

Review of Building Information Modeling (BIM) Education in Enhancing Students' Communication Skills

Dr. Sooin Kim, Wayne State University

Dr. Sooin Kim obtained her Ph.D. from the Department of Civil Engineering at the University of Texas at Arlington, where she earned a master's in Construction Engineering and Management. She also holds a bachelor's in Economics from Ewha Womans University in Seoul, South Korea. She is actively involved in research related to interdisciplinary engineering education, advanced engineering technology, construction economics, data analytics, and infrastructure resilience using advanced econometrics and statistical approaches.

Review of Building Information Modeling (BIM) Education in Enhancing Students' Communication Skills

- 3
- 4

5 Abstract

Building Information Modeling (BIM) refers to a highly collaborative process in the construction 6 management of built assets, changing engineering practices and pedagogical strategy from 2D 7 Computer-Aided Design to 3D visualization. BIM has been rapidly adopted in the Architecture, 8 Engineering, Construction, and Operations (AECO) industry. BIM enables industry professionals 9 to create and share comprehensive engineering information, fostering multidisciplinary 10 communications and collaborations. Higher education institutions of AECO disciplines have 11 integrated BIM education into their programs to satisfy the increasing needs of industry for BIM 12 competencies. However, BIM education has not highlighted improving students' communication 13 skills as one of the essential BIM competencies required by the industry. Therefore, there is a need 14 to identify how BIM education can impact students' communication and enhance their 15 communication skills. 16

The objective of this research is to investigate the current practices of BIM education for improving 17 students' communication skills. This study conducted a comprehensive literature review and a case 18 study in the 'Building Information Modeling (BIM) (CMT 7030)' course to examine students' in-19 20 depth communication experiences. It was found that the visualization and worksharing techniques 21 of BIM enabled students to interact more frequently, improve the quality and efficiency of their 22 communications, and practice communication skills in a professional manner using technical terminology. The findings of this research provide some noteworthy suggestions for educators and 23 24 instructors to reinforce the effectiveness of BIM education in improving students' communication

25

26

27 Introduction

skills.

28 **BIM Adoption in the AECO Industry**

BIM is rapidly transforming the AECO industry [1]. In the United States, over 98% of large 29 architecture firms have adopted BIM for modeling and documentation tasks [2]. The overall 30 adoption of BIM in the AECO industry stands at nearly 80% [2]. BIM assists industry professionals 31 in improving efficiency, reducing errors, and enhancing communications and collaborations in the 32 33 AECO industry [3], [4], [5]. BIM facilitates collaborations among architects, engineers, contractors, and other stakeholders by providing a centralized and accessible platform for project 34 information [6]. BIM is also utilized for the early detection of clashes or conflicts in the design, 35 reducing the likelihood of errors during construction and minimizing the need for costly rework 36 [7]. BIM enables the project stakeholders to better understand the design and make informed 37 decisions throughout the project lifecycle [8]. 38

BIM can be extended beyond the 3D digital representation of a building or infrastructure, allowing 39 stakeholders to collaboratively design, estimate, analyze, simulate, and visualize various aspects 40 of an engineering project [9]. Using 4D BIM, construction teams can integrate construction 41 42 schedules with 3D design to visualize the construction process, identify potential bottlenecks and optimize the sequence of activities for efficiency [10]. Quantity surveyors can use 5D BIM to 43 estimate costs more accurately by associating cost data with individual components in the model 44 [11]. Facility managers can utilize 6D BIM for ongoing maintenance, easily accessing information 45 about equipment, systems, and maintenance schedules [12]. Professional can use 7D BIM to 46 analyze the environmental impact of different design options, helping to create more sustainable 47 and energy-efficient buildings [13]. The sustainability analysis using BIM is crucial for designing 48 and constructing environmentally friendly structures [14]. The adoption of BIM in the AECO 49 industry will be accelerated since the consistent digitalization of building and infrastructure 50 information is crucial for improving the productivity and efficiency of the AECO industry [15]. 51

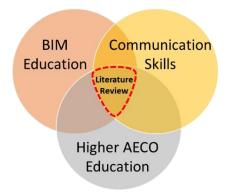
52 **BIM Education and Communication Skills**

