

DatasetReviewer User Guide

Select the header file (.hdr) for the dataset to be displayed. A dialog box similar to the following (Figure 1) will be displayed, containing pertinent File information from the BDF header, describing the chosen dataset. Channels may be selected to be displayed, using the standard channel selection syntax. By checking the Include ANA channels..., any channels which are used as the external marker of extrinsic Events will also be included. The Channels box may be left blank, indicating display of no data channels, but the ANA channels should be selected. Click on the OK button (or press the Enter key) to continue on to the display. If no channels are found matching the criteria, the dialog will be re-displayed.

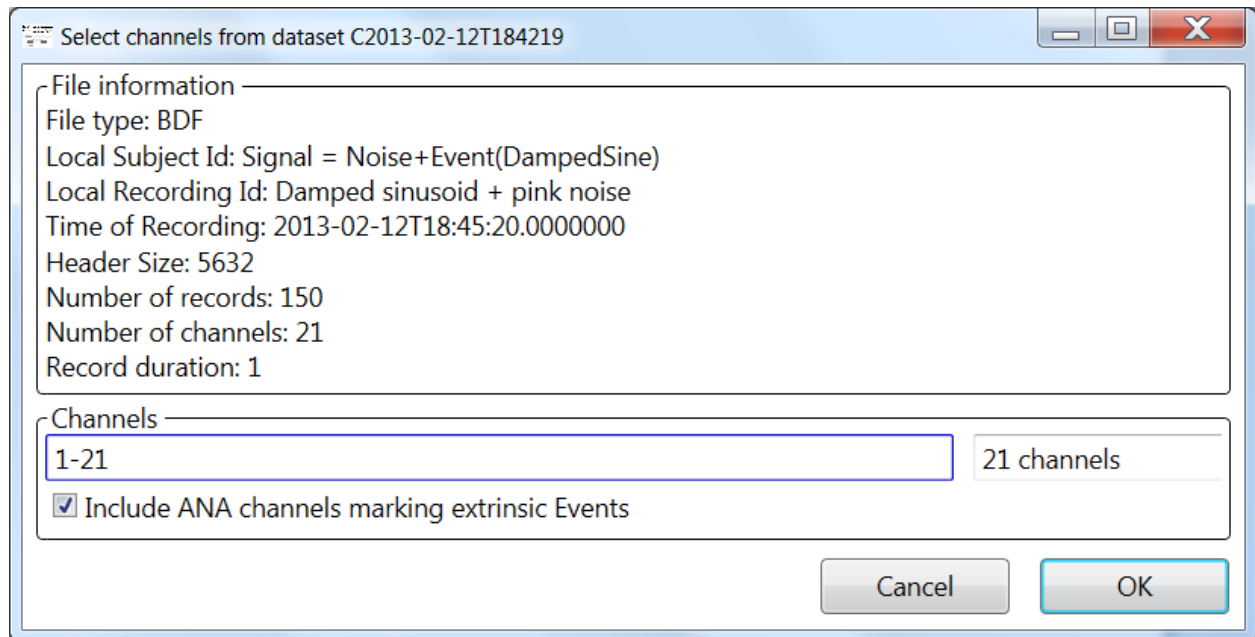


Figure 1 - Channel Selection

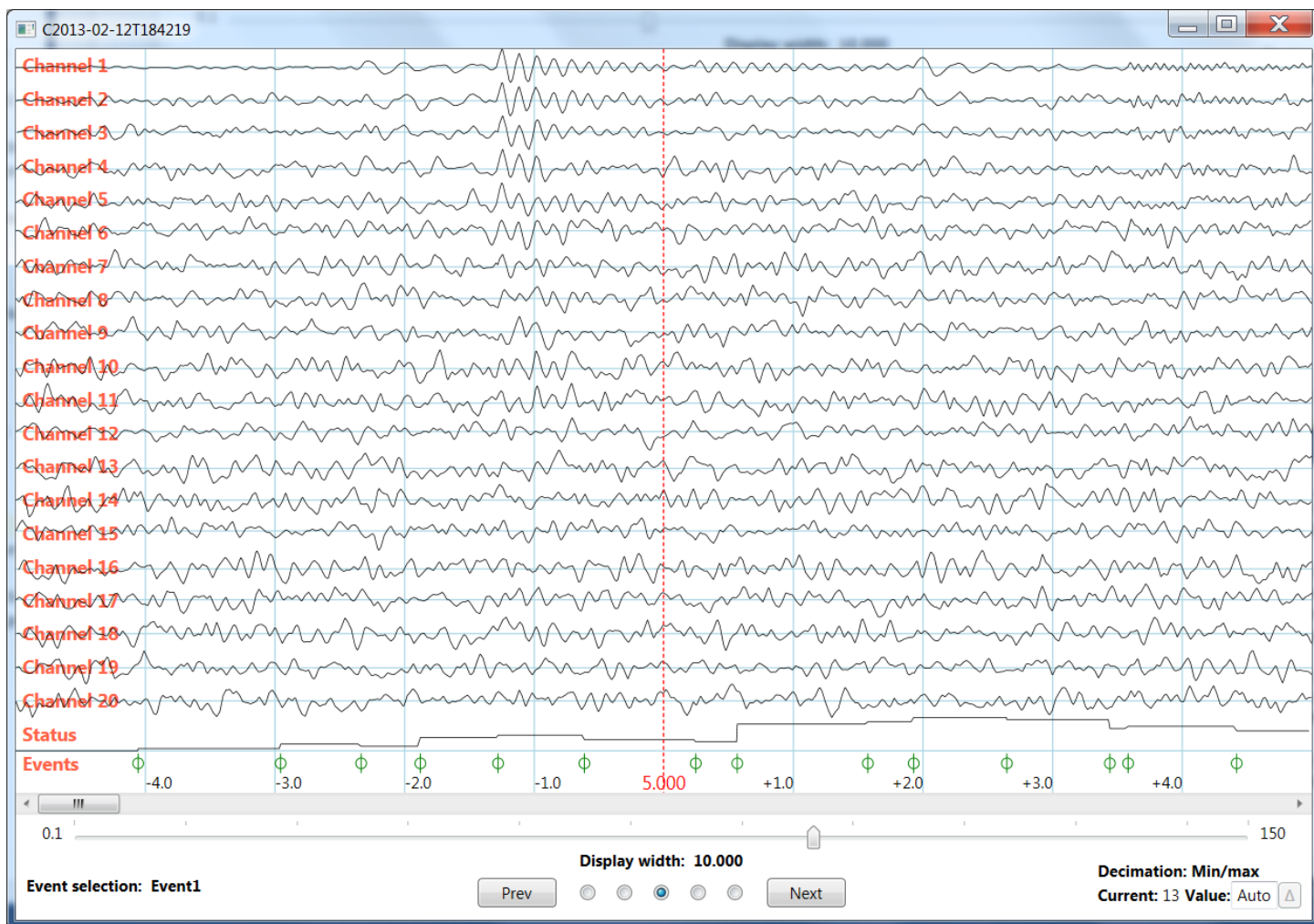


Figure 2 - Channel data display

Above is the initial display of the dataset selected (Figure 2). The panel at the top shows a graphic representation of the channels selected. At the bottom of the channel display is a row labeled “Events”. This shows an encoded representation of the Events marked in the Status channel of the BDF file. In the center is a dotted vertical red line, labeled below to indicate the time in seconds since the beginning of the dataset. On either side of this line are light blue vertical lines labeled with the offset in seconds with respect to the central time. Channels are labeled with their names from the BDF file header at left.

The initial width of the displayed data is 10 seconds. This “window” of data may be scrolled through the dataset using the scrollbar at the bottom or by left-clicking with the mouse and dragging to the left or right while holding the mouse button down. The window may also be moved from Event to Event. This will be described later.

The bottom panel contains items for controlling the display panel. Note that the currently displayed width in seconds is indicated near the center of this panel.

