## ConfigurationFileSyntax

From; https://code.google.com/p/serialchart/wiki/ConfigurationFileSyntax

Updated Mar 18, 2010 by sergiubaluta

#Describes Configuration file syntax for SerialChart application (.scc files)

# Introduction

SerialChart configuration is done through a text file. The general format of the file is as follows:

```
[section1]
param1 = value
param2 = value
...

[section2]
param1 = value
param2 = value
```

# **Setup Section**

Each configuration file starts with the [\_setup\_] section, here you can setup global parameters. For example:

```
[_setup_]
port=COM3
baudrate=57600

width=1000
height=201
background_color = white

grid_h_origin = 100
grid_h_step = 10
grid_h_color = #EEE
grid_h_origin_color = #CCC

grid_v_origin = 0
grid_v_step = 10
grid_v_step = 10
grid_v_color = #EEE
grid_v_origin_color = transparent
```

Below are the parameters that can be used in the  $[\_setup\_]$  section:

Specifies the communication port to which the software connects. For ex: COM1,COM2,...

#### **baudrate**

Baudrate in bps (bits per second). Only certain values are currently supported: 110,300,600,1200,2400,9600,19200,38400,57600,115200.

Please note that currently no flow control parameters are supported, and parity will default to "none", stop bits defaults to 1, as these are most common values.

### width, height

width and height of the chart area in pixels

### background\_color

Background color of the chart.

**Note about color formats** Please note that colors in .SCC files can be specified in hex format (for ex: #FFF, or #FFFFF) or named color (white,blue,magenta,pink,gray) see: <a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/SVG/types.html#ColorKeywords">http://www.w3.org/TR/SVG/types.html#ColorKeywords</a> . Please note the special value *transparent* which means "no color". You can use it if you don't want some elements to be drawn at all.

#### grid\_h\_origin, grid\_v\_origin

Both horizontal and vertical grids will have an origin axis line, usually of different color from the regular grid lines. These parameters specifies the shift of this line from top/left borders of chart in pixels.

#### grid\_h\_origin\_color, grid\_v\_origin\_color

Color of the grid origin (axis) line.

#### grid\_h\_step, grid\_v\_step

Draw a grid line at each step of pixels from the origin line.

## grid\_h\_color, grid\_v\_color

Color of regular grid lines.

# **Default and Field Sections**

SerialChart accepts packets in CSV format (other formats might be supported in the future). Each packet comes on a separate line and each field value is separated by comma. Here is an example of sample data that SerialChart would receive:

100, 0.50, 0.70

101, 0.30, 0.50

102, 0.25, 0.35

The purpose of the following sections in the configuration file is to specify parameters for each field in the packet. For example:

```
[_default_]
min=-1
max=1

[Field1]
color=gray
min=0
max=255

[Field2]
color=blue

[Field3]
color=red
```

You can specify parameters that would apply by default to all fields in the [\_default\_] section.

These parameters will apply to all field sections unless they will be overridden in the field section by parameters with the same name.

In the example above note that Field2 and Field3 will inherit min=-1 and max=1 from the [\_default\_] section. However Field1 will override these values with min=0 and max=255

After you have defined the default parameters, you should define one section for each field that will be received in a packet. Field sections should be in the order in which they are received in the packet.

The name of field sections can be chosen randomly but should be distinct from the reserved section names \_setup\_, \_default\_. For that matter avoid any names that start and end with \_.

Below is an explanation of the parameters accepted in the [\_default\_] and field sections:

#### min,max

These are the field values that correspond to the top and bottom lines of the chart. In other words if you specify min = -1 and max = 1. A value of -1 will be plotted at the top border of the chart , and a value of 1 will be plotted at the bottom border of the chart. A value of 0 (which is is the midpoint between -1 and 1) will be plotted at the middle of the chart. Field values are linearly mapped

from [min, max] range to [0, height] range where *height* is the chart height in pixels, specified in the setup section.

#### color

This is the color used to plot a field value. Use *transparent* color value if you don't want a specific field to be plotted.