53 BIM education is widely and popularly integrated in the higher education programs to satisfy the needs of students and the AECO industry [16]. Most BIM courses involve a multifaceted approach 54 55 that integrates theoretical knowledge, practical skills development, and real-world applications [17]. Students are expected to learn BIM concepts, fundamentals, theoretical knowledge, and 56 57 existing industry practices through lectures [18]. Also, practical workshops and labs are often combined with BIM courses [19]. Students in BIM education often have hands-on exercises for 58 59 creating 3D models, clash detection, and construction sequencing using BIM software like Autodesk Revit or Navisworks [20], [21]. 60

BIM competencies are defined as the set of qualifications required for BIM-related jobholders or 61 candidates, enabling them to effectively fulfill their roles and responsibilities of their BIM-related 62 jobs [22]. BIM competencies can include skills, knowledge, educational background, experience, 63 or licenses [22], [23]. Communication skills are one of the BIM competencies that employers 64 expect from their entry-level or newly-hired engineers [24], [25]. One of the major goals in BIM 65 education is to strengthen students' collaborations and communications [26], [27]. The learning 66 outcomes in most BIM courses includes enhanced communication skills and collaborations of 67 students [27], [28], [28], [29], [30]. The BIM techniques for visualization, worksharing, and 68 69 information exchange are frequently exploited for improving communications and collaborations in the AECO industry [31]. Visualization can enhance the communication between AECO industry 70 stakeholders, and result in clear and shared understanding between the stakeholders [32]. 71 Advanced visualization techniques of BIM can also advance the pedagogical strategy and improve 72 the efficiency of information exchange between students and instructors in higher education of 73 AECO disciplines [18]. BIM enables students to access, exchange, and share comprehensive 74 75 building information in a single interface [33]. The worksharing technique of BIM provides 24/7 access to a shared model as known as a central model and up-to-date information for students [34], 76 [35]. Collaborative tasks in BIM education using the worksharing technique can foster interactions 77 and communications between students [36]. 78

80 Research Methods

81 This study was conducted using two methods: (1) Literature review and (2) Case study. The existing literature and studies have been reviewed through a bibliometric search to identify the 82 current practices of BIM education that focuses on improving students' communication skills. The 83 84 bibliometric search is based on keywords in either the title, abstract, or keyword lists of literature [16]. The keywords including 'Building Information Modeling (BIM),' 'communication skills' and 85 'higher education' were used for collecting the initial literature sample. Google Scholar and Scopus 86 87 were used as a database for searching literature and references because they offer a considerable number of recent literature compared to other databases [37]. Journal articles and conference 88 proceedings were both included for reviewing the current practices of BIM education across the 89 AECO disciplines. The initial literature sample from the databases was further screened based on 90 the scope of the study. The scope of the literature review focuses on educational studies that 91 investigate the effectiveness of BIM education in enhancing the communication skills of students 92 93 in the higher education of the AECO disciplines as shown in Figure 1.



94

95

Figure 1. Scope of the Literature Review

96 These educational studies include but are not limited to teaching activities, pedagogical strategies,

97 curriculum development, and student feedback collection (e.g., student discussions or perceptions

of BIM). The type of literature that do not focus on (1) BIM education, (2) communication skills,
and (3) higher AECO education was excluded from the literature sample after further screening.

After reviewing the current practices of BIM education for enhancing students' communication skills, a case study was conducted for graduate students enrolled in the '*Building Information Modeling*' course in Engineering Technology of Wayne State University in Fall 2023. The BIM course included lectures, hands-on exercises, and term project. The instructor taught theories,

practices, applications, and knowledge of BIM in the construction engineering and management
 industry during lecture sessions. After every lecture session, students were asked to complete

106 hands-on exercises regarding the lecture contents and submitted their exercises as weekly 107 assignments. Also, students completed, presented, and submitted term project documents, applying

the comprehensive BIM techniques and knowledge that they have learned throughout the course.

109 At the end of the course, in addition to exam questions evaluating the students' BIM competencies

and knowledge, students were asked to respond to open-ended survey questions about their communication experiences and skill development throughout the BIM course. The open ended

111 communication experiences and skill development throughout the BIM course. The open-ended

responses of students in the BIM course were collected and qualitatively examined to identify the student's experiences and perceptions about how the BIM techniques impacted their communication skills including the quality, contents, and delivery formats of their communications. Based on the literature review and case study, qualitative discussions and implications were provided to understand the challenges of current BIM education in improving students' communication skills and suggest the near-future directions for educators and instructors to address the challenges and enhance the BIM education.

