



ROAD CLOSURE FEED GENERATOR MODULE

INTERFACE DESCRIPTION
2016





CONTENTS

I.	DESCRIPTION	3
II.	ROAD CLOSURE OR CONSTRUCTION RECORD REGISTRATION	4
III.	EXISTING ROAD CLOSURES OR CONSTRUCTION RECORD EDITION	19
IV.	ROAD CLOSURE OR CONSTRUCTION RECORD DELETION	21
V.	ROAD CLOSURE OR CONSTRUCTION RECORD QUERY	21
VI.	GENERATED XML FEED	22
VII.	STREET NAME & BLOCK NUMBER JSON OUERY	23





I. DESCRIPTION

The Road Closure Feed Generator Tool is a java-based application that has been developed using the following frameworks and backend infrastructure:

- Spring 4
- Mybatis
- Frontend
- ExtJs
- Jquery
- Bootstrap 3
- The original DBMS for our actual implementation is DB2, but the script can be taylored to support other DBMSs.
- The application is deployed in a Tomcat 7 server with JDK 7.
- We used Eclipse as IDE for the development (version Mars)*.

The tool allows users to register Road Closure and Construction incidents (which may include partial road closures) in a Database that can be queried and at the same time automatically generates a WAZE-compliant XML feed.

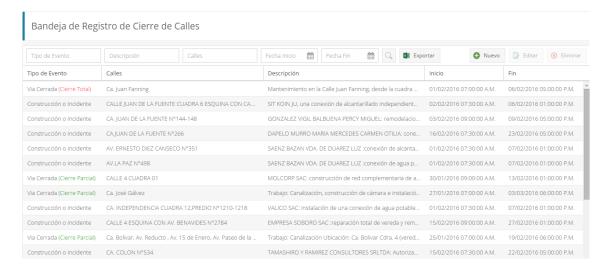
* However there is no problem with using other IDEs like netbeans for instance, since this application has been developed conforming the MAVEN standards.





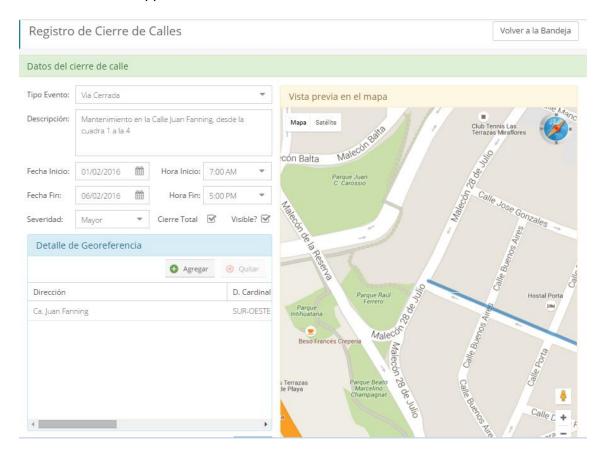
II. ROAD CLOSURE OR CONSTRUCTION RECORD REGISTRATION

The Road Closure registration tray looks like this:



2.1. REGISTERING A CLOSURE:

To register a road closure the user will click on the New button ("Nuevo" in Spanish). This is what must appear:







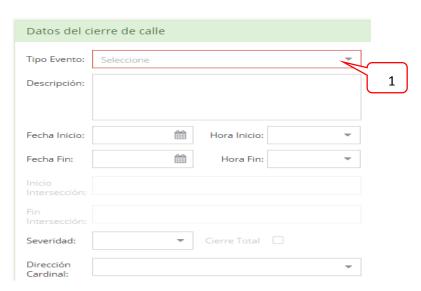
The registration process is divided into two steps:

a. Incident information:

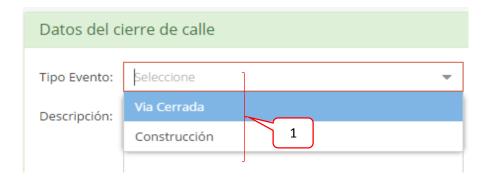
The incident can be:

- A Road Closure ("Vía Cerrada" in Spanish): In this case the closure can be a
 total Road Closure or a partial closure. In the case of a partial closures (when,
 for instance, only one lanes is closed in a multiple lanes road) the closure is
 reported as an incident in the feed. This is to comply with WAZE standards in
 which only full closures can be reported as such.
- A Construction location that might affect traffic.

