Using the InaSAFE help system

“InaSAFE includes a comprehensive help system. In this module we show you how to access help text when needed.”

You try:

**Goal: Learn three ways get help in InaSAFE!**

1) In the InaSAFE dock, press the help button.
2) Open the OSM downloader tool. Press the help button. Press the same button to return to the dialog.
3) Locate the help button on the InaSAFE toolbar and open the help.

Use the requirements table on the right to locate the flood classes table in the main InaSAFE help window.

Check your results:
What was the displacement rate for high hazard class?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Expectation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Find section</td>
<td>Flood classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find row</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The help contents from InaSAFE area also published at [manual.inasafe.org](http://manual.inasafe.org). One thing that is really important to know is that a large part of the help is generated from InaSAFE’s internal metadata. So you can be sure that for example hazard classes listed in the help section always represent the current state of the software.

We especially want to draw your attention to the classification and threshold lists – they provide an insight into how exposure data will be classified and are an indispensable resource for you to properly understand what is happening during the analysis.

For developers, there is also a section at the bottom of the help document.

### 6.2.6. Tsunami classes

Tsunami hazards can be classified into one of four classes for an area. The area is either dry, low, medium, or high, for tsunami hazard classification. The following description for these classes is provided by Beden Geologi based on BNPB Perka 2/2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classes</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affected</th>
<th>Fertility rate</th>
<th>Displacement min</th>
<th>Default values</th>
<th>Default min</th>
<th>Default max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>unspecified</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a tsunami wave with an inundation depth of 0.5 to 1 m, damage is caused to small vessels, a few ships are drifted inland, severe damage on most wooden houses. Besides are deposited on shore. If tsunami height reaches 1 m, it will cause severe damage. By then, lower walls, two-story protection walls and green belts will be washed away.


Further reading:
