

# **ECCAIRS REPORTING SYSTEM**

## **CONFIGURING THE WEB SEARCH ENGINE ADD-IN**





Copyright © 1995–2007 Joint Research Centre of the European Commission.

ECCAIRS, the ECCAIRS logo, and the ECCAIRS products refer to a series of software applications developed by the European Commission in the context of the European Co-ordination Centre for Aviation Incident Reporting Systems (ECCAIRS). All other trademarks are property of their respective owners. Information contained herein is subject to change without notice. All rights reserved.

#### SOFTWARE LICENSE AGREEMENT for ECCAIRS REPORTING SYSTEM

The copyright holders are providing it under the following license agreement. By obtaining, using, and/or copying this software, you agree that you have read, understood, and will comply with the following terms and conditions:

This software is provided FREE OF CHARGE to all Civil Aviation Authorities, Aviation Incident Investigation Bureaus and Aircraft Traffic Management Bureaus of the European Union (EU). Non-EU organisations are entitled to use this software under the same terms except that these organisations are not entitled to obtain technical and/or user support.

EU commercial and non-EU commercial organisations are not entitled to use this software except when explicitly authorized by the European Commission. These organisations must contact the European Commission, the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission prior to installing and using the software.

Permission to use, copy, and distribute this software and its documentation for any purpose and without fee or royalty is hereby granted, provided that the full text of this license agreement appears on ALL copies of the software and documentation.

BECAUSE THIS SOFTWARE IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THIS SOFTWARE, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THIS SOFTWARE "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THIS SOFTWARE PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

IN NO EVENT, UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW, WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY REDISTRIBUTE THIS SOFTWARE AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THIS SOFTWARE (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THIS SOFTWARE TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

ECCAIRS on the World Wide Web: <http://eccairs-www.jrc.it>

This manual has been printed on January, 2007



# CONTENTS

## 1

### USING THIS GUIDE

Document conventions.....	9
---------------------------	---

## 2

### THE WEB SEARCH ENGINE (WSE)

Introduction .....	11
The Add-in.....	11
In the Browser .....	12
Linking WSE to ECCAIRS.....	13
Via the ECCAIRS Repository Manager.....	13
Directly in the ECCAIRS Browser .....	17
WSE URL Indicators .....	18
URL.....	18
Values .....	18
The 'attr' indicator .....	19
Syntax .....	19
Where.....	19
Examples.....	19
The 'fmt' indicator .....	19
Syntax .....	20
Where.....	20
Examples.....	26
The 'ret' indicator .....	26
Syntax .....	27
Where.....	27
Examples.....	27
WSE URL Samples .....	28
Public, general purpose search engines .....	28
Google Images .....	28
Google Maps.....	28
Registrations .....	29

CAA-UK civil registry database.....	29
ATSB database (incidents based on registration) .....	29







# 1 USING THIS GUIDE

## DOCUMENT CONVENTIONS

This document assumes familiarity with basic functions like click, right-click and double-click, and acquaintance with the basics of the operating system you are using. It also assumes a certain degree of expertise using ECCAIRS elements and buttons like **OK** or **Cancel**.

In addition, the following conventions are used:

- **Bold** for text that appear on-screen and subheadings.
- *Italics* for publication titles and new terms.
- `Mono spaced` for file and path names.
- ***Bold Italic*** or underlined for emphasis.
- Keyboard keys in square brackets, with a plus sign separating keys that you press simultaneously.

For example:

press [Ctrl] + [Alt] + [Del] to restart your computer.

- Arrows ("→") to separate ordered directions.

For example:

Click the **Start** button → **Programs** folder → **ECCAIRS 4**

folder

is the same as:

1. Click the **Start** button.
2. Click the **Programs** folder.
3. Click the **ECCAIRS 4** folder



## 2 THE WEB SEARCH ENGINE (WSE)

### INTRODUCTION

The data-entry interface, assisted by the available data pick lists available from the taxonomy dictionary, supports the user during the coding session with a structured and guided approach. Nevertheless, the quality of the occurrence data depends for the largest part on the amount and the accuracy of information provided by the investigation body or otherwise by whom has supplied the accident or incident report.

