

MST Workshop

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Windows Version 9.50

Math Science and Technology Workshop

This application lets you create programs by connecting components. There are hundreds of components available. The menus on the top left group components into categories. Select a menu and look for the component you need. You can place the component anywhere on this workspace (window). Start with a component that generates a value, for example the **Slider** in the **Controls** menu. Then place some function to the right of the **Slider**. For example the **Square** component in the **Functions** menu. Now you can connect the two components by letting their terminals touch. Alternatively, you can click on one of the terminals and drag the cursor to the other terminal. Now we need to display the output of the **Square** function. Use the **Display List** component in the **Controls** menu. Connect it to the output of the **Square** function. Finally, you can drag the “knob” (white circle) in the **Slider** and instantly view the square of the number selected. An easy way to search for a component is to start typing the component's name. In the example above, to find the slider type “SLIDE” - all the components will dim and only the components with “SLIDE” in their name will remain bright. To clear your search use either the Enter or the Esc key on the keyboard. You can also search by clicking the **Find** button in the upper right corner of the workspace. Type a word and hit OK. The program searches through the names and details of all the components. All the matching components will be listed. Now you can click on any of the lines in that dialog to create that component.

Inputs and Outputs

Some components have inputs, some have outputs and some have both. You can connect components by snapping an input to an output or using a wire. The values carried between output and input terminals can be a numerical value, a string, or

an image. When a wire is carrying a single numerical value it is a thin black line. If it is carrying a string it is a thin green line. If the wire is carrying an array the colored line becomes thicker. Numerical values are what is called Double Precision which means that it is in the range of ± 10 to the ± 308 power. This wide range of numbers has at most 16 decimal digits of resolution. Strings can be any length only limited by your computer's memory available. Some components can handle more than 16 digits of precision by accepting strings of digits.

Arrays

Some Components take arrays for inputs or yield arrays as outputs. For example: the **Count** component takes an array at its input and outputs a number that is the number of elements in the array. An example of a component that takes numbers and outputs an array is the **Synthesizer** component, it takes numbers and synthesizes an array specified by those inputs.

Additionally, many components that normally take single numbers can also take arrays. For example that **Add** component takes two numbers and outputs a number that is the sum. You can connect an array to one of the **Add** component's inputs and the output will be an array that has the same number added to each element. You can also connect two arrays of the same size and the **Add** component will add the arrays and output an array that is the sum of the respective elements.

Time

Most components respond instantly to changes in their inputs by updating their outputs. There are also components that are time based. These components consider time in their calculations. An example of a time based component is the **Square Wave** component. Normally its output doesn't change, but when the workspace clock is running, the output changes based on the **Square Wave**'s inputs and settings. You can control the workspace clock with the buttons at the bottom left of the workspace. These buttons are disabled when there are no components in the workspace that are time based. When you place a time based component in the workspace these buttons will become active. Time based components also change their color. When the clock is not running, time based components are gray, then the clock is running they change to the color of their

menu.

Connections

There are a few ways to connect components. The simplest is to make their terminals touch (when close they should snap together). Another way is to connect them with a virtual wire. Click and hold the mouse button on any terminal and drag away, a wire will follow the cursor. Move to another terminal and release the mouse button to connect the terminals. Note: While you are dragging, you can click the right mouse button to put a bend at that point. This is handy when you need to go around another component.

To delete a wire you can right click anywhere along the line. You can also delete a wire by clicking on one end of the wire and dragging it off the terminal. You can also bend wires after they are created by clicking and dragging at any point along the wire. To remove a bend, right click on the point where the wire is bent and it will straighten. Wires can have as many bends as needed to look neat.

Another way to connect components is with bus components. One type is the **Bus In** and **Bus Out** components. Bus components act like invisible wires. One **Bus In** component will connect to all the **Bus Out** components with the same name. If you need multiple independent buses you can give buses names by double clicking on the **Bus In** or **Bus Out** then tap **Enter Name**.

Another type of bus is the **Bus 2 In** and **Bus 2 Out** components. These buses can have multiple inputs with names, you can think of them as a cable with several wires inside. Set the number of input on the **Bus 2 In** component, then set the name of each input. When you place a **Bus 2 Out** component, the program will search for the matching **Bus 2 In** component and automatically setup the number and names of the outputs.

Subroutines

When your workspace gets cluttered or confusing often you can break things into pieces. This is where the subroutine feature comes into play. For example, suppose you are calculating the volume of a cylinder. That calculation takes several

components. Instead of putting that calculation in the main workspace, you can open a subroutine (click the **Edit 1** button in the **Subroutines** menu) and put the components there. To get variables into this new page you use an **Input** component (on the **Controls** menu). To get your results back out of the page you use the **Output** component. After creating this new page, return to the Main workspace (click **Subroutines** then the first **Edit**). Next select the **Subroutines** menu again and you will see the **Place 1** button is active. Click and drag that button and a **Sheet** component will be placed on the main workspace. The **Sheet** component will now take inputs from the left terminals and pass those values to the subroutine's **Input** components. Next it will calculate the volume of a cylinder and take the value at the **Output** components and pass it to the **Sheet's** right terminals on the main workspace. You can place this **Sheet** component anywhere you need to calculate a cylinder volume on your Main workspace. You can add labels to the **Input** and **Output** components for clarity. You can also name the **Sheet** by clicking **Subroutines** then the **Sub 1** button and giving it a title. See an example in the **Input** or **Output** descriptions below.

Scrolling and Zooming

You can shift the workspace by right clicking in a blank area where there are no components, hold the right button down and then drag the mouse. You can also use the arrow keys and **Home** key (when there is no **Keyboard** component in the workspace). There are also button in the Options menu that shift the workspace: **Page Left**, **Page Right**, **Page Up**, and **Page Down**. **Reset Page** returns you to the center of the workspace. If you have some components selected, the arrow keys move the selection up, down, left or right by one pixel at a time.

To get a closer look at something in the workspace or to zoom out for a wider view, you can use the wheel on the mouse to zoom in or out. If your mouse doesn't have a wheel, you can use the **Zoom In** and **Zoom Out** menu buttons in the controls area. **Reset Zoom** restores the original screen size and position. The mouse wheel is also a button, if you activate that button while scrolling the wheel you will get a ten times magnification of the zoom effect.

A few controls can be operated using the mouse wheel. Hover over a control you want to move vertically and rotate the mouse. The components with this ability are: Slider, Slide Factor, Slide Offset, Knob, Knob Factor, Knob Offset, Rack, Rack Factor, Rack Offset, Function, Function X1, Function X2, and Display List.

Selection

To modify a component right click on the component and a menu will pop up. You can **Delete**, get **Details**, **Duplicate** or give the component a label. Some components have extra buttons. Often you can change the inputs that are available. This allows you to only have inputs that you need and minimize complex components. Some components have **Options** that are available from this menu and are different for each component.

To select a group of components for deletion or duplication, start by clicking where there are no components, then drag to select some components. the workspace where there are no wires or components. A red frame will appear as you drag, when you release the mouse the selected components will become bold. Now you can drag the components as a group. You can also right click on one of the components in the group to **Delete** or **Duplicate** the group. Note: After duplicating and while the group is still bold, you can drag the new copy to a more desirable location.

Hovering

If you hover the mouse over an input terminal a text will appear at the bottom right of the workspace indicating the component's number followed by the word "dim" followed by the dimensions of the data being input to that component. Next will be a description of the type of input: numerical, string or image. Lastly will be the first few values of the data. Similar results will be displayed when you hover over an output terminal.

When you hover over a component, the text will usually show "operating normally" to indicate that the component's inputs are satisfied. When there is a problem with the inputs, the component will change its color to gray and the

message will describe which input is not connected to an acceptable value. If the component is designed to operate when the clock is running (buttons at the lower left of the workspace), it will be gray and say “requires clock running.”

Colors

Several dialogs control graphics colors in the workspace. The colors of the seven menus at the top of the workspace are set from a dialog that is activated by clicking the **Set Button Colors...** item in the **Options** menu. The **Chart**, **XY Chart**, **Recorder**, and **XY Recorder** pen colors are controlled in dialog activated from the **Set Pen Colors...** dialog. The Workspace background, various chart and control backgrounds are activated from the **Set Background Colors...** dialog. The major and minor gridlines in the charts and recorders, the wire colors, and the lines that connect the various knobs are activated from the **Set Line Colors...** dialog. The various texts shown in and around components are controlled by the **Set Text Colors...** dialog. You can also check the **Dark Theme** item to reverse video everything in the workspace. Finally, if you want to return to the colors that were originally set you can select the **Restore Default Colors** item.

Errors

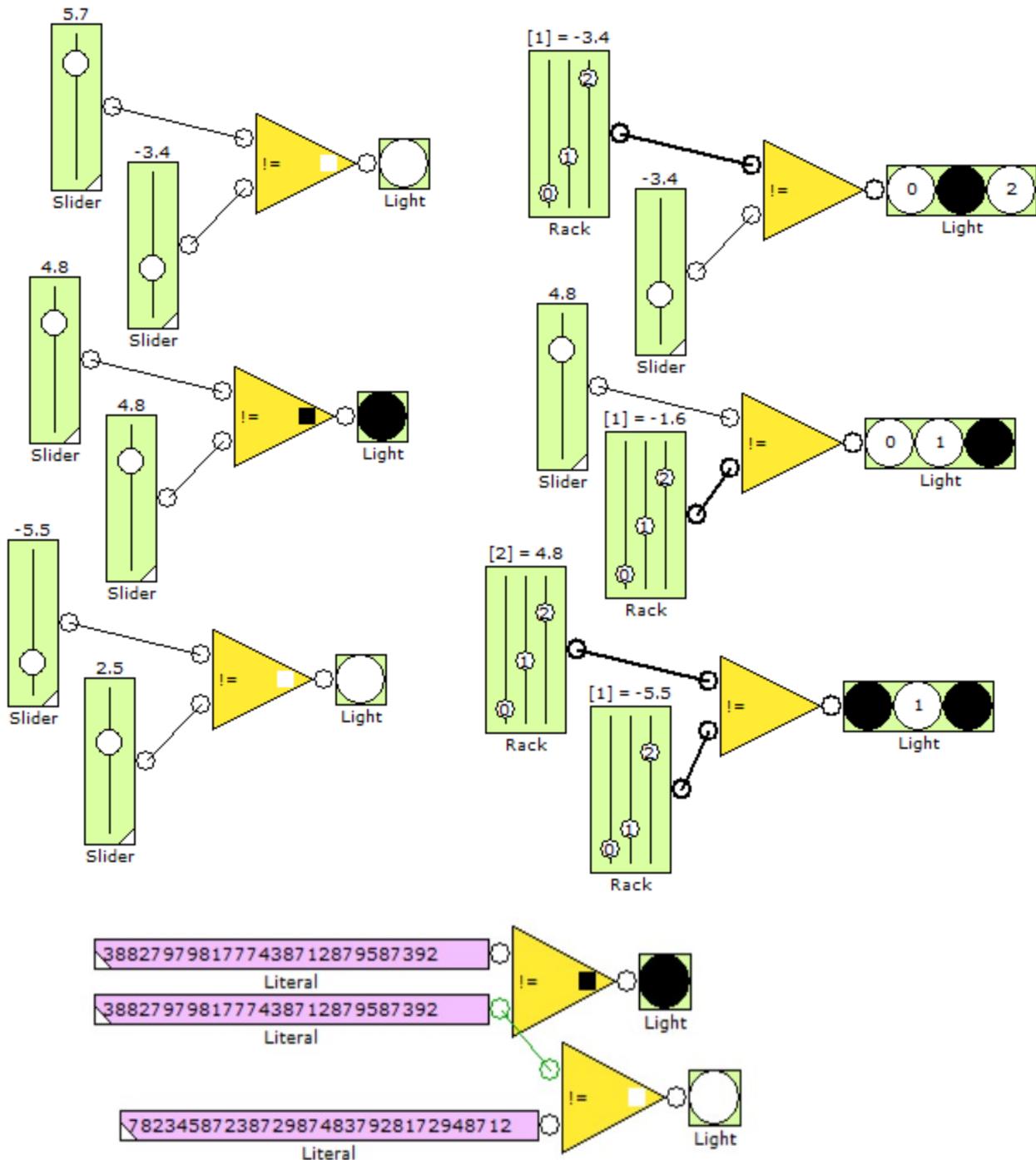
When a component's inputs are not sufficient to allow the component to operate, the component will change color to gray. If you hover the mouse over the component, text will appear in the lower right of the workspace indicating the problem. Components that require a changing time will also be gray when the time is not running as described above.

Automatic Backup

After you save a file the first time or after opening a file, the Automatic Backup will be activated. You can disable it from the checkbox in the Options menu. When enabled, a copy of the program will be saved periodically as you make progress on your solution. The file name will be the name you have chosen with the word *backup* added.

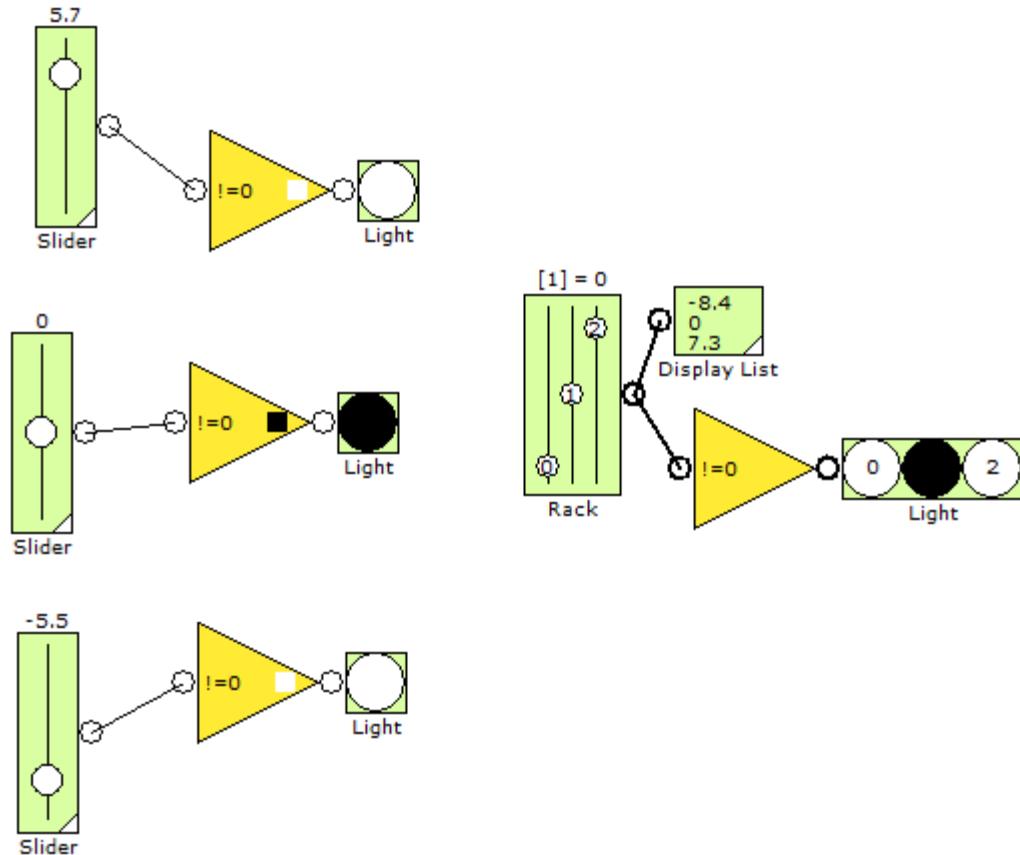
!=

The != component compares the inputs and returns true if the top value is not equal to the bottom value. Inputs can be scalars or arrays. Functions - column 4



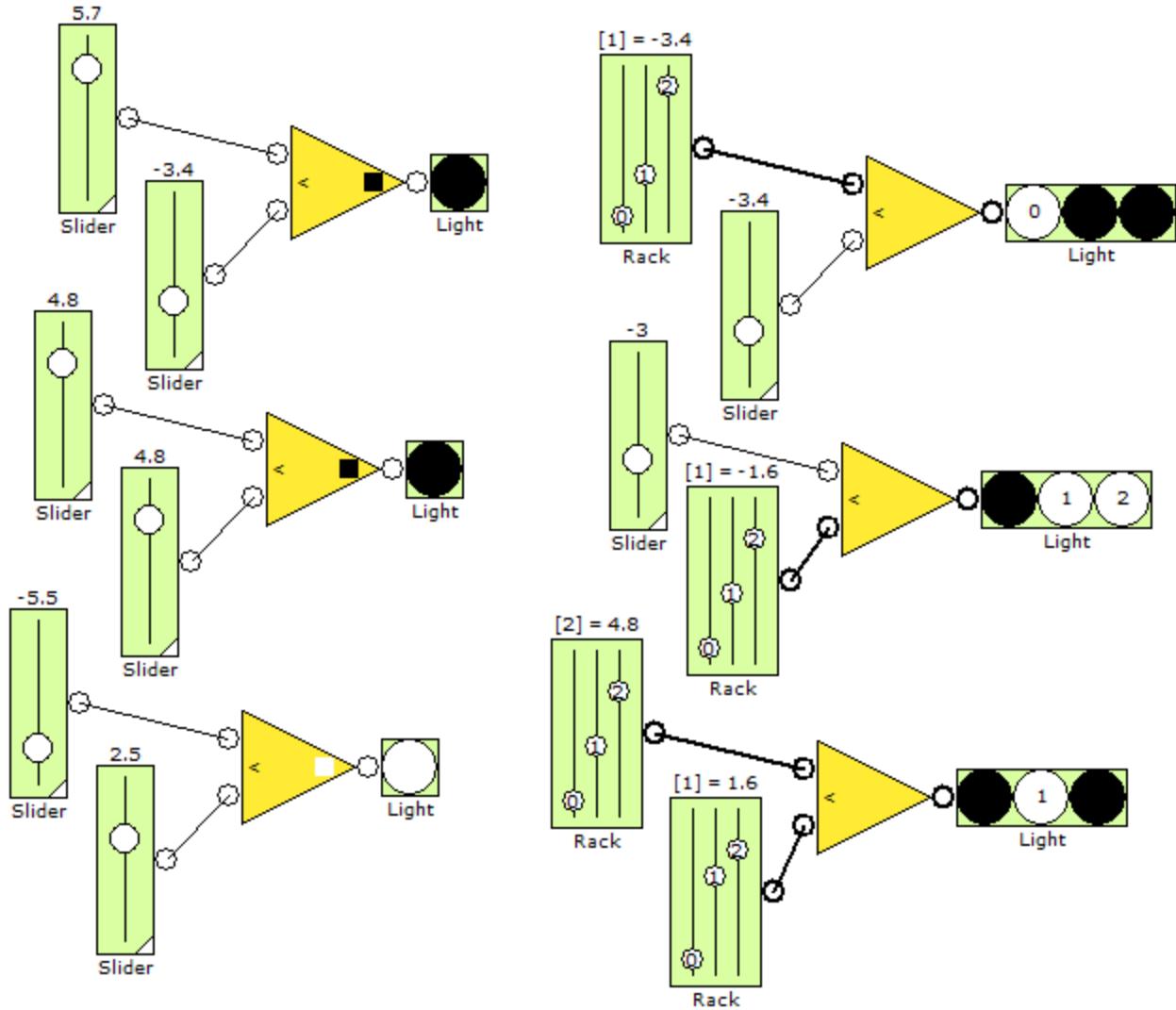
!=0

The **!=0** component returns true if the input value is not equal to zero. Input can be scalar or an array.
Functions - column 4



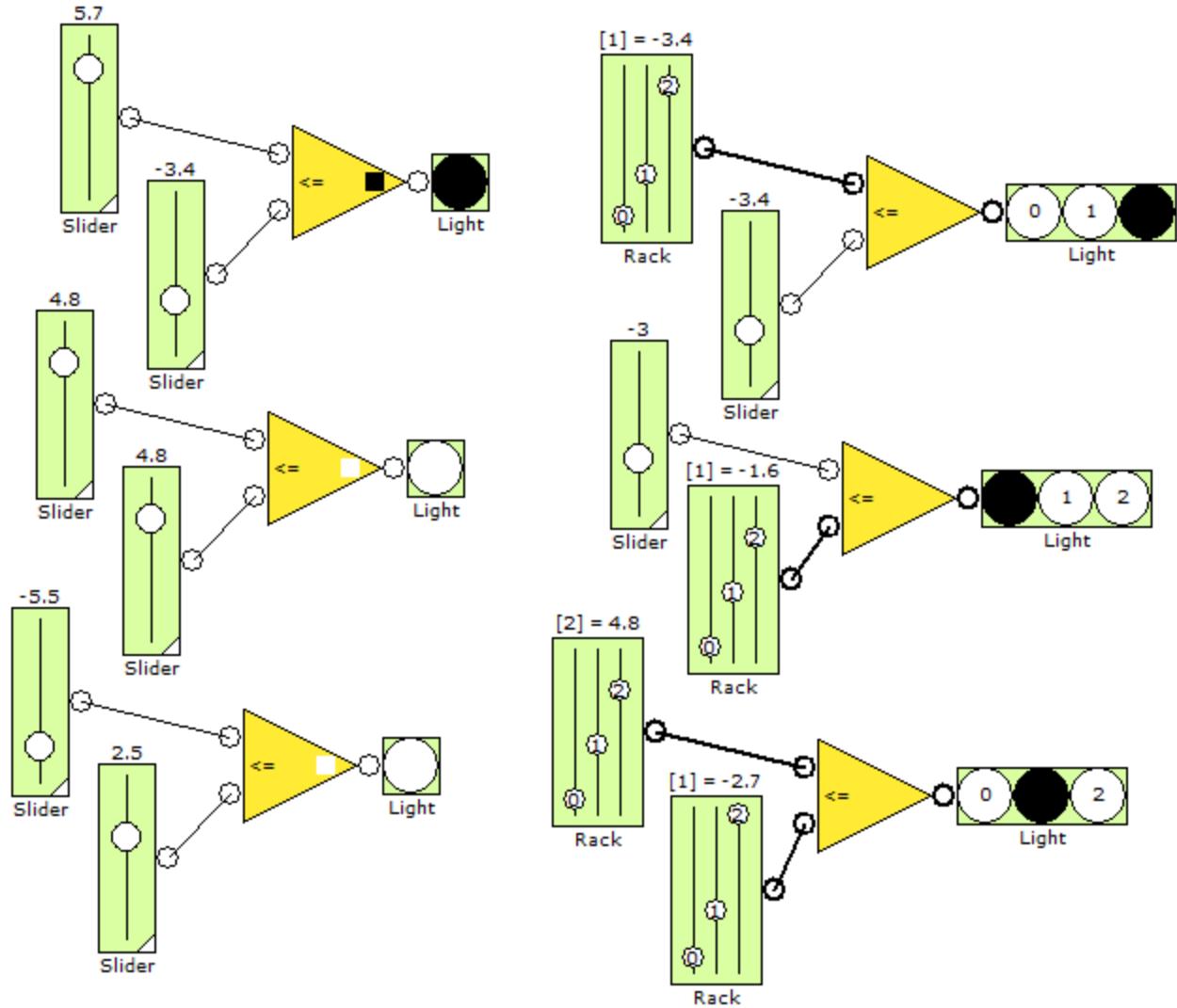
<

The < component compares the inputs and returns true if the top value is less than the bottom value.
 Inputs can be scalars or arrays. Functions - column 4



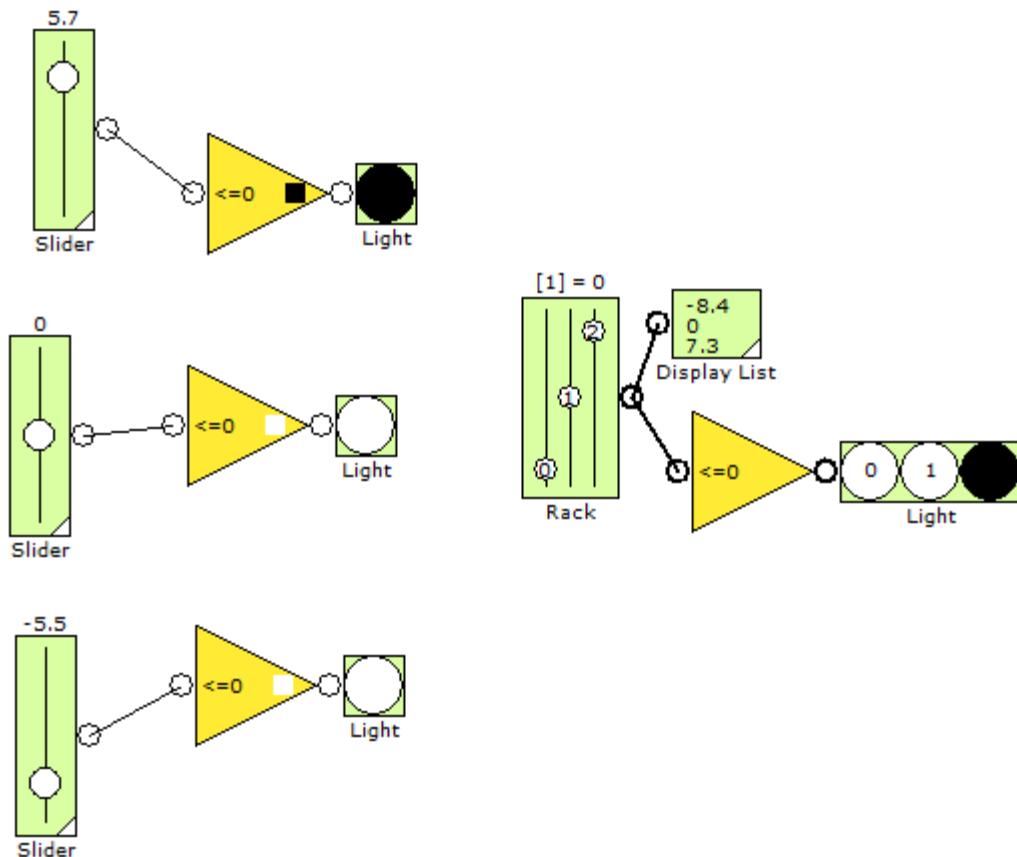
<=

The <= component compares the inputs and returns true if the top value is less than or equal to the bottom value. Inputs can be scalars or arrays. Functions - column 4



≤ 0

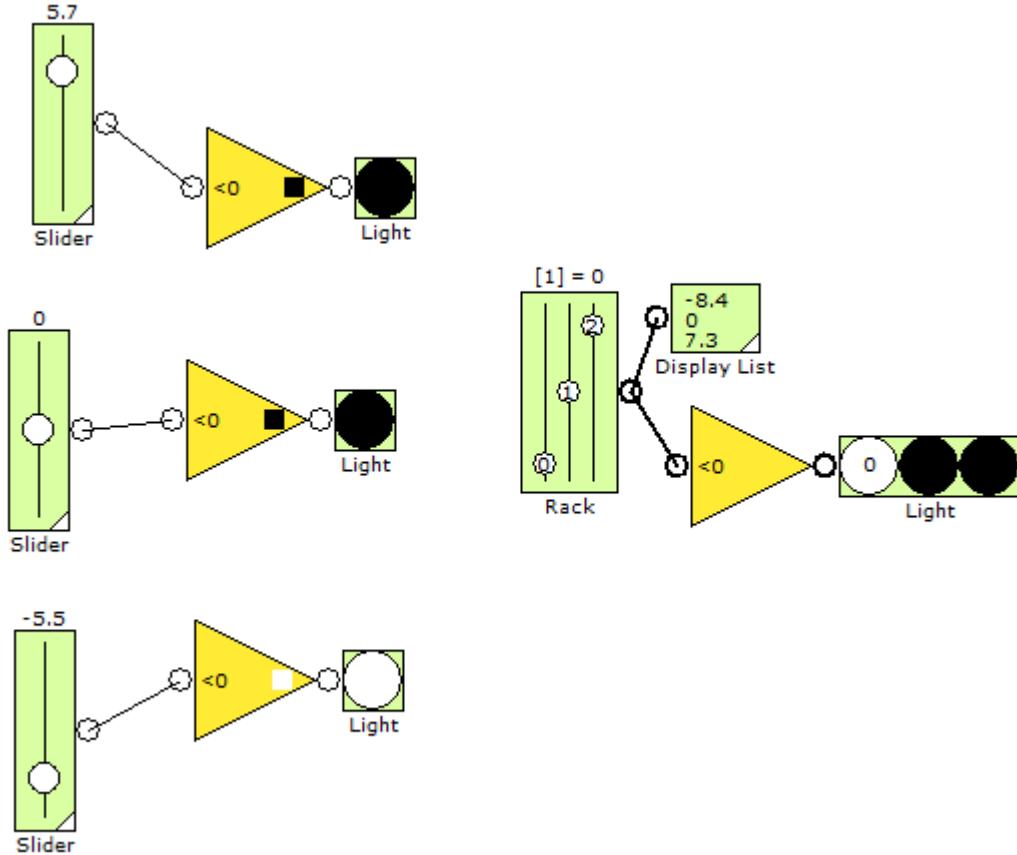
The ≤ 0 component returns true if the input value is less than or equal to zero. Input can be scalar or an array. Functions - column 4



<0

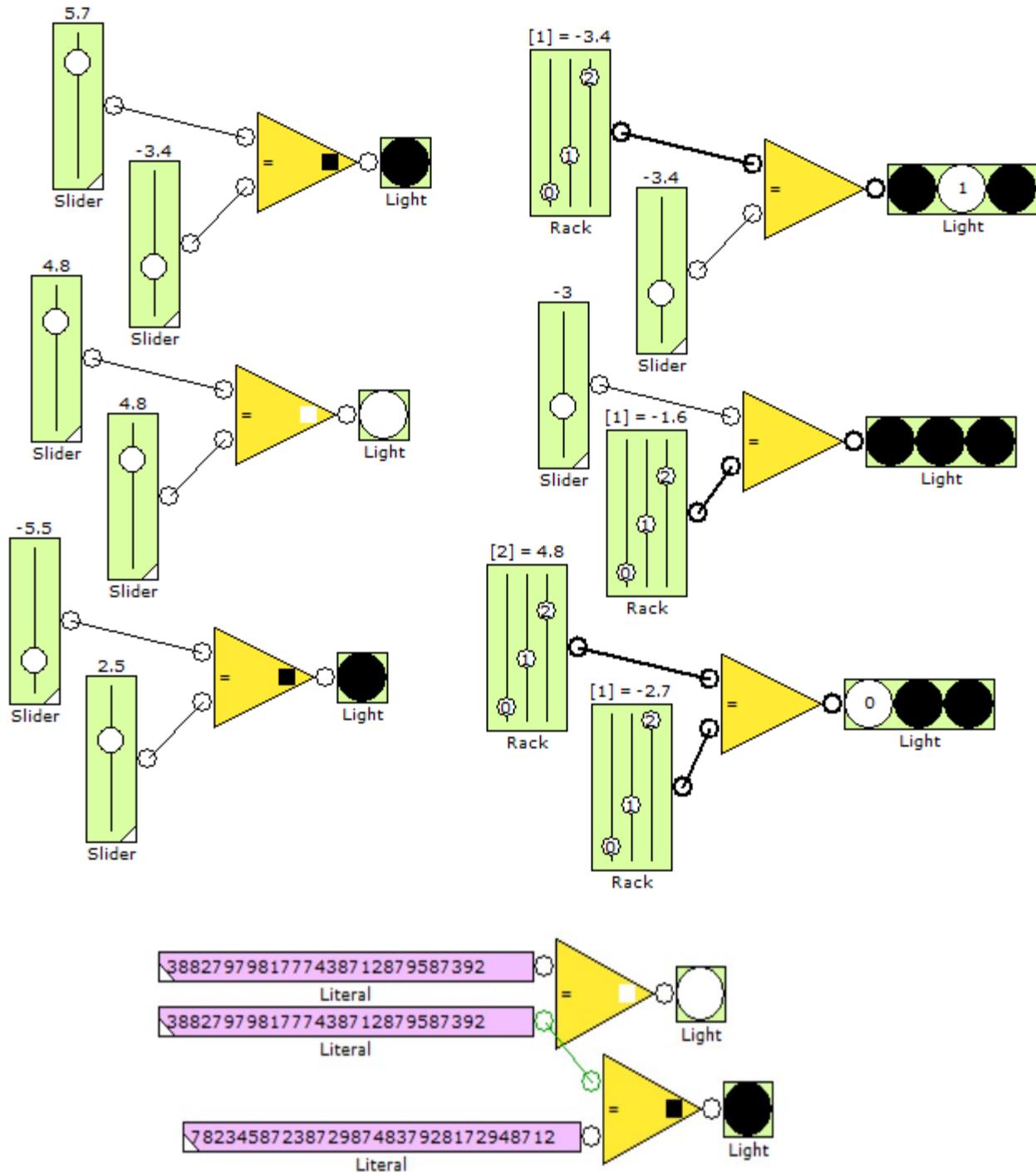
The <0 component returns true if the input value is less than zero. Input can be scalar or an array.

Functions - column 4



=

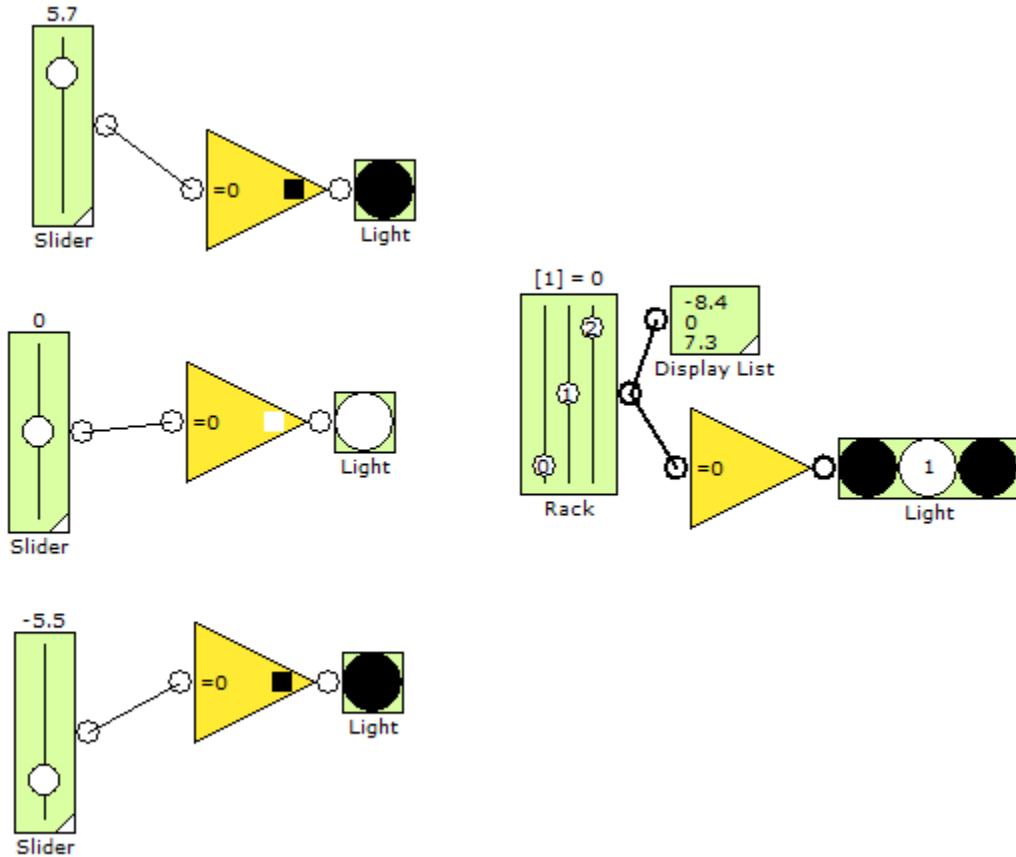
The = component compares the inputs and returns true if the top value is equal to the bottom value.
Inputs can be scalars or arrays. Functions - column 4



=0

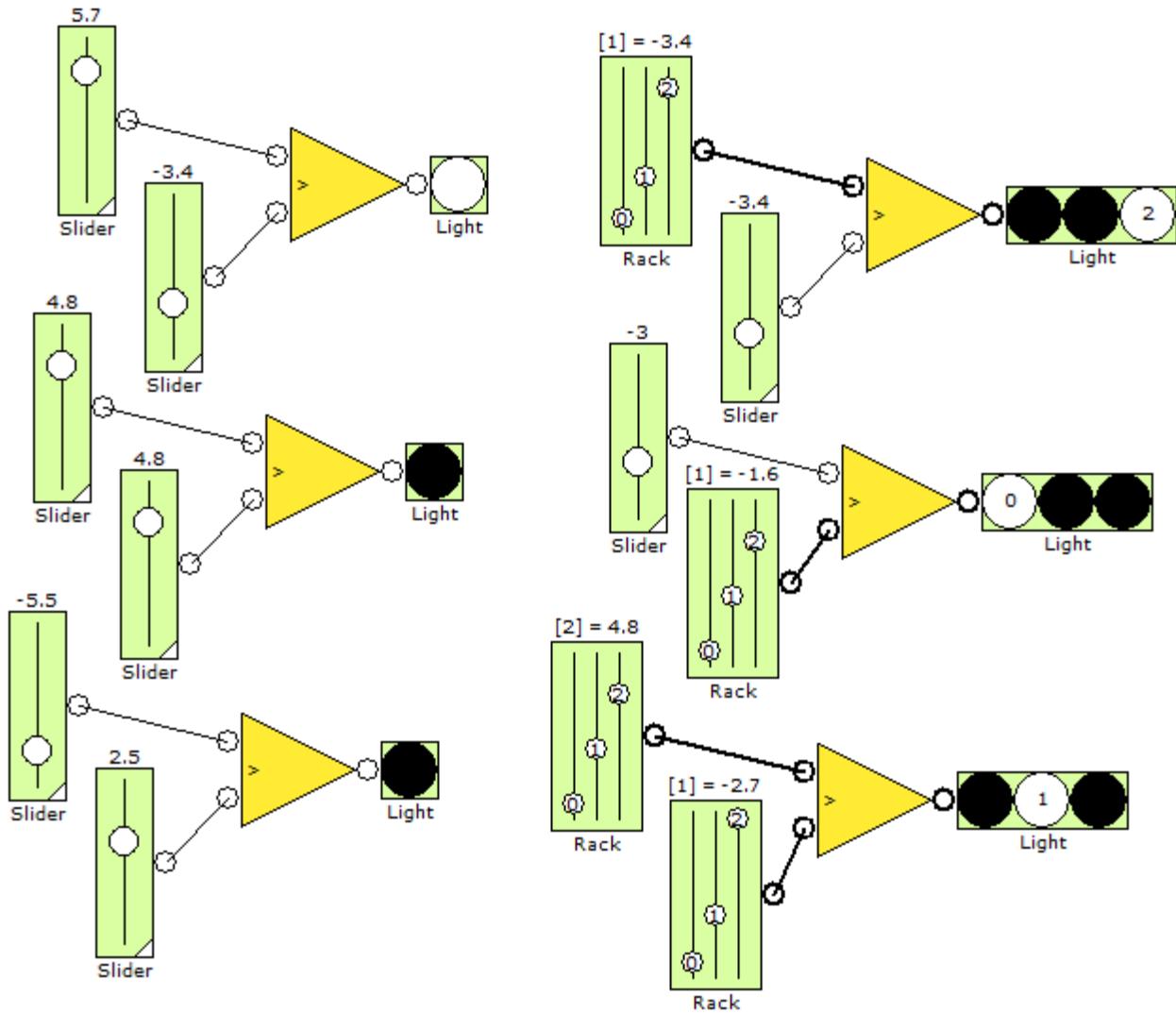
The =0 component returns true if the input value is equal to zero. Input can be scalar or an array.

Functions - column 4



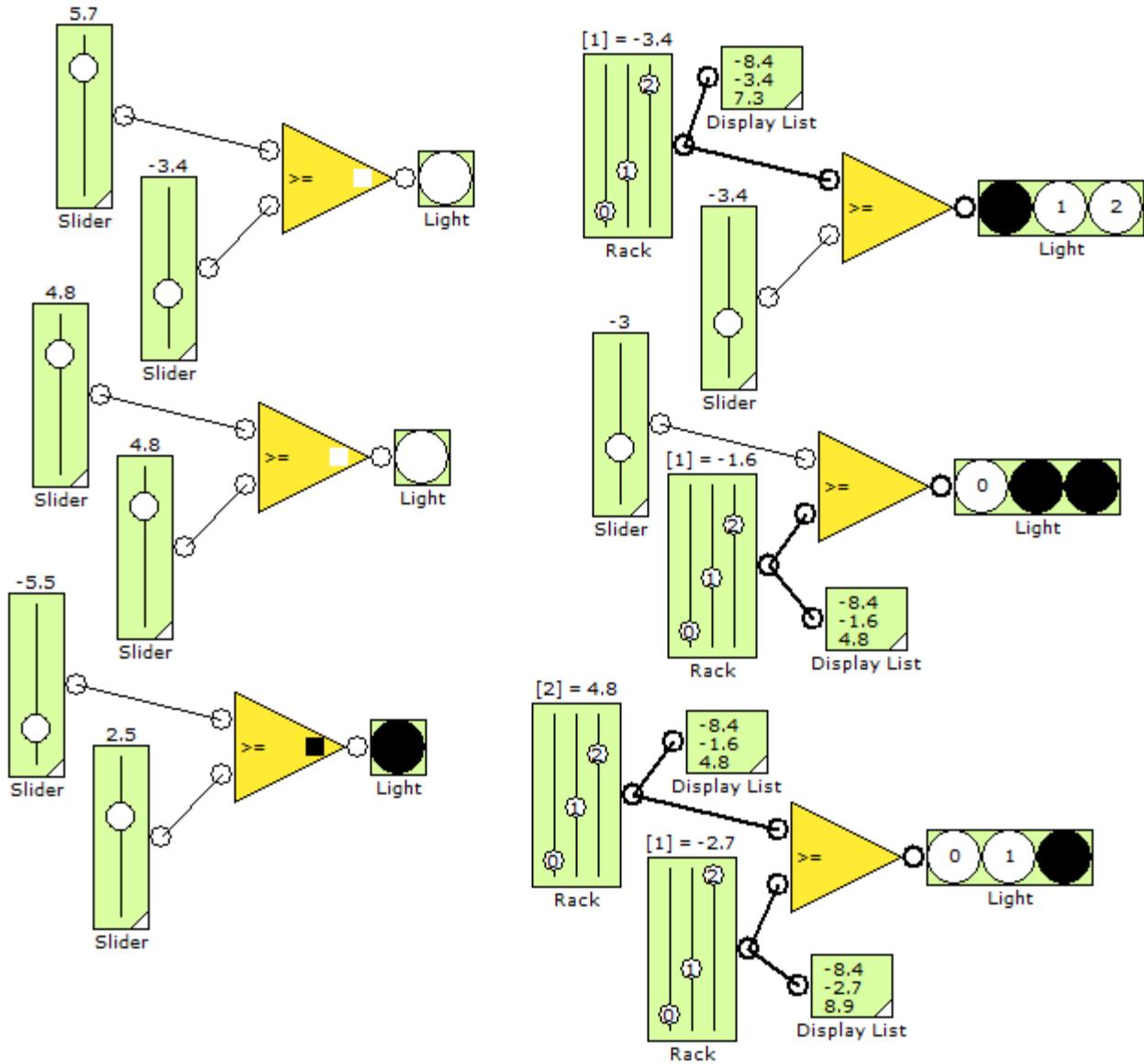
>

The > component compares the inputs and returns true if the top value is greater than the top value.
 Inputs can be scalars or arrays. Functions - column 4



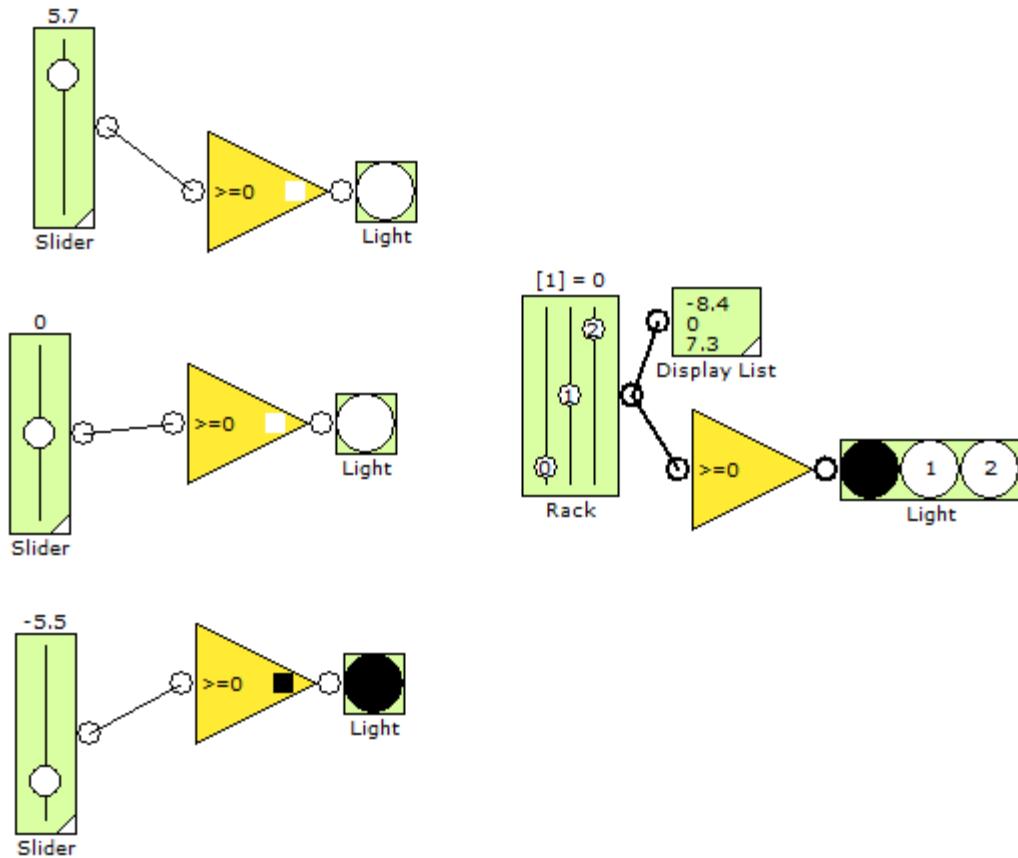
>=

The \geq component compares the inputs and returns true if the top value is greater than or equal to the bottom value. Inputs can be scalars or arrays. Functions - column 4



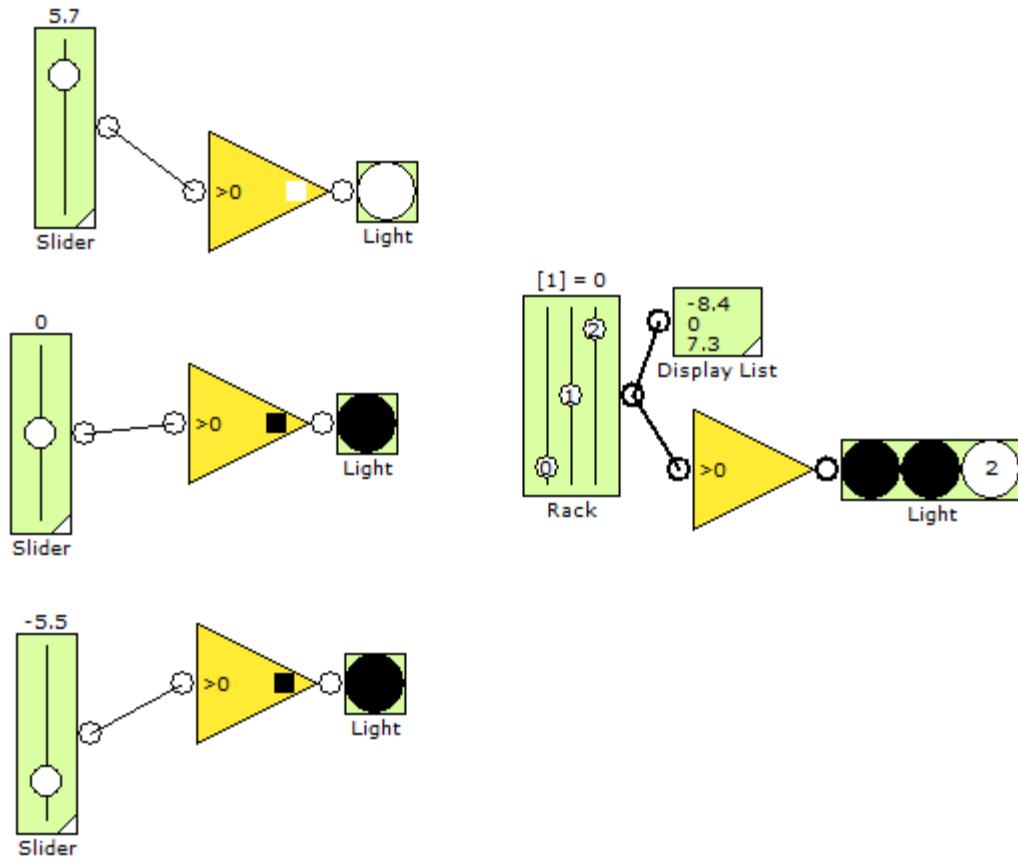
≥ 0

The ≥ 0 component returns true if the input value is greater than or equal to zero. Input can be scalar or an array. Functions - column 4



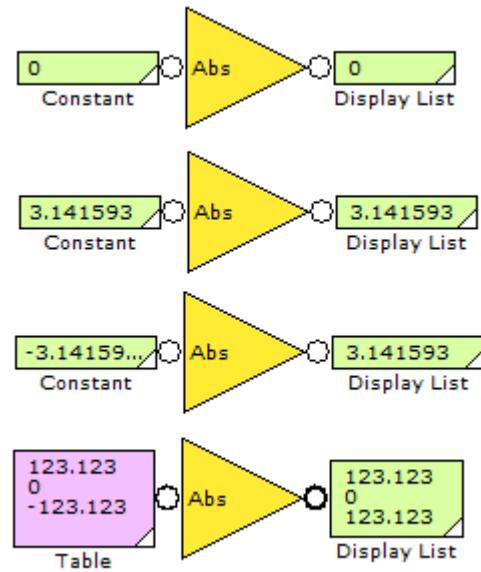
>0

The >0 component returns true if the input value is greater than zero. Input can be scalar or an array.
Functions - column 4



Abs

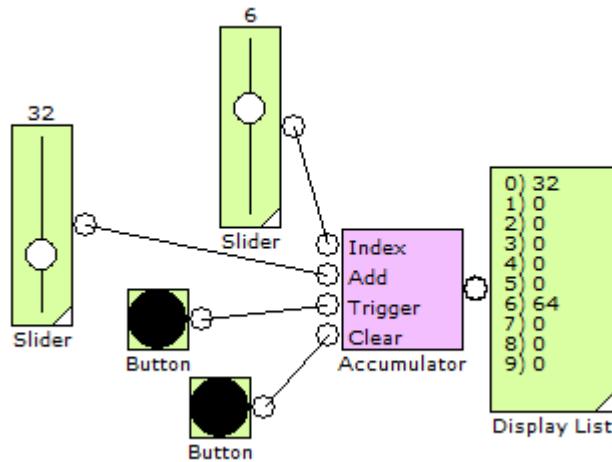
The Abs component outputs the absolute value of the input value. Input can be scalar or an array.
Functions - column 1



Accumulator

The Accumulator component accumulates data into an internal buffer and outputs the data. When the trigger goes true the value at the Add input is added to the total of the item in the Cell input. The cell number can be the index of any of the items in the array. You can put a negative number at the Add input to decrease the value in the array.

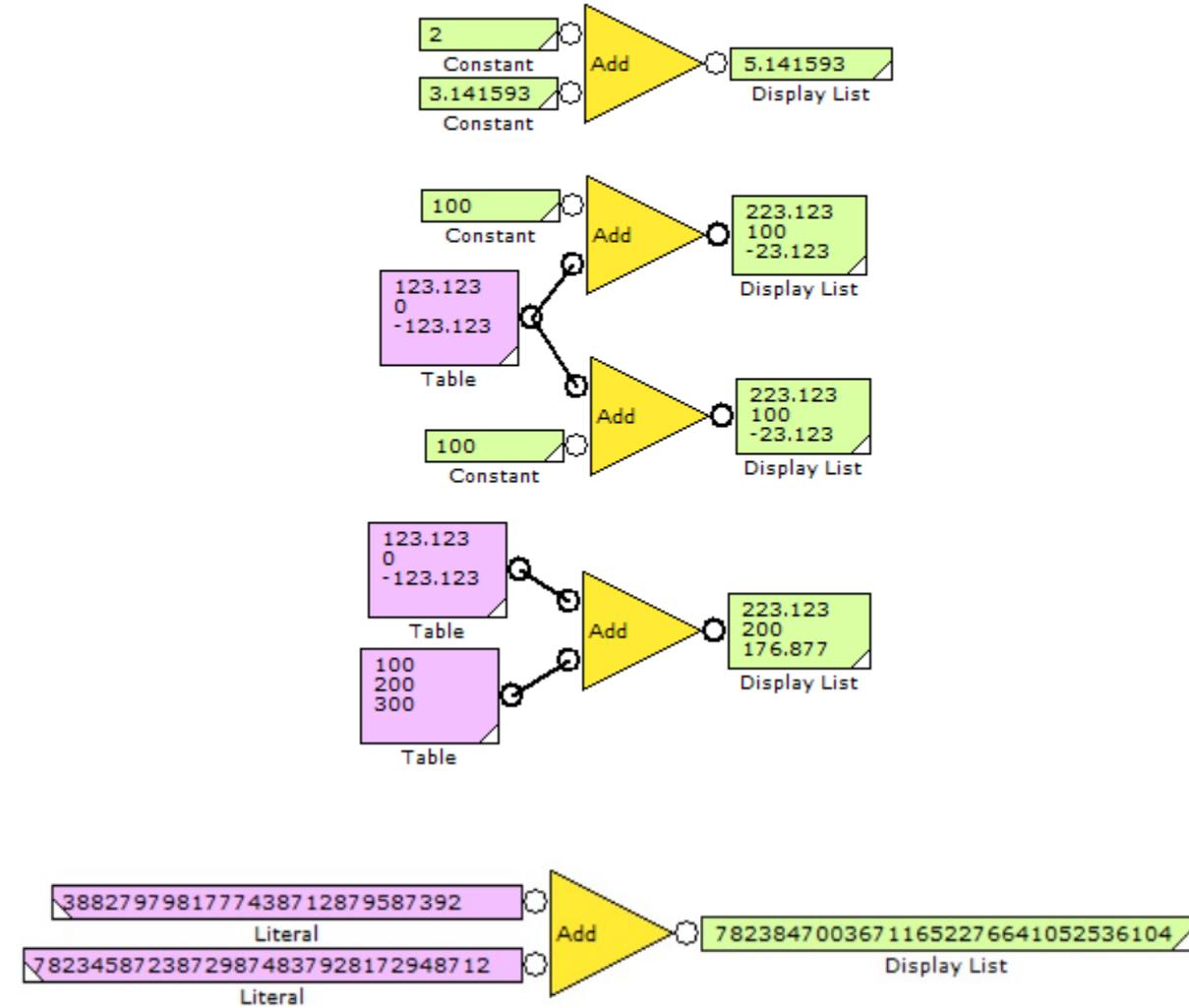
Arrays - column 1



Add

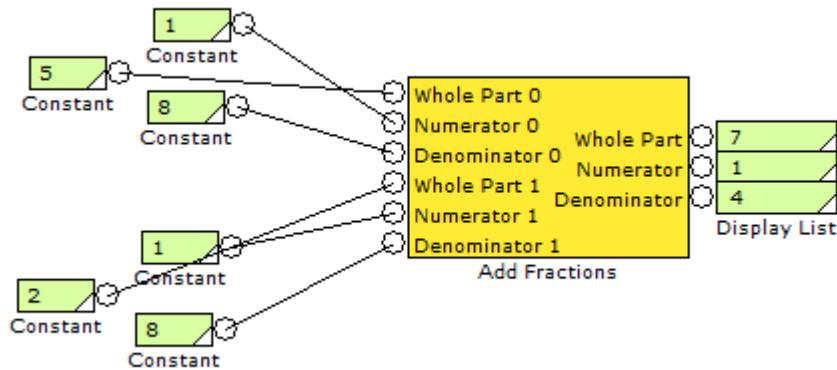
The Add component adds the inputs together. Inputs can be scalar and /or arrays.

Functions -



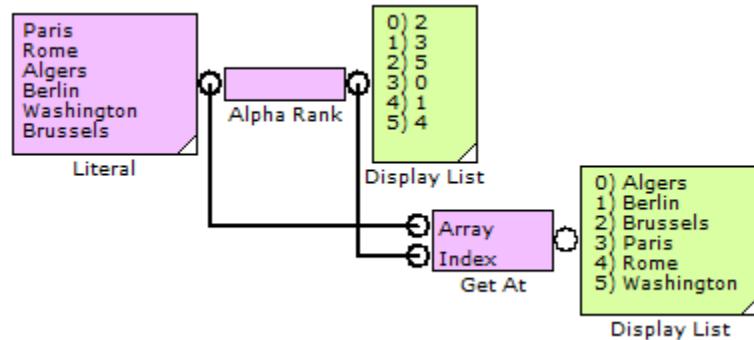
Add Fractions

The Add Fractions component adds two numbers with fractions. The output is a whole number with a fraction as needed. Functions - column 9



Alpha Rank

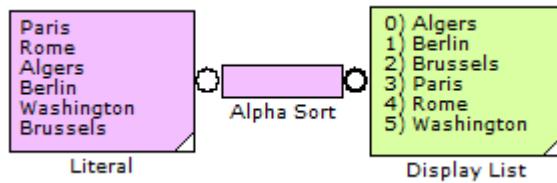
The Alpha Rank component outputs a list of numbers in the order of the sorted alpha numerical input.
Arrays - column 6



Alpha Sort

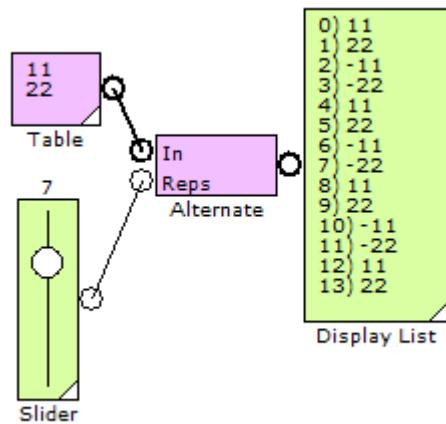
The Alpha Sort component sorts the input strings into alpha numerical order.

Arrays - column 6



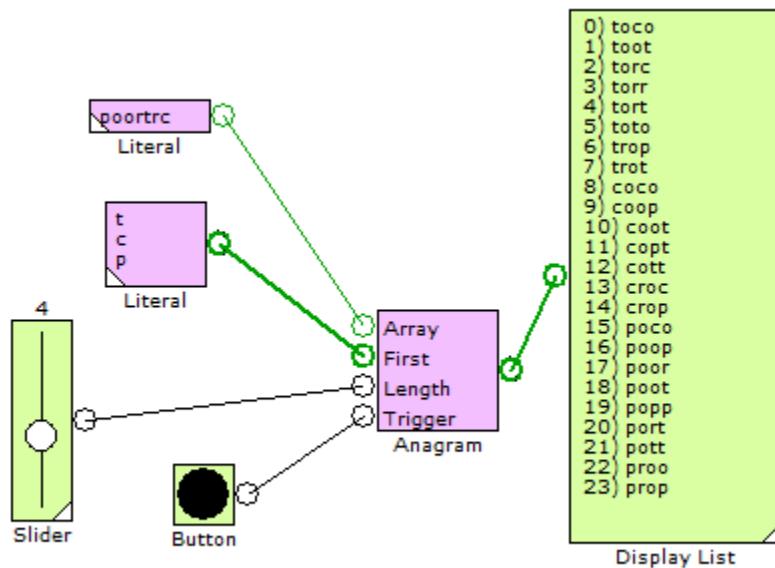
Alternate

The Alternate component outputs the input alternated in sign repeatedly. Arrays - column 3



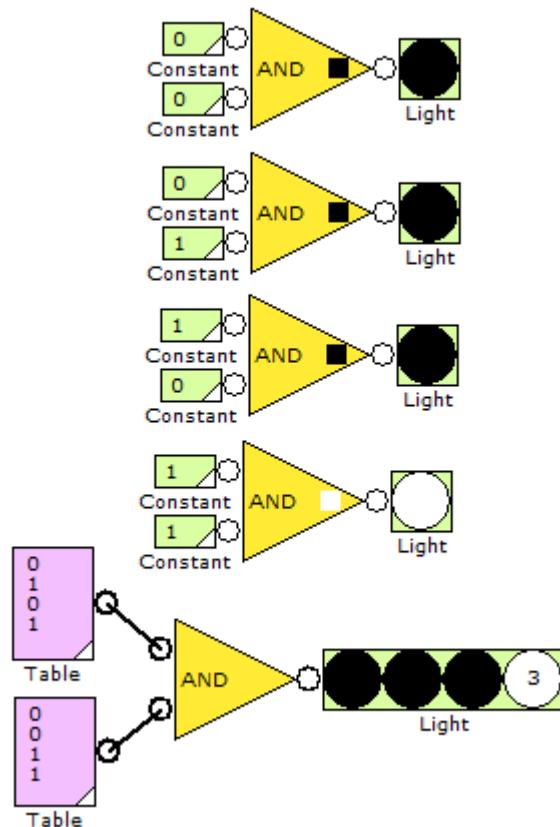
Anagram

The Anagram lists anagrams of the input letters. Set Trigger to true to generate the list.



