Driver Information Center: Some vehicles have a central display, typically located on the dashboard, that provides additional information about vehicle settings, audio, and navigation.

Trip Computer: Trip computers calculate and display data such as fuel efficiency, distance traveled, trip duration, and more to help drivers monitor their journeys.

Vehicle Support Systems:

Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC): ACC adjusts the vehicle's speed to maintain a safe following distance from the vehicle ahead, enhancing comfort during long highway drives.

Traffic Jam Assist: This system combines adaptive cruise control and lane-keeping assistance to enable semi-autonomous driving in stop-and-go traffic, reducing driver fatigue.

Lane Centering Systems: These systems help keep the vehicle centered within its lane, providing steering input to maintain a straight path and reducing the driver's workload.

Traffic Sign Recognition: Cameras or sensors identify and display traffic signs, including speed limits and other regulatory signs, on the vehicle's display.

Pedestrian Detection: Using sensors and cameras, these systems can detect pedestrians in or near the vehicle's path and provide warnings or intervene to prevent collisions.

Collision Avoidance Systems: These advanced systems use sensors and algorithms to detect impending collisions and can autonomously apply the brakes or take evasive actions if the driver does not react in time.

Emergency Assist: In critical situations, such as a medical emergency where the driver becomes unresponsive, emergency assist systems can bring the vehicle to a safe stop and initiate emergency services contact.

Blind Spot Monitoring: Radar or camera-based systems warn drivers of vehicles in their blind spots when changing lanes, reducing the risk of side collisions.

Cross-Traffic Alert: This system alerts drivers to oncoming traffic when backing out of parking spaces, helping to prevent accidents in parking lots.

Advanced Parking Assistance: Beyond parking sensors, some vehicles offer semi-autonomous parking assistance, which can steer and control throttle and braking to park the vehicle in a parallel or perpendicular spot.

Surround-View Camera Systems: Multiple cameras provide a bird's-eye view of the vehicle's surroundings, aiding in parking and maneuvering in tight spaces.

Driver Monitoring Systems: These systems use cameras and sensors to monitor driver attention and alertness, providing warnings if it detects drowsiness or distraction.

Vehicle-to-Everything (V2X) Communication: V2X systems allow vehicles to communicate with each other and with infrastructure, sharing information about traffic, road conditions, and potential hazards.

These driver information and vehicle support systems collectively contribute to safer, more efficient, and more convenient driving experiences while emphasizing the importance of driver awareness and responsibility.