



Getting Started Guide for Your Home Design Software

Introduction

Designing a home begins with a clear vision, and this application gives you the tools to bring that vision to life. Whether you're planning a simple room layout or a complete house design, the software provides an intuitive workspace for creating and modifying every part of your project—walls, electrical layouts, plumbing, roofing, HVAC systems, decks, landscaping, and more.

Before diving into the details, it helps to understand the foundational elements of your design. Walls are one of the first and most important components you will work with. They define the structure of your floor plan, shape your rooms, and establish the overall layout of the building. Mastering wall creation and editing will make the rest of your design process smoother and more efficient.

If you are new in this Application, understanding how to create and modify walls, Electrical equipment, Plumbing, Roof, HVAC, Deck, Landscape etc. Walls is one of the first and most important steps in designing your floor plan. Walls form the basic structure of any home design, as they define rooms, layouts, and the overall shape of the building.

In this blog, we will focus on the **all these features**, which is designed to be easy to use for beginners while still offering advanced options for more detailed designs. This guide will walk you through the available wall tools and other related features, helping you confidently create walls and customize them according to your design needs.

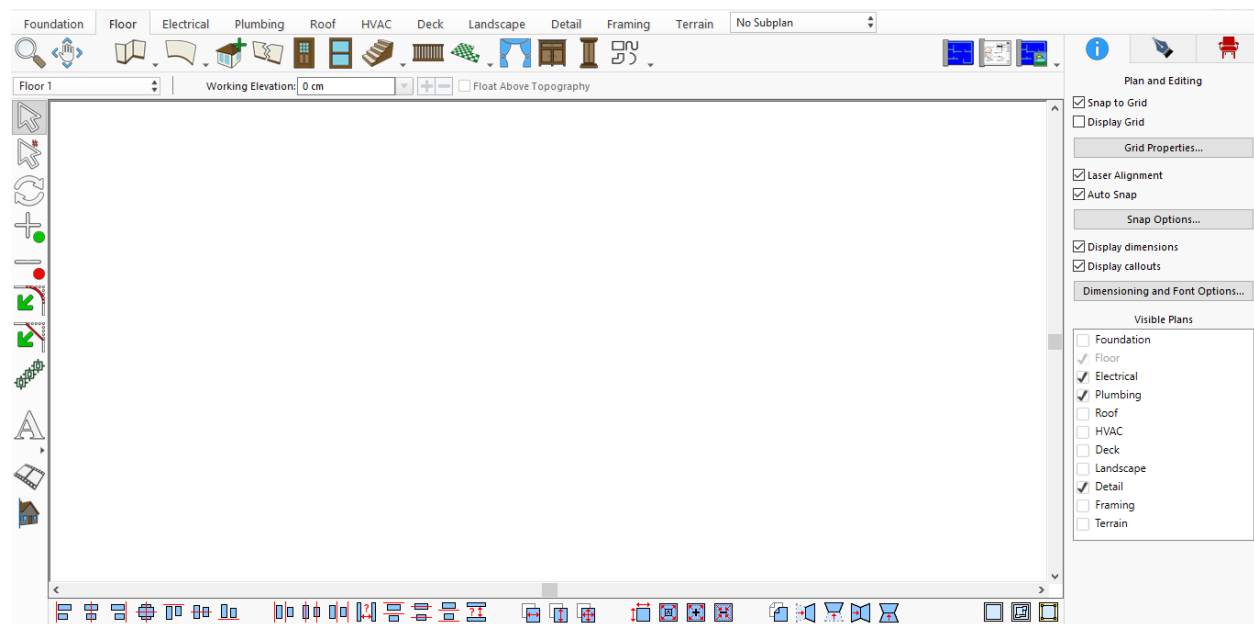
Note: *Availability of certain features may vary across different model variants.*

Begin Your Floor Plan: Explore the Floor Tab's Key Tools

The **Floor** Tab provides all the essential tools needed to design and customize your floor plan with precision and flexibility. You can draw straight or curved walls, use the Custom Length option for accurate measurements, and even create bay walls for stylish architectural layouts. The Room Addition tool allows you to quickly add new rooms with automatically generated walls, doors, and windows, while the Wall Break tool lets you divide walls to apply different materials or properties. Doors and windows can be easily placed and customized using dedicated tools and style panels that offer a wide range of design options.

Beyond walls and openings, the Floor Tab also includes tools for adding stairs, railings, and flooring materials to complete your layout. You can design straight or curved staircases, create custom railing paths, and apply different floor finishes such as tile, wood, or carpet using intuitive drawing methods. Decorative elements like wall accessories—including blinds, curtains, artwork, and shutters—can be added from the library to enhance realism and style.

Additionally, the Floor Tab supports functional interior design with cabinet and column tools. Cabinets can be placed along walls or as islands and customized in size, material, and style, while columns can be added for structural support or decorative appeal. Together, these tools make the Floor Tab a complete solution for creating detailed, professional-quality floor plans efficiently.



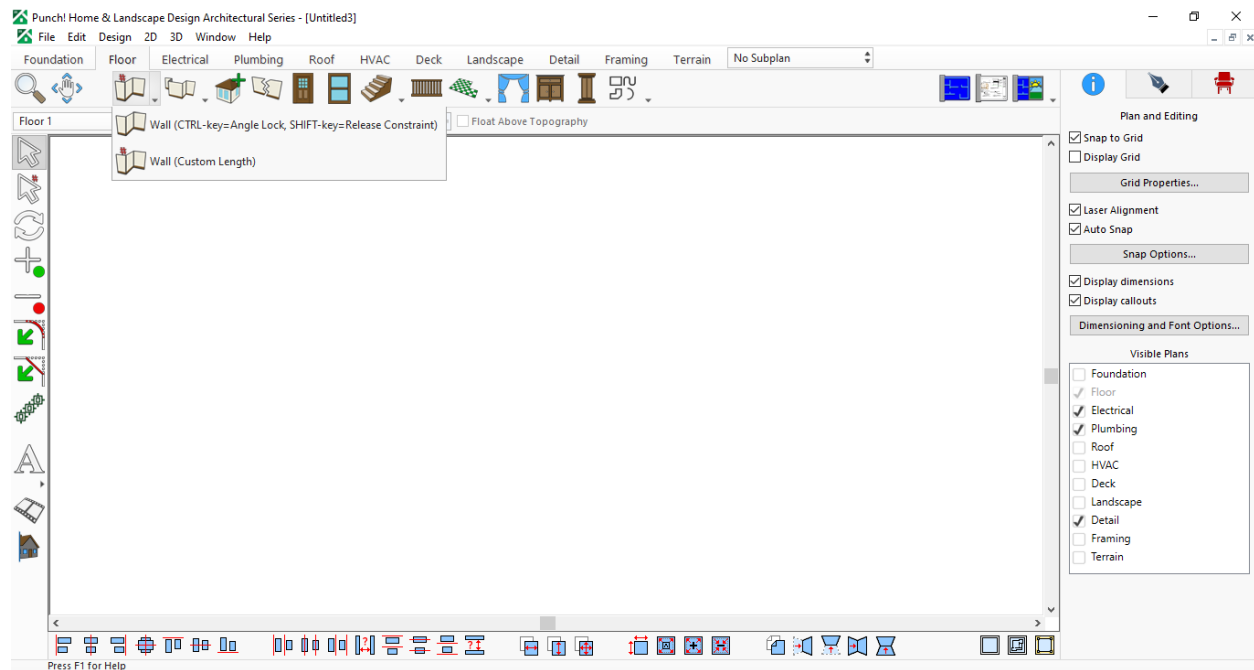
Floor Tab Interface with Floor-Level Design and Editing Tools

How to Add a Wall

Walls are the basic building blocks of your floor plan. Think of them as the lines that define the shape of your rooms—like the outline of a bedroom, kitchen, or living room. Before you can add doors, windows, or furniture, you first need to draw the walls.

To add a wall, go to the **Floor** menu in the main toolbar and click on the **Wall** icon. When you click the small drop-down arrow under the Wall icon, you'll see different wall options. To draw a wall, select the standard wall option, then click in the drawing area where you want the wall to start. Move your mouse to where you want the wall to end and click again. That's it—you've created a wall.

If you want the wall to be an exact size (for example, exactly 10 feet long), choose the **Custom Length** option from the drop-down list before placing the wall. This lets you type in the exact measurement first. This is helpful if you are copying measurements from a real house plan or if you want your design to be very accurate. For example, if your real bedroom wall is 12 feet long, you can enter 12 feet so your digital design matches perfectly.

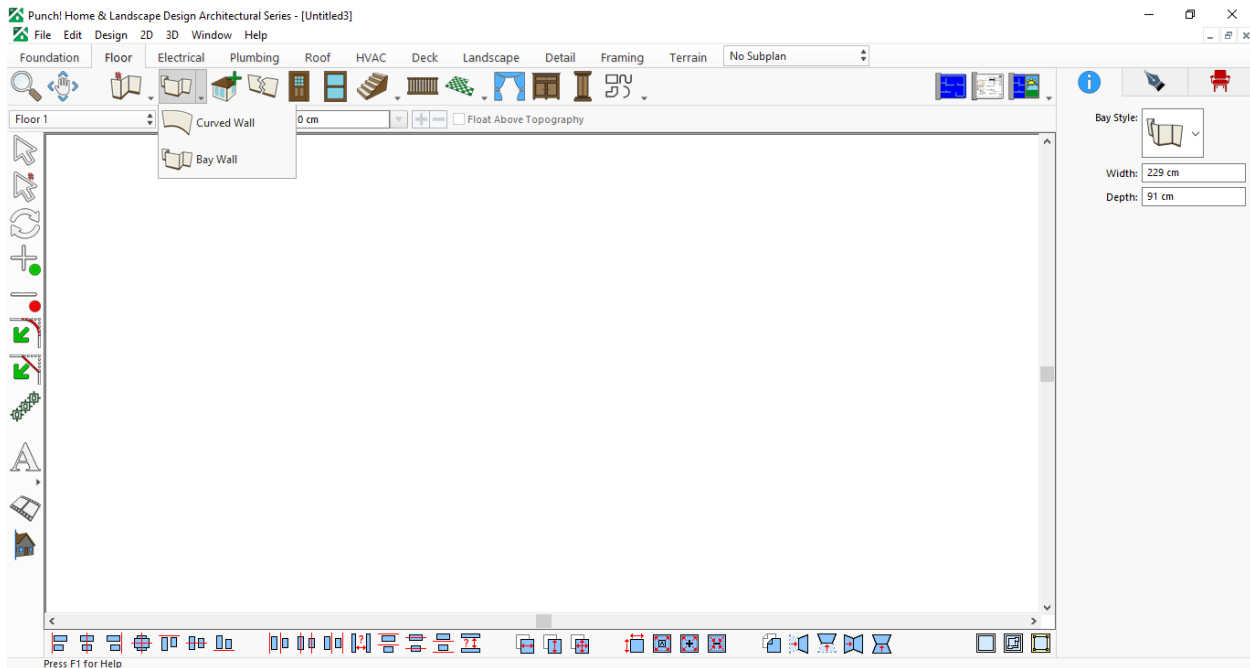


How to Add a Curved Wall

Most rooms are made with straight walls, but sometimes you may want a wall that bends or curves. A curved wall has a smooth, rounded shape instead of a straight line. This is useful if you want to design a circular room, a curved hallway, or add a stylish modern touch to your home layout.

To create one, go to the **Floor** menu in the main toolbar and click on the **Curved Wall** icon. Open the drop-down list under it to see the available options. Select the curved wall option, then click in the drawing area to start placing the wall. Move your mouse to shape the curve and click again to finish. You'll see the wall form a smooth arc instead of a straight line.

You will also find the **Bay Wall** option in the same drop-down list. A bay wall creates a small outward extension from a room. This is commonly used for bay windows, where the wall projects outward to create extra space and allow more natural light inside. For example, if you want to design a cozy window seating area that slightly extends outside the main wall, the Bay Wall tool is perfect for that.

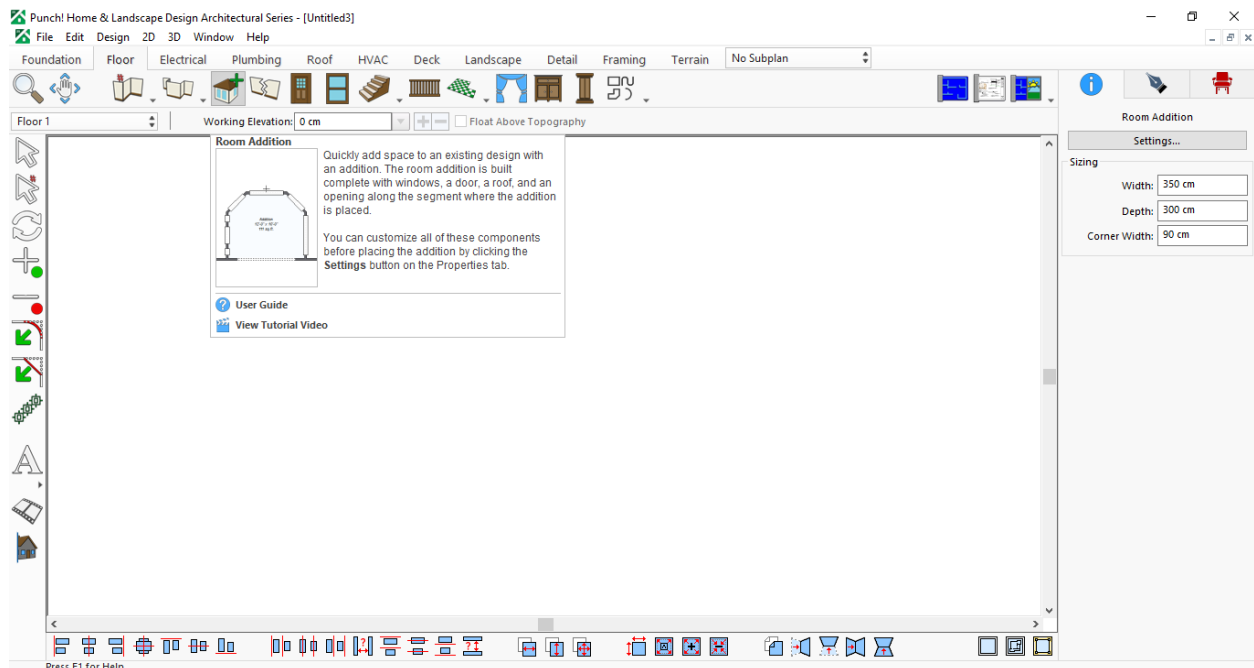


How to Add an Additional Room

If you want to add a new room—like a bedroom, office, or storage space—you don't have to draw every wall and opening one by one. The **Room Addition** tool helps you do this quickly and easily.

To use it, go to the **Floor** tab in the main toolbar and select the **Room Addition** tool. Then click and drag in the drawing area to define the size of your new room. As you do this, the software automatically creates the walls for you. It also adds basic features like windows, a door, and an opening that connects the new room to the existing part of your house.

This tool is especially helpful for beginners because it saves time and reduces mistakes. For example, if you want to add a small guest room to the side of your house, simply drag out the room shape and the program will handle the structure details for you. You can always adjust the size or customize the doors and windows later.

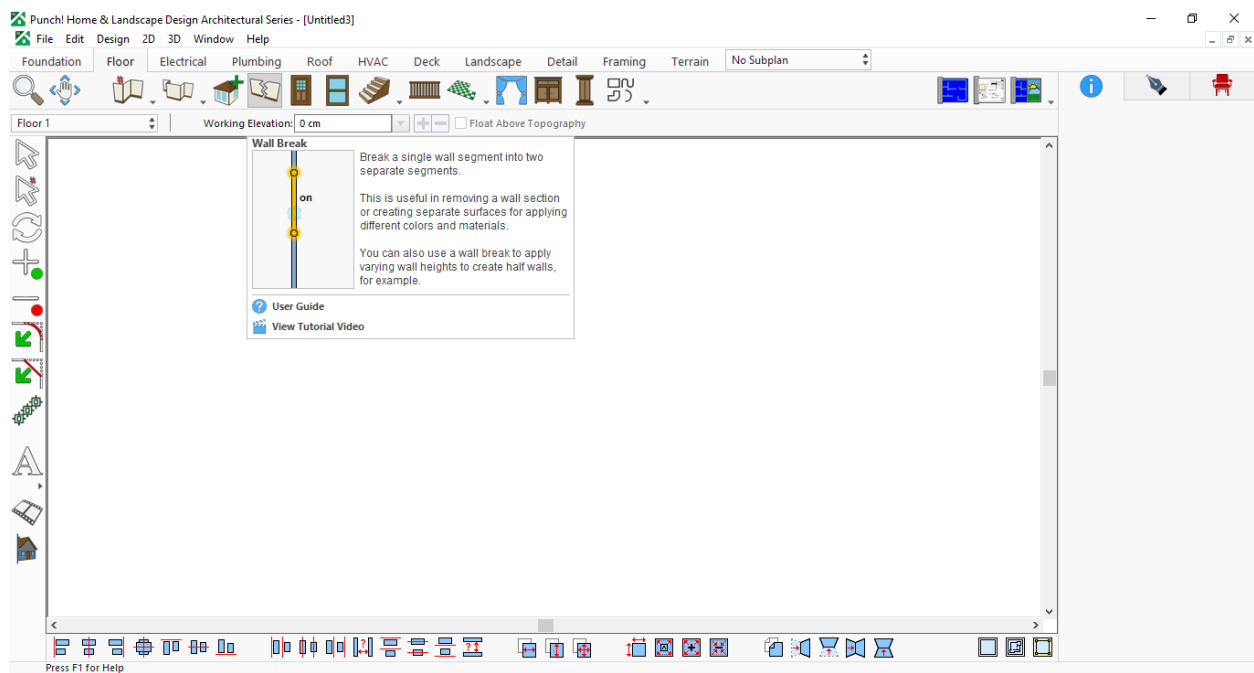


How to Break a Wall

Sometimes you may want to change only part of a wall instead of the entire wall. For example, you might want half of the wall to be brick and the other half to be painted drywall. To do this, you first need to split the wall into separate sections. This is where the **Wall Break** tool is useful.

To use it, go to the **Floor** tab in the main toolbar and select the **Wall Break** tool. Then click directly on the wall at the point where you want to divide it. The wall will be split into two separate wall segments.

Once the wall is divided, you can click on each section and apply different materials, heights, or other properties. For example, you could make one section shorter to create a half-wall, or change the material on one part without affecting the rest of the wall. This gives you more control and flexibility in your design.

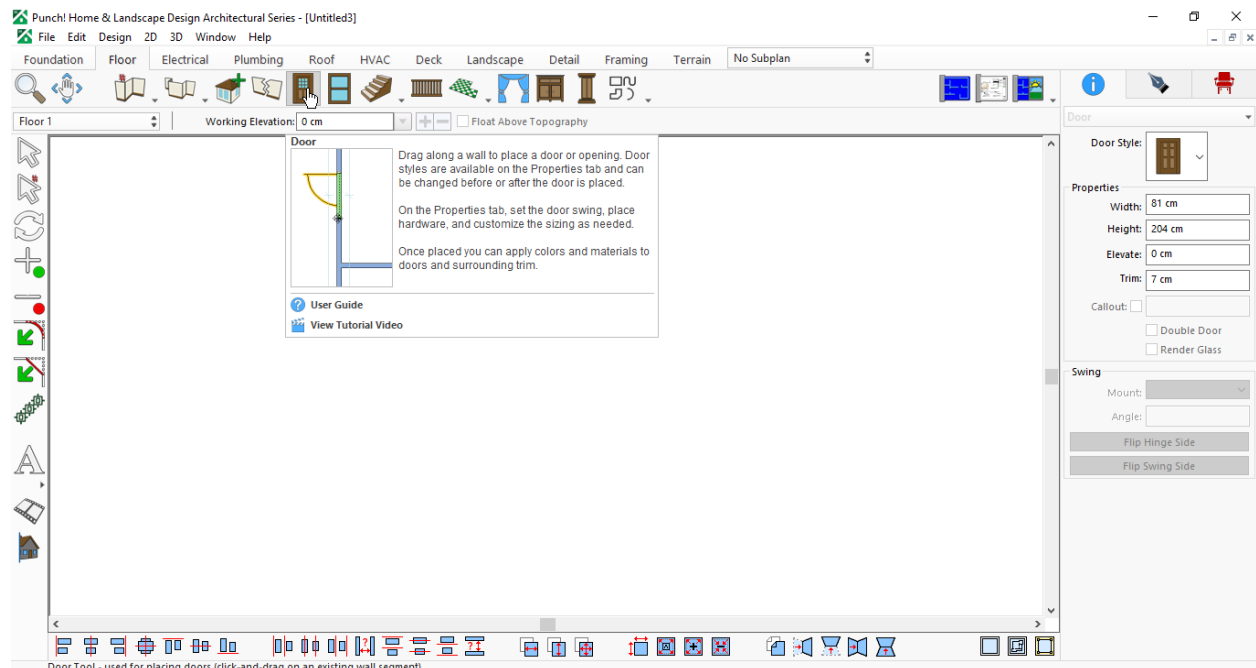


How to Add a Door in a Wall

Doors allow people to move from one room to another, so adding them is an important step in your floor plan. In the software, doors are placed directly into existing walls using the **Door** tool.

To add a door, go to the **Floor** tab in the main toolbar and select the **Door** tool. Then move your cursor over a wall where you want the door to be placed. Click on the wall, and the door will automatically appear inside it. The software will create the opening for you—there's no need to cut the wall manually.

After placing the door, you can customize it using the settings panel. You can change the **size** of the door, adjust the **swing direction** (which way it opens), choose the **hinge side** (left or right), and modify hardware details if needed. For example, if you want a door that opens inward to the left instead of the right, you can easily adjust that setting. This flexibility helps you design a layout that looks realistic and functions properly.

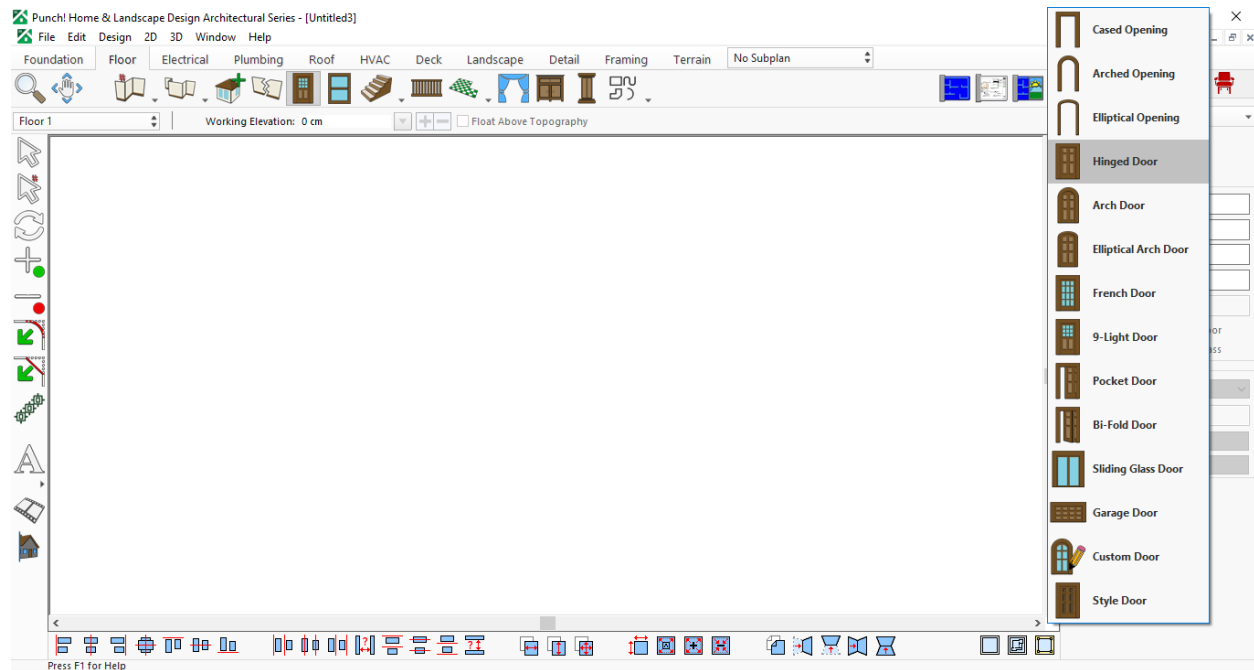


How to Choose a Door Style

After selecting the **Door** tool, you can choose the exact type of door you want by using the **Door Style** panel. Think of this panel as a catalog where you pick the look and function of your door before placing it into a wall.

To open it, go to the **Floor** tab, select the **Door** tool, and look for the **Door Style** panel. Here, you'll see many door options to choose from. For example, you can select a **hinged door** (a standard door that swings open), a **French door** (double doors with glass panels), a **sliding glass door** (often used for patios), a **pocket door** (slides inside the wall), a **bi-fold door**, or even a **garage door**. There are also simple openings like **arched**, **cased**, or **elliptical openings** if you don't want a physical door installed.

To use it, simply click on the door style you like, then click on an existing wall in your design to place it. For example, if you're designing a patio entrance, you might choose a sliding glass door. If you're adding a decorative hallway entrance, you might select an arched opening. This makes it easy to match the door style to the purpose and design of each space.

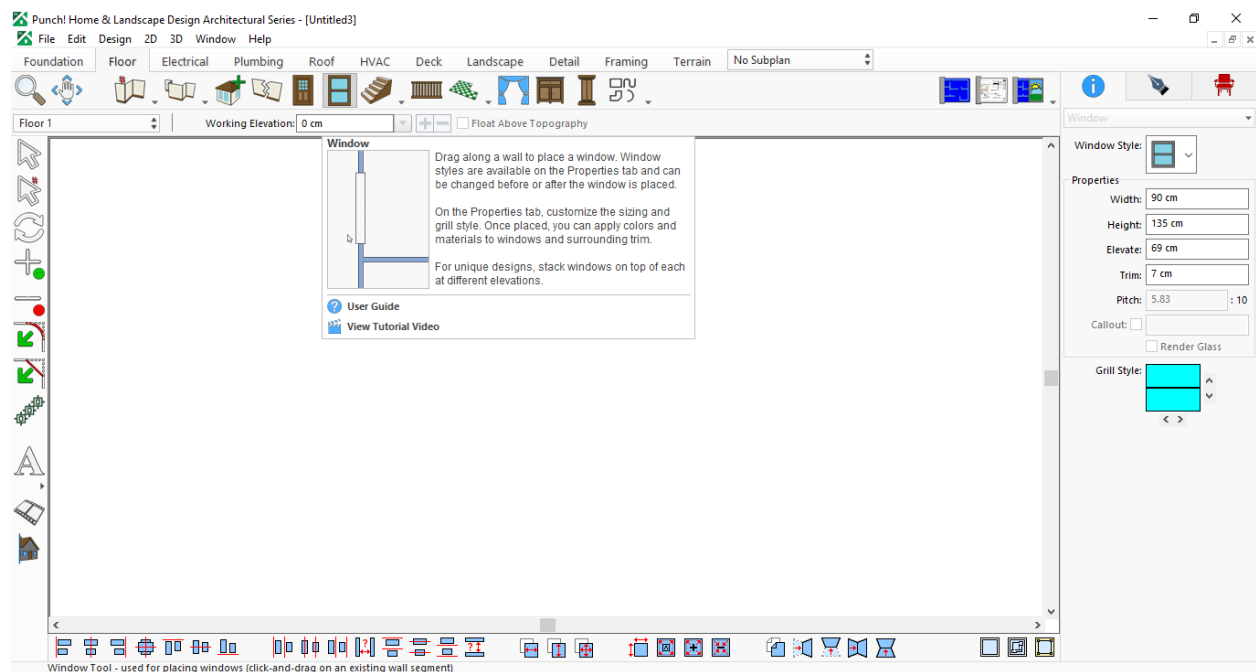


How to Add a Window in a Wall

Windows let in light and air, and they also make your design look realistic. In the software, you can easily place windows into any existing wall using the **Window** tool.

To add a window, go to the **Floor** tab in the main toolbar and select the **Window** tool. Then move your cursor over a wall and click (or drag) where you want the window to appear. The software will automatically insert the window into the wall—no need to cut an opening yourself.

After placing the window, you can customize it in the settings panel. You can adjust the **width** and **height** to make it larger or smaller, change the **elevation** (how high it sits from the floor), and modify details like **trim**, **grill style**, or even how the glass looks. For example, you might place a large window in a living room for more natural light, or a smaller, higher window in a bathroom for privacy. These options help you design both a functional layout and a realistic 3D view of your home.

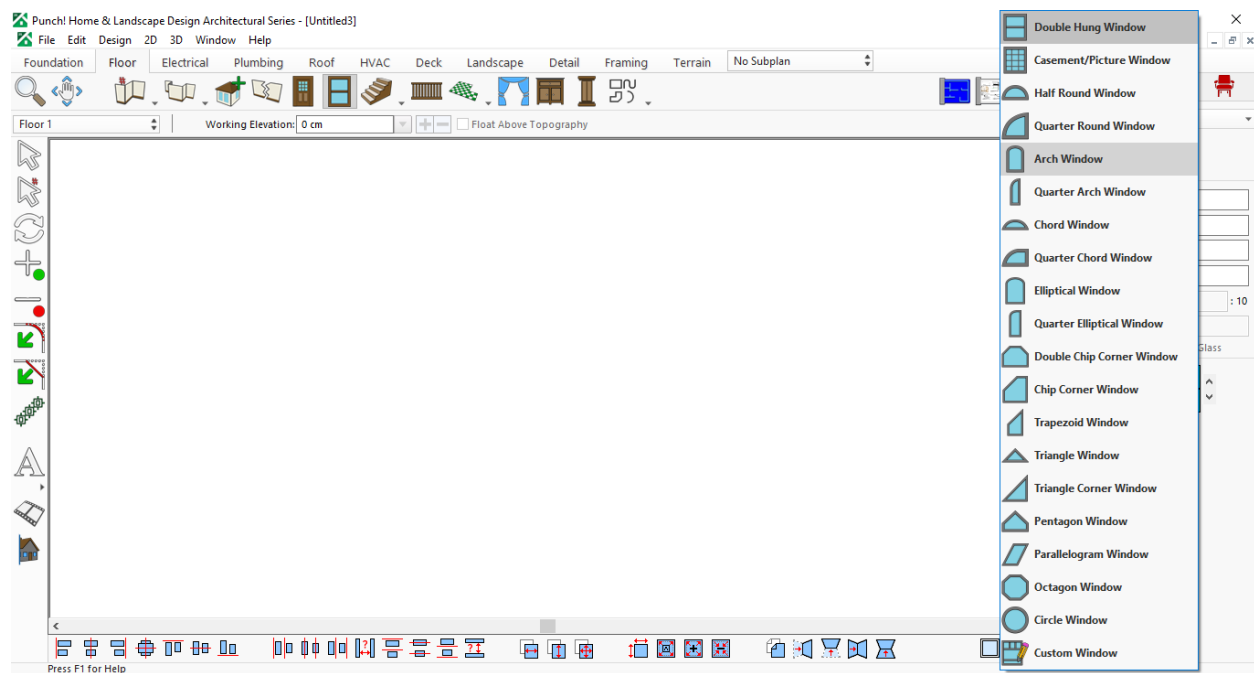


How to Choose a Window Style

After selecting the **Window** tool, you can choose the exact type and shape of window by using the **Window Style** panel. Think of this panel as a selection menu where you decide how your window will look before placing it into a wall.

To access it, go to the **Floor** tab, select the **Window** tool, and open the **Window Style** panel. Here, you'll find many different window styles. For example, a **double-hung window** is a common style where the top and bottom sections slide up and down. A **casement window** opens outward like a door. A **picture window** does not open and is mainly used to provide a clear outside view. You can also choose decorative shapes like **arched**, **elliptical**, **circular**, **triangular**, **trapezoid**, or other **polygon-shaped windows**. There is even a **custom window** option for unique designs.

To use it, simply select the window style you like, then click on an existing wall to place it. For example, you might choose a large picture window for a living room to showcase a backyard view, or a small arched window to add character to a hallway. This flexibility helps you match your windows to both the practical needs and the style of your home design.

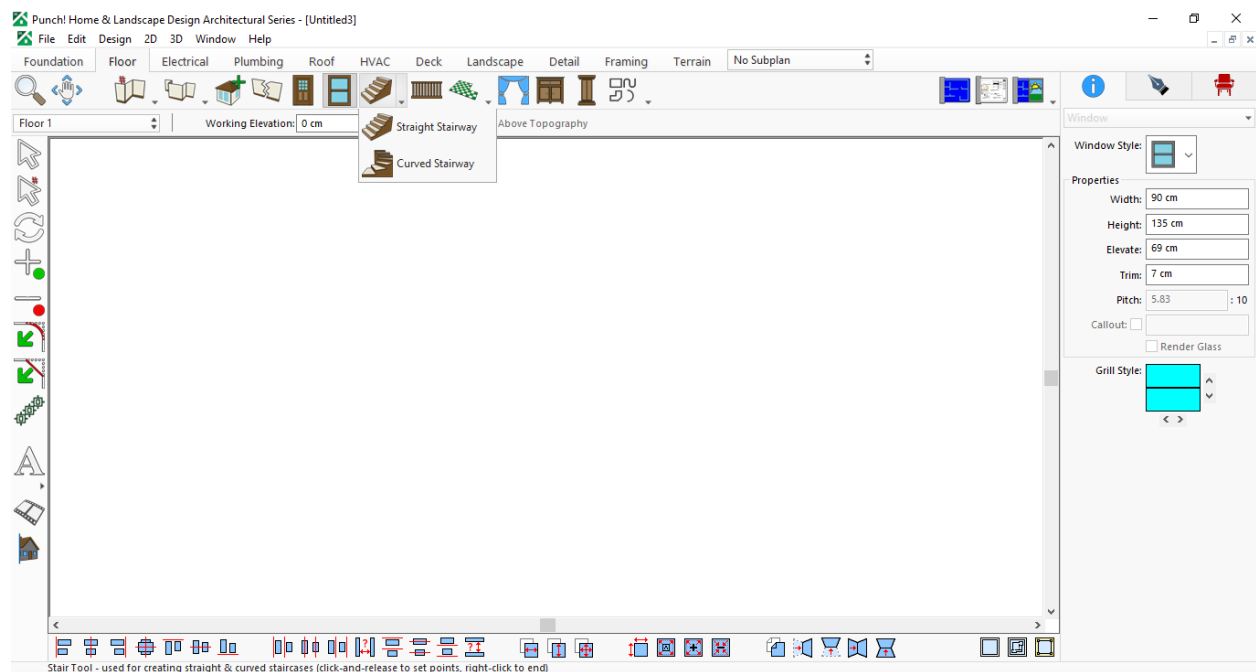


How to Add a Staircase

Stairs are used to connect one floor of a building to another. For example, if your design has a ground floor and an upper floor, you will need stairs so people can move between them. In the software, you can create stairs easily using the **Stair** tool.

To add stairs, go to the **Floor** tab in the main toolbar and select the **Stair** tool. First, choose the type of stairs you want. You can select a **straight stairway** (which goes directly up in one line) or a **curved stairway** (which bends as it goes up). Then click in the drawing area to set the starting point of the stairs. Move your mouse to where you want the stairs to end and click again. The software will automatically generate the staircase between those two points.

This method makes stair placement simple and accurate. For example, if you want stairs going from your living room to the second floor, just click where the stairs should begin and where they should reach the next level. You can adjust and customize them later if needed. This helps you create a clear and functional layout without needing technical architectural knowledge.

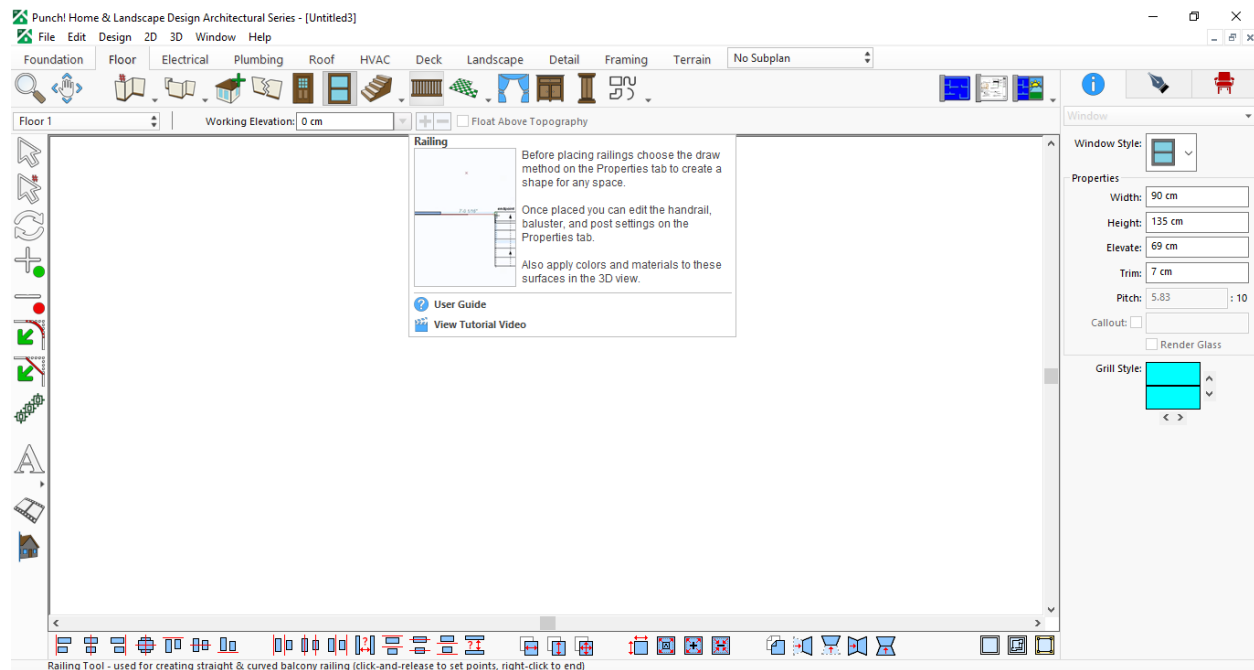


How to Add a Railing

Railings are safety barriers placed along open edges, such as balconies, stairways, decks, or loft areas. They help prevent falls and also add style to your design. In the software, you can create railings easily using the **Railing** tool.

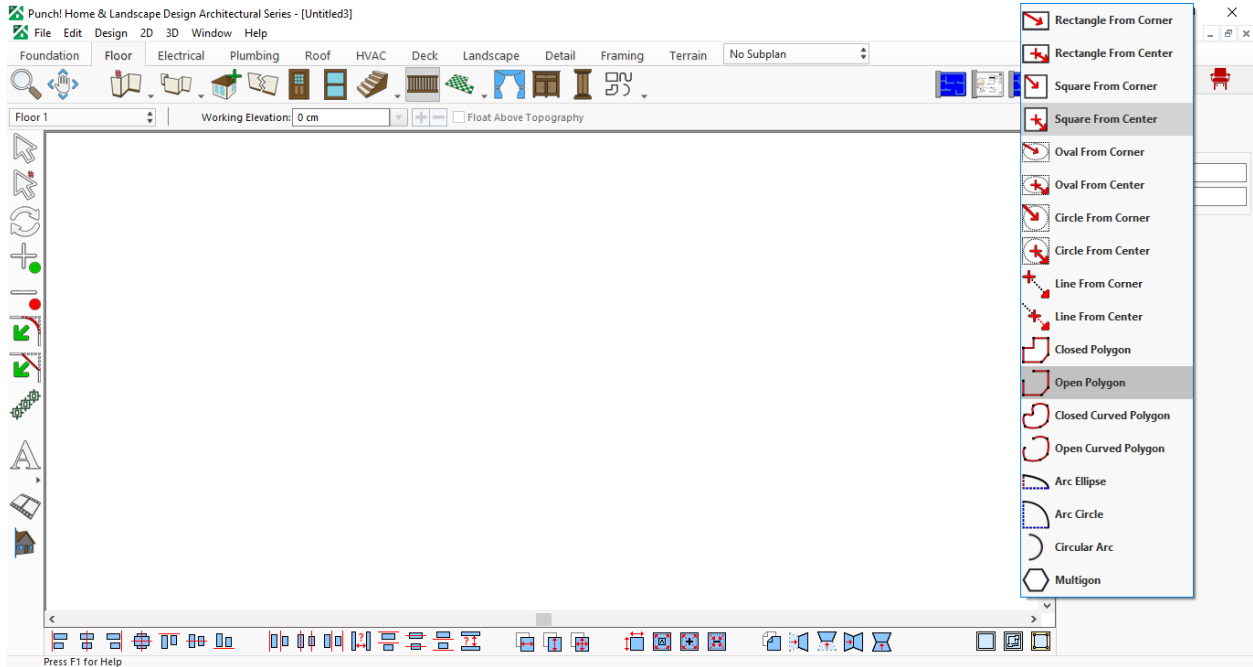
To add a railing, go to the **Floor** tab in the main toolbar and select the **Railing** tool. Choose a drawing method (for example, straight or curved), then click in the drawing area to start placing the railing. Click along the path where you want the railing to go—such as along the edge of a balcony or beside a staircase—and finish the shape when you're done. The railing will automatically follow the points you defined.

After placing it, you can customize the details. You can adjust the **handrail** (the top part you hold), change the **balusters** (the vertical supports), modify the **post spacing**, and select different **colors and materials**. For example, you might choose a wooden handrail with white balusters for a classic look, or metal railings for a modern style. This helps you create a design that is both safe and visually appealing.



This application gives you full control over the shape and direction of your railing layout. In simple terms, you decide exactly where the railing starts, where it turns, and where it ends.

You can draw **straight railings** for simple edges, **curved railings** for rounded areas, or create **custom railing paths** to match unique shapes. For example, if your balcony has a curved front, you can draw a railing that follows that curve smoothly. If your deck has multiple corners, you can click point by point to match each angle. These tools help you create railings that fit your design accurately and neatly.

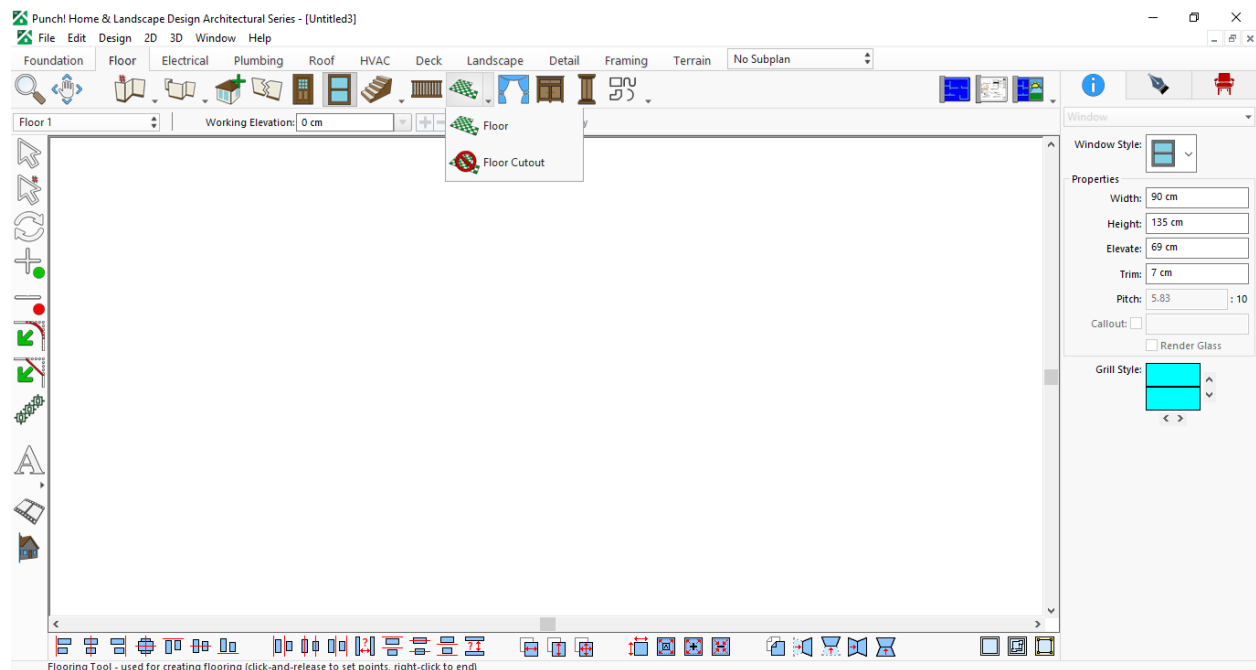


How to Add Flooring

Floors are the surfaces you walk on inside a room, such as tile in a bathroom, wood in a living room, or carpet in a bedroom. In the software, you can apply these finishes using the **Floor** tool.

To add flooring, select the **Floor** tool, then click around the edges of the area where you want the flooring to appear. Think of it like drawing an outline around the room. Click point by point along the boundary, and when you finish, the software will automatically fill the entire area with the flooring material you selected.

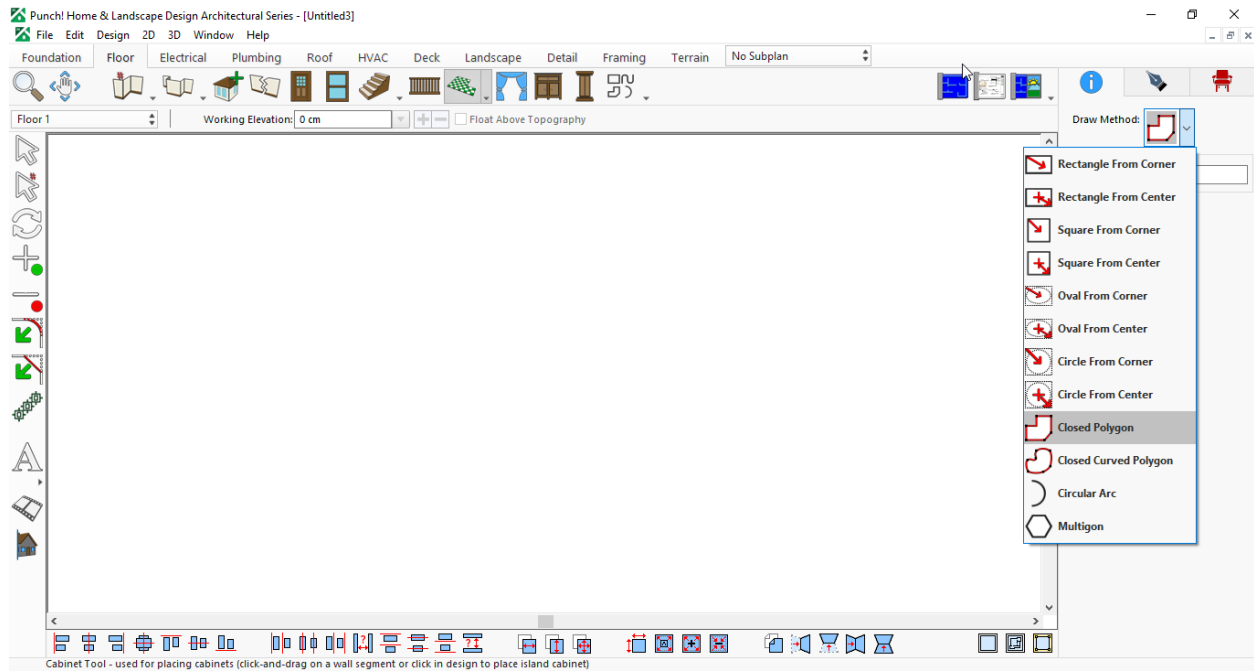
This is helpful when you want different rooms to have different finishes. For example, you can fill the kitchen area with tile, the living room with wood flooring, and the bedroom with carpet. You can also change the material later if you decide to try a different style.



When you create shapes in your design—such as floors, decks, railings, or cabinets—you need a way to control how those shapes are drawn. The **Draw Method panel** gives you that control.

Think of it as choosing *how* you want to draw. You can select tools that let you draw **straight lines** for simple layouts, **curved lines** for rounded designs, or create **custom shapes** by clicking point by point. For example, if you are designing a rectangular deck, you would use straight lines. If you are creating a curved patio or railing, you would choose a curved drawing option.

These drawing methods help you create clean, accurate shapes that match your design idea. Even if your layout has unusual angles or rounded edges, the Draw Method panel makes it easy to outline the space exactly the way you want.

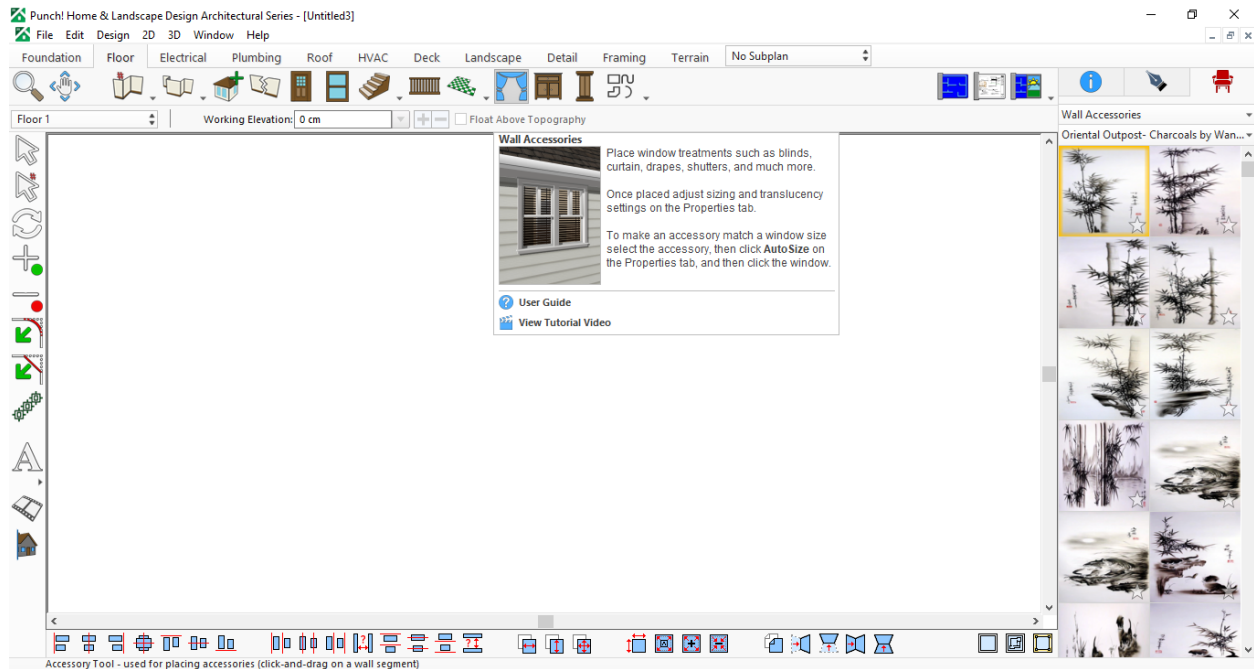


How to Add a Wall Accessory (Artwork, Blinds, Cornices, Curtains, Draperies, Shades, and Shutters)

Wall accessories are decorative or functional items that make your rooms look more realistic and complete. These include things like **artwork, blinds, curtains, draperies, shades, shutters, and cornices**. Instead of drawing these details manually, you can easily add them using the **Wall Accessories** tool.

To use it, select the **Wall Accessories** tool, then click on a wall or near a window where you want the item to appear. For example, you can place curtains on each side of a window, add blinds for a modern look, or hang artwork on an empty wall to decorate a living room. The software automatically positions the accessory correctly, so you don't need to worry about exact alignment.

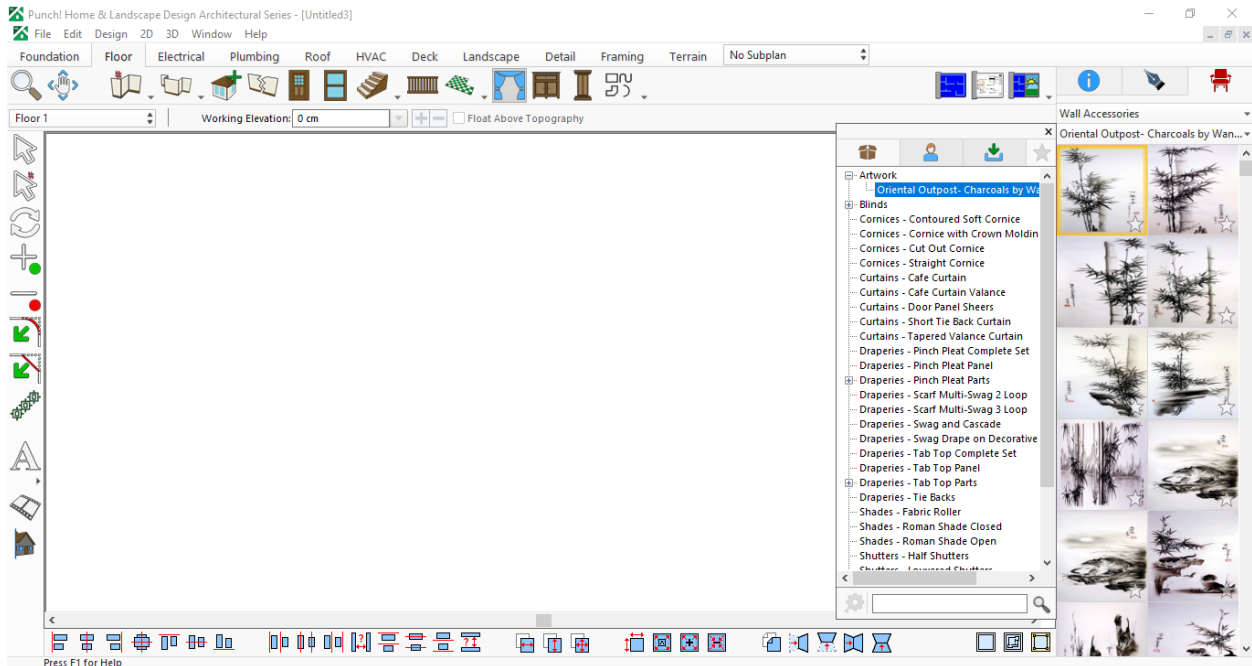
After placing the item, you can adjust its size, position, color, or material if needed. This makes it easy to personalize your design and give each room a finished, realistic appearance without extra effort.



The **Wall Accessories Library** panel is like a ready-made collection of decorative and functional items that you can add to your design. Instead of creating items from scratch, you simply choose what you like from the list.

Inside the panel, you can browse options such as **artwork, blinds, cornices, curtains, draperies, shades, and shutters**. Each item is already designed and ready to place. For example, if a bedroom window looks empty, you can select curtains from the library and place them instantly. If a living room wall feels plain, you can choose artwork to make it more inviting.

This library makes decorating simple and fast. Just select an item, place it on the wall or window, and adjust it if needed. It's an easy way to personalize your space and make your design look complete and realistic.

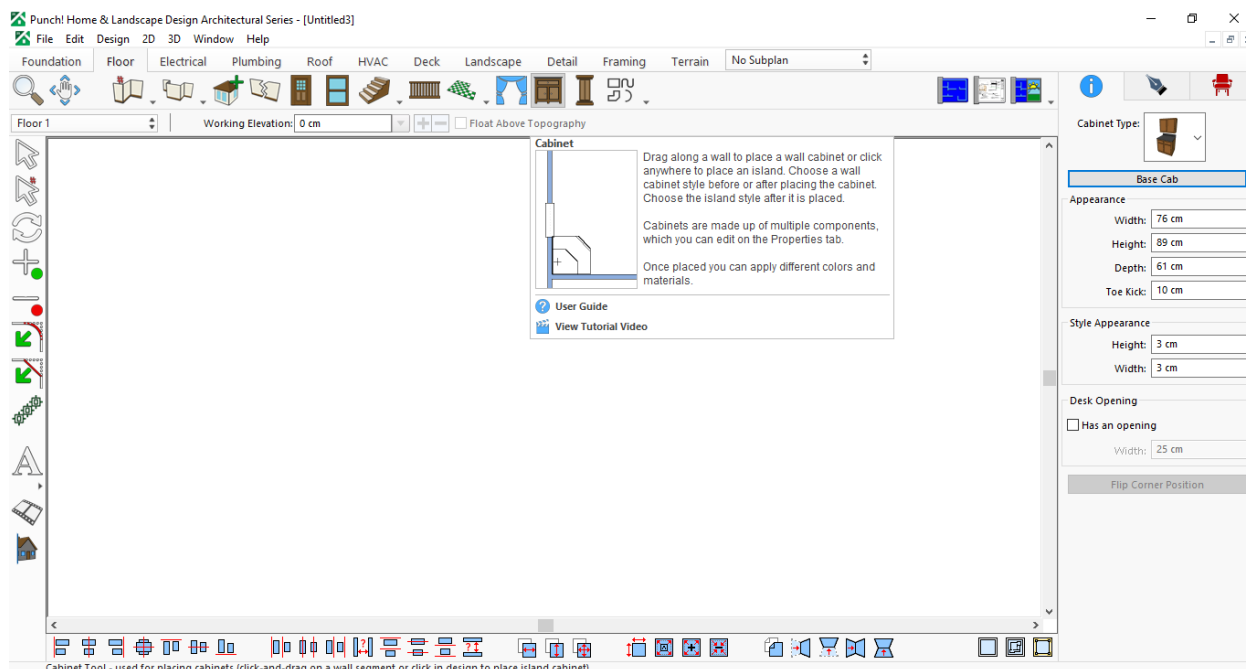


How to Add a Cabinet

Cabinets are storage units used in spaces like kitchens, bathrooms, and utility rooms. In the software, you can easily add them using the **Cabinet** tool. This tool helps you place cabinets neatly and keeps them properly aligned with walls and other cabinets.

To add a **wall cabinet**, select the **Cabinet** tool, then click and drag along a wall. The cabinet will automatically attach and align to the wall. If you want to add an **island cabinet** (a cabinet that stands in the middle of a room, like a kitchen island), simply click anywhere in the room to place it.

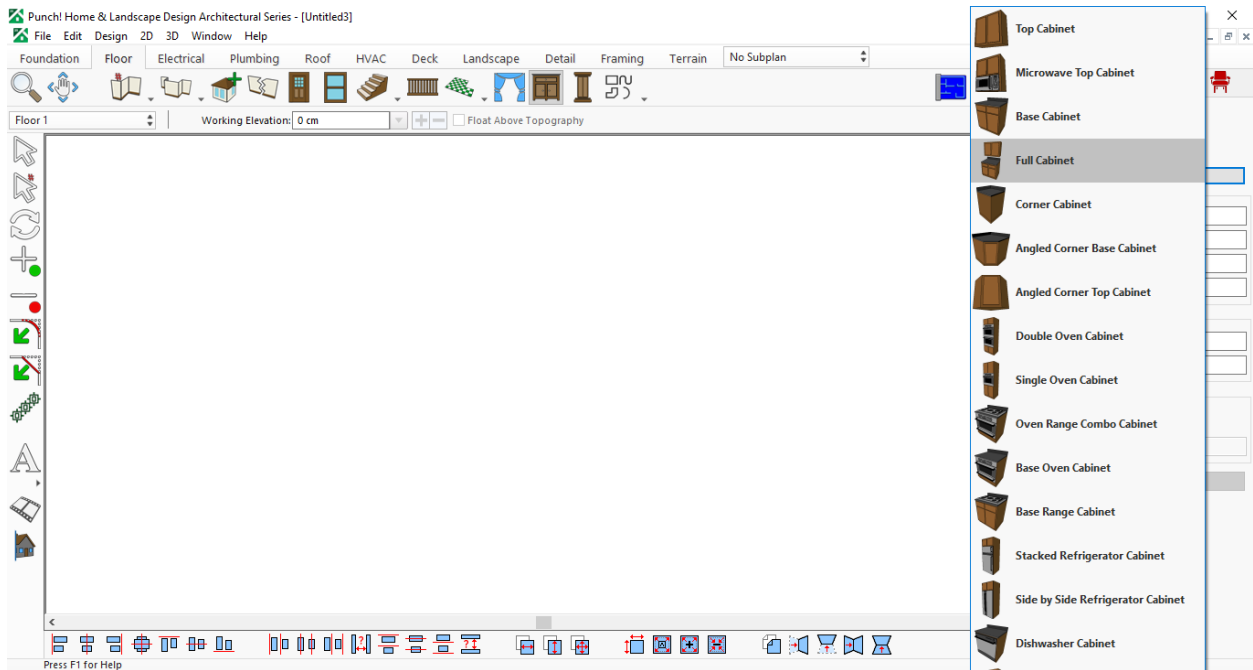
Before placing a cabinet, you can choose the cabinet type. After placing it, you can customize details using the **Properties** panel on the right side. You can adjust the **size**, **depth**, and **toe kick** (the small recessed area at the bottom of a cabinet), and select different styles. You can also change the **colors and materials** to match your kitchen or bathroom design. For example, you might choose white cabinets for a modern look or wood cabinets for a warmer, classic style.



On the right side of the application, you will see a set of **Cabinet Library** icons. These icons represent different types of kitchen and appliance cabinets that you can add to your design. Think of them as ready-made cabinet options that you can quickly choose from—like selecting items from a catalog.

Each icon stands for a specific cabinet style. For example, one icon might represent a base cabinet, another a wall cabinet, and another an appliance cabinet (such as one designed to hold an oven or refrigerator). Instead of adjusting every detail manually, you simply click the icon that matches what you need and place it in your layout.

These icons are especially helpful for beginners because the cabinets automatically **snap to walls** and **align with nearby cabinets**. This means they line up neatly without extra effort. For example, if you are designing a kitchen and place several cabinets along one wall, they will connect smoothly and form a clean, professional-looking layout. This makes cabinet placement fast, simple, and stress-free.

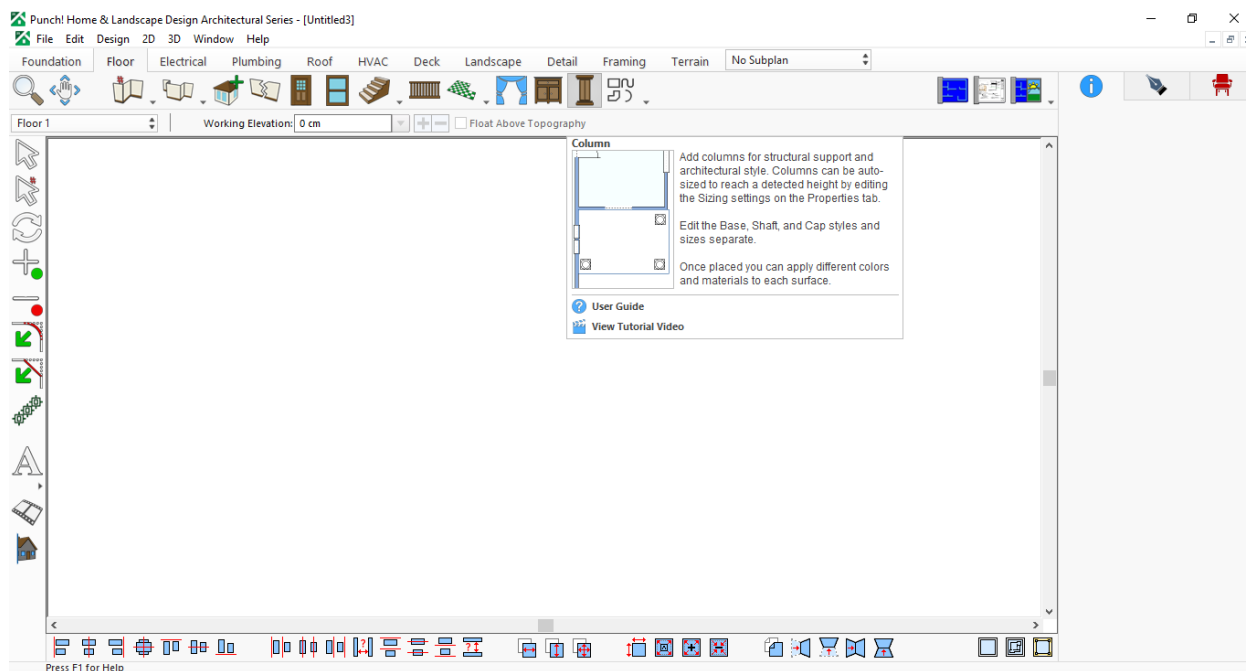


How to Add a Column for Roofs, Porches, Decks, and Balconies

Columns are vertical supports that help hold up parts of a building, such as roofs, porches, decks, or balconies. They can also be decorative, adding style and character to the front or interior of a home. For example, many houses have columns at the entrance to support a porch roof and create a welcoming look.

To add one, go to the **Floor** tab in the main toolbar and select the **Column** tool. After selecting it, click anywhere in the drawing area where you want the column to stand. The column will appear instantly.

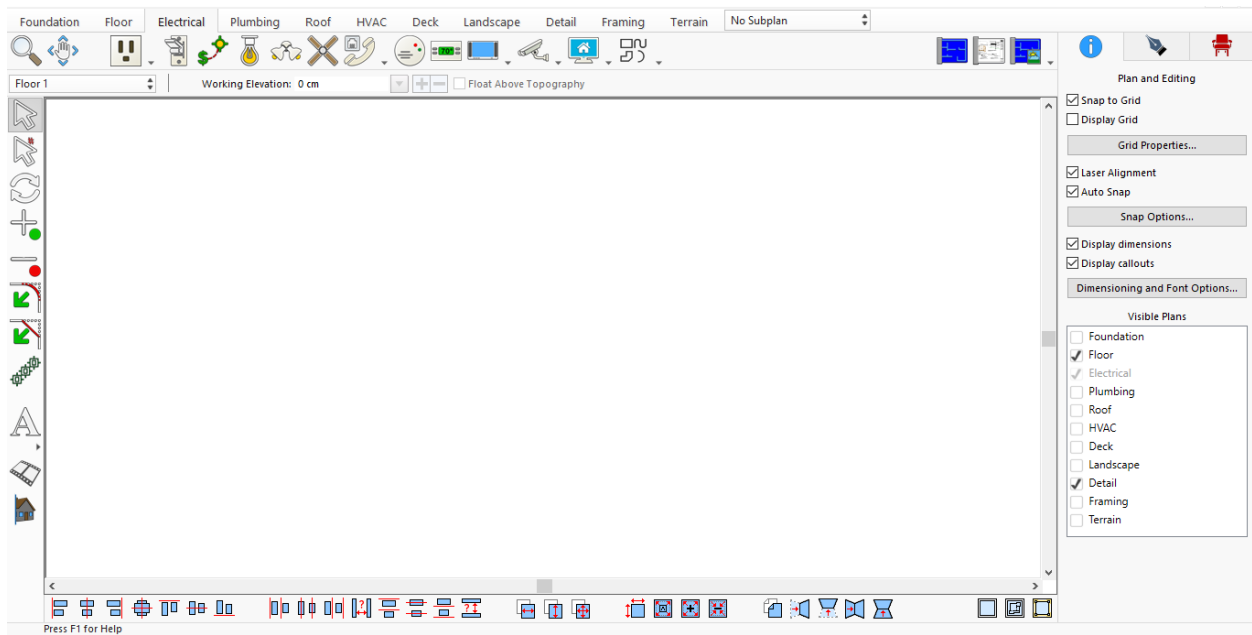
You don't need to worry about setting the height manually. The software automatically adjusts the column's height to reach and support the structure above it. After placing it, you can customize its style, size, or material to match your design—whether you prefer a simple square column or a more decorative traditional style.



Design Smarter: Electrical Tab Essentials for Lighting and Smart Features

The **Electrical** Tab provides all the essential tools needed to plan and visualize electrical elements within your floor design. It allows you to easily add receptacles, switches, phone outlets, thermostats, and smoke detectors by simply dragging them onto walls. Most components are automatically placed at a default elevation, which can be adjusted as needed, making the process simple and beginner-friendly without requiring advanced electrical knowledge. The Switch Connector tool further enhances planning by visually linking switches to the lights or devices they control, improving clarity and documentation.

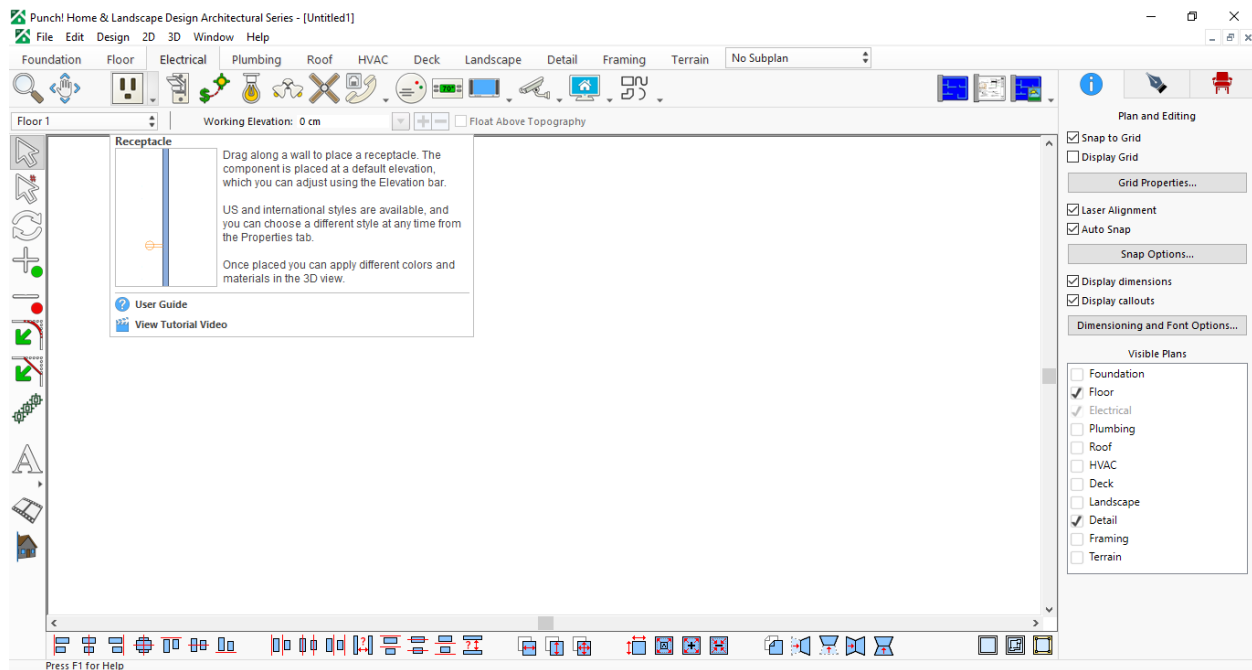
In addition to basic electrical planning, the Electrical Tab includes tools for adding lighting and smart features. You can place interior fixture lights, exterior flood lights, ceiling fans, and adjust their styles and properties to preview realistic lighting effects. The tab also supports modern home planning with features like flat-screen televisions, security cameras, and home automation touch panels. Together, these tools help create a fully functional, well-documented, and visually accurate electrical layout for both residential and smart home designs.



Electrical Tab Interface with Electrical Planning and Placement Tools

The **Receptacle** tool is used to add electrical wall outlets to your floor plan. A **receptacle** is the wall outlet where you plug in devices such as lamps, televisions, or phone chargers. This tool is beginner-friendly because it does not require any electrical knowledge. The software automatically places the outlet at a standard height, so you can focus on designing your space rather than worrying about technical details.

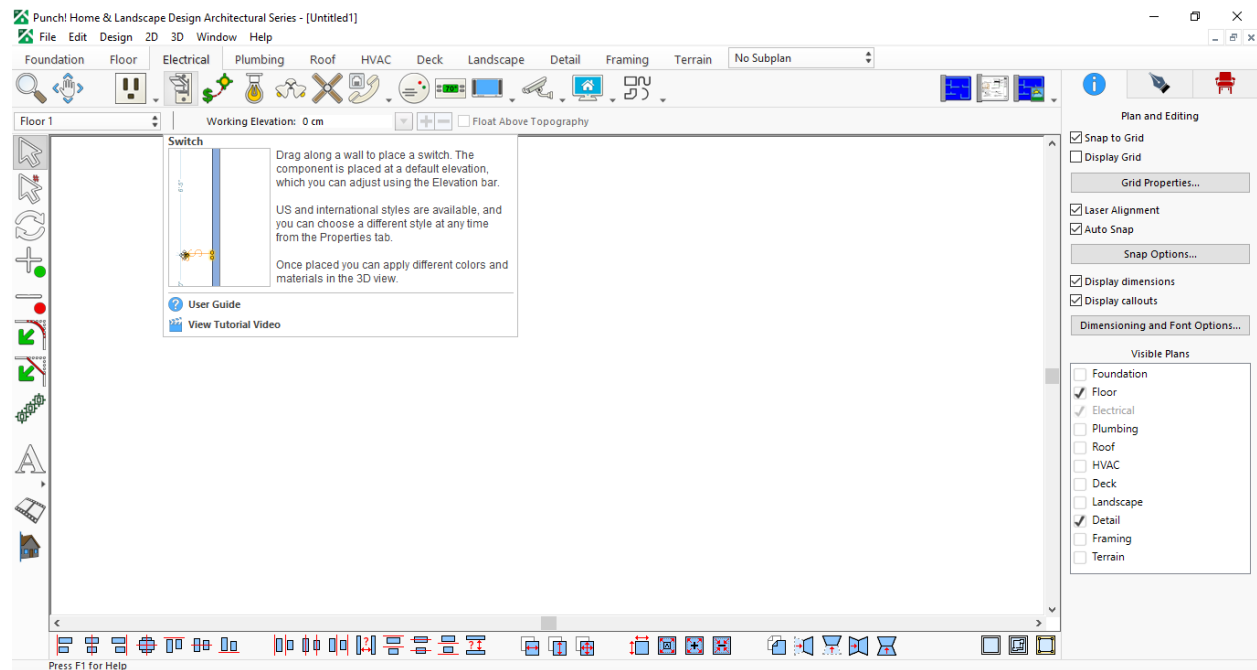
To use the **Receptacle** tool, go to the **Electrical** tab in the main toolbar and select the **Receptacle** tool. Move your cursor over a wall in your floor plan, then click and drag slightly along the wall where you want the outlet to be placed. For example, if you are designing a bedroom, you might place a receptacle near the bed for a table lamp. Once placed, the outlet will appear at a default **elevation**, which means its height from the floor. If needed, you can adjust this height using the **Elevation bar** to better match your design preferences.



How to Add a Switch on a Wall

The **Switch** tool is used to add light switches to your floor plan. A **switch** is the wall control you press or flip to turn lights on and off. In real homes, switches are usually placed near doors so you can easily control the room lighting when entering or leaving. This tool is beginner-friendly because the software automatically handles the correct placement height, so you do not need any electrical knowledge.

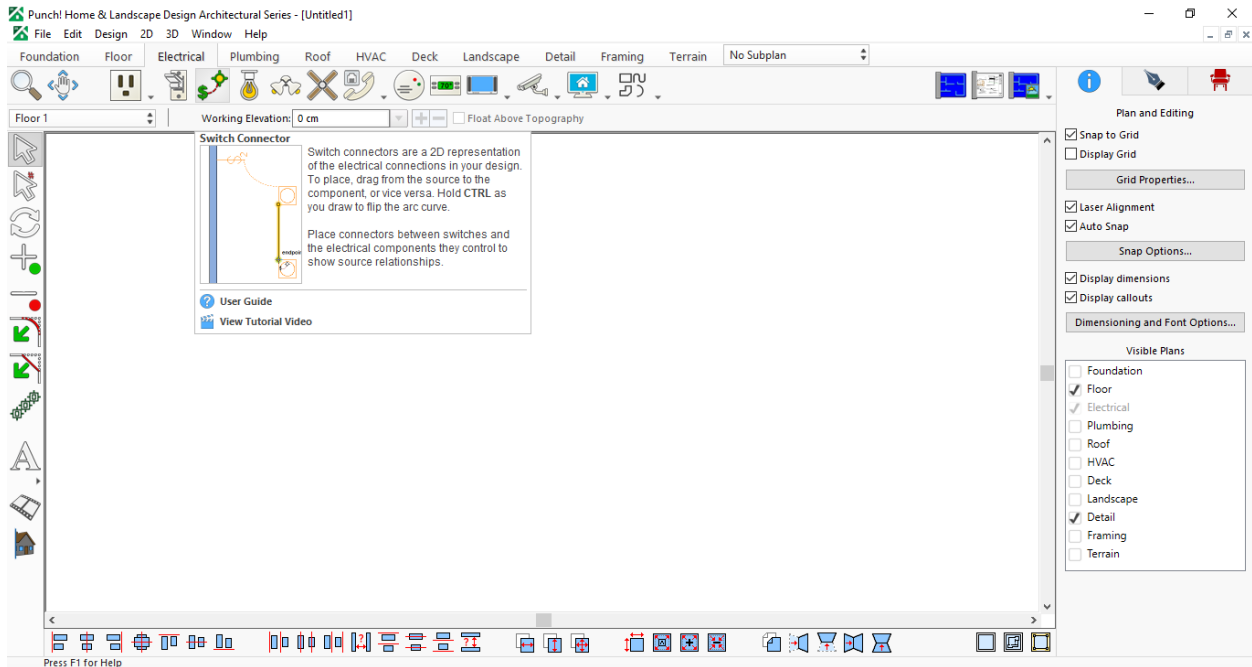
To add a switch, go to the **Electrical** tab in the main toolbar and select the **Switch** tool. Move your cursor over a wall, then click and drag slightly along the wall where you want the switch to appear. For example, if you are designing a bedroom, you would typically place a switch next to the door. The switch will automatically be placed at a default **elevation**, which means its height from the floor. If needed, you can adjust this height using the **Elevation bar** to better match your design preferences.



How to Add a Switch Connector

The **Switch Connector** tool is used to show how a **switch** is connected to the item it controls, such as a light or a ceiling fan. In a real home, a switch turns something on or off. In the software, the Switch Connector does not create real wiring, but it visually shows the connection so your plan is clear and easy to understand. This is especially helpful when planning lighting layouts or preparing drawings for documentation.

