

# **PARKING DATA ESSENTIALS**

## **Glossary**

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Terms	Definition
<b>APDS (Alliance for Parking Data Standards)</b>	The Alliance for Parking Data Standards (APDS) is a not-for-profit organization dedicated to developing global standards for parking data. APDS aims to create common data specifications for sharing parking-related information, facilitating the integration and interoperability of various parking systems and services. This initiative helps enhance efficiency, user experience, and data-driven decision-making in the parking industry. APDS forms the basis of DATEX II Part 6 (Parking publications), see <a href="#">below</a> .
<b>API (Application Programming Interface)</b>	An API (Application Programming Interface) is a set of rules, protocols and tools that allow different software applications to communicate with each other in a standardized way, allowing them to exchange data and functionality. APIs enable the sharing of small packets of data, relevant to the specific request, keeping other internal system details hidden, which helps with system security.
<b>Availability</b>	Parking availability refers to parking spaces in a given area, their status or condition, indicating whether and where parking is currently accessible for vehicles. It encompasses several aspects of parking management and is crucial for efficient urban mobility, reducing congestion, and enhancing the overall driver experience.
<b>Converter</b>	A converter is a device or software that changes something from one form to another. In the realm of software or data, the term can apply to data (e.g. transforming data types or encoding), converting file formats, etc.
<b>Data Licensing</b>	Data Licensing refers to the legal and regulatory framework governing how data can be used, shared, and distributed. It involves the creation of agreements or licenses that specify the terms under which data can be accessed and utilized by different parties. These licenses are essential for ensuring that data usage complies with legal requirements, protects intellectual property, and establishes clear permissions and restrictions for data users.
<b>Data Providers</b>	Data providers are entities or organizations that collect, generate, and supply data to various users and/or systems. In the context of parking and transport, data providers play a crucial role in gathering and distributing information that supports various applications, such as navigation systems, traffic management, and intelligent transport systems (ITS). These providers ensure that accurate, timely, and relevant data is available for different stakeholders, including public authorities, service providers, businesses, and end-users.
<b>Data Users</b>	Data users are individuals, organizations, or systems that access, utilize, and interpret data provided by data providers for various purposes. In the context of transport and parking systems, data users leverage this information to access services, make informed decisions, optimize operations, enhance services, and support strategic planning.

<b>Database</b>	A database is a collection of data that is organized, stored and accessed electronically. Databases are designed to efficiently manage, retrieve, and update data, supporting various applications and functions across applications. Database Management Systems (DBMS) provide a systematic way to store, organize, and manipulate data, ensuring data integrity, security, and accessibility.
<b>DATEX II</b>	DATEX II is a suite of European standards (CEN 16157 series) specifying a standardized data exchange format used primarily for the exchange of traffic and travel information. It is designed to facilitate the sharing of real-time and historical traffic data between different traffic management systems and agencies. DATEX II provides a common framework that allows for interoperability among various systems and ensures that traffic information can be exchanged efficiently and accurately across different regions and platforms.
<b>Digital Client Certificate</b>	A client certificate is a digital ID that proves the identity of an individual user to a server or application. These certificates are used to authenticate requests to remote servers.
<b>ITS Directive</b>	The ITS Directive refers to the Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) Directive. This is an initiative by the European Union aimed at enhancing road safety, traffic efficiency, and driving comfort by enabling communication among vehicles, infrastructure, and other road users. The main goal is to create a seamless, interoperable environment where different systems and services can work together to provide real-time information and coordinated responses to various traffic situations. The original Directive <a href="#">2010/40/EU</a> has been amended by Directive <a href="#">EU - 2023/2661</a> .
<b>JSON (JavaScript Object Notation)</b>	JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data interchange format that is easy for humans to read and write and easy for machines to parse and generate. It is widely used for representing structured data and is a popular format for APIs, configuration files, and data storage.
<b>MMTIS Delegated Regulation</b>	The MMTIS Delegated Regulation refers to the Multimodal Travel Information Services (MMTIS) Delegated Regulation, which is part of the European Union's efforts to enhance the availability and quality of travel information services across different modes of transport. This regulation aims to support the creation of comprehensive, accurate, and real-time travel information that is accessible to all users, thereby promoting seamless multimodal travel within the EU. The original MMTIS Delegated Regulation ( <a href="#">2017/1926</a> ) has been amended by <a href="#">2024/490</a> .
<b>MoU</b>	A Memorandum of Understanding is a formal but non-binding agreement between two or more parties that outlines the terms and details of a mutual understanding or cooperation. It typically describes the intentions, roles, responsibilities, and actions the parties plan to take in a specific project, partnership, or negotiation.

