

**APPENDIX A**

**Glossary**

## APPENDIX A

## GLOSSARY

The glossary is divided into two sections. Section A. 1 provides definitions of *ADVANCE* and ITS related terms that can be found throughout this document. Section A.2, beginning on page A12, provides abbreviations and acronyms used throughout this document.

## A.1 - DEFINITIONS

**Advanced Traveler Information Systems (ATIS)** - A collection of developed technologies aimed at providing real time information about traffic conditions, schedules and routes.

**Algorithm** - (1) A finite set of well-defined rules for solution of a problem in a finite number of steps; for example, a complete specification of a sequence of arithmetic operations for evaluating  $\sin x$  to a given precision. (2) Any sequence of operations for performing a specific task. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Architecture** - The organizational structure of a system or component. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Archive** - The transfer of information or material from one location to another for historical preservation; specifically, in *ADVANCE*, it is both the transfer of data from the TIC database to data tape and the transfer of log files from hard disk to data tape for the purposes of system efficiency, as well as historical preservation.

**Argonne National Laboratory (ANL)** - The evaluation manager for the *ADVANCE* project as a whole.

**Attribute Database** - This database will be generated off-line and contain the data elements from the ANR that are required by on-line data fusion, travel time prediction and incident detection. This database will be updated whenever there is sufficient change in the network topology or when a new MIF is generated. Once updated, the database is then given to UIC-EECS to be included in the TIC database.

**Automatic Incident Detection** - The detection at the TIC of activities on the roadway which are not the norm for that particular time, day, week or month. This detection is to be done automatically with no input required from the operator. The detection shall be based on input from probes and such other data as may be available. (Also see "Incident Detection.")

**Automatic Vehicle Identification (AVI)** - A system that combines an on-board transponder with roadside receivers to automate identification of vehicles for purposes such as electronic toll collection and stolen vehicle recovery.

**Availability** - The ability of an item (under combined aspects of reliability, maintainability and maintenance support) to perform its required function at a stated instant of time or over a stated period of time.

**Back-up** - A procedure which copies the database or system log files to another location, so as to be available in order to replace or help restore data which could be lost in the event of a failure or externally caused disaster.

**Boot** - To initialize a computer system by clearing memory and reloading the operating system. (See IEEE Std 610.124990.)

**Calendar Day** - Consecutive days, including Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

**Castle Rock Consultants (CRC)** - CRC Corporation Limited. Subconsultants to De Leuw, Cather & Company.

**Cellular \*999** - Motorist information and retrieval service operated by the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority to obtain traffic condition information from motorists with cellular phones.

**Client** - (1) One of two components comprising Sun's Network File System (NFS.) The system includes a networked microprocessor-based host (called the "Server") that handles the bulk of the processing, and one and more desktop computers (called the "Clients") providing the interface but little of the processing. (2) A software component which uses a defined interface to access the specialized features of a server. (Also see "Server" and "Client-Server.")

**Client-Server** - A computer architecture in which the tasks required to execute an application are distributed among computer components according to each component's suitability to perform the task.

**Closed Loop Signal System (CLSS)** - A traffic signal control system which has two-way communication between a master traffic controller and a remote location, usually the traffic engineer's office. The master traffic controller also communicates with numerous local traffic signal controllers. The maximum number of local traffic controllers in the system depends on the manufacturer.

**COM Center** - See "Communications Center."

**Communications** - The term "communications" as used throughout the *ADVANCE* project, refers to communications via the RF communications system.

**Communications Center** - The IDOT District 1 Operations and Communications Center. The Center is the operations hub of the District with the primary responsibility of "calling out" the appropriate personnel and coordinating their actions by using up-to-the-minute information from various agencies. The Center operates an extensive highway information system serving major interstates, arterials and secondary roads maintained by IDOT District 1. The system includes Highway Advisory Radio, handling of incident reports and dispatch for IDOT maintenance vehicles, including Minutemen courtesy patrol and snow removal.

