BIMBMS

Maps: Using filters

To access the demo, an account *must* be requested at**:** https://demo.bimkeeper.com

The demo can be accessed at: https://demo.bimkeeper.com/demos/map-filters

This demo-instance is only intended for use with this particular demo. The focus of the demo is on this subject only. This means the navigation shows only what the user might need. Some features might not work for this reason. The first demo (basics) can be checked for a broader perspective of all the features BIMBMS offers. For more detailed information, the BIMBMS manual can be referenced, or IRP can be contacted at: contact@bimkeeper.com.

Contents

1 Filters: build your own queries

BIMkeeper allows users to search all of their buildings on the map. With this function it is possible to make custom filters that can be saved for later use. For example a user can filter on buildings without smoke alarms, so they can see where these buildings are located. This will create an easy overview that shows where buildings are located that need fire alarms placed.

There can also be filtered on request status. For example all units with pending requests can be seen. This creates an easy overview of where pending requests need to be handled.
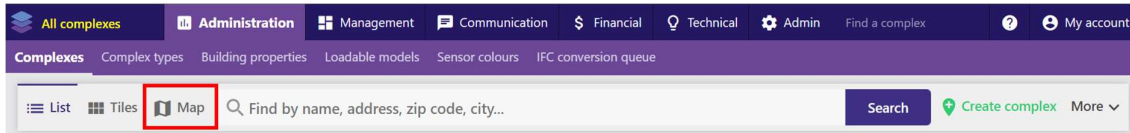
2 Searching on the map

Figure 1: Navigating to the map

The application will show an interactive map that shows where the users buildings are located. When multiple buildings are close together, they are grouped in circles that show the total number of buildings in that area.
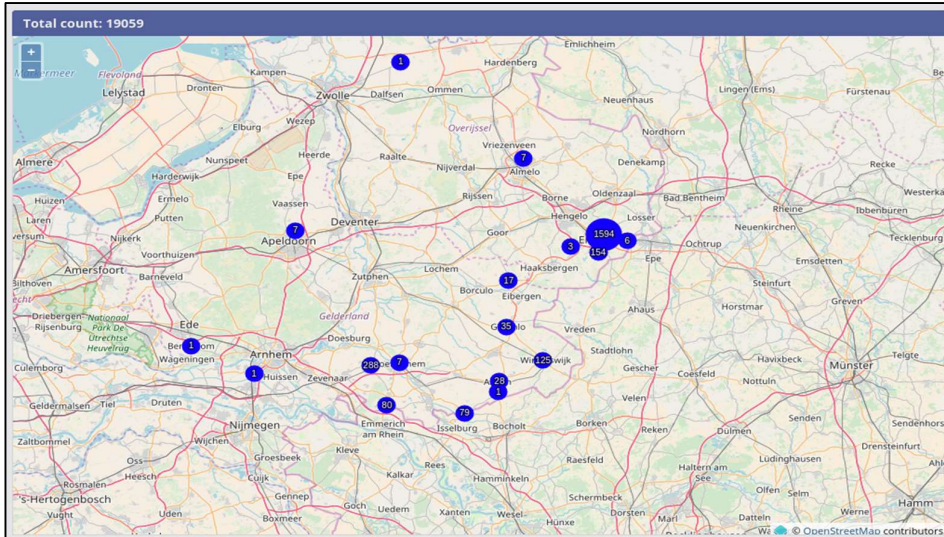

