

Introduction

The **FIREHOUSE** Software Analytics Quick Start Guide is designed to help you quickly understand the organization of FH® Analytics, and to help you navigate to and display your data in FH Analytics.

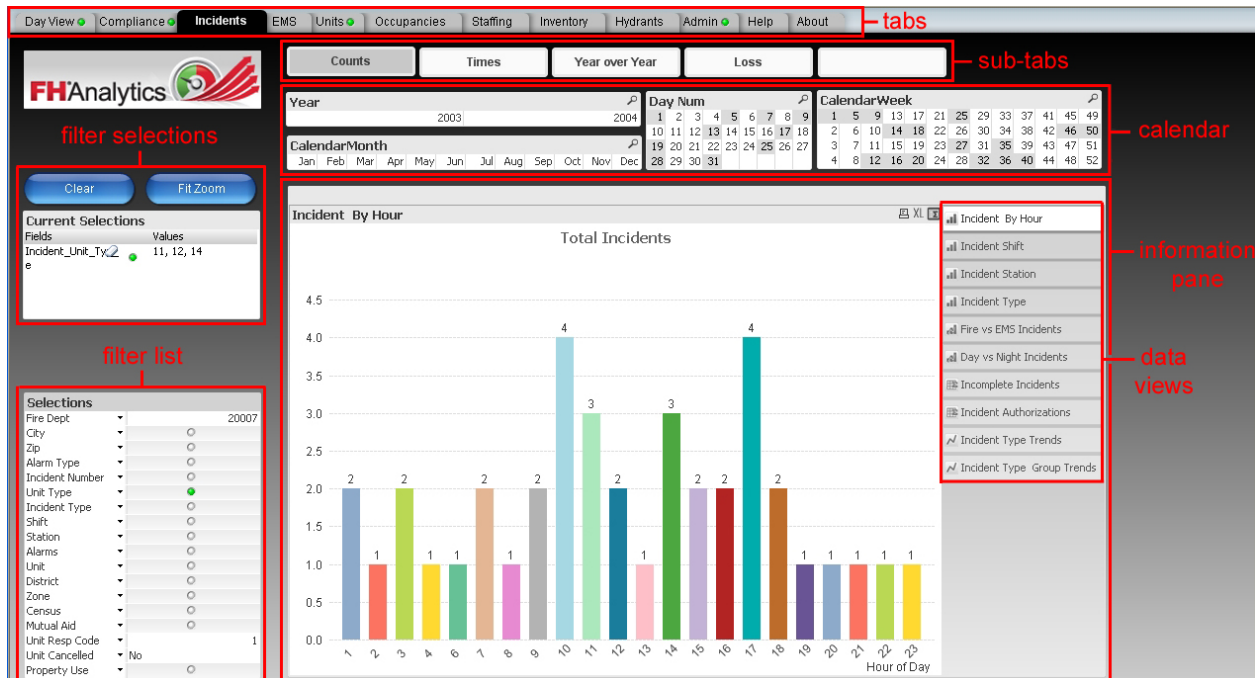
FH Analytics is a data visualization tool which lets you display the data in your FH database in a graphical, easy-to-read format, using color, graphs, and more. Data displayed in this format is much easier to scan and understand than statistics printed in a columnar report format.

You can quickly retrieve data across multiple FH tables without creating a multitude of complex queries and then analyzing numerical reports to extract the information you need. You can also export the data you are viewing to Microsoft Excel.

Note: This *Quick Start Guide* is intended only as a high-level introduction to FH Analytics. For full documentation of FH Analytics, see the **FIREHOUSE** Software Analytics User's Guide.

Understand the interface

The FH Analytics interface is organized into several discrete components.