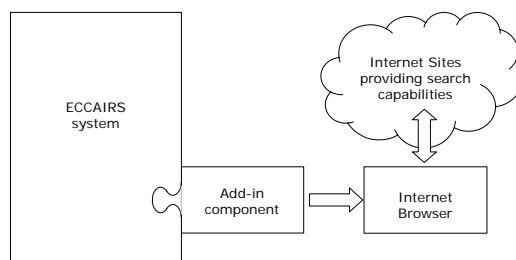
One way to improve the quality of information is requiring the originator of the report to take the necessary precautions before filing the report. However, this process is time consuming, is sometimes cumbersome and often adds extra – and thus undesired – ballast to the author.

The other option is taking care of the omitted or incoherent data during the data entry sessions, where the availability of verification tools and databases can help correcting and enriching the collected data.

The ECCAIRS software architecture supports various ways of extending the standard functionality of the package with proprietary features. This possibility offered amongst others by the ECCAIRS 4 Application Programming Interface (API, aka E4API). This interface can be used to launch external applications, which are integrated as so-called Add-Ins.

### THE ADD-IN

The *Web Search Engine* (WSE) Add-in component is used for connecting the ECCAIRS system to Intranet/Internet databases, using an Internet Browser to retrieve information using values from the currently displayed or edited occurrence record as input parameters for the search engines.

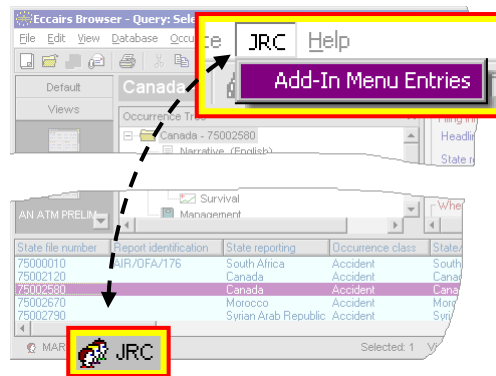


It is associated to the Browser's occurrence views so it will be available during the data entry sessions. The configuration is preferably performed on a **Browser Application Profile** in the **Repository Manager**, because there is a stronger control on the use of the Add-in component.

The set up can also be performed directly in the Browser, but the user must have sufficient configuration rights, apart from running the risk of loosing the configuration once an updated profile is enforced via the Repository Manager to the workstation.

## IN THE BROWSER

The WSE Add-in activates as an additional menu option. The ECCAIRS Browser adds this menu option as a pull-down menu to its own menu bar, between the options **Occurrence** and **Help**. In the next figure, this is made visible.



The name of the pull-down menu corresponds to the name of the organisation to which the connecting user belongs. Due to design and management of the Add-in components within the Browser, all Add-in modules that use menu activation are added by the Browser to this same menu.

Menu-activated Add-in modules are linked to views or to topics or sections within the view. As soon as the user selects the view – while looking at or editing an occurrence record – or puts the focus onto the particular topic or section, the Browser makes the specific menu option visible.

## LINKING WSE TO ECCAIRS

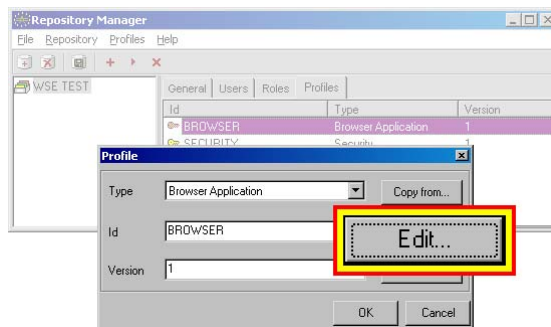
The WSE Add-in can be linked to ECCAIRS in two ways:

1. Via the ECCAIRS Repository Manager
2. Directly in the ECCAIRS Browser

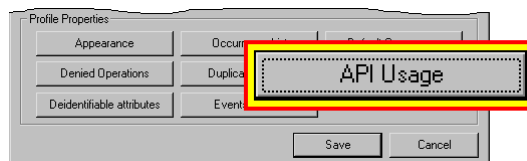
Both ways allow for obtaining the same result in the ECCAIRS Browser, the first way is definitively the recommended one. The second way is indicated for testing purposes only. It is documented later in this document (on page 17).

