

## Removal of failed track elements by direct modification of the session file

This is quite complex to explain but not as complex to do.

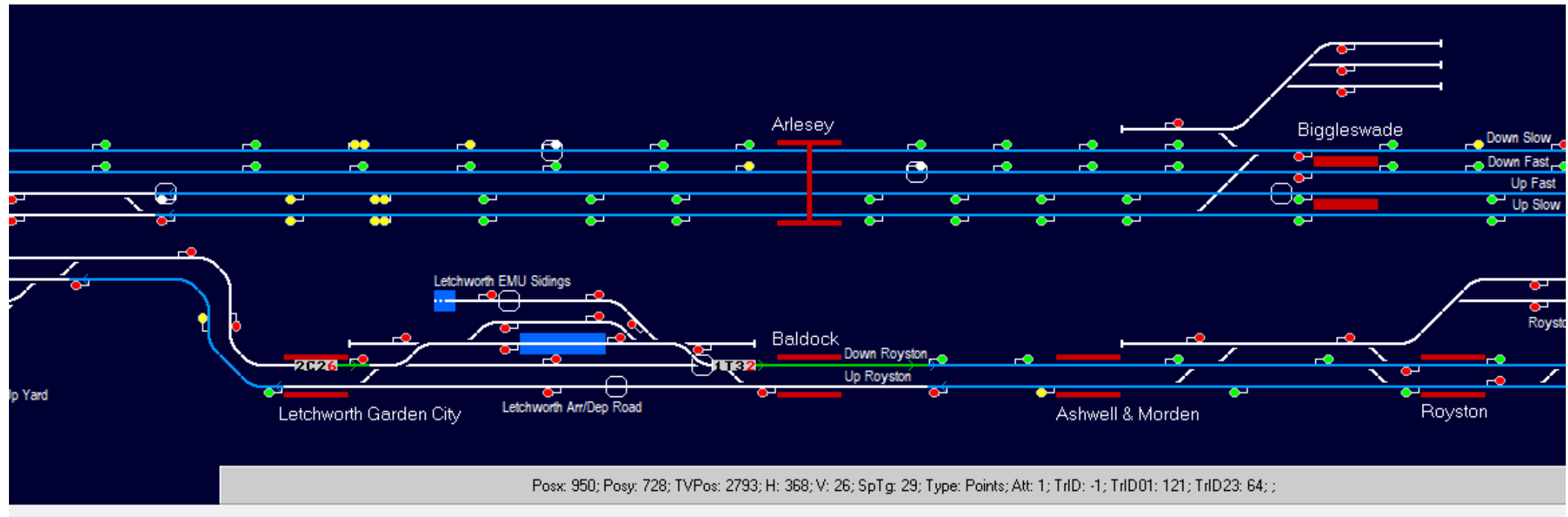
- 1) Save a copy of the session file in case it becomes corrupted - very important!
- 2) Open the session file copy in Notepad++ (or another text editor that shows non-printing characters, Notepad ignores them so it won't work.)
- 3) Go right to the end of the file and find line "End of file at v2.13.0". This will be the last line for versions from v2.13.0 to v2.13.2 but later releases will add more data.
- 4) The data immediately above that line contains failure information as set out below (extracted from Notepad++ for a session file with failed points, signals and TSRs).

data above here is for all else

```
2  <-- number of failed points (0 if none), each listed with 3 integers and two floating point numbers - i.e. 5 lines each
2793 <-- position in memory of the failed point                                     )
121  <-- original speed limit value for straight (or left hand if 'Y' point) track    )
64   <-- original speed limit value for diverging (or right hand if 'Y' point) track  ) failure data for one failed point
0.549930239560935 <-- time of failure in timetable days (this equates to a timetable time of 13:11:53) )
0.654791350672046 <-- repair time in timetable days (this equates to a timetable time of 15:42:53) )
2052
161
161
0.559707612242063
0.645818723353174
8   <-- number of failed signals (0 if none), each listed with one integer and 2 floating point numbers - i.e. 3 lines each
1124 <-- position in memory of the failed signal                                   )
0.524011463547948 <-- time of failure in timetable days as above                    ) failure data for one failed signal
0.610122574659059 <-- repair time in timetable days as above                       )
1283
0.545729637676131
0.663090748787242
1414
0.548121883096327
0.625205216429661
2048
0.557821049754138
0.659209938643027
1721
0.563494730288666
0.593355841399777
```

```
1630
0.568253005715532
0.600197450159976
2514
0.571114579789436
0.662781246456103
802
0.571509984881131
0.605537762658908
7  <-- Number of TSRs (0 if none), each listed with 2 integers and 2 floating point numbers - i.e. 4 lines each
376 <-- position in memory of the track element with the TSR                                )
64  <-- original speed limit value for track element                                    )
0.520352898721183 <-- time of failure in timetable days as above                        ) failure data for one TSR
0.595352898721183 <-- repair time in timetable days as above                          )
564
145
0.52712241260714
0.636844634829362
2894
121
0.548267890036085
0.622573445591641
1773
200
0.54867930207446
0.636873746518904
3344
121
0.554548642356976
0.599687531245864
3235
121
0.55802099189067
0.664965436335115
2613
64
0.578857670122387
0.654552114566832
End of file at v2.13.0
```

5) In order to identify the specific failed element it is necessary to find its position in memory, and to do that requires an undocumented feature in the program (there for my own benefit when debugging new versions but available to everyone). Open the program and load the session in question. Then hold down both the 'Control' and 'Alt' keys together, and while they are depressed press the '3' key. This should bring up the development panel below the railway as shown:-



The information in the panel depends on where the mouse is. This is shown with the mouse hovering over the failed point just behind train 1T32 (the mouse itself isn't shown in screenshots). The position in memory appears after 'TVPos:' (track vector position) - here 2793, which will be seen as the first of the two failed points in the listing above.

6) To remove this from the session file (the copy) change its repair time to zero and resave the file. After reloading this session the point will be repaired immediately on operating the program and the program will take care of all the other required restoration actions.

7) Press 'Control-Alt-3' again to remove the development panel.

8) The same procedure can also be used for signals and TSRs, and more than one can be removed by these means at the same time if required.

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