The screenshot shows the FH Analytics interface with several components highlighted by red boxes and labels:

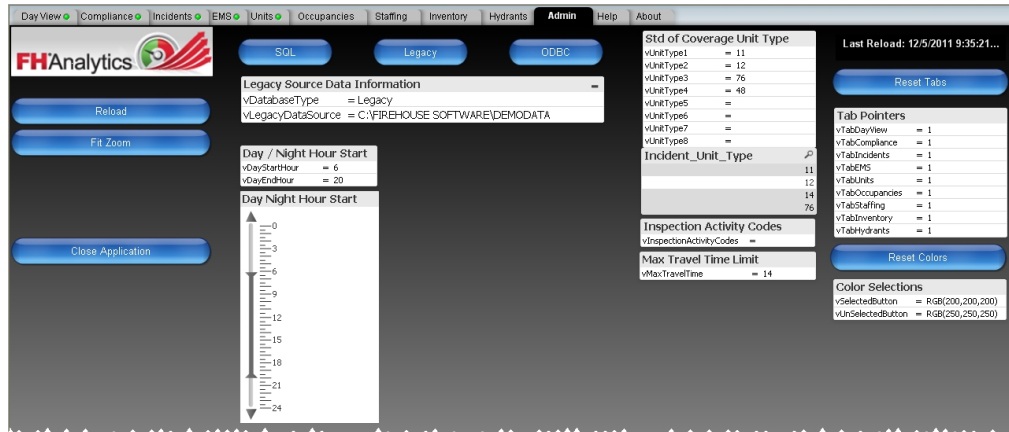
- filter selections:** Located in the top left, it includes 'Clear' and 'Fit Zoom' buttons and a table of current selections.
- filter list:** A vertical list of filters on the left side, such as 'Fire Dept', 'City', 'Zip', 'Alarm Type', etc.
- sub-tabs:** A row of tabs at the top, including 'Counts', 'Times', 'Year over Year', and 'Loss'.
- calendar:** A calendar view showing 'Year' (2003, 2004), 'Day Num', and 'CalendarWeek'.
- information pane:** A vertical list of data views on the right side, including 'Incident By Hour', 'Incident Shift', 'Incident Station', etc.
- data views:** The main area displaying a bar chart titled 'Incident By Hour' showing 'Total Incidents' by 'Hour of Day'.

Hour of Day	Total Incidents
1	2
2	1
3	2
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	2
9	2
10	4
11	3
12	2
13	1
14	3
15	2
16	2
17	4
18	2
19	1
20	1
21	1
22	1
23	1
24	1

Specify administrative options

1. Click the **Admin** tab.

The administration options appears.



2. Depending on the type of FH installation you are working with, do one of the following.

If you have this	Then do this
FH Enterprise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click SQL. The SQL Source Data Information information pane appears below the SQL button. <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> SQL Source Data Information vDatabaseType = SQL vDatabaseName = vDatabaseServer = </div> 2. In vDatabaseName, enter the name of your FH database. 3. In vDatabaseServer, enter the name of the server the database is on.
FH Standard	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click Legacy. The Legacy Source Data Information information pane appears below the Legacy button. <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> Legacy Source Data Information vDatabaseType = Legacy vLegacyDataSource = C:\FIREHOUSE SOFTWARE\DEMODATA </div> 2. In vLegacyDataSource, enter the path and name of the FH database.
FH Enterprise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click ODBC. The Legacy Source Data Information information pane appears below the Legacy button. <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> ODBC Source Data Information vDatabaseType = ODBC vODBCName = FHAnalytics </div>

If you have this	Then do this
	<p>2. In vODBCName, enter the name of the data source you defined in Windows when you installed FH Enterprise.</p> <p>ODBC (Open Database Connectivity) provides a standard software interface for accessing database management systems, independent of database systems and operating systems.</p>

3. Under **Inspection Activity Codes**, in **vInspectionActivityCodes**, click to the right of the equal sign and enter the lookup code you set up in FH for your inspection activities. The results of this setting are visible on the **Staffing** tab, in the **Staff Hours** sub-tab, when you select the **Staff Activity Journal Summary** dataview for the information pane. In this information pane, you can view the total number of hours a person has worked on inspections.
4. Specify the start and end of your fire department's day in any of these ways.
 - Under **Day / Night Hour Start**, for **vDayStartHour** and **vDayEndHour**, click to the right of the equal sign and enter the hour (on a 24-hour clock) that your fire department's day begins and ends, respectively.

