How to create composite relations

Content

Introduction

Composite relations allows you to **create new dossiers based on frequency patterns** by using an existing dossier and **grouping the different patterns into different composite relations.** It works in a similar way as the "Copy the dossier" function: it makes a **copy** or multiple copies **of** the **existing dossier** with the **same Basic data** (process type, timetable period, dossier type, and calendar). The difference between the "Copy dossier" and "Composite relation" options is that the second one gives you the freedom to add frequency patterns to all dossiers with the same train characteristics. The advantage of the function is that it:

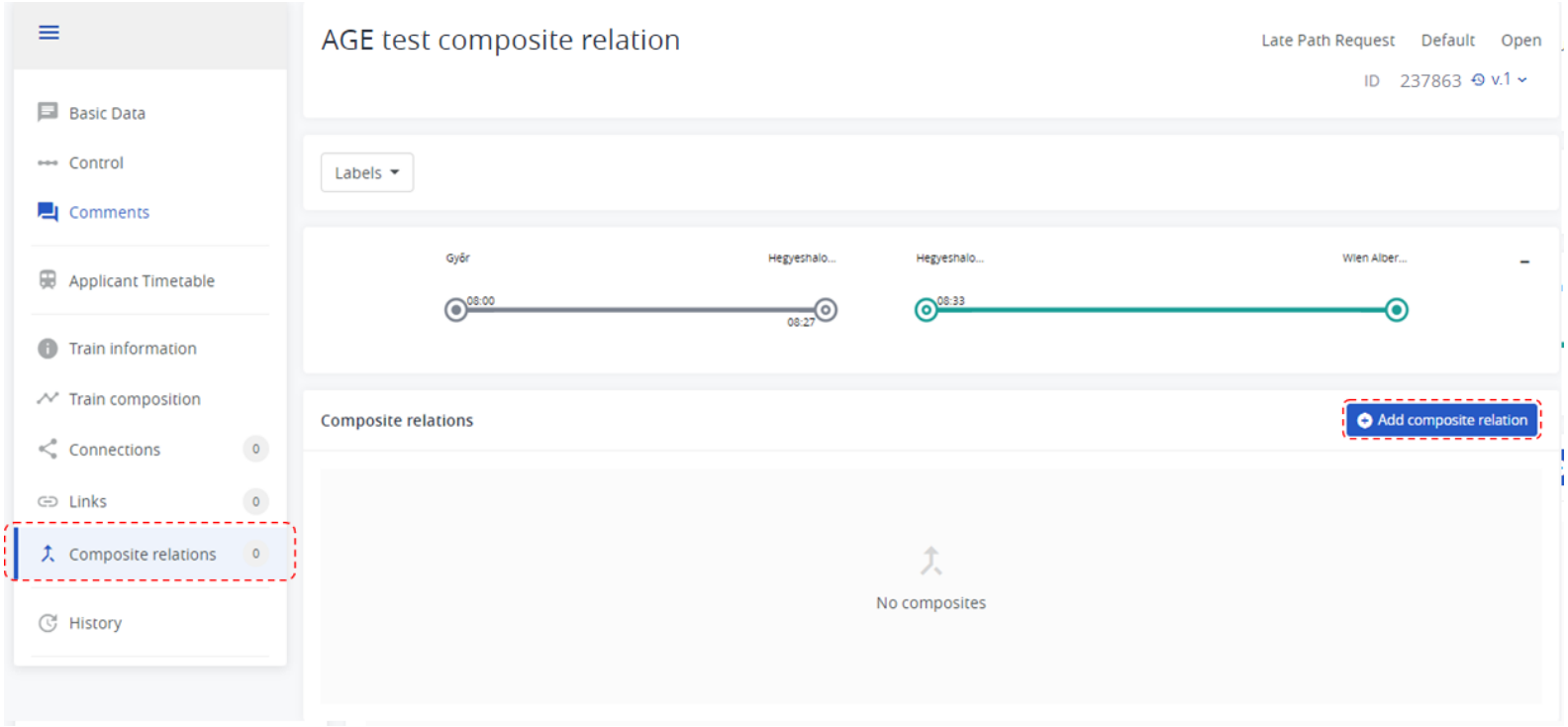
- groups different shifted combinations into one composite relation
- groups different shifting characteristics under different composite relation groups
- saves time when creating dossiers from the scratch

