
Subject: Fwd: Mapping of code and abbreviation for ocps
Posted by [Simon Heller](#) on Thu, 17 Mar 2011 12:19:37 GMT
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.... I accidently posted this infrastructure message in the timetable forum.

Simon Heller
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---- Weitergeleitete Usenet-Nachricht ----
Von: "Simon Heller" <sih@ivu.de>
Newsgroups: railML.timetable
Betreff: Mapping of code and abbreviation for ocps
Datum: Thu, 17 Mar 2011 11:03:40 +0100
URL: news://<op.vshfkebqj84x31@sih-nb.ivu-ag.com>

Hello all,

when adding a code attribute to the <ocp> element, we have to define what real world information shall become the code and what the abbreviation. According to the "Technical Specifications for Interoperability" (TSI) of the UIC (I'm referring to Annex B.9 of TAP TSI: Standard numerical coding of locations) a railway location is identified by

- a primary code that consists of
 - numerical country code (2 digits)
 - railway location number (5 digits)
 - check digit (1 digit)
- a unique official location name
- optional additional shortened names

Furthermore we have the letter or letter/number codes known in Germany as "Betriebsstellenkürzel" that are not only in Germany widely used.

To avoid confusion we should clearly document which railML-attribute is intended to be used for which identifier. Otherwise we will see in the railML code attribute letter codes, and 5-, 6-, 7- and 8-digit number codes, depending on who sent the data.

My view of the issue is that when I hear "code" I immediately think of the uic code.

So I would map
uic_primary_code (all 8 digits) -> ocp.code
Ortskürzel -> ocp.abbreviation
location name -> ocp.name

Defining the code as the uic code including the county code would make ticket #112 (attribute for uic country code) redundant.
Two interface partners could still agree on sending only 5 or 6 digits for national implementations though I wouldn't recommend this (I spent whole days at one of my old jobs to transform 5-digit interfaces files into 6-digit ones).

Best wishes from Berlin
Simon Heller
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Erstellt mit Operas revolutionärem E-Mail-Modul: <http://www.opera.com/mail/>

Subject: Re: Fwd: Mapping of code and abbreviation for ocps
Posted by [Susanne Wunsch railML](#) on Mon, 21 Mar 2011 14:35:55 GMT
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Hello Simon,

"Simon Heller" <sih@ivu.de> writes:

> ... I accidentally posted this infrastructure message in the timetable forum.

I don't think, it was a bad choice posting this issue to both timetable AND infrastructure forum. It is an aspect of infrastructure with high relevance for timetables.

I add a short reply from Joachim (by mail)

On Mon, Mar 21, 2011 at 11:45:09AM +0100, Joachim Rubröder wrote:

>

> Der Vorschlag von Simon, den UIC-Code am ocp zu berücksichtigen finde
> ich sehr vernünftig. Da es dafür ja eine Beschreibung gibt, sollten
> wir die auch möglichst 1:1 umsetzen:
> - numerical country code (2 digits)
> - railway location number (5 digits)
> - check digit (1 digit)
> -> neue eigene Felder speziell hierfür "uic-xy"

>

> "code" sehe ich für den Länder-intern bzw. System-intern üblichen
> Schlüssel, also DS100 bzw. die mehrbuchstabile Abkürzung. Da können
> wir in railML aber schwer eine verbindlichen Vorgabe über die Nutzung

- > machen. Viriato würde da wohl am ehesten den UICCode (2-digits) und
- > dann den vom Anwender vergebenen Schlüssel (also z.B. '85ZUE' für
- > Zürich) reinschreiben
- >
- > "name" ist dann wohl der Name des ocp (z.B. 'Zürich'), auch ohne
- > verbindliche Vorgaben für die Nutzung.

