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Converter User Manual

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1. Before You Begin

1.1 Introduction to Paramics

Paramics is a suite of high performance software tools used to model the movement and behaviour of individual vehicles on urban and highway road networks. The core Paramics tool set consists of Paramics Modeller, Paramics Processor, and Paramics Analyser. The background description of these modules is given below.

Paramics Modeller provides network build, simulation, and visualisation via a graphical user interface (GUI). Geographic and travel data are input to the program which then simulates the lane changing, gap acceptance and car following behaviour for each vehicle. Modeller also provides a statistical output capability. This basic module therefore allows users to study the performance of their network and to obtain the information required to carry out standard transportation studies.

Paramics Analyser reads output from the Paramics Modeller simulation and provides a GUI to select results for visualisation and easy comparison with observed data. Analyser is used to contrast and analyse different test results. This visual interface to model statistics gives the user a clear representation and understanding of output such as Level of Service, queue lengths, turning and link flows etc.

Paramics Processor sets up and runs the traffic simulation in batch mode without visualising the network and vehicles through the GUI. This procedure is used once the model build is complete, to set sensitivity parameters and then collect sets of model results. Running the model without visualising through the GUI, dramatically increases the simulation speed thereby making the statistical collection phase more efficient.

A number of additional models are provided including:

- **Programmer:** the developer API
- **Monitor:** the pollution interface
- **Estimator:** the OD estimation tool
- **Designer:** the 3D model-building tool

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1.2 Paramics Converter Functionality & Use

Paramics Converter is the new entry-level tool in the Quadstone Paramics range. Converter's job is to take existing network data from a range of sources and "convert" it into a basic Quadstone Paramics network.

Converter reads network data and allows the user to "teach" the application how that data should be interpreted and transformed into a basic Quadstone Paramics network. The user can then edit the basic network data through an interactive GUI and graphical display.

Multiple views of the same data can be generated (each is called a dataset) allowing the user to make edits to the data and preview how they will look when exported to the standard Quadstone Paramics network format.

2. The Converter Approach

2.1 Converter Workflow

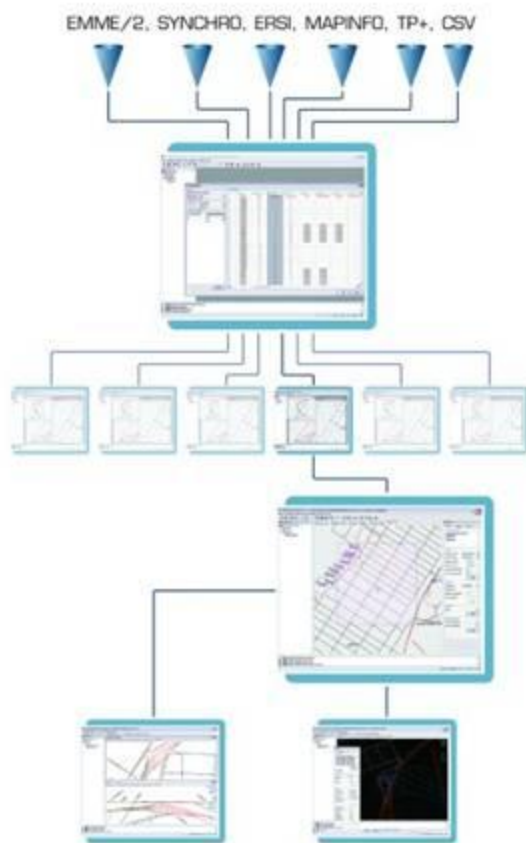


Figure 1: Converter Work Flow

Step 1:

Input data can be taken from a number of sources including commonly used file formats such as emme/2, ESRI Shape Files, MapInfo, Corsim, CUBE/TP+/Viper, Synchro, flat ASCII, and CSV.

Step 2:

Converter maps each input field of the given input data type to the corresponding Paramics data type. For example Synchro link speed limits maps to Paramics link and category speeds; GIS polyline coordinates maps to Paramics node coordinates etc. Where no automatic mapping can be determined the user can access a simple GUI to define the mapping of each data element and even apply filters and rules to aid the quality of the final conversion.

