattern, such as a prefix or a numerical range, without having to specify them one by one.

Boundary for Grid Creation

When creating a point grid, it is now possible to specify a boundary that delimits the generation area, so that points are created only within the area of interest.

Displaying Attributes as Text With an Opaque Background

The command for converting attributes to text now offers the option to generate multiline text entities with an opaque background, improving label readability when they are superimposed over images or background hatches.

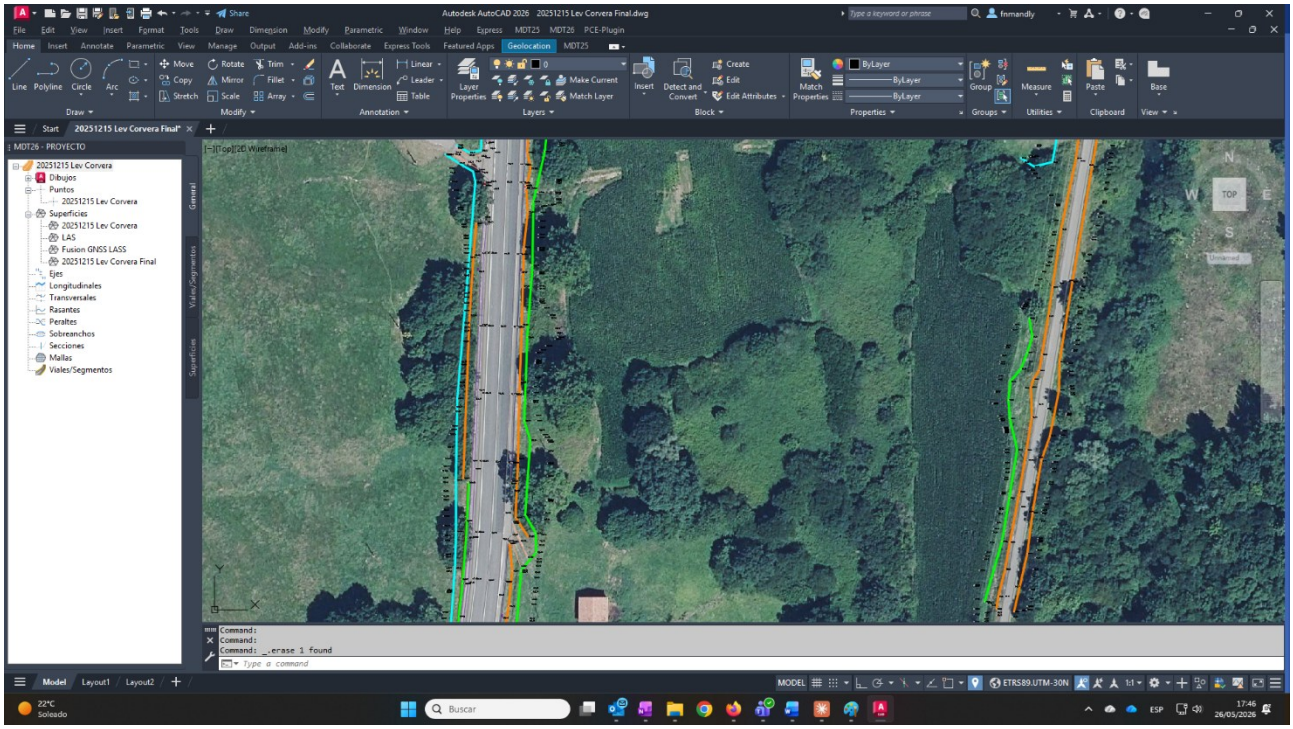
Exporting Points to GeoJSON Format

GeoJSON format has been added as an option in the point export command, allowing the point cloud to be exchanged with GIS tools and web applications that use this standard.

Surfaces

Automatic Break Line Creation Considering Maximum Distance and Angle

Two new parameters, maximum distance and angle, have been added to the automatic break line creation command. They allow connections between points that exceed the defined thresholds to be discarded. This considerably simplifies the configuration required for automatic drawing of polylines and blocks from field codes.

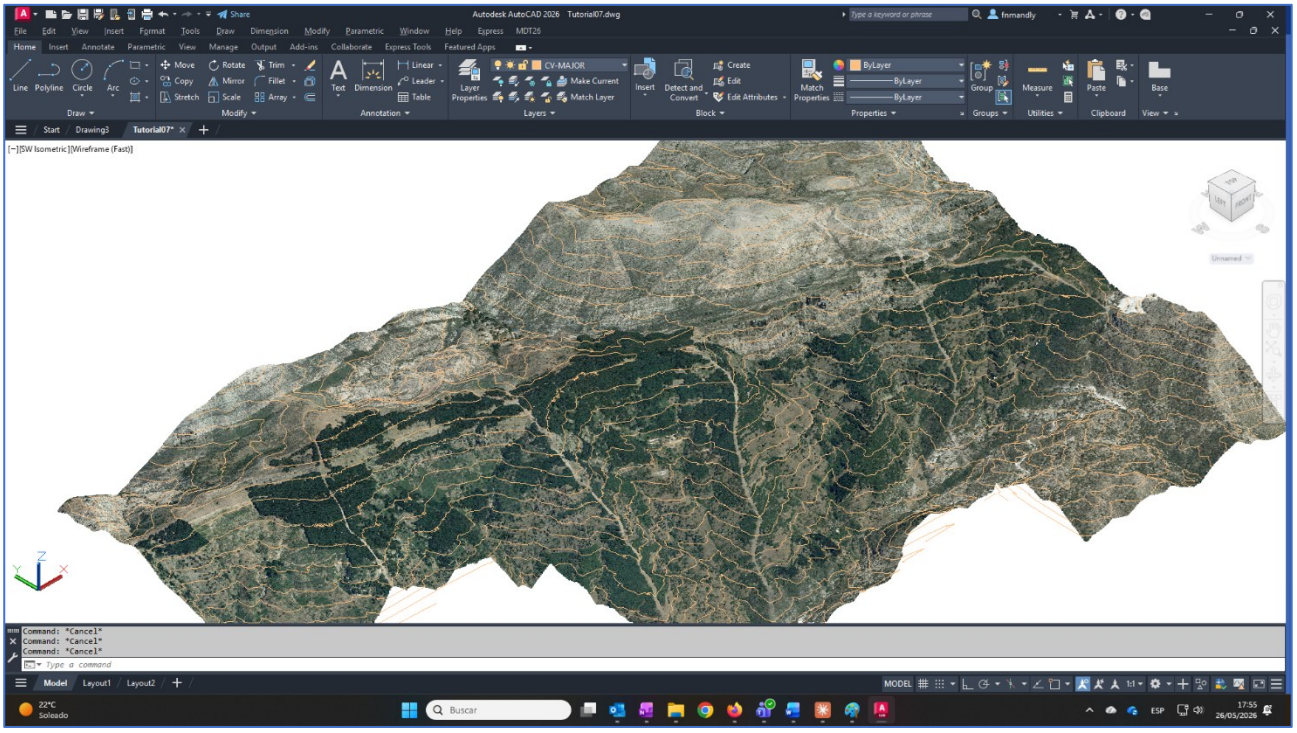


Graphical Point Selection When Drawing Break Lines By Interval

The command for drawing break lines by interval now allows points to be selected graphically directly in the drawing, without having to enter their range numerically, speeding up the break line definition process.

Surface Creation From LAS Files

The surface import command now allows several LAS/LAZ files to be selected and processed simultaneously, using the same parameters and generating the resulting surface from the selected file set.



Surface Merging With a Transition Area

The surface merge command includes a new option for defining a transition area between the two models to be merged. Instead of an abrupt cut at the boundary, the program generates a gradual interpolation zone that smooths the contact between both surfaces, especially useful when combining conventional surveys with photogrammetric models.

