

# Network

- Topology-based features – connectivity
  - Intersections (junctions)
    - Junctions
    - Sources and sinks
    - Turns, Turn impedance
    - Overpasses and underpasses
  - Links (edges)
    - Directions
    - Impedance (length, travel time, flow volume)
    - Directional impedance

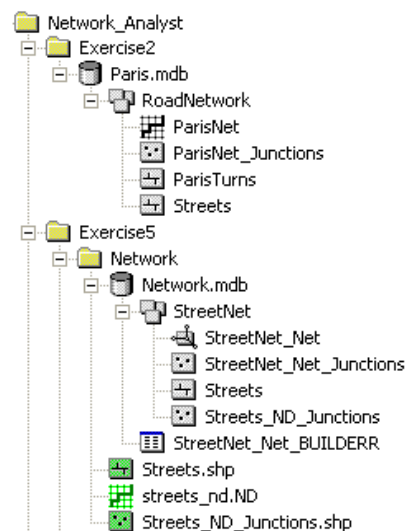
# ArcGIS Network

## Network types

- Geodatabase geometric network
- Shapefile-based network dataset
- Geodatabase network dataset

## Network tools

- Utility Network Analyst
- Network Analyst



## Network Analysis & Applications

- Utility (geometric) network
- Transportation network dataset
- ArcInfo (Arcplot network commands)
- ArcGIS: Persistent network dataset
- Network
  - Line (coverage)
  - Edge + junctions (geodatabase)

## Compiling a Street Network

1. Coverage, shapefile, or Geodatabase
2. Line features
2. Building a network
  - Composite feature
  - Geometric network
  - Network dataset (multimodal network)
3. Assign link impedance
4. Assign link direction
5. Create a turn table

## Network Analysis in ArcInfo

```
Arcplot: netcover netcov route1
Arcplot: stops path1.stp order route impedance ~
        demand cumul_imped cumul_demand
Arcplot: path stops 'find minimum path b/w stops
Arcplot: mapex netcov 'set display extend
Arcplot: arcs netcov 'display arcs
Arcplot: routelines netcov route1 2 'display
        selected route using line symbol 2 (red solid
        line)
```

## Attributes of Geometric Network

- Edges
  - Cost: distance
  - Descriptors: weight (diameter)
  - Restrictions: enabled/disabled
  - Flow direction
- Junctions
  - User-defined/orphan
  - Source/sink
- Connectivity-rules
  - Edge-edge
  - Edge-junction

## Attributes of Network Edges (Links)

- Edges
  - Cost: meters, minutes, FT\_minutes, TF\_minutes
  - Descriptors: speed limit, # lanes
  - Restrictions: one-way (FT, TF, N, etc)
  - Hierarchy: hierarchy, roadclass (1, 2, 3, etc)

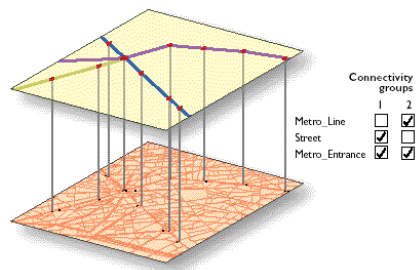
| Source                  | Direction | Element  | Type     | Value      |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Metro_Lines             | From-To   | Edge     | Constant | -1         |
| Metro_Lines             | To-From   | Edge     | Constant | -1         |
| Streets                 | From-To   | Edge     | Field    | FT_Minutes |
| Streets                 | To-From   | Edge     | Field    | TF_Minutes |
| Transfer_Stations       | From-To   | Edge     | Constant | -1         |
| Transfer_Stations       | To-From   | Edge     | Constant | -1         |
| Transfer_Street_Station | From-To   | Edge     | Constant | -1         |
| Transfer_Street_Station | To-From   | Edge     | Constant | -1         |
| Metro_Entrances         |           | Junction |          |            |
| Metro_Stations          |           | Junction |          |            |
| ParisNet_Junctions      |           | Junction |          |            |

## Attributes of Network Junctions (Nodes)

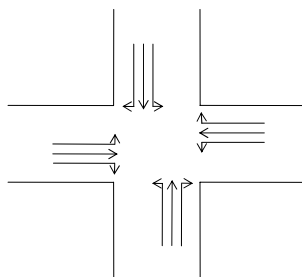
- Turn impedance: minutes
- Turn angle: angle
- Turn restriction
- Linked edges (a max of 20)

# Connectivity Groups

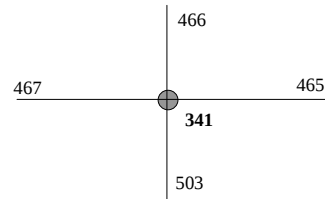
- Each edge source is assigned to exactly one connectivity group
- Each junction source can be assigned to one or more connectivity groups.
- Junctions that are assigned to two or more connectivity groups are the only way that edges in different connectivity groups can connect.
- Connectivity rules
  - coincident endpoints
  - coincident vertices
  - Override
  - elevation



## Turns

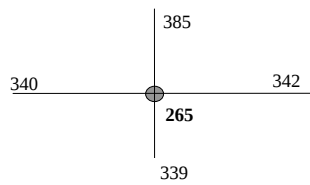


Possible turns at an intersection with four street segments. No U turns are allowed in this example.



