

How to print European train timetables on a (very long) receipt



A tale of "surely everything is consistent about *this*, right?"

| Romane, she/her

Disclaimer

- this will mostly be about GTFS, but there are other formats out there for specific uses
- the way i'm using the data is by no means efficient (was a first transit and Go project, not best practices)
- this talk will not be about real time data

Initial Problem

- Often spend time near railways or in trains
- *wow, there's traffic! Passenger traffic at that as well!*
- Trains are fun!TM
 - Can I see more?  

Initial Problem

- Why not use a transit app?
 - Whichever: `bahnhof.de`, `bahn.expert`, `sncf-connect.fr`, ...
 - Pros: Often lots of infos about the trains and/or realtime info
 - Cons: Not great if not precisely at a station or if traffic doesn't stop
- Great for info about a trip, not great for knowing *what* trips there are

EU transit data regulations

- Let's get the data ourselves, shall we?
- Introducing: *Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/1926 of 31 May 2017 supplementing Directive 2010/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the provision of EU-wide multimodal travel information services*
- *huh? the what?* 🤔

TLDR: EU transit data regulations

- (lots of stuff not relevant for us)
- Transit authorities in each country MUST publish in one of the following formats to the country's national access point (Art. 4):
 -  Network Timetable Echange (NeTEx) CEN/TS 16614
 -  technical documents defined in Regulation (EU) No 454/2011 and subsequent versions
 -  technical documents elaborated by IATA
 -  any machine-readable format fully compatible and interoperable with those standards and technical specifications;

NeTEx

- "Network Timetable Exchange"
- European standardization effort to represent *all* aspects of public transit (network, timetable, fares, ...)
- very long spec, inspired by other EU specifications
- "we need to make sure interoperable formats are used" *proceeds to put the specification behind a massive paywall*

"but this sounds really cursed!"

- that's because *it is*
- huge XML file with only an open validation file
- most publishing countries just use a different subset of it ("profiles")
- not quite ready enough to sift through this quite yet
- **isn't there anything simpler?**

GTFS vs NeTEx: Why? Huh? Who? What?

- Turns out: GTFS might be a tiny bit better for our purposes and *can* be generated from *some* NeTEx profiles

Format	GTFS	NeTEx
Created in	2006	2014
Standardized by	Google	EU
Usage	Worldwide	Europe
Timetables?	✓	✓
Open spec?	✓	✗

Getting GTFS data

- Legally available through the [National Access Points](#) in the EU
- Aggregators like the [Mobility Database](#) have a lot of feeds too
- <https://gtfs.de> provides compressed/optimized GTFS from the nationwide german DELFI data feeds (collection of local transit data)
- a lot of operators also publish their feeds as GTFS
- let's open a feed then!

CSVs? in *my* transit data? (always has been)

- yes, as `.txt` files too!
- a few *Required* files (aite sure)
- a few *Optional* files (hmm, okay)
- a few *Conditionally Required* files (edge cases???)
- a few *Conditionally Forbidden* files (i'm gonna commit crimes)

How it works

- Basically a standard DB schema, except it's written as a CSV
- TLDR (*veeery* loose approximation here):
 - `routes.txt`, `trips.txt` = what kinds of services are there?
 - `calendar.txt`, `calendar_dates.txt` = when do services run?
 - `stops.txt`, `stop_times.txt` = where/when do services stop?
- philosophy behind the spec: *as easy to write as possible*

Minimal working feed contents (required data)

- `agency.txt` : operator/provider info (name, URL, timezone)
- `routes.txt` : transit line details (ID, name, route type)
- `trips.txt` : simple trip (ID, route ID, service ID)
- `calendar.txt` or `calendar_dates.txt` : defining what dates the service IDs run on
- `stop_times.txt` : trip calls (trip ID, sequence number, stop ID, arrival time)
- `stops.txt` : stops (ID, name, latitude/longitude)

But wait, there's more!