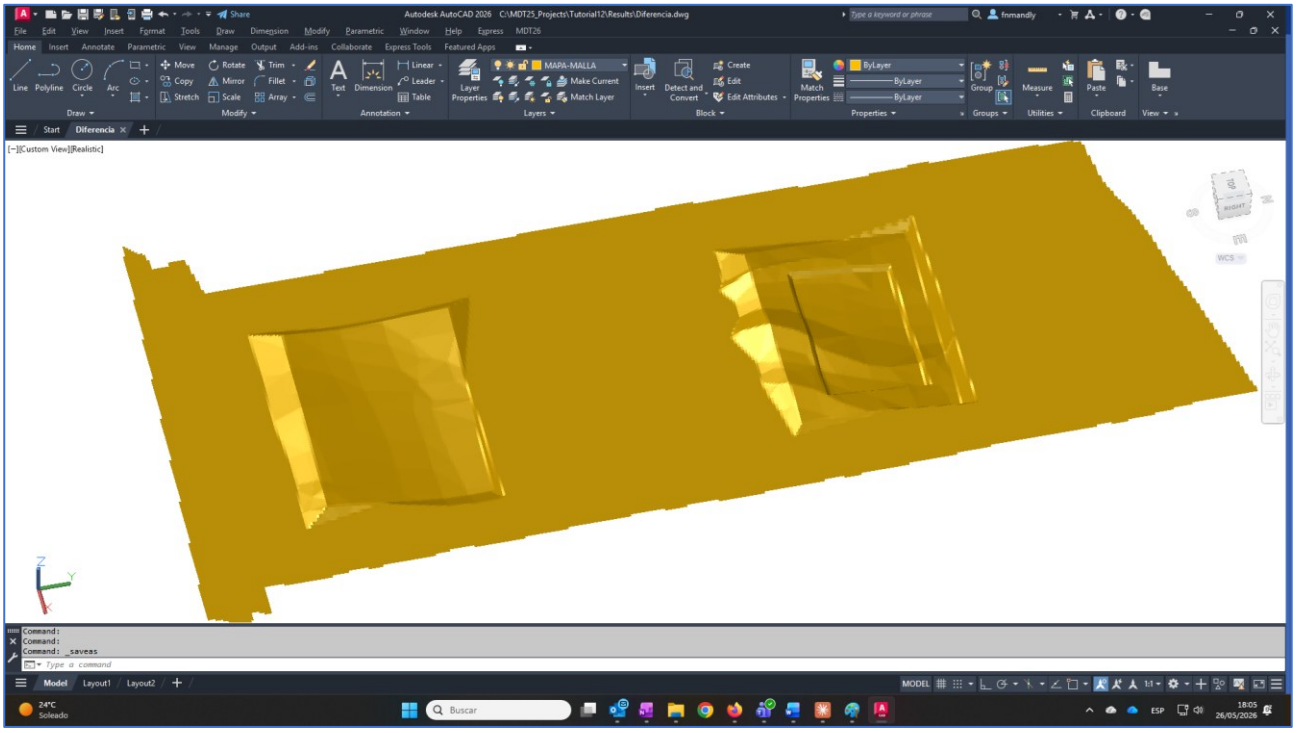
Importing Break Lines in LandXML Format

Break lines can now be imported from files in LandXML format, facilitating integration with other surveying and design programs that use this standard for surface exchange.

Meshes

Mesh Creation from Surface Differences

The new command generates a mesh representing elevation differences between two surfaces, allowing cut and fill areas to be visualized and identified intuitively.



Set a Mesh as the Current Surface From the Context Menu

As with surfaces, a mesh can now be set as the current surface directly from the project tree context menu.

Contour Lines and Mapping

Deleting Contour Lines by Length

The contour deletion command includes a new length filter, allowing contour lines shorter than the specified value to be removed automatically. This makes it easier to clean up short, fragmented contours that appear in areas with low data density.

Retaining Vertices When Converting Splines to Polylines

When converting a spline to a polyline, the program now creates a vertex at each original spline point, so that the resulting polyline passes exactly through the points measured in the field.

Profiles

Project Points Onto a Longitudinal Profile

The command for projecting points onto a longitudinal profile includes new options: it is possible to use a point file in NXYZ format and map its codes with the Code Database to insert the corresponding block in the profile.

Label Slope on a Profile

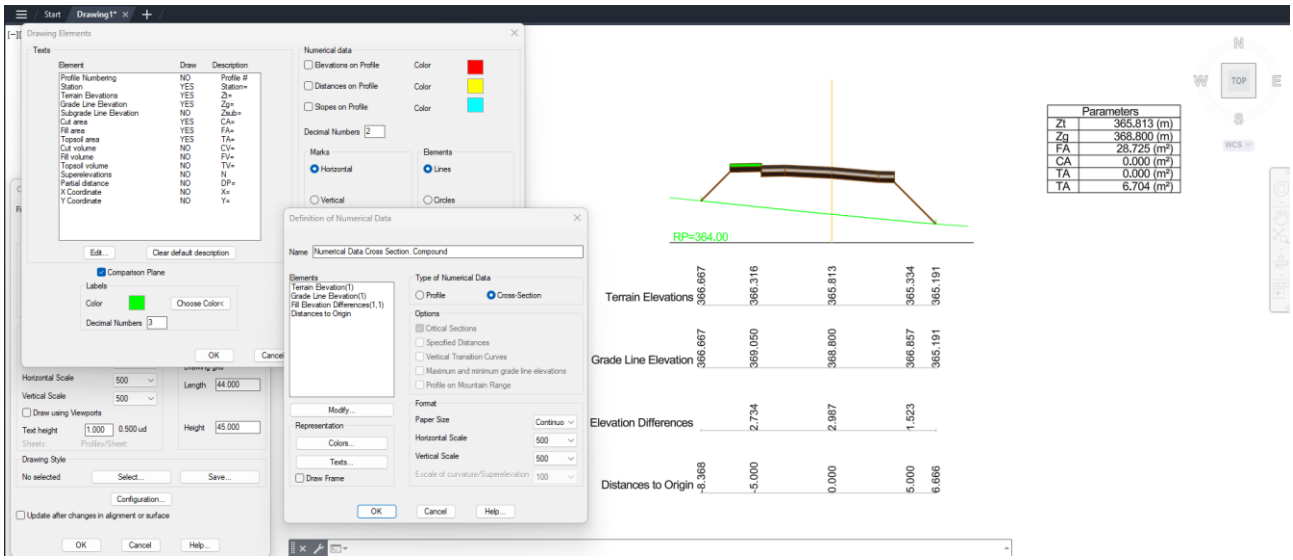
The new command allows two points to be selected on an already drawn longitudinal profile and automatically labels the slope between them with the desired number of decimal places.

Attributes on Profile Sheets

The dialogs for drawing longitudinal and cross-section profiles now allow the sheet title and reference to be taken directly from the active project data, avoiding manual entry each time the command is run.

Cross-section Data

The data labelled for cross-section profiles is now fully customizable: the user can define what information is shown in each row, the header text, and whether design elevations refer to the grade line or to the subgrade when it exists.



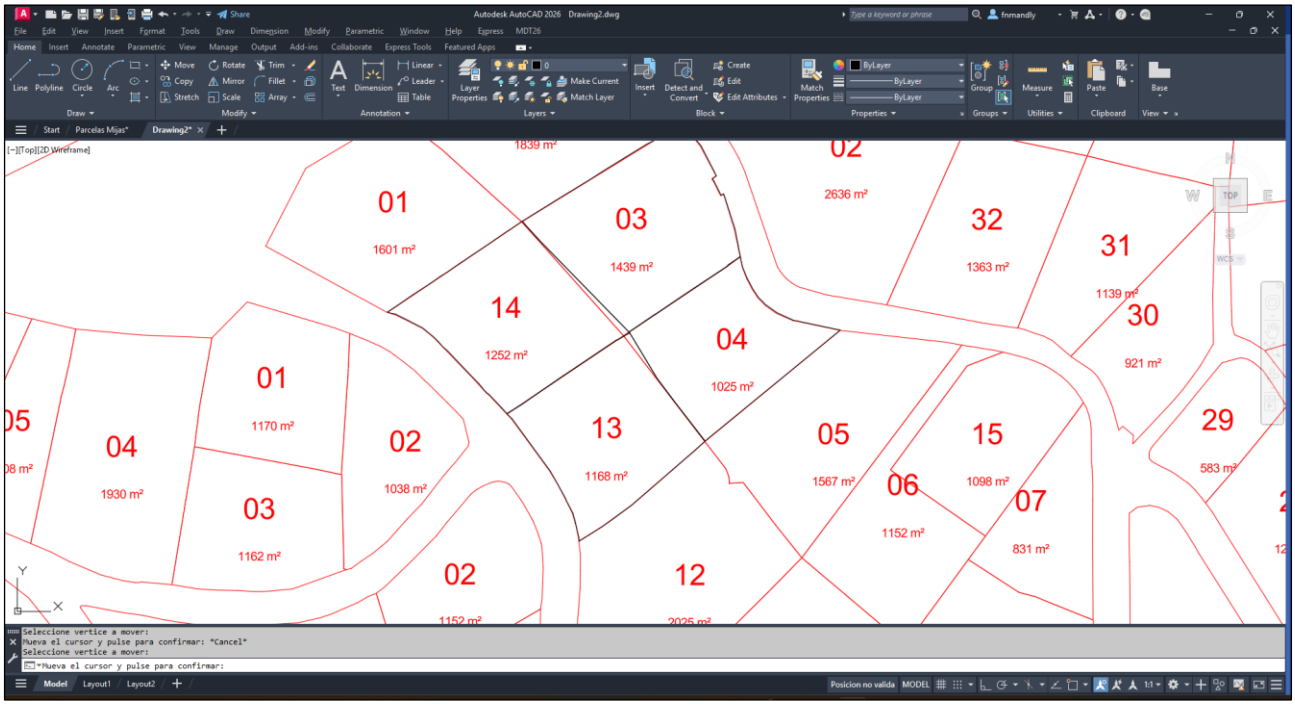
Project Points Onto Cross Sections

The command for projecting points onto cross sections has been improved to support an external point file in NXYZ format and to interpret the Code Database, inserting the elevation-view block associated with each point code in the corresponding profile.