For who/when

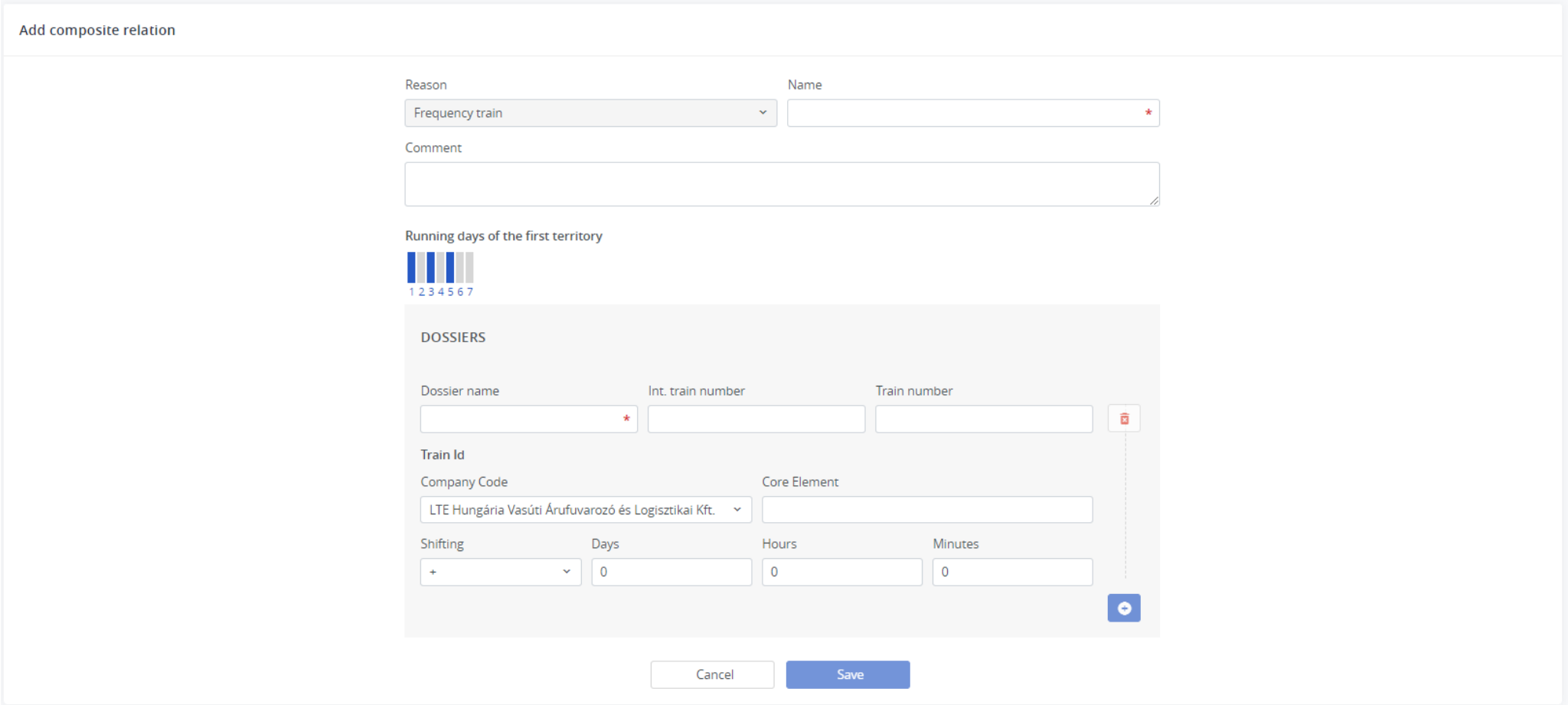
The composite relation is available for Applicants in the Open and Harmonization phases.

Create

1. Choose a dossier
2. Go to Composite relations dossier-level data
3. Press the "Add composite relation" button



The composite relation window opens.



It is mandatory to **name your composite relation group** first. After it is optional to **place comments** if needed.

