IRWIN Observer – Getting Started

Prepared By:	IRWIN Core Team
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About IRWIN Observer

IRWIN Observer is a read-only web application designed for viewing data that is being shared through the Integrated Reporting of Wildland-Fire Information (IRWIN) integration services. Access to this application is granted through the GeoPlatform ArcGIS Online Organization.

Observer provides current and transactional views of incident and resource data being shared by partners within the wildland fire community. This data provides the location of existing fires, size, conditions and several other attributes that help classify fires.

Accessing IRWIN Observer

Below are the steps to access IRWIN Observer via GeoPlatform.gov.

1. If you already have an ArcGIS account, and are a member of the GeoPlatform organization, navigate to https://geoplatform.maps.arcgis.com and sign in (Figure 1).
2. If you are not a member of the GeoPlatform organization or do not have an account, email Kayloni Ah Tong (kayloni_ahtong@ios.doi.gov) and request an account.
3. Once you have a GeoPlatform ArcGIS account, navigate to https://geoplatform.maps.arcgis.com and sign in.

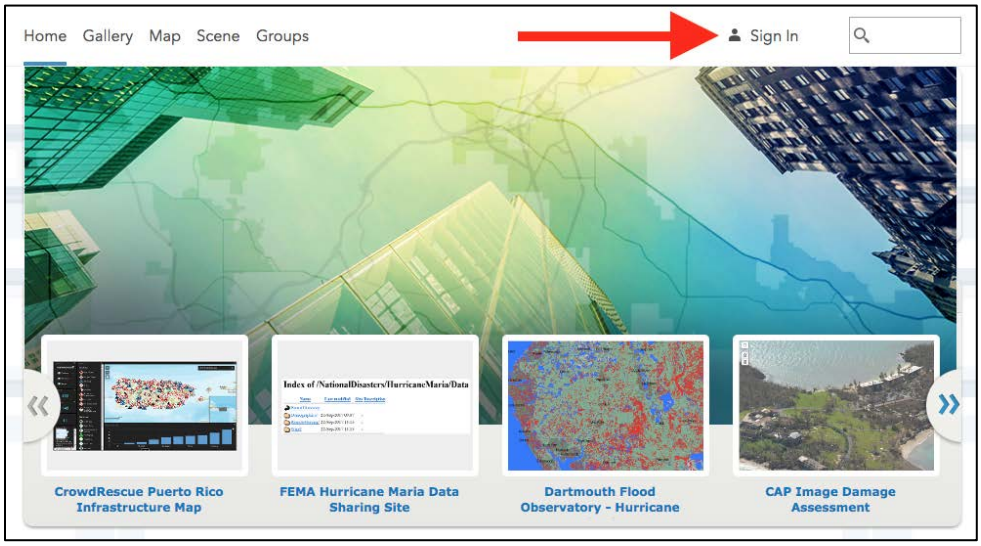

Figure 1. Select "Sign In" on GeoPlatform Home Page

4. When prompted, choose to sign in using ArcGIS (Figure 2).

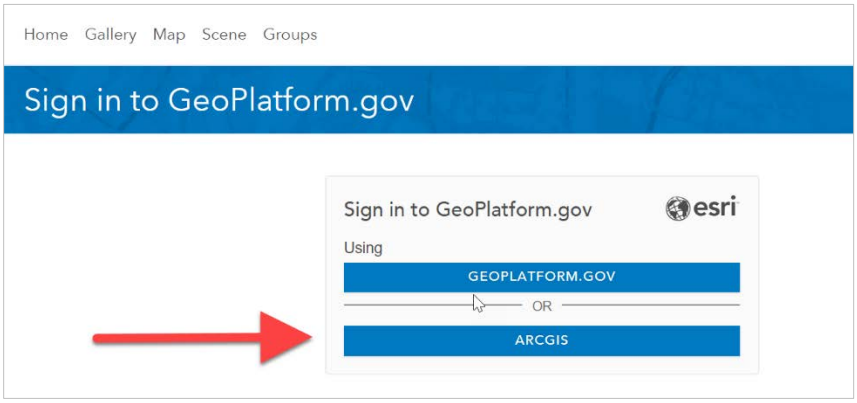

Figure 2. Select "ArcGIS" to sign in to GeoPlatform.gov

5. Request access to Observer by navigating to the group with the following URL, and clicking "Join This Group" (Figure 3). NOTE: Observer should be accessible within 24 – 48 hours from the time of your request. You will not be notified, so will need to periodically check to see if access has been granted.

   IRWIN Observer Group URL:
   https://geoplatform.maps.arcgis.com/home/group.html?id=d87bb84373524bc5a753173060bcb69f

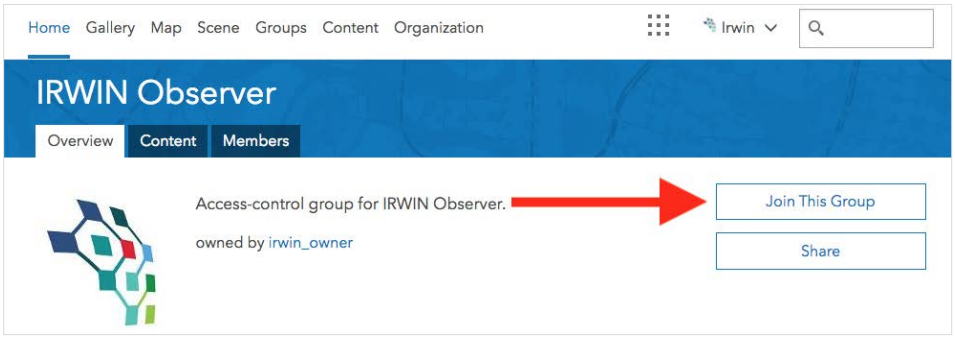

Figure 3. Select "Join This Group" to request access to IRWIN Observer

6. Once you have been granted access to start using IRWIN Observer, go to https://irwin.doi.gov/observer and click on Login (Figure 4).

Figure 4. IRWIN Observer Login Page

7. To allow IRWIN Observer to access your ArcGIS Online account, select "ARCGIS" at the prompt to "Sign in to GeoPlatform.gov Using" (Figure 5).
8. Enter your ArcGIS credentials and click "SIGN IN".

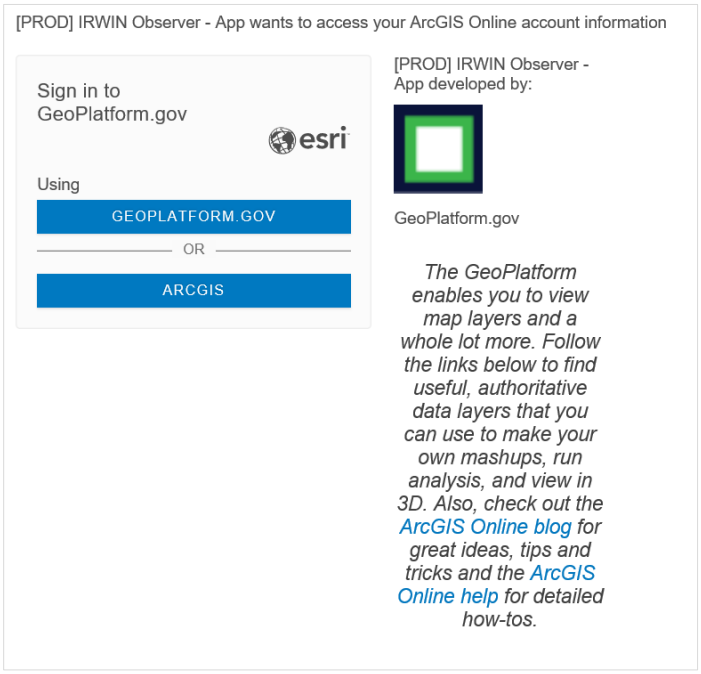

Figure 5. Log in to allow IRWIN Observer access to your account

Note that if you have previously logged in to GeoPlatform in your current browser session, you'll be presented with a slightly different screen. At the prompt, allow IRWIN Observer to access your ArcGIS Online account information by clicking "Approve" (Figure 6).