Plots

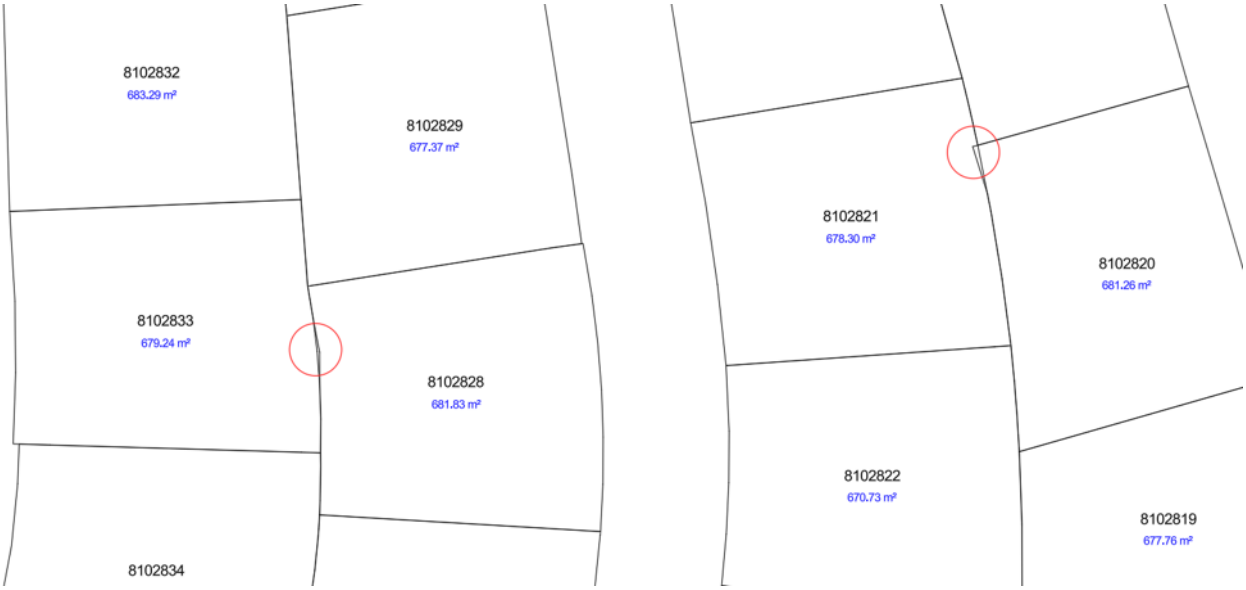
Real-Time Displacement of Plot Vertices or Sides

Two new interactive editing commands have been created: Move Side and Move Vertex. When an element is selected, it follows the mouse movement in real time and automatically updates all affected Plots; clicking confirms the new position.



Error Checking in Plots

The new command analyzes the geometry of the Plots in the drawing and detects common errors such as overlaps, gaps or invalid geometries, generating a report with the problems found to facilitate correction before export.



Plot Report

The new command automatically generates a report in Word format from a configurable template, replacing the data of the selected plot (cadastral reference, area, borders, reference system and UTM coordinates of the vertices) and allowing the document layout to be customized freely.

Plot Import

Plot import from Shapefiles has been optimized to significantly reduce processing times for large files, speeding up workflows with extensive cadastral mapping.

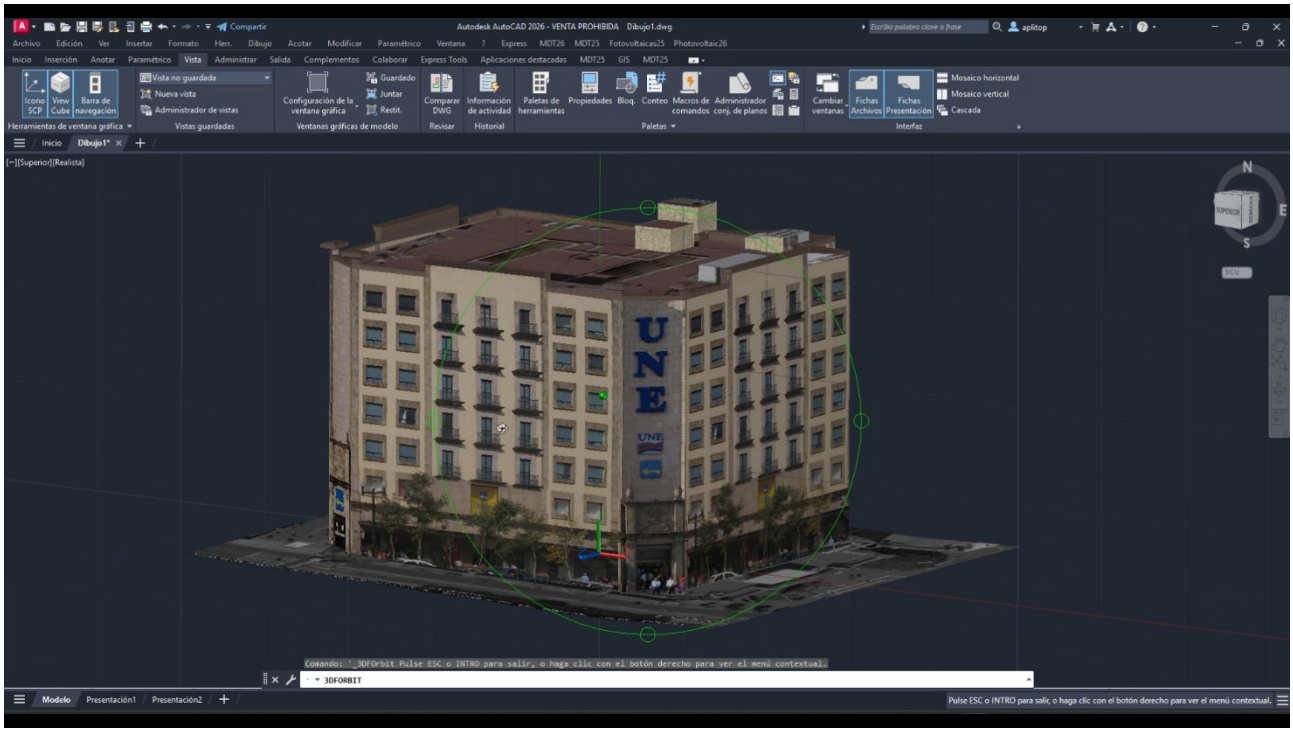
Cadastral Reference

The Plot and building editing commands now show the “Cadastral Reference” field instead of the generic “Reference” label, making data entry more intuitive and improving the dialog presentation.

Maps

Integration with SketchUp

MDT 26 includes bidirectional integration with SketchUp. Models can be exported from SketchUp to OBJ format and imported into MDT, including both the model geometry and textures. Conversely, MDT can export surfaces to the native SketchUp format (.skp), facilitating data exchange between the two tools.



Exporting GeoPDF files

The new command allows the current drawing to be exported in GeoPDF format, a PDF standard with embedded georeferenced information that allows map data to be viewed in conventional PDF readers while maintaining real-world coordinates.

Importing OBJ Files with Textures

MDT 26 supports the import of OBJ files with their associated textures, allowing three-dimensional models with a photorealistic finish to be displayed directly in the CAD environment when the CAD platform supports this feature.

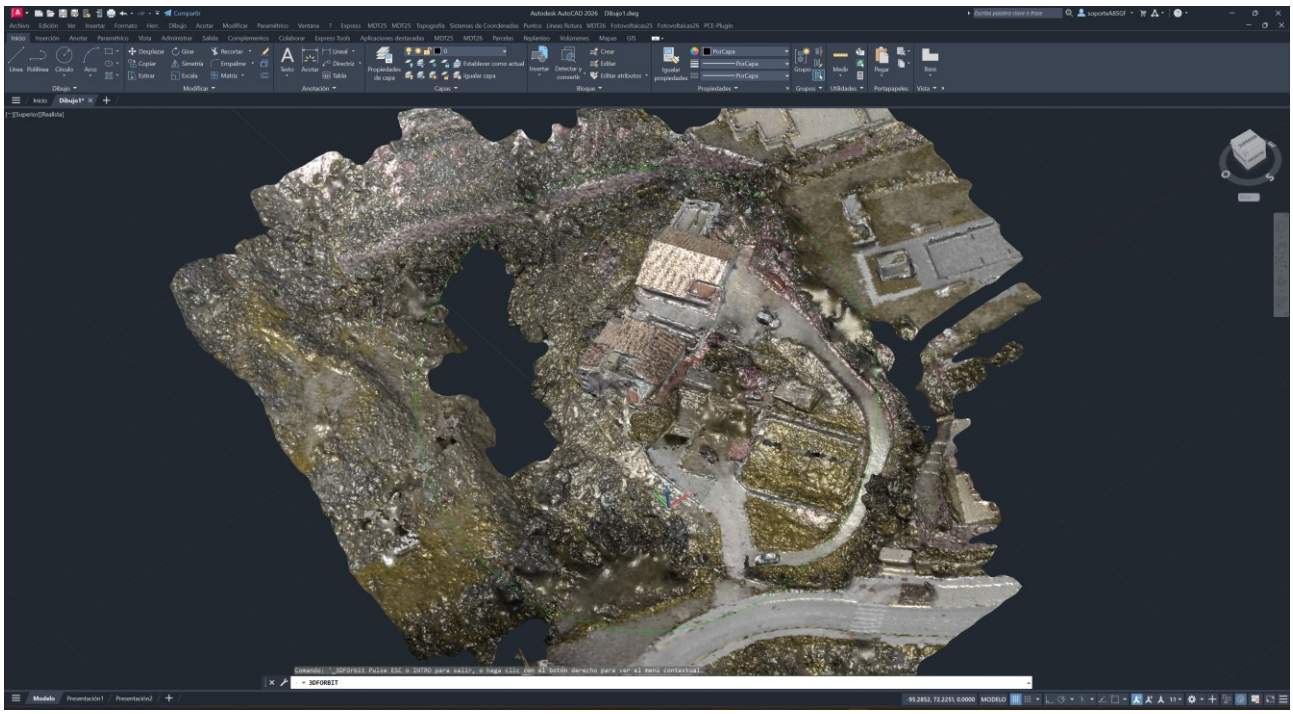


Image Clipping

The image clipping command can now generate a single clipped image from several inserted images using a common boundary, producing a unified result with the corresponding fragments from each original image.