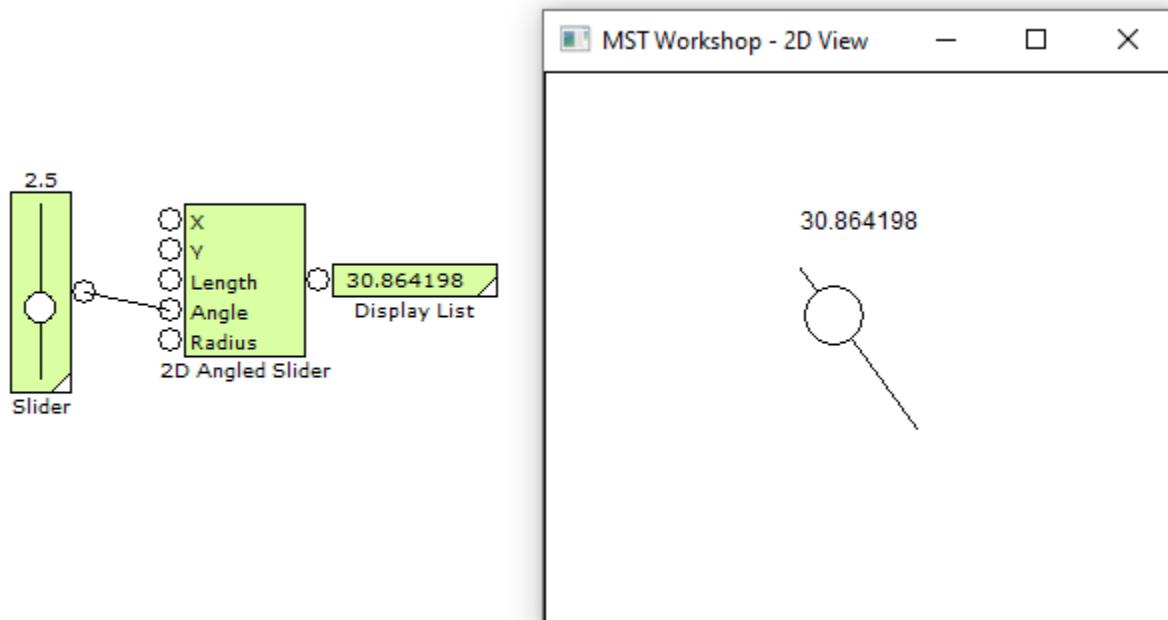
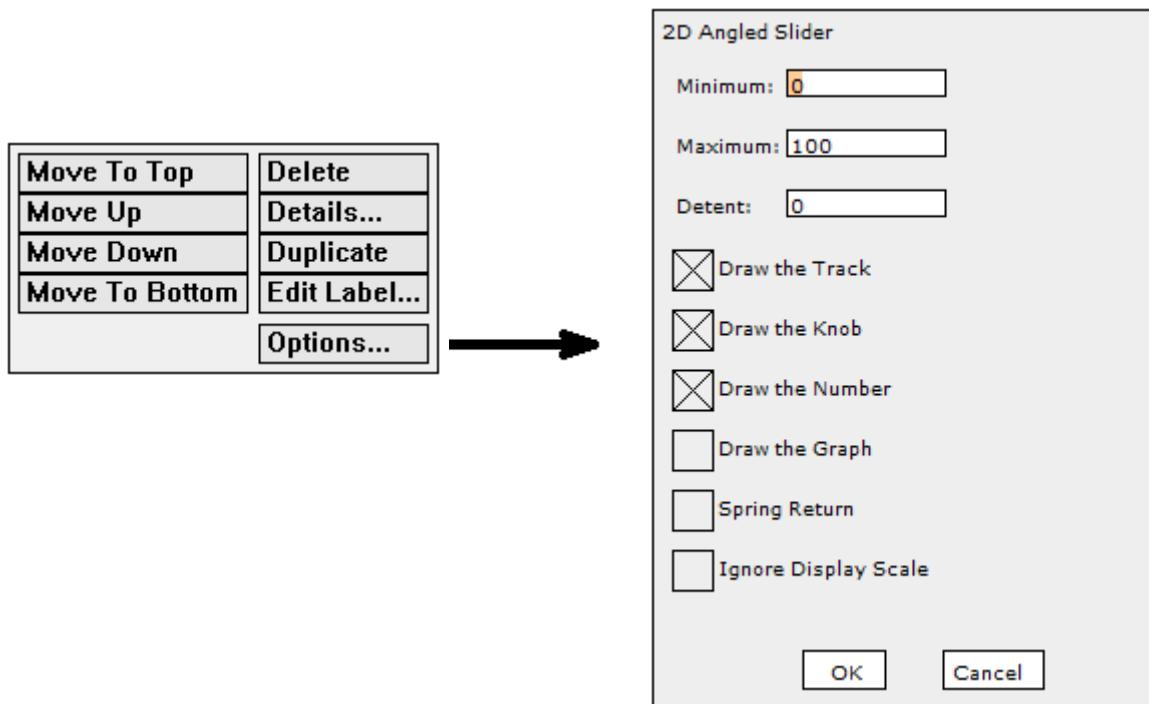
AND

The AND component compares the inputs and returns true if both values are true. Inputs can be scalars or arrays. Functions - column 3



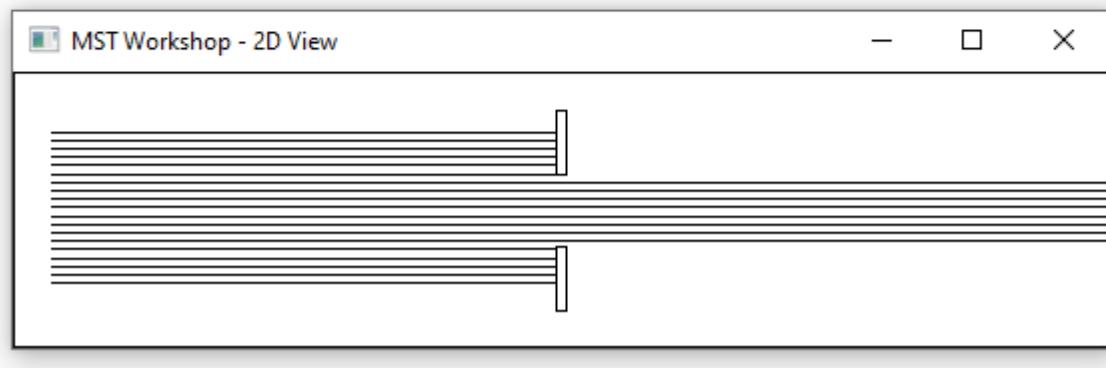
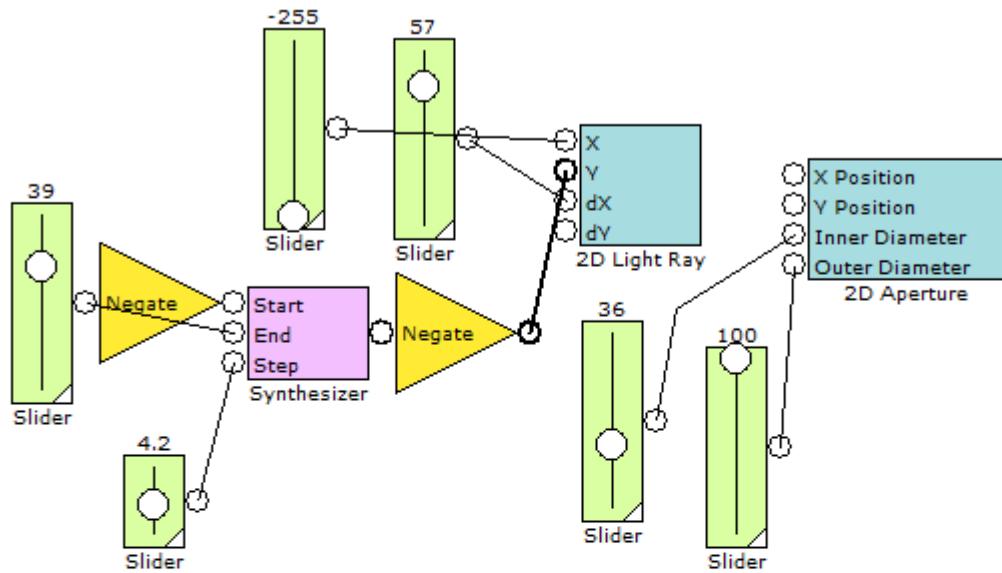
2D Angled Slider

The 2D Angled Slider component outputs a number based on its dial position. Controls - column 1



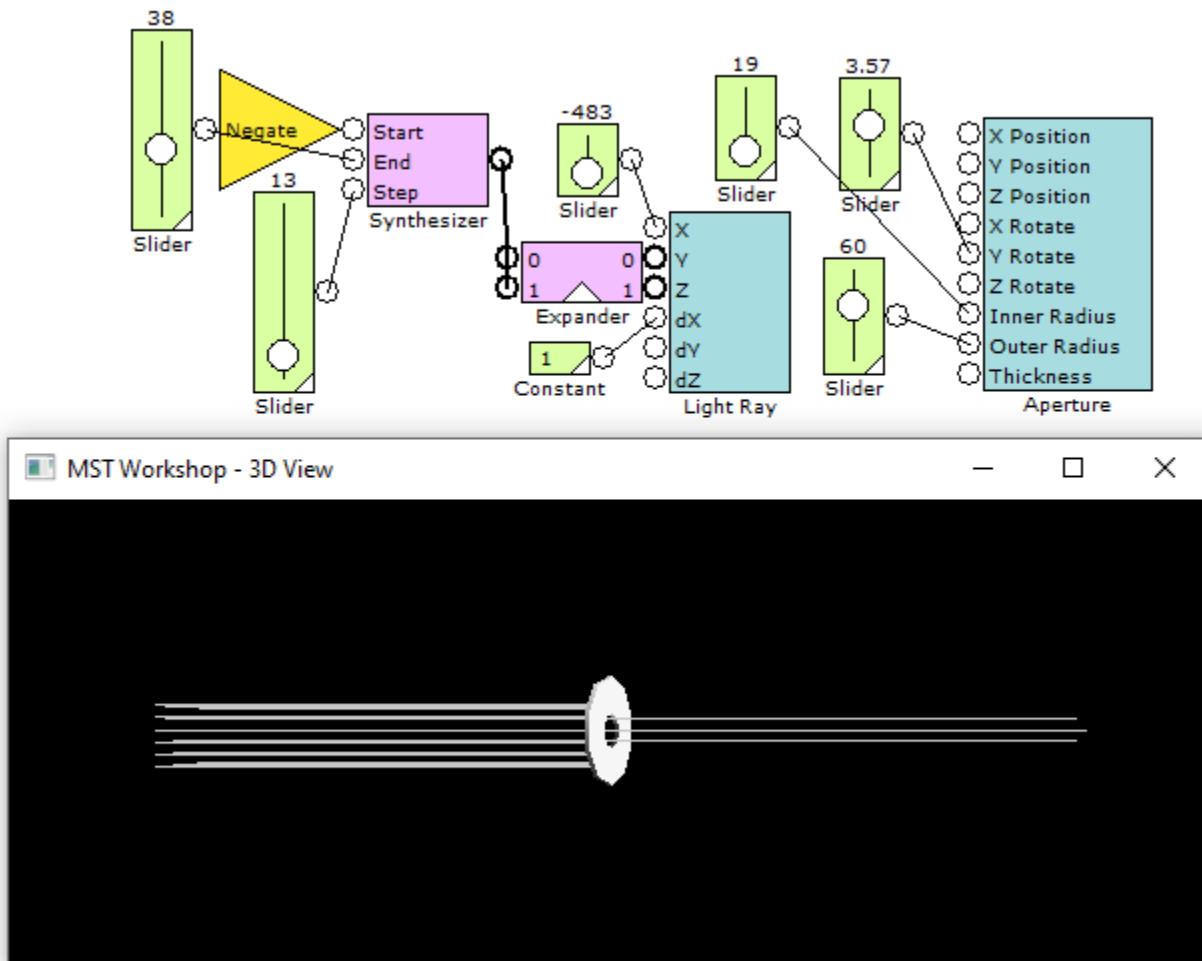
2D Aperture

The 2D Aperture component passes some light rays and block others in the 2D view window. The settings determine the size of the opening in the center of the aperture. Light will pass through the center but will be blocked by the rest of the aperture. Drawings - column 3



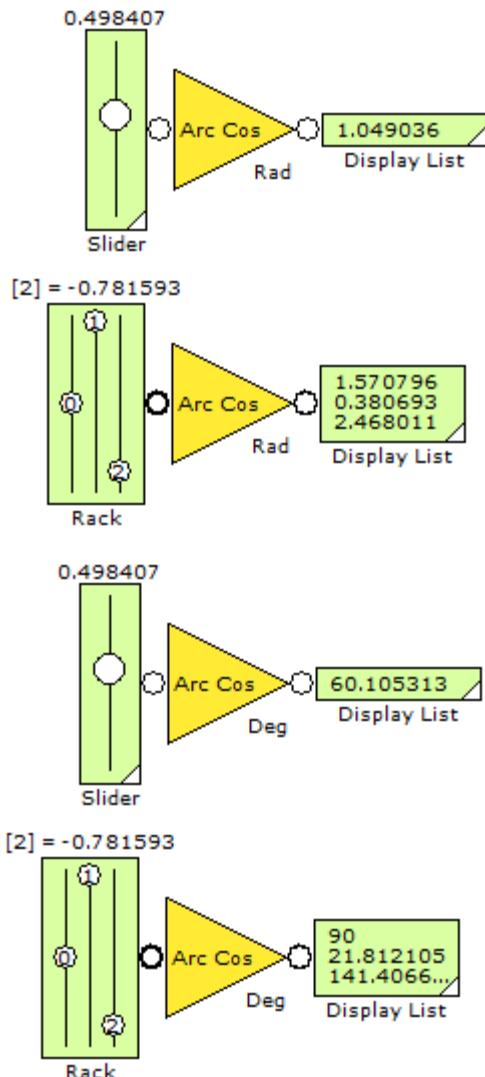
3D Aperture

The 3D Aperture component passes some light rays and block others in the 3D view window. The settings determine the size of the opening in the center of the aperture. Light will pass through the center but will be blocked by the rest of the aperture. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation of the aperture. Drawings - column 5



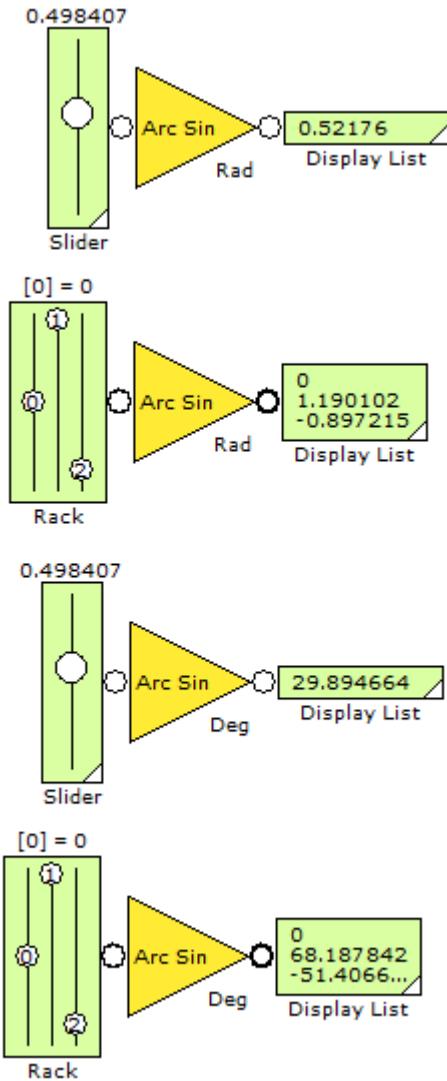
Arc Cos

The Arc Cos component calculates (in radians or degrees) the inverse trigonometric cosine of the input. Input can be scalar or an array. Functions - column 5



Arc Sin

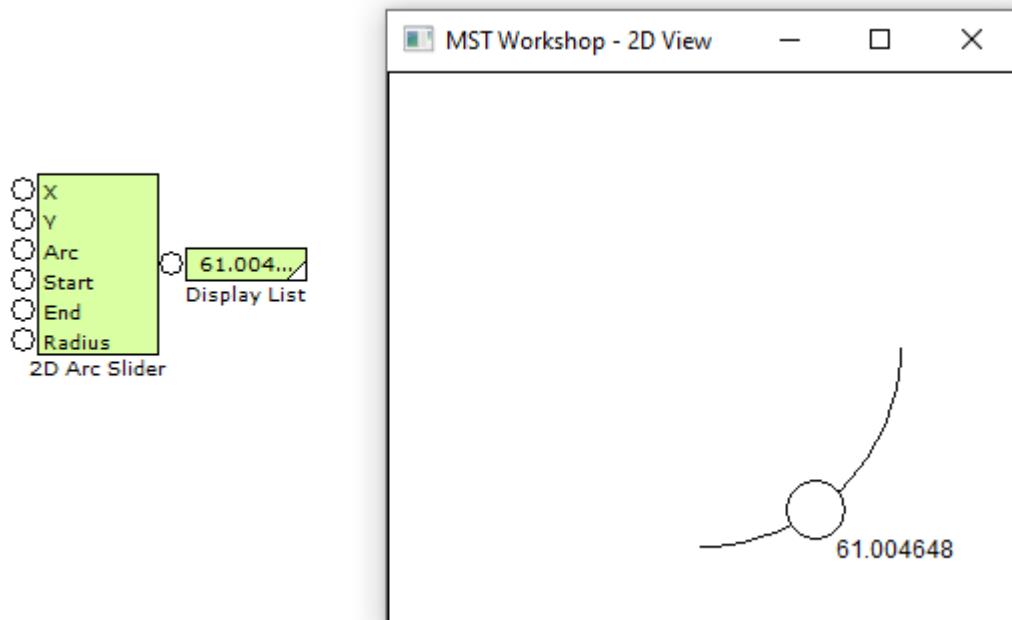
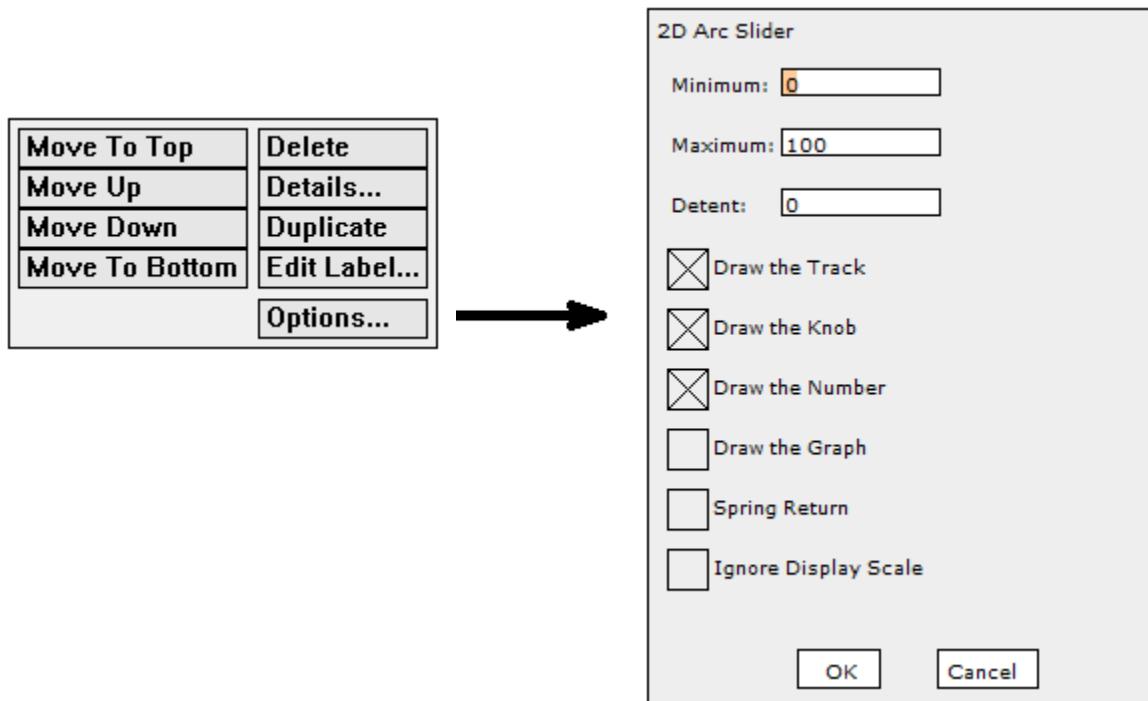
The Arc Sin component calculates (in radians or degrees) the inverse trigonometric sine of the input. Input can be scalar or an array. Functions - column 5



2D Arc Slider

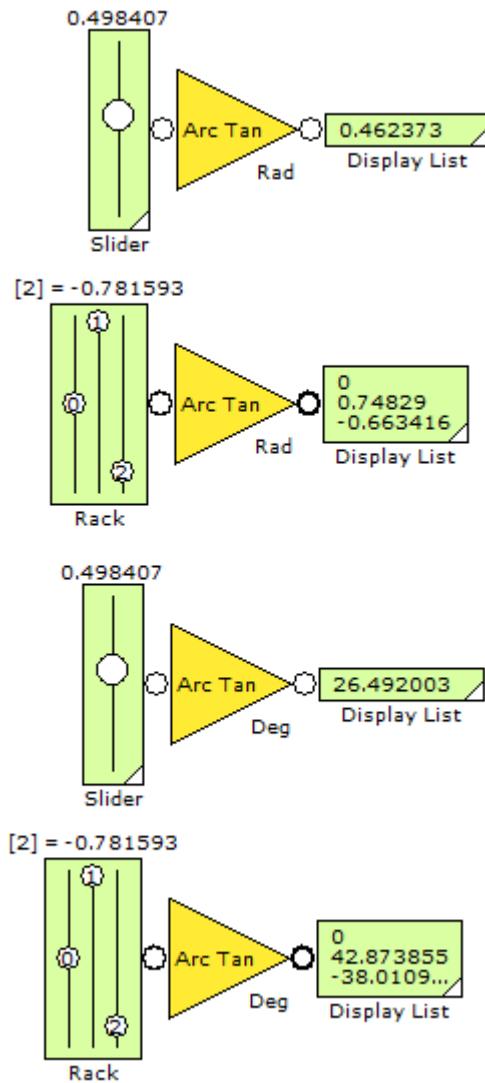
The 2D Arc Slider component outputs a number based on its dial position.

Controls - column 2



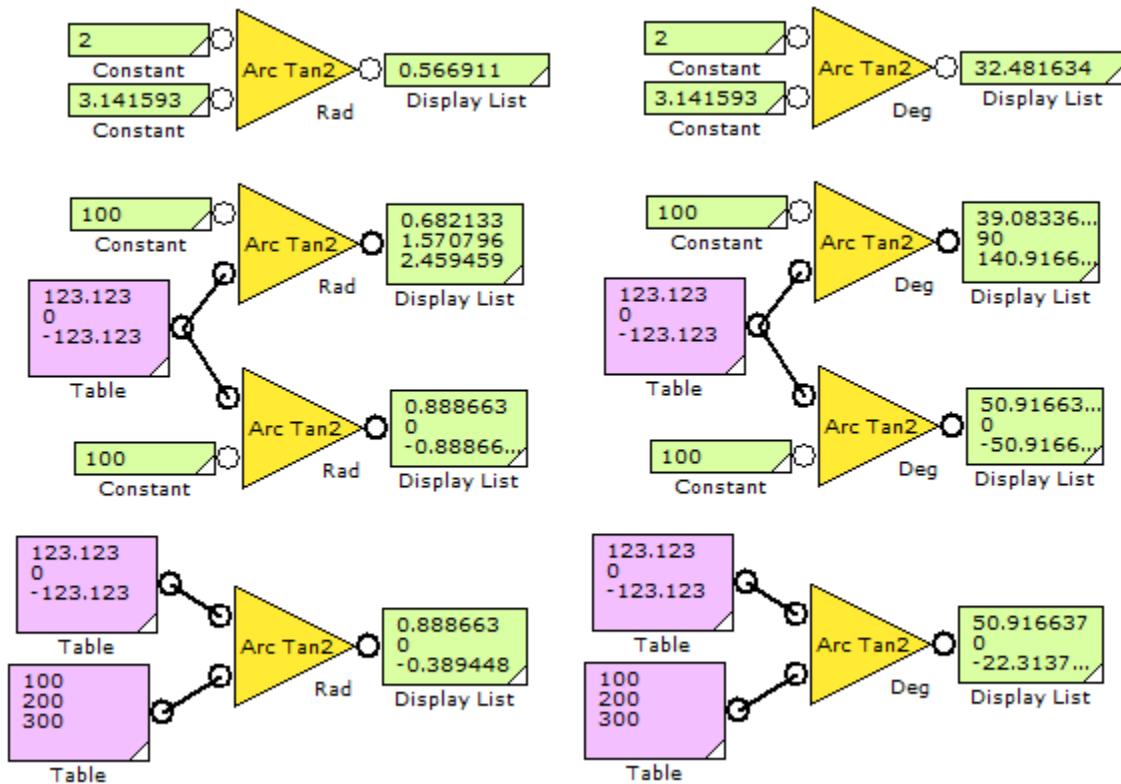
Arc Tan

The Arc Tan component calculates (in radians or degrees) the inverse trigonometric tangent of the input. Input can be scalar or an array. Functions - column 5



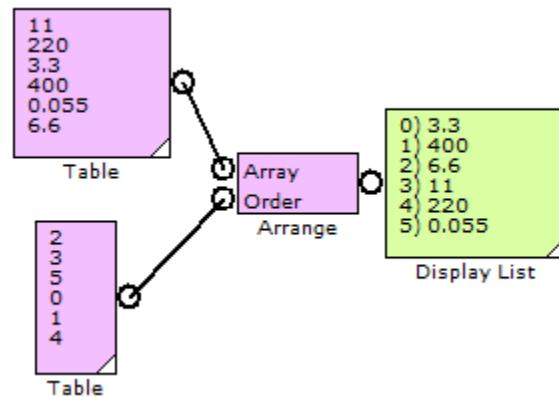
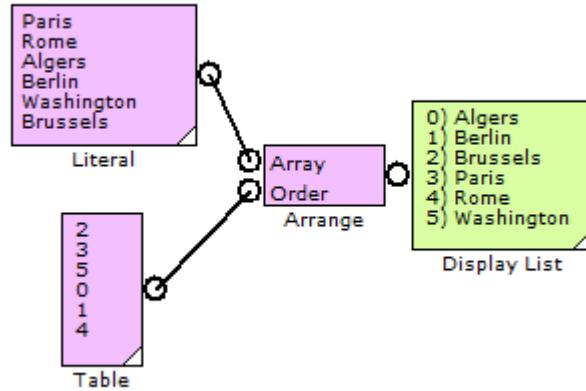
Arc Tan2

The Arc Tan2 component calculates (in radians or degrees) the inverse trigonometric tangent of the inputs after dividing them. Inputs can be scalar or arrays. Functions - column 5



Arrange

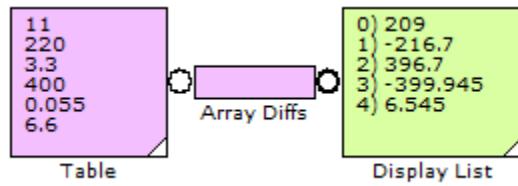
The Arrange component rearranges the input array values based on the array connected to the Order input. Arrays - column 2



Array Diffs

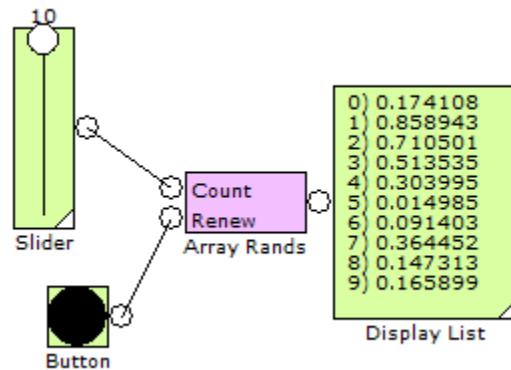
The Array Diffs component creates an array from the differences in the input array.

Arrays - column 3



Array Rands

The Array Rands component creates an array of random numbers between 0.0 and 1.0. If connected the Renew input provides a new array of random numbers. Arrays - column 3



2D Array Slider

The 2D Array Slider gives you a control that is an array of XY points on 2D canvas. The output(s) are integer positions of the slider(s). Controls - column 1

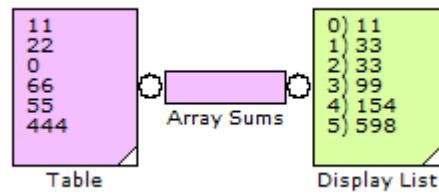
The image shows the MST Workshop interface with four main components:

- Context Menu:** A vertical list of options: Move To Top, Move Up, Details..., Duplicate, Edit Label..., Inputs..., Options... (highlighted with a red border). An arrow points from this menu to the "Inputs..." option in the configuration dialog.
- Configuration Dialog:** A window titled "2D Array Slider" with the following settings:
 - Number of Knobs:
 - Wraparound
 - Freeform
 - Ignore Display Scale

Buttons: OK, Cancel.
- Pin Options Dialog:** A window titled "Pin options:" containing a grid of checkboxes for various pin configurations. The columns are labeled Xs, Ys, Track Width, Track Red, Track Green, Track Blue, Track Alpha, Knob Size, Knob Line Width, Knob Line Red, Knob Line Green, Knob Line Blue, Knob Fill Red, Knob Fill Green, Knob Fill Blue, and Knob Alpha. Buttons: OK, Cancel.
- MST Workshop - 2D View:** A window titled "MST Workshop - 2D View" showing a 2D canvas with a polygonal shape and a circular hole. The "Geometry" node on the left displays a graph with nodes 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and edges connecting them. A "2D Array Slider Display List" node is connected to the "Xs" and "Ys" pins of the geometry node, with values 15, 2, and 3 displayed.

Array Sums

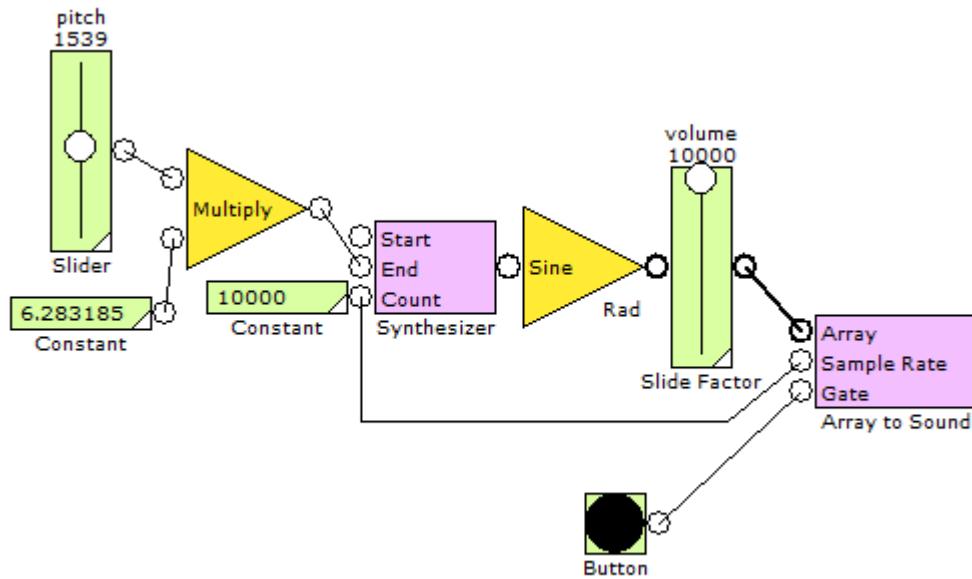
The Array Sums component creates an array from the sums of the input array. Arrays - column 3



Array to Sound

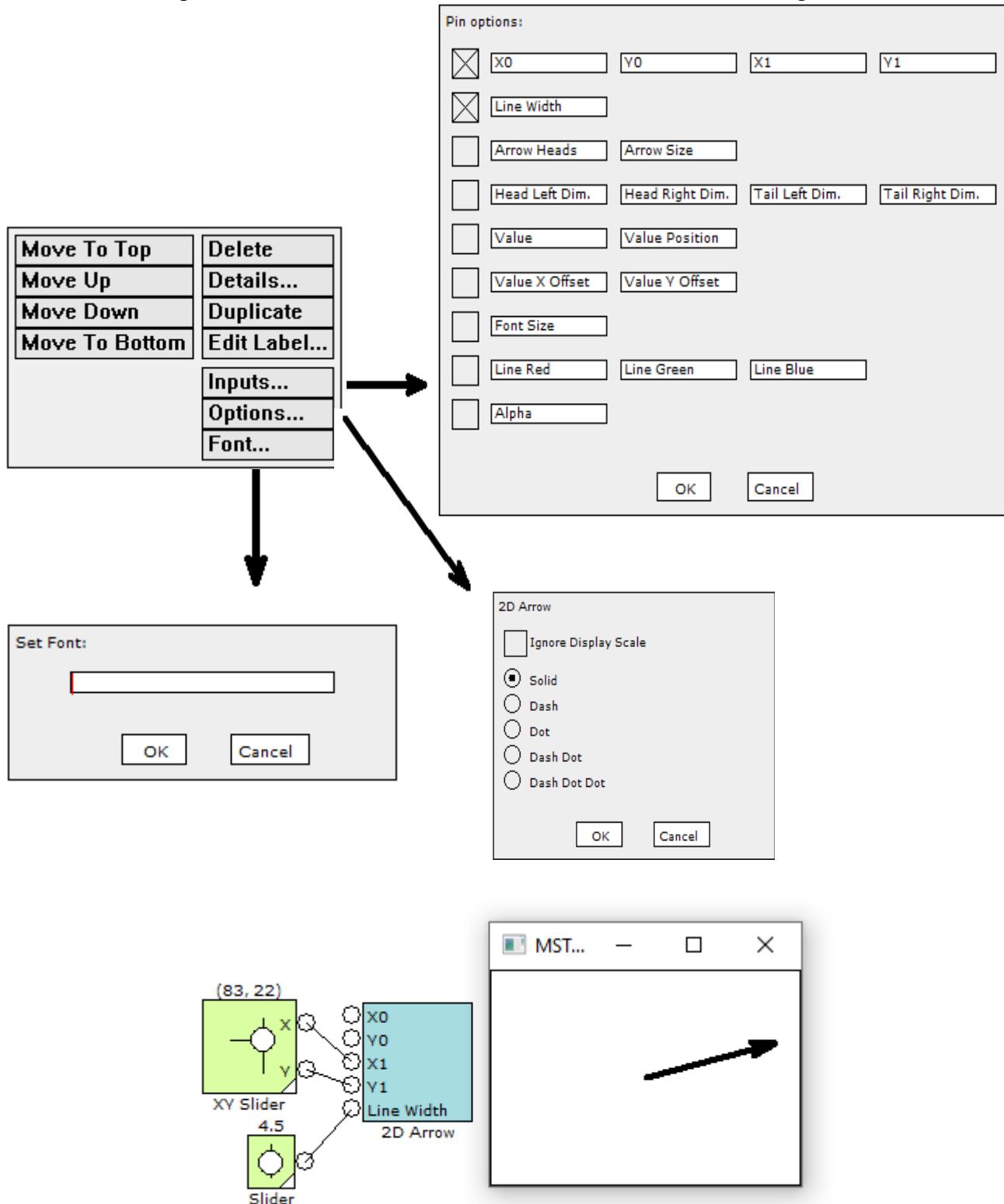
The Array to Sound component sends the array at the input to the system speaker.

Arrays - column 7



2D Arrow

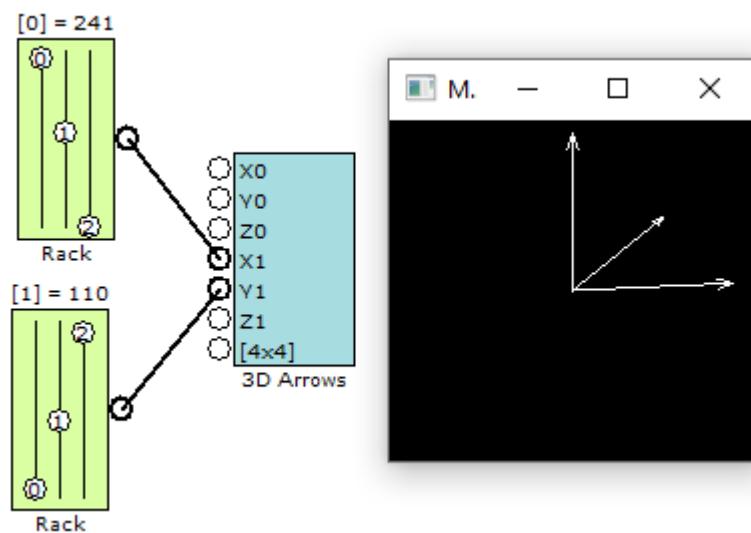
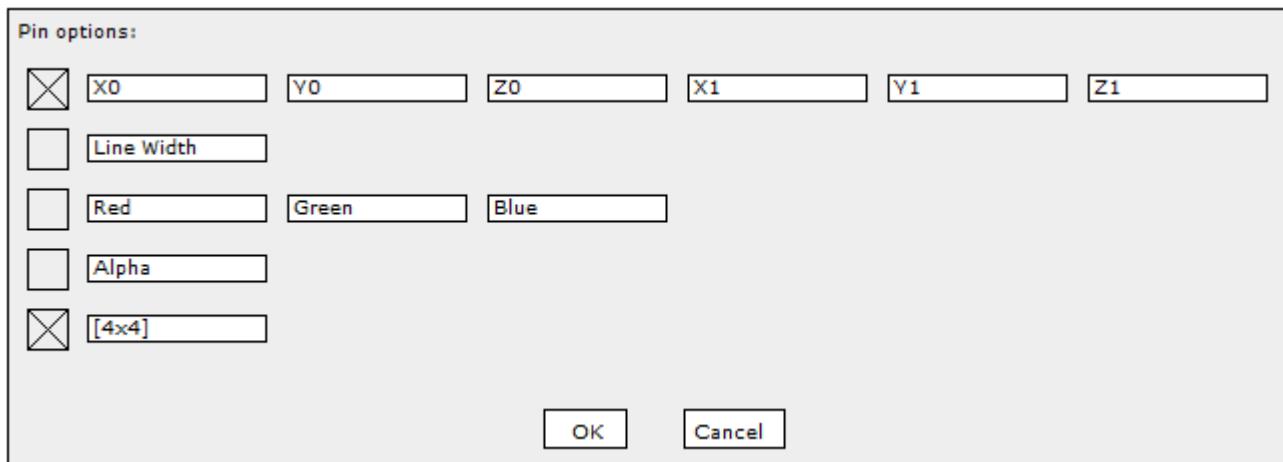
The 2D Arrow component draws one or more arrows on the 2D canvas. Drawings - column 1



3D Arrows

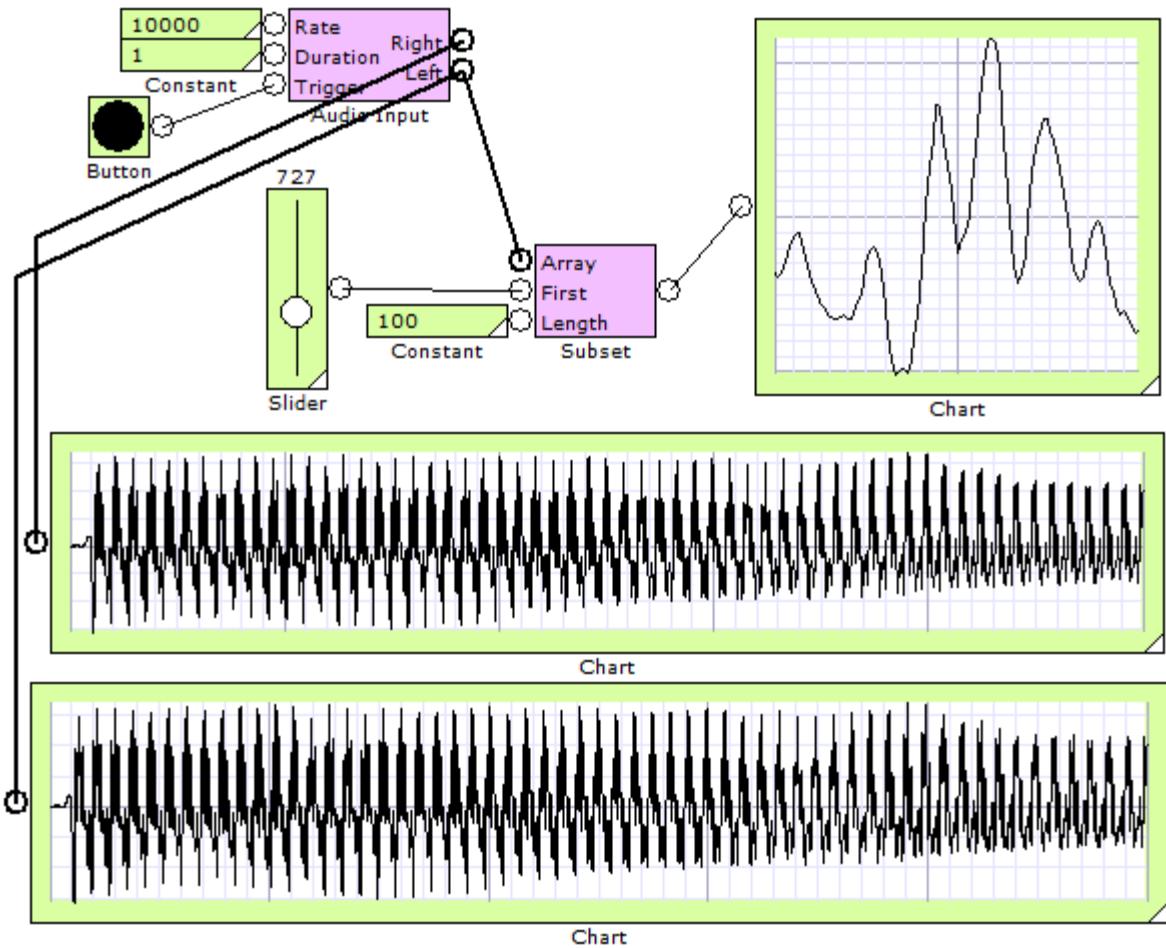
The 3D Arrows component draws multiple arrows in the 3D view window. The X, Y, and Z inputs set the start and end points. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation.

Drawings - column 4



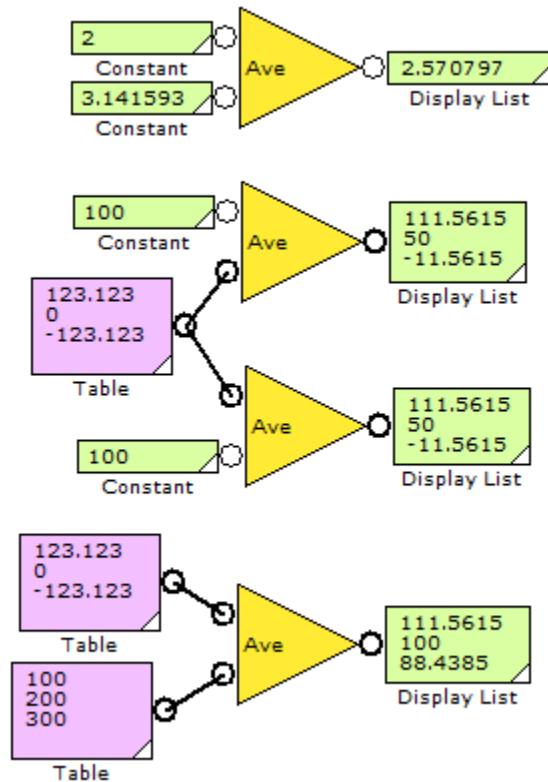
Audio Input

The Audio Input component reads the default audio input channel. Arrays - column 7



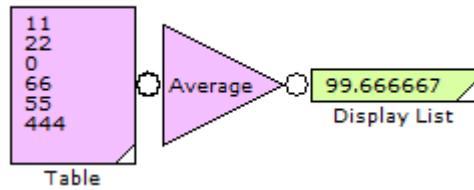
Ave

The Ave component outputs the average of the inputs. Inputs can be scalars or arrays. Functions - column 2



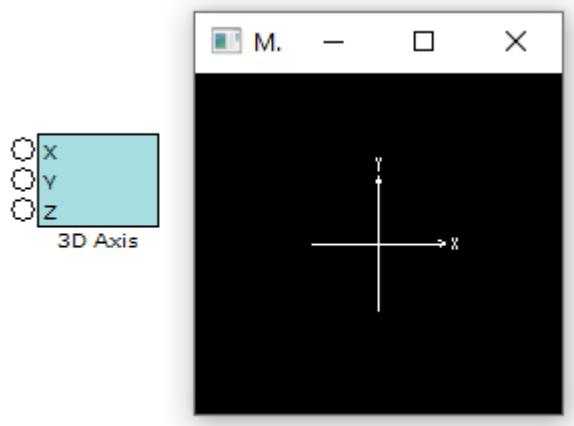
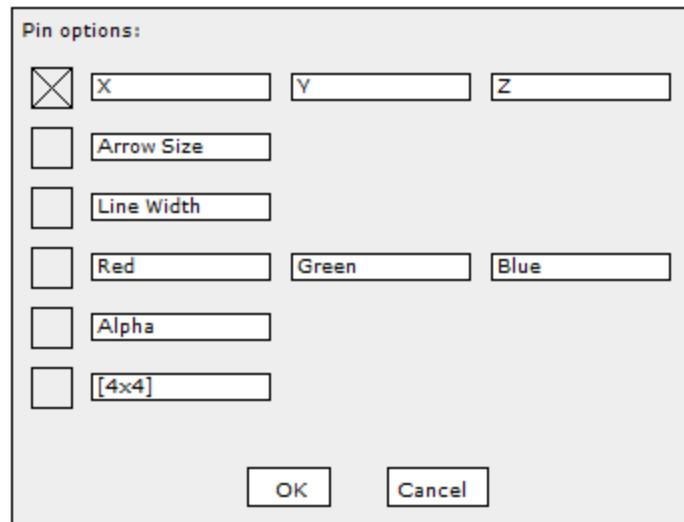
Average

The Average component scans the input array and averages the values. Arrays - column 3



3D Axis

The 3D Axis draws an X, Y, Z axis in the 3D view window. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation. Drawings - column 4

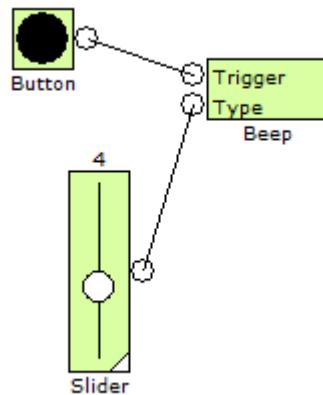


Beep

The Beep component plays the sound of one of the system beeps. The code ranges from 0 to 8.

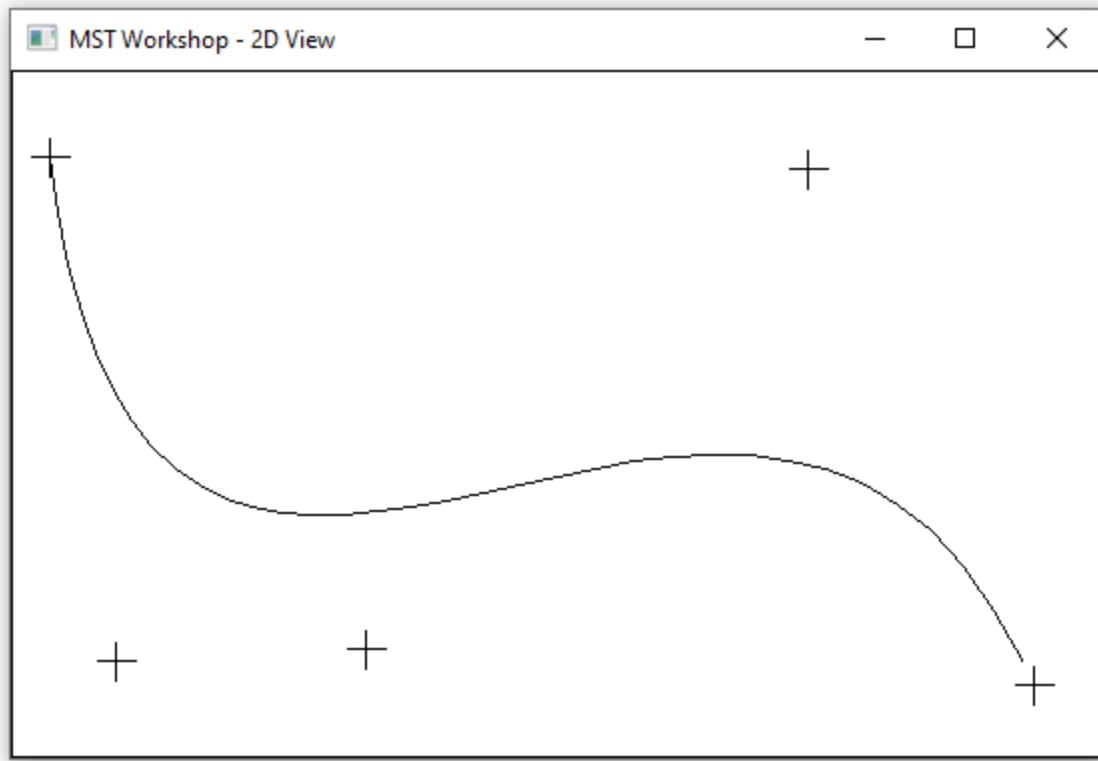
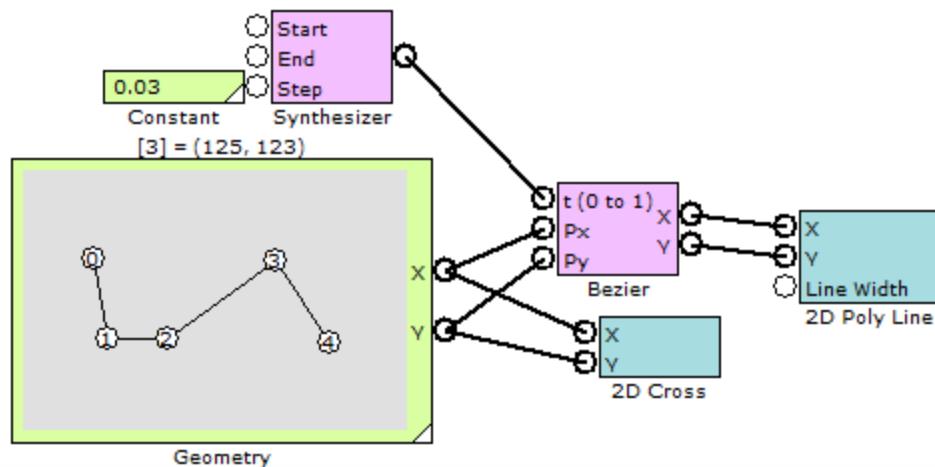
0 = MB_OK
1 = MB_ICONASTERISK
2 = MB_ICONEXCLAMATION
3 = MB_ICONERROR
4 = MB_ICONHAND
5 = MB_ICONINFORMATION
6 = MB_ICONQUESTION
7 = MBICONSTOP
8 = MBICONWARNING

Controls - column 4



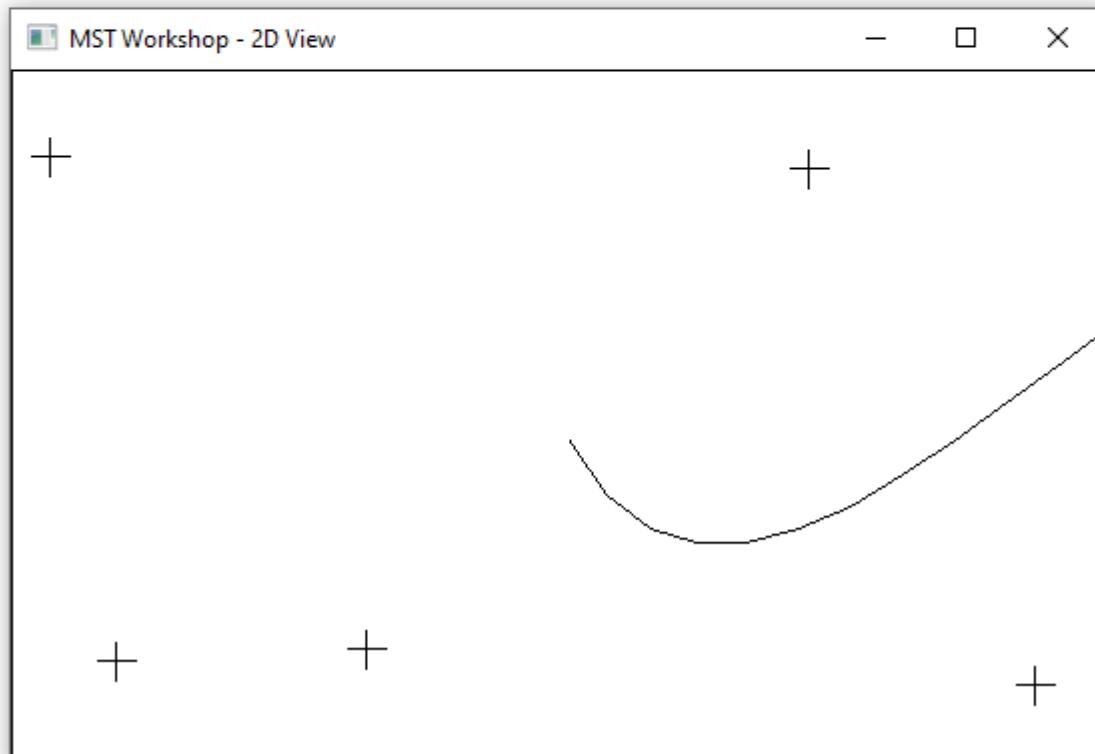
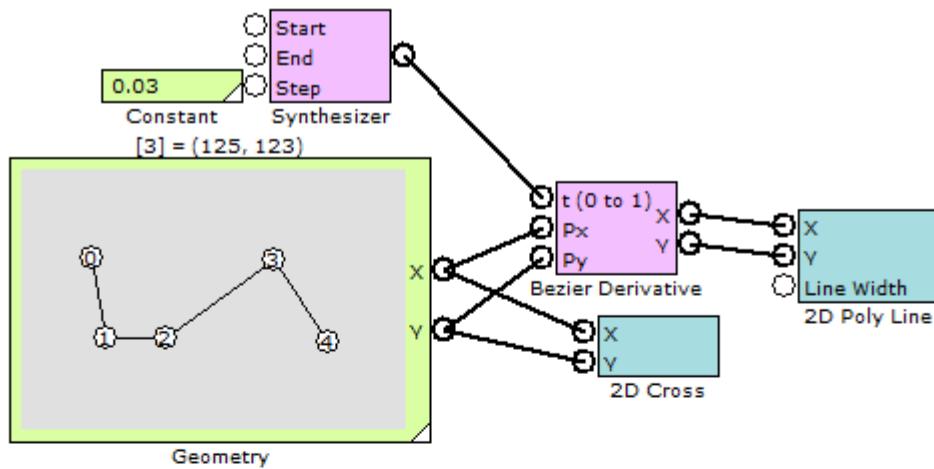
Bezier

The Bezier component interpolates a Bezier curve based on up to 10 input points. It outputs the X and Y value(s) at the positions given by t, ranging from 0 to 1. Arrays - column 4



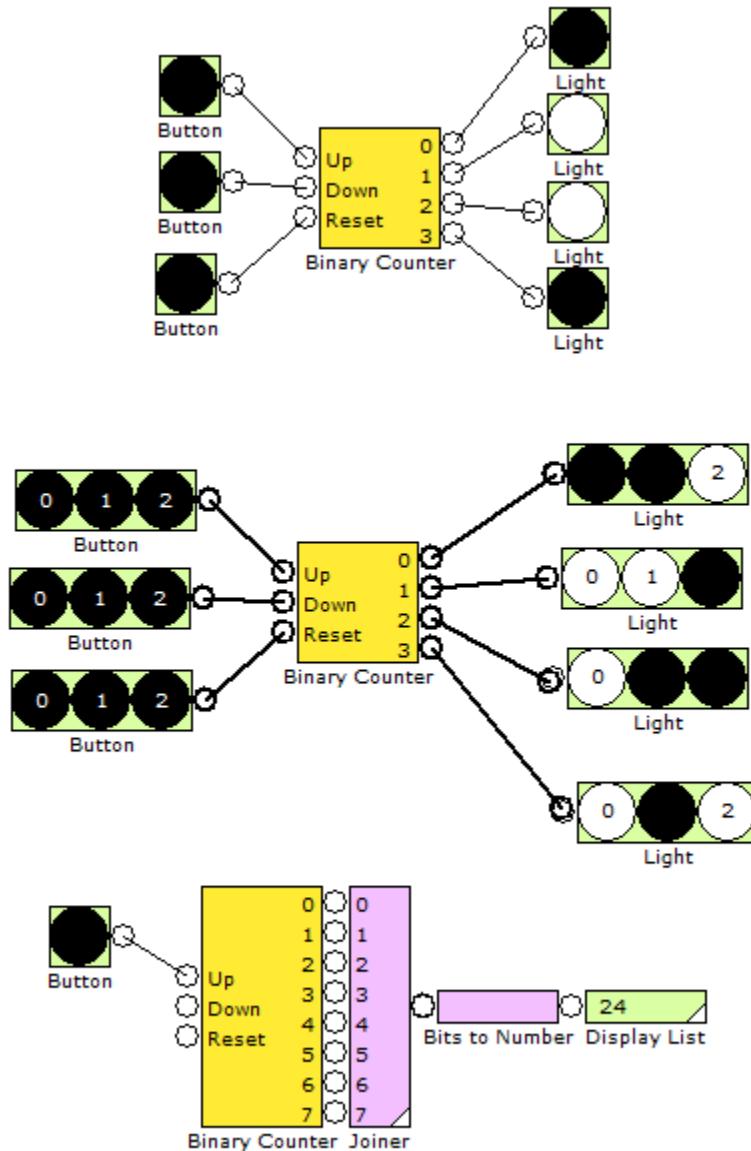
Bezier Derivative

The Bezier Derivative component interpolates a Bezier's Derivative curve based on up to 10 input points. It outputs the X and Y value(s) at the positions given by t, ranging from 0 to 1. Arrays - column 4



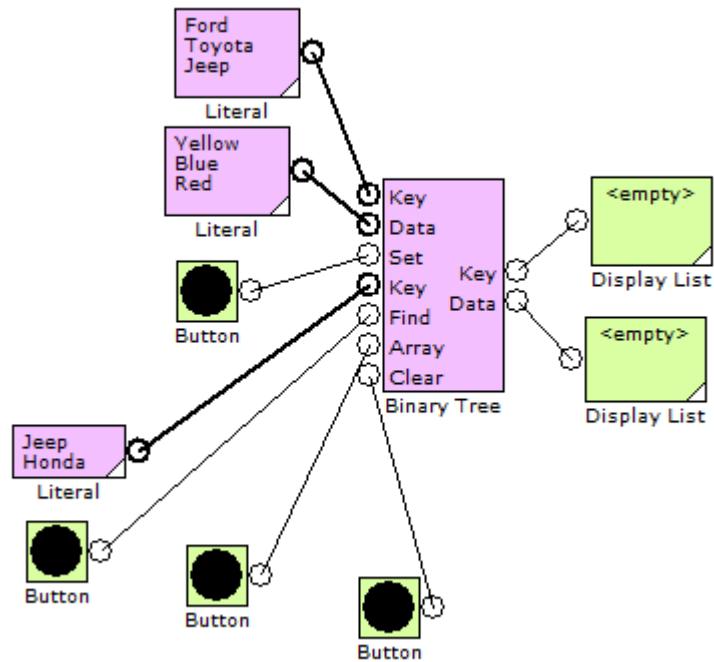
Binary Counter

The Binary Counter component counts up or down and outputs binary bits. You can set the number of outputs desired. Functions - column 8



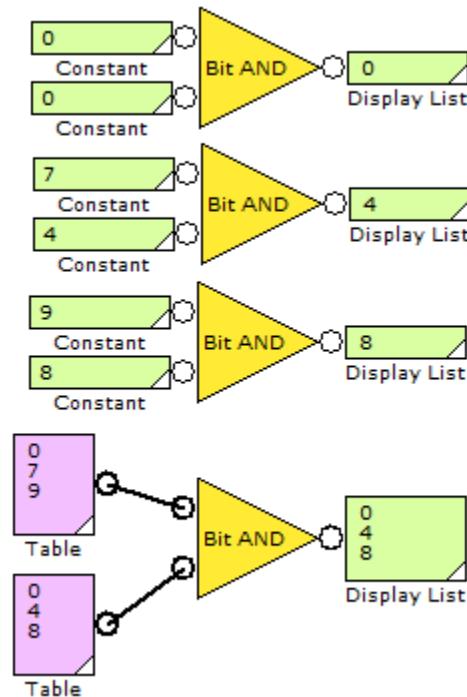
Binary Tree

The Binary Tree can save key/data pairs in a binary tree on Set, then recall the data given the key on Find. Arrays - column 5



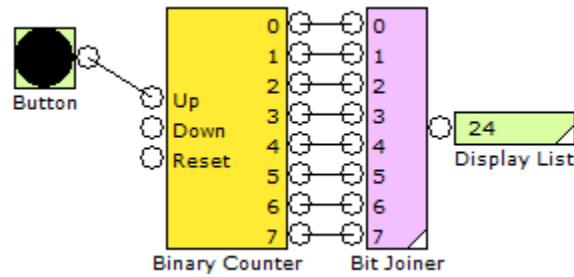
Bit AND

The Bit AND component compares the inputs and returns the result of a bitwise AND process on the inputs Functions - column 3



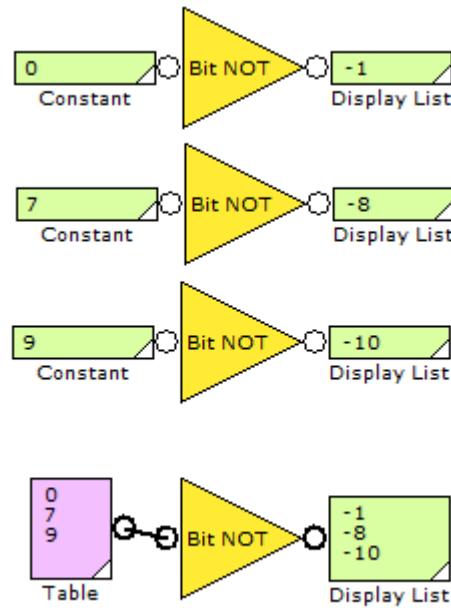
Bit Joiner

The Bit Joiner component joins all the bits for all its inputs into a single output. You can set the number of inputs. Arrays - column 4



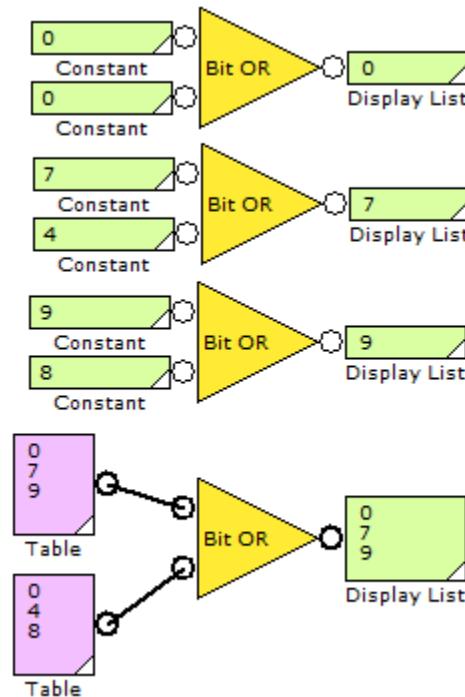
Bit NOT

The Bit NOT component compares the inputs and returns the result of a bitwise inversion process on the input. Functions - column 3



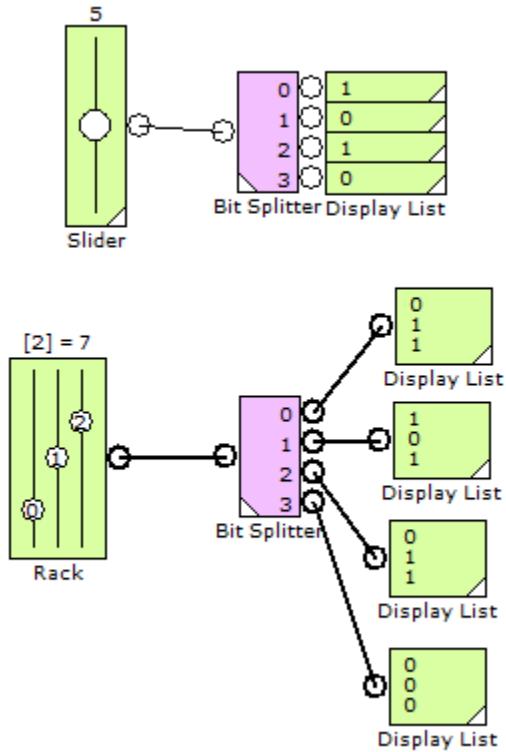
Bit OR

The Bit OR component compares the inputs and returns the result of a bitwise OR process on the inputs. Functions - column 3



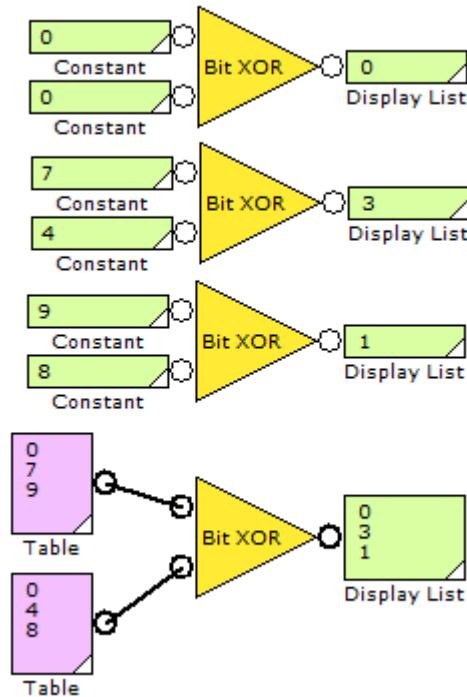
Bit Splitter

The Bit Splitter component breaks the input into separate bits. You can set the number of outputs desired. Arrays - column 4



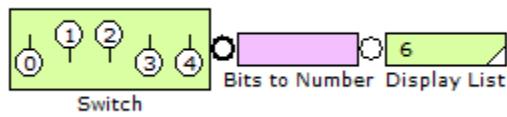
Bit XOR

The Bit XOR component compares the inputs and returns the result of a bitwise Exclusive OR process on the inputs. Functions - column 3



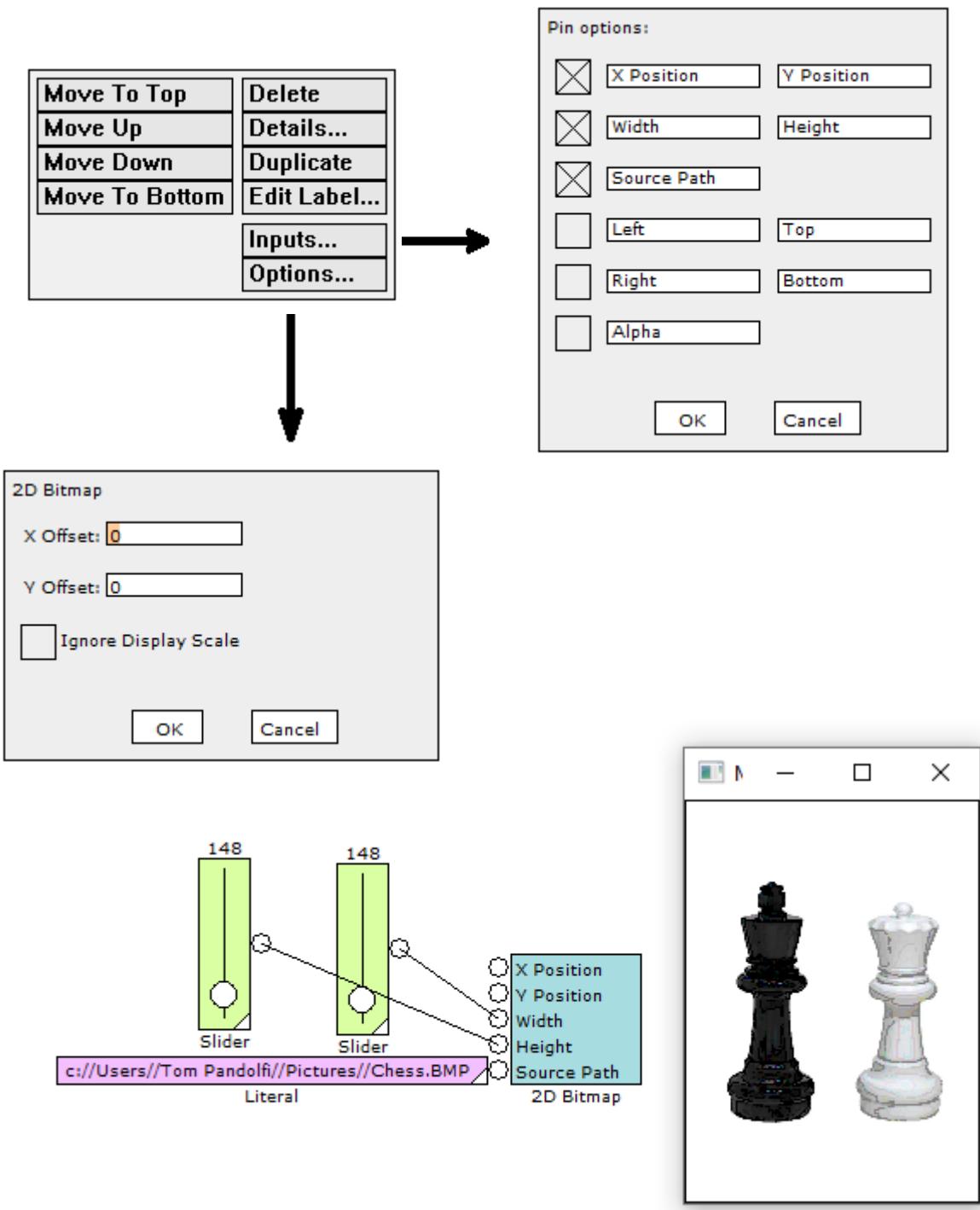
Bits to Number

The Bits to Number component joins an array of bit values into a single output. Arrays - column 4



2D Bitmap

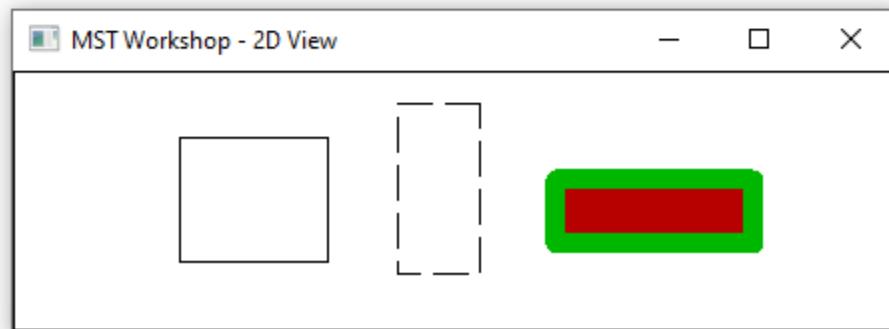
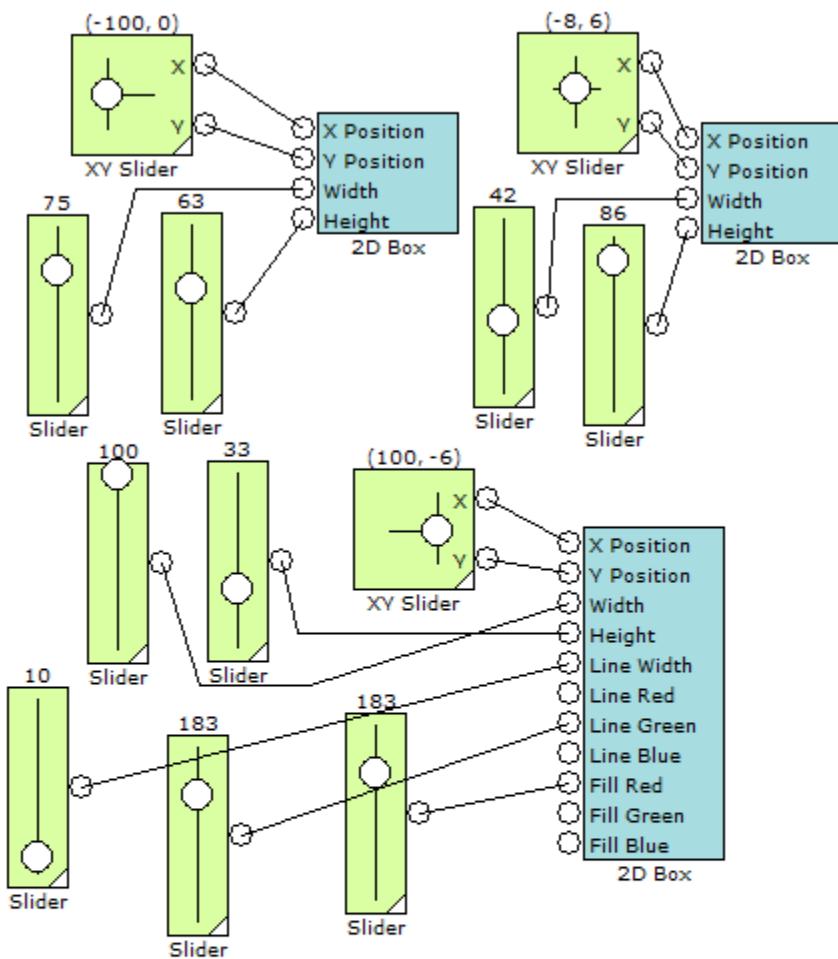
The 2D Bitmap reads a BMP image file given its path. It then paints that bitmap in the 2D View at the specified location and size. You can paint part of a bitmap by specifying the top, left, bottom, and right pixel values of the bitmap. Drawings - column 2



2D Box

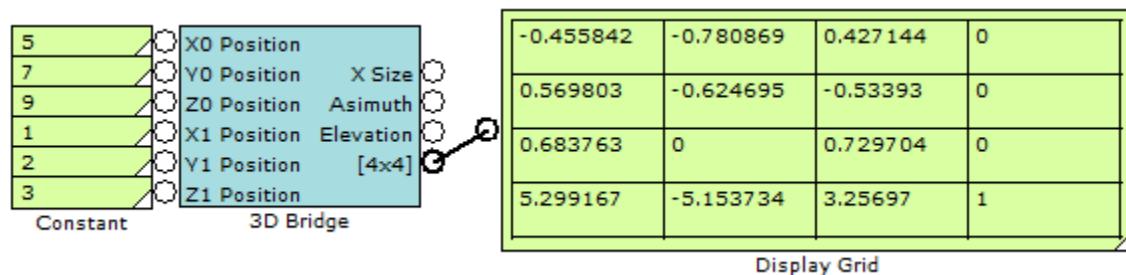
The 2D Box component draws a rectangle on the 2D canvas.

