ArcGIS® Schematics: Dealing with Connectivity

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ArcGIS Schematics: Dealing with Connectivity

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ArcGIS Schematics: Dealing with Connectivity

Introduction

Connectivity and relationships are key information for managing and viewing networks, which are a way to use any event occurring between objects and view all the information in an organized manner that is easy to analyze and understand. Connectivity can represent different varieties of information and can be used to generate diagrams that show how entities are related.

There are so many different types of networks that connectivity represents a large diversity of relationships. Networks can be categorized in different manners, but there are two main families:

- Physical networks—Energy (gas, electricity), communications (telecommunications, cable, cyber networks), pipeline (oil and gas), water supply and wastewater, transportation (road, rail), and so forth
- Logical and social networks—Health and agriculture (animal and disease tracking), homeland security (critical infrastructure, interdependencies analysis), law enforcement (crime scene analysis), finance (flow charts), telecommunications (services analysis), and so forth

The distinction between physical and logical networks is hard to define, and it makes sense to merge these types to be able to use physical and logical relations within a unique schematic diagram.

As a consequence of the needs discussed above, connectivity events can appear in various manners such as

- Physical connections—Pipe 1 connects valve A to valve B.
- Logical connections—Substation A feeds hospital B.
- Flow—The power is going from power plant A to substation B.
- Relational—Mr. A likes Mrs. B.
- Factual—The list of users was sent by Mr. A to Mrs. B.
- Physical—Cow 1 moves from ranch A to ranch B.
- Hierarchical—Mr. A reports to Mrs. B.
- Ownership—House A is owned by Mrs. B.
- Time—Flight 131 departure time is 2:00 p.m. and arrival time is 3:30 p.m.
- Spatial—Transformers 1, 3, and 4 are within substation A.

Users store and manage connectivity information in many different ways. Some use physical connectivity, such as the geometric network, while others use information stored in database tables.

This document gives an overview of the ArcGIS® Schematics metamodel and discusses how these different types of connectivity are managed within the application.
Since connectivity is managed through the Schematics Designer application, it is advisable to read the white paper *ArcGIS Schematics: Automatic Schematic Generation for ArcGIS* prior to reading this one.

**The ArcGIS Schematics Network Metamodel**

The metamodel is an important piece of the ArcGIS Schematics extension since it must be generic and recursive to manage all aspects of connectivity. The two main objects are the node and the link. Links represent the relationships between nodes. Figure 1 shows how connectivity can be represented within a schematic diagram.

A node is a junction in a network graph. It is represented by a symbol and may be assigned various graphic (color, fill style, and so forth), geometric (e.g., scaling and rotation), or visual (visibility, highlighting, etc.) attributes. A node on a link is a node positioned on a link path route. Its location on the link is either absolute or relative. Nodes on links are completely dependent on the link to which they are related.

Some applications request the ability to have many connection ports to a node. ArcGIS Schematics allows the setting of ports to a symbol that represents a node (see figure 2).
A link is an edge in a network graph. It is represented by either a direct single line segment or several line segments passing through zero or many link points. A link can have a direction; arrows (pattern models) can be placed on its endpoints to show this.

A sublink is a link that exists as part of another link. It connects one node on link to one of its related link's extremity nodes or connects two nodes on links. Sublinks are completely dependent on the link to which they are related.

**Connectivity Managed in the Geodatabase**

**Physical Connectivity**

Physical connectivity is stored in the geodatabase as either a geometric network or a network dataset. ArcGIS Schematics can read both networks, retrieve the connectivity, and generate a diagram that is stored in the geodatabase in a schematics dataset.

**Geometric Networks**

Geometric networks offer a way to model common networks and infrastructures found in the real world. Water distribution, electrical lines, gas pipelines, telephone services, and water flow in a stream are examples of resource flows that can be modeled and analyzed using a geometric network.

A geometric network is a set of connected edges and junctions along with connectivity rules that are used to represent and model the behavior of a common network infrastructure in the real world. Geodatabase feature classes are used as the data sources to define the geometric network. You define the roles that various features will play in the geometric network and rules for how resources flow through the geometric network.