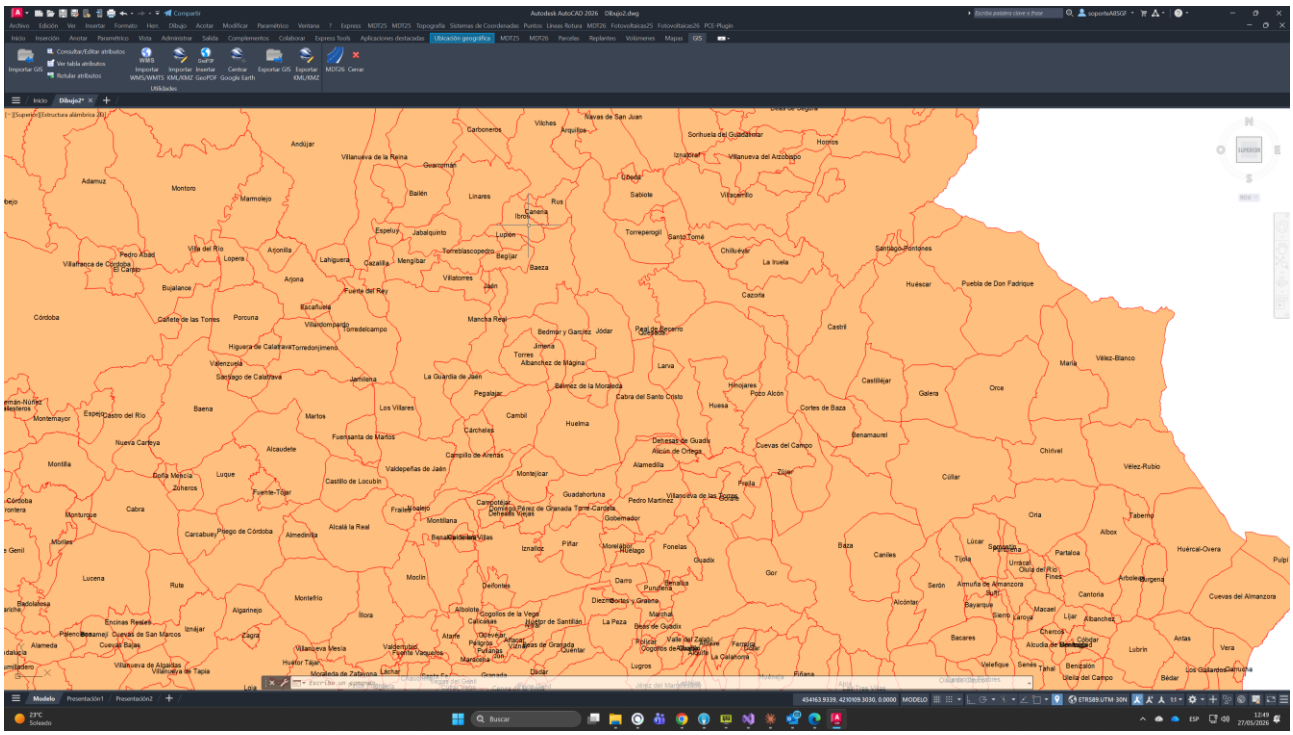
GIS

Attribute Import

GIS data import has been improved to read attributes from Shape and GeoPackage files and associate them with the imported entities, so that alphanumeric information is available for viewing and editing from MDT.

Polygon Representation

Shapefile import now includes the representation of polygon entities as a user-selectable hatch.

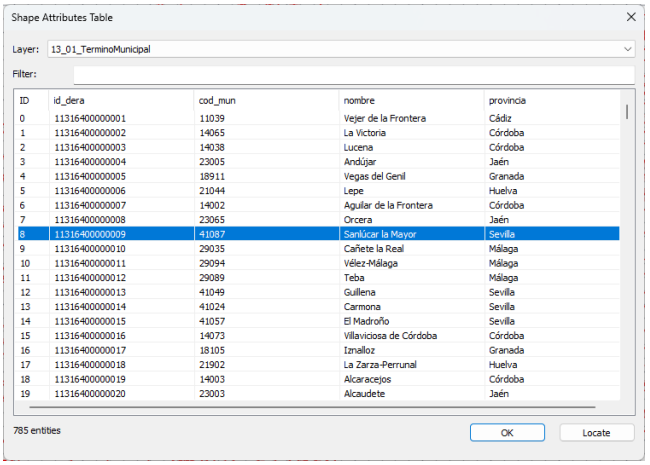


View and Edit Attributes

The new command allows any entity imported from a GIS file to be selected and its alphanumeric attributes viewed or modified directly from MDT, without using an external GIS program.

View Attribute Table

The new command displays all attributes of the loaded Shapefile in table form, providing an overview of the alphanumeric information associated with the entities in the drawing.



ID	id_dera	cod_mun	nombre	provincia
0	11316400000001	11039	Vejer de la Frontera	Cádiz
1	11316400000002	14065	La Victoria	Córdoba
2	11316400000003	14038	Lucena	Córdoba
3	11316400000004	23005	Andújar	Jaén
4	11316400000005	18911	Vegas del Genil	Granada
5	11316400000006	21044	Lepe	Huelva
6	11316400000007	14002	Aguilar de la Frontera	Córdoba
7	11316400000008	23065	Orcera	Jaén
8	11316400000009	41087	Sanlúcar la Mayor	Sevilla
9	11316400000010	29035	Cañete la Real	Málaga
10	11316400000011	29094	Vélez-Málaga	Málaga
11	11316400000012	29089	Teba	Málaga
12	11316400000013	41049	Guillena	Sevilla
13	11316400000014	41024	Carmona	Sevilla
14	11316400000015	41057	El Madroño	Sevilla
15	11316400000016	14073	Villaviciosa de Córdoba	Córdoba
16	11316400000017	18105	Iznalloz	Granada
17	11316400000018	21902	La Zarza-Perrunal	Huelva
18	11316400000019	14003	Alcaracejos	Córdoba
19	11316400000020	23003	Alcaudete	Jaén

Label Attributes

The new command allows the value of any attribute in a Shapefile to be labeled on the drawing, placing the text next to the corresponding entity.

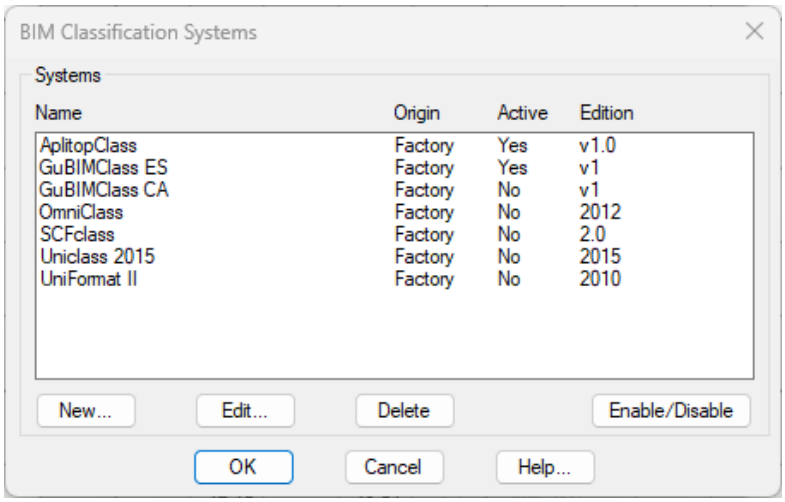
Importing KML Files

The KML file import command has been improved to allow the destination layer in the drawing to be specified and to preserve the original color of the file entities.

BIM

Support for New Classifications

MDT 26 expands the catalog of BIM classification systems and allows several systems to be exported simultaneously in the same IFC file, significantly improving interoperability in linear infrastructure projects with industry BIM applications.

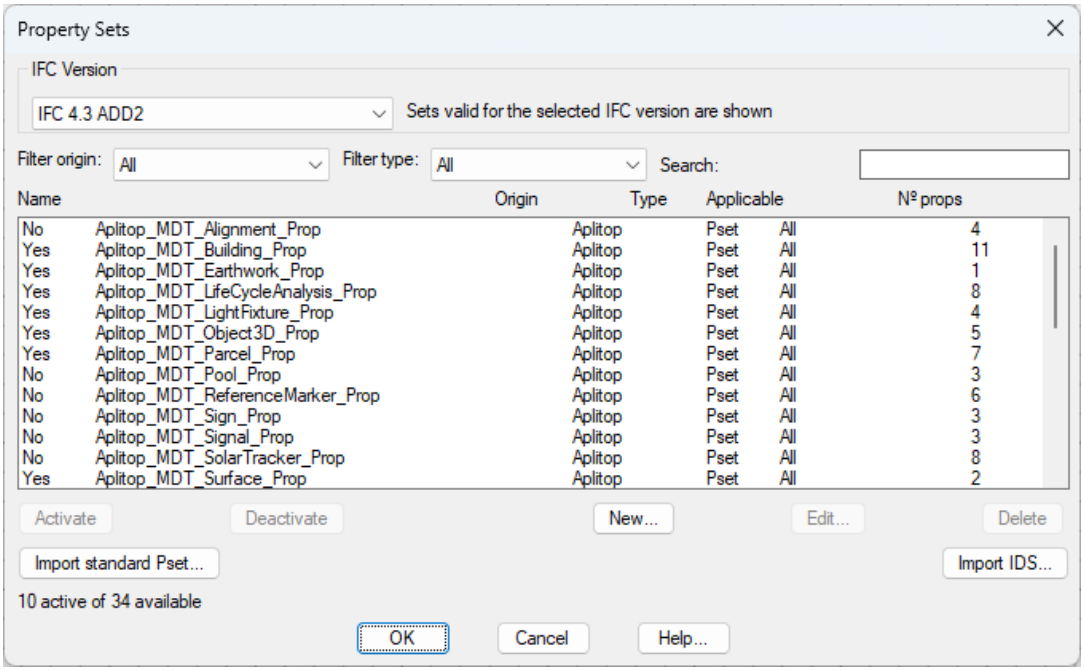


Adaptation to IFC 4.3

IFC export adopts the IFC 4.3 standard as its main format, the version specifically designed for civil infrastructure. Each MDT object type - surfaces, alignments, cross sections, pavement layers, networks, Plots and others - now has a defined mapping to the corresponding IFC entity, ensuring that the exported model is semantically correct and interpretable by any BIM application compatible with the standard. The program automatically selects the most suitable export profile according to the project elements and maintains compatibility with earlier IFC versions.

