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**Traffic and Travel Information (TTI) — TTI  
via Transport Protocol Experts Group  
(TPEG) Extensible Markup Language  
(XML) —**

**Part 2:  
tpeg-locML**

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*Informations sur le trafic et le tourisme (TTI) — Messages TTI via le  
langage de balisage extensible (XML) du groupe d'experts du protocole  
de transport (TPEG) —*

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**Partie 2: tpeg-locML**



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## Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
Introduction .....	v
1 Scope .....	1
2 Normative references .....	1
3 Abbreviated terms .....	2
4 Format of this document.....	3
4.1 Tables.....	3
5 tpeg-locML.....	4
5.1 location_container .....	4
5.2 location_coordinates.....	4
5.3 location_descriptions.....	8
<b>Annex A (normative) DTD for tpeg-locML — TPEG Location Referencing for applications (tpeg-locML.dtd).....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Annex B (normative) External entity references for tpeg-locML — TPEG Location Referencing for applications (tpeg-locML.ent).....</b>	<b>28</b>

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

In other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish other types of normative document:

- an ISO Publicly Available Specification (ISO/PAS) represents an agreement between technical experts in an ISO working group and is accepted for publication if it is approved by more than 50 % of the members of the parent committee casting a vote;
- an ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS) represents an agreement between the members of a technical committee and is accepted for publication if it is approved by 2/3 of the members of the committee casting a vote.

An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed after three years with a view to deciding whether it should be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an International Standard, or withdrawn. In the case of a confirmed ISO/PAS or ISO/TS, it is reviewed again after six years at which time it has to be either transposed into an International Standard or withdrawn.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/TS 24530-2 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 204, *Intelligent transport systems*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

Throughout the text of this document, read "...this European pre-Standard..." to mean "...this Technical Specification...".

ISO/TS 24530 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Traffic and Travel Information (TTI) — TTI via Transport Protocol Experts Group (TPEG) Extensible Markup Language (XML)*:

- *Part 1: Introduction, common data types and tpegML*
- *Part 2: tpeg-locML*
- *Part 3: tpeg-rtmML*
- *Part 4: tpeg-ptiML*

## Introduction

TPEG in XML (tpegML) provides the solution to diverse requirements for the ultimate delivery of TPEG applications (potentially simultaneously) via for example ARIB, ATSC, DAB, DVB and the Internet. This will solve the minimal adaptation layers requirement and without doubling up on message carousels, which are handled at different layers of the protocol stacks.

The original TPEG technology uses a byte-oriented stream format, which may be carried on almost any digital bearer with an appropriate adaptation layer. TPEG messages are delivered from service providers to end-users, and are used to transfer application data from the database of a service provider to an end-user's equipment.

TPEG binary was initially designed to meet a particular brief, from the EBU's Broadcast Management Committee; to develop a new protocol for Traffic and Travel Information, for use in the multimedia broadcasting environment. TPEG applications were developed with service and transport features, which enable travel-related messages to be coded, decoded, filtered and understood both by humans (visually and/or audibly) and by agent systems. This brief was also endorsed by the EBU TTI Broadcast Strategy Team, who recognized the vital importance of a bearer independent TTI protocol.

The development of TPEG binary technology is excellently matched both technically and economically to DAB and possibly to internet bearers, where of the order of up to 10 kbits/s is considered acceptable. However other bearers such as ARIB, ATSC and DVB may be able to offer much higher data rates with economic and technical utility. Nevertheless these bearers are highly structured (layered) in their ability to handle transparent data services and they include mechanisms suitable for carousel delivery, which would require a considerably different TPEG data structure before real transparency could be achieved.

Another potential use of tpegML is provided to Service Providers who would have a standardised message generation interface, yet be able to develop systems suited to their own requirements. This will enable Service Providers to exchange pre-edited information regardless of their message generation systems and be substantially language independent.

tpegML has been developed using the DTD approach, which allows the use of different language entity files to easily provide a truly language independent service. This approach has the advantage that tpegML files can be rendered in any language, provided the language entity file is available to the internet browser. This document provides English language entity files only. For other languages the entity files in this document only require direct translation.

The development of this ISO/TS 24530 series was undertaken jointly with European Broadcasting Union B/TPEG Group, which has evolved into the TPEG Forum Standards Task Force. Attention is drawn to the EBU sponsored TPEG Forum development principles, which require all inputs containing IPR to be declared during drafting work. No such declarations have been made.