Drawings - column 1



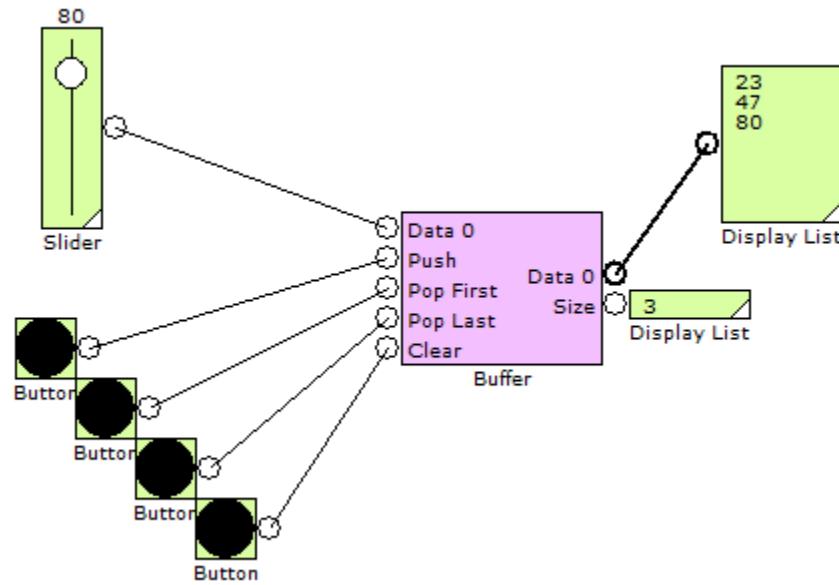
3D Bridge

The 3D Bridge takes a pair of X, Y, Z coordinates, then returns information about how to bridge the two points including a matrix that will connect to a 3D Cube to bridge the two points. Drawings - column 3



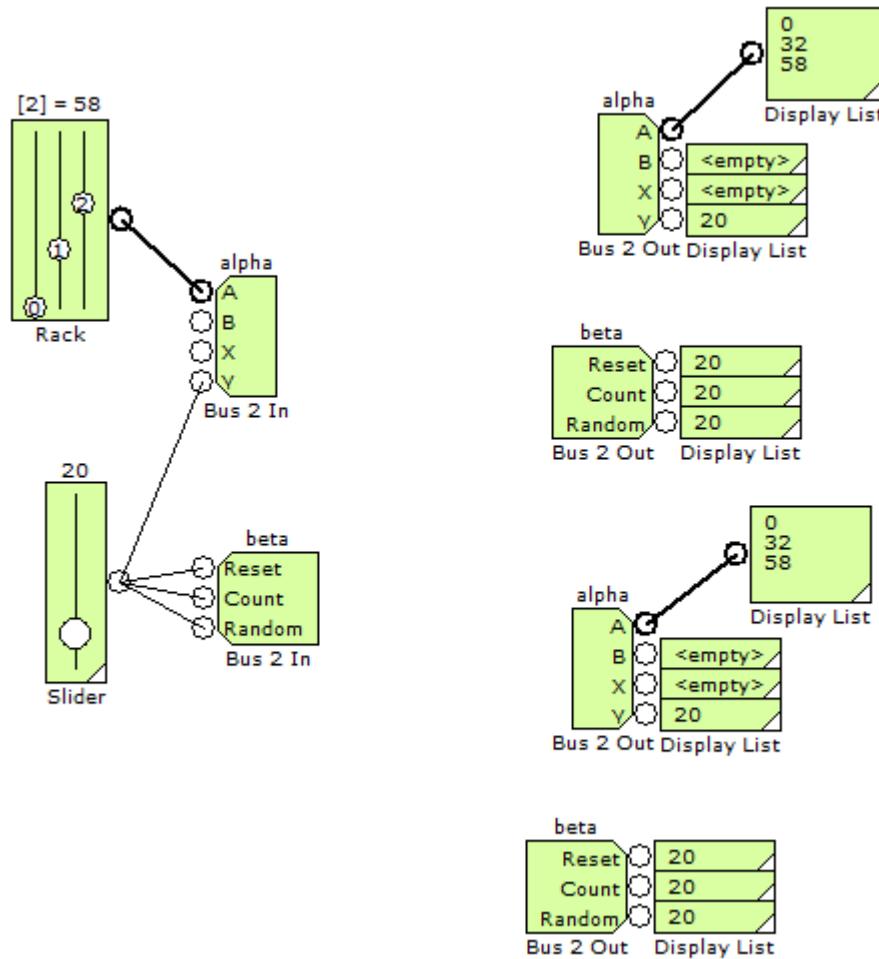
Buffer

The Buffer lets you create a list that you can insert values into or delete values from. Arrays - column 1



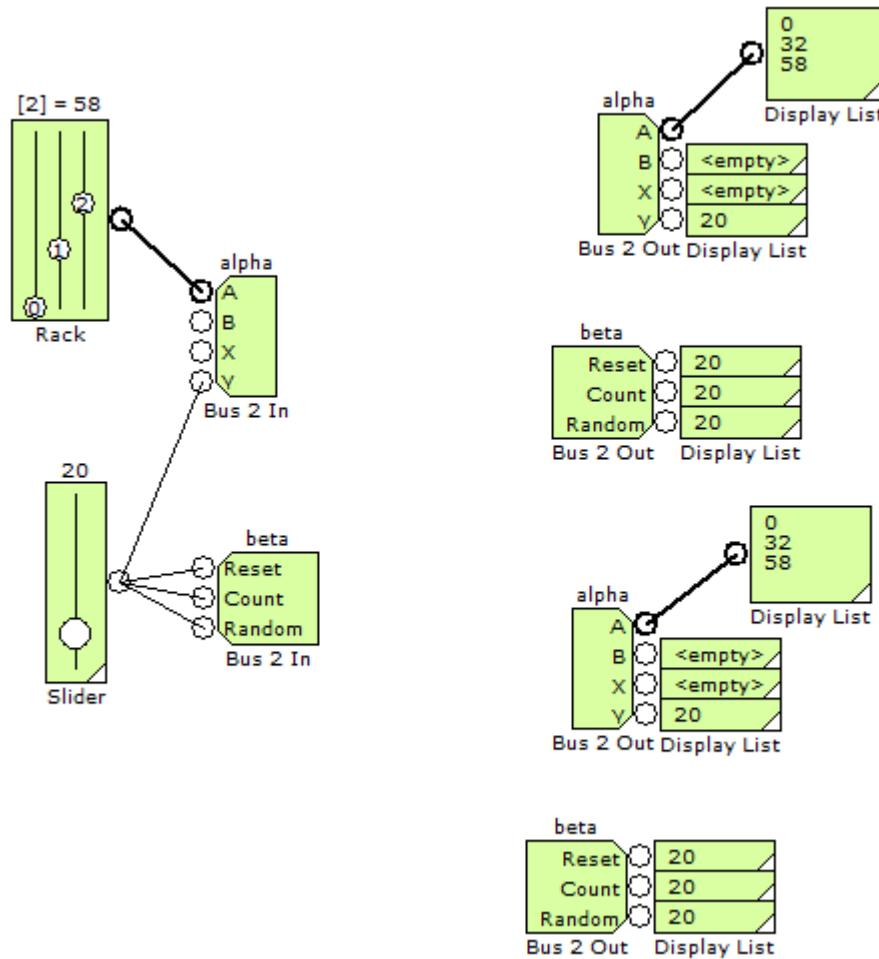
Bus 2 In

The Bus 2 In component passes a value to all the Bus 2 Out components with the same name.
Controls - column 5



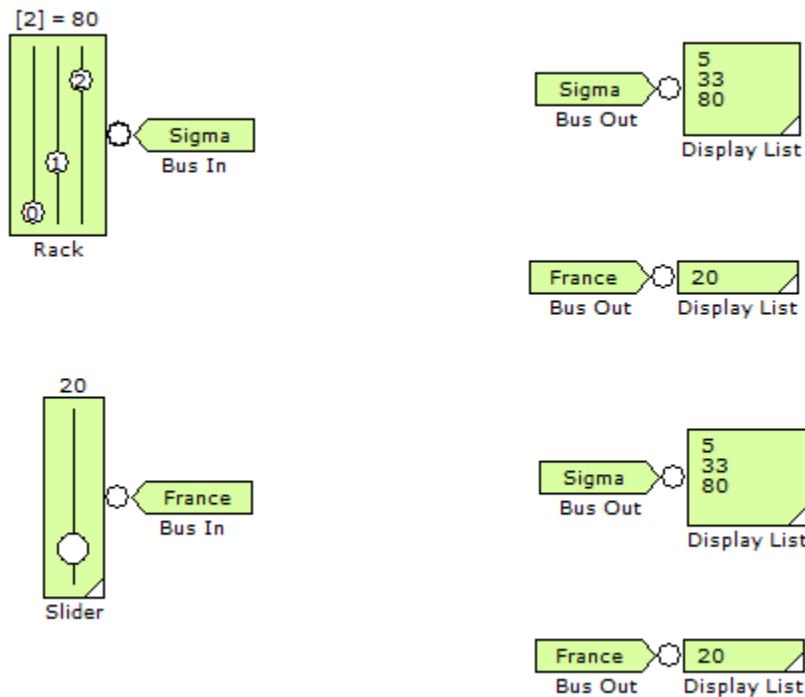
Bus 2 Out

The Bus 2 Out component outputs the value that is connected to the Bus 2 In of the same name.
Controls - column 5



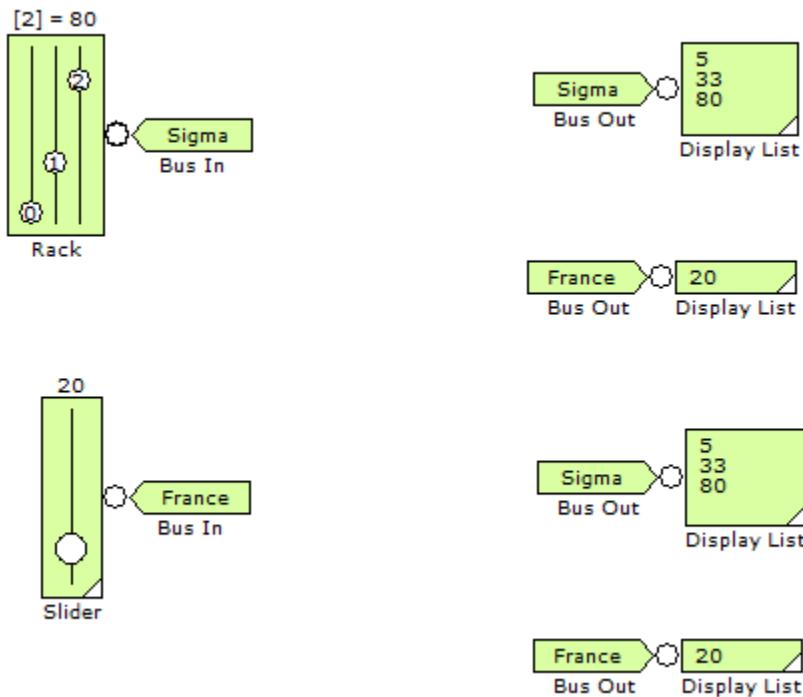
Bus In

The Bus In component passes a value to all the Bus Out components with the same name.
Controls - column 5



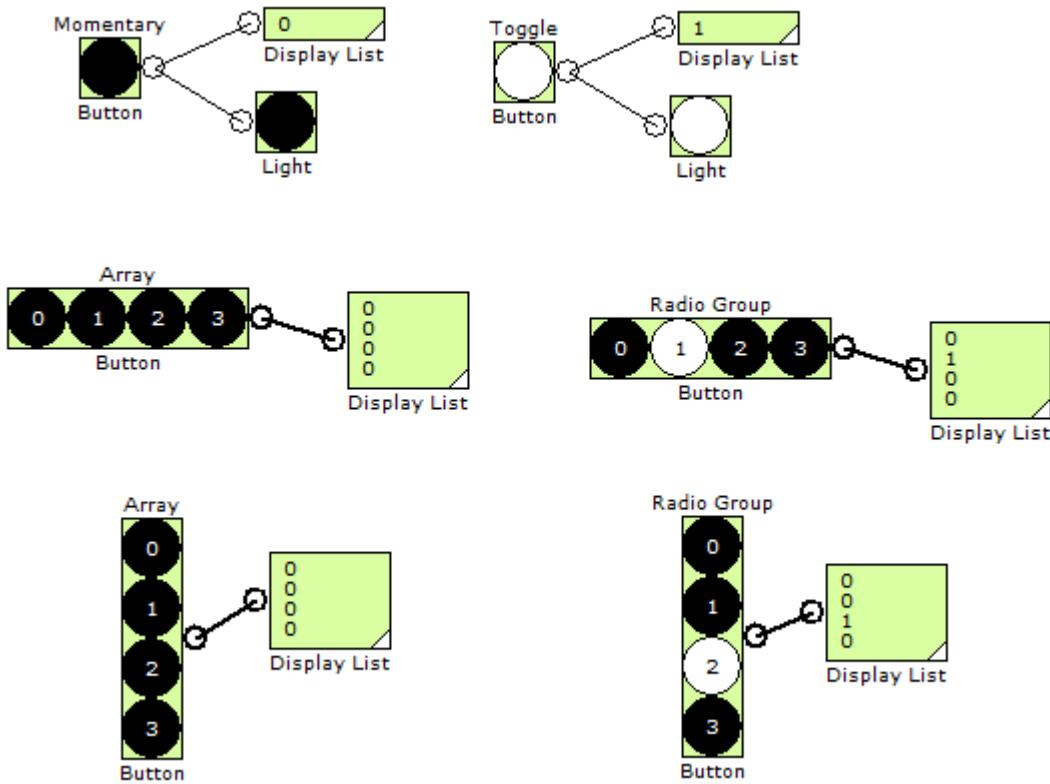
Bus Out

The Bus Out component outputs the value that is connected to the Bus In of the same name.
Controls - column 5



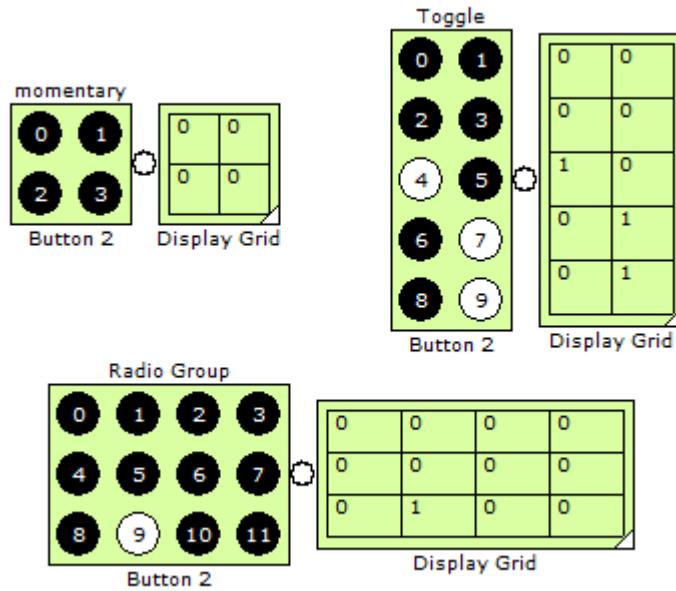
Button

The Button is a one dimensional array of buttons. They can be momentary, toggle, or radio buttons..
Controls - column 4



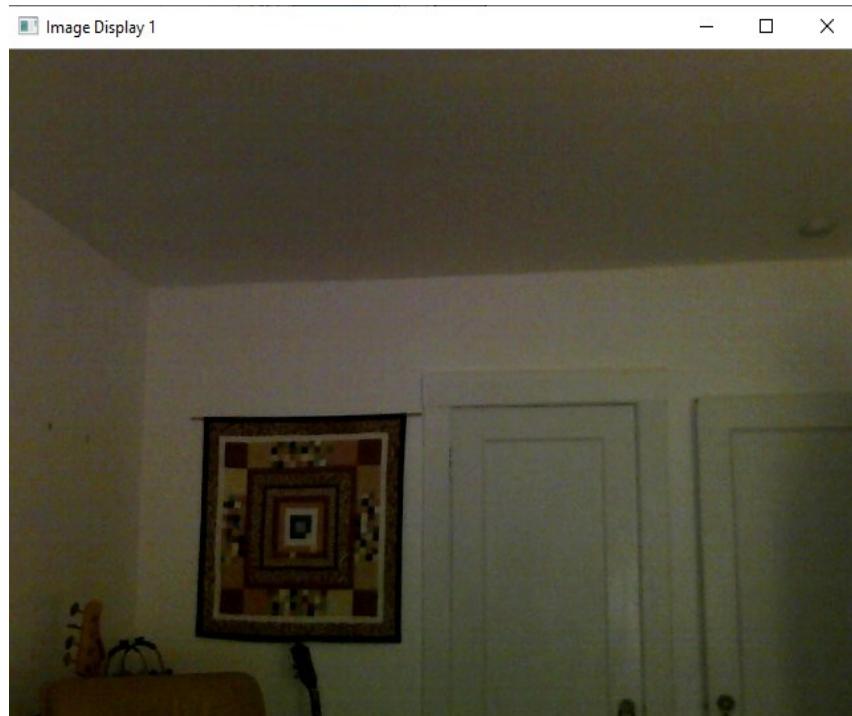
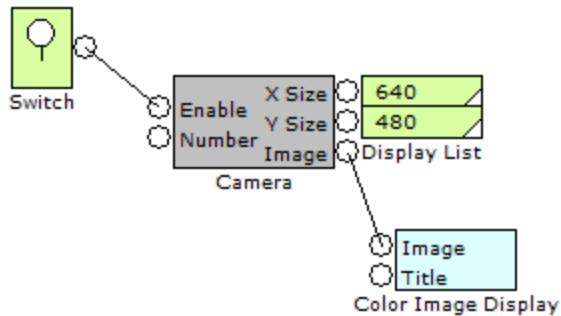
Button 2

The Button 2 is a 2 dimensional array of buttons. They can be momentary, toggle, or radio buttons.
Controls - column 4



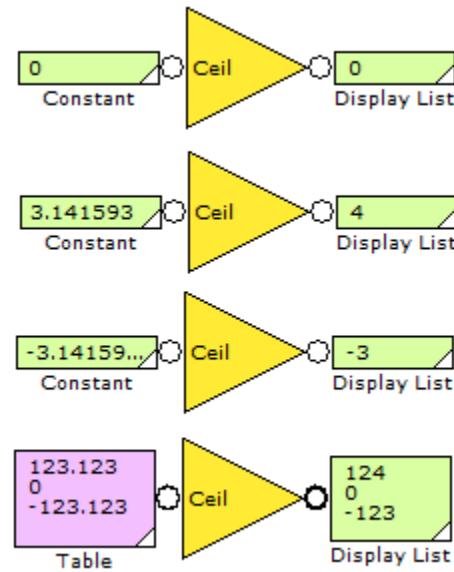
Camera

The Camera component grabs a frame from a camera connected to the computer. Images - column 1



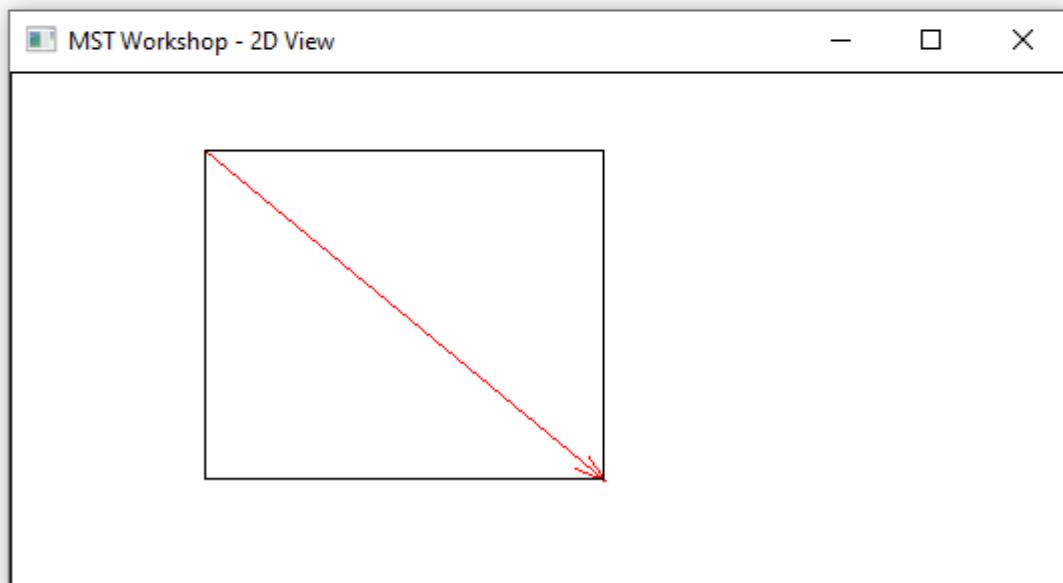
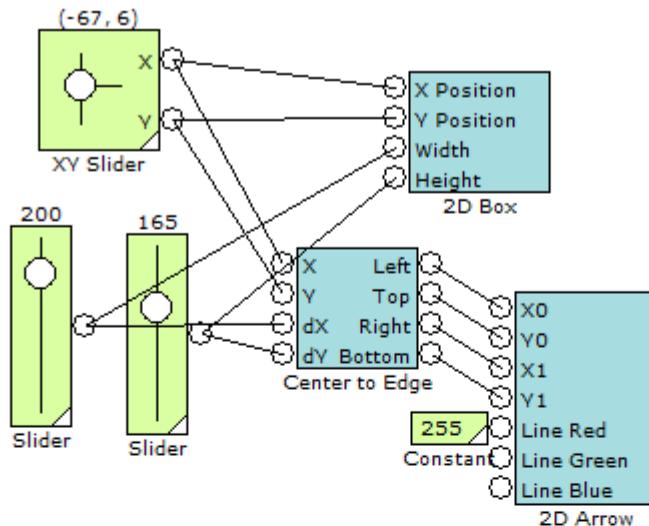
Ceil

The Ceiling component outputs an integer greater than or equal to the input. Input can be scalar or an array. Functions - column 2



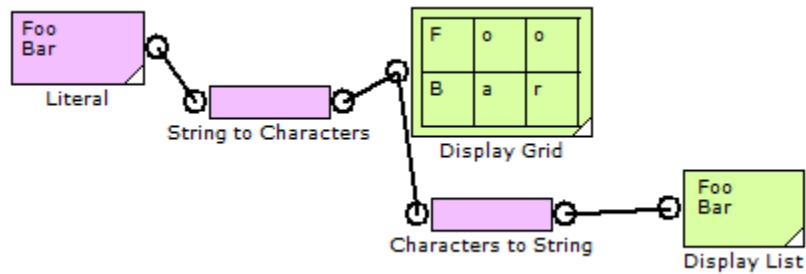
Center to Edge

The Center to Edge component takes X Y coordinates and deltas and outputs values that can be used to put a vector from corner to corner to corner. Drawings - column 2



Characters to String

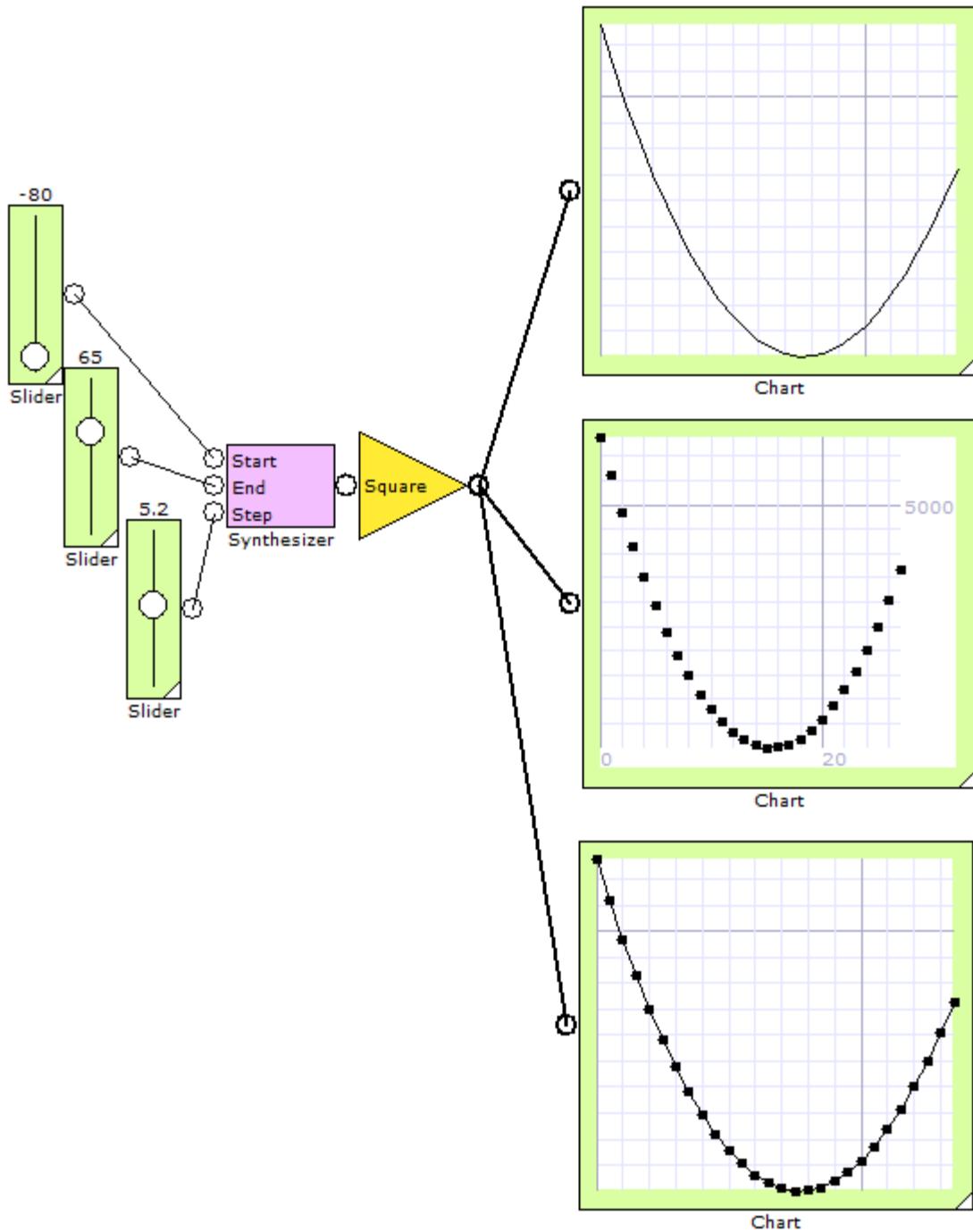
The Characters to String component takes a string of characters and creates an array of characters.
Arrays - column 7



Chart

The Chart shows a line or dot chart of the array at its input.

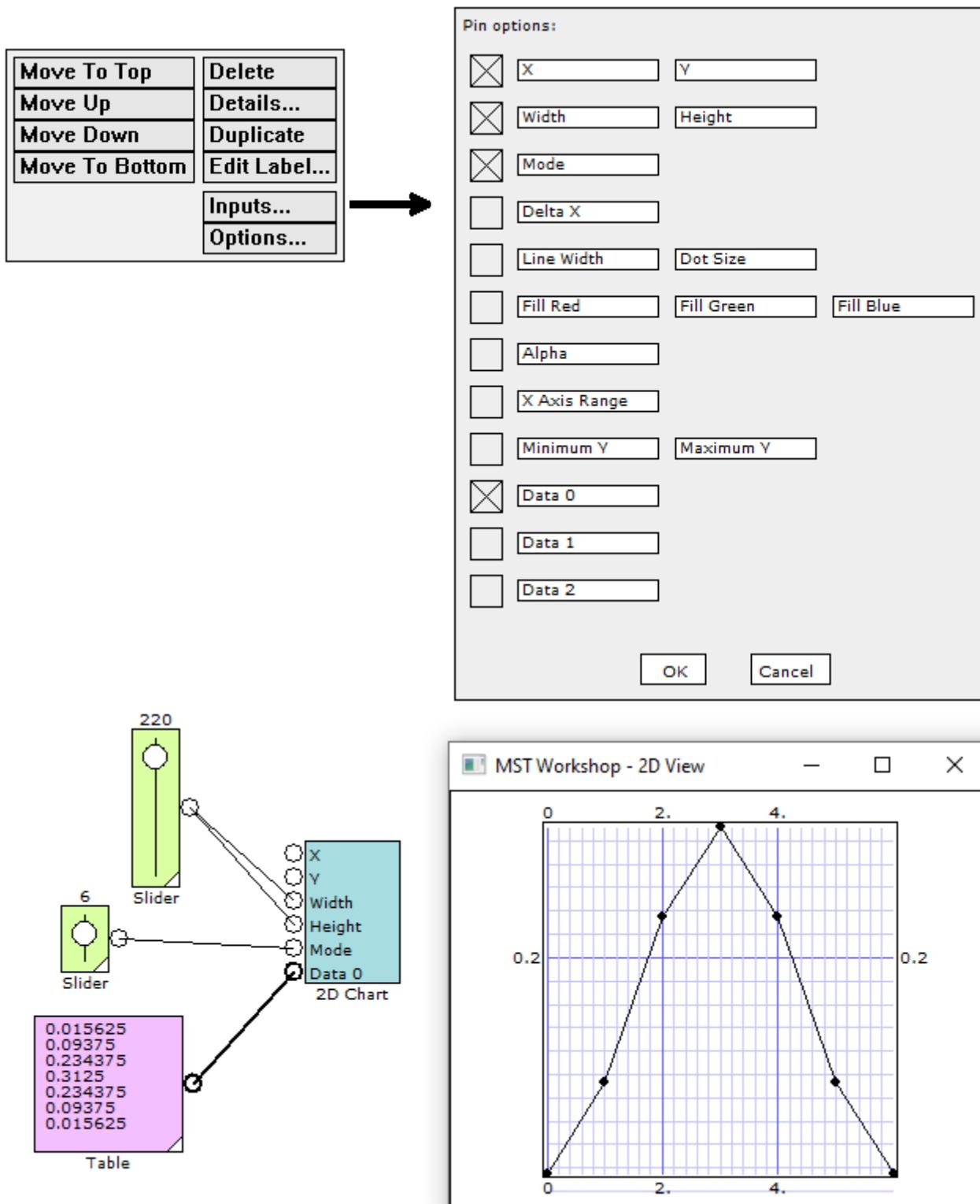
Controls - column 4



2D Chart

The 2D Chart shows the array at its input in the 2D display window.

Drawings - column 2



2D Checkbox

The 2D Checkbox is used to enable an event by clicking on it.

The X, Y and Size inputs control the position and font size of the text.

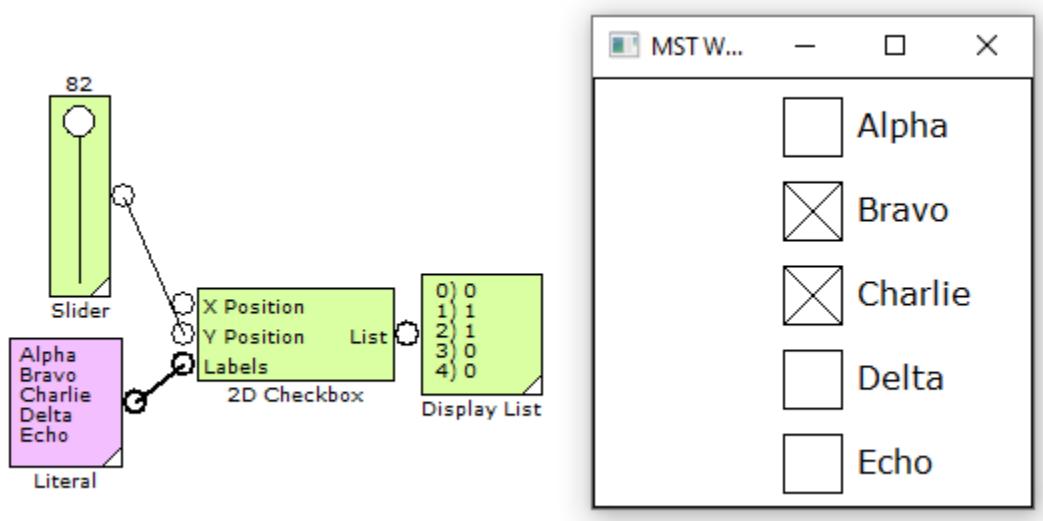
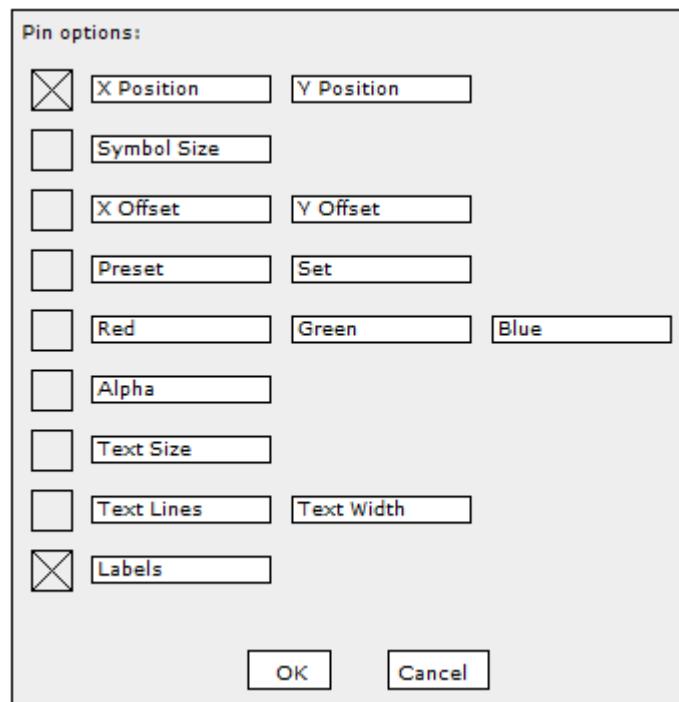
The Offsets control the position of the text relative to the boxes.

The Preset inputs allow external setting of the selections. Use an array of ones and zeros to set the individual boxes.

The Color input sets the color of the boxes and text.

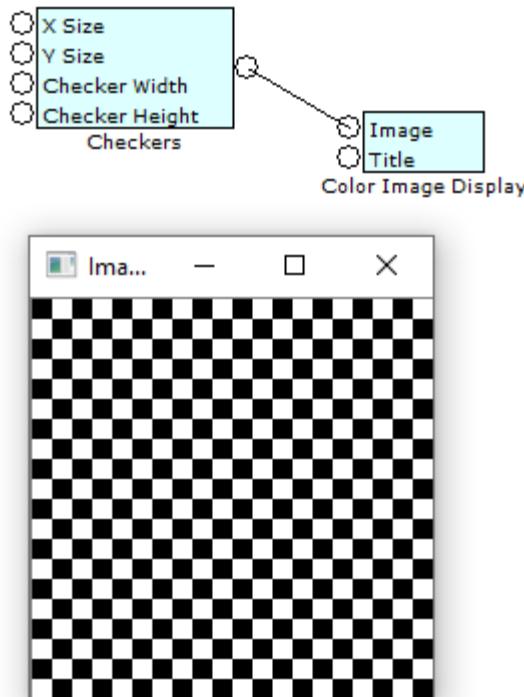
The Alpha input fades the boxes and text.

The List output provides an array with a one at the selected positions. Controls - column 2



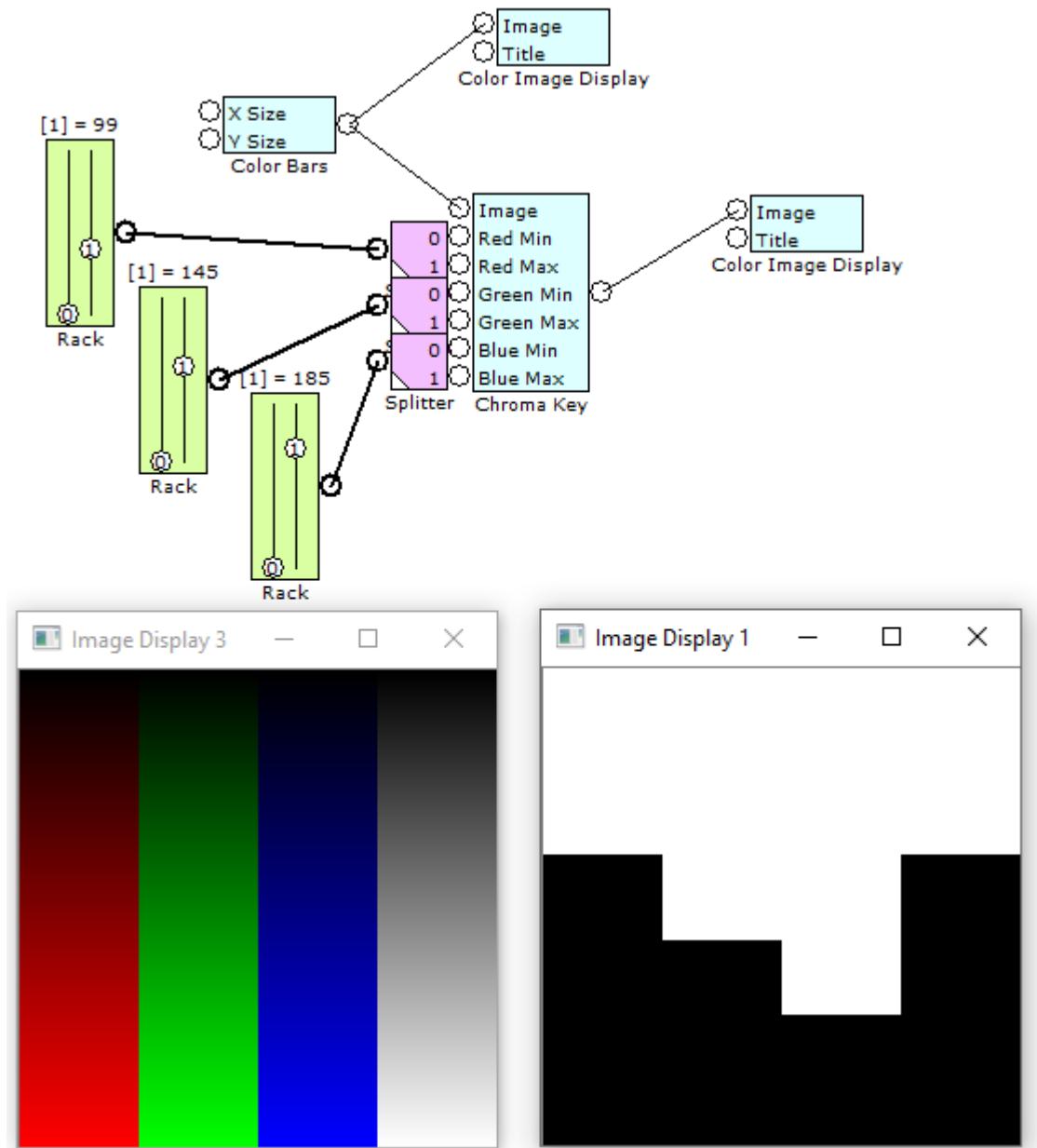
Checkers

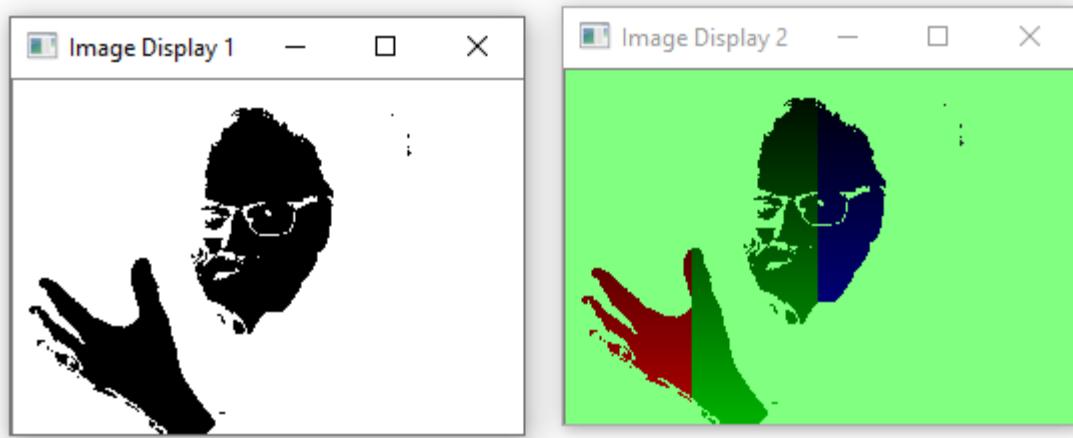
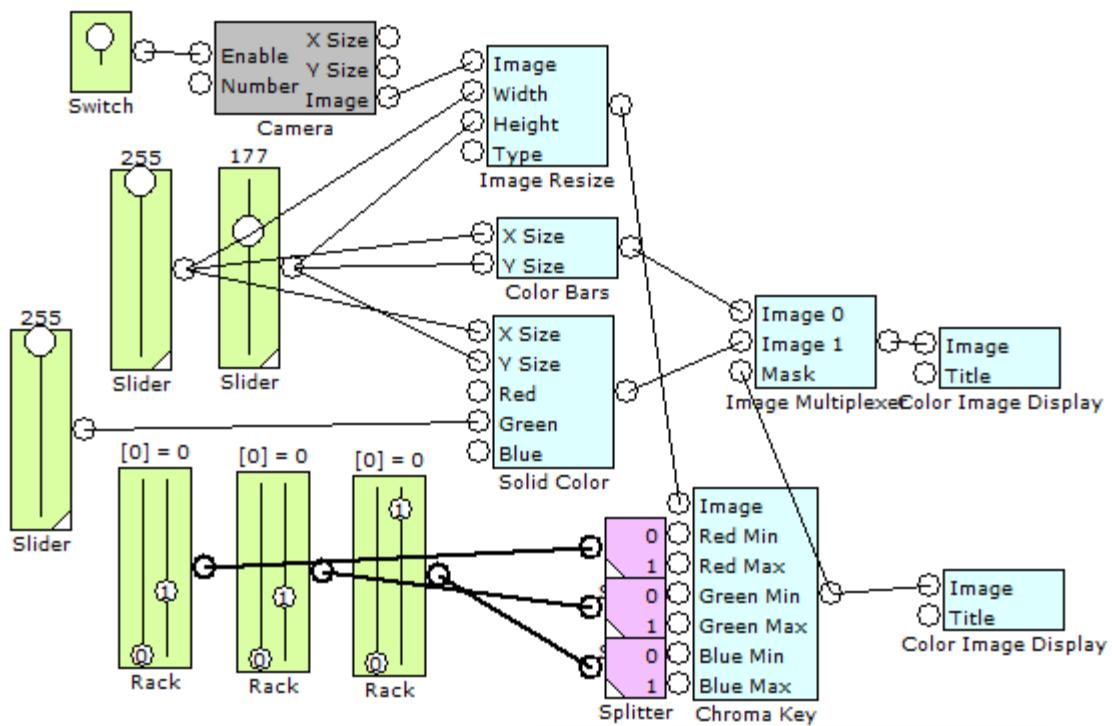
The Checkers component creates an image with a checkered test pattern. Images - column 1



Chroma Key

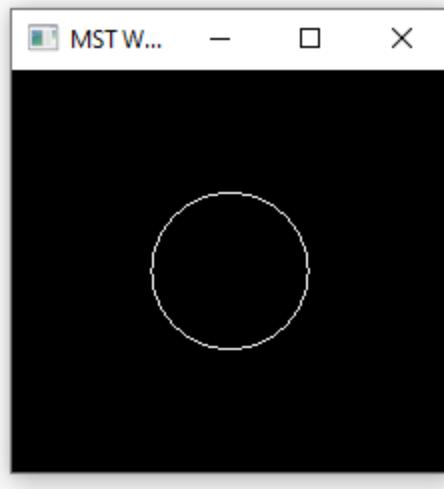
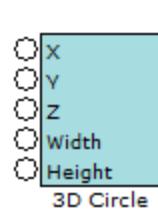
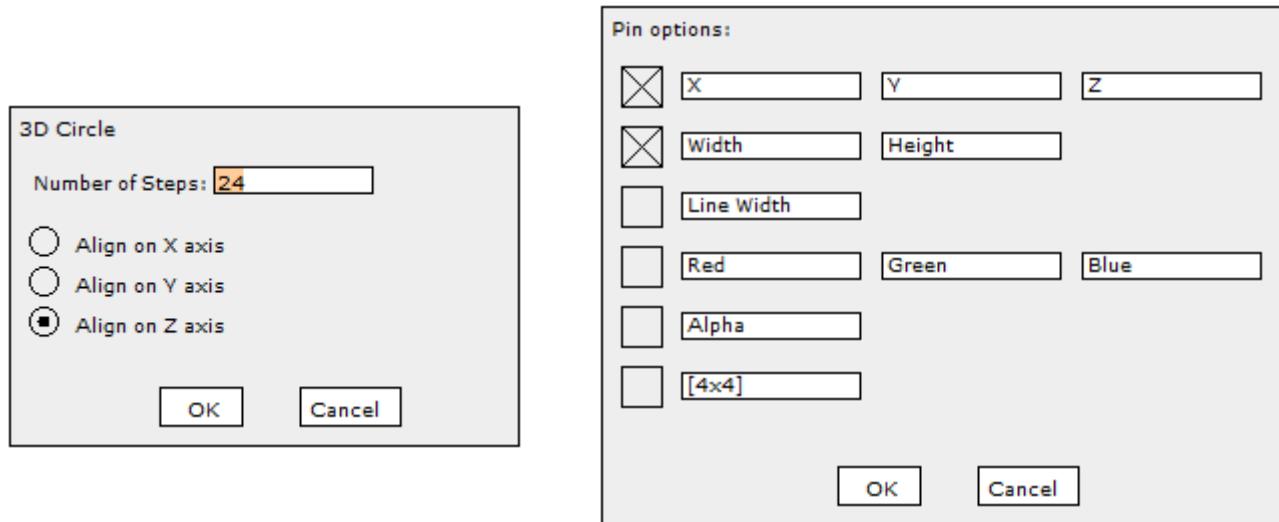
The Chroma Key component outputs white where it finds pixels that are within the limits of the three color inputs. Images - column 2





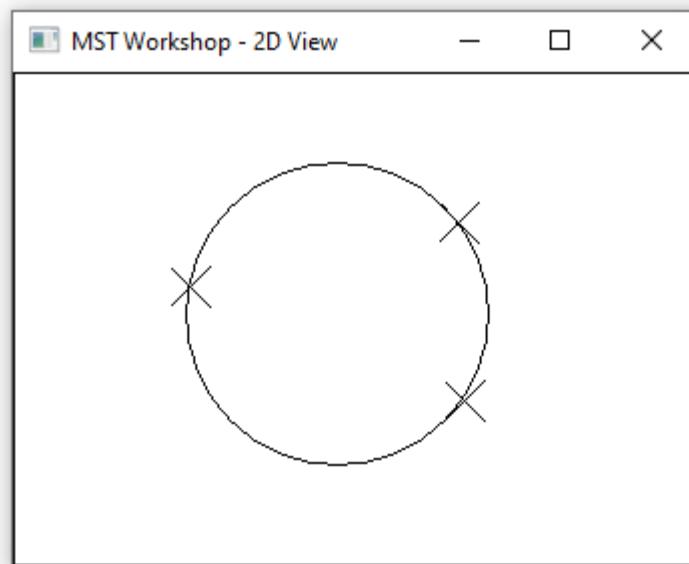
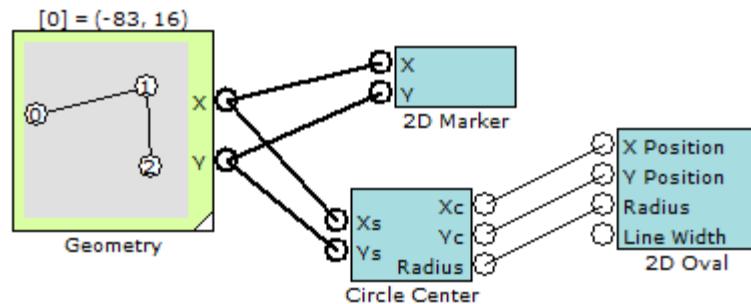
3D Circle

The 3D Circle draws a disc in the 3D view window. The X, Y, and Z inputs set the position and size of the circle. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation. Drawings - column 4



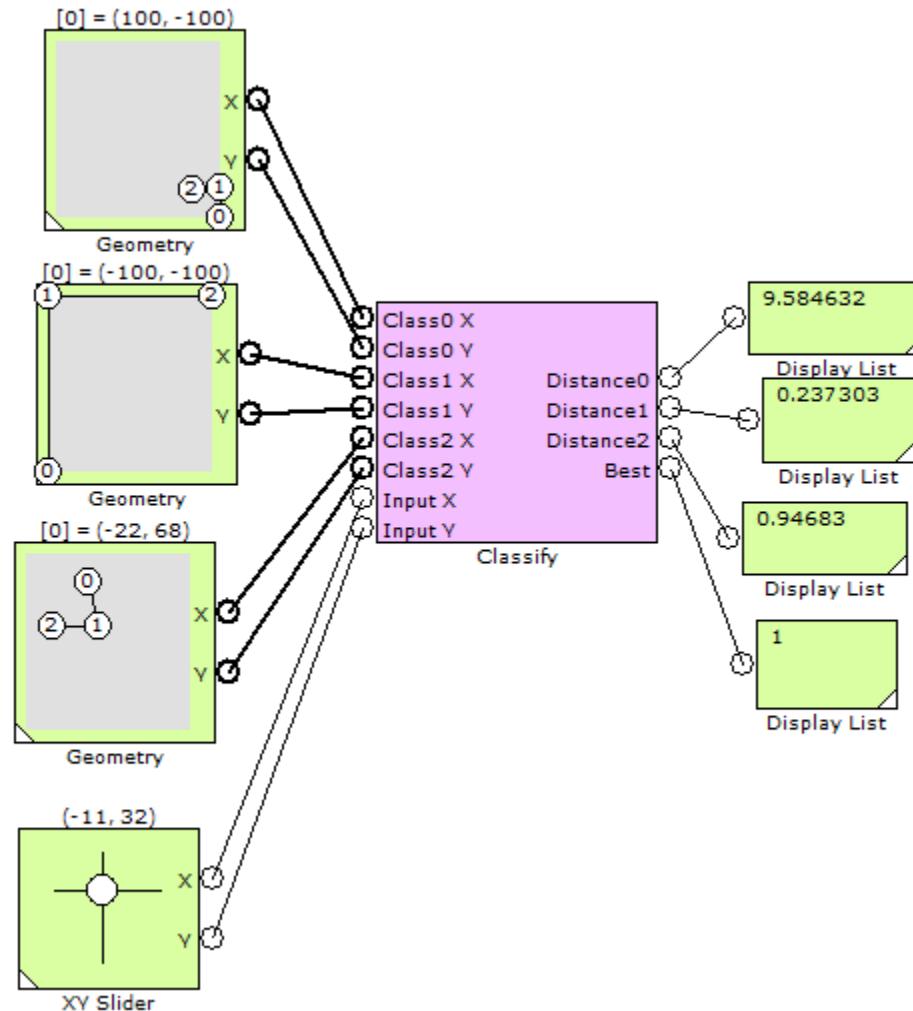
Circle Center

The Circle Center calculates the center of a circle from 3 points on its circumference. Drawings - column 2



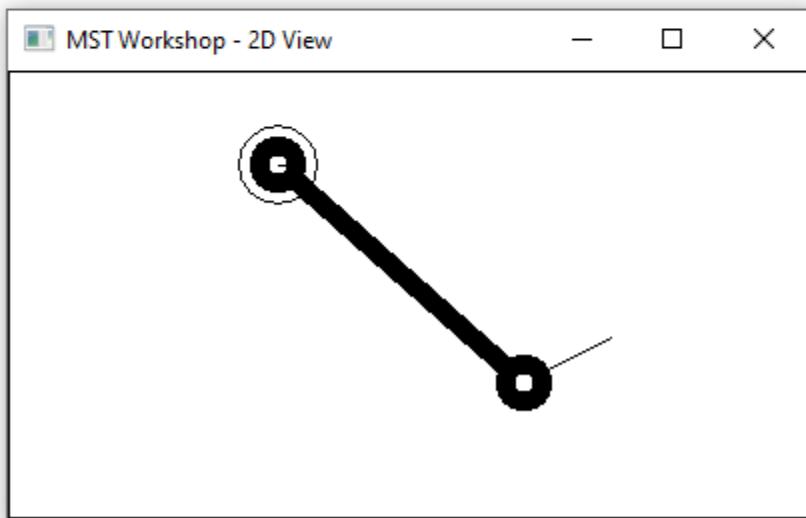
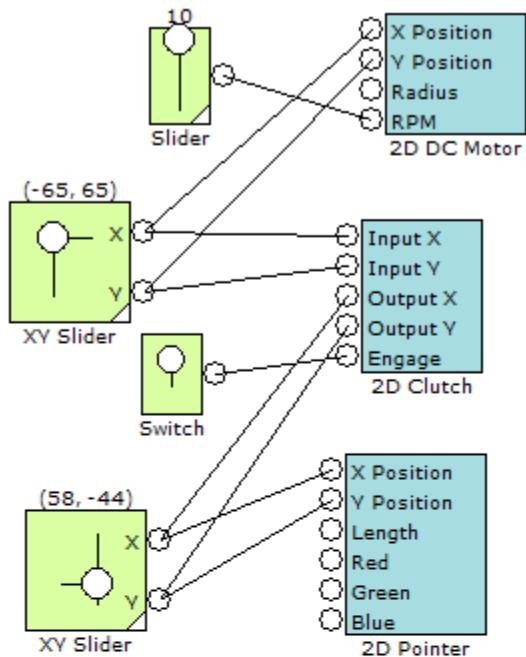
Classify

The Classify component is given coordinates of a number of classes. The centroid and standard deviation are calculated for each class. The distance from the centroid of the class to the input is given in standard deviation units, along with the index of the closest class. Arrays – column 2



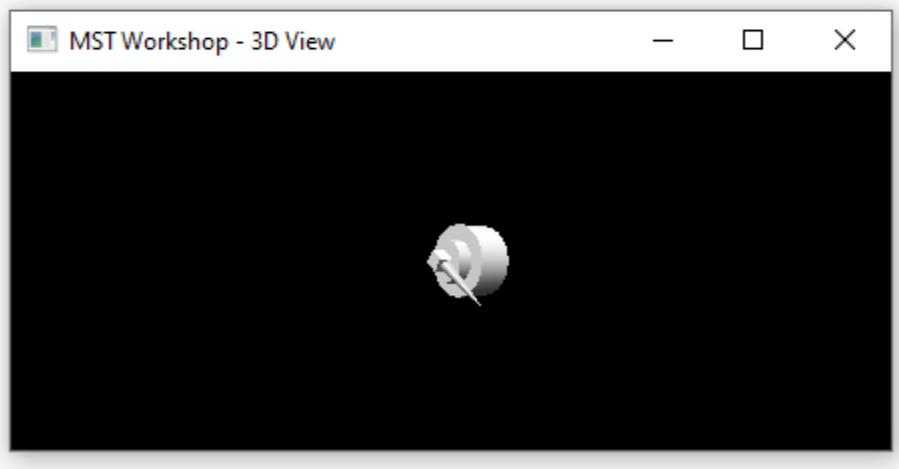
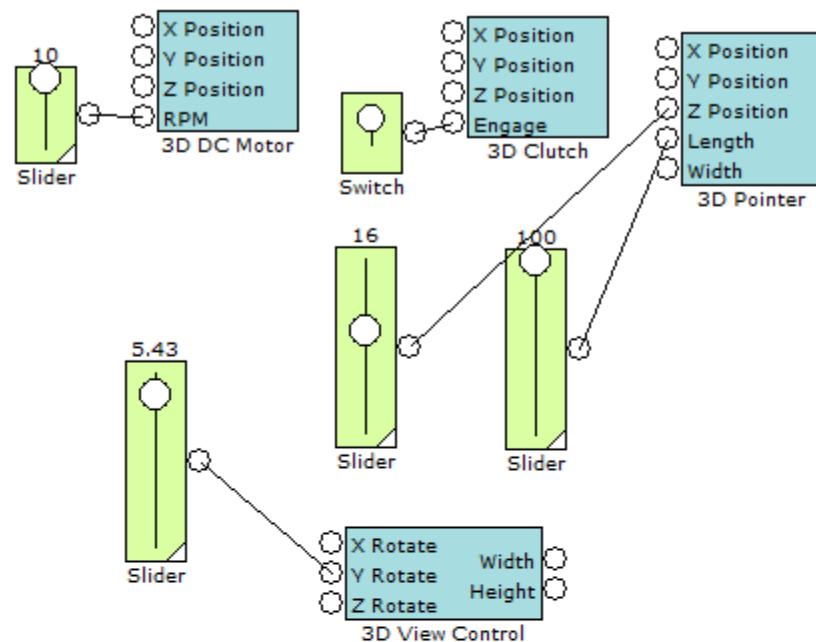
2D Clutch

The Clutch component creates a connection between two shafts that can be connected or disconnected. You can attach a driver to one shaft and drive something at the other shaft. Place the Clutch at the same X, Y position as a motor and place a gear at the X, Y coordinates as the other shaft. Drawings - column 3



3D Clutch

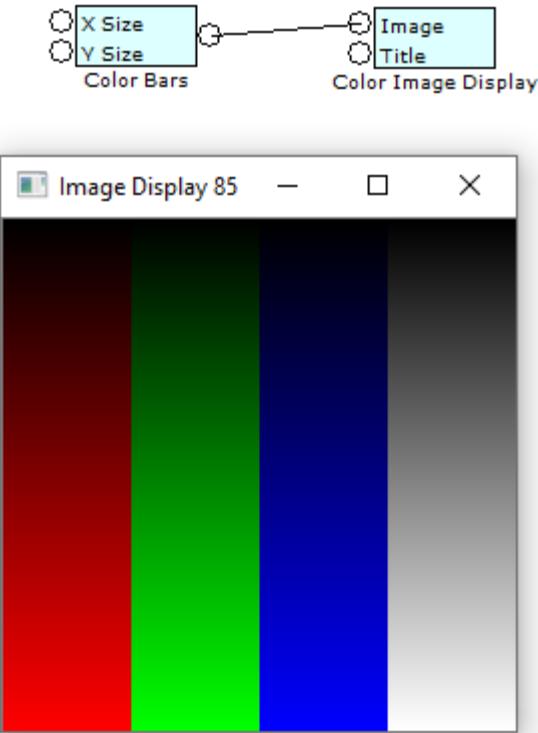
The 3D Clutch component creates a connection between two shafts that can be connected or disconnected. Values between 0 and 1 cause a fraction of the input to get to the output. You can attach a driver to the input and drive something at the end of the shaft. Place the Clutch at the same X, Y, Z position as a motor and place a gear at the X, Y, Z coordinates as the other end. Drawings - column 4



Color Bars

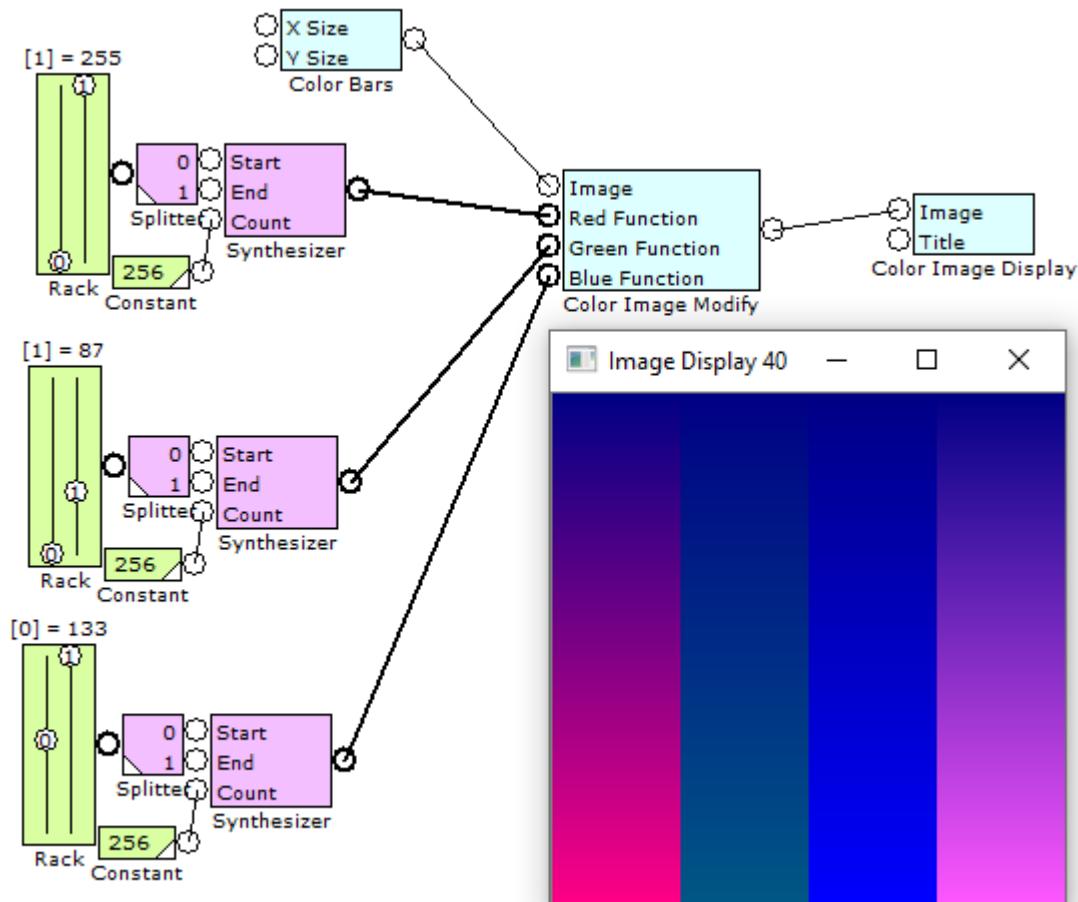
The Color Bars component creates an image with a test pattern of color bars.

Images - column 1



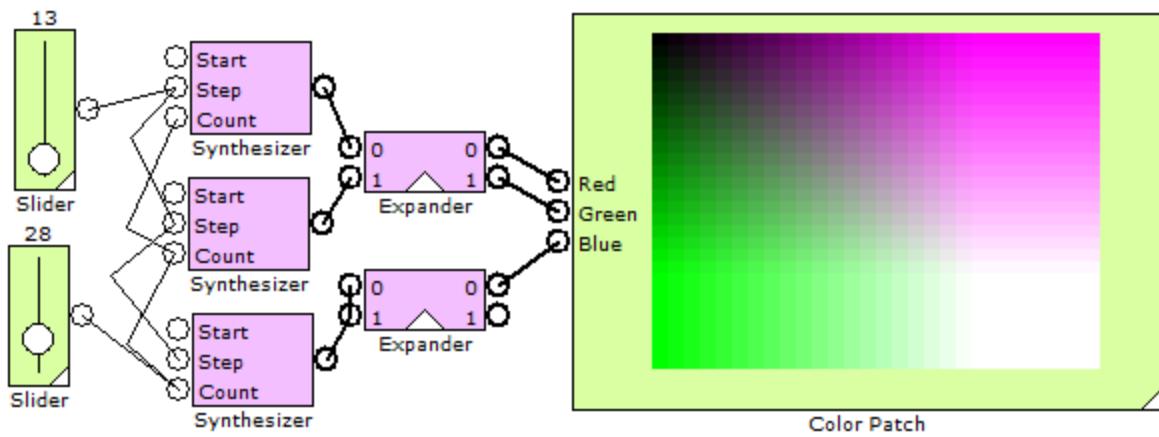
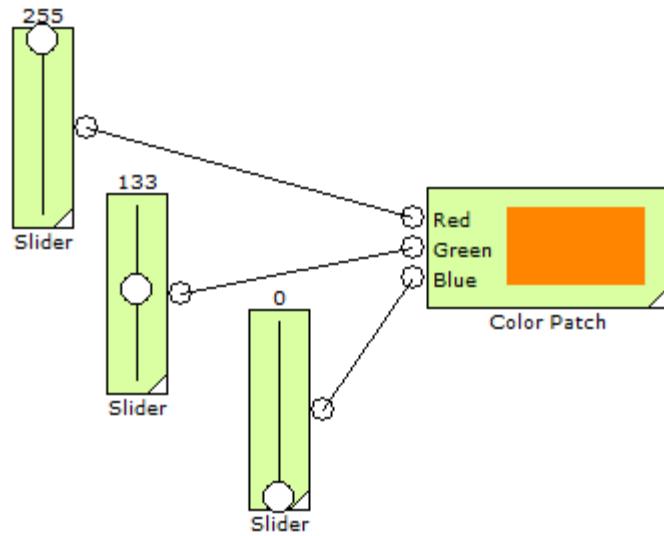
Color Image Modify

The Color Image Modify component remaps the color image based on the 3 color function inputs.
Images - column 2



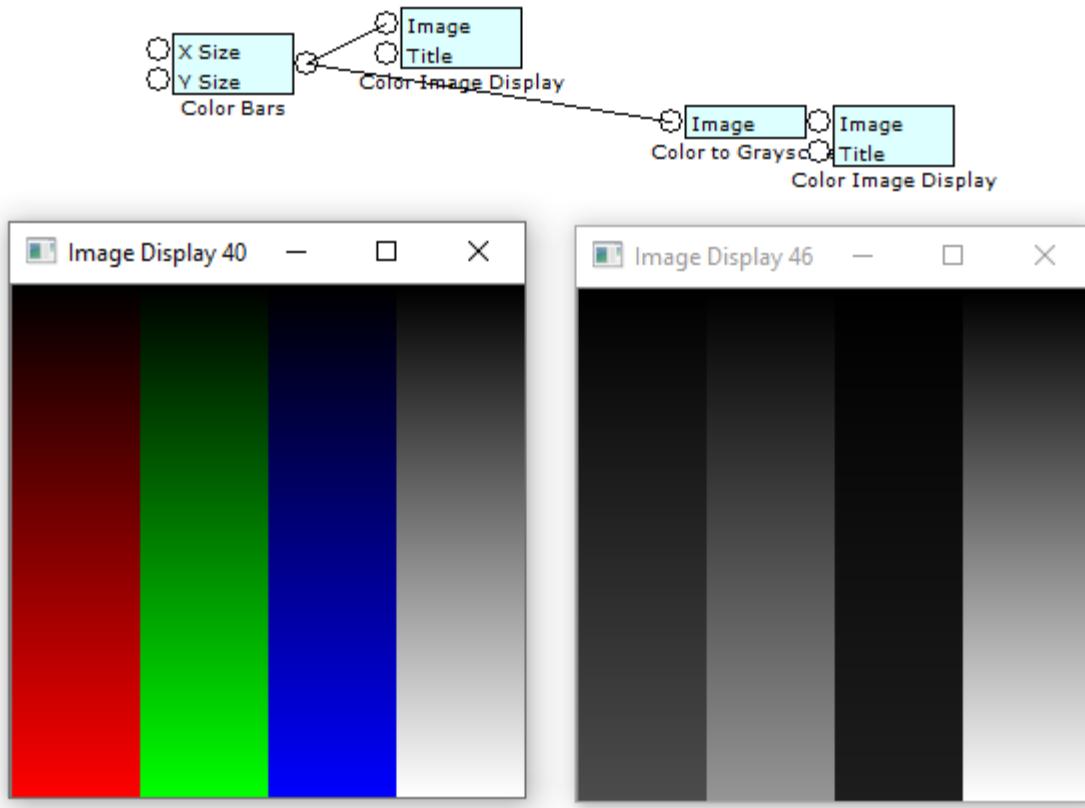
Color Patch

The Color Patch shows you any color based on the Red, Green and Blue inputs. Controls - column 4



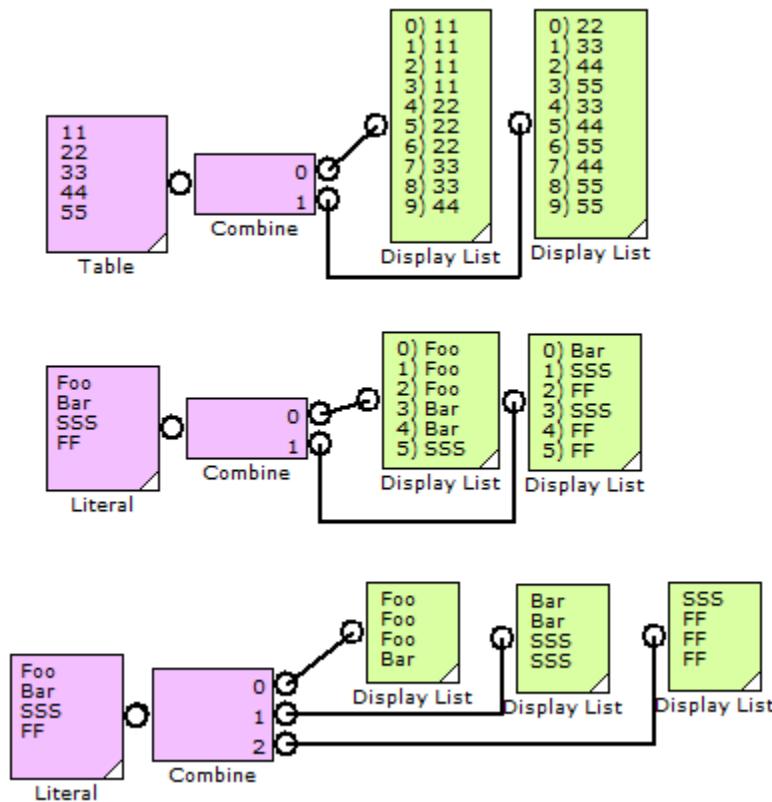
Color to Grayscale

The Color to Grayscale component converts the color image to grayscale. Images - column 1



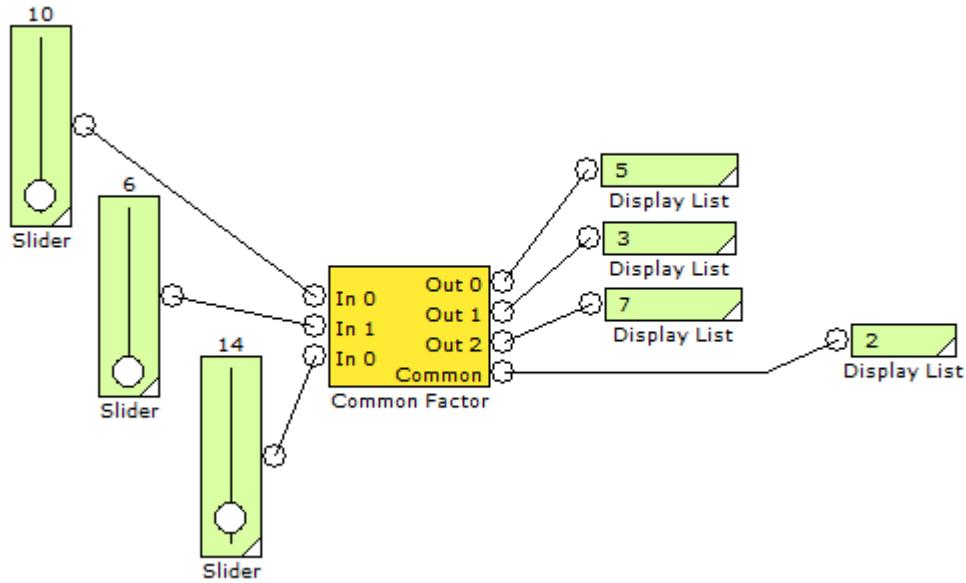
Combine

The Combine component outputs a list of numbers taken from the Pool input with the specified Group Size. Arrays - column 5



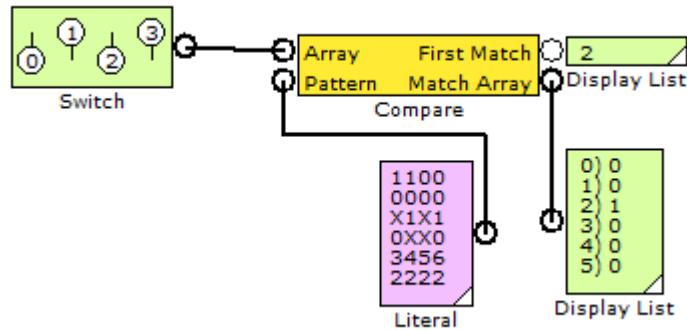
Common Factor

The Common Factor component takes a list of numbers then removes and outputs the common factor.
Functions - column 9



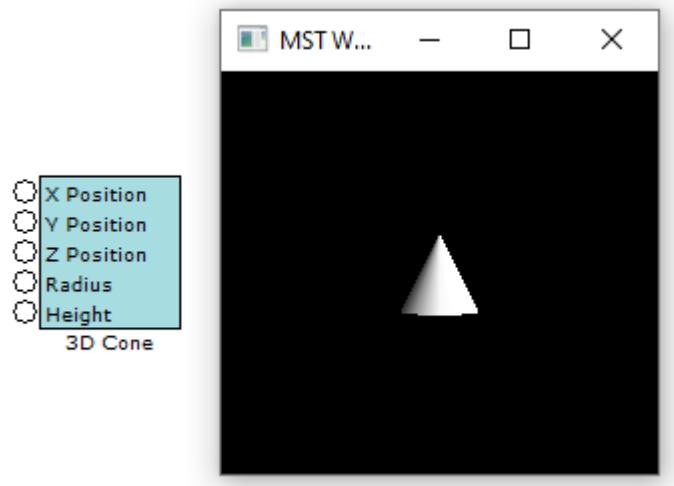
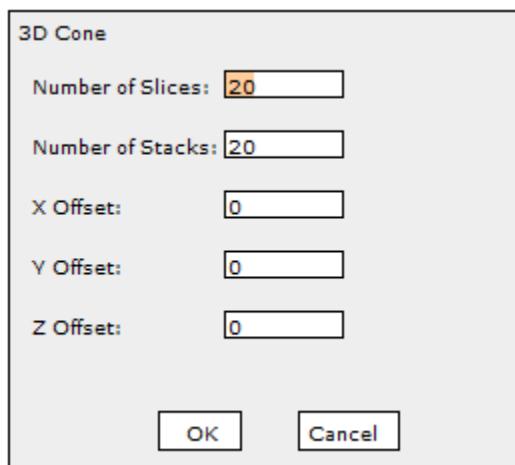
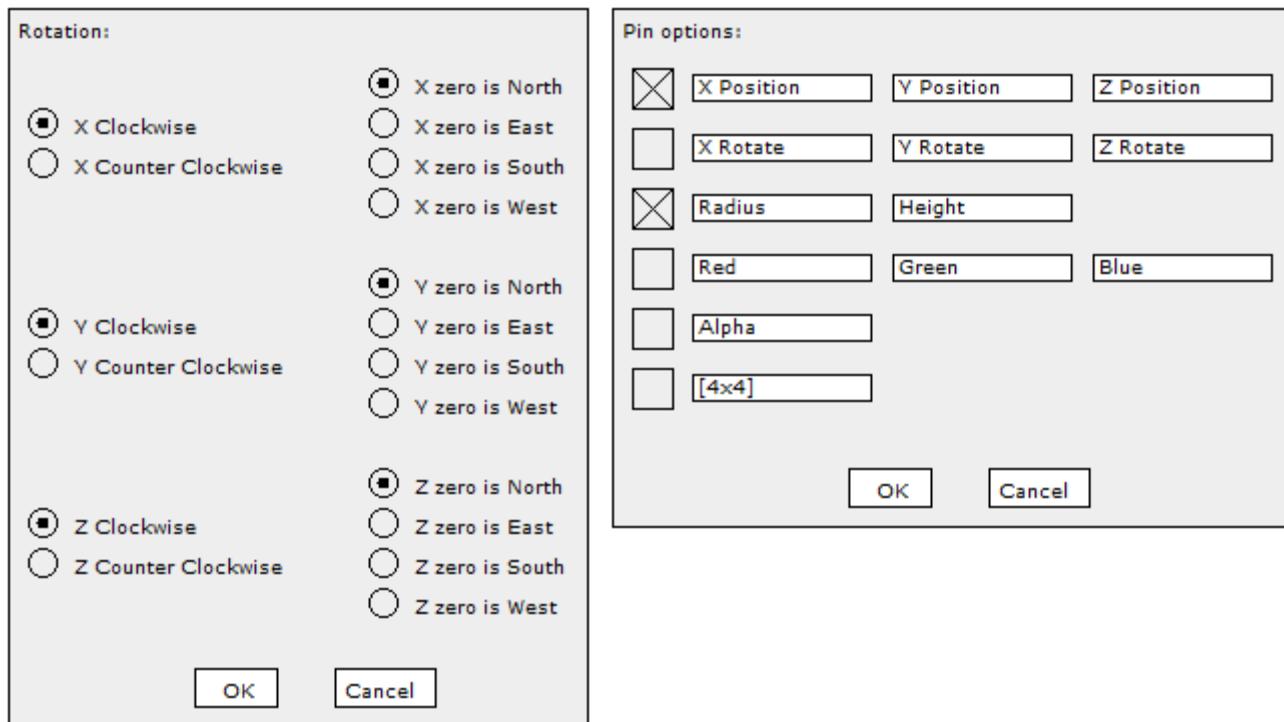
Compare

The Compare component compares the input array of Booleans with the patterns. The output is the first pattern that matches and an array of all the patterns that match. Use 'X' for don't care. You can start the string with 'ALL' or 'ANY' to control if ALL the bits must match or if ANY matching bits are a match. An 'X' in place of a '1' or '0' skips the comparison. Functions - column 2



3D Cone

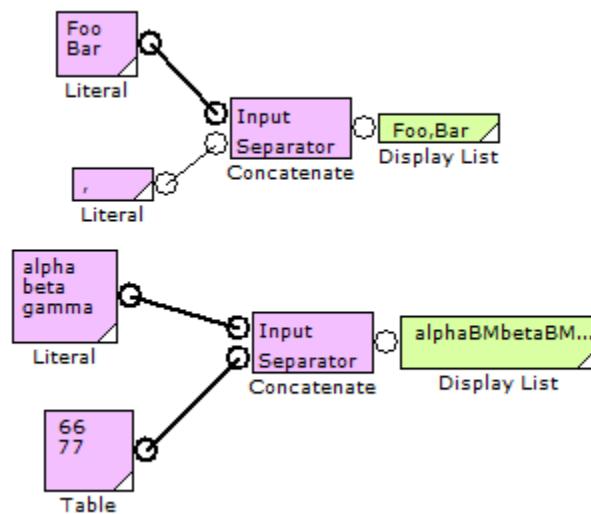
The 3D Cone draws a cone in the 3D view window. The X, Y, and Z inputs set the position and size of the cone. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation. Drawings - column 4



Concatenate

The Concatenate component combines all the values at its input into a single output. You can optionally provide a separator. The separator can be either a string or an array of ASCII values.

