Subject: Re: RailML semantics, nextdeparture, recurringschedule
Posted by tuomas.tiihonen on Wed, 11 May 2011 06:47:38 GMT
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Hi,

> The possible "next departures" in city3 in your sense could be either a
> "connection" in railML. Then its meant like a passenger information in
> city3 : "Passengers for city5 should change to the train Departure 5".
>
> Or maybe its like in the planning process for a rostering. Then the
> vehicles of Departure1 could be further used in Departure2 or Departure3.
> Then your departures are corresponding to blockParts which are referencing
> trainParts. The result of the decision process in your programm (take
> Departure2 after Departure1) will lead to a "block" in railML that is used
> as part of a vehicle circulation.
>
> Anyway, all possible trainParts could be listed in railML and they don't
> know about each other. The chosen connection (for passengers -> conection
> or vehicles -> block) between trainParts is the result of a planning
> process.

Our Next departure is used by the driver of the train. So after driver finishes one departure the driver can choose next departure for the train he/she is currently driving. If I understand correctly it is perhaps the vehicle->block closer to this.

> The two bitmasks are not in competition but two different models. If you
> have an operational system, you are familiar with the
> operatingperiod->bitmask for every day. Other systems for conceptional
> planning purposes deal with a standard week and the
> operatingperiod->operatingday->operatingcode->bitmask.

Oh, ok. That clarifies it a bit. We have to choose which way we have to define the days in which context.

Thank you again for the answers!

Br,
Tuomas

> Tuomas Tiihonen wrote:
>>
>>
>>> I'm not sure if I understand right, what you mean by your "Departure".

>>> Could you please describe this a little bit more in detail?
>>
>> Departure is concept in our system that knows following things:
>> trainnumber, vehicle type, route (route is ordered list of stations ~
>> OCPsTT), departureTime, other driving times (times when it arrives to
>> other stations) AND next possible departures. So it is one train that goes
>> around some route with specified times and with specified vehicle with
>> unique train number. It sounds something like commercial train in RailML?
>>
>> And the question was that, when one of such departures has ran from the
>> beginning of the route to the end of the route it is time to make decision
>> about the next departure.
>> Example:
>> Departure 1 goes route: city1-city2-city3
>> Departure 2 goes route: city3-city4-city5
>> Departure 3 goes route: city3-city4-city1
>> Departure 4 goes route: city5-city1-city2
>> Train 1 has ran departure 1 and are now in city 3. Now choice has to be
>> made if next departure is departure 2 or 3 (both starts from city 3 and
>> departure time is near the current time). Departure 4 is not one of the
>> choices as it is not starting from city 3. The departure 1 knows the list
>> of possible next departures (departure 2 and 3 in the example).
>>
>> If all this is applied to RailML can you consider this:
>> Is the commercial train equivalent to Departure in RailML?
>> If the train is equivalent how can one train get list of next trains
>> (=next departures)? in RailML?
>>
>>
>>>> operatingperiod->bitmask
>>> This is a bitmask for every day of a timetable period, decribing if the
>>> train is running on this specific day.
>>>
>>>> operatingperiod->operatingday->operatingcode->bitmask
>>> This is a different more generic way of describing, like "running Mondays
>>> to Fridays only" with a week based bitmask. This is valid for any week
>>> with some further described deviances.
>>
>> Can you please clarify the relations of the bitmasks. Which one overrides
>> which?
>>
>>
>>> I hope this will clear up intentions behind the complex structures of
>>> railML a little bit.
>>
>> Thank you for the clarifications so far, great help!
>>
>> Sincerely,

>> Tuomas Tiihonen
>>
>>
>
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>

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----== posted via PHP Headliner ==----