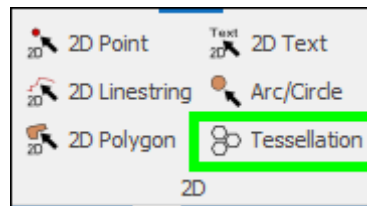


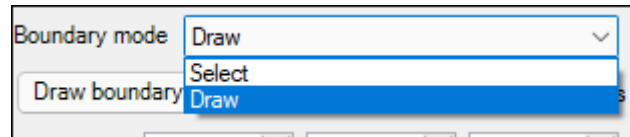
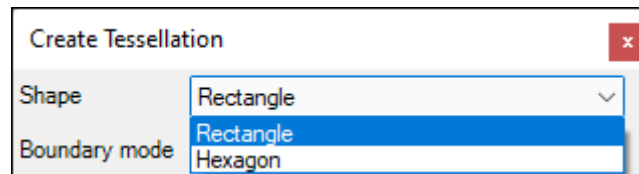


# Tessellation User Guide

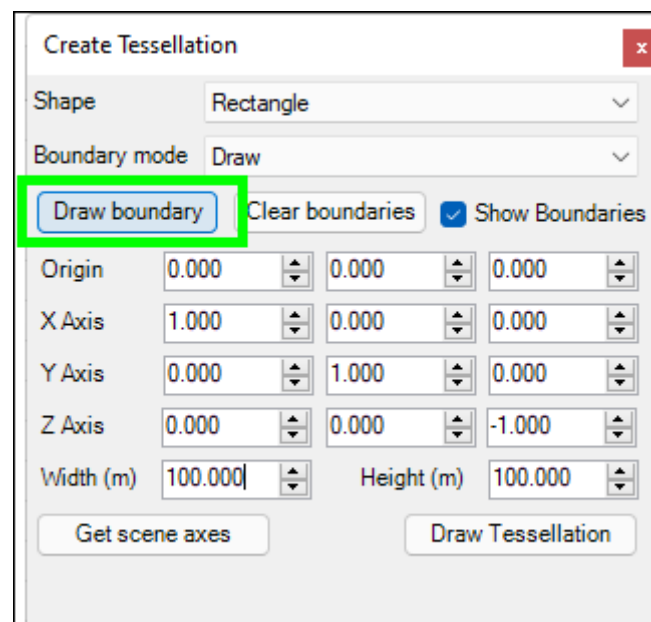
The **Tessellation** tool allows you to build a tessellation - a repeating pattern of polygons that covers an area with no gaps or overlaps.

A screenshot of the "Create Tessellation" dialog box. It has a title bar with a close button (X). The dialog contains two dropdown menus: "Shape" set to "Rectangle" and "Boundary mode" set to "Select". Below these are input fields for "Origin" (0.000, 0.000, 0.000), "X Axis" (1.000, 0.000, 0.000), "Y Axis" (0.000, 1.000, 0.000), and "Z Axis" (0.000, 0.000, -1.000). At the bottom, there are "Width (m)" and "Height (m)" fields, both set to 100.000. Two buttons, "Get scene axes" and "Draw Tessellation", are at the bottom right.

