

# DRIVER 2.1 User Manual

## Django Administrator Interface

# Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Authentication and Home Page	4
	5
Record Schema for Incidents	6
Related Content for Incidents	6
Adding New Related Content	7
Editing Related Content Types	8
General Editor Options	11
Text Field Options	12
Select List Options	13
Image Uploader Options	14
Language	17
Adding a New Language	17
Editing the Language	18
Geographies	18
Adding Geographic Layers	18
Edit Geography	23
Delete	23
User Management	24
Managing Users	24
User Roles and Permissions	25
Admin	25
Analyst	25
Public	25
New Users	25
Statistics Configurations	26
Black Spots / Critical Spots	26
Economic Loss and Societal Harm	28

## Introduction

This document provides usage instructions for the Django Administrator Interface, which will be referred to as the admin interface, of the DRIVER web application. DRIVER is designed to collect and analyze data about traffic crashes that occur at a particular place. The admin interface allows a specific set of users known as Administrators to log in and manage content, permissions, and users who can access the application.

The Administrator also has the ability to add the Geographic Boundaries and various languages which can be seen on the User Panel as well as in the admin interface.

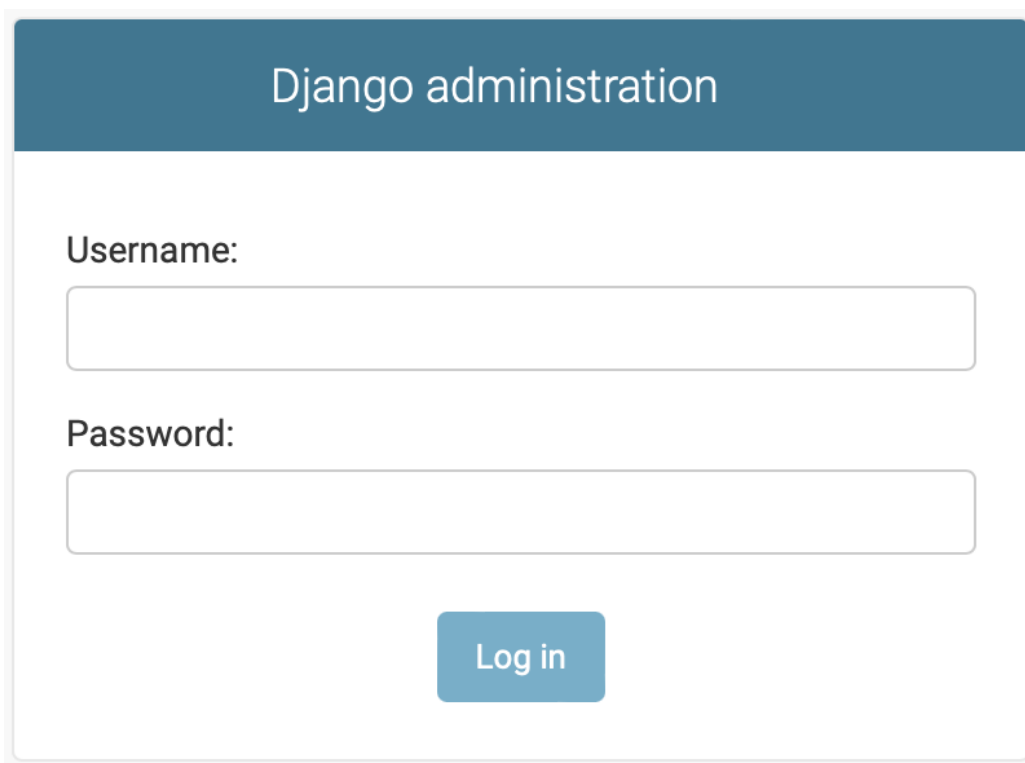
The admin interface, thus allows the Administrator to view how many users have registered in the application with how many groups/permissions. It also allows the Administrator to add new users, permissions, add/edit the schema, etc. Along with this, the Administrator can accept or reject a role request through here.

Thus, the admin interface allows the Administrator to control the application.

This is a draft document and is subject to revisions.

## Authentication and Home Page

The admin interface may be accessed through “<URL to DRIVER web application>/admin/”. Upon accessing the site, the user will be directed to a login interface as shown in Figure 1. This interface requires a username and password combination in order for the user to login. Users who have been granted the Administrator role may use their credentials to log into the interface. Other DRIVER user roles such as the Analyst and Public will not be able to login, in which case the login form will show an error message. Upon logging into the system, the home page will then be shown on the screen. Figure 2 shows the home page of the admin interface. The home page shows all the databases which are needed to maintain the DRIVER web application.

The image shows a web form for Django administration login. It has a dark blue header with the text "Django administration" in white. Below the header, there are two input fields: one for "Username:" and one for "Password:". Both fields are empty and have a light gray border. Below the password field, there is a blue button with the text "Log in" in white.

*Figure 1: Django Administrator Interface Login Form*

## Django administration

### DRIVER Database

AUTH TOKEN		
Tokens	<a href="#">+ Add</a>	<a href="#">Change</a>
AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION		
Groups	<a href="#">+ Add</a>	<a href="#">Change</a>
Users	<a href="#">+ Add</a>	<a href="#">Change</a>
CONSTANCE		
Config		<a href="#">Change</a>
CRITICAL SPOTS		
Critical Spots	<a href="#">+ Add</a>	<a href="#">Change</a>
Road Maps	<a href="#">+ Add</a>	<a href="#">Change</a>
DATA		
Dictionaries	<a href="#">+ Add</a>	<a href="#">Change</a>
Driver records	<a href="#">+ Add</a>	<a href="#">Change</a>
Pictures	<a href="#">+ Add</a>	<a href="#">Change</a>
Record Cost Configs	<a href="#">+ Add</a>	<a href="#">Change</a>
GROUT		
Boundaries	<a href="#">+ Add</a>	<a href="#">Change</a>
Record schemas	<a href="#">+ Add</a>	<a href="#">Change</a>
Record types	<a href="#">+ Add</a>	<a href="#">Change</a>

Figure 2: Admin interface home page

## Record Schema for Incidents

The Record Schema for Incidents is a user interface that allows the Administrator to add/edit the details (schema) which will reflect as the Incident Input Form in the User Panel. Only the Administrator has the ability to add or make any changes to this Schema. The Incident Input Form will reflect whatever changes made to the Record Schema which will be shown in the next section.

## Related Content for Incidents

Related Content is used to logically separate and organize additional data found inside the Incident Record Schema into categories that make sense to the user. These categories should be able to capture important information relevant to an incident. The categories can then be further customized with specific input fields and data types using the schema editor.

