

UN/EDIFACT

DRAFT DOCUMENT

Traffic or travel location definition message

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This message has undergone only an initial technical assessment which may have found certain technical and presentation problems. These will be solved before the message is submitted as a request for Status 1. Anything shown under Section 5 (or, in some cases, which should have been shown in Section 5 - directory variations) is NOT approved at this stage. Further information on the development of this message can be obtained from the Rapporteur's EDIFACT Board Secretariat. This document is issued for information and comments and is not intended for implementation.  
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## 0. INTRODUCTION

This specification provides the definition of the Traffic or travel location definition message (TRALOC) to be used in Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) between trading partners, involved in administration, commerce and transport.

### 1. SCOPE

#### 1.1 Functional Definition

A message to serve parties that send and/or receive traffic or travel information (e.g. police, road authorities, automobile clubs, broadcasters, transport operators, or individual travellers), conveying one or more traffic or travel location definitions, which support related messages by giving details such as the names and location codes of highways, public transport routes, road junctions, stations, route guidance links, towns, cities, areas or regions.

#### 1.2 Field of Application

The traffic or travel location definition message may be used for both national and international trade. It is based on universal commercial practice and is not dependent on the type of business or industry.

#### 1.3 Principles

The message is meant to comply with the operational requirements of organizations concerning the notification or dissemination of traffic or travel location definitions.

TRALOC defines the locations used in the exchange of traffic or travel information. TRALOC can be used to download location names, references, distance markers or coordinates to users.

Location definitions can be pre-stored in receiver memory, or downloaded using TRALOC. TRALOC allows new locations to be defined, to deal with unusual situations. It can also support mobile or portable receivers with little permanent memory.

1. One TRALOC message conveys information about one or more locations. Typically, TRALOC is used to define locations in support of other traffic or travel messages.

2. A message can be used to define travel situation locations (roads, areas, public transport or parking), route guidance locations, public transport timetable locations, individual traveller locations, etc.

3. A location can be a point, a length of route, or an area; also, its spatial limits may be exactly known, or only approximately defined.

4. One message may relate to all relevant information about the locations, or to a part of that information. Location definitions may be split in different messages, e.g. as required at different times.

5. A traffic or travel location definition may contain either one or two names describing each location, plus one or more references to attributes of the location.

A traffic or travel location definition may also contain other ways of defining the location, such as latitude-and-longitude or distance marker information.

6. TRALOC caters for both temporary and permanent updates, including cancellation of previous data. For these purposes, a number of generic terms are used in this specification, to be described as:

- start time - the time from which the information in the message will become effective
- stop time - the time from which the information in the message will cease to be effective
- expiry time - the time at which the information in the message shall be deleted from the receiving database
- end indicator - indicates that the information in this message is no longer effective
- cancellation indicator - indicates that the information in this message was previously distributed in error

7. A TRALOC message may be sent according to existing agreements with the recipient, or in response to an earlier traffic or travel information request message (TRAREQ).

## 2. REFERENCES

See UNTDID, Part 4, Section 2.6, UN/ECE UNSM - General Introduction,

Section 1.

### 3. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See UNTDID, Part 4, Section 2.6, UN/ECE UNSM - General Introduction, Section 2.

### 4. MESSAGE DEFINITION

#### 4.1 Data Segment Clarification

This section should be read in conjunction with the Branching Diagram and the Segment Table which indicate mandatory, conditional and repeating requirements.

0010 UNH, Message header  
A service segment starting and uniquely identifying the message. The message type code for the Traffic or travel location definition message is 'TRALOC'.

Note: Traffic or travel location definition messages conforming to this document must contain the following data in segment UNH, composite S009:

Data element 0065 TRALOC  
0052 0  
0054 1  
0051 RT

0020 BGM, Beginning of message  
A segment to indicate the beginning of a message and to transmit the identifying number (when taken in combination with the message sender). The segment can also be used to provide further specification of the message type (by data element 1001: Document/message name, coded).

0030 DTM, Date/time/period  
A segment to specify date and/or times which apply to the message as a whole, such as: - message sending time - confirmation time - input time - expiry time - start time - stop time - request time

0040 ERC, Application error information  
A segment to indicate that an information request cannot be (wholly) fulfilled, for a reason coded.

0050 Segment Group 1: RFF-DTM  
A group of segments to specify references applying to the whole message, and associated dates and/or times.

0060 RFF, Reference  
A segment to provide a reference to the whole message, such as: - contract number - assigned data order number - reference to earlier request number

0070 DTM, Date/time/period  
A segment to specify a date and/or time related to the reference.

0080 NAD, Name and address  
A segment to indicate the identity of the message sender.

- 0090 Segment Group 2: LOC-RFF-DTM-QTY  
A group of segments to define a location by its identifying number, its name(s) and its related characteristics.
- 0100 LOC, Place/location identification  
A segment to indicate the identifying location number. It can also be used to provide the name(s) of the location and/or its orientation (i.e. which direction is to be regarded as the positive direction).
- 0110 RFF, Reference  
A segment to define related characteristics of the location, such as: - road or route number - area reference - intersection type reference - prohibited movement reference
- 0120 DTM, Date/time/period  
A segment to provide date and/or times associated with the location, such as: - expiry time - start time - stop time
- 0130 QTY, Quantity  
A segment to indicate quantities associated with the location code, such as: - free flow speed - number of lanes
- 0140 UNT, Message trailer  
A service segment ending a message giving the total number of segments in the message and the control reference number of the message.

#### 4.2 Data Segment Index (Alphabetical Sequence)

BGM Beginning of message  
DTM Date/time/period  
ERC Application error information  
LOC Place/location identification  
NAD Name and address  
QTY Quantity  
RFF Reference  
UNH Message header  
UNT Message trailer

#### 4.3 Message Structure

##### 4.3.1 Segment Table

POS	TAG NAME	S	R
0010	UNH Message header	M	1
0020	BGM Beginning of message	M	1
0030	DTM Date/time/period	M	9
0040	ERC Application error information	C	1
0050	AAAAA Segment Group 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	C	9AAAAAAAAAAAAA <sub>2</sub>
0060	RFF Reference	M	1 <sup>3</sup>
0070	DTM Date/time/period	C	9AAAAAAAAAAAAA <sub>U</sub>
0080	NAD Name and address	M	1



## 5.2 Explanation of Directory Variations

There are no Directory variations.

### 5.2.1 Segment Variation

### 5.2.2 Composite Variation

### 5.2.3 Data Element Variation