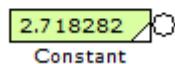
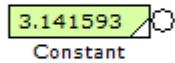
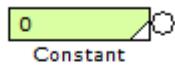
Arrays - column 6



Constant

The Constant component is used to create a single number.

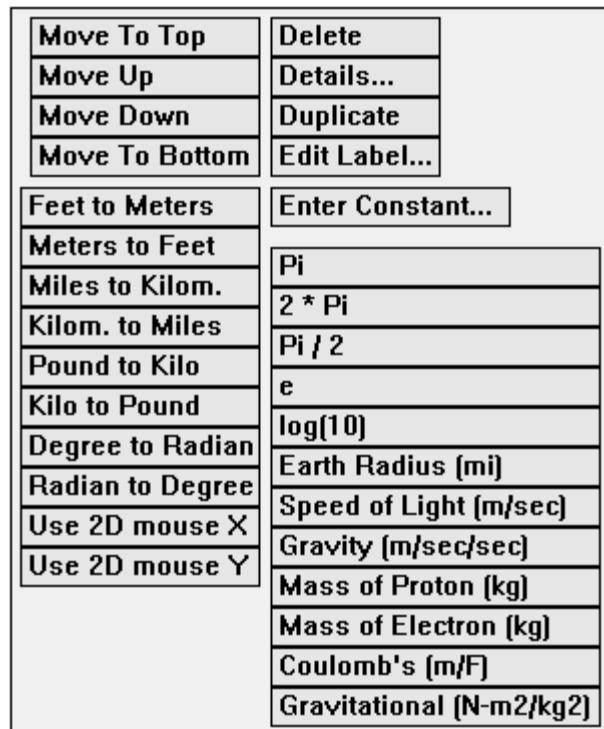
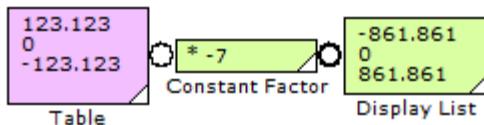
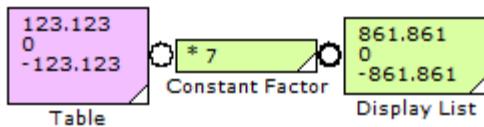
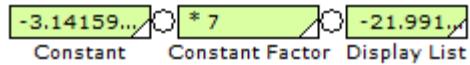
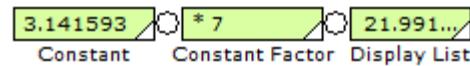
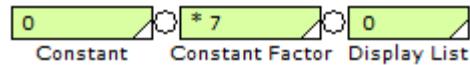
Controls - column 1



Move To Top	Delete
Move Up	Details...
Move Down	Duplicate
Move To Bottom	Edit Label...
Feet to Meters	Enter Constant...
Meters to Feet	Pi
Miles to Kilom.	2 * Pi
Kilom. to Miles	Pi / 2
Pound to Kilo	e
Kilo to Pound	log(10)
Degree to Radian	Earth Radius (mi)
Radian to Degree	Speed of Light (m/sec)
Use 2D mouse X	Gravity (m/sec/sec)
Use 2D mouse Y	Mass of Proton (kg)
	Mass of Electron (kg)
	Coulomb's (m/F)
	Gravitational (N-m2/kg2)

Constant Factor

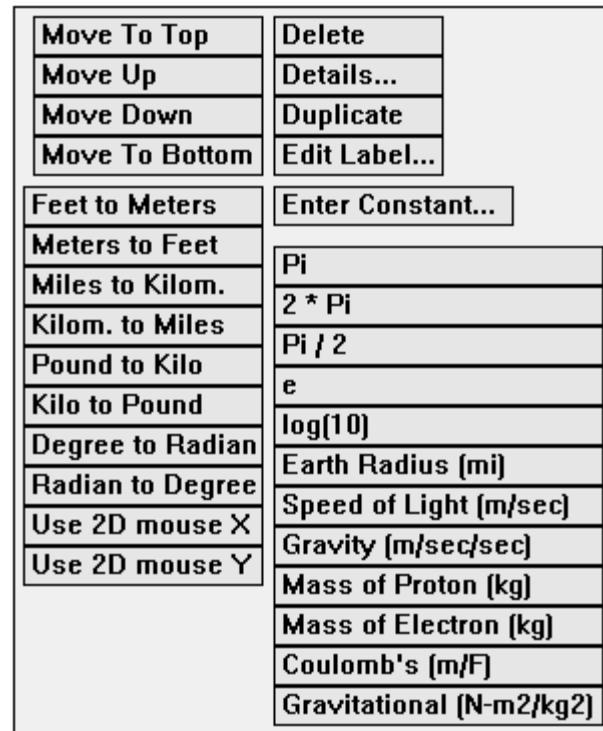
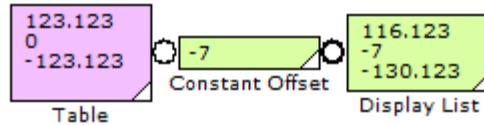
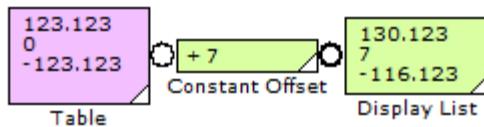
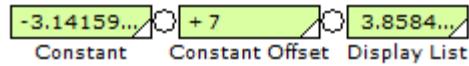
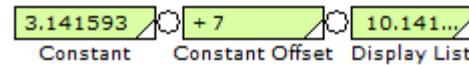
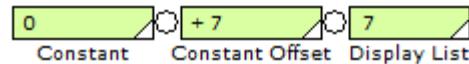
The Constant Factor component multiplies its inputs by a single number. Controls - column 2



Constant Offset

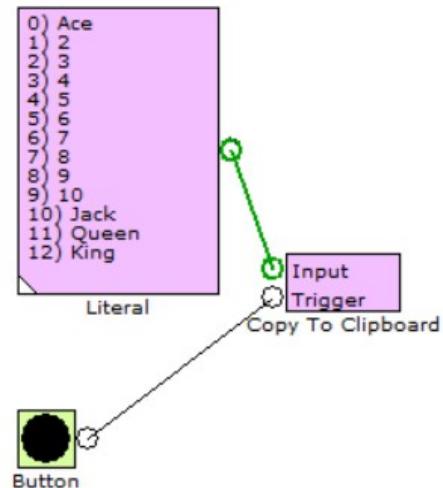
The Constant Offset component add a constant number to its inputs.

Controls - column 3



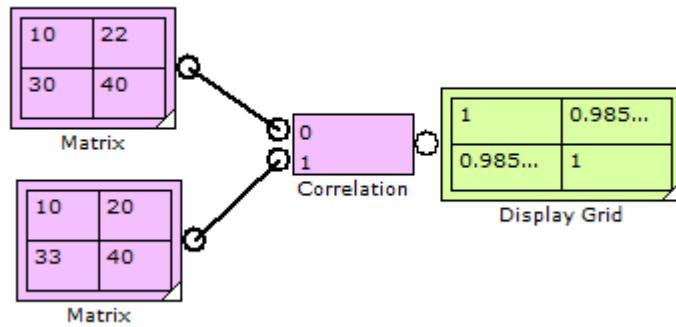
Copy To Clipboard

The Copy To Clipboard component puts text into the clipboard. Arrays – column 5



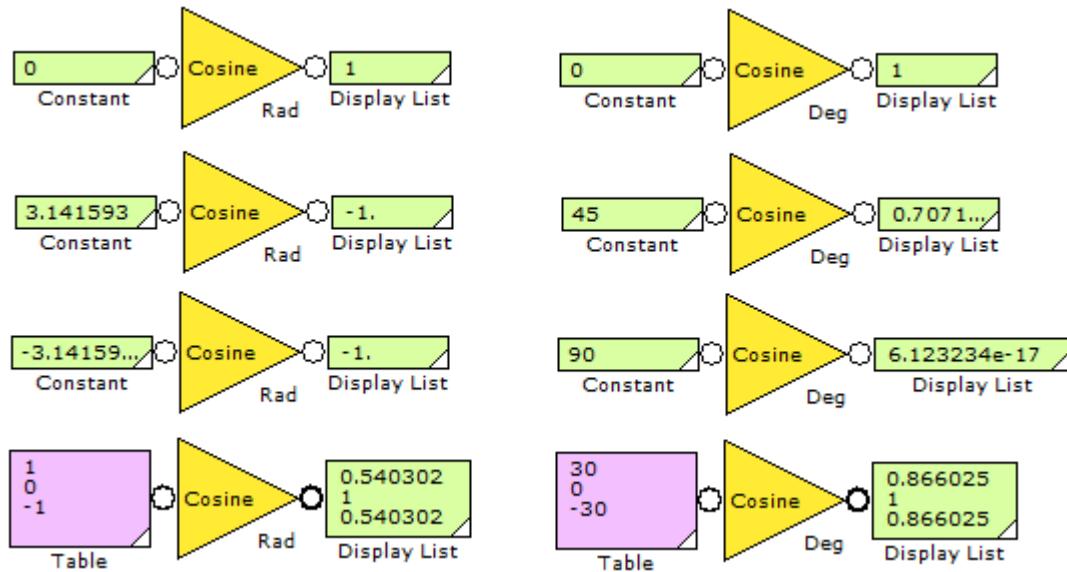
Correlation

The Correlation component calculates the Pearson Correlation matrix for the input matrix. Arrays - column 3



Cosine

The Cosine component calculates the trigonometric cosine of the input (in radians). Input can be scalar or an array. Functions - column 5

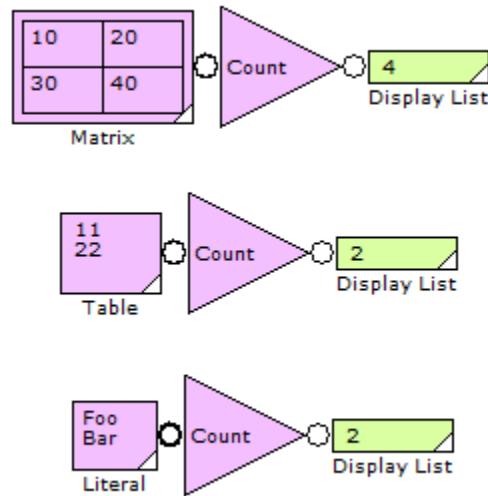


Count

The Count component scans the input array and outputs the number of elements in the array.

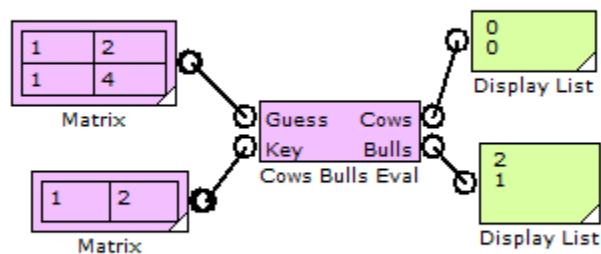
Arrays

- column 3



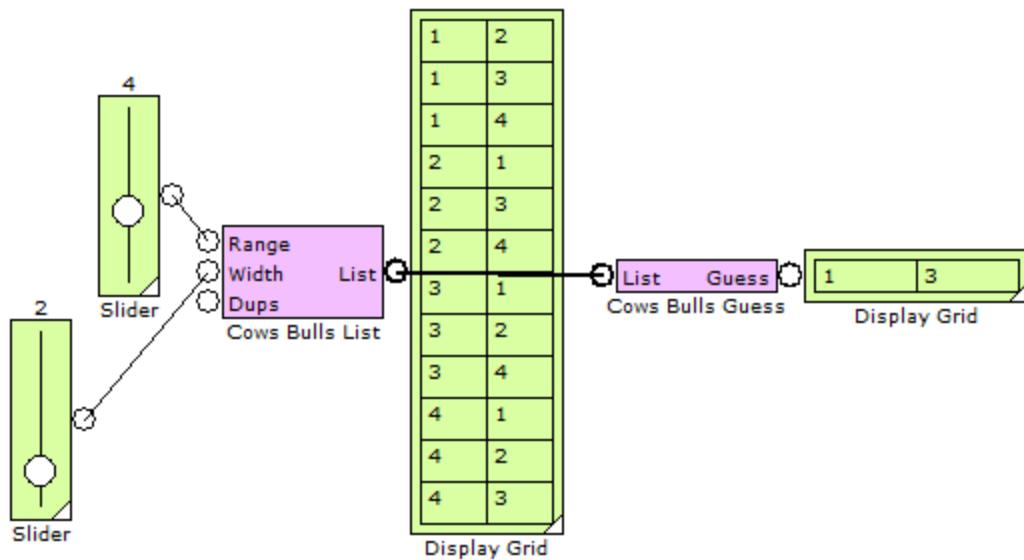
Cows Bulls Eval

The Cows Bulls Eval component evaluates the Guess inputs against the Key input and outputs Cows and Bulls based on how the values match. Arrays - column 5



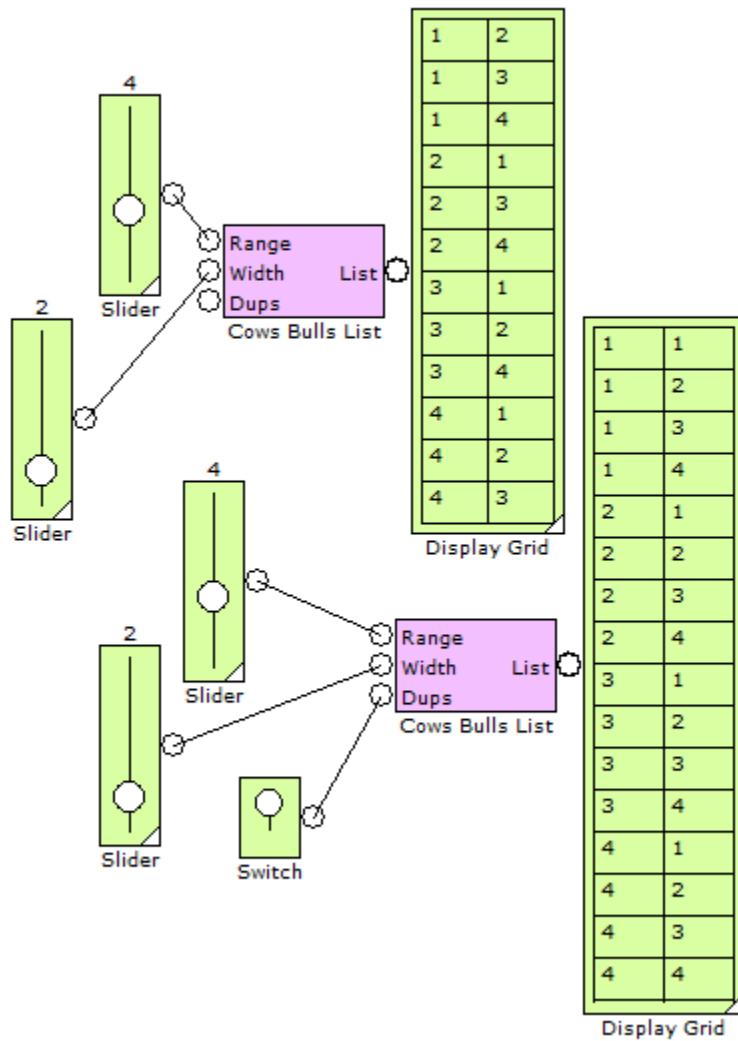
Cows Bulls Guess

The Cows Bulls Guess component the best guess to minimize future steps to success. Arrays - column 5



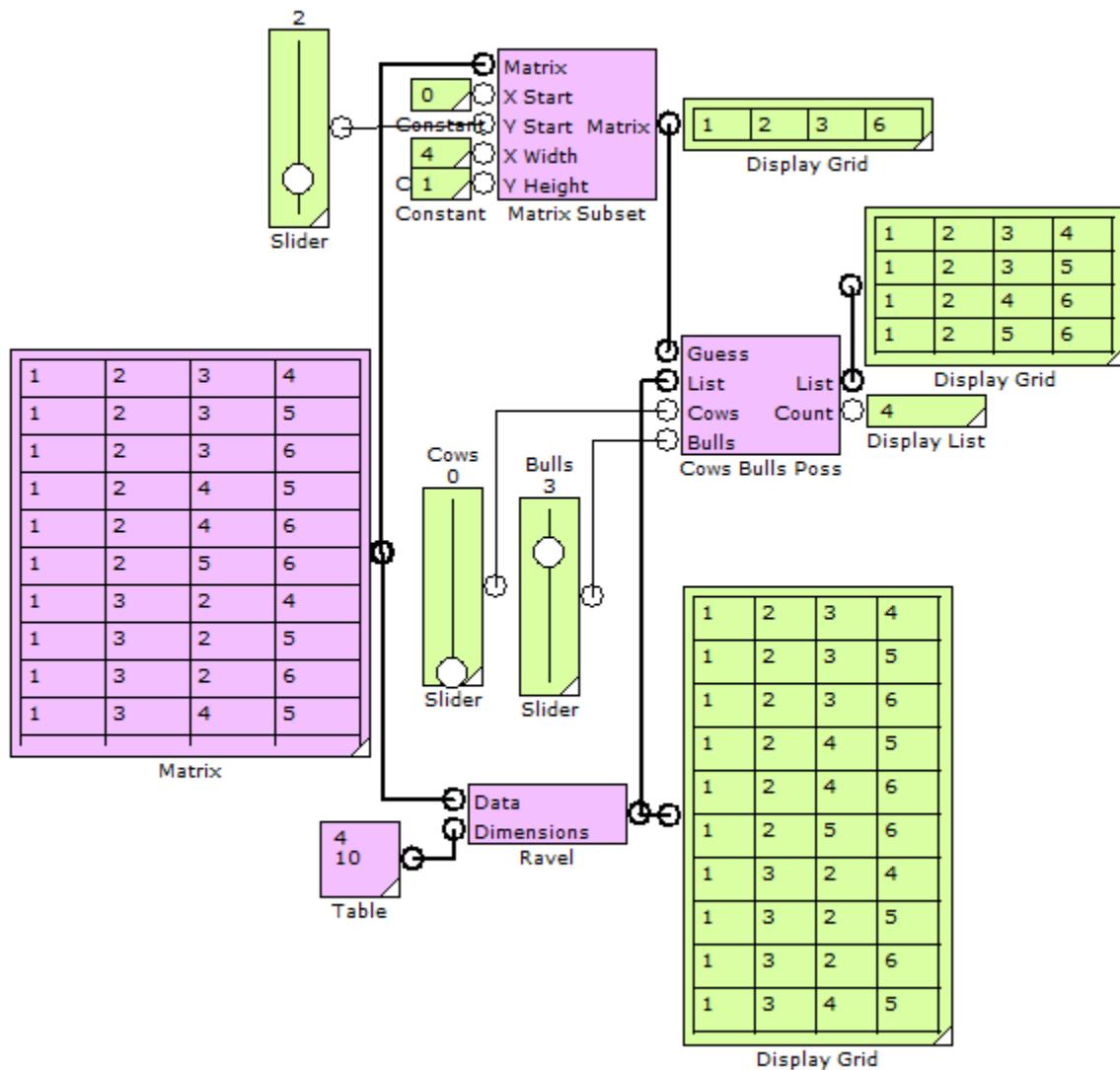
Cows Bulls List

The Cows Bulls List component creates a list of all possible combinations based on the inputs. Arrays - column 5



Cows Bulls Poss

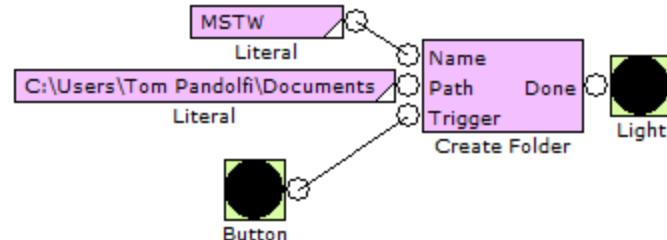
The Cows Bulls Poss component lists all the possible combinations that match the inputs. Arrays - column 5



Create Folder

The Create Folder component creates a new folder with the specified name.

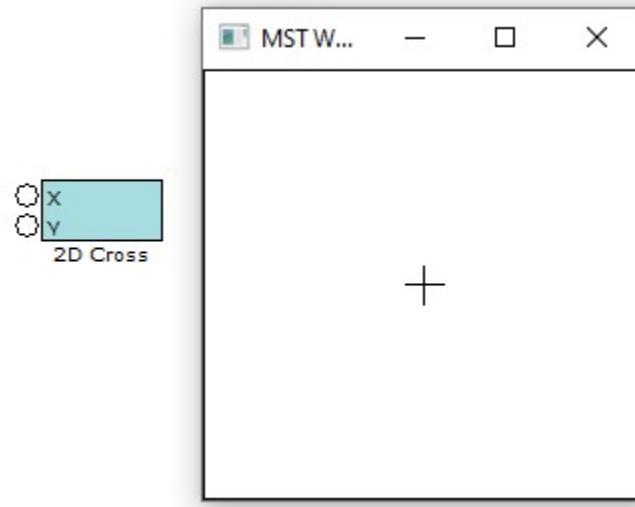
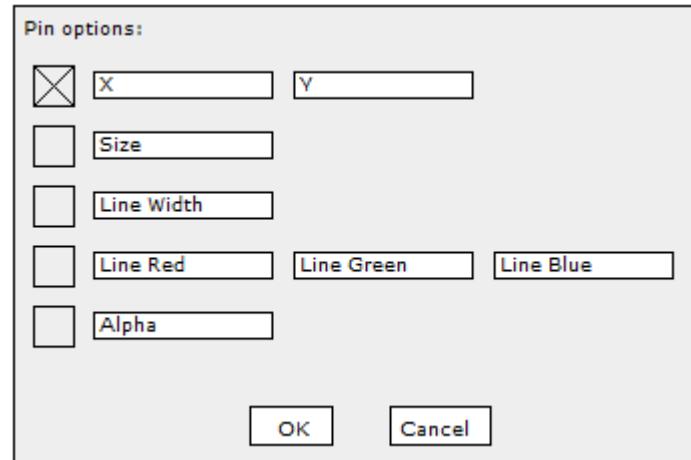
Arrays - column 7



2D Cross

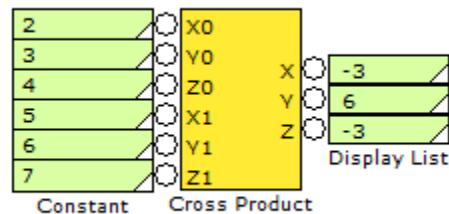
The 2D Cross component draws a small cross at the X, Y location.

Drawings - column 1



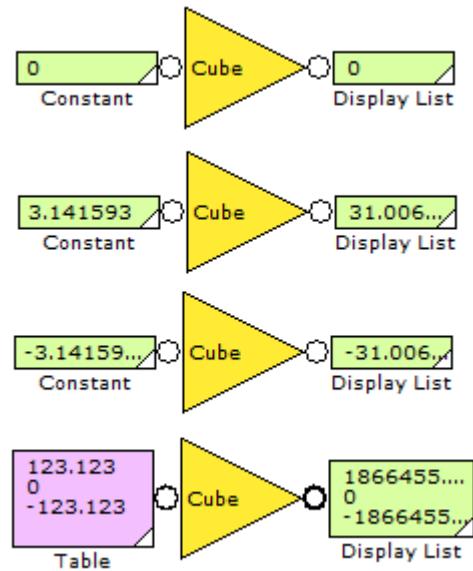
Cross Product

The Cross Product component calculates the cross product of 2 3D vectors. The result is a vector that is perpendicular to both inputs. Functions - column 8



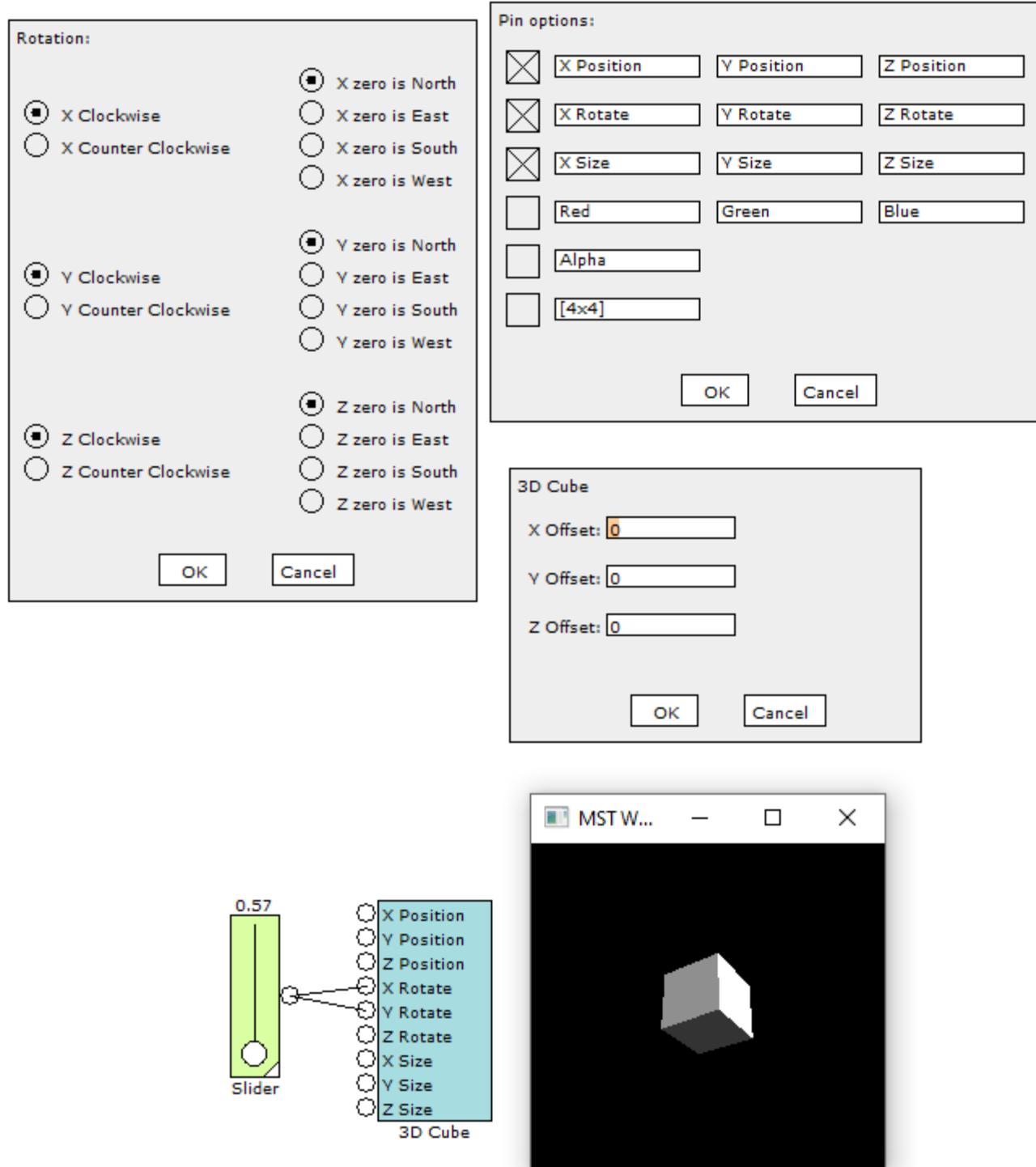
Cube

The Cube component multiplies the input value times itself twice. Input can be scalar or an array.
Functions - column 1



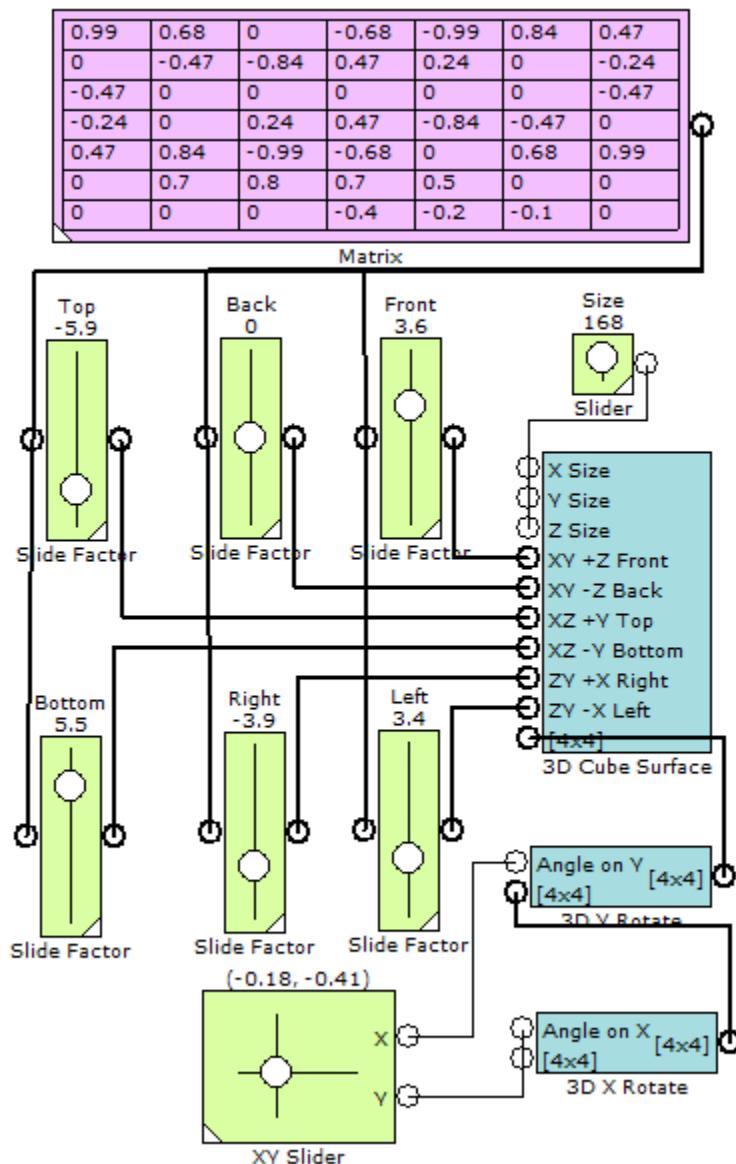
3D Cube

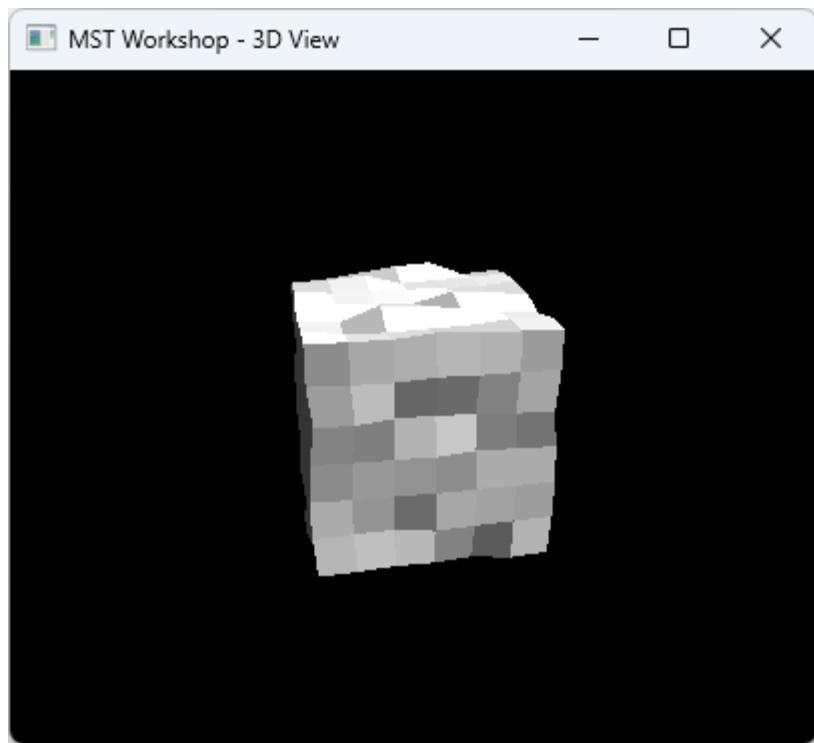
The 3D Cube draws a box in the 3D view window. The X, Y, and Z inputs set the position and size of the box. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation. Drawings - column 4



3D Cube Surface

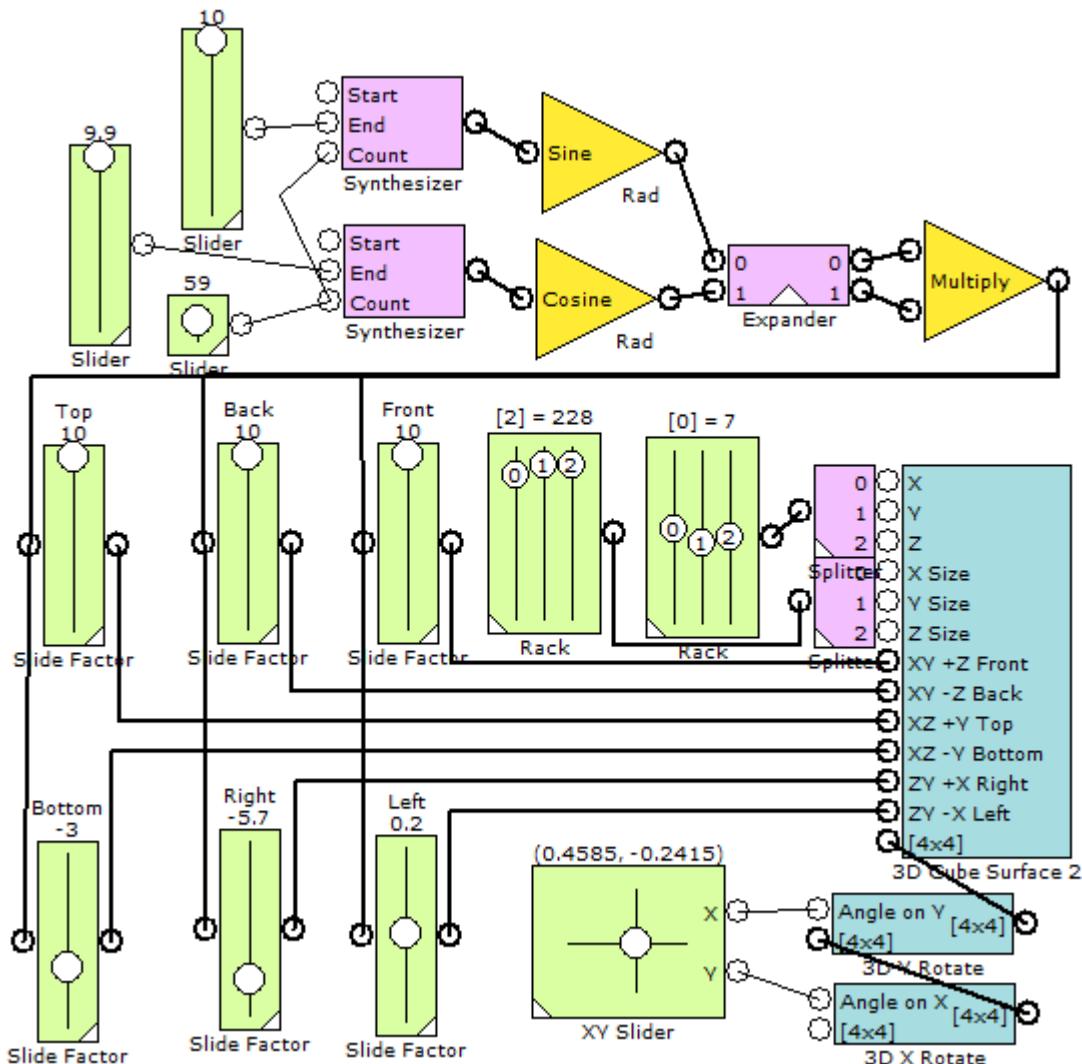
The 3D Cube Surface 3D Cube Surface component draws a cube in the 3D view window using up to 6 surfaces. The 6 surfaces are enabled in the Options menu. Each surface must be a 2D matrix. Each surface matrix must match the others in X, Y, and Z sides of the matrix. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation. Drawings - column 5

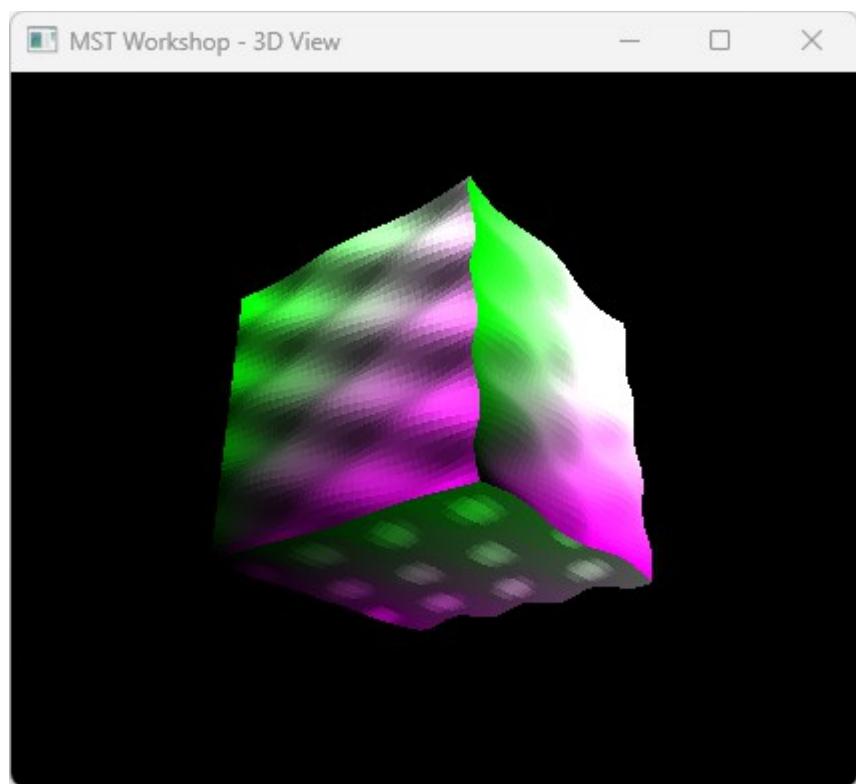
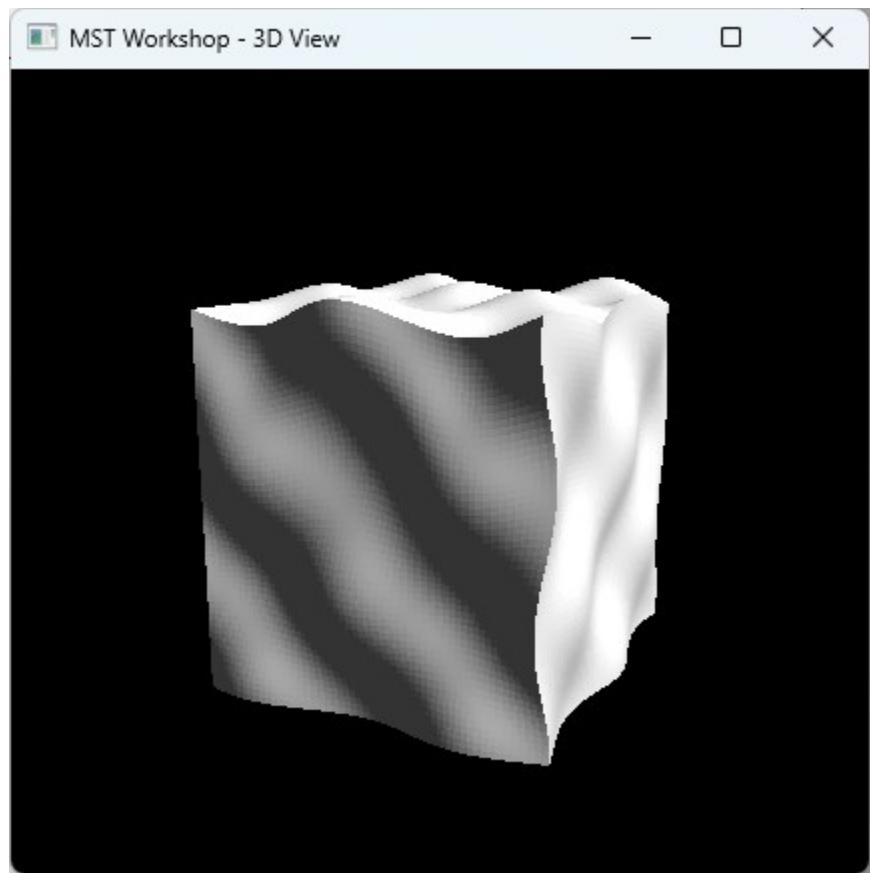




3D Cube Surface 2

The 3D Cube Surface 3D Cube Surface 2 component draws a cube in the 3D view window using up to 6 surfaces. The 6 surfaces are enabled in the Options menu. Each surface must be a 2D matrix. Each surface matrix must match the others in X, Y, and Z sides of the matrix. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation. Each surface can be a different color or if arrays are input to the colors each facet will be a unique color. Drawings - column 5



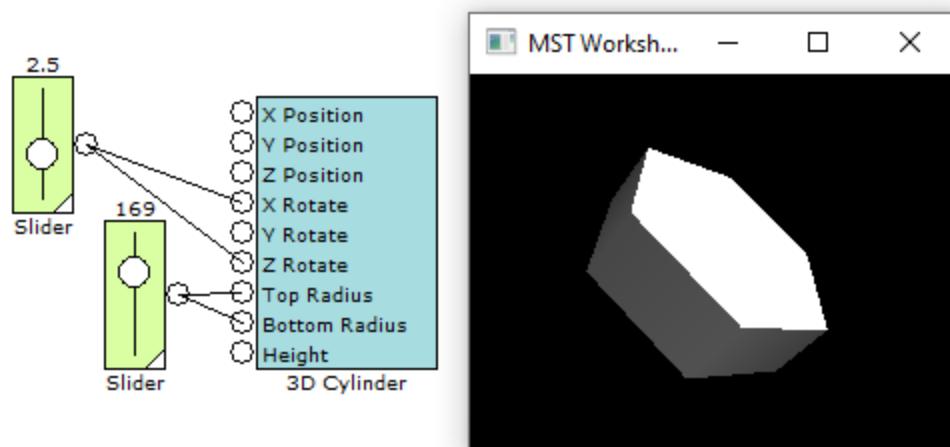
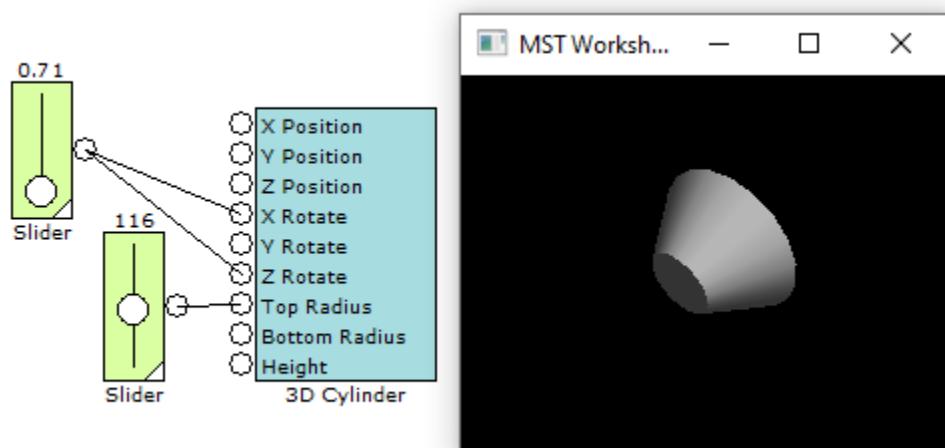
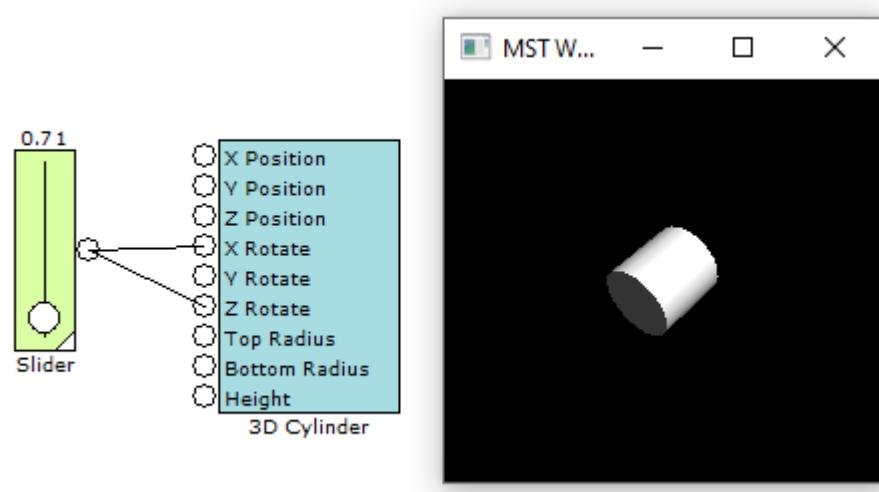


3D Cylinder

The 3D Cylinder draws a cylinder in the 3D view window. The X, Y, and Z inputs set the position and size of the cylinder. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation. Drawings - column 4

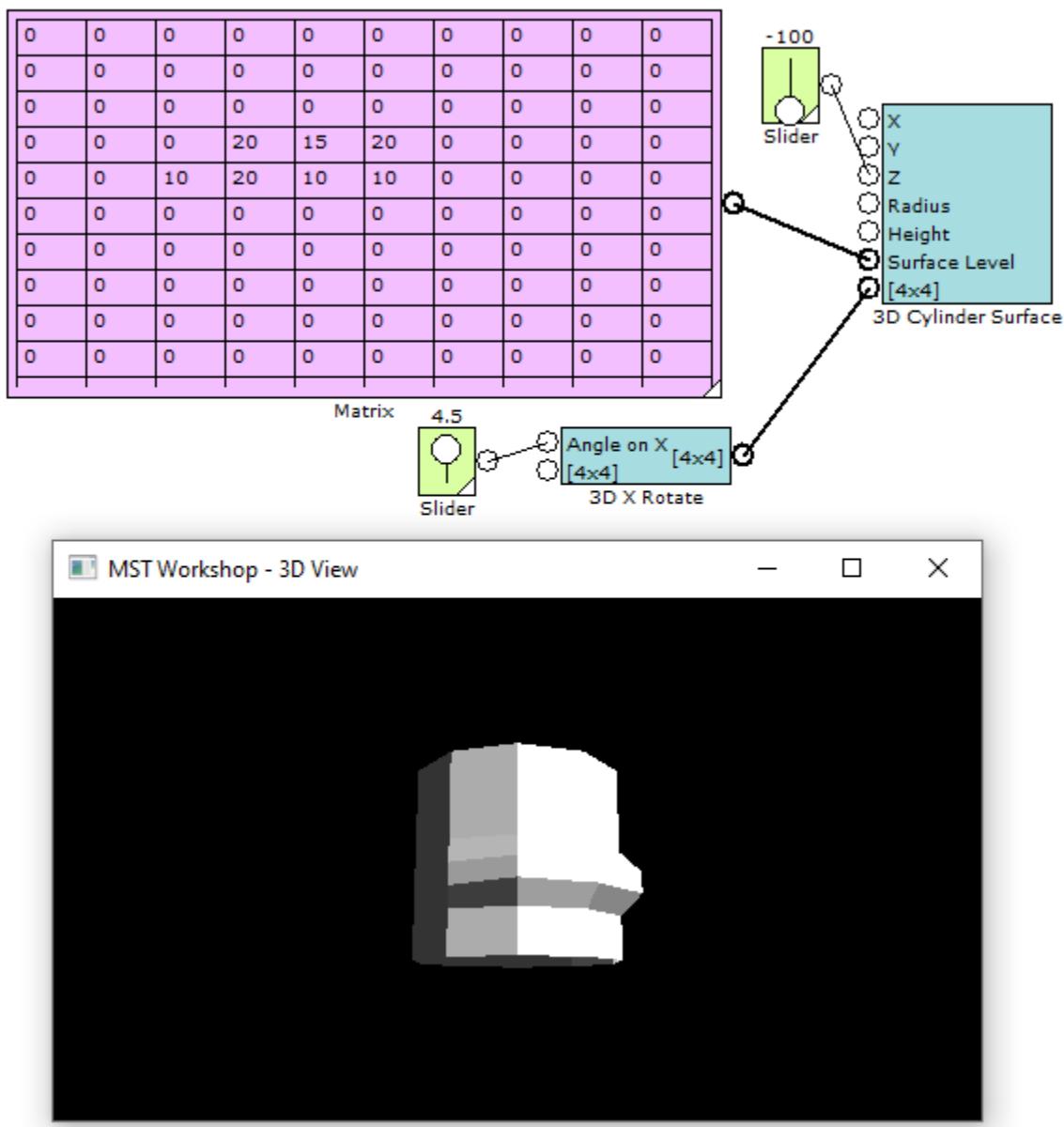
3D Cylinder	Pin options:
Number of Slices: <input type="text" value="20"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X Position <input type="checkbox"/> Y Position <input type="checkbox"/> Z Position
Number of Stacks: <input type="text" value="20"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X Rotate <input type="checkbox"/> Y Rotate <input type="checkbox"/> Z Rotate
X Offset: <input type="text" value="0"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Top Radius <input type="checkbox"/> Bottom Radius <input type="checkbox"/> Height
Y Offset: <input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Red <input type="checkbox"/> Green <input type="checkbox"/> Blue
Z Offset: <input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Alpha
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Close the Top	<input type="checkbox"/> [4x4]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Close the Bottom	
<input type="button" value="OK"/>	<input type="button" value="Cancel"/>

Rotation:
<input checked="" type="radio"/> X Clockwise <input type="radio"/> X zero is North <input type="radio"/> X Counter Clockwise <input type="radio"/> X zero is East <input type="radio"/> X Counter Clockwise <input type="radio"/> X zero is South <input type="radio"/> X Counter Clockwise <input type="radio"/> X zero is West
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y Clockwise <input type="radio"/> Y zero is North <input type="radio"/> Y Counter Clockwise <input type="radio"/> Y zero is East <input type="radio"/> Y Counter Clockwise <input type="radio"/> Y zero is South <input type="radio"/> Y Counter Clockwise <input type="radio"/> Y zero is West
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Z Clockwise <input type="radio"/> Z zero is North <input type="radio"/> Z Counter Clockwise <input type="radio"/> Z zero is East <input type="radio"/> Z Counter Clockwise <input type="radio"/> Z zero is South <input type="radio"/> Z Counter Clockwise <input type="radio"/> Z zero is West
<input type="button" value="OK"/>
<input type="button" value="Cancel"/>



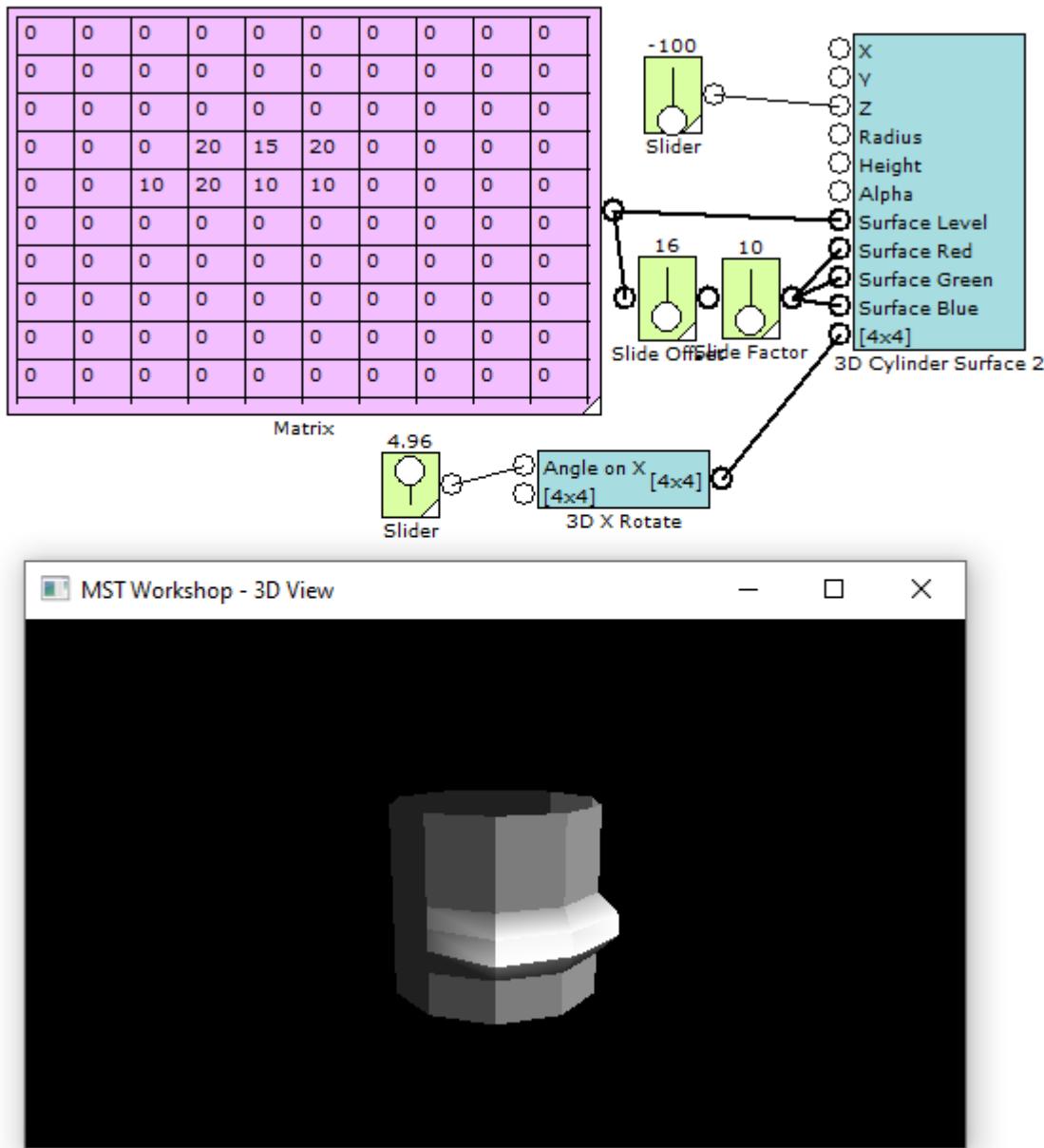
3D Cylinder Surface

The 3D Cylinder Surface component draws a cylinder with an embossed surface in the 3D view window. The Matrix and Mat Row Size inputs set the 2D data to be plotted. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation. Drawings - column 5



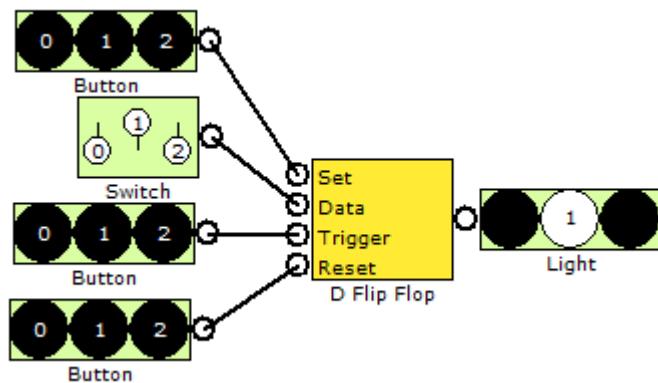
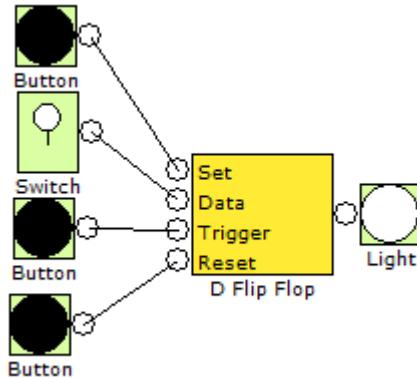
3D Cylinder Surface 2

The 3D Cylinder Surface 2 component draws a cylinder with an embossed and color surface in the 3D view window. The Matrix and Mat Row Size inputs set the 2D data to be plotted. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation. Drawings - column 5



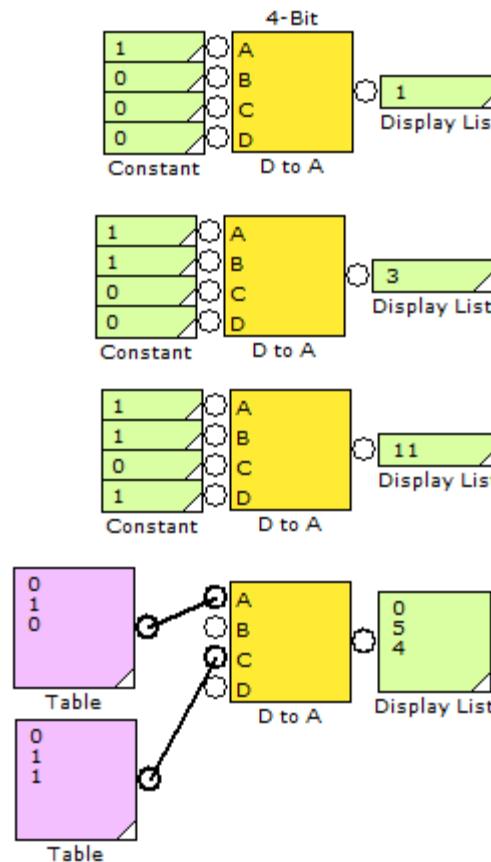
D Flip Flop

The D Flip Flop component is a memory device that can toggle between true and false. Functions - column 3



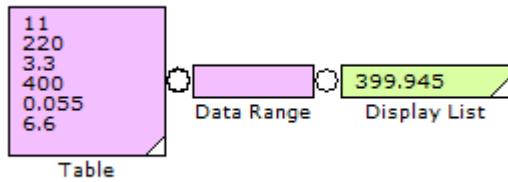
D to A

The D to A component lets you convert digital input into analog outputs. Functions - column 3



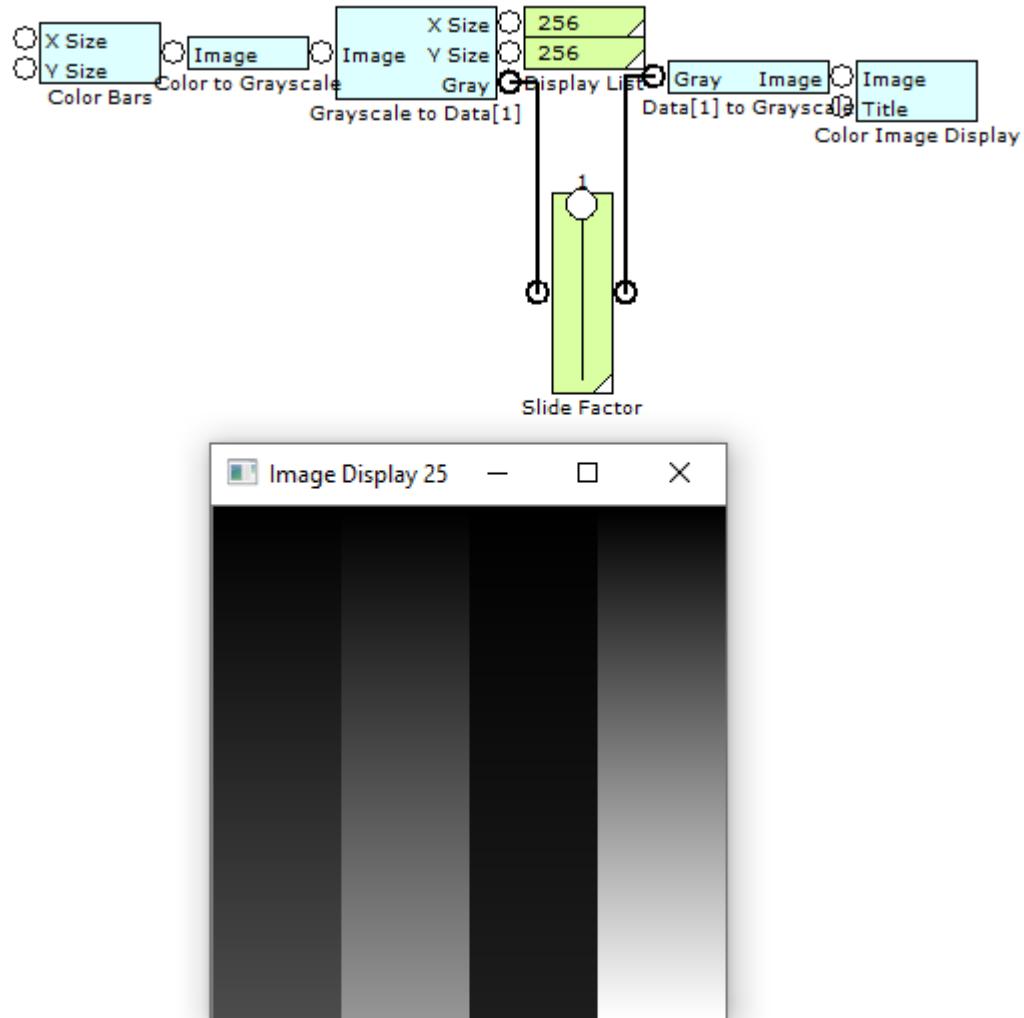
Data Range

The Data Range component scans the input array and outputs the maximum value minus the minimum value. Arrays - column 3



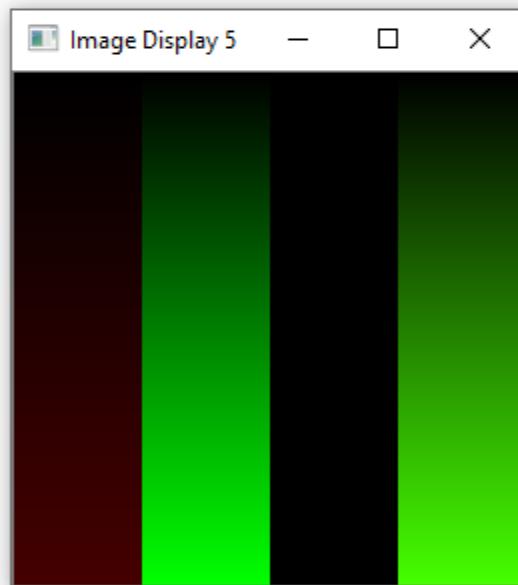
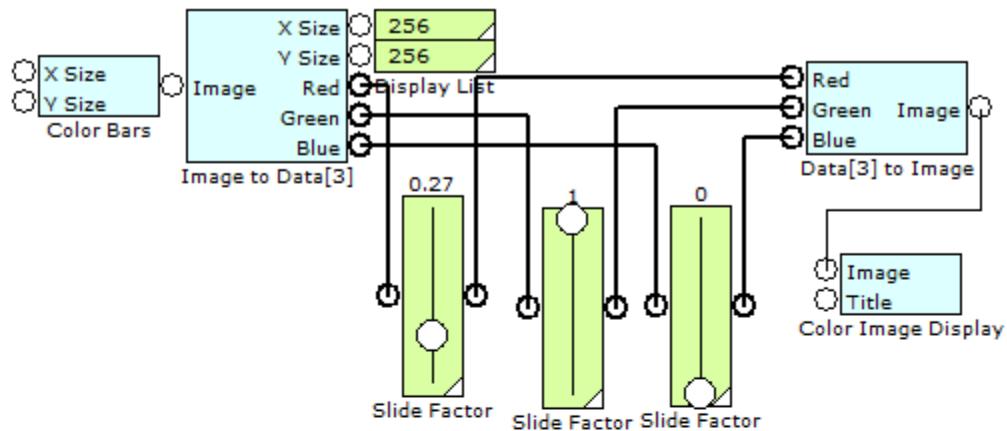
Data[1] to Grayscale

The Data[1] to Grayscale component creates a grayscale image from the input data. Images - column 5



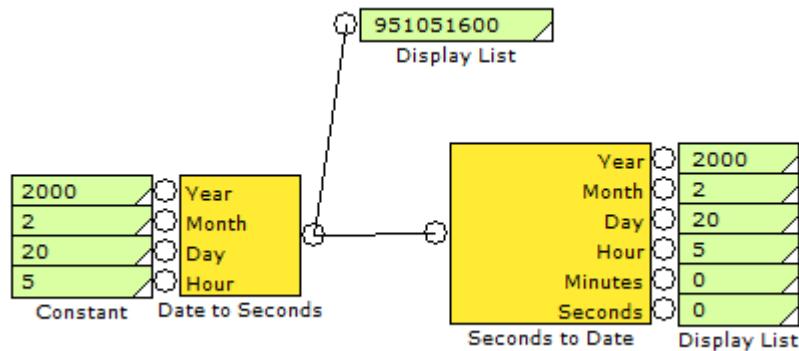
Data[3] to Image

The Data[3] to Image component creates a three color image from the color data provided. Images - column 5



Date to Seconds

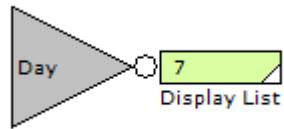
The Date to Seconds component takes a date and converts it to a number of seconds. when the input is not connected it uses the computer's internal clock. Functions - column 6



Day

The Day component outputs the current calendar day of the month.

Functions - column 7

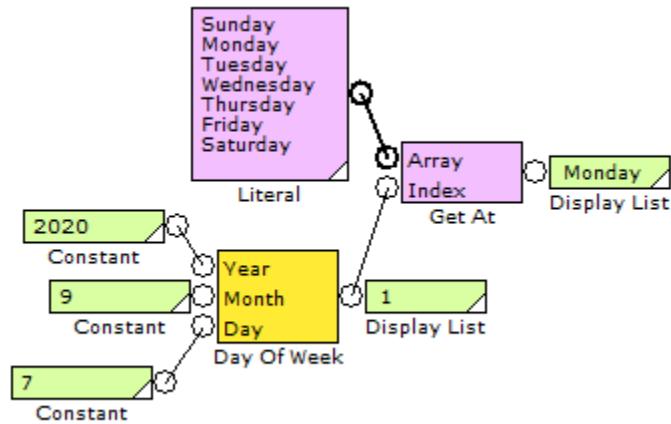


Day Of Week

The Day Of Week component outputs 0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday... 6 for Saturday.