The screenshot displays the Django Administrator interface for configuring the 'Incident Details' record schema. The interface is organized into a list of fields, each with its own configuration options and a list of available values.

- Title:** Incident Details
- Description:** Details for Incident
- Multiple:** ☐
- Details:** ☒
- Severity:**
  - Searchable: ☒
  - Required: ☒
  - Type: selectlist
  - Options: Fatal, Injury, Property Damage
  - Display: select
- Collision Type:**
  - Searchable: ☐
  - Required: ☐
  - Type: selectlist
  - Options: Head on, Rear End, Right angle, Angle (Other), Side swipe, Overturned vehicle, Hit object in road, Hit object off road, Hit parked vehicle, Hit pedestrian, Hit animal, Other (see description), Run over
  - Display: select
- Reporting Agency:**
  - Searchable: ☒
  - Required: ☐
  - Type: selectlist
  - Options: PNP, Local Traffic Unit, BGCEA, CCTO, MMDA Metrobase, Dipolog City TMO, Davao City TMO, MMDA Road Safety Unit, Muntinlupa Traffic Management Bureau, Pasig TPMD, Zamboanga Admin Office, LDRRMO - Lilo, Other
  - Display: select
- Image:**
  - Searchable: ☐
  - Required: ☐
  - Type: image
- New...**

At the bottom of the interface, there is a section for the 'Vehicle' related content:

- Title:** Vehicle
- Plural Title:** Vehicles
- Description:**

Figure 3: Related content for incident

The Related Content for Incidents appears as the Incident Input Form in the User Panel. Figure 3 shows a screenshot of the Incident Input Form from the DRIVER web application. The form reflects the record schema set for the incident record type.

The image shows a vertical stack of six light gray rectangular buttons. Each button contains text on the left and a circular button with a right-pointing arrow on the right. The text labels are 'Incident Details', 'Crash Diagram', 'Vehicles', 'People', 'Photos', and 'Notes' from top to bottom.

Figure 4: Incident input form from the DRIVER web app

## Adding New Related Content

To add a new content to the record schema, click on the 'New' button as shown in Figure 5. Enter details such as the table title and description. If the user should be able to enter multiple items of this related content, check the 'Multiple' checkbox. For example, if multiple vehicles could be involved in an incident,

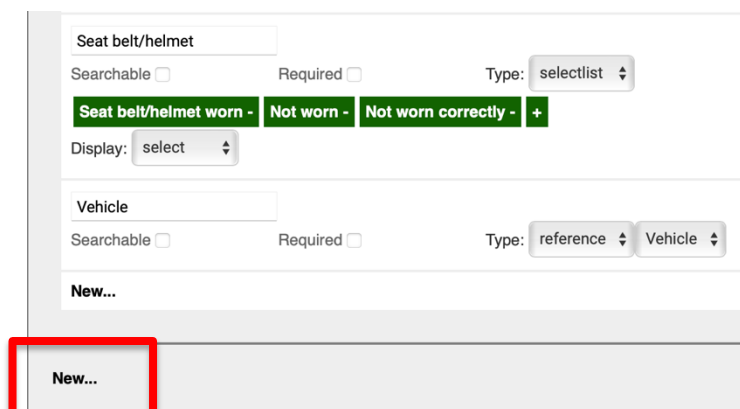
The image shows a form with two main sections. The first section is for 'Seat belt/helmet' with a text input field, 'Searchable' and 'Required' checkboxes, and a 'Type' dropdown set to 'selectlist'. Below this is a 'Display' dropdown set to 'select' and three green buttons: 'Seat belt/helmet worn -', 'Not worn -', and 'Not worn correctly -', followed by a '+' button. The second section is for 'Vehicle' with a text input field, 'Searchable' and 'Required' checkboxes, and a 'Type' dropdown set to 'reference' with a 'Vehicle' dropdown. At the bottom, there is a 'New...' button highlighted with a red box.

Figure 5: Add new related content

the user would need to be able to record more than one vehicle, so the 'Multiple' option should be checked. This is shown in Figure 6.

The image shows a Django Admin form for adding new related content. It has a light gray background. At the top, there is a 'Title:' label followed by a text input field containing 'Insert title'. Below that is a 'Description:' label followed by a larger text area. Further down, there are two checkboxes: 'Multiple' and 'Details', both of which are currently unchecked. At the bottom, there is a white button with the text 'New...' in bold black font.

*Figure 6: Add new related content*

## Editing Related Content Types

Once a new type has been created, the properties and options should be defined for the Related Content. To begin editing properties under the Related Content, modify the different property fields such as the property name, property type, display and options. Figure 7 shows an example of a possible set of properties and options for the *Person* Related Content, i.e. *Involvement*, *Gender*, *Age*, *Injury*, *Alcohol/Drugs*, and *Seat belt/helmet*.



Title:

Plural Title:

Description:

Multiple ☒

Details ☐

**Involvement**  
Searchable ☒ Required ☐ Type: selectlist   
**Pedestrian -** **Witness -** **Passenger -** **Driver -** **+**  
Display: select

**Gender**  
Searchable ☒ Required ☐ Type: selectlist   
**Male -** **Female -** **Other -** **+**  
Display: select

**Age**  
Searchable ☐ Required ☐ Type: integer

**Injury**  
Searchable ☐ Required ☐ Type: selectlist   
**Fatal -** **Serious -** **Minor -** **Not Injured -** **+**  
Display: select