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# Traffic and Travel Information (TTI) — TTI via Transport Protocol Experts Group (TPEG) Extensible Markup Language (XML) —

## Part 2: tpeg-locML

### 1 Scope

This document establishes the XML encoding of the method of Location Referencing used by TPEG applications.

TPEG applications contain the information required by a client TPEG decoder (i.e. both Location Referencing and event information), to present all the information intended for the end-user when it was originated by the service provider.

Location Referencing requires a service provider to give an impression or image, to the human end-user, of where an event has taken place. This cannot be done easily because the human end-user may or may not be familiar with the location. tpeg-loc has the added challenge of attempting to be as language independent as possible. This is achieved by the use of tpeg-loc tables (essentially word-oriented data object dictionaries).

tpeg-loc is the recommended Location Referencing system for TPEG. It provides location data in a machine readable form that allows a “thick” client such as a navigation system to map-match, on-the-fly, to locate the event being described onto a digital map display. However, it is possible to additionally use other location methods, such as the ‘Link-id’ method by suitably modifying the tpegML.dtd to include the relevant lines, e.g.:

```
<ENTITY % link-idML PUBLIC "-//EBU//DTD tpeg-locML//EN" "link-idML.dtd">
%link-idML;
```

*It is vital, for further understanding of this document, to have more than a passing understanding of the tpeg-loc binary specification which describes, among other things, in a step-by step approach: point, link and area definitions, and how they are structured to provide a full Location Referencing system.*

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/TS 24530-1, *Traffic and Travel Information (TTI) — TTI via Transport Protocol Experts Group (TPEG) Extensible Markup Language (XML) — Part 1: Introduction, common data types and tpegML*

ISO/TS 24530-3, *Traffic and Travel Information (TTI) — TTI via Transport Protocol Experts Group (TPEG) Extensible Markup Language (XML) — Part 3: tpeg-rtmML*

## ISO/TS 24530-2:2006(E)

ISO/TS 24530-4, *Traffic and Travel Information (TTI) — TTI via Transport Protocol Experts Group (TPEG) Extensible Markup Language (XML) — Part 4: tpeg-ptiML*

ISO/TS 18234-1, *Traffic and Travel Information (TTI) — TTI via Transport Protocol Expert Group (TPEG) data-streams — Part 1: Introduction, Numbering and Versions (SSF)*

ISO/TS 18234-2, *Traffic and Travel Information (TTI) — TTI via Transport Protocol Expert Group (TPEG) data-streams — Part 2: Syntax, Semantics and Framing Structure (SSF)*

ISO/TS 18234-6, *Traffic and Travel Information (TTI) — TTI via Transport Protocol Expert Group (TPEG) data-streams — Part 6: Location Referencing for applications*

ISO 3166-1, *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 1: Country codes*

### 3 Abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the following abbreviations apply.

#### 3.1

##### **ARIB**

Association of Radio Industries and Business (Japan)

#### 3.2

##### **ATSC**

American Television Standards Committee (USA)

#### 3.3

##### **DAB**

Digital Audio Broadcasting <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/388b9805-b33a-450b-b4a9-35f7065e0dfc/iso-ts-24530-2-2006>

#### 3.4

##### **DTD/dtd**

Document Type Definition - lower case used for file naming

#### 3.5

##### **DVB**

Digital Video Broadcasting

#### 3.6

##### **EBU**

European Broadcasting Union

#### 3.7

##### **IPR**

Intellectual Property Right(s)

#### 3.8

##### **PTI**

Public Transport Information

#### 3.9

##### **RTM**

Road Traffic Message

#### 3.10

##### **SSF**

Syntax, Semantics and Framing Structure



**3.11****TPEG**

Transport Protocol Experts Group

**3.12****tpegML**

tpeg XML applications - use lower case to distinguish them from the TPEG binary applications which use upper case

**3.13****tpeg-loc**

location referencing for applications

**3.14****tpeg-iloc**

descriptor formed according to tpeg-loc rules

**3.15****TTI**

Traffic and Travel Information

**3.16****WGS84**

World Geodetic System 1984

**3.17****XML**

Extensible Markup Language

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**4 Format of this document**

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This document is divided into Sections, each describes an XML element used in tpegML. Each element has an introduction explaining what it is for, the DTD definition relevant to it, guidelines “extending” the DTD and an example. The complete .dtd and .ent files are contained in Annexes A and B.

**4.1 Tables**

A large number of attributes used in elements in tpegML are based on tables in the TPEG specifications. To encode this in XML there are defined general entity references for all the table entries. In this Technical Specification series these entities are taken from the TPEG tables defined in the equivalent part of the ISO/TS 18234-series.

