Automating Tasks with the Fusion 360 API

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Business Strategy, Fusion 360



Outline

- API Overview
- Key concepts of the API
- Building an Add-In
- Resources

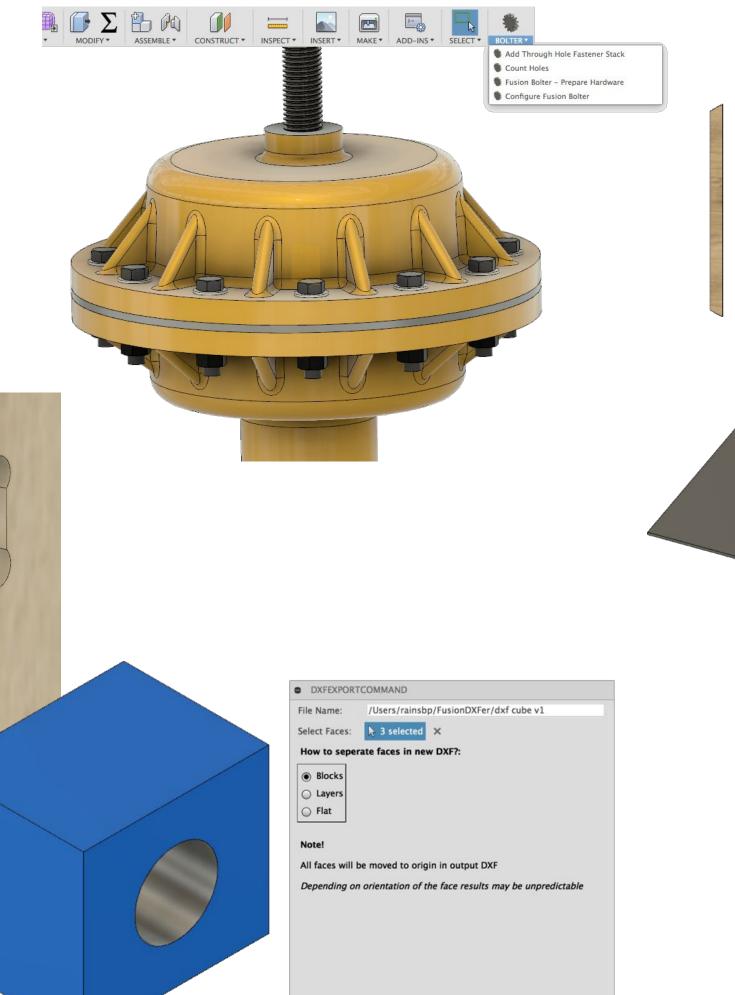
Fusion 360 API Overview

Things to Automate

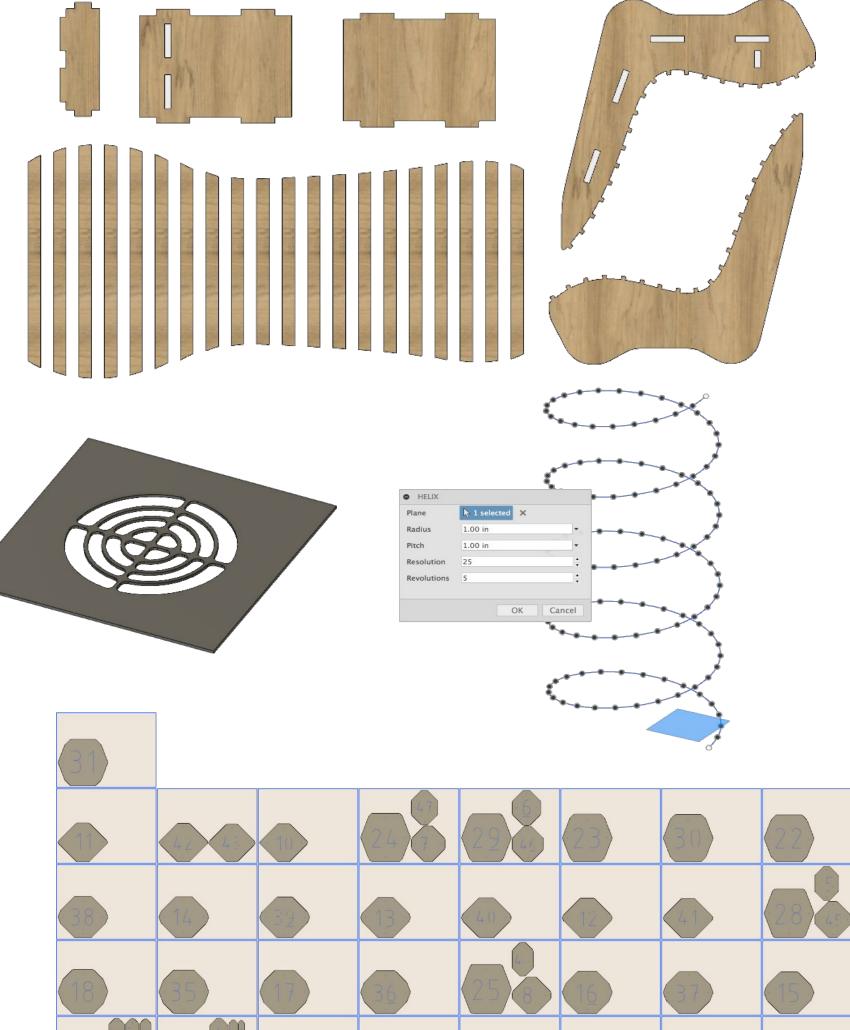
Repetitive tasks

Data import / export

Complex operations



OK Cancel





Fusion 360 API

- Platform independent API supports OSX and Windows
- Designed to be program language independent, currently supports:
 - Python
 - C++
- Python is a widely used general-purpose, high-level programming language that is designed to be concise and human readable.

Top languages over time

This year, C# and Shell climbed the list. And for the first time, Python outranked Java as the second most popular language on GitHub by repository contributors.*





Primary Areas of the API

Design

- Automate creation and editing of solid and surface geometry
- Interrogate and analyze geometry

CAM

- Interrogate basic CAM information
- Automate post processing

Data

- Import/Export Data
- Interrogate and manipulate Fusion 360 Data

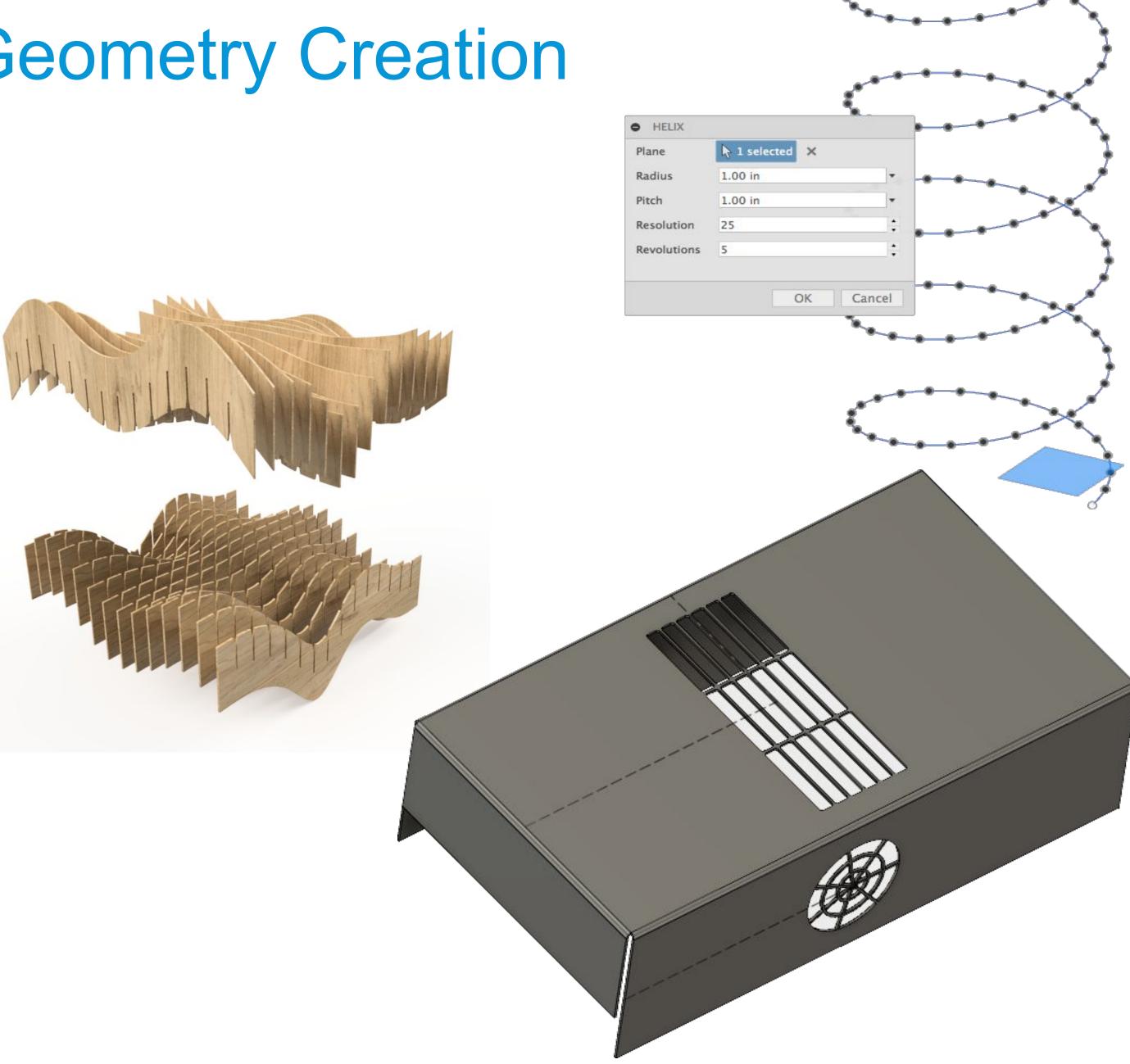
Other Useful Concepts

- Custom Graphics
- Palettes
- Application Events
- Attributes
- Temporary BREP Manager