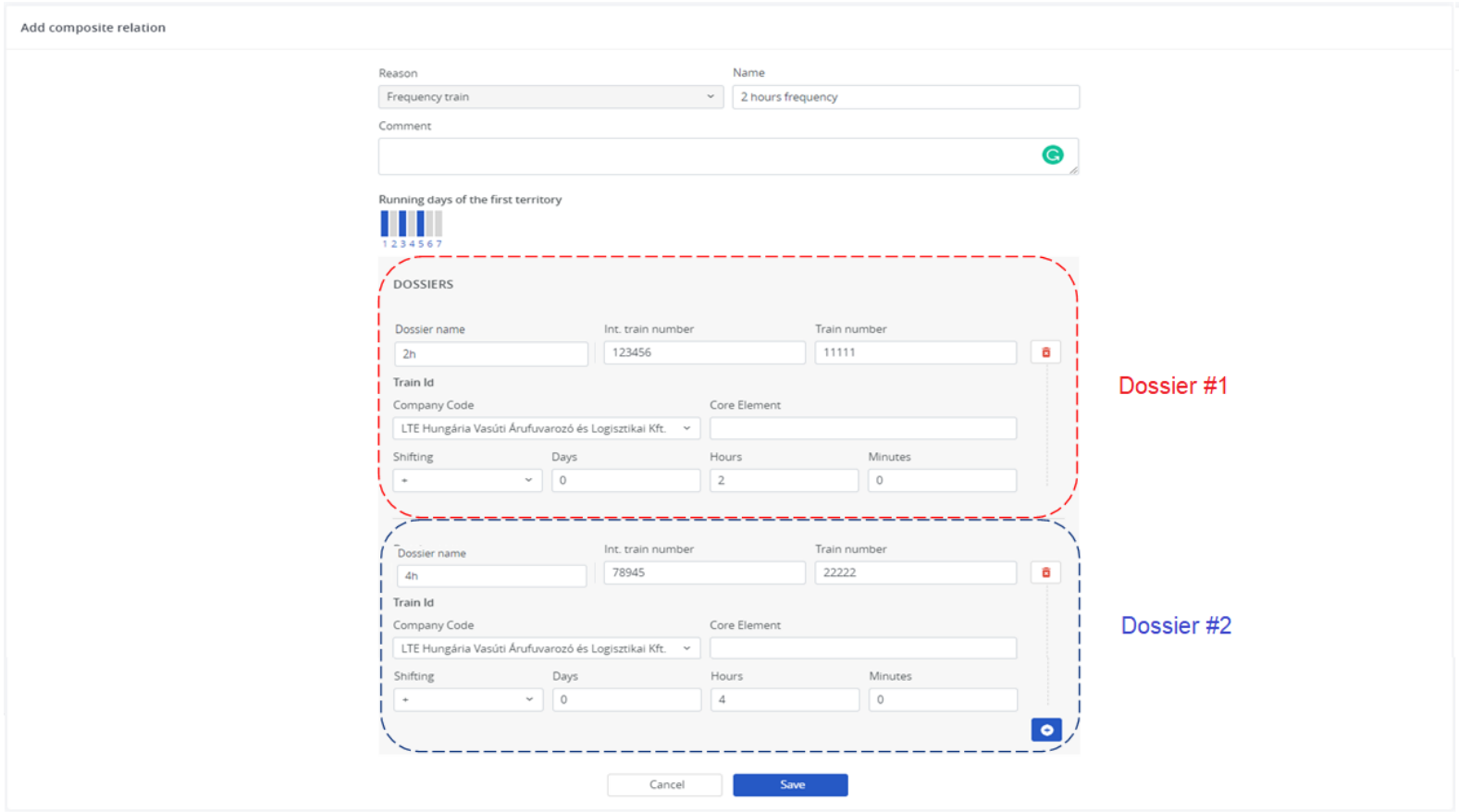
You will see the running days of the first territory, usually shown in a **calendar tooltip of the original dossier,** from which you make the composite relation. It is used **as** a **reference point with its times and calendar**.

In the "**Dossier**" section you must **fill** in the same **basic data** as needed when you creating the dossier, and below it, you **can define the frequency pattern**: shifting of days/hours/minutes.