- the spec provides a lot of fields that can be filled
- multiple transit agencies, `feed_info`, `transfer s`
- `stop_time` departure times
- `route` names, descriptions, and colors
- `trip` short names, headsigns
- detailed station layouts (`stops`, `pathways`, `levels`)
- wheelchair and bike accessibility
- transit `shape s`, fares, continuous pickup, translations, `frequencies`, ...
- **not all fields are relevant to us**

Actually using the data

- Pre-process trips to get a geographic bounding box
- Get all trips *possibly* going by that point
- Refine using stop times to get trips that actually go through/near the wanted points
- **easy, right?**

Actually using the data

- wait, how *do* we filter trips?
- no perfect metric out there, results will vary
- chosen method: checking angles
- Include if: angle difference between `obsPoint.bearingTo(prevStop)` and `obsPoint.bearingTo(nextStop)` \geq threshold
- Also include a constant radius around stop points
- works well enough for *most* cases

Making a sights API

- Fetch and parse feeds into a DB
- Basic main endpoint: (lat, lon) → list of sights
- Sight: source feed, passing time, trip details (short name, stop times)

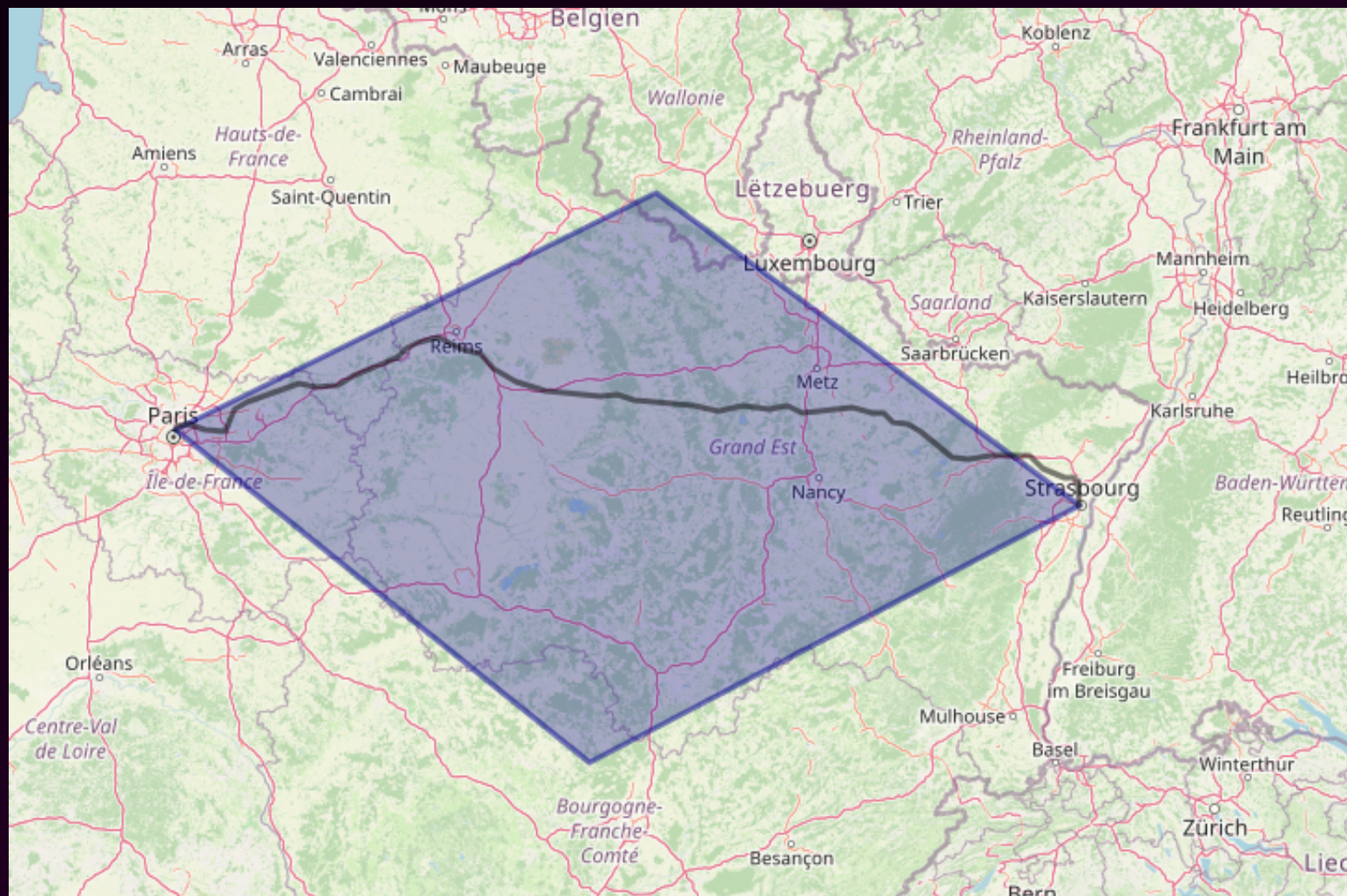
It works!

