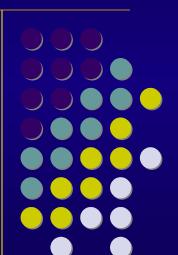
## 12<sup>th</sup> World Congress on Intelligent Transport Systems

## Websites for Regional ITS Architectures

San Francisco, CA 9 November, 2005





Patrick Chan, P.E., patrick.chan@consystec.com
Manny Insignares, manny.insignares@consystec.com
Robert S. Jaffe, Ph.D., rsj@consystec.com

#### **Presentation Outline**



**Websites** 

Websites as a medium and collaboration tool

**Developing Architectures** 

Websites as a tool for involving stakeholders

**Maintaining Architectures** 

Websites as a configuration management tool

**Using Architectures** 

Websites as a source tool for ITS Projects



### **Presentation Outline**



#### • Motivation:

 Involve stakeholders in the development, maintenance and use of their regional ITS architecture



#### Websites (General)



#### **Advantages:**

- Easy Access
- Ease of Use

#### **Benefits:**

- Excellent medium for distributing information
- Most current information

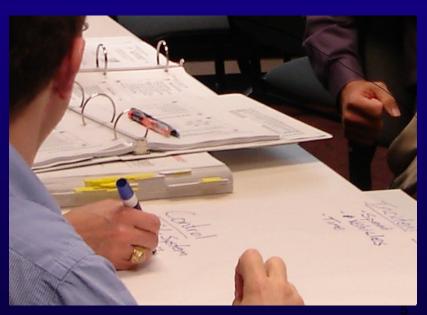


#### Regional ITS Architectures



### Regional ITS Architectures

 Shared vision of how transportation systems in a region may work together to share information and resources to provide a safer, more efficient transportation system



#### Regional ITS Architectures



#### Regional ITS Architectures (continued):

- Inherently involves many stakeholders in a region
- Can contain many details, including:
  - Stakeholders
  - ITS systems (elements)
  - information exchanges
  - transportation services
  - ITS standards
  - functional requirements
- Naturally encoded as a relational database



#### Regional ITS Architectures



- Given multiple stakeholders and the large amount of detailed information, websites are an ideal MEDIUM for hosting regional ITS architectures.
  - Relational databases can be naturally encoded into websites with hyperlinks to show the relationships
  - Websites are excellent electronic document libraries
    - one stop shop for information about a regional ITS architecture.
    - can be linked to by other stakeholders' websites.
    - low costs