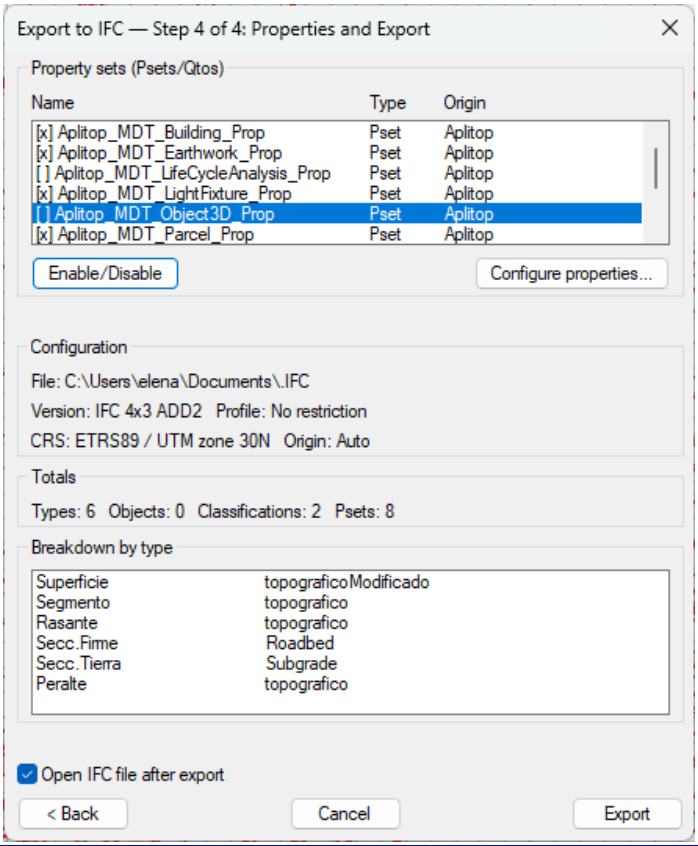
New Definition of Properties

The BIM property management system has been completely redesigned. MDT 26 includes a preinstalled catalog of property sets (Psets), both Aplitop-specific and from the buildingSMART standard, which can be supplemented with user-defined properties or imported directly from IDS files. Values are organized by priority levels - default value, object-type configuration, data imported from a spreadsheet, and individual instance adjustment - so each project element can have exactly the information it needs without duplicating configuration.



IFC Export

The IFC export command has been redesigned as a four-step wizard that guides the user from project configuration and georeferencing through element selection and the assignment of properties and classifications. The configuration is saved automatically between sessions. As a major new feature, insertable 3D objects - signs, streetlights, trees, barriers and urban furniture - are now exported with their own IFC entity and category-specific properties, rather than as simple generic blocks.



IFC Import

The IFC file import capabilities have been improved, extending compatibility with the content of the input files.

Utilities

Polyline Elevation with Two Slopes

The inclined polyline elevation command now allows two independent slopes (longitudinal and transverse) to be defined, enabling ramps with different gradients in each segment to be modeled directly.

Polyline Length

The polyline length labeling command now includes a preliminary dialog in which the user can configure the text prefix, text height and number of decimal places.

Draw Slopes

The slope drawing command now allows the number of decimal places used to label the slope value to be specified, and remembers the setting between runs.

PROFESSIONAL VERSION

Hydrology

Fill Depressions in a Digital Elevation Model

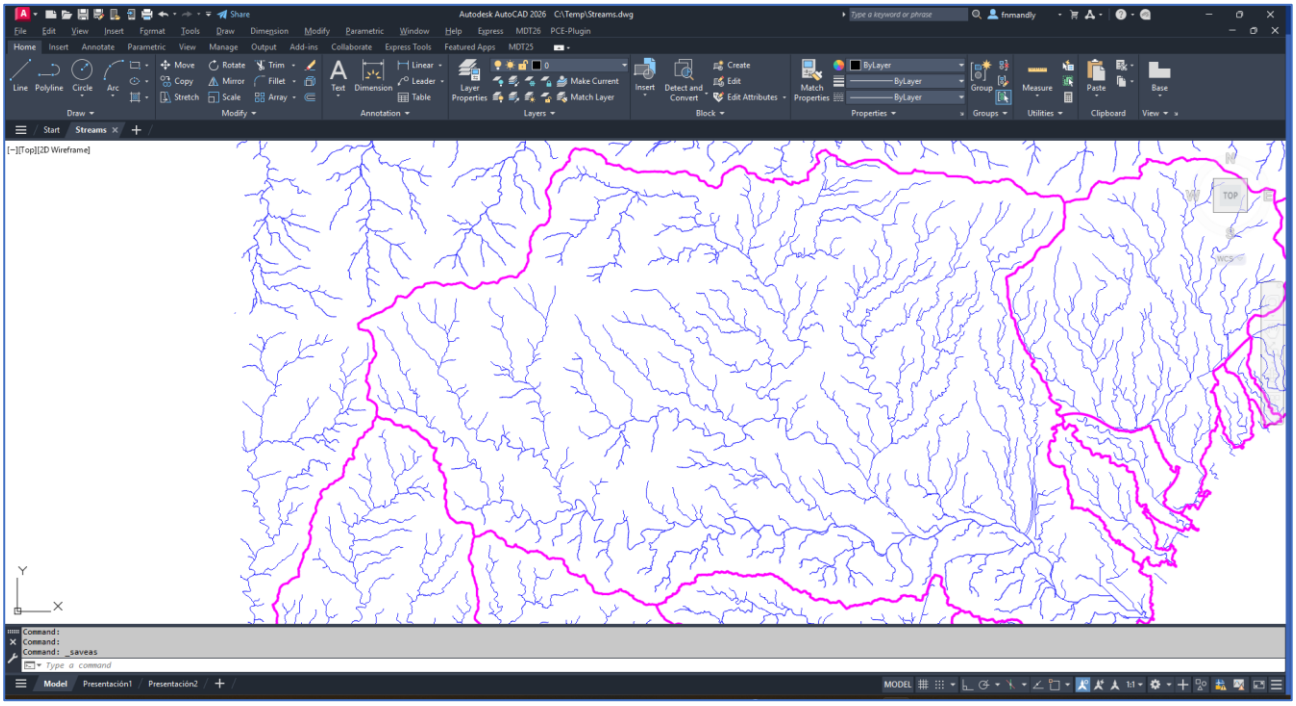
The first step in any hydrological analysis is to ensure that the digital model does not contain closed depressions that artificially interrupt water flow. This command detects and removes those depressions - common in models obtained by interpolation or LiDAR flights - by raising the affected cells to the minimum outlet level, and generates a hydrologically conditioned surface ready for flow analysis over the full extent of the model.

Calculate Flow Direction

From the depression-free digital model, this command analyzes the local slope of each cell and determines the direction in which water drains, generating a flow-direction raster covering the entire surface. The result is the basis for calculating flow accumulation and, from it, the drainage network and watersheds.

Drainage Network

Using the depression-free model and the flow direction, the command extracts and draws the model drainage network as polylines, representing the natural channels of the terrain. The user controls the accumulation threshold that determines from what catchment area a stream is considered to exist, allowing outputs ranging from major river arteries to secondary channels at the level of detail required by the project.



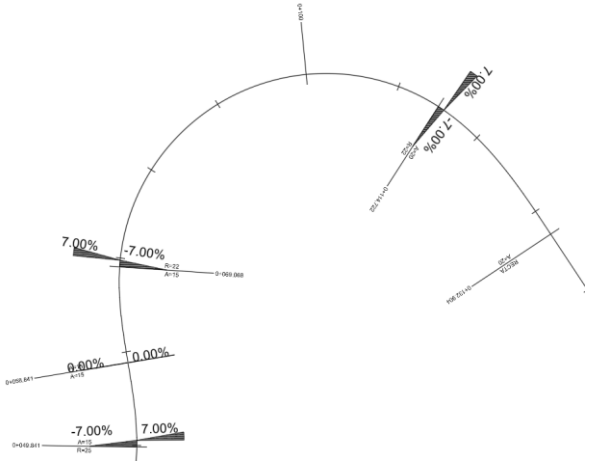
Watersheds

Using the same data used to calculate the drainage network, the model watersheds can be calculated, generating an independent polygon for each basin with its catchment area. The resulting basins can be used directly in flood studies, drainage design, environmental impact assessment or hydrological planning.

