Webinar:
Introduction to the Femap API

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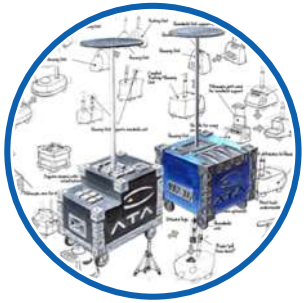

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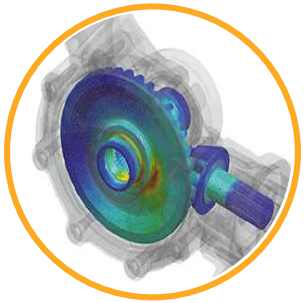

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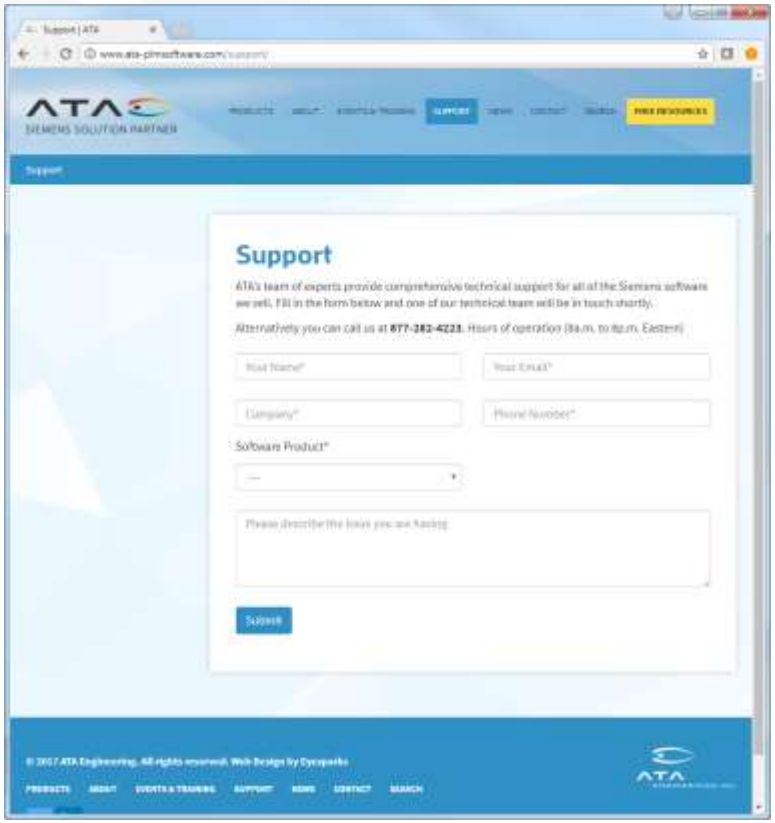

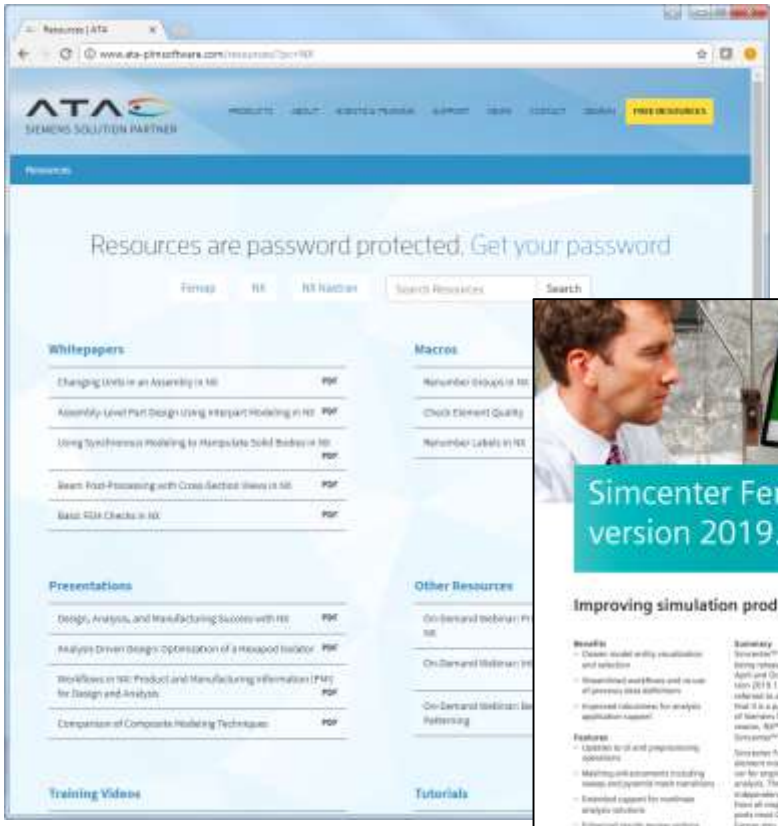

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Introduction to the Femap API