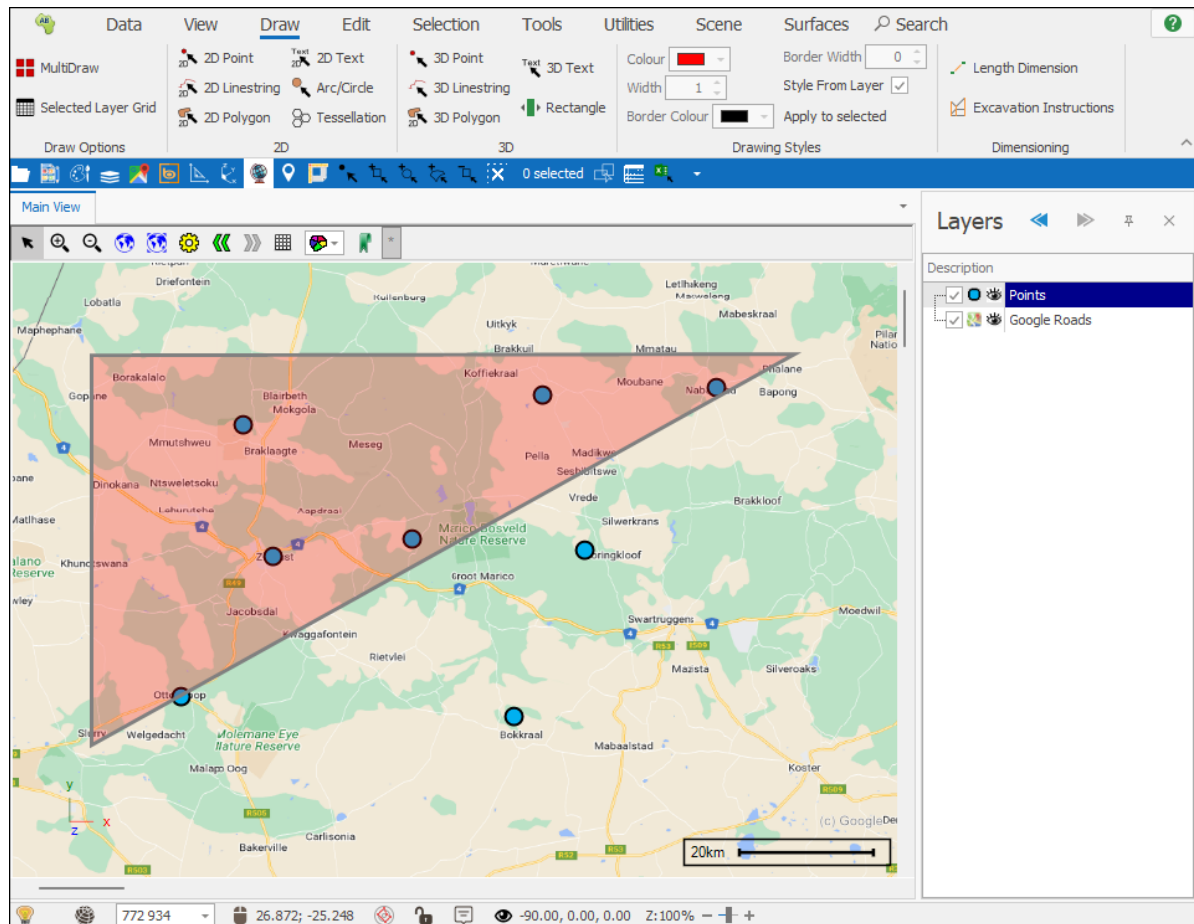
First you will choose what **Shape** you want to use in the tessellation- **Rectangle** or **Hexagon**. Then for the **Boundary Mode** you can choose either **Select**, which will make the boundary from selected elements in an existing layer that you have selected with one of the selection tools, or you can choose **Draw** and this will allow you to draw your own boundaries. In this example we will choose **Rectangle** and the **Draw** option:



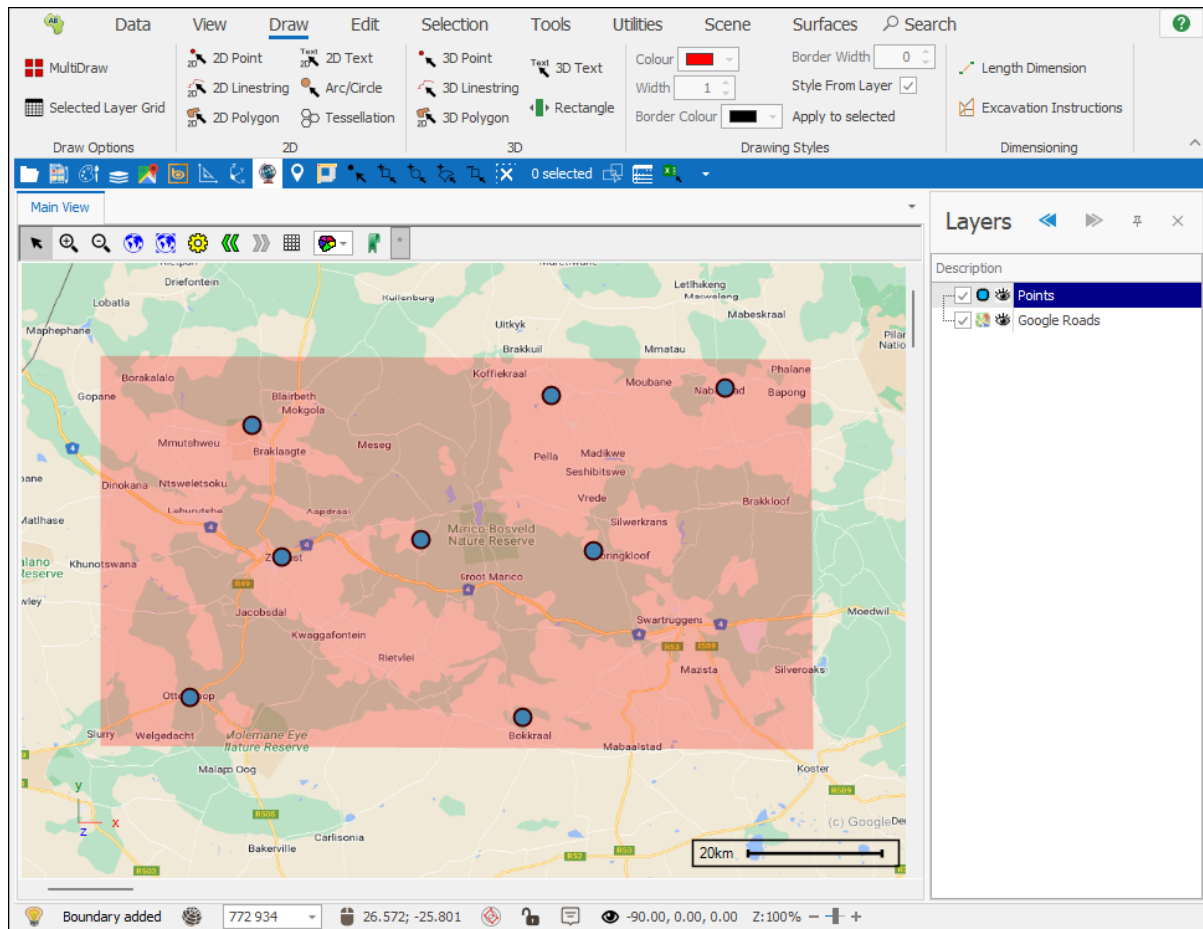
Now we click the **Draw Boundary** button and go to our scene to draw the boundary, left click to start drawing, each click is a vertex of the boundary, double click to finish. **Show Boundaries** is ticked on by default, if you tick it off you will not see the boundaries on the scene when you draw them:



