

# Manual NAP-A



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Autor: Benjamin Witsch

Kontakt: AustriaTech – Gesellschaft des Bundes für  
technologienpolitische Maßnahmen GmbH  
Raimundgasse 1/6, A-1020 Vienna  
Telefon: +43 1 26 33 444-31  
E-Mail: [admin@mobilitaetsdaten.gv.at](mailto:admin@mobilitaetsdaten.gv.at)

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## 1. Introduction

The Mobilitätsdaten.gv.at platform acts as a national access point for Austria within the meaning of the ITS Law. This platform provides information on mobility data which is collected from private and public data holders in order to generate an overview and significantly facilitate data access. The information presented includes the content description, technical details, transmission method and source, as well as information on contracts and costs.

At the same time, the Mobilitätsdaten.gv.at platform serves to forward data from static truck parking space information to the European data portal as part of the "Safe and secure truck parking" initiative. The Mobilitätsdaten.gv.at platform is operated by AustriaTech as a neutral body. The project is partly financed by the INEA (Innovation and Networks Executive Agency).

The user manual describes the general structure of the website and the individual functions of the national access point called mobilitätsdaten.gv.at. The main functions include the search function, the registration process, the user administration, the entry and editing of a data record.

### **Data search**

The data search can be performed by any user (unregistered and registered). This ensures barrier-free and non-discriminatory access. Data search is one of the main functions of the website and can be accessed in several ways. Data categories are predefined via so-called hotkeys, thus enabling a faster search process.

The contact to the data publisher can be started via the e-mail icon in the dataset detail view. To avoid unwanted e-mail traffic, the initial contact is made via an integrated contact form.

### **Entering and managing data descriptions**

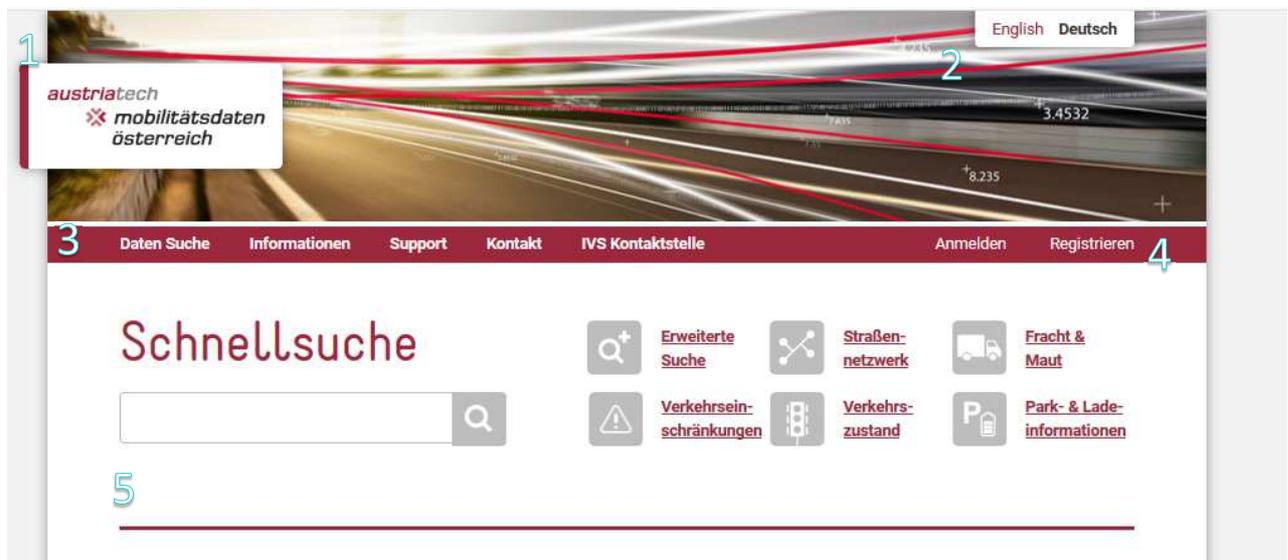
The data which appear in the search function must be entered beforehand by registered users. A user registers himself and the organization or company he works for. Any number of subusers can be invited to the organization/company, who can also describe data records. These data descriptions can be edited and assigned in the data center.

## 2. General website structure

The website generally consists of 3 parts, the information part (information and support), the data catalogue for finding records and organizations and the administration interface for entering and managing data.

### 2.1. Menu structure

The menu is separated in several parts to generate an intuitive usage of the national access point.



Picture 1: Menu overview

#### First menu: Home Button

The mobility data logo functions as a home button and always guides the user back to the homepage of the website.

#### Second menu: Language selection

The mobility data website is fully translated into English and German. By clicking on the desired language, the website switches to this language.

#### Third menu: Main menu

This menu contains the content menu items and the data search page as well as the neutral contact form. Under "Information" you will find general information about the site and further links to relevant external content. Within the support menu, you will find help, supporting download documents and general instructions.

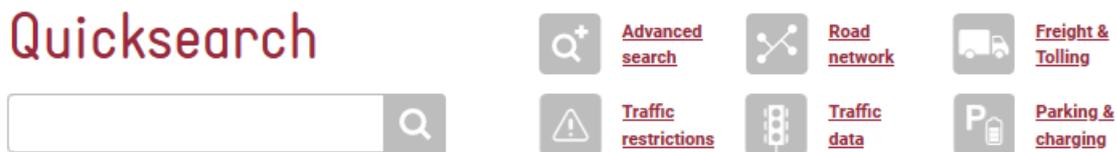
## Fourth Menu: User menu

The user menu is the interface for all registered user interactions, like registration, data management and user management.

## Fifth menu: Individual site functions

The submenu adapts to the functions of the individual page types and is not static in the functions.

### 2.2. Landing Page



Picture 2: Header Search

The submenu on the landing page is especially for the data search. It contains a free text field for a quick search. The entered word results in a set of data sets, which contains this word. The hot buttons on the right site are predefined data set selections to the chosen topic.

### Share and function buttons

This submenu contains next to the page title also the share und function buttons. This buttons serves share functions of different social media pages and the functions “send via E-mail” and “print”.



Picture 3: Title and share buttons

G+	sharing the information on Google Plus
f	sharing the information on Facebook
in	sharing the information on Linked IN
✉	Send this page information via E-Mail
🖨	Print this page
Back button	opens the previously open page

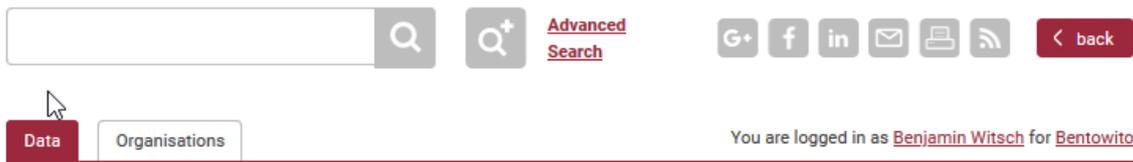
## Data set search

The data search site extends the share and functions buttons with the RSS Feed function button.



The RSS feed button creates a RSS feed with the used filter settings.

The search function can be used to look after the organisations, that are provided the data sets. A new categorisation appears under the quick search field:



Picture 4: Data search sub menu

## 2.3. User processes

### Registration for data publisher



Picture 5: Registration sub menu

The user has three options within the registration menu: Create a new account, log in or request a new password.

## Data center

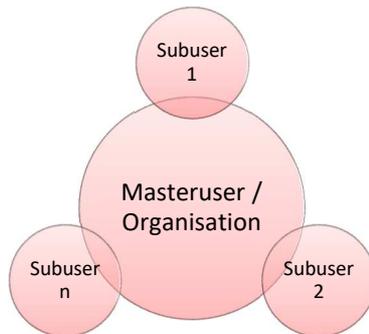
The data center is the back end for the user to manage all data and company activities like the user profile, data set management and organisation management.



Picture 6: Data center Sub menu

## 2.4. User-Management

The user rights model describes the extent to which a user may make changes to his or her own profile, data records and organization. There are two user categories on the mobility data platform. The master user who manages the organization, the data records and the subusers and the subuser who only enters and manages his data records.



Picture 7: User model

The master user is the main actor. This master user registers and administrates the organization and has the possibility to invite subusers in the name of the organization. Subusers can then also register records on behalf of the organization.