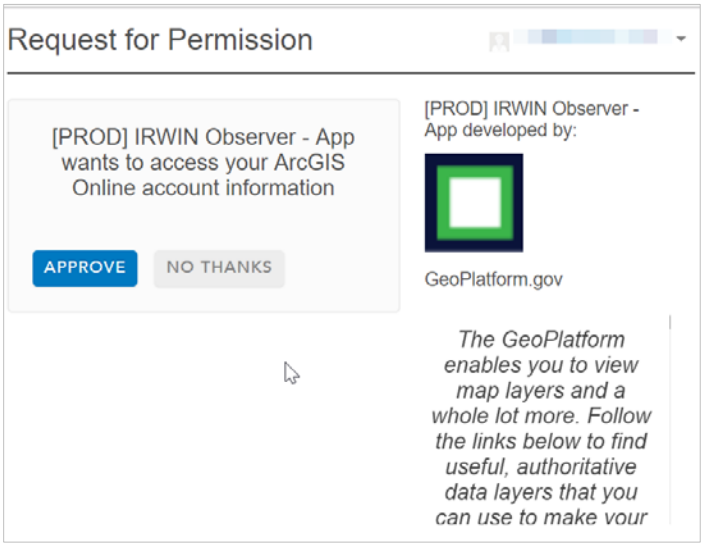

Figure 6. Select "Approve" to allow IRWIN Observer access to your account

9. Read the Warning to Users of the System and select the Accept button (Figure 7).

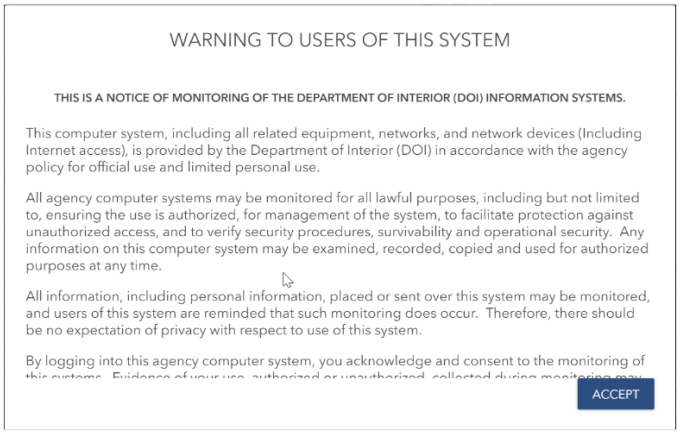

Figure 7. Warning to users of the system

To log out of IRWIN Observer, click the down arrow next to your name in the upper right-hand corner of the screen and select "Sign out" (Figure 8).

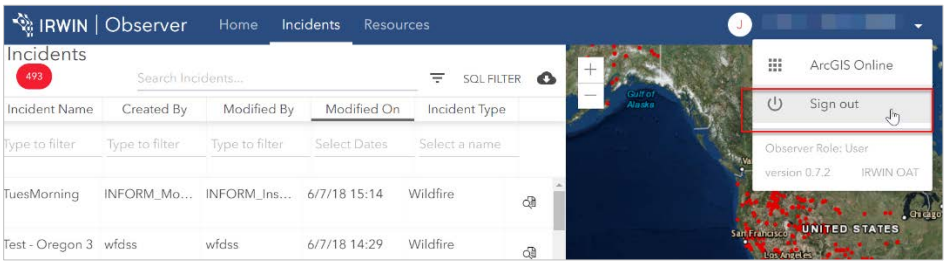

Figure 8. Signing out of IRWIN Observer

Basic Features of IRWIN Observer

Browser Tips:

- Ensure that your browser TLS 1.2 setting is enabled as that is the security protocol used by IRWIN Observer.
- Observer performs best on Google Chrome, but is compatible with other browsers such as Internet Explorer 11.

Home Tab

After logging into Observer, you will be on the Home tab. Incidents and resources are displayed on this page along with a map showing the geographic location of the Point of Origin for each incident and resource. Figure 9 shows an example of the Home page for IRWIN Observer. The incidents are listed in a grid view and by default the most recently modified incidents are displayed in descending order.

Note: *The Resources list will be empty for IRWIN V5 but will be utilized as resources are added to the integration service.*

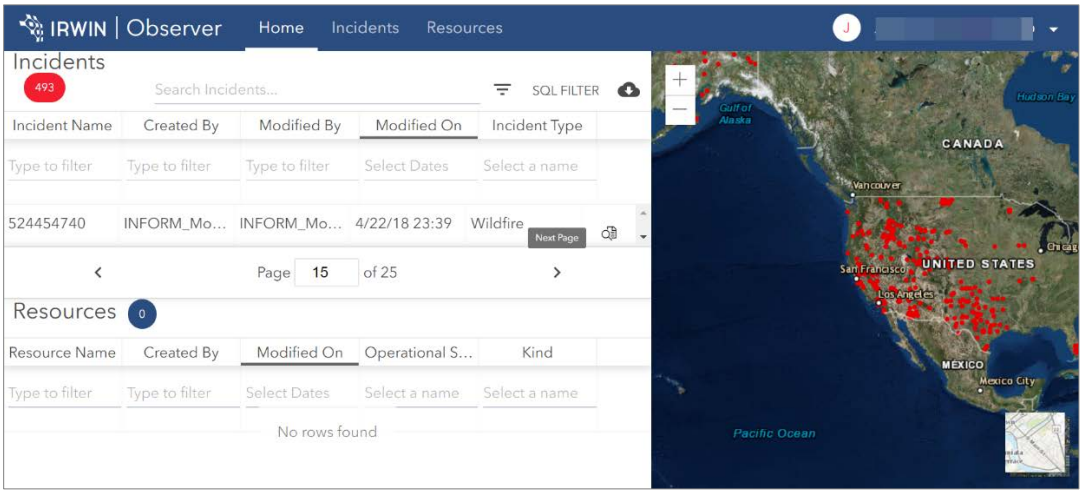

Figure 9. IRWIN Observer Home Tab

Incidents Tab

This Incidents tab provides a more detailed view of incidents being shared through the integration service. The incidents are displayed on this page along with a map showing the geographic location of the Point of Origin for each incident. Figure 10 shows an example of the Incidents Tab for IRWIN Observer. Incidents are listed in a grid view. By default the most recently modified incidents are displayed in descending order. You can change the display order by sorting by any of the columns—Incident Name, Created Name, Modified By, Modified On, or Incident Type. To sort the list by column heading, click on the column heading name. To reverse the sorting, click the column heading name a second time.