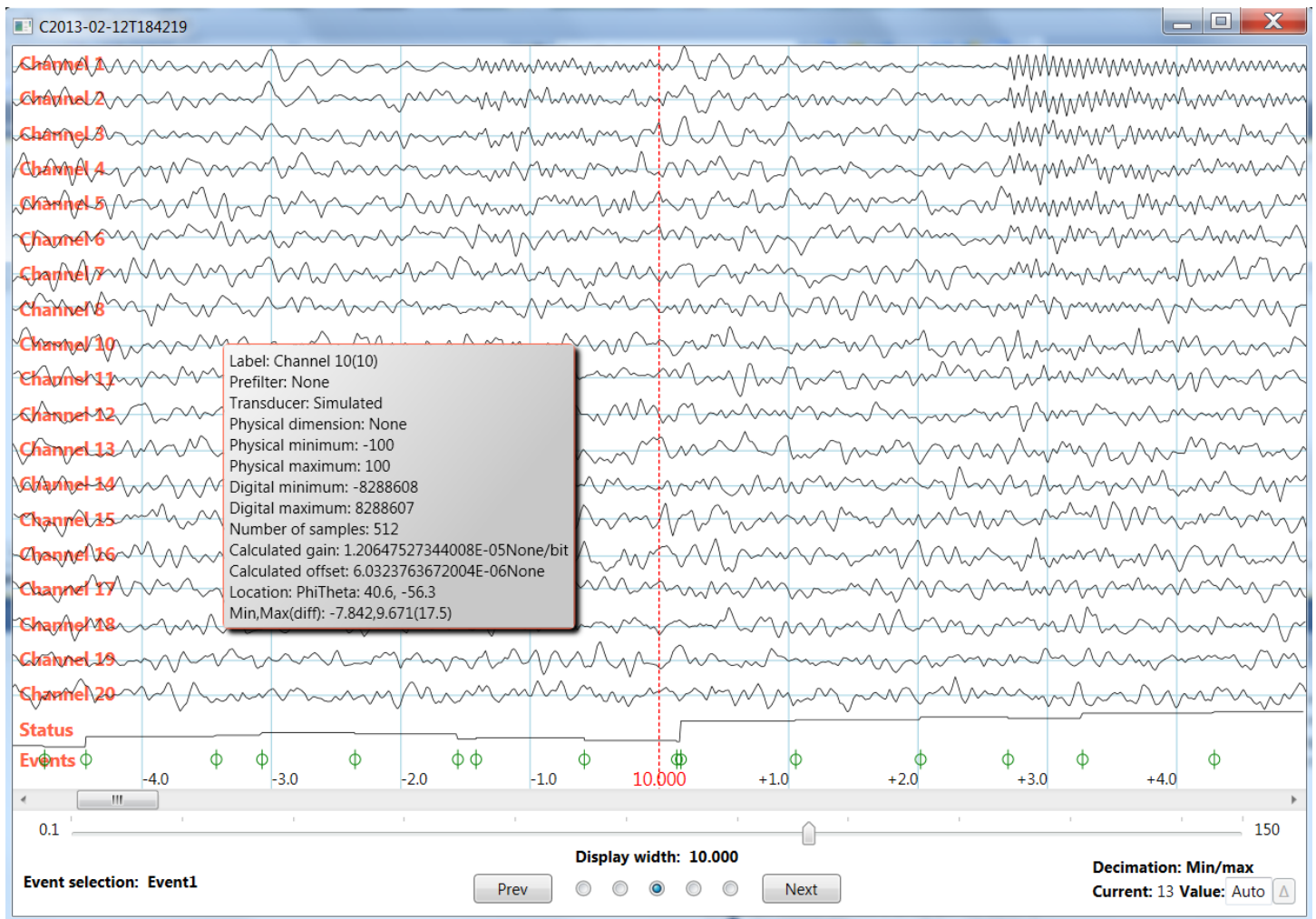


Figure 3 – Channel information popup

By Ctrl-left-clicking (and holding) on a channel in the channel display panel, an information popup will be shown for that channel. See Figure 3 for an example.