Example 1: Road Closure



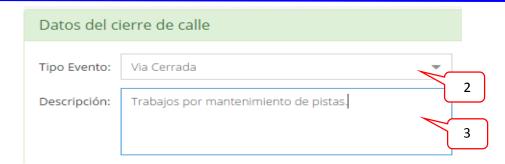
- 1. We select the Type of Event ("Tipo de evento" in Spanish):
 - Road closure ("Vía Cerrada").
 - Construction ("Construcción").



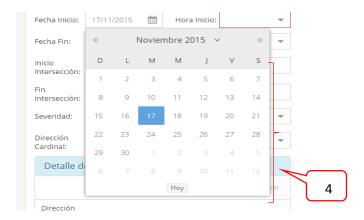
2. And we choose "Road Closure" ("Vía Cerrada" in the graphic).



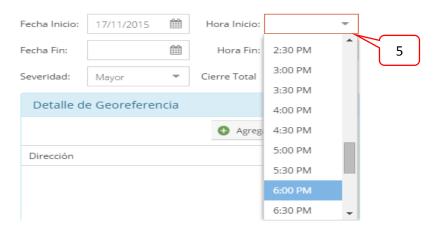




3. We use the description textbox to enter more details of the reasons of the closure.



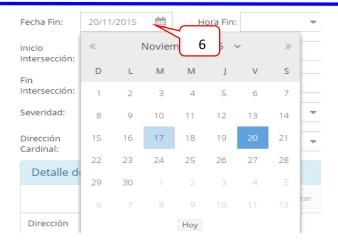
4. We then select the date control to enter the date of the closure start "Start date" (Fecha inicio in Spanish).



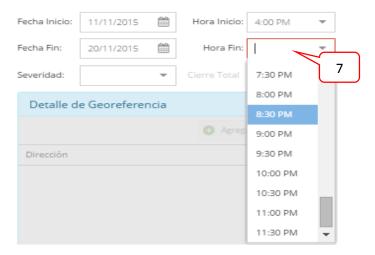
5. We use the hour combo box to select the appropriate time "Start time".







6. We use the same process for the closure end date "End Date"



- 7. And we proceed in a similar way for the "End Time" ("Hora Fin" in Spanish).
- 8. The following option is to select the **Severity** ("Severidad" in spanish). There are 3 types of severuty according to Waze format:
 - Minor.
 - Major.
 - Heavy.



9. There is a checkbox indicating "Total Closure" ("Cierre Total" in spanish) which designates if the record corresponds to a total closure (an unchecked box means the closure is partial and this in turn makes the record appear in the feed as an incident, not a road closure).







10. There is an additional (and optional) checkbox called "Visible". We added it as an easy-to-apply security measure to make a record disappear from the feed (when the checkbox is unchecked the incident is not reported). We only allow users with an administrators profile have access to this option

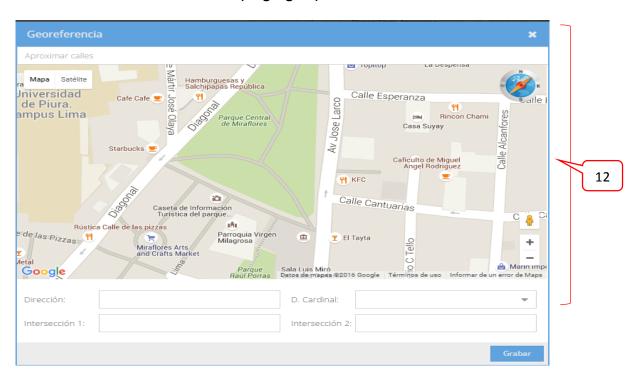
Visible?

b. Locating the closure in the map:

The second part of the registration process is locating the closure or incident in the map.