I translate this into the following (currently non-valid) XML fragments:

```
<xs:attribute name="tsiCountry" type="rail:tTwoDigits" />
<xs:attribute name="tsiLocation" type="rail:tFiveDigits" />
<xs:attribute name="tsiCheck" type="rail:tOneDigit" />
```

The newly introduced "code" attribute should be used for local location codes, like (RL100 in Germany). I would prefer using the "code" attribute with pure local (non-central) location codes (allowing letters, digits and whitespaces) but without additional country code prefixes, like Joachim suggested.

The "old" attributes "abbreviation" and "number" stay marked as "Deprecated" for next major release. see:

<http://trac2.assembla.com/railML/changeset/335>
<http://trac2.assembla.com/railML/ticket/94>

Some example would be:

```
<ocp id="o12345"
  code="ZUE"
  name="Zürich"
  description="Zürich Hauptbahnhof"
  tsiCountry="85"
  tsiLocation="12345" <!-- ?? -->
  tsiCheck="3" />
```

Thank you Simon, for mentioning some official source.

Current file for download (as draft version):

http://www.era.europa.eu/Document-Register/Documents/TAP-TSI-Technical_Document_TAP_B_9_v1.1.pdf

(without according code lists, with some missing paragraphs and small inconsistent explanations!)

There are some more definitions for location code lists that should be used in telematic applications for passenger railway services in future assumed this TSI is put into practice.

I resume the official code snippets for railML attributes:

tsiCountry (2 Digits) - country to which the location belongs in accordance to the Code List B.9.1

(currently missing!)

tsiLocation (5 Digits) - railway location number, the code shall be allocated by a national authority according to its own rules... Each Primary Code shall have an unambiguous and compulsory designation which shall be defined by the national authority.

tsiCheck (1 Digit) - check digit in accordance with the rules specified in Annex A.

tsiReservation (5 Digits) - seat reservation code are defined and allocated by each RU according to its own rules.

tsiType (1 Digit) - Type used to indicate the type of location [see code list B.9.2];

(currently missing!)

tsiInfrastructureBorder (3 Digits) - frontier and IM-transit point code used to identify the frontier and transit point concerned within the different "Type" categories. ...The allocating body tries to achieve agreement between the concerned parties and allocates the Subsidiary Code.

tsiRailwayA (4 Digits) - Company Code of RU A according ERA TAP TSI Technical Document B.8

tsiRailwayB (4 Digits) - Company Code of RU A according ERA TAP TSI Technical Document B.8

If we agree, implementing these attributes, I would prefer adding a new element, called "tsi" or "era" or "uic", cutting the attributes' prefixes.

just my 2 cents...

Susanne

--

Susanne Wunsch

Schema Coordinator: railML.common

Subject: Re: Fwd: Mapping of code and abbreviation for ocps
Posted by [Christian Rahmig](#) on Sun, 15 May 2011 20:50:52 GMT
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Hello Simon,

please read my comment to the current implementation for closing
<http://trac2.assembla.com/railML/ticket/112> below.

Am 21.03.2011 15:35, schrieb Susanne Wunsch:

> Hello Simon,

>

> "Simon Heller"<sih@ivu.de> writes:

>

>> ... I accidentally posted this infrastructure message in the timetable forum.

>

> I don't think, it was a bad choice posting this issue to both timetable

> AND infrastructure forum. It is an aspect of infrastructure with high

> relevance for timetables.

>

> I add a short reply from Joachim (by mail)

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> On Mon, Mar 21, 2011 at 11:45:09AM +0100, Joachim Rubröder wrote:

>>

>> Der Vorschlag von Simon, den UIC-Code am ocp zu berücksichtigen finde

>> ich sehr vernünftig. Da es dafür ja eine Beschreibung gibt, sollten

>> wir die auch möglichst 1:1 umsetzen:

>> - numerical country code (2 digits)

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>> - check digit (1 digit)

>> -> neue eigene Felder speziell hierfür "uic-xy"

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>> "code" sehe ich für den Länder-intern bzw. System-intern üblichen

>> Schlüssel, also DS100 bzw. die mehrbuchstabile Abkürzung. Da können

>> wir in railML aber schwer eine verbindlichen Vorgabe über die Nutzung

>> machen. Viriato würde da wohl am ehesten den UICCode (2-digits) und

>> dann den vom Anwender vergebenen Schlüssel (also z.B. '85ZUE' für

>> Zürich) reinschreiben

>>

>> "name" ist dann wohl der Name des ocp (z.B. 'Zürich'), auch ohne

>> verbindliche Vorgaben für die Nutzung.