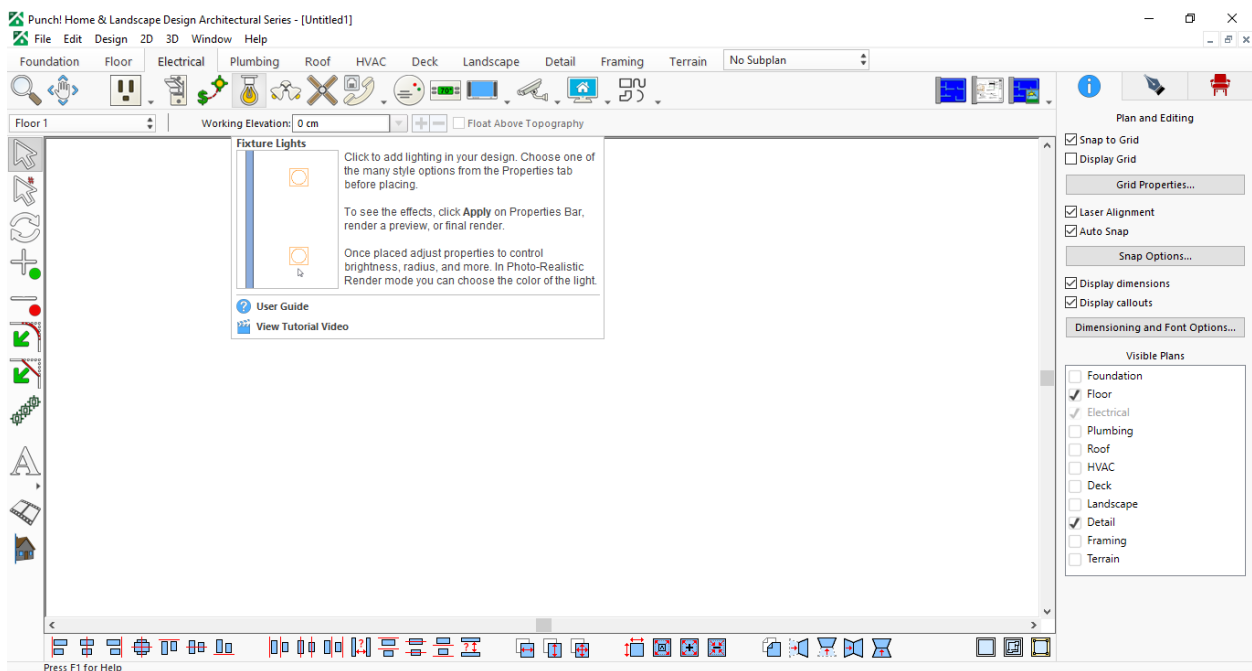
To use the **Switch Connector** tool, go to the **Electrical** tab in the main toolbar and select the tool. First, click on the **switch** you want to connect. Then drag a line from the switch to the electrical component it controls, such as a light fixture. You can also do this in reverse by clicking the light (or other component) first and dragging the line back to the switch. The connector line will appear in your plan, clearly showing which switch controls which device.



How to Add a Fixture Light

The **Fixture Lights** tool is used to add **light fixtures** (such as ceiling lights or decorative lamps) to your design. A light fixture is the physical light unit you see in a room, like a ceiling-mounted light in a bedroom or a hanging light above a dining table. This tool makes it easy for beginners to place indoor lighting and even preview how the light will brighten the space in the design.

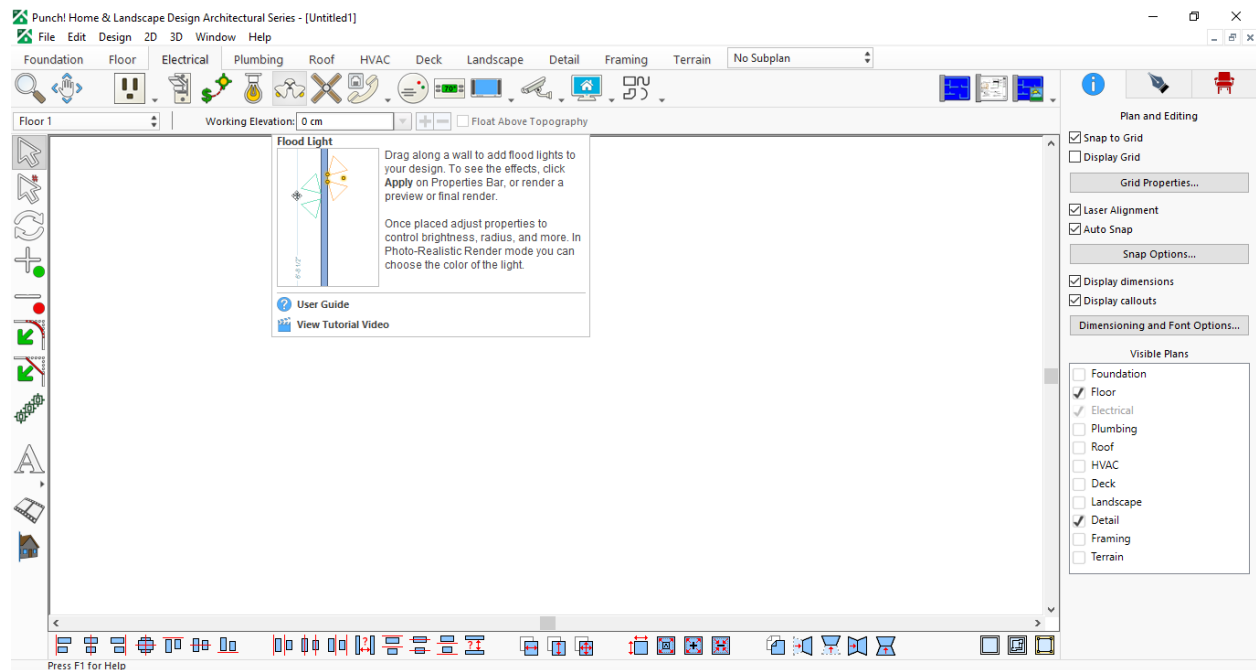
To use the **Fixture Lights** tool, go to the **Electrical** tab in the main toolbar and select the tool. Before placing the light, open the **Properties** tab and choose the light style you prefer. For example, you might select a simple ceiling light for a bedroom or a decorative fixture for a living room. Once you have selected the style, click anywhere in the drawing area to place the light at your desired location. You can move or adjust it later if needed.



How to Add a Flood Light

The **Flood Light** tool is used to add **outdoor flood lights** to your design. A flood light is a strong exterior light that spreads brightness over a wide area. In real homes, flood lights are often installed on outside walls to light up driveways, gardens, garages, or entryways. In the software, this tool helps you place exterior lighting and preview how the light will look around the building.

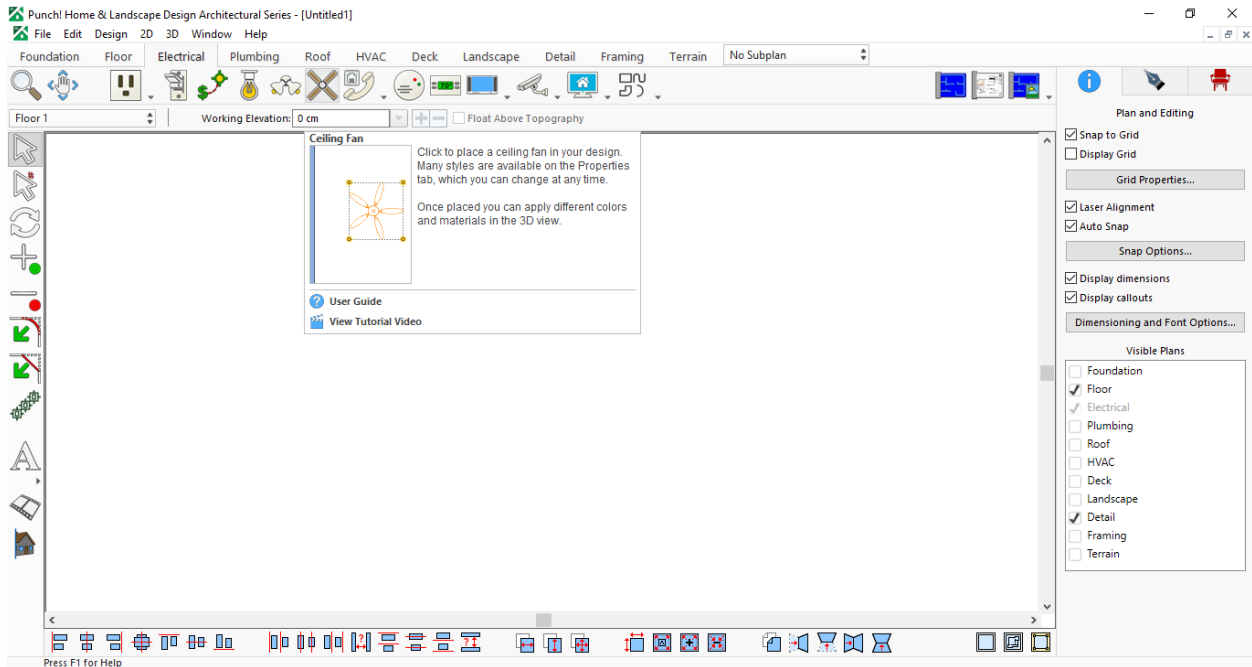
To use the **Flood Light** tool, go to the **Electrical** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Move your cursor to an exterior wall and **drag along the wall** where you want to place the light. The flood light will attach to the wall automatically. After placing it, open the **Properties bar** to adjust settings such as **brightness** (how strong the light is), **radius** (how far the light spreads), and **color**. You can then switch to **preview mode** or **photo-realistic render mode** to see how the lighting affects the outdoor area in a more realistic view.



How to Add a Ceiling Fan

The **Ceiling Fan** tool is used to add a **ceiling fan** to a room in your design. A ceiling fan is a fixture that hangs from the ceiling and helps circulate air. In the software, this tool lets you easily place a fan so you can see how it will look and fit in the space—such as in a bedroom, living room, or covered patio.

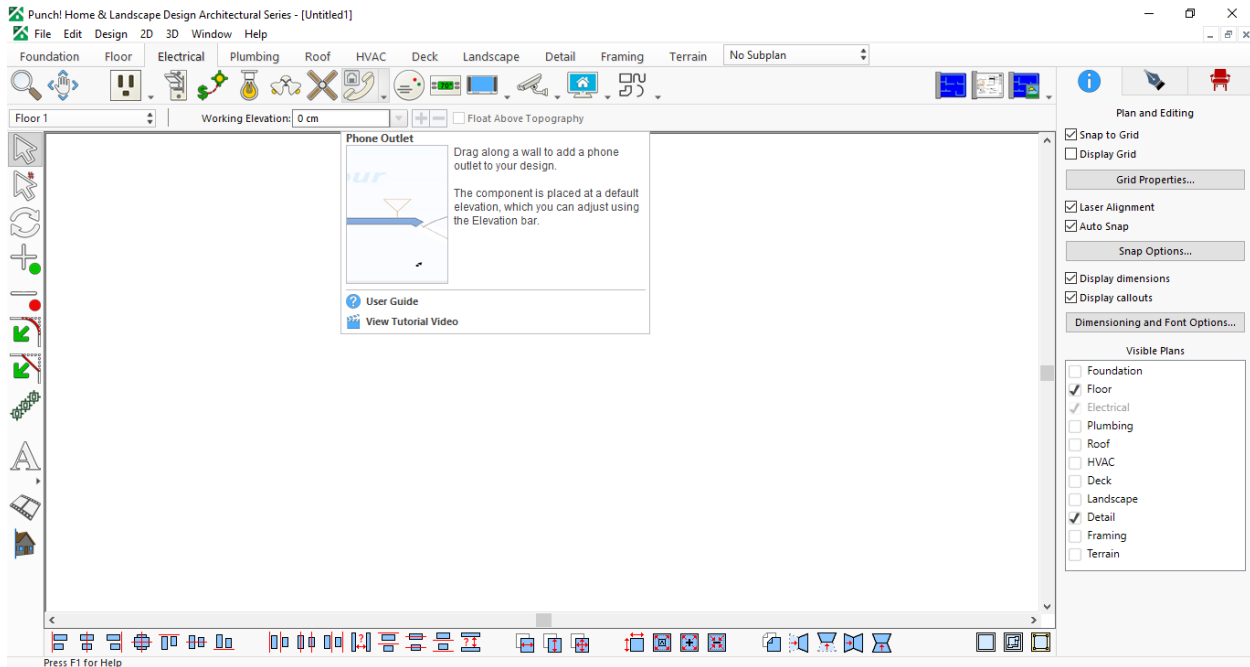
To use the **Ceiling Fan** tool, go to the **Electrical** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Before placing the fan, open the **Properties** tab to choose the style you prefer. For example, you might select a modern fan for a contemporary room or a traditional style for a classic design. Once you have selected the style, click in the drawing area where you want the fan to be installed—usually at the center of the ceiling. After placing it, you can adjust the **colors and materials** and switch to the **3D view** to see how it looks in a more realistic setting.



How to Add a Phone Outlet

The **Phone Outlet** tool is used to add a **phone outlet** (also called a telephone jack) to your floor plan. A phone outlet is a small wall connection point where a landline phone or communication device can be plugged in. Even if landlines are not commonly used, adding phone outlets in a design can help show communication wiring locations clearly and keep the plan complete and organized.

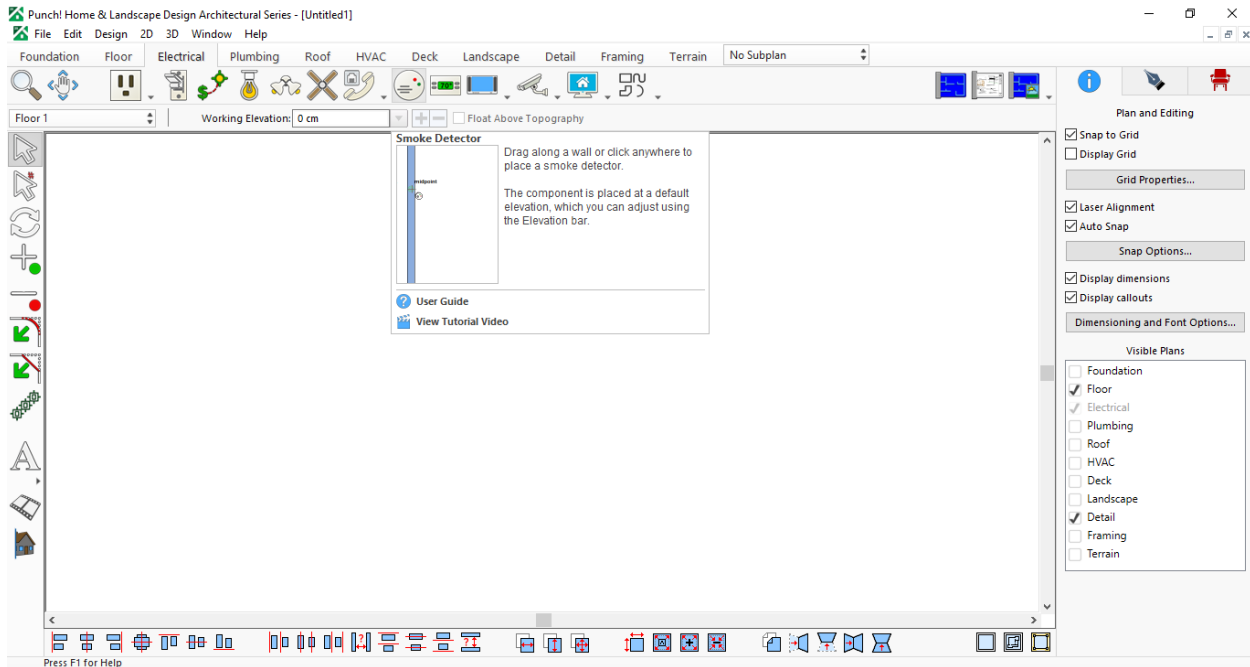
To use the **Phone Outlet** tool, go to the **Electrical** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Move your cursor to a wall where you want the outlet to be installed, then **drag along the wall** to place it. The outlet will automatically appear at a **default height**, similar to how outlets are placed in real homes. If you need to raise or lower it—for example, to match other wall devices—you can adjust its position using the **Elevation bar** after it has been placed.



How to Add a Smoke Detector

The **Smoke Detector** tool is used to add **smoke detectors** to your design for safety planning. A smoke detector is a small device installed on a ceiling or high on a wall that alerts people if smoke is detected. In real homes, smoke detectors are usually placed in hallways, bedrooms, and near living areas to improve safety. In the software, this tool helps you plan proper placement so your design is both realistic and safety-conscious.

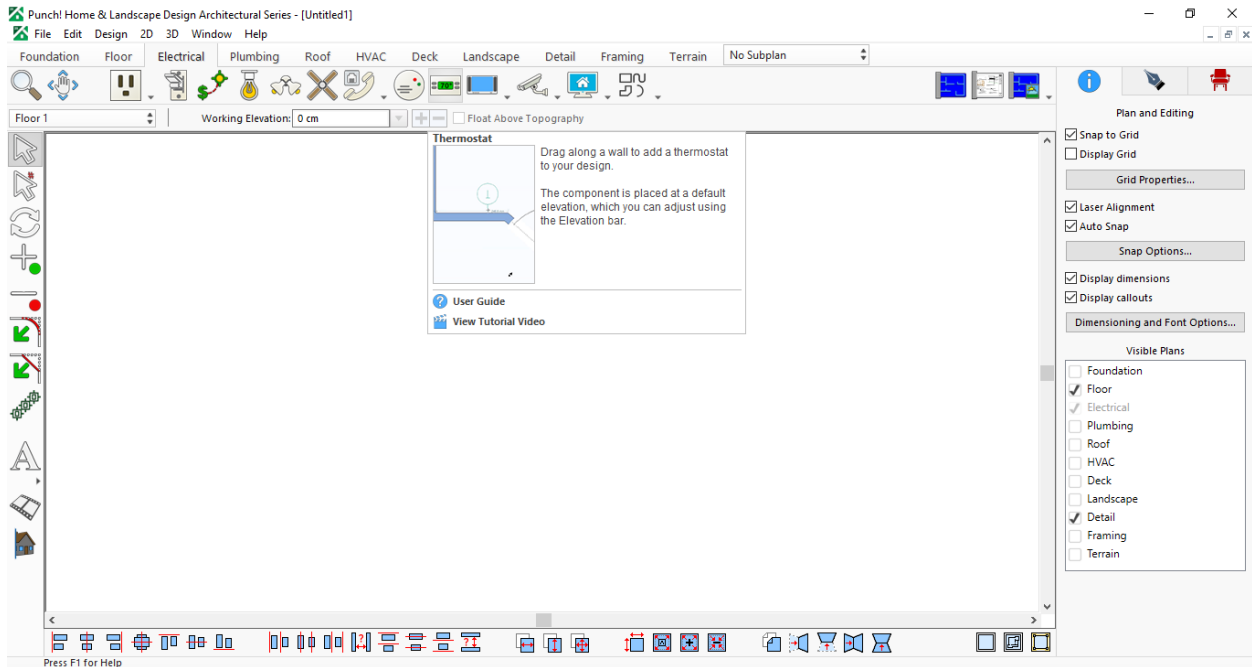
To use the **Smoke Detector** tool, go to the **Electrical** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then, click anywhere in the drawing area to place the detector—typically on the ceiling—or **drag along a wall** if you prefer wall placement. The detector will appear at a **default height**, just like it would in a real home. If needed, you can adjust its position using the **Elevation bar** after placement. You can also switch to the **3D view** to check how it looks in the space.



How to Add a Thermostat

The **Thermostat** tool is used to add a **thermostat** to your design for temperature control planning. A thermostat is the wall-mounted device that controls your heating and cooling system. In real homes, it is usually placed on an interior wall in a central area, such as a hallway or living room, where it can accurately measure room temperature. In the software, this tool helps you choose a practical and realistic location.

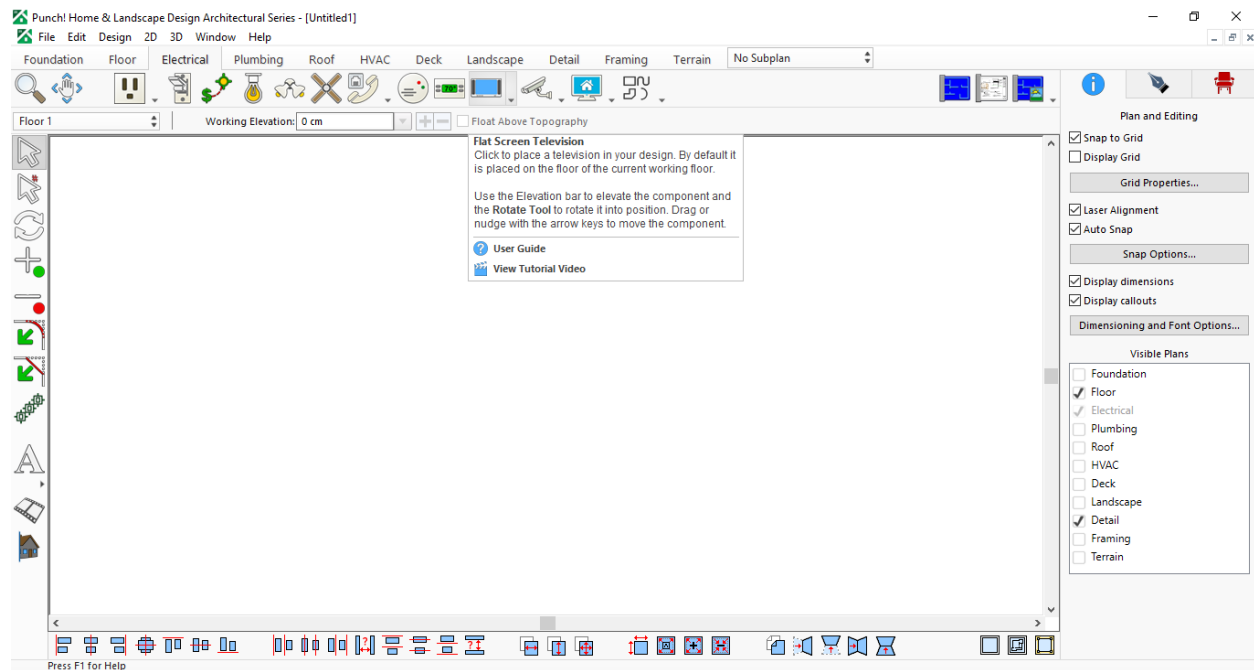
To use the **Thermostat** tool, go to the **Electrical** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Move your cursor to the wall where you want to install the thermostat, then **drag along the wall** to place it. The thermostat will automatically appear at a **default height**, similar to standard installation in a real home. If needed, you can adjust its height using the **Elevation bar** after placing it. You can also check its position in the **3D view** to make sure it looks correctly placed in the room.



How to Add an LED TV on a Wall

The **Flat Screen Television** tool is used to add a **TV** to your room design. This allows you to see where the television will be placed and how it fits with furniture such as sofas, cabinets, or beds. For example, you might place a TV in front of a couch in the living room or on a bedroom wall facing the bed. This helps you plan both comfort and layout.

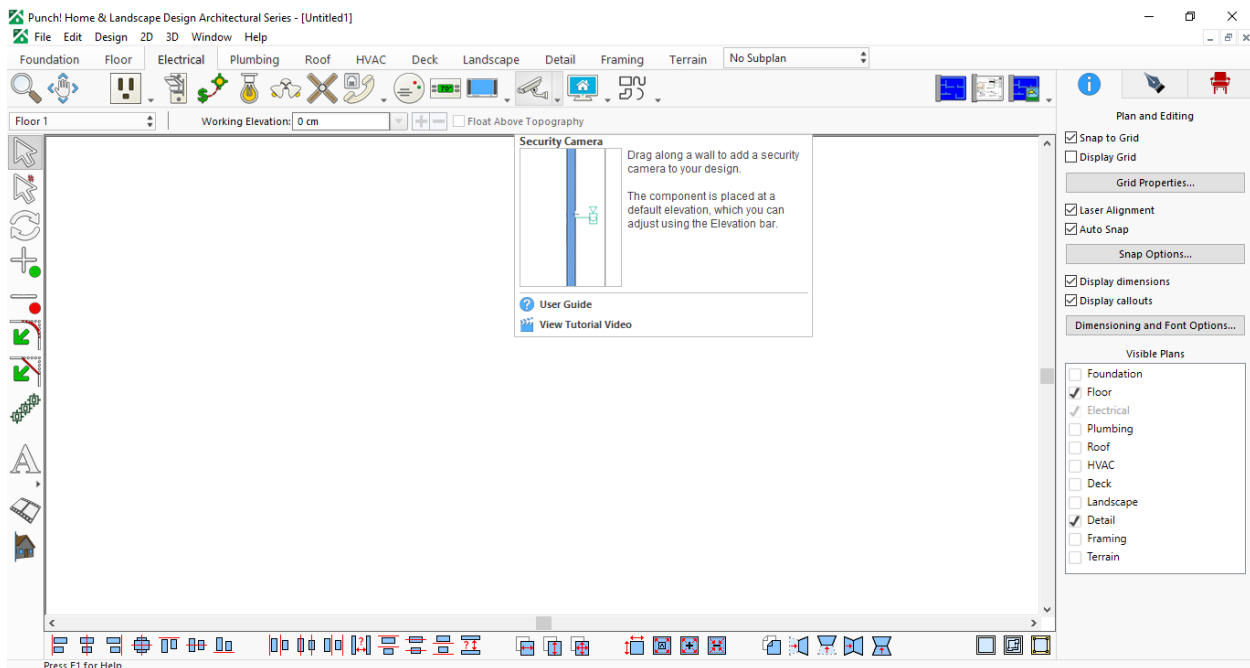
To use the **Flat Screen Television** tool, go to the **Electrical** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then click in the drawing area to place the TV. By default, the television will be placed on the **floor** of the current level. If you want to mount it on the wall, use the **Elevation bar** to raise it to the desired height. You can also use the **Rotate** tool to turn it in the correct direction and the **arrow keys** on your keyboard to adjust its position more precisely. Finally, check the placement in the **3D view** to make sure it looks correctly mounted and aligned.



How to Add a Security Camera

The **Security Camera** tool is used to add security cameras to your design so you can plan surveillance and safety coverage. This helps you decide where cameras should be placed to monitor important areas such as entrances, driveways, hallways, or backyards. For example, you might place a camera near the front door to cover visitors or along a wall facing a parking area. Adding cameras in your plan helps you visualize how the space will be monitored.

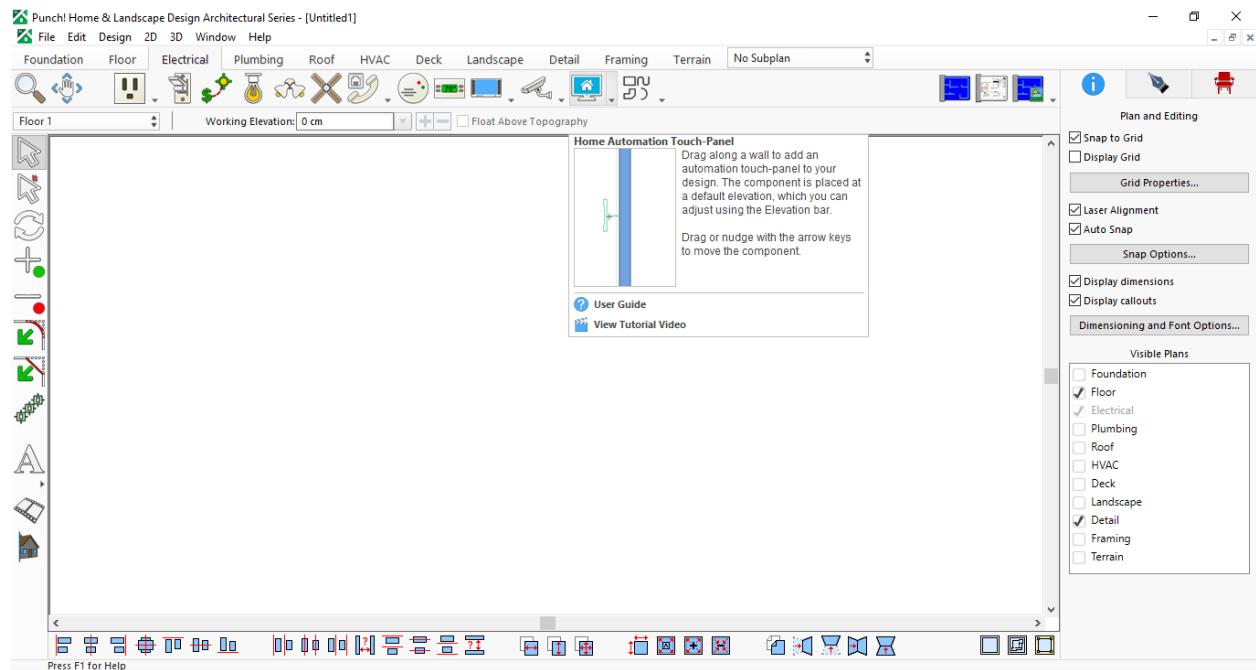
To use the **Security Camera** tool, go to the **Electrical** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then move your cursor to a wall in the drawing area and **drag along the wall** to place the camera. The camera will automatically be set at a **default height**, which you can adjust using the **Elevation bar** if needed. After placing it, you can check its position in the **3D view** to make sure it is mounted at the correct angle and height for proper coverage.



How to Add a Home Automation Touch-Panel

The **Home Automation Touch-Panel** tool is used to add a smart control panel to your design. A touch panel is a wall-mounted screen that controls things like **lights, security systems, temperature, and other smart home features** from one central place. For example, you might place it near the main entrance or in the living room so it's easy to access. Adding it to your plan helps you decide the best and most convenient location.

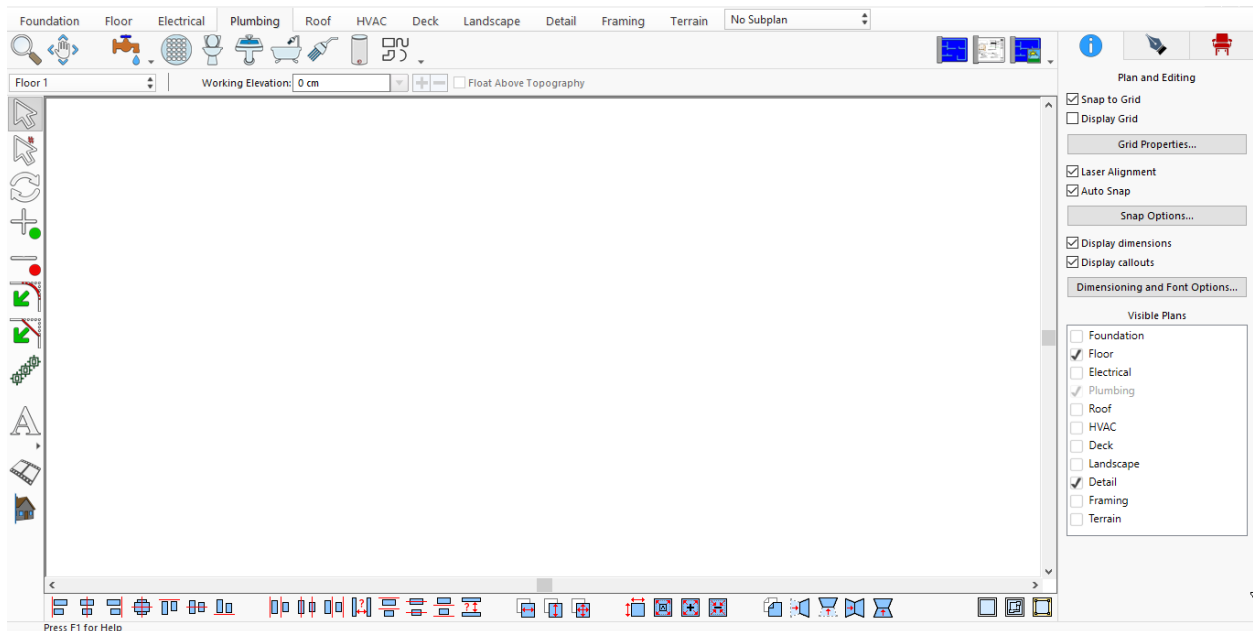
To use the **Home Automation Touch-Panel** tool, go to the **Electrical** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then move your cursor to a wall and **drag along the wall** to place the panel. The panel will automatically be placed at a **default height**, but you can change this using the **Elevation bar** if needed. If you want to adjust the position slightly, you can drag it with your mouse or use the **arrow keys** on your keyboard for small, precise movements. Finally, check the placement in the **3D view** to make sure it looks correctly installed and easy to reach.



Start Your Plumbing Layout: Easy Tools for Bathrooms and Utilities

The plumbing tools in the application allow you to accurately plan and place essential water supply and drainage components within your design. You can add exterior hose bibs for outdoor water access and floor drains for proper drainage in bathrooms, laundry rooms, or utility areas. Fixtures are easy to position by clicking or dragging in the drawing area, and their height and placement can be adjusted using elevation and positioning controls for precise layout planning.

In addition to drainage elements, you can place key bathroom and utility fixtures such as toilets, sinks, bathtubs, showers, and water heaters. Each fixture can be customized by selecting different styles, adjusting size and offsets, and modifying colors and materials to match the overall design. These tools help create a complete, functional, and visually accurate plumbing layout for residential projects.

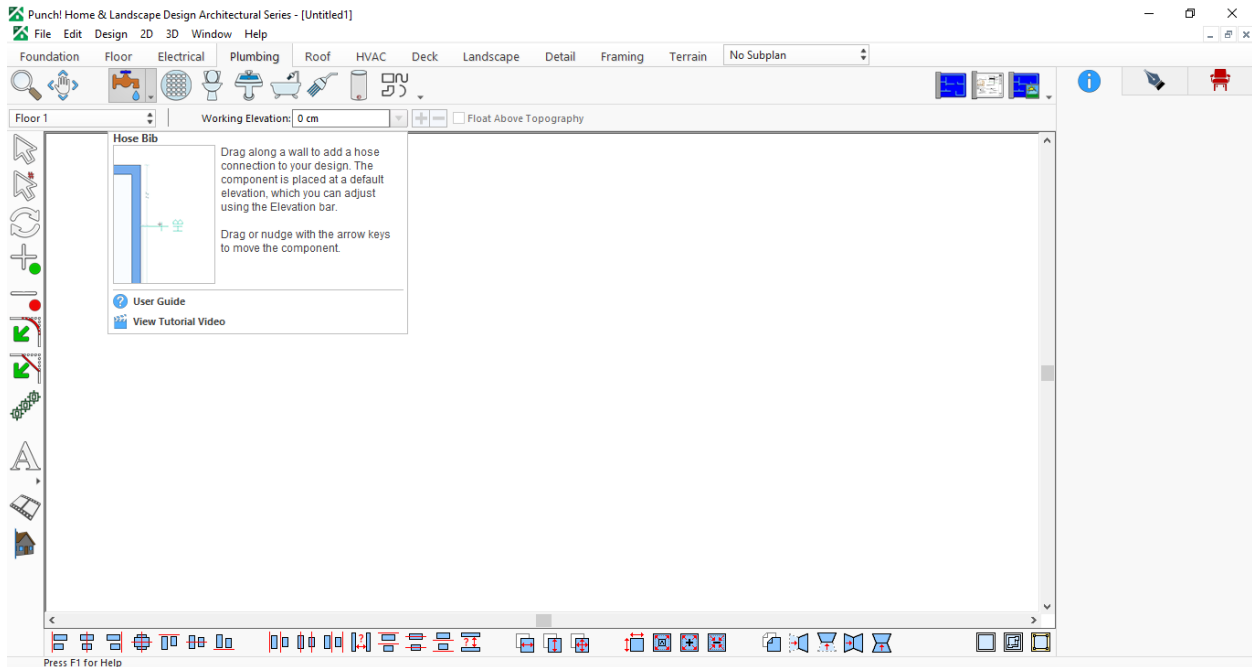


Plumbing Tab – Complete Water Fixture Planning Workspace

How to Add a Hose Bib for an Exterior Water Connection

The **Hose Bib** tool is used to add an outdoor water connection to your design. A hose bib is the small faucet installed on an exterior wall where you can attach a garden hose. For example, you might place one in the backyard for watering plants or near the driveway for washing a car. Adding it to your plan helps you decide the most practical and convenient location for outdoor water use.

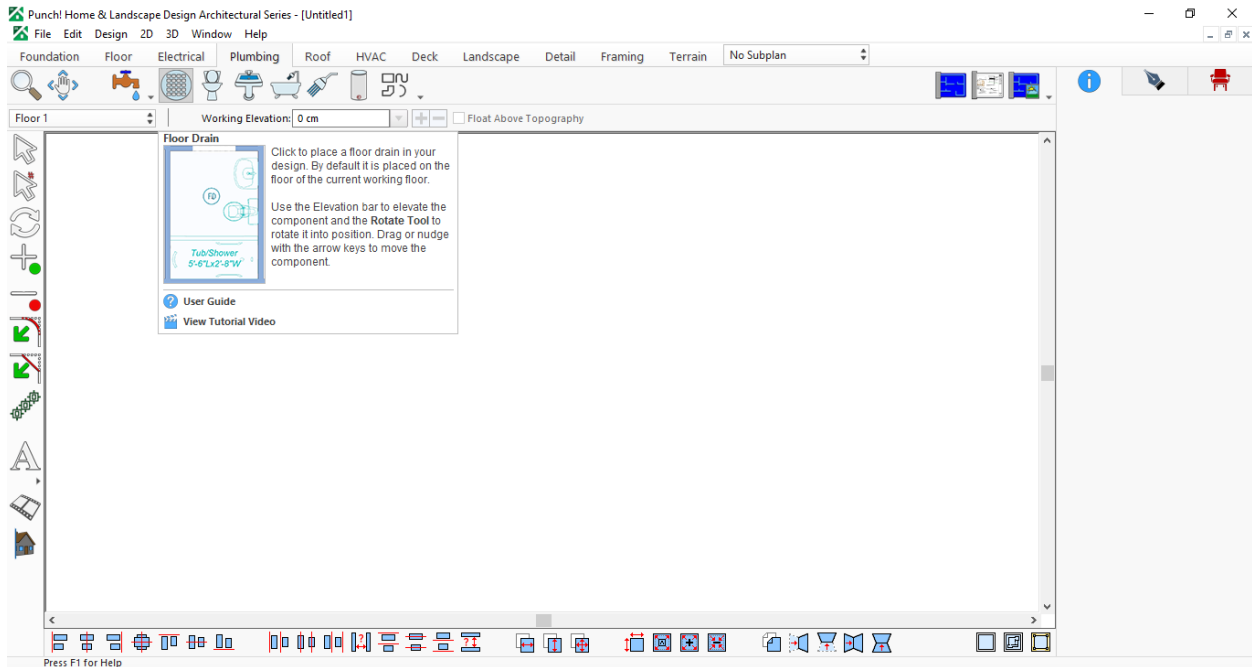
To use the **Hose Bib** tool, go to the **Plumbing** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then move your cursor to an exterior wall in the drawing area and **drag along the wall** to place the hose bib where you want it. The hose bib will automatically be set at a **default height**, but you can adjust this using the **Elevation bar** if needed. You can also fine-tune its exact position by dragging it slightly with your mouse or using the **arrow keys** on your keyboard for small adjustments.



How to Add a Floor Drain

The **Floor Drain** tool is used to add a drain opening on the floor so water can flow out properly. A floor drain is commonly placed in areas where water may collect, such as **bathrooms, laundry rooms, basements, or utility spaces**. For example, in a bathroom, a floor drain helps remove excess water from the shower area. Adding it to your design ensures proper drainage planning.