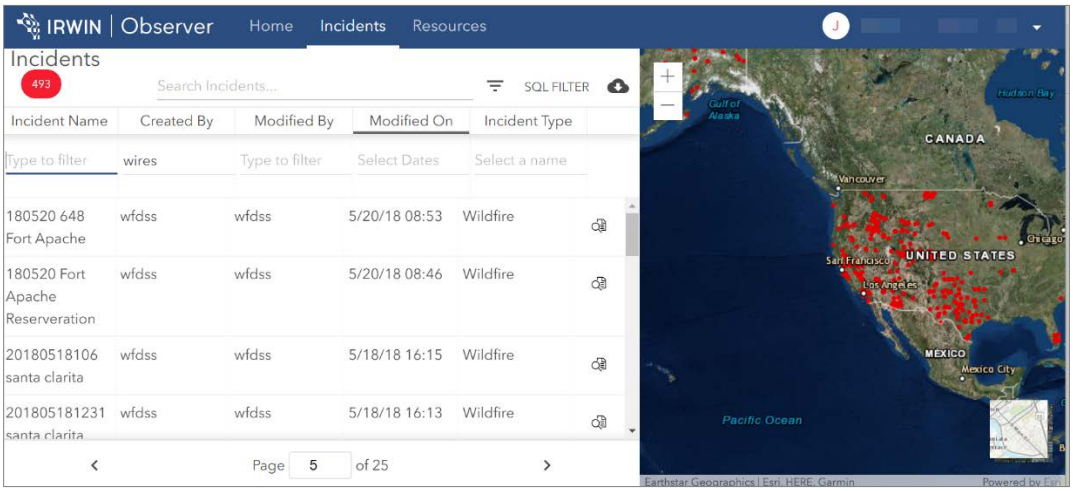

Figure 10. IRWIN Observer Incidents Tab

Filtering Incidents

Filtering allows you to see the incidents that are most relevant to you. Filtered data displays only the incidents that meet criteria that you specify.

Quick Filter

The basic filter options can be found in the row below the column headings (Figure 11). To find an incident using the filter options, type text to filter by Incident Name, Created By, or Modified By; select a date range to filter by Modified On; or select one or more names from the drop down to filter by Incident Type. You can filter by one or more of the column headings. For Incident Name, Created By, or Modified By, you can enter the entire name or part of the name.

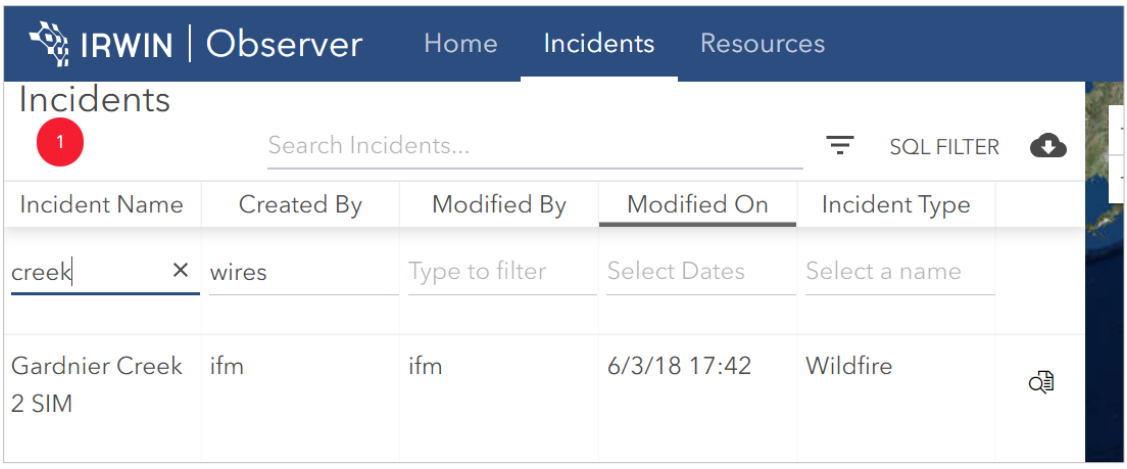

Figure 11. Filtering incidents using the quick filter

Click the “Filter” icon in the upper right-hand corner to display additional filter options: GACC, Fire Cause, Quarantine, and Valid (Figure 12). Click the down arrow to select any of the valid values. You can filter by one or more of the filter options. To clear the additional filter options, click the “X” to the right of the additional filter options.

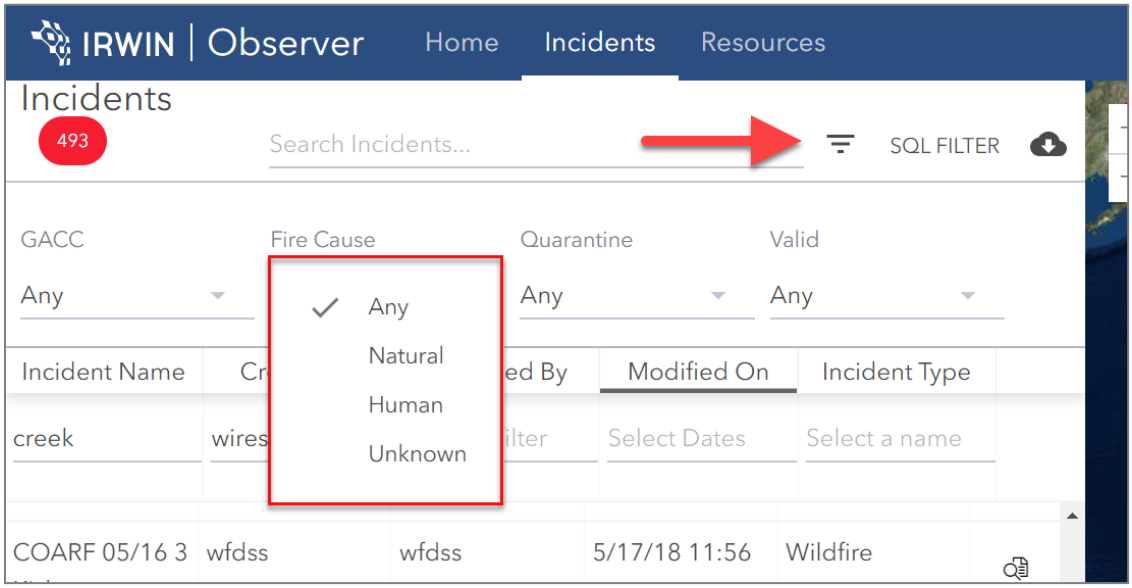

Figure 12. Additional quick filter options

SQL Filter

The SQL Query Builder allows you to use natural language expressions to filter the Incidents list. To add an SQL Filter, click the "SQL Filter" button on the Incidents tab (Figure 13). The Incidents Filter dialogue box displays.