119

120 Results

121 Literature Review Results

More than three thousand documents including journal articles and conference proceedings were 122 searched in the databases. The initial sample of literature was screened and selected based on the 123 scope of the study and selection criteria (i.e., BIM education for enhancing communication skills 124 in the higher education institutions of AECO disciplines). Two types of literature were excluded: 125 (1) Literature focusing on BIM in the higher education institutions of AECO disciplines but not on 126 students' communication skills improvements and (2) Literature focusing on students' 127 communication skills improvements in the higher education institutions of AECO disciplines but 128 129 not on BIM.

130 Table 1 summarizes the findings of the current research on BIM education for enhancing students'

131 communication skills in the higher education institutions of AECO disciplines. All studies on BIM

education focusing on students' communication skills improvements have utilized problem-based

133 or project-based learning approaches.

134

Table 1. Studies on BIM education for enhancing students' communication skills

Studies	Program/Degree	Findings
[38]	Built Environment	The problem-based learning of BIM showed a high positive impact on improving undergraduate students' communication skills.
[39]	Multidisciplinary AECO program	Multidisciplinary collaboration in BIM capstone project strengthened students' collaboration and communication skills. The quality of students' communications between different majors was improved.
[30]	Construction Management	Teaching communication skills is crucial for students to learn collaborative information delivery methods using BIM.
[40]	Multidisciplinary AECO program	BIM improved students' communication skills most greatly when it is adopted in multiple courses or programs of construction education.
[19]	Multidisciplinary AECO program	Students reflected that they could better learn communication practices and strategies when using the BIM software with actual project data in the industry.

[41]	Multidisciplinary AECO	Interdisciplinary BIM-based joint capstone course in
	program	highway engineering improved students' collaborations
r (a)		and communication skills with other professionals.
[42]	Multidisciplinary AECO	Autodesk BIM360 was one of the most popular
	program	communication tools for students to share files and
[42]	Multidiacialiacara AECO	collaborate in a BIM learning project.
[43]	Multidisciplinary AECO program	The shared BIM model improved collaborations and communications between students.
[44]	Civil and Geodetic	BIM advances a communication language to exchange
[דד]	Engineering	ideas and convey knowledge in engineering education.
[45]	Construction Engineering	Students showed improvements in their communication
	and Management	skills after completing the BIM-based construction
		projects.
[46]	Multidisciplinary AECO	Developing communication skills of students should be
	program	a core learning outcome of BIM course.
[29]	Architecture Technology	The BIM-enabled virtual projects helped students
		improve their understanding in built-environment and
[47]	Construction Engineering	communication skills. Students answered that BIM could enhance their
[47]	Construction Engineering and Management	communications and social skills through workshop
	and Wanagement	sessions.
[25]	Civil Engineering and	Students experienced more frequent communications
[]	Management	with students and advisors in a team-based BIM
	2	education.
[48]	Building Construction	Students' intra-team communications during BIM
		education differed across academic levels, showing the
		least satisfaction of graduate students and the greatest
		satisfaction of senior students.
[21]	Multidisciplinary AECO	Student responded that sketching using BIM was useful
[27]	program	for communicating their design ideas and concepts.
[26]	Multidisciplinary AECO	UK undergraduate students commented a need for
	program	more flexible communication techniques in the BIM or other design education.
[31]	Construction Information	Both educators and industry professionals responded to
[91]	Systems	the Delphi study that BIM course in higher education
	~ ,	should teach communication skills and provide
		collaboration opportunities with industry.
		<u> </u>

136

137 Students' Perceptions of BIM Impacts on Communication

Students shared their experiences and perceptions about how the quality, contents, and delivery formats of their communications were improved by applying the BIM techniques and knowledge for their assignments, project presentations, and project reports. Students' communication experiences were highlighted by two major techniques of BIM: visualization and worksharing. 142 Table 2 summarizes the student's answers to how BIM could enhance their communication skills

such as the quality, contents, delivery formats, and efficiency of communications.