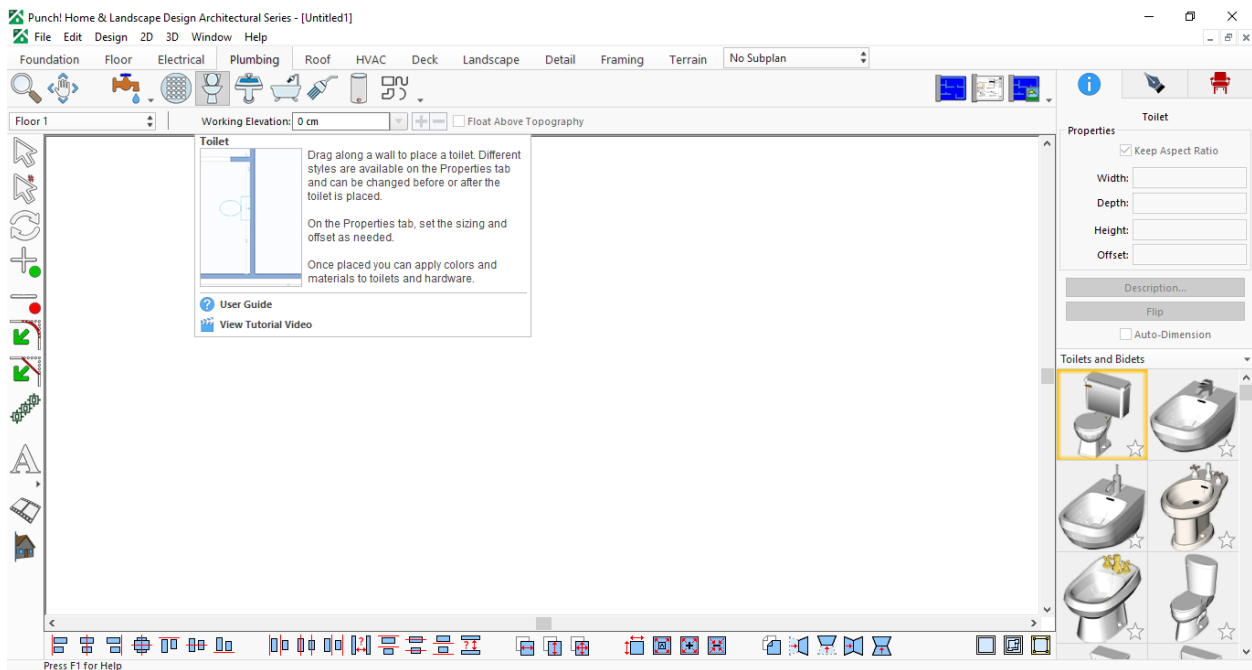
To use the **Floor Drain** tool, go to the **Plumbing** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then simply **click on the floor** in the drawing area where you want the drain to be placed. The drain will automatically be positioned on the floor of the current level. If needed, you can adjust its height using the **Elevation bar**, change its direction with the **Rotate** tool, or fine-tune its exact position by dragging it with your mouse or using the **arrow keys** for small, precise movements. Checking the placement in the **3D view** can help you confirm it looks correct.



How to Add a Toilet

The **Toilet** tool is used to add a toilet fixture to your bathroom design. A toilet is an essential plumbing fixture, and placing it correctly helps you plan the layout of your bathroom properly. For example, you may want to position it against a wall with enough space around it for comfort and easy movement. Adding it to your plan helps you check spacing and overall room arrangement.

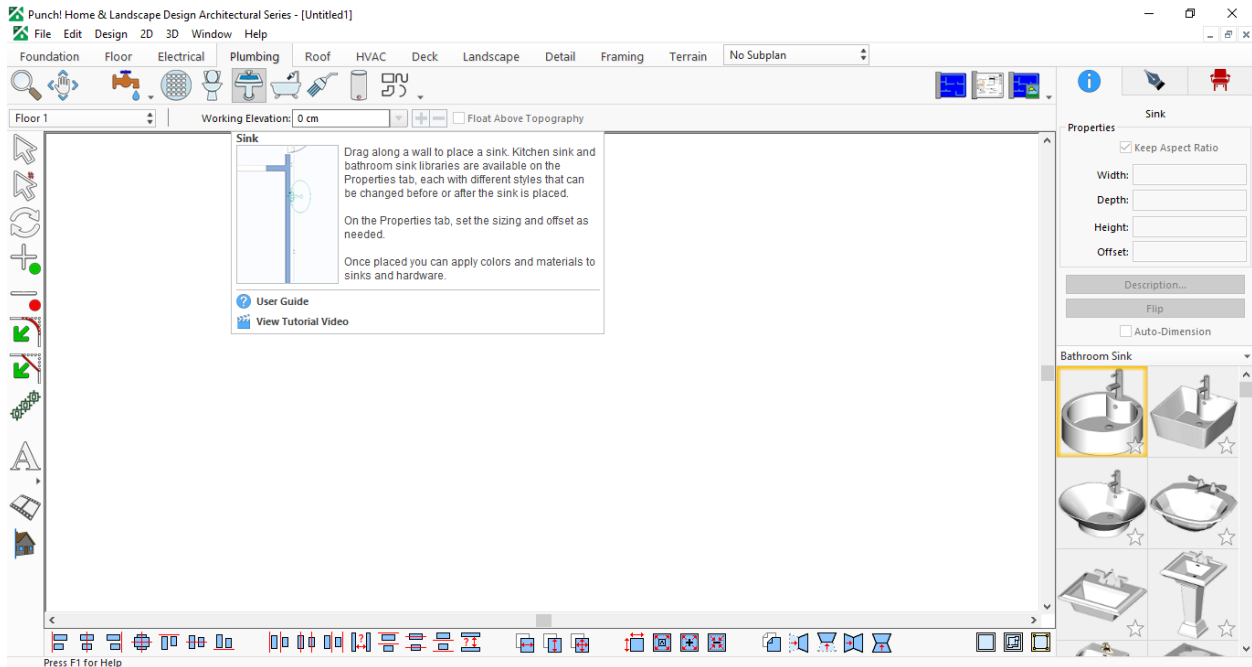
To use the **Toilet** tool, go to the **Plumbing** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then move your cursor to a wall in the drawing area and **drag along the wall** to place the toilet. You can choose different toilet styles from the **Properties** tab either before or after placing it. If needed, you can also adjust the size and position to fit your layout. Once the toilet is placed, you can change its **colors and materials** to match your bathroom design, and review everything in the **3D view** to make sure it looks correct.



How to Add a Sink

The **Sink** tool is used to add a sink to your kitchen or bathroom design. A sink is an important plumbing fixture used for washing hands, dishes, and other daily tasks. Placing it correctly helps you plan your space efficiently. For example, in a kitchen, you may want the sink centered under a window, while in a bathroom, it is usually placed inside a vanity cabinet against a wall.

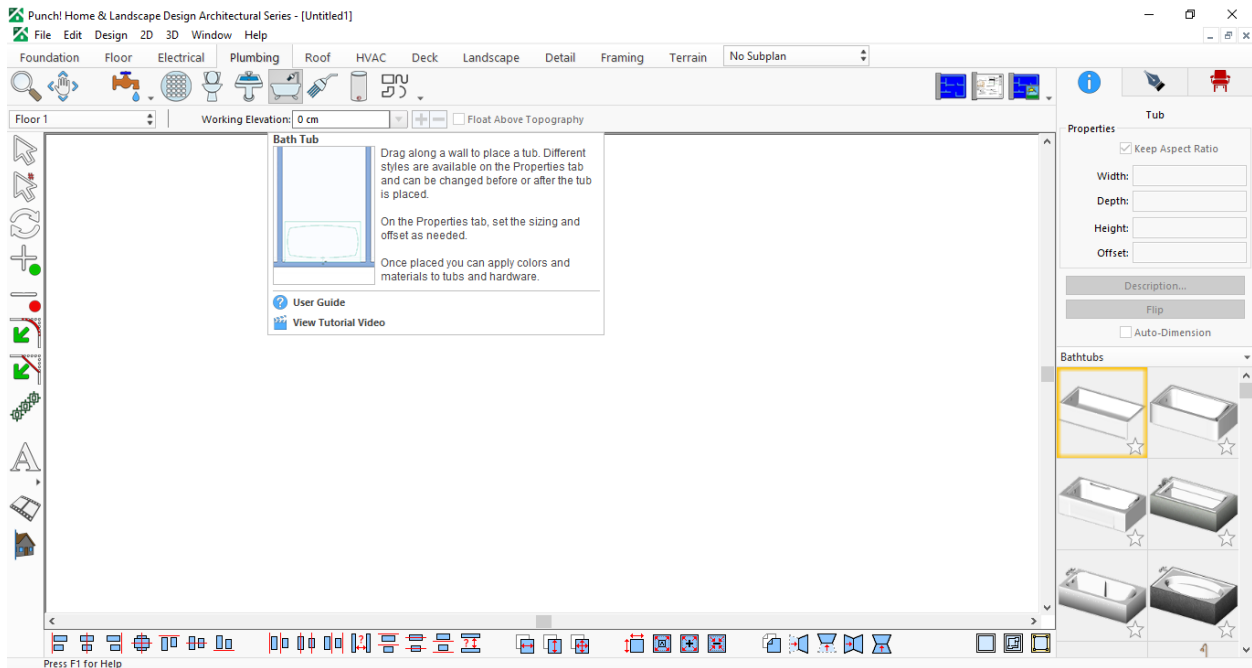
To use the **Sink** tool, go to the **Plumbing** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then move your cursor to a wall and **drag along the wall** to place the sink in your desired location. You can choose different sink styles from the **Properties** tab either before or after placing it. If needed, adjust the size and position to better fit your layout. After placement, you can change the **colors and materials** of the sink and its hardware to match your overall design, and check the final result in the **3D view** to make sure everything looks correct.



How to Add a Bathtub

The **Bath Tub** tool is used to add a bathtub to your bathroom design. A bathtub is usually placed against a wall and is an important part of many bathroom layouts. Adding it to your plan helps you check spacing, comfort, and how it fits with other fixtures like the toilet and sink. For example, you may want to make sure there is enough walking space around the tub for safety and convenience.

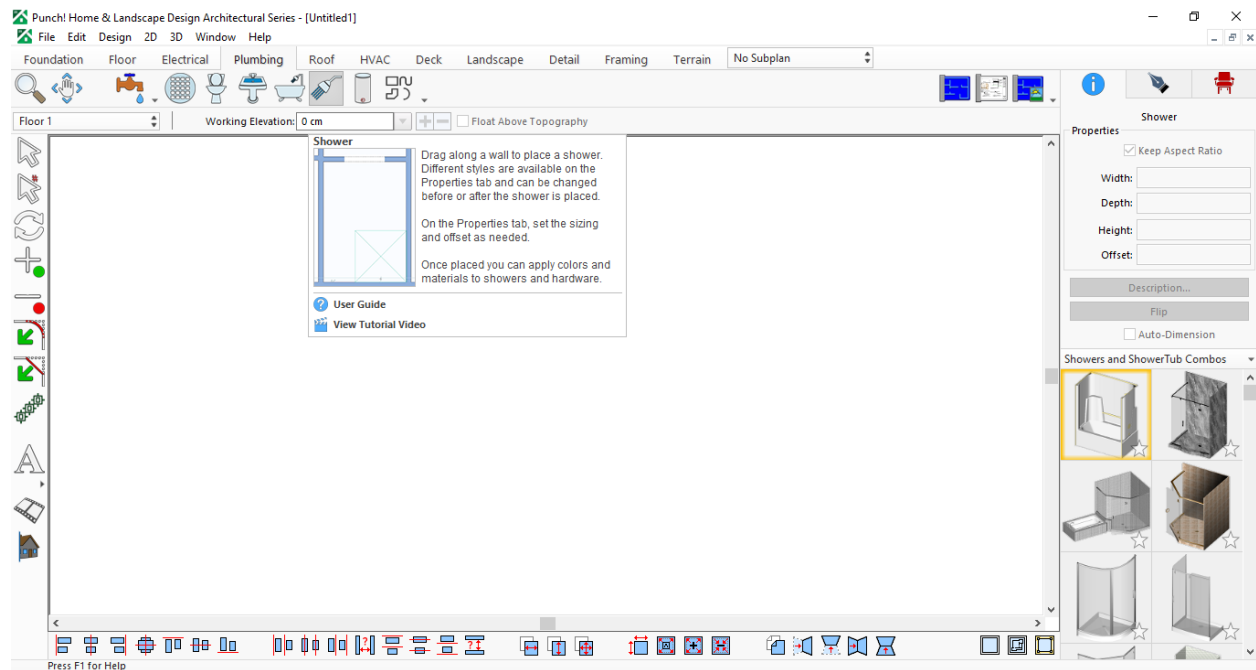
To use the **Bath Tub** tool, go to the **Plumbing** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then move your cursor to a wall in the drawing area and **drag along the wall** to place the bathtub. You can choose different tub styles from the **Properties** tab either before or after placing it. If needed, adjust the size and position to better fit your room layout. After placement, you can change the **colors and materials** of the bathtub and its fixtures to match your design, and view the final look in the **3D view** to ensure everything appears correct and well-placed.



How to Add a Shower/Bath Cabin

The **Shower** tool is used to add a shower unit (also called a shower cabin) to your bathroom design. A shower is typically placed against a wall or in a corner of the bathroom. Adding it to your plan helps you make sure there is enough space for comfortable use and proper layout. For example, you may want to position the shower near the bathroom drain and leave enough space for the door to open easily.

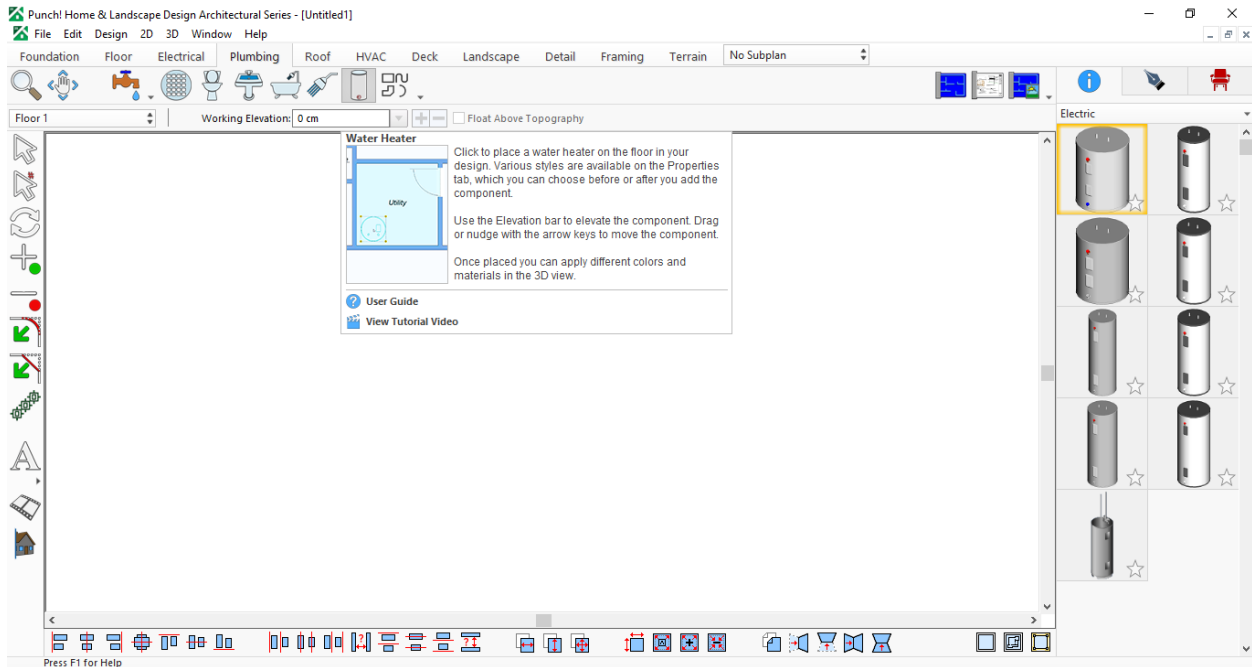
To use the **Shower** tool, go to the **Plumbing** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then move your cursor to a wall in the drawing area and **drag along the wall** to place the shower. You can choose different shower styles from the **Properties** tab either before or after placing it. If needed, adjust the size and position to better fit your bathroom layout. After placing the shower, you can change the **colors and materials** of the unit and its hardware, and review everything in the **3D view** to make sure it looks correct and fits well in the space.



How to Add a Water Heater

The **Water Heater** tool is used to add a water heater to your home design. A water heater is usually placed in a utility room, basement, garage, or service area to supply hot water to bathrooms and kitchens. Adding it to your plan helps you organize these spaces properly and make sure there is enough room around the unit for installation and maintenance.

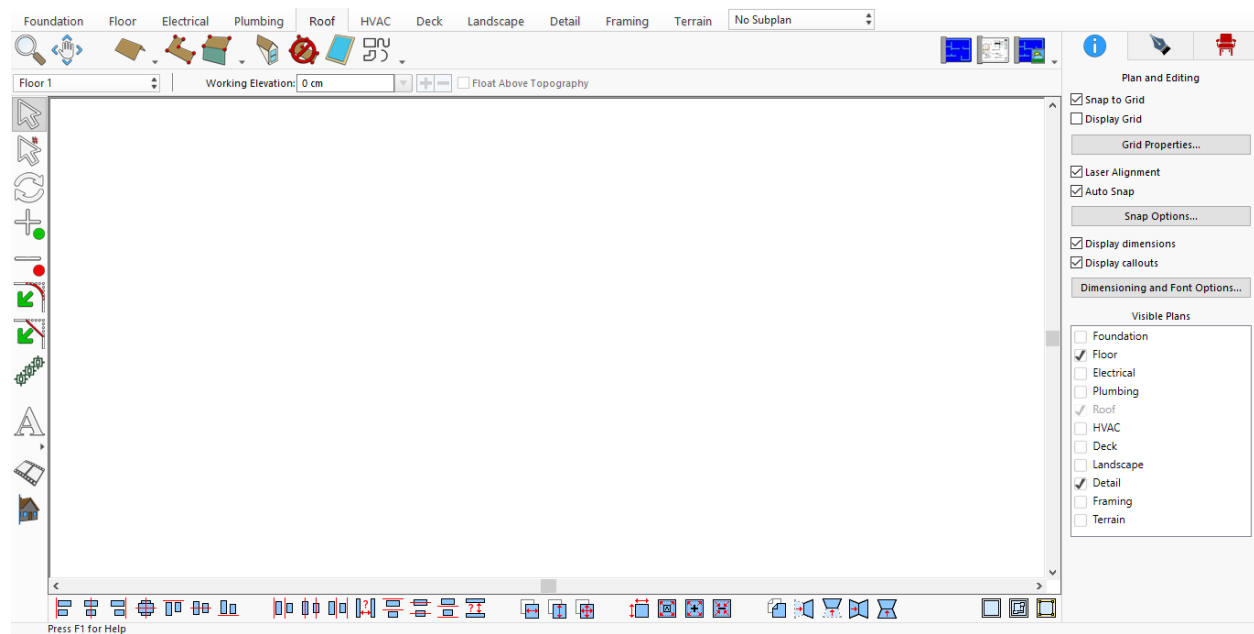
To use the **Water Heater** tool, go to the **Plumbing** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then **click in the drawing area** to place the water heater. By default, it will be placed on the floor of your current level. You can choose different styles from the **Properties** tab either before or after placing it. If needed, use the **Elevation bar** to raise it, or drag it and use the **arrow keys** to fine-tune its position. You can also change its **colors and materials** and check how it looks in the **3D view** to make sure it fits well in your design.



Design with Detail: Roof Essentials for Realistic Floor Plans

The roof design tools in the application allow you to create both standard and custom roof structures with precision. You can design a traditional gable roof by defining its shape, size, and slope using pitch settings, or create completely custom layouts using the freehand drawing method for irregular or complex building footprints. A four-point freehand option also enables you to quickly generate a rectangular roof panel that automatically attaches to existing walls, with adjustable overhang, elevation, and soffit settings. After placement, roofs can be rotated, repositioned, enclosed with gable walls, and customized with different materials and colors in 3D view.

Additional features help enhance roof functionality and architectural detail. You can add dormers with built-in windows to existing roof surfaces and adjust their size, height, and pitch as needed. The dormer cutout feature allows you to create precise roof openings to accommodate dormers. Skylights can also be placed directly onto roof panels, with customizable dimensions and trim options. Together, these tools provide complete flexibility for designing detailed, realistic, and structurally accurate roof systems.

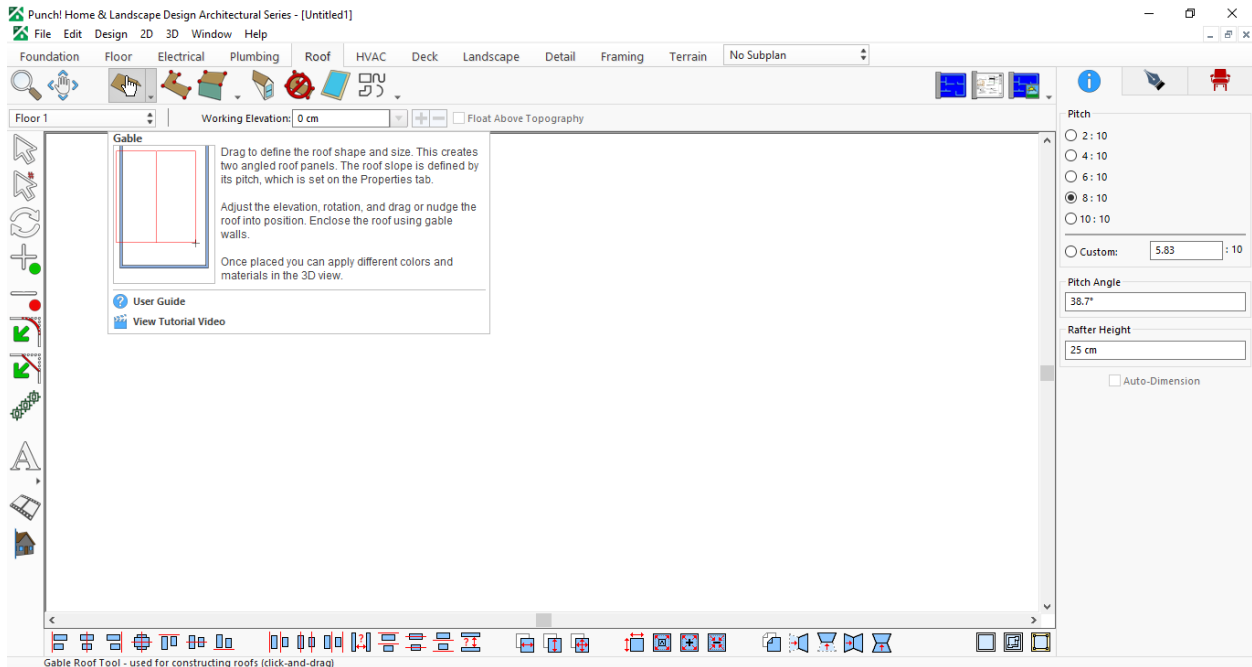


Roof Tab Interface with Roof Creation and Editing Tools

How to Add a Gable Roof

The **Gable Roof** tool is used to create a simple two-sloped roof, which is one of the most common roof styles in homes. A gable roof has two sides that slope downward from a central ridge, forming a triangle shape at each end of the building. For example, many traditional houses have this classic “A-shaped” roof design.

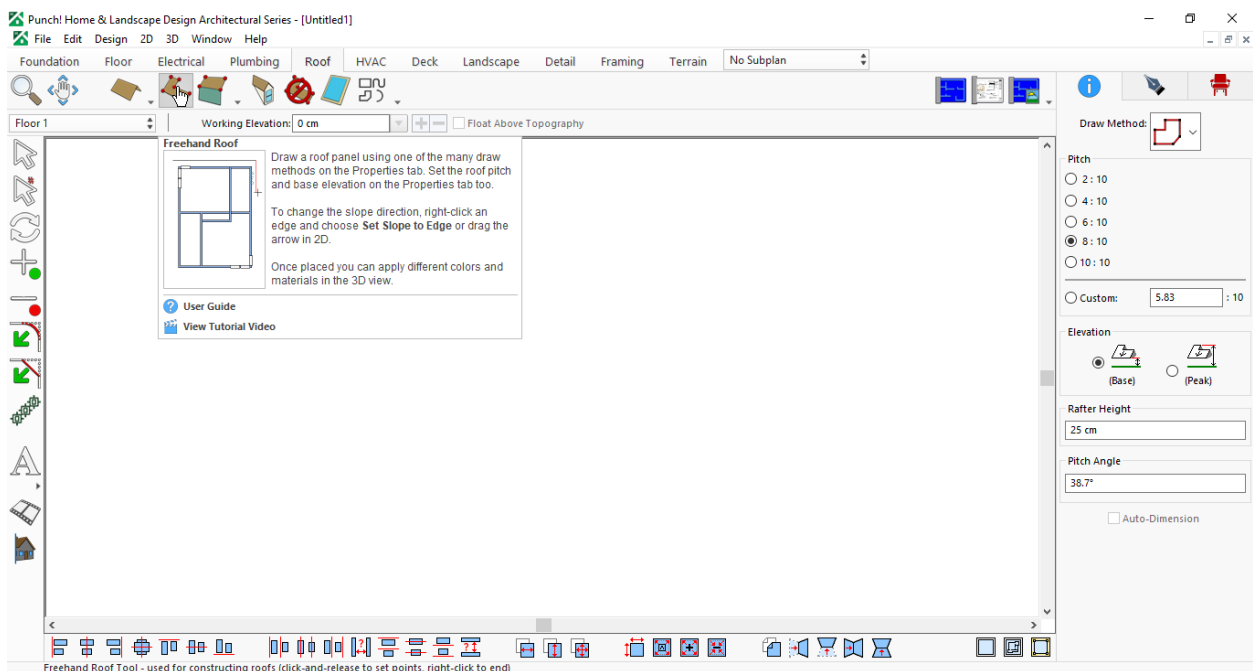
To add one, go to the **Roof** tab in the main toolbar and select the **Gable Roof** tool. Then **click and drag in the drawing area** to define the size and shape of the roof. The steepness of the roof is controlled by the **Pitch** setting in the **Properties** tab. A higher pitch creates a steeper roof, while a lower pitch creates a flatter roof. After placing the roof, you can adjust its **elevation**, **rotation**, and position if needed. You can also enclose the ends with gable walls and apply different **colors and materials** in the **3D view** to match the style of your home.



How to Add a Freehand Roof

The **Freehand Roof** tool is used to create custom roof shapes that do not follow standard styles like gable or hip roofs. This is helpful when your building has an unusual shape, an extension, or a complex layout. For example, if your house has an L-shaped design or a unique corner addition, a freehand roof lets you match the roof exactly to that shape.

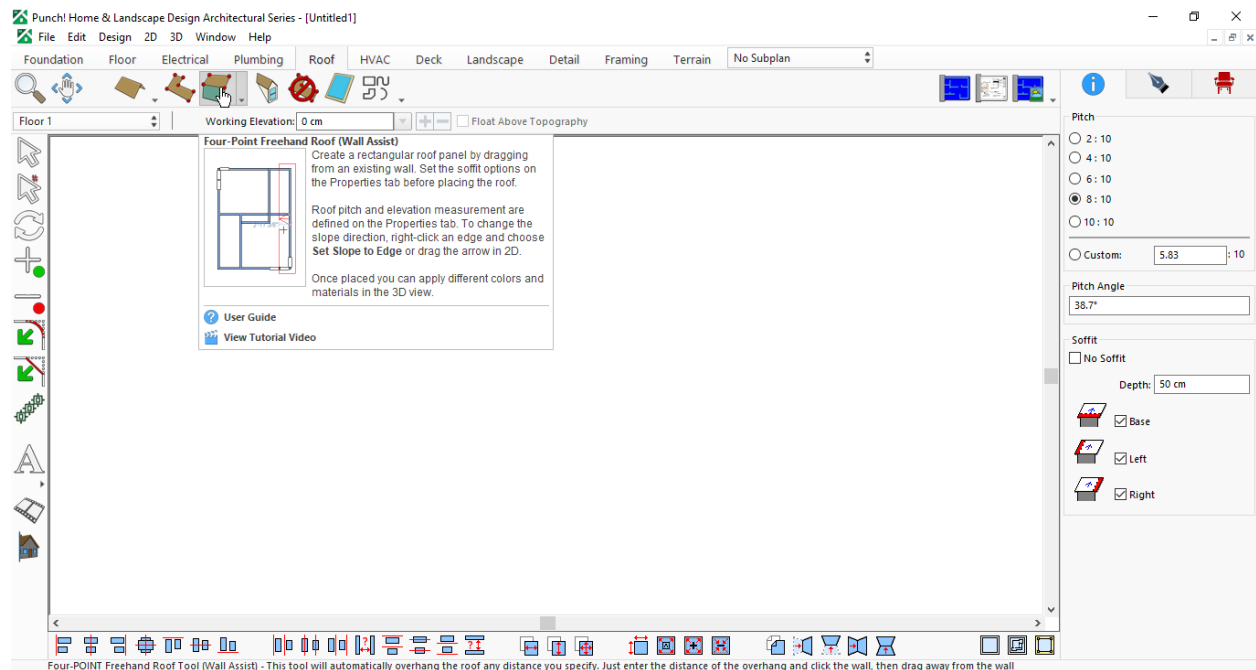
To use the **Freehand Roof** tool, go to the **Roof** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then **click in the drawing area** to place points around the area where you want the roof. Each click creates a corner of the roof panel. Continue clicking to outline the full shape, and when you are finished, **right-click** to complete the roof. After placing it, you can adjust its size, slope, and materials in the **Properties** tab and review the final look in the **3D view**.



How to Add a Four-Point Freehand Roof

The **Four-Point Freehand Roof (Wall Assist)** tool is a quick way to create a simple rectangular roof panel that automatically connects to existing walls. This tool is very helpful for beginners because it reduces the need to draw each corner manually. For example, if you want to add a small roof over a porch or an extension, this tool can instantly attach the roof to the wall with the correct alignment.

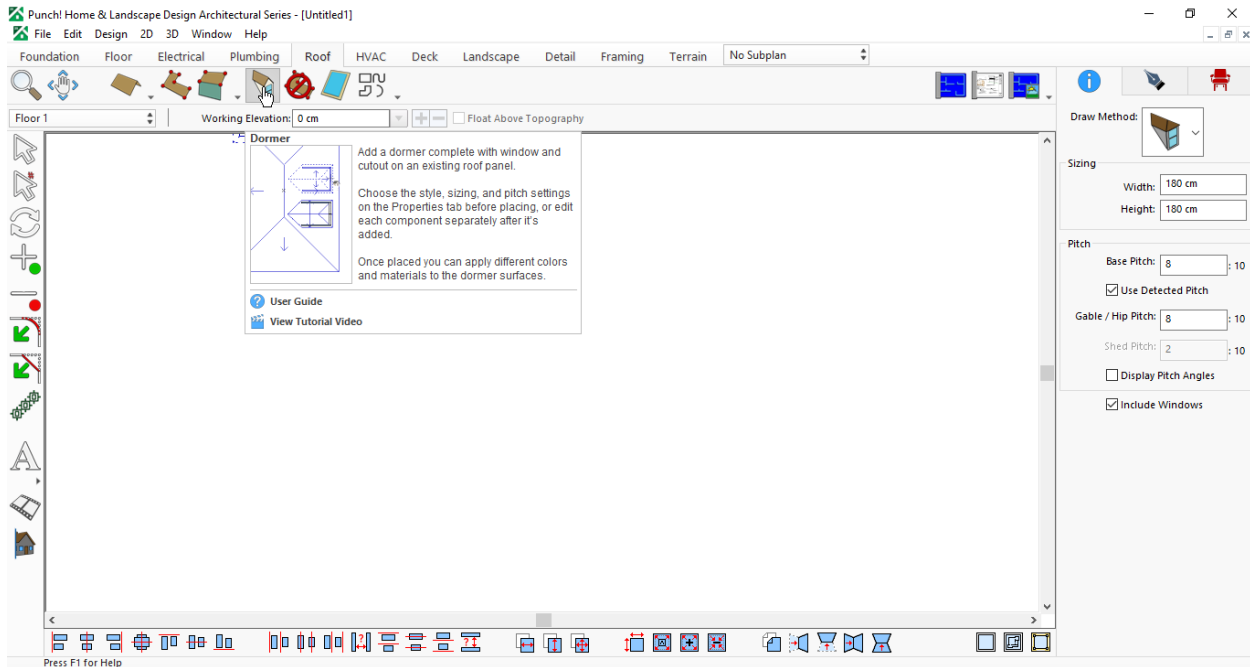
To use the **Four-Point Freehand Roof (Wall Assist)** tool, go to the **Roof** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then **click on an existing wall and drag outward** to create the roof panel with an overhang (the part of the roof that extends beyond the wall). The steepness of the roof is controlled by the **Pitch** setting in the **Properties panel**, where you can choose a preset value or enter your own. After placing the roof, you can adjust its **elevation**, modify **soffit options**, and apply different **materials and colors** in the **3D view** to match your design.



How to Add a Dormer

The **Dormer** tool is used to add a dormer to an existing roof. A dormer is a small structure that projects out from a sloped roof and usually includes a window. It brings natural light into upper rooms, such as an attic or loft, and also adds visual detail to the outside of the house. For example, if you want more light and headroom in an upstairs bedroom, adding a dormer is a great option.

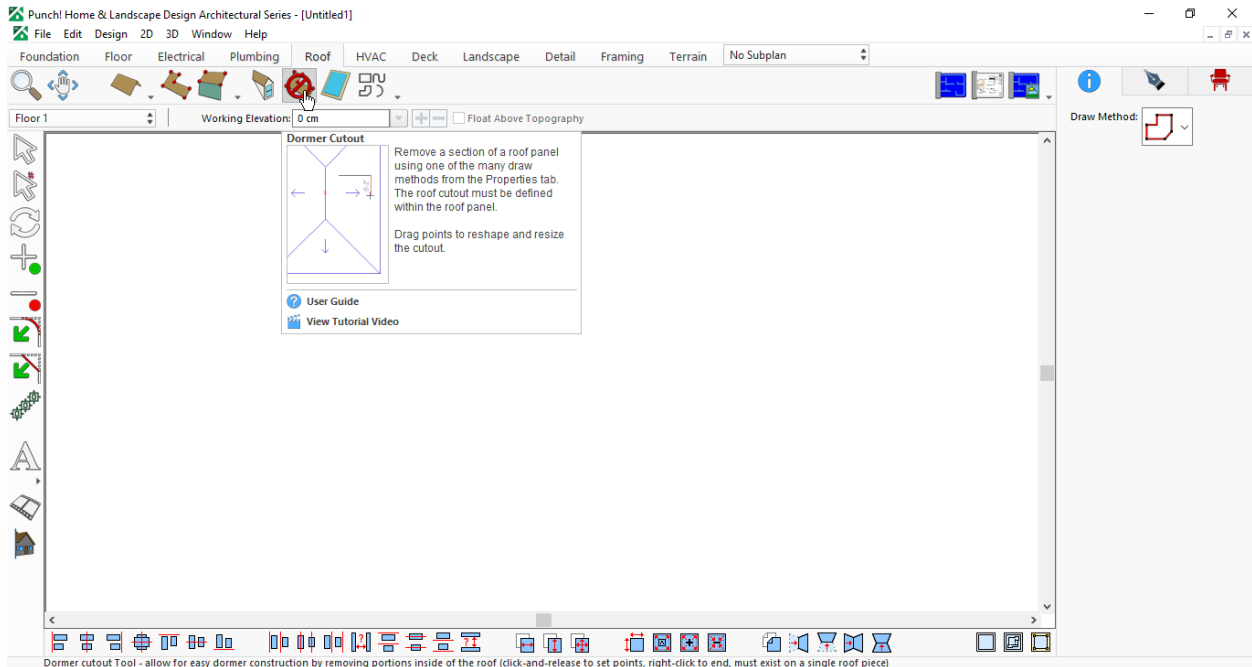
To use the **Dormer** tool, go to the **Roof** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then **click directly on the roof surface** where you want the dormer to appear. The software will automatically create the dormer and cut an opening in the roof. You can adjust the **width, height, and pitch** (roof slope) in the **Properties panel**. After placing it, you can fine-tune its style and apply different **materials and colors** in the **3D view** to match the rest of your home design.



How to Cut The Dormer By Using Dormer Cutout

The **Dormer Cutout** tool is used to create an opening in an existing roof so a dormer can fit properly. Think of it as cutting a hole in the roof where the dormer will be placed. This is useful when you want full control over the size and shape of the roof opening instead of letting the software create it automatically.

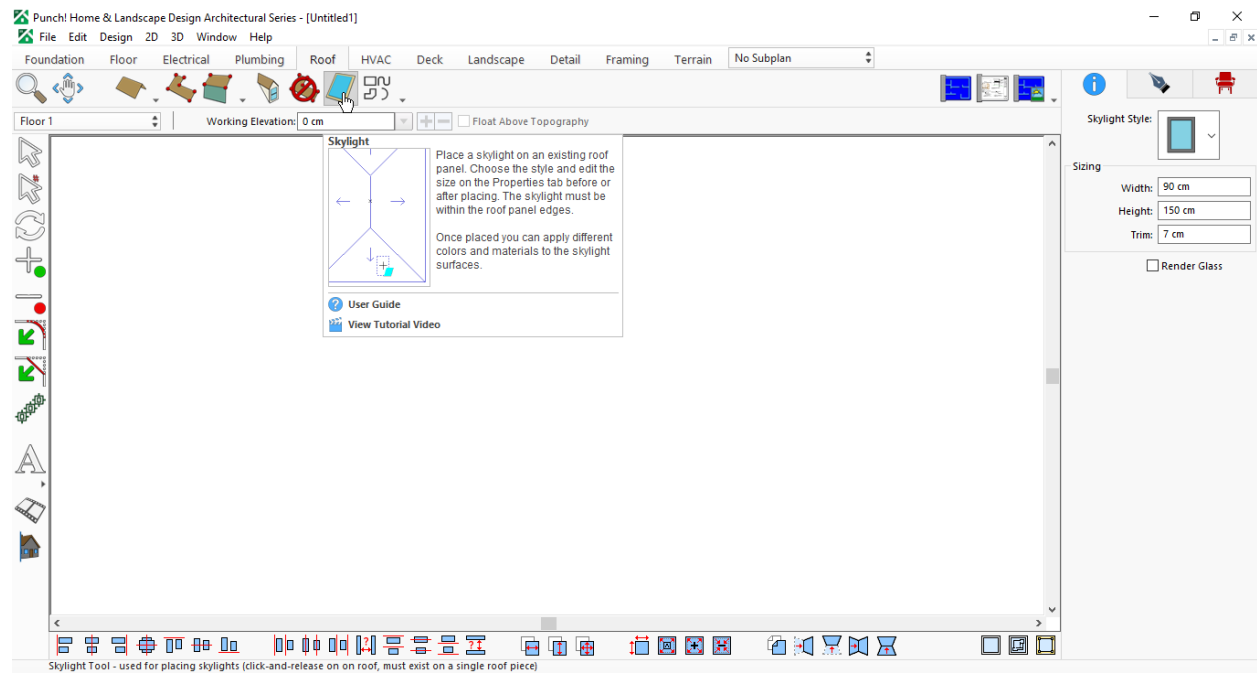
To use the **Dormer Cutout** tool, go to the **Roof** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then **click on the roof panel** where you want to make the opening. Use the available **draw method** to outline the shape and size of the cutout by clicking to place points. Once finished, the selected area will be removed from the roof. If needed, you can adjust the shape by **dragging the corner points** to resize or reshape the opening until it fits your dormer correctly. You can review the result in the **3D view** to make sure everything aligns properly.



How to Add a Skylight

The **Skylight** tool is used to add a skylight to a roof. A skylight is a window installed directly into the roof to bring natural light into a room below. For example, you might add a skylight to brighten a hallway, bathroom, or attic space without adding a regular wall window.