Roads

Plan-View Representation of Superelevation

The new command allows the alignment superelevation to be represented in plan view, generating a graphical display that shows the transverse crossfall of the carriageway along the alignment.



Generation of Superelevation From Cross Sections

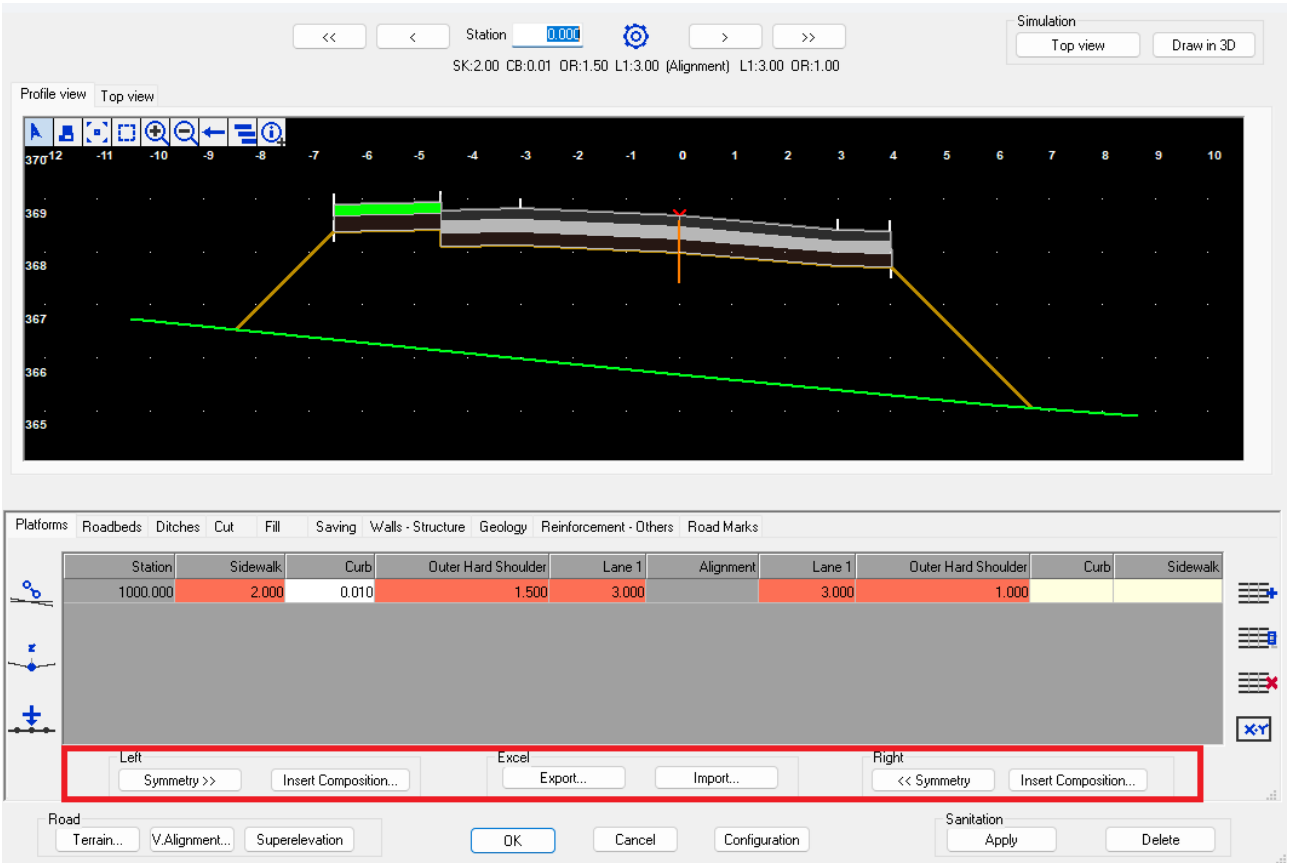
The superelevation generation command has been extended to allow a different code or distance to be specified to the left and right of the alignment, providing greater flexibility when defining superelevation in asymmetric sections.

Visibility Analysis

Sight-distance analysis includes improvements in the selection of visual barriers, now allowing a list of layers that act as obstacles to be defined instead of being limited to a fixed layer.

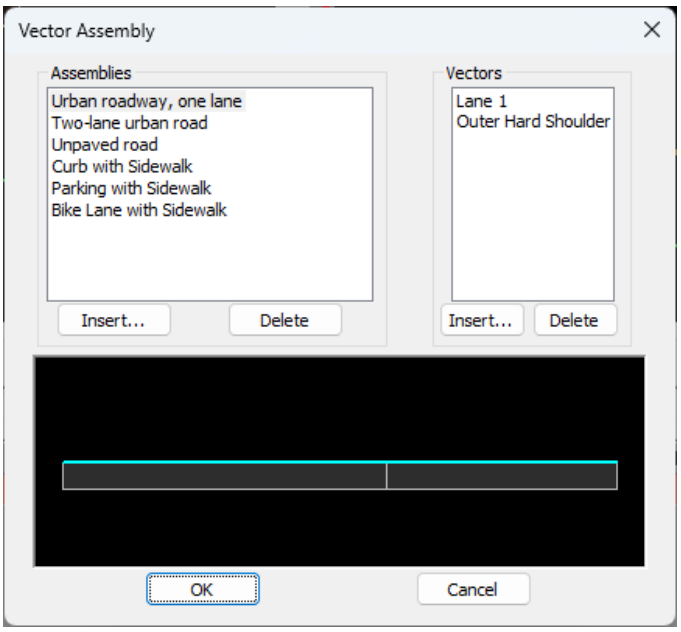
New Definition of Section Types

The platform type definition window has been redesigned with a renewed interface that facilitates the initial configuration of section parameters when a new section file is selected.



New Vector Composition

Platform vector definition now has a new management window that simplifies vector insertion and editing, replacing the previous interface with a more intuitive dialog.

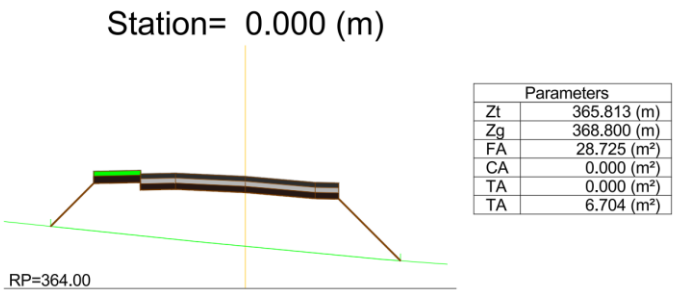


Import and Export of Assignments

When the pipe configuration file is selected on the reinforcements tab of section editing, the pipe chainages are automatically assigned to the platform, eliminating the need to enter them manually.

Pavement Layers

The visual representation of pavement layers in typical-section editing has been improved, showing the textures of each layer in greater detail and making design checking easier.



Clearance Berms

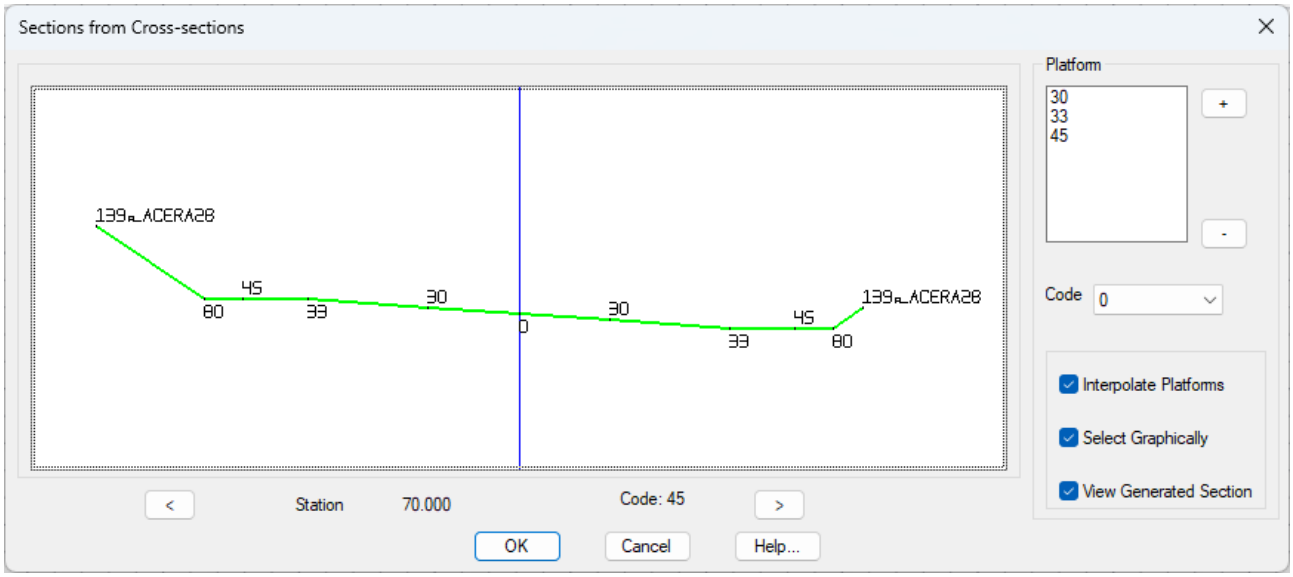
The behavior of clearance berms has been reviewed so that it is consistent with the other section elements, correcting inconsistencies in their definition and generation.