For display in other languages these entity files only need to be replaced by directly translated equivalents.

These are named, for example `locX_Y`, where X is the table number and Y is the row number (e.g. “loc01\_01” is the entry in the `Loc location_type` table for `large area`). The DTD does not restrict the entity references that can be used in an attribute so the ‘guidelines’ sections indicate which entities/tables should be used for which attributes.

Table numbers use a leading zero below 10, whereas the row number within a table does not use a leading zero. Table numbers are random and entries within a table are random – no priority order is implied.

## 5 tpeg-locML

This is defined fully in the tpeg-locML.dtd and tpeg-locML.ent files (see Annexes A and B).

### 5.1 location\_container

```
<!ELEMENT location_container ((location_coordinates | location_descriptions)*)>
<!ATTLIST location_container
  language CDATA #REQUIRED
>
```

location\_container: This is the location referencing method for TPEG. It combines machine readable and human understandable location referencing information.

The language attribute shall use entity references of the form loc41\_x.

Example:

```
<location_container language="&loc41_4;">
  <location_coordinates>...</location_coordinates>
  <location_descriptions>...</location_descriptions>
</location_container>
```

### 5.2 location\_coordinates

```
<!-- loc_table 01: location type -->
<!ENTITY loc01_0 "unknown">
<!ENTITY loc01_1 "large area">
<!ENTITY loc01_2 "nodal area">
<!ENTITY loc01_3 "segment">
<!ENTITY loc01_4 "reserved for future use">
<!ENTITY loc01_5 "intersection">
<!ENTITY loc01_6 "framed point">
<!ENTITY loc01_7 "non-linked point">
<!ENTITY loc01_8 "connected point">
<!ENTITY loc01_255 "unknown">

<!ELEMENT location_coordinates ((mode_type_list | location_point | direction)*)>
<!ATTLIST location_coordinates
  location_type CDATA #REQUIRED
>
```

location\_coordinates: The location type attribute shall use entity references of the form loc01\_x.

Example:

```
<location_coordinates location_type="&loc01_3;">
  <location_point>
    <WGS84>...</WGS84>
    <location_descriptor>...</location_descriptor>
  </location_point>

  <location_point>
    <WGS84>...</WGS84>
    <location_descriptor>...</location_descriptor>
  </location_point>
</location_coordinates>
```

### 5.2.1 location\_point

```
<!ELEMENT location_point ((WGS84 | location_descriptor)*)>
```

location\_point: The elements can be grouped together in a number of ways according to the type of area or point to be described.

Example:

```
<location_point>
  <WGS84>...</WGS84>
  <location_descriptor>...</location_descriptor>
</location_point>
```

### 5.2.2 mode\_type\_list

```
<!ELEMENT mode_type_list (mode_of_transport*)>
```

mode\_type\_list: This describes the modes of transport that this description applies to.

Example:

```
<mode_type_list>
  <mode_of_transport>...</mode_of_transport>
</mode_type_list>
```

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#### 5.2.2.1 mode\_of\_transport (standards.iteh.ai)

```
<!-- loc_table 05: modes of transport -->
<!ENTITY loc05_0 "unknown">
<!ENTITY loc05_1 "road">
<!ENTITY loc05_2 "railway">
<!ENTITY loc05_3 "coach">
<!ENTITY loc05_4 "suburban railway">
<!ENTITY loc05_5 "underground">
<!ENTITY loc05_6 "bus">
<!ENTITY loc05_7 "tram">
<!ENTITY loc05_8 "water transport">
<!ENTITY loc05_9 "aircraft">
<!ENTITY loc05_10 "telecabin">
<!ENTITY loc05_11 "funicular">
<!ENTITY loc05_12 "taxi">
<!ENTITY loc05_13 "self drive">
<!ENTITY loc05_14 "cable-drawn boat">
<!ENTITY loc05_15 "monorail">
<!ENTITY loc05_16 "light railway">
<!ENTITY loc05_255 "undefined">

<!ELEMENT mode_of_transport EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST mode_of_transport
  mode_of_transport CDATA #REQUIRED
>
```

mode\_of\_transport: This describes a mode of transport. The mode attribute shall use entity references of the form loc05\_x.

Example:

```
<mode_of_transport mode_of_transport = "&loc05_3;" />
```

### 5.2.3 WGS84

```
<!ELEMENT WGS84 ( ( expansion | height)* )>
<!ATTLIST WGS84
  longitude CDATA #REQUIRED
  latitude CDATA #REQUIRED
>
```

WGS84: This describes a location as a point, defined by a longitude and latitude pair, or an area, defined by a longitude/latitude pair and an expansion element. The longitude and latitude attributes shall be in units of degrees.