**Component** - One of the parts that make up a system. A component may be hardware or software and may be subdivided into other components. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Conceptual Design** - An overview of the *ADVANCE* system. Explains philosophy and terminology used to collect, analyze and communicate dynamic traffic information. A System Architecture is given that outlines basic functionality in terms of the Traffic Information Center, an RF Communications Infrastructure, and a population of Mobile Navigation Assistant units and Traffic Related Functions.

**Congestion Distance** - The cumulative distance a vehicle travels on a specific link under the a specific speed, defined as 4.4 miles per hour for the *ADVANCE* Targeted Deployment.

**Data** - (1) A representation of facts, concepts, or instructions in a manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing by human or by automatic means. (2) Sometimes used as a synonym for documentation. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Data Fusion (DF)**- A TRF algorithm on the TIC. Data Fusion acts as an intermediary between external components and other TRF components. It will screen data received from CLSS and probe vehicles and aggregate this with all other on-line data to estimate link travel times for the last five (5) minute interval.

**Data Structure** - A physical or logical relationship among data elements, designed to support specific data manipulation functions. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Database**- A collection of interrelated data stored together in one or more computerized files. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Day** - Midnight to midnight the following night.

**De Leuw, Cather & Company** - De Leuw, Cather & Company provided system engineering services to IDOT and was responsible for system integration and testing on the *ADVANCE* project.

**Design Requirement** - A requirement that specifies or constrains the design of a system or system component. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Design Specification** - A document that describes the design of a system or component. Typical contents include system or component architecture, control logic, data structures, input/output formats, interface descriptions and algorithms. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Destination** - A location representing a travel objective.

**Detailed Design** - (1) The process of refining and expanding the preliminary design of a system or component to the extent that the design is sufficiently complete to be implemented. (2) The result of the process in (1). (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Differential Correction** - A technique for overcoming GPS position determination errors. A GPS receiver is placed at a precisely identified control location. The difference between the indicated GPS position and the actual position is calculated. Pseudo range and range rate correction information for up to six satellites is then broadcast for mobile GPS systems to use in improving the accuracy of their calculated position.

**Document** - (1) A medium, and the information recorded on it, that generally has permanence and can be read by a person or machine. (2) To create a document as in (1). (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Downtime** - The length of time from the occurrence of a failure for a given item until that item becomes functional again.

**Driver** - (1) A software module that invokes and, perhaps, controls and monitors the execution of one or more software modules. (2) A computer program that controls a peripheral device and, sometimes, reformats data for transfer to and from the device. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Dynamic Profile** - The current best estimate of travel time on a particular link. Delta time values from this and the CD-ROM based static profiles were transmitted to the vehicles.

**Dynamic Route Guidance System (DRGS)** - Route guidance system in which the route proposed is updated based on real time traffic information.

**Dynamic Route Planning** - The process in the Mobile Navigation Assistant (as well as at the TIC for testing purposes) that uses data from a variety of real time as well as historical sources to determine a recommended travel route. The algorithm is the same as that used in static route planning.

**Dynamic Travel Time** - Travel time information based upon current information including probe vehicles, IDOT TSC, \*999, closed loop signal information, etc.

**Ethernet** - A defacto standard LAN using coaxial cables and CSMA/CD (Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Carrier Detect.) Similar to an IEEE 802.3 LAN.

**Evaluation Plan** - Provides a comprehensive set of procedures to evaluate the effectiveness of the ADVANCE ITS approach. Intended to guide the evaluation of results after the system testing activities have been concluded.

**Expandability** - The degree to which a system or component can be modified to increase its storage or functional capacity. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**External Interface** - The software and hardware required to provide communications between a system external to ADVANCE and to and from one of the subsystems of ADVANCE (i.e., MNA, TIC, COM, TRF, AAA.)

**Failure** - The unscheduled termination of the ability of an item to perform a required function.

**Fault** - (1) A defect in a hardware device or component; for example, a short circuit or broken wire. (2) An incorrect step, process, or data definition in a computer program. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)** - One of the founding Parties. FHWA is responsible for the overall evaluation of the ADVANCE project.

