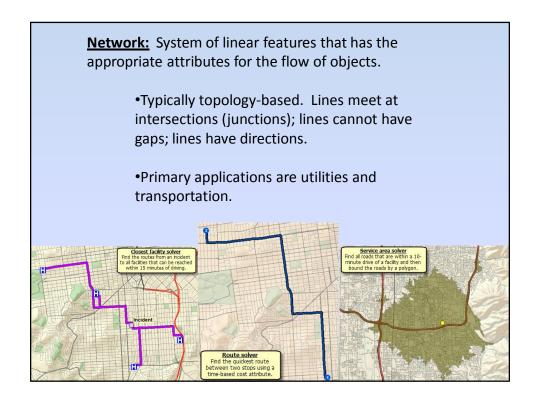
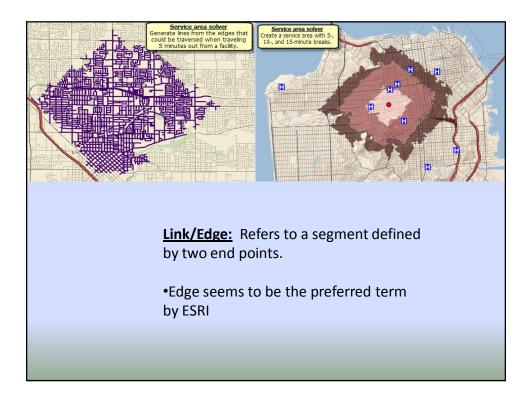
## Links/Edges in Network Analysis

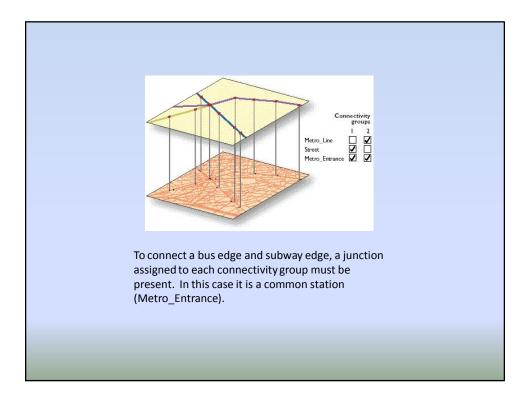
Mark Cooney





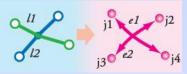
## **Connectivity**

- Based on geometric coincidences of line endpoints, line vertices, and points.
- Edges are assigned to exactly one connectivity group (i.e. transportation network: buses on streets, subways on rail).
- Edges of different connectivity groups can connect through junctions assigned to two or more connectivity groups.

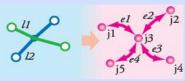


Edges in the same connectivity group can connect in two ways:

**1. "Endpoint" connectivity:** Only join at coincident endpoints (nodes). Used for bridges, overpasses, etc.



**2.** "Any Vertex" connectivity: Join edges at coincident vertices.



•Network datasets must be cleaned so that either vertices or nodes are present at all intended junctions.

-To remedy, use Integrate (geoprocessing) tool to split crossing lines; or establish topology.

## <u>Edge Attributes</u>: Properties that control the flow between junctions.

- •Cost: Impedance (distance, time, demand)
- •Descriptors: Characteristics (number of lanes, speed limits, etc.).
- •Restrictions: Prohibitive attributes (one-way streets, small roads, etc.).
- •Hierarchy: Road network preferences (interstates/highways, arterials, residential streets).

Network datasets are created in ArcCatalog. Right click an appropriate dataset (line shapefile or geodatabase with line features) and select New Network Dataset

## **References:**

- •Introduction to GIS, Fifth Edition. Chang.
- •ArcGIS Desktop Help 9.3. http://webhelp.esri.com/arcgisdesktop/9.3

**Questions?**