Example:

```
<WGS84 longitude="0.51389" latitude="50.34567">
  <expansion>...</expansion>
</WGS84>
```

#### 5.2.3.1 expansion

```
<!ELEMENT expansion EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST expansion
  radius_of_circle CDATA #REQUIRED
>
```

expansion: This describes the radius of a circle around a point. The radius\_of\_circle attribute shall be in metres.

Example:

```
<expansion radius_of_circle="10"/>
```

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#### 5.2.3.2 height

```
<!-- loc_table 04: height descriptor -->
<!ENTITY loc04_0 "unknown">
<!ENTITY loc04_1 "above">
<!ENTITY loc04_2 "below">
<!ENTITY loc04_3 "at">
<!ENTITY loc04_4 "above sea level">
<!ENTITY loc04_5 "below sea level">
<!ENTITY loc04_6 "at sea level">
<!ENTITY loc04_7 "above street level">
<!ENTITY loc04_8 "below street level">
<!ENTITY loc04_9 "at street level">
<!ENTITY loc04_255 "undefined">

<!ELEMENT height EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST height
  height_descriptor CDATA #REQUIRED
  height %intsili; #REQUIRED
>
```

height: This describes height information. The height\_descriptor attribute should only use entity references of the form loc04\_x. The height attribute shall be in metres.

Example:

```
<height height_descriptor="&loc04_3;" height="30"/>
```

## 5.2.4 location\_descriptor

```

<!-- loc_table 03: descriptor type -->
<!ENTITY loc03_0 "unknown">
<!ENTITY loc03_1 "area name">
<!ENTITY loc03_2 "node name">
<!ENTITY loc03_3 "from name (segment)">
<!ENTITY loc03_4 "to name (segment)">
<!ENTITY loc03_5 "link name">
<!ENTITY loc03_6 "local link name">
<!ENTITY loc03_7 "tpeg-ilc name 1">
<!ENTITY loc03_8 "tpeg-ilc name 2">
<!ENTITY loc03_9 "tpeg-ilc name 3">
<!ENTITY loc03_10 "intersection name">
<!ENTITY loc03_11 "point name">
<!ENTITY loc03_12 "non-linked point name">
<!ENTITY loc03_13 "multimode point name">
<!ENTITY loc03_14 "submode point name">
<!ENTITY loc03_15 "mode name">
<!ENTITY loc03_16 "internal division name">
<!ENTITY loc03_17 "airport name">
<!ENTITY loc03_18 "railway station name">
<!ENTITY loc03_19 "metro station name">
<!ENTITY loc03_20 "terminal identifier">
<!ENTITY loc03_21 "gate identifier">
<!ENTITY loc03_22 "platform identifier">
<!ENTITY loc03_23 "building name">
<!ENTITY loc03_24 "town name">
<!ENTITY loc03_25 "county name">
<!ENTITY loc03_26 "region name">
<!ENTITY loc03_27 "nation name">
<!ENTITY loc03_28 "river name">
<!ENTITY loc03_29 "canal name">
<!ENTITY loc03_30 "lake name">
<!ENTITY loc03_31 "sea name">
<!ENTITY loc03_32 "junction name">
<!ENTITY loc03_33 "bus stop name">
<!ENTITY loc03_34 "IATA identifier">
<!ENTITY loc03_35 "tidal river name">
<!ENTITY loc03_36 "bus stop identifier">
<!ENTITY loc03_37 "ferry port name">
<!ENTITY loc03_38 "administrative area name">
<!ENTITY loc03_39 "police force control area name">
<!ENTITY loc03_40 "administrative reference name">
<!ENTITY loc03_41 "point-of-interest name">
<!ENTITY loc03_42 "parking facility name">
<!ENTITY loc03_43 "service area name">
<!ENTITY loc03_255 "descriptor name">

<!ELEMENT location_descriptor (language*)>
<!ATTLIST descriptor
  descriptor_type CDATA #REQUIRED
  descriptor %short_string; #REQUIRED
>

```

location\_descriptor: This describes a location with a name. The descriptor\_type attribute shall use entity references of the form loc03\_x.

Example:

```

<location_descriptor descriptor_type="&loc03_26;" descriptor="New Forest">
  <language>...</language>
</location_descriptor>

```

### 5.2.4.1 language

```

<!ELEMENT language EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST language
  language_code CDATA #REQUIRED
>

```