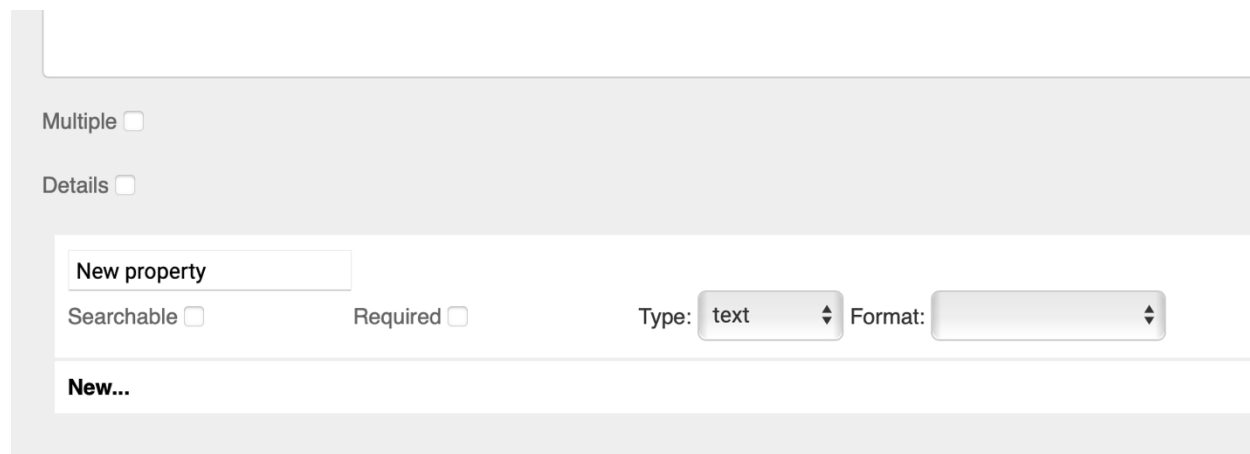
**Alcohol/drugs**  
Searchable ☐ Required ☐ Type: selectlist   
**Alcohol suspected -** **Drugs suspected -** **+**  
Display: select

**Seat belt/helmet**  
Searchable ☐ Required ☐ Type: selectlist   
**Seat belt/helmet worn -** **Not worn -** **Not worn correctly -** **+**  
Display: select

Figure 7: Edit related content

The following screen is where the schema for a Related Content is defined. This includes property names, property types, and the order of property display. There are six main types of properties: *text*, *integer*, *selectlist*, *reference*, *number*, and *image*. Refer to the chart in Appendix A for descriptions of all property types.

When a related content is created, the schema appears blank, as shown below.



Multiple ☐

Details ☐

New property

Searchable ☐ Required ☐ Type: text Format:

New...

*Figure 8: Add new property*

1. Click 'New' to add the first property to the Related Content.
2. Add the necessary property attributes such as property type, format, and options.
3. Click 'Save' when finished to save the property.

Clicking on the 'Save' button automatically updates the schema with the new data structure. These new properties and options would show up immediately in the DRIVER web application.

See the examples below for how to enter each field type.

## General Editor Options

The figure consists of two screenshots of the Django Admin interface for editing properties. The top screenshot shows the 'New property' form with a dropdown menu for 'Type' open, listing options: text (selected), integer, selectlist, reference, number, and image. Red boxes highlight the 'New property' input (2), the 'Searchable' checkbox (2), the 'Required' checkbox (3), and the 'Type' dropdown (1). The bottom screenshot shows the same form with the 'Format' dropdown open, listing options: Single line text (selected), Paragraph text, Number, HTML Color, Telephone number, Date / Time, and Website URL. A red box highlights the 'New property' input (4). Below the form, there are three icons: a down arrow, an up arrow, and an 'X' icon.

Figure 9: General editor options

- 1) Drop-down to select the type of property. Property types are *text*, *integer*, *selectlist*, *reference*, *number*, and *image*. See Appendix A for full descriptions and options.
- 2) Checking 'Searchable' box will make data from this field show up in searches
  - a. *text* – Data will be returned in keyword searches
  - b. *selectlist* – Data values will be filterable via a drop-down menu
- 3) Checking the 'Required' box will make the property required when encoding a crash record. The user only be able to save a record once all required fields are completed.
- 4) Buttons that allow reordering or deleting of the property. Moving the property up or down in the list will change its place in the order displayed to the user. 'X' removes the property.

## Text Field Options

The below image depicts the multiple text fields options which the Administrator can select while adding a text field.



Figure 10: Text field options in the schema

1. Title of the text field. The user will see this as the name of the property.
2. The drop-down menu for options to select the format of text field. This drop-down changes the type of text field that is presented to the user. See Appendix A for full descriptions of text options.

## Paragraph Text

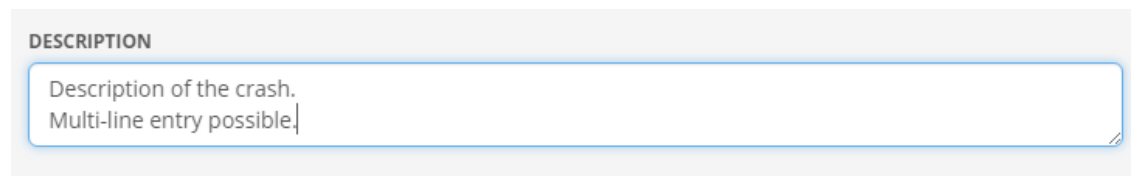


Figure 11: Paragraph text

The above image shows that a user can add a multi-line text or Paragraph Text by selecting this field from the Text Options.

## Select List Options

### Schema Editor

The screenshot shows the Django Admin Schema Editor interface. It displays two fields: 'Vehicle type' and 'Damage'. For 'Vehicle type', the 'Type' is set to 'selectlist' and the 'Display' is set to 'select'. The field options are listed as: Car -, Van -, SUV -, Bus -, Taxi (metered) -, Truck (Pick-Up) -, Truck (Rigid) -, Truck (Articulated) -, Truck (Fire) -, Truck (Un..., Pedicab -, Pedestrian -, Push-Cart -, Horse-Driven Carriage (Tartanilla) -, Animal -, Water Vessel -, Electric Bike -, Others -, and Truck (Un... For 'Damage', the 'Type' is set to 'selectlist' and the 'Display' is set to 'select'. The field options are listed as: None -, Front -, Rear -, Right -, Left -, Roof -, Multiple -, and +. Below the fields, there are buttons for manipulating the field options: a down arrow, an up arrow, and a delete button (X). At the bottom, there are buttons for adding a new option, deleting the last option, and deleting all options.

Figure 12: Selectlist options

1. Title of the Select List field. The user will see this as the name of the field
2. The type of Select List to display. Select List has two options (see Appendix A for details):
  - a. Select List
  - b. Checkbox
3. Field options contain all the options that users are presented in the Select List.
4. Buttons used to manipulate the fields and their order in the Select List. 'Move Up' and 'Move Down' change the order of the option. 'Delete' removes the option.
5. Buttons to add another option value, delete the last option value, or delete all the values.