Questions we'll answer

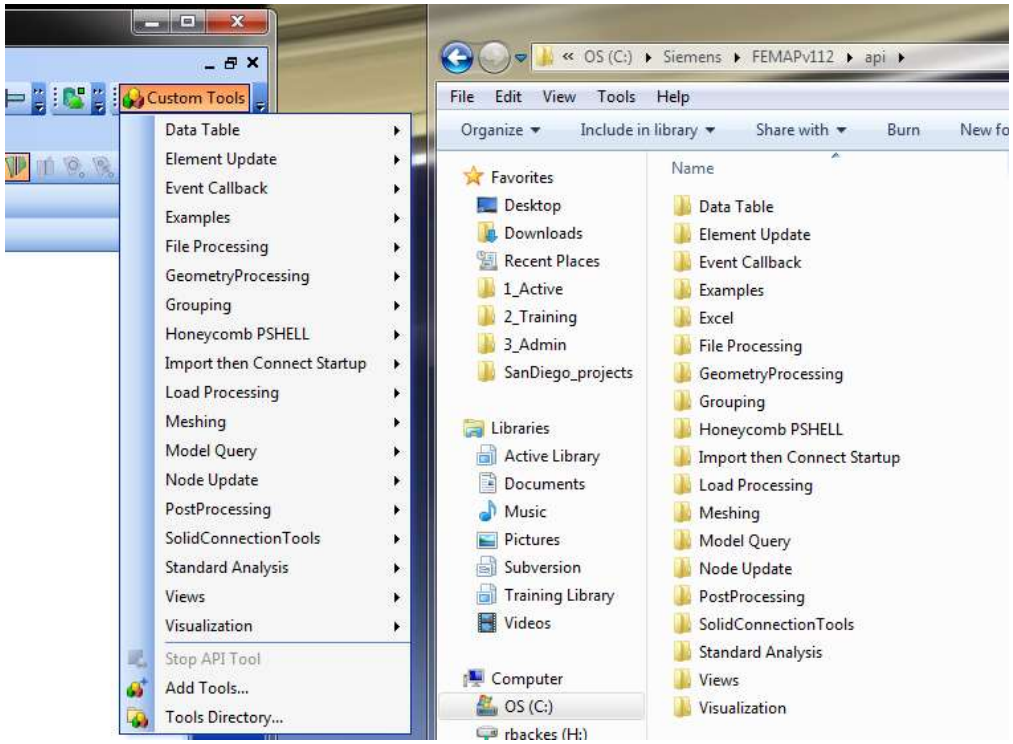
- What is an API?
- Why is it useful?
- What types of objects are used?
- Where do I write an API?
- What if I need help?
- How do I…
  - edit nodes and elements?
  - get user-selected nodes and loop through them?
  - write an if statement?
  - list data to the messages pane?
  - use arrays and variants?
  - use return codes?
- What do I do if I get an error message?

API Basics – What is an API?

- API (Application Program Interface)
  - The term API technically refers to the language and libraries that can control Femap
  - It's also used to refer to individual API programs
- Instead of opening Femap and clicking on tools or entering data manually, an API does the same tasks either inside Femap or from another program like Excel
  - Uses Microsoft's OLE/COM framework
  - Native language is Visual Basic (VB), but other languages can be used (Python, C#...)
  - Contains virtually every command in Femap
- FEMAP API enables the user to automate repetitive or tedious tasks via computer code by providing access to the objects in the model and FEMAP functionalities

API Basics – Custom Tools

- Every Custom Tool is an API
  - APIs that are useful to many users come with Femap and can be found in the Custom Tools menu
  - You can open, read, and edit the API codes
    - <Femap Install>\api



Why API? – Repetitive Tasks & Consistency

- Example:
  - Sarah just started analyzing a new design for an electronics enclosure. She knows that she and the designer will have to analyze this part many times before they have a final design. Each time, she'll need to take an RSS of her X, Y, and Z gravitational acceleration results and add a thermal result. She must enter a factor of safety of 1.5 for the gravitational cases and 1.2 for the thermal cases.
  - By writing an API to do her load combinations, she'll…
    - save time in the long run
    - ensure that the combinations are performed exactly the same way every time
    - eliminate mistakes, such as a typo in the factors of safety

She expects to do something repetitively

She has to do almost the same thing every time

She has to enter values by hand

Why API? – Do something Femap doesn't have a built-in tool for

- Example:
  - Jim's lead analyst gave him an old model of an assembly and asked him to perform some mesh updates. Unfortunately, the model came from many bulk data files and contains 100+ components. He needs to figure out what groups/bulk data files his elements are in.
- Femap can tell you what elements are in a group, but not what groups an element is in.
- He can write an API to do this task and…
  - save time on this project
  - have a new tool that he can use on similar tasks in the future
  - share his tool with his colleagues so everyone is more efficient

He'd needs to sort through a lot things (Something computers can do really quickly)

Femap doesn't have a built-in tool to do what he needs

A well written API can be used on many different models and can be shared with others