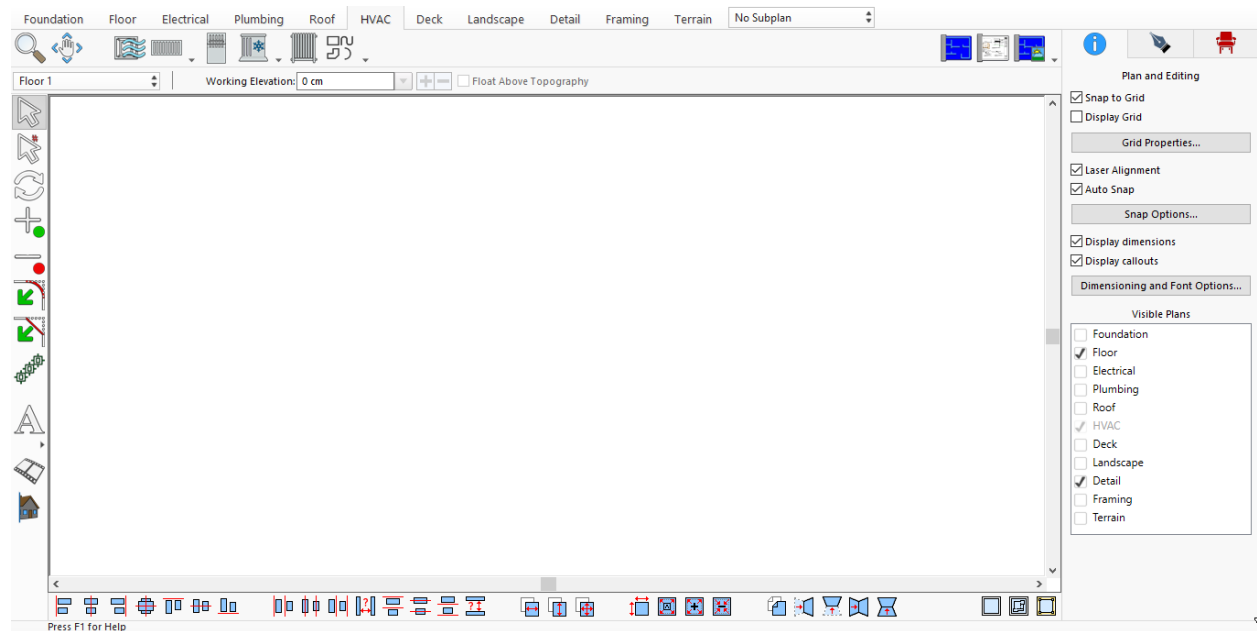
To use the **Skylight** tool, go to the **Roof** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then **click on the roof surface** where you want the skylight to be placed. Once added, you can adjust its **width**, **height**, and **trim settings** in the **Properties panel** to fit your design. After placement, you can customize the **glass type and materials** and check how it looks in the **3D view** to make sure it allows the right amount of light into your space.



HVAC Basics: From Ductwork to Climate Control

The HVAC tools in the application allow you to design and plan complete heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems within your building layout. You can create air ducts to connect vents, returns, and source components, adjusting their size and shape as needed for accurate airflow planning. Floor registers can be placed on the floor to distribute conditioned air, with customizable styles, colors, and materials to match the interior design. These tools help ensure proper air circulation and system visualization within the plan.

In addition to ductwork and vents, you can add essential HVAC equipment such as furnaces, air conditioners, and wall-mounted heaters or radiators. Each unit can be positioned, rotated, and adjusted for elevation, then connected to duct systems for efficient heating or cooling distribution. With flexible placement and customization options, these features make it easy to create a functional and realistic climate control layout for residential or commercial designs.

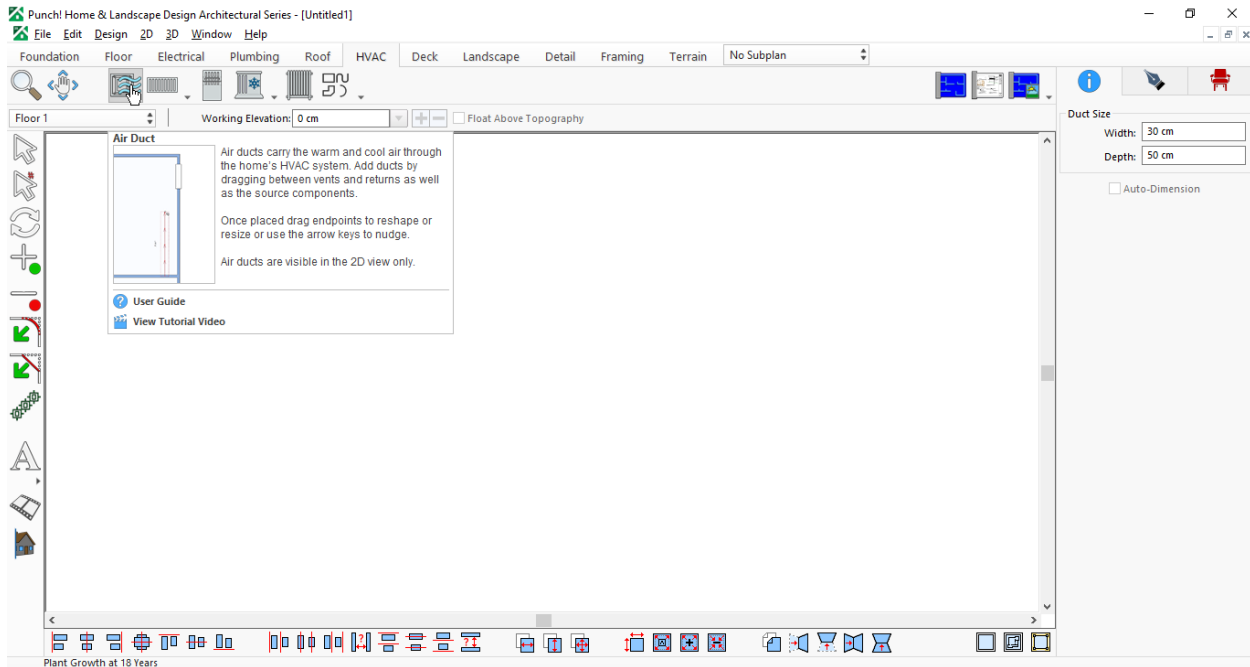


HVAC Tab with Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning Tools

How to Add an Air Duct

The **Air Duct** tool is used to draw the ductwork for your heating and cooling system. Air ducts are the pathways that carry warm or cool air from equipment like a furnace or air conditioner to different rooms in the house. For example, ducts connect the main unit to vents in bedrooms, living rooms, or hallways so air can flow properly.

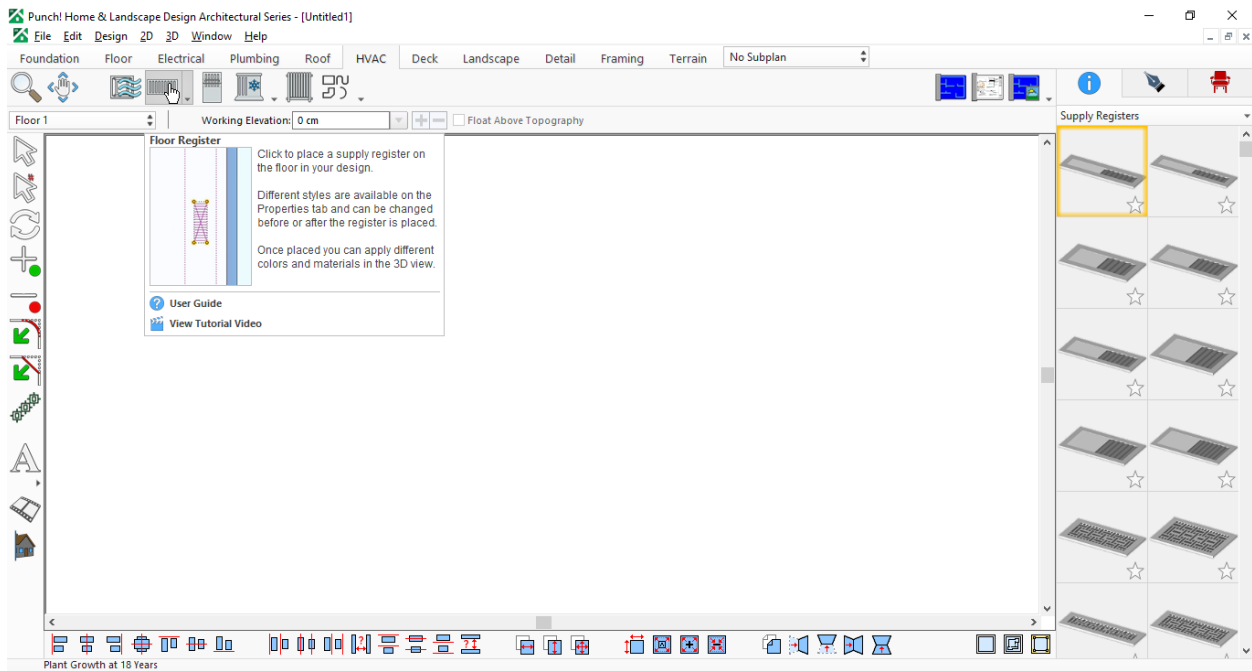
To use the **Air Duct** tool, go to the **HVAC** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then **click and drag between vents, returns, or source components** (such as a furnace) to create the duct connection. After placing a duct, you can adjust its shape by **dragging the endpoints**, or change its **width and depth** in the **Properties panel**. Keep in mind that air ducts are visible in the **2D view only**, since they are mainly used for planning the system layout rather than visual appearance in 3D.



How to Add a Floor Register

The **Floor Register** tool is used to add air vents to the floor as part of your heating and cooling system. A floor register is the vent where warm or cool air enters a room. For example, you may see a small metal grille on the floor in a bedroom or living room—that is a floor register.

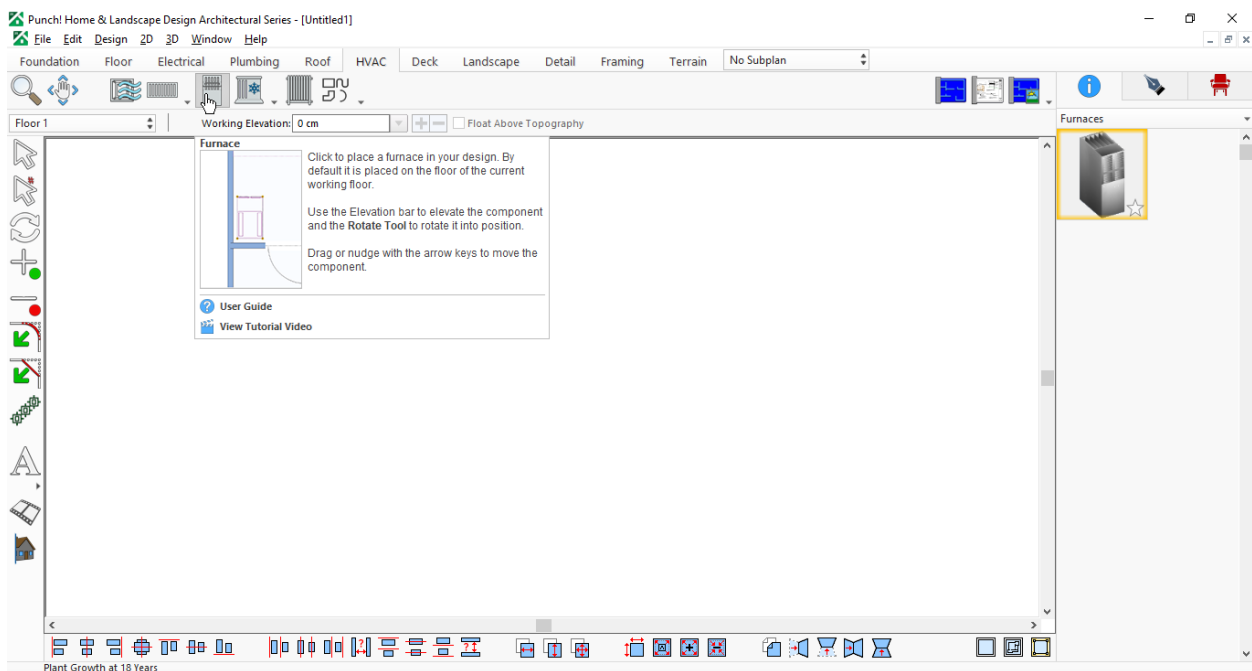
To add one, go to the **HVAC** tab in the main toolbar and select the **Floor Register** tool. Then **click on the floor** in the room where you want the vent to be placed. You can choose different register styles from the **Properties panel** either before or after placing it. Once the register is added, you can adjust its **colors and materials** in the **3D view** to match your interior design.



How to Add a Furnace

The **Furnace** tool is used to add a heating unit to your home's HVAC system. A furnace is the main machine that produces warm air and sends it through ducts to heat different rooms. It is usually placed in a utility room, basement, or garage. Adding it to your design helps you plan where the heating system will be located and how it connects to the rest of the house.

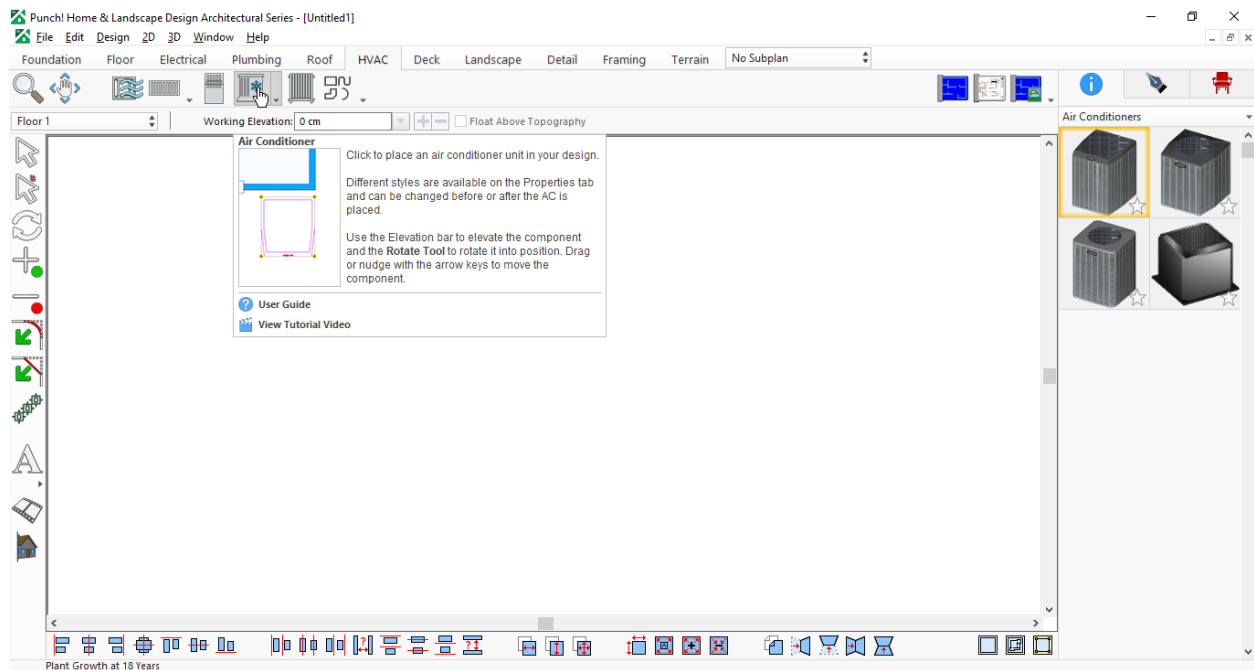
To use the **Furnace** tool, go to the **HVAC** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then **click in the drawing area** to place the furnace on the current floor. After placing it, you can adjust its **elevation** using the **Elevation bar**, change its direction with the **Rotate** tool, and move it to the correct position by dragging it. Once the furnace is in place, you can connect it to **air ducts** so warm air can be distributed properly throughout your home.



How to Add an Air Conditioner

The **Air Conditioner** tool is used to add a cooling unit to your home's **HVAC system**. An **air conditioner** is the main machine that produces cool air and sends it through **ducts** to lower the temperature in different rooms. It is usually placed outside the house, on the roof, or in a designated utility area. Adding it to your design helps you plan where the cooling system will be located and how it connects to the rest of the house.

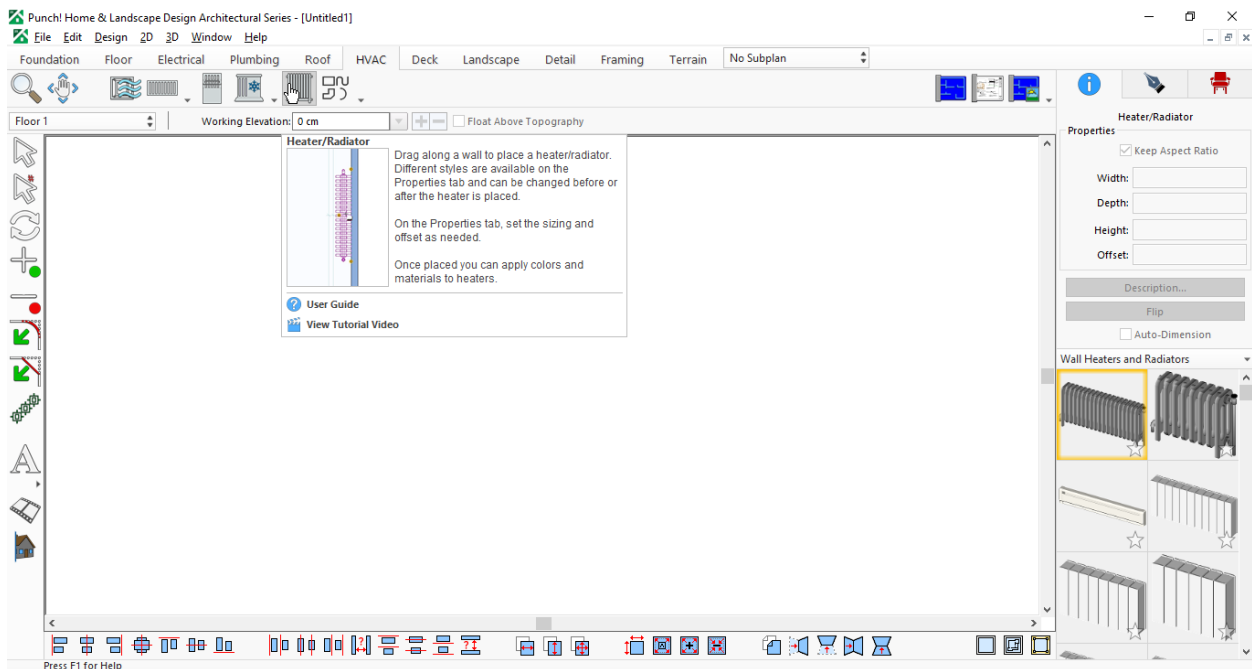
To use the **Air Conditioner** tool, go to the **HVAC** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then click in the drawing area to place the AC unit on the current floor or designated location. After placing it, you can adjust its elevation using the **Elevation bar**, change its direction with the **Rotate** tool, and move it to the correct position by dragging it. You can also choose different AC styles from the **Properties** tab before or after placement. Once the air conditioner is in place, you can connect it to **air ducts** so cool air can be distributed properly throughout your home.



How to Add a Heater/Radiator

The **Heater/Radiator** tool is used to add **wall-mounted heaters or radiators** to your design. These components help provide localized heating in specific rooms and are commonly placed along interior walls. Adding them to your plan helps you organize and visualize your heating layout clearly.

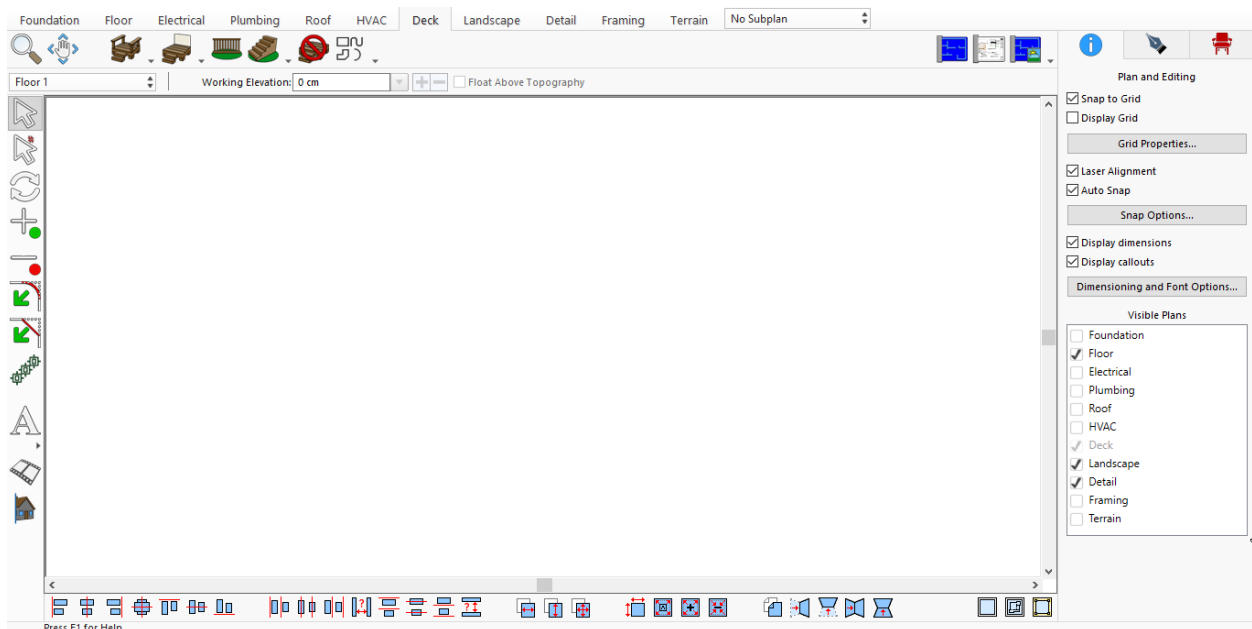
To use the **Heater/Radiator** tool, select it from the **HVAC** tab in the main toolbar. Then drag along a wall in the drawing area to place the unit at the desired location. You can choose different **radiator styles** from the **Properties** tab and adjust the **size** and **offset** as needed. After placement, you can apply different **colors and materials** in the **3D view** to match your design.



Start Your Deck Layout: Easy Tools for Shape, Height, and Style

The deck design tools in the application allow you to create custom outdoor living spaces with flexibility and precision. You can draw a deck in any shape using various drawing methods, set its height, include skirting, and adjust railing details such as handrail height and spacing. There is also an option to automatically generate a deck that follows the outline of existing walls, making it easy to create attached decks that align perfectly with the structure. After placement, decks can be resized and customized with different materials and colors in the 3D view.

Additional features help enhance both functionality and safety. You can add railings around decks or open edges, customizing spindle spacing and style to match the design. Straight stairways can be created to connect the deck to the ground or another level, with adjustable height, width, and step settings. If needed, portions of the deck can be removed using a cutout tool to create openings for stairs, hot tubs, or access points, with updates reflected automatically in both 2D and 3D views.

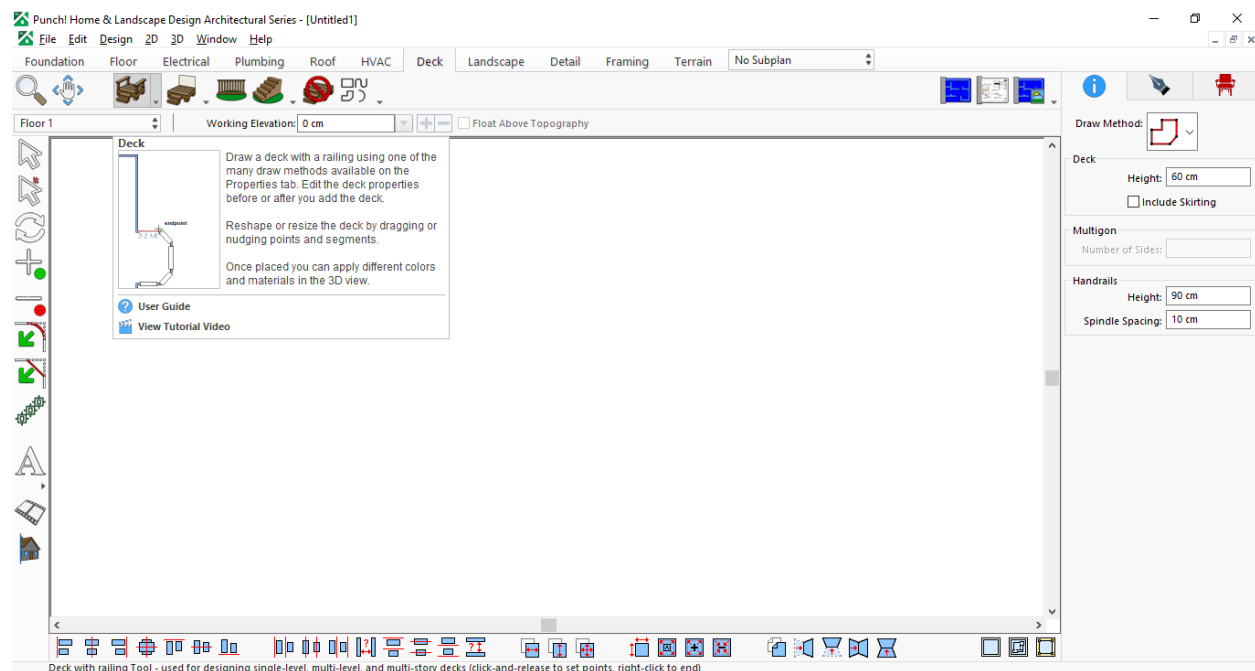


Deck Tab with Outdoor Structure Design Tools

How to Add a Deck

The **Deck** tool is used to design **outdoor decks** with optional **railings** as part of your exterior layout. This tool allows you to create custom deck shapes and define important structural and visual details. Adding a deck to your design helps you plan outdoor living spaces accurately and visualize how they connect to the main building.

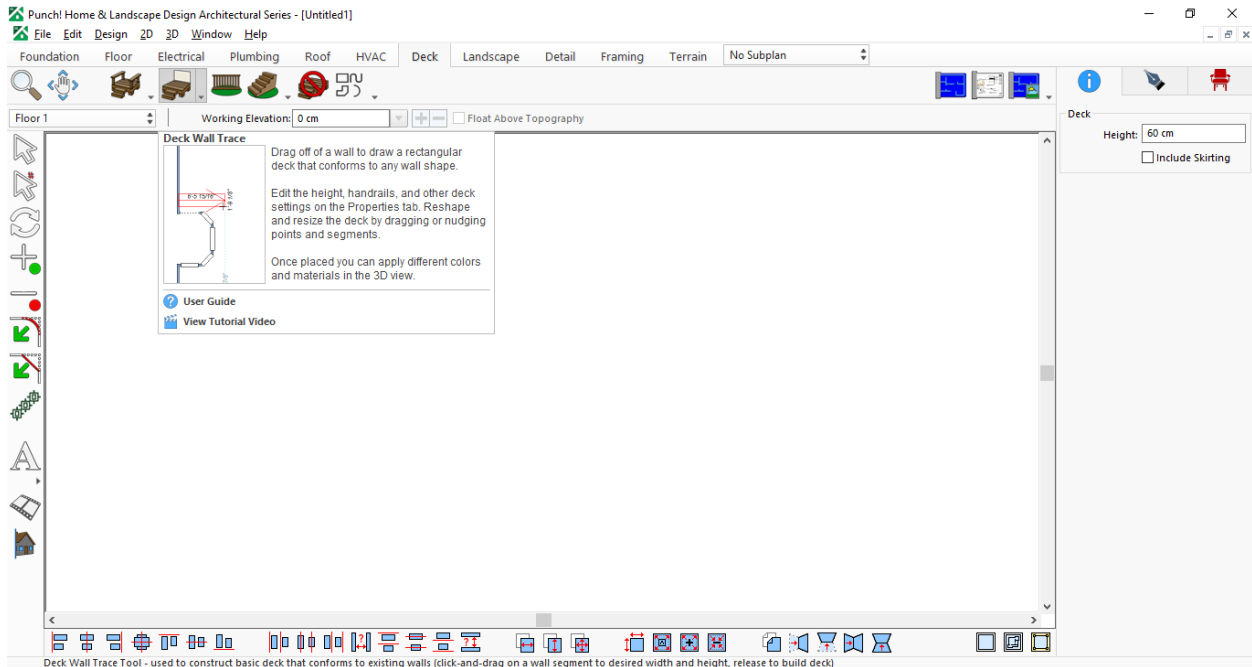
To use the **Deck** tool, select it from the **Deck** tab in the main toolbar and draw the deck shape using the available **draw methods**. In the **Properties** panel, you can set the **deck height**, enable **skirting**, and adjust the **handrail height** and **spacing** if railings are included. After placement, you can resize the deck by dragging its edges and apply different **materials and colors** in the **3D view** to match your exterior design.



How to Add Deck Wall Trace

The **Deck Wall Trace** tool is used to create a deck that automatically follows the shape of your existing **walls**. This means you do not need to draw the deck shape manually. Instead, the software traces the wall for you and builds the deck along it. This is especially helpful when you want a deck that fits perfectly against the back or side of a house.

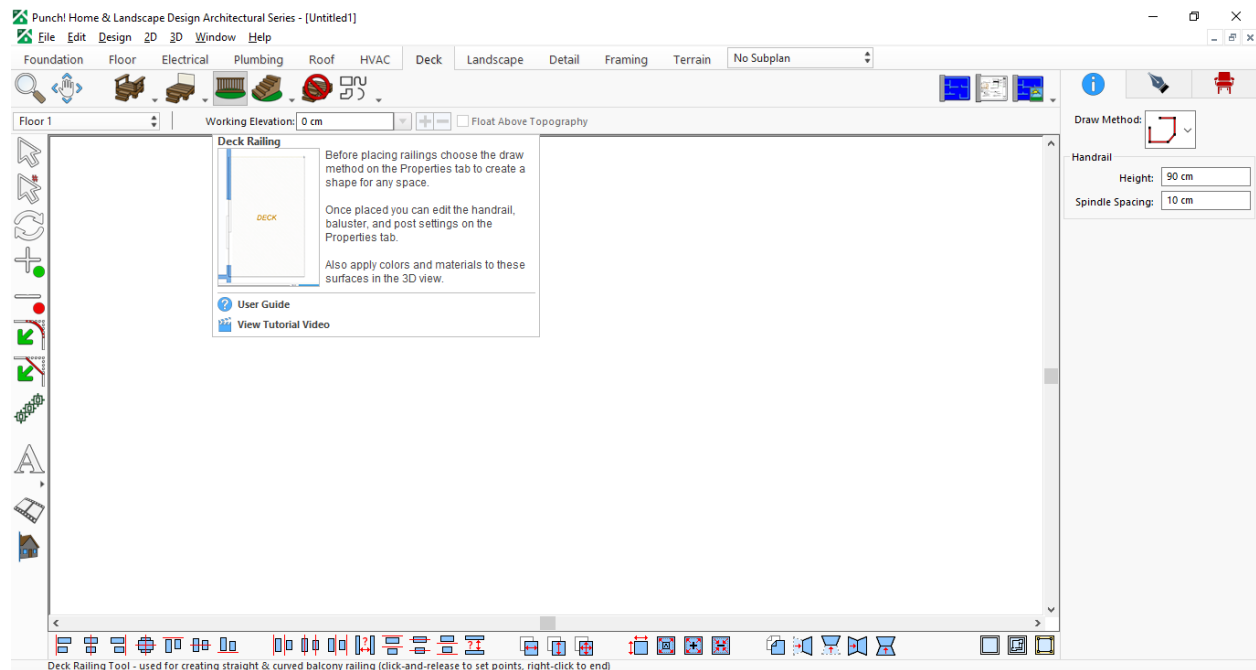
To use the **Deck Wall Trace** tool, go to the **Deck** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then click and drag along the wall where you want the deck to be created. The software will automatically generate the deck following the wall's shape. After placement, you can adjust the **deck height**, add or modify **railings**, and change other settings in the **Properties panel**. You can also resize the deck by dragging its edges and apply different **colors and materials** in the **3D view** to match your design.



How to Add Deck Railing

The **Deck Railing** tool is used to add protective railings around **decks**, **balconies**, or any open edges. Railings are important for safety because they help prevent people from falling, and they also improve the overall appearance of your outdoor space. For example, if you have a raised deck in your backyard, adding railings makes it both safer and more realistic in your design.

To use the **Deck Railing** tool, go to the **Deck** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Next, choose a **draw method** (this determines how you want to draw the railing, such as along a straight line). Then click along the edge of the deck where you want the railing to appear. After placing it, you can adjust the **handrail height**, **spindle spacing**, and railing **style** in the **Properties panel**. You can also apply different **colors and materials** in the **3D view** to match the look of your deck and home.

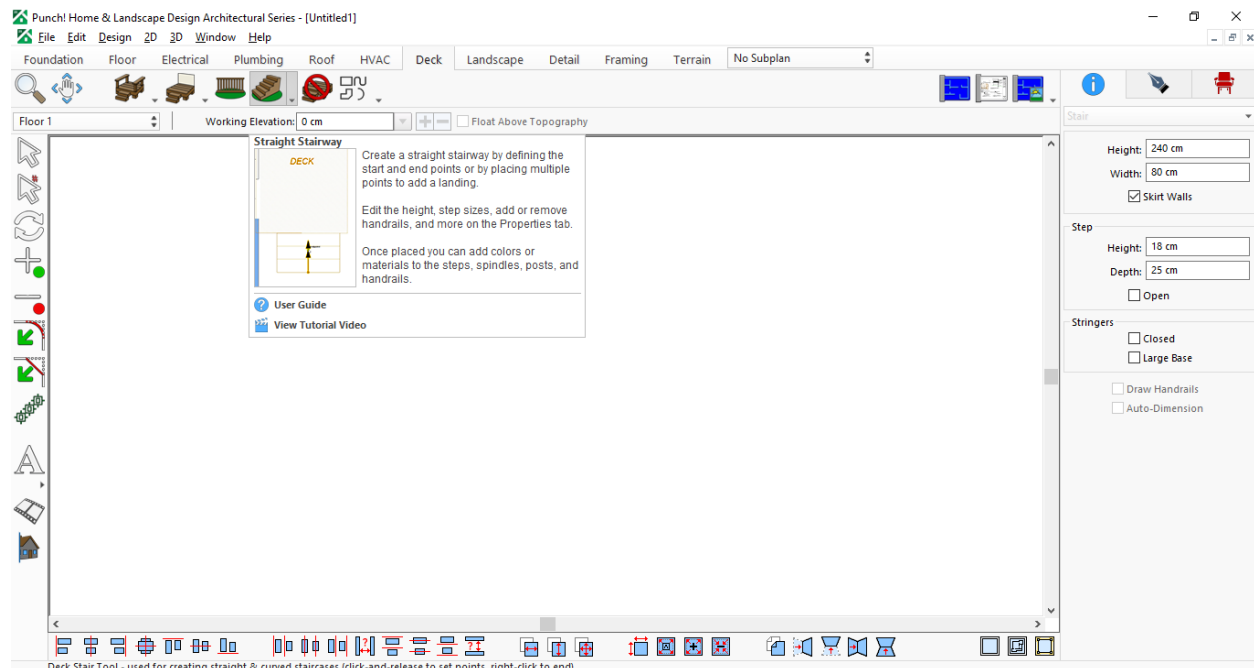


How to Add a Straight Stairway

The **Straight Stairway** tool is used to create a simple, straight set of stairs that connects one level to another. For example, you can use it to connect a **deck to the ground**, a **porch to the yard**, or one floor of a house to another. A straight stairway goes in one direct line without turning or curving, which makes it easy to design and place.

To use the **Straight Stairway** tool, go to the **Deck** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then click in the drawing area to set the **starting point** of the stairs, and click again to set the **ending point**. The software will automatically create the stairs between those two points.

After placing the stairs, you can adjust important settings in the **Properties** panel, such as the **height**, **width**, and **step size** (how tall and deep each step is). You can also choose to add or remove **handrails** for safety. In the **3D view**, you can apply different **materials and colors** to the steps and railings to match the style of your design.

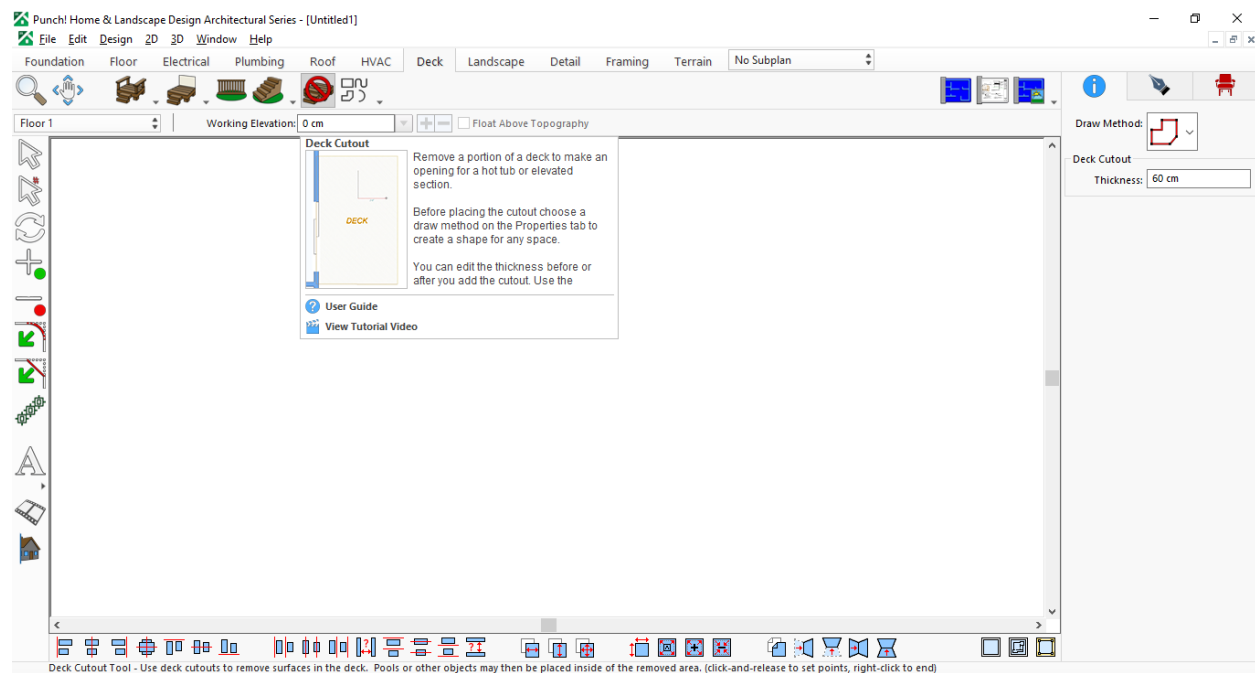


How to Cut a Deck Using Deck Cutout

The **Deck Cutout** tool is used to remove part of an existing deck to create an opening. An opening is simply a hole or empty space in the deck. For example, you might create a cutout to install **stairs**, place a **hot tub**, or allow access to a **lower level**. This helps you design more detailed and realistic outdoor spaces.

To use the **Deck Cutout** tool, go to the **Deck** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then choose a **draw method** (such as straight or custom shape) and draw the shape of the opening directly on the deck surface. The area you draw will be removed from the deck automatically.