144

145	Table 2. Students'	experiences in improving communication skills during the BIM course
	Technique	Comments

Technique	Comments
Visualization	 "BIM provides a 3D visual representation of the entire project, enabling all the stakeholders to have a shared design and construction details." "I used BIM for illustrating a complete project design." "I could have a clear and complete visual image of the building design using BIM." "BIM allowed me to create 4D (time) and 5D (cost) simulations and visualize the construction process." "BIM made it easier for our project team to discuss the project details and information." "We could easily simulate different situations and visualize project scenarios using 3D BIM." "I created construction documents so easily based on my 3D design. BIM made it easier to visualize not only design but also documents."
Worksharing	 "BIM enabled me to share information with other students and reduce the risk of miscommunications or misunderstanding." "I could include all construction phases and components in one single shared BIM interface." "I completed my cost estimation task for all construction materials and components using BIM without missing any changes or overlooking mistakes." "I centralized all the project data using BIM." "BIM greatly improved time and efforts required for project communications between other team members." "BIM serves as a comprehensive database that includes all project-related information and data." "BIM was a shared language for me to understand complicated materials." "BIM provided a unified approach to our construction project management." "BIM provided our project team with a more open, creative, and shared workplace." "I could successfully track the historical changes of building designs and information."

147 Discussions and Implications

148 Challenges in BIM Education for Enhancing Students' Communication Skills

Current BIM education faces a few challenges in developing and enhancing students' 149 communication skills [45]. First, current BIM programs in higher education have a limited focus 150 on soft skills including communications, collaborations, and interpersonal skills [21]. Students 151 reported that current BIM courses focus on technical software skills rather than interpersonal skills 152 [21]. Most BIM education programs lack communication training for students to convey their ideas 153 and findings in technical terminology and professional manner using the BIM workflows [26]. 154 Moreover, the current industry practices and communication methods are not well-reflected in 155 current BIM education [21]. Students often struggle with understanding the technical 156 communications in real-world project situations due to inadequate exposures to industry practices 157 158 [19].

159 Suggestions for Enhancing Students' Communication Skills in BIM Education

Several suggestions are provided for addressing the current challenges in BIM education and 160 improving the effectiveness of BIM education for enhancing students' communication skills. First, 161 teaching communication skills can be incorporated in BIM education [26]. For example, additional 162 training, workshops, or exercises for teaching and developing communication skills can be 163 integrated with the technical BIM coursework [26], [47]. This coursework or training can involve 164 creating documentation, presenting findings, and using BIM models as communication tools [26]. 165 Students are expected to learn technical communication skills for conveying design intent and 166 contents, exchanging project ideas, and collaborating with team members [25]. 167

Also, interdisciplinary collaboration in BIM education can increase opportunities for student to communicate with students from different backgrounds [40]. Joint projects with students from different disciplines such as architecture, civil engineering, engineering technology, and project management can reflect the multidisciplinary nature of construction projects and assist students to communicate in cross-functional interdisciplinary project teams [39]. For example, students from various disciplines can collaborate and communicate to accomplish a successful highway engineering project management as a shared goal [41].

Furthermore, collaborative initiatives with BIM specialists and industry professionals enable students to learn and practice the technical communications using actual industry practices [19]. For example, inviting BIM specialists as a guest lecturer or external evaluator for students' presentations can assist students to learn the knowledge and skills of technical communications in real-world scenarios [25]. Industry collaborations in BIM education can assist students to bridge the gap between academic learning and industry employers' expectations of communication skills [23], [31].

182 Conclusions

183 The current study reviewed existing practices of BIM education for improving students' 184 communication skills as one of BIM competencies. Also, this study conducted a case study and 185 discovered the students' communication experiences on how BIM education affected the quality,

contents, delivery formats, and efficiency of their communications. Students answered that 186 visualization and worksharing features were useful for improving their communications and 187 collaborations during hands-on exercises and term project. For example, students responded that 188 they could reduce the risk of miscommunications or misunderstanding using the worksharing 189 feature of BIM during online communications for completing a term project as a group. The 190 findings of this study are expected to assist educators and instructors in better understanding the 191 current challenges in BIM education and improving the BIM education for enhancing students' 192 193 communication skills.