>

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>

> <xs:attribute name="tsiCountry" type="rail:tTwoDigits" />

> <xs:attribute name="tsiLocation" type="rail:tFiveDigits" />

> <xs:attribute name="tsiCheck" type="rail:tOneDigit" />

>

> The newly introduced "code" attribute should be used for local location

> codes, like (RL100 in Germany). I would prefer using the "code"

> attribute with pure local (non-central) location codes (allowing

> letters, digits and whitespaces) but without additional country code

> prefixes, like Joachim suggested.

>

> The "old" attributes "abbreviation" and "number" stay marked as

> "Deprecated" for next major release. see:

>

> <http://trac2.assembla.com/railML/changeset/335>

> <http://trac2.assembla.com/railML/ticket/94>

>

> Some example would be:

>

> <ocp id="o12345"

> code="ZUE"

> name="Zürich"

> description="Zürich Hauptbahnhof"

> tsiCountry="85"

> tsiLocation="12345"<!-- ?? -->

> tsiCheck="3" />

>

> Thank you Simon, for mentioning some official source.

>

> Current file for download (as draft version):

>

> http://www.era.europa.eu/Document-Register/Documents/TAP-TSI-Technical_Document_TAP_B_9_v1.1.pdf

>

> (without according code lists, with some missing paragraphs and small

> inconsistent explanations!)

>

> There are some more definitions for location code lists that should be

> used in telematic applications for passenger railway services in future

> assumed this TSI is put into practice.

>

> I resume the official code snippets for railML attributes:

>

> tsiCountry (2 Digits) - country to which the location belongs in

> accordance to the Code List B.9.1

>

> (currently missing!)

>

> tsiLocation (5 Digits) - railway location number, the code shall be
 > allocated by a national authority according
 > to its own rules... Each Primary Code shall
 > have an unambiguous and compulsory
 > designation which shall be defined by the
 > national authority.

>

> tsiCheck (1 Digit) - check digit in accordance with the rules
 > specified in Annex A.

>

> tsiReservation (5 Digits) - seat reservation code are defined and
 > allocated by each RU according to its own
 > rules.

>

> tsiType (1 Digit) - Type used to indicate the type of location [see
 > code list B.9.2];

>

> (currently missing!)

>

> tsiInfrastructureBorder (3 Digits) - frontier and IM-transit point
 > code used to identify the
 > frontier and transit point
 > concerned within the different
 > "Type" categories. ...The
 > allocating body tries to achieve
 > agreement between the concerned
 > parties and allocates the
 > Subsidiary Code.

>

> tsiRailwayA (4 Digits) - Company Code of RU A according ERA TAP TSI
 > Technical Document B.8

>

> tsiRailwayB (4 Digits) - Company Code of RU A according ERA TAP TSI
 > Technical Document B.8

>

> If we agree, implementing these attributes, I would prefer adding a new
 > element, called "tsi" or "era" or "uic", cutting the attributes'
 > prefixes.

The currently implemented solution, which will be part of the railML 2.1 release, follows this concept:

There is a new optional element <tsi> within the element <ocp>. It shall include all the code values that are set in the "TAP TSI: ANNEX B.9 STANDARD NUMERICAL CODING OF LOCATIONS" by the ERA. Currently, this document is a draft document only and the proposed values are not

confirmed, yet.