Embankment Remediation

The embankment remediation command includes two new options for defining how depth is measured in horizontal mode: from the alignment position or from the lowest point of the cross section. Remediation can also be assigned directly from the typical-section editing window.

Generation of Sections from Cross Sections

The new command generates a section file from an existing cross-section file, enabling platforms to be created automatically and facilitating integration with road design workflows.

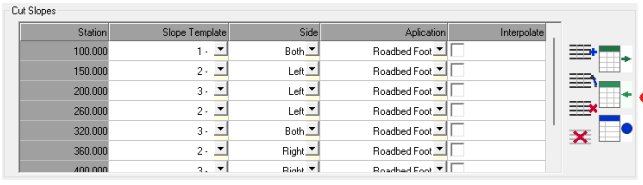


Generation of Profiles for Each Pavement Layer

The modified cross-section generation command can now generate a separate profile for each pavement layer defined in the section, providing a detailed view of the volume and position of each layer.

Import / Export Assignments to Excel

Two buttons have been added to interact with Excel, allowing the different assignments for each section component to be edited quickly and easily.



	A	B	C	D	E
1	Station	Slope Template	Side (Both/Left/Right)	Aplication (Roadbed Foot/Hed. Roadbed)	Interpolate (YES/NO)
2	100	1	Both	Roadbed Foot	NO
3	150	2	Left	Roadbed Foot	NO
4	200	3	Left	Roadbed Foot	NO
5	260	2	Left	Roadbed Foot	NO
6	320	3	Both	Roadbed Foot	NO
7	360	2	Right	Roadbed Foot	NO
8	400	3	Right	Roadbed Foot	NO
9	500	3	Right	Roadbed Foot	NO
10	507.067	1	Both	Roadbed Foot	NO

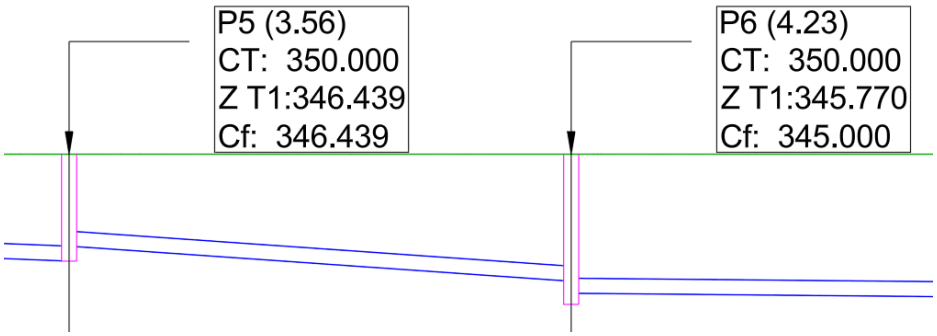
Utility Networks

Definition of Inverted Drops

It is now possible to define inverted drops in utility networks. Unlike a conventional drop, the inverted drop acts in the opposite direction, with the elevation-view representation corresponding to this geometry.

Elevation Representation of Nodes

The representation of nodes in the elevation view of utility networks has been improved, with a more precise display of their position and geometry in the pipe profile.



Definition of Nodes

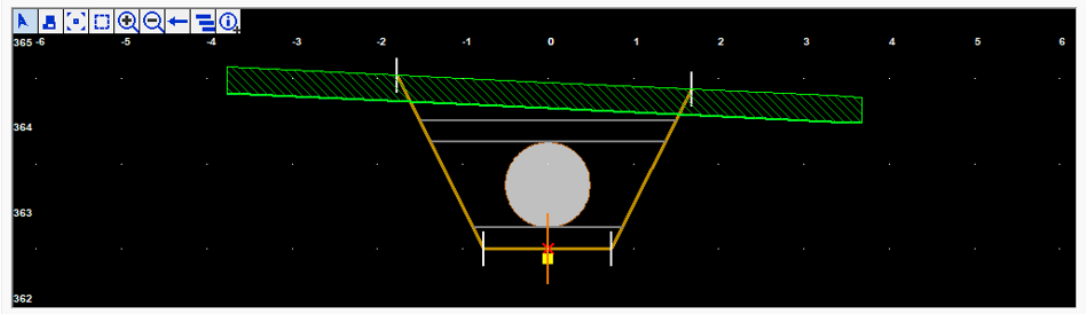
MDT 26 includes a new node visibility option that allows nodes acting as bends to be hidden, avoiding their representation both in plan and in elevation.

Drawing Pipe Profiles

When the network volume listing command is run, the program now offers the option to draw the cross section directly with the pipe information, without running an additional command.

Assignment of Chainages to Platforms

When a pipe configuration file is selected in section editing, the pipe assignment chainages are automatically assigned to the platform, simplifying configuration in road projects with utility networks.

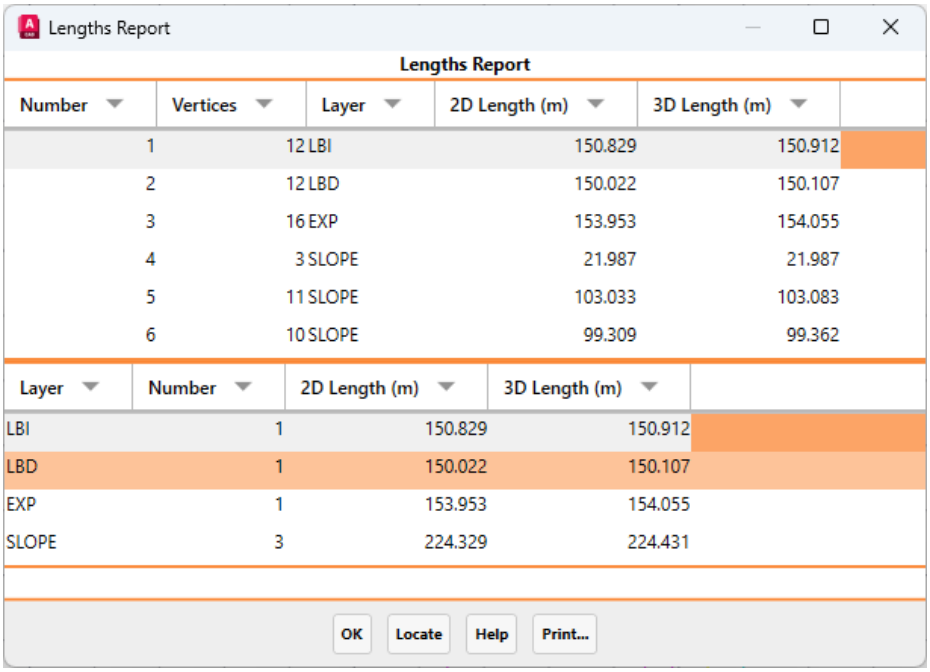


Quantities

The quantities section is one of the areas that has undergone the most extensive review in MDT 26. The earthworks and pavement quantity commands have been reorganized and unified under a more consistent menu structure, and all of them include new configuration options that allow the result to be adapted to each project's needs: distinction between left and right sides, filtering by chainage with the option to define exclusion zones, selection of partial, cumulative or summary listings, and configurable report styles that speed up work on recurring projects.

Object Quantities

Three new report commands have been created, grouped in the Reports submenu: Lengths, which lists polyline lengths by layer; Areas, which calculates the areas of closed boundaries; and Units, which counts the number of blocks by type. All three allow the selection to be limited to the whole drawing, by window or by layers, and generate an exportable report with the results obtained.

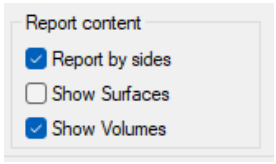


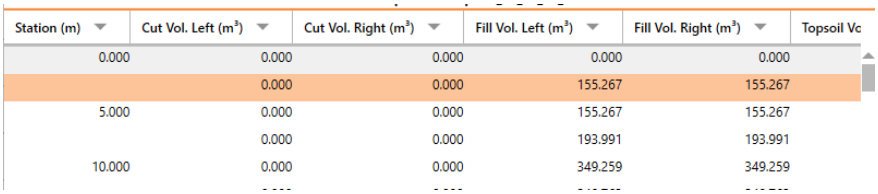
Earthwork Volumes

This improvement now allows distinction between left and right sides, a particularly useful feature in widening and improvement projects.

The user can filter calculations by chainage, define exclusion zones, and select the level of detail of the report: partial data, cumulative data, both, or only the final summary.

It is also possible to customize the information displayed, showing only areas, only volumes, or both simultaneously.





Volumes by Geology

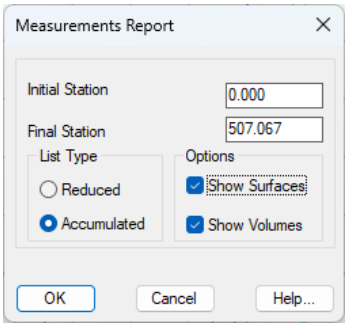
The command calculates earthwork volumes by distinguishing the ground type according to its geology, generating separate results for each material defined in the segment. Like the other quantity commands, it allows filtering by chainage and configuration of the output report format.

Rock Excavation

The volume calculation between surfaces includes a new option in layer selection that defines how the separation between the different volume types is performed, enabling separate calculation of rock excavation from two surfaces. The result can be represented using cells or contour polylines.