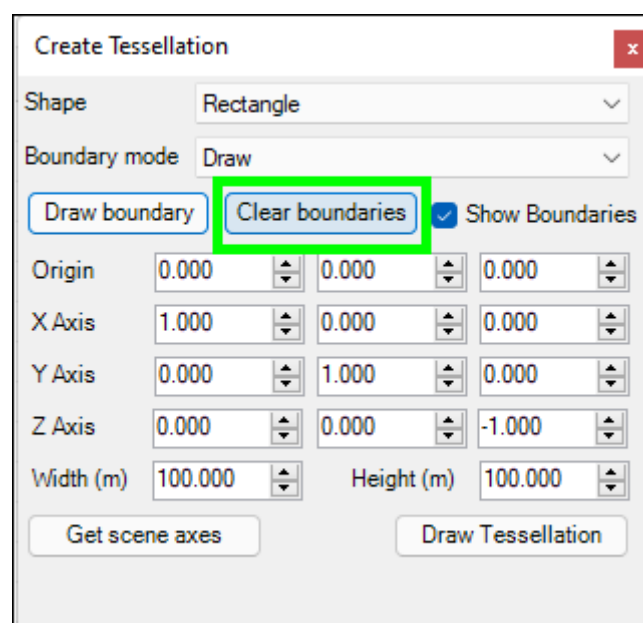
## Tessellation User Guide



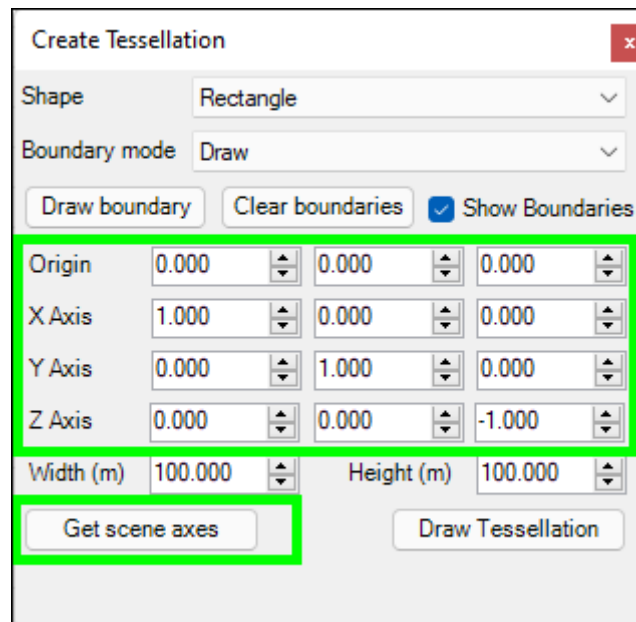
You can right click to undo a vertex of the boundary as you are drawing.