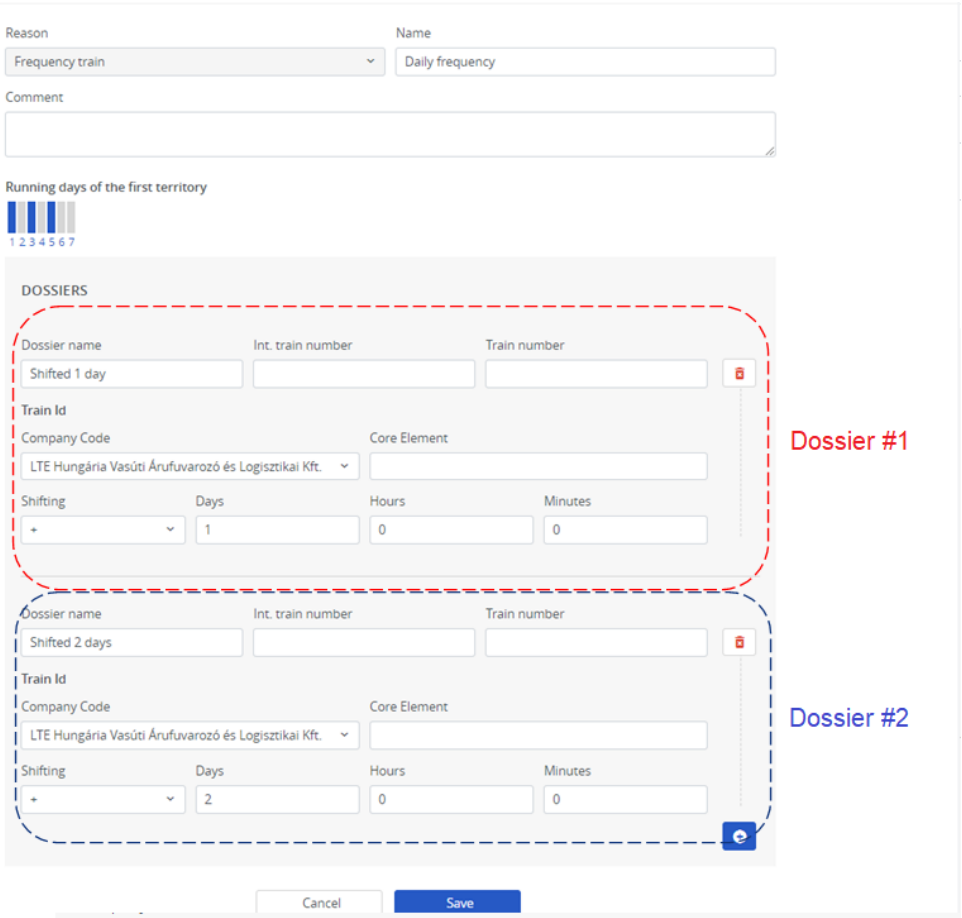
There is also the "**Train number**" field. The entered train number will be copied to every sub-path to all path sections, **all territories will have the same national train number.**

You have to press the button as many times for as many dossiers you want to create. For example, if we want to create two trains that run **2h after each other**, the **shifting** has to remain **positive** and we will need to **add 2hours** for the **first train** and **4 hours** to the **second train** as it shows on the screenshot.

Note: the new dossier is always created in the Open phase.



In your first composite relation, you created two trains with a 2-hour difference in one composite relation. However, perhaps you want to create another composite relation for other days not hours.



If you created 2 different composite relation groups with different shifted characteristics, each group will have a different shifting combination:

Editing

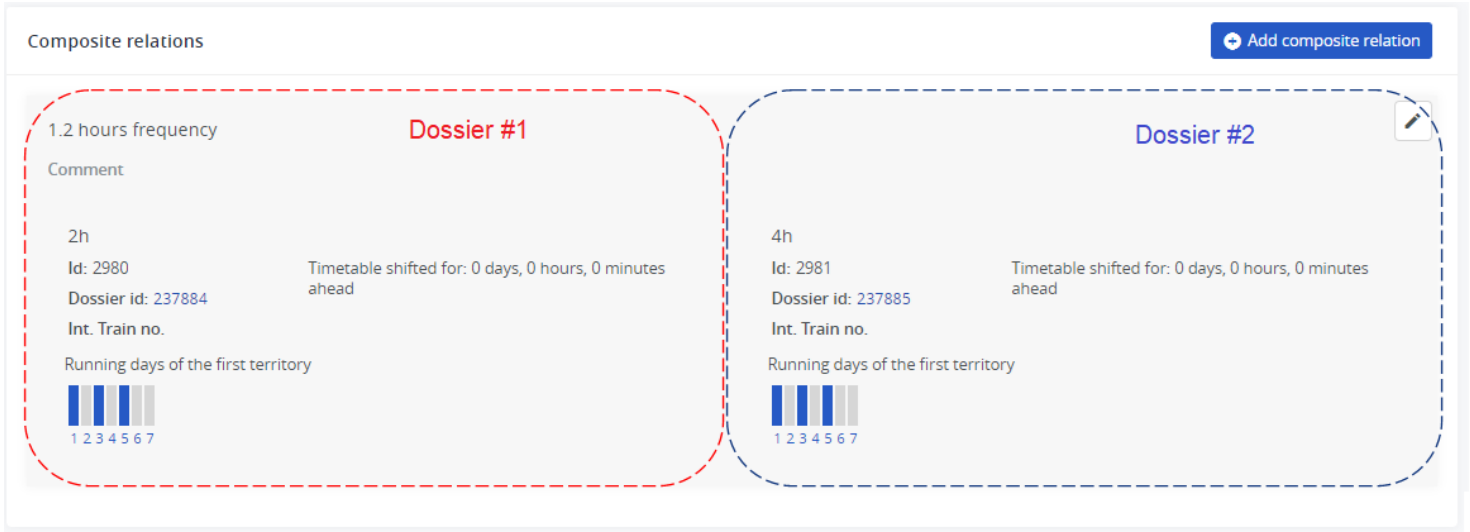
You can edit the composite relation at any time until the Harmonization phase. You only need to press the button in order to do it. The existing dossiers in a group of composite relations will be updated with the new dossier link.

Links

Links provide you with quick access to a group of dossiers.

Once you save your composite relation it will be saved and linked:

- the original dossier with the two newly created dossiers
- the newly created dossiers linked together and with the original dossier