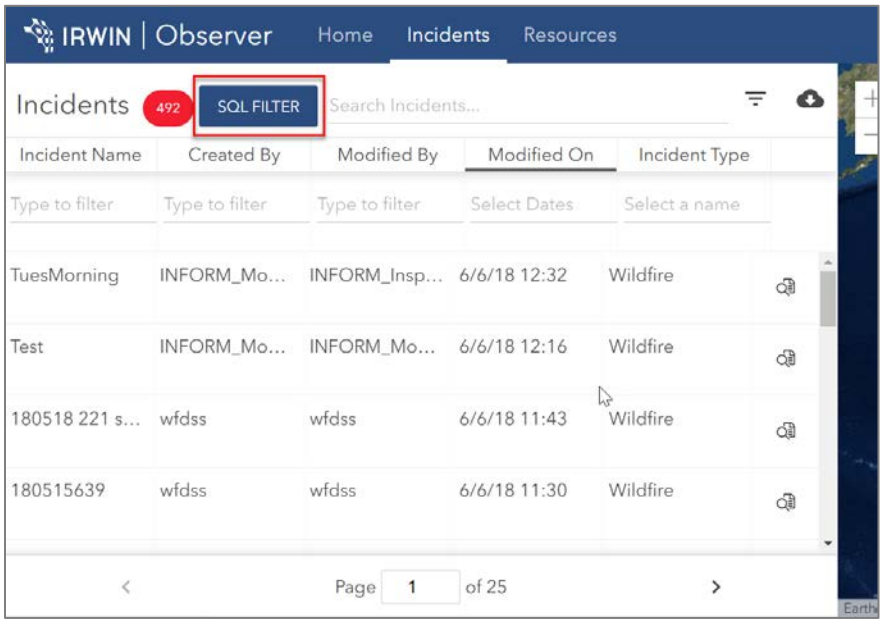

Figure 13. SQL Filter button

To build an expression:

1. In the left-hand field, select a field from the drop down list.

2. In the middle field, select an operator (e.g., is, is not, is greater than) from the drop down list. The list of operators is specific to the type of field selected.
3. In the right-hand field, select or type in a value.

As you add or modify expressions to your filter, you can see the SQL query at the bottom of the dialogue box (Figure 14). To remove an expression, select the trash can icon.

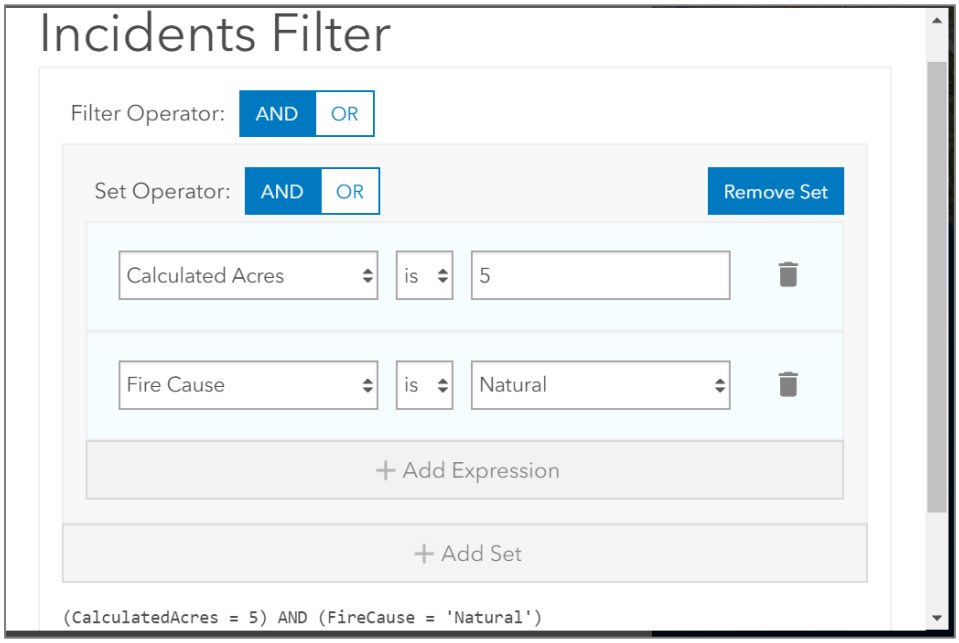

Figure 14. SQL Incidents Filter

To add expressions to your set:

1. Click the “Add Expression” button.
2. Build your expression as described above.
3. Select a “Set Operator”. The “AND” and “OR” operators are used to filter records based on more than one expression within a set:
    - AND: All the expressions within the set must be TRUE
    - OR: Any ONE of the expressions within the set must be TRUE

    The default Set Operator is “AND”.

To remove a set, click the “Remove Set” button.

You can add additional sets to your filter to further refine your query. To add a new set:

1. Click the “Add Set” button.
2. Build your expression(s) as described above.
3. Select a “Filter Operator”. The “AND” and “OR” operators are used to filter records based on more than one set within a filter.

- AND: All the sets within the filter must be TRUE
- OR: Any ONE of the sets within the filter must be TRUE

The default Filter Operator is “AND”.

Once you’ve completed adding your expression(s) to the filter, click the “Submit” button to apply the filter or click the “Cancel” button to cancel the filter. After submitting the filter, you’ll see a list of all the Incidents based on your criteria displayed on the Incidents tab, if any. The SQL Filter button will be shaded gray to indicate that a SQL filter is active and the number of incidents is displayed (Figure 15). To clear a SQL filter, click the X to the right of the SQL Filter button.

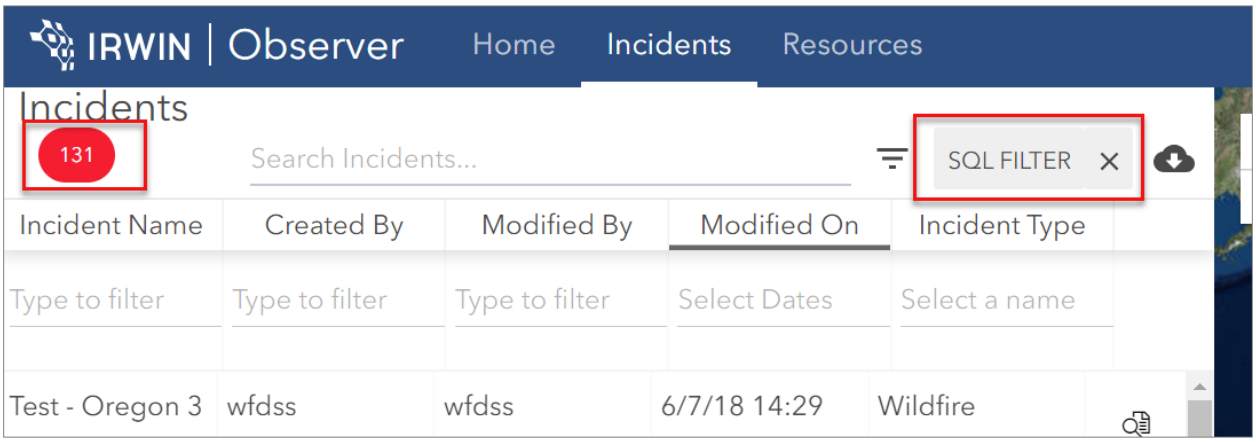

Figure 15. SQL Incident Results

Note that the ability to save filters for later use is not included in the current release.

Quick Filters (i.e., any filters that applied outside the SQL Filter) are applied cumulatively with the SQL Filter. For example, if you select “Wildfire” in the Incident Type column filter, then apply a SQL Filter like “IncidentName starts with “Bluewater”… it will result in a filter like: IncidentType = “Wildfire” AND IncidentName starts with “Bluewater”.