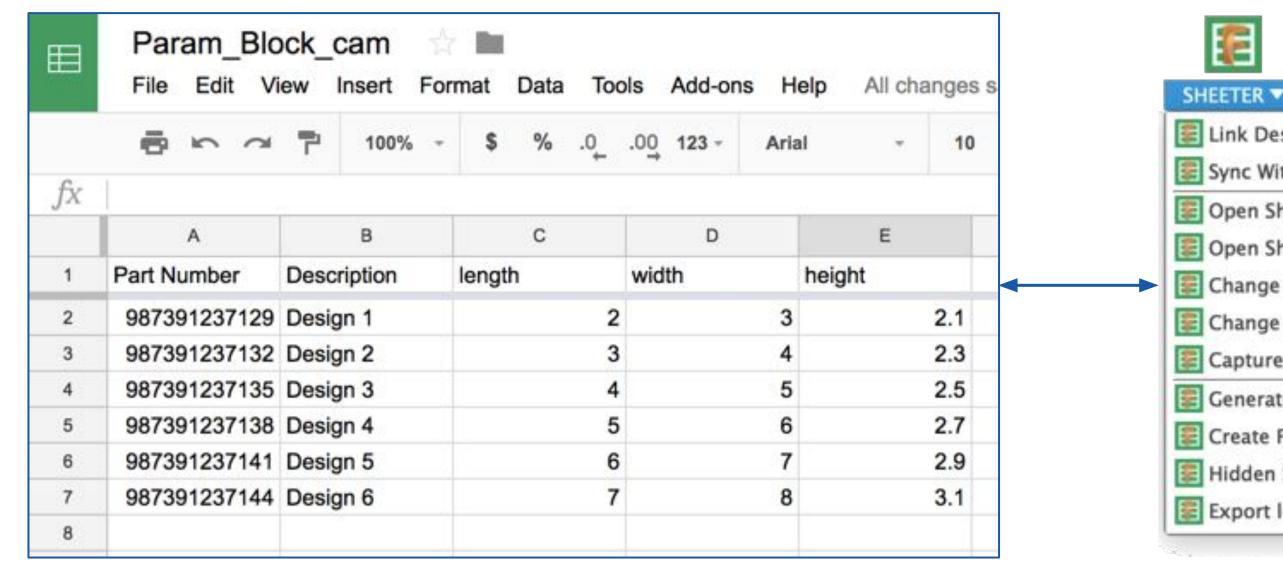
Design API

Automate Geometry Creation



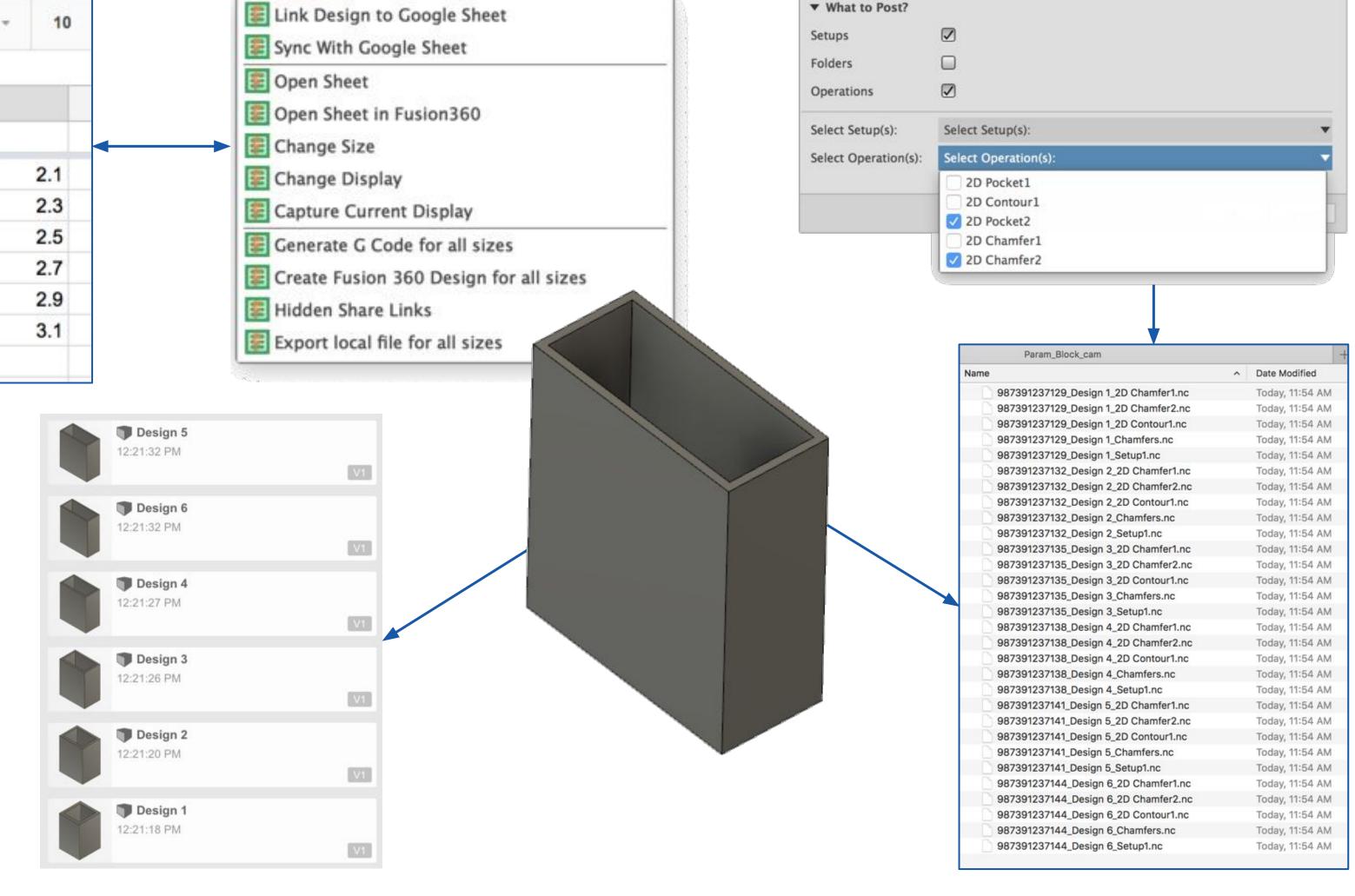


Automate Geometry Modification



Google Sheets Integration

- Synchronize Parameters
- Export multiple sizes
- Post process multiple sizes
- Save display states



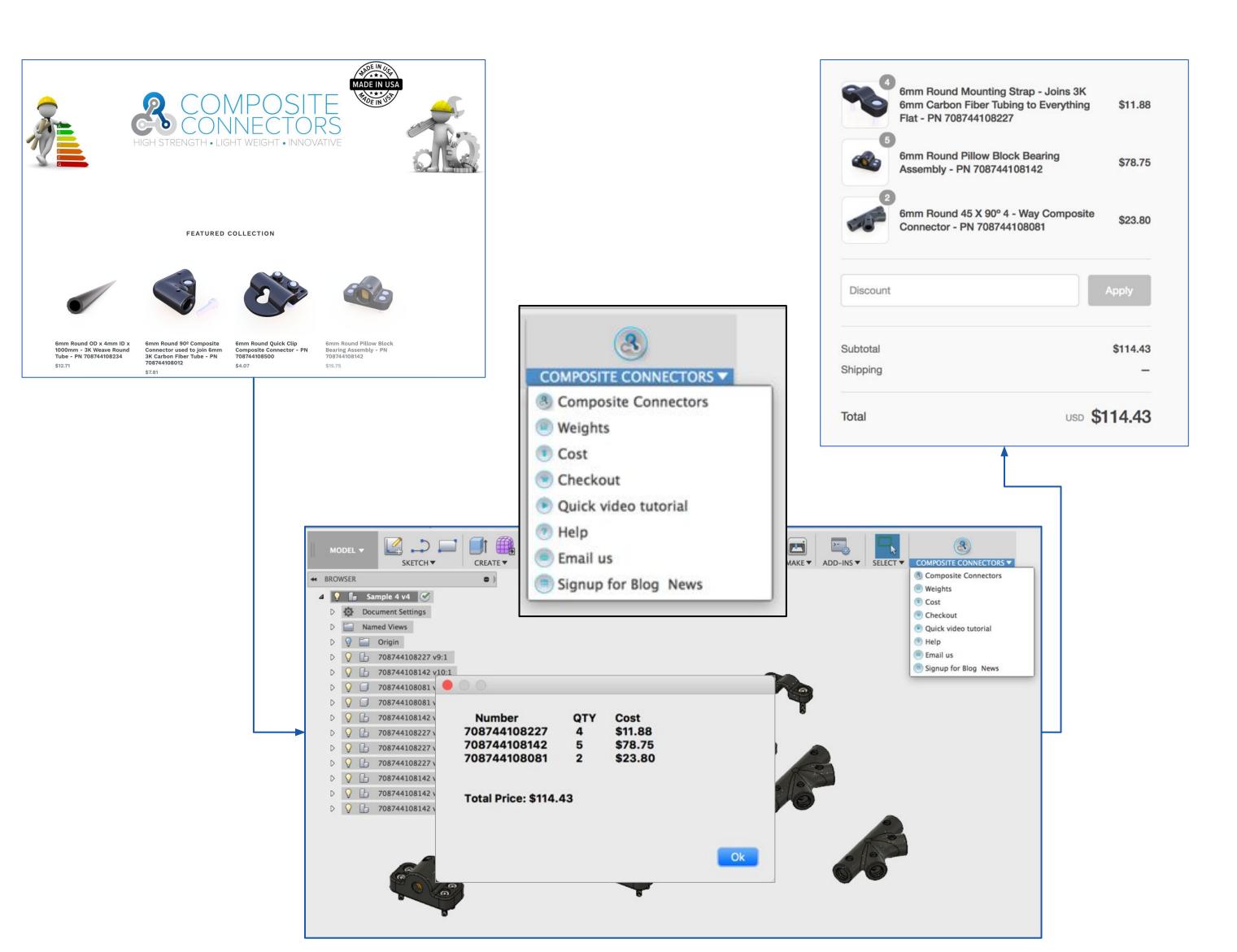
GENERATE NC FOR ALL SIZES

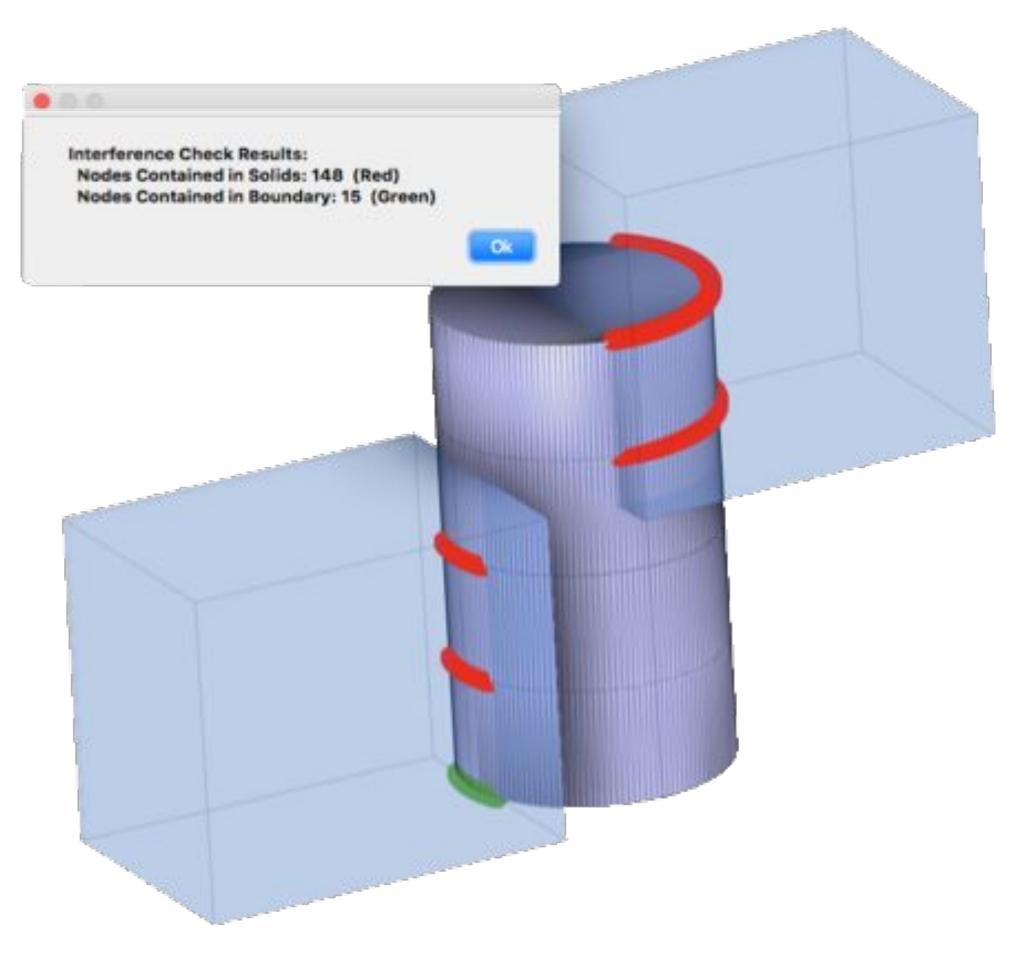
/Users/rainsbp/FusionSheeterOutput/Param_Block_cam/

Post to Use:

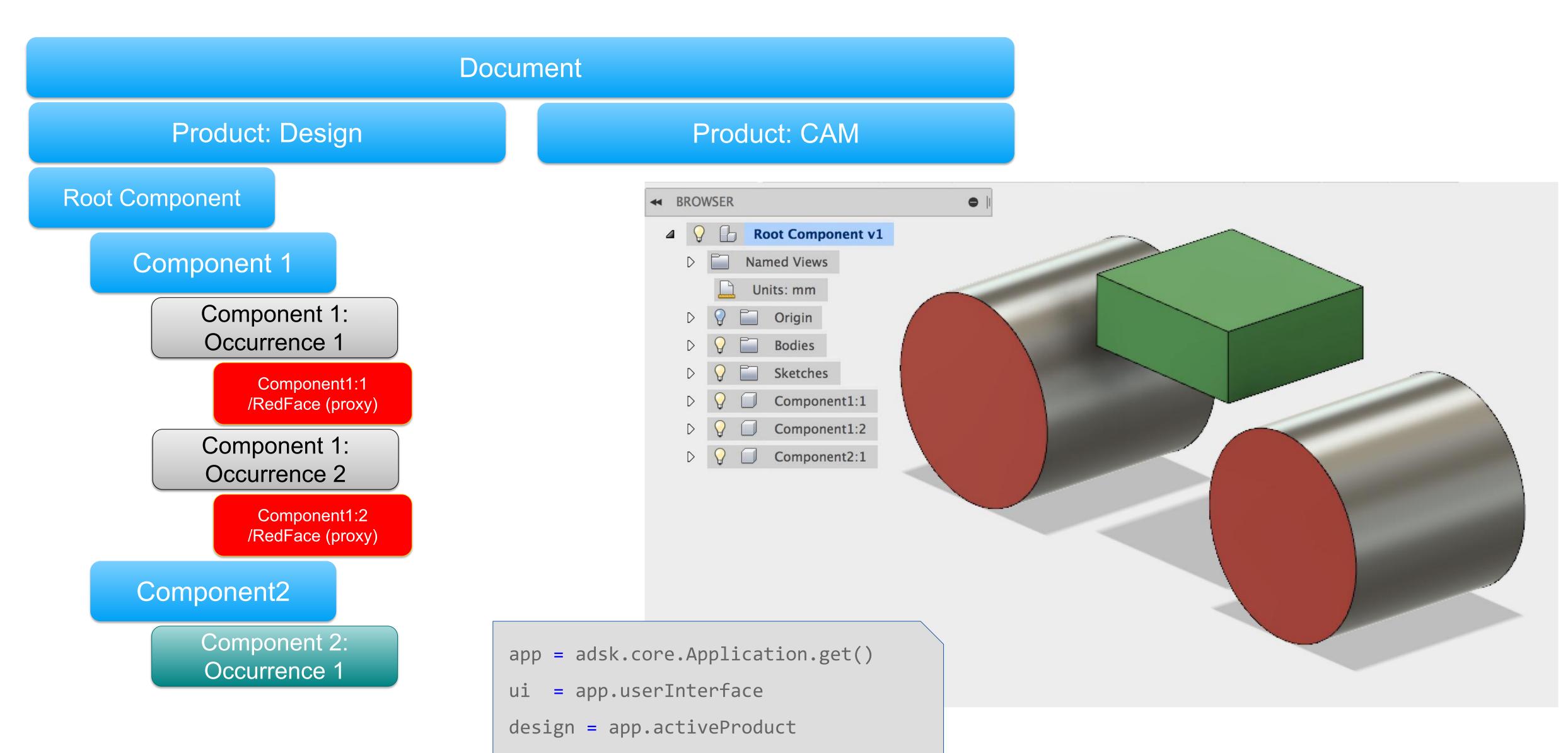
Output Folder:

Interrogate and Analyze Geometry

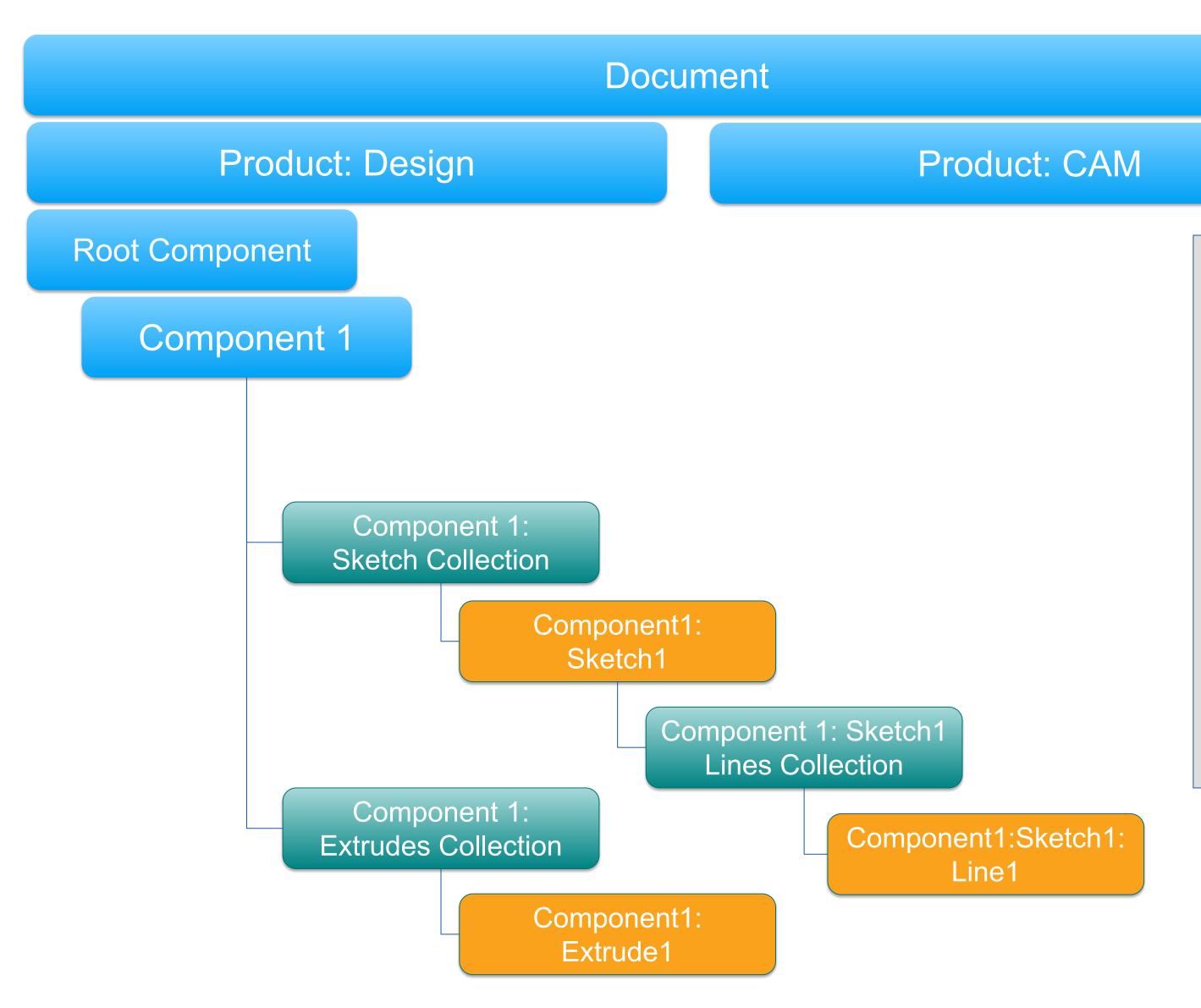




Fusion 360 Document Structure



Features and Collections

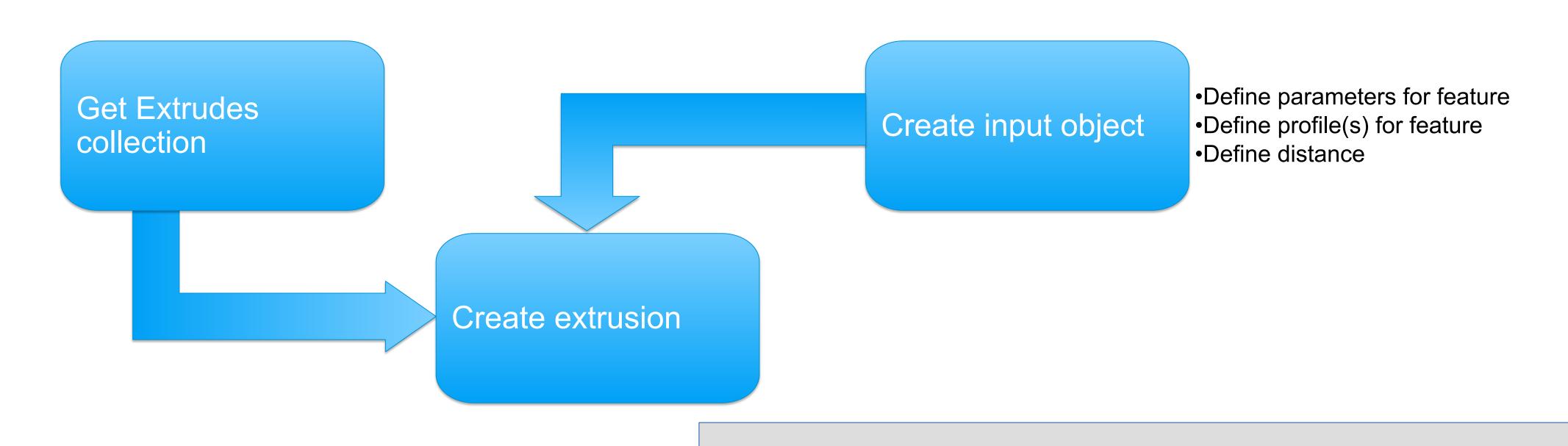


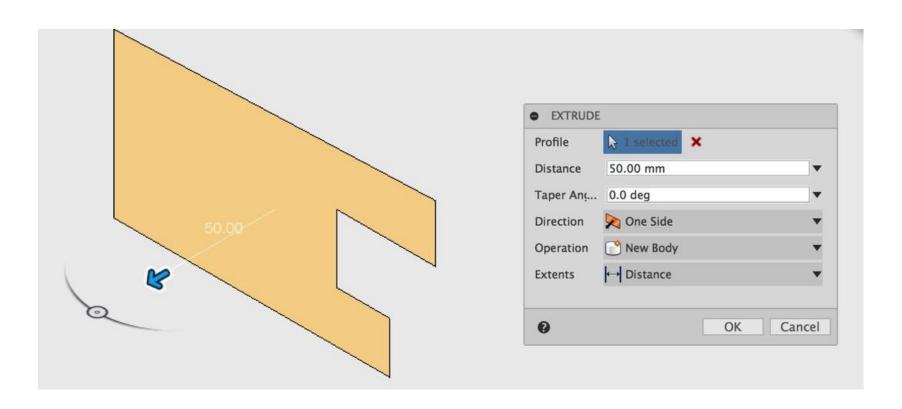
```
# Get reference to the root component
rootComp = design.rootComponent

#Get reference to the sketches and plane
sketches = rootComp.sketches

#Create a new sketch and get lines reference
sketch = sketches.add(rootComp.xYConstructionPlane)
lines = sketch.sketchCurves.sketchLines
lines.addByTwoPoints(point0, point1)
```

Creating Features (Extrude)





```
# Get the profile defined by the sketch
profile = sketch.profiles.item(0)

# Create an extrusion input
extrudes = rootComp.features.extrudeFeatures
operation_type = adsk.fusion.FeatureOperations.NewBodyFeatureOperation
ext_input = extrudes.createInput(profile, operation_type)
```

Units in Fusion 360

Fusion Default Model Units

```
cm (areas and volumes are cm² and cm³)
radians
kg
```

```
# Define that the extent is a distance extent of 1 cm
distance = adsk.core.ValueInput.createByReal(1)

# Set the distance extent to be single direction
ext_input.setDistanceExtent(False, distance)

# Set the extrude to be a solid one
ext_input.isSolid = True

# Create the extrusion
extrudes.add(ext_input)
```

Active units and feature definitions

Scripts must adapt to user changing units

Most features look for "Value Inputs" not raw values

var x = adsk.core.ValueInput.createByReal(23)

var x = adsk.core.ValueInput.createByString("23 in");

UnitsManager is a utility for values and units.

```
convert(1.5, "in", "ft") -> 0.125
evaluateExpression("3 in * 5 in", "in") -> 38.1
formatInternalValue(2000, "ft*ft*ft", true) -> "0.070629 ft^3"
standardizeExpression("1.5", "in") -> "1.5 in"
```

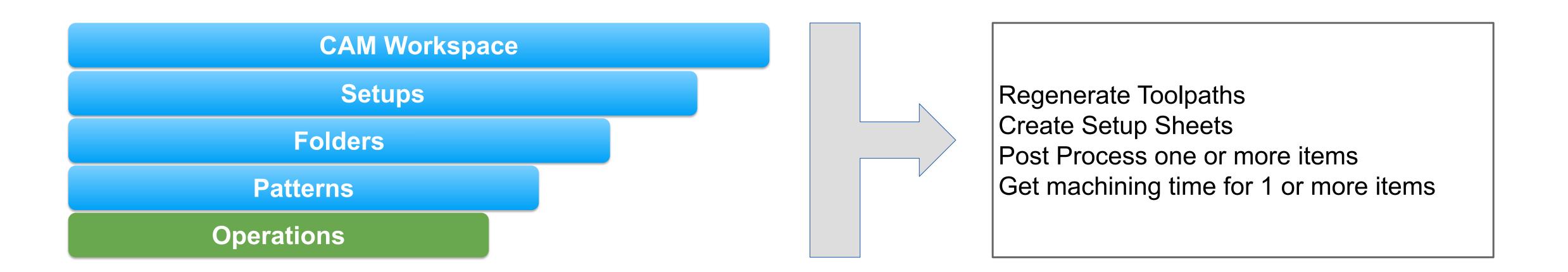
Full Script

```
# Author-Patrick Rainsberry
# Description-Basic Script to create a block
import adsk.core, adsk.fusion, adsk.cam, traceback
def run(context):
   ui = None
    try:
        app = adsk.core.Application.get()
       ui = app.userInterface
        design = app.activeProduct
       # Get reference to the root component
        rootComp = design.rootComponent
        #Get reference to the sketchs and plane
        sketches = rootComp.sketches
        xyPlane = rootComp.xYConstructionPlane
        #Create a new sketch and get lines reference
        sketch = sketches.add(xyPlane)
        lines = sketch.sketchCurves.sketchLines
        # Use autodesk methods to create input geometry
        point0 = adsk.core.Point3D.create(0, 0, 0)
        point1 = adsk.core.Point3D.create(0, 1, 0)
        point2 = adsk.core.Point3D.create(1, 1, 0)
        point3 = adsk.core.Point3D.create(1, 0, 0)
```