11. We need to click on the "Add" ("Agregar") button.

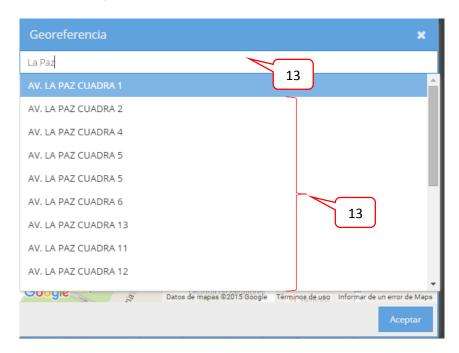


12. The tool will show the "Geo-reference" window ("Georeferencia" in the graphic).

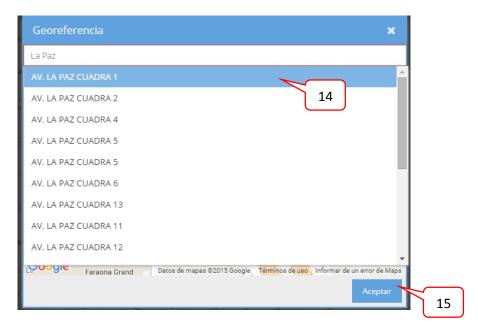




13. A textbox is available which allows the user to search the street name and block number for an easy map location.



14. The combo box that appears is populated using street name and block number data that is obtained through a JSON service query (For more details check the section VIII. STREET NAME & BLOCK NUMBER JSON QUERY) that gets data from our Cadastral Database.

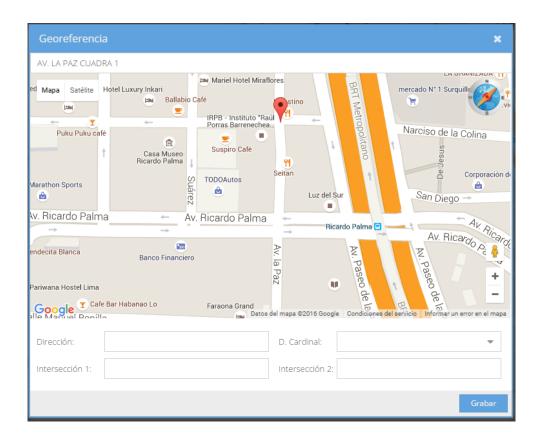


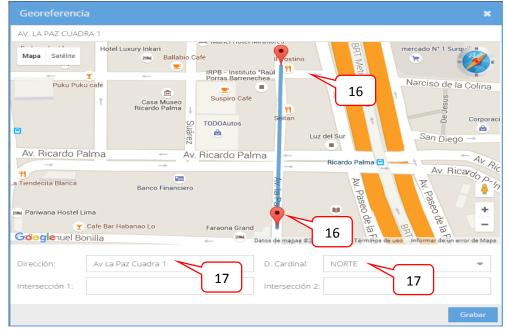
15. Then we click on "Accept".





16. The tool will zoom on the block selected and the user is ready to select a starting point for the closure (or single point if it is a construction or incident) just by clicking on the corresponding intersection.





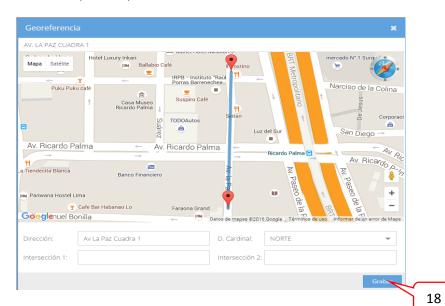
17. We can add additional information to the closure:





- a. We can select "Cardinal Direction" (Dirección Cardinal in the graphic).
 We can select:
- North.
- South.
- East.
- West.
- North -West.
- South West.
- North East.
- South East.
- Both directions.