Step 3:

The user can now create multiple datasets or “views” of the converted input data in a skeleton network format. This allows the user to fine tune the mapping process and compare the differences created by any changes they make.

Step 4:

Local or global edits can be made to the converted dataset, for example network scaling and position, link and node editing, category editing, combining short links to new straight or curved sections, adding or combining zoning systems etc.

Step 5:

Finally the converted and fine tuned dataset can be previewed as a Paramics network and exported to the standard Paramics format for use in other tools in the Quadstone Paramics range.

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3. Main Window

3.1 Layout

Converter is laid out using a MDI interface. In the same way as MS Word can have multiple documents open in the main window, Converter can have multiple datasets open in the main window; these datasets can be tiled, stacked, and arranged by using the options in the Windows menu.

The overall layout of the Converter tool is similar to other Paramics tools possessing the following common elements:

- Main menu bar and Toolbar at the top of the main window provide dropdown menus and icons for all the Converter controls
- A reporter window at the bottom of the main window that is used to display ‘info’, ‘warning’ or ‘error’ messages. Right clicking in the reporter window will allow the data to be printed, copied, searched or cleared
- A status bar providing information about the current workspace/dataset and mapping process

In addition Converter has the following custom tools:

- The Workspace Tree – located on the left by default, this is a dockable tool that can be moved around the interface or hidden as required. The Workspace tree displays all the current data elements of the Conversion process in a tree view style; collectively these elements are called the “Workspace”. The elements in the workspace tree are mouse enabled, double clicking on these elements will invoke the default action while right clicking will show a pop up menu with further options.

- The Edit Options Tool – located on the right by default, this is a dockable tool that can be moved around the interface or hidden as required. This tool provides access to the all of the dataset editing functions in Converter; each tab in this dialog provides options for editing a different part of the dataset i.e. nodes, links, categories, curves etc.

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3.2 Navigation

Navigation in Converter follows many of the 3 mouse button Paramics standards. For example:

- Left Button: Pan left, right, up, down etc.
- Left + Middle Button: Zoom out
- Left + Right Button: Zoom In
- Arrow keys: Pan left, right, up, down etc.
- Wheel Forward: Zoom In
- Wheel Backwards: Zoom Out
- <Insert>: Zoom Out
- <Delete>: Zoom In

In 3D mode the <shift> key can also be used to change the viewing angle, rotation, and viewing mode:

- Left Button + Mouse Forward/Back + <shift>: Change view angle
- Left Button + Mouse Left/Right + <shift>: Change view rotation

A number of display hotkeys are also provided:

- < . >: toggle between 2D and 3D;
- < home >: move to network home;
- < n >: move to nearest node;
- < t >: show/hide node annotation;
- < l >: show/hide link annotation;
- < z >: show/hide zone annotation;

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3.3 Selection Policy and Tools

Object selection policies are more detailed in Converter than in other tools. This is necessary to allow 'safe' editing of the dataset. The following rules apply:

- Only links, nodes, or zones can be selected;
- Objects are selected with the middle mouse button;
- Multiple objects of the same type can be selected by holding the <Ctrl> key down;
- Basic selection is filtered by the currently selected 'Tab' in the Edit options i.e. when viewing the Nodes tab only nodes can be selected etc;
- Links and nodes can be selected in the Network and Curves & Smoothing tabs;
- A rubber band tool is provided for selecting multiple objects. This is activated by using <Shift> and Left Mouse Button or by selecting the rubber band selection mode toolbar button;
- A ruler tool is provided for network scaling. This is activated by using <Ctrl> and Left Mouse Button or by selecting the ruler band selection mode toolbar button;
- All selections are cleared using <Ctrl> and Right Mouse Button or by pressing the Clear Selections toolbar button.

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4. New Workspace Wizard

4.1 Workspace Overview

The New Workspace Wizard is designed to lead you through the steps of importing your data, teaching Converter how to understand that data and creating your first view of that data (the dataset).

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4.2 Conversion Type

The New workspace wizard starts by asking the user to choose which type of data conversion task is to be undertaken. The File Type Information frame provides valuable information about how the selected file type will be processed and the expected layout of the file format.

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4.3 File Selection

At this stage the necessary input files must be selected. In formats where more than one file is required the user will be asked to choose each file, unless the name/location of the file can be automatically be calculated, for example with ESRI shape files.