**Flowchart** - A control flow diagram in which suitably annotated geometrical figures are used to represent operations, data, or equipment, and are now used to indicate the sequential flow from one to another. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Functional Requirement** - A requirement that specifies a function that a system or system component must be able to perform. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Functional Specification** - A document that specifies the functions that a system or component must perform. Often a part of the requirements specification. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Functionality** - The features offered by a system in order to complete the tasks which it was designed to perform.

**Global Positioning System (GPS)** - A government-owned system of 24 earth-orbiting satellites that transmit data to ground-based receivers. GPS provides extremely accurate latitude and longitude ground position in WGS-84 coordinates. However, for U.S. strategic defense reasons, deliberate error (called selective availability) is introduced into the code that is provided for civilian users.

**Hardware** - Physical equipment used to process, store, or transmit computer programs or data. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Historical Travel Time Data** - Roadway travel times originally based on previous studies.

**Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT)** - One of the founding Parties. IDOT is responsible for providing project management for **ADVANCE** and for operating the TIC.

**Illinois Universities Transportation Research Consortium (IUTRC)** - IUTRC is a non-profit corporation owned by Northwestern University, the University of Illinois at Chicago, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and the Illinois Institute of Technology.

**Inbound (RF communications message)** - A communications message transmitted by a probe vehicle to the TIC.

**Incident Detection** - The detection at the TIC of activities on the roadway that significantly reduce the capacity of the roadway from the expected capacity at a particular time. The detection may be based on input from probes, fixed detectors, anecdotal sources, and such other data as may be available.

**Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)** - Application of electronic computer and telecommunications technology to add efficiency to monitor vehicle use and capacity of existing roadways. ITS goals include alleviating traffic congestion, reducing accidents, using energy more efficiently, reducing emissions, and increasing ridership and bus transit.

**Interface** - (1) A shared boundary across which information is passed. (2) A hardware or software component that connects two or more other components for the purpose of passing information from one to the other. (3) To connect two or more components for the purpose of passing information from one to the other. (4) To serve as a connecting or connected component as in (2). (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Internal Interface** - The software and hardware required to provide communications between systems internal to **ADVANCE** (i.e., between any combination of MNA, TIC, TRF and COM.)

**Level** - The lower level representations have the most detail which the higher levels have progressively less detail. A level n network is constructed from segments of rank n and above. The segments on the higher level have been constructed by chaining together shorter segments of identical rank. These chained together segments are defined to be super-segments. The primary difference from “layer” is that the higher levels do not contain the simple segments creating the super-segment. (Also see “Rank”)

**Link** - See “Traffic Link.”

**Location** - Defines a point on the road network. It is specified as a particular road segment a relative distance along the segment, and the right or left side of the segment.

**Maintenance, corrective** - The actions performed, as a result of a failure, to restore an item to a specified condition.

**Maintenance, preventive** - The actions performed in an attempt to retain an item in a specified condition by providing systematic inspection, detection and prevention of incipient failure.

**Man Machine Interface (MMI)** - The interface between the system hardware and the person who is using the system. This general term includes touch (for example, buttons, levers, or touch screens), vision (such as lights or various displays), and auditory effects (such as chimes, beeps, voice synthesis, and voice or speech recognition.)

**Manual Incident Detection** - The ability of the TIC operator to utilize data from other sources (i.e., visual, traffic reports, etc...) to identify incidents on the network without the benefit of an automated detection process.

**Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF)** - For a stated period in the life of an item, the mean value of the length of time between consecutive failures computed as the ratio of the cumulative observed time to the number of failures under stated conditions.

**Mean Time To Repair (MTTR)** - The total corrective maintenance time divided by the total number of corrective maintenance actions during a given period of time.

**Measure of Effectiveness (MOE)** - A measure of effectiveness is used to evaluate results of operational field tests. MOEs can be data directly collected or measures calculated from the data.

**Memory Card** - A plug-in computer memory card containing prerecorded information. May function as mass storage for on-board navigation systems.

**Mobile Navigation Assistant (MNA)** - An in-vehicle navigation system designed and built by Motorola that determines vehicle position, performs route planning based on current traffic information, and provides dynamic route guidance information to the driver.

**Modem** - A device that converts serial digital data from a transmitting terminal to a signal suitable for transmission over a telephone line to a receiving terminal.