### 2.4.1. Tasks and Functions of the Master User

The master user is the main person responsible for the publishing process, since the process starts with him and no publishing can take place without the master user.

The master user has two main tasks. The first task is to manage the organization and the subusers. This includes checking the correctness of the entered data and if necessary correcting or having corrected the data. The second main task is to enter the data records or have them entered by subusers, to allocate the data records as required and to check them. The exact procedures are described in the respective chapter.

### 2.4.2. Tasks and Functions of the Sub user

The tasks of the subuser are limited to entering new data records and maintaining the data records assigned to him and the personal data in his user profile. The exact procedures are described in the respective chapters.

### 2.4.3. Task and Functions of not registered Users

The published data by the master and subusers can be found and viewed via the data search. An unregistered user has no further obligations. If a suitable record is found in the data search, the service provider can be contacted using the contact form available on the website.

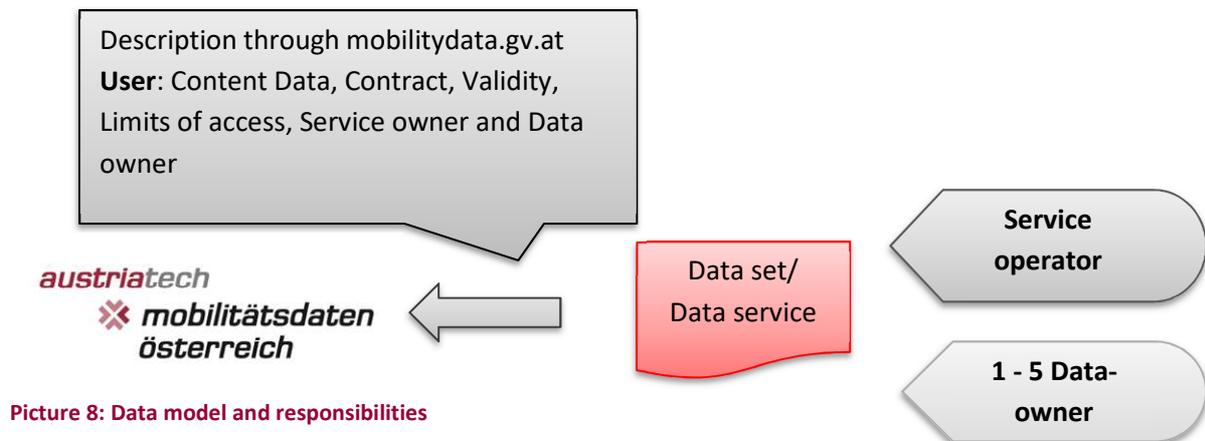
## 2.5.Data model

The national access point mobilitydata.gv.at acts as data dictionary with additional functions.

### Explanation data dictionary

A data dictionary serves as a directory for describing and finding separately stored data or data records. The description of a data record consists of metadata. A data dictionary has the great advantage of providing an overview and insight into existing data records and thus enabling targeted and rapid communication between service operators and data providers.

The national access point mobilitydata.gv.at fulfills exactly this function and offers companies and organizations to describe and advertise their data on the mobilitydata.gv.at platform.



Picture 8: Data model and responsibilities

### Roles and properties

Ein Datensatz bzw. Datenservice kann mit 3 Rollen definiert werden. Diese 3 Rollen können im einfachsten Fall von einer Person bzw. Organisation erfüllt werden. Im komplexeren Fall handelt es sich bei jeder Rolle um eine andere Person oder Organisation.

#### Data owner

A data set or data service can be defined with three roles. In the simplest case, these three roles can be fulfilled by one person or organization. In the more complex case, each role is a different person or organization.

Notice: The data owner does not have to be registered on the mobility data platform!

#### Service operator

The service provider is the organization that provides the data or service. If a road network is offered for download, the organization providing the download is the service provider.

Notice: The service operator does not have to be registered on the mobility data platform!

### **Mobilitydata.gv.at-Master/Sub User**

The mobilitydata.gv.at User has the task to present the data set and its information completely on the national access point and to update it if necessary.

In standard cases, the mobility data user is also the service operator. However, if the mobilitydata.gv.at user is acting on behalf of another organisation, the latter must be entitled to present the data record description on the mobility data platform.

The mobilitydata.gv.at user is also the contact for the mobilitydata.gv.at administrators, if these questions have or it comes to ambiguities.

### **Optional additional functions**

In addition to the description option, the mobility data platform also offers the option of storing a sample data set or an entire data set. This also applies to example contracts or descriptions.

A further additional function is provided by the cooperation with the European Access Point and the data portals data.gv.at and opendataportal.at. By actively granting permission for external use, the possible entries are automatically transferred to the partner portals. This offers an additional application space and generates more demand.

### 3. Data Search

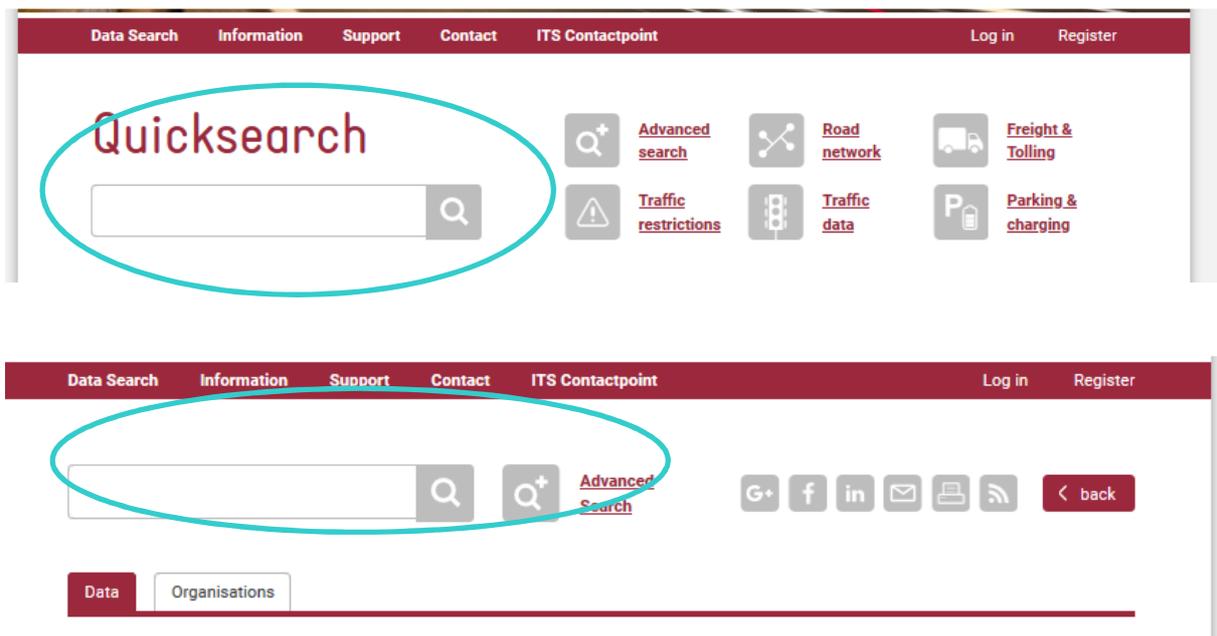
One of the core elements is the search for data and records. Every user, including non-registered users, can search for data records and contact the operator of the data service via an integrated contact form.

The data search could be started in three ways:

#### 3.1. Data search over the quick search function

The quick search function is a full word search and is located on the start page and directly in the data search interface.

Notice: Full word search means the whole typed word is searched through the data sets.



Picture 9: Quick search on landing page and on data search page

As example if the word „street” was types in all data sets that contains the single word street (e.g. not Mainstreet) in title, Usertags and descriptions are in the result.

If the word is quite common in the ITS field like Highway, the number of resulting data set are quite high.