DEMO

- Let's see Jim's API in action…
- This API is called **Find Element Groups.BAS** and is available on the ATA PLM Software website (along with the other examples in this webinar)
  - https://ata-plmsoftware.com

```
36  'User selects which groups to search
37  rc = grSet.Select(FT_GROUP,True,"Select groups to search.")
38  If rc >=0 Then
39     GoTo Slan
40  End If
41
42  'Loop through groups
43  grSet.Reset()
44  c=0
45  While grSet.Next()
46     gr.Get(grSet.CurrentID)
47
48     'Create list of elems in group
49     Set lst = gr.List(FGR_ELEM)
50
51     'Check if there are any elem in the group
52     If Not lst Is Nothing Then
53        'See if the elment ID is in the group
54        check = lst.IsAdded(el.ID)
55        'If it is, add it to the list
56        If check <0 Then
57           grLst = grLst + Str%(gr.ID)+","
58           c=c+1
59        End If
60     End If
61  Wend
```

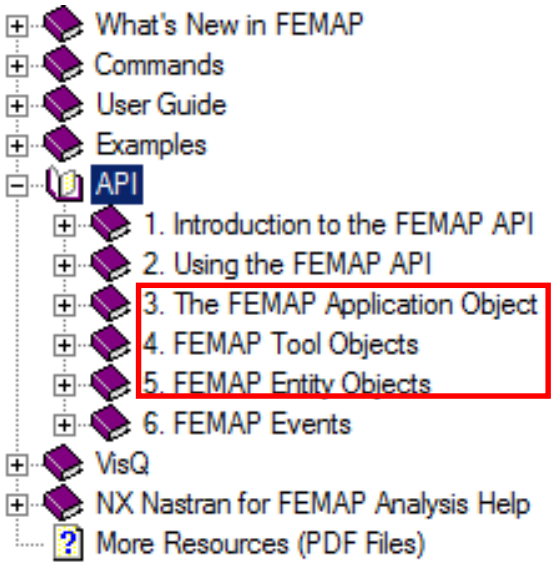
API Objects

- Femap API uses VB, which is an Object Oriented language
- Objects are model or user interface entities
  - Elements → femap.elem
  - Output Vector → femap.output
  - Groups → femap.group
  - Data Table → femap.DataTable
- Objects have properties and methods
  - Properties describe information about the object,
    - Element.topology = CQUAD4
  - Methods provide a way of interacting with an object
    - Surface.mesh()
- You can create multiple instances of an object type using Dim command; each object has its unique name.
  - Dim searchElem As Elem, myElem As Elem

Femap Objects

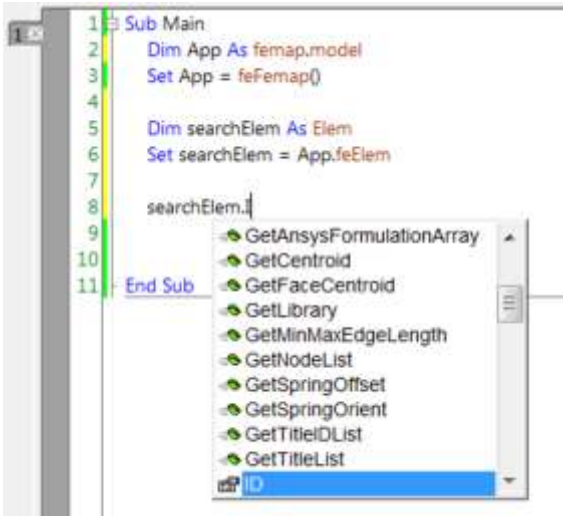
- Femap uses three categories (classes) of Objects

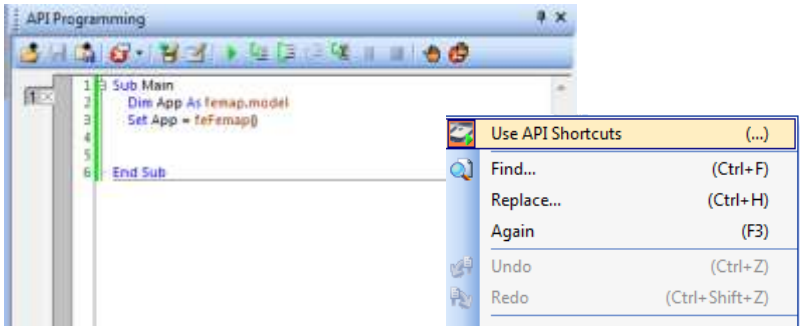
1. Application Object
   - Provides access to Femap GUI and menu options
   - Contains methods performed on the application level
     - Mesh Curve, Regenerate View, Delete Output, List to Messages
2. Entity Object
   - Anything created and stored in the Femap database
   - Elements, Nodes, Analysis Sets
3. Tool Object
   - A special class that provides functionality and is not stored in the model database
   - Sets, Data Table, Copy/Move tools, Beam Calculator

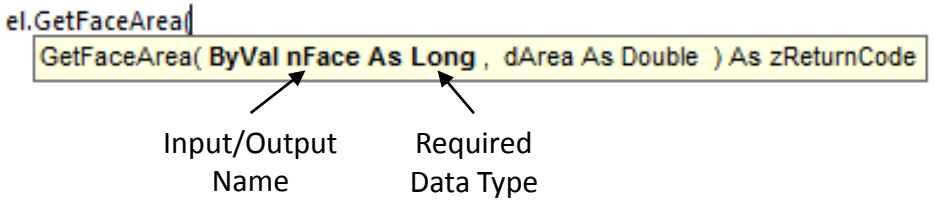


Where APIs can be written and edited

- Femap comes with a built-in API coding environment
  - Tools > Programming > API Programming
  - Uses the **Winwrap** flavor of Visual Basic
  - Write and run APIs directly
  - Interactive help pop-ups guide users
    - Property
    - Method
  - "Use API Shortcuts" toggles between Femap and Programming Pane keyboard shortcuts
    - Ctrl-Z (undo) in model vs. in API code