(we can see *something*)

Route	
 Date	 Time
 Source feed	 Type of transit
 Start	 End
 Previous Stop	 Next Stop
S61 → Ottignies (4591)	
 2025-09-18	 19:43:59
 BE:SNCB	 
 Jambes (19:39)	 Ottignies (21:37)
 Jambes (19:39)	 Namur (19:44)
P → Namur (8640)	
 2025-09-18	 19:45:59
 BE:SNCB	 
 Arlon (17:59)	 Namur (19:46)
 Jambes-Est (19:44)	 Namur (19:46)
IC → Herstal (3818)	
 2025-09-18	 19:49:57
 BE:SNCB	 
 Mons (18:38)	 Herstal (20:53)
 Ronet (19:47)	 Namur (19:50)

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receipt

uh oh...



Actually using the data

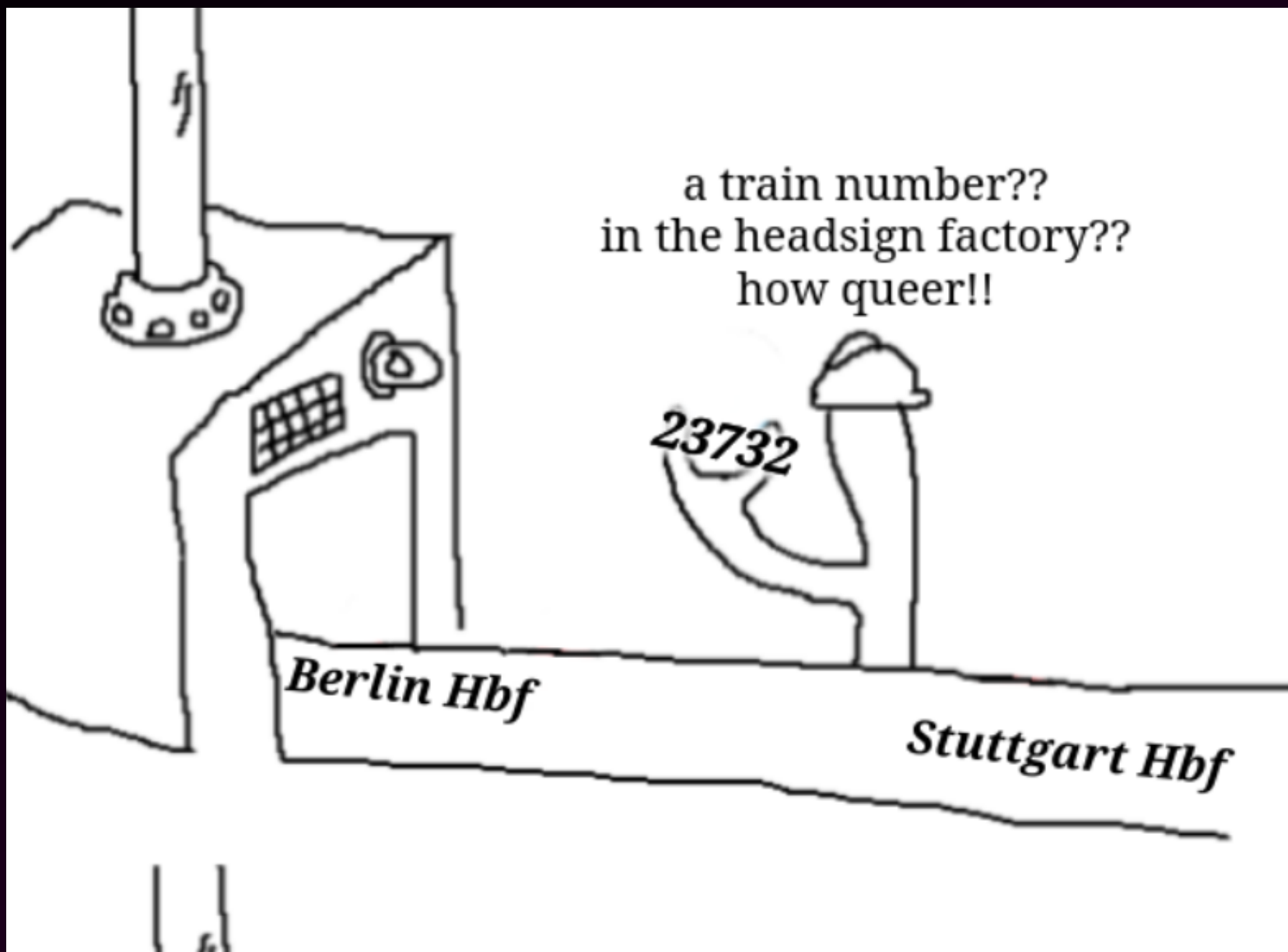
- Problem: this *will* contain errors!!
- Main issue: false positives with trips doing massive hops
- Long distance trains often run on the same physical lines as trains with less distance between hops
- Tried to approximate shape using the "smaller" trips
- took me *a lot* of compute time and memory (wasn't being very efficient though)