Text Search for Incidents

To search for an incident, enter the Incident Name, IRWIN ID, or FireCode in the “Search incidents…” field. The Text Search will display partial matches for all three of these fields. The results that match your search criteria will be listed and the number of results will be indicated next to the title as shown in Figure 16.

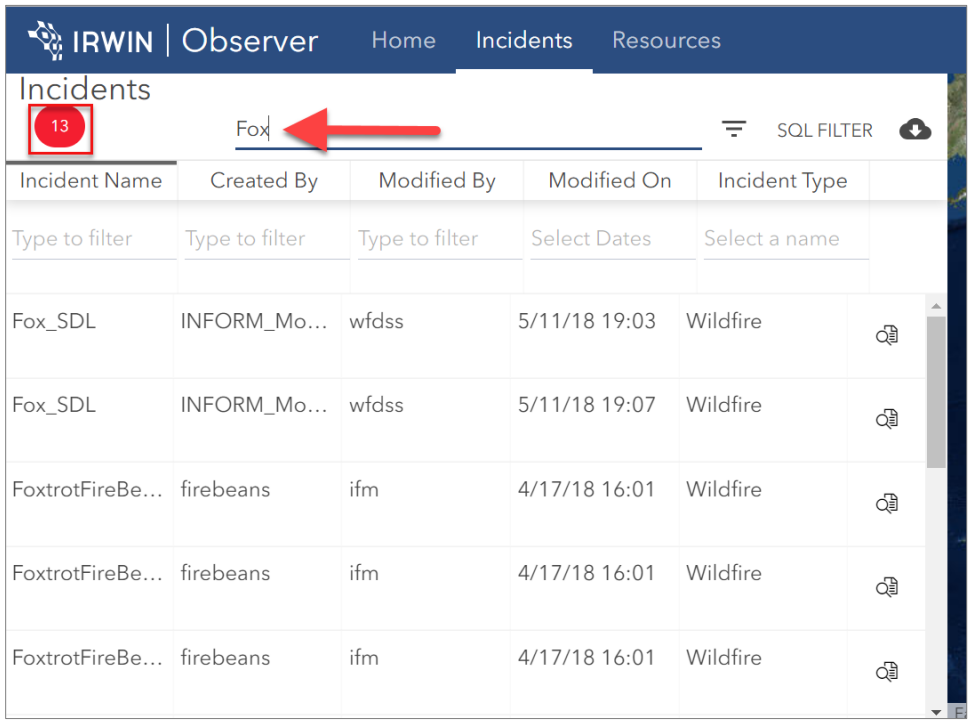

Figure 16. Searching for incidents

Incident Downloads

The Incidents table can be downloaded as Comma Separated Values (CSV) files. To download a list of incidents to a CSV file, click the "Download" icon from the Incidents tab (Figure 17).

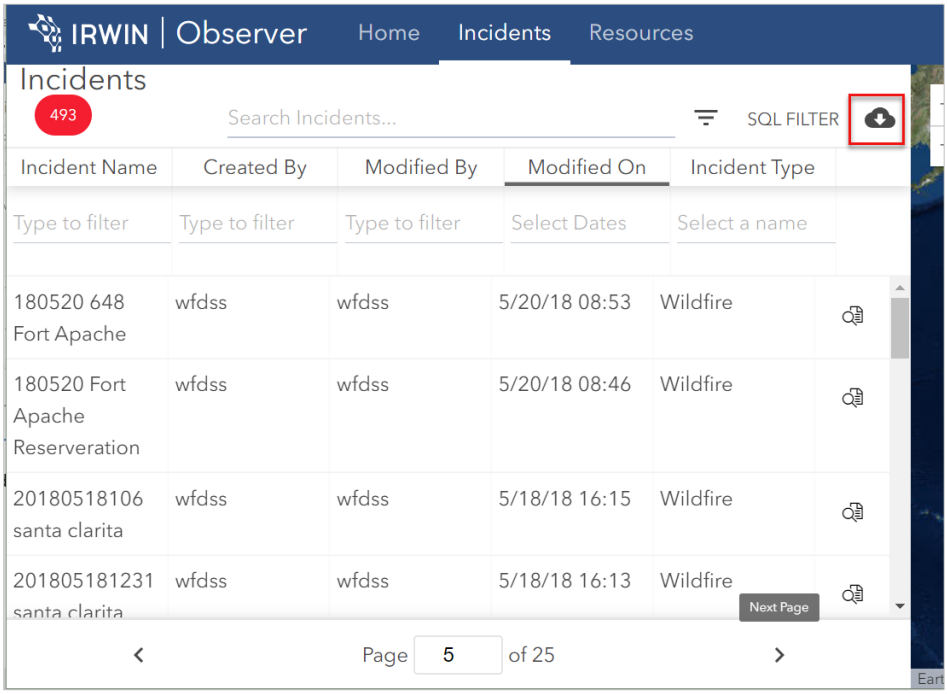

Figure 17. Download Incidents Icon

Known Issue: There is a 2,000-record limit on the number of records you can download to a CSV.

Geographic Search for Incidents

The map has several zoom levels, each level revealing more detail the closer you get. Click on any incident symbol to display the name and IRWIN ID of the incident at the bottom of the map (Figure 18).

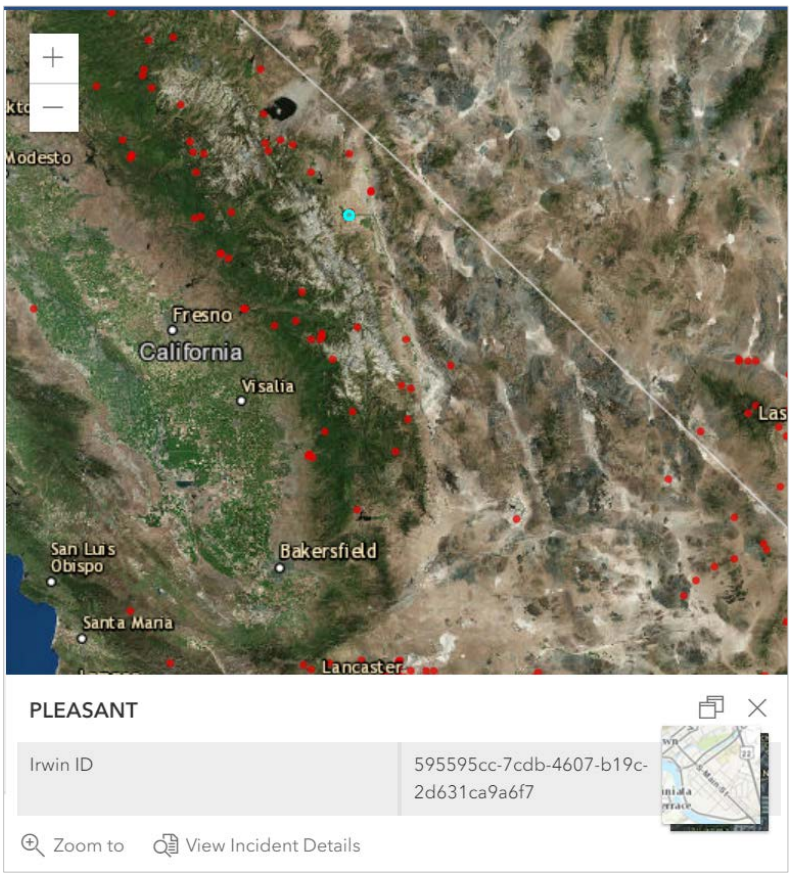

Figure 18. Map Display

Figure 19 shows the available map controls. Click on the map thumbnail to toggle between basemap views. Click on “Zoom to” to enlarge the map. Click on “View Incident Details” to view the full Incident record. If you selected an area on the map that includes more than one incident, the arrows will take you to the previous or next incident. Clicking on the menu, will display a full list of incidents that are included in the selected area.