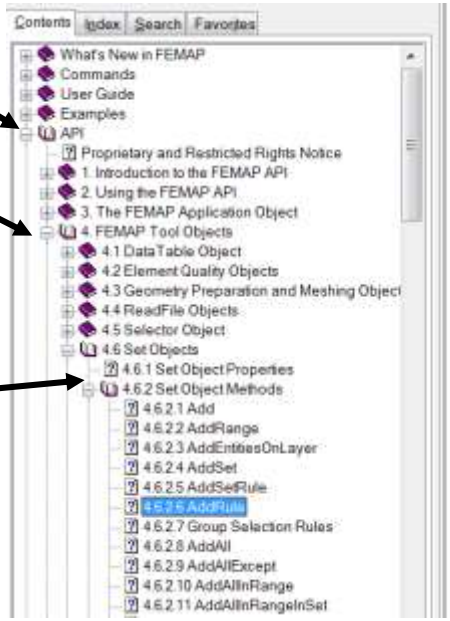
Where to get help – Femap Objects

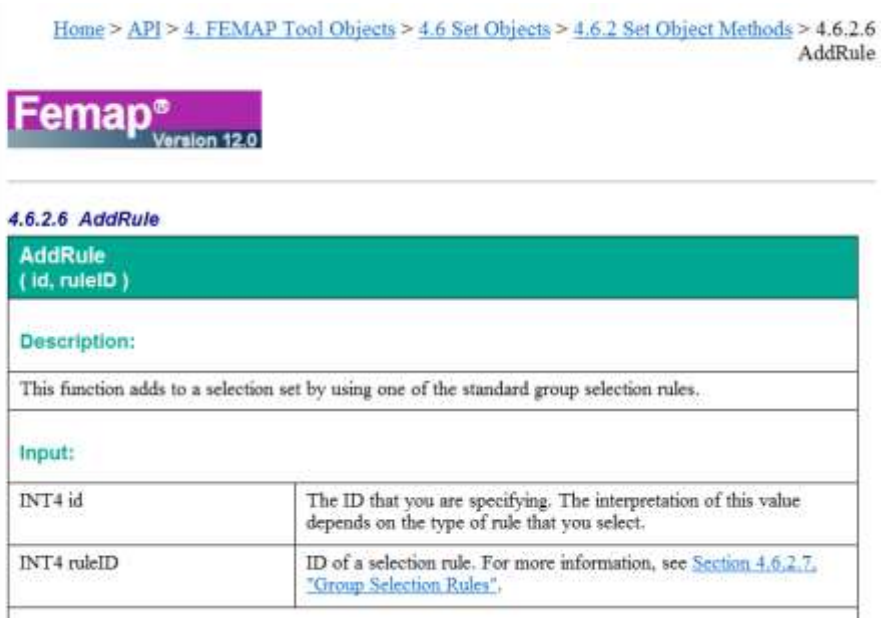
- Help > Programming

<Femap Install>\pdf\api.pdf

Organized by Object Classes
- Section 3: Application
- Section 4: Tool
- Section 5: Entity

…then by Properties and Methods
- Section X.1: Properties
- Section X.2: Methods

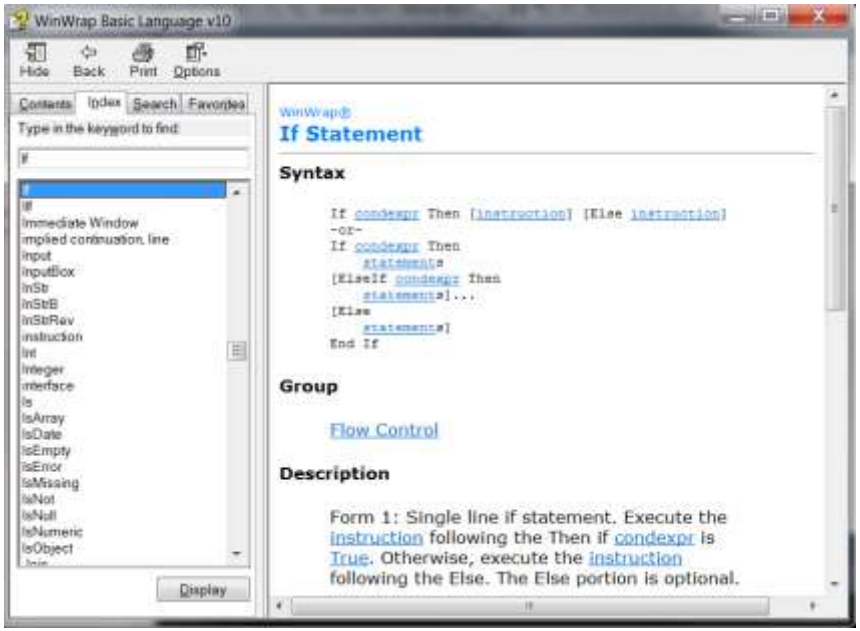




- Names and Searching
  - Searching is hard if you don't know what you're looking for
    - Context help or the Help File Tree are often more useful to find names for properties/methods that work with your object
  - Application methods often start with "fe"
    - feAppMessage, feViewRegenerate
  - There are common properties and methods that are used for many objects
    - ID, title, Get, Put, Next
  - Pay attention to Femap names
    - When **charting,** the user plots **data series**