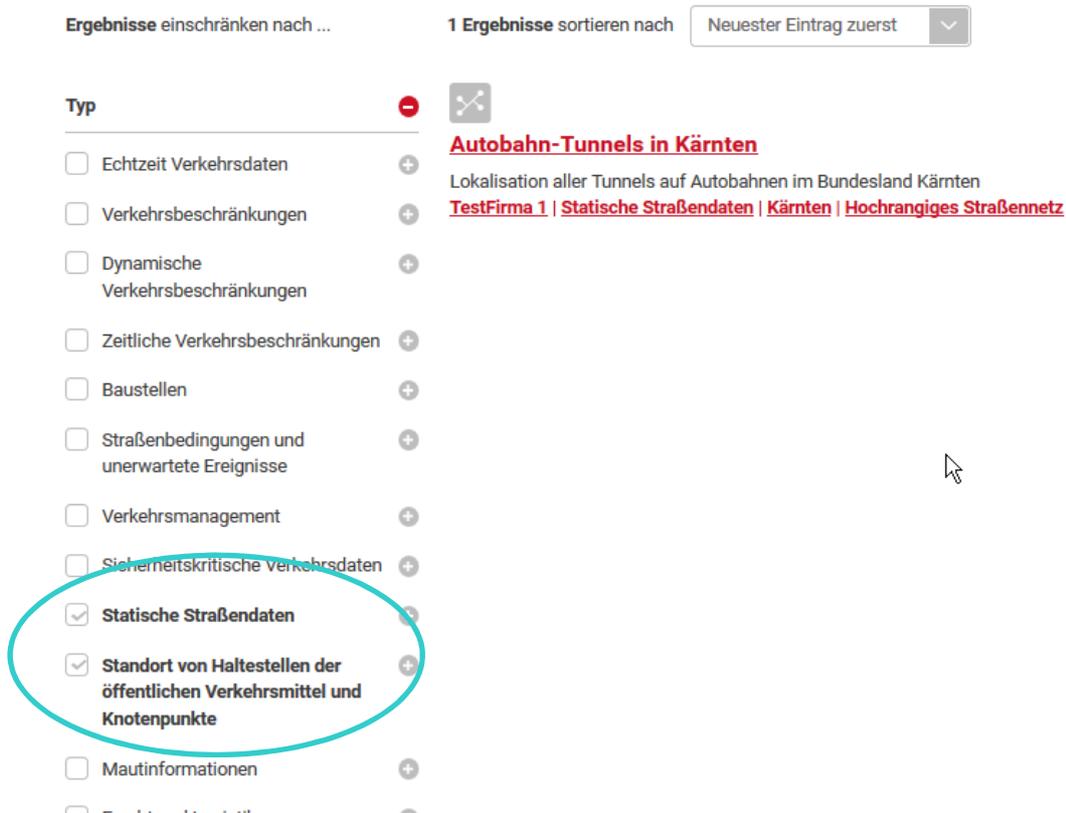
### 3.2.Data search through the hot buttons

Die Hotbuttons befinden sich auf der Startseite. Die Hotbuttons fungieren als voreingestellte Suchkriterien und Selektieren je nach Hotbutton die Hauptkategorien.



Picture 10: Hot buttons

The hot buttons are well defined search filters which preselect the most common filters in the data search form. E.g “Road network” selects all data sets which are valid for the road network.

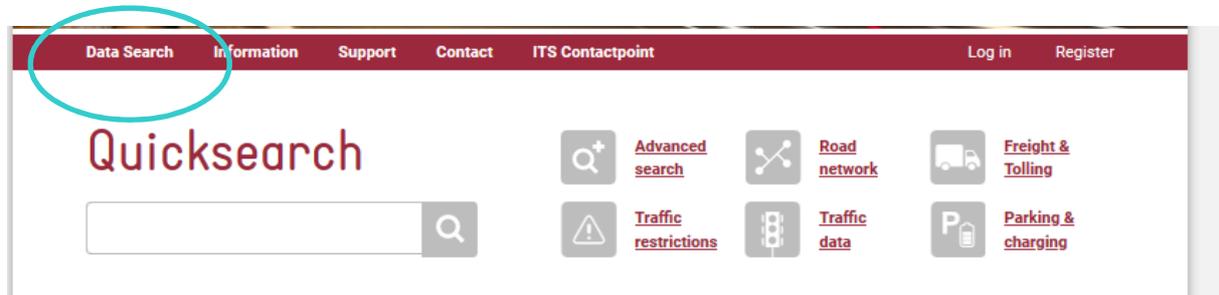


Picture 11: Selecting categories by the hot button road network

After using a hot button further selections can be done.

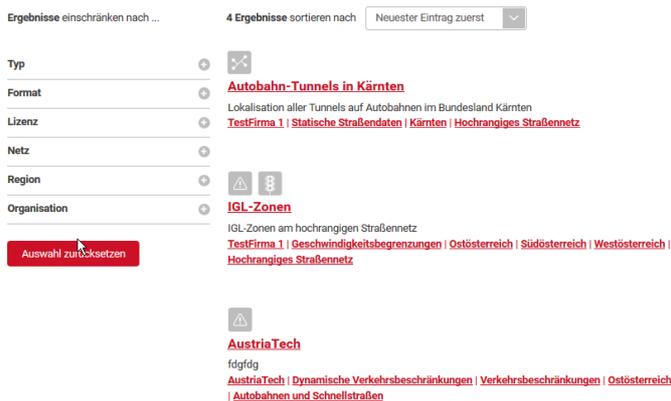
### 3.3.Data search through advanced search form

The advanced search reflects the search for records via the data search form. The data search form can be accessed via the hotbutton "Advanced Search" or via the main menu via the button "Data".



Picture 12: Calling the advanced search

The advanced search serves to find suitable data records in a simple and fast way. To narrow down the results, use the filters on the left side of the screen.



Picture 13: Filter settings in advance search form

The filters are additive. This means that only records that correspond to all selected categories are displayed.

Example: The main category/type "Construction sites" and the license "License with free use" are selected. Now only records corresponding to the two selected categories will be displayed. The possible filter settings correspond to the categories which have to be filled in by the data providers when entering data.

#### Reset filter selection

When the search is completed and a new selection is to be made, the entire search setting, including the quick search term, can be deleted with the "Reset selection" button.

This button is located below the filter selection.

## 4. Registering at Mobilitydata.gv.at

Eine vollständige Registrierung ist in 2 Schritten durchgeführt, dazu gehört die Registrierung eines Masterusers und die Eintragung einer Organisation. Ein optionaler dritter Schritt ermöglicht das Hinzufügen eines oder mehrerer Subuser, welche im Namen der Organisation Datensätze beschreiben können.

### 4.1. Registrieren eines Masterusers

Der Masteruser und die Organisation sind direkt miteinander Verknüpft. So **muss** eine Organisation einen Masteruser besitzen und es kann auch nur einen Masteruser pro Organisation geben.

Der Registrierungsprozess wird im Header mit der Betätigung dem Button „Registrieren“ eingeleitet.



Picture 14: Register button

The register button opens the online-register form for a master user.

# Registration for data publisher

< back

Log in

Create new account

Request new password

## Personal data

All mandatory fields are **highlighted** and marked with a **•** dot.

Title

• **First Name**

Content limited to 50 characters, remaining: 50

• **Surname**

Content limited to 50 characters, remaining: 50

• **Gender**  Female  Male

Telephone

Content limited to 50 characters, remaining: 50

Please fill in your telephone number in an international format (0043 or +43) without blanks.

## Access data

• **Username**

Spaces are allowed; punctuation is not allowed except for periods, hyphens, apostrophes, and underscores.

• **E-mail address**

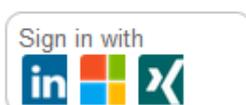
A valid e-mail address. All e-mails from the system will be sent to this address. The e-mail address is not made public and will only be used if you wish to receive a new password or wish to receive certain news or notifications by e-mail.

Create new account

Picture 15: Register form

The red marked fields are mandatory, because they are needed for the identification and also for the search function.

## Social Login



Picture 16: Social Login

If an existing account from LinkedIn, Microsoft or Xing exists, it can be used to link the mobility data account to the other login and shorten the login process. In order to use this function, the desired social login must be activated during user registration.

To activate the social login, click on the desired icon. An external window appears in which you can log in with the respective login credentials. If the login is still positive, the data such as first name, surname and username will be taken from the respective account once. However, these data can be changed later. Bitte überprüfen Sie auf jeden Fall die Angaben auf Korrektheit und Vollständigkeit.

After filling out the form completely and pressing the button, an e-mail with the confirmation link will be sent to the given address to verify the e-mail address.

After confirming the link, the master user is registered and you will be redirected to the next step, registering an organization.

## **4.2. Register an organisation**

In the next step of the registration process and before records can be entered, an organization must be specified.