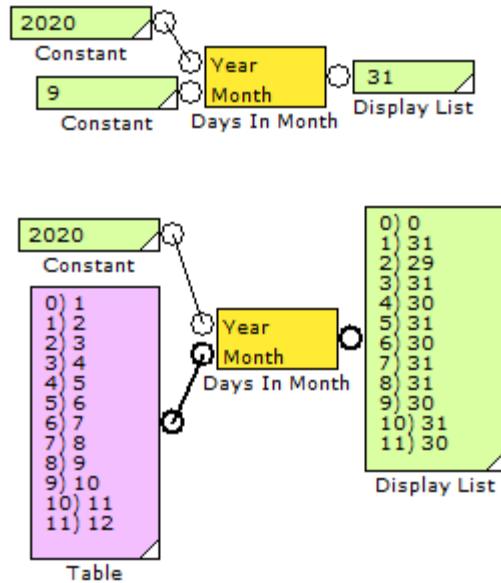
Functions -

column 7



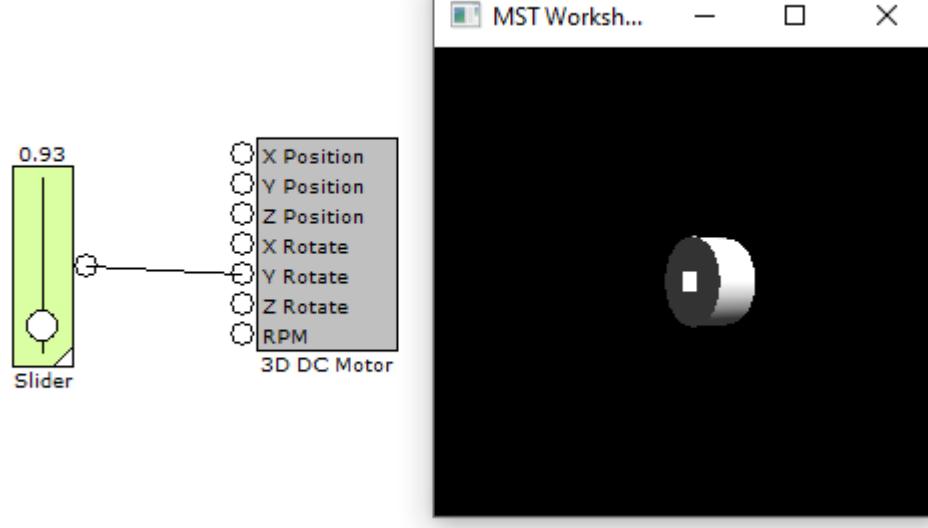
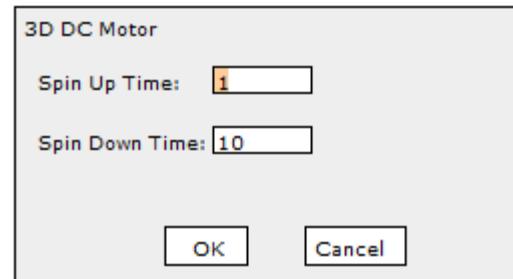
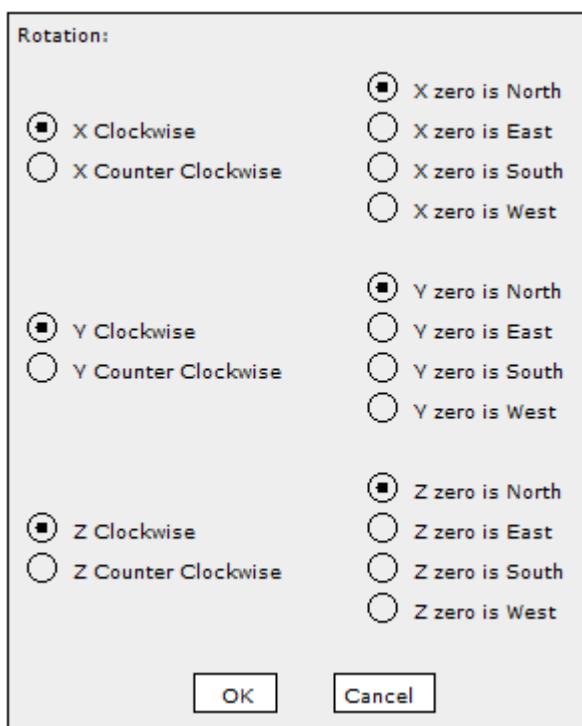
Days In Month

The Days In Month component outputs the number of days in the given month. Functions - column 7



2D DC Motor

The DC Motor creates a motor that can drive other simulation objects like Gears. Place a Gear at the same X, Y position to connect the motor to the gear. Drawings - column 3



3D DC Motor

The 3D DC Motor creates a motor that can drive other 3D simulation objects like 3D Gears. Place a Gear at the same X, Y, Z position and orientation to connect the motor to a gear. You specify the RPM of them motor. Drawings - column 4

3D DC Motor

Spin Up Time:

Spin Down Time:

OK **Cancel**

Rotation:

X Clockwise X zero is North
 X Counter Clockwise X zero is East
 X zero is South X zero is West

Y Clockwise Y zero is North
 Y Counter Clockwise Y zero is East
 Y zero is South Y zero is West

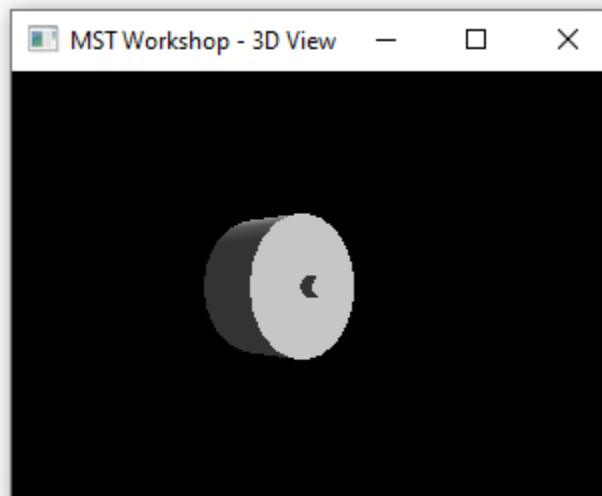
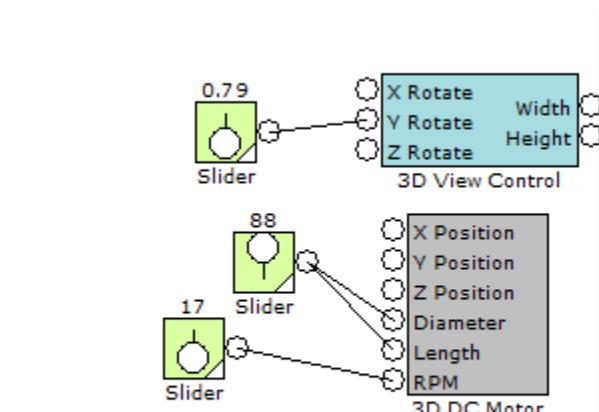
Z Clockwise Z zero is North
 Z Counter Clockwise Z zero is East
 Z zero is South Z zero is West

OK **Cancel**

Pin options:

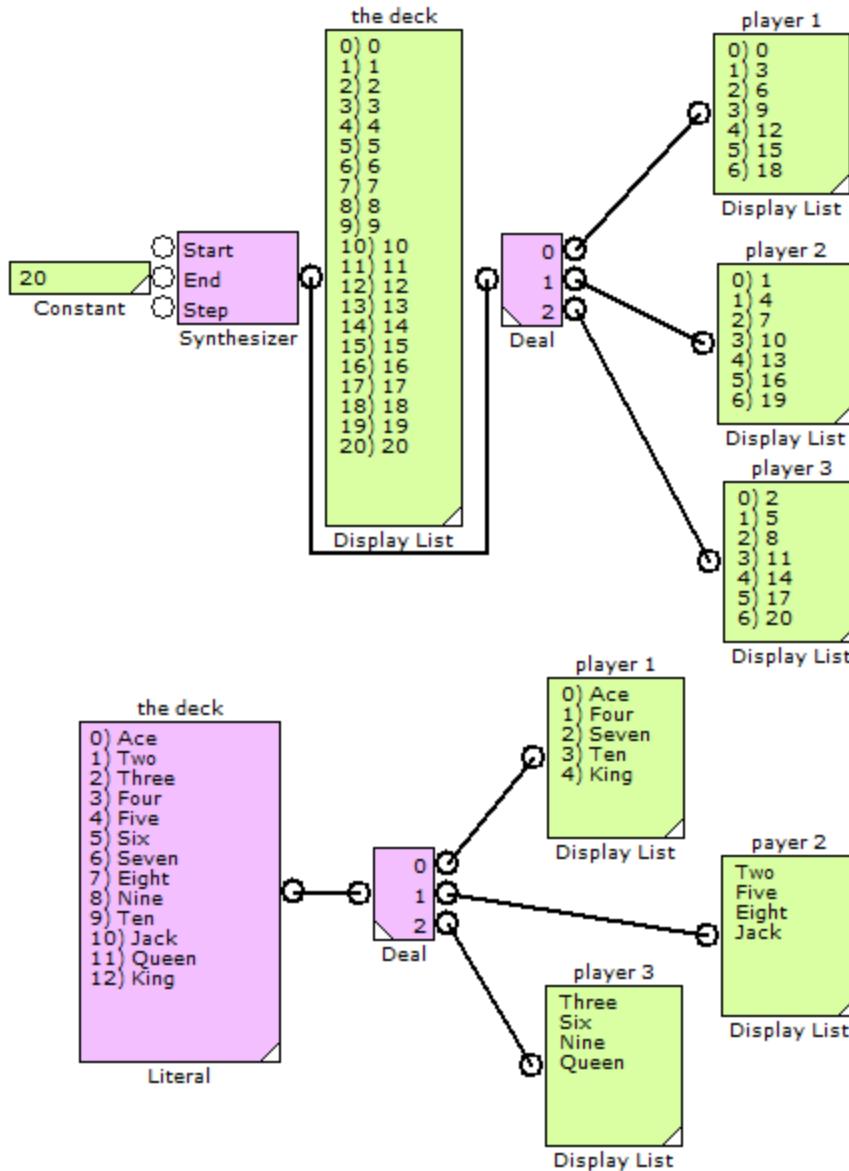
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	X Position	Y Position	Z Position
<input type="checkbox"/>	X Rotate	Y Rotate	Z Rotate
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Diameter	Length	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RPM		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Red	Green	Blue
<input type="checkbox"/>	Alpha		
<input type="checkbox"/>	[4x4]		

OK **Cancel**



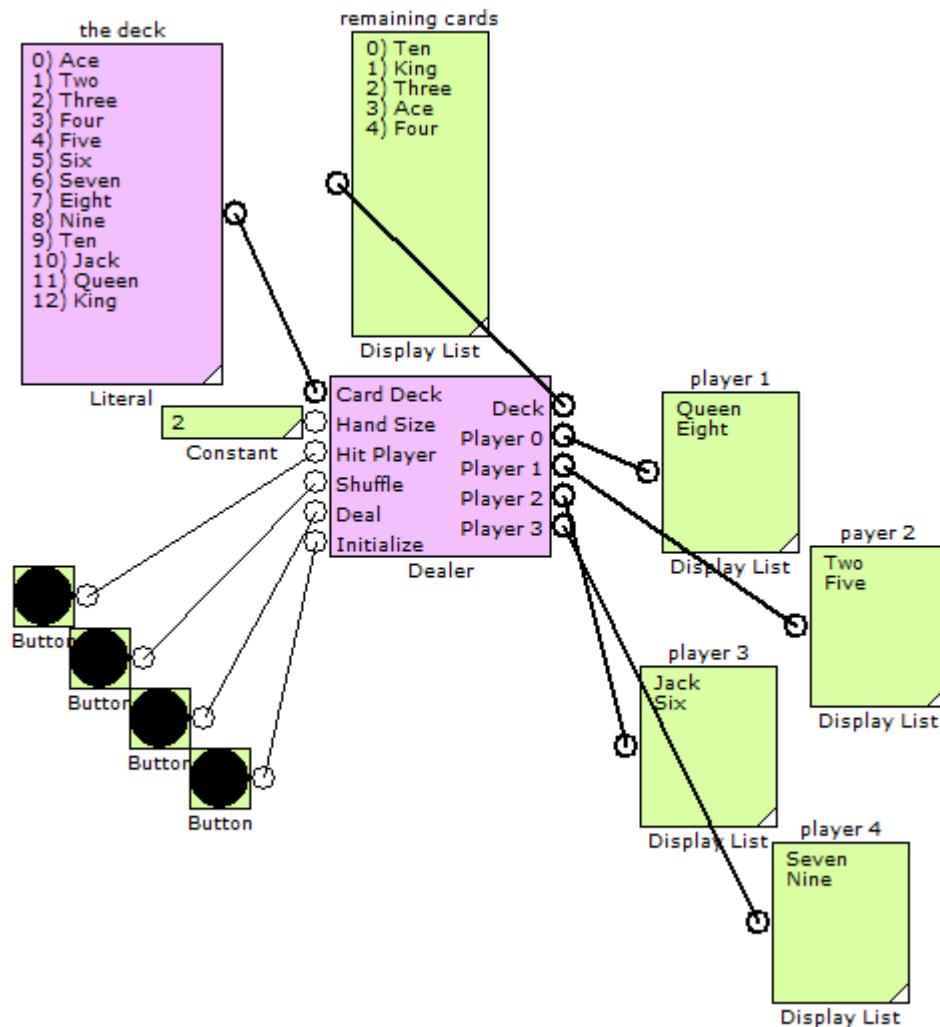
Deal

The Deal component breaks the input into separate outputs. The outputs each receive one value at a time, like in a card game. You can set the number of outputs desired. Arrays - column 1



Dealer

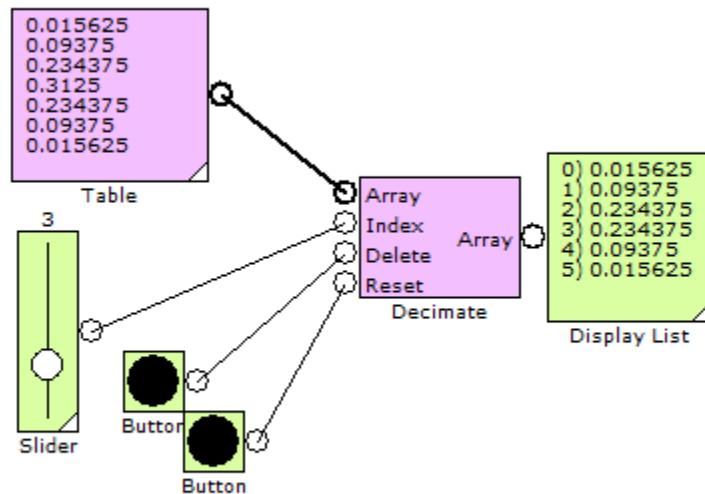
The Dealer component simulates a dealer in a card game. Arrays - column 6



Decimate

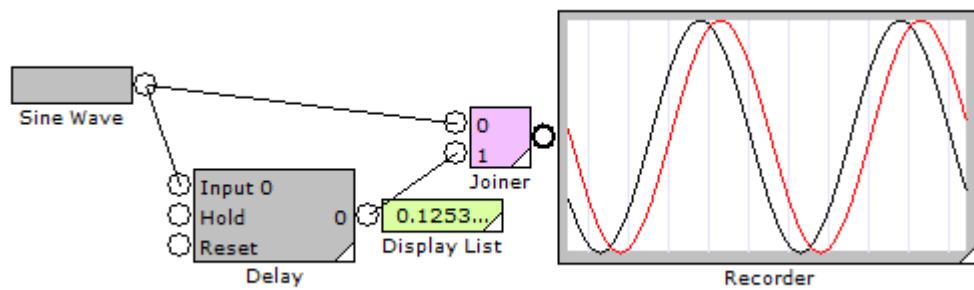
The Decimate component starts with a copy of the Array input. Each time the Delete input goes true an element of the array is removed from the output indicated by the Index input. The input Array is copied to the output when the Reset input goes true.

Arrays - column 2



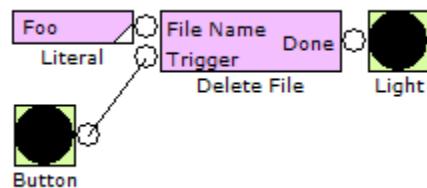
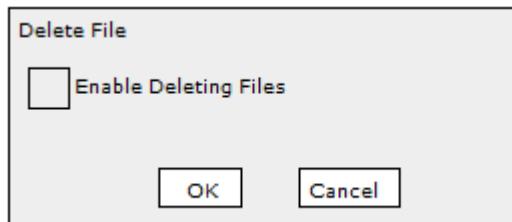
Delay

The Delay component delays a signal for the number of clock ticks set in the Options dialog.
Functions - column 3



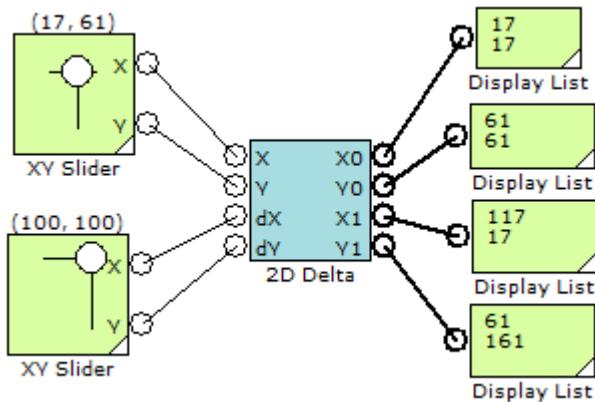
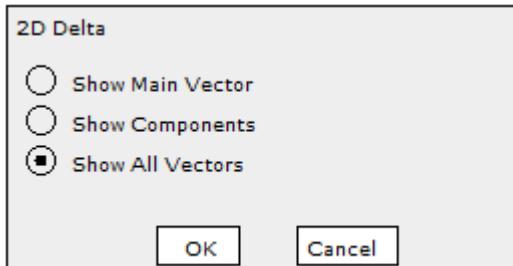
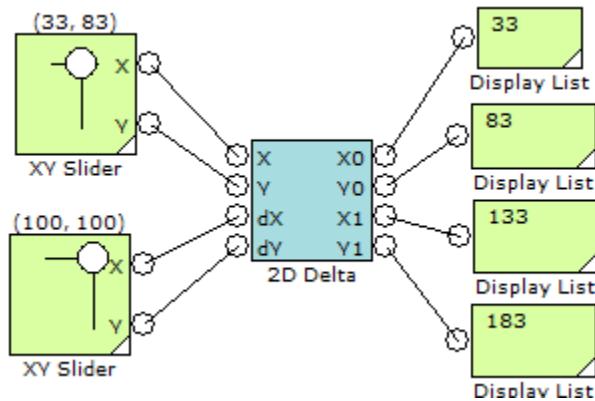
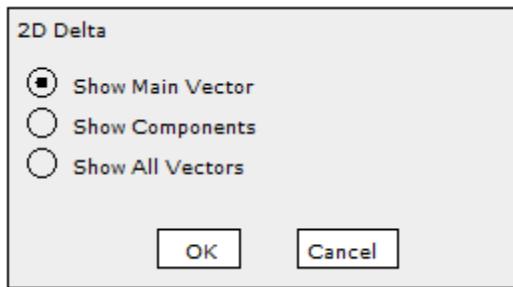
Delete File

The Delete File component permanently deletes the specified file. BE CAREFUL! To insure that programs you load from outside sources cannot delete your files, you must enable the component each time it is loaded using the component's Options menu. Arrays - column 7



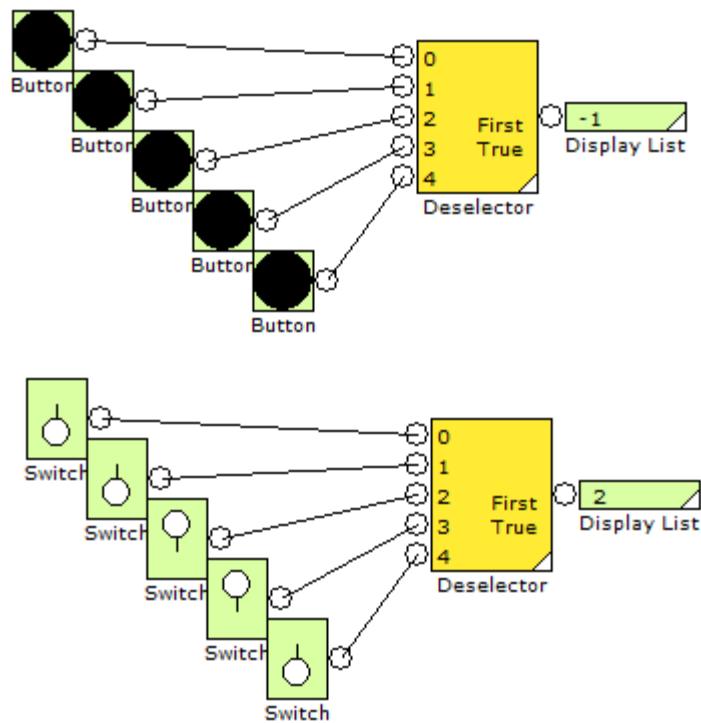
2D Delta

The 2D Delta component takes X Y coordinates and deltas and outputs three sets of vector: the resulting vector and the two components on the X and Y axies. Drawings - column 2



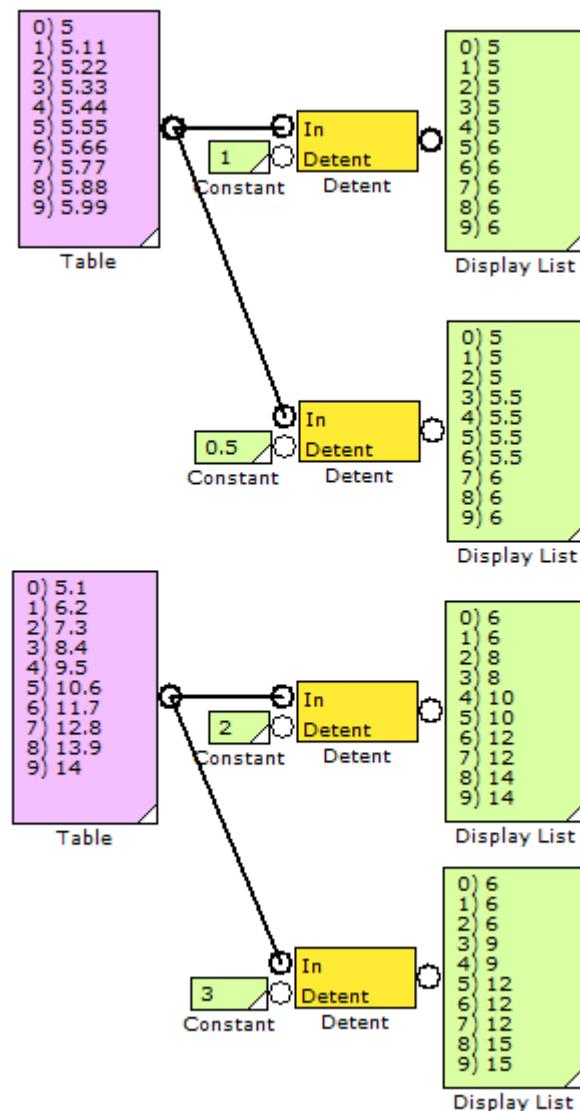
Deselector

The Deselector component scans the inputs and outputs the number of the first true input. You can set the number of inputs. Functions - column 6



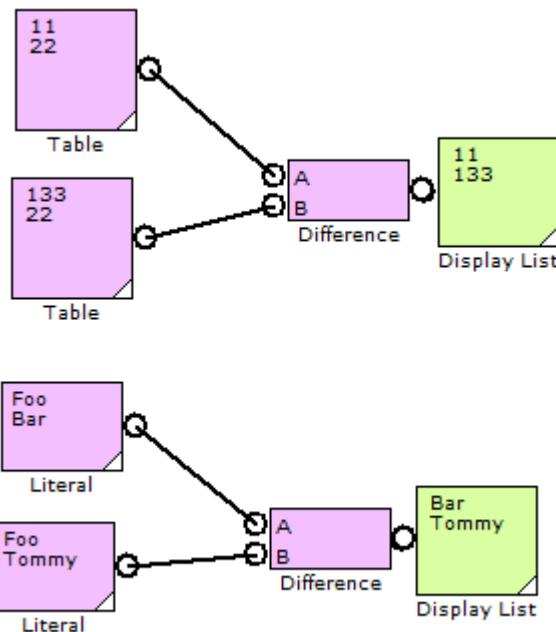
Detent

The Detent component outputs a value with the specified detent. Inputs can be scalar or arrays.
Functions - column 2



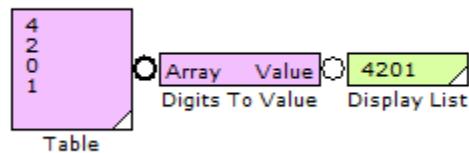
Difference

The Difference component scans the input arrays and outputs the elements that are not present at both inputs. Arrays - column 5



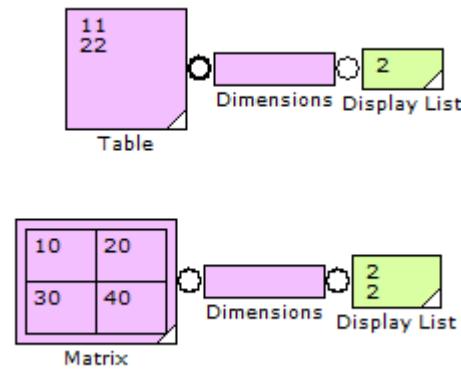
Digits To Value

The Digits To Value component converts an array of digits into a value. -1 indicates a blank in the input. 10 indicates a negative sign. 11 indicates a plus sign. Arrays - column 5



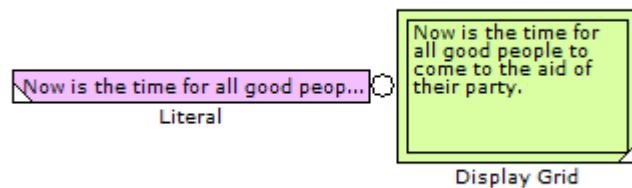
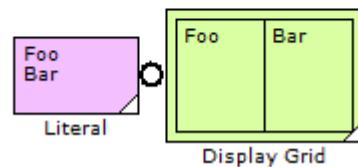
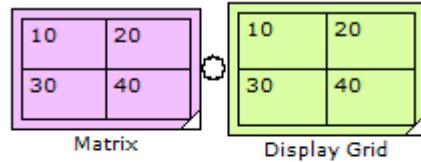
Dimensions

The Dimensions component shows the dimensions for the input data. Use it to tell a scalar from a vector from a matrix. Arrays - column 2



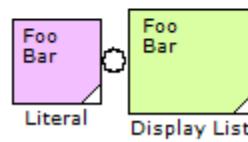
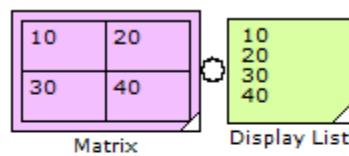
Display Grid

The Display Grid is used to show matrix values. Make it larger to see matrix values better.
Controls - column 4

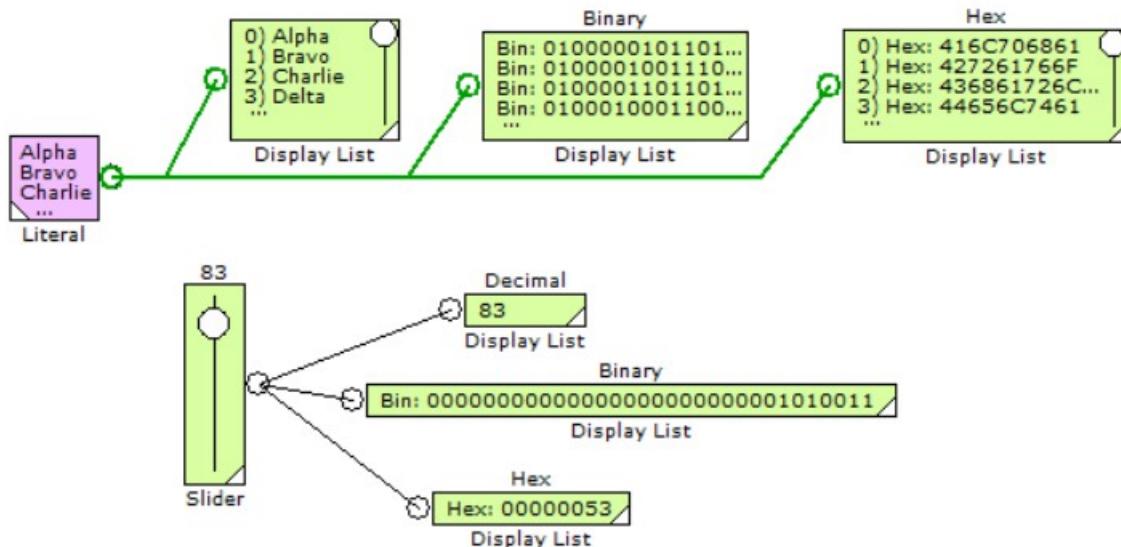


Display List

The Display List is used to show the values at any terminal. Make it taller to see array values better.
Controls - column 4

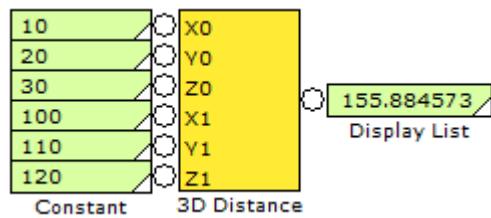


You can also change the base of the output from base 10 to binary (base 2) or Hex (base16) as shown below:



3D Distance

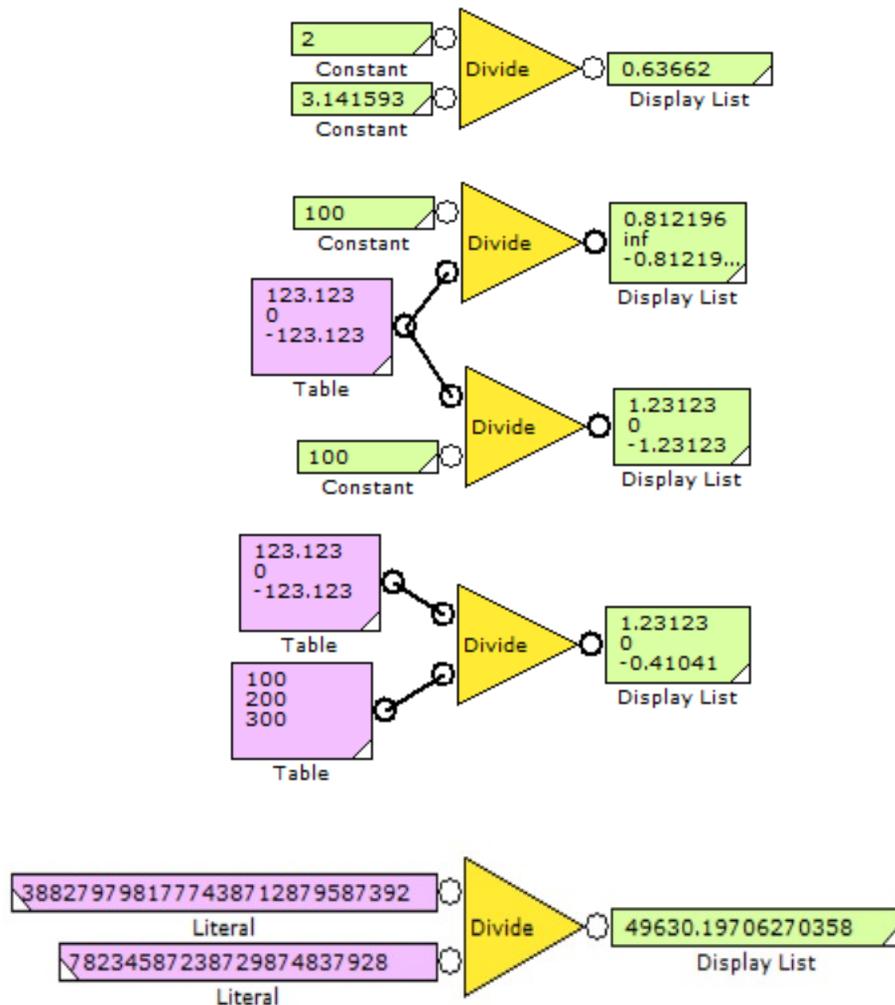
The 3D Distance component calculates the distance between two points in space. Functions - column 8



Divide

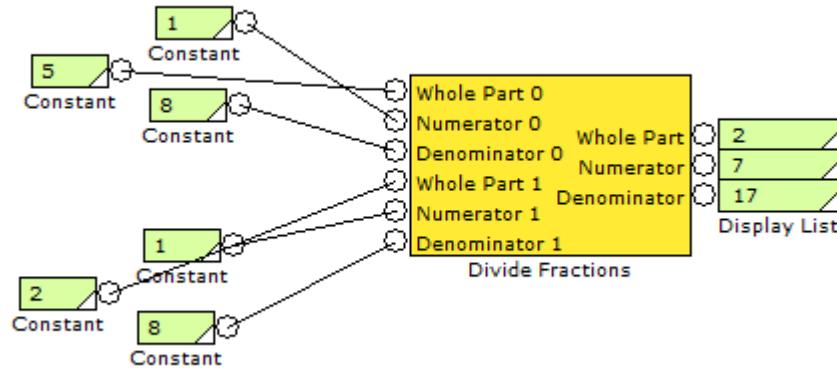
The Divide component divides the inputs. Inputs can be scalar and /or arrays.

Functions - column 1



Divide Fractions

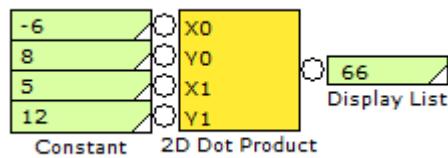
The Divide Fractions component divides two numbers with fractions. The output is a whole number with a fraction as needed. Functions - column 9



2D Dot Product

The 2D Dot Product component calculates the dot product of 2 2D vectors.

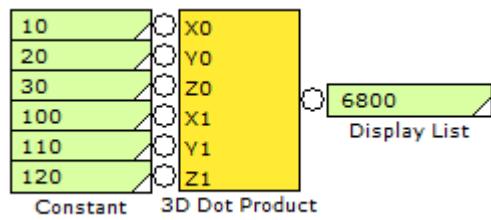
Functions - column 8



3D Dot Product

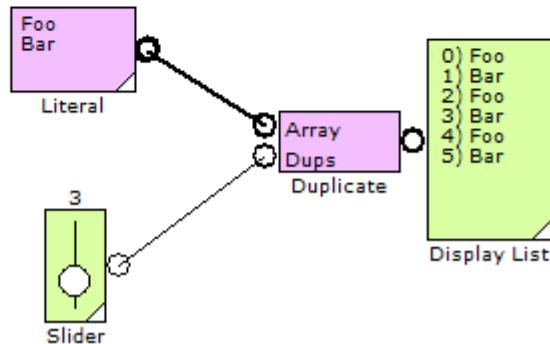
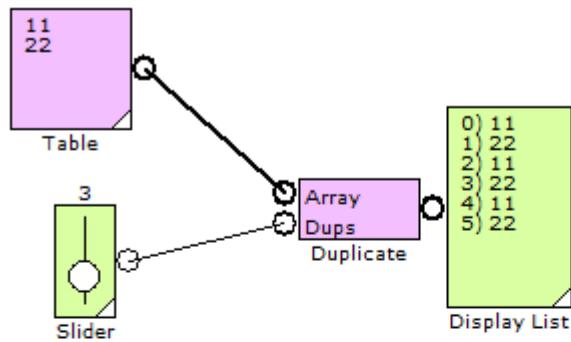
The 3D Dot Product component calculates the dot product of 2 3D vectors.

Functions - column 8



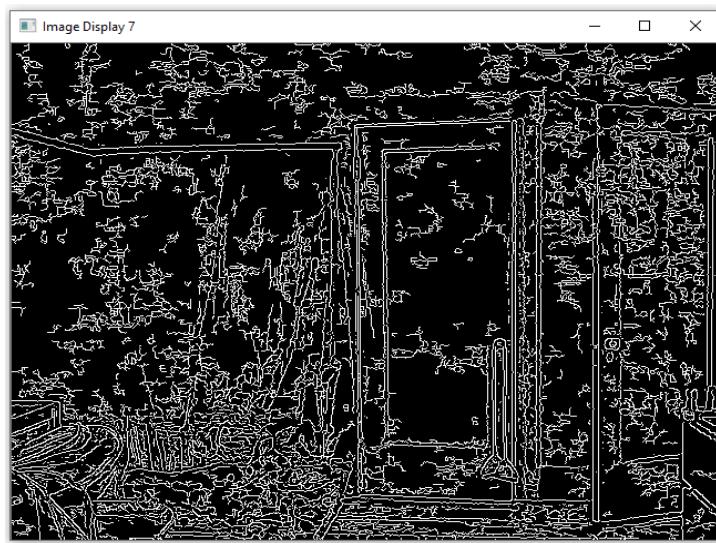
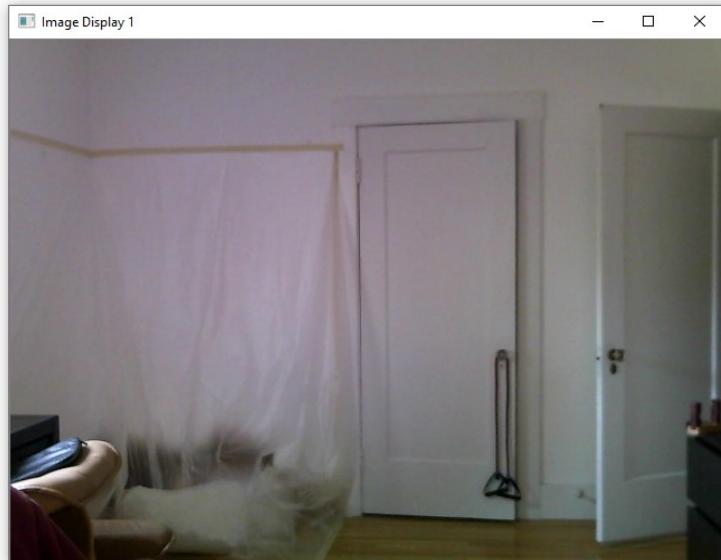
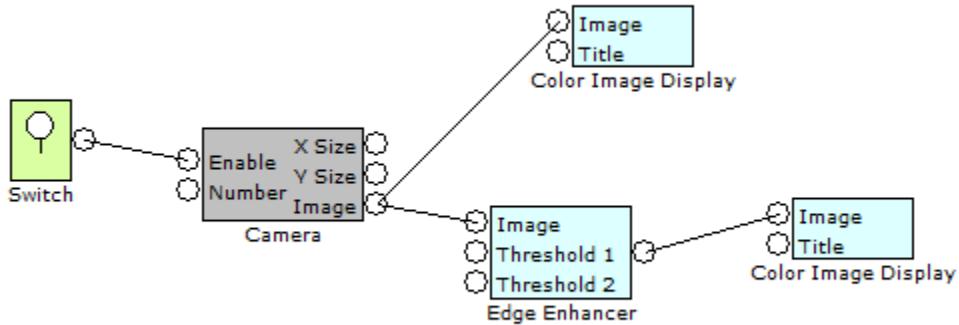
Duplicate

The Duplicate component builds an array by duplicating each element at the Array input. The Array input can be a scalar or an array. For example: an input of 1, 2, 3 with a Dups input of 2 will output 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3. Arrays - column 2



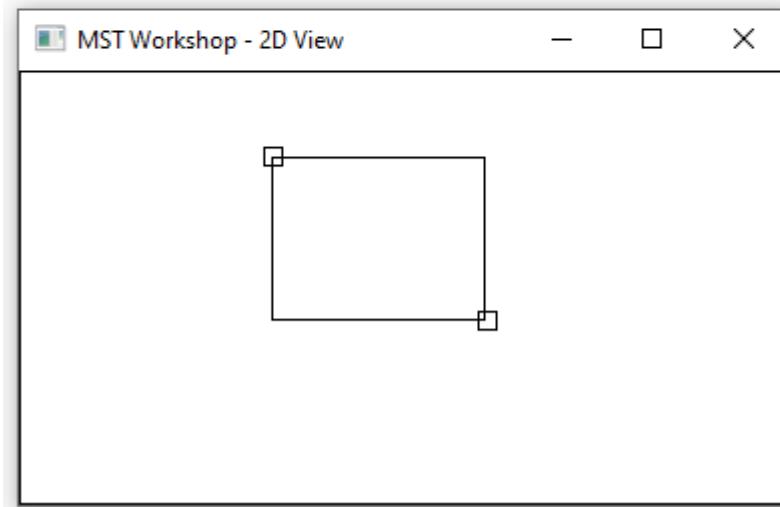
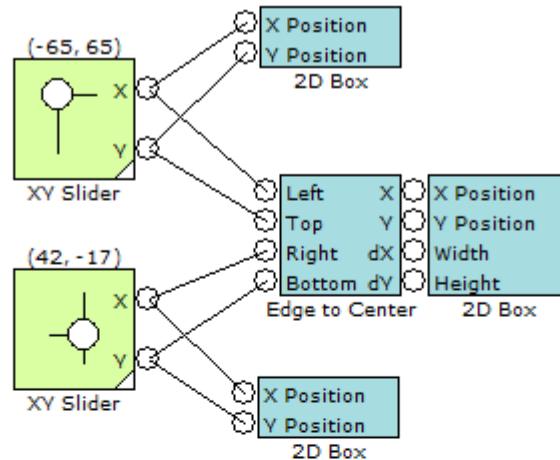
Edge Enhancer

The Edge Enhancer component creates lines based on the gradient of the image. Images - column 2



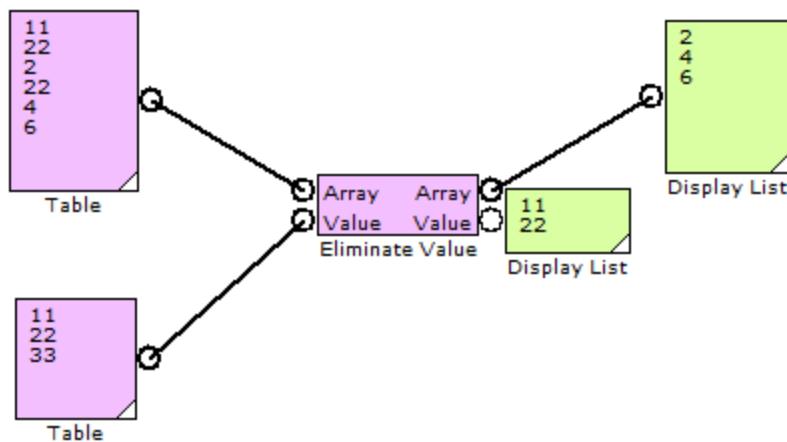
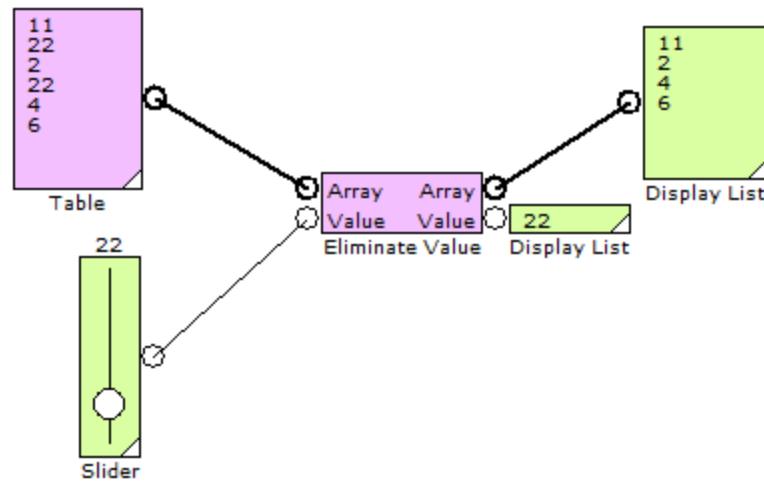
Edge to Center

The Edge to Center component takes bounding coordinates and outputs the center and size values that could be used to draw an object there. Drawings - column 2



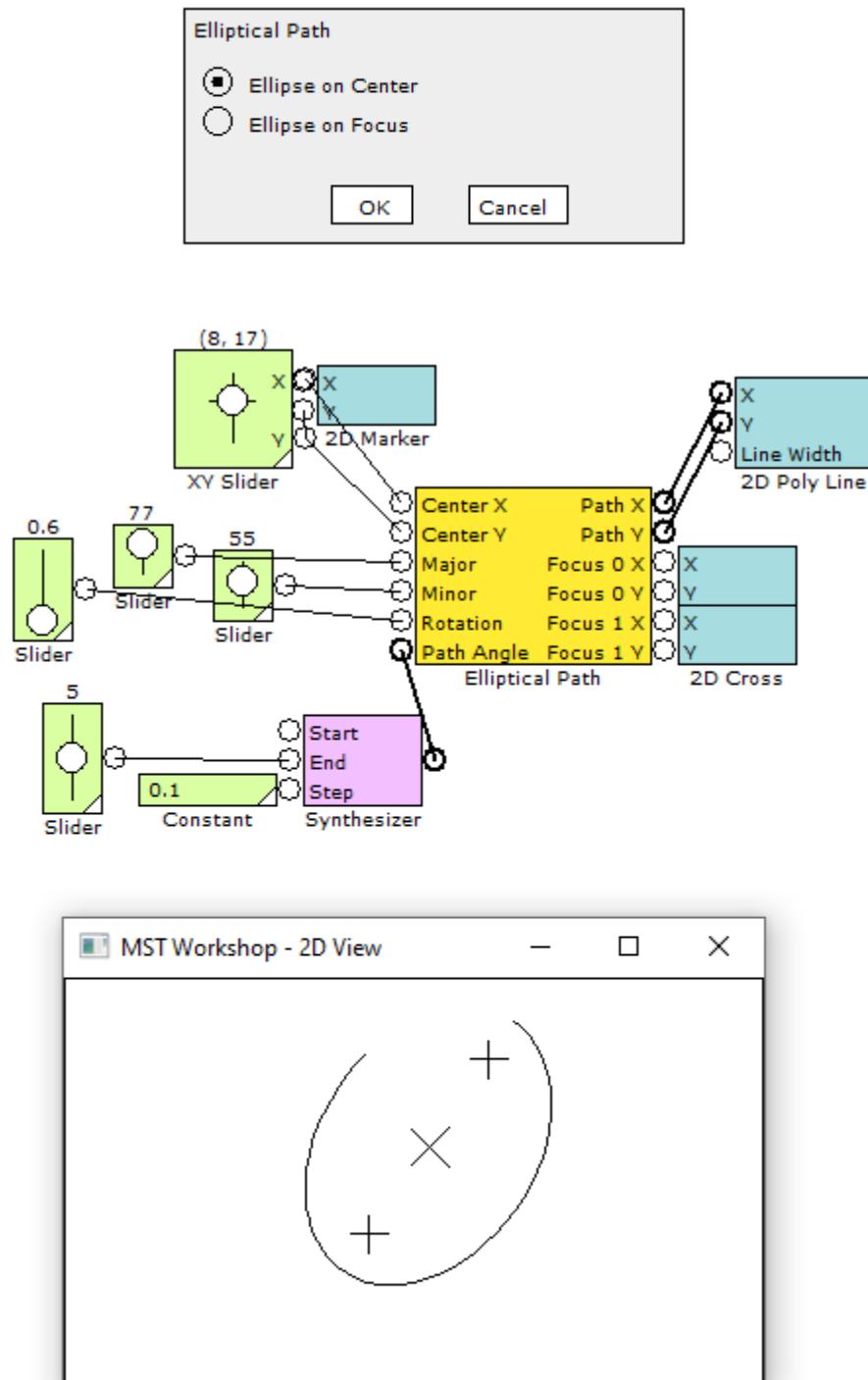
Eliminate Value

The Eliminate Value component removes elements found on the Value input. Arrays - column 5



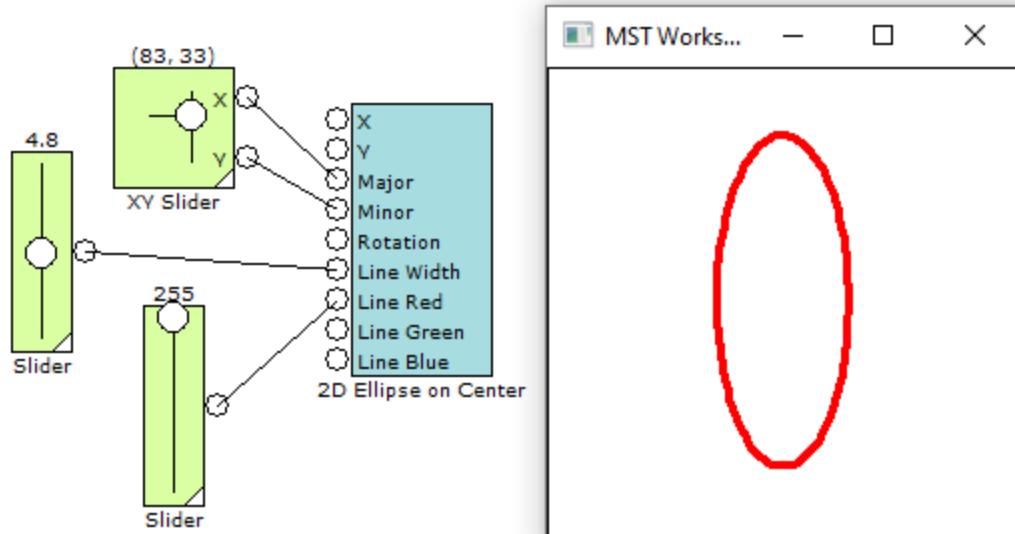
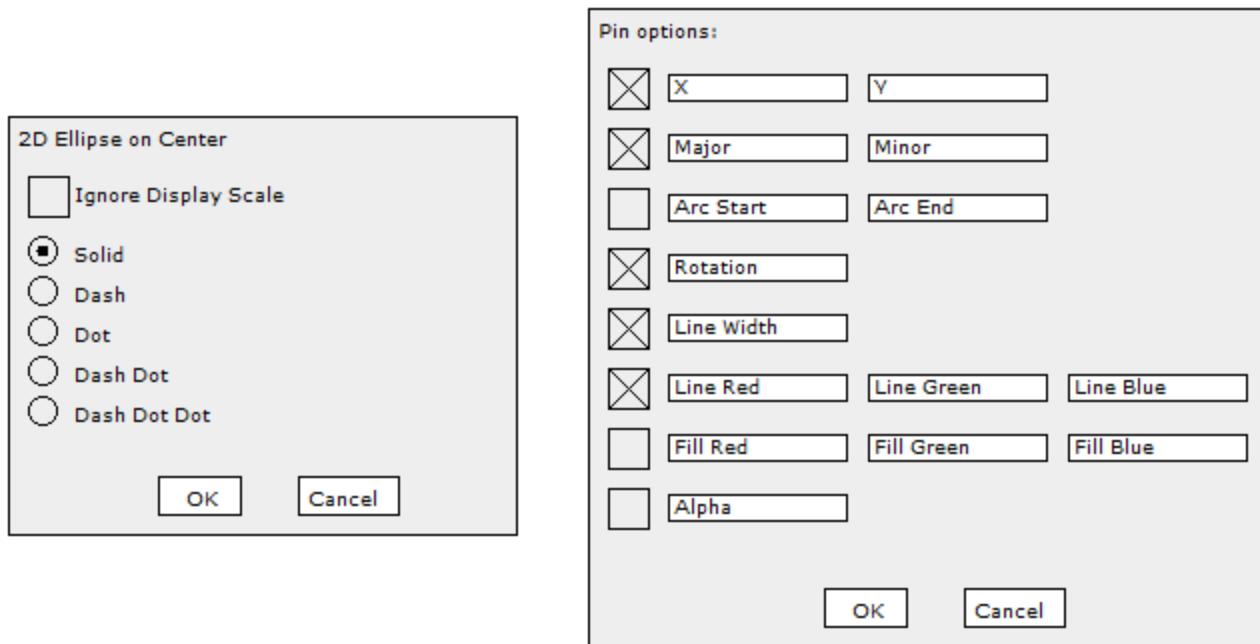
Elliptical Path

The Elliptical Path component traces the ellipse (X, Y) given the inputs and a range of angles.
Functions - column 9



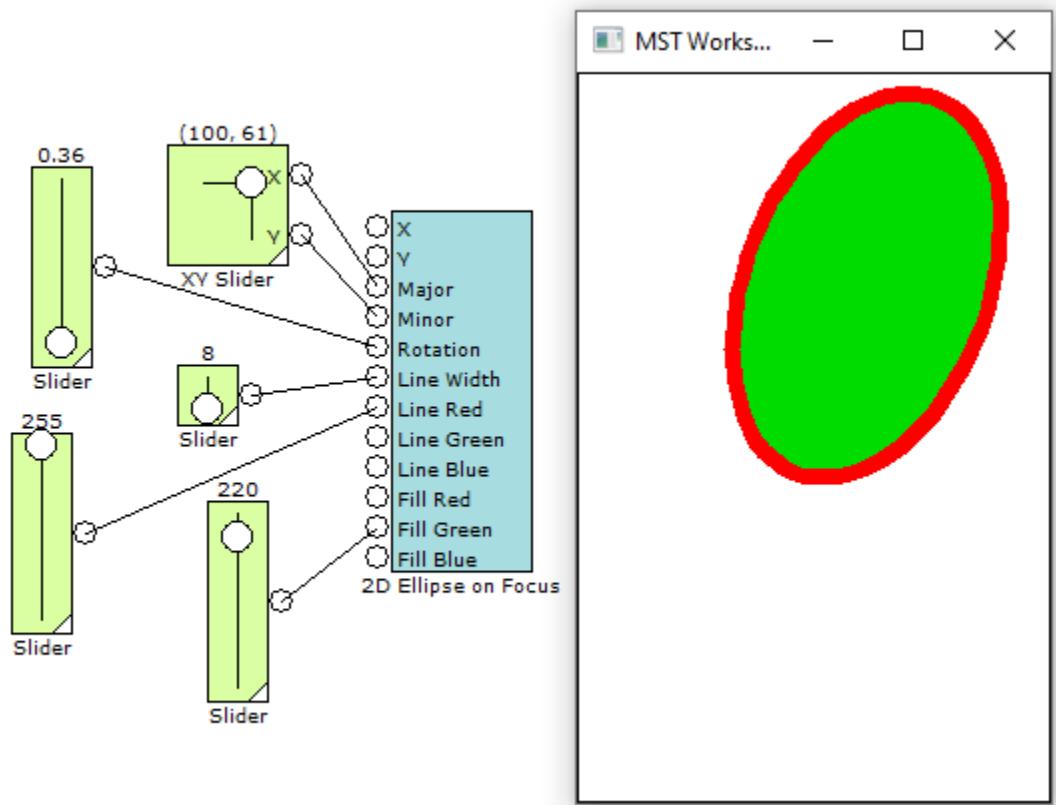
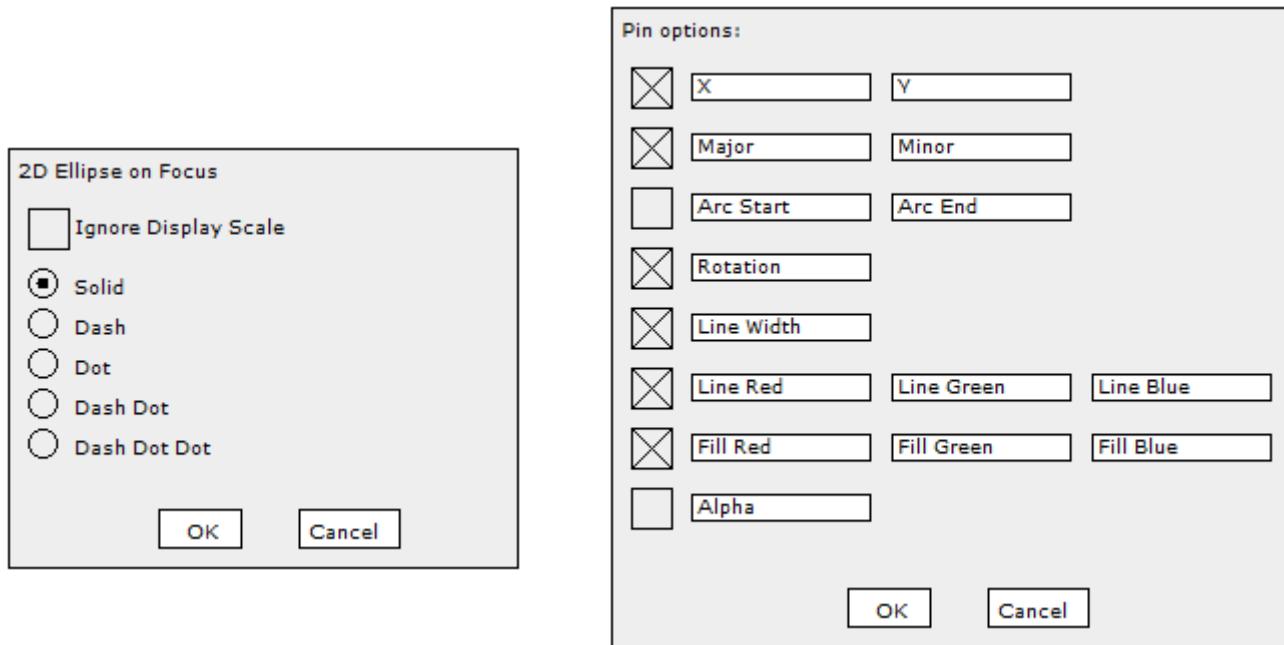
2D Ellipse on Center

The 2D Ellipse on Center component draws a ellipse outline using the X and Y points given. You can control the line thickness. Drawings - column 1



2D Ellipse on Focus

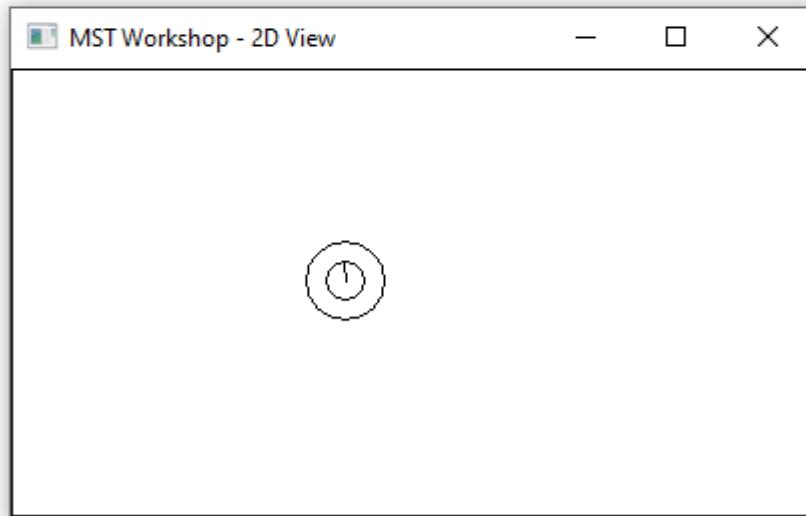
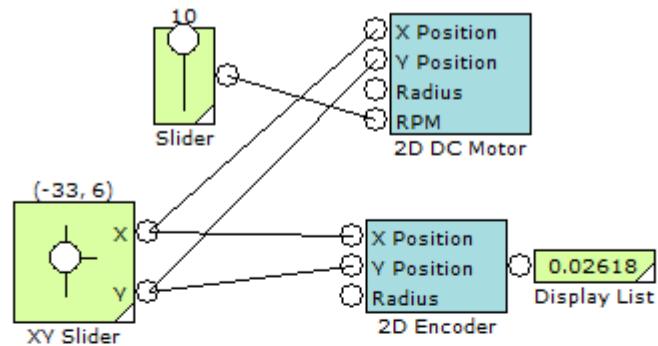
The 2D Ellipse on Focus component draws a ellipse outline using the X and Y points given. You can control the line thickness. Drawings - column 1



2D Encoder

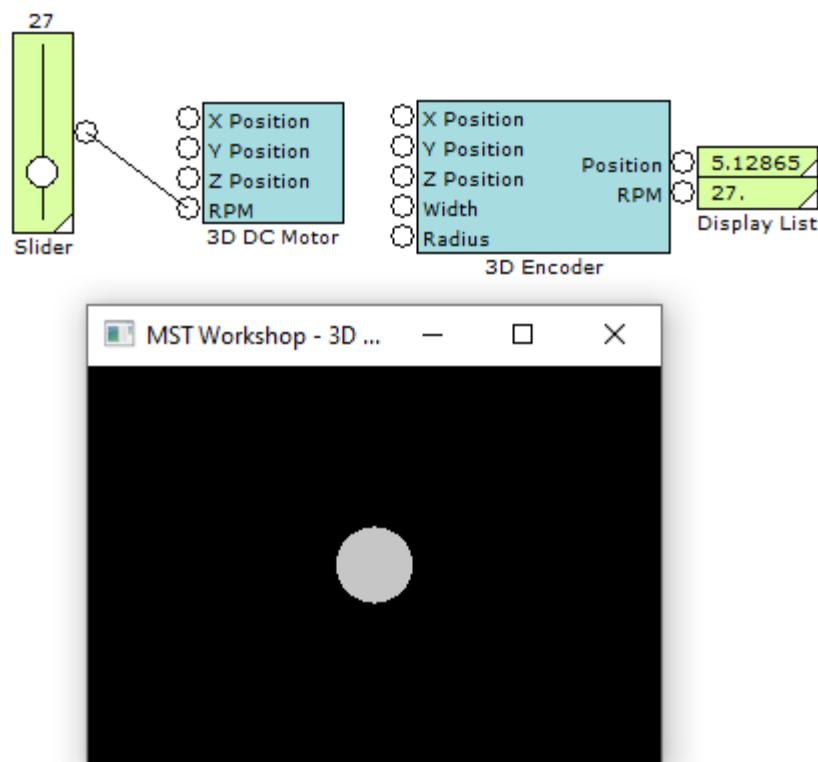
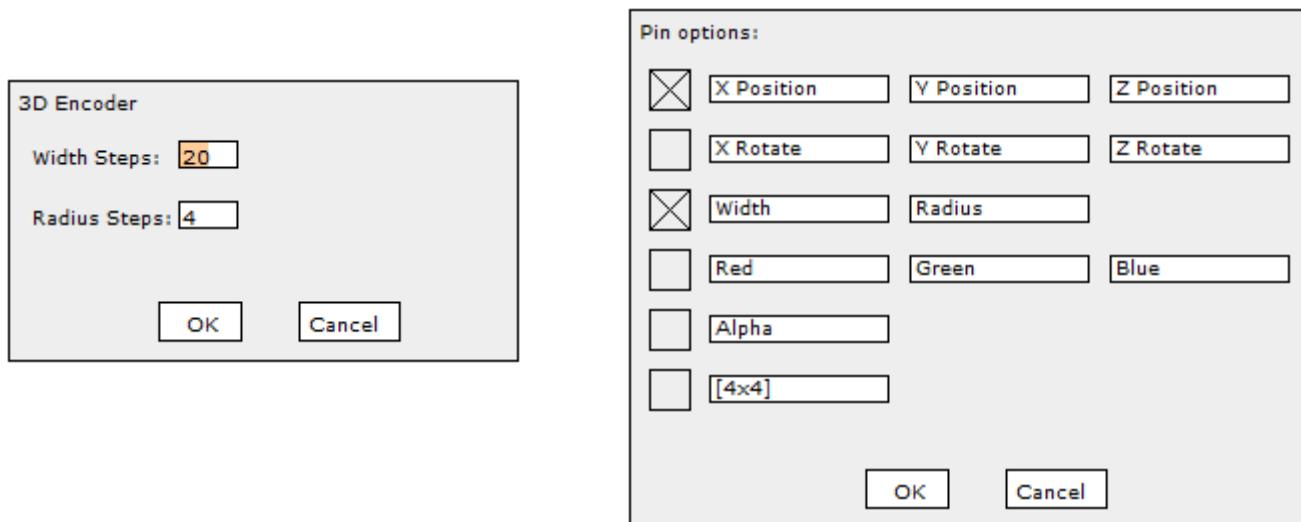
The Rotation Encoder outputs the angle of the shaft. You can attach it to Gears or other simulation objects like Motors. Place the encoder at the same X, Y position as a gear to connect them.

Drawings - column 3



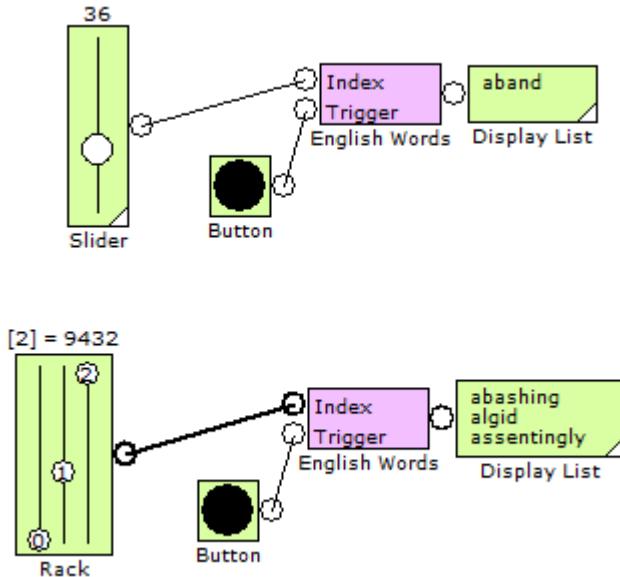
3D Encoder

The 3D Encoder component reads the position and rotational speed of a motor or shaft. Place the encoder at the X, Y, Z coordinates of the motor or end of the shaft. Drawings - column 4



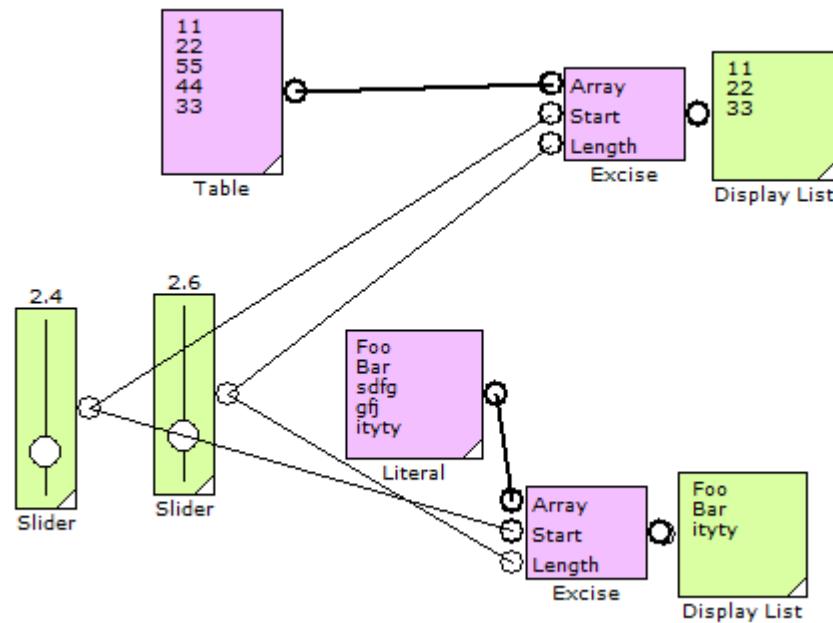
English Words

The English Words component is a list of 58,000 English words downloaded from the Mieliestronk website.



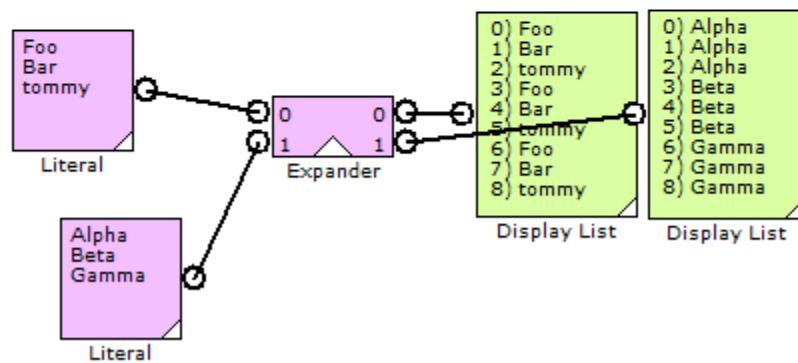
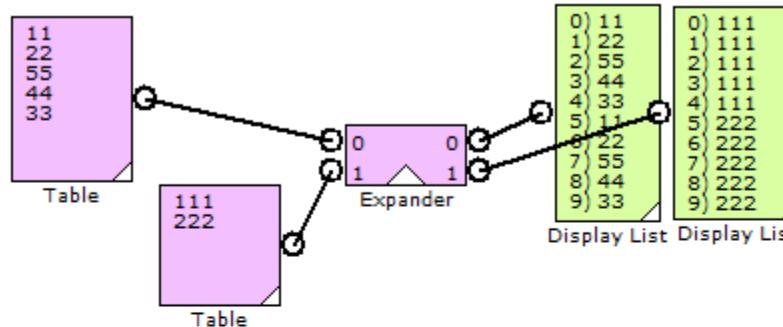
Excise

The Excise component eliminates a portion of the values in an array. Input the number of the first value and the number of values you want to remove. Arrays - column 1



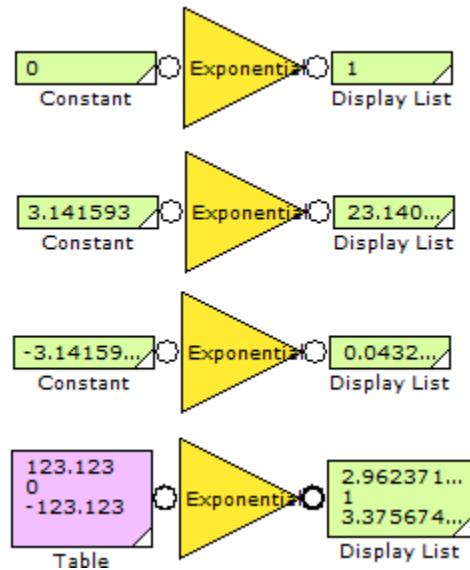
Expander

The Expander component outputs all the combinations for all its inputs. You can set the number of inputs/outputs. Arrays - column 1



Exponential

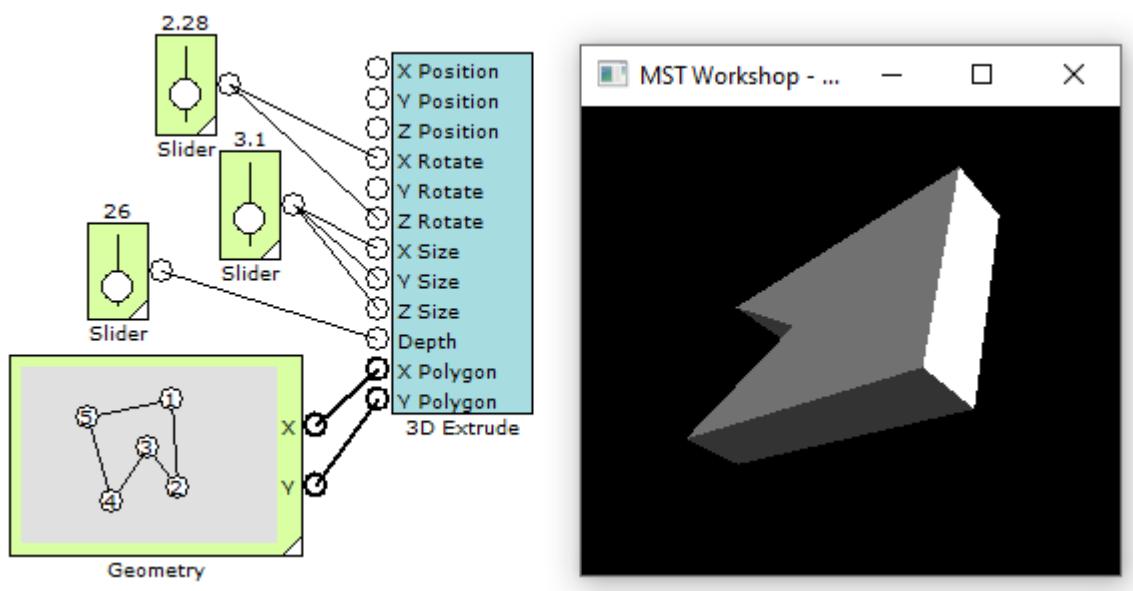
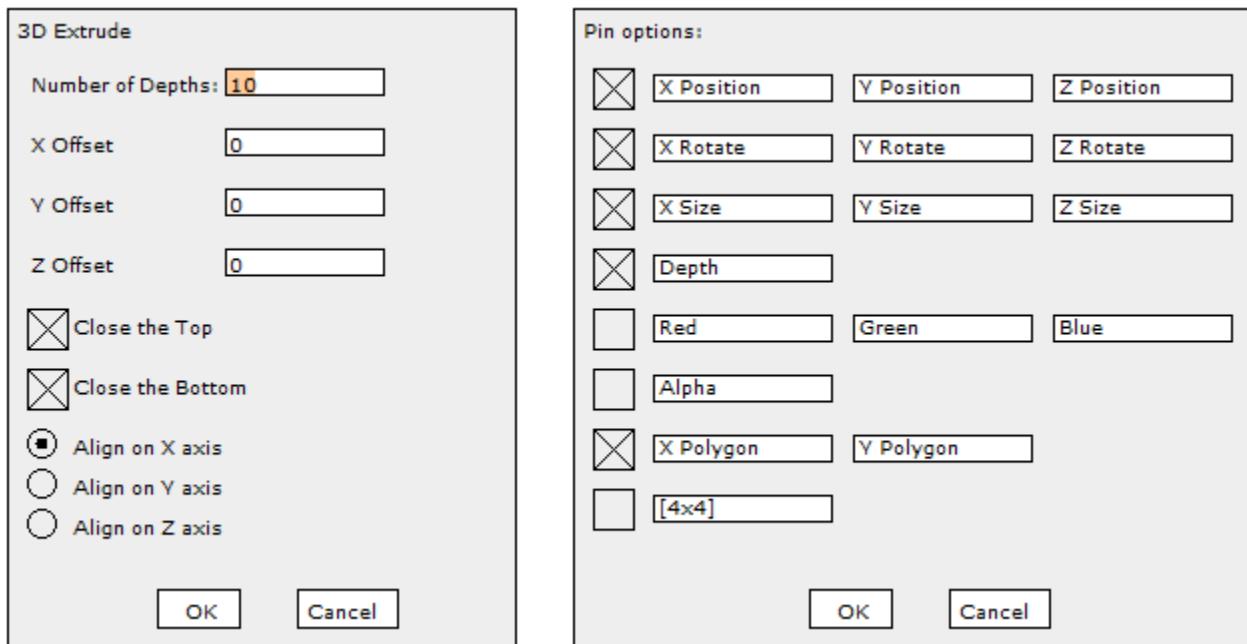
The Exponential component calculates the exponential of the input base e. Input can be scalar or an array. Functions - column 1



3D Extrude

The 3D Extrude draws a 2D shape extruded into the 3D view window. The X, Y, and Z inputs set the position and size of the extrude. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation.