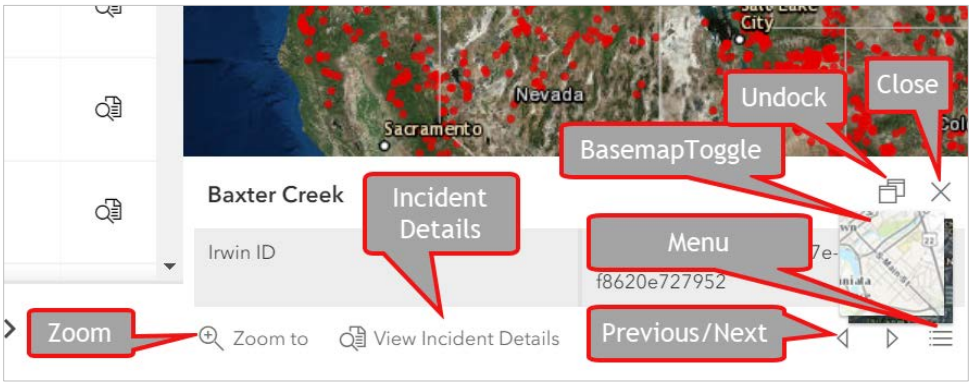

Figure 19. Map Controls

Viewing an Incident

To view an incident, select the "View Incident" icon in the far right column (Figure 20). On the View Incident page, you can see details about the incident, including its map location. Click the "Close" button to return to the Incidents tab.

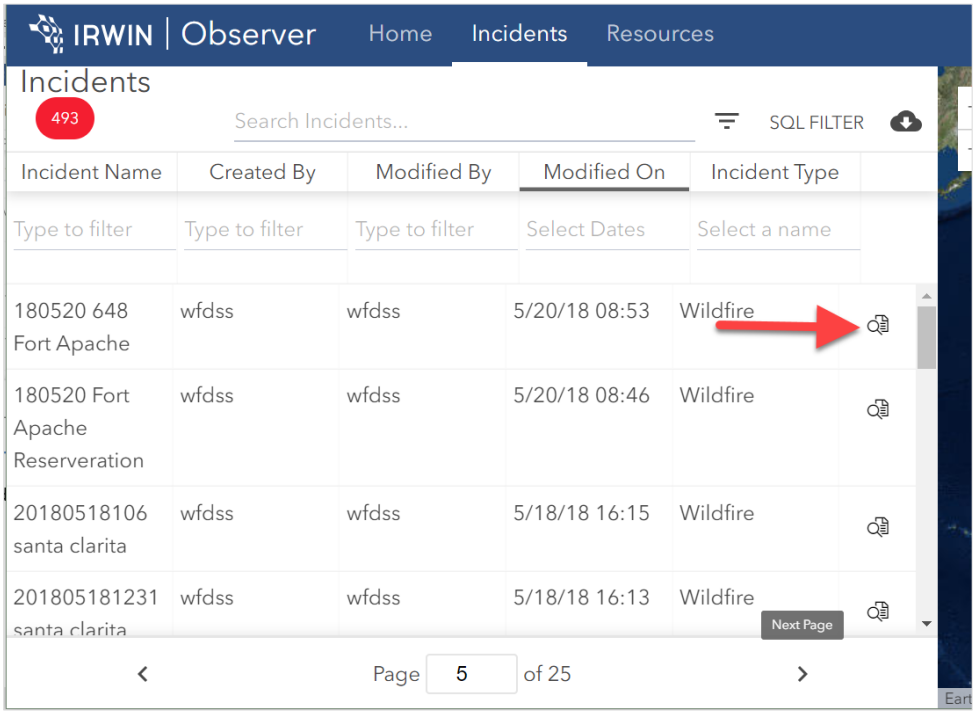

Figure 20. View Incident page

Incident Header

The header portion of the Incident Details page displays identifying information (Incident name, Unique Fire Identifier, Fire Code, ABCD Misc, and IRWIN ID) and sync information (Created By System, Created On Date Time, Modified By System, and Modified On Date Time), and stats (Total Updates and Participating Systems) (Figure 21).

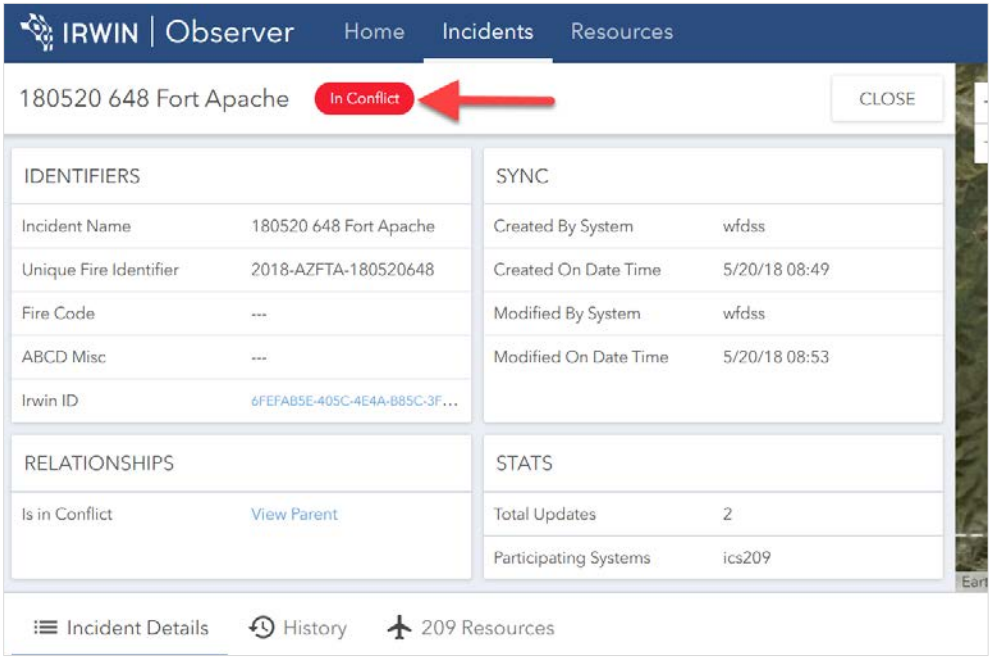

Figure 21. Incident Header

Relationships

The Relationships section indicates whether the incident is part of a complex, merged, or in conflict (Figure 22).