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4.4 Category Calculation

At this stage category data can either be supplied by the user as a CSV file or the Converter tool will calculate and assign the categories automatically from the available link information. If you choose to provide category information one of the fields in the link feature data must be the category index of the link.

Categories files can be exported in a CSV format from Paramics Modeller

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4.5 Units Selection

At this stage the user is required to specify the units and network orientation used in Converter:

1. Define the Output units i.e. the units the converter datasets will use.
2. Specify the orientation of the input data.
3. Define the unit system the input data uses, the factors shown will be applied to scale the input units to the selected output units.

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4.6 Smoothing Options

The smoothing options are only valid for GIS style datasets i.e. MapInfo and ESRI Shapefile. Two factors are provided one for straight lines and one for curves. Adjusting these values will adjust the tolerance values of the line and curve fitting algorithms; in essence the higher the value the more leeway the tool will be given in trying to fit a curve or straight line to a series of nodes.

Also, note the higher the values used here, the higher the likelihood of short links be created in the converted data, recommended values are between 5% and 20%. Entering a value of 0 for either tolerance will disable that option i.e. a curve tolerance of 0 means no curves will be created.

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4.7 Zones (Optional)

Converter provides the option to automatically calculate zones based on the network layout. Two processes can be used.

1. **Create Zones For Known Connectors:** This option creates zones in the network where any dead end node is marked as a “zone” type node. When exported these zones will be linked to the main body of the network with a zone connector type link. For known input formats types i.e. emme/2, Corsim etc. the default mapping process will identify existing zone connectors in the network and mark these nodes as having a “zone” type. The zone creation process is carried out after the mapping of node and link features. This means the user has the opportunity to use the extra field mapping controls to define how zone connectors or “zone” type end nodes are defined.
2. **Create Zones For All Entry/Exit Points:** This option will, in the first case use the process describe above to create zones. In addition, a second pass will be made looking for any dead end links that could be entry / exit points to the network where a valid zone could be placed.

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4.8 Demands (Optional)

If the user opts to generate zones during the conversion process, they can also choose to create a sample set of demands information. The user can choose:

- The sample trip demand value;
- The number of output matrices; and
- The number of sample profiles.

The sample demands file is created only on a full network export not a network preview. The demands data is generated at the end of the export process. The Paramics network that is exported is used to check if any valid route exists between each OD pair; if no route exists a value of zero is placed in to the sample demands file.

The sample demands file contains one or more demand matrices. A matrix element either contains a zero value if no route exists or the specified trip demand value if a route does exist.

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4.9 Workspace Location

At this stage the user can select the location of the output workspace file and a name for the workspace. The workspace files will be placed in the selected location inside a folder with the specified workspace name.

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4.10 Workspace Completion

The final two stages of the Wizard show the progress of the import process and a finished dialog with the option to create a new dataset from the newly imported feature data.

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4.11 Workspace Properties

This dialog contains all the choices and decisions the user has made during the wizard process. This dialog can be selected from the main menu, toolbar or by selecting the appropriate option from the Workspace Tree popup menus.

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5. Dataset Creation and Field Mapping

5.1 Dataset Overview

Dataset creation and field mapping are the key processes of the Converter workflow. This stage is mandatory for all datasets.

Selecting the “Datasets” entry in the Workspace tree and then selecting the Add Dataset option from the main menu or the popup menu will allow the creation of a new dataset.

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5.2 Dialog Layout

The new Dataset dialog has three main components:

- **The Options Frame:** A name must be defined for the dataset. Also the combo box will list each of the “Features” created during the data import process e.g. links. By default this combo will contain an entry for nodes and links, and optionally, categories if the user opted to provide categories from file during the Wizard process.
- **The Data Field Mapping Frame:** This section shows two combo boxes. The first one lists all the possible attributes for the Paramics network equivalent of the selected feature type i.e. links. The second shows the column names of the feature data for the selected feature type. This section of the dialog contains the Field Mapping Value frame. This is used to provide a mapping between discrete values in the feature data and flags/true/false/type values in the Paramics network.
- **The Feature Data Frame:** This table shows the raw feature data for the selected feature type.