**ATTENTION: Each organization can only be created once and is checked by the administrators after registration.**

If the e-mail link did not redirect you directly to the organization registration, please click on Data Center and in the submenu on Organization.

# Data Center

< back

Datasets

Profile

Organisation

You are logged in as [Benjamin Witsch](#) for [Bentowito](#)

## Organisation

All mandatory fields are **highlighted** and marked with a ● dot.

### ● Name of the Organisation

AustriaTech GmbH

Content limited to 50 characters, remaining: 34

### ● Address

Raimundgasse 1/6

Content limited to 255 characters, remaining: 239

### ● Website

https://austriatech.at

### Logo

Durchsuchen... Keine Datei ausgewählt.

Upload

Files must be less than 50 MB.  
Allowed file types: png gif jpg jpeg.

Save

## Members

[Benjamin Witsch](#)

✉ (Master)

### Add new Subuser

Email address of the new Subuser

Add a mail address which receives the invitation.

Invite a subuser

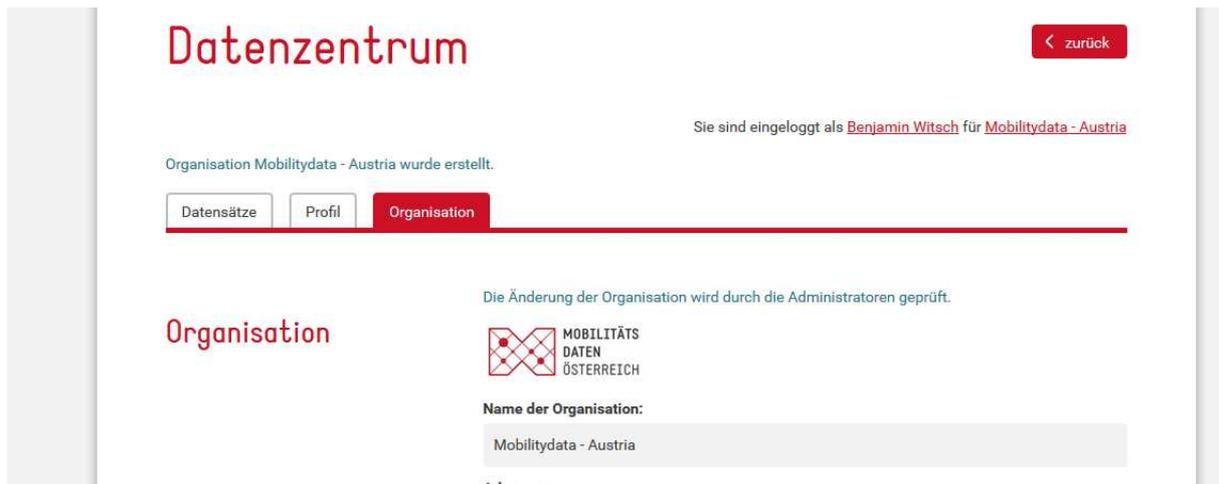
Request for [changing master user](#).  
Request for [deleting the organisation](#) including all data.

### Picture 17: Organisation form

After the mandatory fields of the organisation form marked in red have been filled in, the organisation can be sent to the admin of this platform for verification by means of the "Save button".

If a logo is uploaded to the mobility data platform, the fields "Alternative text" and "Title" also appear. The alternative text is displayed if the logo cannot be loaded. The logo title is displayed when the user moves the mouse over the logo.

**It is not yet possible to enter data until the Mobility Admin has released the organization and the following message is displayed in the organization area:**



Picture 18: Organisation released for review

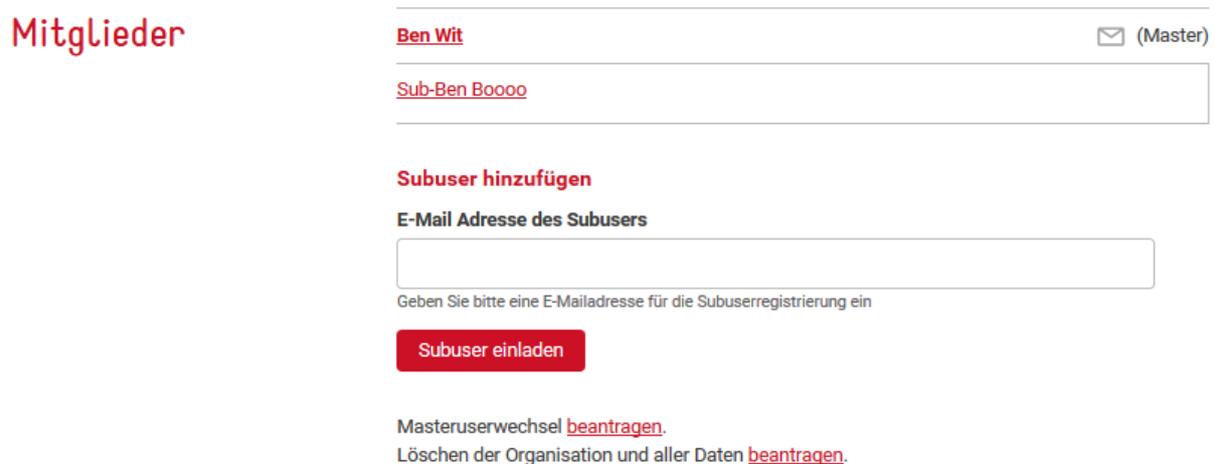
As soon as the admin has released the organization, you will receive an e-mail. If there are any uncertainties you will also be contacted by e-mail or telephone.

### 4.3. Inviting and registering subusers

Since it is difficult for larger organizations or organizations with several departments to name a single person responsible for all data records, the platform offers to register any number of sub users.

Sub users are invited by the master user in the organization member area to register in the name of the organization and also to enter data records.

The Organisation tab contains the Organization member area:



Picture 19: Members of your organisation overview

In this area there is a list with all registered users and the master user also has the possibility to invite a sub user.

To invite a Sub User, just enter an e-mail address in the "Sub User's e-mail address" field and press the Invite Sub User button.

## Members

**Benjamin Witsch** ✉ (Master)

Subuser hinzufügen

**E-Mail Adresse des Subusers**

SubUser@mobilitaetsdaten.at

Geben Sie bitte eine E-Mailadresse für die Subuserregistrierung ein

Subuser einladen

**Picture 20: Invite a sub user for your organisation**

The sub user then receives an e-mail with a confirmation link leading to the registration form. The sub user can enter data records immediately after registration.

## 5. Verwalten und Löschen von User und der Organisation

The administration of the users is to a large extent the responsibility of the users themselves. The scope of the administration functions depends on the user type (master user/subuser).

A sub user can perform the following actions

- Changing personal information
- Delete your own user

A master user can perform the following actions

- Changing the organisational fields (requires approval from the admin)
- Changing personal information
- Transfer the master user rights (requires approval from the admin)
- Delet sub user of the organisation

## 5.1. Change and delete a sub user

A change of the personal data of the subuser can be made by the subuser or on request by the mobility administrator.

The personal data of the user can be changed in the data center in the "Profile".

**Data Center** < back

Datasets **Profile** Organisation You are logged in as Benjamin Witsch for Bentowito

### Personal data

All mandatory fields are **highlighted** and marked with a ● dot.

**Title**

● **First Name**  
  
Content limited to 50 characters, remaining: 42

● **Surname**  
  
Content limited to 50 characters, remaining: 44

Picture 21: User Profile

By saving the profile, the entries made are taken over immediately.

The subuser can be deleted at any time by the subuser himself, by the responsible master user or by the mobility administrator.

The subuser can initiate automatic deletion by pressing the "Delete User" button within the user profile. **During user deletion, all user data is deleted and the created data records are assigned to the master user.**

## Zugangsdaten

**Aktuelles Passwort**

Geben Sie ihr aktuelles Passwort ein, um E-Mail-Adresse oder Passwort zu ändern. [Neues Passwort anfordern](#).

● **E-Mail-Adresse**

Eine gültige E-Mail-Adresse. Alle E-Mails der Website werden an diese Adresse geschickt. Die Adresse wird nicht veröffentlicht und wird nur verwendet, wenn Sie ein neues Passwort anfordern oder wenn Sie einstellen, bestimmte Informationen oder Benachrichtigungen per E-Mail zu erhalten.