After creating the cutout, you can adjust its **thickness** in the **Properties panel** if needed. The changes will update automatically in both the **2D view** (top view) and the **3D view**, so you can clearly see the opening from different angles.

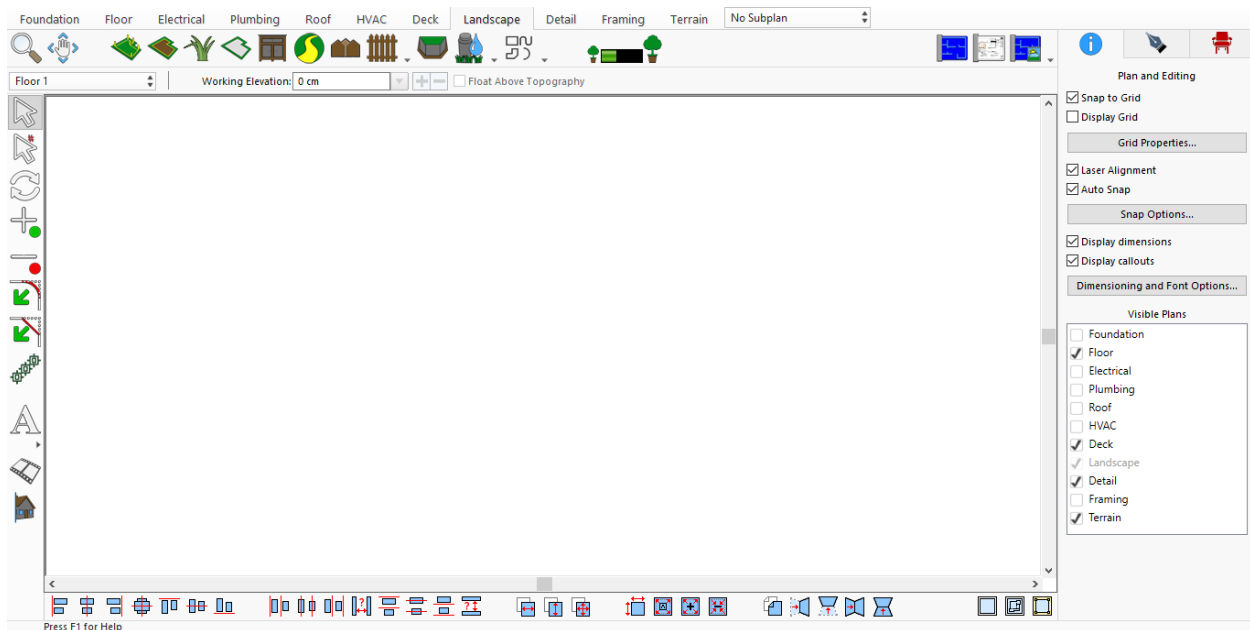


Start Your Landscape Layout: Easy Tools for Outdoor Design

The **Landscape** Tab provides all the essential tools needed to design and customize your outdoor spaces with precision and creativity. You can add pathways, garden beds, fences, terrain features, and decorative yard elements using easy drawing and placement tools. The editing options allow you to adjust shapes, sizes, and positions accurately, while elevation controls help you manage height differences for slopes, patios, and other landscape features. With snap and alignment settings, you can ensure that every outdoor element is placed neatly and proportionally within your plan.

Beyond basic layout tools, the Landscape Tab also includes a library of outdoor objects such as plants, trees, shrubs, lighting, and decorative items. These elements can be placed and customized to enhance realism and bring your exterior design to life. You can modify terrain surfaces, define property boundaries, and create structured outdoor areas like decks or paved sections with intuitive controls that simplify the design process.

Additionally, the Landscape Tab works seamlessly with other plan views, allowing you to control which layers—such as floor, electrical, or terrain—are visible while you work. This makes it easier to focus on outdoor design without distractions. Together, these tools make the Landscape Tab a complete solution for creating detailed, visually appealing, and professional-quality exterior layouts efficiently.



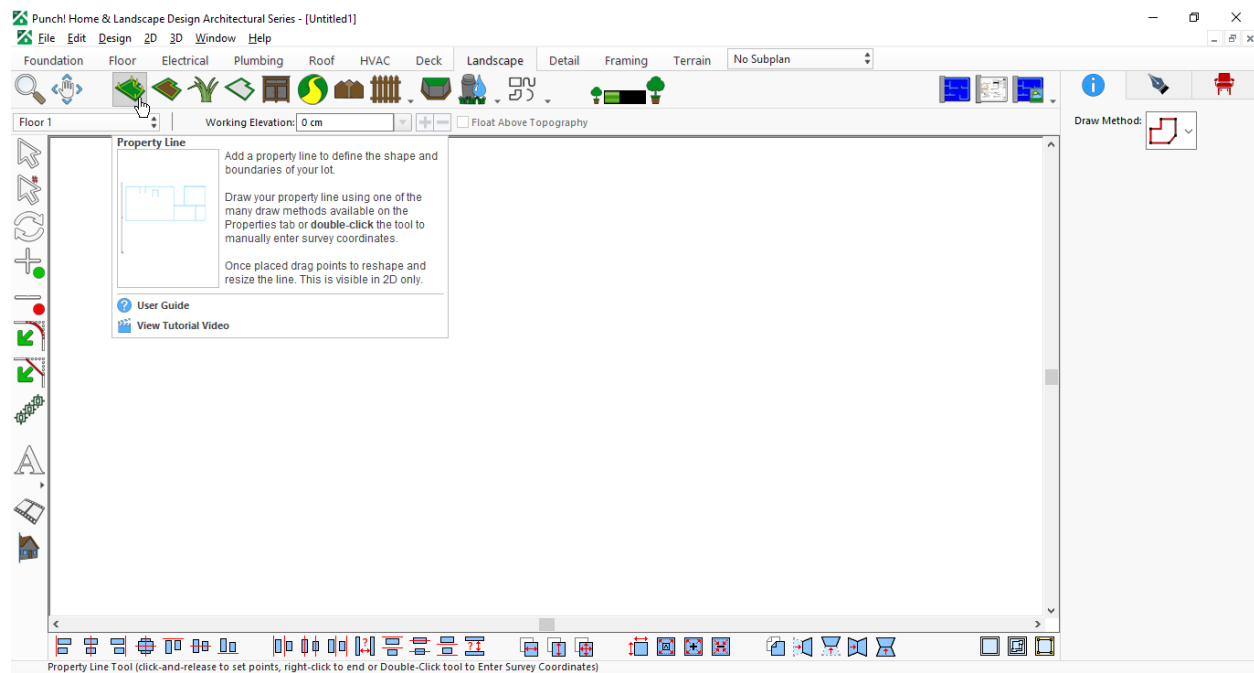
Landscape Tab Interface with Outdoor Planning and Site Design Tools

How to Add a Property Line

The **Property Line** tool is used to define the shape and boundaries of your lot or land area. For example, you can use it to outline the exact size of your property before placing a house, driveway, garden, or other outdoor features. Setting up the property line first helps ensure that all elements of your design stay within the correct boundaries. This is especially useful when working with real survey measurements or planning according to legal property limits.

To use the Property Line tool, go to the **Landscape** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then click in the drawing area to begin placing points that outline your lot. Continue clicking to define each corner of the boundary. When finished, right-click to close the shape. If you have survey data, you can double-click the tool to manually enter precise coordinates. Once the property line is placed, you can drag its points to reshape or resize it in the 2D view.

After creating the property boundary, you can adjust its settings in the Properties panel if needed. This allows you to fine-tune measurements and ensure accuracy. Defining the property line early in your project creates a clear framework for your entire landscape design, making it easier to place buildings, terrain features, and outdoor elements with confidence.

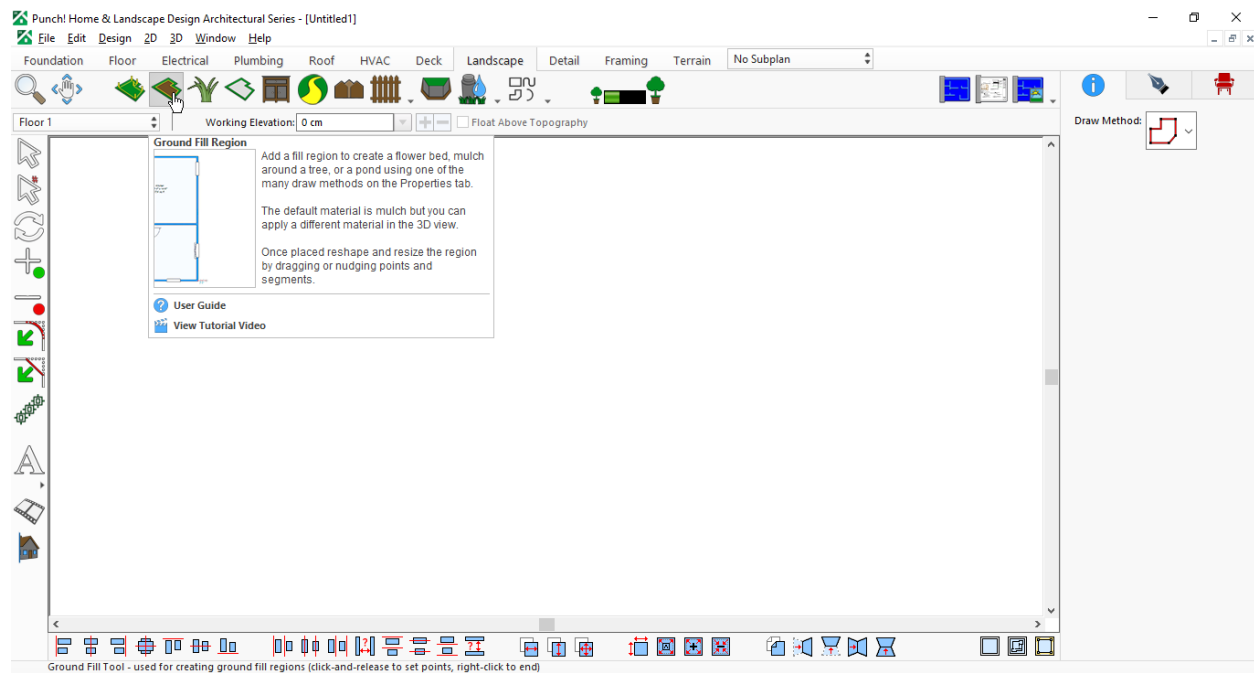


How to Add a Ground Fill Region

The **Ground Fill Region** tool is used to create defined areas on your landscape, such as flower beds, mulch areas, gravel sections, or decorative ground coverings. For example, you can use it to design a planting bed around a tree, create a stone pathway area, or define a section of your yard with a different surface material. By default, the region is filled with mulch, but you can easily change the material later to match your design needs.

To use the Ground Fill Region tool, go to the **Landscape** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then click in the drawing area to set the starting point of your region. Continue clicking to outline the shape of the area you want to create. When finished, right-click to close the shape. You can choose different drawing methods from the Draw Method option to create straight or angled edges depending on your layout.

After placing the region, you can reshape and resize it by dragging its points or segments in the 2D view. In the 3D view, you can apply different materials such as stone, grass, mulch, or gravel to enhance realism. This tool makes it easy to define and customize specific ground areas, helping you create a detailed and visually appealing landscape design.

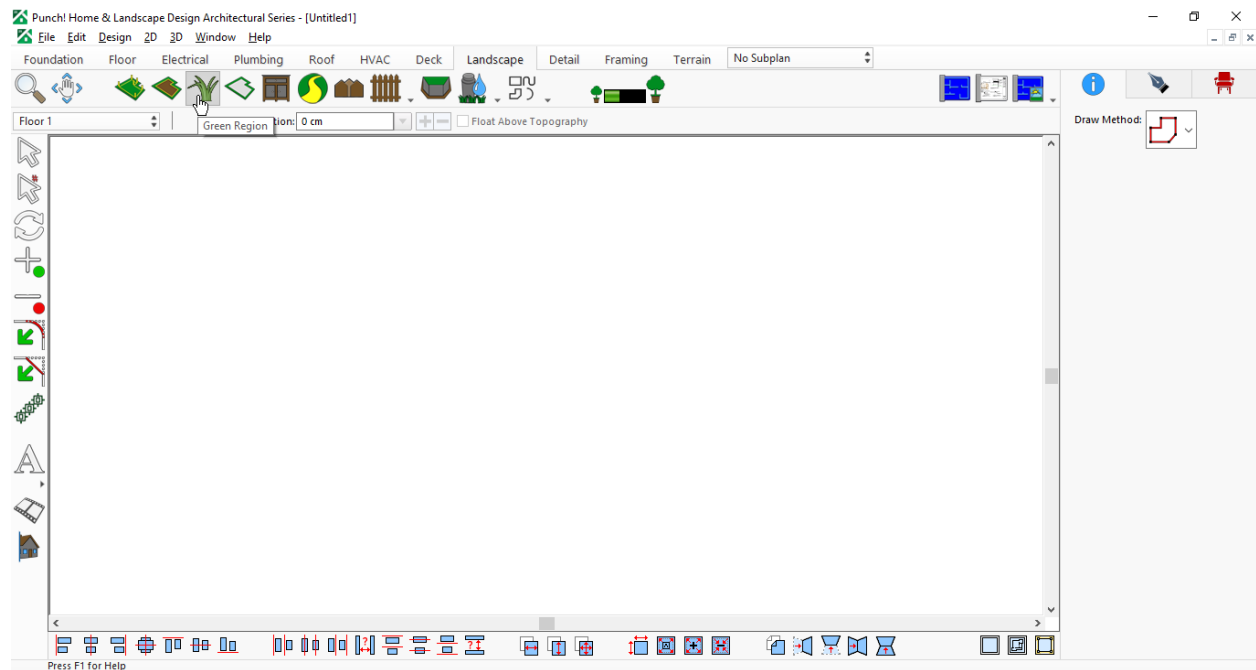


How to Add a Green Region

The **Green Region** tool is used to create lawn or grass-covered areas within your landscape design. For example, you can use it to define the main yard area, add patches of grass around pathways, or create soft green spaces between garden beds and outdoor features. This tool helps you clearly separate grassy areas from other ground materials like mulch, gravel, or stone.

To use the Green Region tool, go to the **Landscape** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then click in the drawing area to begin outlining the grassy section. Continue clicking to define the shape of the region, and right-click to close it once finished. You can choose different drawing methods from the Draw Method option on the right side to create straight or angled edges based on your layout.

After placing the green region, you can adjust its shape by dragging corner points or segments in the 2D view. In the 3D view, the area will appear as a grass surface, helping you visualize your outdoor space more realistically. This tool makes it easy to organize and design natural lawn areas, giving your landscape plan a clean and professional look.

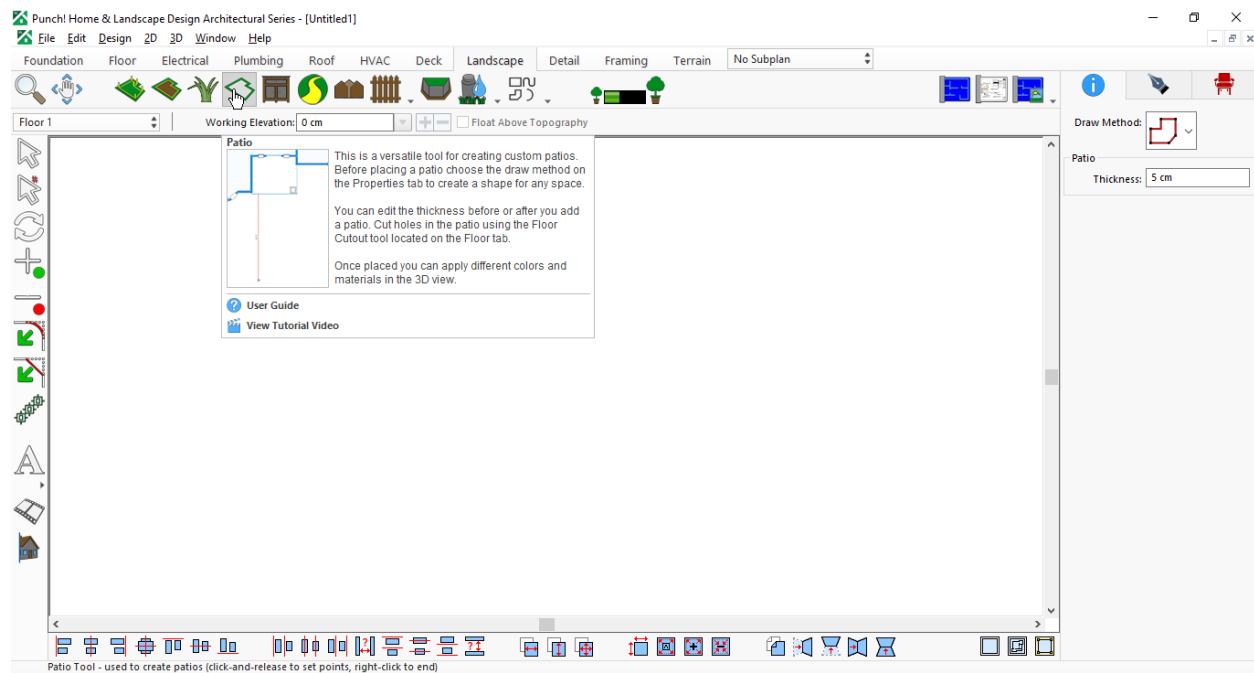


How to Add a Patio

The **Patio** tool is used to create custom patio areas in your landscape design. For example, you can use it to design an outdoor sitting area, a backyard entertainment space, or a paved section for outdoor furniture. The tool allows you to create patios in any shape, giving you flexibility to match the layout of your home and yard. This makes it easy to design both simple rectangular patios and more detailed custom shapes.

To use the Patio tool, go to the **Landscape** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Before placing the patio, you can choose your preferred draw method from the Properties panel to control how the shape will be created. Then click in the drawing area to set the starting point and continue clicking to outline the patio shape. Right-click to finish drawing. You can also adjust the patio thickness in the Properties panel either before or after placing it.

After placing the patio, you can modify its size and shape by dragging its corner points in the 2D view. In the 3D view, you can apply different materials such as concrete, stone, brick, or tile to match your design style. The Patio tool makes it simple to create functional and visually appealing outdoor living spaces in your landscape plan.

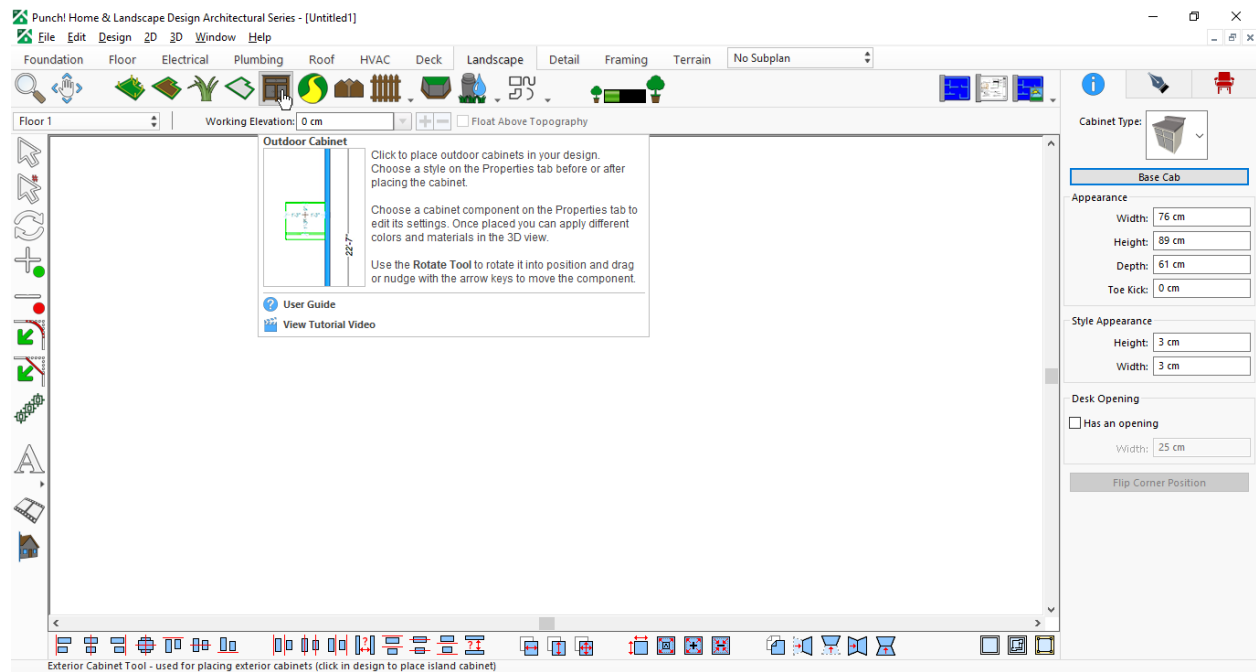


How to Add an Outdoor Cabinet

The **Outdoor Cabinet** tool is used to place exterior cabinets in your landscape design. For example, you can use it to create an outdoor kitchen setup, add storage cabinets to a patio area, or design a built-in counter space near a grill. This tool helps you add both functional and decorative cabinetry to enhance your outdoor living space.

To use the Outdoor Cabinet tool, go to the **Landscape** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then click in the drawing area to place the cabinet. Before or after placing it, you can choose the cabinet type from the Properties panel, such as a base cabinet or other available styles. The Properties panel also allows you to adjust the cabinet's width, height, depth, and toe kick settings to fit your layout perfectly.

After placing the cabinet, you can rotate it into position and move it as needed. In the 3D view, you can apply different materials and finishes to match your outdoor design theme. The Outdoor Cabinet tool makes it easy to create practical and stylish exterior kitchen and storage areas within your landscape plan.

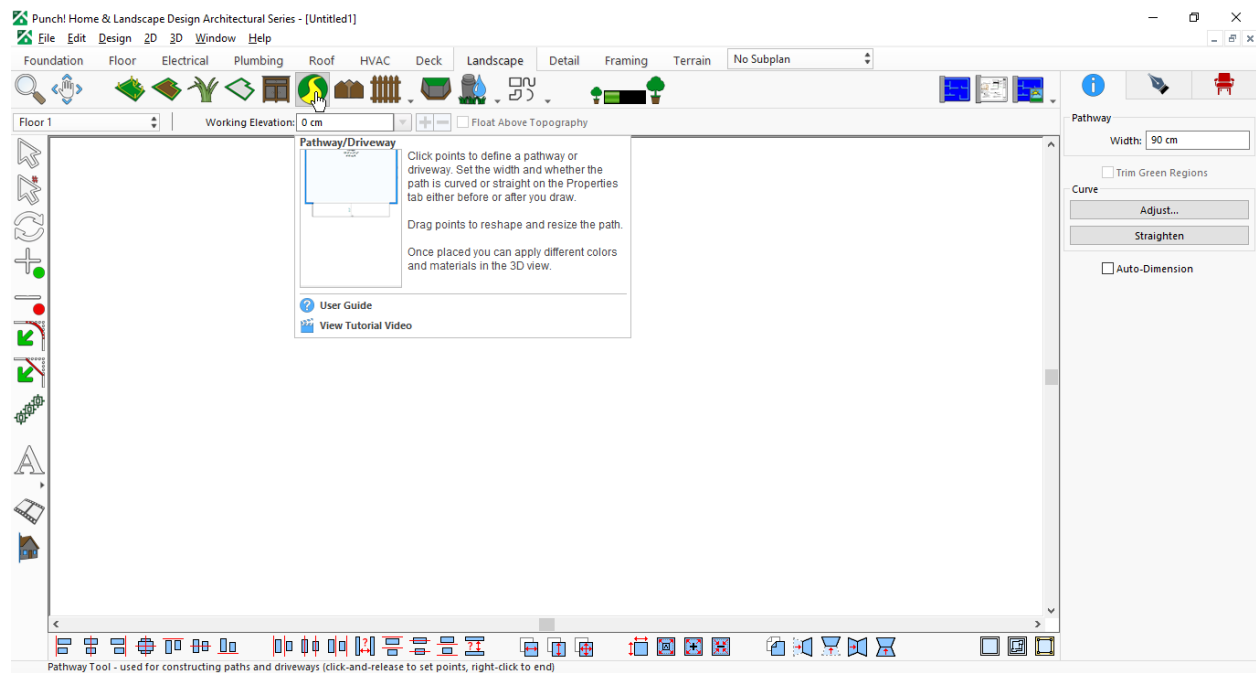


How to Add a Pathway/Driveway

The **Pathway/Driveway** tool is used to create walkways and driveways in your landscape design. For example, you can use it to design a front walkway leading to the main entrance, a garden path connecting different outdoor areas, or a driveway from the street to the garage. This tool allows you to create both straight and curved paths, giving you flexibility to match the overall style of your layout.

To use the Pathway/Driveway tool, go to the **Landscape** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then click in the drawing area to begin placing points that define the direction of the path. Continue clicking to shape the pathway, and right-click to finish. In the Properties panel, you can set the width of the path and choose whether it should be straight or curved. You can also adjust or straighten the path after placing it using the available editing options.

After creating the pathway or driveway, you can reshape it by dragging its points in the 2D view. In the 3D view, you can apply different materials such as concrete, brick, stone, or asphalt to match your design theme. The Pathway/Driveway tool makes it easy to create functional and visually appealing access routes within your outdoor space.

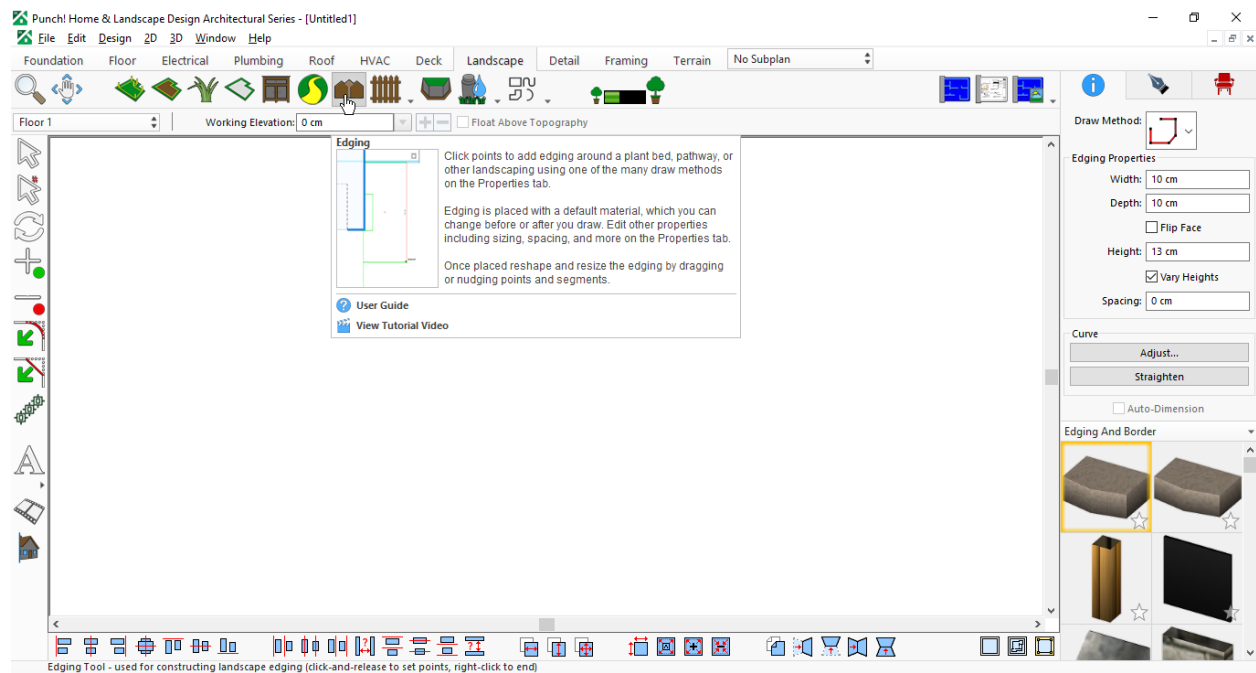


How to Add Edging

The **Edging** tool is used to create borders around landscape areas such as flower beds, pathways, patios, or lawn sections. For example, you can use it to define the edge of a garden bed, separate grass from a walkway, or add decorative borders around outdoor features. Edging helps give your landscape design a clean, organized, and finished appearance.

To use the Edging tool, go to the **Landscape** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then click in the drawing area to begin placing points around the area you want to outline. Continue clicking to follow the shape of the space, and right-click to finish. You can choose different draw methods from the Properties panel to create straight or angled edges. The Edging Properties section allows you to adjust the width, depth, height, and spacing of the edging before or after placing it.

After placing the edging, you can reshape it by dragging points or segments in the 2D view. In the 3D view, you can select different edging styles and materials, such as stone, brick, or wood, to match your design theme. The Edging tool makes it easy to add structure and visual definition to your landscape layout, improving both functionality and appearance.

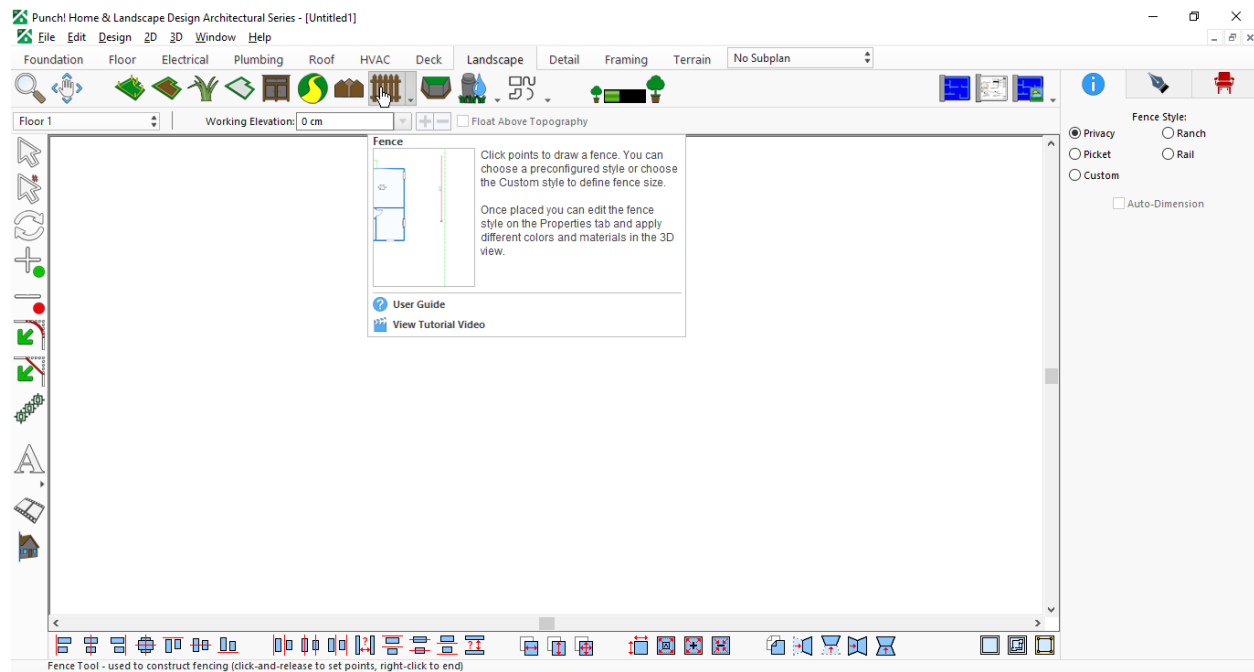


How to Add a Fence

The **Fence** tool is used to add fencing around your property or specific outdoor areas in your landscape design. For example, you can use it to create a boundary fence around your yard, add a privacy fence near a patio, or place decorative fencing along a garden path. Fences help define spaces, improve security, and enhance the overall appearance of your outdoor layout.

To use the Fence tool, go to the **Landscape** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then click in the drawing area to begin placing points where the fence will run. Continue clicking to define the direction and length of the fence, and right-click to finish. In the Properties panel, you can choose from different fence styles such as Privacy, Picket, Ranch, Rail, or create a Custom style to define your own size and appearance.

After placing the fence, you can edit its style and dimensions in the Properties panel. In the 3D view, you can apply different materials and colors to match your landscape theme. The Fence tool makes it easy to create functional and decorative boundaries, helping you organize and complete your outdoor design professionally.

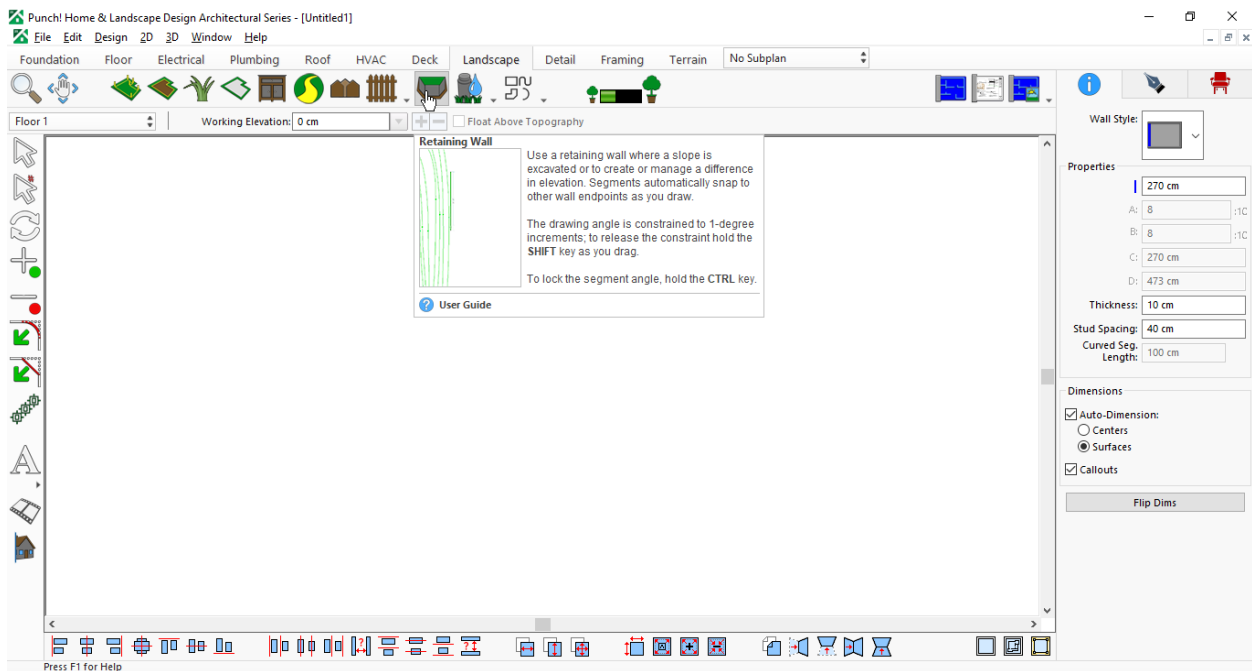


How to Add a Retaining Wall

The **Retaining Wall** tool is used to create retaining walls that manage changes in ground elevation within your landscape design. For example, you can use it to support soil on a sloped yard, create leveled garden areas, or prevent erosion on uneven terrain. Retaining walls are especially useful when designing landscapes with height differences, as they help stabilize the ground and create clean, structured levels.

To use the Retaining Wall tool, go to the **Landscape** tab in the main toolbar and select it. Then click in the drawing area to begin placing points that define the direction of the wall. Continue clicking to shape the wall along the slope, and right-click to finish. The wall segments automatically snap to endpoints as you draw, helping you maintain accuracy. You can also hold the SHIFT key to adjust angle constraints while drawing.

After placing the retaining wall, you can modify its properties in the Properties panel. This includes adjusting dimensions such as height, thickness, and length. In the 3D view, you can apply different materials like concrete or stone to match your landscape style. The Retaining Wall tool allows you to manage elevation changes effectively while adding both structural support and visual appeal to your outdoor design.

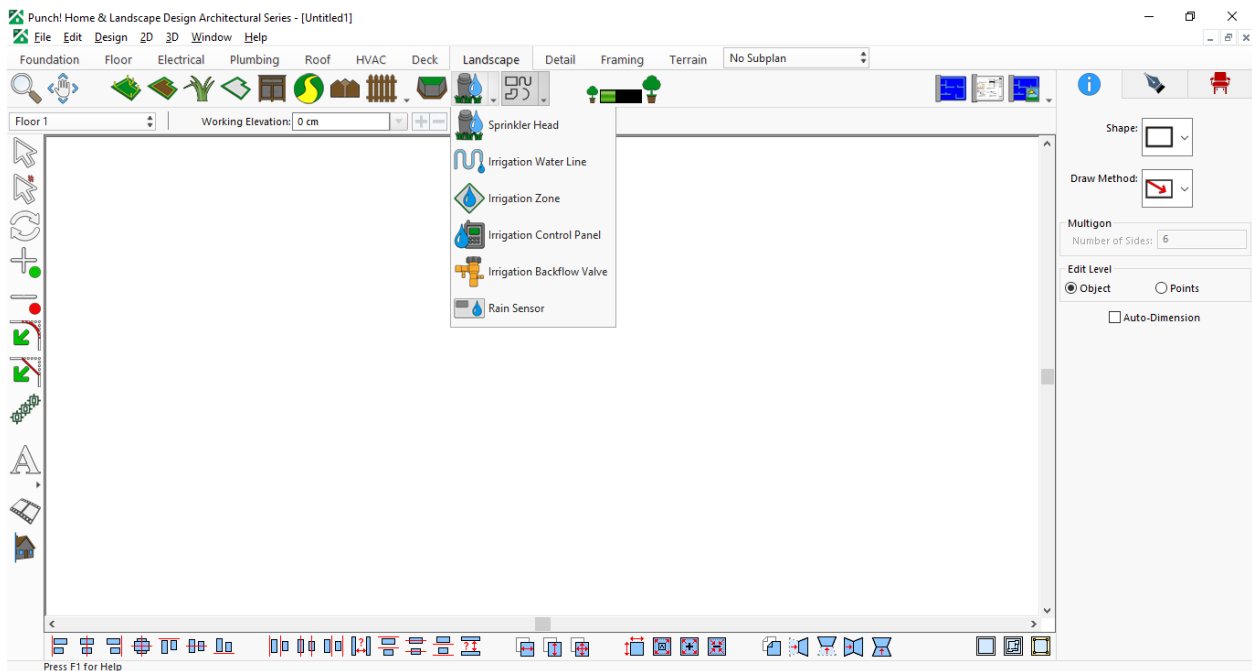


How to Add an Irrigation System (Sprinklers, Lines, Zones, and Controls)

The **Irrigation** tools are used to design and manage the watering system for your landscape. These tools allow you to place sprinkler heads, draw irrigation water lines, define irrigation zones, and add control components such as a control panel, backflow valve, or rain sensor. For example, you can use these tools to create a sprinkler layout for your lawn, design drip irrigation for garden beds, or divide your yard into separate watering zones for better efficiency.

To use the Irrigation tools, go to the **Landscape** tab in the main toolbar and select the irrigation dropdown menu. From there, choose the component you want to add, such as a Sprinkler Head or Irrigation Water Line. Click in the drawing area to place sprinkler heads, or click to draw water lines connecting different parts of the system. You can also define irrigation zones to control which areas are watered together.

After placing the components, you can adjust their properties in the Properties panel, including shape, layout, and configuration settings. In the 2D and 3D views, you can clearly visualize how the irrigation system is arranged across your landscape. These tools help you create an organized and efficient watering system, ensuring that lawns, plants, and garden areas receive proper coverage in your design.