Example: If the fire department's day begins at 6:00 A.M. and ends at 6:00 P.M., in **vDayStartHour** you would enter 6, and in **vDayEndHour** you would enter 18.

Under **Day Night Hour Start**, the position of the endpoints on the grey slider update to reflect the new values in **vDayStartHour** and **vDayEndHour**.



- Under **Day Night Hour Start**, place the mouse pointer in the center of the grey slider and drag it up or down the 24-hour scale. The values in **vDayStartHour** and **vDayEndHour** update to reflect the new locations of the endpoints on the slider.

- Under **Day Night Hour Start**, place the mouse pointer on the top endpoint (corresponds to **DayStartHour**) or bottom endpoint (corresponds to **DayEndHour**) of the grey slider and drag it up or down the 24-hour scale.

The corresponding value in **vDayStartHour** or **vDayEndHour** updates to reflect the new location of the endpoint on the slider.

5. Under **Max Travel Time Limit**, in **vMaxTravelTime**, click to the right of the equal sign and enter the number of minutes to display on the **Compliance** tab, on the **Incident Compliance** sub-tab, on the **Travel Time Minutes** slider.
6. Under **Std of Coverage Unit Type**, for each type of unit in your FH database, click to the right of the equal sign and enter the type code for the units you have in your FH database.

Note: As a reference, all the unit types defined in your FH database are listed under **Incident Unit Type**.

7. Under **Tab Pointers**, click to the right of the equal sign and enter either 0 or 1 to hide or display the corresponding tab in the FH Analytics interface.

This feature can be useful if you do not have a particular module in FH, and do not want to display its corresponding tab in FH Analytics.

Example: If you do not use the Occupancy module in FH, you can hide the **Occupancies** tab in the FH Analytics interface by clicking **vTabOccupancies** and entering 0.

8. (Optional) Click **Reset Tabs** to reset the values under **Tab Pointers** to their default values.
9. Under **Color Selections**, click to the right of the equal sign and enter a value between 0–255 for each of the red, green and blue color saturation values.

Example: To change the color of selected buttons in the FH Analytics interface from a light grey to a primary red, you would click to the right of the equal sign and enter 255 for the first value (red), 0 for the second value (green), and 0 for the third value (blue), so that the field contains `RGB (255, 0, 0)`.

10. (Optional) Click **Reset Colors** to reset the values under **Color Selections** to their default values.

11. Click **Reload**.

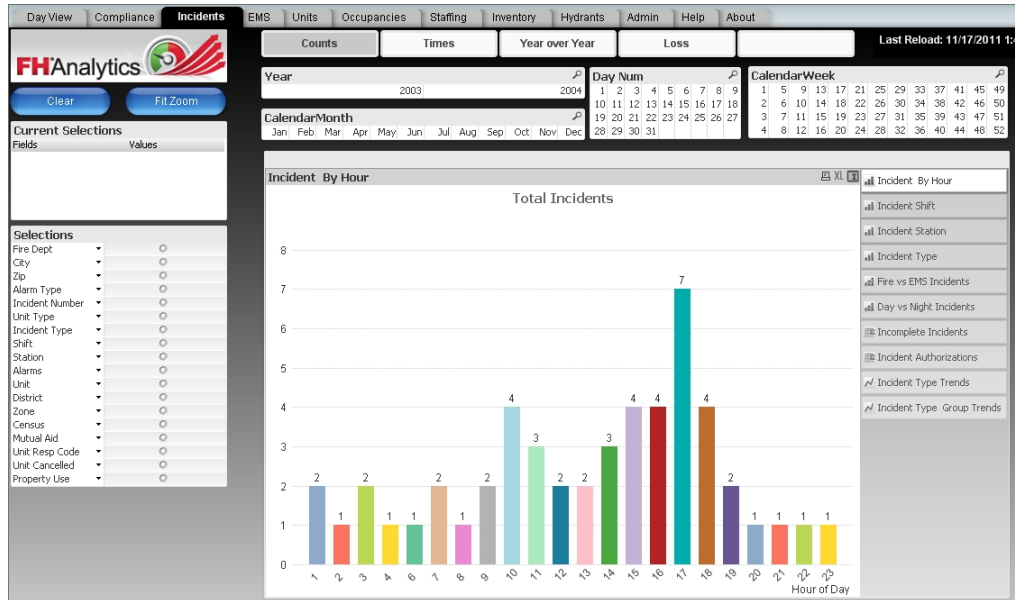
This requeries the data in the FH database, and may take a few moments to refresh in FH Analytics.