Where to get help – Winwrap VB

- When working in the programming pane, press F1



- This help menu contains objects, properties, and methods general to Winwrap VB
  - Common variable types (Integer, Long, Double, String)
  - Math functions (Abs, Tan, Sqr)
  - Statements (If, For, While)
- When using online help (Google, StackExchange) *most* VB help will work with Winwrap, but not everything in VB is supported by Winwrap.

DEMO

- Use the help files to edit a Custom Tool to do something different
- **Convert Rigids To Active Beam.BAS**
  - This API converts rigid elements to the activated beam property
  - It's hard to remember to activate your beam property first, so lets edit the code to allow the user to select which property they want to use.

```
1  Rem File: ConvertRigidsToActiveBeam.BAS
2  Sub Main
3     Dim App As femap.model
4     Set App = feFemap()
5
6  Dim bProp As femap.Prop
7  Set bProp = App.feProp
8  Dim bpID As Long
9  'bpID = App.Info_ActiveID ( FT_PROP )
10 'bProp.Get(bpID)
11 bProp.SelectID("Select a beam property")
12 bpID = bProp.ID
13 If bProp.type <> 5 And bProp.type <> 37 Then
14    App.feAppMessageBox ( 0,    "Activate or Create and Activate a New Beam Property Before Running this API Script" )
15    GoTo EndMacro
16 End If
17 bProp.Put ( bpID )
18
```

Common API Tasks – Edit an Entity

- Example: Change the color of node 12 to red
  1. Dimension a node object
     - Use ***Dim*** to associate the name with the node object type
     - Then use ***Set*** to associate the named object with your Femap session as a node
  2. Use the ***Get*** method to open the node object for editing
  3. Redefine the node ***color*** property
  4. Use the ***Put*** method to save the updated node object

```
1  Sub Main
2      'Connect to the Femap Session
3      Dim App As femap.model
4      Set App = feFemap()
5
6      'Step 1: Dimension the Node Object
7      Dim myNode As Node
8      Set myNode = App.feNode
9
10     'Step 2: Open Node 12 using Get
11     myNode.Get(12)
12
13     'Step 3: Redefine the node's color as red
14     myNode.color = FCL_RED
15
16     'Step 4: Save the change to Node 12 using Put
17     myNode.Put(12)
18
19 End Sub
```

Note:

- Every color in Femap is defined by an integer value.
- The integer value of any color can be found when selecting a color from the color palette
- Many color integer values have named constants associated with them. Section 3.3.7, Femap Constants, of the API help guide has a list of color names. Color names all begin with "FCL_"

Sets

- The Femap API uses the **Set** object to hold lists of ID numbers
  - The set holds **ONLY** ID numbers
  - It is **NOT** associated with a specific entity type
- Sets are the best way to hold a list of IDs in the API
- Sets are a Tool
- Sets are used…
  - To hold user selected IDs
  - To define multiple entities when using methods
  - To loop through several entities
  - As an alternative to more clunky lists like Femap groups and array variables

Common API Tasks – User Select & While Loop

- Example: Have the user select several nodes then use a loop to perform tasks on those nodes
  1. Dimension the Set object
  2. Use the ***Select*** method to bring up the user select dialog
     - The first entry defines the entity type to select, FT_NODE
     - The second entry, if True, will clear any previous values out of the Set
     - The third entry is the text used in the selection window title bar
  3. Loop through all entities of the Set
     - First, use the ***Reset*** method to make sure it starts at the beginning
     - Use a ***While*** loop with the ***Next*** method to step through all entities in the set
     - Any code between the ***While*** line and the ***Wend*** line will be executed for each ID in the set

```
1  Sub Main
2      'Connect to the Femap Session
3      Dim App As femap.model
4      Set App = feFemap()
5
6      'Step 1: Dimension the Set object
7      Dim mySet As Set
8      Set mySet = App.feSet
9
10     'Step 2: User selects nodes for the set
11     mySet.Select(FT_NODE,True,"Select Nodes")
12
13     'Step 3: Loop through all selected nodes
14     mySet.Reset() 'Makes sure to start loop from the beginning of the set
15     While mySet.Next()
16        'Code to perform for each entity goes here
17     Wend
18
19 End Sub
```

