OpenRoads Designer Best Practices – Project Management

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Project Management

Project Management can mean a lot of things. But for the purposes of this presentation, it means *managing your project data so that OpenRoads Designer can operate in the most effective and efficient manner possible.*





Preface

- "Best Practices" are suggestions and good "rules of thumb" to go by, not requirements.
- There is no one size fits all.
- Processes can and do vary by:
 - Organization
 - Project
 - Discipline



Agenda

- Seed Files
- Data Segregation
- Reference Files



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Make sure they are clean!

- No previous civil data
- No holdovers (e.g. line styles, fonts, etc.) from previous versions

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GeoCoordinate Systems

- Assign coordinate system for the project.
 - Allows you to easily consume other similar data (e.g. DEM files)
 - Allows you to easily integrate with other software (e.g. Google Earth)

2D and 3D Seed Files

- 3D for Survey and Terrains
- 2D for all others (Geometry, Corridors, Superelevation, etc.)

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- Let ORD create and manage the 3d Models

Data Segregation

Segregate your Data

- Topo / Survey
- Terrain
- Geometry
- Corridors
- Superelevation
- Utilities

- Plan-Profile Sheets
- Drainage
- Bridges
- Geotech
- Control Features
 - Proposed Terrains
- Cross Sections Etc.

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SEGREGATION IS A MUST

- Smaller files are inherently faster and more efficient.
- Easier to manage and recall where things are.
- More control later when you need to compile them for different scenarios (*e.g. create a composite model for LumenRT*).

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Common Mistakes

• Creating 'linked' objects in the Corridor file

 Example: Let's say you create a proposed terrain from the finish grade mesh. If you create it in the same file as the corridor, then it will be updated every time you process the corridor.

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- Example: Let's say you create civil cells for driveways in the corridor file. Then every time you process the corridor it has to update the civil cells.
- Place these 'linked' objects in their own file.

• Creating extraneous data in the Corridor file

- Superelevation
- Cross Sections
- Place these in their own file

Alignments - To segregate individually or not?

- May be warranted if multiple team members want to work on different alignments at the same time.
- If using ProjectWise, would allow you to "check out" alignments.
- Can use a blank "*master*" file to get all geometry at once.
 - ✓ Create blank master file
 - ✓ Reference each individual alignment dgn
 - Reference master file when you want all geometry

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Corridors – Break them up or not?

- Rule of thumb? Yes.
- Why?
 - ✓ Not because of any size/memory restrictions
 - ✓ Allows multiple team members to work at same time.
 - Smaller sections are faster and easier to work with.
 - You can still reference together when you need to see or utilize the project as a whole.

Corridors – What dictates where to break it?

- This can be different from project to project.
 - ✓ Based on engineering configuration (e.g. interchanges)
 - ✓ Based on size/scale of the project
 - ✓ Based on structures (e.g. bridge locations)
 - ✓ Based on geographical entities (e.g. intersections)

Awareness

Whatever you decide to do, make sure your team is aware upfront of the plan, so everyone is on the same page.

Reference Files – Live Nesting

Live Nesting

- A file can have any number of reference attachments, and those attachments can have attachments, which in turn can have more attachments, and so on and so on.
- Enabling Live Nesting when referencing a file causes it's children (and potentially their children) to be automatically referenced as well.
- To what 'depth' these children are located depends on the Nesting Depth value that you use.

Nested Attachments: L

Live Nesting

Nesting Depth: X

Live Nesting

Q: What's the Advantage?

A: Faster and more efficient method of attaching and displaying multiple files, just by attaching a single, parent reference to a model.

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Live Nesting

Q: Are duplicate references a disadvantage?

A: No. Duplicate references are recognized and ignored.

Live Nesting

Q: Are self-references a disadvantage?

A: No. Self-references are recognized and ignored.

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Live Nesting

Q: What's the disadvantage?

A: Obviously, one disadvantage with live nesting is that you can get files showing up as references that you really don't need. But even this disadvantage can be easily handled if you understand Live Nesting.

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Best Practice?

Different nesting depths may be used depending on the USEr or the discipline.

For example, if I'm a road designer, I may want my default option to be "0" as it give me the most **CONTROL** over what is being attached as a reference.

But if I'm a traffic designer and I'm using files that other people have created, a nesting depth of 1 or greater allows me to easily get what I need with having to **hunt** for the files.

So there is no "one size fits all" answer to what depth should be used.

Best Practice?

But as most organizations will want to set a **default** option in their seed file, these are your options:

- Set to 0
 - Let the user decide on a case by case basis if the value needs to be changed. This is the greatest level of control
- Set to 1
 - This allows the user to have the flexibility of Live Nesting, yet limits the depth in order to limit the number of unwanted files.

– Set to >1

• Make Live Nesting even more flexible, but will greatly increase the number of unwanted files that are attached.

Awareness / Training

In the end, I cannot stress this enough.

Whatever you decide to do, make sure your users are aware and trained in how Live Nesting works and how to use it appropriately.

This is the 'real' Best Practice.

Reference Files – Not Found

What do I do?

• If a reference file is missing, there are different solutions depending on the circumstances.

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- The file has been re-named.

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- The file has been re-named.
- The file has been moved to a different location.

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• If a reference file is missing, there are different solutions depending on the circumstances.

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- The file has been re-named.
- The file has been moved to a different location.
- The file has been deleted and cannot be restored.

Reference Files – *Missing Geometry?*

Missing Geometry

In order to help with missing geometry, a programming change was made so that corridors now include a 'copy' of the parent geometry.

- This way if a reference file is not available the corridor is still viable.
- This was first put in place in SELECTseries 4 (Update 2)
- Also exists in OpenRoads Designer Connect Edition

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Replacing Missing Geometry

- If a geometry file has just been re-named or moved, then the solution is exactly the same as shown before.
 - Put the file back in it's original named state or point to the re-named file.
- If the geometry in the file has not been modified OR if the geometry in the file has been modified but retains the original Element ID, the corridor will heal itself.

Geometry

If the alignment is modified in a way that it's Element ID is changed:

- Alignment was dropped and then re-complexed
- Alignment was deleted, the re-imported.
- Alignment was imported or re-created in a new model or file.

When this happens, use the key-in "Corridor Reattach" to re-establish the connection between the alignment and the corridor.

Remember: Rules and Snaps within ORD create a link to the **element id** – not the element's name.

- Element ID's are unique.

Reference Files – Rules

Reference File Rules

In OpenRoads, reference file **dependencies** are created in certain situations.

- e.g. When the referenced terrain is made active
- e.g. When a corridor is built on referenced geometry

Another action that creates a reference file dependency is snapping to elements in a reference file.

Reference File Rules

We have added an option to the Feature Definition Toggle Bar to help prevent unwanted snap rules.

However, you may also want to consider disabling the Use Reference Snap Lock to help prevent unwanted snaps.

Have a great conference!

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