### *Via the ECCAIRS Repository Manager*

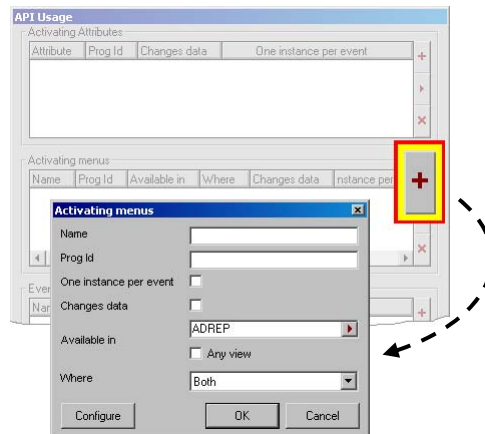
1. Start the Repository Manager installed by the ECCAIRS application. This program can be found under **Start → Programs → Eccairs 4 → Administration → Repository Manager**.
2. Select the repository containing the **Browser Application Profile** that will host the Add-in, click on the **Profiles** tab and finally select the mentioned profile. Double-click on the profile or select **Profiles → Edit** from the menu. Finally click on the **Edit** button to start editing the profile's properties.



3. Next, click on the button called **API Usage**. The system may ask you to logon to a repository. It is strongly recommended to select the same repository as the one currently being edited. Although this is not mandatory – one could log onto any of the available ones for setting up WSE – it assures a consistent approach in setting up add-in entries in the Repository. This will finally open the dialogue box where the many API entries are managed.

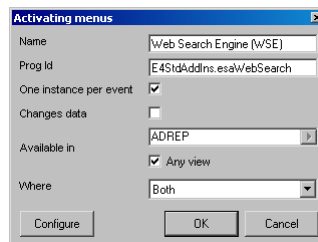


- On the **API Usage** dialogue box, select the **Add** button located at the top-right side of the list entitled **Activating menus**. The activating menus allow activating the Add-in from a special menu option on the menu bar.

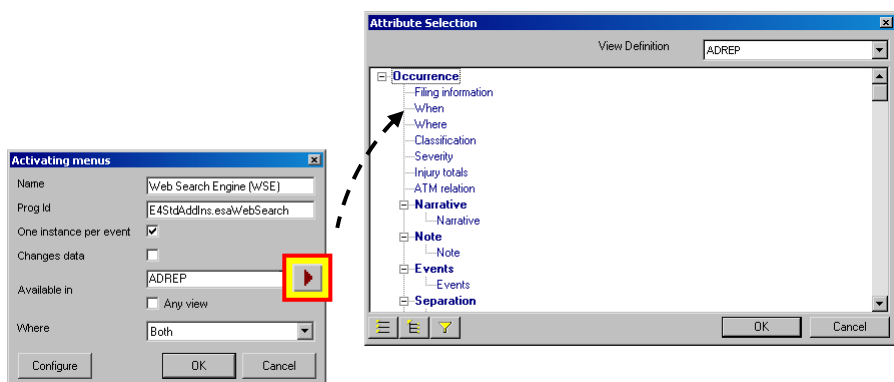


On the **Activating Menu** dialogue box, enter an appropriate menu caption in the **Name** field. This caption is the text that will be displayed on the menu.

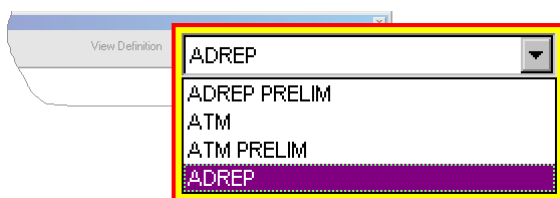
Next, enter 'E4StdAddIns.esaWebSearch' (including the punctuation mark) in the **Prog Id** field. Although recommended, it is not mandatory to respect upper or lower case. Check also the **Once instance per event** and uncheck **Changes data**.