**Passwort**

 **Passwortstärke:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Passwort bestätigen**

Nur wenn in beiden Feldern ein neues Passwort eingegeben wird, wird es geändert.

**Spracheinstellungen**

**Sprache**  Englisch (English)  Deutsch

Benutzerspezifische Standardsprache für E-Mails und bevorzugte Sprache für die Website-Darstellung.

Picture 22: Buttons at User Profil

The deletion by the master user can take place via the user overview within the organization administration:

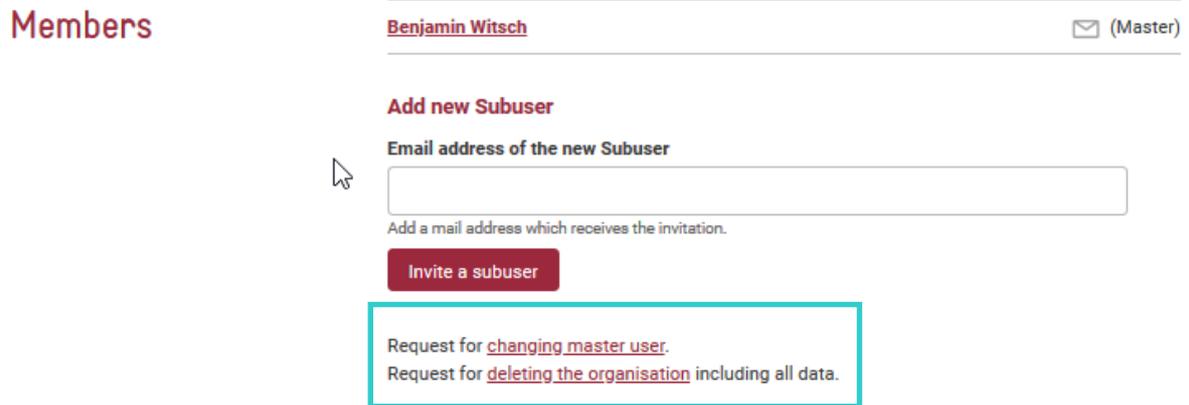
## Members

<a href="#">Benjamin Witsch</a>	✉ (Master)
<a href="#">Sub User</a>	
<a href="#">Subuser hinzufügen</a>	<input type="button" value="Subuser löschen"/>
E-Mail Adresse des Subusers	

Picture 23: Deleting sub user through member area

## 5.2. Change and delete a master user

Before a master user can be deleted, a subuser must first be appointed as master user. This is done by the master user in the member area of the organizational administration.



Picture 24: Change master user and delete organisation

The sent mail will be checked by the administrator and after a possible consultation will be carried out. After the transfer of the master user rights the user can be deleted like a subuser. The user data can be changed at any time by the master user, just like with the subuser.

## 5.3. Change and delete an organisation

The master user can change the organizational data in the data center under the menu item "Organization". A change of the organization is checked and approved by the administrator.

You can also request that the organization be deleted in the organizational area. After a possible inquiry the deletion of the organization takes place by the mobility administrator.

**Attention: When an organization is deleted, all data associated with that organization will also be deleted!**

This includes:

- All information about the organization (address, logo and history)
- All users registered under this organization (Master- and Subuser)
- All entered data records

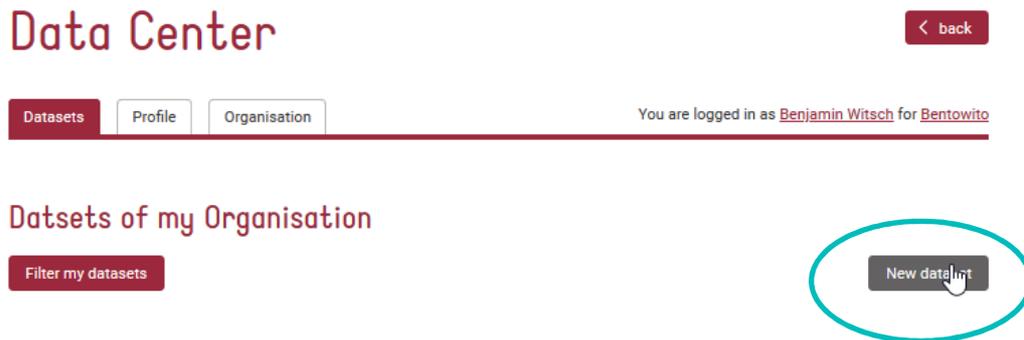
**Attention: This action cannot be undone! After a deletion, the organization must be re-registered and filled.**

## 6. Creation, translation, change and delete a data set description

The main task of the National Access Point is the presentation of existing data sets. The description of the data sets should provide the most important information and clarify the basic questions. The better the description of the data is done, the more likely it is that only relevant requests will come to the designated data manager.

### 6.1. Creation and change a data set description

The creation of a data record is initialized in the data center under the menu item "Data records" by pressing the button "New data record".



Picture 25: data center – New dataset

Nach dem betätigen des Buttons öffnet sich das Formular zum Beschreiben des Datensatzes:

The image shows a web form titled 'Dataset description'. At the top right, it says 'You are logged in as Benjamin Witsch for Bentowito'. The form is divided into several sections. The first section is 'Metadata language', with radio buttons for 'German' and 'English', and a question mark icon. The second section is 'Title', with a text input field and a question mark icon. Below the title field, it says 'Content limited to 250 characters, remaining: 250'. The third section is 'Data type', with a dropdown menu showing 'Dataset'. The fourth section is 'Dataset / Service description', with a large text area and a question mark icon. Below the text area, it says 'Content limited to 1000 characters, remaining: 1000'. The fifth section is 'Usertags', with a text input field containing 'road network, access road, ITS,...' and a question mark icon. The sixth section is 'Quality description', which is currently empty.

Picture 26: Data set description form

The data form is divided into several sections, which is a kind of description chapter.

The description is structured as follows:

- record
- validity
- Publisher
- data owner
- Technical data
- right

### 6.1.1. Data fields of data set form

The Data Set section deals with the description and categorization of the content. The categorization is used for the automatic search and to enable a summary.

The screenshot shows the 'Dataset' form with the following sections:

- Metadata language:** Radio buttons for German and English (English is selected).
- Title:** A text input field with a character count: 'Content limited to 250 characters, remaining: 250'.
- Data type:** A dropdown menu currently showing 'Dataset'.
- Dataset / Service description:** A large text area with a character count: 'Content limited to 1000 characters, remaining: 1000'.
- Usertags:** A text input field containing 'road network, access road, ITS,...'.
- Quality description:** A text area with a character count: 'Content limited to 1000 characters, remaining: 1000'. The text inside reads: 'Please describe the quality of the data in relation to the service quality.'
- Data content language:** Radio buttons for German, English (selected), and other.

Picture 27: data set form – data set

#### Language of data description – German/English

The language of the description indicates the language in which the form is filled in or the record is described.

#### Title – 250 Characters

The title of the dataset should provide a meaningful short description of the content and contain the most important information. The title is displayed in the data search.

### **Dataset /Service Description - 1000 characters**

The record description can be used to describe the content, function and usefulness of the record. The more comprehensive and detailed the description of the data and the data set is, the fewer questions remain open to the searcher.

### **Usetags**

If a main category has been selected, any number of additional categories can be entered in the Usetags field. The categories are separated by a comma (,). Existing user tags are suggested while writing. If a category is still unknown, it is added to the system and is available for the next user tag entry.

### **Quality description -1000 characters**

The field for the quality description contains a free text which can be used to describe special qualitative properties. These can be for example a very high position accuracy, a fast response time of the service, a high completeness or similar.

### **Language of data content - German/English/Others**

The language of the data contents indicates the language used for text contents within the data set to be described. This includes, for example: used place names, texts of traffic messages, descriptions of attributes.

### 6.1.2. Data description form - Validity

The form section "Validity" describes the geographical extent and the road type in which the data record is valid.

**Validity**

● **Validity date** ● to:

?

E.g., 05.11.2019 E.g., 05.11.2019

● **Categorisation according to the delegated regulations** ?

- Traffic data
- traffic restrictions
- Road network
- Freight & Tolling
- Parking & Charging
- Data for ITS services

● **Geographical coverage** ?

- Austria
- Incl. border region

● **Valid for road categories** ?