Navigate in FH Analytics

1. Click the tab for the type of data you want to work with.

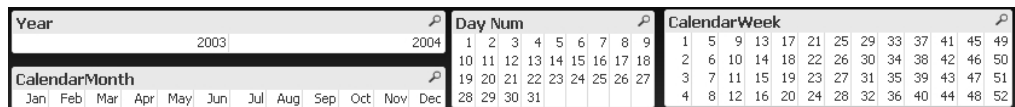
Example: To analyze FH data related to incidents, click the **Incidents** tab.

The page for that data appears.



2. Click the sub-tab related to the specific type of information you want to look at.
The content of the tab updates to display the type of data you selected.
3. In the calendar section of interface, click the years, months, days, or calendar week to focus on data in the time frame you want to work with.

Example: To look at the first-quarter data in 2009, under **Year**, select **2009**, under **CalendarMonth**, select **Jan, Feb, and Mar**, and under **Day Num**, select all the days of the month.

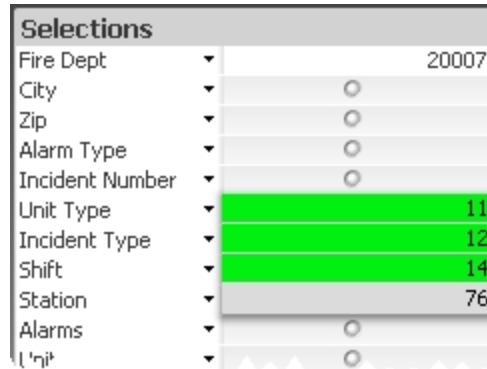


Tip: To select multiple years, months, days, or weeks in the calendar section, hold down the **Ctrl** key on your keyboard as you click.

As you make selections, the different areas of the interface turn gray and a progress wheel appears in each area as FH Analytics filters the data to match your selections.

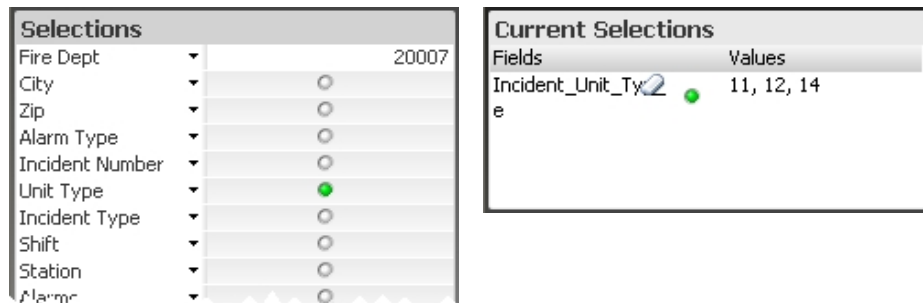
4. In the filter list under **Selections**, make selections that filter the data to only the information you want to view.
 - a. On the left side of the list, click the menu arrow next to an item you want to view data for, and then select the options from the menu that appears.

Example: Click the menu next to **Alarm Type**, and then select the types of alarms you want to view from the menu that appears.



Tip: To select multiple items in the menu, hold down the **Ctrl** key on your keyboard as you click.