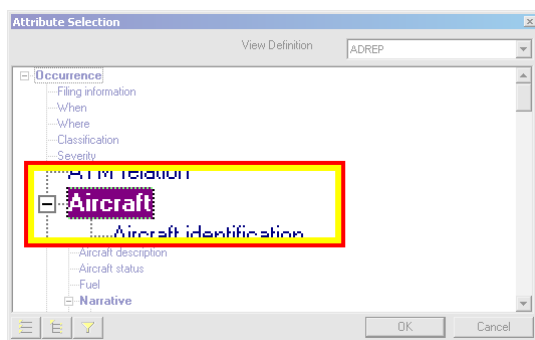
- Depending on the need and function of the WSE Add-in, its activation can be triggered in the ECCAIRS system in different ways. The following statements attempt to give a guideline.
  - In an *"I do not care, just make it always available"* condition, then check the **Any view** option (as shown above).
  - In a situation where *"I do not care, just make it always available when I look at the occurrence with this view"*, then uncheck the **Any view** option and click on the button located right of the field entitled **Available in**.



Select the view from the **View Definition** selector. Please consider that the view chosen must be assigned to a user or a role in the repository.



- If instead “I want to have it available only when I watch the aircraft data sheet of an occurrence using this view”, then first selecting the view (see above) and next click on the **Aircraft** topic in the tree.



If the selection occurs on another topic or section, then the Add-in's menu option will be available only when that topic or section is selected. If a topic or section is selected by mistake, press the [Space Bar] or hit the [Del] key for removing the selection.

**Note:** if the Add-in must be available in a few views only, that is, not in every view, then the above steps must be repeated for every selected view.

Click **OK**.

6. The last parameter called **Where** establishes in which status of the Browser the Add-in is available. Select either:
  - **Editor** – The Add-in menu option is made available only while the user is in modification mode, i.e. an occurrence is currently being edited.
  - **Viewer** – The Add-in menu option is made available only when the user is consulting (viewing) occurrence records retrieved by a query or by opening an ECCAIRS Occurrence File.
  - **Both** – The Add-in menu option is available in both modes.
7. By clicking on the **Configure** button, the following message box must appear. This is important, because if it does not appear, then the **Prog Id** is typed incorrectly.



The possibilities offered and thus the necessary information for completing this dialogue box can be found on page 18 onwards.

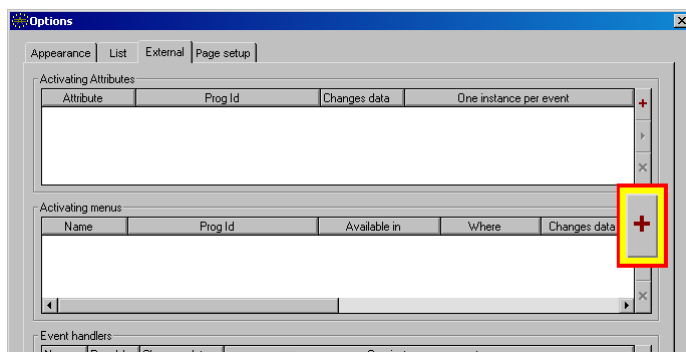
8. Click **OK** twice, then click **Save** and then finally click **OK** for saving the Add-in API entry in the browser profile.

Repeated all of the above steps for every Browser Application profile in which the WSE Add-in functions need to be available.
9. Finally, save the repository either by clicking the relative toolbar button or by selecting **Repository → Save**. Quit the Repository Manager. The Add-in is now configured.



## *Directly in the ECCAIRS Browser*

1. Start the Repository Manager installed by the ECCAIRS application. This program can be found under **Start → Programs → Eccairs 4 → Browser**.
2. Within the Browser's main desktop, click on **View → Options**. Next, select the **External** tab. The list of the **Activating Menus** might already display other entries. Click on the **Add** button at the right side of the list.



3. At this point, follow the instructions starting on page 14, from point 4 to point 7.
4. Press **OK** twice, closing the **Options** dialogue box of the Browser.

## WSE URL INDICATORS

Within the **URL Configuration** dialogue box there is only one field available called **URL to connect to**. This field is a textual field and accepts characters, punctuation marks, etc.