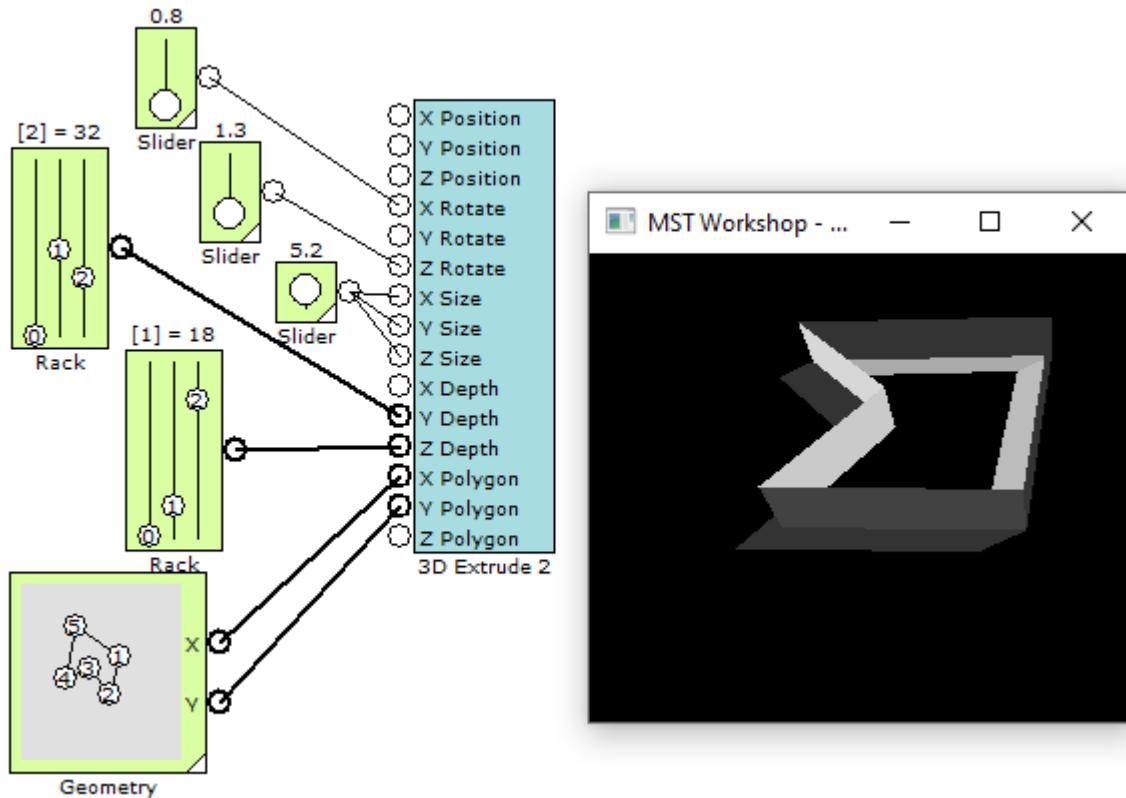
Drawings - column 5



3D Extrude 2

The 3D Extrude 2 draws a 2D shape extruded into the 3D view window. The X, Y, and Z inputs set the position and size of the extrude. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation.

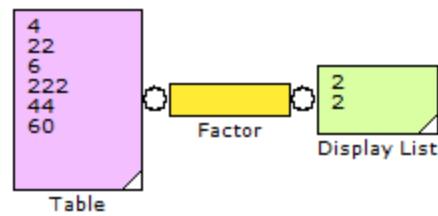
Drawings - column 5



Factor

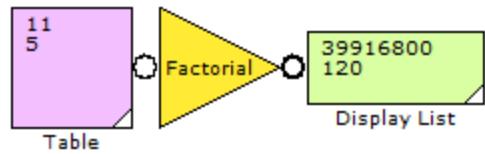
The Factor component returns a list of the prime factors of the input.

Functions - column 9



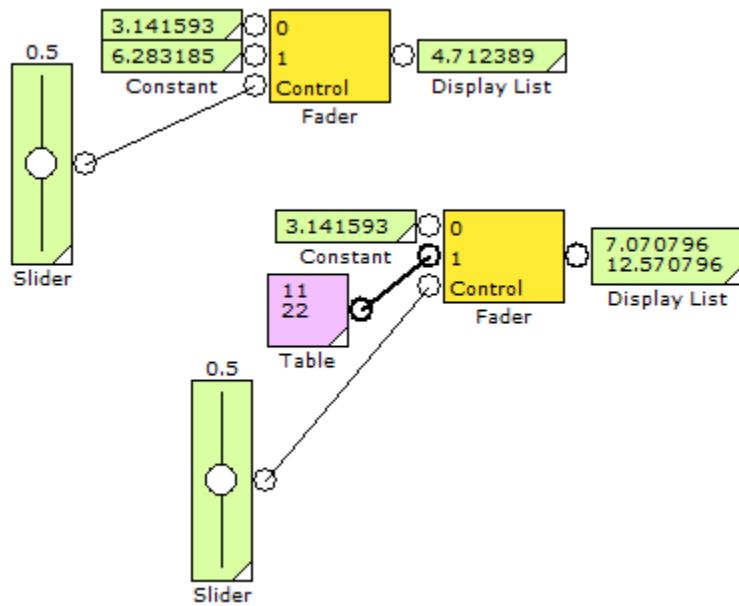
Factorial

The Factorial component calculates the factorial of a number. Functions - column 5



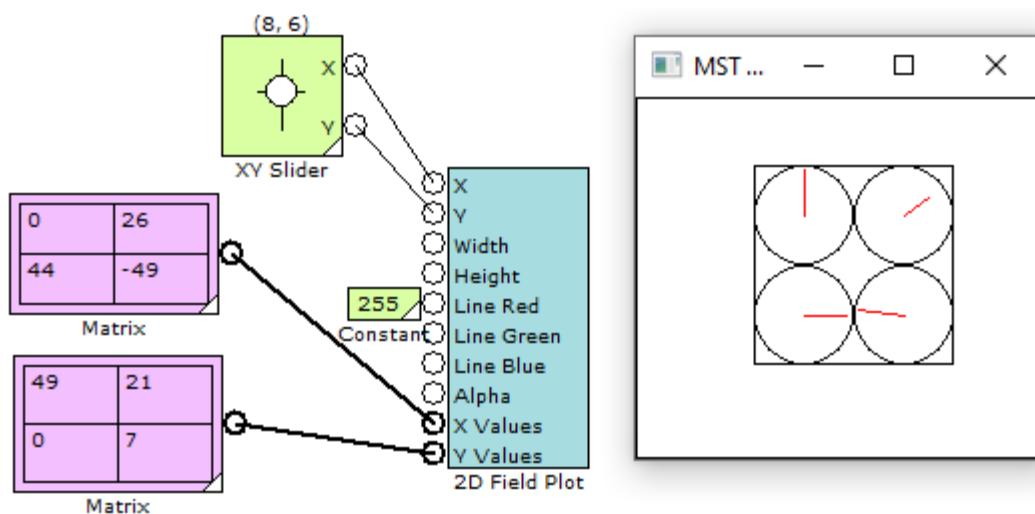
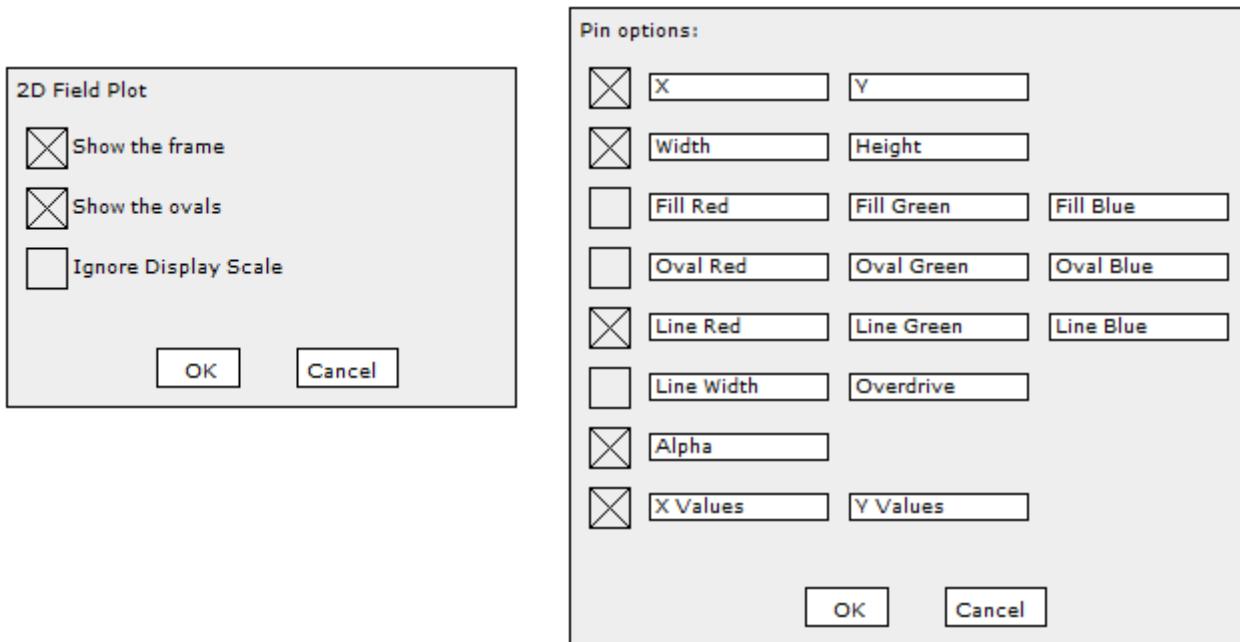
Fader

The Fader can fade between inputs based on the Control input going from zero to one. Functions - column 6



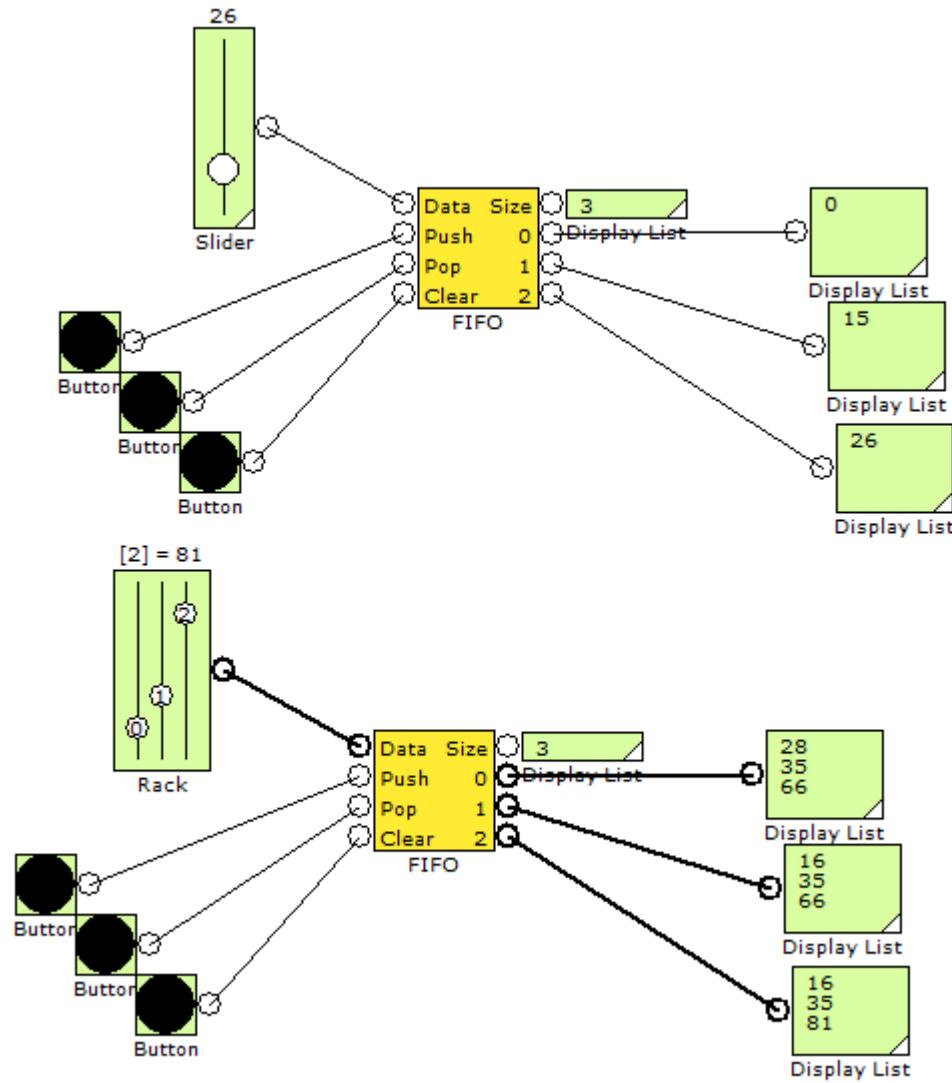
2D Field Plot

The 2D Field Plot plots 2D data creating a field plot of the data in the 2D display window. The inputs to the X Values and Y Values must be two 2 dimensional arrays. Drawings - column 2



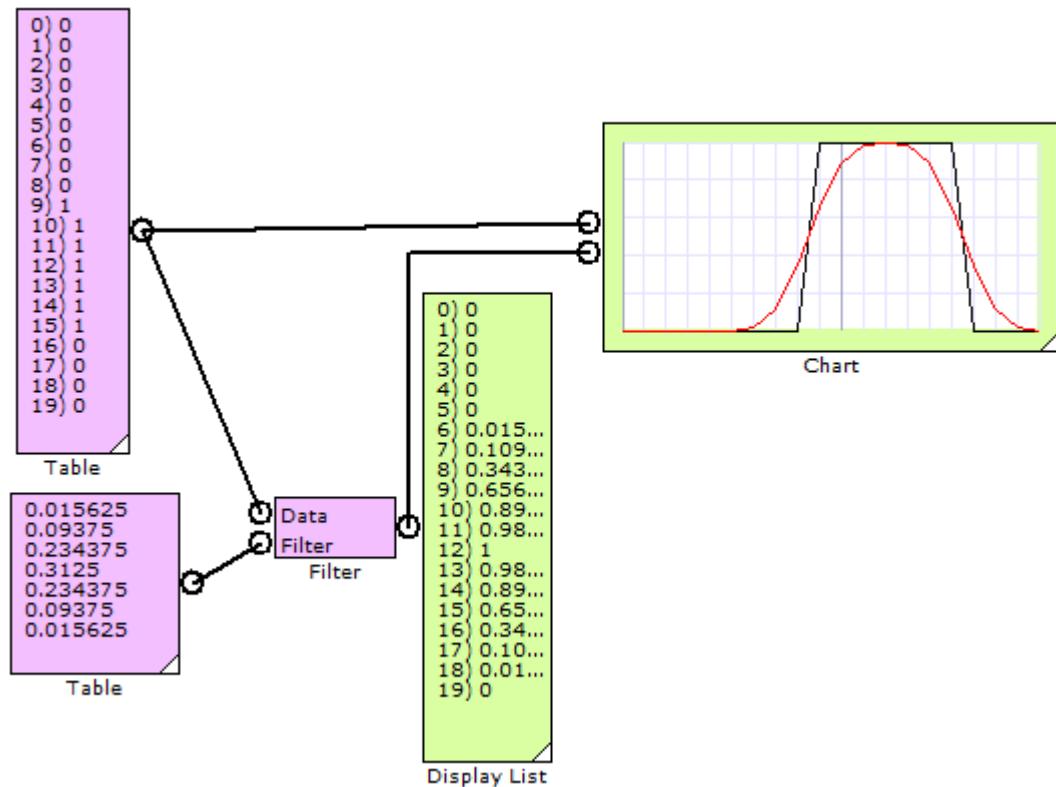
FIFO

The FIFO component stores data each time the in clock goes true. The output changes when the out clock goes true. Functions - column 4



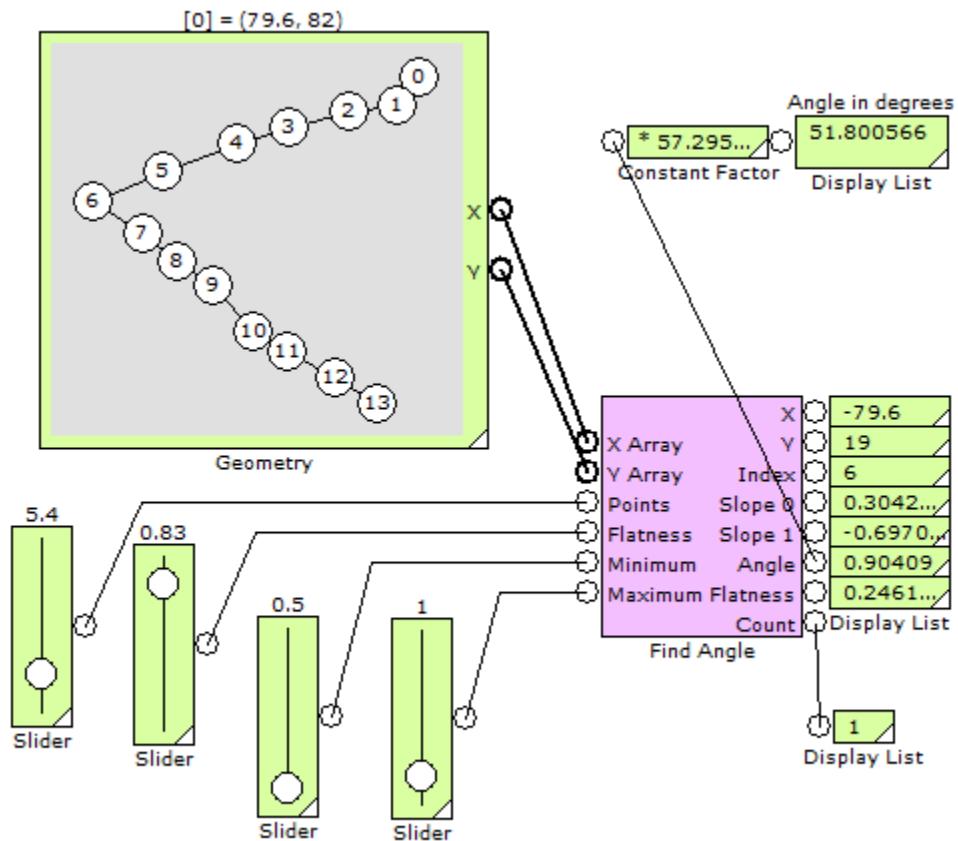
Filter

The Filter component processes the Data array with the Filter array. The output is the filtered array.
Arrays - column 2



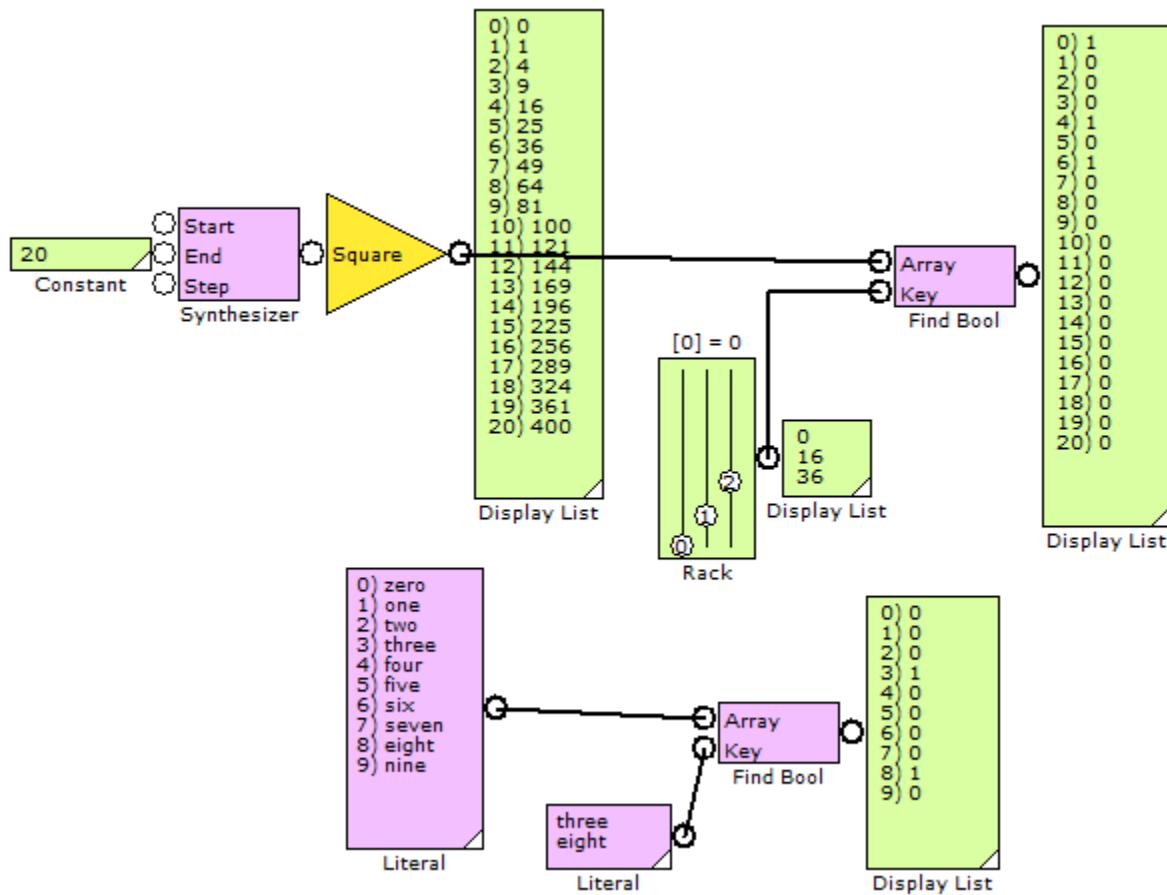
Find Angle

The Find Angle scans along a 2D polyline looking for a sharp change in direction. It breaks the segment into two segments and fits each to a straight line. Arrays - column 5



Find Bool

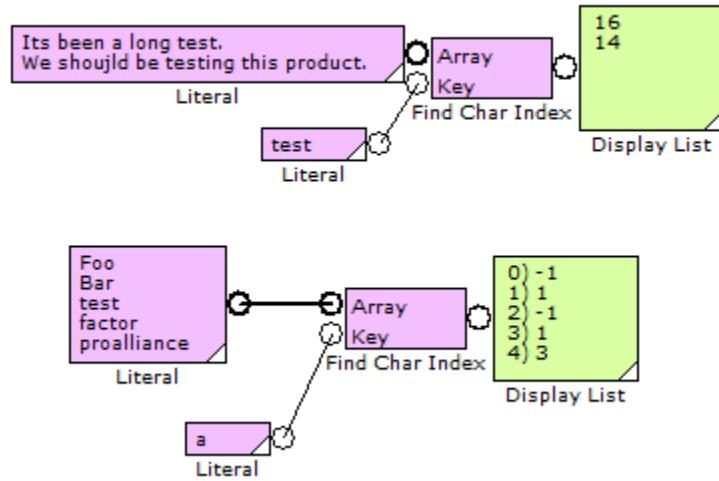
The Find Bool component scans the Array for values matching the Key input. It outputs an array with true in positions that matched and false where it didn't match. Arrays - column 2



Find Char Index

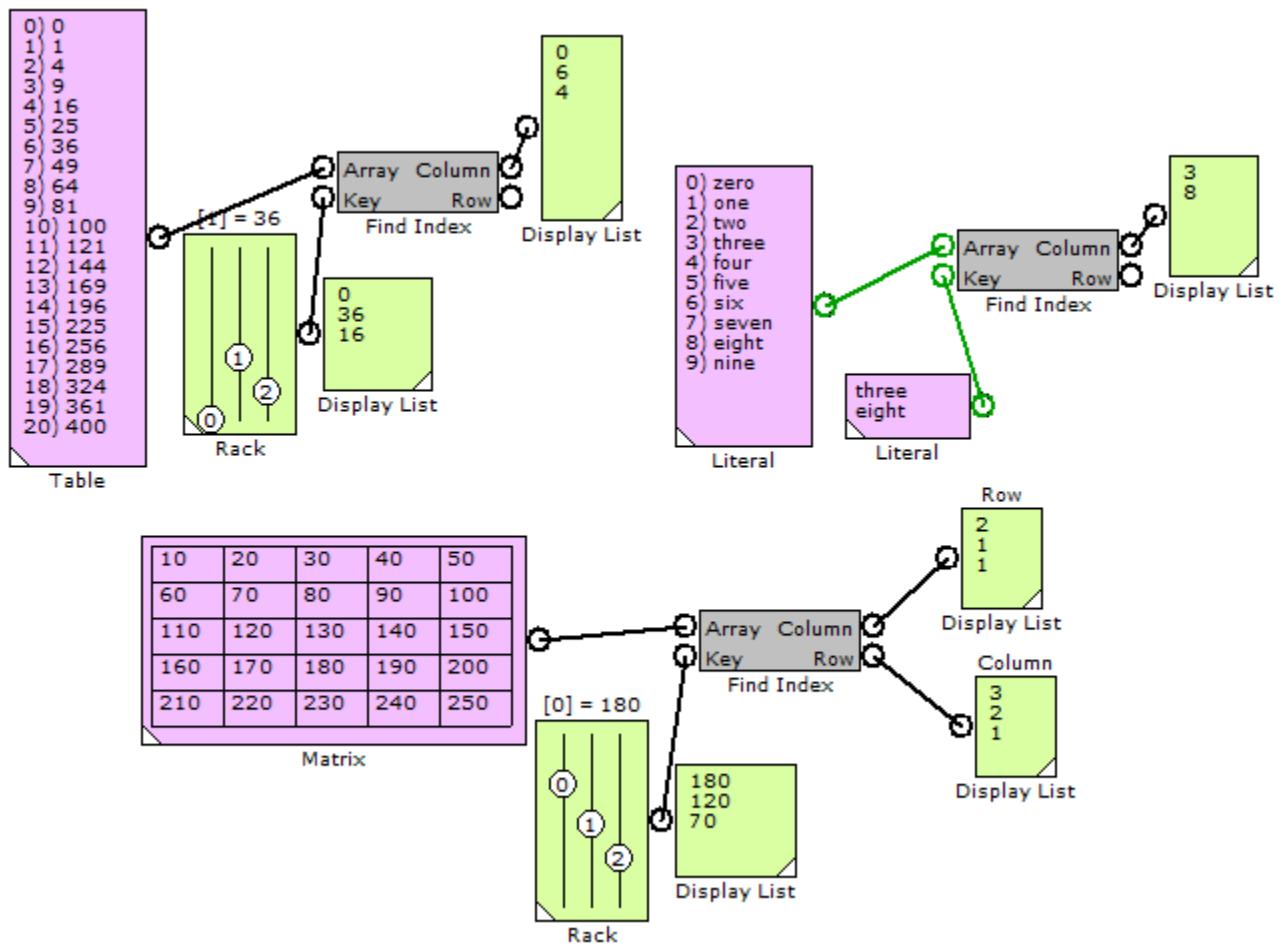
The Find Char Index component outputs the position of the key in the input array.

Arrays - column 6



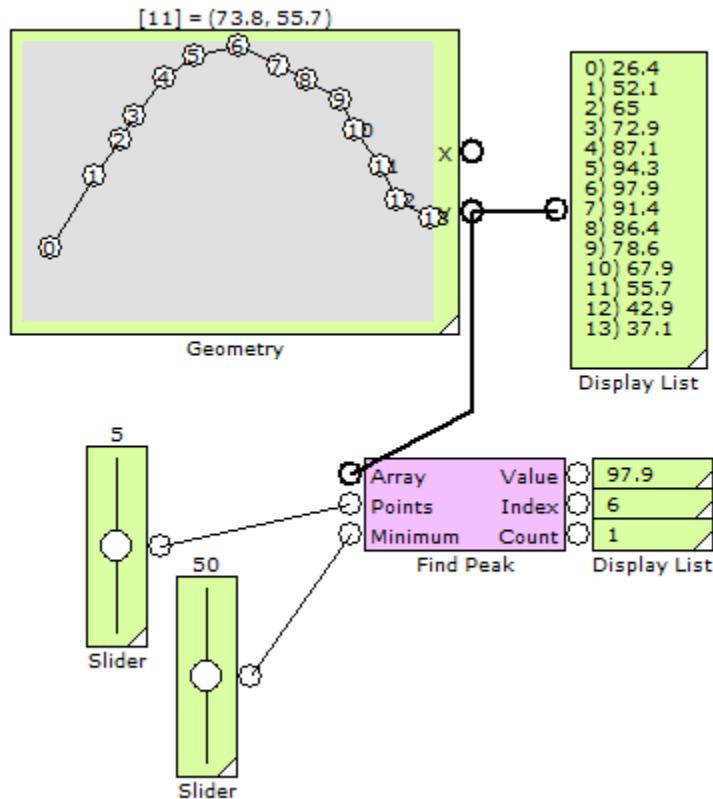
Find Index

The Find Index component searches the Array for values matching the Key input. It outputs the index of each match in the Array. Arrays - column 2



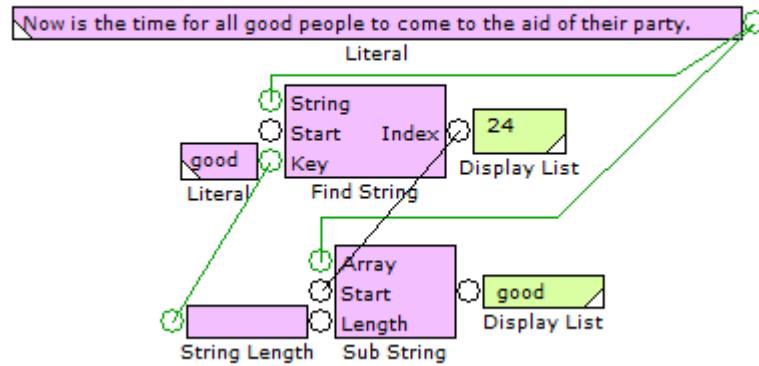
Find Peak

The Find Peak scans along an array looking for peaks. Peaks must be in a group of Points that is at least Minimum in value. Arrays - column 5



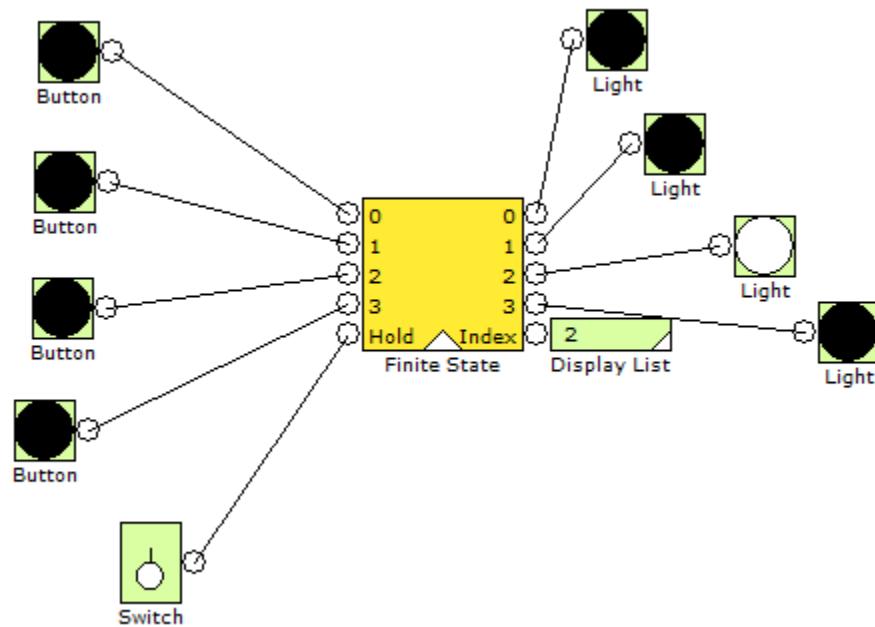
Find String

The Find String component outputs the index of where it finds the Key string of the String input. If the Start input is connected, the search starts at that index. If the Start input is negative, the search is started from the end of the string. Arrays – column 6



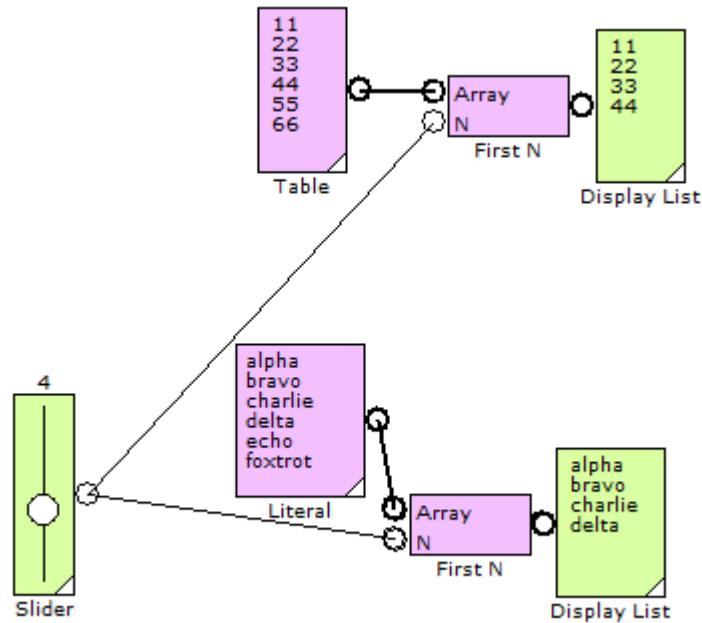
Finite State

The Finite State component is used to create sequences. Only one output will be true at any time. To change states the input for that state has to be true. Functions - column 2



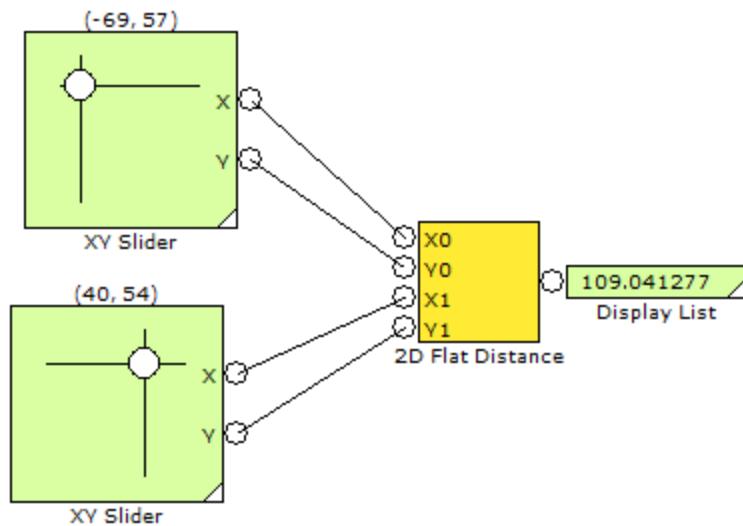
First N

The First N component outputs just the first few values in an array. Input the number N to indicate the number of values you want at the output. Arrays - column 1



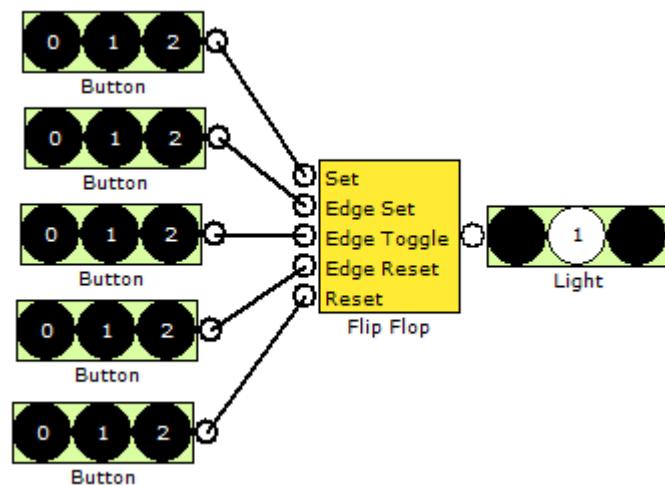
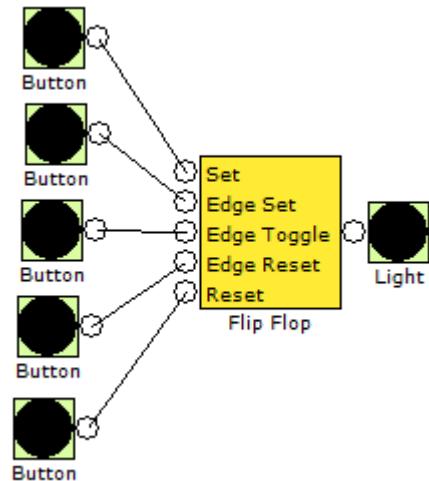
2D Flat Distance

The 2D Flat Distance component calculates the distance between two points on a plane. Functions - column 8



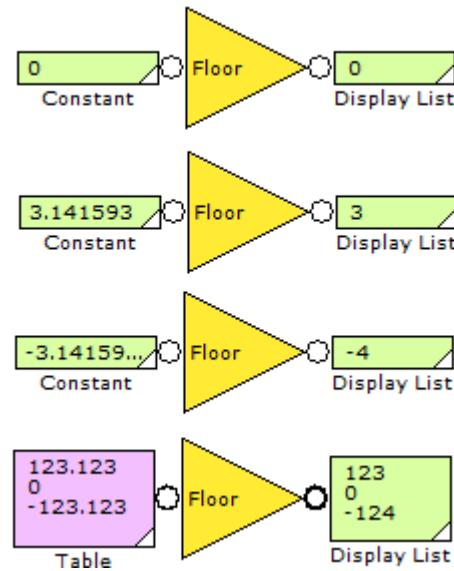
Flip Flop

The Flip Flop component is a memory device that can toggle between true and false. Functions - column 3



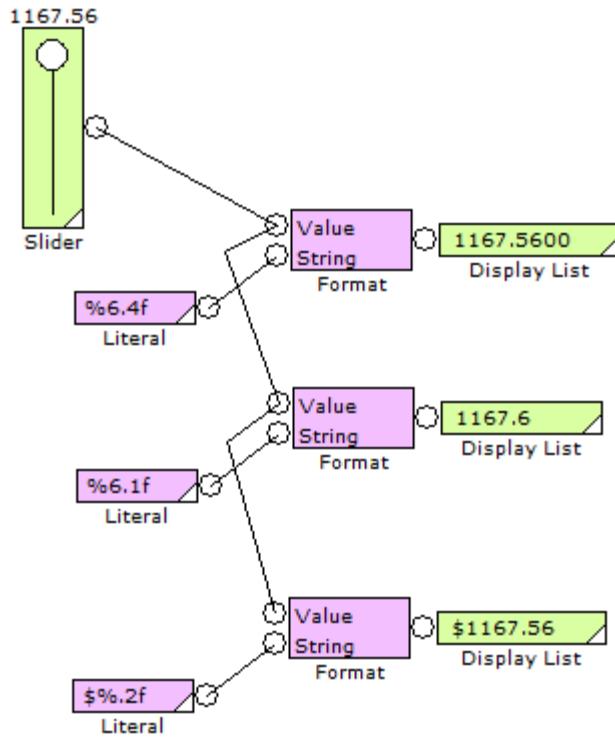
Floor

The Floor component outputs an integer less than or equal to the input. Input can be scalar or an array.
Functions - column 2



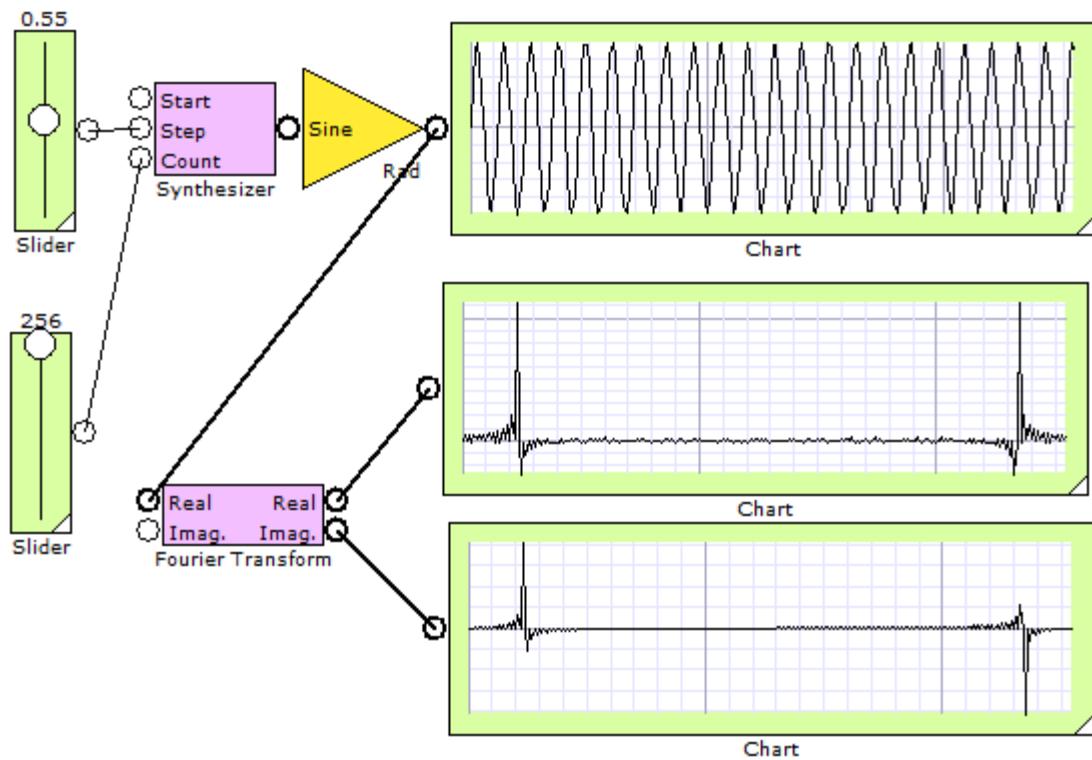
Format

The Format component converts the input numbers to strings. Arrays - column 6



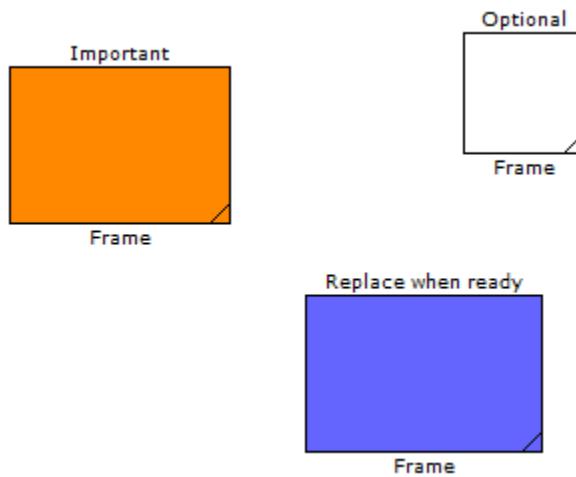
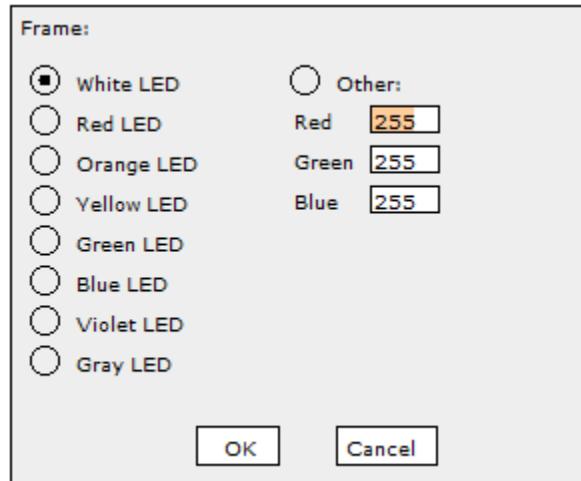
Fourier Transform

The Fourier Transform calculates the Fourier transform of the input. The result is to generate a spectrum analysis of the input. Arrays - column 5



Frame

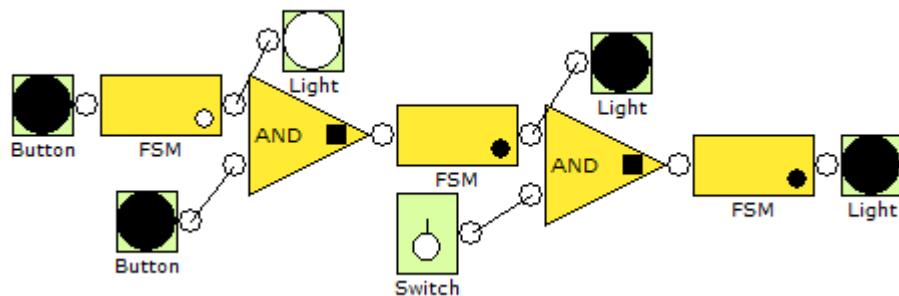
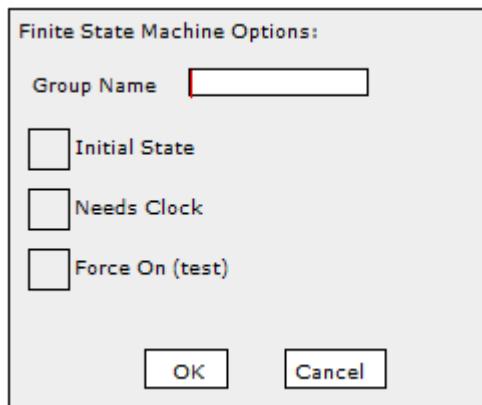
The Frame component is used to draw a frame around a section of your solution for clarity only.
Controls - column 5



FSM

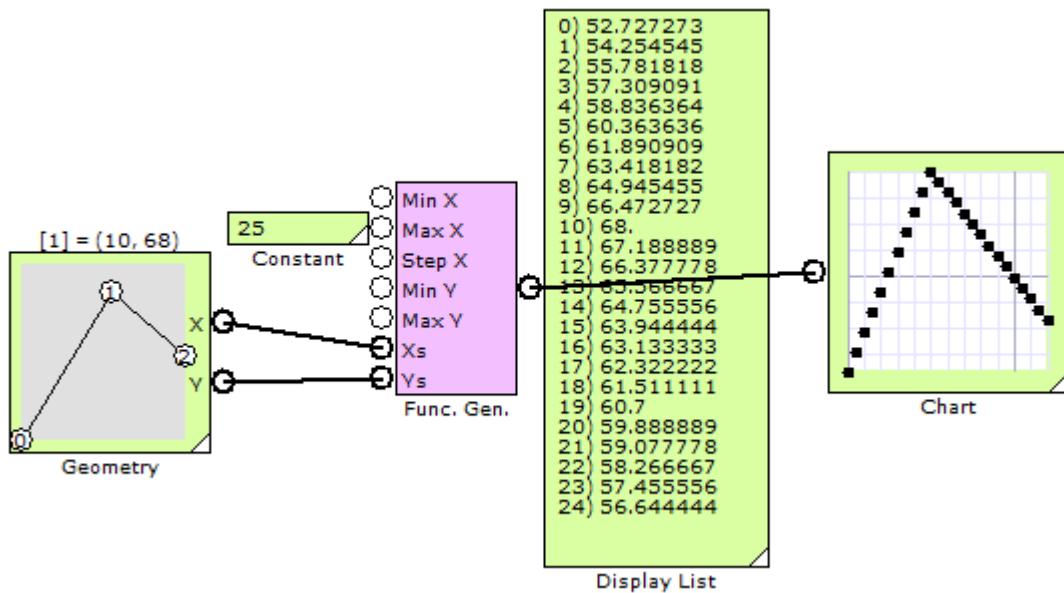
The FSM component is used to create sequences. Build a Finite State Machine by connecting them together with logic between. Only one of the states in each FSM group will be true at a time.

Functions - column 2



Func. Gen.

The Func. Gen. component takes a few xy points and creates a function in the range specified at the inputs. Arrays - column 1



Function

The Function lets you create a function by drawing it on the surface of the component component.
Controls - column 1



Function

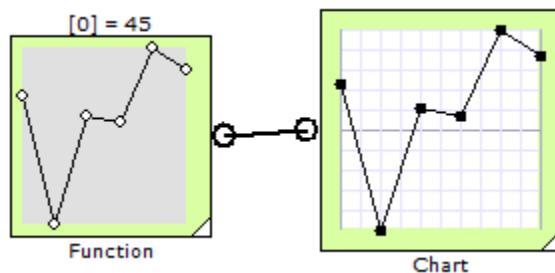
Set Point Count:

Set Minimum Y:

Set Maximum Y:

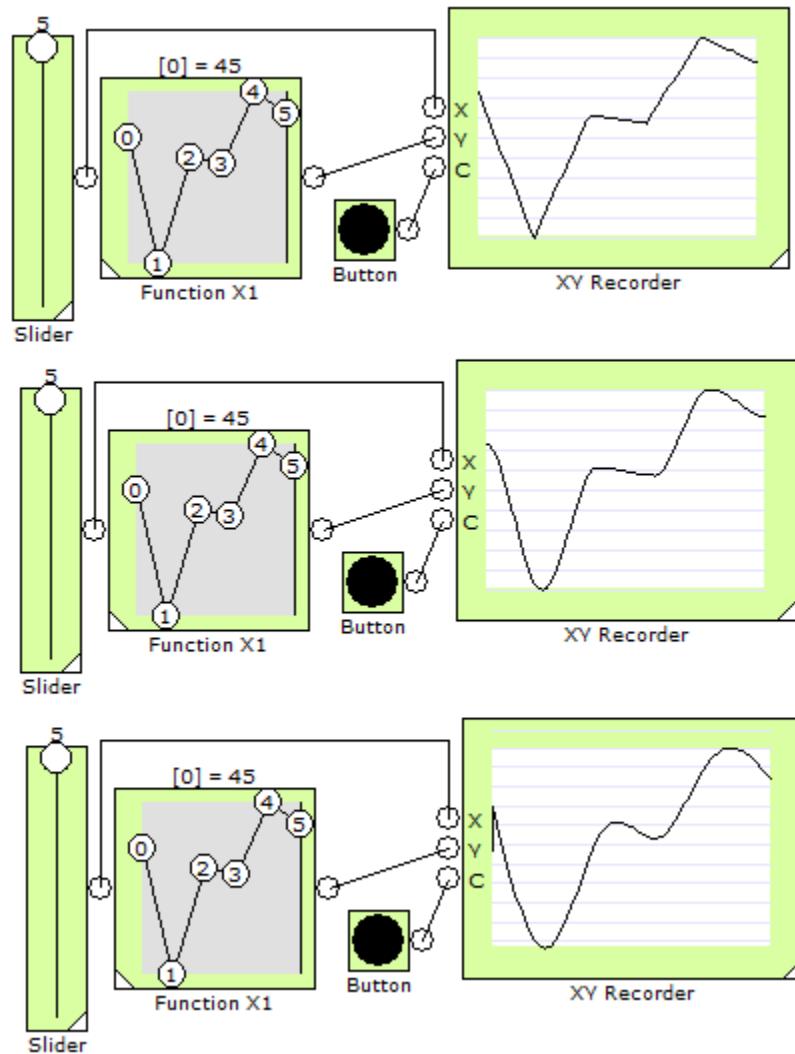
Set Detent:

OK Cancel



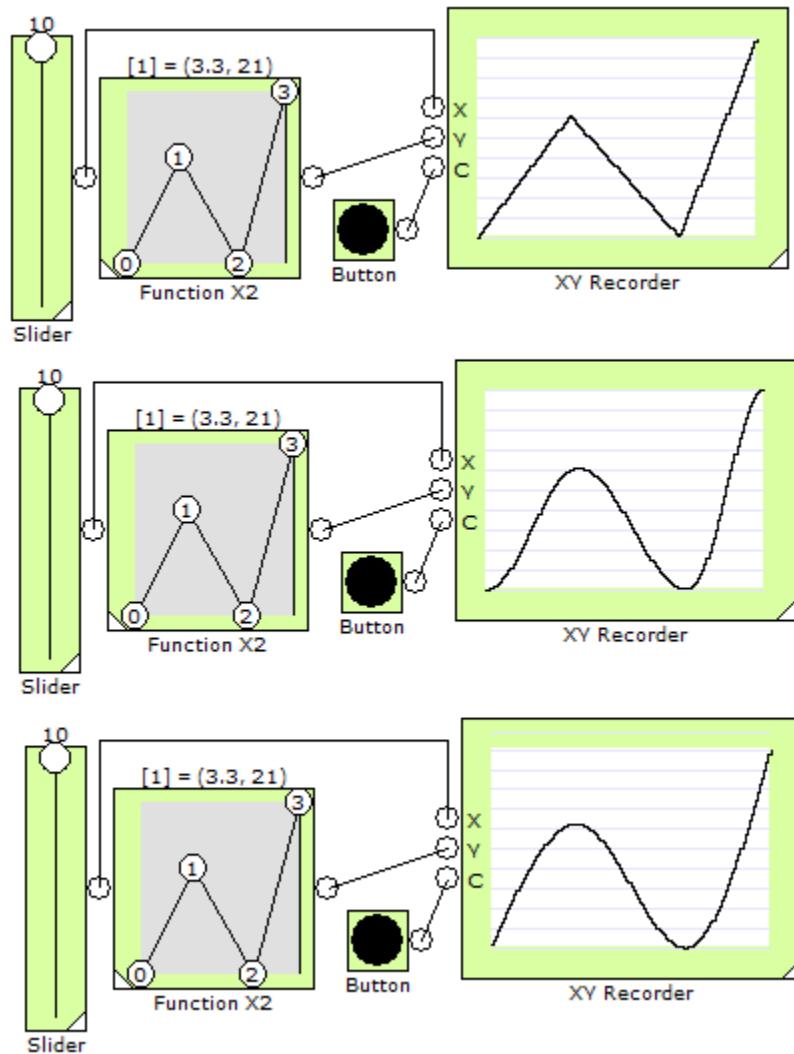
Function X1

The Function X1 lets you create a function by drawing it on the surface of the component. This version outputs a single value based on a single input or an array of outputs if the input is an array. This version allows you to change the X position of each point. The output can be a linear interpolation, a sinusoid between points or a simple stair step. Controls - column 1



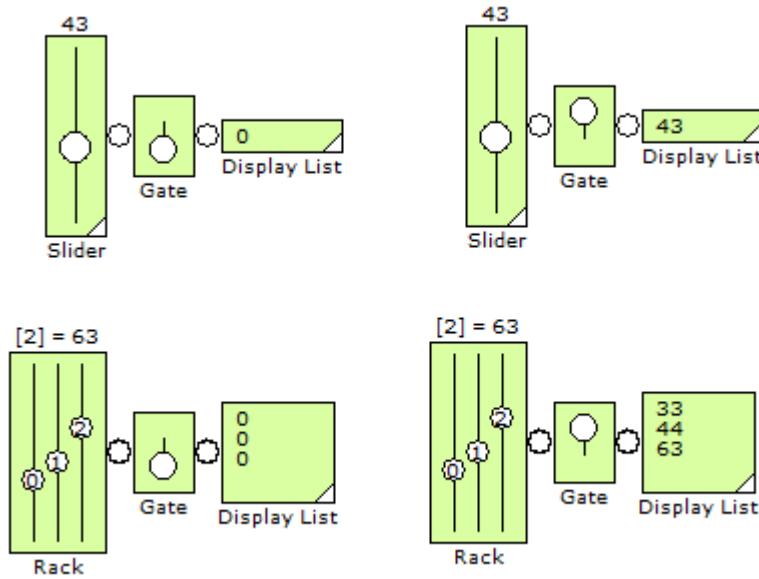
Function X2

The Function X2 lets you create a function by drawing it on the surface of the component. This version outputs a single value based on a single input or an array of outputs if the input is an array. This version allows you to change the X and Y position of each point. The output can be a linear interpolation, a sinusoid between points or a simple stair step. Controls - column 1



Gate

The Gate component connects the input to the output when it is on. When it is off, the output is zero.
Controls - column 4



Gather

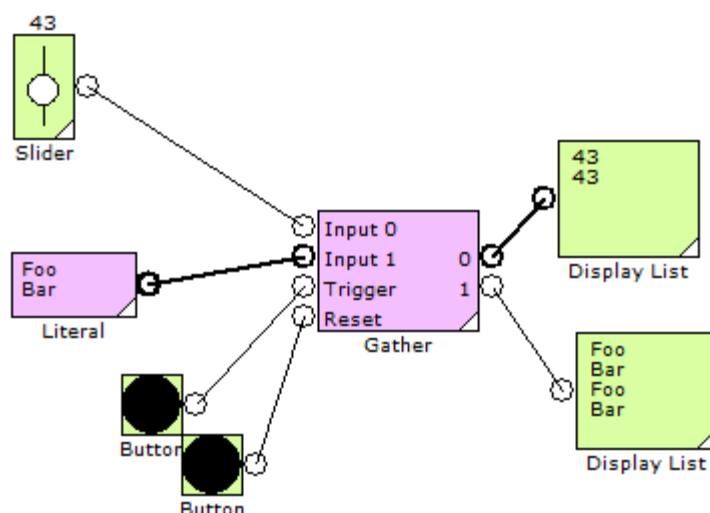
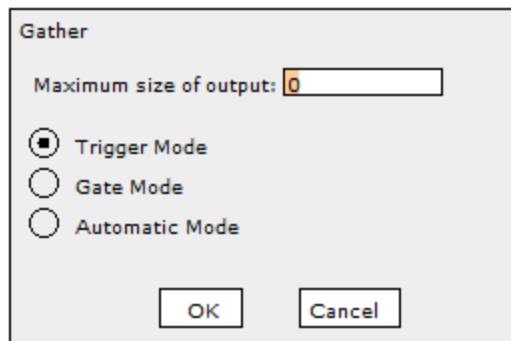
The Gather component stores the data at the input terminal each time the trigger goes true. The input can be numbers or strings and scalar or an array. There are three modes:

Trigger mode gathers inputs on the positive edge of the Trigger input.

Gate mode gathers inputs when the Gate is true and the clock is running.

Automatic mode gathers inputs when the Automatic input is true and any input changes.

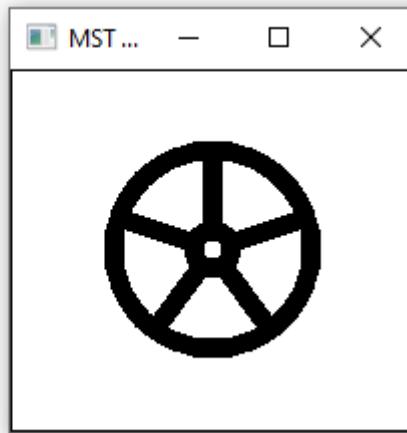
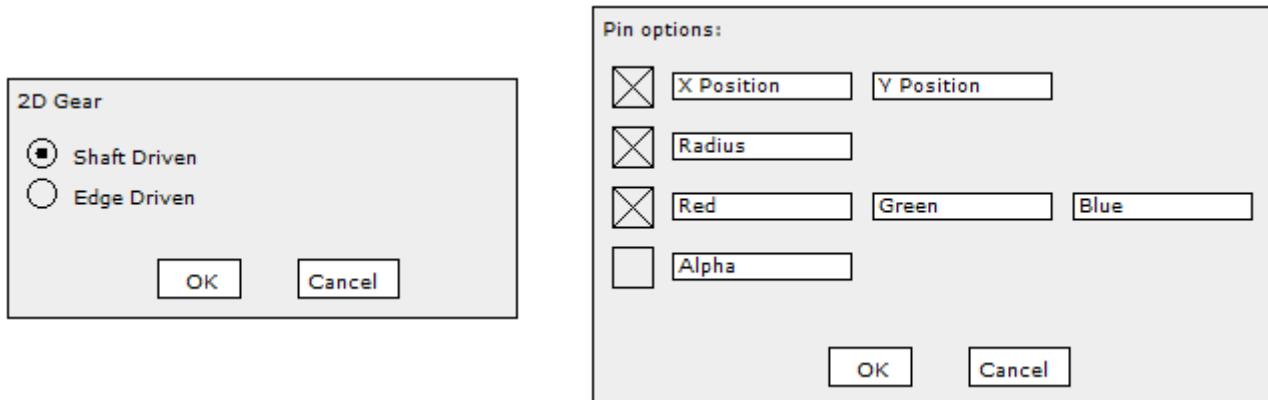
Arrays - column 1



2D Gear

The Gear component creates a gear that can attach to other Gears or other simulation objects like Motors. Place the Gear at the same X, Y position as a motor to connect the gear to the motor.

Drawings - column 3



3D Gear

The 3D Gear component creates a gear that can attach to other 3D Gears or other simulation objects like 3D Motors. Place the Gear at the same X, Y, Z position and orientation as a motor to connect the gear to the motor. Drawings - column 4

3D Gear

Tube Steps:

Ring Steps:

Shaft Driven
 Edge Driven

OK **Cancel**

Pin options:

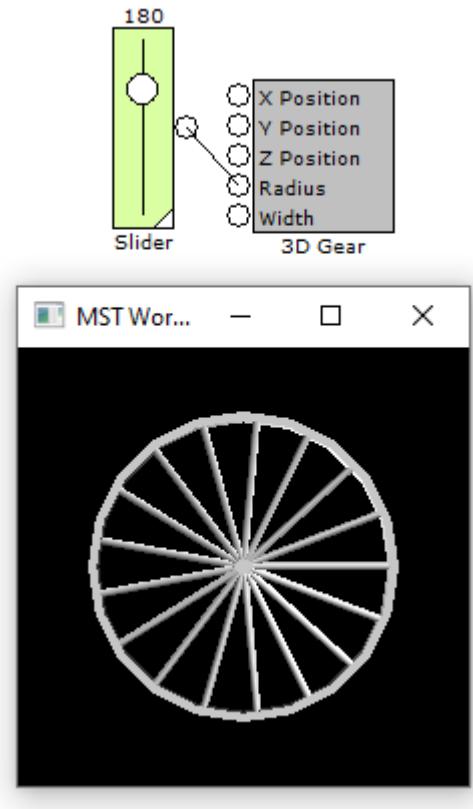
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	X Position	Y Position	Z Position
<input type="checkbox"/>	X Rotate	Y Rotate	Z Rotate
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Radius	Width	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Red	Green	Blue
<input type="checkbox"/>	Alpha		
<input type="checkbox"/>	[4x4]		

OK **Cancel**

Rotation:

<input checked="" type="radio"/> X Clockwise	<input type="radio"/> X zero is North
<input type="radio"/> X Counter Clockwise	<input type="radio"/> X zero is East
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y Clockwise	<input type="radio"/> X zero is South
<input type="radio"/> Y Counter Clockwise	<input type="radio"/> X zero is West
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Z Clockwise	<input type="radio"/> Y zero is North
<input type="radio"/> Z Counter Clockwise	<input type="radio"/> Y zero is East
	<input type="radio"/> Y zero is South
	<input type="radio"/> Y zero is West
	<input type="radio"/> Z zero is North
	<input type="radio"/> Z zero is East
	<input type="radio"/> Z zero is South
	<input type="radio"/> Z zero is West

OK **Cancel**



3D Gear 2

The 3D Gear 2 component creates a gear that can attach to other 3D Gear 2s or other simulation objects like 3D Motors. Place the Gear 2 at the same X, Y, Z position and orientation as a driven object then the opposite end will drive another object.