## Field Display

### Select List

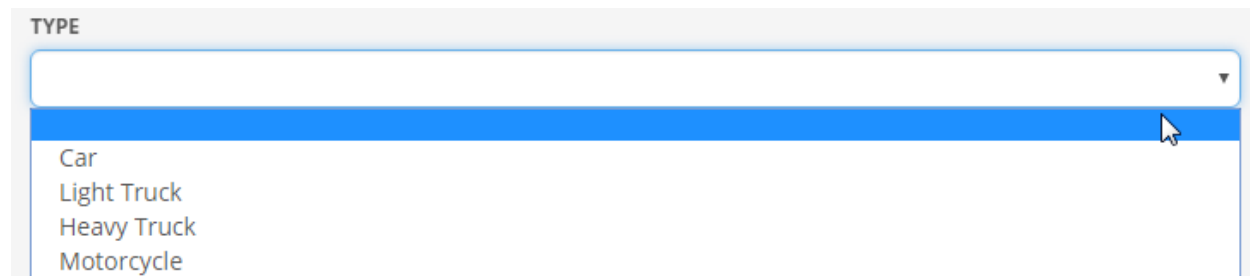


Figure 13: Field display of selectlist

### Checkbox

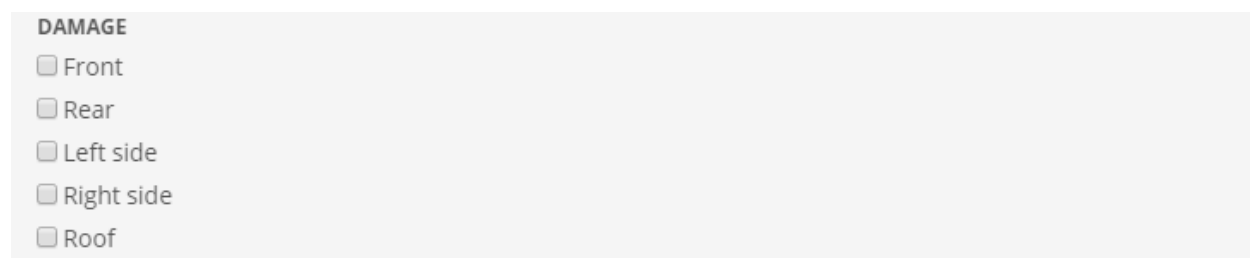


Figure 14: Field display of checkbox

### Image Uploader Options

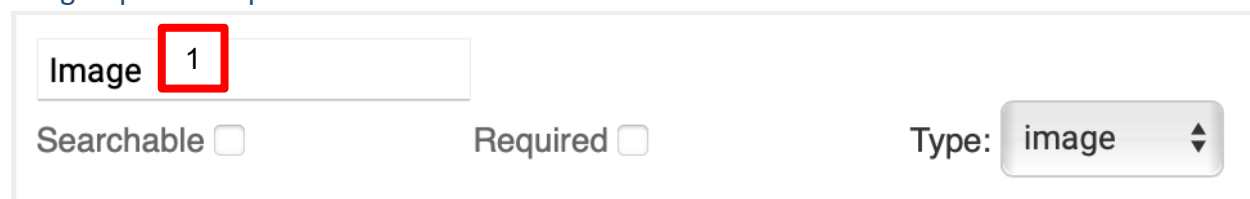
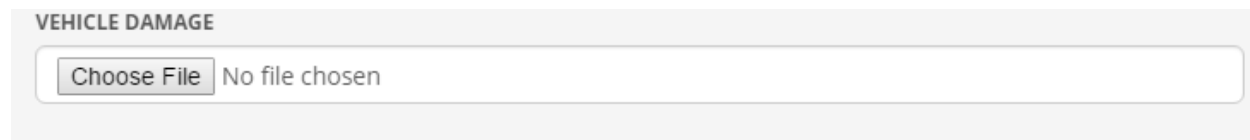