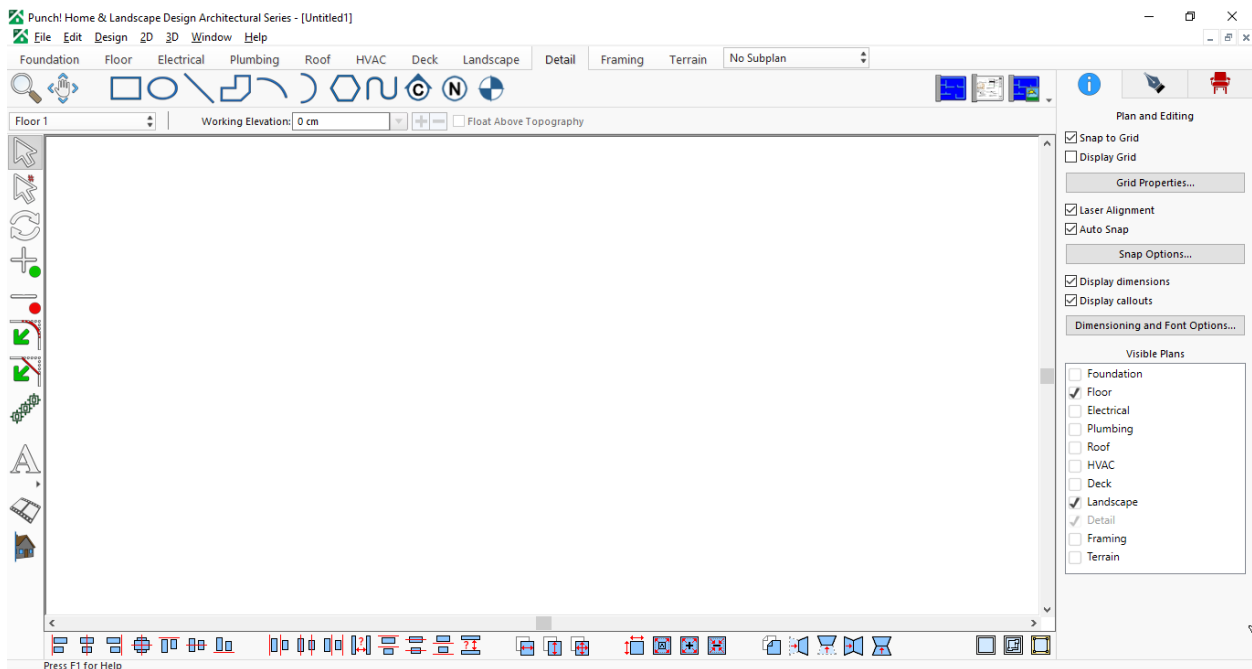


Detail Tab Basics: Lines, Shapes, and Notes

The **Detail** tab is used to add 2D drafting elements and construction details to your building plan. This tab helps you include technical drawings, annotations, and custom shapes that are not part of the main structural or architectural components. It is especially useful for creating detailed plan notes, symbols, and custom design elements.

To use the Detail tools, select the **Detail** tab from the main toolbar. You can choose from different drawing tools such as lines, arcs, circles, polygons, and other custom shapes. Click and draw directly in the workspace to create the required detail. These elements are typically used to enhance plan clarity and provide additional technical information.

The Detail tab is mainly for improving presentation and documentation. It allows you to add precise drafting elements that make your drawings clearer, more professional, and easier to understand in construction documents.



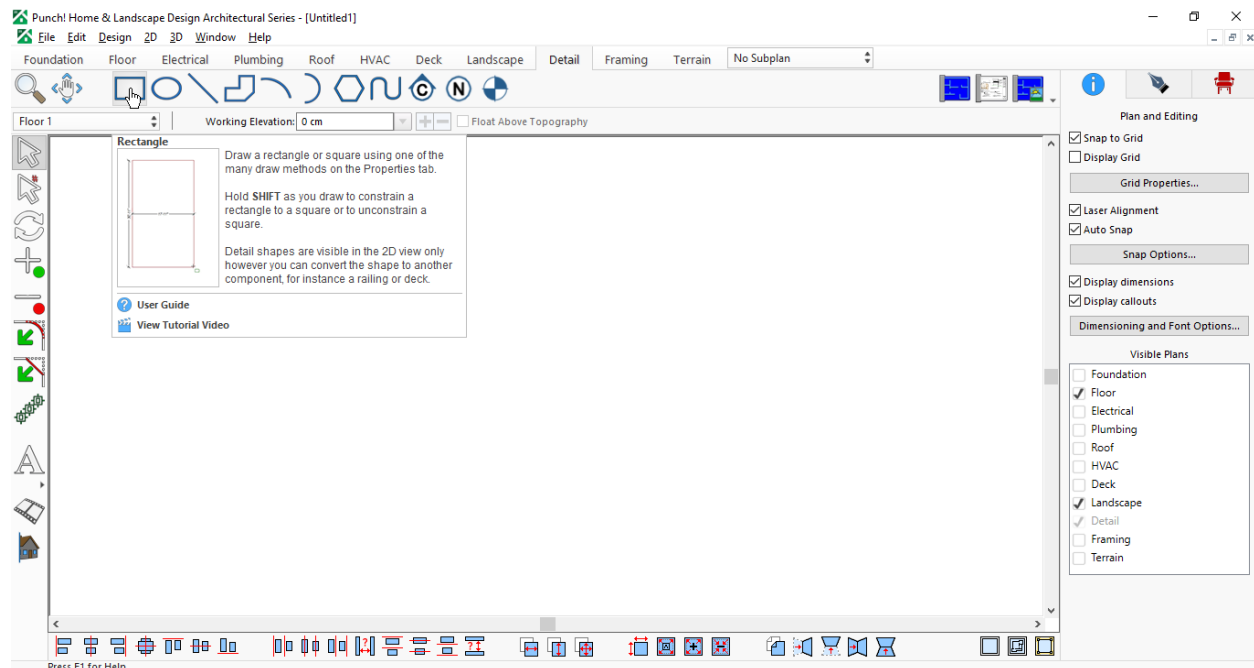
Detail Tab Interface with Annotation and Drawing Tools

How to Add a Rectangle

The **Rectangle** tool in the **Detail** tab is used to draw rectangular or square shapes in your floor plan. It is mainly used for adding 2D drafting elements such as outlines, construction details, layout guides, or custom shapes that are not structural components. These shapes help improve the clarity and presentation of your drawings.

To use the Rectangle tool, select the **Detail** tab and click the rectangle icon. Then click and drag in the drawing area to create the shape. You can use different draw methods from the Properties panel. Holding the **SHIFT** key while drawing will constrain the shape into a perfect square or remove constraints, depending on your drawing method.

Detail shapes are visible in the 2D view only. However, they can sometimes be converted into other components, such as a deck or railing, if needed. This tool is useful for adding precise drafting details and enhancing the overall documentation of your design.

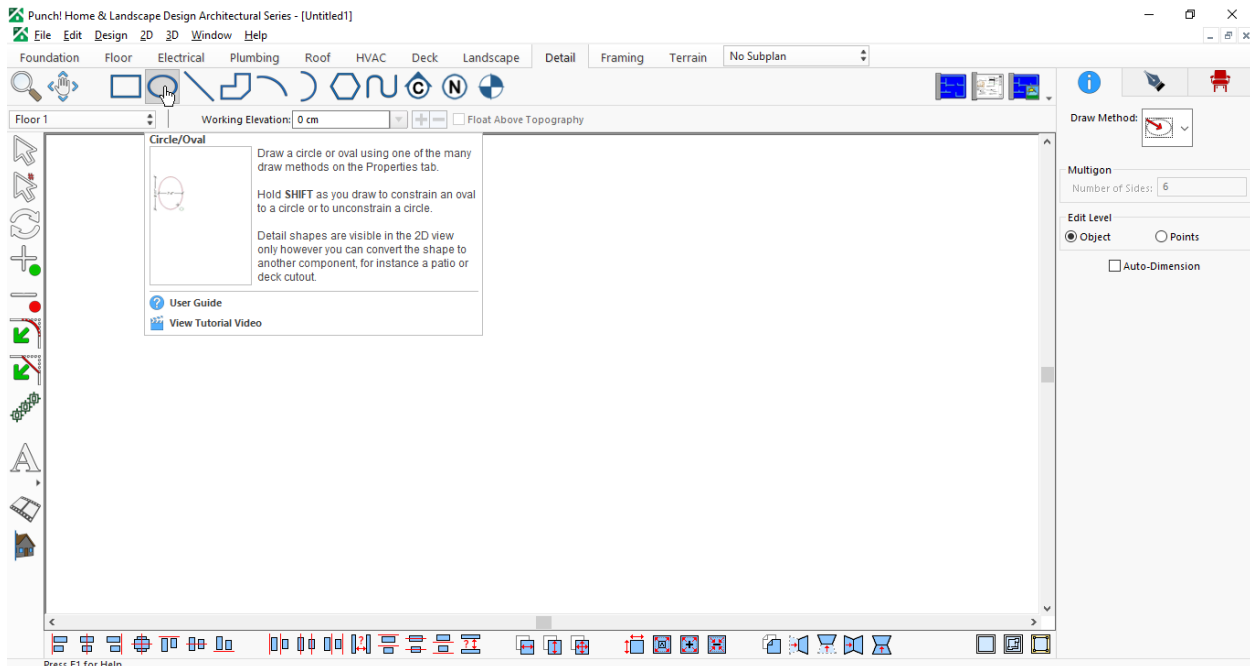


How to Add a Circle/Oval

The **Circle/Oval** tool in the **Detail** tab is used to draw circular or oval shapes in your floor plan. This tool is mainly for adding 2D drafting elements such as symbols, layout guides, decorative shapes, or construction details. It helps improve the clarity and visual presentation of your drawings.

To use the Circle/Oval tool, go to the **Detail** tab and select the circle icon. Then click and drag in the drawing area to create the shape. You can choose different draw methods from the Properties panel. Holding the **SHIFT** key while drawing will constrain the shape into a perfect circle instead of an oval.

Detail shapes created with this tool are visible in the 2D view only. However, they can sometimes be converted into other components, such as a patio or deck cutout. This tool is useful for adding precise circular details and enhancing your construction documentation.

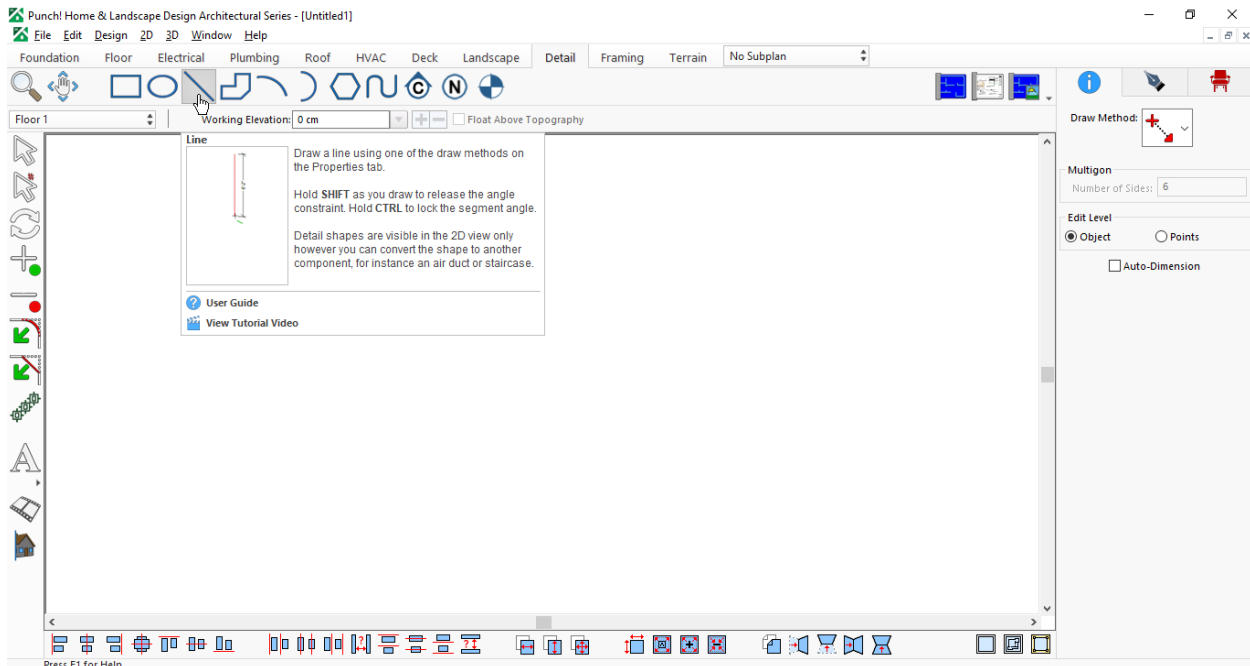


How to Add a Line

The **Line** tool in the **Detail** tab is used to draw straight 2D lines in your floor plan. It is mainly used for adding drafting details such as construction lines, layout guides, section indicators, or custom design elements. This tool helps improve the clarity and accuracy of your technical drawings.

To use the Line tool, select the **Detail** tab and click the line icon. Then click in the drawing area to start the line and click again to define its endpoint. You can choose different draw methods from the Properties panel. Holding the **SHIFT** key while drawing releases the angle constraint, and holding the **CTRL** key locks the segment angle.

Lines created with this tool are visible in the 2D view only. However, they can sometimes be converted into other components, such as an air duct or staircase. The Line tool is useful for adding precise drafting details and enhancing your construction documentation.

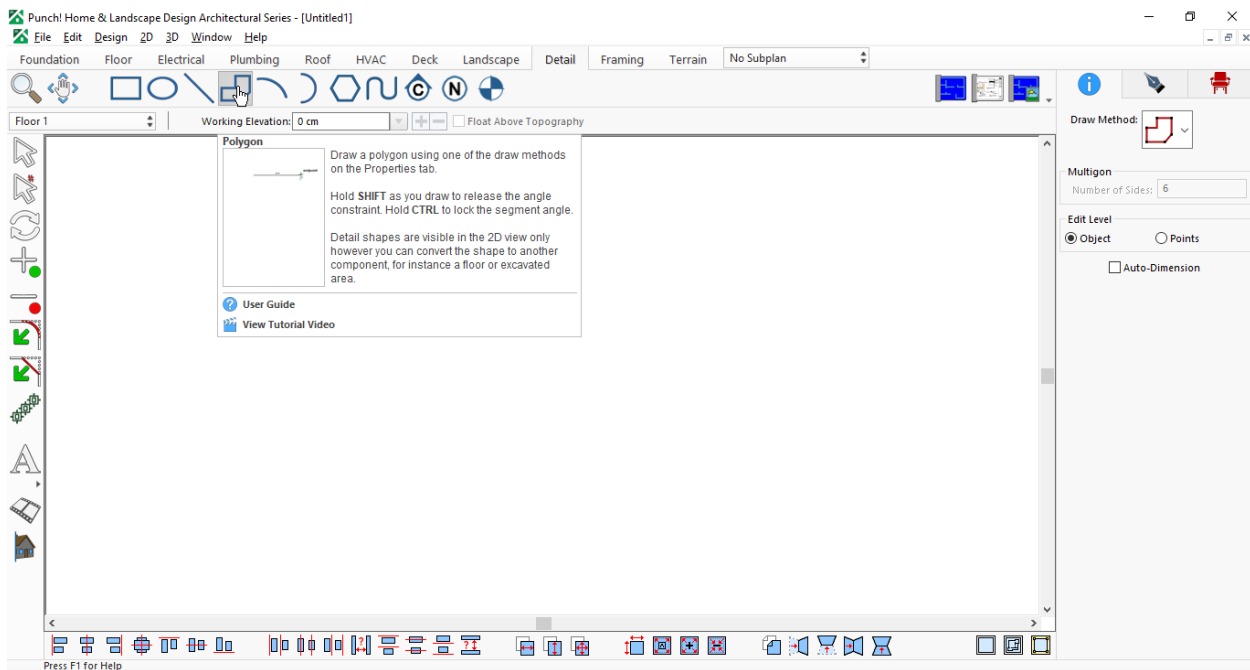


How to Add a Polygon

The **Polygon** tool in the **Detail** tab is used to draw multi-sided 2D shapes in your floor plan. It allows you to create custom shapes with multiple straight edges, which are useful for drafting irregular layouts, design outlines, or construction details. This tool helps add flexibility when a rectangle or circle is not suitable for the design.

To use the Polygon tool, select the **Detail** tab and click the polygon icon. Then click in the drawing area to place each corner point of the shape. Double-click to complete the polygon. You can choose different draw methods from the Properties panel. Holding the **SHIFT** key while drawing releases the angle constraint, and holding the **CTRL** key locks the segment angle for more precise drafting.

Polygon shapes are visible in the 2D view only. However, they can sometimes be converted into other components, such as a floor area or excavated area. This tool is useful for creating detailed custom shapes and improving the accuracy of your construction documentation.

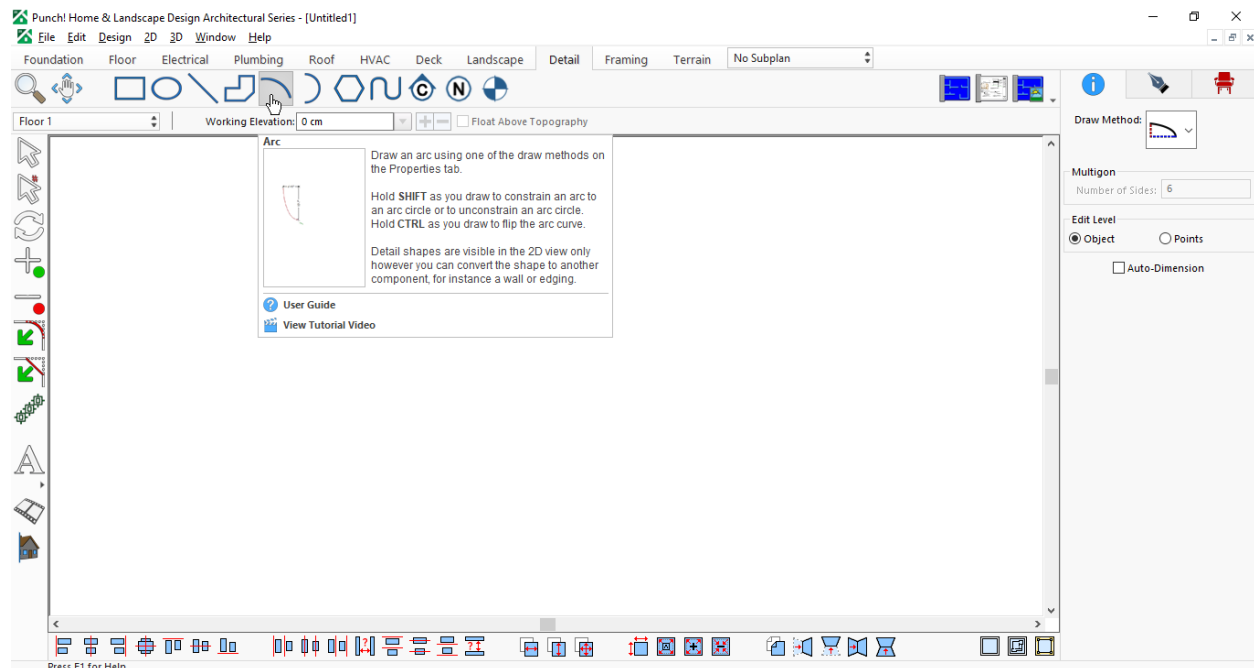


How to Add an Arc

The **Arc** tool in the **Detail** tab is used to draw curved 2D shapes in your floor plan. It allows you to create partial circles or curved lines that are useful for drafting rounded edges, curved walls (as detail references), pathways, or decorative elements. This tool provides flexibility when straight lines are not suitable for the design.

To use the Arc tool, select the **Detail** tab and click the arc icon. Then click in the drawing area to define the start point, end point, and curve of the arc based on the selected draw method in the Properties panel. Holding the **SHIFT** key while drawing constrains the arc to a circular shape, and holding the **CTRL** key flips the direction of the curve.

Arc shapes are visible in the 2D view only. However, they can sometimes be converted into other components, such as a wall or edging. The Arc tool is useful for adding precise curved details and improving the overall accuracy and presentation of your construction drawings.

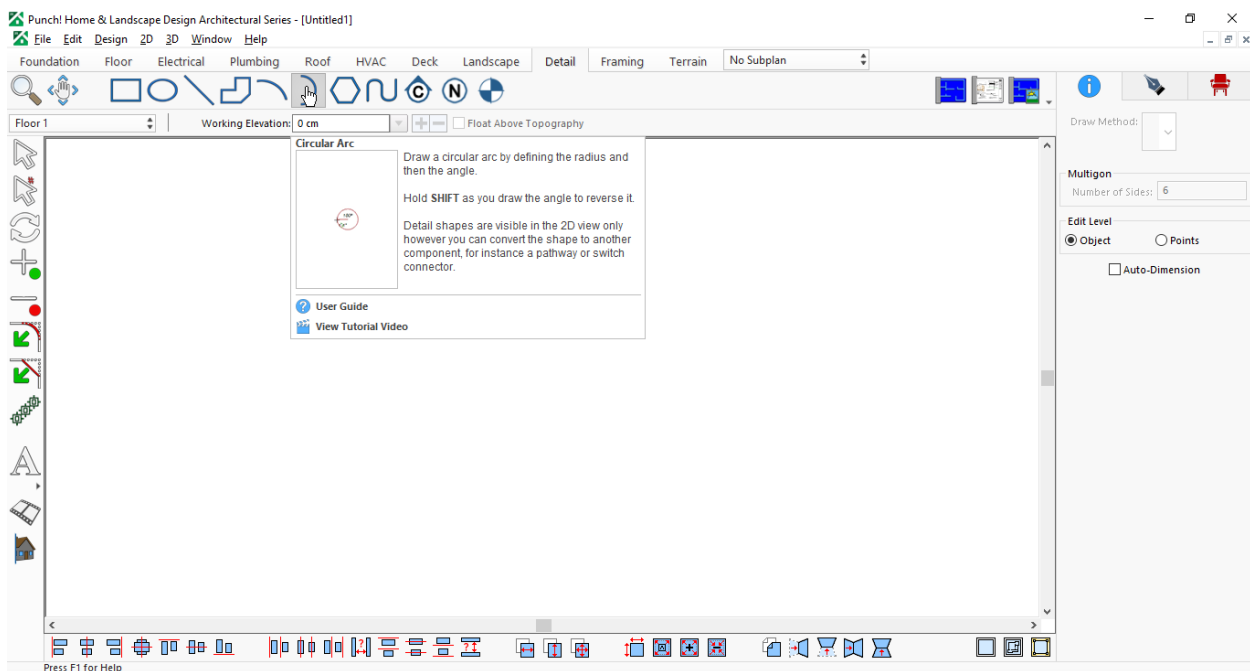


How to Add a Circular Arc

The **Circular Arc** tool in the **Detail** tab is used to draw a curved shape by defining its radius and angle. Unlike the regular Arc tool, this option allows you to create a more controlled and precise circular curve. It is useful for drafting rounded design elements, curved edges, or technical detailing that requires exact measurements.

To use the Circular Arc tool, select the **Detail** tab and click the circular arc icon. Then click in the drawing area to define the center point, radius, and angle of the arc according to the selected draw method. Holding the **SHIFT** key while drawing will reverse the direction of the arc.

Circular arc shapes are visible in the 2D view only. However, they can sometimes be converted into other components, such as a pathway or switch connector. This tool is helpful for creating accurate curved details and improving the precision of your construction documentation.

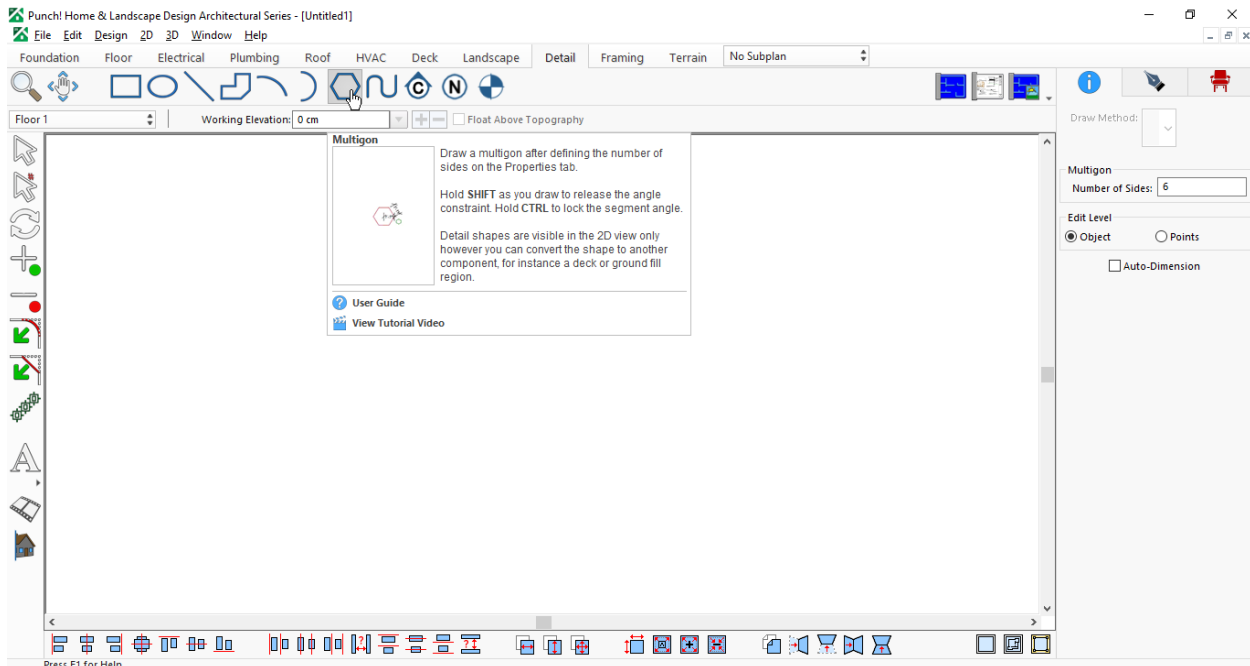


How to Add a Multigon

The **Multigon** tool in the **Detail** tab is used to draw a multi-sided shape by defining the number of sides before placing it. This tool allows you to create regular polygons such as pentagons, hexagons, or other evenly shaped figures. It is useful for drafting geometric layouts, design details, or decorative elements that require equal sides and angles.

To use the Multigon tool, select the **Detail** tab and click the multigon icon. In the Properties panel, set the **Number of Sides** (for example, 6 for a hexagon). Then click in the drawing area to place and size the shape. Holding the **SHIFT** key while drawing releases the angle constraint, and holding the **CTRL** key locks the segment angle for more precise placement.

Multigon shapes are visible in the 2D view only. However, they can sometimes be converted into other components, such as a deck area or ground fill region. This tool is helpful for creating clean, evenly proportioned geometric details in your construction drawings.

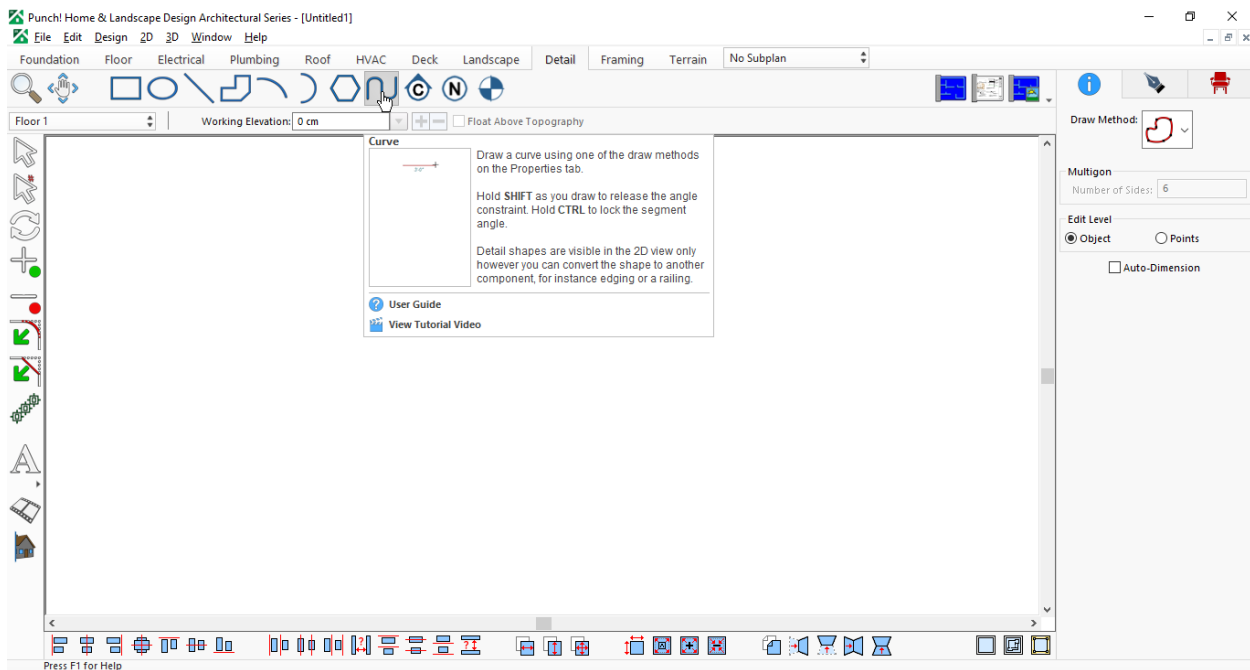


How to Add a Curve

The **Curve** tool in the **Detail** tab is used to draw freeform curved lines in your floor plan. Unlike the Arc or Circular Arc tools, this option allows you to create flexible, custom curves that are not limited to a fixed radius. It is useful for drafting irregular shapes, landscape outlines, decorative elements, or detailed design features that require smooth flowing lines.

To use the Curve tool, select the **Detail** tab and click the curve icon. Then click in the drawing area to define the start point and continue clicking to shape the curve according to the selected draw method. Holding the **SHIFT** key while drawing releases the angle constraint, and holding the **CTRL** key locks the segment angle for more controlled drafting.

Curves created with this tool are visible in the 2D view only. However, they can sometimes be converted into other components, such as edging or railing. The Curve tool is helpful for creating smooth, customized details and improving the overall presentation of your construction drawings.

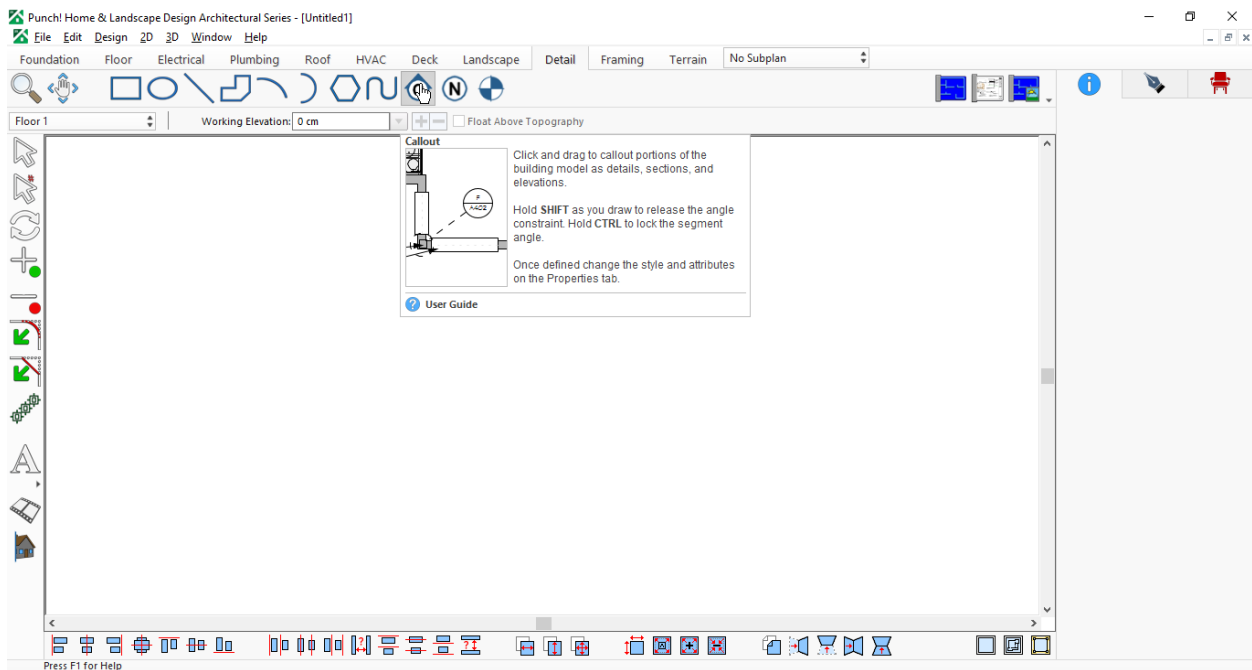


How to Add a Callout

The **Callout** tool in the **Detail** tab is used to highlight and reference specific portions of your building model. It allows you to create callouts for details, sections, or elevations, making it easier to provide additional information about a particular area of the design. This tool is especially useful for construction documentation and technical drawings.

To use the Callout tool, select the **Detail** tab and click the callout icon. Then click and drag in the drawing area to define the portion of the plan you want to reference. You can adjust the angle while drawing by holding the **SHIFT** key to release the angle constraint or **CTRL** to lock the segment angle. After placing the callout, you can modify its style and attributes in the Properties panel.

Callouts improve the clarity and professionalism of your drawings by directing attention to important construction details. They help communicate design information clearly in plans, sections, and elevations.

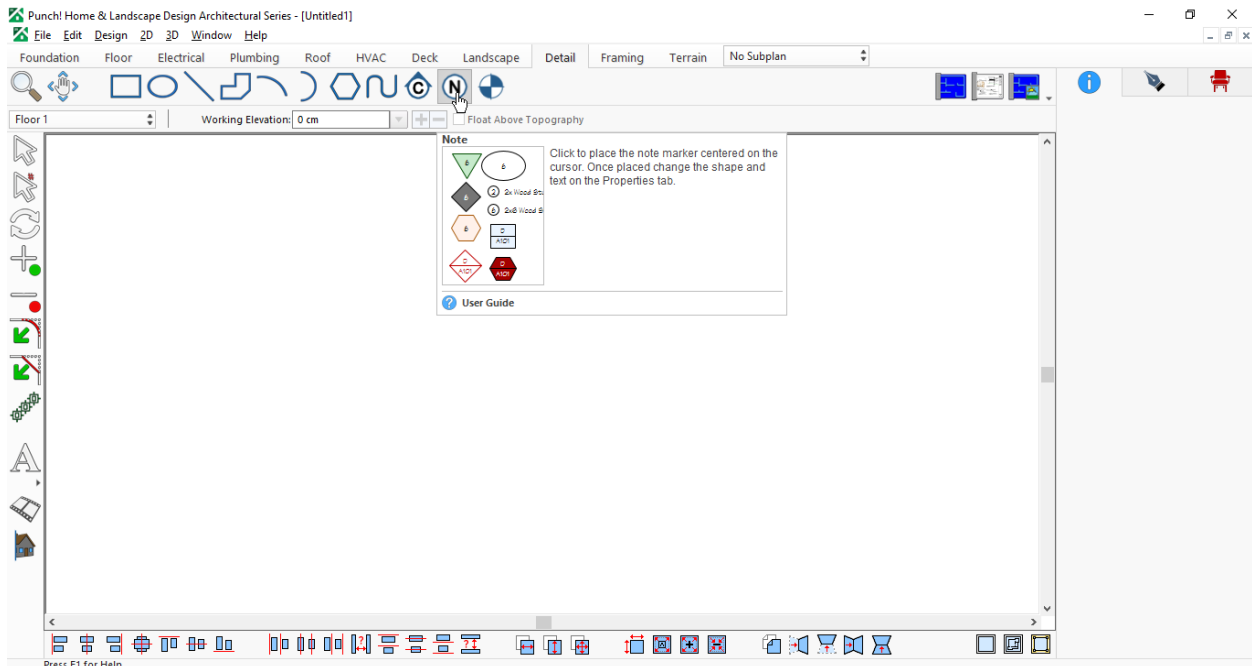


How to Add a Note

The **Note** tool in the **Detail** tab is used to place note markers on your floor plan. It allows you to add written information, labels, or references to specific areas of your design. This tool is helpful for explaining construction details, material specifications, or special instructions within your drawings.

To use the Note tool, select the **Detail** tab and click the note icon. Then click in the drawing area to place the note marker centered on the cursor. After placing it, you can edit the shape, number, and text content in the Properties panel. Different marker styles can be selected depending on your documentation needs.

The Note tool improves communication and clarity in construction documents. It ensures that important design information is clearly labeled and easy to reference in plans, sections, and elevations.

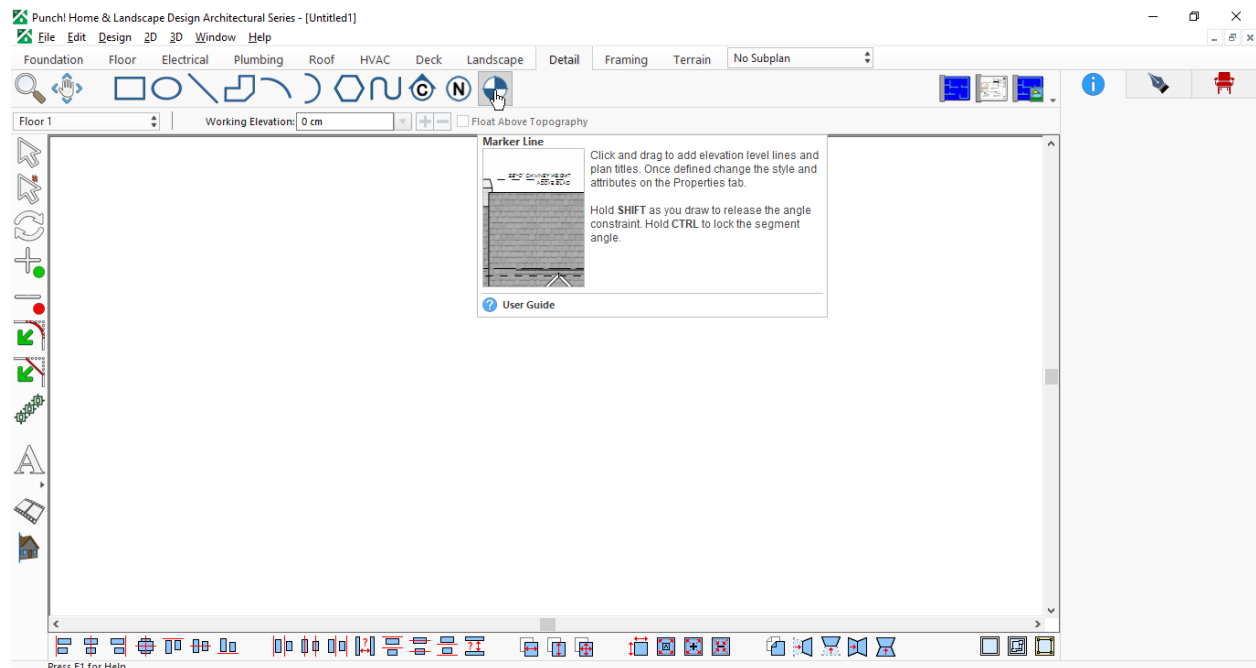


How to Add a Marker Line

The **Marker Line** tool in the **Detail** tab is used to add elevation level lines and plan titles to your drawings. It helps indicate important reference levels, such as finished floor level, ceiling height, or other key elevations. This tool is especially useful for sections and elevation views where height information needs to be clearly shown.