## Vital to keep stakeholders involved with the development process.



 Allows participation even if stakeholder is unable to attend all meetings

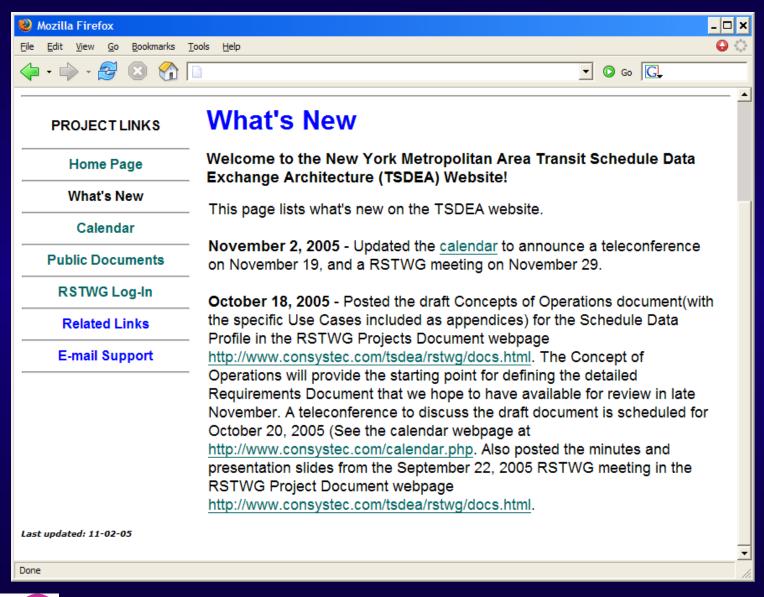


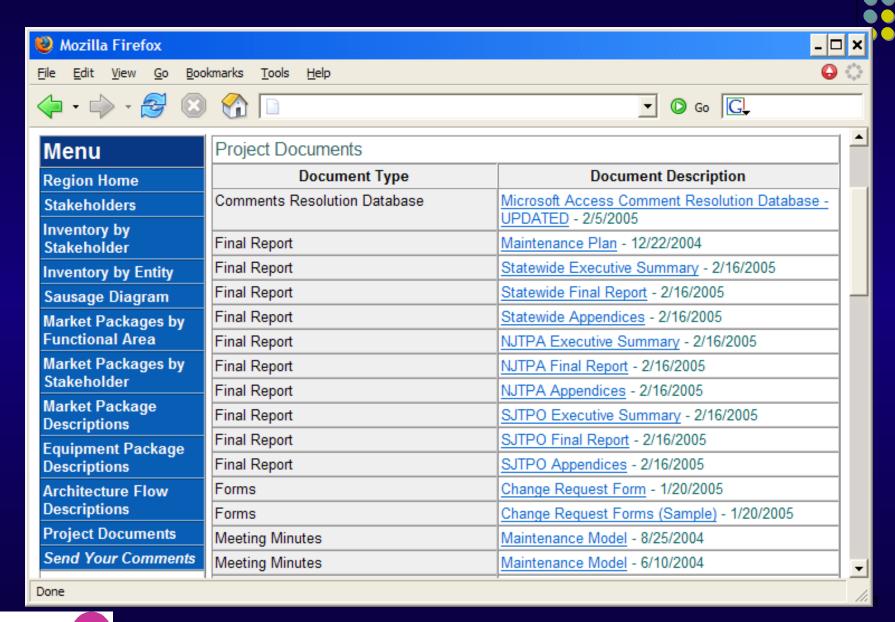
## Websites serve as a clearinghouse for information

- Provide up-to-date information and progress
- Provide meeting minutes, presentation materials, and draft documents









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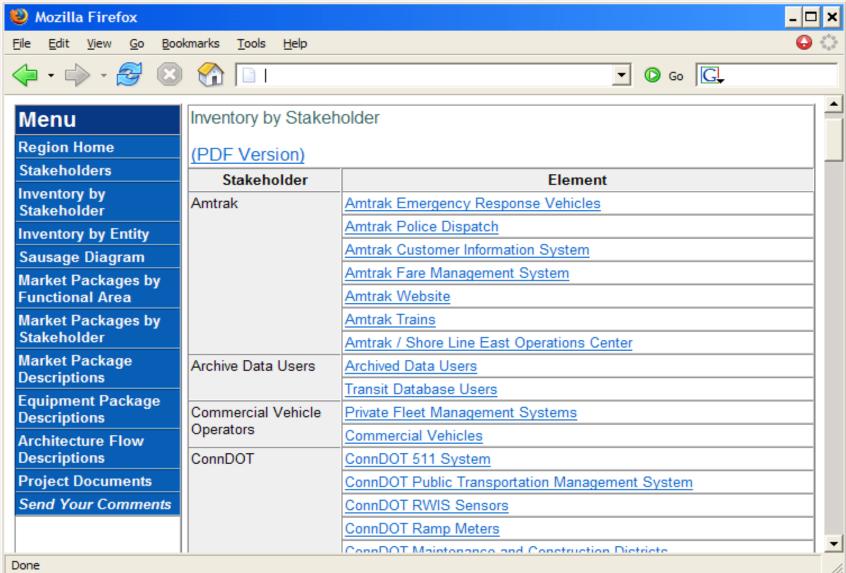


