**Location:** Infrastructure point where trains are routes and scheduled in the timetable. This can be stations or important intersections in between stations. Abbreviations are used, a list of abbreviations can be found here: [http://www.rolandrail.net/drgl/afko.htm](http://www.rolandrail.net/drgl/afko.htm)

**Station:** Location where passengers can (dis)embark.

**Timetable:** List of all departure and arrival times for all trains on all locations. At NS it is custom to repeat the timetable every hour. So if a train departs at 8:04, a train will also depart at 9:04, 10:04, 11:04, …

**Train:** A single travel option in the timetable, consist of departure and arrival location and a precise route in between.

**TrainNumber:** A unique number for a single train on a single day. The train number consist of 2 parts. The last 2 numbers indicate the trainnumber on a route, the other numbers indicate the route itself. Example: trainnumber 3628. The last 2 numbers are 28, the rest is 3600 and this indicates the route. All trains with numbers 3600-3699 run on the same route. Odd numbers in one direction and even numbers in the other direction. Numbers will be higher during the day. Trainnumber 3630 will be the next train after train 3628 on the same route and in the same direction.

**Trainseries:** A numerical indicator of the route. Each trainnumber is part of a trainseries. Example: the 3600 series rides the route between Roosendaal and Zwolle. The trainnumber 3628 is part of the 3600 series.

**Rolling stock:** Physical train units, these resources are used to actually operate a train. Rolling stock at NS has cabines at both ends, so rolling stock can run in both directions without the need to turn the unit. NS operates different kinds of rolling stock, containing between 150 and 500 seats each. Units of the same kind can be (un)coupled to make trains shorter or longer and increase or decrease capacity.

**Rolling stock connection:** 2 different train numbers that are operated with the same rolling stock resource. Example: Train 101 arrives at the end location of this train. The rolling stock units continue on train 202, which starts at this location. This means train 101 and 202 have a rolling stock connection.

**Rolling stock composition:** Combination of rolling stock units that operate a train number.

**Train driver:** Human resource who drives the train.

**Bare driving time:** (technical) minimal time that is needed to run a train between 2 locations.
**Slack:** Difference between planned time in the timetable and bare driving time. Example: Planned departure time at station A is 8:10, planned arrival time at station B is 8:22, bare driving time is 610 seconds. In the timetable 12 minutes are planned, it is possible to drive this section in 610 seconds. The difference is 110 seconds. So if the train is 110 seconds slower than technically possible, the train will be exactly on time.

**Delay:** number of minutes arrival or departure later than indicated in the timetable. Note that arrival or departure before the indicated time in the timetable means that the delay is 0 (and not negative).