Common API Tasks – If Statements & Writing to the Messages Window

- Example: If the user selects a Isotropic material, write the material ID and title to the messages window. If the user selects a Non-isotropic material, write "Non-isotropic material selected" to the messages window
  1. Dimension objects
     - A material object
     - A string object to hold your message
  2. Ask the user to select the material
  3. Use an ***If Statement*** and the ***type*** property to see if the material is isotropic
     - Always follow ***If*** ___ with ***Then***
     - Concatenate strings with the **+** operator
     - Use the ***CStr*** method to convert numerical values to text strings
  4. Write the message text to the Messages pane using the Application method ***feAppMessage***

```
1  Sub Main
2      'Connect to the Femap Session
3      Dim App As femap.model
4      Set App = feFemap()
5
6      'Step 1: Dimension the Material and a string object to hold your message
7      Dim myMat As Matl
8      Set myMat=App.feMatl
9      Dim txt As String
10
11     'Step 2: Ask User to Select Material
12     myMat.SelectID("Select Material")
13
14     'Step 3: Check if material is isotropic
15     If myMat.type = FMT_ISOTROPIC Then
16        'If statement is true so Material is isotropic
17        txt = CStr(myMat.ID)+".."+myMat.title
18     Else
19        'If statement is false so Material is non-isotropic
20        txt = "Non-isotropic material selected"
21     End If
22
23     'Step 4: Write message text to the Messages window
24     App.feAppMessage(0,txt)
25
26 End Sub
```

Arrays and Variants

- Arrays are a set of values of a single data type
  - Arrays are set using parentheses to define the size
  - The array index starts at 0, so a 3 element array has a size of 2

```
Dim ndIDs(2) As Long
ndIDs(0) = 1
ndIDs(1) = 2
ndIDs(2) = 3
```

  - To set the size of an array to the value of another variable, such as nVals…

```
Dim nVals As Long
nVals = 3
```

    …first dimension the array as dynamic using empty parentheses

```
Dim myArray() As Double
```

    …then redimension the array using the variable

```
ReDim myArray(nVals) As Double
```

  - Arrays make your code more efficient (faster and easier to write/edit)

- Variants are a special data type that can hold any kind of data

```
Dim xyz As Variant
```

  - Variants are often used by the Femap API to output arrays

Common API Tasks – Use Arrays and Variants

- Example: Write coordinate information for nodes 1, 2, and 3 using arrays and variants.
  1. Dimension a Set to hold the IDs
  2. Dimension and fill an array with the node IDs
  3. Add the ID array to the set using ***AddArray***
  4. Dimension the output variables for GetCoordArray
     - Use help resources to know what data types are necessary for each variable
  5. Get the coordinate data using ***GetCoordArray***
     - This is a node method, but we don't have a node object defined, so we'll use the global one ***App.feNode***
     - You don't need to store the Set ID separately, just call it as needed using the ***ID*** property
  6. Write the data to the Messages Pane
     - From the help file, we know that xyz will be a one dimensional array listing the x,y,and z coordinates of each node in entID

```
1  Sub Main
2      Dim App As femap.model
3      Set App = feFemap()
4
5      'Step 1: Dimension set
6      Dim nodeSet As Set
7      Set nodeSet = App.feSet
8
9      'Step 2: Dimension and fill an array to hold the node IDs
10     Dim ndIDs(2) As Long
11     ndIDs(0) = 1
12     ndIDs(1) = 2
13     ndIDs(2) = 3
14
15     'Step 3: Add the array of node IDs to the set
16     nodeSet.AddArray(3,ndIDs)
17
18     'Step 4: Dimension the output variable for GetCoordArray
19     Dim numNode As Long, entID As Variant, xyz As Variant
20
21     'Step 5: Use GetCoordArray to get the corrdinates for nodes 1,2, and 3
22     rc = App.feNode.GetCoordArray(nodeSet.ID, numNode, entID, xyz)
23
24     'Step 6: Write the coordinate information to the messages window
25     Dim txt As String, x As Double, y As Double, z As Double
26     For i = 0 To numNode-1
27         x =xyz(3*i)
28         y=xyz(3*i+1)
29         z=xyz(3*i+2)
30         txt = "Node "+CStr(entID(i))+": ("+CStr(x)+","+CStr(y)+","+CStr(z)+")"
31         App.feAppMessage(0,txt)
32     Next i
33
34 End Sub
```

Return Codes

- Return codes are used to handle "errors" in the code
  - An "error" could be a user selecting cancel in a selection box, a method failing, etc
  - A return code = -1 indicates that the method was successful (i.e. no error)
- Return codes are Femap Constants (integers)
- To get the return code for a method, simply add "rc=" before the method execution

Constant Name		Constant Name	
FE_OK	-1	FE_BAD_DATA	9
FE_FAIL	0	FE_NO_MEMORY	10
FE_CANCEL	2	FE_NEGATIVE_MASS_VOLUME	11
FE_INVALID	3	FE_INVALID_DEVELOPER	12
FE_NOT_EXIST	4	FE_NO_VALID_GRAPHICS_WINDOW	13
FE_SECURITY	5	FE_NO_VALID_GRAPHIC_VIEW	14
FE_NOT_AVAILABLE	6	FE_FILE_OPEN_FAILED	15
FE_TOO_SMALL	7	FE_NO_FILENAME	16
FE_BAD_TYPE	8	FE_FILE_WRITE_FAILED	17

- Example: User Selection dialog box (SelectID)
- When using SelectID, three return codes are possible
  - -1 (FE_OK): No error → Continue API
  - 2 (FE_CANCEL): User selected cancel → Exit API immediately
  - 4 (FE_NOT_EXIST): No entities of the selected type exists so the dialog box could not be displayed → Pop-up message box with error message, then exit the API

```
'Ask User to Select Material
rc = myMat.SelectID("Select Material")
If rc = 2 Then
   Exit Sub
End If
If rc = 4 Then
   MsgBox("No materials were found in the model.")
   Exit Sub
End If
```

Common API Error Messages

API Error (Line 7): Type mismatch for parameter #2.