Your boundary is now drawn, if you want to redraw it you can click **Clear Boundaries** and then draw it again:

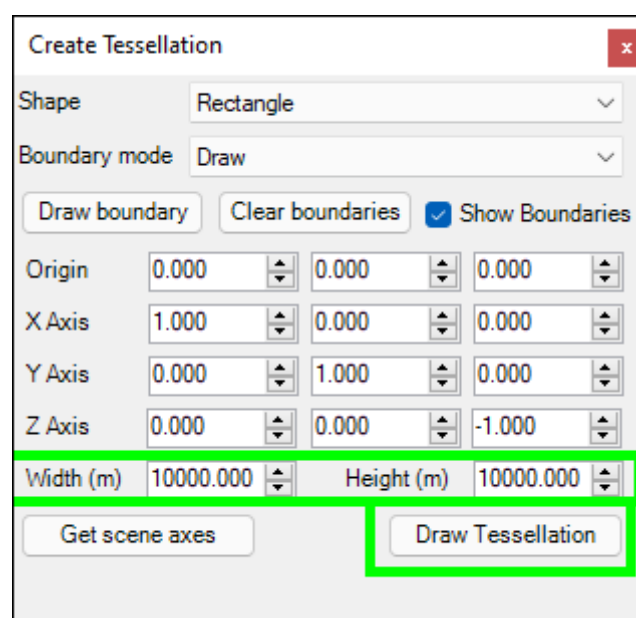


The **Origin**, **X Axis**, **Y Axis** and **Z Axis** of the tessellation can be custom set. To get back the regular scene axes, click **Get scene axes**:

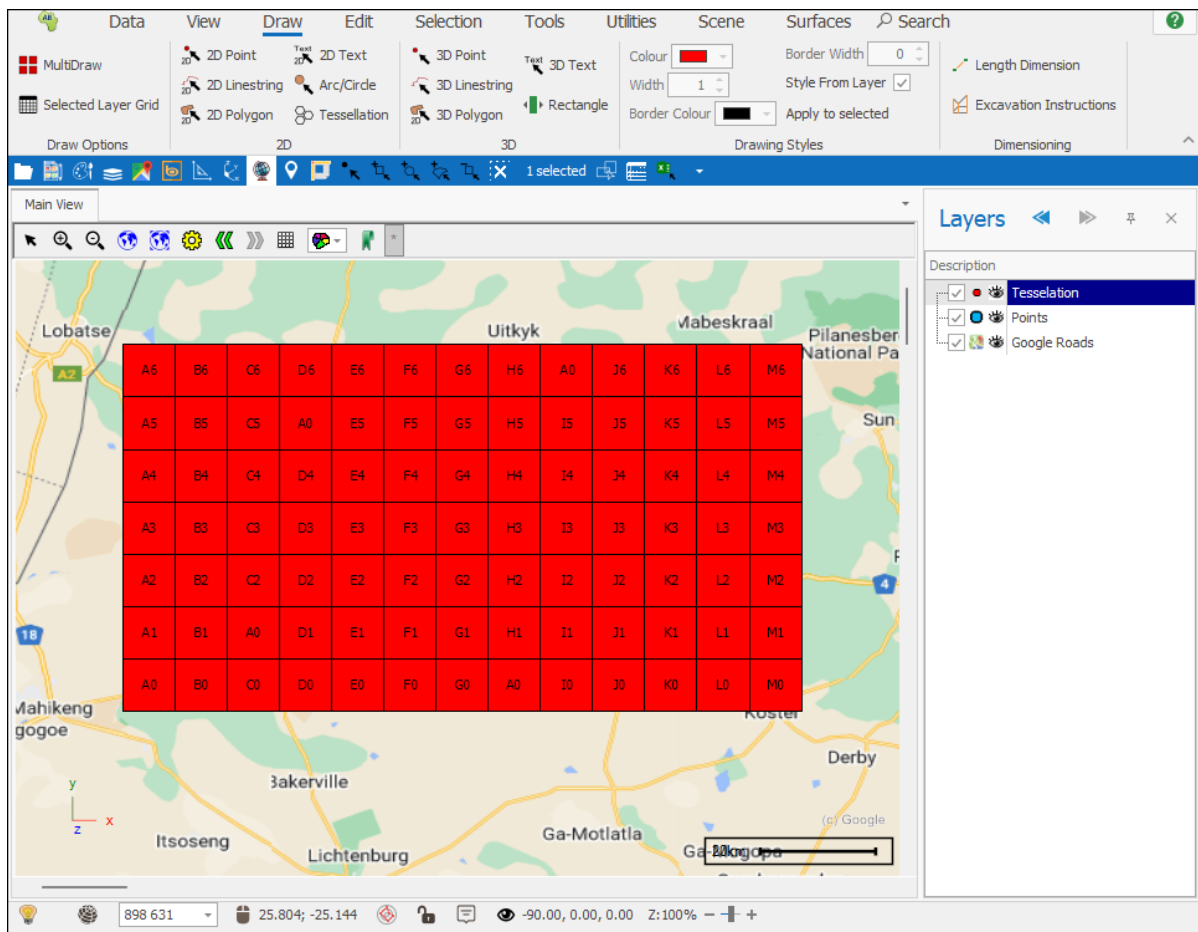


The 'Create Tessellation' dialog box is shown. It has a title bar with a close button (x). The 'Shape' dropdown is set to 'Rectangle'. The 'Boundary mode' dropdown is set to 'Draw'. There are three buttons: 'Draw boundary', 'Clear boundaries', and 'Show Boundaries' (which is checked). Below these are four rows of input fields for 'Origin', 'X Axis', 'Y Axis', and 'Z Axis'. Each row has three input fields. The 'Origin' row has values 0.000, 0.000, 0.000. The 'X Axis' row has values 1.000, 0.000, 0.000. The 'Y Axis' row has values 0.000, 1.000, 0.000. The 'Z Axis' row has values 0.000, 0.000, -1.000. Below these are two input fields for 'Width (m)' and 'Height (m)', both set to 100.000. At the bottom are two buttons: 'Get scene axes' and 'Draw Tessellation'. The 'Get scene axes' button is highlighted with a green box.

The next step is to specify the **Width** and **Height**, in meters, of the cells of the tessellation, in this example I will make them 10 kilometres (10 000 meters), finally click **Draw Tessellation** and your tessellation will be drawn in a new layer:

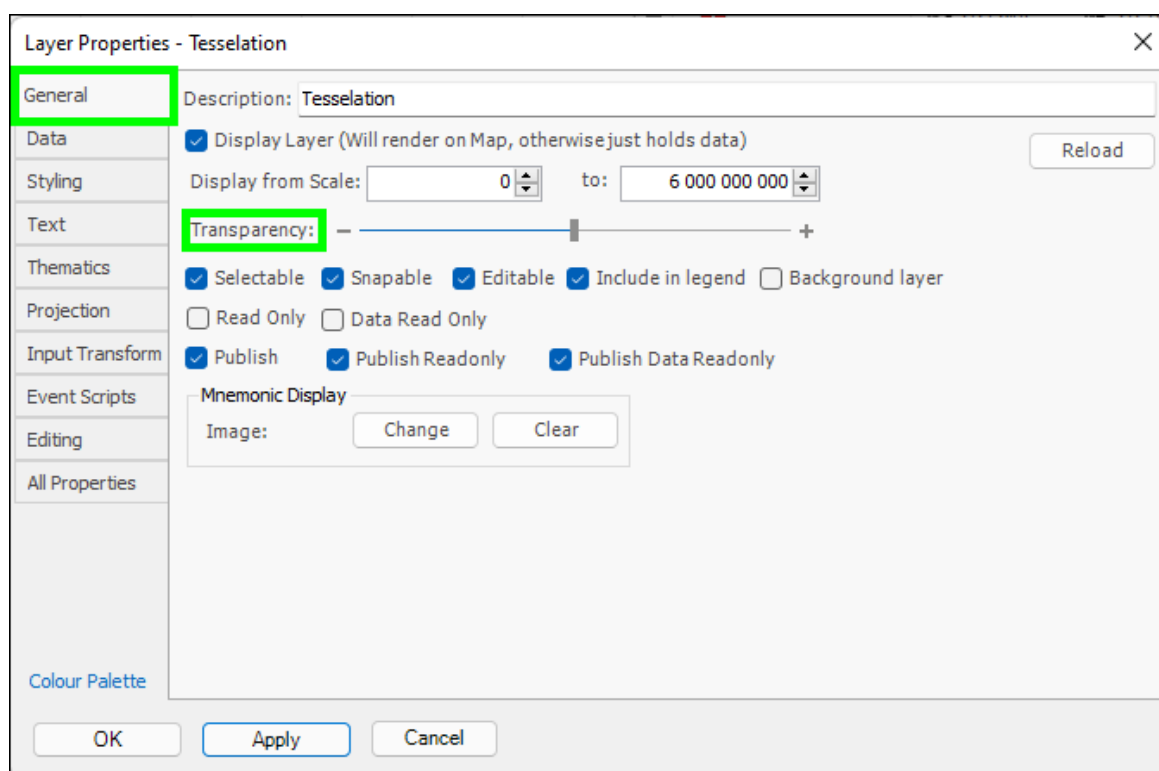
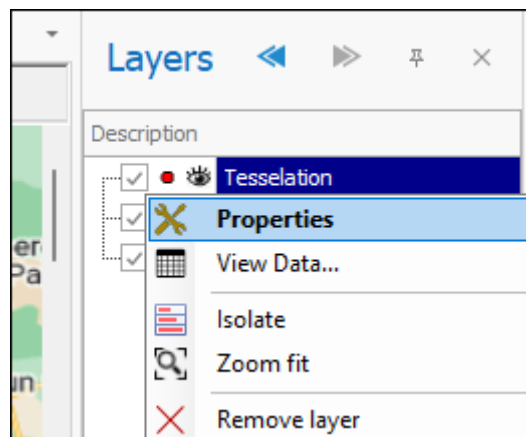