- Roadnetwork
- Rail (long-distance or heavy-rail)
- Metro or light-rail network
- Other public transport network
- Waterways
- Air network
- Other

**Further description of the road category**

Content limited to 1000 characters, remaining: 1000

● **Validity for transport modes** ?

- Scheduled
- Demand-responsive
- Personal

**Picture 28: Form fields - Validity**

#### Validity date (start and end date)

This date applies to the record description and can be a maximum of one year from the entry date. After one year, the description must be checked for topicality and can be extended by another year with a mouse click.

There are two main reasons for this. On the one hand, data records are relatively unstable in terms of content, transmission path, contract basis and other characteristics, and on the other hand, the positions of employees change. This ensures that the data and contact persons are always up-to-date.

#### Categorisation according to delegated regulations

In 2015, Germany, the Netherlands and Austria drew up a uniform categorisation for the data sets, which flow into all national access points of the EU, on the basis of the delegated regulations Priority Actions A, B, C and E of the ITS Directive 2010/40/EU.

The categorization is one of the most important points, since the assignment of the data set to the prescriptions takes place here. If it is not possible to assign the data set (the data set does not fit into

any category!), it is not suitable for national access points for mobility data. Therefore at least one category must be selected.

The data categories look like this:

Dataset type (Category)	Detailed information (necessary for self-declaration)	Priority action
Dataset for service "Location search"	Address identifiers	Action A MTIS
	Topographic places	
	Points of interest	
	Access Nodes: Identified access nodes	
	Access Nodes: Geometry/map layout structure of access nodes	
	Park & Ride stops	
	Bike sharing stations	
	Car-sharing stations	
	Publicly accessible refuelling stations for petrol, diesel, CNG/LNG, hydrogen powered vehicles, charging stations for electric vehicles	
Secure bike parking		
Dataset for service "Information service"	Passenger classes	Action A MTIS
	Common fare products	
	Special Fare Products	
	Basic commercial conditions	
	Where and how to buy tickets	
	How to pay tolls	
	How to book	
Where how to pay		
Dataset for service "Trip plans"	Operational Calendar	Action A MTIS
Dataset for service "Trip plans, auxiliary information, availability check"	Basic common standard fares	Action A MTIS
	Vehicle facilities	
	Detailed cycle network attributes	
	Parameters needed to calculate an environmental factor	
	Parameters such as fuel consumption needed to calculate cost	
Dataset for service "Trip plan computation - scheduled modes transport"	Connection links	Action A MTIS
	Network topology and routes/lines	
	Transport operators	
	Timetables	
	Planned interchanges between guaranteed scheduled services	
	Hours of operation	
	Stop facilities access nodes	
	Vehicles	

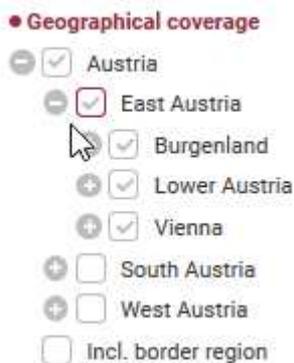
	Accessibility of access nodes, and paths within an interchange	
	Existence of assistance services	
	Road network	
	Cycle network	
	Pedestrian network and accessibility facilities	
	Estimated travel times	
<b>Dataset for service “Dynamic Passing times, trip plans and auxiliary information”</b>	Disruptions (all modes)	Action A MTIS
	Real-time status information	
	Status of access node features	
	Estimated departure and arrival times of services	
	Current road link travel times	
	Cycling network closures/diversions	
	Future predicted road link travel times	
<b>Dataset for service “Dynamic Information service”</b>	Availability of publicly accessible charging stations and refuelling points	Action A MTIS
<b>Dataset for service “Dynamic availability check”</b>	Car-sharing availability, bike sharing availability	Action A MTIS
	Car parking spaces available, parking tariffs, road toll tariffs	
<b>Static road network data</b>	Geometry	Action B: RTTI
	Road width	
	Number of lanes	
	Gradients	
	Junctions	
	Road classification	
<b>Traffic regulations and identifying dangers</b>	Access conditions for tunnels	Action B: RTTI
	Access conditions for bridges	
	Speed limits	
	Permanent access restrictions and other traffic regulations	
	other traffic regulations	
	traffic circulation plans	
<b>Toll information</b>	Location of tolling stations	Action B: RTTI
	Identification of tolled roads and applicable static road user charges	
	Variable road user charges	
<b>Parking information</b>	Location of parking places and service areas	Action B: RTTI
	Availability of parking places	
	Cost of parking	
<b>Filling and charging stations</b>	Location of charging points for electric vehicles and the conditions for their use	Action B: RTTI
	location of compressed natural gas, liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas stations	

	Availability of charging points for electric vehicles	
<b>Freight logistics</b>	Freight delivery regulations	<b>Action B: RTTI</b>
	Location of delivery areas	
	Availability of delivery areas	
<b>Location of public transport stops and interchange points</b>	Location of public transport stops and interchange points	<b>Action B: RTTI</b>
<b>Dynamic access information</b>	Road closures	<b>Action B: RTTI</b>
	Lane closures	
	Bridge closures	
<b>Temporary traffic regulation</b>	Direction of travel on reversible lanes	<b>Action B: RTTI</b>
	Dynamic overtaking bans on heavy goods vehicles	
<b>Road Work information</b>	road works	<b>Action B: RTTI</b>
<b>Unexpected events and conditions (not being safety related)</b>	Accidents and incidents	<b>Action B: RTTI</b>
	Poor road conditions	
	Weather conditions affecting road surface and visibility	
<b>Traffic management measures</b>	Dynamic access conditions for tunnels	<b>Action B: RTTI</b>
	Dynamic access conditions for bridges	
	Dynamic Speed limits	
	Dynamic access restrictions and other traffic regulations	
	temporary traffic management measures	
	Traffic management plans	
<b>Real-time traffic data</b>	Traffic volume	<b>Action B: RTTI</b>
	Speed	
	Travel times	
	locations of queues	
	Traffic data at border crossings to third countries	
	Estimated travel times	
	waiting time at border crossings to non-EU Member States	
	Expected delays	
<b>Safety Related Traffic Information</b>	Temporary slippery road	<b>Action C: SRTI</b>
	Animal, people, obstacle, debris on the road	
	Unprotected accident area	
	Short term road works	
	Reduced visibility	
	Wrong-way driver	
	Unmanaged blockage of a road	
	Exceptional weather conditions	
<b>Truck parking information</b>	Static Truck parking information	<b>Action E: Truck parking information</b>
	Dynamic Truck parking information	

## Geographical validity

The geographical validity is limited to Austria as this is Austria's national access point. The selectable areas are based on the NUTS regions (Nomenclature des Unités territoriales statistiques) and are valid throughout Europe.

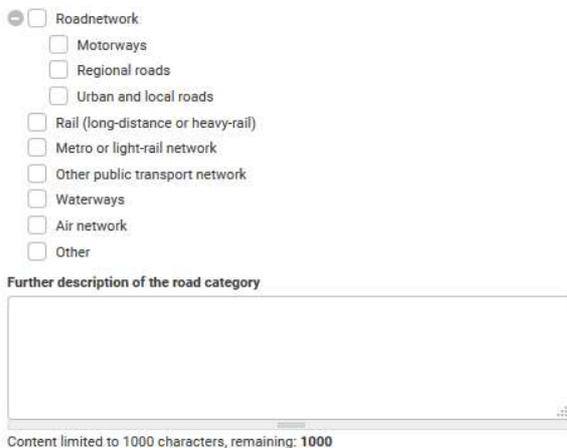
A selection can be made on 3 levels. If a selection is made on the 3rd level, this selection represents the validity of the data record. If the selection is made on level 1. If the data set is automatically valid for all lower regions.



Picture 29: Selection on Level 1

## Validity for transport networks

The transport networks correspond to the categories from the "Coordinated Metadata Catalogue". The road network categories correspond only to a rough categorisation, since in the different countries most different designations for similar road types exist. However, this pre-categorisation considerably facilitates the search for data sets and enables interoperability between different countries.



Picture 30: Validity for transport networks

For a more detailed description of the selected street category, use the additional free text field "Further description of the street category". Details and descriptions of the street categories can be entered in the 1000 character long text field.

### Validity for means of transport

The means of transport correspond to the categories from the "Coordinated Metadata Catalogue". These in turn reflect the means of transport specified in the Delegate Ordinance A, Multimodal Information Services, as Delegate Orders B, C and E apply only to individual transport.