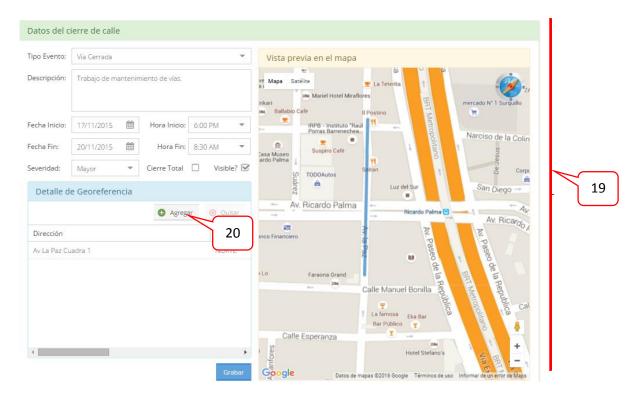
18. Then we can Save (Grabar)







19. Once we finish, the information of the registered segment will be shown in the Form.



20. If there is a need to add additional segment the user needs to click on the "Add" button and repeat the steps 12 through 20.



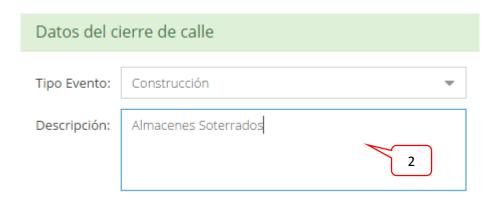


Example 2: Construction

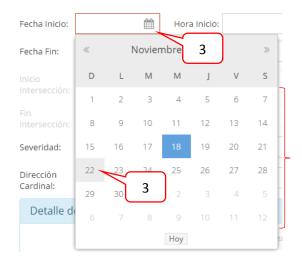
a. Incident information:



1. In this case we want to locate a single point in the map to identify a construction "Construcción".



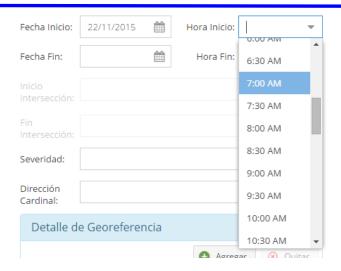
2. We can add description information in this case as well.

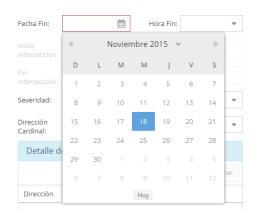


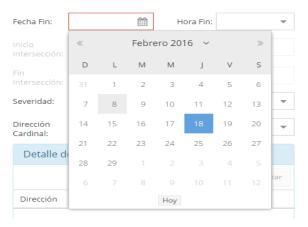
3. We also register Start and End dates and times just as the previous example:





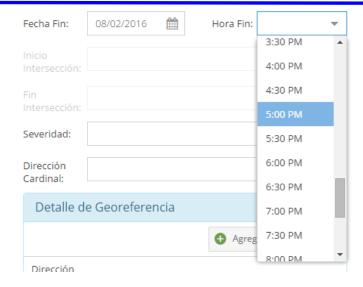




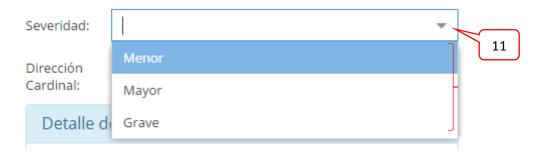








===== oOo =====



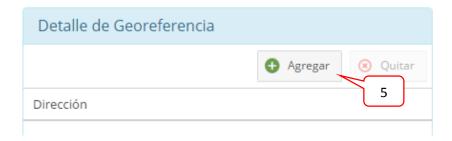
- 4. We also select a severity level:
 - Minor.
 - Major.
 - Heavy.