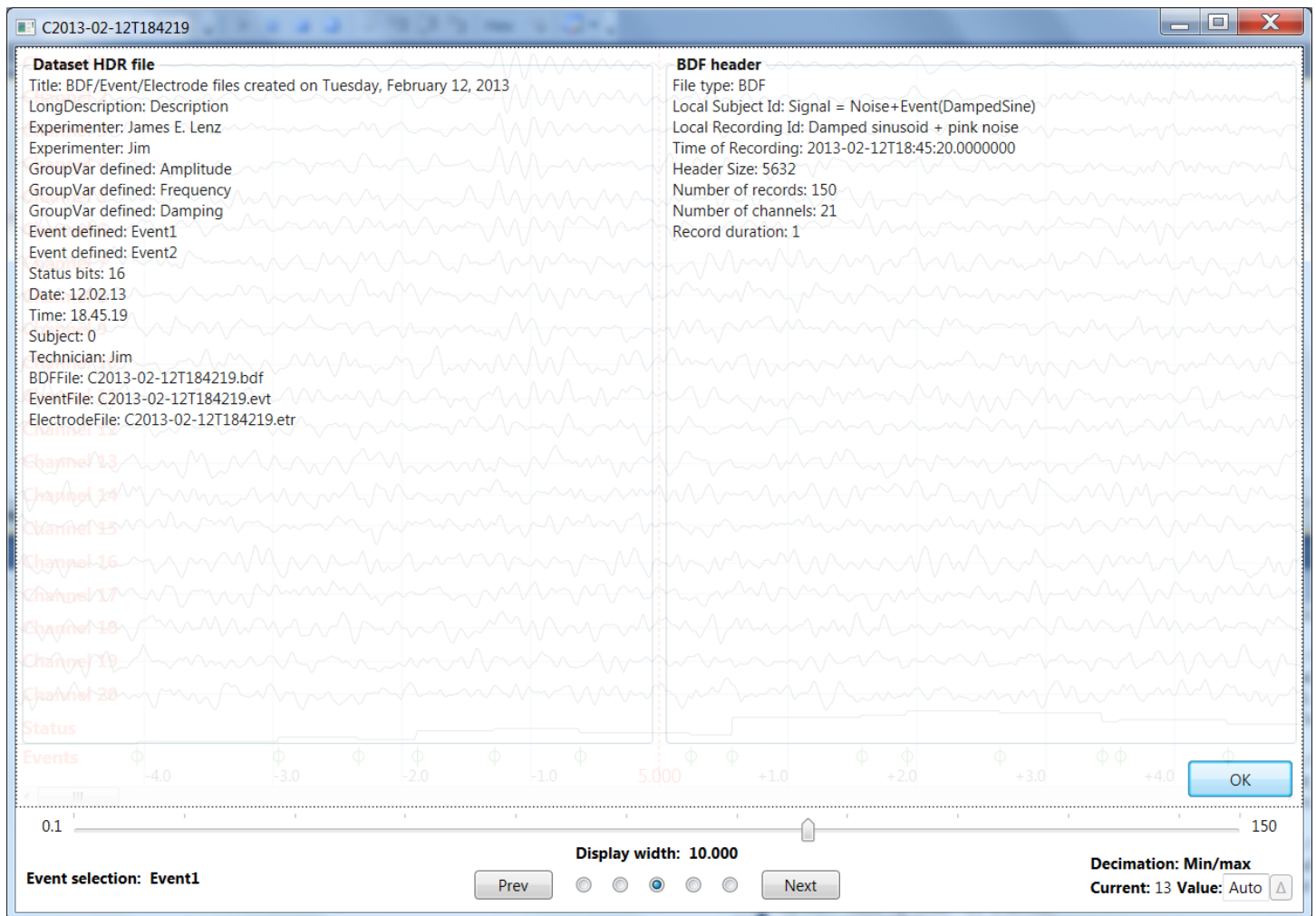


Figure 4 – Dataset information panel

Shift-Ctrl-left-click shows a dataset information panel (Figure 4). This displays information from both the HDR file and the header record in the BDF file. This panel is cleared by clicking on the OK button (or pressing Enter).