The **URL to connect to** field accepts the following elements:

- The Universal Resource Locator (URL)
- Values from the current occurrence record

### URL

The URL part corresponds to the Internet/Intranet site that has to be launched by the Add-In when its menu entry is selected. Please note that the URL is specific for each Internet/Intranet and can contain specific markers for use on that site. The full list of markers will have to be queried directly at the webmaster or otherwise administrator or owner of the site.

To replace parts of the URL with the current occurrence data please use the keywords and variables as described in the next chapter.

### Values

The WSE Add-in offers a lot of flexibility to configure dynamic links to external data sources. In order to perform searches using a specific value of the current occurrence record displayed by the ECCAIRS Browser it is possible to use tags that will be parsed into values before activating the Internet browser.

The syntax for each of the tags is:

1. An opening curly bracket/brace '{'
2. The attribute indicator, with or without options
3. A closing curly bracket/brace '}'

as in:

```
{attr(id [:level]) [; fmt( format )] [; ret(v|e)]}
```

The above elements can be repeated many times, one for every value required.

Within the next pages, indications are given about the syntax of the tag elements, including their purpose and usage. Within the examples, a common

way for indicating optional parameters is utilised. It makes use of the square brackets '[' and ']' to surround optional parameters.

The arrow character '→' at the end of the line indicates that the statement is not finished and that it continues on the next line. A pipe character '|' indicates one value out of a range of mutually exclusive values. For instance, the range '0|1|2' means that the user must select 1 or 2 or 3.

## THE 'ATTR' INDICATOR

The 'attr' option takes care of the attribute that the WSE Add-in will retrieve from the occurrence record.

### Syntax

```
{attr( id [:level] )}
```

### Where

id	The number of the attribute in ECCAIRS. This number can be retrieved using the [Ctrl] + Left mouse click or via the Dictionary Browser.
level	(Optional) The number corresponding to the level of detail desired. Intended for use with multi-level attributes <sup>1</sup> only. If omitted, this number will default to the highest level possible. If used, then it must be preceded by the colon character ':'.

### Examples

Retrieve the State File Number:

```
{attr(452)}
```

Retrieve the Aircraft Manufacturer (level 1):

```
{attr(21:1)}
```

Retrieve the Aircraft Model (level 2 – can be omitted):

```
{attr(21:2)}
```

## THE 'FMT' OPTION

The 'fmt' option takes care of formatting the attribute value. Since it is an optional indicator, it must be used in junction with the 'attr' indicator. If used,

---

<sup>1</sup> For instance aircraft make/model (21), reporting organisation (447) or operator (215)

then it must be preceded by the semicolon character ';'. If not used, then ECCAIRS will establish the output format based on the field value and data type (dates, numbers, strings).

## **Syntax**

```
{attr( id [:level] ) [; fmt( format )]}
```

## **Where**

`format`                      The format character.

The following list contains a wide range of the format characters accepted<sup>2</sup> for numbers (including currencies) and dates or times only. Text formatting characters are described later on. Please note that some may not format as expected. Consider performing some testing before applying the chosen format.

<u>Character</u>	<u>Description</u>
:	Time separator. In some locales, other characters may be used to represent the time separator. The time separator separates hours, minutes, and seconds when time values are formatted. The actual character used as the time separator in formatted output is determined by your system settings.
/	Date separator. In some locales, other characters may be used to represent the date separator. The date separator separates the day, month, and year when date values are formatted. The actual character used as the date separator in formatted output is determined by your system settings.
C	Display the date as dddd and display the time as tttt, in that order. Display only date information if there is no fractional part to the date serial number; display only time information if there is no integer portion.
D	Display the day as a number without a leading zero (1 - 31).
dd	Display the day as a number with a leading zero (01 - 31).