• **Validity for transport modes**

Scheduled

- Air
- rail (including high speed rail)
- conventional rail
- light rail
- long-distance coach
- maritime (including ferry)
- metro
- tram
- bus
- trolley-bus

Demand-responsive

Personal

Picture 31: Validity of transport modes

### 6.1.3. Formulardatenfelder Herausgeber

The publisher describes the organization or company that offers the data provision or the data service, quasi published.

The publisher is the contact person for data seekers who wish to acquire the data. The agreement between the two parties includes contract details, data scope, access options and much more.

By default, the assigned organization of the person logged on is displayed.

### Publisher

• **Organisation publishing the data**

Bentowito (245)

By enter an organisation you will search for already stored organisations first and provide new organisation data in case.

Picture 32: Publisher

By deleting the pre-entered organization and typing in a new organization name, another organization can be entered as the publisher. During typing the name is compared with existing organizations. If an organization is already known, this is proposed. If the organisation is not known, additional address fields appear which allow the entry of a new organisation.

● **Organisation publishing the data**

By enter an organisation you will search for already stored organisations first and provide new organisation data in case.

▼ **Free Described Organisation** This organisation is not listed in NAP. You may describe it here:

● **Organisation name**

Content limited to 50 characters, remaining: 50

**First Name**

Content limited to 50 characters, remaining: 50

**Surname**

Content limited to 50 characters, remaining: 50

● **Email**

Content limited to 50 characters, remaining: 50

**Address**

Content limited to 255 characters, remaining: 255

**Website**

**Phone**

Content limited to 50 characters, remaining: 50

**Clear**

**Picture 33: Form to enter a not registered publisher**

For the successful registration of an unregistered organization, the name of the organization and the associated contact email address must be specified. These fields are mandatory and marked in red.

### 6.1.4. Form data fields data owner

The data owner is the organization or company that provides the raw data for the data service and claims ownership. As a rule, a usage agreement exists and the service provider owns all rights. If, however, the data is the property of another company or organization and there is only one right of use for the service, the official data owner can be listed here.

#### Data owner(s)

• 1. Organisation owning the data  
Bentowito (245) ?

By enter an organisation you will search for already stored organisations first and provide new organisation data in case.

2. Organisation owning the data

3. Organisation owning the data

4. Organisation owning the data

5. Organisation owning the data

Picture 34: Data fields data owner

The organization or company is referred to as the data owner, the organization of the mobility data user is entered as the default and this can also be left as such for the normal case. If the property rights of the data are with another company, the own name can be deleted and any organization can be registered.

#### Data owner(s)

• 1. Organisation owning the data

By enter an organisation you will search for already stored organisations first and provide new organisation data in case.

▼ Free Described Organisation This organisation is not listed in NAR. You may describe it here:

• Organisation name  
Content limited to 50 characters, remaining: 50

First Name  
Content limited to 50 characters, remaining: 50

Surname  
Content limited to 50 characters, remaining: 50

• Email  
Content limited to 50 characters, remaining: 50

Address  
Content limited to 255 characters, remaining: 255

Website

Phone  
Content limited to 50 characters, remaining: 50

Clear

Picture 35: Form to enter not registered data owner

Up to 5 different data owners can be entered.

This is useful, for example, for traffic situation images with several data sources.

**Notice: At least one data owner must be specified!**

### 6.1.5. Form technical details

The "Technical data" section of the form is intended to help data seekers decide whether a data set is technically compatible. Furthermore, the technical effort for the development can be estimated.

#### Technical description

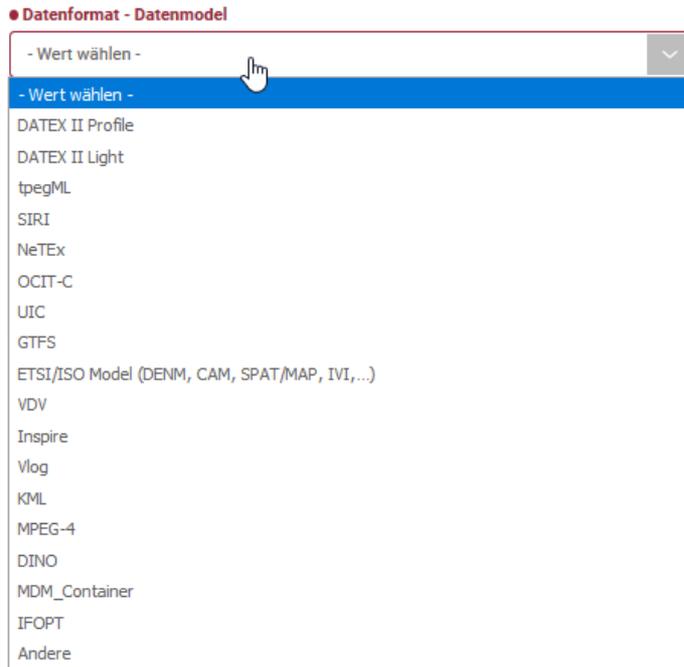
The screenshot shows the 'Technical description' section of a form. It contains several fields and controls:

- Data format - Data model:** A dropdown menu with the option '- Select a value -' and a help icon.
- Data description or sample data:** A text area with a rich text editor toolbar (B, I, U, S, etc.) and a character count: 'Content limited to 1000 characters, remaining: 1000'.
- Data format - Grammar:** A dropdown menu with the option '- None -' and a help icon.
- URL for data interface (Sample data) or website:** An empty text input field.
- Data format - Syntax:** A dropdown menu with the option '- Select a value -' and a help icon.
- Upload of sample data or complete data:** A file selection area with a 'Durchsuchen...' button, the text 'Keine Datei ausgewählt.', and an 'Upload' button.
- Instructions:** 'To upload data on truckparking places, use our DatexII [template](#)' and 'Files must be less than 50 MB. Allowed file types: awk json kml kmz txt xml html htm pdf xls xlsx doc docx mpeg4 rss zip rar vlog csv tsv.'
- Data format - Encoding:** A dropdown menu with the option '- None -' and a help icon.
- Data interface type:** A dropdown menu with the option '- Select a value -'.
- Request method:** Radio buttons for 'pull' and 'push', with a help icon.
- Data update Rate:** A dropdown menu with the option '- Select a value -' and a help icon.
- Links to similar data sets at other single points of access:** An empty text input field.

Picture 36: Form technical details

#### Data format

The data format describes the format in which the described data is available. In the optimal case, the data for the Delegates Regulations B, C and E are available in DATEX II format. For the Delegate Regulation A, the target format should be NeTeX or SIRI. According to Directive 2010/40 EU, this is the preferred format. If the data is not available in a DATEX II or NeTeX format, the data must at least be compatible with these data formats.

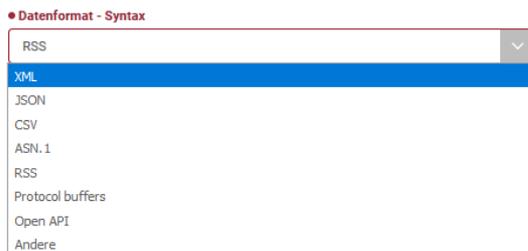


Picture 37: Selection data format –Data model

The selection options reflect a coordinated and coordinated selection of common file formats. If none of the available formats applies, the option "Other" and the field "Description or extract of data" can be used for a more detailed explanation.

### Data format – Syntax

In addition to the previous data format, data syntax also plays an important role. In contrast to the format, however, the syntax is not restricted by the delegated regulations. The selection results from known combinations of the data formats and the corresponding syntax.



Picture 38: Selection Data format –Syntax

### Data format – Grammar

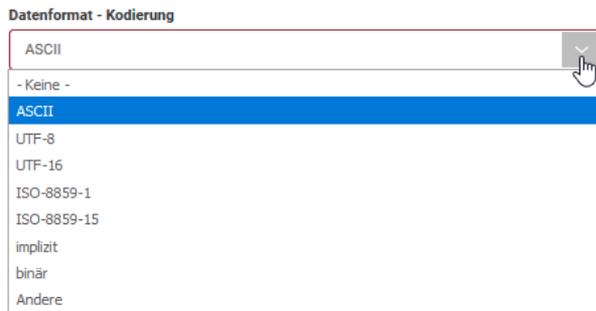
The grammar describes the syntax as well as the transmission format. The most common formats are available here.