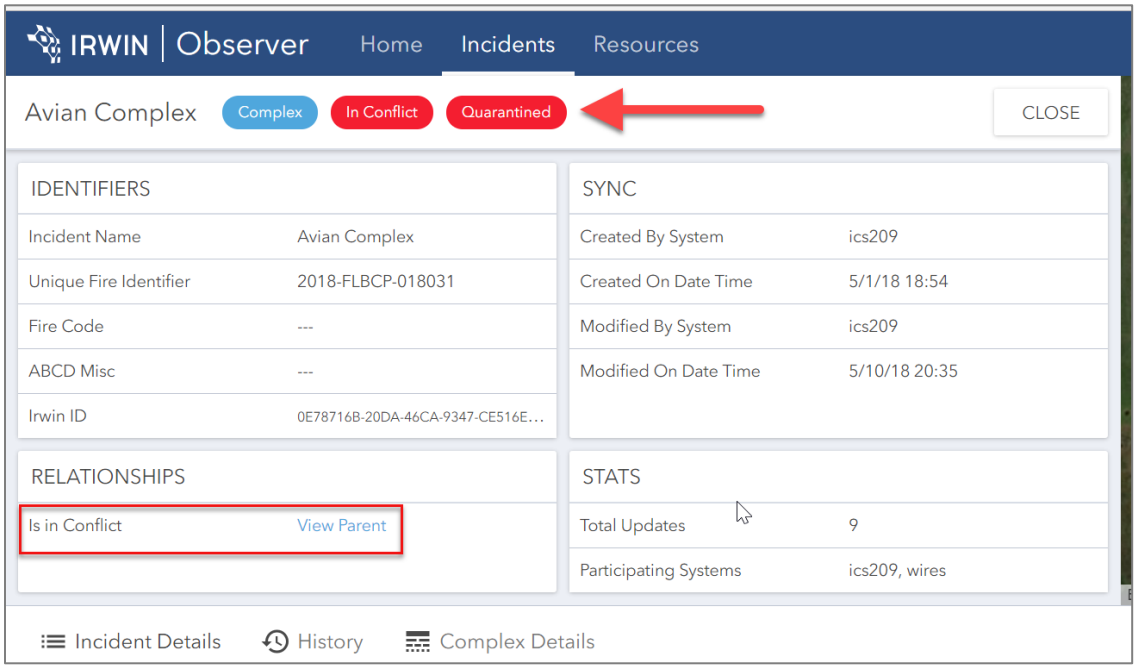

Figure 22. Incident Relationships

Complex Incidents

Complex incidents are two or more individual incidents located in the same general area which are assigned to a single incident commander or unified command. If an incident is a child record in a complex, a link to "View Parent" will be displayed in the Relationships section. If an incident is a parent record in a complex, a link to "View Details" will be displayed in the Relationships section.

Merged Incidents

Merged incidents are two or more wildfires that burn together to form a single burned area and which, by management action, may be declared merged and managed as a single incident to improve efficiency and simplify incident management processes. If an incident is a child of a merged incident, a "View Parent" link will display in the Relationships section, which goes to the parent view incident record. If an incident is a parent of a merged incident, a "View Details" link will display in the Relationships section and a list of child incident records will display below. You can also determine whether an incident is a parent or child from the label adjacent to the Incident Name: Merged (Consumed) or Merged (Consumer).

Conflicts

Conflicts occur when the Irwin ID of an IRWIN record conflicts with another record. If an incident is in Conflict, a link to "View Parent" or "View Details" will be displayed in the Relationships section. An incident may be quarantined, if it is potentially conflicting with another incident. A "Quarantined" label will display adjacent to the incident name.

Incident Details

Below the Incident Header information is the Incident Details section. To add a filter, type in the filter field (Figure 23). To sort the list, click on the "Field" or "Value" column headings.

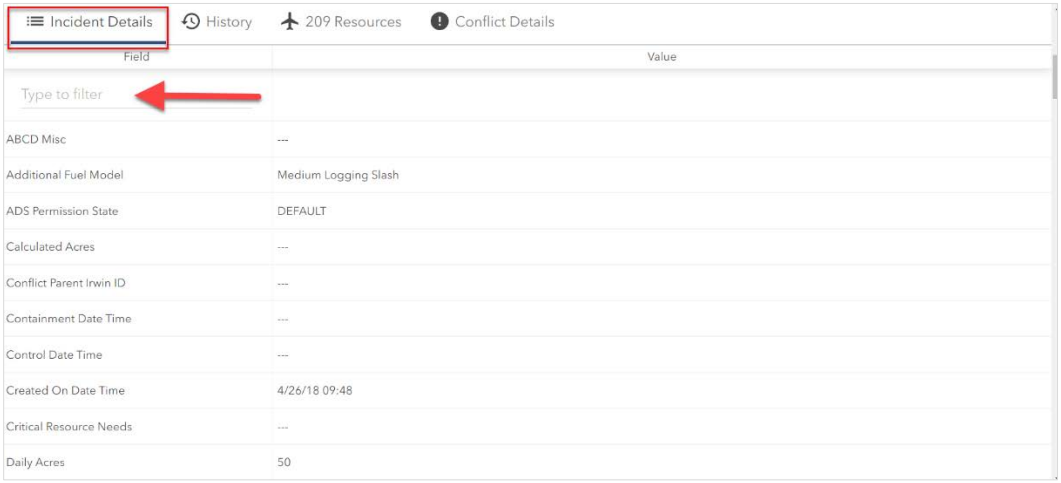

Figure 23. Incident Details and Filter

Incident History

Click on the History tab to display the history of updates for every field on the Incident record. You can toggle between Timeline and Data Grid views by clicking the buttons displayed below the History tab.

Timeline View

Updates to the incident are displayed in a "Timeline" view, flowing from left to right by most recent. Individual cells are colored to indicate that the value of that attribute changed during the corresponding update (Figure 24).

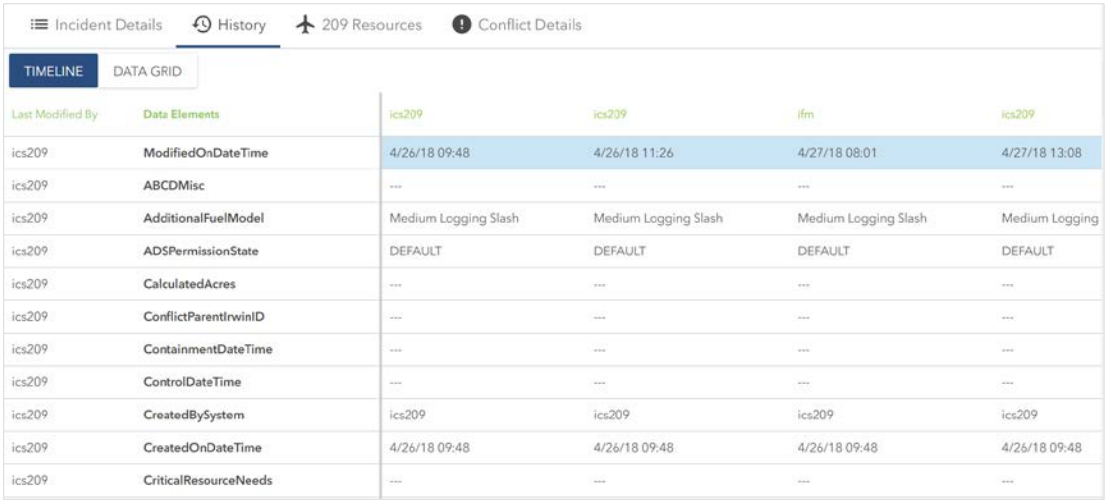

Figure 24. Incident History Timeline View

Data Grid View

The total number of changes is displayed as the number adjacent to the Incident History title (Figure 25). Click on a column heading to sort the records or type in the filter field to add a filter.