To use the Marker Line tool, select the **Detail** tab and click the marker line icon. Then click and drag in the drawing area to place the line at the desired location. While drawing, hold the **SHIFT** key to release the angle constraint or hold the **CTRL** key to lock the segment angle. After placing the line, you can modify its style, text, and attributes in the Properties panel.

Marker lines improve the clarity and professionalism of your construction documents. They make it easier to communicate elevation information and ensure accurate interpretation of building heights and reference levels.

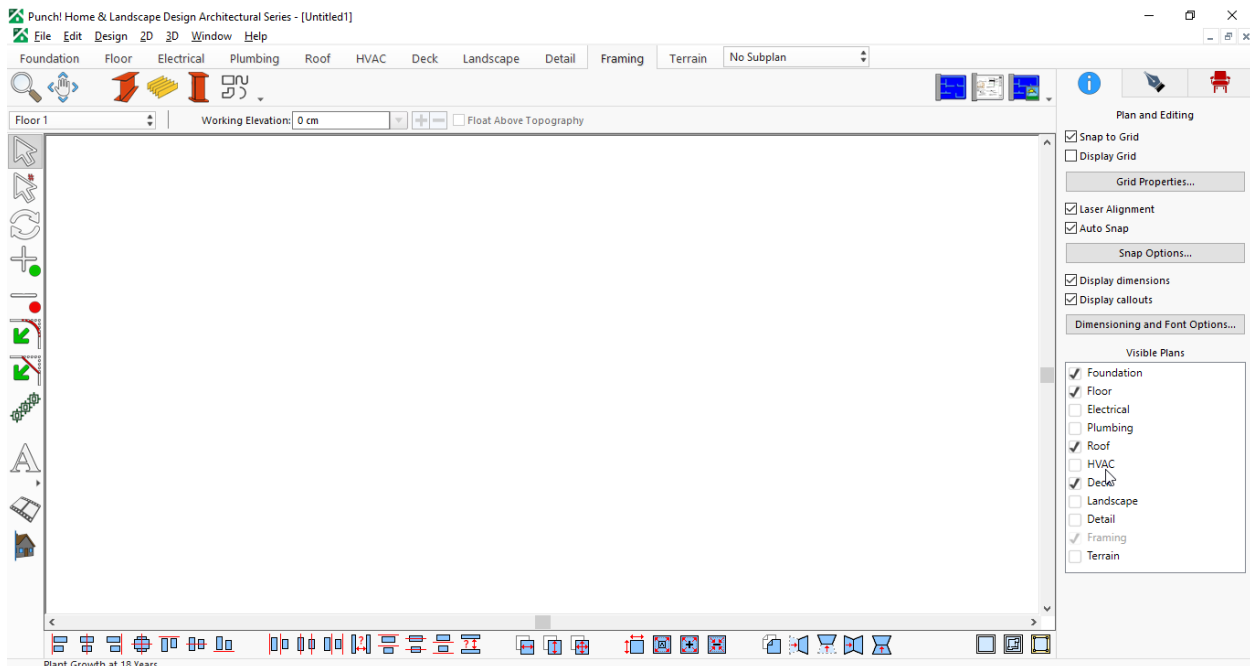


Start Your Framing Layout: Easy Tools for Beams and Posts

The **Framing** Tab is used to create and manage the structural framework of your building design. This includes essential components such as beams, posts, and other structural elements that support floors, roofs, and walls. For example, you can use the Framing tools to add support beams under a deck, place structural posts for a porch, or define framing members that strengthen the overall construction. These tools help ensure that your design is not only visually accurate but also structurally organized.

To use the Framing tools, go to the **Framing** tab in the main toolbar and select the structural element you want to add. Then click in the drawing area to place or draw the component. You can define the direction, length, and position of framing members while drawing. The Working Elevation setting at the top allows you to control the height at which the framing components are placed.

After placing framing elements, you can adjust their size and properties in the Properties panel. In the 3D view, you can clearly see how beams and posts connect and support other parts of the structure. The Framing Tab helps you create a more complete and construction-ready design by adding the structural details behind the visible architectural elements.



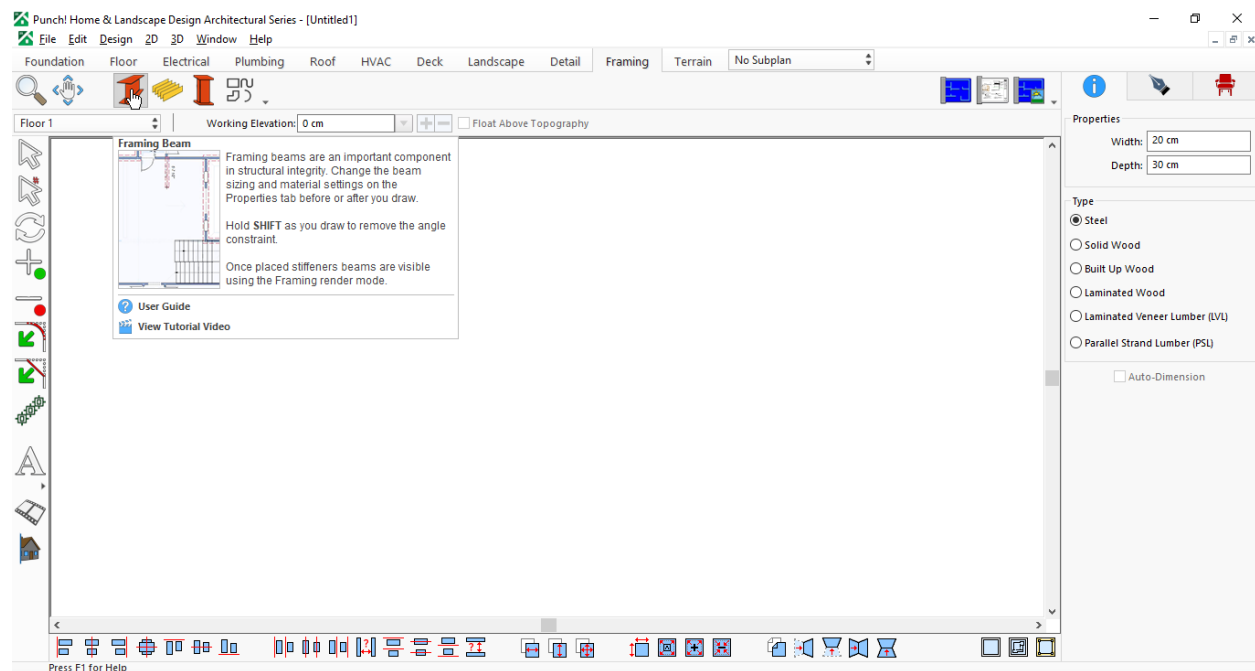
Structural Framing Tab with Construction Detailing Tools

How to Add a Framing Beam

The **Framing Beam** tool is used to add structural beams to your building design. Beams are important components that provide support to floors, roofs, and other structural elements. For example, you can use this tool to place a beam under a floor opening, support a deck structure, or reinforce areas that require additional strength. Adding framing beams helps make your design more realistic and structurally complete.

To use the Framing Beam tool, go to the **Framing** tab in the main toolbar and select the beam option. Before or after drawing the beam, you can adjust its size in the Properties panel by setting the width and depth. You can also choose the beam type, such as Steel, Solid Wood, Built-Up Wood, Laminated Wood, LVL (Laminated Veneer Lumber), or PSL (Parallel Strand Lumber). Then click in the drawing area to place the beam and define its length and direction. Holding the SHIFT key while drawing allows you to remove angle constraints for more flexible placement.

After placing the beam, you can review and adjust its position as needed. In the Framing render mode, beams and their stiffeners become clearly visible in the 3D view. The Framing Beam tool allows you to accurately represent the structural framework of your design, ensuring both visual clarity and construction-level detail.



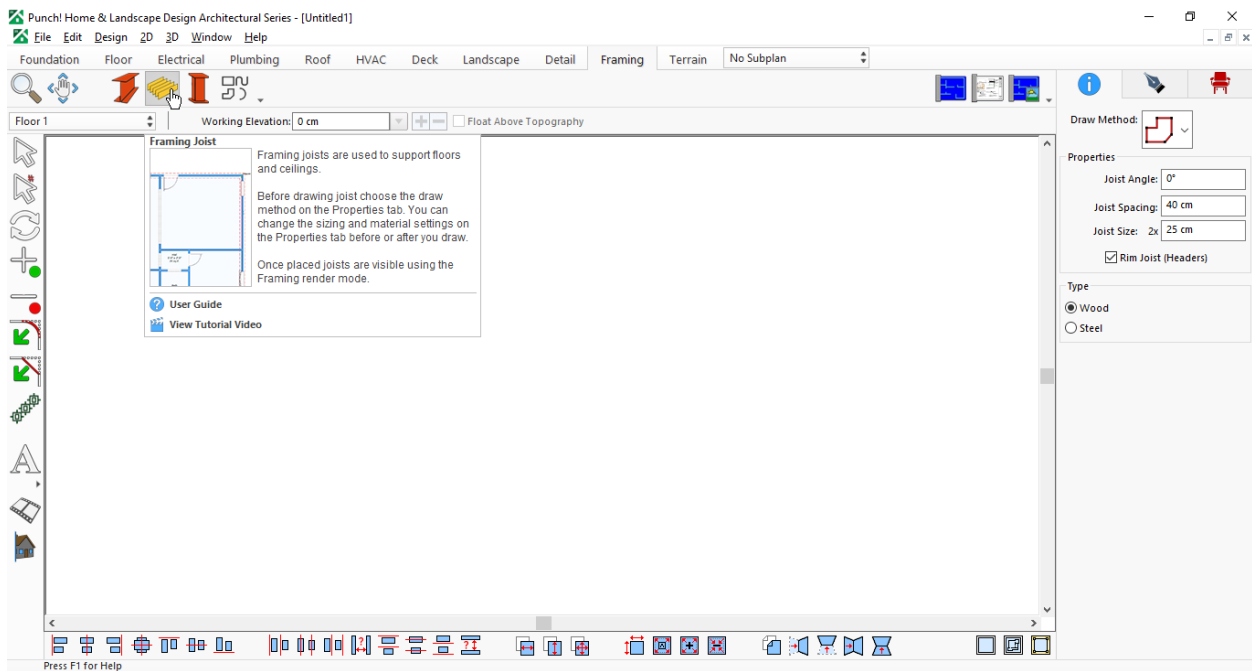
How to Add a Framing Joist

The **Framing Joist** tool is used to add structural joists to your building design. Joists are important components that support floors and ceilings by transferring loads to beams and walls. For example, you can use this tool to frame a floor system, create ceiling support, or add structural framing for a deck. Adding framing joists helps make your design more realistic and structurally accurate.

To use the Framing Joist tool, go to the **Framing** tab in the main toolbar and select the joist option. Before or after drawing, you can adjust the joist settings in the Properties panel by setting the joist angle (direction), spacing (distance between joists), and size (width and depth). You can also choose the material type, such as Wood or Steel, and enable the Rim Joist (Headers) option to automatically add perimeter joists.

Then click and drag in the drawing area to define the joist area and direction. The software will automatically place evenly spaced joists within the selected area. You can modify their position or properties later if adjustments are needed.

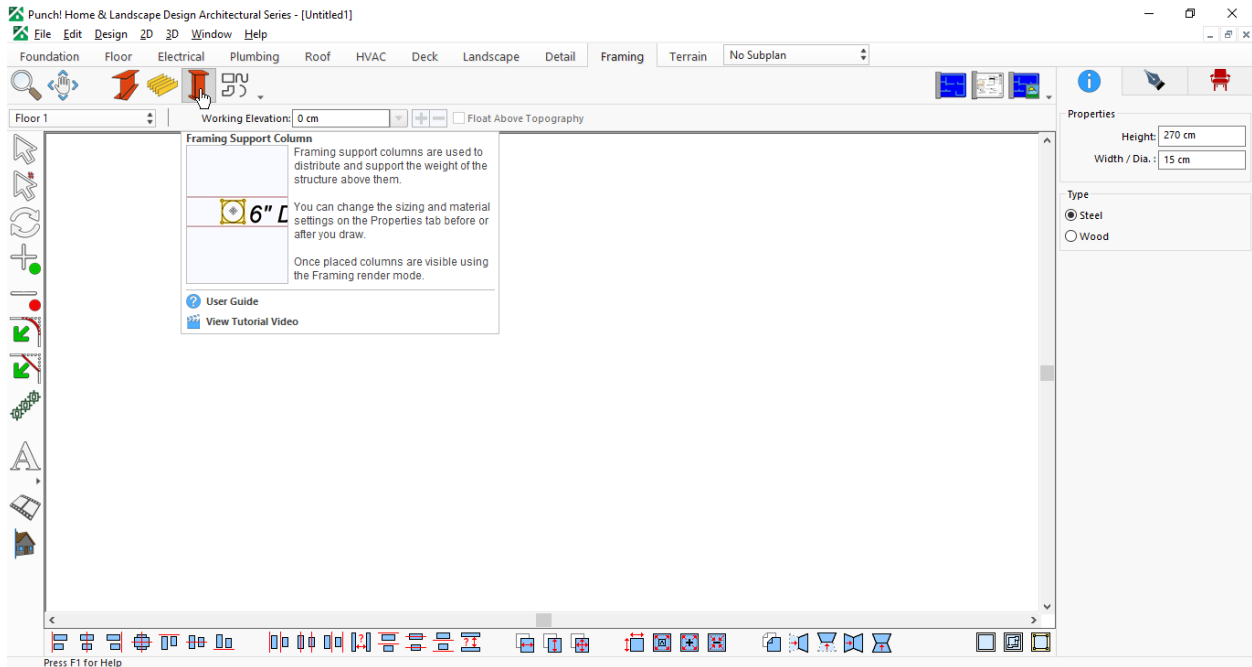
After placing the joists, you can review and adjust them as necessary. In Framing render mode, joists become clearly visible in the 3D view. The Framing Joist tool allows you to accurately represent the structural floor or ceiling system of your design, ensuring both visual clarity and construction-level detail.



How to Add a Framing Support Column

The **Framing Support Column** tool is used to add vertical structural columns to your building design. Support columns help distribute and carry the weight of beams, floors, and roofs down to the foundation. They are essential for supporting heavy loads, especially in open spaces, under beams, or beneath elevated decks. Adding columns improves the structural realism and stability of your design.

To use this tool, go to the **Framing** tab and select the support column icon. You can adjust the column's height and width (or diameter) in the Properties panel before or after placing it. You can also choose the material type, such as Steel or Wood. Click in the drawing area to position the column where support is required, and modify it later if needed. In Framing render mode, the columns are clearly visible in 3D view for better structural visualization.

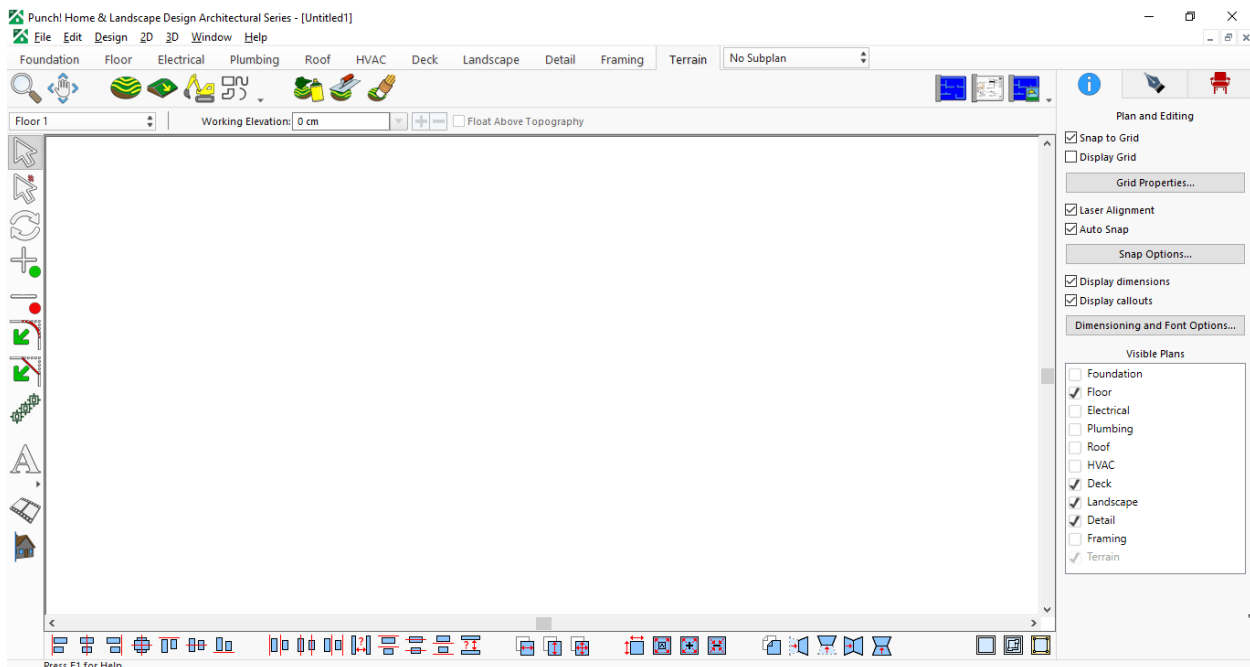


Start Your Terrain Layout: Easy Tools for Site Planning

The **Terrain** tab is used to create and modify the ground surface around your building design. This tab allows you to shape the land by adding elevation points, contour lines, slopes, and other topographical features. It is especially useful for designing landscapes that reflect real site conditions, such as hills, depressions, and graded areas.

To use the Terrain tools, select the Terrain tab from the main toolbar. You can place elevation points or draw contour lines directly in the workspace to define changes in height. After placing these elements, you can adjust their elevation values and properties to accurately shape the terrain. These tools help you control how the land interacts with foundations, driveways, patios, and other outdoor features.

The Terrain tab is mainly used for site planning and landscape modeling. It ensures that the building design fits naturally into the surrounding land and helps create realistic outdoor environments. By using these tools, you can produce accurate topographical layouts that improve both visualization and construction planning.



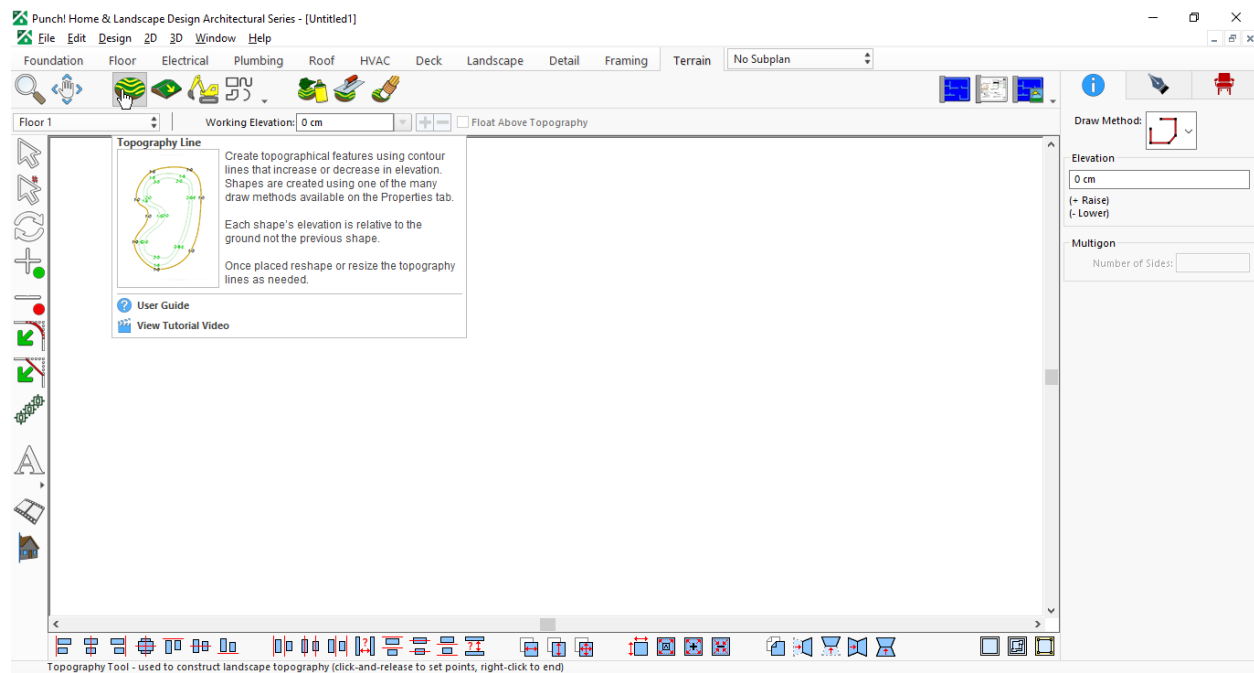
Terrain Modeling Environment with Topographical Adjustment Tools

How to Add a Topography Line

The **Topography Line** tool in the Terrain tab is used to create elevation changes in your landscape design. It allows you to draw contour shapes that raise or lower the ground surface. This tool is helpful when designing sloped land, small hills, depressions, or graded areas around a building. It ensures that your project reflects realistic site conditions instead of a completely flat surface.

To use the Topography Line tool, select the Terrain tab and click the Topography Line icon. Then click in the drawing area to start placing points that define the shape of the terrain. Continue clicking to form the outline, and right-click to finish the shape. After placing it, go to the right-side panel and enter an Elevation value to raise or lower that specific area. A positive value raises the land, while a lower value creates a dip or slope.

Topography lines help improve the accuracy and realism of your site plan. By adding multiple shapes with different elevation values, you can gradually build smooth slopes and varied ground levels. This makes your landscape design clearer, more professional, and better suited for construction planning.

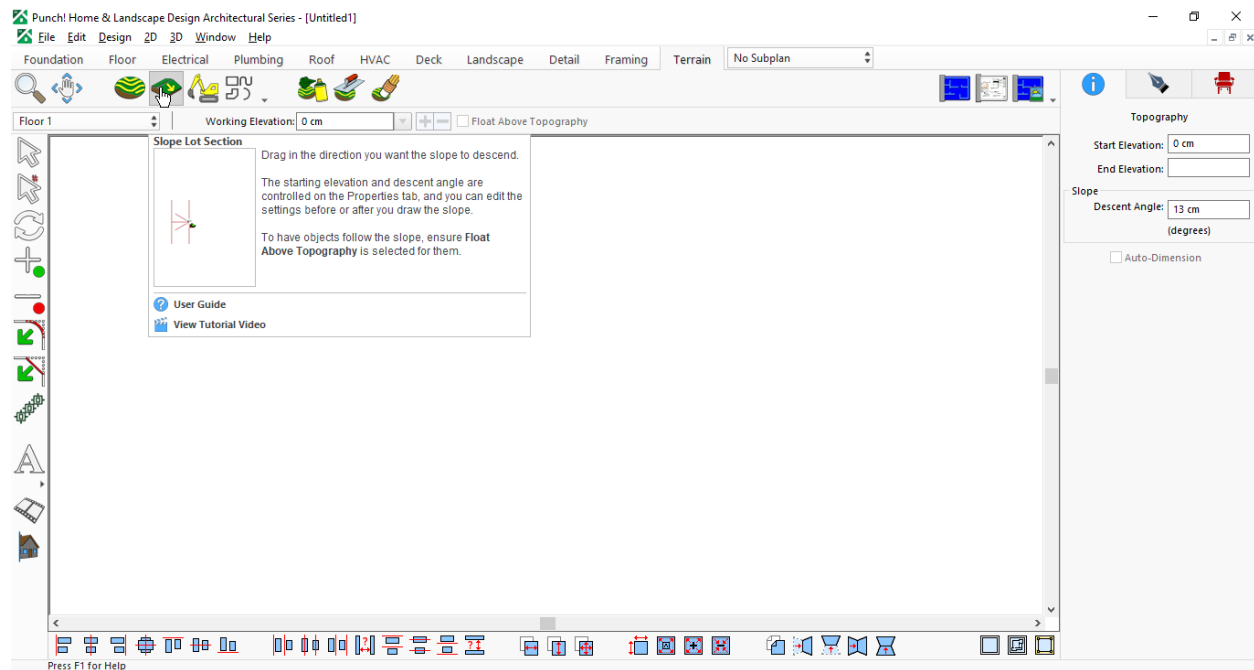


How to Add a Slope Lot Section

The **Slope** tool in the Terrain tab is used to create a sloped surface between two elevation points. It allows you to define how the ground rises or descends across a specific area. This tool is especially useful for designing driveways, ramps, pathways, or graded land where a smooth transition in height is required.

To use the Slope tool, select the Terrain tab and click the Slope icon. Then click in the drawing area and drag in the direction you want the slope to descend. The starting elevation and ending elevation can be adjusted in the Properties panel on the right side. You can also control the descent angle by entering a value in degrees. These settings can be edited either before or after drawing the slope.

The Slope tool helps create realistic and accurate land grading in your design. By carefully adjusting the elevation and angle, you can ensure proper drainage, accessibility, and smooth transitions between different ground levels. This improves both the functionality and professional quality of your terrain layout.

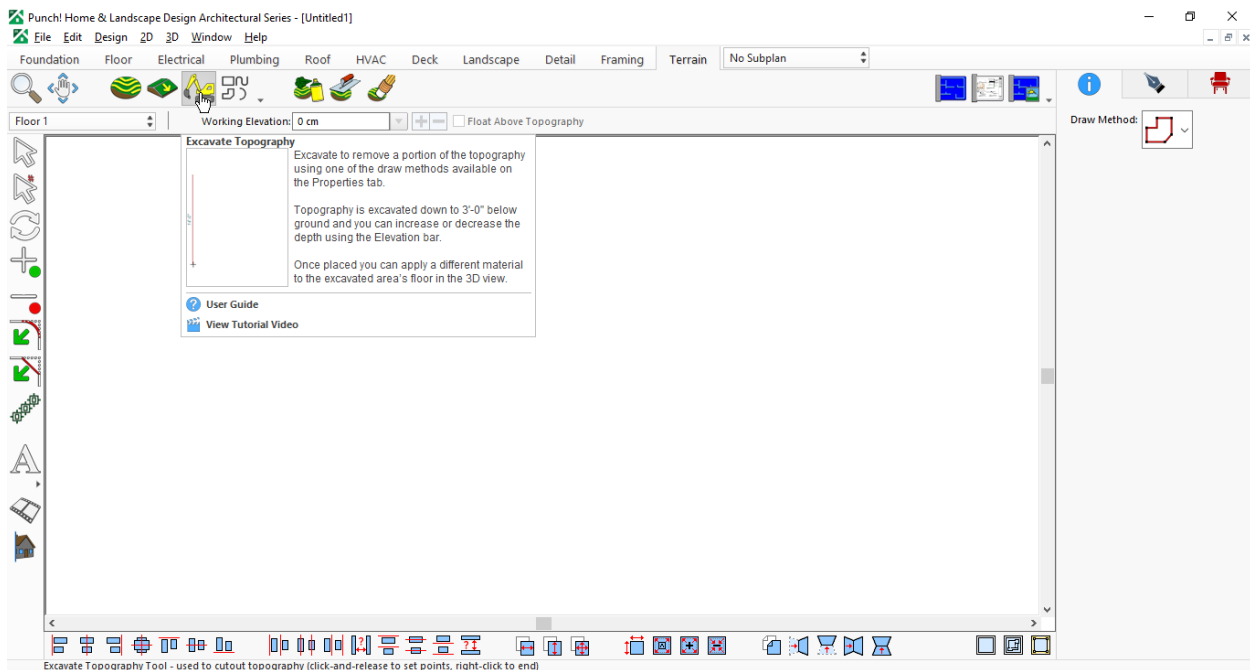


How to Apply Excavate Topography

The **Excavate Topography** tool in the Terrain tab is used to remove a portion of the ground surface in your design. It allows you to cut into the terrain to create lower areas such as basements, foundations, sunken patios, or trenches. This tool is especially useful when your building requires part of the land to be dug out below the existing ground level.

To use the Excavate Topography tool, select the Terrain tab and click the Excavate icon. Then click in the drawing area to start placing points that define the area you want to excavate. Continue clicking to form the shape, and right-click to finish. The excavation depth can be adjusted using the Elevation settings in the Properties panel. You can increase or decrease the depth depending on how much ground you want to remove.

The Excavate tool improves site accuracy by allowing you to model realistic ground cuts. It ensures that foundations and lower-level structures fit properly within the terrain. This makes your design more practical, detailed, and suitable for construction planning.

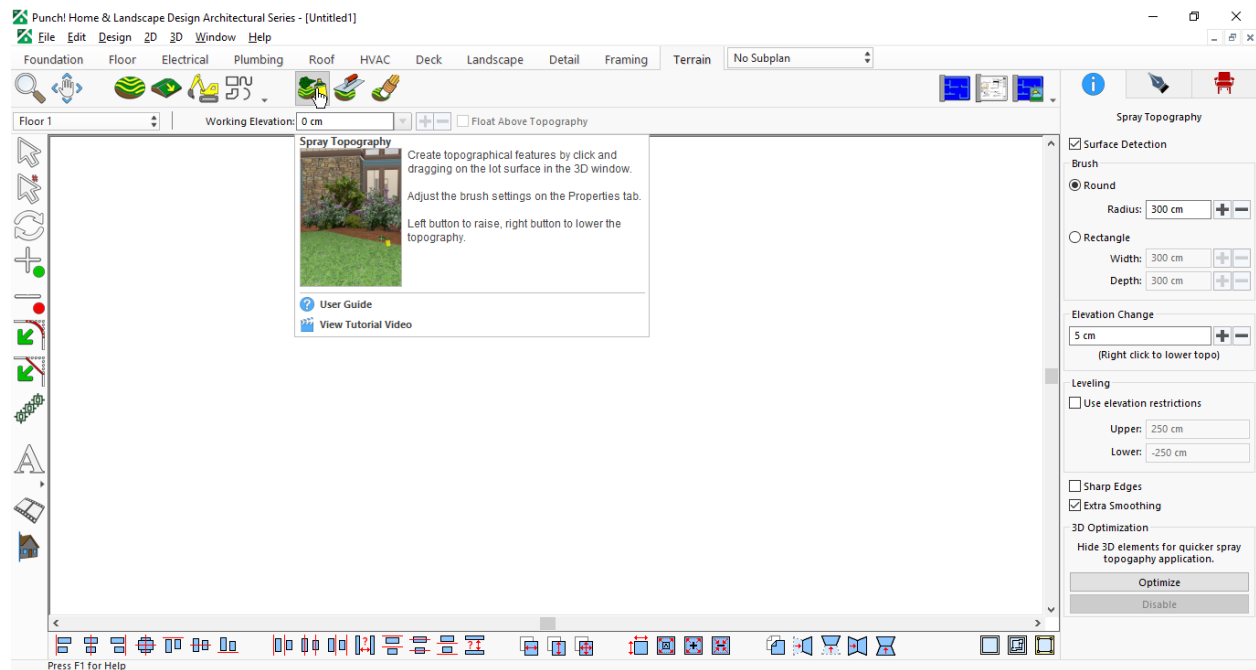


How to Apply Spray Topography

The **Spray Topography** tool in the Terrain tab is used to quickly raise or lower the ground surface by “painting” over it. Instead of drawing fixed shapes or lines, this tool lets you freely adjust the terrain using a brush. It is especially useful for creating natural-looking hills, dips, and uneven ground in landscape designs.

To use the Spray Topography tool, select the Terrain tab and click the Spray icon. In the Properties panel, choose the brush shape (Round or Rectangle) and adjust its size. You can also set the Elevation Change value to control how much the ground rises or lowers with each stroke. In the 3D view, click and drag with the left mouse button to raise the terrain, and use the right mouse button to lower it. You can also enable options like smoothing or sharp edges depending on the effect you want.

The Spray Topography tool makes terrain modeling faster and more flexible. It allows you to create smooth, realistic landforms without drawing precise outlines. This improves the visual quality of your landscape and helps produce more natural and professional site designs.

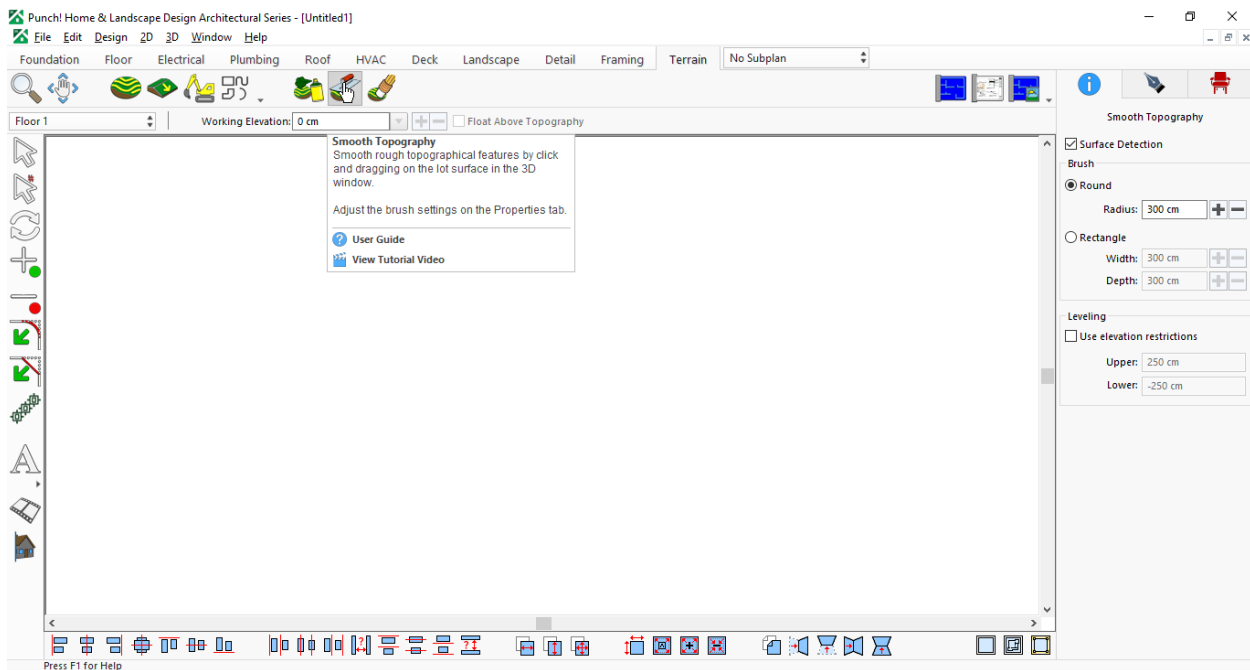


How to Apply Smooth Topography

The **Smooth Topography** tool in the Terrain tab is used to soften and blend uneven ground surfaces. It helps remove sharp edges and sudden elevation changes, creating a more natural and gradual terrain appearance. This tool is especially useful after using the Spray or Topography Line tools, when you want to refine the surface and make it look more realistic.

To use the Smooth Topography tool, select the Terrain tab and click the Smooth icon. In the Properties panel, choose the brush shape (Round or Rectangle) and adjust its size. Then, in the 3D view, click and drag over the area you want to smooth. The tool will automatically blend the elevations within the brush area, reducing harsh slopes and creating a more even transition between heights.

The Smooth Topography tool improves the overall quality and realism of your landscape design. It ensures that terrain surfaces look natural and professionally graded. By smoothing rough areas, you can create a cleaner, more polished site plan suitable for presentation and construction planning.

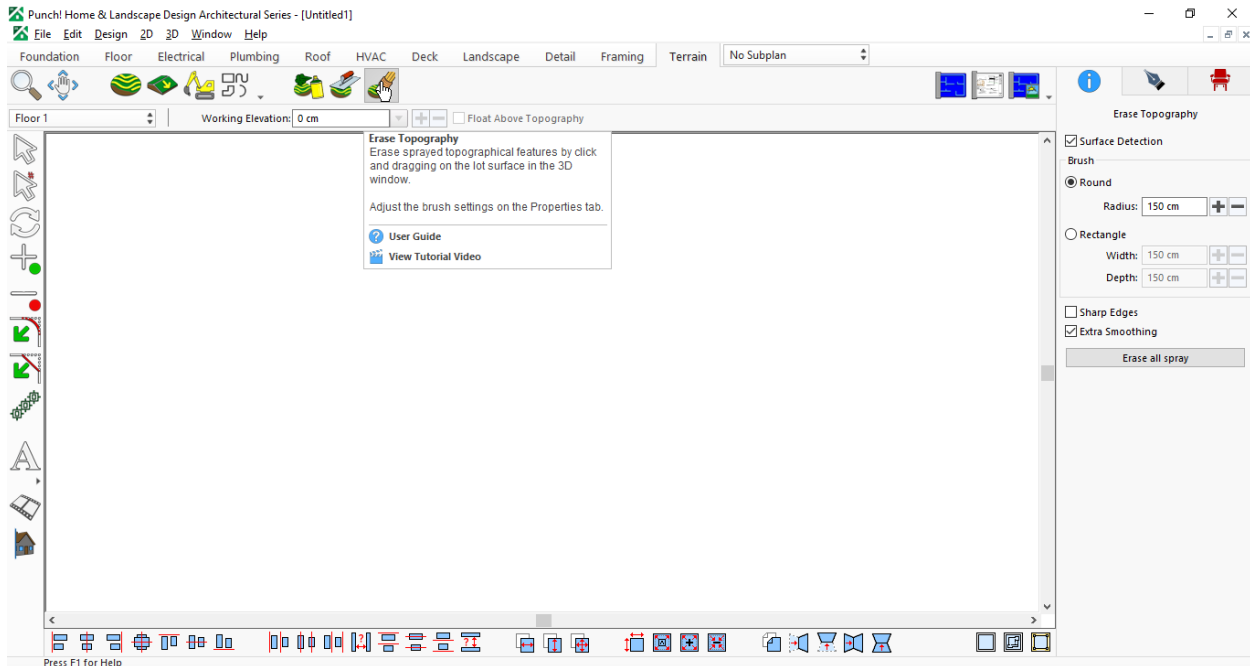


How to Apply Erase Topography

The **Erase Topography** tool in the Terrain tab is used to remove terrain changes that were previously added using the Spray tool. It allows you to clean up or correct raised and lowered areas on the ground surface. This tool is especially helpful if you want to undo certain terrain adjustments without deleting the entire topography.

To use the **Erase Topography** tool, select the **Terrain** tab and click the **Erase** icon. In the Properties panel, choose the brush shape (Round or Rectangle) and adjust its size. Then, in the 3D view, click and drag over the area where you want to remove the sprayed terrain effects. You can also use options like Sharp Edges or Extra Smoothing depending on how you want the surface to look after erasing. If needed, you can click “Erase all spray” to remove all sprayed topography at once.

The Erase Topography tool helps maintain accuracy and control in your landscape design. It ensures that unwanted terrain changes can be easily corrected, keeping your site plan clean, realistic, and professionally finished.



Let's Build

Design software can feel overwhelming the first time you open it, but once you've taken your first steps—drawing walls, placing doors and windows, experimenting with lighting, or shaping a staircase—you've already crossed the hardest part. From here, every tool you try will make the next one feel more familiar.

This guide was meant to give you a solid footing, not to box you in. The real learning happens when you start clicking around, testing ideas, undoing, redoing, and discovering what each feature can do for your own style of design. Treat it like a workshop rather than a rulebook.

As you continue building, remember that every floor plan starts the same way: with a blank space and a bit of curiosity. Now you have everything you need to turn that blank space into something that looks—and feels—like a home.