Figure 15: Image type options

1. Title of the Image Uploader field. The users will see this as the name of the field.

## Field Display



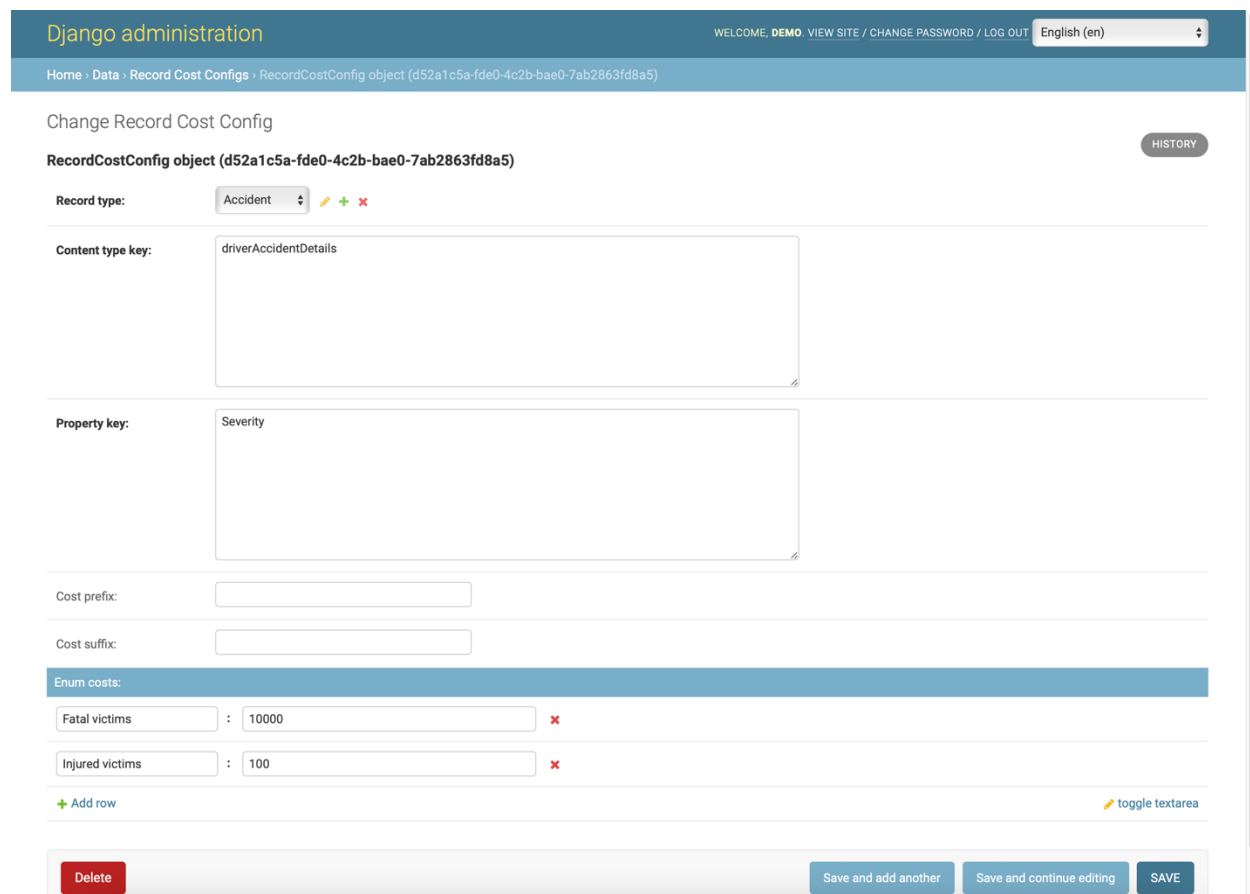
VEHICLE DAMAGE

Choose File No file chosen

Figure 16: Field display of image uploader

## Cost Aggregation Settings

The Record Cost Config section allows the Administrator to add cost as per the Related Content Type added in the Schema. Once the Related Content Type is selected, the Administrator then needs to select the field for which cost aggregation settings are to be applied. After selecting the fields, dropdown(s) will come automatically which will allow the Administrator to add the cost of each field. Along with this, the Prefix and/or Suffix can also be added as per the requirement. These values will be calculated at the backend and will be shown under the “Total Economic Loss and Societal Harm” section in the User Panel.



Django administration

WELCOME, DEMO. VIEW SITE / CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT English (en)

Home » Data » Record Cost Configs » RecordCostConfig object (d52a1c5a-fde0-4c2b-bae0-7ab2863fd8a5)

Change Record Cost Config

RecordCostConfig object (d52a1c5a-fde0-4c2b-bae0-7ab2863fd8a5) HISTORY

Record type: Accident

Content type key: driverAccidentDetails

Property key: Severity

Cost prefix:

Cost suffix:

Enum costs:

Fatal victims	:	10000	✖
Injured victims	:	100	✖

+ Add row toggle textarea

Delete Save and add another Save and continue editing SAVE

Figure 19 – Cost Aggregation Settings

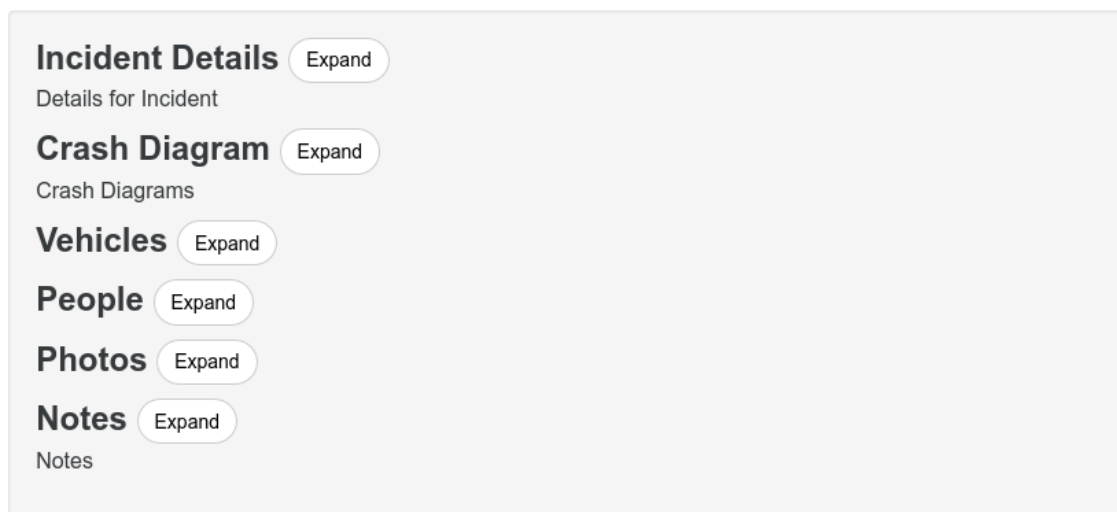
## Preview

The Administrator gets an overview of the form from the Preview button. The Preview will help the Administrator get a view of how the form will look in the User Panel.

The below image shows the Preview of the Incident.

### Incident Input Form Preview

---



The image shows a preview of the Incident Input Form. It is a light gray rectangular box containing several sections, each with a bold title and an 'Expand' button to its right. The sections are: 'Incident Details' with the subtitle 'Details for Incident', 'Crash Diagram' with the subtitle 'Crash Diagrams', 'Vehicles', 'People', 'Photos', and 'Notes'. Each section's content area is currently collapsed, showing only the title and subtitle.

**Figure 20 - Incident Input Form Preview**



## Language

The DRIVER application allows the Administrators to add and edit a new language or some fields of the existing language.

The Administrator can see the list of languages using the “View all Language” tab in the Language section of the side navigation bar. Here, languages added for both Ashlar Editor (Admin Panel) and the User Panel can be seen. If the user wants to download any file, they can click on the name in the “file” column and the file can be downloaded. The default column tells which file is set as default i.e. the name against which true is displayed in this column, that particular language is set as the default language of the application. When clicked on “Edit”, the user will be redirected to the Edit page. Along with this, the “Delete” option is also provided. When clicked on this, the particular language will be deleted from the system. The Delete functionality is not applicable for the default language.

DATA		
Dictionaries	<a href="#">+ Add</a>	<a href="#">Change</a>
Driver records	<a href="#">+ Add</a>	<a href="#">Change</a>
Pictures	<a href="#">+ Add</a>	<a href="#">Change</a>
Record Cost Configs	<a href="#">+ Add</a>	<a href="#">Change</a>

### Select Dictionary to change

Action:   0 of 2 selected

<input type="checkbox"/>	DICTIONARY
<input type="checkbox"/>	en
<input type="checkbox"/>	fr

Figure 21 - View all Languages

### Adding a New Language

This button allows the Administrator to add a new language to the system or edit an existing one. To add a new language, the Administrator has to select the panel i.e. Ashlar editor (Admin Panel) or User Panel, select the language, add the file, and check the check box if they want to keep this language as

the default. A Sample File option is also provided, which will get activated upon selecting the Panel. This option allows the user to download a sample file for the particular panel. Once all the details are filled up, the particular language file will be uploaded to the system and will also appear in the dropdown as one of the languages for the users.

### Editing the Language

The Administrator can edit the details in the already existing language by selecting the panel, language, adding the file, and checking/unchecking the Default opinion.