194

195 Limitations/Future Work

Due to a small sample size of students enrolled in the course, the study only qualitatively examined 196 students' in-depth experiences on how the BIM course affected their communication skills 197 including the quality, contents, delivery formats, and efficiency of communications. Additional 198 quantitative analysis would be recommended in future research to add insights in BIM education 199 for enhancing students' communication skills. Moreover, the findings of the study are based on a 200 student sample from Engineering Technology Division at Wayne State University. It would be 201 interesting to further validate the effectiveness of BIM education for improving students' 202 communication skills in other engineering disciplines, programs, or institutions. 203

204

205 **References**

- [1] S. Bhattacharya and G. Pant, "Digital transformation in AECO industry: impending dilemma in the Indian context," *J. Organ. Change Manag.*, 2023.
- [2] B. Bradley, "Global BIM Survey: U.S. market is maturing as advances wake imaginations."
 Accessed: Feb. 03, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://agacad.com/blog/global-bim-survey-u s-market-is-maturing-as-advances-wake-imaginations
- [3] J. Du, D. Zhao, R. R. Issa, and N. Singh, "BIM for improved project communication networks: Empirical evidence from email logs," *J. Comput. Civ. Eng.*, vol. 34, no. 5, p. 04020027, 2020.
- [4] T. Liu, H.-Y. Chong, W. Zhang, C.-Y. Lee, and X. Tang, "Effects of contractual and
 relational governances on BIM collaboration and implementation for project performance
 improvement," *J. Constr. Eng. Manag.*, vol. 148, no. 6, p. 04022029, 2022.
- [5] R. Samimpay and E. Saghatforoush, "Benefits of implementing building information modeling (BIM) in infrastructure projects," *J. Eng. Proj. Prod. Manag.*, vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 123–140, 2020.
- [6] G. Chen, J. Chen, Y. Tang, Y. Ning, and Q. Li, "Collaboration strategy selection in BIM enabled construction projects: A perspective through typical collaboration profiles," *Eng. Constr. Archit. Manag.*, vol. 29, no. 7, pp. 2689–2713, 2022.
- [7] R. Chahrour *et al.*, "Cost-benefit analysis of BIM-enabled design clash detection and resolution," *Constr. Manag. Econ.*, vol. 39, no. 1, pp. 55–72, 2021.
- [8] S. Alizadehsalehi, A. Hadavi, and J. C. Huang, "From BIM to extended reality in AEC industry," *Autom. Constr.*, vol. 116, p. 103254, 2020.

- [9] T. D. Nguyen and S. Adhikari, "The role of bim in integrating digital twin in building construction: A literature review," *Sustainability*, vol. 15, no. 13, p. 10462, 2023.
- [10] C. T. Pérez and D. Bastos Costa, "Increasing production efficiency through the reduction of transportation activities and time using 4D BIM simulations," *Eng. Constr. Archit. Manag.*, vol. 28, no. 8, pp. 2222–2247, 2021.
- [11] A. B. Aragó, J. R. Hernando, F. J. L. Saez, and J. C. Bertran, "Quantity surveying and BIM
 5D. Its implementation and analysis based on a case study approach in Spain," *J. Build. Eng.*, vol. 44, p. 103234, 2021.
- [12] M. Valinejadshoubi, O. Moselhi, and A. Bagchi, "Integrating BIM into sensor-based
 facilities management operations," *J. Facil. Manag.*, vol. 20, no. 3, pp. 385–400, 2022.
- [13] V. Pereira, J. Santos, F. Leite, and P. Escórcio, "Using BIM to improve building energy efficiency–A scientometric and systematic review," *Energy Build.*, vol. 250, p. 111292, 2021.
- [14] M. N. Uddin, H. H. Wei, H. L. Chi, M. Ni, and P. Elumalai, "Building information modeling (BIM) incorporated green building analysis: An application of local construction materials and sustainable practice in the built environment," *J. Build. Pathol. Rehabil.*, vol. 6, pp. 1–25, 2021.
- [15] National Institute of Building Sciences, "U.S. National BIM Program: Implementation
 Plan." Sep. 2022.
- [16] L. Wang, M. Huang, X. Zhang, R. Jin, and T. Yang, "Review of BIM Adoption in the
 Higher Education of AEC Disciplines," *J. Civ. Eng. Educ.*, vol. 146, no. 3, p. 06020001,
 Jul. 2020, doi: 10.1061/(ASCE)EI.2643-9115.0000018.
- [17] O. Casasayas, M. R. Hosseini, D. J. Edwards, S. Shuchi, and M. Chowdhury, "Integrating
 BIM in higher education programs: Barriers and remedial solutions in Australia," *J. Archit. Eng.*, vol. 27, no. 1, p. 05020010, 2021.
- [18] V. Laovisutthichai, K. Srihiran, and W. Lu, "Towards greater integration of building
 information modeling in the architectural design curriculum: A longitudinal case study," *Ind. High. Educ.*, vol. 37, no. 2, pp. 265–278, 2023.
- [19] K. Chen, W. Lu, and J. Wang, "University-industry collaboration for BIM education:
 Lessons learned from a case study," *Ind. High. Educ.*, vol. 34, no. 6, pp. 401–409, Dec.
 2020, doi: 10.1177/0950422220908799.
- [20] L. Raad, R. Maya, and P. Dlask, "Incorporating BIM into the Academic Curricula of
 Faculties of Architecture within the Framework of Standards for Engineering Education," in
 International, 2023, p. 08.
- [21] M. Shelbourn, J. Macdonald, T. McCuen, and S. Lee, "Students' perceptions of BIM
 education in the higher education sector: A UK and US perspective," *Ind. High. Educ.*, vol.
 31, no. 5, pp. 293–304, Oct. 2017, doi: 10.1177/0950422217725962.
- [22] M. Uhm, G. Lee, and B. Jeon, "An analysis of BIM jobs and competencies based on the use of terms in the industry," *Autom. Constr.*, vol. 81, pp. 67–98, Sep. 2017, doi: 10.1016/j.autcon.2017.06.002.
- [23] B. H. Guo, V. A. Gonzalez, T. Puolitaival, W. Enegbuma, and Y. Zou, "Bridging the gap
 between building information modelling education and practice: A competency-based
 education perspective," *Int. J. Constr. Manag.*, vol. 23, no. 15, pp. 2558–2569, 2023.
- [24] M. Hirudayaraj, R. Baker, F. Baker, and M. Eastman, "Soft skills for entry-level engineers:
 What employers want," *Educ. Sci.*, vol. 11, no. 10, p. 641, 2021.