In figure 3, a geometric network models the flow of water through water mains and services that are connected by water junction fittings.
A utility network can be directed. This means the agent (for example, water, sewage, or electricity) flows along the network based on certain rules built into the network. The path that the water will take is predetermined. It can be changed, but not by the agent. The engineer controlling the network can change the rules of the network by opening some valves and closing others to change the direction of the network.

In ArcGIS, utility networks are modeled using geometric networks. To find out more about the geometric network, refer to the geometric_networks.chm file found in the ArcGIS Desktop Help.

The left part of figure 4 shows the result of a trace (in blue) that was generated by using a geometric network on a pipeline network. The right part shows the related schematic diagram that used the geometric network to retrieve the connectivity.
The schematic configuration is automatically built using the Import From Feature Classes/Tables tool that is provided in the Schematics Designer application. The connectivity is automatically retrieved from the geometric network.

Network Dataset

The ArcGIS Network Analyst extension allows you to build and perform analysis on a network dataset. A network dataset is created from the feature source or sources that participate in the network. It incorporates an advanced connectivity model that can represent complex scenarios such as multimodal transportation networks. It also possesses a rich network attribute model that helps model impedances, restrictions, and hierarchy for the network. The network dataset is built from simple features (lines and points) and turns. Figure 5 is an example of a transportation network in downtown Paris, France, displaying road, rail, and bus networks.
Connectivity is inherently important to travel through the network. Network elements, such as edges (lines) and junctions (points), must be interconnected to allow navigation over the network. Additionally, these elements have properties that control navigation on the network. Transportation networks are undirected networks. This means that although an edge on a network may have a direction assigned to it, the agent (the person or resource being transported) is free to decide the direction, speed, and destination of traversal. For example, a person in a car traveling on a street can choose which street to turn onto, when to stop, and which direction to drive. Restrictions imposed on a network, such as one-way streets or no U-turns allowed, are guidelines for the agent to follow. This is in stark contrast to the utility network.

In ArcGIS, transportation networks are modeled using network datasets. To learn more about the network dataset, refer to the network_analyst.chm file found in the ArcGIS Desktop Help.

The left part of figure 6 shows the result of a service area analysis that was generated with ArcGIS Network Analyst on the Paris transportation network. The right part shows the related tree schematic diagram that used the network dataset to retrieve the transportation network and the connectivity.
Spatial Connectivity

Spatial connectivity is stored in the geodatabase through topology or can be generated using the Select By Location tool in ArcMap™. ArcGIS Schematics does not use the internal topology that can be created in ArcCatalog™; however, it does include a spatial query rule that invokes the Select By Location tool when generating or updating a schematic diagram. Such a rule is set in the Schematics Designer application at the level of a schematic diagram type.

The Select By Location dialog box lets you select features based on their locations relative to other features. For instance, if you want to know how many homes were affected by a recent flood and you mapped the flood boundary, you could select all the homes that are within this area. This type of question is known as a spatial query.

The map on the left of figure 7 shows an earthquake area in northern California. Using this earthquake polygon, a spatial query rule, and a set of relationship rules (see the Relational Connectivity section), ArcGIS Schematics automatically generated the diagram on the right that shows the disaster response team and all counties that were affected by the earthquake along with their emergency agencies.
Figure 7
Disaster Management

Earthquake Map  Related County Agencies Diagram

Figure 8 shows how the spatial query rule is set in the Schematics Designer application.

Figure 8
Spatial Query Rule in Designer

Relational Connectivity

Relationship classes define relationships between objects in the geodatabase. These relationships can be simple one-to-one relationships, similar to what you might create between a feature and a row in a table, or more complex one-to-many or many-to-many
relationships between features and table rows. Some relationships specify that a given feature, row, or table is not only related to another feature but that creating, editing, or deleting one will have a specified effect on the other. These are called composite relationships, and they can be used to ensure that the links between objects in the database are maintained and up-to-date.

ArcGIS Schematics includes a relationship rule that uses relationship classes to generate connectivity. Relationship classes are created using ArcCatalog. Then a relationship rule is set in the Schematics Designer application at the level of a schematic diagram type and is invoked each time a diagram is created or updated.

Figure 9 below shows a diagram that was generated by using a geometric network of an electrical network and a set of relationship classes set between the electrical transformers (triangles) and cell towers, pump stations, and critical buildings.

**Figure 9**

The loss of a circuit breaker or transformers impacts a water network, critical electric customers, and a telecom network.