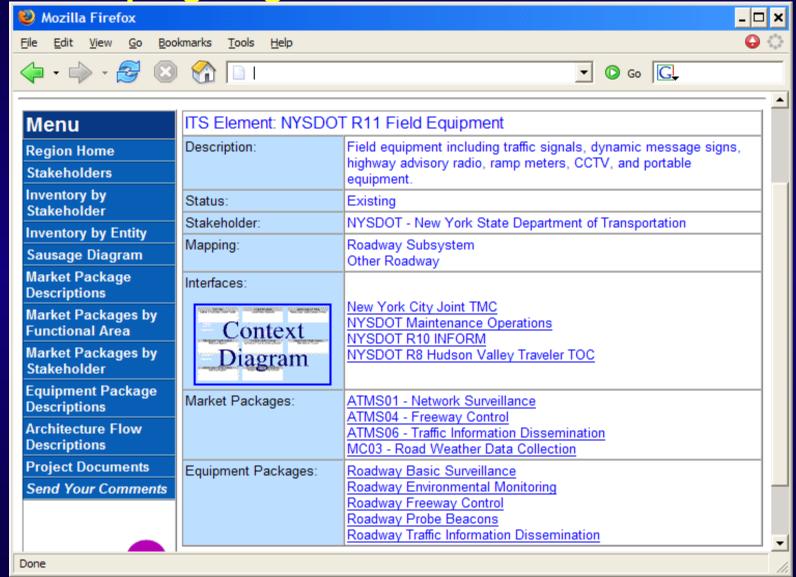


#### Well-designed websites should:

- Present only that information relevant to the user...and ignore the rest
- Allow users to logically search for detailed information, possibly via hyperlinks
- Allow users to save, distribute or print information in a universal format



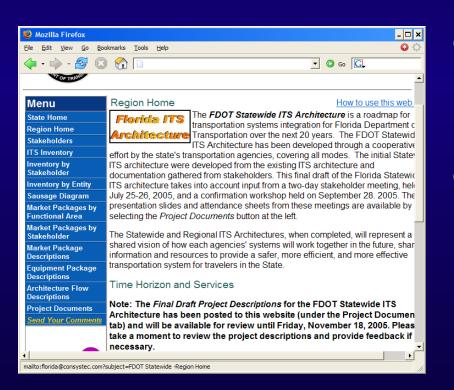








# The ability for stakeholders to provide feedback is KEY!



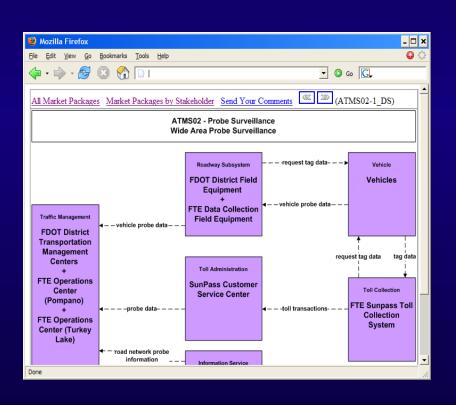
- Website must provide the ability for users to quickly provide feedback
- Developers must collect the feedback accurately, track it and provide a response







#### Well-designed websites should:



- Provide a feedback link on every webpage
- Automatically fill-in relevant information – who receives the feedback and which webpage is being viewed





A regional ITS Architecture is not a static product. It should be updated to reflect:



- New goals, priorities, and strategies
- New needs and transportation services
- ITS projects that are implemented





## Most regions will have a change management process to update the regional ITS architecture!

- Submit proposed changes
- Track proposed changes
- Review proposed changes
- Update the regional ITS architecture
- Inform stakeholders of the update





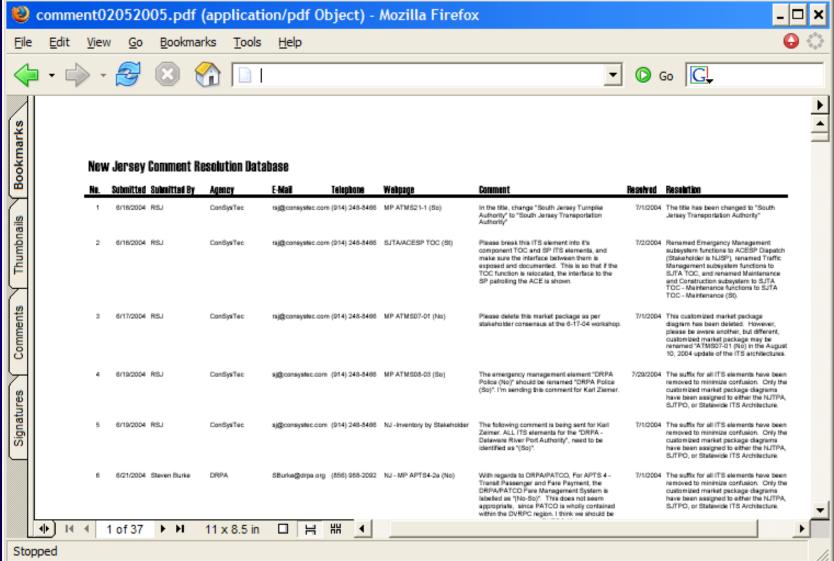
## How can websites help with maintaining architectures?