Select Dictionary to change ADD DICTIONARY +

Action:   0 of 2 selected

<input type="checkbox"/>	DICTIONARY
<input type="checkbox"/>	en
<input type="checkbox"/>	fr

2 Dictionaries

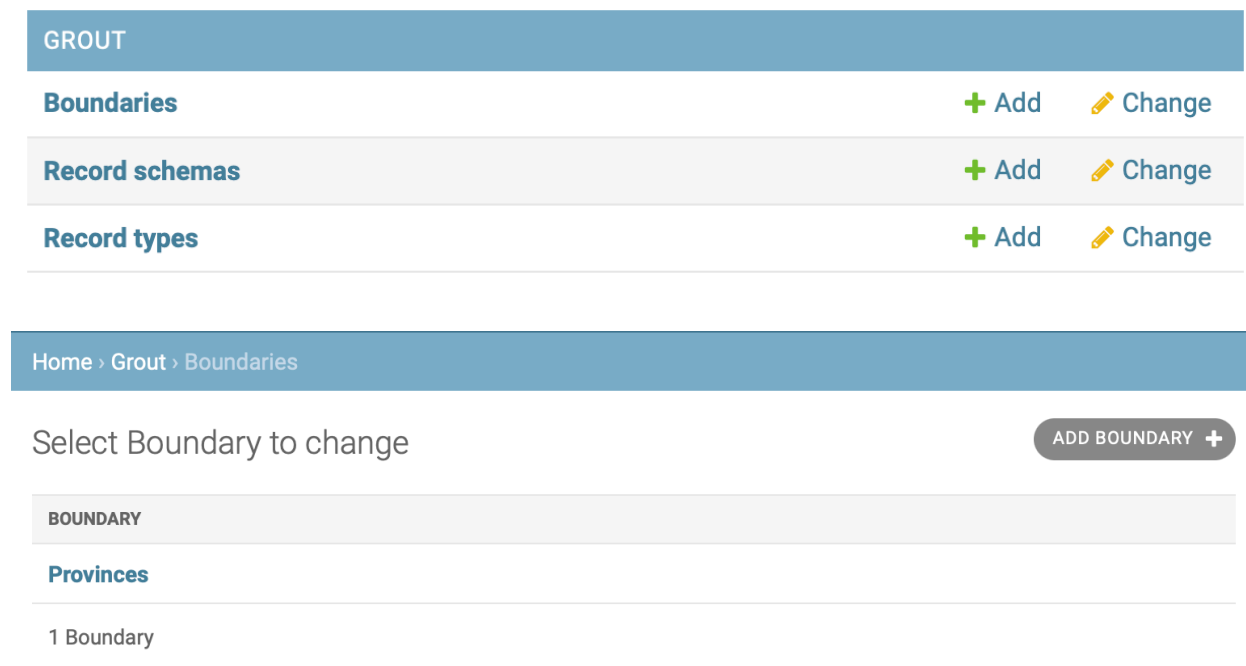
**Figure 22 - Add/Edit Language**

## Geographies

The DRIVER web application allows users to filter data by geographic areas. The schema editor is where users are able to upload shapefiles (.shp file extension) to define the filterable geographic areas. The list of geographies can be accessed from the left-hand menu navigation.

### Adding Geographic Layers

Just like Related Content, click 'View All Geographies' to see the current list and 'Add New Geographies' or 'Add new Shapefile' to add a new geographic layer.

**Figure 23 - View all Geographies**

After clicking 'Add new Shapefile', the editor brings up fields to specify the details of the geography layer. The editor also provides a dialogue box to upload the shapefile. Because the shapefile format requires several different files to function properly, the files should be packaged into a folder and zipped.

[Home](#) > [Grout](#) > [Boundaries](#) > Add Boundary

## Add Boundary

Status:	<div>Pending</div>
Label:	<input type="text"/>
Color:	<input type="text" value="blue"/>
Display field:	<input type="text"/>
Data fields:	<div>null</div>
Errors:	<div>null</div>
Source file:	<div>Choose File no file selected</div>

Save and add another

Save and continue editing

SAVE

**Figure 24 - Add new Geography - 1**

1. Enter a label for the geography layer. This will display as the name of the geography layer on the Map view
2. Choose the zipped folder containing the shapefile with the dialogue box
3. Click 'Upload' to load in the shapefile
4. Select the proper field from the 'Display Field' drop-down menu (explanation below)
5. Select a color for the geography layer

6. Click 'Upload' finalize the addition of the geography layer

Uploading the shapefile is a simple six-step process. Geographic boundaries used for filtering are made up of smaller polygons. Those polygons need labels when they are presented to the user for filtering. The Schema Editor takes a field from the shapefile to use as the label of the component polygons. The first time 'Upload' is clicked, the editor loads all the shapefile's fields and displays them in the 'Display Field' drop-down menu. The values in the field that is selected in this drop-down menu will be used as the labels of the polygons.

For example, below is a boundary shapefile containing many smaller internal polygons. The window shows all the fields associated with the polygon highlighted in red.