Figure 10 shows how the relationship rule is set in the Schematics Designer application.
Connectivity in Tables

The ways connectivity is stored in tables depend largely on the kind of organization and industry. There are two main categories for storing this type of information in tables. The first is called simple. It is modeled as explicit fields, giving the connectivity between objects that are stored in other tables. The second is designated as complex because attributes must be processed to retrieve connectivity. Networks such as telecommunications or IT use complex connectivity, as they are using fiber or pair IDs to retrieve the connections between equipment. Such connectivity must be set through the Schematics Designer application using Structured Query Language (SQL) statements. In other words, the difference between simple and complex connectivity is mainly related to the simplicity or complexity of the SQL statement.

Simple Connectivity

Connectivity is simple when it is stored through explicit fields in a table that is related to a link. Two fields are needed to represent the connection from an object A to an object B. These objects can be stored in different tables and are related to nodes.

Figures 11–13 show an internal diagram of a pipeline gas plant using simple connectivity.
Three tables are used, one for the link (ISP_PIPES) and two for the nodes (ISP_EQUIPMENTS and ISP_VALVES).

Connectivity fields are shown in light red.
In Schematics Designer, the ISP_PIPES element type is parameterized as shown in figure 14.

For more information on this example or using simple connectivity, please refer to Using ArcGIS Schematics for Inside Plant Representation available at http://www.esri.com/software/arcgis/extensions/schematics/about/literature.html.
Complex Connectivity

Connectivity is complex when it is stored in tables but requires sophisticated SQL statements to retrieve or build it. This section will describe different cases and show how the related SQL statement and the Origin Node and Extremity Node attributes are set in the Schematics Designer application.

Using a Join Statement

Figures 15 and 16 are related to a project management application showing the players (companies) and company contacts that are involved in a given project.

Figure 15
Project Diagram for Project 1

The data model is very simple: it has only two tables, one for projects and one for players/contacts.

Figure 16
Tables Used to Generate Project Diagrams

Projects Table

Players and Contacts Table
A simple query against the Project table is necessary to select the projects. This must be joined to the PlayerAndContact table to select the players, the contacts, the relationships between the projects and the players, and the relationships between the players and the contacts. Joins can be made with the explicit Join SQL keyword or implicitly as will be seen in this example. The key that is used for the join of projects and players is the PLAYER_CONTACT_ID of the Project table that relates to the OBJECTID of the PlayerAndContact table.

Figures 17 and 18 show how the parameters are set in the Schematics Designer application.

**Figure 17**
Player Node Parameters
Sometimes it happens that only one table is used to describe a relationship between nodes. It also describes the nodes and the links themselves. It is possible to use such a table to generate a schematic diagram that contains nodes and links.

Figures 19 and 20 show an example of the use of a Union statement.

**Figure 19**
Diagram Generated from One Unique Table

**Figure 20**
Unique Table

Figures 21 and 22 show how the parameters are set in the Schematics Designer application.
Using an In Statement

Figure 23 is related to an animal tracking application showing animal movements.
Three tables were used to generate the diagram above. Two of them are feature classes (Feedlots and Ranches) while the third is just a table (Tracking). The Feedlots and Ranches tables are used to generate the nodes in the diagram while the Tracking table is used to generate the links. (See figures 24 and 25.)
Figures 26–28 show how the parameters are set in the Schematics Designer application.

**Figure 26**
Feedlots (Node) Setting in Designer

**Figure 27**
Ranches (Node) Setting in Designer
**Conclusion**

ArcGIS Schematics is a powerful tool to rapidly view connectivity or relationships between objects by fitting to the user data model. ArcGIS Schematics can leverage the internal connectivity of models based on geometric networks or network datasets as well as take advantage of spatial and relationship rules to handle other types of physical and logical connectivity in the model. For models not using internal connectivity, the use of SQL makes ArcGIS Schematics adaptable to any kind of connectivity and allows powerful queries to retrieve information and display it in an organized manner.
For more than 35 years, ESRI has been helping people make better decisions through management and analysis of geographic information. A full-service GIS company, ESRI offers a framework for implementing GIS technology and business logic in any organization from personal GIS on the desktop to enterprise-wide GIS servers (including the Web) and mobile devices. ESRI GIS solutions are flexible and can be customized to meet the needs of our users.

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