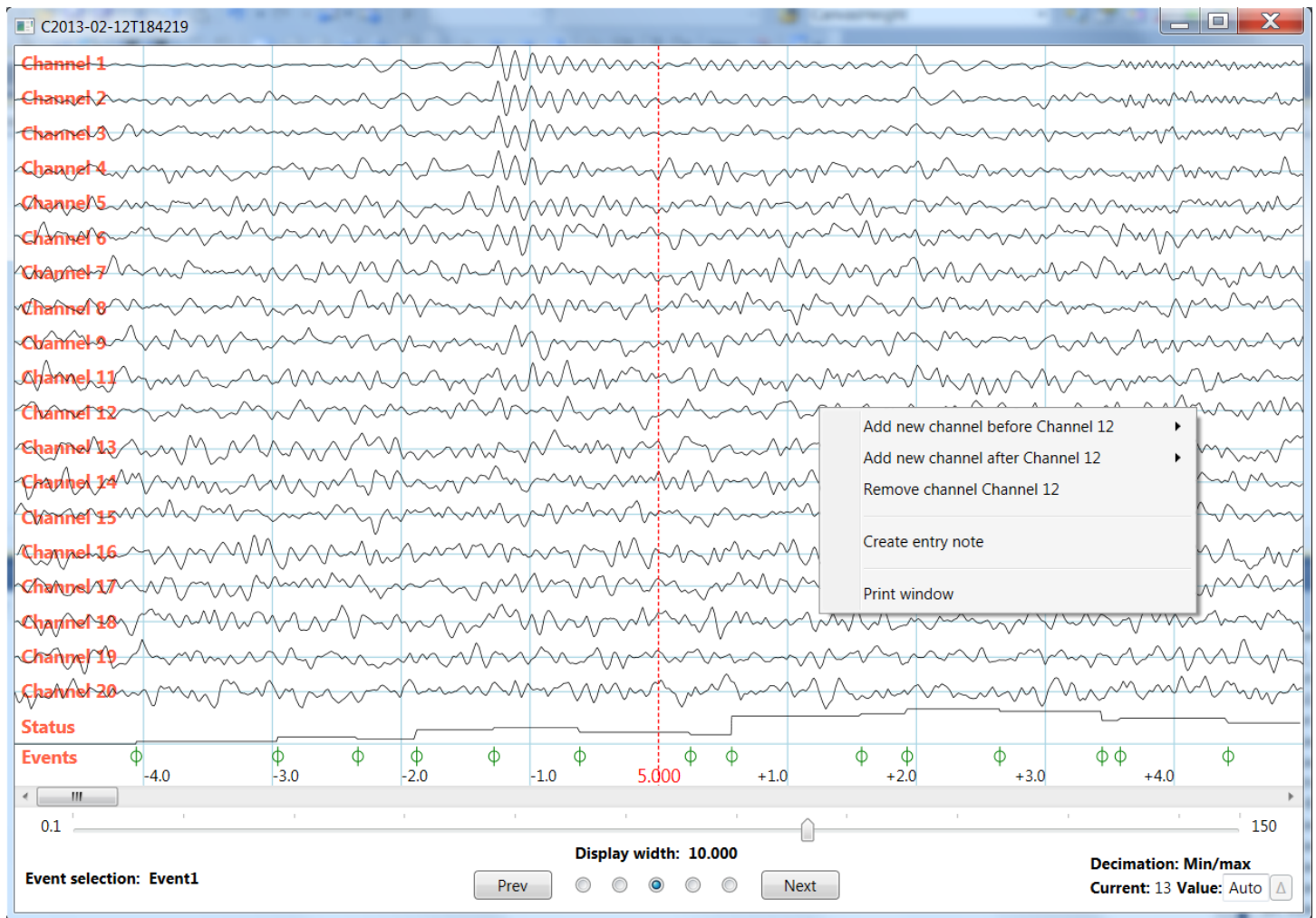


Figure 5 – Channel display context-sensitive menu

By right-clicking on a channel in the display, a popup context-sensitive menu will be shown (Figure 5). This menu has items for adding a channel before or after the clicked channel or removing the channel itself.