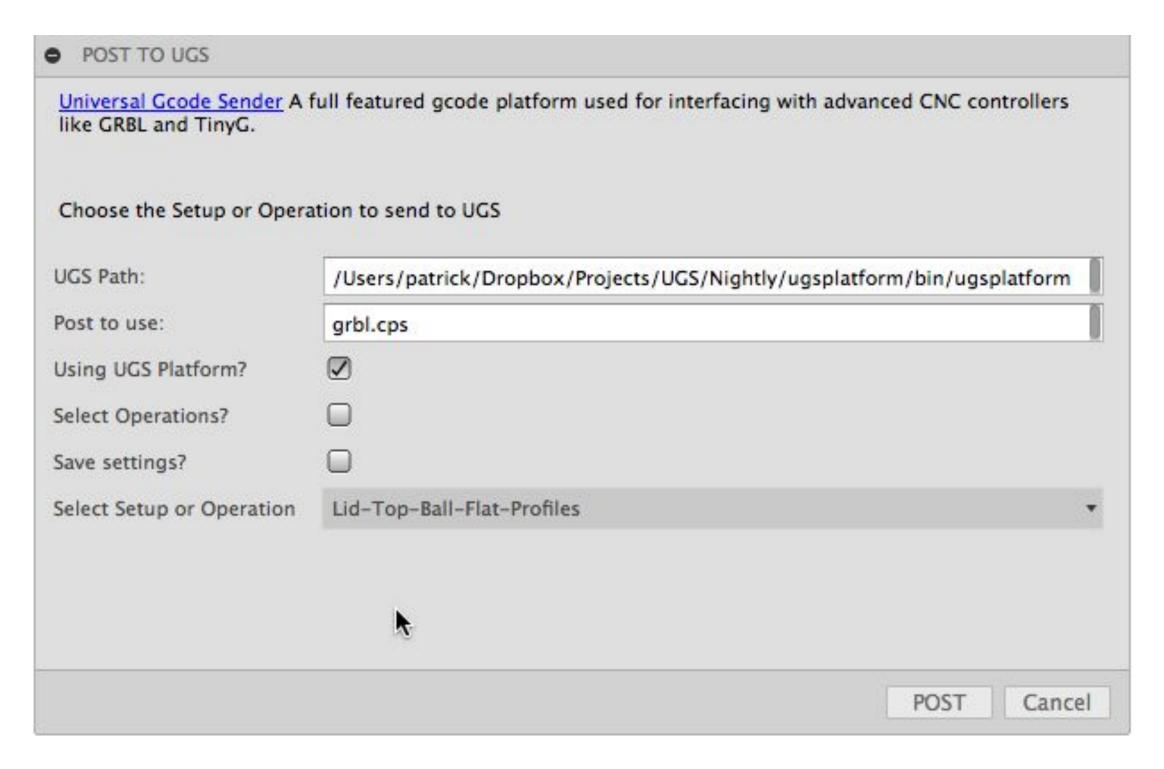
```
# Create lines
    lines.addByTwoPoints(point0, point1)
   lines.addByTwoPoints(point1, point2)
    lines.addByTwoPoints(point2, point3)
    lines.addByTwoPoints(point3, point0)
  # Get the profile defined by the square
    profile = sketch.profiles.item(0)
   # Create an extrusion input
    extrudes = rootComp.features.extrudeFeatures
   operation type = adsk.fusion.FeatureOperations.NewBodyFeatureOperation
    ext input = extrudes.createInput(profile, operation type)
    # Define that the extent is a distance extent of 1 cm
   distance = adsk.core.ValueInput.createByReal(1)
   # Set the distance extent to be single direction
    ext input.setDistanceExtent(False, distance)
   # Set the extrude to be a solid one
    ext input.isSolid = True
   # Create the extrusion
    extrudes.add(ext_input)
except:
   if ui:
        ui.messageBox('Failed:\n{}'.format(traceback.format exc()))
```

CAMAPI

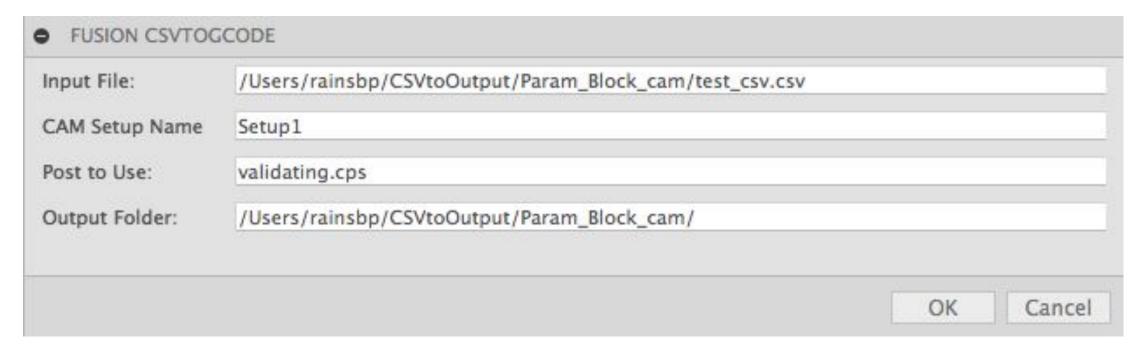
Interrogate Basic CAM Information



Automate Post Processing

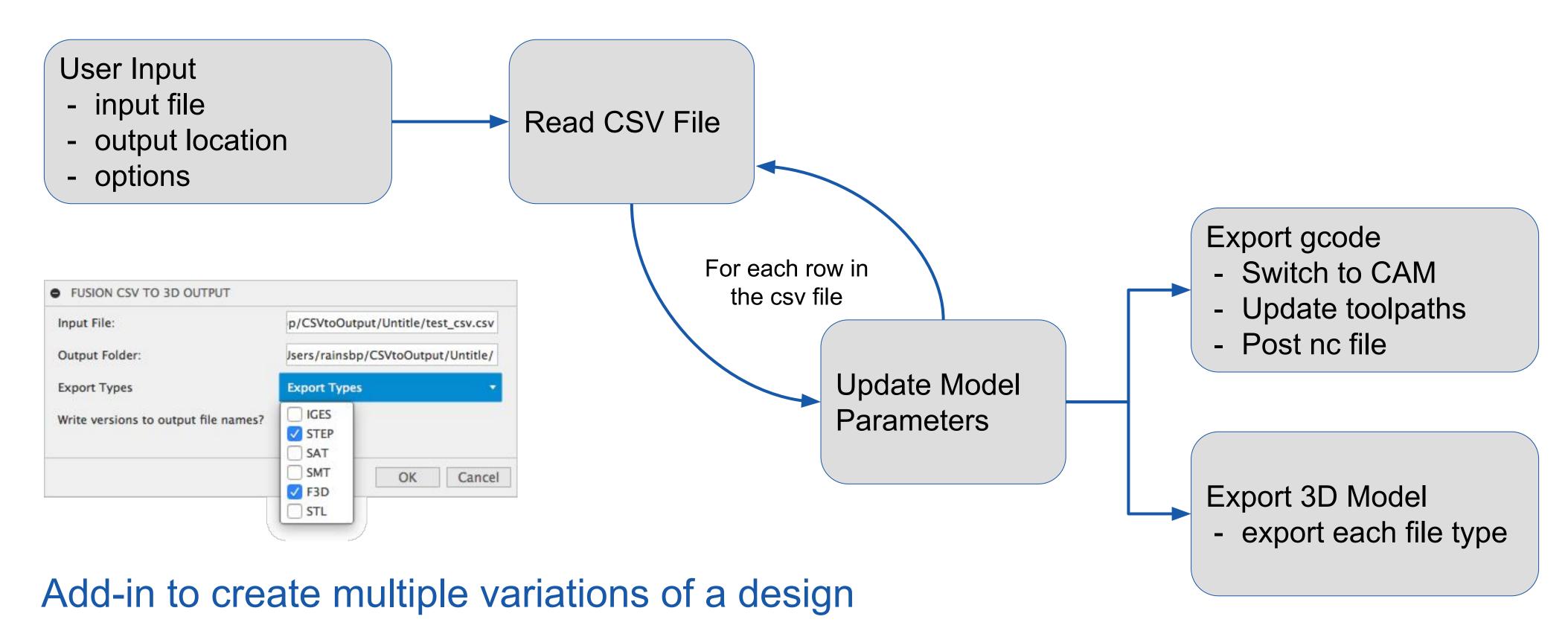


Post process and automatically send to controller software



Read parameters, post process, for every row in a csv file

Automating Geometry Changes and Outputs



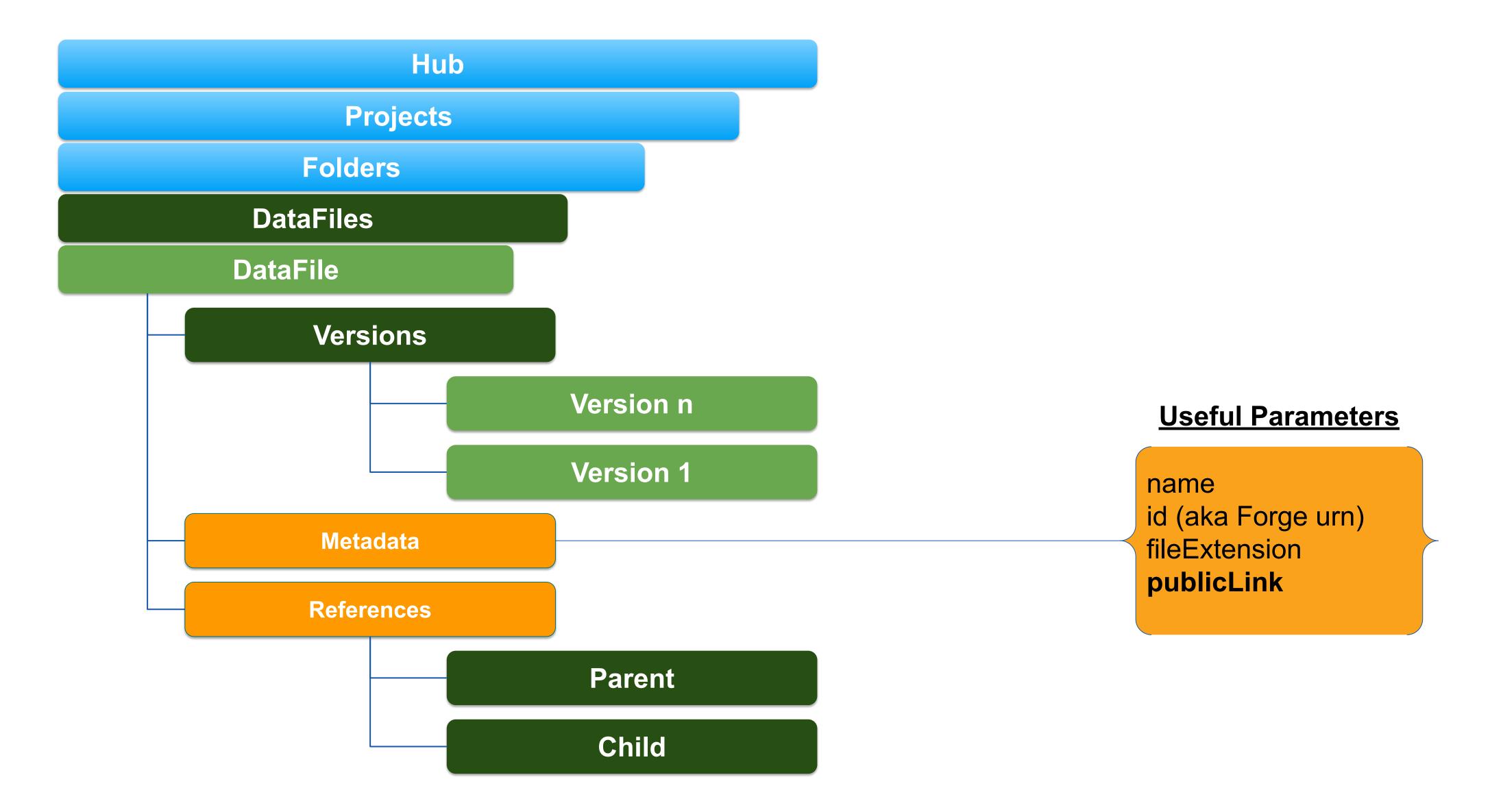
- Export 3D files (Step, IGES, SAT, f3d)
- Output g-code for an existing setup or operation

CAM API Sample

```
import time
TIMEOUT = 10
# Find setup
for setup in cam.setups:
  if setup.name == setup_name:
    to_post = setup
    # Update tool path
    future = cam.generateToolpath(to_post)
    check = 0
    while not future.isGenerationCompleted:
      adsk.doEvents()
      time.sleep(1)
      check += 1
      if check > TIMEOUT:
         ao['ui'].messageBox('Timeout')
        break
    # Set the post options
    post_config = os.path.join(cam.genericPostFolder, post_name)
    units = adsk.cam.PostOutputUnitOptions.DocumentUnitsOutput
    # create the postInput object
    post_input = adsk.cam.PostProcessInput.create(setup_name, post_config, output_folder, units)
    post_input.isOpenInEditor = False
    cam.postProcess(to_post, post_input)
```

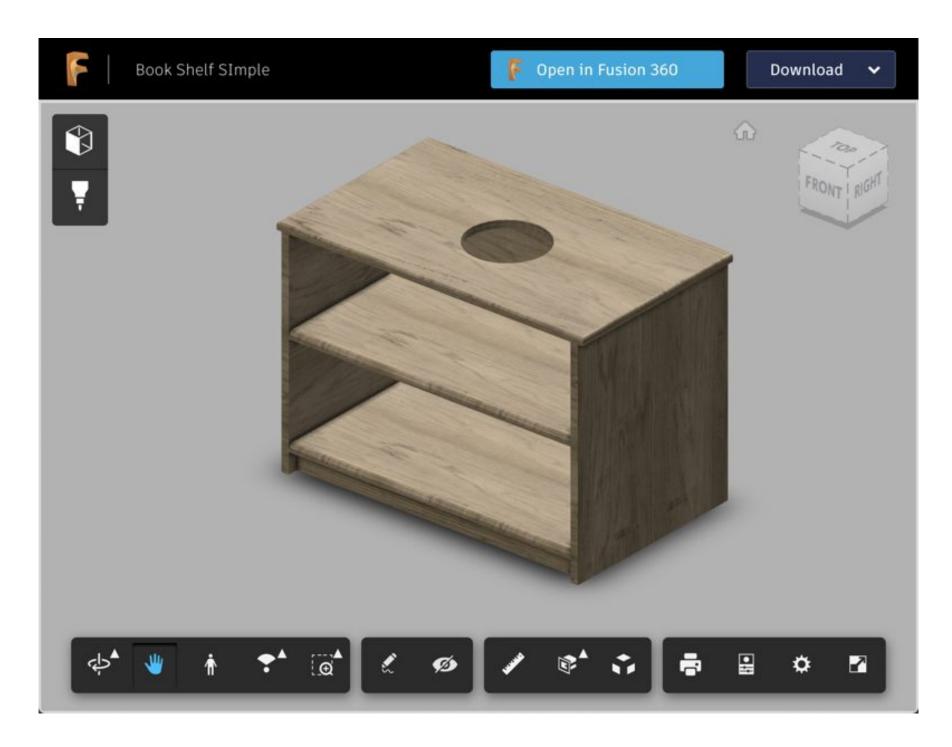
Data API

Interrogate and Manipulate Fusion 360 Data



Data API Example

```
for data_file in app.activeDocument.dataFile.parentFolder.dataFiles:
    if data_file.fileExtension == "f3d":
        if test_name == data_file.name:
            short_public_link = data_file.publicLink
        public_link = un_shorten_url(short_public_link)
        custom_properties = {
            "short_public_link": short_public_link,
            "public_link": public_link,
            "public_link id": public_link.split("/")[-1],
            "forge_urn": data_file.id,
            "forge_id": data_file.id.split(":")[-1]
        }
}
```



