

# Target Aliasing Clipping Corridor Point Control - When and Where

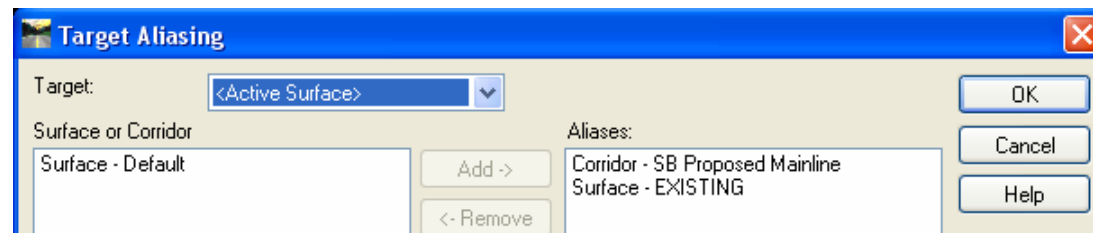
Patrick Evans, P.E.

Senior Advisory Pre-Sales Technical Support Rep



# 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.

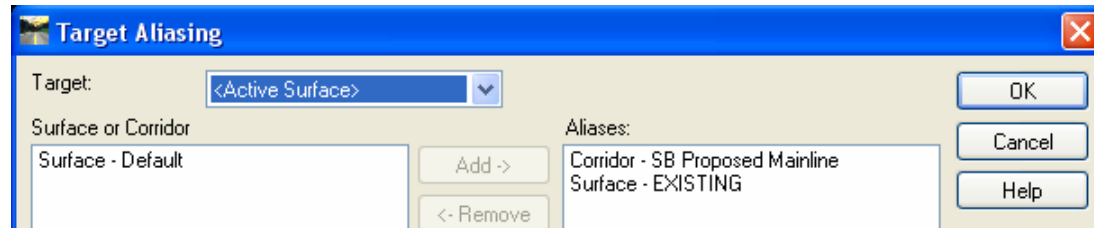


Clipping – allows the removal and replacement of data in one corridor by an overlapping corridor.

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?*



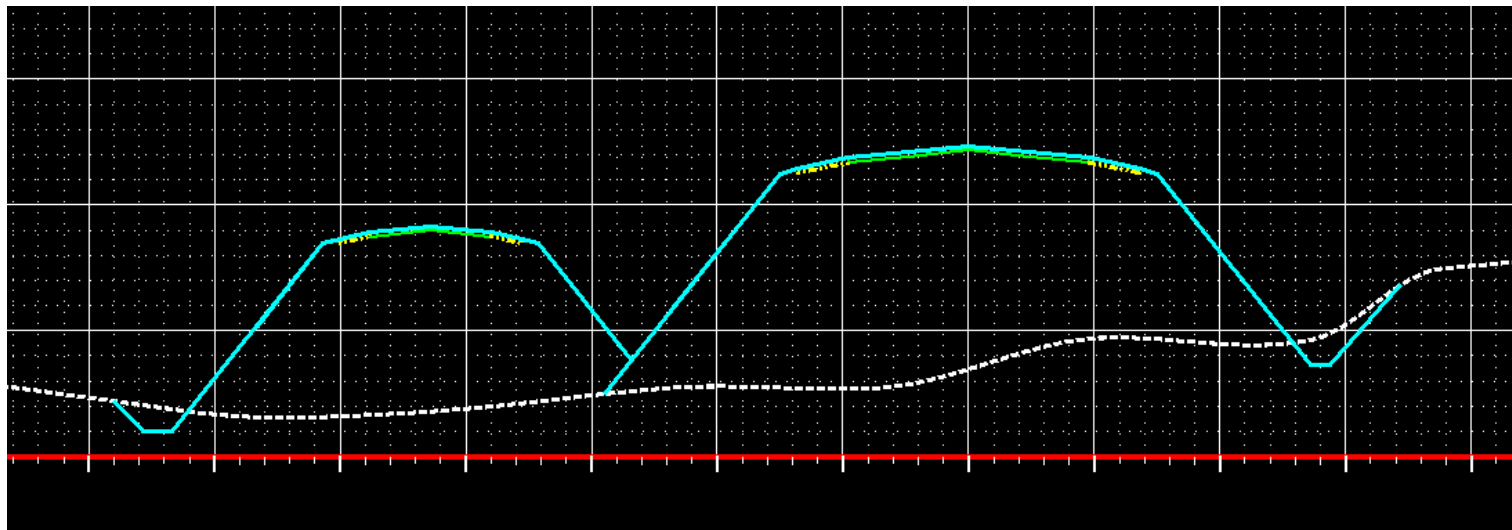
Whenever two or more corridors are in close proximity and designed such that the design surfaces overlap or are dependent upon one another

- 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”

# Clipping

## *Clipping Options*

### 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

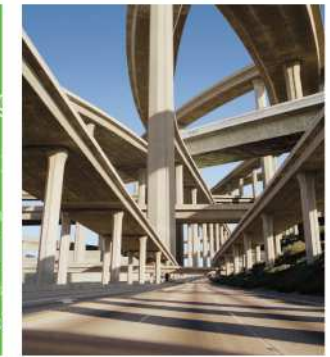
## Keys to success

- 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.



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

## Questions ?



# Making IT Strategic to Your Business

Thank you for your attendance