**Motorola** - One of the founding Parties. Motorola is providing the in-vehicle systems as well as the RF communications systems.

**Motorola Intermediate File (MIF)** - The Motorola file that contains the hierarchal database used to generate the map file for the MNAs. The MIF is created from the SIF (see definition below.) This is an off-line database created at a Motorola facility.

**Navigation** - The determination of the vehicle's position and direction of travel, utilizing information provided by GPS, or another internal position device and computerized maps.

**Navigation Technologies Corporation (NavTech)** - NavTech provided the map database used in the ADVANCE Targeted Deployment project.

**Occupancy** - The proportion of total time that a loop detector is occupied by a vehicle. This proportion is usually expressed as a percentage.

**Origin** - The point on the roadway network from which route plans are made to the destination. With multiple destinations a trip plan may include up to four points of origin.

**Outbound (RF communications message)** - A communications message transmitted by the TIC to the probe vehicles.

**Parameter** - (1) A variable that is given a constant value for a specified application. (2) A constant, variable, or expression that is used to pass values between software modules. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1 990.)

**Participants** - Any firm, agency or individual, contributing to the *ADVANCE* project.

**Parties** - The original signees to the Agreement creating *ADVANCE*. Consists of Motorola, the FHWA, IDOT, and the IUTRC.

**Percentage Uptime** - The total uptime for a given item taken as a percentage of the total length of time of a stated period of time in the life of an item.

**Performance** - The ability of a system or subsystem to perform its functions.

**Performance Evaluation** - The technical assessment of a system, subsystem or component to determine how effectively objectives have been achieved.

**Performance Requirements** - A requirement that imposes conditions on a functional requirement. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Performance Specification** - A document that specifies the performance characteristics that a system or component must possess. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Position** - The latitude, longitude, and altitude of a point on the surface of the earth.

**Probe Vehicle** - A vehicle (auto, bus, truck, etc...) equipped with the *ADVANCE* Mobile Navigation Assistant. The probe vehicle automatically reports travel times to the *ADVANCE* Traffic Information Center as it traverses the test area.

**Process** - (1) A sequence of steps performed for a given purpose; for example, the software development process. (2) An executable unit managed by an operating system scheduler. (3) To perform operations on data. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Rank** - An attribute of the segment identifying its place in the road network hierarchy. The lowest ranking segments are residential, the highest ranking segments are interstate highways. Rank is an attribute of a roadway which indicates its functional classification. There are four (five for national implementation) road ranks defined. For the *ADVANCE* project, rank 4 would contain the major intercity routes. (Also see functional classification.)

Road ranks are defined (based on AASHTO classifications) and have the following general characteristics:

- **rank 0.** (Corresponds to “Local” Functional Classification.) Local roads which provide land access to individual sites. These are low capacity/volume, low speed, local roadways (e.g., residential streets.)
- **rank 1.** (Corresponds to “Collector” Functional Classification.) Collector roads which provide through movement and land access to local areas. These are moderate capacity/volume, low speed, through roadways.
- **rank 2.** (Corresponds to “Arterial” Functional Classification.) Arterial roads which provide through movements between CBDs and some land access to secondary generators. These are high capacity/volume, moderate speed, extended roadways.
- **rank 3.** (Corresponds to “Freeway” Functional Classification.) Freeways which provide through movement exclusively between CBDs and major generators. These are high capacity/volume, high speed, wide area roadways.
- **rank 4.** (Corresponds to “Freeway” Functional Classification.) High capacity/volume, high speed, major routes between large cities extending outside the test area. (For national implementation of *ADVANCE* and other ITS projects.)

To provide useful map displays, a roadway should not be broken into multiple ranks, i.e., the entire roadway should be assigned to a rank based on its predominant capacity/volume and speed characteristics.

**Real-time** - In the TIC Architecture and User Interface Final Evaluation Report, this term is utilized to denote information received at the TIC from an information source in contrast to the information contained in the *ADVANCE* historical database of travel times.

