

Viewing Feature Properties

So far, we have seen the geospatial layout of the surface features and that there is some speciation in the data based on the differing symbology of the graphics. The DTM may contain tremendous amounts of information that is not graphically visible. To “explore” the data contained in the features, use the Feature Properties... command

1. Select InRoads>Surface>Feature>Feature Properties...

The Feature Properties form is invoked. The form lists the Features, alphabetically, in the specified surface. This form can be used to review or edit any Feature’s properties.

Feature Properties

Surface: MesaPark

Feature:

Name	Style
barrier-jm	Barrier
bike_lane	bike lane
break	breakline
break1001	breakline
break10011	breakline
break100110	breakline
break1001100	breakline
break1001101	breakline
break1001102	breakline
break1001103	breakline
break1001104	breakline
break1001105	breakline

Name: barrier-jm

Description: Created By Roadway Modeler

Parent: Alignment

Style

Available:

- Abutment-bottom-app
- Abutment-Top
- Alignment-xl
- Barrier-xl
- Bench
- breakline
- Breakline
- Bridge

Primary: Barrier

Selected:

Barrier

Triangulation

Feature Type: Breakline

Point Density Interval: 0.0000

Exclude from Triangulation

Triangulation Properties

All Properties with any significance to the traditional terrain model are contained in the Triangulation frame.

The Exclude from Triangulation toggle, when **ON** enables feature to exist in the DTM without being part of the terrain triangle network.


If the “Exclude from Triangulation” toggle is OFF the feature is triangulated into the terrain model according to the Feature Type defined for the feature. Each Type behaves differently mathematically.

Triangulation

Feature Type: Breakline

Point Density Interval: 0.0000

Exclude from Triangulation

We will use the Target button  to graphically select a number of features.

2. In the Feature Properties form make sure the Surface is set to MesaPark.

3. Select the Target button 

The form minimizes to “get out of the way” during selection. Notice the prompt in the CAD message area. It echoes the Name of the Feature nearest the CAD data point. Accepting the Feature will bring the form back with the feature properties displayed. If the “tentative” Feature is rejected, InRoads searches for the next nearest Feature. Its name is echoed in the CAD message area. InRoads will continue searching through the DTM until every feature is selected.

4. Accept and Review a number of Features.

Exercises:

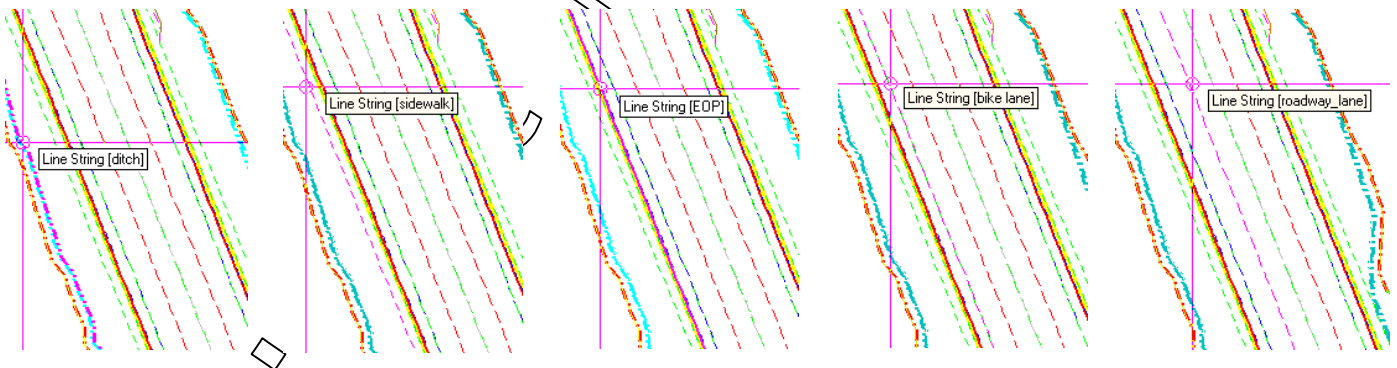
5. Determine which road is Canyon Road. Which is Arroyo Road?

6. Do any of the roads have adjacent sidewalks?

Feature properties can also be labeled in the CAD drawing using InRoads>Surface>View Surface>Annotate Features command (feel free to play with this if you have time).

MicroStation AccuSnap

If you are running MicroStation v8, AccuSnap will display the Level name of any graphic the cursor identifies. If the Preference file is set up so that Features defined with correlated Level names (as with this lab’s dataset), the cursor identifies the Feature Type.



Viewing the “Traditional” DTM Functions

The “Traditional” Terrain Model consists of points and lines which make up a model of the existing or proposed ground surfaces. The ground surface model consists of a network of triangular planes, from which information can be shown such as Contours, Slope Vectors, and spot elevations anywhere in the network of triangles. The ground surface can be also displayed in Profile and Cross-Section views.

View Perimeter

A good starting point in Exploring the surface graphically is to view the boundary or Perimeter of the Surface.