Drawings - column 4

3D Gear 2

Tube Steps:

Ring Steps:

Shaft Driven
 Edge Driven

OK **Cancel**

Pin options:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	X Position	Y Position	Z Position
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	X Rotate	Y Rotate	Z Rotate
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Radius	Width	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Red	Green	Blue
<input type="checkbox"/>	Alpha		
<input type="checkbox"/>	[4x4]		

OK **Cancel**

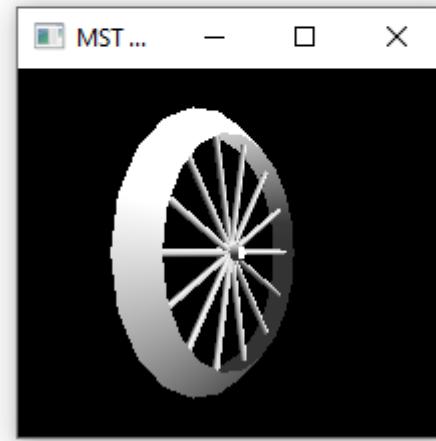
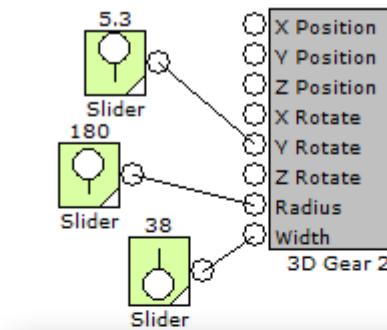
Rotation:

X Clockwise X zero is North
 X Counter Clockwise X zero is East
 X zero is South X zero is West

Y Clockwise Y zero is North
 Y Counter Clockwise Y zero is East
 Y zero is South Y zero is West

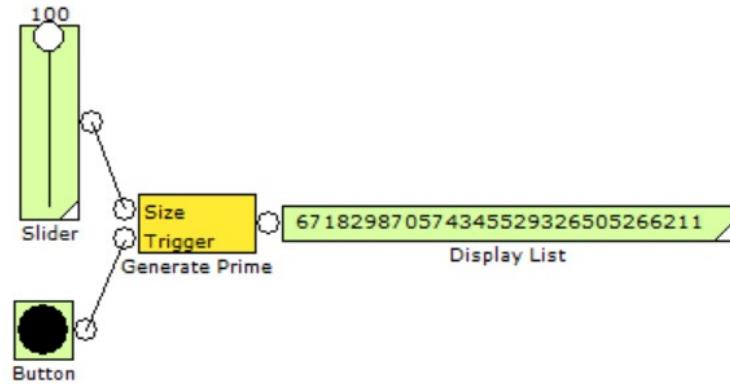
Z Clockwise Z zero is North
 Z Counter Clockwise Z zero is East
 Z zero is South Z zero is West

OK **Cancel**



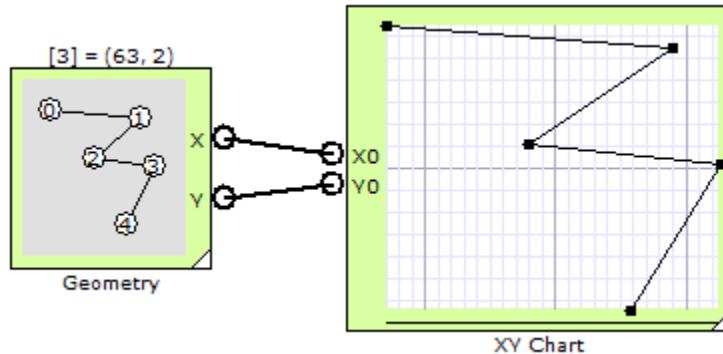
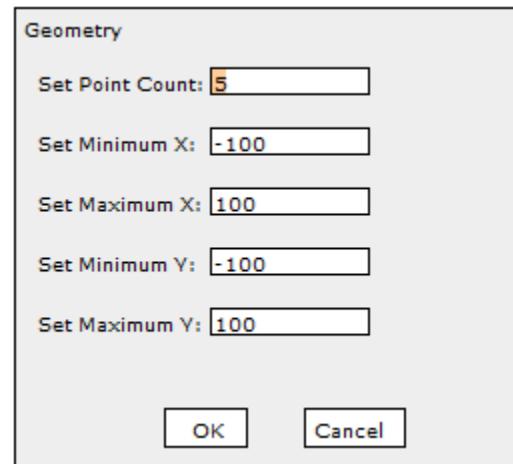
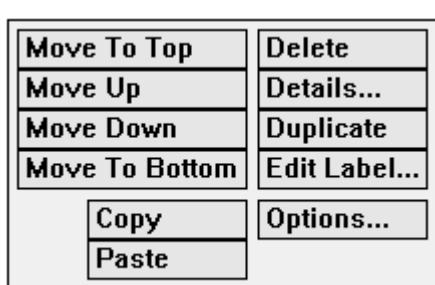
Generate Prime

The Generate Prime component finds a prime number with the number of bits specified. The output is a string. Functions - column 8



Geometry

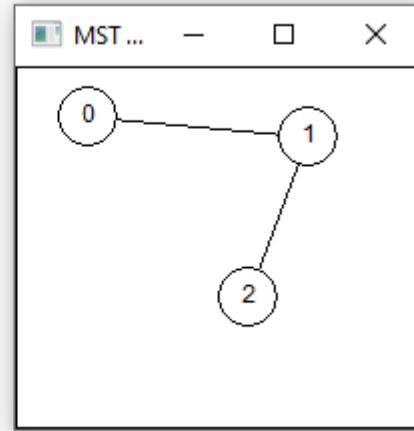
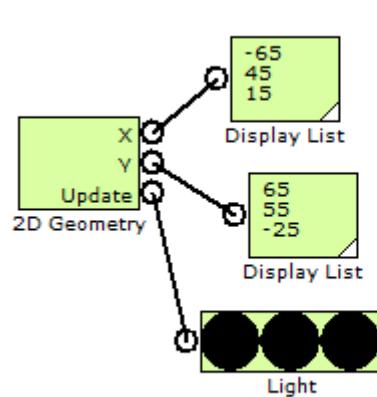
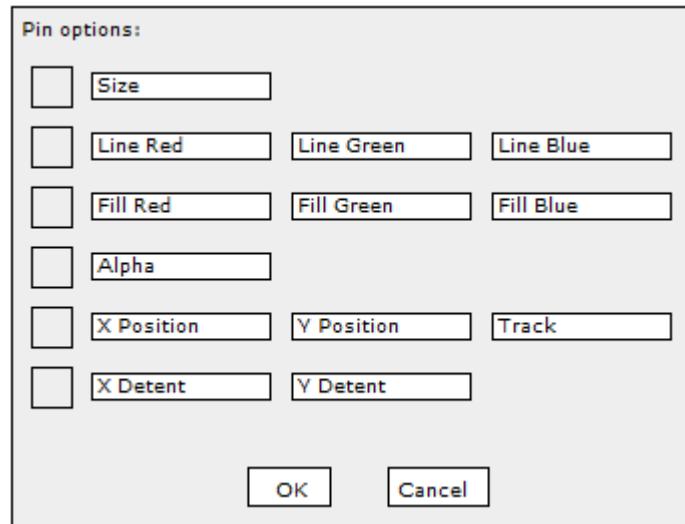
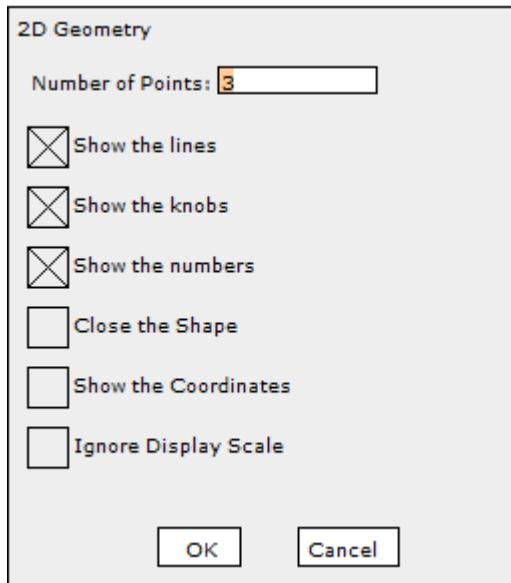
The Geometry lets you control a number of constants in two directions, horizontal (x) and vertical (y).
Controls - column 1



2D Geometry

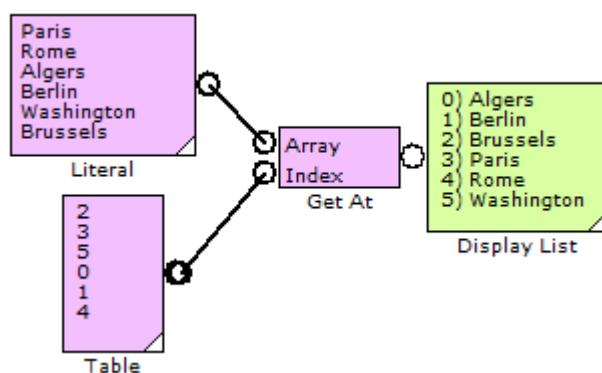
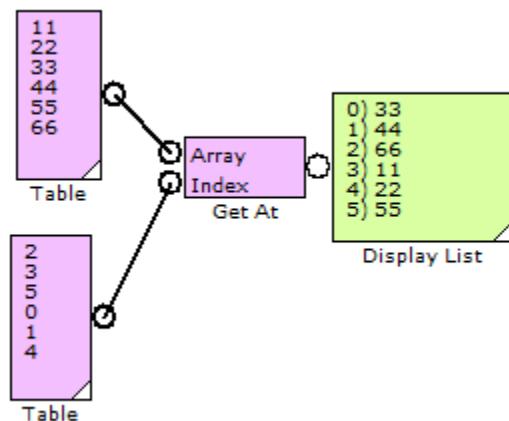
The 2D Geometry lets you control a number of constants on the 2D canvas.

Controls - column 2



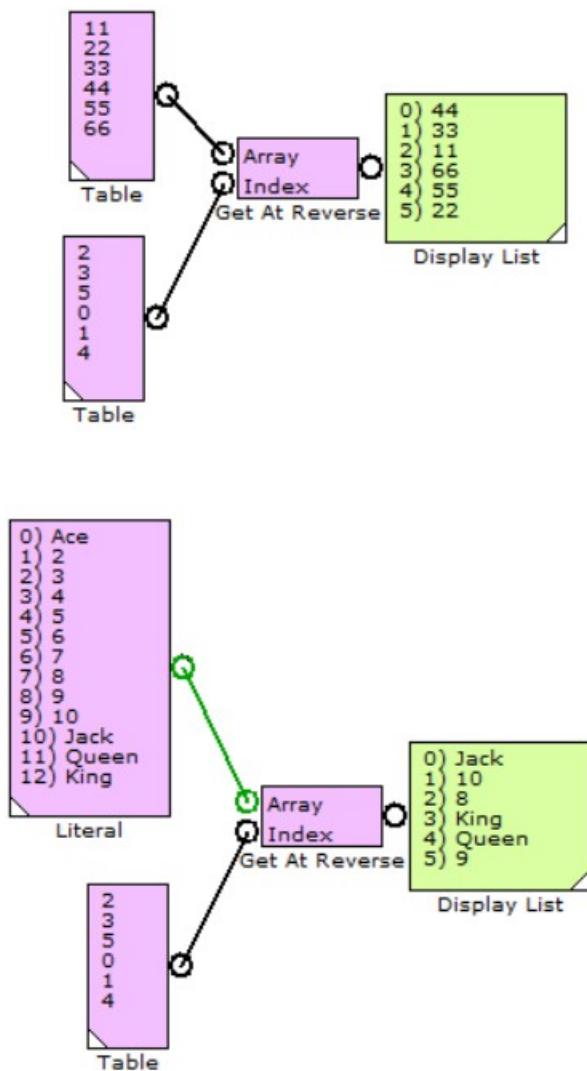
Get At

The Get At component gets the Array value at the Index input. It outputs the value(s) at the positions given by the Index(s). Optionally you can specify what to return when the Index is out of the Array's range. Arrays - column 2



Get At Reverse

The Get At Reverse component gets the Array value at the Index input starting at the end of the Array. It outputs the value(s) at the positions taken from the end of the array. An index of zero returns the last element of the Array. Optionally you can specify what to return when the Index is out of the Array's range. Arrays - column 2

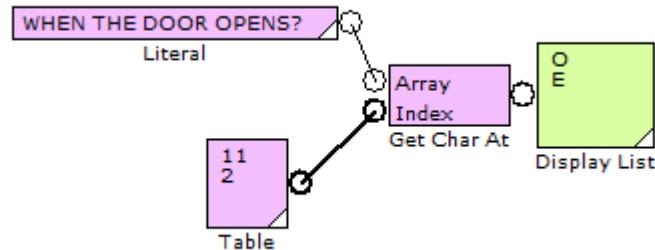


Get Bitmap

The Get Bitmap reads a BMP image file given its path. It outputs the Width and Height of the bitmap in the file. Drawings - column 2

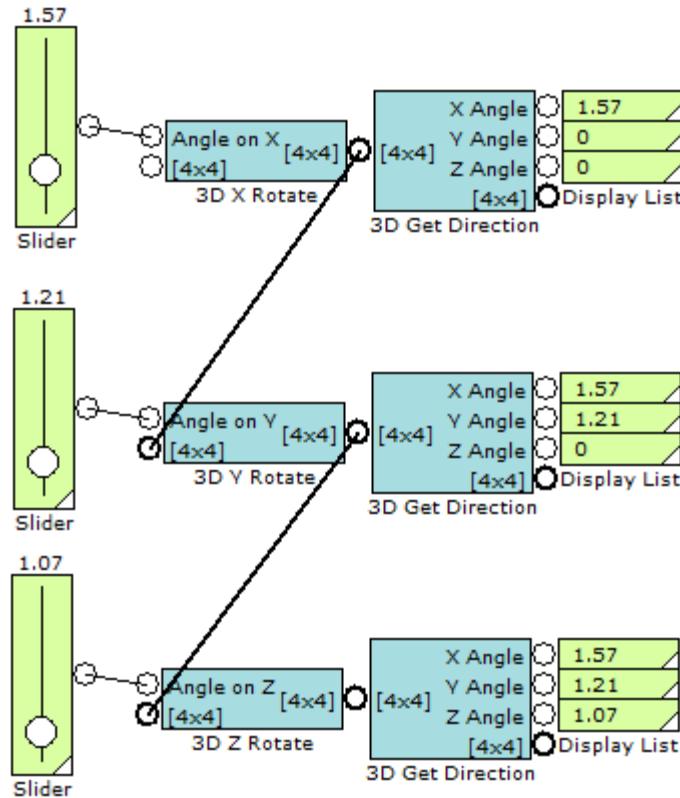
Get Char At

The Get Char At component outputs one character of the input string. Arrays - column 6



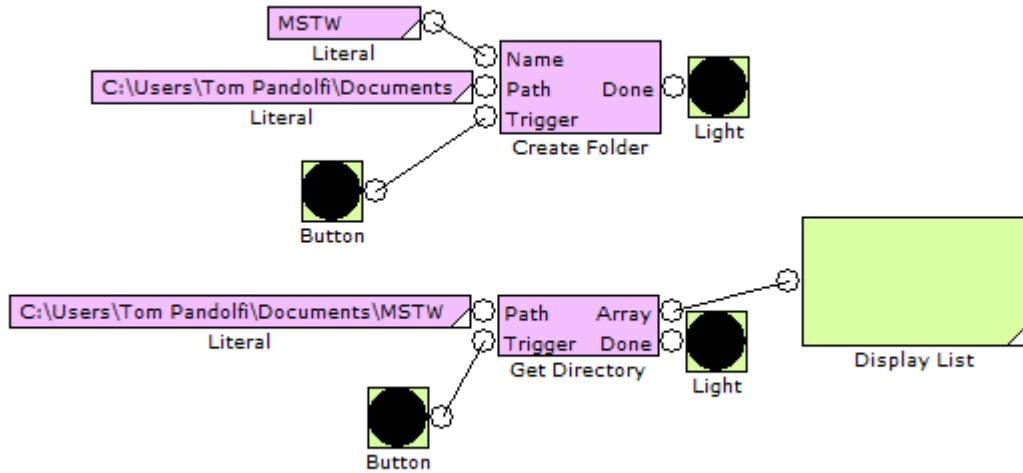
3D Get Direction

The 3D Get Direction returns the rotation angles of a 4 by 4 matrix on the X, Y, and Z axes and also returns the matrix with the rotation removed. Drawings - column 3



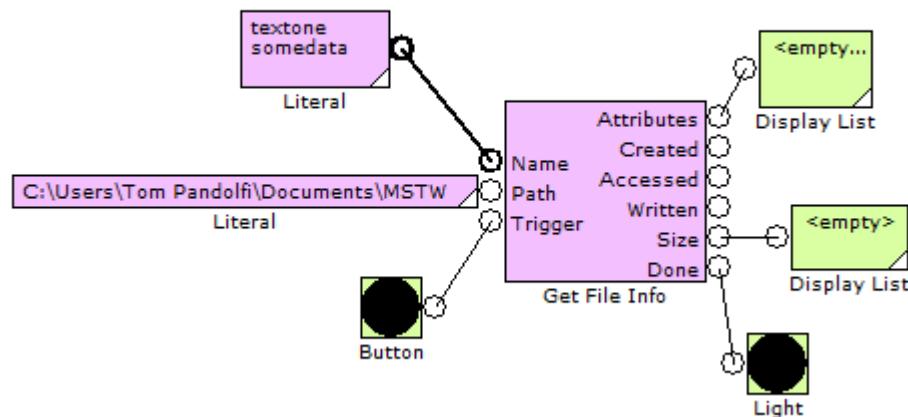
Get Directory

The Get Directory component lists the contents of the specified directory. You can specify if you want files or sub directories to be listed. Arrays - column 7



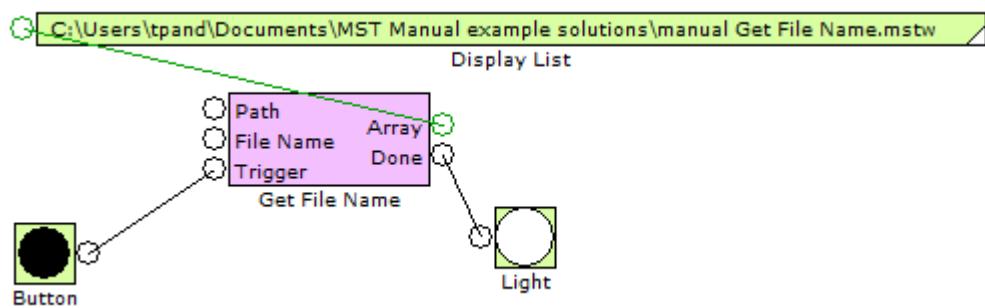
Get File Info

The Get File Info component outputs information about the file specified. Including the size and time of creation. Arrays - column 7



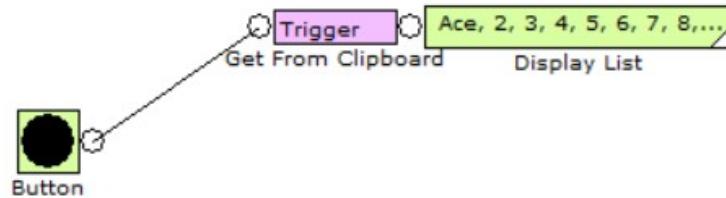
Get File Name

The Get File Name component asks the user to select a file to open or save. Arrays - column 7



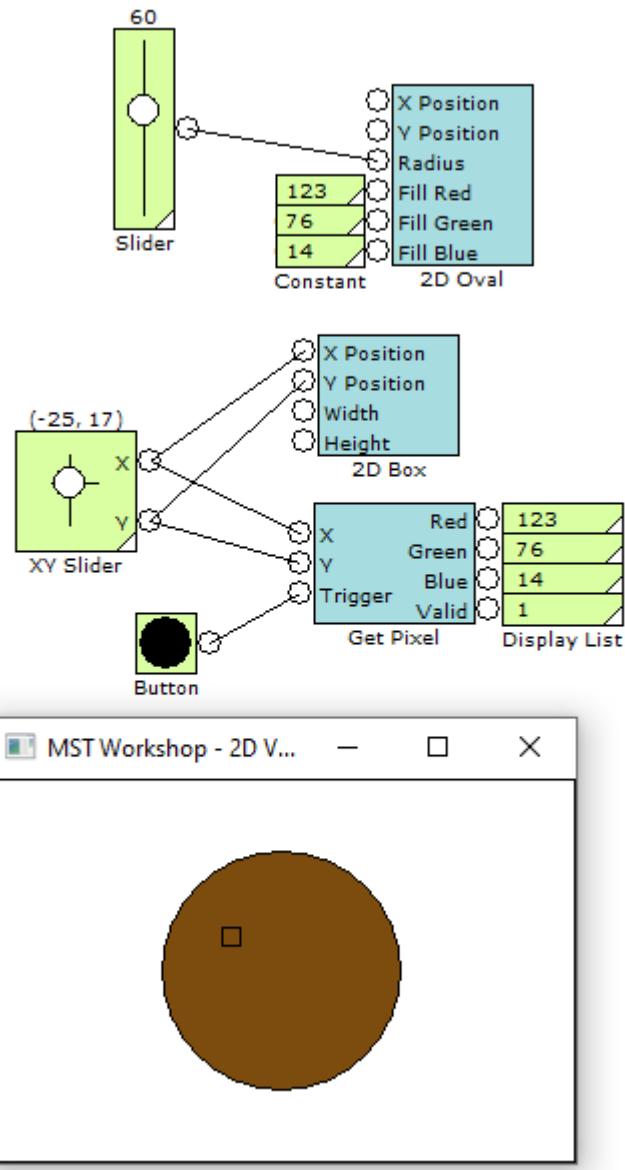
Get From Clipboard

The Get From Clipboard component gets the text from the clipboard. Arrays – column 5



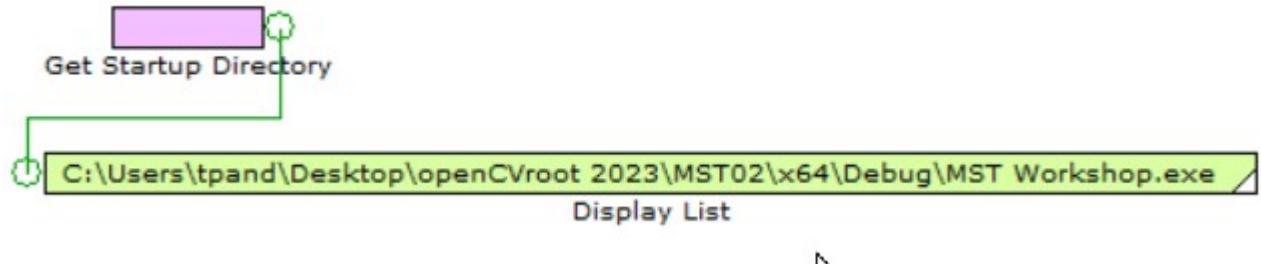
Get Pixel

The Get Pixel component reads the canvas and outputs the color components of the pixel at the x, y coordinate. Drawings - column 2



Get Startup Directory

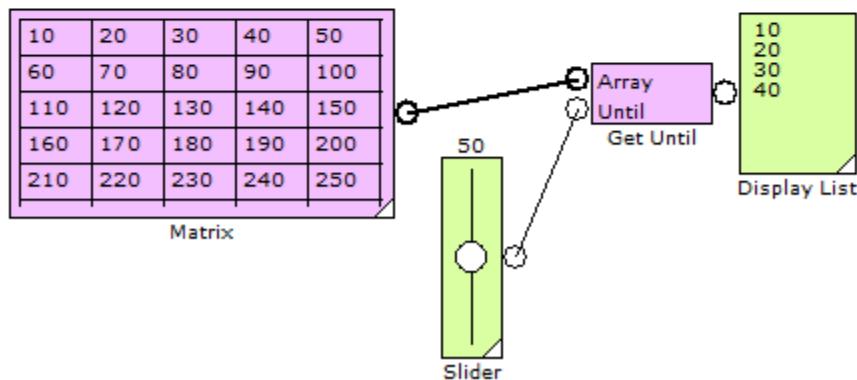
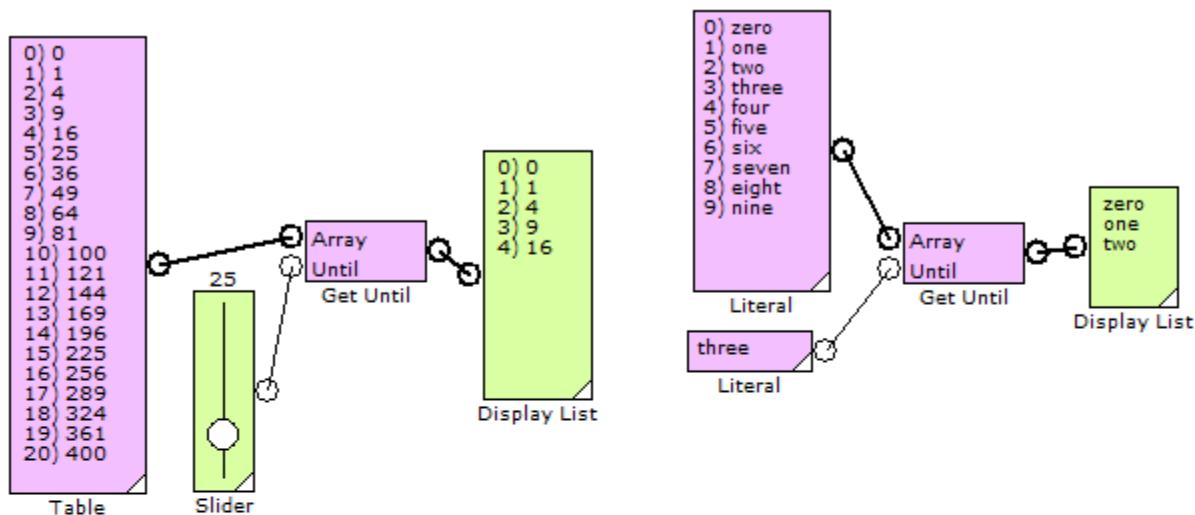
The Get Startup Directory component gets the directory path to where this program started. Arrays – column 7



Get Until

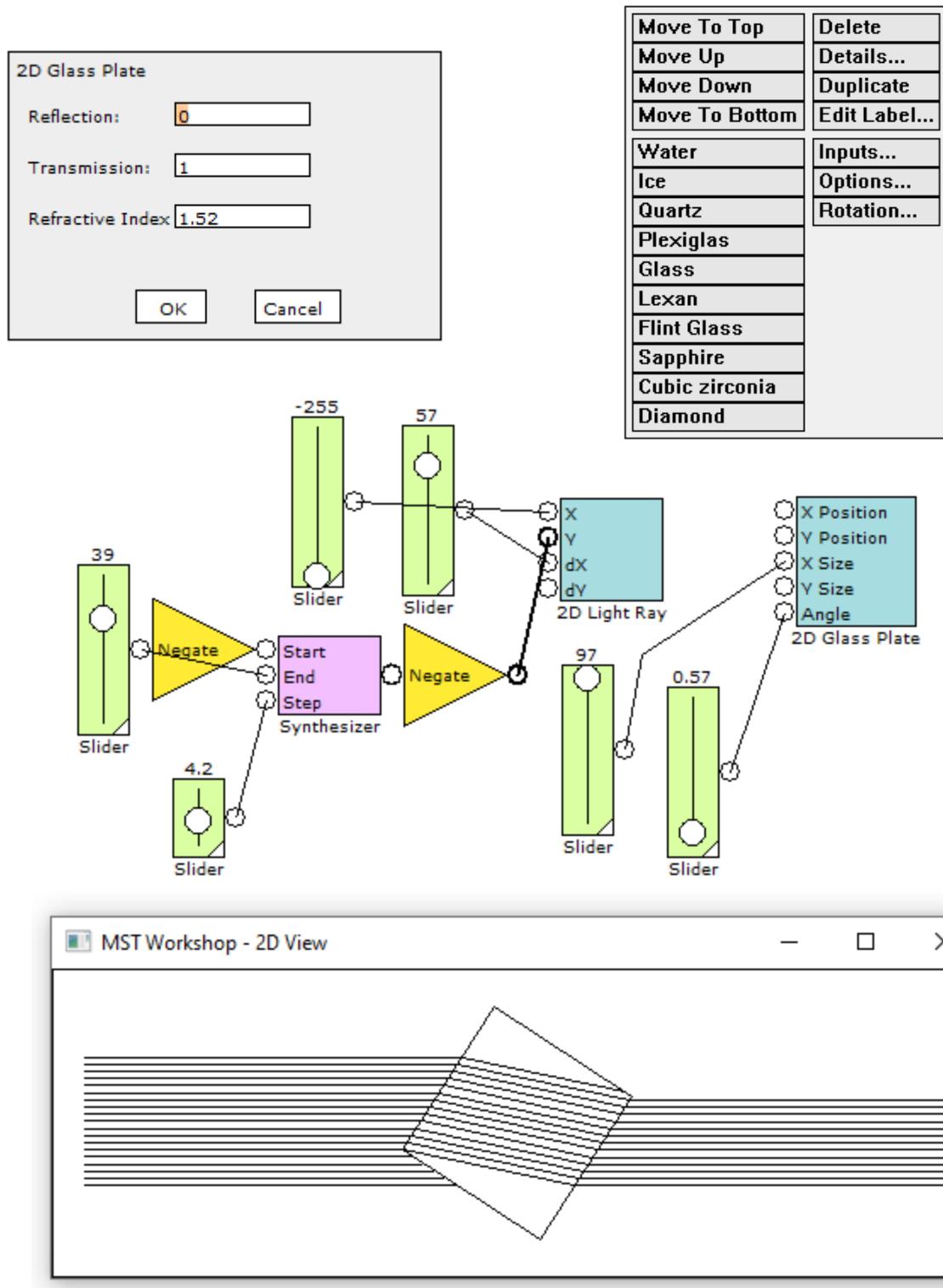
The Get Until component copies the Array values until the value at the Until input is reached. If nothing is connected to the Until input, then the array is copied until a blank item in the array is found.

Arrays - column 2



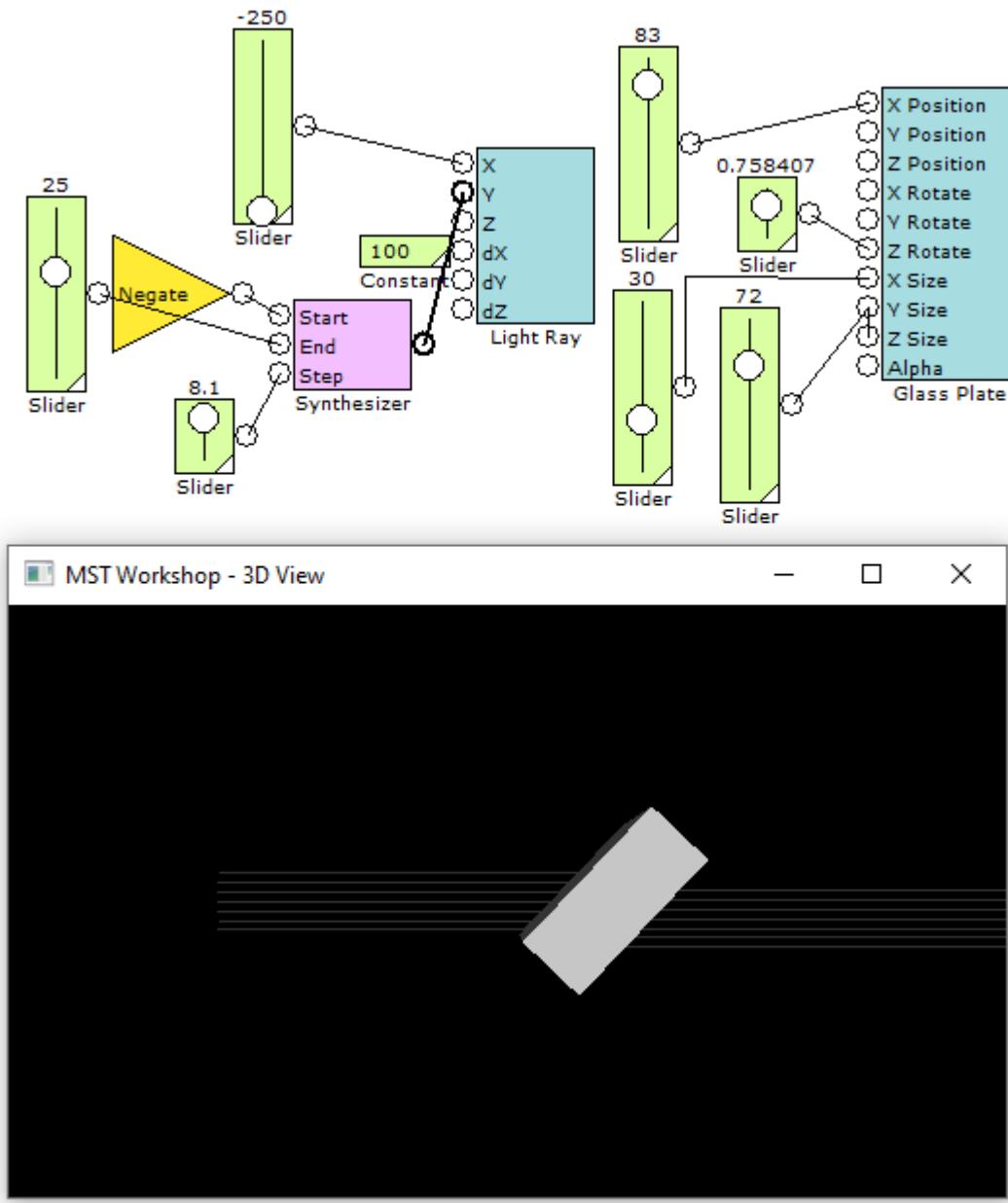
2D Glass Plate

The 2D Glass Plate component passes light rays through a solid piece of glass in the 2D view window. The settings determine the refractive index of the glass. Drawings - column 3



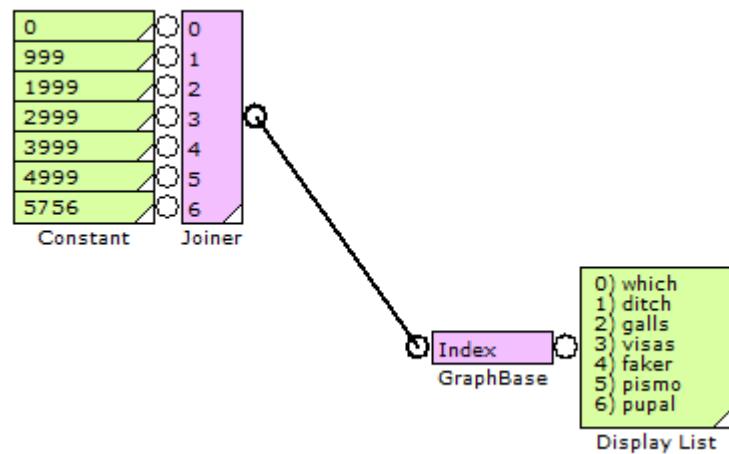
3D Glass Plate

The 3D Glass Plate component passes light rays through a solid piece of glass in the 3D view window. The settings determine the refractive index of the glass. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation of the glass plate. Drawings - column 5



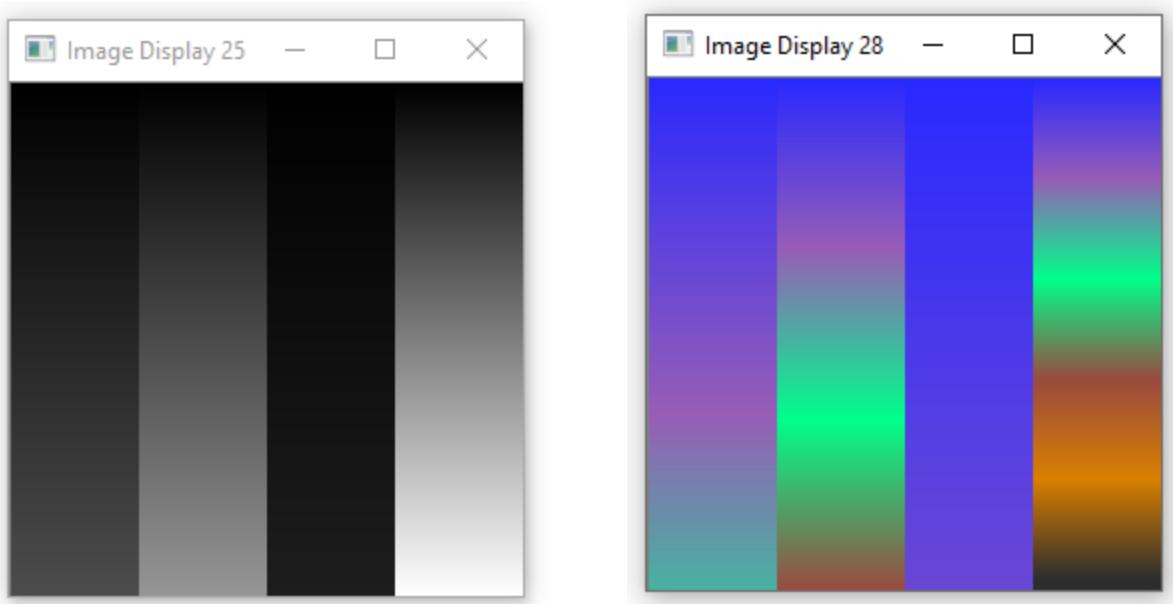
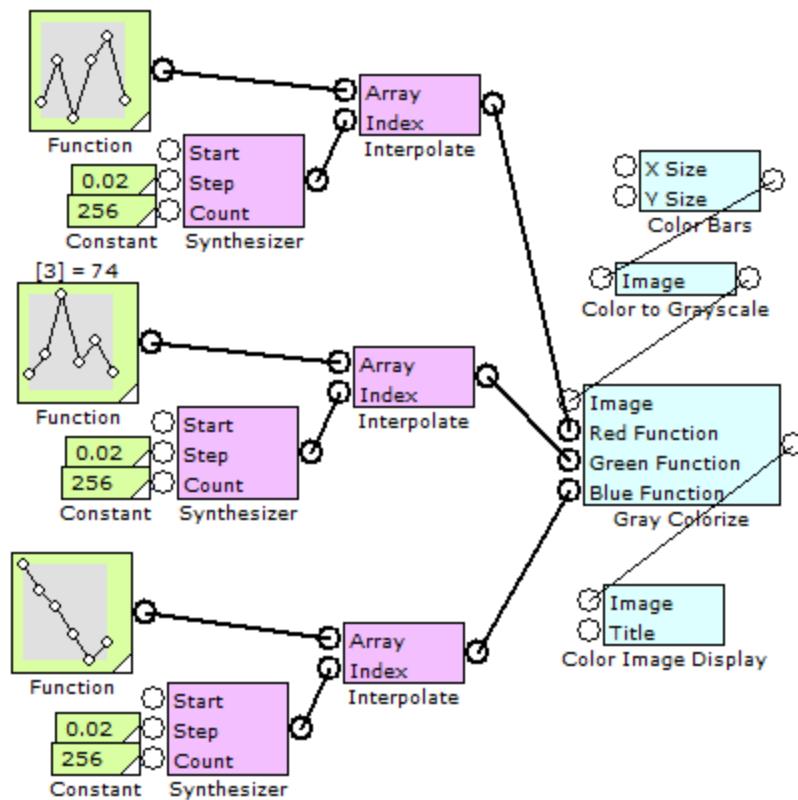
GraphBase

The GraphBase Words component is a list of 5757 five letter words provided by the Stanford University GraphBase. Arrays - column 7



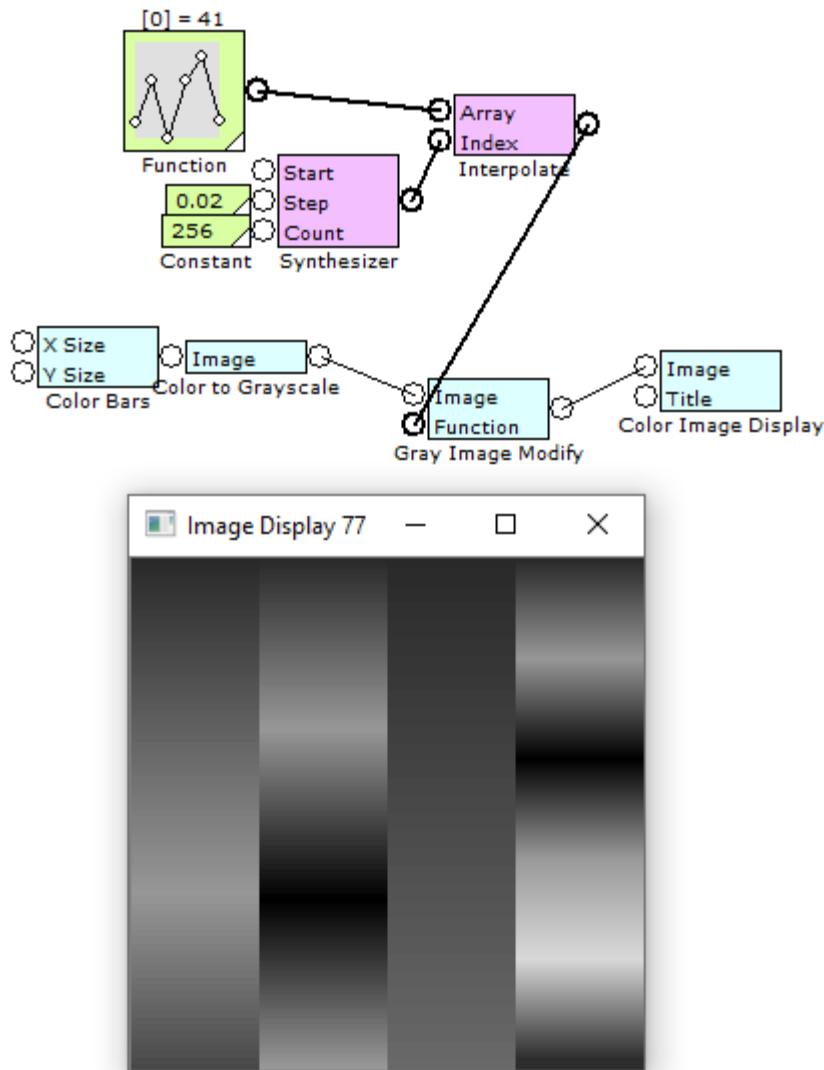
Gray Colorize

The Gray Colorize component remaps the grayscale image based on the 3 color function inputs. Images - column 2



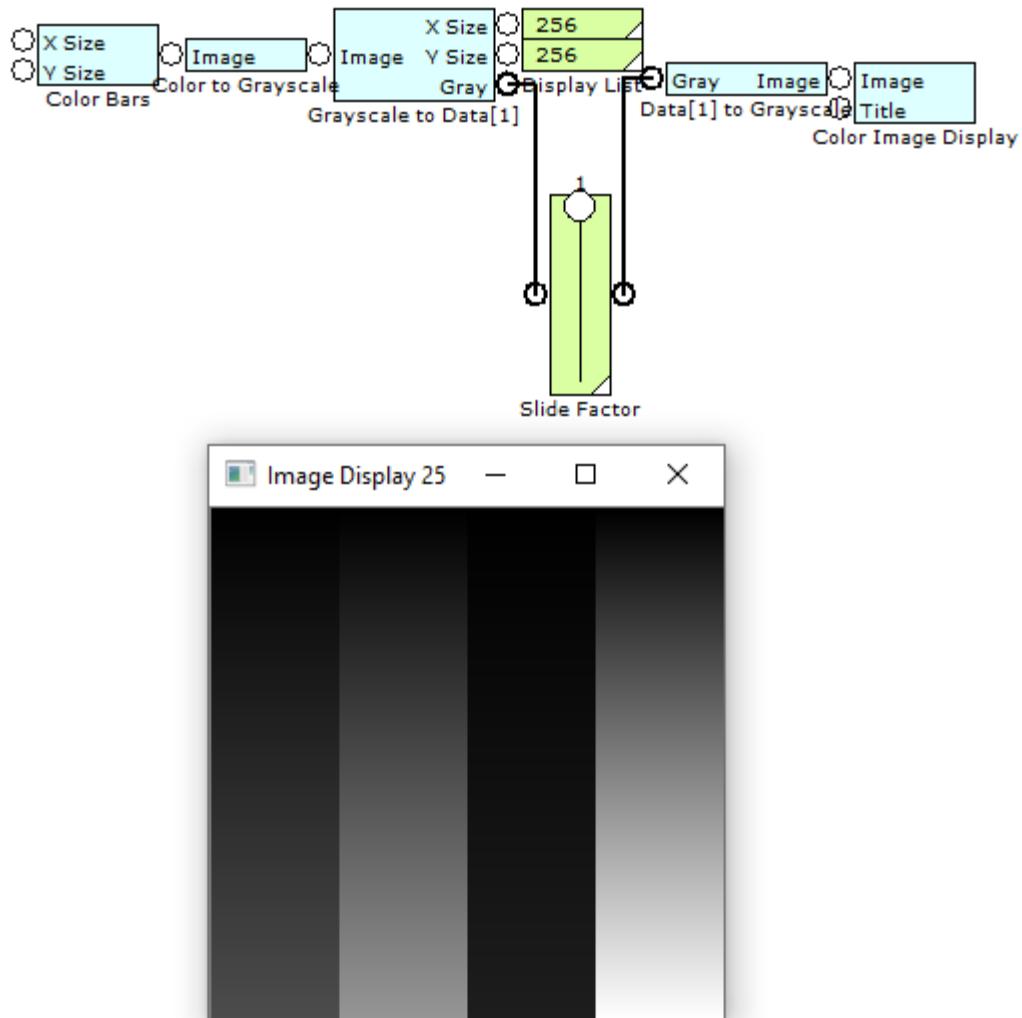
Gray Image Modify

The Gray Image Modify component remaps the gray data based on the input function. Images - column 2



Grayscale to Data[1]

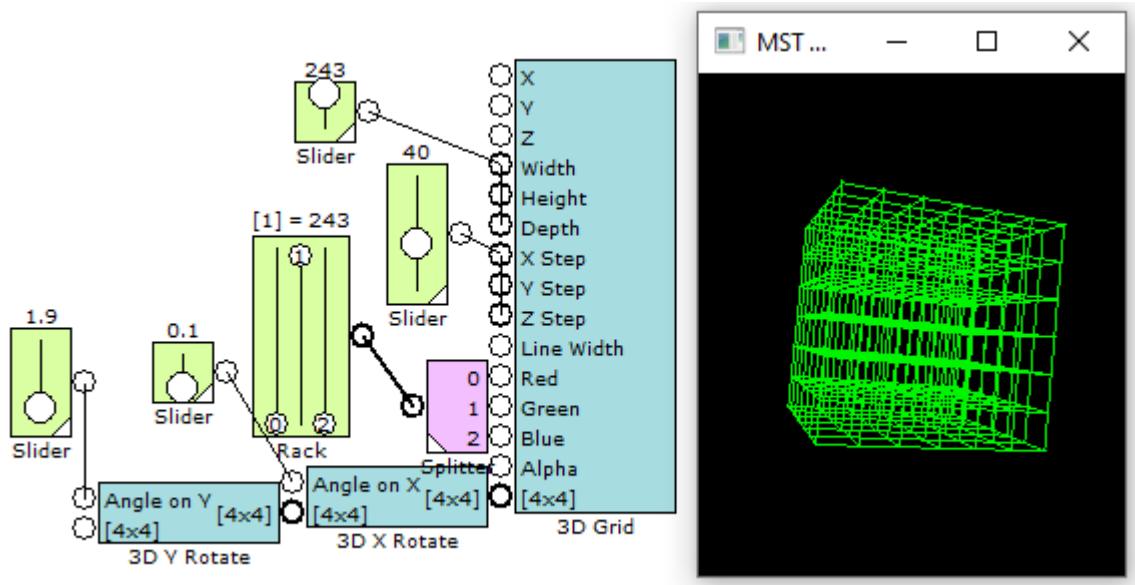
The Grayscale to Data[1] component outputs the grayscale data for the image. Images - column 5



3D Grid

The 3D Grid component draws a grid of lines in the 3D view window. The inputs control the size and spacing of the grid lines. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation.

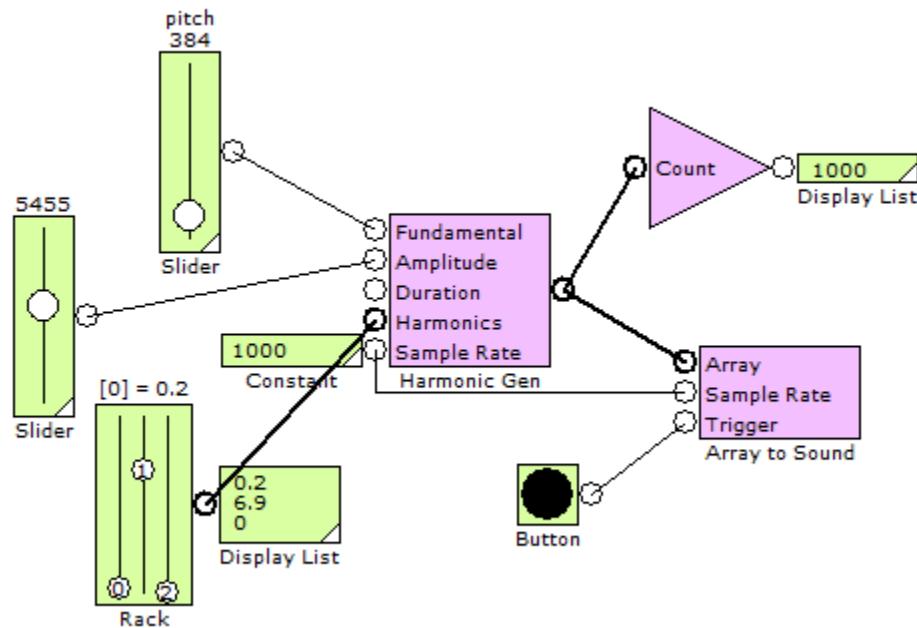
Drawings - column 4



Harmonic Gen

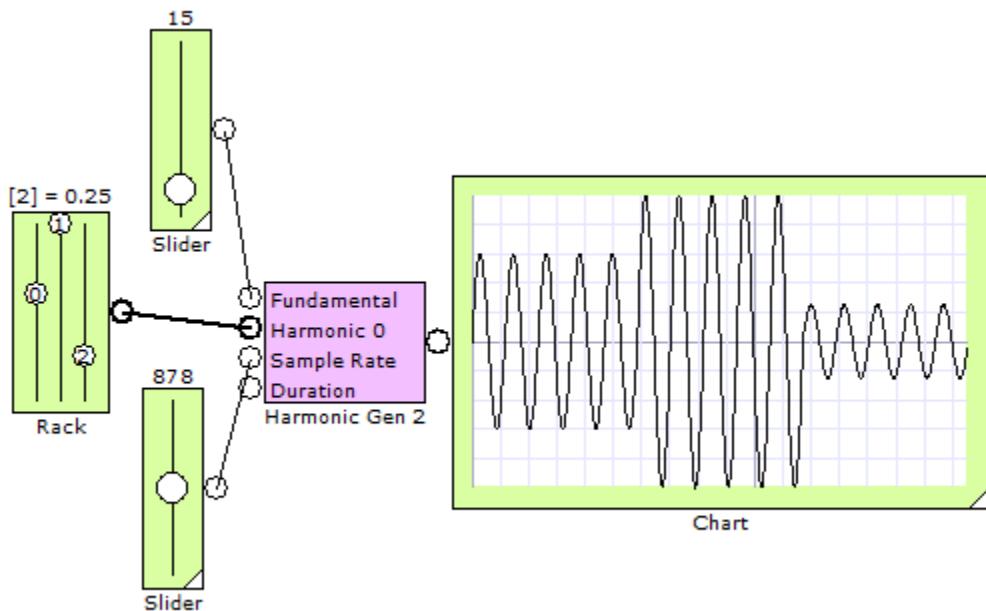
The Harmonic Gen component creates a wave output based on the inputs. The output can be heard by connecting it to an Array to Sound component. The Fundamental, Amplitude, and Duration inputs can be arrays of the same size. This will generate a wave with multiple pitches. The Harmonics input can also be an array of any size, this array should be the relative amplitudes of the desired harmonics.

Arrays - column 7



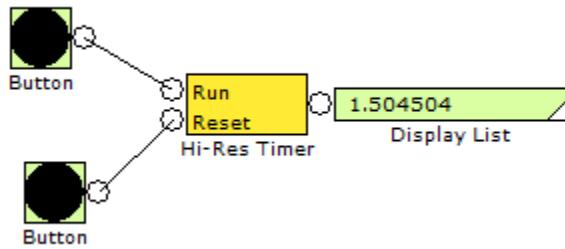
Harmonic Gen 2

The Harmonic Gen 2 component creates a wave output based on the inputs. If the Fundamental and Harmonic inputs are arrays, the wave will change over the duration specified. The Fundamental input can be an array of any size and will allow the changing of the overall pitch. The Harmonic N inputs are amplitudes of the harmonics, they can also change over time independently. Arrays - column 7



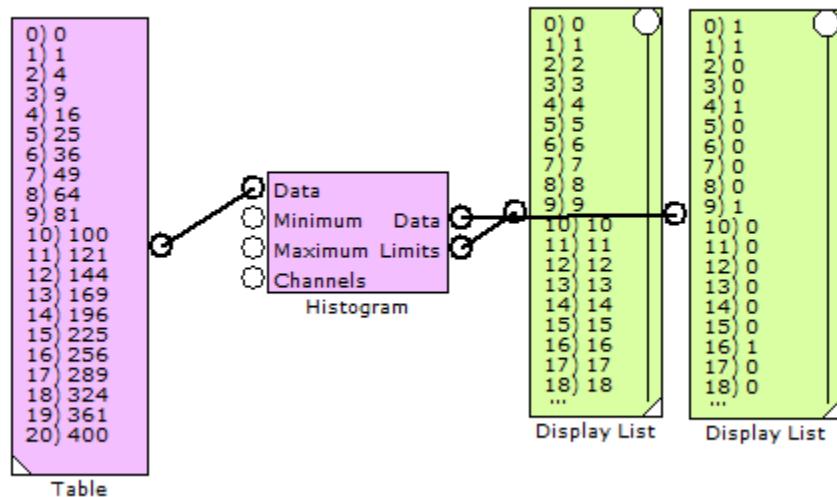
Hi-Res Timer

The Hi-Res Timer component starts when the Run input goes high and runs until the Run input goes low. It is reset when the Reset input goes high. This timer runs in real-time and quietly continues when the local time is stopped or reset. Functions - column 7



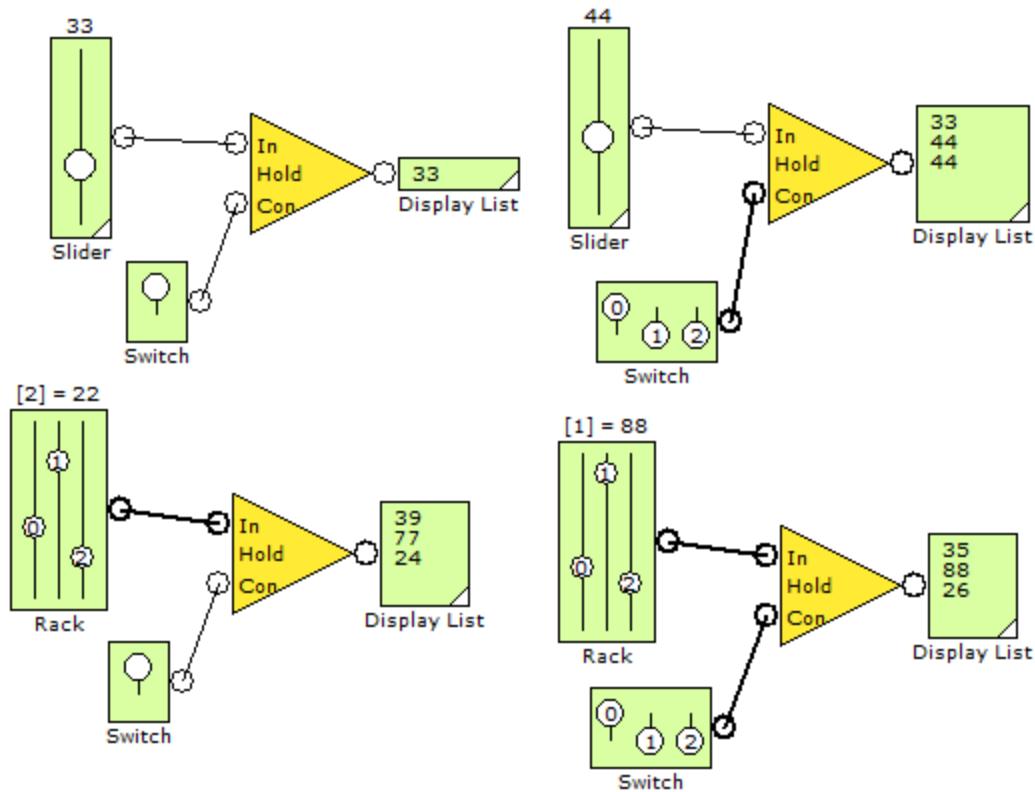
Histogram

The Histogram component scans the input array and outputs a histogram of the data. Arrays - column 4



Hold

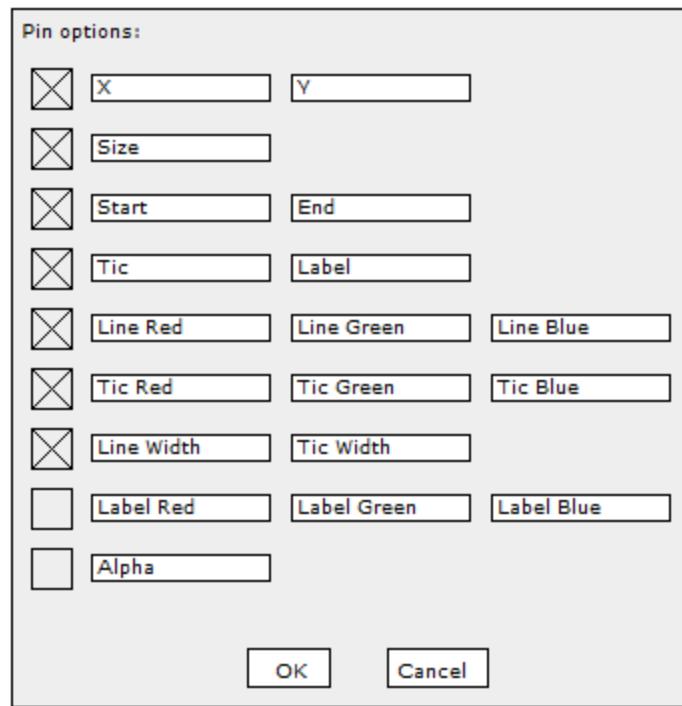
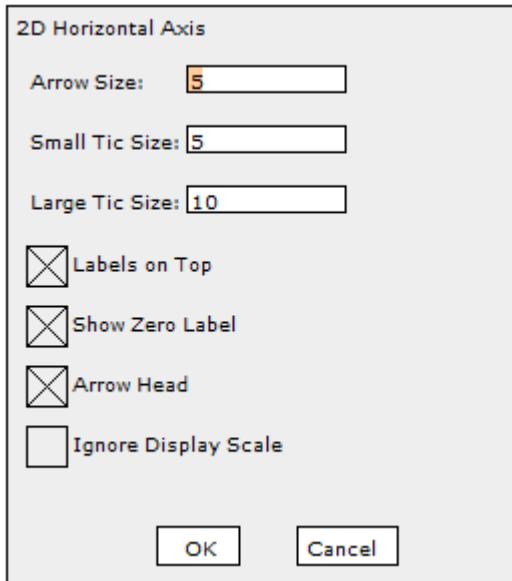
The Hold will hold the input at the output when the control input is true. Functions - column 2

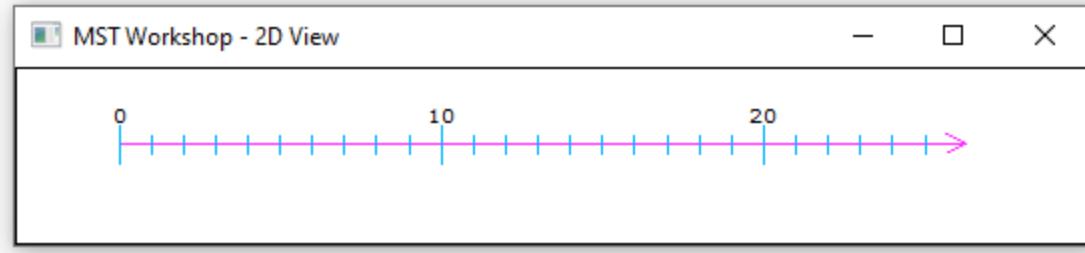
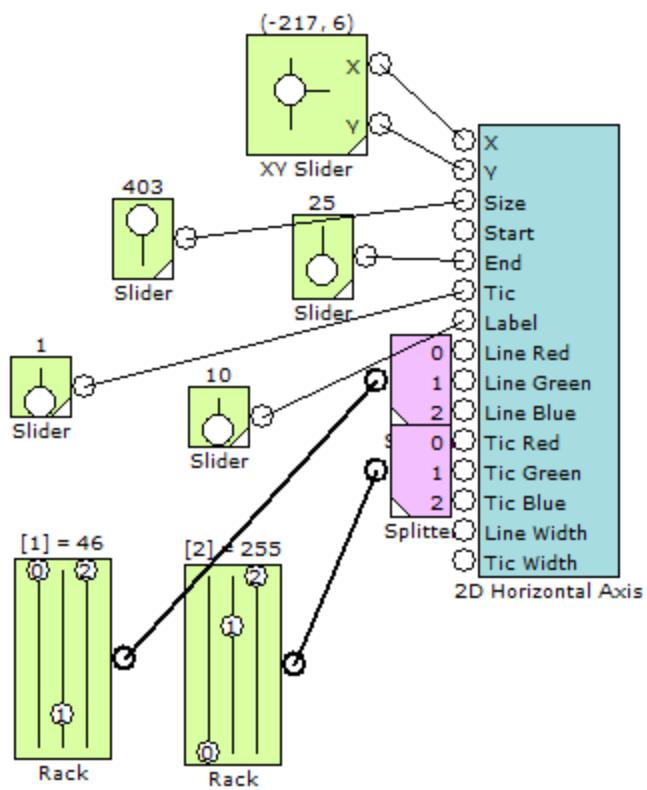


2D Horizontal Axis

The 2D Horizontal Axis component draws labeled axes on the 2D canvas.

Drawings - column 1



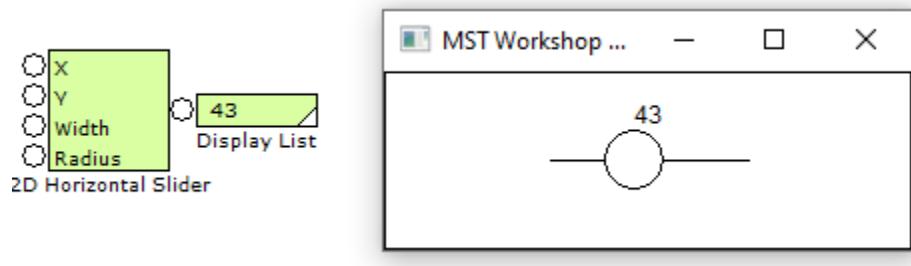
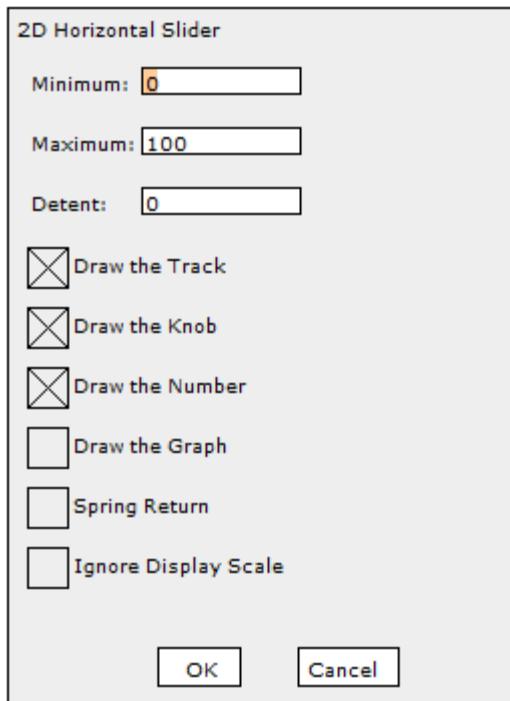


2D Horizontal Slider

The 2D Horizontal Slider component outputs a number based on its dial position.

Controls -

column 2

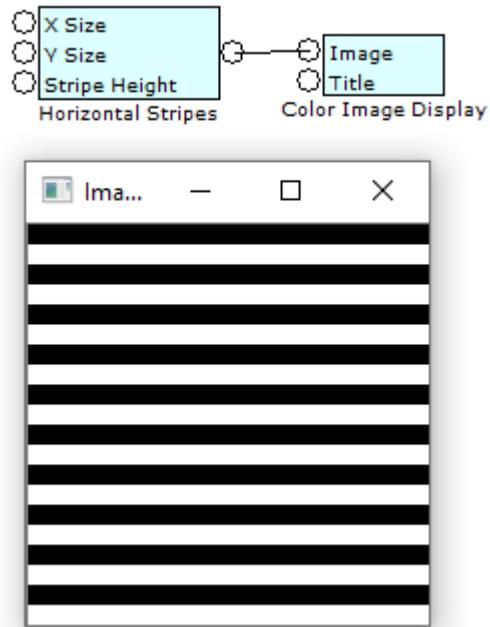


Horizontal Stripes

The Horizontal Stripes component creates an image with a horizontal striped test pattern.

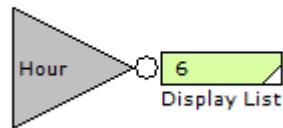
Images

- column 1



Hour

The Hour component outputs the hour from the computers internal clock. Functions - column 7

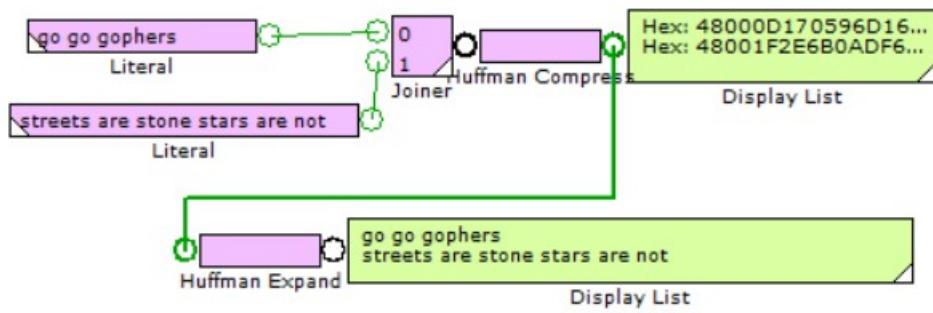


HSV to RGB

The HSV to RGB component converts the image from HSV color to RGB color. Images - column 1

Huffman Compress

The Huffman Compress component uses Huffman compression to compress a string into compressed bits.



Huffman Expand

The Huffman Expand component uses Huffman decompression to return compressed bits into a string.

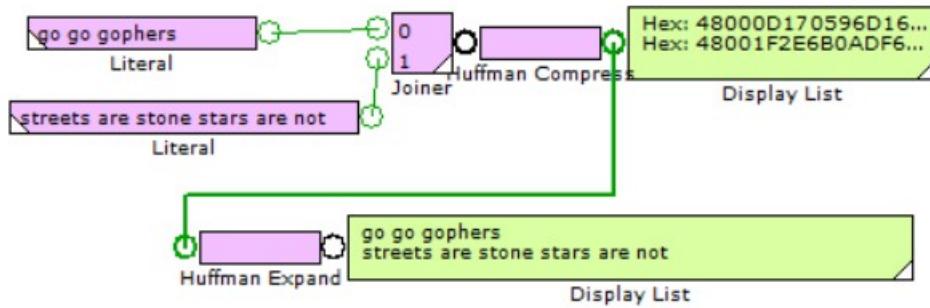


Image Angle

The Image Angle component inputs a grayscale image and returns the angles and sizes of the major and minor axes of the object in the image. Images - column 4

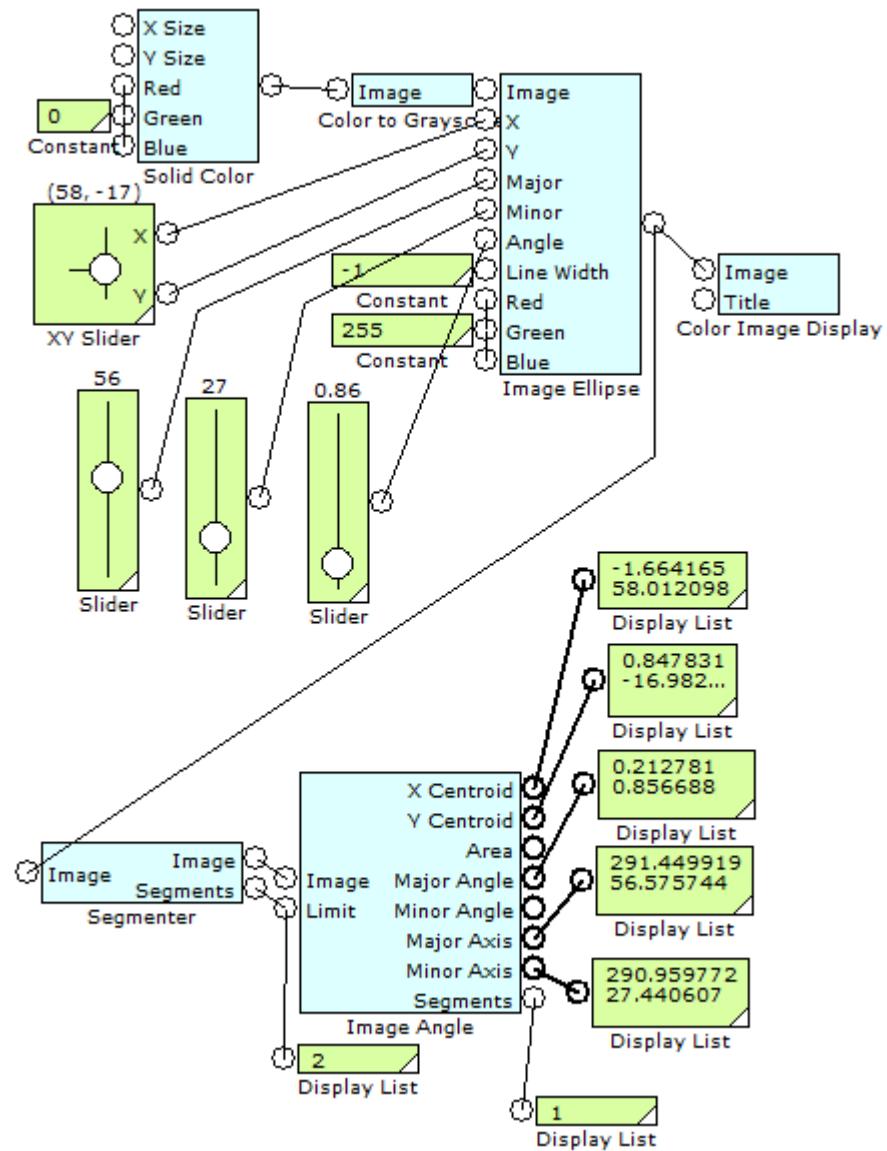


Image Area

The Image Area component inputs a grayscale image and returns the area of the object in the image.
Images - column 4

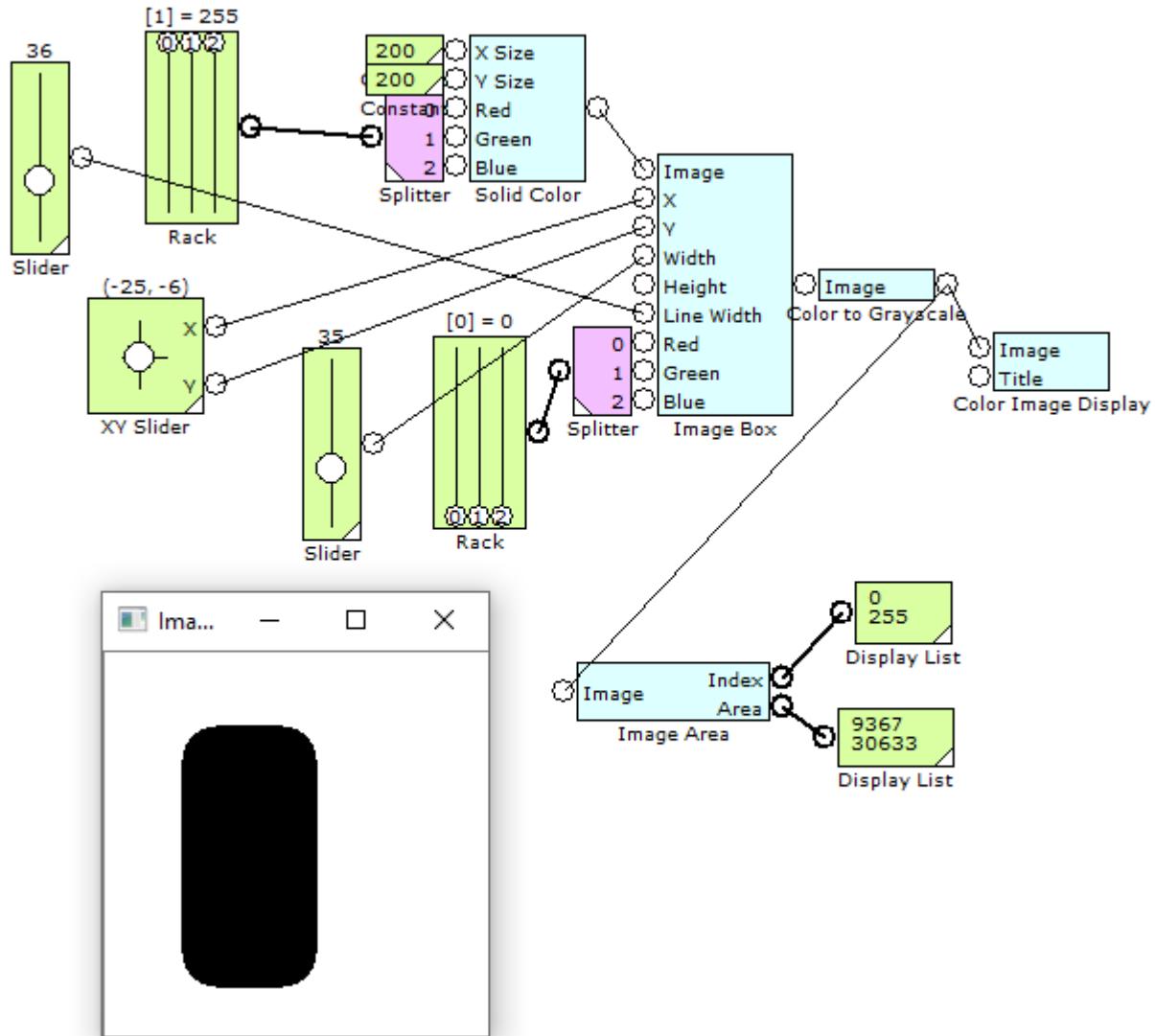


Image Arrow

The Image Arrow component draws an arrow on an image. Images - column 3

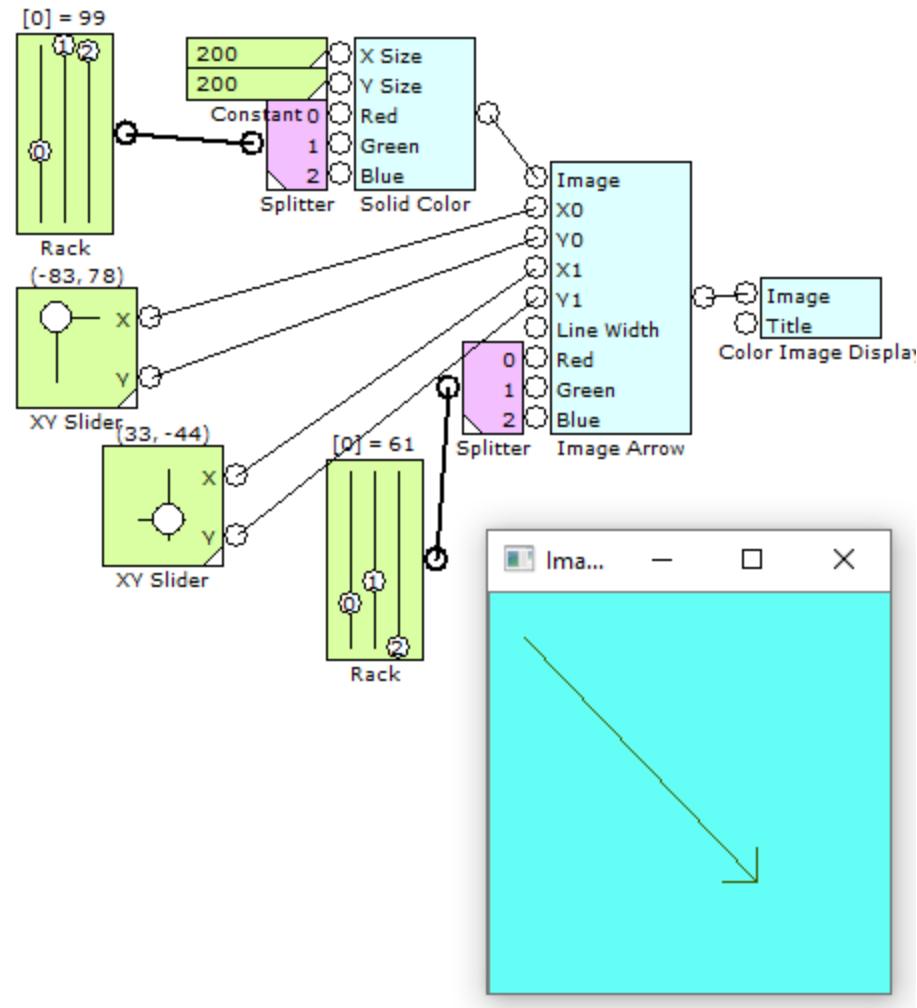


Image Bilateral Filter

The Image Bilateral Filter component smooths an image based on a bilateral filter.