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5.3 The Field Mapping Process

Field mapping needs to be carried out for each column of feature data in each feature type that the user wants to use to construct the basic network. The process is as follows:

1. Enter a name for the dataset.
2. Select the feature type from the combo list, for example Links.
3. In the Feature Data Table, select the first column of feature data you want to map to a Paramics network attribute, for example speed -> Paramics link speed.

Note: the Column headers in the feature data table (shown in green) correspond to Paramics network attributes when mapped, otherwise they are shown as unmapped. Also notice the first row in the feature data shows the column header for the input feature data (shown in red).

4. When you select a column of data in the feature data table the Input field combo in the field mapping frame (to the left) will change to match the header of that column (shown in red). The Paramics Field combo will change to show unmapped. Click on the Paramics field combo to select

the Paramics attribute that the selected column of input feature data should map to i.e. speed -> Link Speed.

5. Repeat this process for all input fields in the selected feature data that you want to map to a Paramics attribute. Repeat the process for any other feature data types defined in the Options Frame i.e. nodes, categories etc.
6. Note: that there is no need to map all the fields available in the feature data, any field that is unmapped will use default values, you only need to map fields that you can specifically provide information for.

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5.4 Mapping Special Values

When field mapping is undertaken for a Paramics attribute that is a floating point or integer number the mapping is very straight forward. However, when the mapping is requested for a Paramics attribute that has a discrete number of values e.g. Boolean flag TRUE or FALSE, or a link type HIGHWAY or URBAN, the mapping process is more complex.

In this scenario Converter has to examine all the possible values in the input feature data and ask the user to teach it how each possible value maps to the range of discrete value associated with the Paramics attribute. This is carried out in the Field Value Mapping Frame.

For example, assume that one of the input columns of links feature data represents a “one-way link” flag. In the feature data those links that are one way have the text “TRUE” displayed all others are blank. When this column is selected in the Feature Data Table, the Paramics field combo in the Data Field-Mapping frame can be used to map it to the Paramics link attribute “One Way”.

When this happens Converter will scan all the possible values in the input column (which may take some time) and place them in the two-column table shown in the Field Value Mapping Frame. The first column in this table will contain each of the unique values found in the selected input feature data column. The second column will contain a combo box; containing the expected values for the selected Paramics field i.e. for One Way the values are Yes, No, or Unmapped meaning “unknown”.

To complete the mapping the user has to select, for each row, the Paramics field value that the unique value found in the input feature data column maps to i.e. TRUE -> Yes, or 1-> yes, or FALSE -> No, or “xxx” -> “unmapped” etc.

Note: once complete the Apply button must be pressed to commit the mapping selections.

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5.5 Creating the Dataset

1. Once all the necessary field mapping is complete the dataset can be created by pressing the OK button.
2. On clicking the OK button Converter will create a Dataset Mapping Summary window, listing the Input and Paramics fields. The user should check the data is correct and click OK to create the Dataset or Cancel return to the Field Mapping dialogue.
3. Note: An “unmapped” field will be ignored when the dataset is created. If you don't map the field then Converter does not know or understand what the data means and how it corresponds to a Paramics network attribute and so default values will be used.
4. At a bare minimum the user should map ID, X, Y for nodes and Start Node, End Node for links.
5. Once the dataset is constructed it will be available for selection in the Datasets section of the Workspace tree.
6. A dataset can be opened by double clicking on the dataset name or right clicking and selecting View.

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5.6 Dataset Mapping Summary

Once all the necessary field mapping is complete the dataset can be created by pressing the OK button.

On clicking the OK button Converter will create a Dataset Mapping Summary window, listing the Input and Paramics fields. The user should check the data is correct and click OK to create the Dataset or Cancel return to the Field Mapping dialogue.

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5.7 Viewing Datasets

Each dataset can be viewed using the Dataset>>View option (ctrl-V) when selected on the Workspace Tree. One or more datasets can be viewed or edited in this way. A dataset can be edited using the options available in the Edit Options dialog; this dialog can be opened from the Main Menu. Each tab in the Edit Options GUI allows the editing of specific aspects of the network.