As discussed during the meeting in Braunschweig last Monday, we therefore focus on the country code in the first place. The new tsi element contains the attribute:

```
<xs:attribute name="tsiCountry" type="rail:tTwoDigits" />
```

Further attributes need to be discussed on the basis of a confirmed TAP TSI and can be added in future after the railML 2.1 release.

This concept has been implemented in
<http://trac2.assembla.com/railML/changeset/391>

Best regards
Christian

Christian Rahmig
railML.infrastructure coordinator

Subject: Re: Fwd: Mapping of code and abbreviation for ocps
Posted by [Christian Rahmig](#) on Tue, 17 May 2011 06:33:41 GMT
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Hello,

just a short notice on <http://trac2.assembla.com/railML/changeset/391>:

- > There is a new optional element <tsi> within the element <ocp>. It shall
- > include all the code values that are set in the "TAP TSI: ANNEX B.9
- > STANDARD NUMERICAL CODING OF LOCATIONS" by the ERA. Currently, this
- > document is a draft document only and the proposed values are not
- > confirmed, yet.
- >
- > As discussed during the meeting in Braunschweig last Monday, we
- > therefore focus on the country code in the first place. The new tsi
- > element contains the attribute:
- >
- > <xs:attribute name="tsiCountry" type="rail:tTwoDigits" />

Susanne mentioned to add the already discussed attributes "tsiLocation" and "tsiCheck" defining the five digit location code and the check digit. Therefore, in <http://trac2.assembla.com/railML/changeset/392> I added these two attributes.

Best regards

Christian

Christian Rahmig
railML.infrastructure coordinator

Subject: Re: Fwd: Mapping of code and abbreviation for ocps
Posted by [Christian Rahmig](#) on Tue, 26 Jun 2012 09:47:33 GMT
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Hello Simon and anyone interested,

- > Furthermore we have the letter or letter/number codes known in Germany as
- > "Betriebsstellenkürzel" that are not only in Germany widely used.
- >
- > To avoid confusion we should clearly document which railML-attribute is
- > intended to be used for which identifier. Otherwise we will see in the
- > railML code attribute letter codes, and 5-, 6-, 7- and 8-digit number
- > codes, depending on who sent the data.
- >
- > My view of the issue is that when I hear "code" I immediately think of the
- > uic code.
- > So I would map
- > uic_primary_code (all 8 digits) -> ocp.code
- > Ortskürzel -> ocp.abbreviation
- > location name -> ocp.name
- >
- > Defining the code as the uic code including the county code would make
- > ticket #112 (attribute for uic country code) redundant.
- > Two interface partners could still agree on sending only 5 or 6 digits for
- > national implementations though I wouldn't recommend this (I spent whole
- > days at one of my old jobs to transform 5-digit interfaces files into
- > 6-digit ones).

re-opening the trac ticket #112 (see [1]) we thought about the problem of different ocp codes again. We propose a new element <designator> with the parameters 'register' and 'entry'. Using this new element, it will be possible to address "local" register codes for the same <ocp>.

Example:

```
<ocp ...>
  <designator register='IBNR' entry='8509404'/>
  <designator register='DB640' entry='Bc'/>
  <designator register='Ril100' entry='XSBU'/>
  <designator register='DIDOK' entry='BU'/>
</ocp>
```

There are also different versions of certain registers, e.g. one for each year. An optional attribute for the publishing date may be helpful.

Any comments appreciated...

[1] <https://trac.assembla.com/railML/ticket/112>

Regards

--

Christian Rahmig
railML.infrastructure coordinator

Subject: Re: Fwd: Mapping of code and abbreviation for ocps
Posted by [Christian Rahmig](#) on Sat, 15 Sep 2012 18:29:08 GMT
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Hello everyone,

> re-opening the trac ticket #112 (see [1]) we thought about the problem
> of different ocp codes again. We propose a new element <designator> with
> the parameters 'register' and 'entry'. Using this new element, it will
> be possible to address "local" register codes for the same <ocp>.