Error is in API code

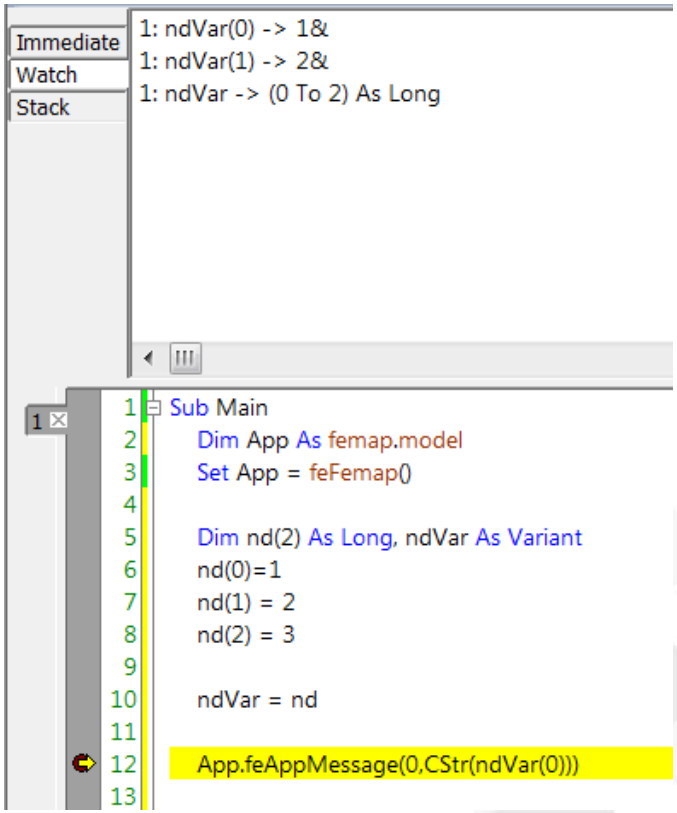
Line in which the code erred

Summary of the error

- "Type Mismatch…"
  - Either the variable was not dimensioned or was dimensioned to the wrong type
  - Check help resources to determine what type should be used
  - Remember that if it's an array output, use *variant*.
- "Not an object reference" or "Object var is Nothing"
  - You are referencing an object you have not defined
  - Define the object or double check your spelling
- "Parameter requires an expression. "
  - You're missing an input or output in the method definition
  - Check help resources to get a list of required inputs and outputs for the method
- "Expecting…"
  - You're missing a required character. This may be (), "", Then, etc
- "Unterminated block statement…"
  - You're missing the closing statement for a block (If, While, or For)
  - If it's missing or incorrect, add the appropriate statement (End If, Wend, or Next)
  - If you have the right statement, check for unclosed quotations around strings

Debugging Tools

- Breakpoints
  - Pause the code at marked lines so you can check what's going on
  - With the cursor in the line you want to stop at, click the breakpoint icon,  , or F9, to toggle the breakpoint on and off.
- Step Into
  - Runs a single line at a time
  - Use the icon,  , or F11
- Watch pane
  - When your code is paused (for a breakpoint or when using step into) you can use the watch pane to evaluate variables on the fly
    - Click on the Watch tab
    - Type a variable name into the pane and hit Enter



Coding Recommendations

- See if there's an existing Custom Tool that does something similar and you can simply edit to meet your needs
- Start by writing comments outlining the tasks that you want the code to do
- Then just focus on one task (or even subtask) at a time
  - Write test codes to get the hang of how a technique or method works before trying to put it in your API
- Once you have a small task done, test the code and debug. When it's working, save the code and move on to the next small task
- If you break it up like this, even a beginner can write complex APIs
- If you're trying to figure out an already written API, do the same thing. Look at each small block of code and write comments describing what it's doing. Then move on to the next block. Once you understand what each small block does, you'll be able to see the whole picture.
- Leave the comments in. They'll help you remember what you did ☺