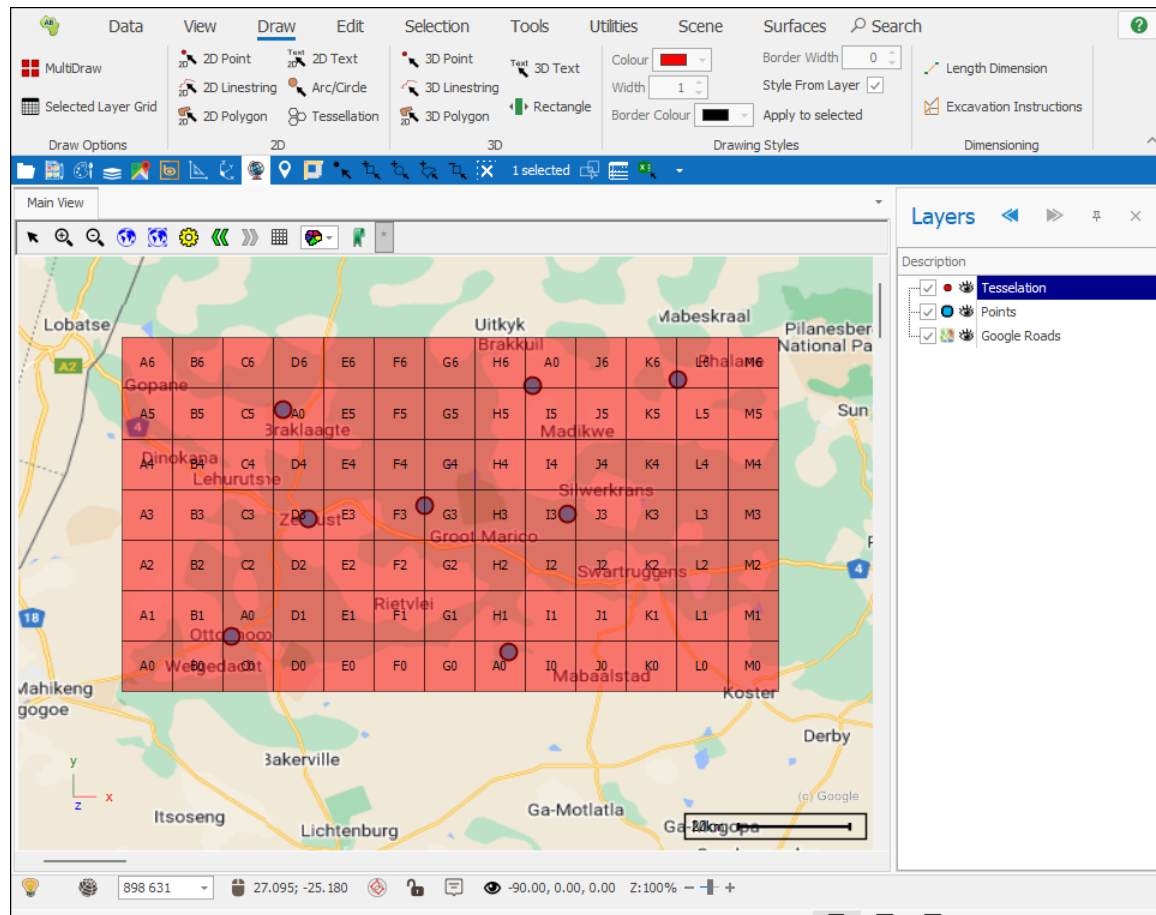
The 'Create Tessellation' dialog box is shown. It has a title bar with a close button (x). The 'Shape' dropdown is set to 'Rectangle'. The 'Boundary mode' dropdown is set to 'Draw'. There are three buttons: 'Draw boundary', 'Clear boundaries', and 'Show Boundaries' (which is checked). Below these are four rows of input fields for 'Origin', 'X Axis', 'Y Axis', and 'Z Axis'. Each row has three input fields. The 'Origin' row has values 0.000, 0.000, 0.000. The 'X Axis' row has values 1.000, 0.000, 0.000. The 'Y Axis' row has values 0.000, 1.000, 0.000. The 'Z Axis' row has values 0.000, 0.000, -1.000. Below these are two input fields for 'Width (m)' and 'Height (m)', both set to 10000.000. At the bottom are two buttons: 'Get scene axes' and 'Draw Tessellation'. The 'Draw Tessellation' button is highlighted with a green box.