<b>Multimodal travel</b>	<p>Multimodal travel refers to using multiple modes of transportation to reach a destination in a seamless, efficient, and flexible travel experience.</p> <p>Multimodal travel often involves using a mix of transportation options such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Public Transit</i>: Buses, trains, subways, trams.</li> <li>• <i>Active Transportation</i>: Walking, biking.</li> <li>• <i>Private Vehicles</i>: Cars, motorcycles, taxis.</li> <li>• <i>Shared Mobility</i>: Car-sharing, bike-sharing, ride-hailing services like Uber or Lyft.</li> <li>• <i>Micromobility</i>: E-scooters, e-bikes.</li> </ul> <p>The challenge of multimodal travel is the ability to book all of these different transportation options into a single trip.</p>
<b>NAP (National Access Point)</b>	<p>A National Access Point (NAP) is a centralized platform established by member states of the European Union to facilitate the exchange, accessibility, and availability of various types of transport-related data. NAPs play a crucial role in the EU's strategy to improve transport efficiency, safety, and interoperability by ensuring that data from different sources is standardized, accessible, and easily shareable among stakeholders.</p>
<b>NeTex</b>	<p>NeTex (Network Timetable Exchange) is a suite of European standards (CEN/TS 16614 series) specifying a standardized data exchange format used primarily for the exchange of public transport data such as timetables, network structures, and fare information. NeTex facilitates the exchange of data among various stakeholders, such as operators, planners, and information providers. It supports various use cases, including journey planning, fare validation, and operational management. The standard is based on the Transmodel framework (see <a href="#">below</a>)</p>
<b>Occupancy</b>	<p>Occupancy refers to the extent to which a parking facility, space, or area is occupied by vehicles at a given time. It is a key metric used in parking management and transport planning to gauge the availability and utilization of parking resources. Understanding occupancy helps in managing parking demand, optimizing space usage, improving overall transportation efficiency and improving customer experience.</p>
<b>Off street parking</b>	<p>Off-street parking refers to parking areas that are not on public roads or streets. These spaces include car parks, garages, or private areas where a vehicle can be parked without affecting pedestrian traffic or road flow directly.</p>
<b>On street parking</b>	<p>On-street parking refers to parking a vehicle directly on public roads or streets. Most cities designate areas where a vehicle can be parked alongside the curb or in marked spaces, often regulated by, date/time restrictions, or permits and subject to charges.</p>

<b>Regulated Parking Data Profile</b>	The Regulated Parking Data Profile (an EPA product) provides a data specification to meet specified regulatory data requirements within the Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) Directive and associate Delegated Regulations. The specification enables the delivery of data to the National Access Points (NAPs) to facilitate interoperability, accessibility and usability of parking data across different regions and systems.
<b>RTTI Delegated Regulation</b>	The RTTI Delegated Regulation ( <a href="#">2015/962</a> replaced by <a href="#">2022/670</a> ) refers to a specific legislative framework established by the European Union to enhance the availability and quality of Real-Time Traffic Information (RTTI) services across its member states. This regulation is part of the broader EU strategy to improve road safety, traffic efficiency, and the overall transport experience using advanced information and communication technologies.
<b>SSTPA Delegated Regulation</b>	The Safe and Secure Truck Parking Areas (SSTPA) Delegated Regulation ( <a href="#">885/2013</a> ) is an initiative by the European Union to enhance the safety and security of parking areas for trucks. This regulation is part of the EU's broader efforts to improve working conditions for truck drivers, ensure the security of transported goods, and enhance road safety across Europe.
<b>Terms of use agreement</b>	A terms of use agreement is a legal document that outlines the rules, specifications, and requirements for using a product or service. It serves as a contract between the data provider (such as a website or app) and the data user.
<b>Transmodel</b>	Transmodel is a conceptual framework and European standard for public transport data management (EN 12896). It provides a unified structure to represent and exchange data related to public transport systems, including schedules, routes, fares, and operational information. Transmodel aims to harmonize and systematize the way transport data is managed and exchanged across different countries and systems in Europe.
<b>Web-link repository</b>	A web-link repository is a centralized online database or collection of hyperlinks (web links or URLs) that direct users to various resources on the Internet. These repositories are organized in a structured manner to facilitate easy access and retrieval of relevant information. They serve as a resource for curating and sharing links to websites, documents, datasets, and other online content.