

Please Note: If you're new to Revit, you may be interested in my "[Beginner's Guide to Revit Architecture](#)" **84 part video tutorial training course**

. The course is 100% free with no catches or exclusions. You don't even need to sign-up. Just enjoy the course and drop me line if you found it useful. The [full course itinerary can be viewed here](#)

If anyone was to ask what was the single greatest strength of Revit, I'd have to say it's ability to co-ordinate written and drawn information



With 2D (or 3D for that matter) “dumb” CAD systems, YOU have to do all the co-ordination of the information yourself. Let's use an example to clarify the point.

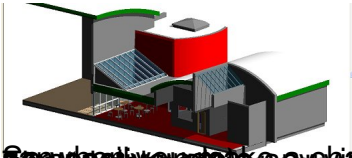
If I was to produce some construction documents for a simple building using AutoCAD, I would have to draft out the plan, then draft out the elevations and sections, details, etc. It would be up to me to ensure that the windows I drew on the plan were an accurate representation of the position they are shown in any elevation or sectional views.

If I (or anybody else) moves a door or window in plan- then someone has to “manually” note this change and ensure that any other drawing that is effected by this change is updated. This is a time consuming process and the room for error is quickly multiplied according to the scale of the project.

And it's not just doors and windows, it's everything in that set of documents: Schedules, Drainage Plans, datum heights- the list goes on.

Well Revit takes a totally different approach. Rather than you having to draw a representation of your design using lines, arcs, etc; you actually “model” your design (in full 3D) within Revit. Because you develop a single 3D model of your design that is stored within the Revit database, Revit can easily coordinate the relationship between the various elements

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For each element, a unique ID is provided (to include the position of each in plan). For it