Posted by   on Sun, 29 Apr 2018 20:14:59 GMT
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Hello Christian,

I did not take part in the meeting in Berlin, but your example looks understandable to me. However, I have 2 comments on using the <operatingPeriod>:

- The attributes startDate and endDate only define the validity period of the <operatingPeriod>, i.e. for which period the <operatingPeriod> contains data. The actual days on which an activity takes place (in your example the non-availability) must be defined using the bitMask attribut and / or the <operatingDay> / <specialService> elements.

- According to railML-Wiki the attributes startDate / endDate are used to limit the validity of a <operatingPeriod> compared to its <timetablePeriod>, i.e. if startDate / endDate is used for a <operatingPeriod>, a suitable <timetablePeriod> should also be given for this <operatingPeriod>.

Best regards
Christian Rößiger

Am 23.04.2018 um 14:51 schrieb Christian Rahmig:
> Dear all,
>
> may I briefly summarize the solution that we agreed on in Berlin last
> week with a short example:
>
> <infrastructure ...>
>   <track ...>
>   <states>
>   <state disabled="true" operatingPeriodRef="opp01"
> startTime="22:00:00" endTime="06:00:00" endDayOffset="1"/>
>   </states>
>   ...
>   </track>
> </infrastructure>
>
> <timetable ...>
>   <operatingPeriods>
>   <operatingPeriod id="opp01" startDate="2018-04-28"
> endDate="2018-04-29"/>
>   </operatingPeriods>
> </timetable>

>
> This example describes the (non-repeating) closing of the track from
> Saturday, 10 pm, to Sunday, 6 am.
>
> Any comments from your side?
>
> Best regards
> Christian

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