>
> Example:
> <ocp ...>
> <designator register='IBNR' entry='8509404'/>
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> <designator register='Ril100' entry='XSBU'/>
> <designator register='DIDOK' entry='BU'/>
> </ocp>

>
> There are also different versions of certain registers, e.g. one for
> each year. An optional attribute for the publishing date may be helpful.

>
> Any comments appreciated...

>
> [1] <https://trac.assembla.com/railML/ticket/112>

the above proposed solution has been implemented in railML 2.2. The
element <designator> now contains three attributes:

'register' defines a (local) register for an OCP's name/code.

'entry' contains the OCP's name/code in the certain register.

'date' defines the publishing date of the register.

Regards

--

Christian Rahmig
railML.infrastructure coordinator

Subject: Re: Fwd: Mapping of code and abbreviation for ocps
Posted by on Tue, 02 Oct 2012 17:55:19 GMT
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Dear Christian,

> 'date' defines the publishing date of the register.

I guess 'date' is optional. Before it is too late: Shouldn't we name it 'startDate' and possibly introduce an (optional) 'endDate', too?

This would help to clarify some special cases, e. g. limited validity of the <designator> in the future ('endDate' is in the future, no successor is known so far). Otherwise we risk that we will have to define empty 'clearing' designators such as:

```
<designator register='DB640' entry='Bc' [start]date='2001-01-01'/>
<designator register='DB640' entry="" [start]date='2013-01-01'/>
```

only to define that the abbreviation/entry 'Bc' is no longer valid for that OCP after 01.01.2013. (And there is no successor - may be the station is closed from then, or changes to another IM.) This may be necessary to clarify that the abbreviation/entry is _free_ from that date!

The better solution would be from my side:

```
<designator register='DB640' entry='Bc' startDate='2001-01-01'
endDate='2013-01-01'/>
```

We should also clarify (in the Wiki) what is the priority between <designator>s which have no 'startDate' / 'endDate' and such which have:

- <designator>s without 'startDate' / 'endDate' are valid outside the validation periods of others
- it is not allowed to define overlapping 'startDate' / 'endDate' validation periods.

Examples:

```
<designator register='DB640' entry='Bc1'/>
<designator register='DB640' entry='Bc2' startDate='2001-01-01'/>
'Bc1' was valid until 31.12.2000.
```

```
<designator register='DB640' entry='Bc1' endDate='2013-01-01'/>
<designator register='DB640' entry='Bc2'/>
```

'Bc1' is valid until 01.01.2013, 'Bc2' will be valid from 02.01.2013.

```
<designator register='DB640' entry='Bc1' startDate='2001-01-01'
endDate='2013-01-01'/>
```

```
<designator register='DB640' entry='Bc2'/>
```

'Bc2' was valid until 31.12.2000 and will be valid from 02.01.2013. (A not very common case in practice.)

```
<designator register='DB640' entry='Bc1' endDate='2012-12-31'/>
```

```
<designator register='DB640' entry='Bc2' startDate='2012-01-01'/>
```

Not allowed.

```
<designator register='DB640' entry='Bc1'/>
```

```
<designator register='DB640' entry='Bc2'/>
```

Not allowed.

Do you copy them into Wiki or should I?

Best regards,
Dirk.

Subject: Re: Fwd: Mapping of code and abbreviation for ocps
Posted by [Christian Rahmig](#) on Sat, 06 Oct 2012 06:06:55 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

Dear Dirk,

>> 'date' defines the publishing date of the register.

>

> I guess 'date' is optional. Before it is too late: Shouldn't we name it

> 'startDate' and possibly introduce an (optional) 'endDate', too?

thank you for your important remark. As described in detail in trac ticket [1] I renamed "date" into "beginDate" and added "endDate". Both dates are optional while the other parameters, "register" and "entry" are set to be required.

Can you please copy your examples into the Wiki? Thank you again.

[1] <https://trac.assembla.com/railML/ticket/112>

Regards

--

Christian Rahmig
railML.infrastructure coordinator