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5.8 Network Tab

The network tab in the Edit Options Tool has the following components:

- **Network Summary:** A information panel showing the current number of objects etc. in the dataset.
- **Position Frame:** Provides a number of options for moving the network position or origin point. The network can be moved with reference to its centre point, the lower left origin point or a selected node. The new position can be specified by user-defined values, the mouse position or a node location.
- **Scaling Frame:** Provides a number of options for scaling the entire network either by a used defined value, by adjusting the length of a selected link, or by adjusting the length input from the Ruler selection tool.
- **Rotation Frame:** This option allows the network to be rotated by the value supplied.
- **Re-Base Height Frame:** This option allows the node heights (z value) to be adjusted by the specified amount.

Note: The Apply button must be pressed to commit the changes to the dataset.

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5.9 Categories Tab

The categories tab in the Edit Options Tool has the following components:

- **Category Selector:** This section lets the user select, add and delete categories.
- **Physical Tab:** This section is used to change the physical attributes of the selected category. If the 'update links' checkbox is enabled then any changes to the category are propagated to all links currently assigned to that category.
- **Operational Tab:** This section is used to change the operational attributes of the selected category. If the 'update links' checkbox is enabled then any changes to the category are propagated to all links currently assigned to that category.

Note: The Apply button must be pressed to commit the changes to the dataset.

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5.10 Nodes Tab

The node tab in the Edit Options Tool has the following components:

- **Selected Node:** An information panel showing the current node(s) selected in the dataset.
- **Position Frame:** This section allows the node positions to be changed. If more than one node is selected this section is unavailable. If the move by mouse checkbox is enabled then the mouse can be moved in the graphic display using <Shift>+Middle Mouse.

- **Options Frame:** This section allows the node ID and Node Type to be changed. The node ID can only be changed if a single node is selected; also this value must be unique.

Note: The Apply button must be pressed to commit the changes to the dataset.

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5.11 Links Tab

The Links tab in the Edit Options Tool has the following components:

- **Selected Links:** An information panel showing the current link(s) selected in the dataset.
- **Core Attributes Frame:** This section allows the core attributes of the selected links to be edited.
- **Flags Frame:** This section allows the Boolean flags of the selected links to be edited.
- **Link Options Frame:** This section allows the optional attributes of the selected links to be edited.

Note: The Apply button must be pressed to commit the changes to the dataset.

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5.12 Curves & Smoothing Tab

The Curves & Smoothing tab in the Edit Options Tool has the following components:

- **Selection Policy:** For merge and smoothing operations a chain of connected nodes should be selected; at least three nodes must be selected to form the chain. When changing a single link from straight to curved or vice versa a single link should be selected.
- **Merge Frame:** A chain of nodes can be combined into a single link using this option.
- **Smooth & Curve Frame:** A chain of nodes can be combined into multiple straight or curved links using this option.
- **Edit Curve Frame:** A single straight link can be curved or an existing curve can be edited using this option. In addition if a single curve is selected the radius or orientation of the curve can be edited.
- **Curve Mouse Control:** The radius of the currently selected curve can be altered using the <Shift>+Middle Mouse button.

Note: The Apply button must be pressed to commit the changes to the dataset.

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5.13 Zones

The Zones tab in the Edit Options Tool has the following components:

- **Selected Zone(s) Frame:** An information panel showing the current zone(s) selected in the dataset. If a single zone is selected the user has the option to delete it. If multiple zones are selected the user can 'merge' these zone together into a single zone.
- **Options Frame:** This section allows the zone type and zone id to be changed. Changing a zone to type to a zone connector will also change the dead end node of the link associated with the zone to a "zone" type.

Note: The Apply button must be pressed to commit the changes to the dataset.

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5.14 Network Integrity Tool

Selecting the Graphic View tab will allow the user to access the Network Integrity Tool. The small 'check'/tick icon in the lower right side of the Graphic View window initialises the Network Integrity Tool. Once the Network Integrity Tool is open, clicking the 'Check' icon in the lower left portion will perform a Network Integrity check on the dataset, in which any logic errors or warnings will be displayed in the attached window.

Double clicking on any line in the Network Integrity Window will move the Graphic View to that specific location. The user will always be prompted to conduct a Network Integrity Check prior to exporting a dataset to a Paramics network. Although this is not mandatory it is recommended that one be carried out. To export a dataset to a Paramics network without an integrity check click No when prompted.