**Requirement** - (1) A condition or capability needed by a user to solve a problem or achieve an objective. (2) A condition or capability that must be met or possessed by a system or system component to satisfy a contract, standard, specification, or other formally imposed documents. (3) A documented representation of a condition or capability as in (1) or (2). (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Requirements Specification** - A document that specifies the requirements for a system or component. Typically included are functional requirements, performance requirements, design requirements and development standards. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Road Network** - A road network is a collection of interconnected roadways. Typically, a road network covers a limited geographical area such as the Chicago Metropolitan area, but, it may cover a larger area.

**Road Segment** - A segment is the section of roadway between two adjacent nodes in a given road network layer. A segment at a higher network layer can be made of more than one segment at a lower layer. A road segment may contain zero or more shape points.

**Route Guidance** - Route guidance is the process of the MNA of directing the driver along the established route. Route guidance instructions consist of a combination of display graphics, voice output, audible tones, and/or display text.

**Route Plan** - Defines roadway segments to be used in executing a route.

**Route Planning** - The process of selecting a travel route for a particular route. Route planning is performed by the MNA device. It takes into account user-specified conditions (e.g., detours and route criteria), and real-time traffic information.

**Segment** - A continuous point of a road which connects two intersections/nodes.

**Segment ID** - A unique ID that identifies each roadway segment. The ID consists of twenty three (23) bits as assigned by NavTech.

**Server**- (1) A computer providing a service, such as shared access to a file system, a printer or an electronic mail system to LAN users. Usually a combination of hardware and software. There are variations on the same theme. They are called file servers and print servers. (2) The component in a computer system which will validate the client request for correct parameters and access privileges and then execute the requested task. It may return a message to the client. (Also see "Client" and "Client-Server.")

**Shape Points** - A node in the Road Segment used to define the curvature or alignment of the roadway.

**Shell** - A computer program or routine that provides an interface between the user and a computer system or program. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Simulator** - A device, computer program or system that behaves or operates like a given system when provided a set of controlled inputs. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Socket** - A software component which provides a communications connection between a computer and an external source.

**Software** - Computer programs, procedures and possibly associated documentation and data pertaining to the operation of a computer system.

**Specification** - (1) A document that describes in a complete, precise, verifiable manner, the requirements, design, behavior or other characteristics of a system or system component, and, often, the procedures for determining whether these provisions have been satisfied. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1 1990.)

**Standard Interchange File (SIF)** - The NavTech database file supplied to Motorola to develop the MIF. This file contains geometry (e.g., the latitude and longitude for each roadway intersection) and attribute (e.g., classification, restrictions, etc...) information for each roadway.

**Static Profile** - Static information of the roadway link including day type, link ID and average travel times for a specific time period.

**Static Route Planning** - The process in the Mobile Navigation Assistant (as well as in the TIC for testing purposes) which uses data that represents travel time (or travel distance) to determine a recommended travel route. The algorithm is the same as that used in dynamic route planning.

**Subsystem** - A secondary or subordinate system within a larger system. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Syntax** - The structural or grammatical rules that define how symbols in a language are to be combined to form words, phrases, expressions and other allowable constructs. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1 1990.)

**System** - A collection of components organized to accomplish a specific set of functions. (See IEEE Std 610.12-1990.)

**Targeted Deployment Phase** - The phase during which the ADVANCE project vehicles were outfitted with MNAs and the fully operational system was deployed and evaluation tests conducted.

**Test Phase** - The period of time during which the components of a hardware or software product are evaluated and integrated, and the product is evaluated to determine whether or not requirements have been satisfied.

**Total Downtime** - The sum of the lengths of time between the occurrence of a failure for a given item and the time when that item becomes functional again.

**Total Uptime** - The sum of the lengths of time between consecutive failures for a stated period of time in the life of the item.

**Traffic Information Center (TIC)** - Consisting of the hardware, software, a centralized facility and operations personnel. It communicates to and from probes and external systems.

**Traffic Link** - A traffic link (or link, for short) is a pair of adjacent segments and its associated data within a given network layer. It should be noted that links are directional. Therefore, for adjacent bi-directional segments, there are two links defined, one in each direction. Physically, a traffic link consists of the portion of road from the detected beginning of a segment to the detected beginning of one of its successor segments.

