In the field of smart transportation, the development of Intelligent Vehicle Highway Systems (IVHS) has gained significant attention. This document highlights the need for a multidisciplinary approach that integrates various fields to create effective IVHS. The introduction of new technologies and data analytics plays a crucial role in the success of IVHS. The abstract follows:

**Abstract**

For Intelligent Vehicle Highway Systems (IVHS) to effectively manage traffic and improve safety, a comprehensive approach is necessary. This involves the integration of advanced technologies and data analytics to enhance the efficiency of the transportation system. The IVHS are designed to provide real-time information to drivers, reducing congestion and improving safety. This document emphasizes the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration in the development and implementation of IVHS.
There is decreasing motivation to replace data in the original and compressed.

An important issue in the design of a distributed database involves the trade-off between partitioning and replication. As data becomes more dynamic, (see Figure 1), the phenomenon of splitting database into multiple fragments becomes more efficient. In a distributed database, replication and partitioning are often used in combination, due to the increased data movement.

Figure 1. Degree of partitioning and replication. (a) Repartitioned database with low degree of partitioning and local replication. (b) Repartitioned database with high degree of partitioning and global replication.

In Figure 1, the degree of partitioning and replication is shown for example DAS data. The degree of partitioning and replication in the original database is high, indicating that the data is divided into smaller, more manageable chunks. The degree of partitioning and replication in the current database is low, indicating that the data is divided into a smaller number of larger chunks.

**Experimental Results**

The experimental results show that the degree of partitioning and replication in the original database is high, indicating that the data is divided into smaller, more manageable chunks. The degree of partitioning and replication in the current database is low, indicating that the data is divided into a smaller number of larger chunks.

The data in this figure shows that the degree of partitioning and replication can be adjusted to meet the needs of the application. The degree of partitioning and replication can be increased or decreased to improve performance and scalability. The degree of partitioning and replication can also be used to optimize the performance of the database.

**Background**

Support for cooperation has increased significantly in recent years. This is due to the increasing need for cooperation in a variety of domains, such as distributed computing, distributed databases, and distributed systems.

In this paper, we present a model for supporting cooperation in a distributed database. The model is based on the concept of cooperative programming, where cooperating entities work together to achieve a common goal. The model is designed to support cooperation in a distributed database, where the cooperating entities are located in different parts of the database.

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The approach may also incorporate a distributed QoS-driven approach, which employs a distributed architecture. This approach is designed to provide a scalable and flexible solution for managing QoS in largescale distributed systems. The QoS provisioned architecture enables efficient resource allocation and QoS management, thereby maximizing the utilization of system resources.

**Diagram: Distributed QoS Architecture**

- **QoS Management:** Distributed architecture allows for dynamic QoS management across multiple nodes.
- **Resource Allocation:** Efficient allocation of resources based on QoS requirements.
- **Scalability:** Scalable architecture to accommodate growth in system size.

**Distributed Spatial Database Alternatives**

The QoS community in recent years has focused on developing a framework for distributed storage and retrieval of spatial data. This framework involves the integration of QoS-driven algorithms and techniques to ensure efficient and effective management of spatial data.

**Figure:** QoS-driven algorithms incorporated into spatial database systems.
Conclusions

The GIS liaison effort is to improve the development of the database management system (DBMS) by integrating GIS "leads" and CASE tools. The approach provides a systematic methodology for developing a DBMS, which is essential for maintaining the integrity and accuracy of spatial data. This approach integrates the strengths of both CASE tools and GIS, allowing for a more efficient and effective development process.

Diagram:

- GDL (GIS Development Language)
- DBMS (Database Management System)
- CASE (Computer Aided Software Engineering)
- GIS (Geographic Information System)
- Link (Integration of GIS and CASE tools)

References

For further information, please refer to the following sources:

1. "GIS and Spatial Data Management" by J. Green and M. Davis, 1995

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