Appendix B: Glossary

T=technology related; F=-functional (SDP) related

Class	Term	Description	Source
T	_cd	A suffix that designates that the element is an enumerated type that includes all the code values.	
T	_id	A suffix that refers to elements that are identifiers.	
F	Amenity	A physical feature of a fixed location of a transit facility. They may include the shelter, platform announcement panel, wastebasket, phone, benches, and parking (e.g., park and ride lot).	
T	Annotation	Generally used to define data concepts or provide alternative values for enumerated types, annotations are documentations within the XML Schema that are human-readable documentation or machine-readable code to define the element.	
T	Attribute	A qualifier on an XML tag that provides additional information.	
T	Attribute Group	An attribute group qualifies an element. This feature is implemented in the SDP on the SDP root node to describe the Schedule Version.	
T	Branch Elements	A complex type element that classifies a set of nested elements in the XML Schema.	
F	CDRM	Conceptual Data Reference Model. The conceptual model describes "real-world" phenomenon using unambiguously defined set of data concepts and model their relationship to each other.	
T	Child Element or Child Entity	An element or entity that is related to another element or entity by being embedded in that entity or element.	
T	Comment	Comments begin with <!-- and end with -->. Comments can contain any data except the literal string --. You can place comments between markup anywhere in a XML document. Comments are not part of the textual content of an XML document. An XML processor is not required to pass them along to an application.	
F	Complete Submittal	A SDP document submitted by a Transit Provider that includes their schedule which includes all routes in service.	

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Class	Term	Description	Source
T	Complex Type Element	An element that aggregates simple type elements or constrains other elements. See Element.	
F	Conceptual Model	See Model, Conceptual.	
F	Data Concept	"Any of a group…referring to abstractions or things in the natural world that can be identified with explicit boundaries and meaning, and whose properties and behavior all follow the same rules."	IEEE 1489:1999
F	Data Model	"A data model is a model that describes in an abstract way how data is represented in a business organization, an information system or a database management system."	wikipedia.org
F	Data Model, Conceptual	"Description of a real world domain in terms of entities, relationships and attributes, in an implementation independent manner. It should provide a structure on which the rest of the development of an application system can be based."	TRANSMODEL version 5.1
F	Data Model, Logical	"Data design, that takes into account the type of database to be used, but does not consider means of utilization of space or access"	TRANSMODEL version 5.1
T	Element	A data concept that is included in an XML Schema. An element description may be defined as a *simple type* element which describes a field or record in the XML schema, or a *complex type* which includes multiple simple or complex type elements.	
F	Entity	(1) Anything of interest (such as a person, place, process, property, object, concept, association, state or event) within a given domain of discourse. (2) an object (data) that has its own existence (as opposed to an attribute).	(1) IEEE 1489:1999 (2) TRANSMODEL version 5.1
F	Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD)	A representation of a methodology allowing for the representation of a data model in terms of entities and relationships.	Adapted from TRANSMODEL version 5.1
T	Extensible Markup Language	See XML	

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Class	Term	Description	Source
F	Feature	A term used in the geodata industry to mean a place that is spatially located or related to a physical location. SDP features may include, transit stop, transit facility, timepoint, transfer cluster, physical point, landmark and more.	
F	General Agency Information	A layer in the SDP CDRM that describes the Agency, Schedule Version and high level Route information among other data concepts. The General Agency Information layer corresponds to the AgencyRegistration Branch in the SDP XML Schema.	
T	Geocoding	Geocoding is the process of assigning geographic identifiers (e.g., codes or geographic coordinates expressed as latitude-longitude) to map features and other data records, such as street addresses.	Wikipedia.org
T	GML – Geography Markup Language	The XML grammar defined by the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) to express geographical features. GML standards consists of several documents that describe geography and geo spatial phenomenon (relating to standards).	
F	Logical Model	See Data Model, Logical	
T	maxOccurs	Attributes of an element declaration that indicates the number of times the element may be repeated.	
T	minOccurs	Attributes of an element declaration that indicates that the element is optional (the minimum number of elements required is zero).	
T	Namespace	A declaration made in the XML Schema as a means to avoid naming conflicts among different community standards referenced by the XML Schema.	
T	Namespace Reference	A prefix to the type name that distinguishes SDP defined types and native XML types, as in XML schemas. For example, “xsd” is the used as the namespace reference for the base XML Schema standard.	
T	Nested Element	A complex type element that is embedded in another complex type element.	
F	Notes	A key source of information used to explain special information to the user. The drawback of using notes is that they must be manually inserted and may not be well maintained over a long period of time.	