**Traffic Related Functions (TRF)** - Subsystem consisting of data fusion, vehicle dynamics, incident detection and travel time prediction algorithms.

**Traffic Systems Center (TSC)** - Operated by IDOT to monitor and control the flow of traffic on expressways within the Chicago area.

**Transferability** - The ease with which a system or component can be modified for use in applications or environments other than those for which it was specifically designed.

**Travel Time Prediction (TTP)** - An algorithm used in the prediction at the TIC of future short term travel times on links to develop future adjustments to the static profiles.

**Uptime** - The length of time between consecutive failures for a given item.

**Usability** - The degree of ease with which users can utilize a given system.

**User** - The person using the specific system referred to.

**User Instructions** - Documentation conveying to the end user of the system, instructions for using the system to obtain desired results.

**User Maintenance Manuals** - Maintenance manuals for the Mobile Navigation Assistant, the Traffic Information Center, and the Communications Subsystems as well as for interfaces for external systems connected to *ADVANCE*.

**User Operations Manuals** - Operating manuals for TIC Console Operators and TIC Database Users.

**User Training Manual** - Training manual for operators of the probe vehicles. To be complete before beginning the deployment of the probe vehicles in quantity.

**Volume** - The measurement term referring to the quantity of vehicle movement per unit time.

**Work Day** - Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday excluding legal holidays acknowledged by the State of Illinois.

**A.2 - ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

This section contains the abbreviations and acronyms used throughout the this document.

AAA - American Automobile Association.

AASHTO - American Association of State Highway Transportation officials

ADV - *ADVANCE* System.

ADVANCE - Advanced Driver and Vehicle Advisory Navigation ConcEpt.

ANL - Argonne National Laboratory

ANR - *ADVANCE* Network Representation

ATIS - Advanced Traveler Information Systems.

ATMS - Advanced Traffic Management Systems.

AVI - Automatic Vehicle Identification

BSC - Base station Controller

CBD - Central Business District

CD-ROM - Compact Disk - Read Only Memory.

CLSS - Closed Loop Signal System.

COM - RF communications subsystem of *ADVANCE*.

CRC - CRC Corporation Limited (Castle Bock consultants), subconsultants to De Leuw, Cather & Company.

C-TLC - corridor Transportation Information center

DBMS - Database Management System.

DF - Data Fusion.

DRGS - Dynamic Route Guidance System.

ETP - Evaluation Test Plan

FHWA - Federal Highway Administration.

GCC - General Communications Controller

GCM - Gary, Chicago, Milwaukee

GPS - Global Positioning System.

GUI - Graphical User Interface.

ID - Incident Detection.

IDOT - Illinois Department of Transportation.

IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

IL- Illinois

I/O - Input/Output

ISTHA - Illinois State Toll Highway Authority

ITS - Intelligent Transportation Systems.

IUTRC - Illinois universities Transportation Research Consortium.

LAN - Local Area Network.

MIF - Motorola Intermediate File

MMI - Man-Machine Interface.

MNA - Mobile Navigation Assistant.

MOE - Measure of Effectiveness.

MTBF - Mean Time Between Failures

MTTR - Mean Time to Repair

NCP - Network Control Processor.

NCP/IF - Network Control Processor Interface.

NFS - Network File System

NWCD - Northwest Central Dispatch.

OAM - Operations Administration and Maintenance.

QA - Quality Assurance.

QC - Quality Control.

RAM - Random Access Memory.

RF - Radio Frequency.

RESRV - RE Server.

RLDR - Remove Loop Detector Reports

ROM - Read Only Memory.

RPC - Remote Procedure Call.

SIF - Standard interchange File

SP - Static Profiles.

SPU - Static Profile update.

SSI - Surface Systems Incorporated.

TBD - To Be Determined.

TIC - Traffic Information Center.

TMC - Traffic Management Center

TRF - Traffic Related Functions.

TSC - Traffic Systems Center.

TT - Travel Time.

TTP - Travel Time Prediction.

TTR - Time To Repair

UIC-EECS - University of Illinois at Chicago - Electrical Engineering and computer Science Department.

USDOT - United States Department of Transportation