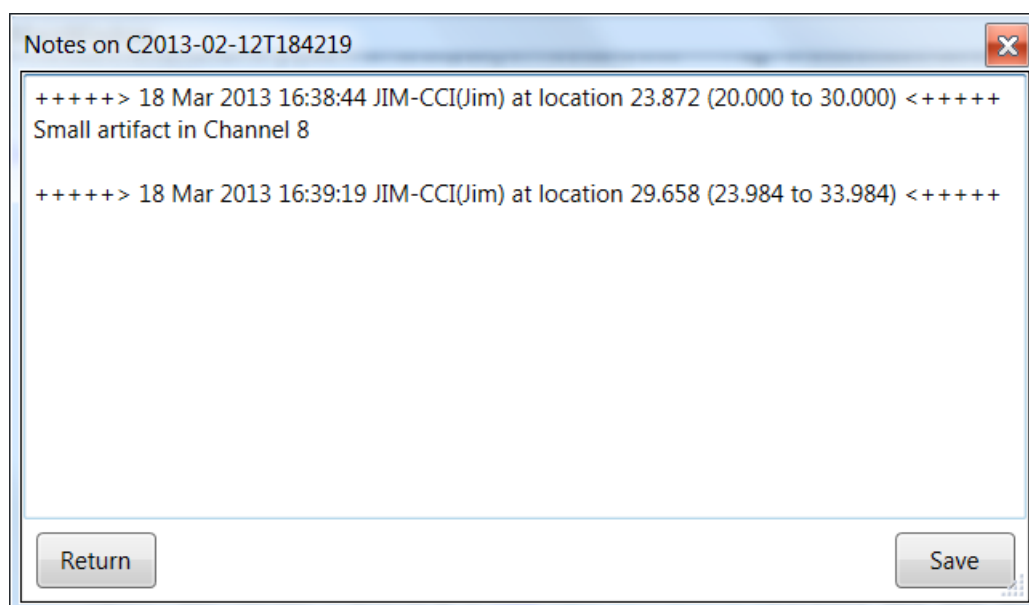


Figure 6 – Notes creation window

The Create entry note menu item permits creation of a note file stored in the dataset which can be used for annotation during file review (see Figure 6). This window is shown and any text may be enter. The name of the channel that was clicked is available in the clipboard and may be pasted into the note if desired. The text in this window is saved as a file with the extension .notes.txt in the dataset folder. Notes may be saved at any time by clicking the Save button. To return to the main display, click on the channel display window or click the Return button. The current notes file is saved whenever the window is closed or the application finished.

The Print window command is used to print the main window.



Figure 7 – Event information popup

The symbols in the Events channel mark the exact locations of Events as indicated by the Status channel. Each of these Events corresponds to an entry in the Event file of the dataset. To display a popup of the information on any of the Events, right-click (and hold) on the Event marker. See Figure 7 for an example of an Event popup.

Here is the key to the Event marker symbols. Recall that intrinsic Events are created only by the controlling computer itself. Extrinsic Events have an external source (leading the internal, computer generated, Event) or an external result (lagging the internal Event). “Naked” Events have no corresponding mark in the Status channel. If multiple Events occur at the same sampling instant, they are so marked. An Event with an error (usually a missing Event file record) is so marked.

- ⊕ Intrinsic
- ▷ Extrinsic - lagging
- ◁ Extrinsic - leading
- | “Naked” Event
- ⊞ Multiple simultaneous Events
- * Erroneous Event

The panel at the bottom of the display is used to control the graphic panel and the scanning through the data in the dataset. At the top is a slider that controls the width of the data displayed, from 0.1 second up to the total length of the dataset. Display width may also be set by right-clicking on the Display width text and entering a value as shown in Figure 8.

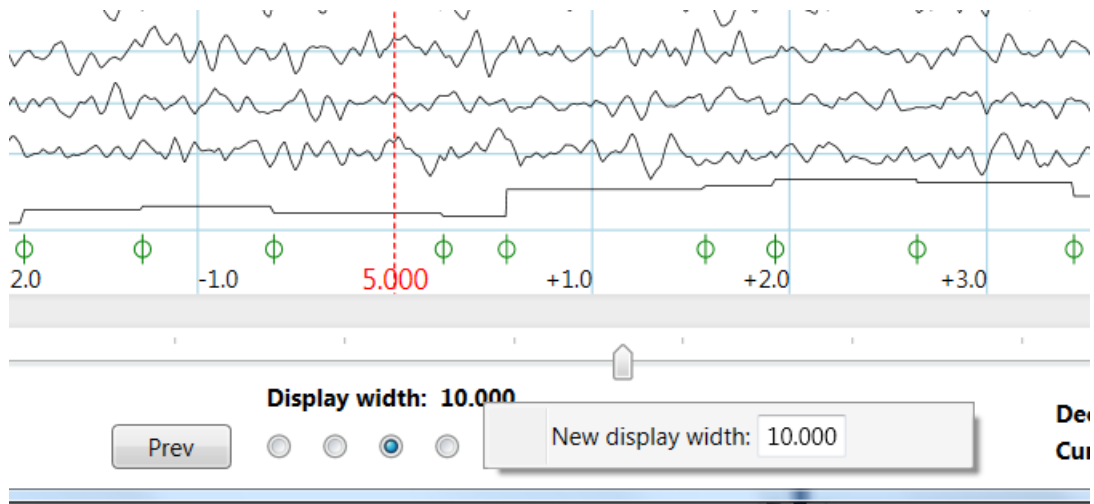


Figure 8 – Display width context-sensitive menu

One may scroll through the dataset in various ways:

- By using the scrollbar at the bottom of the channel graphic panel
- By “grabbing” the channel display left-clicking on it and dragging to the left or right
- By jumping from Event to Event using the Prev and Next buttons in the bottom panel

The latter method jumps from the current spot in the display to the next (or previous) Event of the type specified in the Event selection control. By right-clicking on this one can change the Event selection as shown in Figure 9.