Each block of the tessellation is automatically assigned an ID which then displays on the blocks as a text label.

I will just make this tessellation layer more transparent so I can see underneath it better by going into its Layer Properties, and under the General tab, adjusting the transparency slider:





Here is one more example using some different parameters. Here I have chosen the **Select Boundary Mode**. I have also chosen to have **Hexagons** instead of Rectangles for the cells of the Tessellation. The cell Width and Height I have chosen as 1000 metres (1KM):



Create Tessellation

Shape

Hexagon

Boundary mode

Select

Origin

0.000

0.000

0.000

X Axis

1.000

0.000

0.000

Y Axis

0.000

1.000

0.000

Z Axis

0.000

0.000

-1.000

Width (m)

1000.000

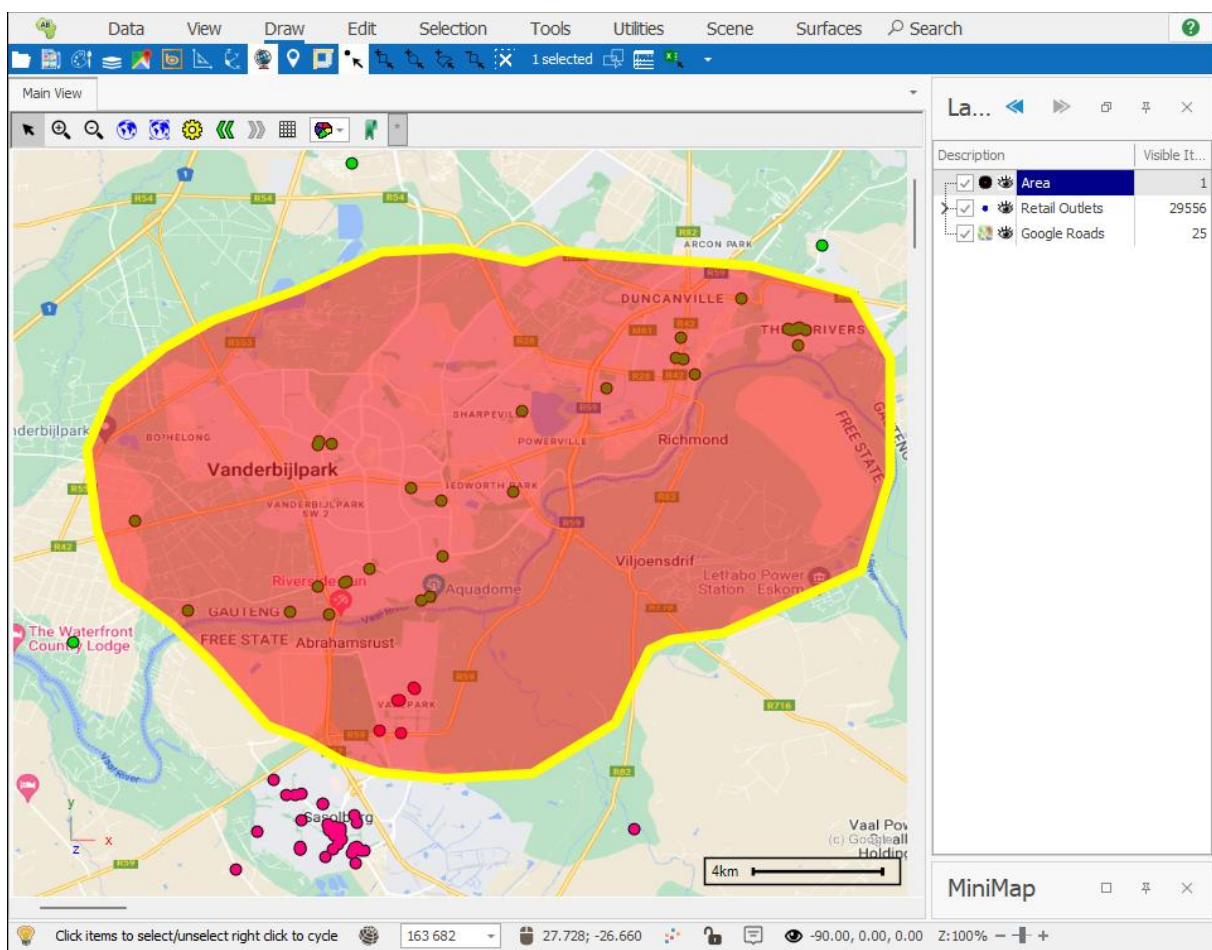
Height (m)