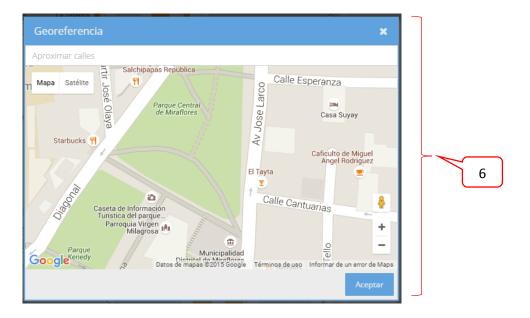




b. Locating the construction in the map:



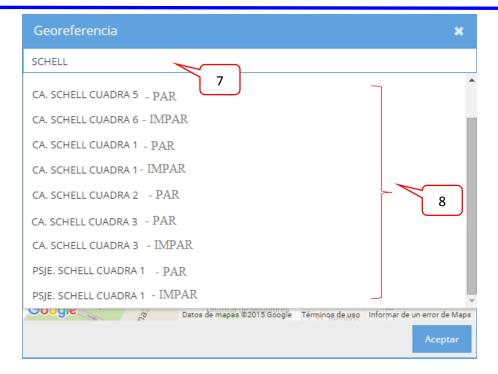
5. We click on the Add button "Agregar".



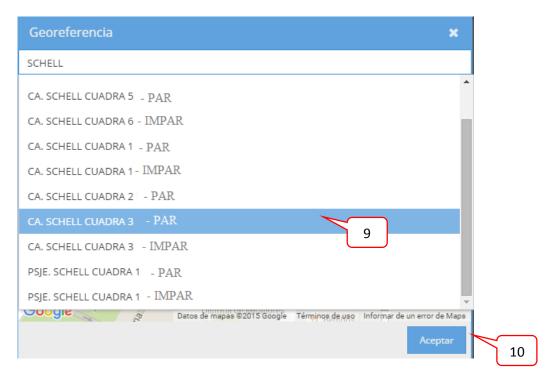
6. We also get the Georeference window as well: "Georeferencia".







- 7. We also have the option of typing the address.
- 8. In this case the service query we get includes, in addition to the street name and block number, the sidewalk where the incident takes place, designated (in Peru) by the numeration of the houses: one side is odd numbers (IMPAR), the other is even numbers (PAR).



- 9. This requeires that the user knows on which side of the road the construction will take place.
- 10. Then we click Accept "Aceptar".







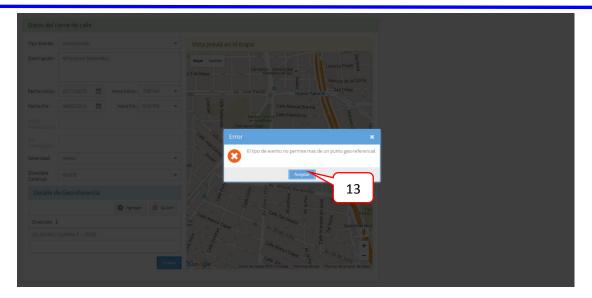
11. This will make the map zoom on the selected location.