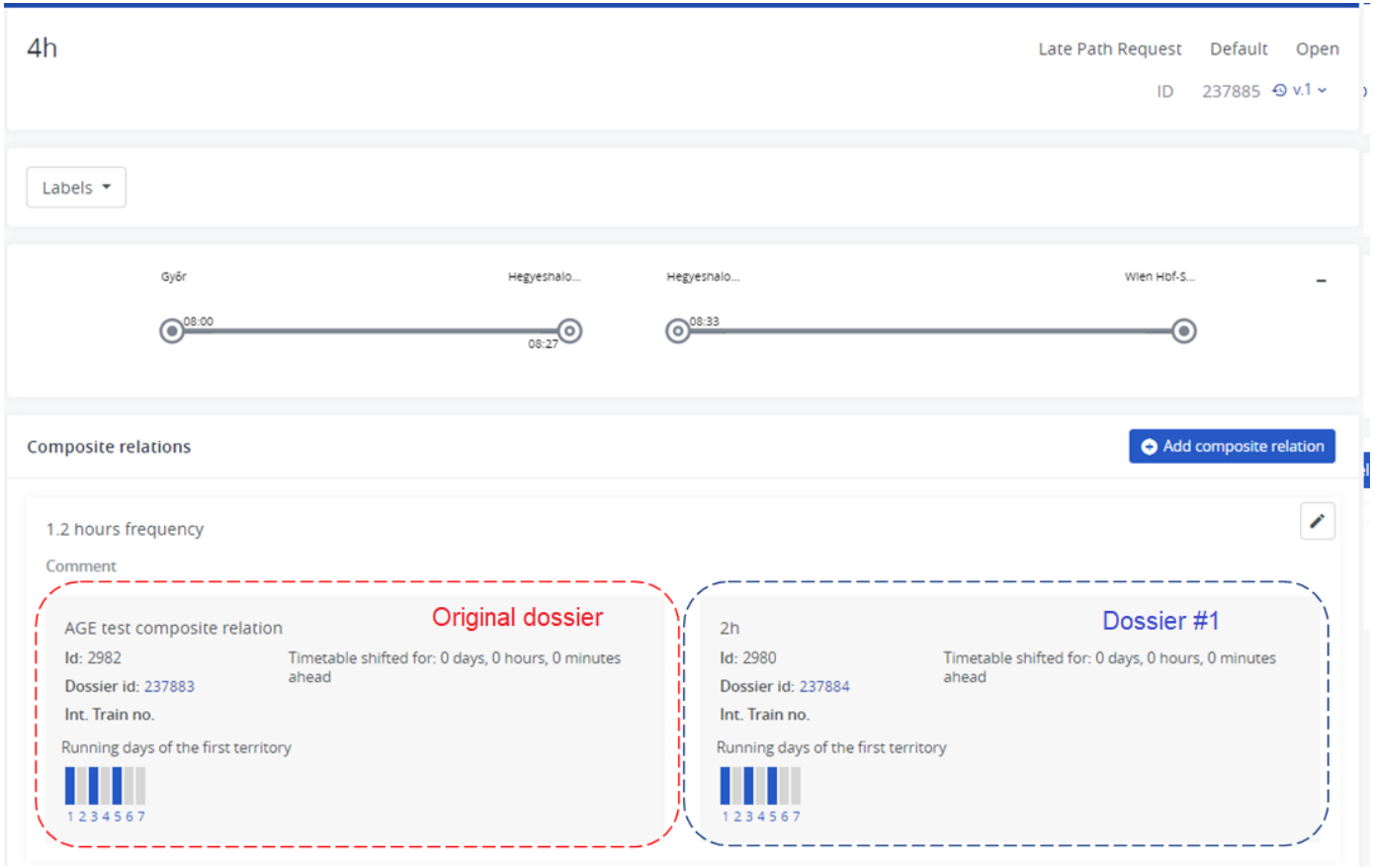


The newly created dossiers cannot be linked with themselves but they will always be linked with the original dossier.

See the following example:

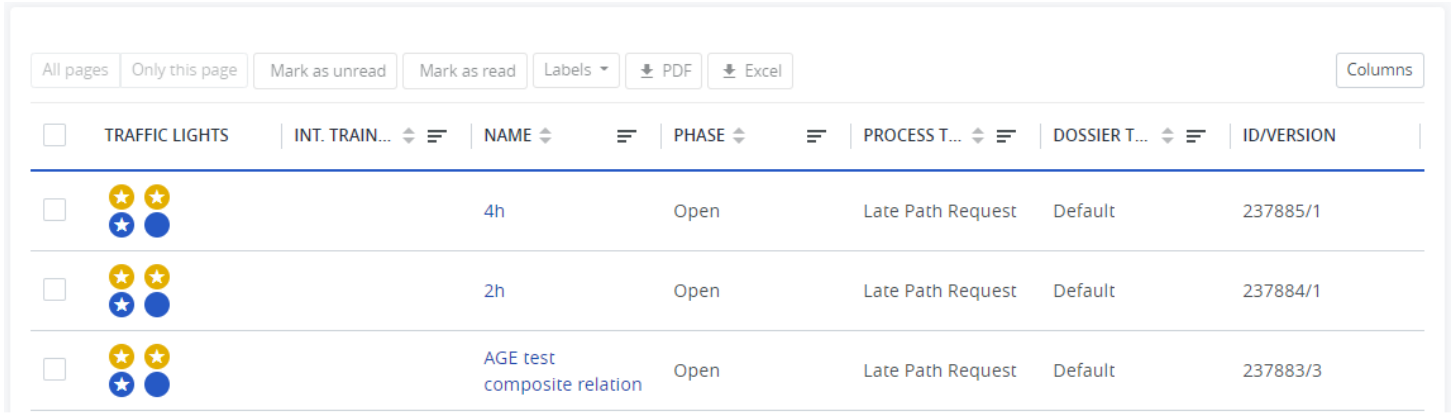
- "2h" is linked to the "AGE test composite relation" (the original dossier) & "4h"

- "4h" is linked with the "AGE test composite relation"(the original dossier) & "2h"