#### dash

Creates an interrupted line. For example: dash = 3 will render 3 samples then will not render the next 3 samples, then render 3 samples, then again pause for 3 samples and so on...

## **Example Configure**

```
[_setup_]
port=COM3
baudrate=115200
width=1000
height=201
background_color = white
grid h origin = 100
grid_h_step = 10
grid_h_color = #EEE
grid_h_origin_color = #CCC
grid_v_origin = 0
grid_v_step = 10
grid_v_color = #EEE
grid_v_origin_color = transparent
[_default_]
min=-1
max=1
[interval]
color=transparent
min=0
max=100000
[RxAcc]
color=darkred
[RxEst]
color=darkblue
[RyAcc]
color=lawngreen
[RyEst]
color=red
[RzEst]
color=blue
[RzAcc]
color=green
Code:
printf("%f,%f,%f,%f,%f,%f\n",Racc[0],Racc[1],Racc[2],Rest[0],Rest[1],Rest[2]);
```



- diaablua	rab(040-040-055)	□ li albėmi	m le	rab/OEE	100 100
aliceblue	rgb(240, 248, 255)	lightpi		• •	, 182, 193) , 160, 122)
antiquewhite aqua	rgb(250, 235, 215) rgb( 0, 255, 255)	lightsa	agreen	• •	, 160, 122) 178, 170)
aquamarine	rgb(127, 255, 212)	lightsk			, 206, 250)
azure	rgb(127, 255, 212)		ategray		, 136, 153)
beige	rgb(245, 245, 220)		ategrey		, 136, 153)
bisque	rgb(255, 228, 196)		eelblue	• .	, 196, 103)
black	rgb(0,0,0)	lightye			, 255, 224)
blanchedalmond	rgb(255, 235, 205)	lime		rgb(0, 2	· ·
blue	rgb( 0, 0, 255)	limegr	een		205, 50)
blueviolet	rgb(138, 43, 226)	linen			, 240, 230)
brown	rgb(165, 42, 42)	magen	ıta	rgb(255	, 0, 255)
burlywood	rgb(222, 184, 135)	maroo	n	rgb(128	, 0, 0)
cadetblue	rgb( 95, 158, 160)	mediu	maquamarine	rgb(102	, 205, 170)
chartreuse	rgb(127, 255, 0)	mediu	mblue	rgb( 0, 0	), 205)
chocolate	rgb(210, 105, 30)	mediu	morchid	rgb(186	, 85, 211)
coral	rgb(255, 127, 80)	mediu	mpurple	rgb(147	, 112, 219)
cornflowerblue	rgb(100, 149, 237)	mediu	mseagreen		179, 113)
cornsilk	rgb(255, 248, 220)	_	mslateblue		, 104, 238)
crimson	rgb(220, 20, 60)	_	mspringgreer		
cyan	rgb( 0, 255, 255)		mturquoise		209, 204)
darkblue	rgb( 0, 0, 139)	mediu	mvioletred	rgb(199	, 21, 133) 
darkblue	rgb( 0, 0, 139)		mediumviol	etred	rgb(199, 21, 133)
darkeyan	rgb( 0, 139, 139	) 🔳	midnightblu	ie	rgb( 25, 25, 112)
<b>darkgoldenrod</b>	rgb(184, 134, 1	1)	mintcream		rgb(245, 255, 250)
darkgray	rgb(169, 169, 1	_	mistyrose		rgb(255, 228, 225)
darkgreen	rgb( 0, 100, 0)		moccasin		rgb(255, 228, 181)
darkgrey	rgb(169, 169, 1	69)	navajowhite	•	rgb(255, 222, 173)
darkkhaki	rgb(189, 183, 10	·	navy		rgb( 0, 0, 128)
darkmagenta	rgb(139, 0, 139)	·	oldlace		rgb(253, 245, 230)
darkolivegreen	rgb( 85, 107, 47	) =	olive		rgb(128, 128, 0)
darkorange	rgb(255, 140, 0)	·	olivedrab		rgb(107, 142, 35)
darkorchid	rgb(153, 50, 204		orange		rgb(255, 165, 0)
darkred	rgb(139, 0, 0)	"	orangered		rgb(255, 69, 0)
darksalmon	rgb(233, 150, 1	22)	orchid		rgb(218, 112, 214)
darkseagreen	rgb(143, 188, 14		palegoldeni	rod	rgb(238, 232, 170)
darkslateblue	rgb( 72, 61, 139	· _	palegreen		rgb(152, 251, 152)
darkslategray	rgb( 47, 79, 79)	_	paleturquoi	se	rgb(175, 238, 238)
darkslategrey	rgb( 47, 79, 79)	_	palevioletre		rgb(219, 112, 147)
darkturquoise	rgb( 0, 206, 209	_	] pare violeti c ] papayawhip		rgb(255, 239, 213)
darkviolet	rgb( 0, 200, 209	_	] papayawiiip ] peachpuff		rgb(255, 218, 185)
deeppink	rgb(148, 0, 211,	_	peru		rgb(205, 133, 63)
deepskyblue	rgb(255, 26, 14 rgb( 0, 191, 255		] peru ] pink		rgb(255, 192, 203)
		·			
dimgray	rgb(105, 105, 10	_	] plum ] nowdorbluc		rgb(221, 160, 221)
dimgrey	rgb(105, 105, 10	_	powderblue	•	rgb(176, 224, 230)
dodgerblue	rgb( 30, 144, 25	(5)	purple		rgb(128, 0, 128)

