# TransitMapper Documentation Draft

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## 1 Basic Usage

The input file is a graph given as a (simplified) Geo-JSON file, consisting of nodes (represented as "Point"-features) and edges (represented as "LineString"-features). Each edge has a collection of unique "lines" that travel through it. The transit mapper will render these lines in a way that resembles a transit map. The input is read from stdin.

#### \$ transitmapper -o test.svg < test.json</pre>

See below for an example input.

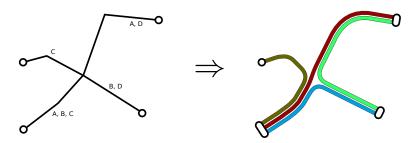


Figure 1: Simple example output

## 2 Command line parameters

The following command line parameters are accepted by transitmapper (see also --help).

- --line-width=N The default width of a line, in output units. 20 by default.
- --line-spacing=N The default spacing between lines, in output units. 10 by default.
- --render-station-names Output the station names (experimental).
  - --render-node-fronts Output node fronts, useful for debugging.
    - --resolution=D Output resolution. 0.1 by default.

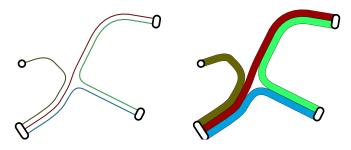


Figure 2: Different settings of --line-width and --line-spacing

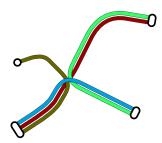


Figure 3: Output without ordering optimization (-N)

--no-optim (-N) Disable line-ordering optimization.

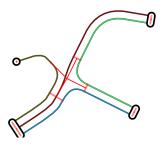
--input-smoothing=D Level of input-data smoothing. 3 by default.

## 3 JSON Format

See also ??. The input format is a lightweight subset of GeoJSON. At the top level, the input JSON must contain a FeatureCollection object:

```
1
2  "type": "FeatureCollection",
3  "features": [...]
4 }
```

A feature can either be a node (a point) or an edge (a LineString).



 $Figure \ 4: \ Node-front \ rendering \ (\textit{--render-node-fronts})$ 

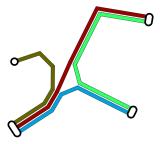


Figure 5: Without any line smoothing (--input-smoothing=0 --bezier-prec=0)

#### 3.1 Nodes

A node consists of a geometry (the node's coordinates) and some properties.

Type is always "point". The coordinates are given as an [x,y] array.

### 3.1.1 Node Properties

id A dataset-unique string identifier for this node. Will be referenced later in edges.

**station\_id** If this node is a station, the station's unique id (optional).

**station\_label** If this node is a station, the station's name (optional). Either **station\_id** or **station\_label** has to be set for a node to become a station.

excluded\_line\_connections A list of lines that are not connected in this node, even though two or more edges containing the line start/end in the node. The line\_id (see ??) as well as the two edges this line is not connected in has to be given. Both edges are identified by the adjacent node. Example:

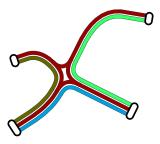


Figure 6: The red line is not connected between the two main axes (via exluded\_line\_connections)

## 3.2 Edges

An edge consists also of a geometry (a linestring) and some properties.

Properties from and to hold the IDs of the nodes this edges connects.

id A dataset-unique string identifier for this node. Will be referenced later in edges.

## 4 Example Input

```
\frac{1}{2}
        "type": "FeatureCollection",
3
        "features": [
 5
6
             "geometry": {
               "coordinates": [0, 0],
"type": "Point"
 7
8
             "properties": {
10
               "station_id": "1"
11
12
13
14
15
             "geometry": {
               "coordinates": [1000, 1000],
17
               "type": "Point"
18
             "properties": {
    "id": "2",
19
20
```