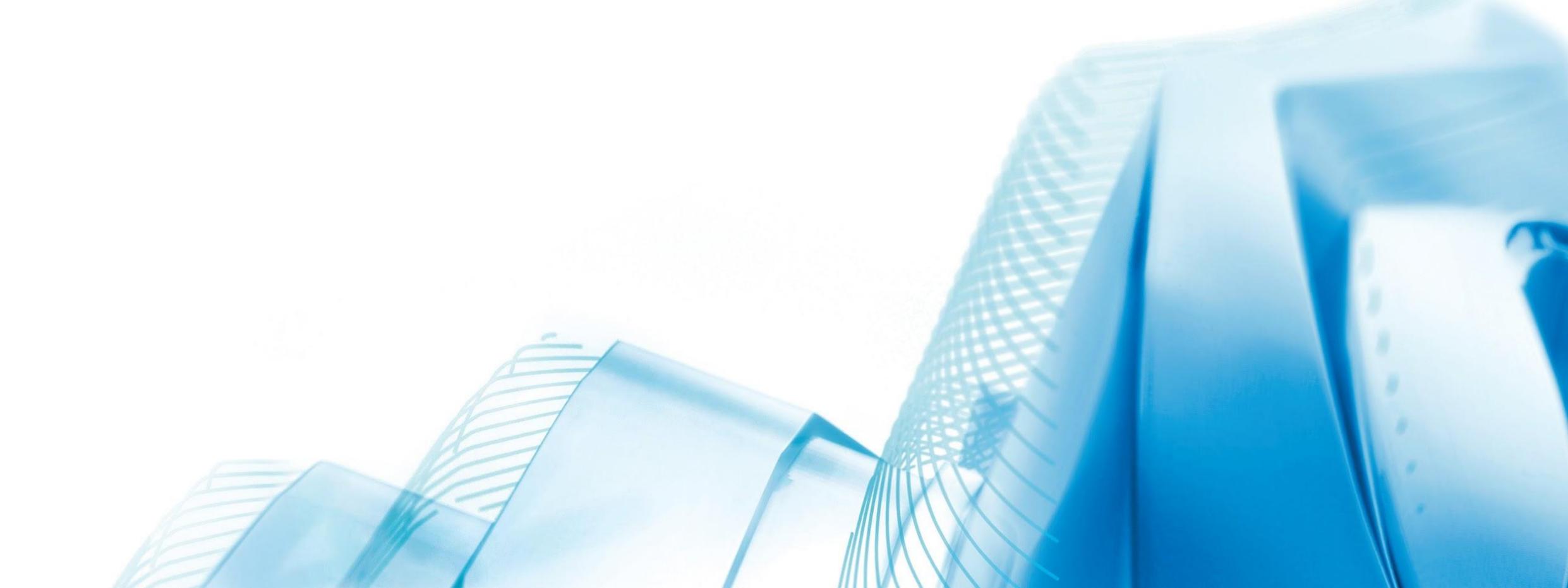
https://a360.co/2I3ANla

https://autodesk3008.autodesk360.com/g/shares/SH56a43QTfd62c1cd9683a5210ff3637dbfa SH56a43QTfd62c1cd9683a5210ff3637dbfa

urn:adsk.wipprod:dm.lineage:L-WnvzX-QiindalZkClelss

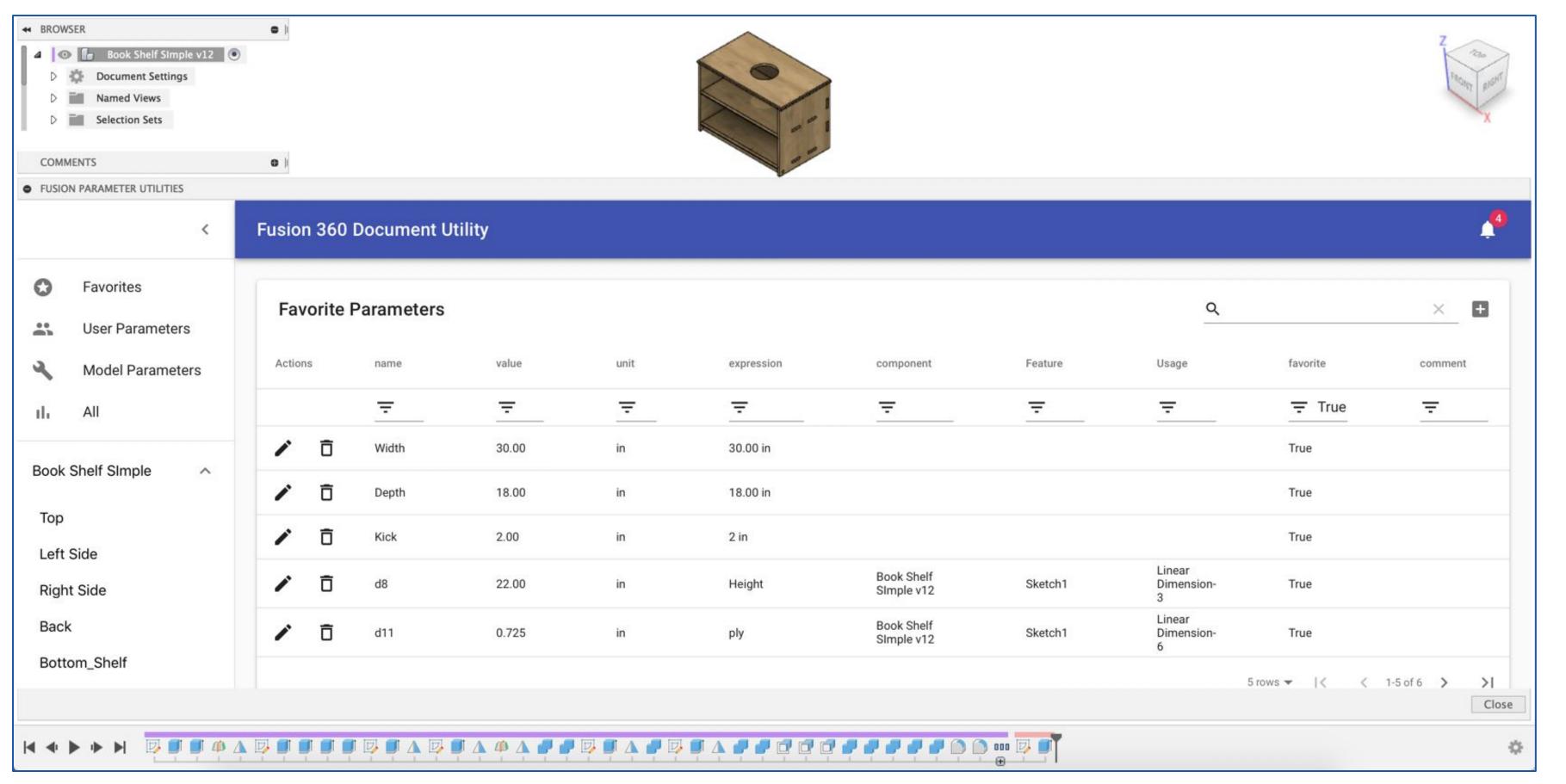
L-WnvzX-QiindalZkClelss

Other Useful Areas of the API



Palettes

Loads an html page in a frame in Fusion 360
Can send and receive information from the page.





Leverage client side libraries:

- jquery + jstree (above)
- react + material-ui + material-table (left)

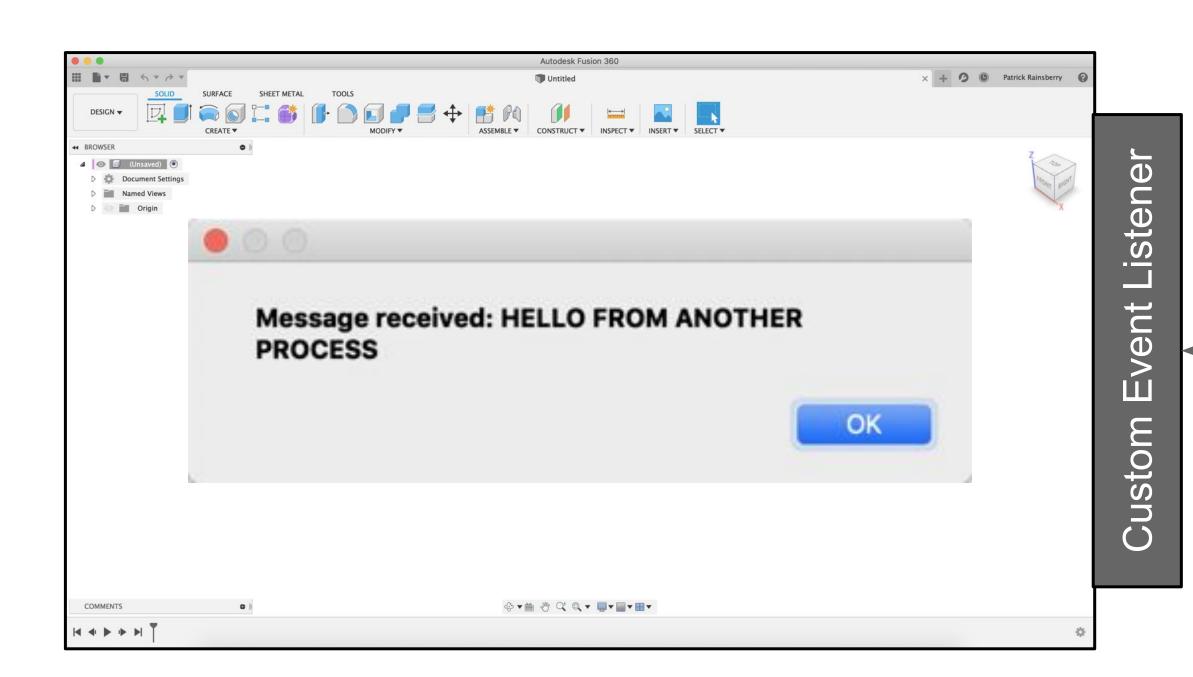
Connect Directly to a web server:

- Insert components from a catalog
- Synchronize data

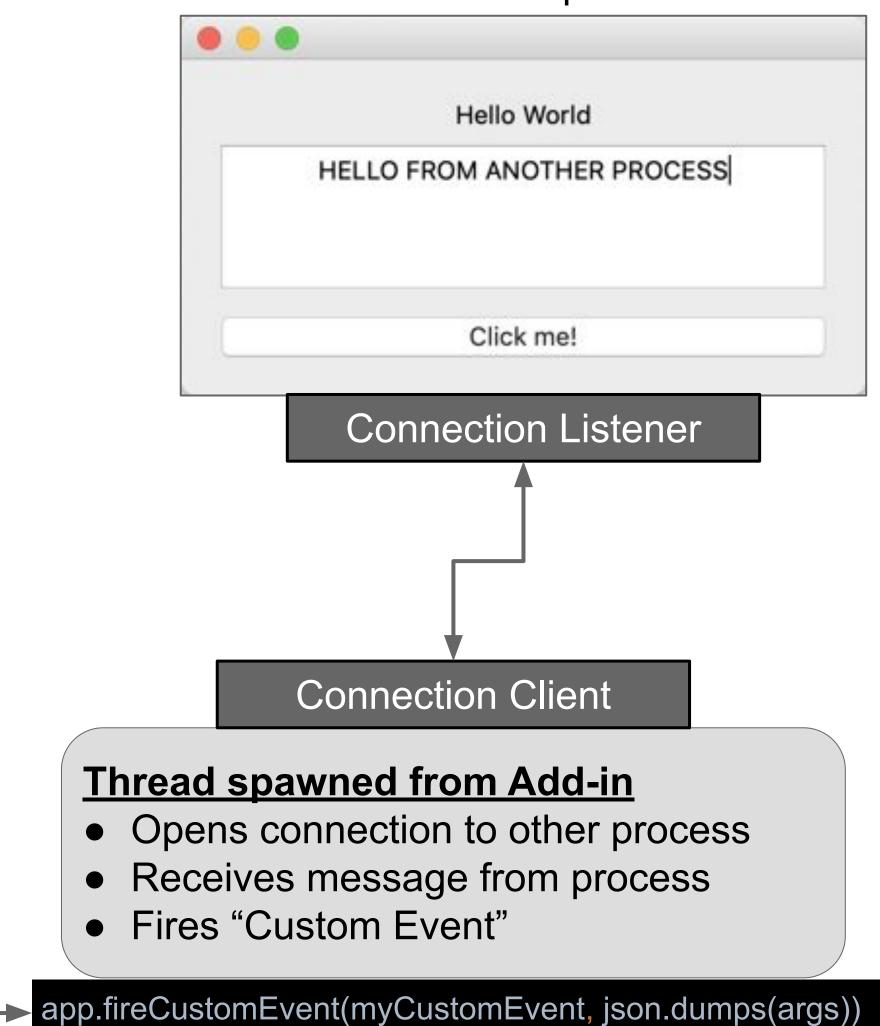
Custom Events

Custom Events:

- Register a custom event and then
- Execute some function whenever it is called
- Particularly useful for running a separate thread
- Use to communicate with other apps, or handle data queues



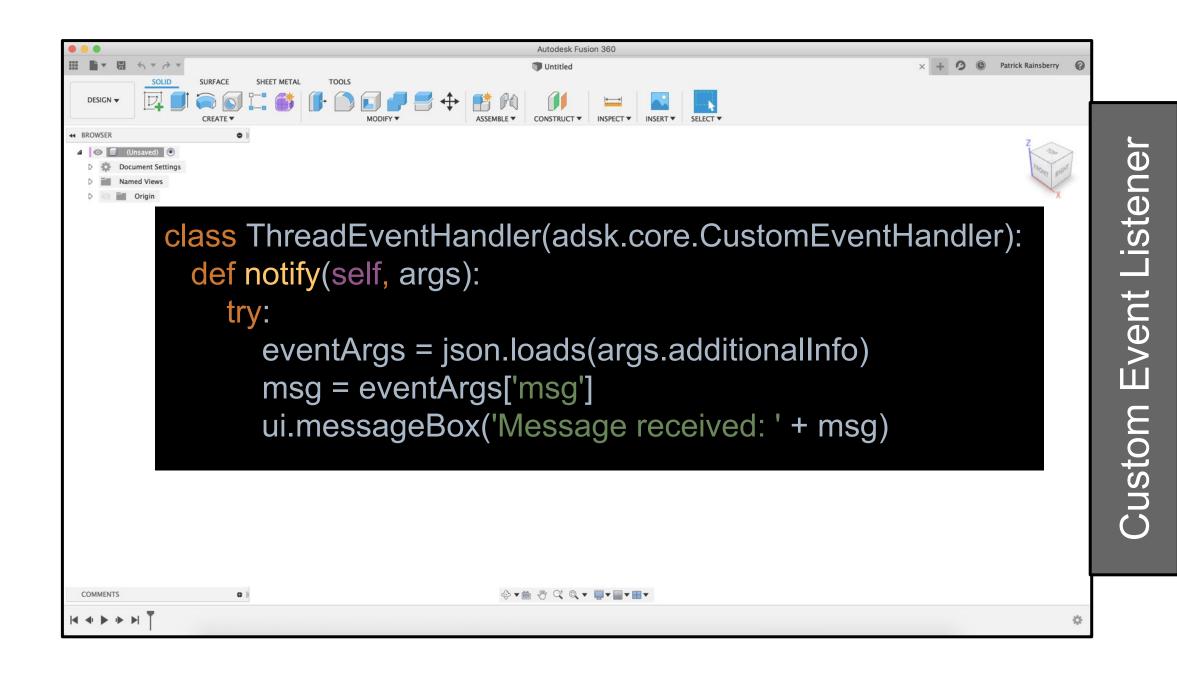
Some other process



Custom Events

Custom Events:

- Register a custom event and then
- Execute some function whenever it is called
- Particularly useful for running a separate thread
- Use to communicate with other apps, or handle data queues



Some other process

```
from multiprocessing.connection import Listener
  address = ('localhost', 6000)
   with Listener(address, authkey=b'secret password') as listener:
    with listener.accept() as conn:
       widget.conn = conn
   # Elsewhere in application:
   self.button.clicked.connect(conn.send([test, False])
                        Connection Listener
                    Connection Client
from multiprocessing.connection import Client
address = ('localhost', 6000)
 with Client(address, authkey=b'secret password') as conn:
  while not self.stopped.wait(5):
    msg = conn.recv()[0]
    args = {'msg': msg}
    app.fireCustomEvent(myCustomEvent, json.dumps(args))
```

Attributes

- Attributes can be assigned to nearly any object in a
 Fusion 360 document (including the document itself)
- Attributes are a string value, but a VERY useful practice is to store a json string as the attribute:
 - json.dumps(some_python_dictionary)
- Objects can retrieved by searching for a particular attribute value or group in a document
- Another VERY useful technique is to assign a unique id to any object (geometry, etc.) that you want to maintain a reference to.

Fusion360Utilities.item_id(item, group_name)

```
items_to_remember = []
for item in object_collection_of_interesting_fusion_objects:
   items_to_remember.append(item_id(item, "MyAppName"))
   document_settings = {"items_to_remember": items_to_remember}
   document.attributes.add("MyAppName", "settings", json.dumps(document_settings))
```

Fusion360Utilities.get_item_by_id(this_item_id, app_name)

```
settings_attribute = document.attributes.itemByName("MyAppName", "settings")
settings = json.loads(settings_attribute.value)
remembered_items = []
for object_id in settings["items_to_remember"]:
    remembered_items.append(get_item_by_id(object_id, "MyAppName"))
```

Temporary BREP Manager

adsk.fusion.TemporaryBRepManager.get()

Call functions directly into asm

Geometry is "transient"

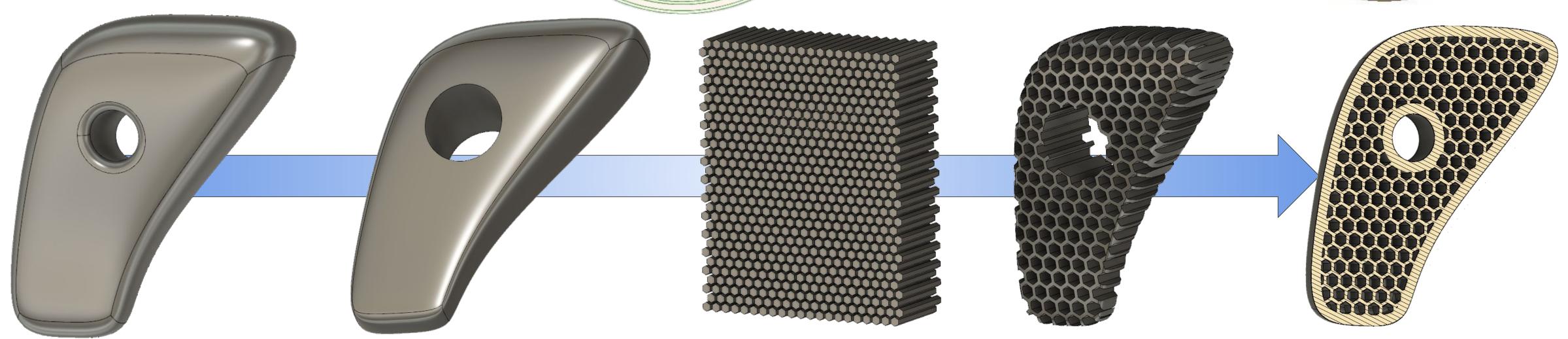
Finally add geometry to a base feature

EXTREMELY FAST



3,500 sketch curves ⇒ reduced to ~1,500 edges





Custom Graphics

Works very well in conjunction with temporaryBrepManager

```
COLORS = {

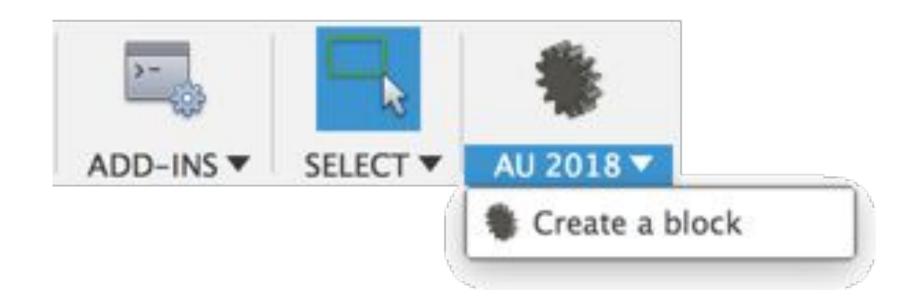
    PIPE INFO

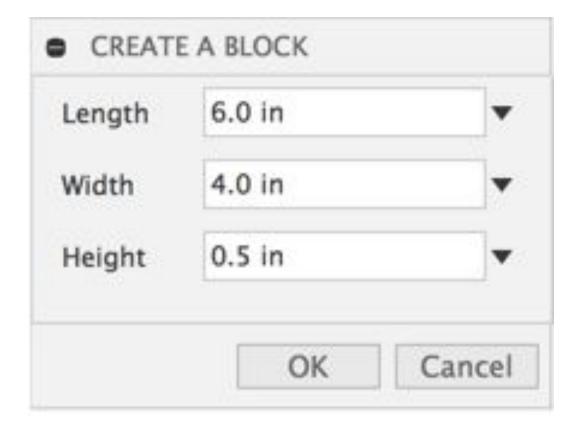
   "blue": adsk.fusion.CustomGraphicsBasicMaterialColorEffect.create(
                                                                                                                               Member for info:
                                                                                                                                            1 selected X
     adsk.core.Color.create(10, 10, 245, 255)
                                                                                                                                            Name: Right-Cage_member_1
                                                                                                                               Member Info
                                                                                                                                            Pipe Size: Custom
                                                                                                                                            Outer Diameter: 1.00 in
  "green": adsk.fusion.CustomGraphicsBasicMaterialColorEffect.create(
                                                                                                                                            Inner Diameter: 0.50 in
                                                                                                                                            Length: 46.681 in
     adsk.core.Color.create(10, 245, 10, 255)
                                                                                                                                            Material: Steel
                                                                                                                                            Flipped: False
                                                                                                                                            Side 2 - End
                                                                                                                                            Side 1 - Start
 def create_graphics(center_point, color):
  ao = AppObjects()
  graphics_group = ao.root_comp.customGraphicsGroups.add()
                                                                                                                                                                        OK
                                                                                                                                                                               Cancel
  temp_brep_mgr = adsk.fusion.TemporaryBRepManager.get()
  sphere = temp_brep_mgr.createSphere(center_point, 3.0)
  sphere_graphic = graphics_group.addBRepBody(sphere)
  transform = adsk.core.Matrix3D.create()
  transform.translation = center_point.asVector()
  sphere_graphic.transform = transform
  sphere_graphic.color = COLORS[color]
```

Creating an Addin

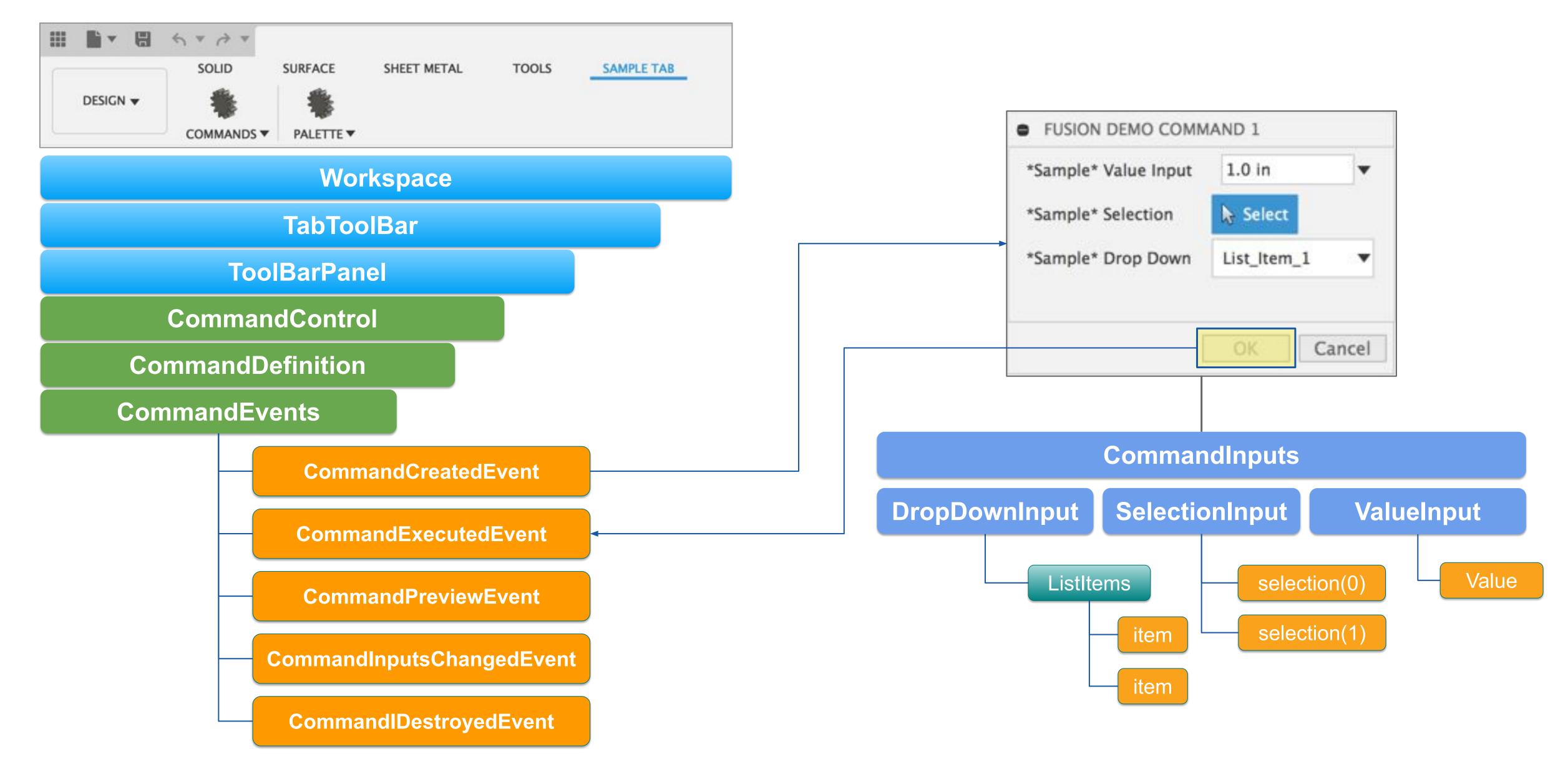
Add-ins vs. Scripts

- Add-ins are always running (once started)
- They create a command in the UI (typically)
- When a user clicks the command it reacts:
 - Typically would show a dialog box
 - User inputs values / makes selections
 - Add-in processes values and creates result
- All actions of command result in single "undo" step
 - They may create many features in the timeline