firebrick	rgb(178, 34, 34)	red	rgb(255, 0, 0)
floralwhite	rgb(255, 250, 240)	rosybrown	rgb(188, 143, 143)
forestgreen	rgb( 34, 139, 34)	royalblue	rgb( 65, 105, 225)
fuchsia	rgb(255, 0, 255)	saddlebrown	rgb(139, 69, 19)
gainsboro	rgb(220, 220, 220)	salmon	rgb(250, 128, 114)
ghostwhite	rgb(248, 248, 255)	sandybrown	rgb(244, 164, 96)
gold	rgb(255, 215, 0)	seagreen	rgb( 46, 139, 87)
goldenrod	rgb(218, 165, 32)	seashell	rgb(255, 245, 238)
gray	rgb(128, 128, 128)	sienna	rgb(160, 82, 45)
grey	rgb(128, 128, 128)	silver	rgb(192, 192, 192)
green	rgb( 0, 128, 0)	skyblue	rgb(135, 206, 235)
greenyellow	rgb(173, 255, 47)	slateblue	rgb(106, 90, 205)
honeydew	rgb(240, 255, 240)	slategray	rgb(112, 128, 144)
hotpink	rgb(255, 105, 180)	slategrey	rgb(112, 128, 144)
indianred	rgb(205, 92, 92)	snow	rgb(255, 250, 250)
indigo	rgb( 75, 0, 130)	springgreen	rgb( 0, 255, 127)
ivory ivory	rgb(255, 255, 240)	steelblue	rgb( 70, 130, 180)
khaki	rgb(240, 230, 140)	tan	rgb(210, 180, 140)
lavender	rgb(230, 230, 250)	teal	rgb( 0, 128, 128)
lavenderblush	rgb(255, 240, 245)	thistle	rgb(216, 191, 216)
lawngreen	rgb(124, 252, 0)	tomato	rgb(255, 99, 71)
lemonchiffon	rgb(255, 250, 205)	turquoise <u> </u>	rgb( 64, 224, 208)
lightblue	rgb(173, 216, 230)	violet violet	rgb(238, 130, 238)
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lightcoral	rgb(240, 128, 128)	wheat	rgb(245, 222, 179)
lightcyan	rgb(224, 255, 255)	∐ white	rgb(255, 255, 255)
	w rgb(250, 250, 210)	whitesmoke	rgb(245, 245, 245)
lightgray	rgb(211, 211, 211)	yellow	rgb(255, 255, 0)
lightgreen	rgb(144, 238, 144)	yellowgreen	rgb(154, 205, 50)
lightgrey	rgb(211, 211, 211)		