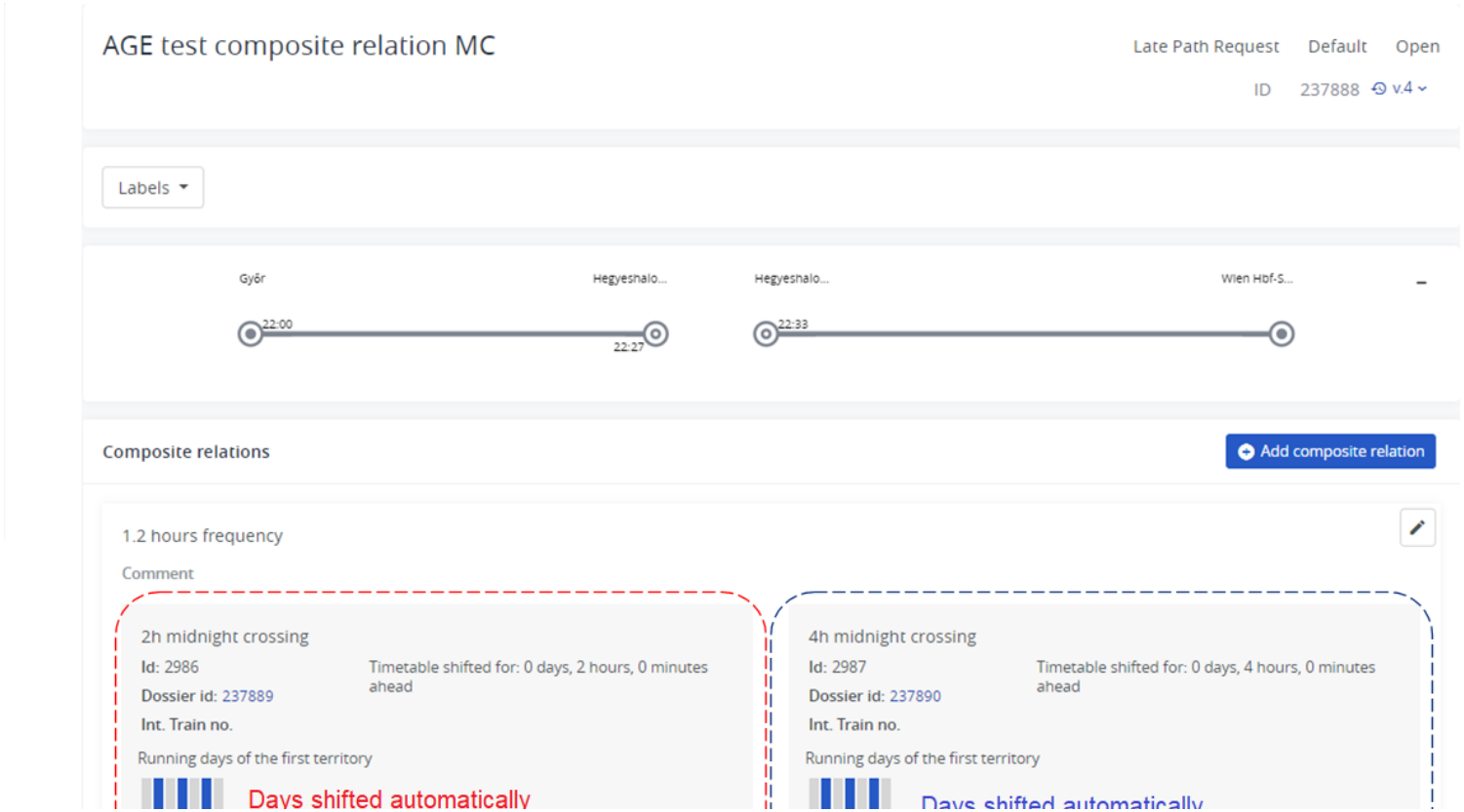


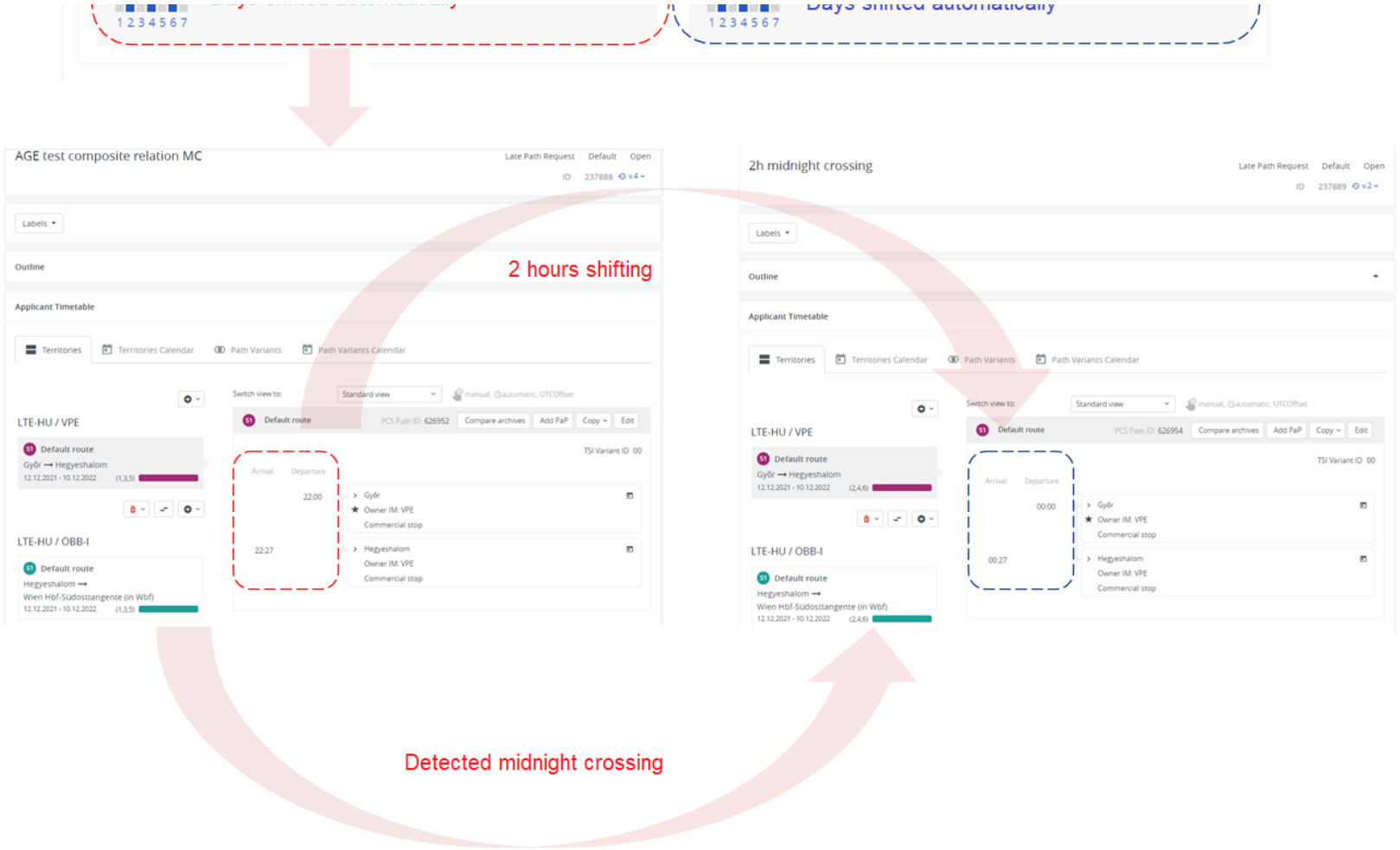
Delete

Once the link is created it **cannot be deleted** because the new dossier exists. Go to your dashboard, click the "All 2022" filter and you'll find your dossiers:



The feature works well if the shifting of hours/days with the midnight crossing is detected; see the calendar preview in each newly created dossier:





Shifting

Shifting can be positive or negative depending on the days, hours, or minutes in regards to the original dossier.

Positive shifting means you will create frequency trains that run **after** the original dossier. The shifting of departure/arrival times on the operation points in the timetable is done by adding the value.

Negative shifting means you define frequency trains that run **before** the original dossier. The shifting of departure/arrival times on the operation points in the timetable is done by subtracting the value.

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dossier
frequency train
composite dossier

Translations

No translations