12. Then we can click on the map to locate the point.







13. We can only select a single point for this type of event.

III. EXISTING ROAD CLOSURE OR CONSTRUCION RECORD EDITION

1. To edit an existing record the user must select Road Closure Registry (Registro de Cierres) in the menu:



2. This will show the list of registered road closures and incidents.

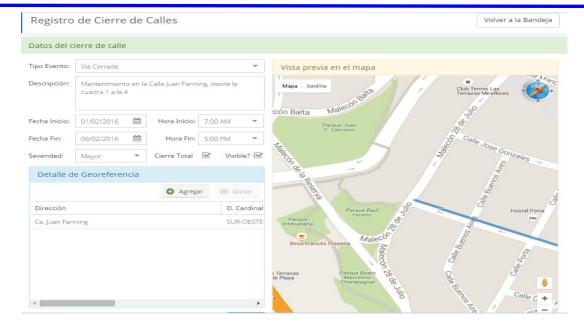


3. To edit an existing record we need to click on it and then click the Edit button:

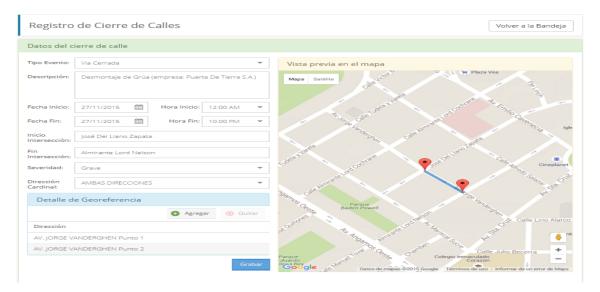








4. The user will immediately Access the closure or incident details.



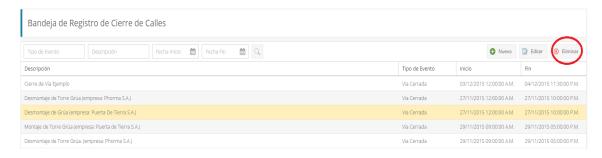
5. Afterwards the user can edit any of the information in the record.





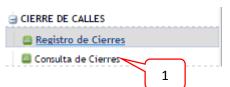
IV. ROAD CLOSURE OR CONSTRUCTION RECORD DELETION

We proceed in a similar way if we want to delete a record by selecting it in the list of existing records, and then clicking on the Delete ("Eliminar") button.



V. ROAD CLOSURE OR CONSTRUCTION RECORD QUERY

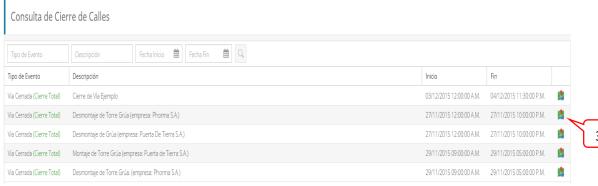
1. We use the "Closure Query" option to review existing record information.



2. We can select a date range to refine the list of cases shown to select one.



3. To check the details of the record one needs to click on the map icon on the far right.



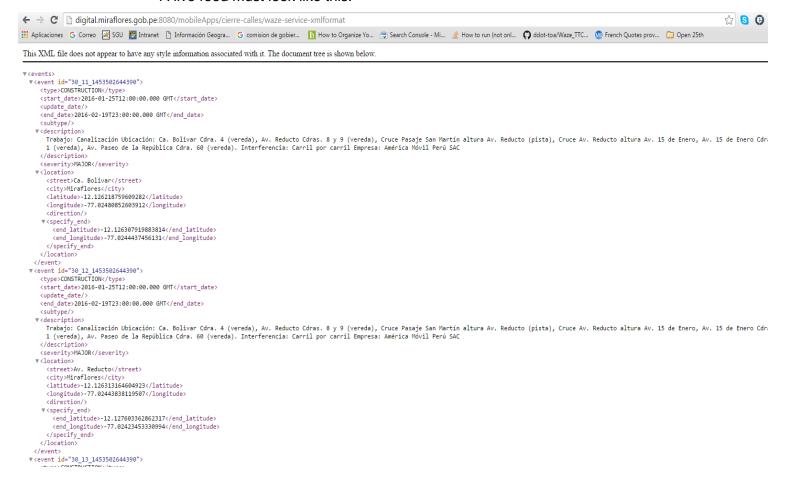




VI. GENERATED XML FEED:

Once a user has SAVED a Closure or construction incident the tool will include the corresponding records in the live XML feed which must be shared through the service published for the WAZE team to query.

A live feed must look like this:







23

VII. STREET NAME & BLOCK NUMBER JSON QUERY

The tool, as portrayed in the images of the two examples in this document, allows to zoom the map in to specific locations according to our cadastral Database. It does this by querying an external service that provides the spatial coordinates and a predefined polygon. The service is not included in the code we are sharing, so it is the duty of the development team to produce such a service. In order to avoid having to change the existing code, the service to be developed must produce a response with the following JSON structure:

We provide an example link here:

http://digital.miraflores.gob.pe:8080/MirafloresV1/obtenergeoreferenciaxvia.muni?query = larco%204&start=0&limit=100

The result provided in this example zooms in to the polygon in the map that corresponds to the 4th block of Larco Avenue in Miraflores.