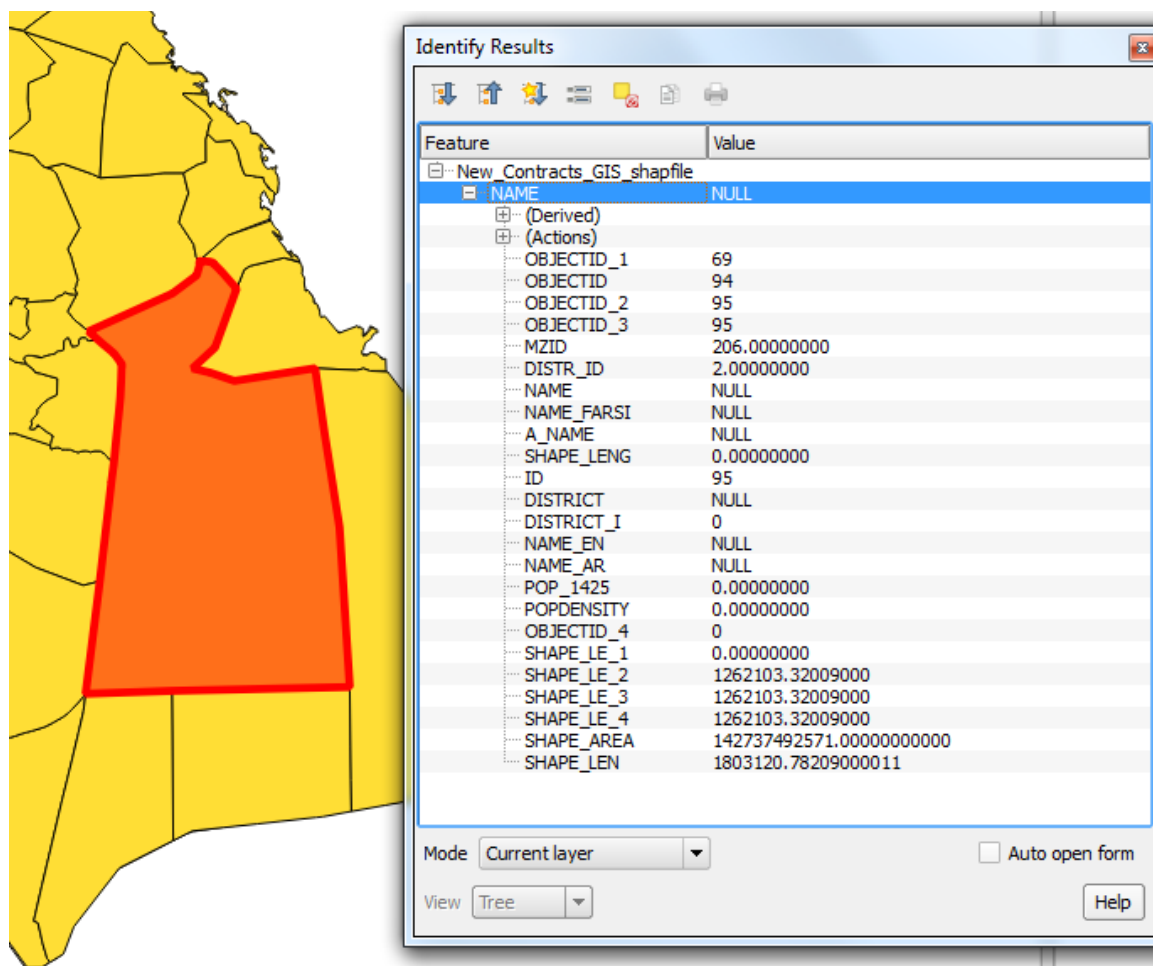


Figure 25 - Geography Files

When the user clicks 'Upload' the first time, the 'Display Field' drop-down becomes active and shows all of the fields found in the shapefile. The drop-down below contains the same fields as the table above.

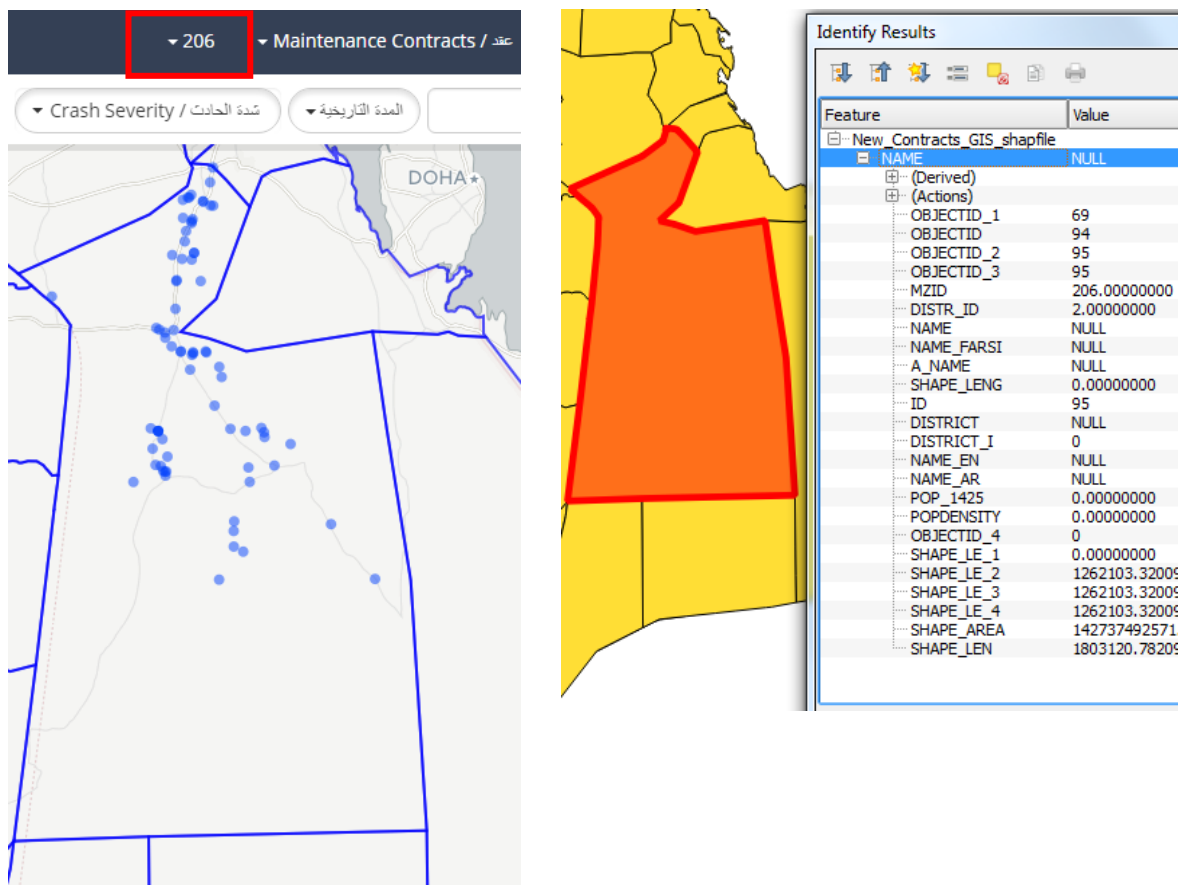
## Change Boundary

### Provinces

Status:	Complete ▾
Label:	Provinces
Color:	green
Display field:	admin1Name
Data fields:	<pre>["OBJECTID", "admin1Name", "admin1Pcod", "admin1RefN", "admin1AltN", "admin1Al_1", "admin0Name", "admin0Pcod", "Shape_Leng", "Shape_Area"]</pre>
Errors:	null
Source file:	Currently: <a href="#">boundaries/2021/09/17/provinces.zip</a> Change: <input type="button" value="Choose File"/> no file selected

**Figure 26 - Display Field (select after upload)**

For this example, 'MZID' is used as the label of the field. When the shapefile is loaded into the map view, the values in 'MZID' are used as the labels of the polygons. As seen below, the value for 'MZID' is now used to filter the Maintenance Contract geography: 206 corresponds to the polygon selected.



**Figure 27 - Geography displayed on Map and its relevant files**

### Edit Geography

The Administrator can edit the geography by clicking on the “Edit” button against the geography name. Here, the Geography Label, Display Field (select after upload) and Geography Color can be changed but the Geography file cannot be uploaded.