Commands



Apper

Using Apper

- Apper is a wrapper to create Fusion 360 Add-ins
- The idea is to simplify the creation of add-ins for users
- Note this is a bit of a "pet project" and not really endorsed or maintained by anybody that actually knows what they are doing...

- Two main elements:
 - Add-In Definition: Fusion360App.py
 - Commands: Fusion360CommandBase.py

Using Apper

- Apper is a wrapper to create Fusion 360 Add-ins
- The idea is to simplify the creation of add-ins for users
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Use at your own risk

This sample is provided "As-is" with no guarantee of performance, reliability or warranty.

- Two main elements:
 - Add-In Definition: Fusion360App.py
 - Commands: Fusion360CommandBase.py

FusionApp.py

- The Fusion360App class wraps the common tasks used when creating a Fusion 360 Command.
- To create a new add-in a new instance of Fusion360App(Add_In_Name, Company_Name, Debug)
- Add commands with the function: add_command(Command_Name, Command_Class, Options)
 - The command class should be a subclass on Fusion360CommandBase (described on next slide)
 - o In the options dictionary you define how and where the command will be placed in the user interface

```
from .apper import apper

my_app = apper.FusionApp('SampleApp', "MyOrganization", False)

my_app.add_command(
    'Sample Command 1',
    SampleCommand1.SampleCommand1,
    {
        'cmd_description': 'Hello World!',
        'cmd_id': 'sample_cmd_1',
        'workspace': 'FusionSolidEnvironment',
        'toolbar_tab_id': 'Sample Tab',
        'toolbar_panel_id': 'Commands',
        'cmd_resources': 'demo_icons',
        'command_visible': True,
        'command_promoted': True,
})
```

Fusion360CommandBase.py

- The Fusion360CommandBase class wraps the common tasks used when creating a Fusion 360 Command.
- To create a new command create a new subclass of Fusion360CommandBase
- Then override the methods and add functionality as required
 - onCreate: Build your UI components here
 - onExecute: Will be executed when user selects OK in command dialog.
 - onPreview: Executed when any inputs have changed, will updated the geometry in the graphics window
 - onInputChanged: Executed when any inputs have changed. Useful for updating command UI.
 - onDestroy: Executed when the command is done. Sometimes useful to check if a user hit cancel

```
import adsk.core
from ..apper import apper
from ..apper.apper import AppObjects

class SampleCommand1(apper.Fusion360CommandBase):
    def on_execute(self, command: adsk.core.Command, inputs: adsk.core.CommandInputs, args, input_values):
    ao = AppObjects()
    ao.ui.messageBox("Hello World")
```

PaletteCommandBase.py

- Subclass of Fusion360CommandBase
- Defines a command that creates a Palette
- Used to display an existing web page (or simply a local HTML UI)

```
my_app.add_command(
  'Sample Palette Command - Show',
 SamplePaletteCommand.SamplePaletteShowCommand,
    'cmd_description': 'Fusion Demo Palette Description',
    'cmd_id': 'sample_palette_show',
    'workspace': 'FusionSolidEnvironment',
    'toolbar_tab_id': 'Sample Tab',
    'toolbar_panel_id': 'Palette',
    'cmd_resources': 'demo_icons',
    'command_visible': True,
    'command_promoted': True,
    'palette_id': 'sample_palette',
    'palette_name': 'Sample Fusion 360 HTML Palette',
    'palette_html_file_url': 'palette_html/demo.html',
    'palette_is_visible': True,
    'palette_show_close_button': True,
    'palette_is_resizable': True,
    'palette_width': 500,
    'palette height': 600,
 })
```

On Create

When the user clicks the command icon in the Fusion ui (command control) this function will be executed By referencing the *inputs* object you can easily add dialog box elements to your command Sometimes you may want to read some data or analyze the model BEFORE creating the dialog box

```
def on_create(self, command: adsk.core.Command, inputs: adsk.core.CommandInputs):
  # Create a default value using a string
  ao = AppObjects()
  default_value = adsk.core.ValueInput.createByString('1.0 in')
  default_units = ao.units_manager.defaultLengthUnits
  inputs.addValueInput('value_input_id', '*Sample* Value Input', default_units, default_value)
  # Other Input types
  inputs.addBoolValueInput('bool_input_id', '*Sample* Check Box', True)
  inputs.addStringValueInput('string_input_id', '*Sample* String Value', 'Some Default Value')
  inputs.addSelectionInput('selection_input_id', '*Sample* Selection', 'Select Something')
  # Read Only Text Box
  inputs.addTextBoxCommandInput('text_box_input_id', 'Selection Type: ', 'Nothing Selected', 1, True)
  # Create a Drop Down
  drop_down_input = inputs.addDropDownCommandInput('drop_down_input_id', '*Sample* Drop Down',
                               adsk.core.DropDownStyles.TextListDropDownStyle)
  drop_down_items = drop_down_input.listItems
  drop_down_items.add('List_Item_1', True, ")
  drop_down_items.add('List_Item_2', False, ")
```

On Input Changed

When a user changes anything in the command dialog this method is executed.

Typically used for making changes to the command dialog itself.

For example if a user selects STL as an export type, you can then display an option to show a refinement option

```
def on_input_changed(self, command: adsk.core.Command, inputs: adsk.core.CommandInputs, changed_input, input_values):
    # Selections are returned as a list so lets get the first one
    all_selections = input_values.get('selection_input_id', None)

if all_selections is not None:
    the_first_selection = all_selections[0]

# Update the text of the string value input to show the type of object selected
    text_box_input = inputs.itemById('text_box_input_id')
    text_box_input.text = the_first_selection.objectType
```

On Preview / On Destroy

On preview will also execute on any changes to the command inputs

- Code in this function will cause the graphics to refresh.
- Note if your addin is complex it may be useful to only preview a subset of the full operations

On Destroy executes after the command has run

- You can use this to do any clean up that may otherwise be difficult until after the command has completed
- Like firing a second command for example

```
# Run whenever a user makes any change to a value or selection in the addin UI
# Commands in here will be run through the Fusion processor and changes will be reflected in Fusion graphics area
def on_preview(self, command: adsk.core.Command, inputs: adsk.core.CommandInputs, args, input_values):
    pass

# Run after the command is finished.
# Can be used to launch another command automatically or do other clean up.
def on_destroy(self, command: adsk.core.Command, inputs: adsk.core.CommandInputs, reason, input_values):
    pass
```

On Execute

```
def on_execute(self, command: adsk.core.Command, inputs: adsk.core.CommandInputs, args, input_values):
  # Get the values from the user input
  the_value = input_values['value_input_id']
  the_boolean = input_values['bool_input_id']
  the string = input_values['string_input_id']
  all_selections = input_values['selection_input_id']
  the drop down = input values['drop down input id']
  # Selections are returned as a list so lets get the first one and its name
  the_first_selection = all_selections[0]
  the_selection_type = the_first_selection.objectType
  # Get a reference to all relevant application objects in a dictionary
  ao = AppObjects()
  converted_value = ao.units_manager.formatInternalValue(the_value, 'in', True)
  ao.ui.messageBox('The value, in internal units, you entered was: {} \n'.format(the_value) +
             'The value, in inches, you entered was: {} \n'.format(converted_value) +
             'The boolean value checked was: {} \n'.format(the_boolean) +
             'The string you typed was: {} \n'.format(the_string) +
             'The type of the first object you selected is: {} \n'.format(the_selection_type) +
             'The drop down item you selected is: {}'.format(the_drop_down)
```

Extra Capabilities: input_values

In the on_execute, on_preview, on_input_changed methods there is a parameter called "input_values" This parameter is a dictionary containing the relevant values for all of the user inputs.

- The key is the name of the input.
- The value is dependant on the type input:
 - Value type inputs will have their actual value stored (string or number depending)
 - List type inputs (drop downs, etc) will have the name of the selected item as the value (string)
 - Selection inputs are returned as an array of the selected objects (even if 1 item is selected)

```
# Get the values from the user input
the_value = input_values['value_input_id']
the_boolean = input_values['bool_input_id']
the_string = input_values['string_input_id']
all_selections = input_values['selection_input_id']
the_drop_down = input_values['drop_down_input_id']
```

Note: you can still access the raw command inputs object with the "inputs" variable. This would behave similar to any of the examples in the API documentation. i.e. length = inputs.itemById('length').value

Extra Capabilities: AppObjects

This is a helper class that can be used to easily access of many useful fusion 360 objects.

It contains many properties:

- app Application Object
- document Active Document
- product Active Product
- design Design Product (if it exists)
- cam CAM Product (if it exists)
- ui User Interface
- import_manager Application Import Manager
- export_manager Export Manager (if the active product is Design)
- units_manager Fusion Units Manager (if the active product is design) or Units Manager
- root_comp Root Component (if the active product is design)
- time_line (if the active product is design and the type os Parametric Design Type)

from ..apper.apper import AppObjects
ao = AppObjects()
ao.ui.messageBox("Hello Patrick Rainsberry")

Fusion 360 Custom Thread

Allows you run a separate thread and fire events to Fusion 360 Communicate with other applications or services asynchronously

custom_event_received:

Override this function to react to the firing of:

ao.app.fireCustomEvent(some_json_string)

run_in_thread:

Override this function.

Will be executed in a separate thread.

Communicate to Fusion 360 window with:

ao.app.fireCustomEvent(some_json_string)

my_addin.add_custom_event("sample_message_system", SampleCustomEvent1)

```
import json
import time
from ..apper import apper
class SampleCustomEvent1(apper.Fusion360CustomThread):
 def custom_event_received(self, event_dict):
    ao = apper.AppObjects()
    ao.ui.messageBox(str(event_dict))
 def run_in_thread(self, thread, event_id):
    ao = apper.AppObjects()
    # Every five seconds fire a custom event, passing a random number.
    for i in range(3):
      message = {
         "text": "Hello World!",
         "index": str(i),
         "event_id": event_id
      time.sleep(3)
      ao.app.fireCustomEvent(event_id, json.dumps(message))
```

Fusion 360 Document Event

Wrapper for creating and reacting to document events

Specify the specific event to react to from:

Application.documentActivated,

Application.documentActivating,

Application.documentClosed,

Application.documentClosing,

Application.documentCreated,

Application.documentDeactivated,

Application.documentDeactivating,

Application.documentOpened,

Application.documentOpening,

Application.documentSaved,

Application.documentSaving

```
my_addin.add_document_event(
    "sample_open_event",
    app.documentActivated,
    SampleDocumentEvent1
)
```

```
class SampleDocumentEvent1(apper.Fusion360DocumentEvent):
    def document_event_received(self, event_args, document):
        app = adsk.core.Application.cast(adsk.core.Application.get())
        msg = "You just ACTIVATED a document called: {} ".format(document.name)
        app.userInterface.messageBox(msg)
```

Fusion 360 Workspace Event

Wrapper for creating and reacting to document events

Specify the specific event to react to from:

UserInterface.workspaceActivated,

UserInterface.workspaceDeactivated,

UserInterface.workspacePreActivate,

UserInterface.workspacePreDeactivate

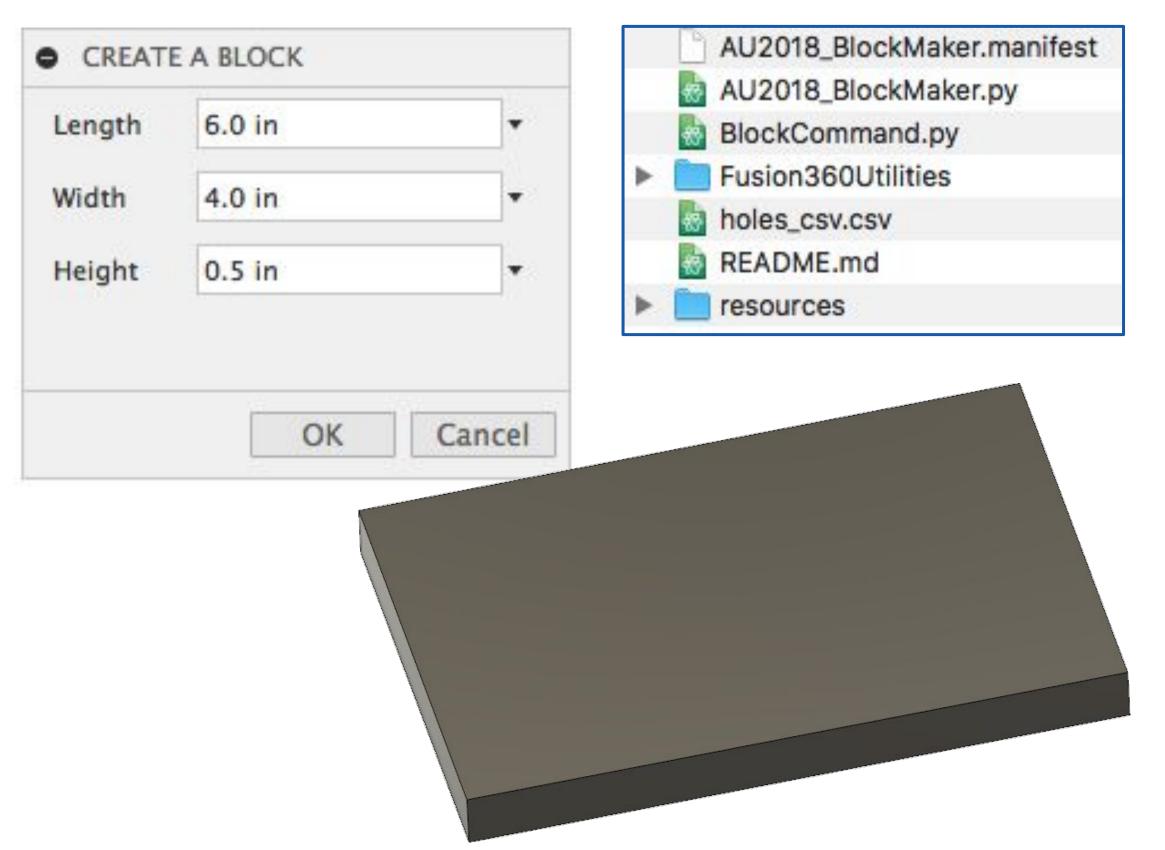
```
my_addin.add_workspace_event
("sample_workspace_event",
ui.workspaceActivated,
SampleWorkspaceEvent1
)
```

```
class SampleWorkspaceEvent1(apper.Fusion360WorkspaceEvent):

    def workspace_event_received(self, event_args, workspace):
        app = adsk.core.Application.cast(adsk.core.Application.get())
        msg = "You just ACTIVATED a workspace called: {} ".format(workspace.name)
        app.userInterface.messageBox(msg)
```

Refactoring the Block

- Follow previous steps to create a new add-in
- Take block code and move into a new function in BlockCommand.py
- Create UI elements to capture user input



```
Create Block based on user input
 make_block(length, width, height):
  ao = AppObjects()
  # Get reference to the sketchs and plane
  sketches = ao.root_comp.sketches
  xy_plane = ao.root_comp.xYConstructionPlane
  # Create a new sketch and get lines reference
  sketch = sketches.add(xy_plane)
  lines = sketch.sketchCurves.sketchLines
  # Use Autodesk methods to create input geometry
  point0 = adsk.core.Point3D.create(0, 0, 0)
  point1 = adsk.core.Point3D.create(length, 0, 0)
  point2 = adsk.core.Point3D.create(length, width, 0)
  point3 = adsk.core.Point3D.create(0, width, 0)
  # Create lines
  lines.addByTwoPoints(point0, point1)
  lines.addByTwoPoints(point1, point2)
  lines.addByTwoPoints(point2, point3)
  lines.addByTwoPoints(point3, point0)
  # Get the profile defined by the circle
  profile = sketch.profiles.item(0)
  # Create an extrusion input
  extrudes = ao.root_comp.features.extrudeFeatures
  ext_input = extrudes.createInput(profile, adsk.fusion.FeatureOperations.NewBodyFeatureOperation)
  # Define that the extent is a distance extent of height
  distance = adsk.core.ValueInput.createByReal(height)
  # Set the distance extent to be single direction
  ext_input.setDistanceExtent(False, distance)
  # Set the extrude to be a solid one
  ext_input.isSolid = True
  # Create the extrusion
  extrudes.add(ext_input)
```

Refactoring the Block

AU2018_BlockMaker.py

```
# Author-Patrick
# Description-Basic demo of creating a block
from .BlockCommand import BlockCommand
commands = []
command_definitions = []
# Define parameters for 1st command
cmd = {
    'cmd_name': 'Create a block',
    'cmd_description': 'Create a block',
    'cmd_id': 'cmdID_BlockCommand',
    'cmd_resources': './resources',
    'workspace': 'FusionSolidEnvironment',
    'toolbar_panel_id': 'AU 2018',
    'command_promoted': True,
    'class': BlockCommand
command_definitions.append(cmd)
# Set to True to display various useful messages when debugging your app
debug = False
# Don't change anything below here:
f@ cmd_def in command_definitions:
    command = cmd_def['class'](cmd_def, debug)
    commands.append(command)
def run(context):
    for run command in commands:
        run_command.on_run()
def stop(context):
    for stop_command in commands:
        stop_command.on_stop()
```

BlockMakerCommand.py

```
# Class for Fusion 360 Block Command
class BlockCommand(Fusion360CommandBase):
   # Run when the user presses OK
   def on_execute(self, command: adsk.core.Command, inputs: adsk.core.CommandInputs, args, input_values):
       # Get the values from the user input
       length = input_values['length_input']
       width = input_values['width_input']
                                                                          Function containing previous
       height = input_values['height_input']
                                                                          block creation code
       # Run the block function
       make_block(length, width, height) -
   # Run when the user selects your command icon from the Fusion 360 UI
   def on_create(self, command: adsk.core.Command, inputs: adsk.core.CommandInputs):
       # Create a default value using a string
       default_length = adsk.core.ValueInput.createByString('6.0 in')
       default_width = adsk.core.ValueInput.createByString('4.0 in')
       default_height = adsk.core.ValueInput.createByString('.5 in')
       ao = AppObjects()
       inputs.addValueInput('length_input', 'Length', ao.units_manager.defaultLengthUnits, default_length)
       inputs.addValueInput('width_input', 'Width', ao.units_manager.defaultLengthUnits, default_width)
       inputs.addValueInput('height_input', 'Height', ao.units_manager.defaultLengthUnits, default_height)
```

Fusion 360 Add-In Template

Fusion 360 Add-In Sample

Commands:

- Sample Command 1: Simple Hello World example
- Sample Command 2: Create a very basic UI and then accesses the input parameters.
- Sample Palette Command Show: Shows a Palette that loads a simple local html file
- Sample Palette Command Send: Sends a message to the Palette and updates the html displayed

Events:

- SampleCustomEvent1: Sends a message to the application window in 5 sec intervals (3 times)
- SampleDocumentEvent1: Executes when a document is activated
- SampleDocumentEvent2: Executes when a document is closed
- SampleWorkspaceEvent1: Executes when a workspace is activated

Cookiecutter

The easiest way to get started with apper is to start from a template project. cookiecutter creates projects from project templates and is an amazing resource For more detailed installation instructions see their <u>documentation</u>

Learn more here:

https://apper.readthedocs.io/en/latest/usage/setup.html

```
>>> pip3 install cookiecutter
>>> cd ~
>>> cd /Library/Application Support/Autodesk/Autodesk Fusion 360/API/AddIns/
>>> cookiecutter https://github.com/tapnair/cookiecutter-fusion360-addin.git
```

Developer Resources

Useful Information and troubleshooting an add-in

The best place to get help is the Fusion 360 forum. Otherwise I find an infinite resource in places like stack exchange. Most of the challenges I come across are really python questions more than anything.

Useful Links:

Forum to ask questions:

https://forums.autodesk.com/t5/api-and-scripts/bd-p/22

Offline API DOcumentation (chm):

https://ekinssolutions.com/sdm_downloads/fusion-360-api-chm-file/



For more detailed information about editing and debugging your scripts and add-ins see the language specific topics (Python or C++) because the process is different depending on which programming language you're using:

Python Specific Issues
C++ Specific Issues

Samples:

My main page for these projects: https://tapnair.github.io/index.html

Sodium

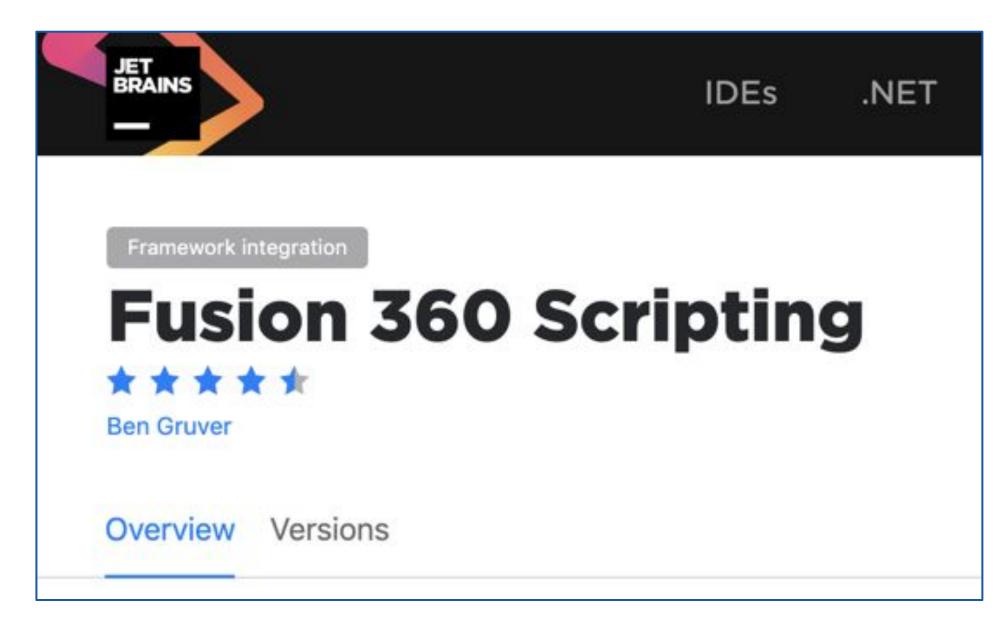
- Test automation framework
- Script UI and integration tests for your Fusion 360 add-in.
- Tests are defined via a simple, declarative, language
- Current capabilities:
 - Run commands
 - Find data
 - Get/set attributes
 - Evaluate expressions

```
# what should happen
it should allow edits to all of the vendor tab fields an
# each step will have 30 seconds
set Timeout 30
# opens the model that is in Bommer Tests
open "jesserosalia://Bommer Tests/Goldispring/Goldispring
runCommand BommerEditTable
# this will make sure that the event activates within t
waitFor Activate
# default15 is the column, last number is the row number
input "Auto Vendor" to BommerEditTable_table_default8_2
```

Sodium is currently in closed alpha testing If you're interested contact it's creator at jesse@bommer.io

PyCharm Plugin

- Run script in Fusion 360
 - Launches a script in Fusion 360
 - As if you had run it from the AddIn window
- Debug script in Fusion 360
 - Launches a script in fusion 360 and attached a debugger
 - Stop at breakpoints
 - All the usual debuggery goodness.
 - Redirects stdout and stderr to the debugging console
- Attach to Process
 - Attaches to a Fusion 360 process without running a script.
 - Any breakpoints will be hit
 - Assuming Fusion happens to run the break pointed code.
 - e.g. if you start the script manually in Fusion 360 itself.
- Automatically adds a dependency for the Fusion Python APIs
 - Used for autocomplete, contextual docs, etc.



https://plugins.jetbrains.com/plugin/11343-fusion-360-scripting



Make anything...



Appendix A - Samples

Samples

My main page for these projects: https://tapnair.github.io/index.html

ventMaker - Create custom vent features in Fusion 360. Circular, Slot and rectangular vents.

HelixGenerator - Generate Helical Curves in Fusion 360

ParamEdit - Quick editor to make changes to user parameters with real time update.

stateSaver - Save the current state of: hide/show, suppress/unsuppress, and user parameter values.

ShowHidden - Display utilities for Fusion 360. Show hidden or all: bodies, components and planes.

Project-Archiver - Automate the export of all designs in a project to a local archive directory.

copyPaste - Copy and paste bodies between documents in Fusion 360, explicitly breaking references

NESTER - Semi automated nesting of sheet/flat parts in Fusion 360.

OctoFusion - Automate the process of exporting a file and sending it to Octoprint.

<u>UGS Fusion</u> - Automate the process of posting a file and opening it in Universal G-code Sender