Actually using the data

- This issue is not impossible to fix
- Can precompute transit legs when generating the DB
- Can use detailed `shapes.txt` data (if supplied by transit agency)
- Possible solution: use data source (OSM) to route trips (don't really want to integrate)
- Utils like `pfaedle` can generate `shapes.txt` data using OSM data

Actually using the data

- Need to rework mapper at some point to have better routing and produce more accurate results
- In the meantime, outliers can be pretty easily excluded through a quick lookup
- So we can at least display unified information when we have a match, right?
- ...right?



Quirks of specific GTFS datasets

- there are *a lot* of ways feeds can be harder to process than they need to be
- turns out, many feed providers just:
 - ignore the guidelines
 - don't put all the data they have
 - put the right data *in the wrong field*
 - put outright false data (passenger misinformation systems)

Quirks of specific GTFS datasets

- "missing datapoints": gtfs.de
 - Basic free feed is pretty complete overall, has quite a bit of preprocessing
 - ✗ no train numbers
 - ✓ Can still get the uncompressed full feed for all of Germany and then filter rail routes from there with train numbers

Quirks of specific GTFS datasets

- "you wouldn't get it": opentransportdata.swiss
 - Pretty complete feed with quite a bit of data
 - ✗ nonstandard extensions for `route_type`s
 - ✗ BOMs at the start of files
 - ✓ can convert them back to the standard values
 - ✓ ... can fix parser

Quirks of specific GTFS datasets

- "huh?": Renfe
 - Technically a valid feed
 - ✗ Padded CSV (350 char lines)
 - ✓ ... rewrite the whole parser

Quirks of specific GTFS datasets

- "professional transit misinformation": SNCF
 - truly one of the feeds of all time
 - ✗ every service is a `service_exception`, nothing regular
 - ✗ train numbers in the `trip_headsign` field
 - ✗ plainly wrong route types (buses get shown as trains)
 - ✓ can reformat fields to work well enough
 - ✓ actual route type can be inferred from *Stop IDs* (cursed)

Printer protocols aka How Epson Runs The World

- How to print all of this on a receipt?
- Depends on the actual receipt printer
- Most printers (including off-brand ones) support ESC/POS or variations of it
- "Escape / Point of Sale"
- Text-ish based protocol invented by Epson
- *implementations vary*

Printer protocols aka How Epson Runs The World

- Can send text according to a currently selected codepage
- Can also send commands to change codepage
- ...or print a whole image (ESC *)
- ...or cut the receipt (ESC i/m)
- ...or beep (Morse code!)

Rendering entries

- Data in a sight
 - passing time, source feed, trip object, matching stop times/stops
- Text-only is hard to fine-tune
- Fix: render text as an image first, then print as an image
- Thankfully, library has some pretty straightforward image printing

Comically Long Roll™ printing session

- Printer has several interfaces, we use TCP on port 9100
- For each sight, display feed + timestamp + start/previous/next/last stop
- **let's test it!**

Inspiration/Thanks to

- <https://signal.eu.org/rail> (similar but more advanced project, is integrated with some realtime data and has OSM routing)
- <https://github.com/ad-freiburg/pfaedle>
- <https://github.com/justinmichaelvieira/escpos> for letting me just print the damn receipt
- All feed providers for their data

Stuff made

- <https://trainmap.cozytren.ch> (sights are here)
- <https://github.com/rom-vtn/trainmap-db> (sights logic)
- <https://github.com/rom-vtn/sncf-unfucker> (converting feeds)
- <https://github.com/rom-vtn/sights-printing> (print script, will add presentation there)

That's about it!

Any questions?

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