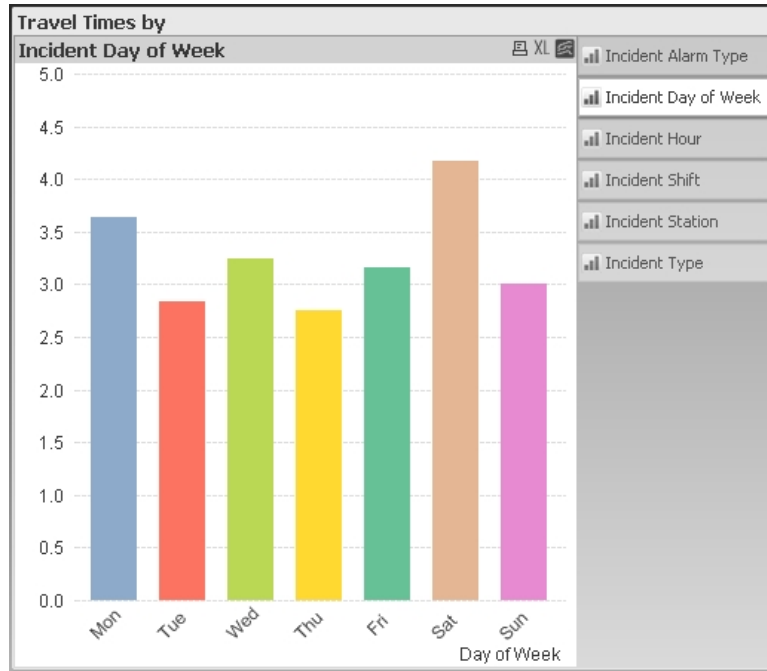
The selected indicator in the **Selections** list (green square) for that filter, and the selections you make in the menu appear in the filter list under **Selections**. The items listed under **Selections** may change, depending on the options you select from the drop-down menu.



Note: You can not change the details of selections under **Current Selections**. You can, however, clear the entire list of filters under **Current Selections** by clicking **Clear**.

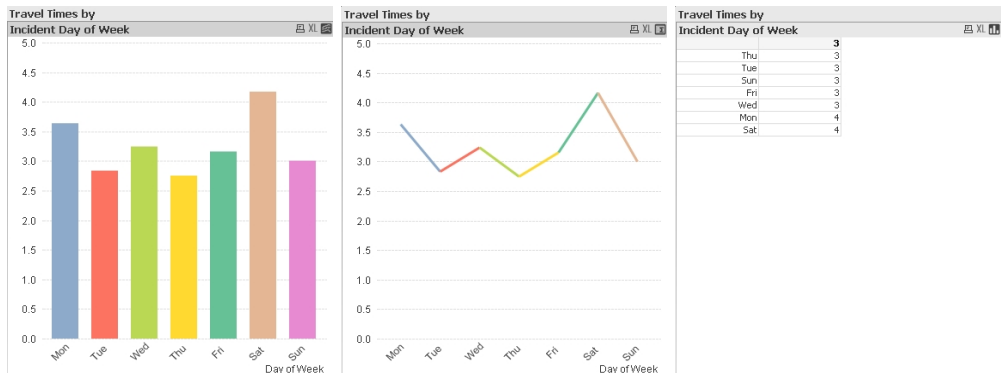
- b. Repeat the previous step for any item you want to filter data for in the graph.
- c. (Optional) Click the green selected indicator (toggle it to white) to exclude a data item from the list under **Current Selections**.

- In the upper right corner of the graph, click the different data views to see the corresponding graph of the filtered data.



Note: The names of the data views vary, depending on the tab and sub-tab you selected in steps 1 and 2.

- (If the **Fast Change** icon appears in the upper right corner of an information pane) Click the **Fast Change** icon to toggle the data display between a bar graph, line graph, and columnar data.



- (Optional) Print the graph.
 - Click the **Print** icon.
The **Print** dialog box appears.
 - Use the dialog box to specify the parameters you want for printing the graph.
- (Optional) Click the **Send to Excel** icon.
Microsoft Excel launches, and the data from the graph appears in a spreadsheet.