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6. Preview and Export

6.1 Network Preview Tool

A network preview tool is provided in Converter. Users can select any dataset and preview the basic Quadstone Paramics network that the dataset will generate in a standard Paramics graphics window. The navigation in this window is similar to the graphics windows provided in Modeller.

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6.2 Export

This option lets the user export the dataset from Converter into a standard Quadstone Paramics network format. The user will be prompted for the location of the output folder in which the network files should be placed.

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7. Display options

7.1 Display Overview

A number of display options are available in Converter; these are accessible from the Tools>>Display Options menu.

- **Display:** Change the general display options, grid, base plane and bounding box
- **Nodes:** Change the node annotation options and colours, and toggle markers for node symbol, height and junction type.
- **Links:** Change the link annotation options and colours, and toggle markers for one-way, short, and curved links. Also an option exists to colour links by their category colour.
- **Zones:** Change the zone annotation options and colours.

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8. Object Selection

8.1 Selection Overview

The Object Selections window allows the user to select sections of the dataset graphically or by filter selection. The Ruler and Polyline Modes allow the user to measure distances in the graphic view.

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8.2 Clear Selections

Clears the currently selected objects i.e. links, nodes, zones etc.

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8.3 Invert Selections

Inverts the currently selected objects i.e. links, nodes, zones etc.

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8.4 Clear Filter Selections

Clears the currently selected objects i.e. links, nodes, zones etc.

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8.5 Filter Selections

Applies the currently selected filters i.e. links, nodes to the dataset.

- Filter Nodes: Allows the user to filter all nodes in the dataset that match the criteria selected in the Name, X, Y, Z and Type combo boxes.
- Filter Links: Allows the user to filter all Links in the dataset that match the criteria selected in the Speed, width, Lanes and Category combo boxes.

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8.6 Selection Mode

The Selection Mode combo box allows the user to choose different methods of selecting sections of the dataset for export.

- **Normal Selection**

Enables Normal Selection Mode. This option allows navigation in the graphic element of a dataset view using the standard Paramics key combinations and mouse inputs. In addition object selection is carried out using the middle mouse button, multiple objects can be selected using the <Ctrl> key. In normal selection mode the rubber band and rule tools can also be accessed using their assigned key combinations.

- **Band**

Enables Band Selection Mode. This option allows band selection of objects by using the left mouse button only i.e. no additional key combinations are required. Clicking the left mouse button and dragging the mouse will select all objects. The left mouse button in combination with the middle/right mouse button will allow zooming in/out.

In band mode the holding down the shift key will allow panning navigation in normal selection mode.

- **Ruler**

Enables Ruler Selection Mode. This option allows ruler distance selection in the graphics window. The ruler tool is controlled using the left mouse button only i.e. no additional key combinations are required. The left mouse button in combination with the middle/right mouse button will allow zooming in/out.

In band mode the holding down the shift key will allow panning navigation in normal selection mode.

- **Polygon**

Enables the Polygon Selection Mode. This option allows the user to

The left mouse button in combination with the middle/right mouse button will allow zooming in/out.

In band mode the holding down the shift key will allow panning navigation in normal selection mode.

- **Polyline**

Enables Polyline Selection Mode. This option allows a multiple ruler distance selection in the graphics window. The polyline tool is controlled using the left mouse button only i.e. no additional key combinations are required. The left mouse button in combination with the middle/right mouse button will allow zooming in/out.

In band mode the holding down the shift key will allow panning navigation in normal selection mode..

9. File Menu

9.1 New Workspace

The New Workspace Wizard is shown allowing the user to start the process of creating a new workspace. Any currently loaded Workspace is not closed or removed until the New Workspace Wizard is complete.

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9.2 Open Workspace

Displays the file open dialog allowing the user to select an existing workspace to open.

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9.3 Close Workspace

Closing the current workspace, prompting the user to save any changes.

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9.4 Save Workspace

Saves the current workspace to the specified location. If this is the first time the workspace has been saved the user will be prompted to choose a location.

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9.5 Save As

Saves the current workspace as a new workspace. The user has the option to change the name and location of the workspace.

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9.6 Print

Prints the graphics view of the currently selected dataset view to the selected printer.