- [25] J. Zhang, W. Wu, and H. Li, "Enhancing Building Information Modeling Competency among Civil Engineering and Management Students with Team-Based Learning," *J. Prof. Issues Eng. Educ. Pract.*, vol. 144, no. 2, p. 05018001, Apr. 2018, doi: 10.1061/(ASCE)EI.1943-5541.0000356.
- [26] Z. Adamu and T. Thorpe, "How universities are teaching BIM: A review and case study
 from the UK," *J. Inf. Technol. Constr.*, vol. 21, pp. 119–139, 2016.
- [27] Š. Jolanta and D. Pupeikis, "Review of BIM implementation in Higher Education," J.
 Sustain. Archit. Civ. Eng., vol. 22, no. 1, pp. 99–109, 2018.
- [28] R. Bašková, Z. Struková, and M. Kozlovská, "AN EDUCATIONAL PROJECT TO
 SUPPORT BIM SKILLS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING STUDENTS," presented at the 10th
 International Conference on Education and New Learning Technologies, Palma, Spain, Jul.
 2018, pp. 5822–5828. doi: 10.21125/edulearn.2018.1403.
- [29] B. J. Gledson and S. Dawson, "Use of Simulation Through BIM-Enabled Virtual Projects to
 Enhance Learning and Soft Employability Skills in Architectural Technology Education," in
 Building Information Modelling, Building Performance, Design and Smart Construction,
- M. Dastbaz, C. Gorse, and A. Moncaster, Eds., Cham: Springer International Publishing,
 2017, pp. 79–92. doi: 10.1007/978-3-319-50346-2 6.
- [30] D. Nikolic, F. Castronovo, and R. Leicht, "Teaching BIM as a collaborative information management process through a continuous improvement assessment lens: a case study,"
 Eng. Constr. Archit. Manag., vol. 28, no. 8, pp. 2248–2269, 2021.
- [31] R. Tayeh and R. R. A. Issa, "Developing Construction Information Systems Courses Based on Collaboration between Industry and Academia," *J. Archit. Eng.*, vol. 27, no. 3, p. 04021016, Sep. 2021, doi: 10.1061/(ASCE)AE.1943-5568.0000476.
- [32] A. Chegu Badrinath, Y. Chang, and S. Hsieh, "A review of tertiary BIM education for
 advanced engineering communication with visualization," *Vis. Eng.*, vol. 4, no. 1, p. 9, Dec.
 2016, doi: 10.1186/s40327-016-0038-6.
- [33] I. Fadjar Maharika, A. Irsan, S. I. Al Athas, A. Susanto, V. Abma, and Y. Yuriandala,
 "Building Information Modelling (BIM) Adoption Model for Architectural Education," *J. Des. Built Environ.*, vol. 20, no. 3, pp. 22–42, Dec. 2020, doi: 10.22452/jdbe.vol20no3.2.
- [34] S. Esser, S. Vilgertshofer, and A. Borrmann, "Graph-based version control for asynchronous
 BIM collaboration," *Adv. Eng. Inform.*, vol. 53, p. 101664, Aug. 2022, doi:
 10.1016/j.aei.2022.101664.
- [35] S. G. Dastider and L. Rosa, "Lesson Learned from a Cast Study Investigation to Identify an
 Affordable Alternative to Cloud-based Worksharing," in *Innovations in Science and Technology Vol. 8*, Dr. G. Bucci, Ed., Book Publisher International (a part of
- 307 SCIENCEDOMAIN International), 2022, pp. 111–119. doi: 10.9734/bpi/ist/v8/3597E.
- [36] F. Roberti and D. Ferreira, *Increasing Autodesk Revit Productivity for BIM Projects: A practical guide to using Revit workflows to improve productivity and efficiency in BIM projects.* Packt Publishing Ltd, 2021.
- [37] V. K. Singh, P. Singh, M. Karmakar, J. Leta, and P. Mayr, "The journal coverage of Web of
 Science, Scopus and Dimensions: A comparative analysis," *Scientometrics*, vol. 126, pp.
 5113–5142, 2021.
- [38] L. I. Obi, T. Omotayo, D. Ekundayo, and A. K. Oyetunji, "Enhancing BIM competencies of
 built environment undergraduates students using a problem-based learning and network
 analysis approach," *Smart Sustain. Built Environ.*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 217–238, Jan. 2024,
- doi: 10.1108/SASBE-05-2022-0085.