---

<sup>2</sup> List composed from MSDN Library for Visual Basic 6.0. A similar list can be obtained from <http://www.apostate.com/programming/vb-format.html>

<u>Character</u>	<u>Description</u>
ddd	Display the day as an abbreviation (Sun - Sat).
dddd	Display the day as a full name (Sunday - Saturday).
dddddd	Display the date as a complete date (including day, month, and year), formatted according to your system's short date format setting. The default short date format is m/d/yy.
dddddd	Display a date serial number as a complete date (including day, month, and year) formatted according to the long date setting recognised by your system. The default long date format is mmmm dd, yyyy.
w	Display the day of the week as a number (1 for Sunday through 7 for Saturday).
ww	Display the week of the year as a number (1 - 53).
m	Display the month as a number without a leading zero (1 - 12). If m immediately follows h or hh, the minute rather than the month is displayed.
MM	Display the month as a number with a leading zero (01 - 12). If m immediately follows h or hh, the minute rather than the month is displayed.
MMM	Display the month as an abbreviation (Jan - Dec).
MMMM	Display the month as a full month name (January - December).
q	Display the quarter of the year as a number (1 - 4).
y	Display the day of the year as a number (1 - 366).
yy	Display the year as a 2-digit number (00 - 99).
yyyy	Display the year as a 4-digit number (100 - 9666).
h	Display the hour as a number without leading zeros (0 - 23).
hh	Display the hour as a number with leading zeros (00 - 23).
n	Display the minute as a number without leading zeros (0 - 59).

<u>Character</u>	<u>Description</u>
nn	Display the minute as a number with leading zeros (00 - 59).
s	Display the second as a number without leading zeros (0 - 59).
ss	Display the second as a number with leading zeros (00 - 59).
tttt	Display a time as a complete time (including hour, minute, and second), formatted using the time separator defined by the time format recognised by your system. A leading zero is displayed if the leading zero option is selected and the time is before 10:00 A.M. or P.M. The default time format is h:mm:ss.
AM/PM	Use the 12-hour clock and display an uppercase AM with any hour before noon; display an uppercase PM with any hour between noon and 11:59 P.M.
am/pm	Use the 12-hour clock and display a lowercase AM with any hour before noon; display a lowercase PM with any hour between noon and 11:59 P.M.
A/P	Use the 12-hour clock and display an uppercase A with any hour before noon; display an uppercase P with any hour between noon and 11:59 P.M.
a/p	Use the 12-hour clock and display a lowercase A with any hour before noon; display a lowercase P with any hour between noon and 11:59 P.M.
AMPM	Use the 12-hour clock and display the AM string literal as defined by your system with any hour before noon; display the PM string literal as defined by your system with any hour between noon and 11:59 P.M. AMPM can be either uppercase or lowercase, but the case of the string displayed matches the string as defined by your system settings. The default format is AM/PM.
0 Digit placeholder	Display a digit or a zero. If the expression has a digit in the position where the 0 appears in the format string, display it; otherwise, display a zero in that position. If the number has fewer digits than there are zeros (on

<u>Character</u>	<u>Description</u>
	either side of the decimal) in the format expression, display leading or trailing zeros. If the number has more digits to the right of the decimal separator than there are zeros to the right of the decimal separator in the format expression, round the number to as many decimal places as there are zeros. If the number has more digits to the left of the decimal separator than there are zeros to the left of the decimal separator in the format expression, display the extra digits without modification.
# Digit placeholder	Display a digit or nothing. If the expression has a digit in the position where the # appears in the format string, display it; otherwise, display nothing in that position. This symbol works like the 0 digit placeholder, except that leading and trailing zeros aren't displayed if the number has the same or fewer digits than there are # characters on either side of the decimal separator in the format expression.
. Decimal placeholder	In some locales, a comma is used as the decimal separator. The decimal placeholder determines how many digits are displayed to the left and right of the decimal separator. If the format expression contains only number signs to the left of this symbol, numbers smaller than 1 begin with a decimal separator. If you always want a leading zero displayed with fractional numbers, use 0 as the first digit placeholder to the left of the decimal separator instead. The actual character used as a decimal placeholder in the formatted output depends on the Number Format recognised by your system.
% Percent placeholder	The expression is multiplied by 100. The percent character (%) is inserted in the position where it appears in the format string.
, Thousand separator	In some locales, a period is used as a thousand separator. The thousand separator separates thousands from hundreds within a number that has four or more places to the left of the decimal separator. Standard use of the thousand separator is specified if