Figure 2: The map displays the location of the buildings that the user manages

Zooming in further will show the individual buildings. The buildings managed by the user are filled with a blue color.
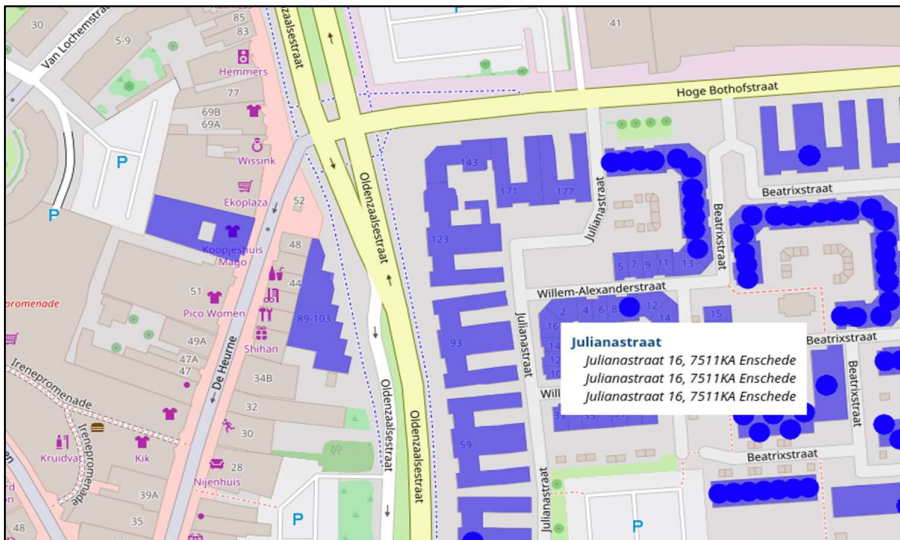

Figure 3: Zooming in on the map

Clicking on one of those blue colored buildings will open a pop-up that shows what complex that building belongs to and what addresses are located there. Clicking on the name of the complex will direct to a new page that shows the details of that complex.

Figure 4: On this side-bar the filters can be managed

The bar on the left side allows the user to filter what buildings to show on the map. Filters can be applied for both units and complexes. Some of the filter options are depended on the building properties created on the instance. On the units filter tab there can also be filtered on construction years. Multiple variables can be combined to create the desired filter.

When hovering the cursor over the icon shown in the top right corner, a menu will appear with different layers that can be toggled on or off. These layers are external datasets that can be integrated with the application, in this case they are datasets provided by the Dutch government.

Figure 5: Hovering over the icon on the top right opens this menu.

The datasets are provided in the WFS of WMS format, which are standard protocols for exchanging geographical data. In the demo, data from the Dutch government is loaded in, but this could be data of any government as long as they provide the data using the WFS or WMS protocols. WMS layers are images loaded on top of the map, while WFS are clickable areas on the map.

When selecting a layer, the data will show over the map. In the example below, we chose to load in the height information of the Netherlands. For WMS layers legend can be found in the left menu, for WFS layers the corresponding data can be found under the Feature menu.
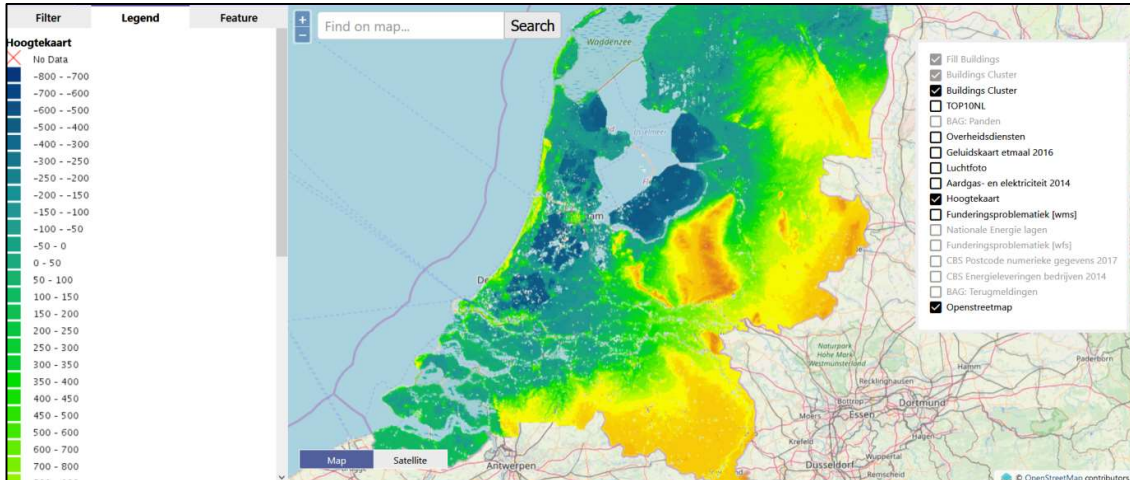

Figure 6: A dataset displayed on top of the map

End of manual

For other inquiries, please contact IRP at contact@irp.nl