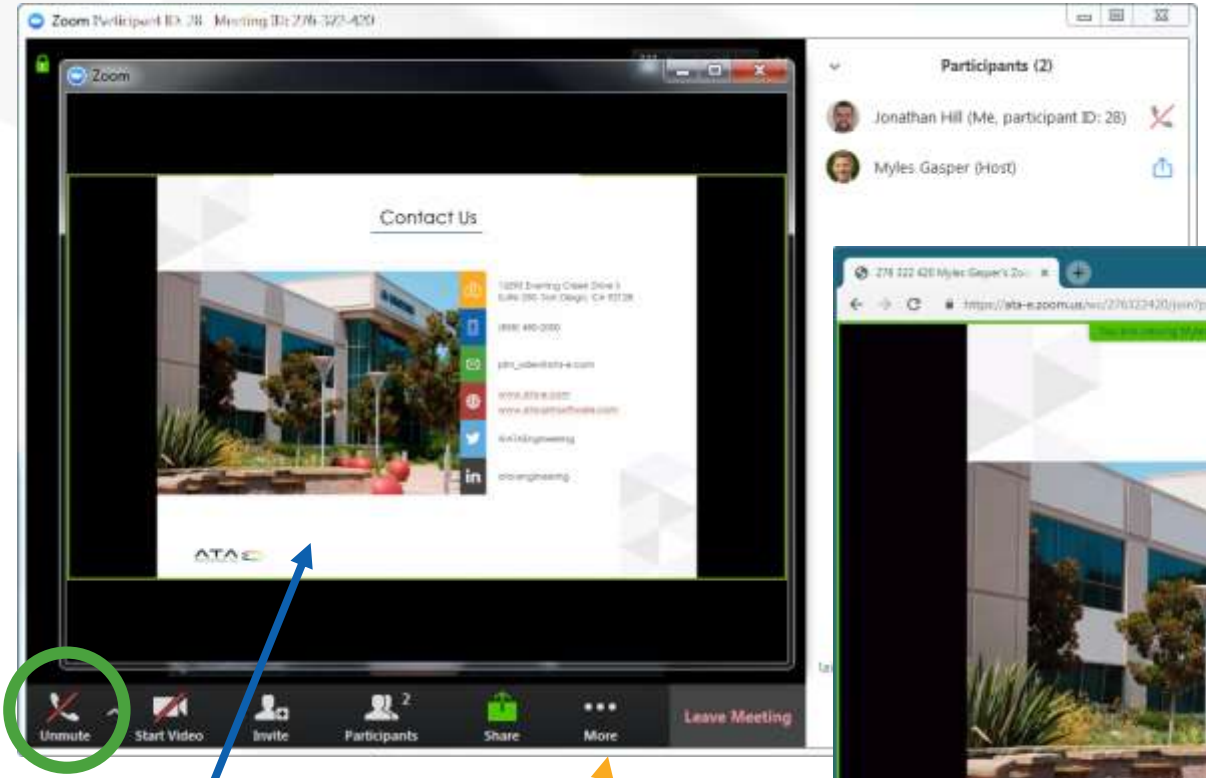
Comment every task!

Test Run after every task!

Questions?

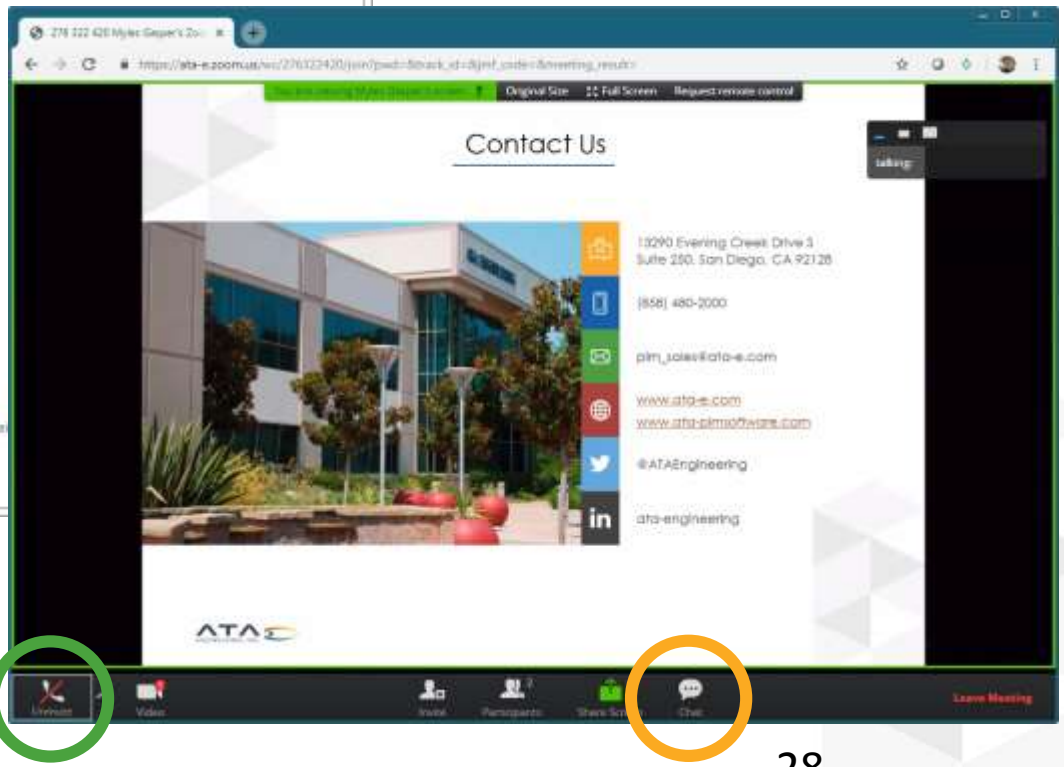
Submit questions in the chat or unmute yourself now

Zoom Application



Screenshare in separate window

Web Interface



Chat is available under More

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