<u>Character</u>	<u>Description</u>
	the format contains a thousand separator surrounded by digit placeholders (0 or #). Two adjacent thousand separators or a thousand separator immediately to the left of the decimal separator (whether or not a decimal is specified) means "scale the number by dividing it by 1000, rounding as needed." You can scale large numbers using this technique. For example, you can use the format string " <code>##0,,</code> " to represent 100 million as 100. Numbers smaller than 1 million are displayed as 0. Two adjacent thousand separators in any position other than immediately to the left of the decimal separator are treated simply as specifying the use of a thousand separator. The actual character used as the thousand separator in the formatted output depends on the Number Format recognised by your system.
: Time separator	In some locales, other characters may be used to represent the time separator. The time separator separates hours, minutes, and seconds when time values are formatted. The actual character used as the time separator in formatted output is determined by your system settings.
/ Date separator	In some locales, other characters may be used to represent the date separator. The date separator separates the day, month, and year when date values are formatted. The actual character used as the date separator in formatted output is determined by your system settings.
E- E+ e- e+ Scientific format	If the format expression contains at least one digit placeholder (0 or #) to the right of E-, E+, e-, or e+, the number is displayed in scientific format and E or e is inserted between the number and its exponent. The number of digit placeholders to the right determines the number of digits in the exponent. Use E- or e- to place a minus sign next to negative exponents. Use E+ or e+ to place a minus sign next to negative exponents and a plus sign next to positive exponents.



The next list describes the formatting characters that influence textual field data. As mentioned earlier, some may not provide the expected results.

<u>Character</u>	<u>Description</u>
- + \$ ( ) space Display a literal character	To display a character other than one of those listed, precede it with a backslash (\) or enclose it in double quotation marks (" ").
\ Display the next character in the format string	Many characters in the format expression have a special meaning and can't be displayed as literal characters unless they are preceded by a backslash. The backslash itself isn't displayed. Using a backslash is the same as enclosing the next character in double quotation marks. To display a backslash, use two backslashes (\). Examples of characters that can't be displayed as literal characters are the date- and time-formatting characters (a, c, d, h, m, n, p, q, s, t, w, y, / and :), the numeric-formatting characters (#, 0, %, E, e, comma, period), and the string-formatting characters (@, &, <, >, !).
"ABC" Display the string inside the double quotation marks	To include a string in format from within code, you must use Chr(34) to enclose the text (34 is the character code for a double quotation mark).
@ Character placeholder	Display a character or a space. If the string has a character in the position where the @ appears in the format string, display it; otherwise, display a space in that position. Placeholders are filled from right to left unless there is an ! character in the format string. See below.
& Character placeholder	Display a character or nothing. If the string has a character in the position where the & appears, display it; otherwise, display nothing. Placeholders are filled from right to left unless there is an ! character in the format string. See below.

<u>Character</u>	<u>Description</u>
< Force lowercase	Display all characters in lowercase format.
> Force uppercase	Display all characters in uppercase format.
! Force left to right fill of placeholders	The default is to fill from right to left. On strings, it has the odd behaviour to require character placeholders matching the size of the required string. For example, the string 'abcde' formatter with '!@@' will only return the <u>last</u> 2 characters, i.e. 'de'.

For a full list of accepted formats, please consult a Visual Basic Reference and look to the section referring to the 'Format' function in.

## Examples

Retrieve the date of the occurrence:

```
{attr(433)}
```

Retrieve the year part of the date of the occurrence:

```
{attr(433) ; fmt(yyyy) }
```

Retrieve the aircraft model in lower case:

```
{attr(21:2) ; fmt(<) }
```

## THE 'RET' OPTION

Apart from free-format text fields, which allow entering any kind of information, most of the attributes in ECCAIRS allow selecting from pick lists. When the user selects a value from the list, the system keeps track of it by means of a unique code. The code is saved in the occurrence record even though the user continues to 'see' a textual description on screen.

The 'ret' option influences the way the WSE Add-in retrieves values. It is an option and must therefore be used in junction with the 'attr' indicator. If used, then it must be preceded by the semicolon character ';'.

Selecting the 'v' parameter, the WSE Add-in retrieves the unique code; otherwise, the textual description is retrieved.