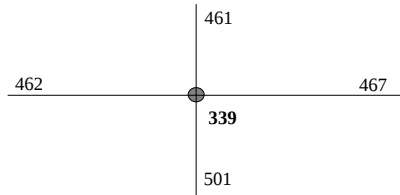
| node# | arc1# | arc2# | angle | minutes |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| 341   | 503   | 467   | 90    | 0.500   |
| 341   | 503   | 466   | 0     | 0.250   |
| 341   | 503   | 465   | -90   | 0.250   |
| 341   | 467   | 503   | -90   | 0.250   |
| 341   | 467   | 466   | 90    | 0.500   |
| 341   | 467   | 465   | 0     | 0.250   |
| 341   | 466   | 503   | 0     | 0.250   |
| 341   | 466   | 467   | -90   | 0.250   |
| 341   | 466   | 465   | 90    | 0.500   |
| 341   | 465   | 503   | 90    | 0.500   |
| 341   | 465   | 467   | 0     | 0.250   |
| 341   | 465   | 466   | -90   | 0.250   |

Possible turns at node 341



| node# | arc1# | arc2# | angle   | minutes |
|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| 265   | 339   | 342   | -87.412 | 0.000   |
| 265   | 339   | 340   | 92.065  | 0.000   |
| 265   | 339   | 385   | 7.899   | 0.000   |
| 265   | 342   | 339   | 87.412  | 0.500   |
| 265   | 342   | 340   | -0.523  | 0.250   |
| 265   | 342   | 385   | -84.689 | 0.250   |
| 265   | 340   | 339   | -92.065 | 0.250   |
| 265   | 340   | 342   | 0.523   | 0.250   |
| 265   | 340   | 385   | 95.834  | 0.500   |
| 265   | 385   | 339   | -7.899  | 0.000   |
| 265   | 385   | 342   | 84.689  | 0.000   |
| 265   | 385   | 340   | -95.834 | 0.000   |

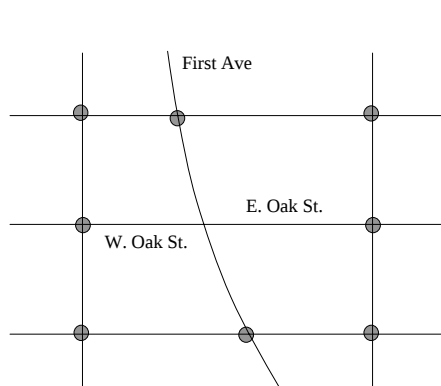
Node 265 has stop signs for the east-west traffic.



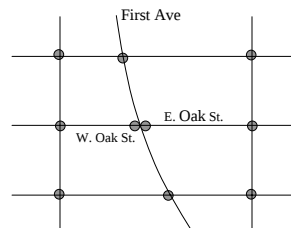
| node# | arc1# | arc2# | angle   | minutes |
|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| 339   | 467   | 501   | 90.190  | 0.500   |
| 339   | 467   | 462   | 1.152   | 0.250   |
| 339   | 467   | 461   | -92.197 | -1.000  |
| 339   | 462   | 501   | -90.962 | 0.250   |
| 339   | 462   | 467   | -1.152  | 0.250   |
| 339   | 462   | 461   | 86.651  | -1.000  |
| 339   | 461   | 501   | 2.386   | 0.250   |
| 339   | 461   | 467   | 92.197  | 0.500   |
| 339   | 461   | 462   | -86.651 | 0.250   |

Node 339 is an intersection between a southbound one-way street and an east-west two-way street.

## Overpasses & Underpasses



First Ave. crosses Oak St. with an overpass. A non-planar representation with no nodes is used at the intersection of Oak St. and First Ave.



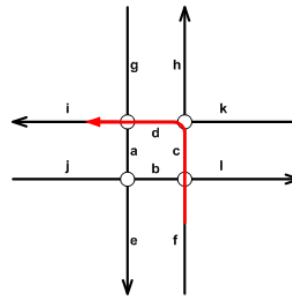
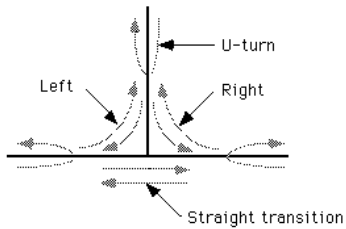
| Street Name | F-elev | T-elev |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| First Ave   | 0      | 1      |
| First Ave   | 1      | 0      |
| W. Oak St.  | 0      | 0      |
| E. Oak St.  | 0      | 0      |

First Ave crosses Oak St with an overpass. A planar representation with two nodes is used at the intersection: one for First Ave, and the other for Oak St. The elevation value of 1 shows that the overpass is along First Ave.

# Multiedge Turns

- Divided roads
- Interior edges (a, b, c, d)
- Exterior edges (e, f, g, h, etc)

Two-edge turns



## Network Analyst Evaluator/Solver

- Hierarchy
- Restriction (barriers, enabled?)
- Cost (impedance)

## Network Applications

- Shortest-path analysis, closest facility
- Traveling salesman problem (TSP) (+ Time windows)
- Allocation (proximity)
- Location-allocation (proximity + supply + demand)
- Urban transportation planning
- Watershed analysis(ArcHydro)