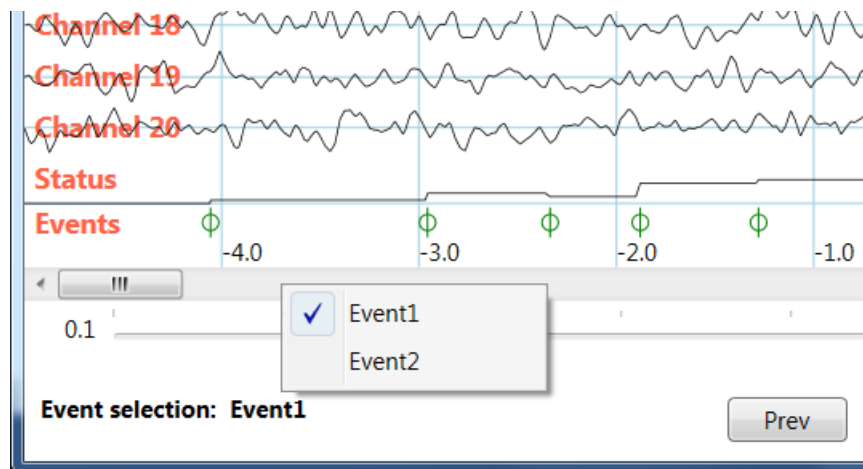


Figure 9 – Event selection context-sensitive menu

The positioning of the selected Event on the display is controlled by the 5 radiobuttons between the Prev and Next buttons. If the leftmost is selected the Event is placed at the left end of the display; the second will place the Event at a position $\frac{1}{4}$ across the display; the third in the middle of the display; etc.

On the right side is the control for Decimation of the display. Decimation reduces the amount of data displayed and makes the program more responsive. However, a decision must be made on which data to retain and which to throw out. Three choices (from fastest to slowest) are available:

- Keep just the first point in each decimation set: First point
- Use the average of the point values in each set: Average
- Keep both the minimum and maximum values (the default): Min/max

This choice can be made via the popup menu (right-click) on the Decimation header (see Figure 10 below).

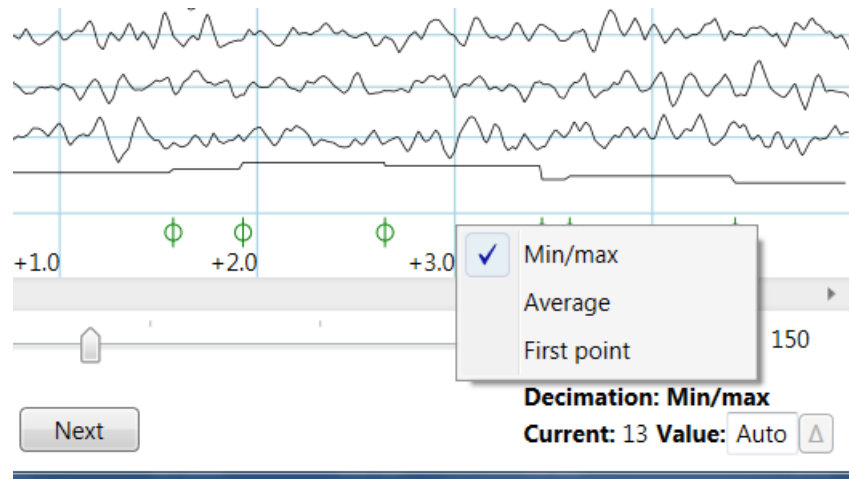


Figure 10 – Decimation context-sensitive menu

Note that the current decimation factor is shown. This value can be changed by entering a value and clicking on the Δ button. An automatically selected decimation factor (the default) can be used by entering “Auto”. This is selected to produce a good quality display while minimizing the amount of data actually displayed.