1000.000

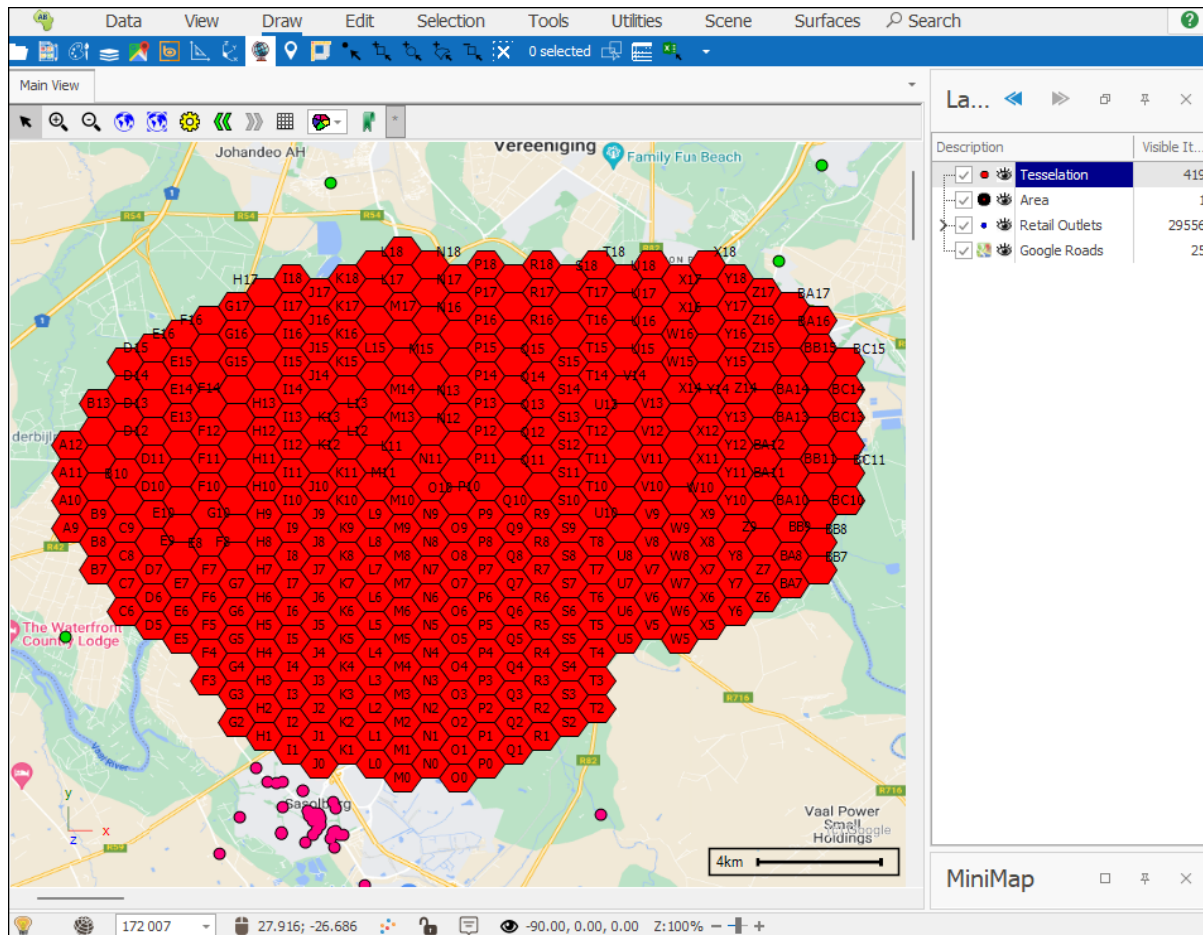
Get scene axes

Draw Tessellation

I have also selected the object in my scene that I will use as the boundaries for my Tessellation:



I then click **Draw Tessellation**, and my tessellation is drawn:



Once you have created your tessellation you can do aggregations into the tessellated area, select points that lie within it, theme on the different blocks etc. For data on operations like these refer to these guides:

[Aggregation Tool](#)

[Select by Location](#)

[SpatialXL Guide](#), *Theming* section.

## Support

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