Picture 39: Selection Data format –Grammatic

### Datenformat – Kodierung

Die Kodierung bezieht sich auf das verwendete Kodierungssystem und verhindert so fehlerhafte Interpretationen



Picture 40: Auswahl Datenformat –Kodierung

### Description or extract of the data

This optional 1000 character long field can be used to describe the data fields, the technical structure or other important information. It is also possible to copy a meaningful data extract into the field. The upload function can be used to upload a test data record.

### URL for data record (test data record) or Web access

If an existing online record or test record already exists, this field can be used for the link. This link can also be used to refer to the record description on your website or web service.

### Upload from a test dataset or the complete dataset

The upload function can be used to provide a test data set. The data is stored on the mobility data server and is available to visitors to the website without restriction.

Instead of the test data record, a complete data record can also be saved. This is useful if no separate server is available for data provision.

### **Data interface type**

The data interface type specifies which data interface can be used to send or retrieve the data.

Selection consist of:

- SOAP
- OTS2
- http/HTTPS
- FTP
- RSS
- Others

The data interface is particularly important for continuous and real-time data services.

### **transfer method**

The transmission method describes the retrieval mechanism. A distinction is made between pull and push.

-Push Describes the automatic distribution and updating of data by the data provider. Examples of a push service are RSS feeds, TMC messages and similar data services.

-Pull Describes data services where the data user must actively download the latest data. Examples of such pull services are typically FTP systems.

### **Data update rate**

The data update rate refers to the rate at which data changes from a record. For RSS feeds and TMC services, it is more in the seconds or minutes range. For static data, such as road network data in the monthly or annual range.

The selection options deliberately describe time ranges, since the intervals are rarely constant. However, the most frequently occurring value should be selected.

### **Link to an equivalent data set on another access point**

This field is used to link adjacent access points and their data sets. If it is known which data set from neighbouring access points also contains the described data, this data set can be linked here.

### **6.1.6. Form fields Legal issues**

The contractual conditions and the use can be described in the "Legal" section. These include the terms of use for data users and the legal release of the data description on the mobility data website.

## Legal information

The screenshot shows a form titled "Legal information". The first section is "License model", which contains a dropdown menu with the text "- Select a value -". Below this is a text area for the "Description of license model or additional link" with a rich text editor toolbar (B, I, U, S, etc.) and a character count: "Content limited to 1000 characters, remaining: 1000". The next section is "Sample contract for end users", featuring a search button "Durchsuchen...", a status "Keine Datei ausgewählt.", and an "Upload" button. Below this, it states "Files must be less than 50 MB. Allowed file types: txt doc docx pdf." The final section is "Reuse at open data portals", with radio buttons for "data.gv.at", "opendataportal.at", and "no external usage".

Picture 41: Form legal issues

### Lizenzmodell

Das Lizenzmodell ist für die Grundinformation für Datensuchende besonders wichtig, da die Kosten für die Daten zu ihrem Lizenzmodell passen müssen.

Im ersten Schritt kann der Lizenz bzw. Verwendungstyp klassifiziert werden. Hierzu wird der passende Eintrag im ersten Dropdownfeld ausgewählt.

This is a close-up of the "License model" dropdown menu. The menu is open, showing several options: "- Select a value -", "No licence – No contract", "Licence and Free of charge", "Licence and Fee", "Contract and Free of charge", "Contract and Fee", and "No transfer". A mouse cursor is pointing at the top of the dropdown list.

Picture 42: Selection License model

In the field "Description of the license model or further link" the license model can be described in more detail, but also a further link can be specified.

If the contract or a template exists as a document, it can also be uploaded using the upload function.

#### Upload of sample data or complete data



To upload data on truckparking places, use our DatexII [template](#)

Files must be less than 50 MB.

Allowed file types: awk json kml kmz txt xml html htm pdf xls xlsx doc docx mpeg4 rss zip rar vlog csv tsv.

**Picture 43: Contract Upload**

### Use on partner portals

The mobility data platform has concluded two cooperations in the field of Austrian data portals.

Data descriptions that meet the Opendata standard for public data can be shared in one step on the data portal <http://data.gv.at>. These data descriptions are also subject to the general terms and conditions of [data.gv.at](http://data.gv.at).

Data which does not correspond to the public data but is available free of charge, can use the cooperation to the Opendata portal <http://opendataportal.at> to advertise your data. Again, the terms and conditions of the Opendata-Portal apply additionally.

### 6.1.7. Functions Record Description Form - Publish and Cache

A record description can be cached or published.



**Picture 44: Data set functions**

#### Publish

The publication of a record description means that the record description is now listed in the data search and can be found. In order to publish a record, all mandatory fields must be filled in correctly.

#### Save as draft

A record description can also be cached. A cached record description is listed in the user's data center but is not listed in the public data search and cannot be found by any other user.

A temporarily stored data record can also be incomplete. This can be the case if necessary information is missing or if the input has to be interrupted.

## 6.2. Translate data set

The mobility data website is bilingual due to its international background. Data descriptions can therefore also be stored in two languages. The translation into the second language is only optional. If there is no translation, the data record is displayed in one language and in both languages. However, the monolingual display makes it more difficult for international data seekers to understand the content and requirements and can prevent possible cooperation. Translation can only take place if the main description is complete and up-to-date.

### 6.2.1. Call the translate function

The translation function is integrated in the data description form and can take place directly after the entry of the data record or at any later time.

The button "Add translation" at the end of the data description form can be used to start the translation.



Picture 45: Call button translate function

### 6.2.2. Translation function

When a translation takes place, the data description in the first language must be completed in full.

All categorizations are automatically translated into the second language. This includes, for example, categorization according to delegated regulations, areas of validity, technical specifications. All that remains to be done is to change and translate the free text fields. Title and DeepL description are the most important fields here.

### 6.3.Data record management within data center

Apart from creating and translating data descriptions, the data center also offers the possibility of assigning, deleting and changing data descriptions.

## Data Center

< back

Datasets

Profile

Organisation

You are logged in as [Benjamin Witsch](#) for [Bentowito](#)

### Datasets of my Organisation

Filter my datasets

New dataset

Name of the dataset	Last change	Owner	Published	view	edit	delete	assign
Feld Kurbeschreibung	28/08/2019	<a href="#">Benjamin Witsch</a>	No				
	03/10/2019	<a href="#">Benjamin Witsch</a>	No				

Picture 46: Data center overview

#### 6.3.1. Delegate a data set

The master user has the possibility to transfer the responsibility for a data set to subusers. This also includes the transfer of responsibility between other users. Being responsible includes being able to edit or delete the record.

An assignment is started by pressing the assignment button of the respective data description:

### Datensätze meiner Organisation

Meine Datensätze filtern

Neuer Datensatz

Datensatzname	Letzte Änderung	Eigentümer	Veröffentlicht	ansehen	ändern	löschen	zuweisen
Beispielbeschreibung - Verkehrsdaten Austriatech	17.11.2016	<a href="#">Ben Wit</a>	Ja				
Data Description Example - Traffic data Austriatech	17.11.2016	<a href="#">Ben Wit</a>	Ja				

Picture 47: delegation function

On the following page the responsible user can be selected.

### Benutzer auswählen

Ben Wit

Wählen Sie einen Benutzer, der für diesen Datensatz verantwortlich ist und als Ansprechperson dient.

zuweisen

[Abbrechen](#)

Picture 48: Selecting user for delegation

By clicking on the "Assign" button, the selected user is assigned the authorizations.

## 6.3.2. Deletion of a data set

The master user or the responsible subuser can delete a data record. When the data record is deleted, all information relating to the data record is deleted and cannot be restored.

### Datensätze meiner Organisation

Meine Datensätze filtern

Neuer Datensatz

Datensatzname	Letzte Änderung	Eigentümer	Veröffentlicht	ansehen	ändern	löschen	zuweisen
Beispielbeschreibung - Verkehrsdaten Austriatech	17.11.2016	<a href="#">Ben Wit</a>	Ja	 	 		
Data Description Example - Traffic data Austriatech	17.11.2016	<a href="#">Ben Wit</a>	Ja				

Picture 49: Delete Data set

If a data record exists in two languages, both language versions are deleted during the deletion process.

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