CSV Timetable Import

Specification

Austrics 24.2

CSV TIMETABLE IMPORT SPECIFICATION

Expected CSV Data Format

The Timetable Import requires that all timetable data is in the format outlined below, saved in Comma Delimited Format (.csv), available in software such as Microsoft Excel or Google Sheets.

A separate file is required for each different route (or logical group of routes) and day type. In addition, each file should follow a specific naming format.

Examples: i275w   o275w   i275t   o275t   i275s   o275s

Where…

- **i** or **o** indicates a direction of travel (inbound or outbound)
- **275** indicates the route number (or represents a group of route numbers)
- **w**, **t**, **s** indicate the day type on which the timetable operates (Weekdays/Saturdays/Sundays)

Below is a sample of the contents in the timetable file **i275w.csv**:

H			Glenelg	West Beach	Plympton	Richmond	City
T	278		730	740		820	835
T	275		750		825	840	855
T	278		810	820		900	915
T	278X		820				900
T	275		830		905	920	935
T	278		850	900		940	955
T	276			910		950	1005
T	278		910	920		1000	1015
T	275		930		1005	1020	1035
T	278		950	1000		1040	1055
T	278	0000010	1010	1020		1100	1115
T	276	0111100		1020		1100	1115
T	275		1030		1105	1120	1135

Labels in diagram: **ROUTE**, **DAY FLAGS**, **STOP HEADINGS**, **HEADER ROW**, **TRIP DETAIL ROWS**, **TIMES** (24 hr, no separator)

Headings

The **H** at the top left of the file *(Cell A1)* denotes that the row *(1)* consists of time point headings. These headings should be equivalent to either Node Headings or Node Codes.

Ensure that any time point headings entered for identical time points on multiple timetables (i.e. – the same physical location on different routes or on a different day type), are entered in the same format in each file. If this is not done, the conversion program will identify the two points as separate places.

Example: West Beach   in **i275w**   City   in **i275w**

West Bch   in **i275t**   Adelaide   in **i123w**

A unique time point will be identified for each of these example time points, and hence converted as entirely separate places.

Timetabled Times

The **T** rows (identified by **T** in *Column A*) denote that these rows contain trip details and times and designate a stopping pattern for each of the trips.

The conversion program identifies and then designates each unique path by recognising and then grouping trips that stop at the same timetable points.

Ensure that when entering times on these trip rows that the times increase from left to right. If a reverse time is encountered, the trip stop will be ignored.

Times should be in a 24-hour scheduling clock format. For example, trips times that occur beyond midnight would be entered as 2410, 2530, etc.

Route Numbers

Column B contains the Route Number assigned to each of the individual trips. Note that it is possible (and advisable) to group similar routes in the same timetable file.

Days to Run (Applicable for Weekday files)

Column C can be used to indicate if an individual trip runs on particular days of the week. If nothing is entered in this field for a trip, the conversion program assumes that the trip is valid for every weekday.

If there are any variations on trips for particular days, the field should be completed with the appropriate "day flags" following the outline set out in this example:

0000010   Friday Only

0000100   Thursday Only

0111010   Excluding Thursday

Saturday and Sunday timetable files do not require any day flag indicators, and so *Column C* should be left blank. The same applies for weekday timetables that do not contain any trips that are variable by day. In these files, *Column C* should be left blank also.

Waiting Times

To include a wait or lay-up time at an intermediate stop on a route, two identical, adjacent headings must be entered in the Heading Row. The arrival time should be entered in the first column for that point, with the departure time in the second.

If a timetable contains some trips with wait times and some without, the single time for those trips without waits should be entered into the *second* column for that point. If the trip terminates at this point, the time must also be entered in the second column for the point.

Steps to Import a CSV Timetable

1. Open the **Trip Editor**.
2. Go to the **Trip** menu and select **Import Timetables**.
3. Browse to and select one or more CSV timetables to be imported.
4. The editor will display each loaded timetable file, allowing the user to check over the data to be imported.
5. Additional import options can also be adjusted, such as the *Direction*, *Day Type*, *Vehicle Classes*, *Stop Name* format, and whether the import should *replace* or *append* an existing timetable.
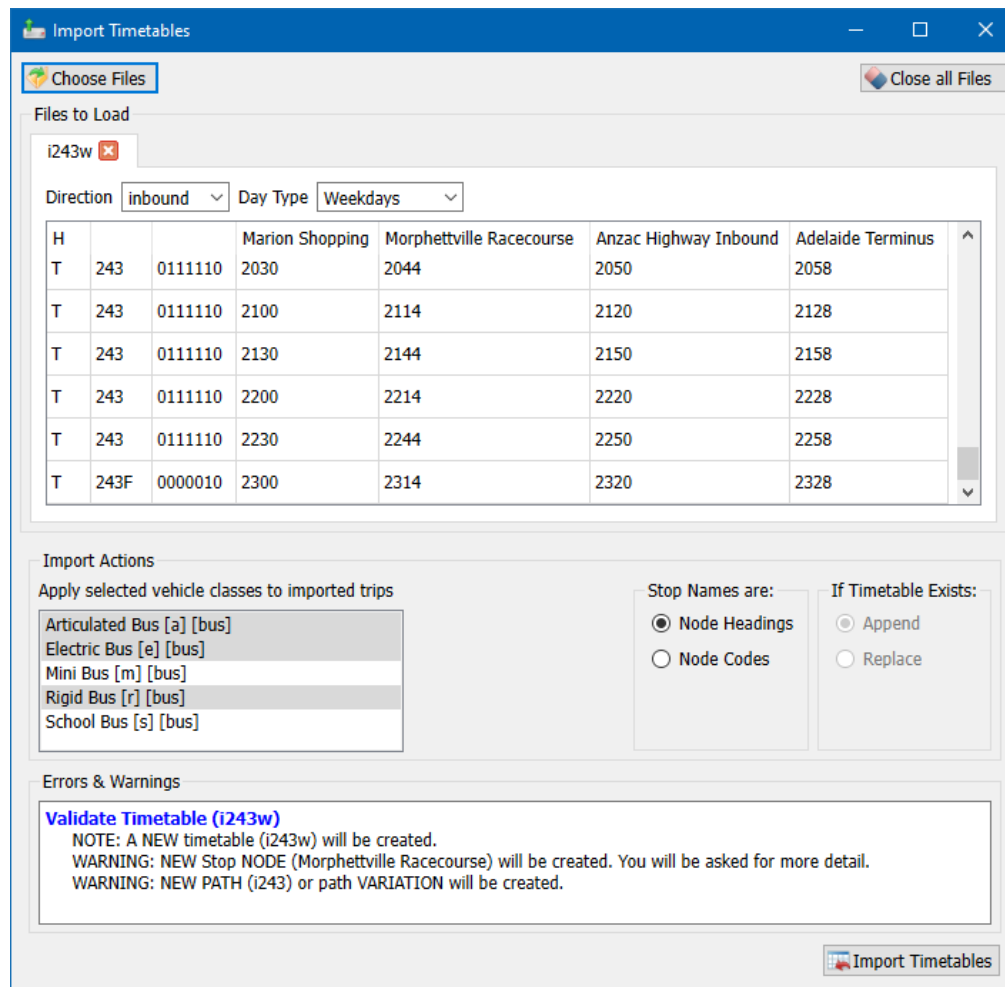
6. When ready to proceed with the import, click **Import Timetables** in the bottom right corner.
7. If a stop doesn't exist, the user can enter the *Node ID* and *Public heading* to create it along with the import process or cancel the process and go to the Network Planner and create the stop prior to importing.