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F	Passenger Access Component	A component characterized by whether the access component is stairs, moving walkway, elevator, escalator or other.	
F	Pattern	A directed path (from origin to destination) of a route, that is, composed of events or event segments.	
F	Data Model, Physical	The data model that is specially designed to implement a specific database engine, for example, Oracle 9i. The physical data model may be implemented in a different format than a logical or conceptual model so as to increase operational efficiency. To that end, the physical model may duplicate data in related tables, join two or more tables so that downstream applications do not need to execute queries, may generate numeric indices on primary key(s) for faster lookup and querying.	
F	Plant Component	A constituent part of the transit facility.	
T	Reference Keys	A key used to ensure the uniqueness of the key throughout a SDP document.	
F	Referential Integrity	Referential integrity in a relational database is consistency between coupled tables. Referential integrity is usually enforced by the combination of a primary key and a foreign key. Primary key: In database design, a primary key is a value that can be used to identify a unique row in a table. Attributes are associated with it. Examples are names in a telephone book (to look up telephone numbers) and words in a dictionary (to look up definitions). Foreign key: A foreign key (FK) is a field or group of fields in a database record that point to a key field or group of fields forming a key of another database record in some (usually different) table. Usually a foreign key in one table refers to the primary key (PK) of another table.	wikipedia.org
T	Root	The main element, message or document reference that is the content of the schema.	
F	Schedule Revision	Catalogs the version (Route Depot Version) of specified route(s) (or route(s) scheduled by a depot).	

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Class	Term	Description	Source
F	SCD	Schedule Calendar Date Profile. A related XML Schema that describes a calendar wherein trips may be assigned to operate on specific calendar dates.	
F	SDP	Schedule Data Profile. The Schedule Data Profile (SDP) is a specification that describes operator generated schedule and related data. It is a business semantics specification that describes schedule information, specifically each data element and its relationship to scheduling data concepts, and preserves the referential integrity of these data concepts. The SDP description is based on recognized information technology (IT) standards such as Extensible Markup Language (XML) and XML Schema, as well as standards and best practices in the IT and transit industries.	
T	SDP Guidance Template Worksheet ("Cheat Sheet")	An Excel worksheet that may be used for mapping native data formats to the SDP. The worksheets include Code definitions, Element definitions, and descriptions of each element in the SDP XML Schema.	
F	SDP XML Document	Data organized in a format that conforms to a prescribed XML Schema. May also be referred to as a 'Content File' or 'Instance.'	
F	Service Provision	A layer in the SDP CDRM that describes the service provided (in the form of Trips, Notes, Blocks and Connections).	
T	Simple Type Element	An Element that does not have element children or attributes. See Element description.	
F	Subset Submittal	A subset of a complete schedule that includes a specified set of routes.	
T	Tag	The semantic structure delimiting the start and end of an element e.g., < tag> data </tag>	
F	Transfer Cluster	A transit facility that is logically joins a cluster of stops for the means of specifying transfer locations and the connections between them.	
F	Transit Facility	Any building or physical location managed by a transit operator or location where the public may access fixed route transit service.	

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Class	Term	Description	Source
F	Transit Schedule Data Exchange Architecture (TSDEA)	The TSDEA is a framework for managing and exchanging schedule data through the deployment of the Transit Schedule Data Exchange Architecture. The TSDEA should be viewed as an engine that integrates regional transit data, providing consistent data across the region. It enables a scalable, modular, computing framework to deploy regional transit business services.	
F	Transit Gazetteer	A layer in the SDP CDRM that inventories the "features" owned, operated or used in the transit network or service.	
F	Transit Network	A layer in the SDP CDRM that describes a logical description of the physical network over which service is provided.	
F	Valid Submission	Checking of a registered document to ensure that conforms to the requirements of the SDP XML Schema and other business rules outlined in the SDP Functional Requirements document. XML validation checks for correct data type conformance, data organization and mandatory elements as defined by the SDP XML Schema. The SDP business rules checks for identifier uniqueness, matching identifier references, dates within range, and other key rules.	
T	Well-Formed	A XML document that has correct XML syntax.	
T	XML	The Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a W3C-recommended general-purpose markup language for creating special-purpose markup languages, capable of describing many different kinds of data.	wikipedia.org
T	XML Schema	An XML schema is a description of a type of XML document, typically expressed in terms of constraints on the structure and content of documents of that type, above and beyond the basic syntax constraints imposed by XML itself. An XML schema provides a view of the document type at a relatively high level of abstraction.	wikipedia.org
T	XML Validation	The process of checking to see if an XML document conforms to its related XML schema.	
T	XML Validator	A tool that checks that an XML document is well formed (organizationally correct) and valid (syntactically correct).	

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Class	Term	Description	Source
T	XMLSpy	A commercial software product that enables the development and management of XML schemas and family of schemas.	