Target Aliasing Clipping Corridor Point Control - When and Where

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Target Aliasing, Clipping and Corridor Point Control - When and Where

Target Aliasing – used to specify the target order for a corridor to seek the solution of another corridor or surface.

Clipping – allows the removal and replacement of data in one corridor by an overlapping corridor.

Corridor Point Control – Specific Point Control with Control Type: set to Corridor Point. Allows the location of a selected named point in a corridor to be controlled by a named point in another corridor. These controls take precedence (they override) over existing constraints on the point.
**Target Aliasing**

**When?**

Whenever two or more corridors are in close proximity and designed such that the design surfaces overlap or are dependent upon one another.

- Aliases are processed from the top down. Once a target is achieved modeler moves to the next station and works through the list again.
Target Aliasing

When?

- When tie to any point spot on the target surface will do.
- Honors end condition target type
- Point constrains on end condition still apply
- Recursive situations are not permitted
Clipping

When?

Use when creating a digital terrain model with data from two or more corridors.

- Clipping allows you to remove areas of overlap
- Minor alignments overlap the Major
- Establish Major design first then modify with minor alignments
  - Somewhat counter intuitive
- Utilize appropriate “Clipping Option”
Three types of Clipping

- Clip All – removes all overlapped features from the corridor and replaces them with features from the clipping corridor
- Clip End Condition Only – removes intersecting end condition slopes
- Clip None – ignores overlaps during surface creation
Corridor Point Control

When?

Whenever the target is a known specific feature in another corridor

- Target point controls can include end condition points
- Feature Name Override is not honored in Corridor Point Control
- Use Horizontal and Vertical offsets to your advantage to maintain corridor integrity

- Recursive situations are not permitted
Keys to success

• Determine if your target is a surface or a specific point on the surface

• Well thought-out template point naming conditions are a key to easy implementation

• Be consistent in your design

• Know how the templates are designed
  – Are the shoulders included as part of the end condition or part of the backbone?
  – Does the typical section utilize display rules that affect the controlling point?
  – Is Feature Name Override being utilized?

• Minor Corridors overlap the Main Corridor.
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Questions?
Making IT Strategic to Your Business

Thank you for your attendance