- [39] J. Zhang, Z. Zhang, S. P. Philbin, H. Huijser, Q. Wang, and R. Jin, "Toward next-generation engineering education: A case study of an engineering capstone project based on BIM technology in MEP systems," *Comput. Appl. Eng. Educ.*, vol. 30, no. 1, pp. 146–162, 2022.
- [40] T. Olowa, E. Witt, and I. Lill, "CONCEPTUALISING BUILDING INFORMATION
 MODELLING FOR CONSTRUCTION EDUCATION," *J. Civ. Eng. Manag.*, vol. 26, no.
 6, pp. 551–563, Jun. 2020, doi: 10.3846/jcem.2020.12918.
- 324 [41] J. Zhang, C. Zhao, H. Li, H. Huijser, and M. Skitmore, "Exploring an interdisciplinary
- BIM-based joint capstone course in highway engineering," *J. Civ. Eng. Educ.*, vol. 146, no. 3, p. 05020004, 2020.
- [42] A. Rzhvskyi *et al.*, "Communication tools used by distributed teams in a BIM learning
 project," 2020.
- [43] B. Sanchez and M. X. Rodriguez-Paz, "Using BIM as a collaborative platform to improve
 e-learning in civil engineering," in *Proceedings of the 12th International Conference on Education Technology and Computers*, 2020, pp. 21–26.
- [44] Ž. Turk and A. Istenič Starčič, "Toward deep impacts of BIM on education," *Front. Eng. Manag.*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 81–88, Mar. 2020, doi: 10.1007/s42524-019-0035-2.
- [45] R. A. Rahman and S. K. Ayer, "Enhancing the non-technological skills required for
 effective building information modeling through problem-based learning," *ITcon*, vol. 24,
 pp. 154–166, 2019.
- [46] R. A. Rahman, S. K. Ayer, and J. S. London, "Applying problem-based learning in a
 building information modeling course," *Int. J. Eng. Educ.*, vol. 35, no. 3, pp. 956–967,
 2019.
- [47] L. Wang and F. Leite, "Process-Oriented Approach of Teaching Building Information
 Modeling in Construction Management," *J. Prof. Issues Eng. Educ. Pract.*, vol. 140, no. 4,
 p. 04014004, Oct. 2014, doi: 10.1061/(ASCE)EI.1943-5541.0000203.
- [48] D. Zhao, A. P. McCoy, T. Bulbul, C. Fiori, and P. Nikkhoo, "Building Collaborative
- Construction Skills through BIM-integrated Learning Environment," *Int. J. Constr. Educ.*
- Res., vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 97–120, Apr. 2015, doi: 10.1080/15578771.2014.986251.

346