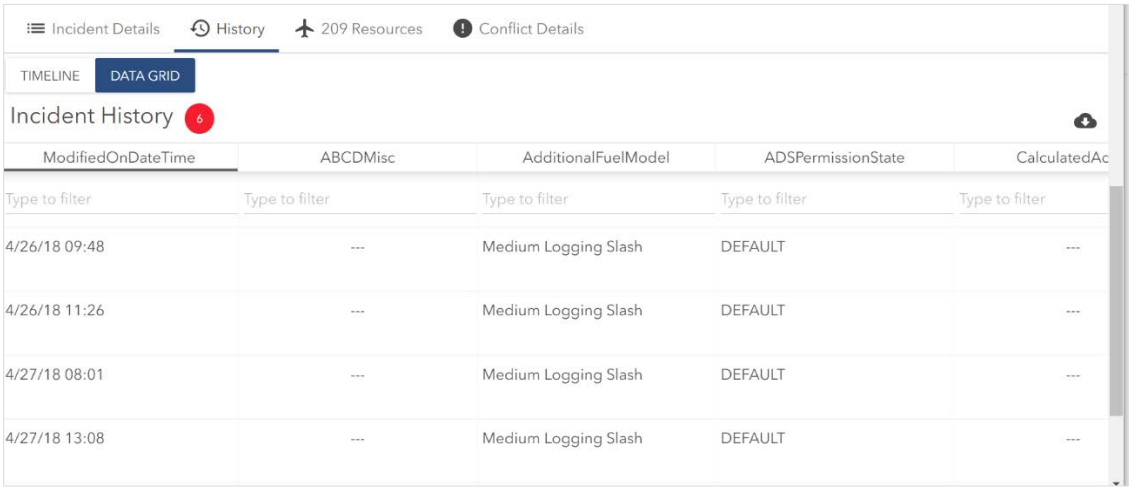

Figure 25. Data Grid View

The Incident History table can be downloaded as a CSV file. To download Incident History as a CSV file:

1. Select an Incident record and click "View Incident" icon.
2. Click the "History" tab.
3. Select "Data Grid"

4. Click on the “Download” icon to download the Incident History as a CSV file (Figure 26).

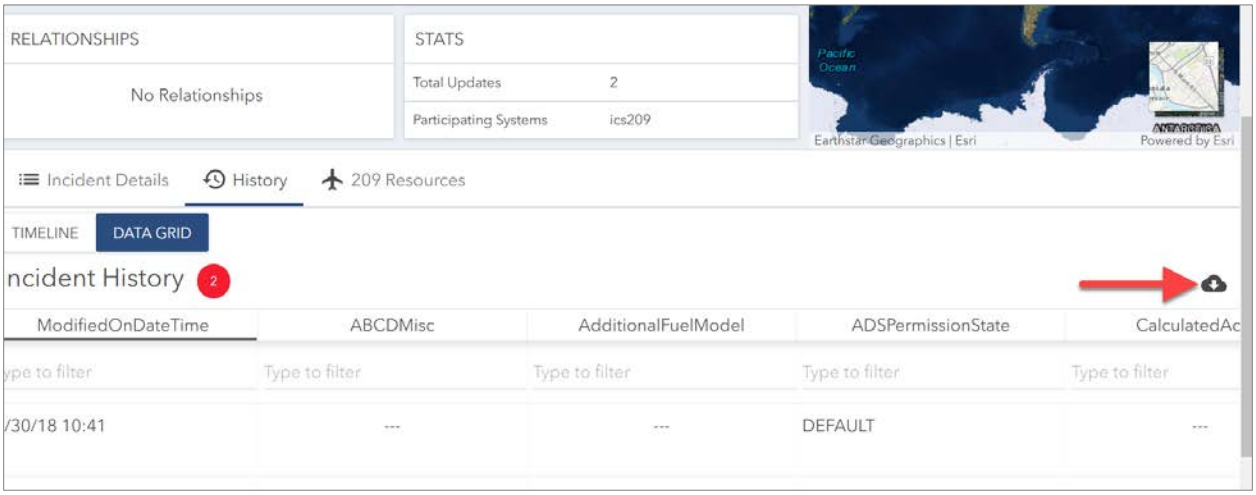

Figure 26. Download Incident History Icon

Conflict Details View

A list of incidents in conflict is displayed in the Conflict Details View (Figure 27).

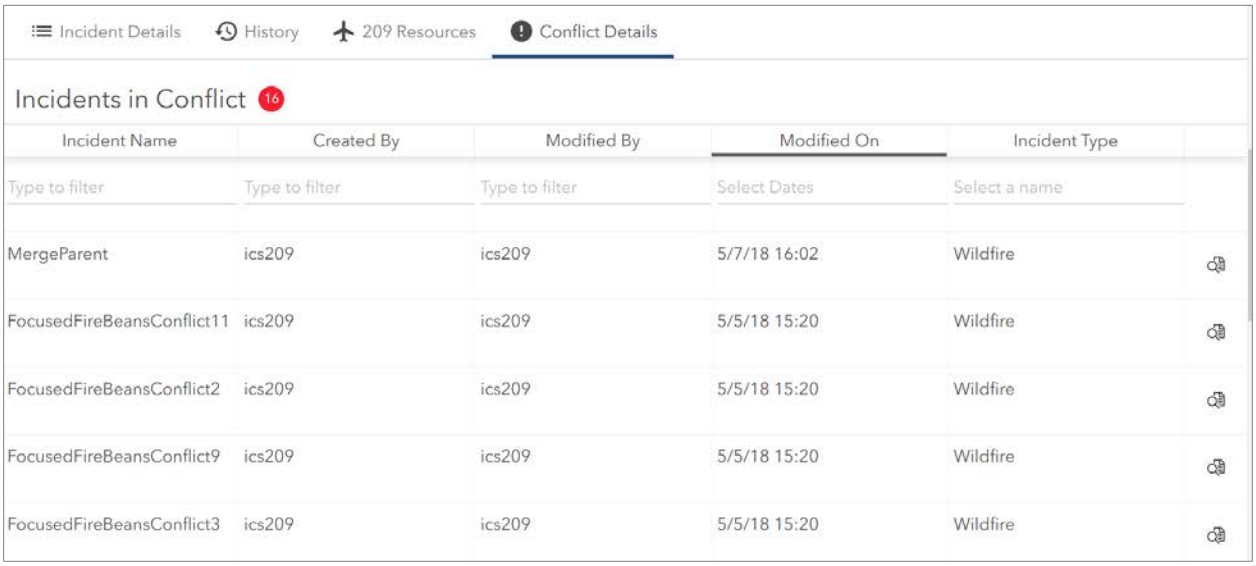

Figure 27. Incidents in Conflict

Resources Tab

[UNDER CONSTRUCTION]

Contact

Kayloni Ah Tong
Enterprise GIS Data Manager
Email: kayloni_ahtong@ios.doi.gov