- Submit proposed changes
  - Provide hyperlinks to submit changes
  - Provide forms to submit changes
- Track proposed changes
  - Automatically store on a database
  - Include disposition
  - Provide viewing access to users



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	Nev	w Jersey ITS Architecture Program		<b>)</b>	
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	Originator Telephone:	Originator Fax:	Originator E-Mail:		
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	Aggree Authorized Signature				
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Description of Proposed Change:					
Rationale for Proposed Change:					
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## How can websites help with maintaining architectures?

- Review proposed changes
  - Provide access to forms and proposed changes
  - Electronic voting
- Update the regional ITS architecture
  - Website with updated architecture can be reviewed by users
- Inform stakeholders of the update



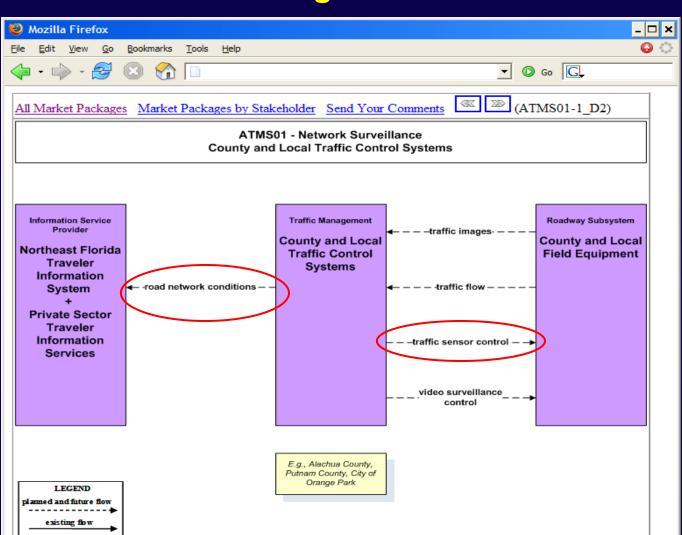


#### ITS Project definition using ITS architecture:

- Types of information to be exchanged between ITS elements (systems)
- System functional requirements
- Linkage to ITS standards, which may be used to develop more detailed project specifications