## Syntax

```
{attr( id [:level] ) [ ; ret( e|v )]}
```

## Where

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| e | (small 'e') The expanded textual description exposed to the user by the ECCAIRS system. In multi-level attributes, it will return the full path to a determined value.  |
| v | (small 'v') The number stored internally by the ECCAIRS system and not the textual description. Intended for use with coded attributes <sup>3</sup> only. If used, then it must be preceded by the colon character ':'. |

## Examples

Retrieve the description of the aircraft model:

```
{attr(21)}
```

Result:

**757-200**

Retrieve the extended description of the aircraft model (this includes the manufacturer and a dash to separate the data)

```
{attr(21) ; ret(e)}
```

Result:

**BOEING - 757-200**

Retrieve the state or area code instead of the value ('United States'):

```
{attr(454) ; ret(v)}
```

Result:

**249**

## COMBINING THE INDICATORS

It is allowed to use all indicators together into one statement, as in

```
{attr(21:2) ; fmt(<) ; ret(e)}
```

The tag must be opened with the 'attr' option; the position of the other two indicators is not important.

---

<sup>3</sup> For instance state/area of occurrence (454), or aircraft state of registry (281) but also aerodrome location indicator (5)

## WSE URL SAMPLES

The information provided hereafter has been provided by some members of the ECCAIRS community on a voluntary basis. The authors of this document are not subordinated or associated to any of the mentioned Internet/Intranet services or search facilities nor do they want to express any preference or critic.

If the owners of the mentioned Internet/Intranet services or search facilities do not want to be included in this document or want to correct or otherwise amend the given URL and/or parameters, then contact the authors by sending a message to 'eccairs.documentation@jrc.it' citing the title of this document in the message's header.

Users of the WSE Add-in as well as all other members of the ECCAIRS community are encouraged to provide additional samples.

### *Public, general purpose search engines*

#### GOOGLE IMAGES

Retrieve images related to the first aircraft in the occurrence, using the extended aircraft description including also the manufacturer:

```
http://images.google.com/images?q={attr(21);ret(e)}
```

Retrieve images related to the first aircraft in the occurrence, using the extended aircraft description including also the manufacturer and encapsulating all into one string using double quotes:

```
http://images.google.com/images?q="{attr(21);ret(e)}"
```

**Tip:** Google provides a way to block web sites containing explicit sexual content from appearing in search results – something they call **Safe Search** – by adding a keyword to the above search string being '&safe='. There are three options: "active" (filter both explicit text and explicit images), "moderate" (filter explicit images only - default behaviour) and "off" (do not filter the search results).

```
http://images.google.com/images?q={attr(21)}&safe=active
```

#### GOOGLE MAPS

Retrieve the hybrid<sup>4</sup> map (satellite+roads) related to location and state given:

```
http://maps.google.com/maps?q={attr(440)} - {attr(454)}&t=h
```

---

<sup>4</sup> Parameters available on [http://mapki.com/wiki/Google\\_Maps\\_Parameters](http://mapki.com/wiki/Google_Maps_Parameters)

**Note:** it is unfortunately not possible to retrieve a [satellite] map related to the latitude and longitude given, such as in:

```
http://maps.google.com/maps?q=({attr(439)},{attr(444)})&t=k
```

because the values of the latitude or longitude are returned by the WSE Add-in – independent of any ‘ret’ option used – as seconds (degrees\*3600+minutes\*60) and not in degrees-minutes-cardinality, with the positive values corresponding to North and East, and negative numbers to South and West, respectively.

These values could be sent to a custom site or front-end that converts the values into the coordinates required by Google Maps and forwards them accordingly.

## *Registrations*

### CAA-UK CIVIL REGISTRY DATABASE

```
http://www.caa.co.uk/application.aspx?categoryid=60&pagetype= →  
65&applicationid=1&mode=detailnosummary&fullregmark={attr(244)}
```

### ATSB DATABASE (INCIDENTS BASED ON REGISTRATION)

```
http://search.dotars.gov.au/search/search.cgi?collection= →  
Dotars&form=simple_atSB&scope=www.atsb.gov.au&query={attr(244)}
```