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9.7 Print To File

Prints the graphics view of the currently selected dataset to file. The user has the option of selecting one of multiple formats to save the dataset view in.

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9.8 Exit

Closes the application, prompting the user to save any changes to the current workspace.

[TOP](#)

10. Workspace Menu

10.1 The Workspace Menu

The Workspace menu provides access to all the workspace related actions available in Converter. Some workspace actions are only available when an existing workspace is selected in the Workspace Tree.

[\[TOP\]](#)

10.2 Expand Tree

Expand the currently selected node of the workspace tree.

[\[TOP\]](#)

10.3 Collapse Tree

Collapse the currently selected node of the workspace tree.

[\[TOP\]](#)

10.4 View Feature Data

View the currently selected feature data item in a tabular format.

[\[TOP\]](#)

10.5 Properties

View the properties of the currently loaded workspace.

[\[TOP\]](#)

11. Dataset Menu

11.1 The Dataset Menu

The Dataset menu provides access to all the workspace related actions available in Converter. Some dataset actions are only available when an existing dataset is selected in the Workspace Tree or in the MDI area.

[\[TOP\]](#)

11.2 Add Dataset

Add a new dataset to the current workspace. This action opens the Dataset Mapping Dialog reloading the previous selections / settings for the last dataset that was created. The user must complete the dataset mapping process to add the new dataset. Once complete the new dataset will be shown in the workspace tree.

[\[TOP\]](#)

11.3 View

View the selected dataset. This action creates a new dataset view window in the MDI area of the Main Window. More than one view of any given dataset can be generated at the same time.

[\[TOP\]](#)

11.4 Network Preview

Open the network preview dialog and show the selected dataset in the standard Paramics format. This option shows the network in a standard Paramics network display widget, navigation and hotkeys can be used in the same way as Paramics Modeller etc.

[\[TOP\]](#)

11.5 Export

Export the current dataset to the standard Paramics format in a given location. As part of this process any sample demands data options selected by the user will be used to create a template demands / profile file(s).

[\[TOP\]](#)

11.6 Export Selected

Export the selected section of the current dataset to the standard Paramics format in a given location.

[\[TOP\]](#)

11.7 Rename

Change the symbolic name of the currently selected dataset. Symbolic names of datasets should be unique within the same workspace.

[\[TOP\]](#)

11.8 Copy

Create a copy of the selected dataset and add this to the workspace tree.

[\[TOP\]](#)

11.9 Delete

Delete the selected dataset from the workspace removing it from the workspace tree.

[\[TOP\]](#)

11.10 Properties

Show the properties of the selected dataset. This dialog shows the field mapping options selected by the user / automatically configured by the New Workspace Wizard.

[\[TOP\]](#)

12. Tools Menu

12.1 The Tools Menu

The Dataset menu provides access to the three main tools GUI's used in Converter, the Workspace Tree, the Edit Options and the Display Options

[\[TOP\]](#)

12.2 Workspace Tree

Show / Hide the workspace tree. The workspace tree is used to organise all the elements of the Converter workspace i.e. feature data and individual datasets.

[\[TOP\]](#)

12.3 Edit options

Show / Hide the edit options. The edit options dialog is used to edit the currently selected dataset.

[\[TOP\]](#)

12.4 Object Selection

Initialises the Object Selection window. The Object Selection window is used to select, filter and measure sections of the dataset for export.

[\[TOP\]](#)

12.5 Display Options

Show / Hide the display options. The display options dialog is used to configure how the graphic element of a dataset view is configured. Options are provided to change colours, annotation, and background information etc.

[\[TOP\]](#)

13. Window Menu

13.1 The Window Menu

The Window Menu provides access to standard MDI style window management options allowing the user to configure how multiple dataset views are displayed on screen.

[\[TOP\]](#)

13.2 Cascade

Arrange the dataset view dialogs in a cascade style.

[\[TOP\]](#)

13.3 Tile

Arrange the dataset view in a tiled style filling the MDI area of the main window.

[\[TOP\]](#)

13.4 Tile Horizontally

Arrange the dataset view in a horizontally tiled style filling the MDI area of the main window.

[\[TOP\]](#)

13.5 Tile Vertically

Arrange the dataset view in a vertically tiled style filling the MDI area of the main window.

[\[TOP\]](#)