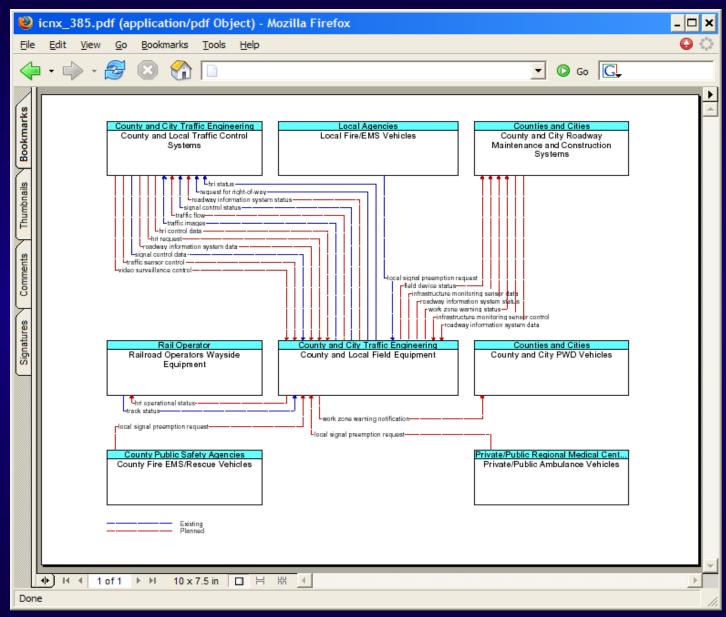
- Information Exchanges





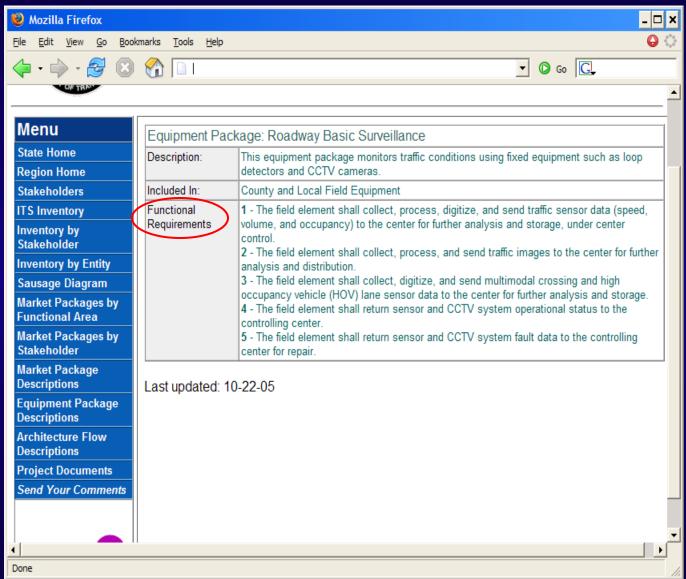
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user defined flow





#### - System Functional Requirements





## **Using Regional ITS Architectures**- Linkages to ITS Standards



File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Help  The File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Help  Architecture Flow: signal control data  State Home  Providetory	<b>○</b> ○			
Menu Architecture Flow: signal control data	_			
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State Home Description				
Description:				
Region Home Information used to configure and control traffic signal systems.	Information used to configure and control traffic signal systems.			
Stakeholders				
ITS Inventory Communications Standards:	Communications Standards:			
Inventory by Stakeholder NTCIP C2F AASHTO-17 File Transfer Protocol (FTP) Application Profile NTC 230:				
Inventory by Entity Sausage Diagram NTCIP C2F AASHTO-18 Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) Application Profile NTC 230:				
Market Packages by Functional Area NTCIP C2F AASHTO-21 Octet Encoding Rules (OER) Base Protocol NTCI 110				
Market Packages by NTCIP C2F AASHTO-28 Ethernet Subnetwork Profile NTC 210				
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Equipment Package Descriptions         NTCIP C2F         AASHTO-31         Transportation Transport Profile         NTC         220				
Architecture Flow Descriptions NTCIP C2F AASHTO-38 Transportation Management Protocols (TMP) NTCIP C2F AASHTO-38 Transportation Management Protocols (TMP)				
Project Documents Send Your Comments  NTCIP C2F AASHTO-47 Point to Multi-Point Protocol Using FSK Modem Subnetwork Profile  NTCIP C2F AASHTO-47 Point to Multi-Point Protocol Using FSK Modem Subnetwork Profile				
NTCIP C2F NEMA TS3.2 Simple Transportation Management Framework (STMF)				
ConSysTec Corp NTCIP C2F NEMA-TS3.p Point to Multi-Point Protocol Using RS-232 Subnetwork Profile NTC 210				
NTCIP C2F S-85 Simple Transportation Management Framework (STMF) Application NTC 230				
NTCIP C2F S-88 Internet (TCP/IP and UDP/IP) Transport Profile NTC 220:				
Message Standards:	Message Standards:			
AASHTO-42 AASHTO-42 Field Management Stations - Part 1: Object Definitions for Signal System Masters				
NEMA TS3.4 NEMA TS3.4 Global Object Definitions NTC 120				
NEMA TS3.5 NEMA TS3.5 Object Definitions for Actuated Traffic Signal Controller Units  NTC 120:	2			
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#### Websites hosting regional ITS architectures:

- Naturally represent existing relationships in ITS architectures
- Provides easy access to relevant, detailed information
- Relatively low cost for high benefits
- Clearinghouse for an architecture maintenance process
- Functional requirements





#### Most Importantly:

- Is a powerful tool for engaging stakeholders
  - Allows interaction with stakeholders through feedback



#### However:

- A website alone is not a stable baseline (because websites are so easily changed)
- A CDROM of the website to document a baseline for planning and deployment purposes.





### Workshop on Using Regional ITS Architectures

ITS America, RITE Forum

Fort Lauderdale, Florida

28 February – 1 March, 2006

Register at www.itsa.org





## Thank You!

- Patrick Chan, P.E., patrick.chan@consystec.com
- Manny Insignares, manny.insignares@consystec.com
- Robert S. Jaffe, Ph.D., rsj@consystec.com

www.consystec.com