### Delete

The Geography can be deleted by clicking the “Delete” button against the particular geography.

## User Management

The Django admin interface includes tools for managing users. Users may register via a single sign-on integration (currently with Google), or an administrator may create a user and send them a temporary password.

### Managing Users

If an administrator is logged in to the Django admin interface, there is a “Users” button the homepage. Clicking this button will display a complete list of users. From this screen, the administrator may filter by user type, edit user information and role, view more details about a user, or delete the user.

The screenshot shows the Django administration interface for managing users. The header includes the Django logo, the title "Django administration", and navigation links: "WELCOME, DEMO", "VIEW SITE", "CHANGE PASSWORD", "LOG OUT", and a language selector set to "English (en)". The breadcrumb trail is "Home > Authentication and Authorization > Users".

Below the header, there is a section titled "Select user to change" with a search bar and a "Search" button. Below this is an "Action:" dropdown menu with a "Go" button and a status "0 of 11 selected".

The main content is a table of users with the following columns: USERNAME, EMAIL ADDRESS, FIRST NAME, LAST NAME, and STAFF STATUS. The table lists 11 users, each with a checkbox in the first column. The users are:

USERNAME	EMAIL ADDRESS	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	STAFF STATUS
100162867155169805258	renanmcarioca@gmail.com			✓
103380269342191085709	hsarbas@up.edu.ph			✗
115207355047586007900	barufi@gmail.com			✗
115265885520652472361	jvelasquez%worldbank.org@gttempaccount.com			✗
admin	barufi@gmail.com.br			✓
cristina	cblancomunoz@worldbank.org	Cristina	Muñoz	✓
demo				✓
jerry	jlu6@worldbank.org			✗
sbjSe-2lf3_DtTISn8y5I3DUbXw	miguelpaala@gmail.com			✗
tiago	tbarufi@hotmail.com			✓
YAmGw-bkPadB03GirQg7Pa-OZ5c	arturbarufi@gmail.com			✗

At the bottom of the table, it says "11 users".

On the right side of the table, there is a "FILTER" sidebar with the following sections:

- By staff status: All, Yes, No
- By superuser status: All, Yes, No
- By active: All, Yes, No
- By groups: All, admin, analyst, public, -

At the top right of the sidebar, there is a button "ADD USER +".

Figure 17: Managing users



## User Roles and Permissions

There are three roles with differing permissions in DRIVER. Roles and permissions were defined in order to provide different levels of functionality to different types of users.

### Admin

The admin role has access to the most functionality in the application, including login capability to the database design editor software. Admins can modify the structure of the database, add new fields, make fields required, upload geographic boundaries, and manage users. In DRIVER, admins may export user access logs for analysis.

### Analyst

The analyst role includes permissions to view and edit all data in DRIVER. Analysts may add, edit, and delete incidents and interventions, and have access to all event information, including details associated with an incident such as people and vehicle information.

### Public

Public users may register to view basic incident data. They may not edit any data, and can not view person or vehicle information.

## New Users

To create a new user, the administrator simply clicks the “Add new user” button, which brings them to an interface with a new user form. Enter a username, email address, and password, and choose an appropriate role. After creating the user with this method, the administrator must alert the user to the credentials. Single sign-on integration is preferred for increased security.

The screenshot shows the Django administration interface for adding a new user. The top navigation bar includes the 'Django administration' logo, a 'WELCOME, DEMO' message, and links for 'VIEW SITE / CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT'. A language dropdown menu is set to 'English (en)'. The breadcrumb trail indicates the path: 'Home > Authentication and Authorization > Users > Add user'.

The main heading is 'Add user'. Below it, a message states: 'First, enter a username and password. Then, you'll be able to edit more user options.'

The form contains the following fields:

- Username:** A text input field with a required field indicator. Below the field, a note specifies: 'Required: 150 characters or fewer. Letters, digits and @/./+/-/\_ only.'
- Password:** A text input field.
- Password confirmation:** A text input field with a note: 'Enter the same password as before, for verification.'

Below the password fields, there is a section for 'IRAP' with a sub-header 'Irap: #1'. This section contains two large text areas:

- Keys:** A large empty text area.
- Settings:** A text area containing the value 'null'.

At the bottom right of the form, there are three buttons: 'Save and add another', 'Save and continue editing', and 'SAVE'.

Figure 18: Create new user

Administrators may also change the role of an existing user. For example, the user registers with a Google account and they are automatically granted a “Public” role. An administrator may elevate them to “Analyst” or “Admin” roles at that point.

## Statistics Configurations

### Black Spots / Critical Spots

To access the black spot configuration, click the “Critical Spots” button under the CRITICAL SPOTS section of the Django Admin Interface. Then set the title, roadmap, size, effective start, effective end, and record type. Click the “Calculate” button after setting all the required input.

CRITICAL SPOTS		
Critical Spots	+ Add	Change
Road Maps	+ Add	Change

Figure 20: Critical spots

Django administration

Home > Critical Spots > Critical Spots > Add Critical Spots

### Add Critical Spots

**Title:**

**Roadmap:**

**Size:**

**Effective start:**  
**Date:**  Today   
**Time:**  Now   
 Note: You are 11 hours ahead of server time.

**Effective end:**  
**Date:**  Today   
**Time:**  Now   
 Note: You are 11 hours ahead of server time.

☒ Display

**Record type:**

Figure 19: Critical spots

## Economic Loss and Societal Harm

To set costs for economic loss and societal harm, expand the Incidents navigation tab and click on “Record Cost Configs” and select RecordCostConfig object. The interface provides formatting options for record type, content type, the field to associate with costs, and the currency. Only option-type fields are available for associating costs.

DATA		
Dictionarys	+ Add	Change
Driver records	+ Add	Change
Pictures	+ Add	Change
Record Cost Configs	+ Add	Change

Figure 22: Record cost configs

Django administration

Home > Data > Record Cost Configs > RecordCostConfig object (d52a1c5a-fde0-4c2b-bae0-7ab2863fd8a5)

Change Record Cost Config

RecordCostConfig object (d52a1c5a-fde0-4c2b-bae0-7ab2863fd8a5)

Record type:

Accident

+ - ✕

Content type key:

driverAccidentDetails

Property key:

Severity

Cost prefix:

Cost suffix:

Enum costs:

Fatal victims : 10000 ✕

Injured victims : 100 ✕

+ Add row

Delete

Figure 21: Record cost configs