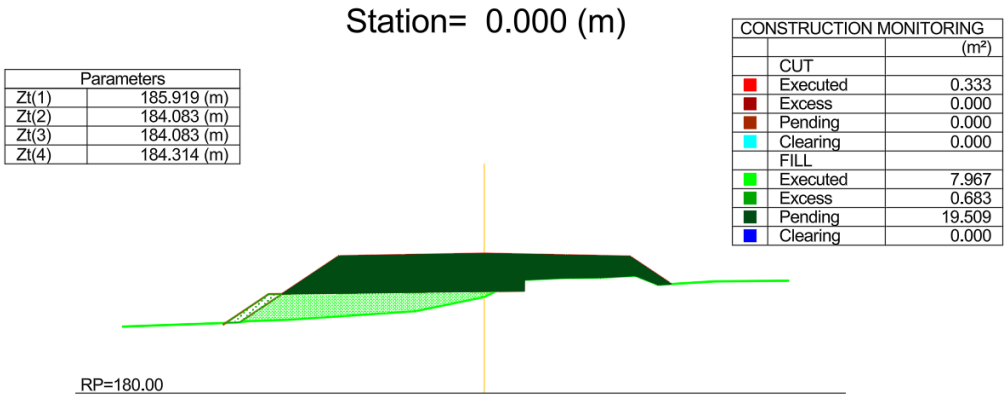
Pavement Quantities

The presentation of results has been renewed and is now shown in table format for clearer, more structured reading. The command allows the different types of information - areas and volumes - to be enabled or disabled in order to simplify the report according to project needs.



Construction Progress Tracking

The work progress command includes a new selection interface that allows the cross-section files to be analyzed to be chosen directly, or work to be performed only with the segment and the cumulative-measurement cross section. Consideration of topsoil has been made optional, and the cut and fill results now include executed, excess, pending and clearing values separately.



Volume by Mesh Difference

The concept of volume layers has been extended so that volume division can be performed in two ways: horizontal layers and vertical separations. This is useful for considering areas where the cost of earthworks varies according to height.

Pond Filling

The new command calculates the filling volume of a pond based on the water level, generating a table showing the relationship between elevation and accumulated volume according to the elevation increment defined by the user. The result is useful both for sizing the pond and for planning its operation.

Stockpiles

Quantity calculation by stockpiles has been optimized, significantly reducing processing times when working with multiple stockpiles simultaneously.

Stakeout

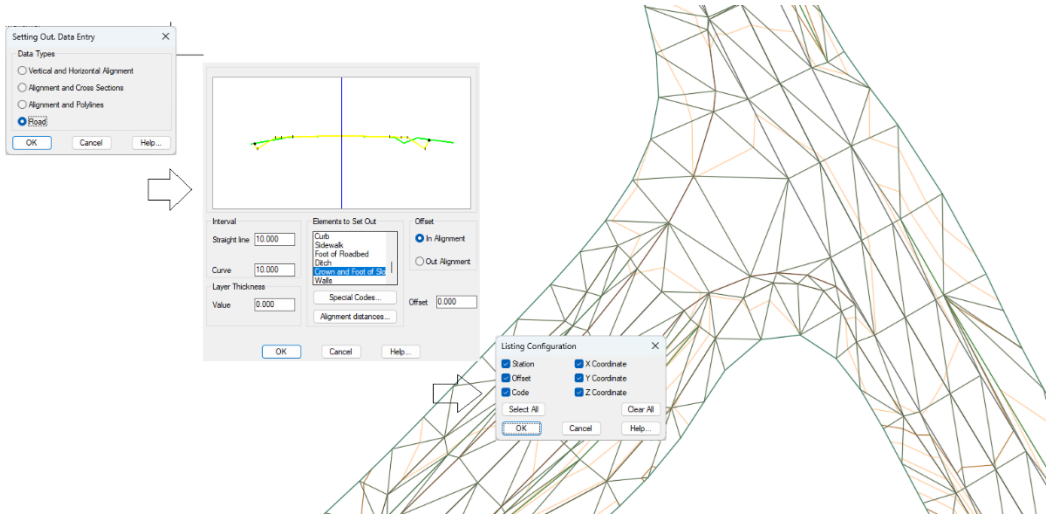
The stakeout module has been completely reorganized in MDT 26. The multiple independent commands that existed in the previous version have been grouped into three unified commands with a consistent three-step interface: data input, selection of fields to include in the report, and final result.

Analyze Points

The new command combines in a single access point the analysis functions that in MDT 25 were spread across several independent commands: point analysis with respect to an alignment, labeling of points on the alignment - optionally including geodetic coordinates - and analysis with respect to a roadway or surface. In the first step, the user selects the analysis type and reference data; in the second, the fields to include in the report; and in the third, obtains the final report with the calculated differences, which can also be labeled directly on the drawing.

Stake out Points

The new stakeout command groups the different types of stakeout reports from previous versions into a single access point: stakeout of pavement layers, stakeout of typical-section lines, stakeout of cross sections, stakeout of simple sections, and stakeout of polylines with respect to the alignment. Depending on the stakeout type selected in the first step, the dialog shows only the fields that can be obtained from the information available in the segment, automatically disabling those that are not defined. The second step allows the user to choose which columns are included in the report, and the third presents the final result.



Calculate Points

The command calculates the coordinates of points located on cross sections from a chainage and a lateral offset from the alignment, without requiring a preliminary data-entry dialog. It is especially useful for quickly obtaining individual stakeout points directly from the command line, complementing the complete reports generated by the other two commands in the section.

APPENDIX: CHANGES TO COMMANDS

New Commands

Points > Codes > Import BDC from TcpGPS

Points > Codes > Export BDC to TcpGPS

Meshes > Create Mesh with the difference of two Surfaces

Profiles > Drawing > Label Points on Profile

Cross Sections > Drawing > Band Definition

Templates > Create Platforms from Cross Sections

Templates > Assembly library

Roads/Segments > Superelevations > Draw Superelevation

Setting Out > Analyze Points

Setting Out > Set out Points

Measurements > Reports > Units

Measurements > Reports > Lengths

Measurements > Reports > Surfaces

Measurements > Volumes > Earthworks

Measurements > Volumes > Geology

Measurements > Volumes > Reservoir Filling

Maps > Hydrology > Holes Filling

Maps > Hydrology > Flow Direction

Maps > Hydrology > Drainage Network

Maps > Hydrology > Basins

Plots > Detect Geometric Errors

Plots > Move Side

Plots > Move Vertex

Plots > Utilities > Plot Report

Networks > Nodes > Change Visibility

Setting Out > Calculate Points

GIS > Query/Edit attributes

GIS > View attribute table

GIS > Label attributes

GIS > Import OBJ

GIS > Export GeoPDF

BIM > Export XLS Template

BIM > Import XLS Data

BIM > Classification Systems

BIM > Assign Properties to Object

BIM > Transfer Object Properties

Support > AI Assistant

Modified Commands

Points > Create Points > Convert Attributes to Text

Points > Create Points > Grid

Points > Modify Points > Filter Points

Points > Export

Points > Codes > Draw from Codes

Points > Codes > Codes Database

Break Lines > Import

Break Lines > Create Break Lines > Interval

Surfaces > Import Surface

Surfaces > Set Current Surface

Surfaces > Merge Surfaces

Contour Lines/Mapping > Delete Contours

Contour Lines/Mapping > Convert Splines to Polylines

Alignments > Utilities > Visibility Report

Profiles > Draw Simple Long Section

Profiles > Drawing > Project Points to Long Section

Cross-sections > Draw Cross-Sections

Cross Sections > Drawing > Project Points

Templates > Create/Edit

Templates > Clearance Berms

Templates > Boxing

Roads/Segments > Generate Proposed Terrain

Roads/Segments > Superelevations > Create Superelevations from Cross-Sections

Networks > Nodes > Draw Nodes

Networks > Nodes > Edit Nodes

Networks > Sections in Profile View > Volume Report

Measurements > Volumes > Surface Difference

Measurements > Volumes > Mesh Difference

Measurements > Volumes > Stockpiles

Measurements > Volumes > Roadbed Layers

Measurements > Volumes > Work Progress
Maps > Images > Clip Image
Plots > Import
Plots > Edit
Plots > Other Constructions > Edit Building
Utilities > Configuration
Utilities > Entity Elevation
Utilities > Polyline Length
GIS > Import GIS Data
GIS > Import KML/KMZ
BIM > Import IFC
BIM > Export IFC
BIM > Definition of Property Sets
BIM > Assign Properties
BIM > Object Classification
Support > Online Help
Support > Training Videos
Support > FAQ

Removed Commands

Profiles > Drawing > Label Station and Elevation on Profile
Setting Out > Polyline Vertex Stakeout
Setting Out > Label Points on Alignment
Setting Out > Point Analysis with Respect to Alignment
Setting Out > Point Analysis with Respect to Surface
Setting Out > Calculate Pavement Layer Vertices
Setting Out > Alignment Point Stakeout
Setting Out > Point Stakeout with Respect to Alignment
Setting Out > Polyline Stakeout with Respect to Alignment
Setting Out > Line Stakeout
Setting Out > Cross-Section Stakeout
Setting Out > Layer Stakeout
Setting Out > Platform Vertex Listing
Setting Out > Ditch Vertex Listing
Setting Out > Slope Vertex Listing
Setting Out > Wall Listing
Setting Out > Boxout Vertex Listing

Measurements > Volumes > Quantity Listing

Measurements > Volumes > Volume Listing

Utilities > Support > User Registration