Images -
column 2

Image Bounds

The Image Bounds component scans a grayscale image and returns the bounding box for pixels above the threshold. Images - column 4

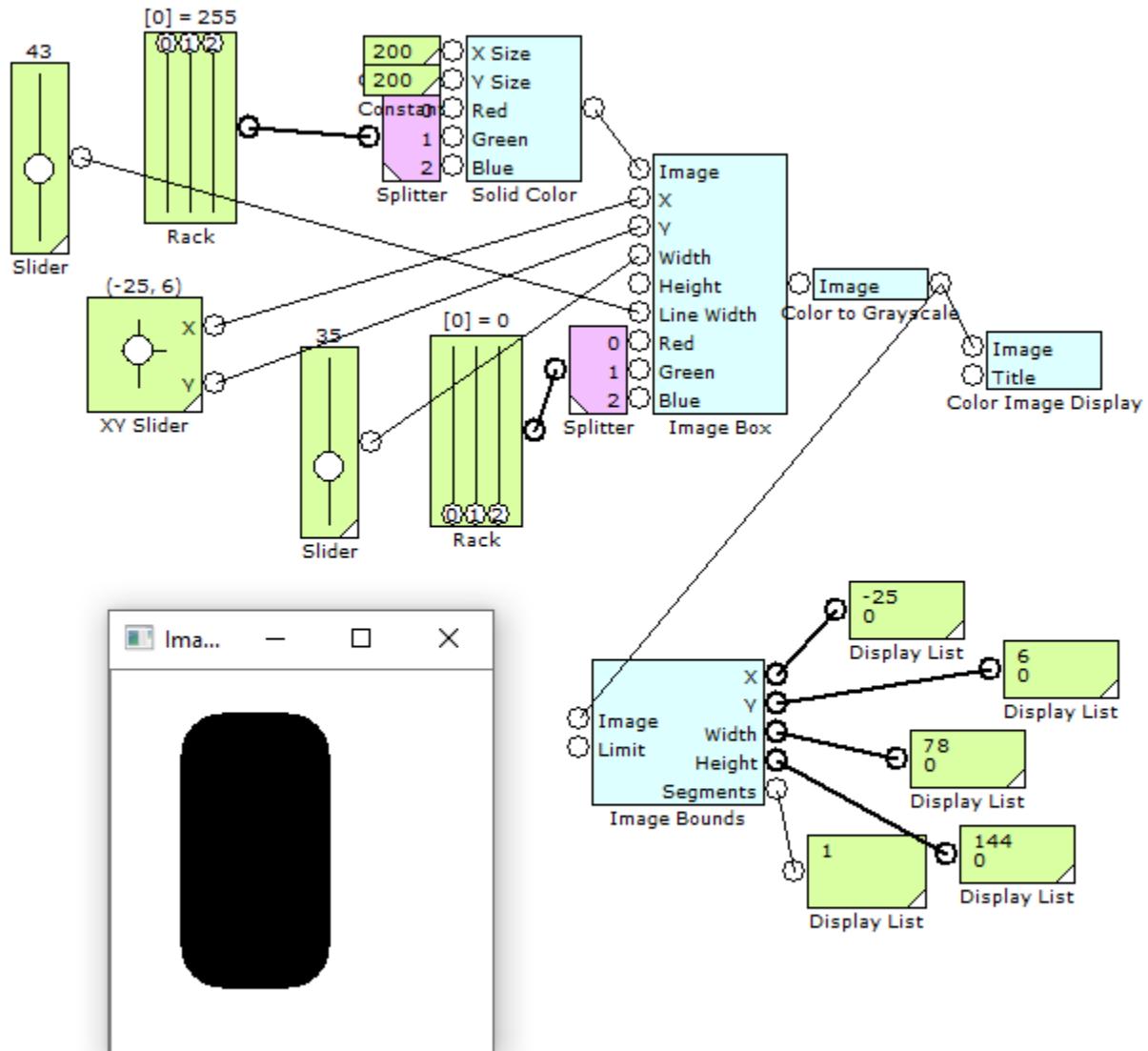


Image Box

The Image Box component draws a box on an image.

Images - column 3

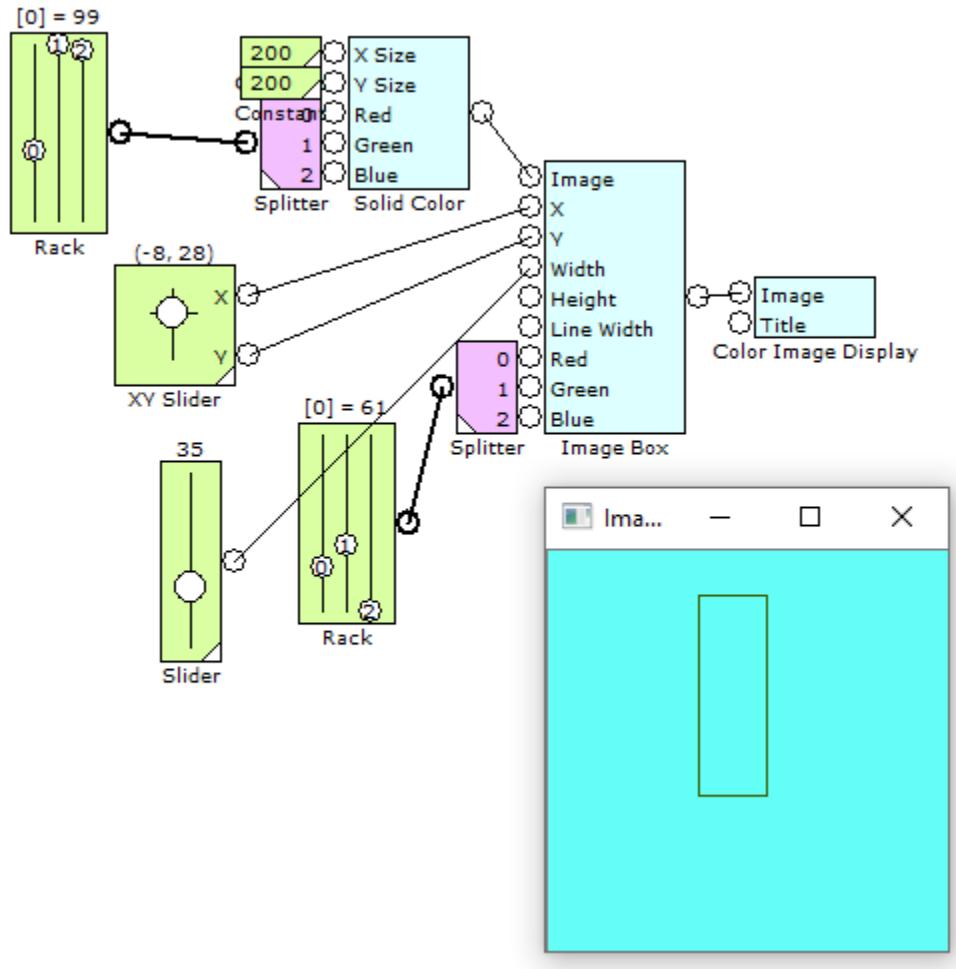


Image Brightness

The Image Brightness component changes the brightness of an image. Images - column 2

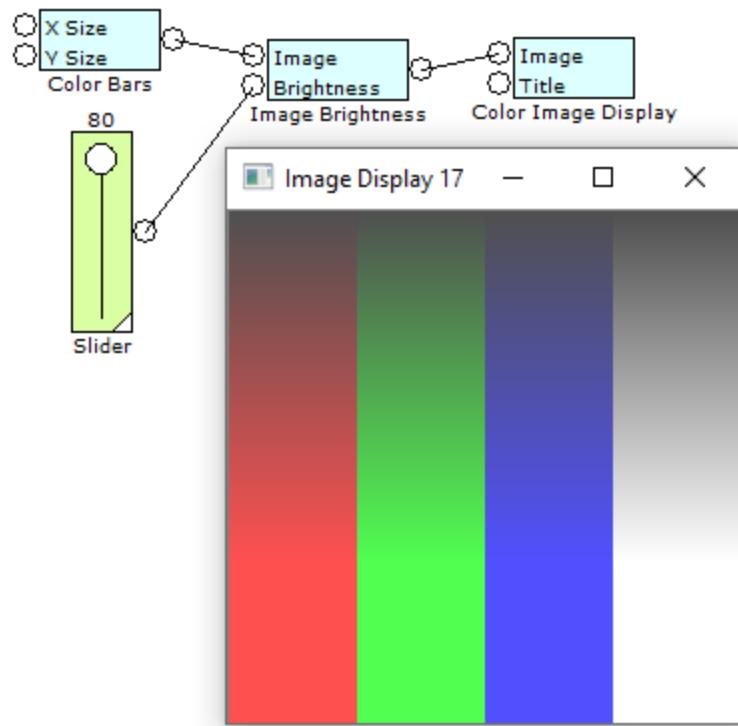


Image Centroid

The Image Centroid component inputs a grayscale image and returns the x and y centroids of the object in the image. Images - column 4

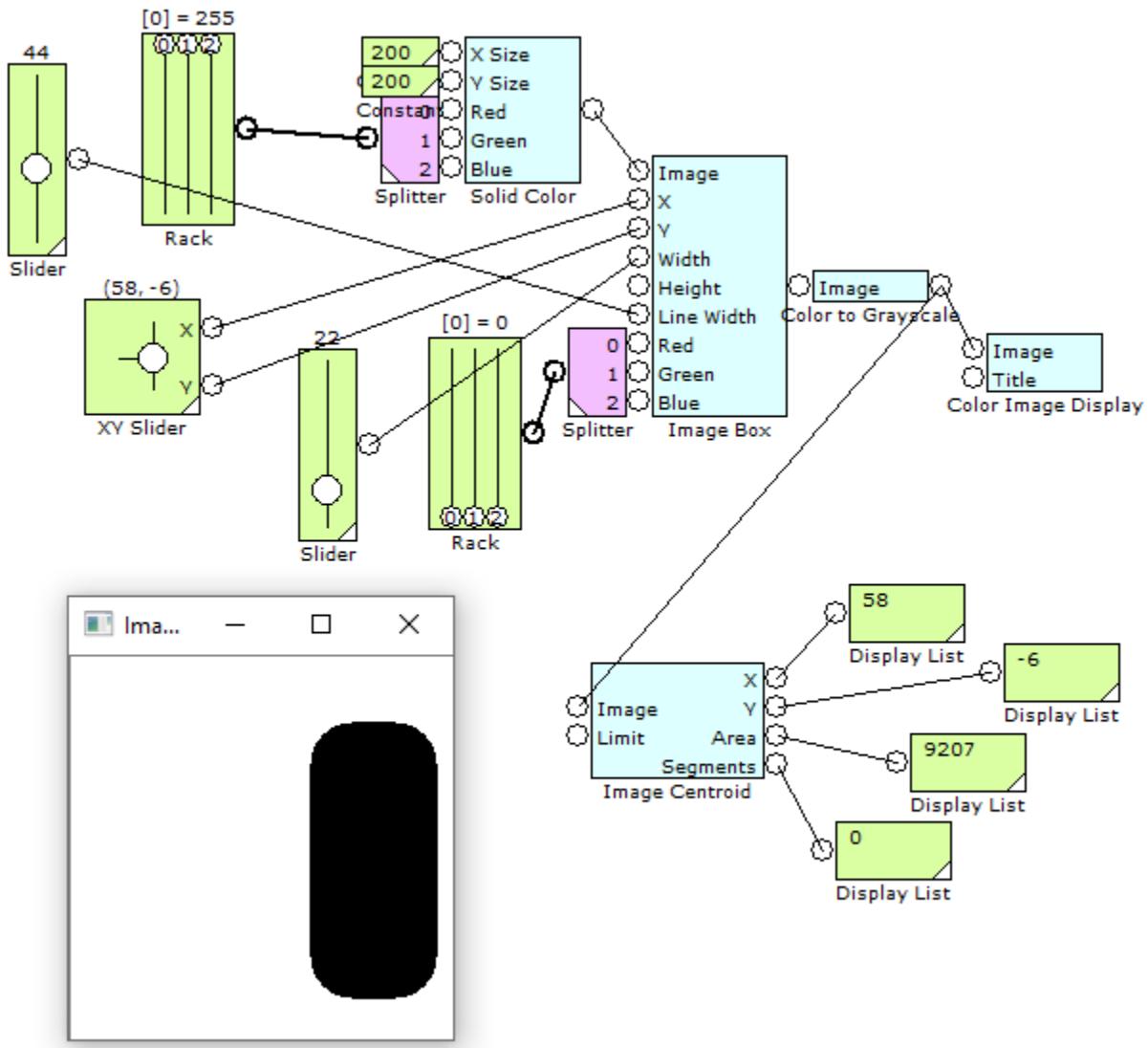


Image Circle

The Image Circle component draws a circle on an image. Set the Line Width to a negative number to fill the circle. Images - column 3

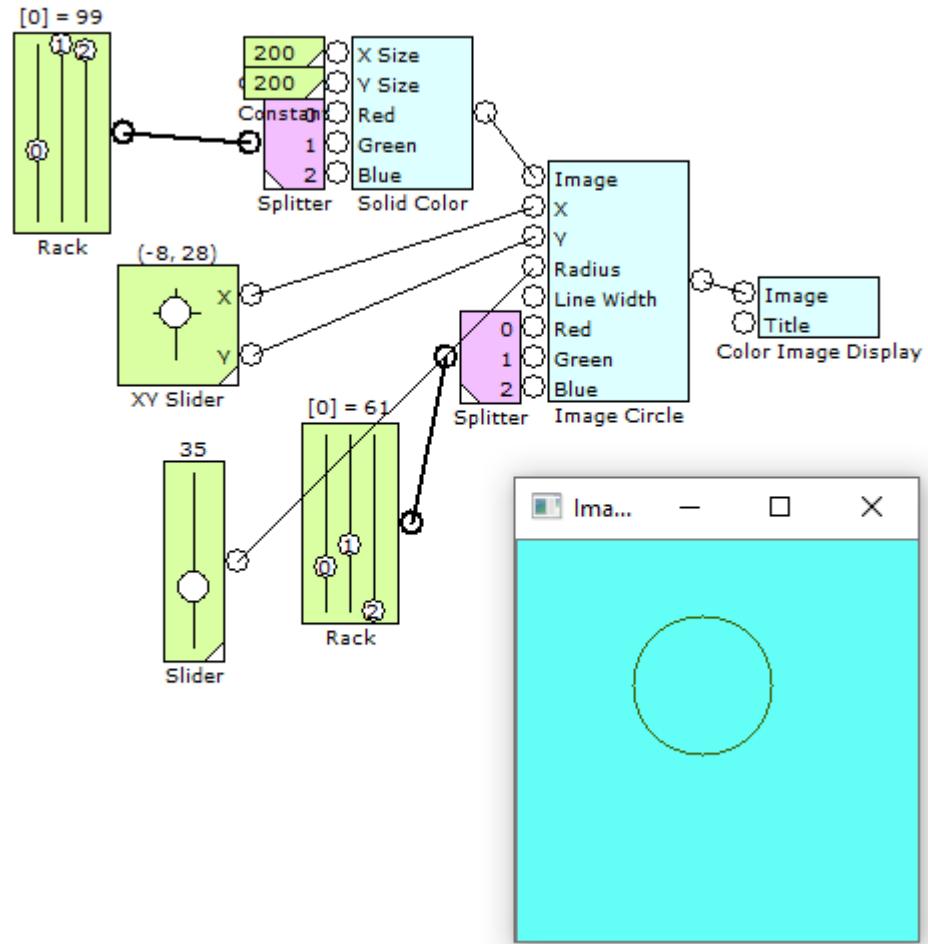


Image Color Index

The Image Color Index searches the table of colors for the closest match to each pixel in the image.
Images - column 5

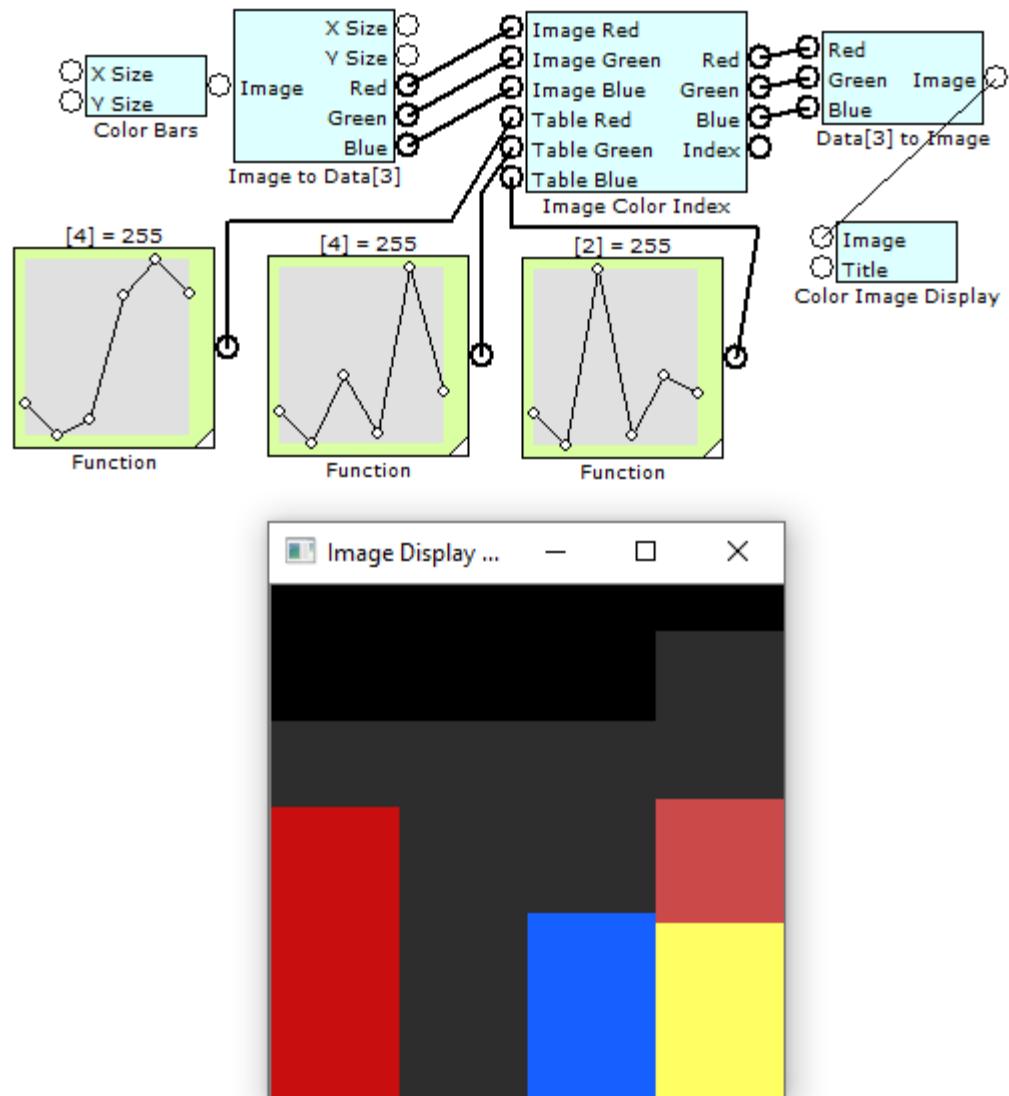


Image Contrast

The Image Contrast component changes the contrast of an image. Images - column 2

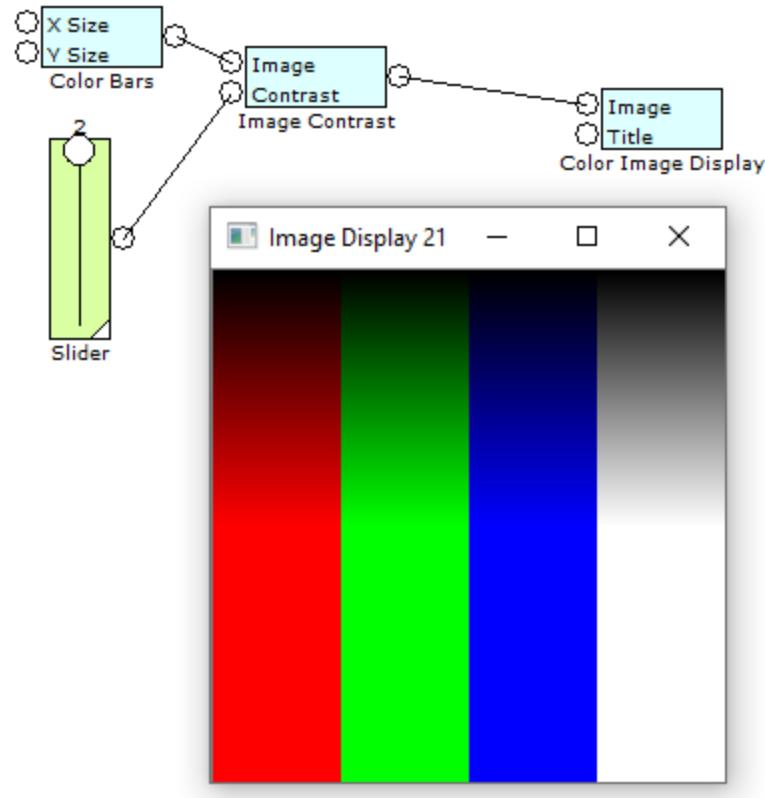


Image Crop

The Image Crop component crops the image at the specified offset to the desired size. Images - column 1

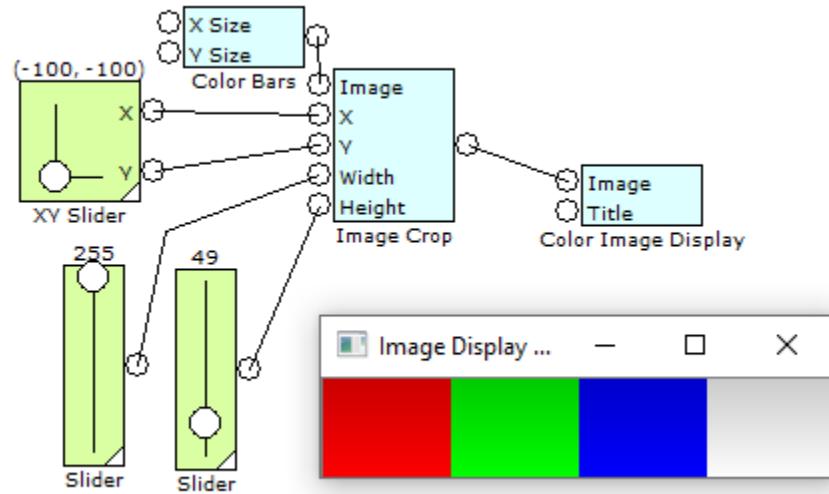


Image Cross

The Image Cross component draws a cross on an image. Images - column 3

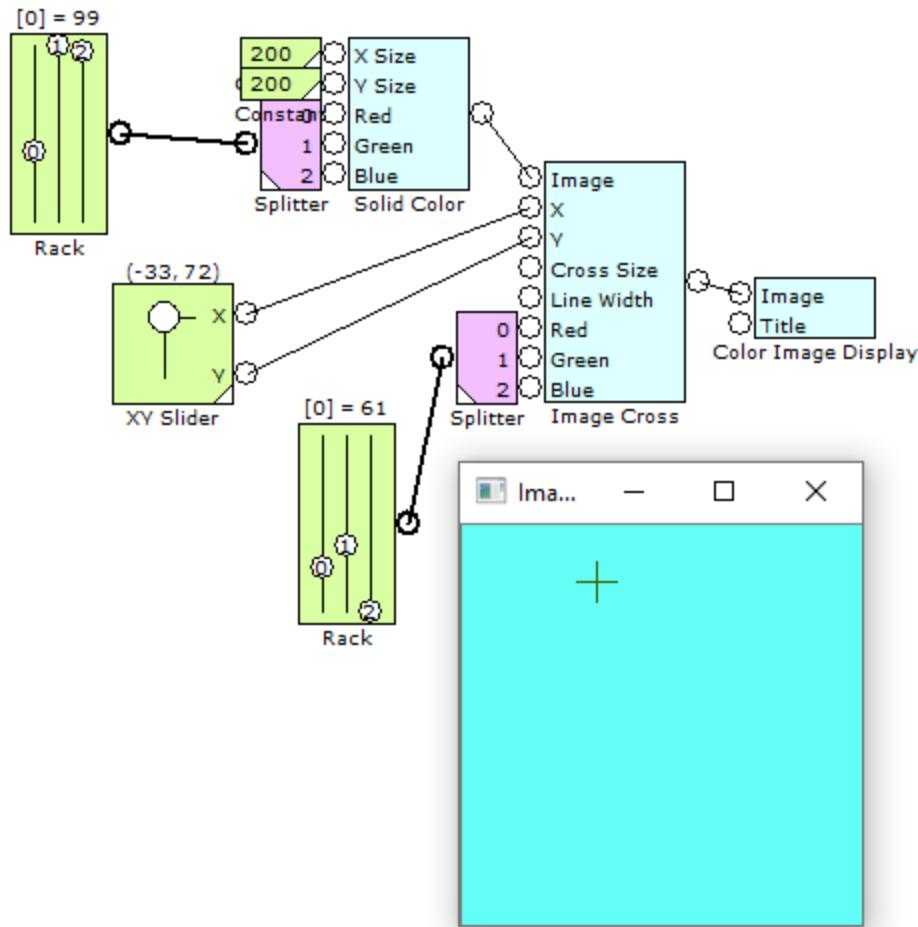


Image Dilate

The Image Dilate component grows darker areas in an image. Images - column 2

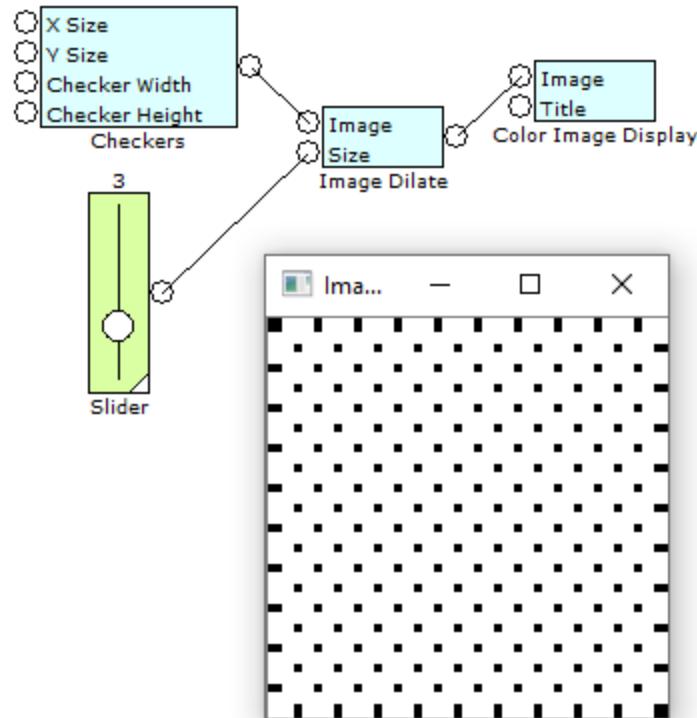


Image Display

The Image Display component shows an image preview in color. Images - column 5

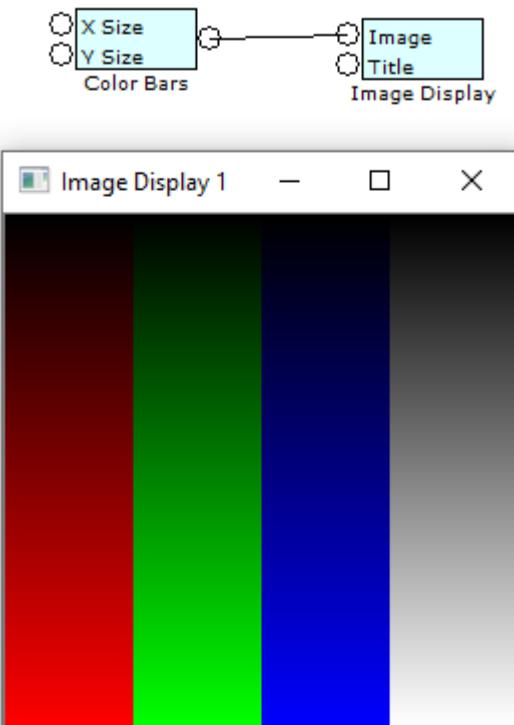


Image Ellipse

The Image Ellipse component draws an ellipse on an image. Set the Line Width to a negative number to fill the ellipse. Images - column 3

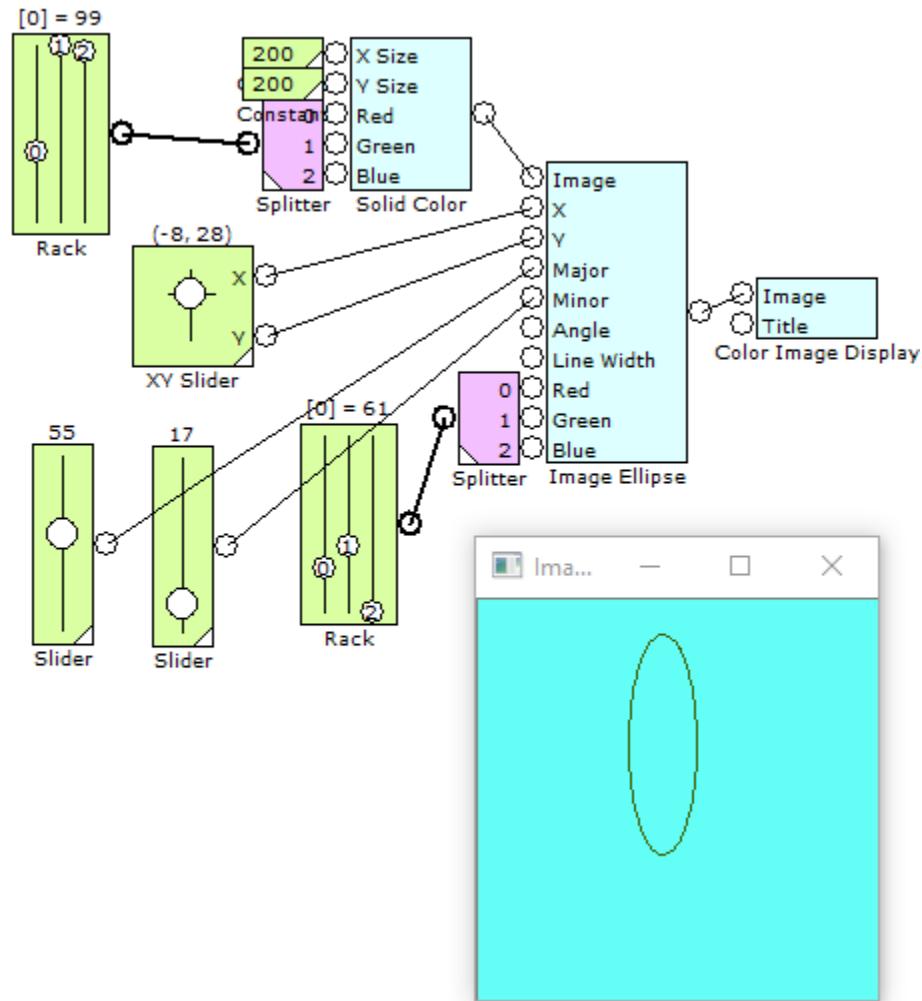


Image Equalize

The Image Equalize component spreads the levels equally over the image based on the number of times they are used in the image. Images - column 3

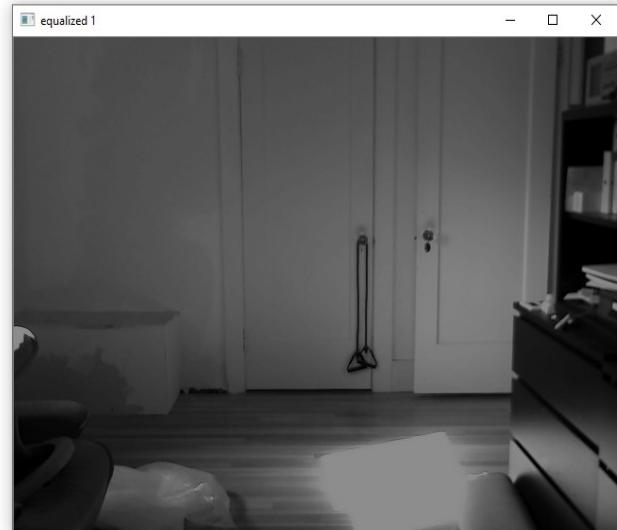
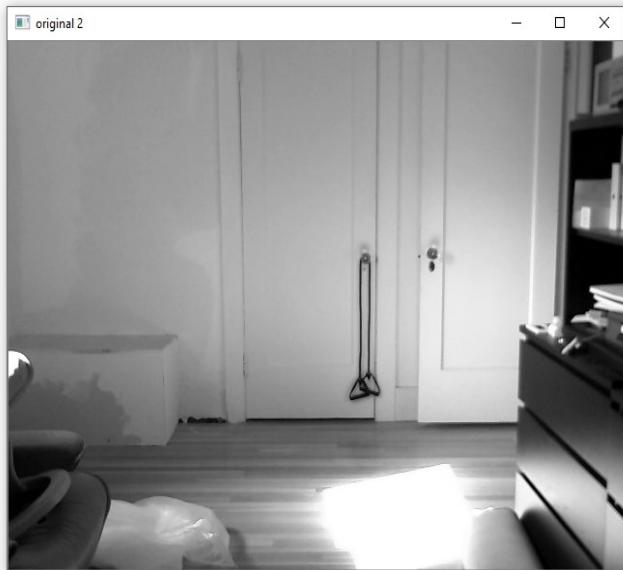
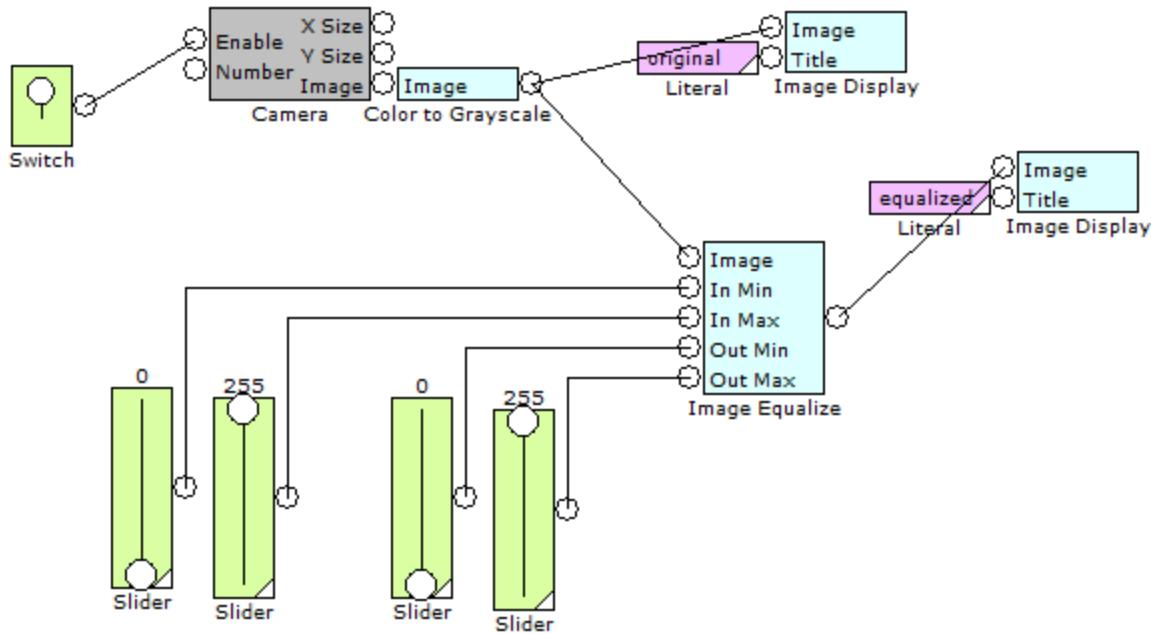


Image Erode

The Image Erode component grows lighter areas in an image. Images - column 2

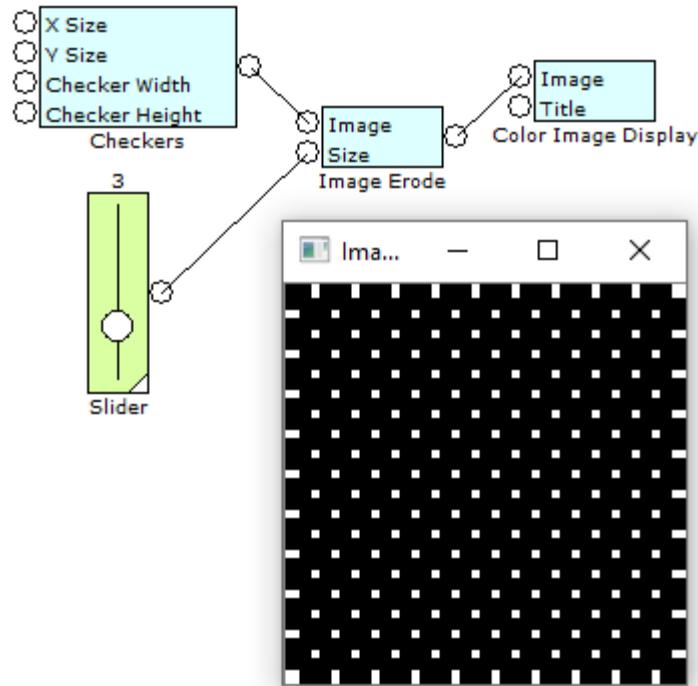


Image Fader

The Image Fader component creates an image by fading between the 2 input images based on the Control input. The Control value is between 0.0 and 1.0. Images - column 3

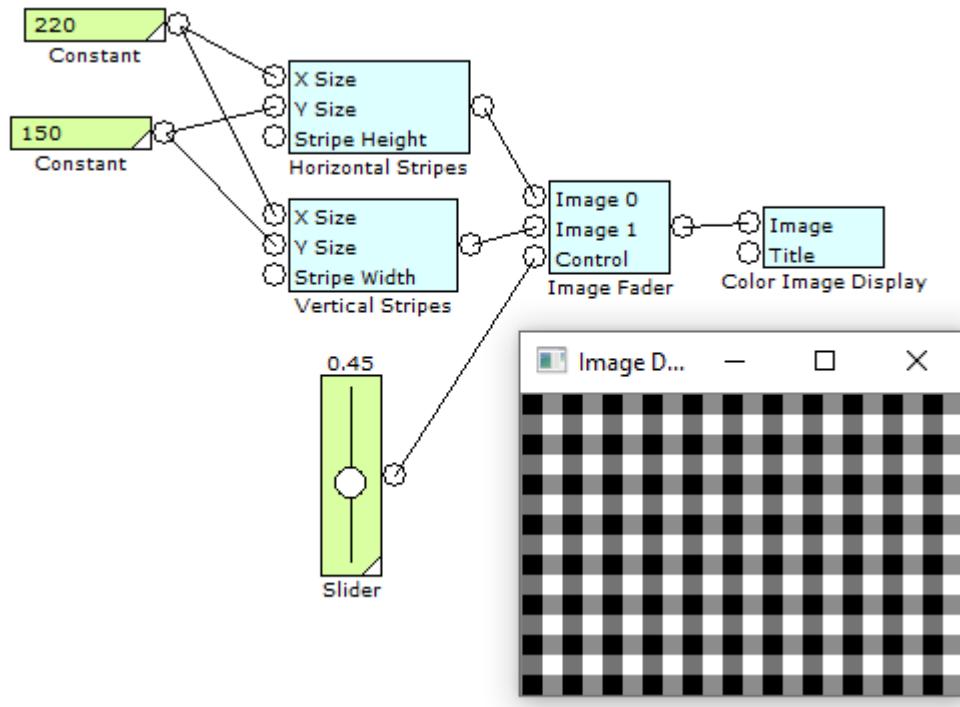


Image Flip

The Image Flip component flips the image either horizontally, vertically, or both. Images – column 1

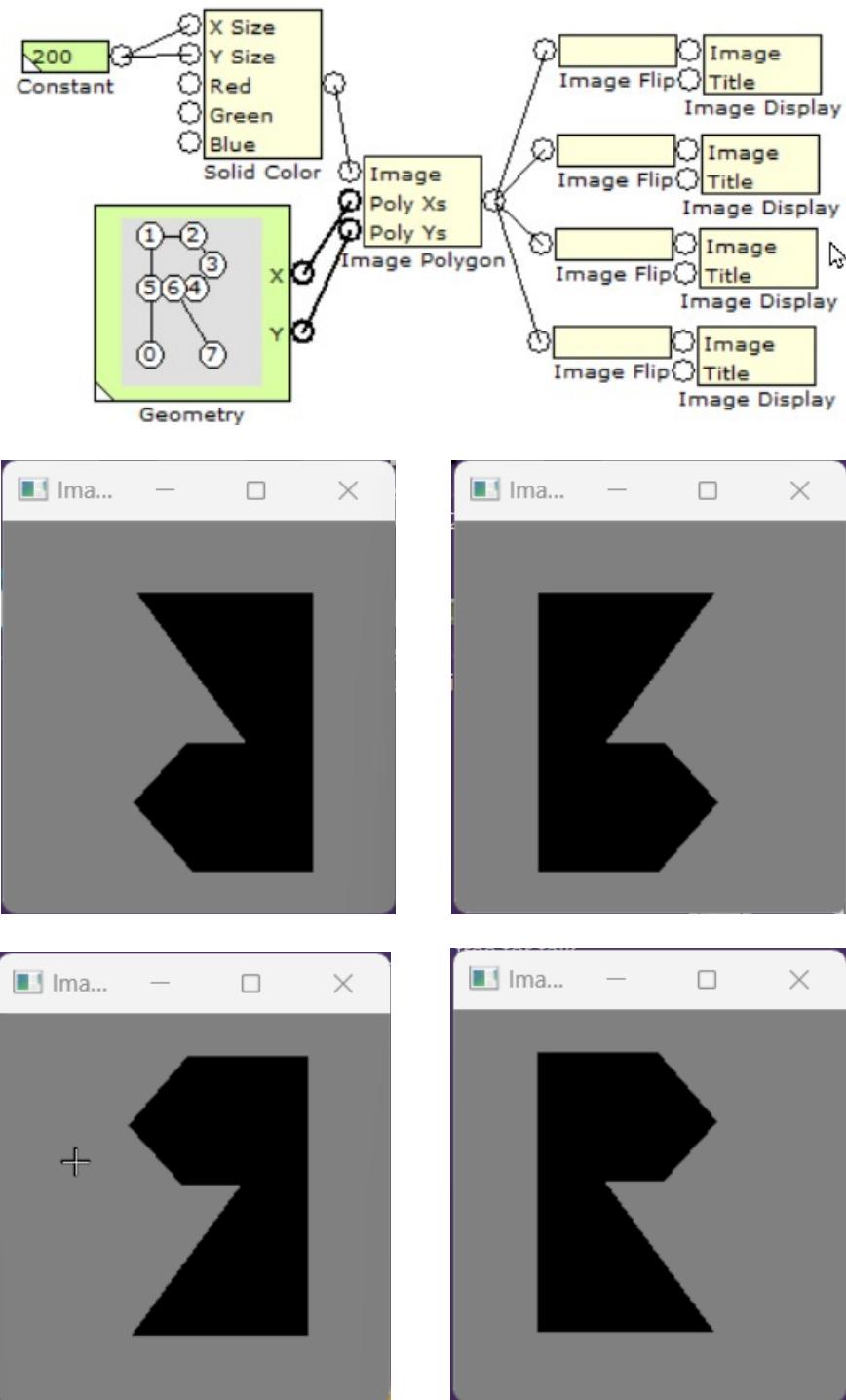


Image Gaussian

The Image Gaussian component smooths an image using a two dimensional Gaussian filter.

The Size input is the size of a two dimensional filter and can range from 3 to 31 and has a default of 7.

The Sigma input is the intensity of the filtering and has a default of 1.5.

The Size and Sigma inputs can be a single value or a pair to give different values in x and y.

Images - column 2

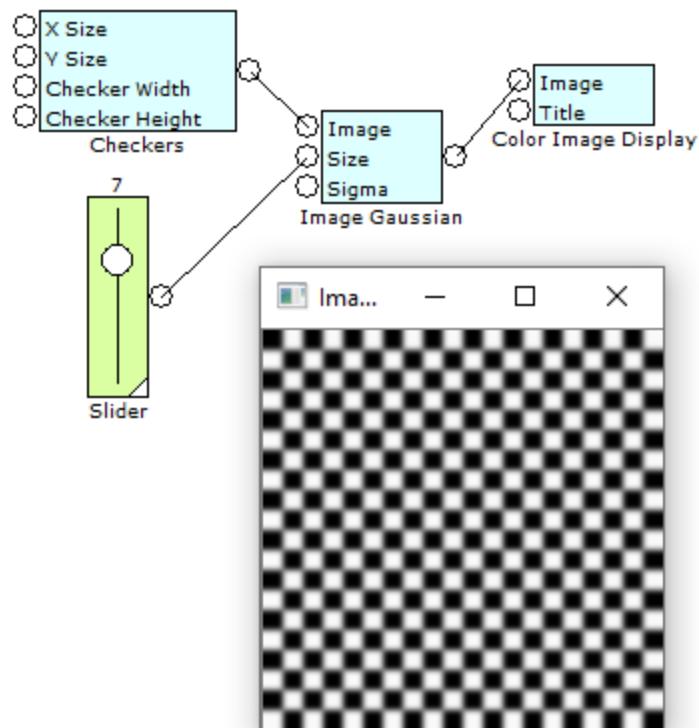


Image Gradient

The Image Gradient component finds gradients in x and y and creates an image where red is the x gradient and green is the y gradient. Images - column 2

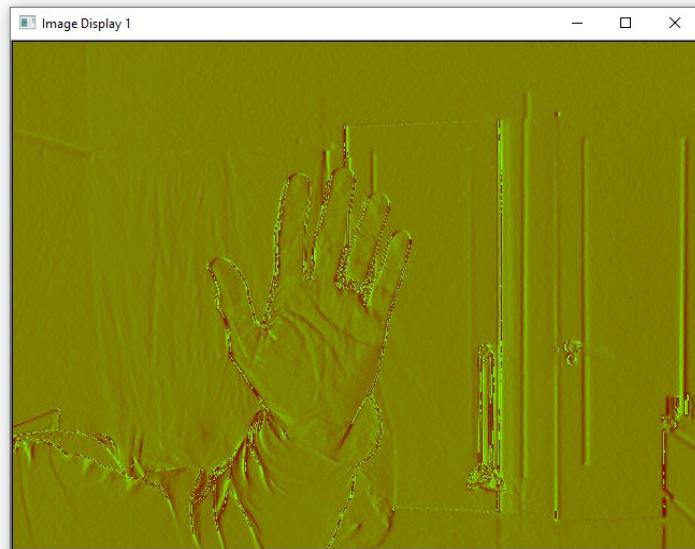
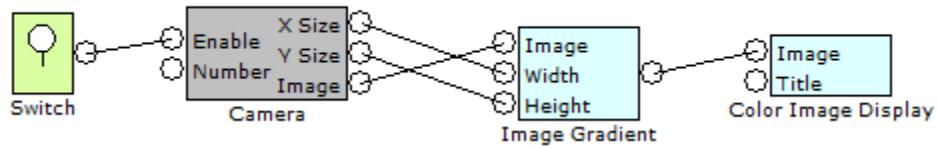


Image Insert

The Image Insert component inserts the image at the specified offset into an otherwise blank image.
Images - column 1

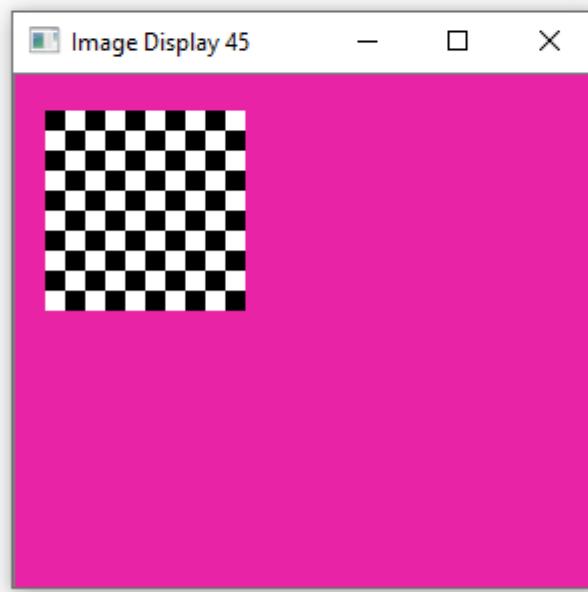
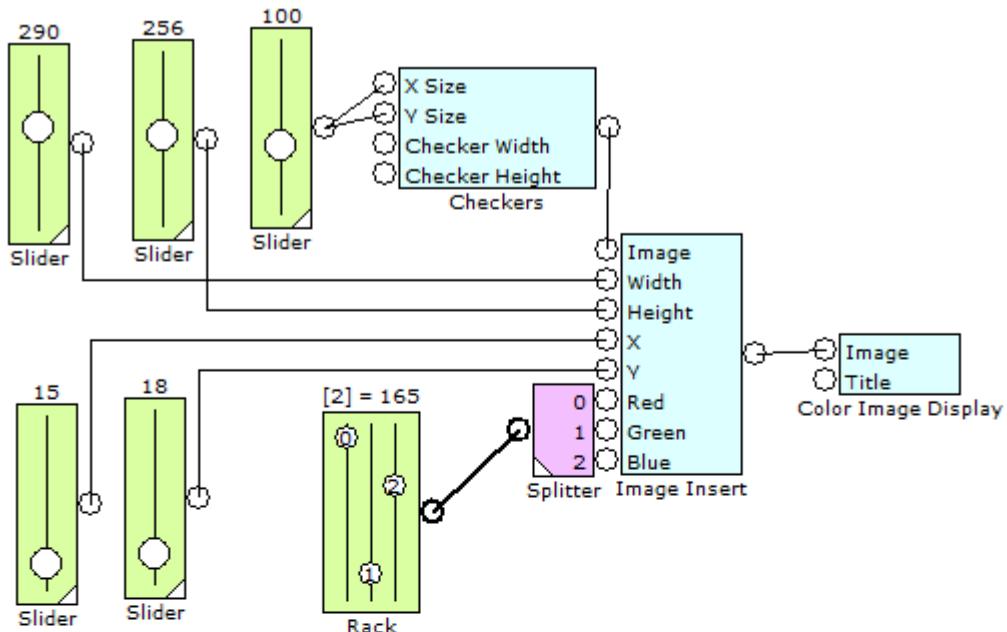


Image Invert

The Image Invert component creates a negative of an image.

Images - column 2

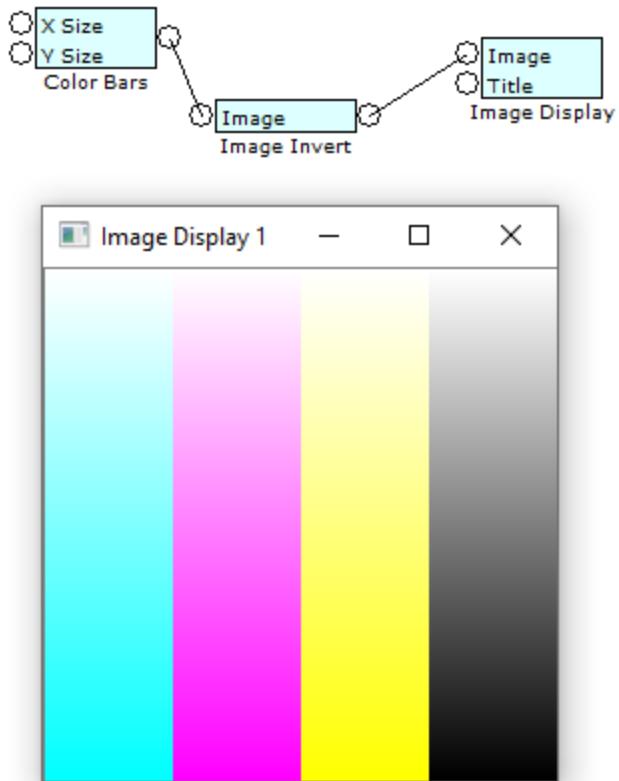


Image Line

The Image Line component draws a line on an image.

Images - column 3

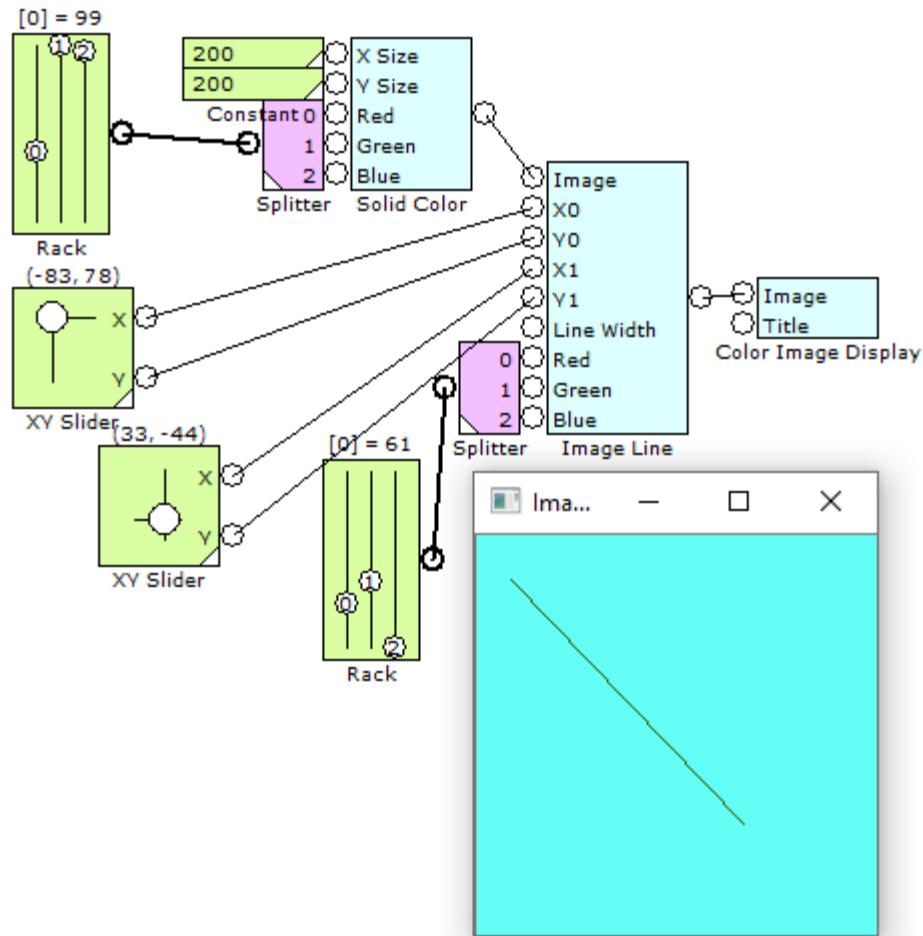


Image Median Blur

The Image Median Blur component smooths an image based on a median filter. The aperture must be greater than 1 and less than 102. Images - column 2

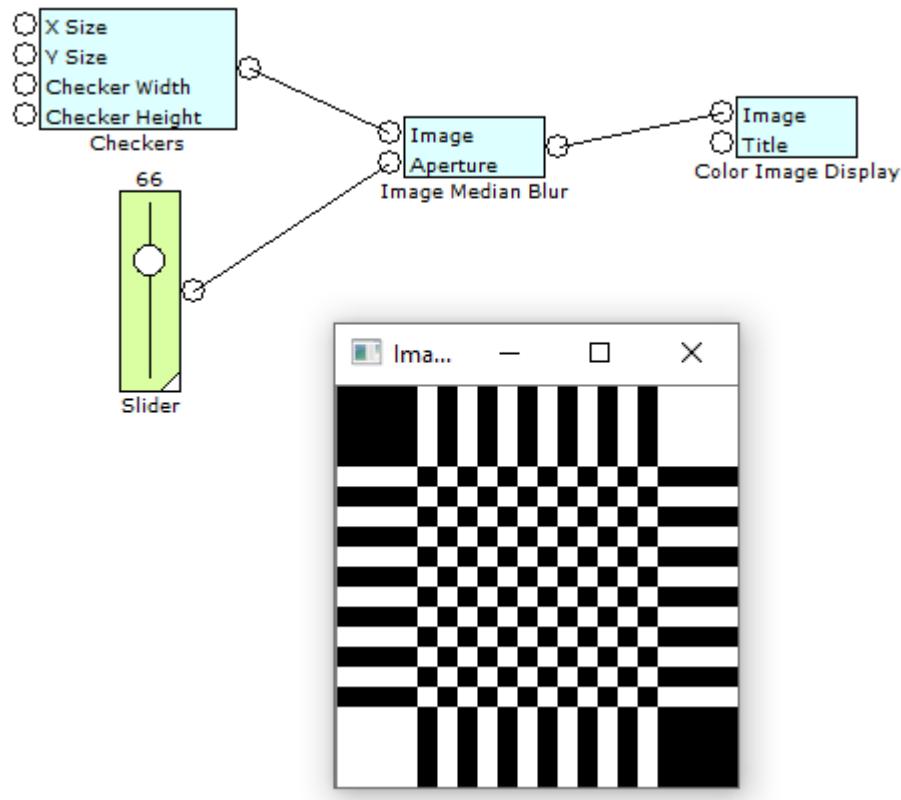
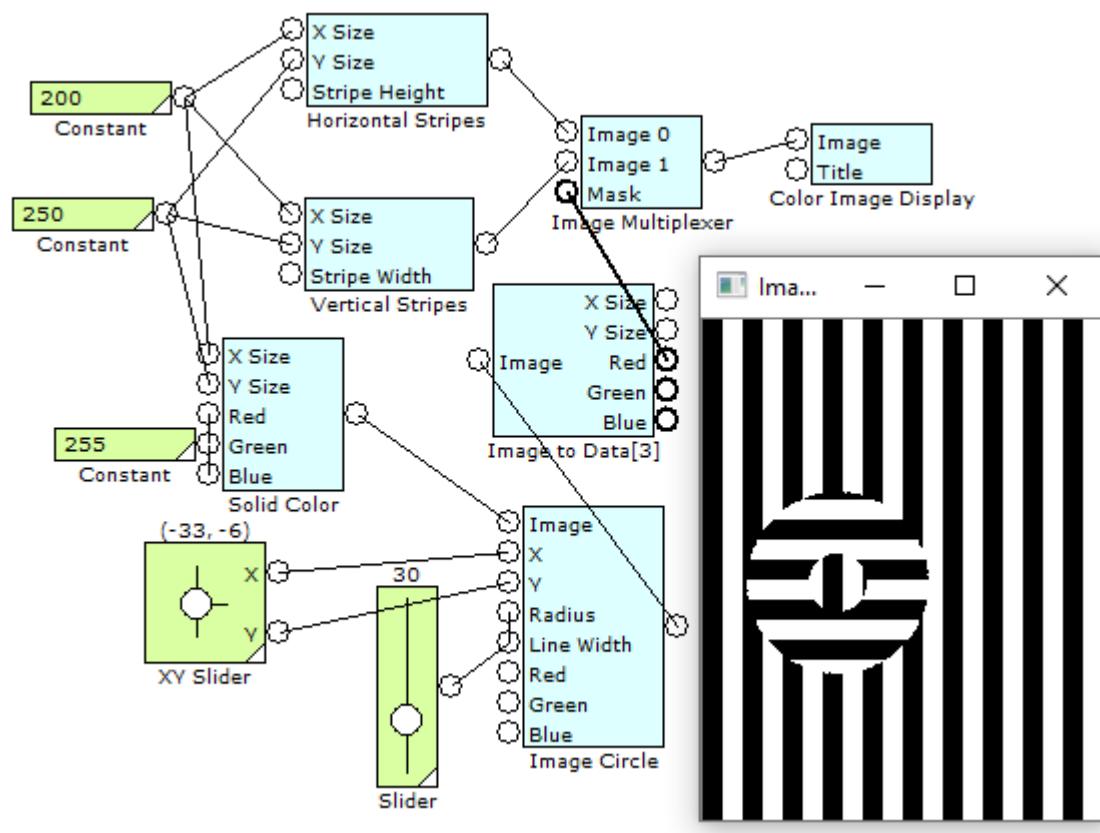
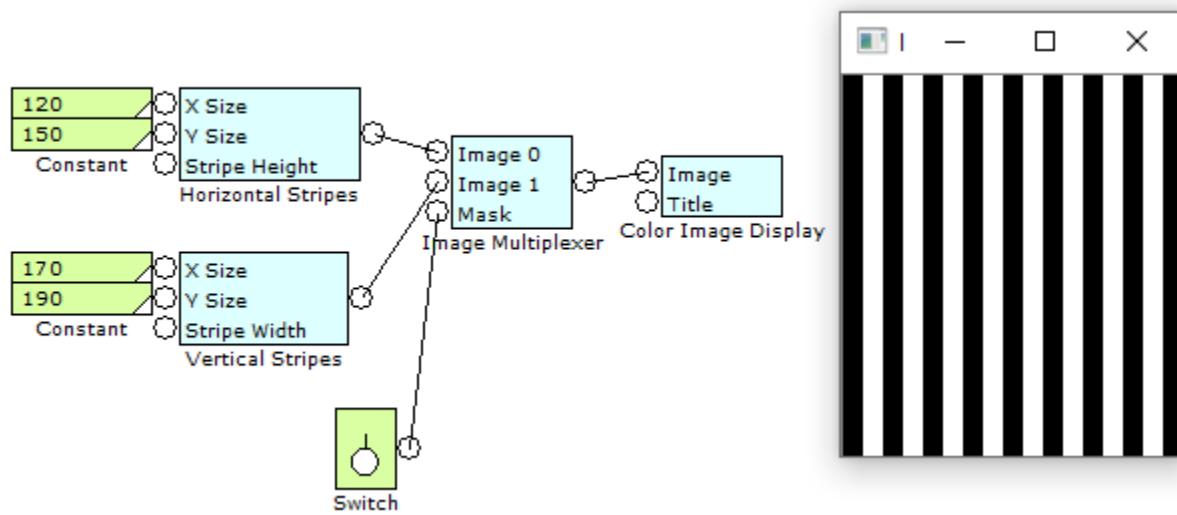


Image Multiplexer

The Image Multiplexer component creates an image by switching between the 2 input images based on the Mask input. Images - column 3



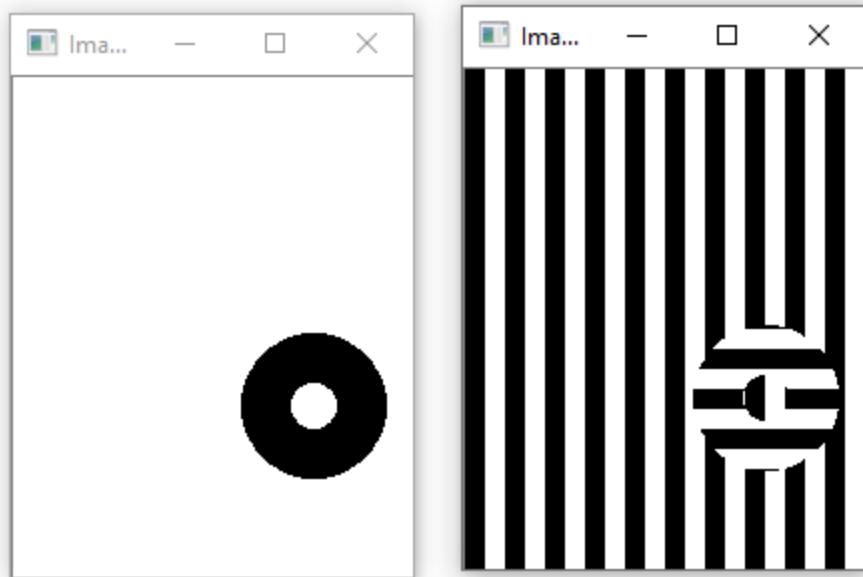
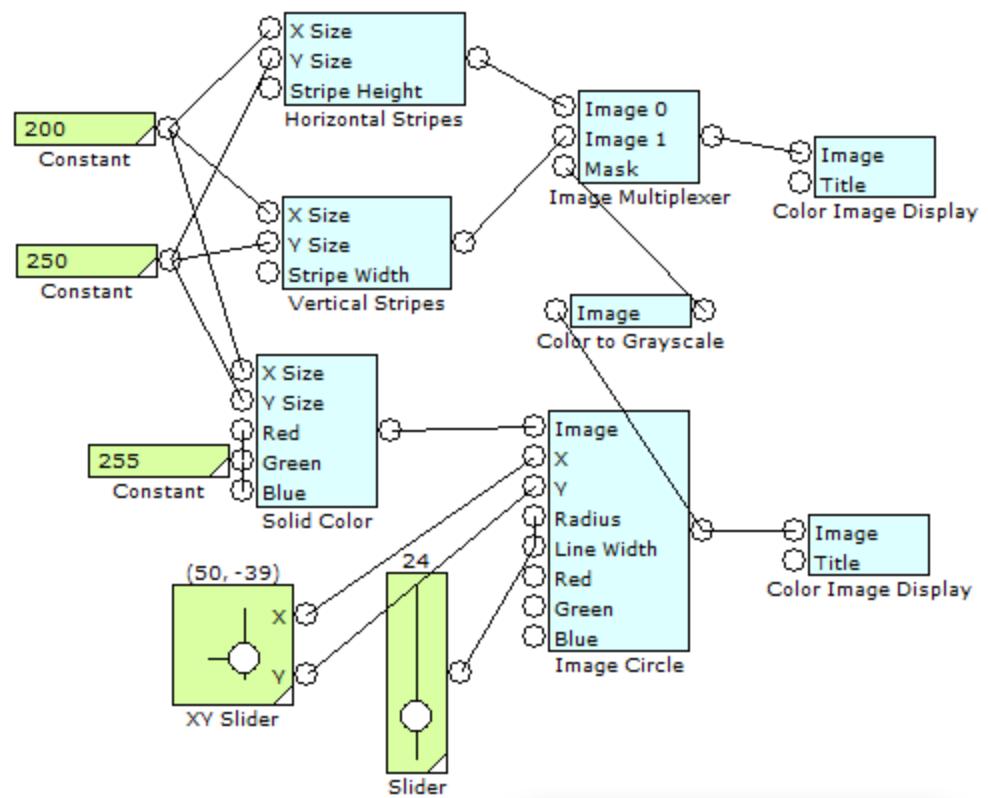


Image Polygon

The Image Polygon component draws a polygon on an image. Set the Line Width to a negative number to fill the polygon. Images - column 3

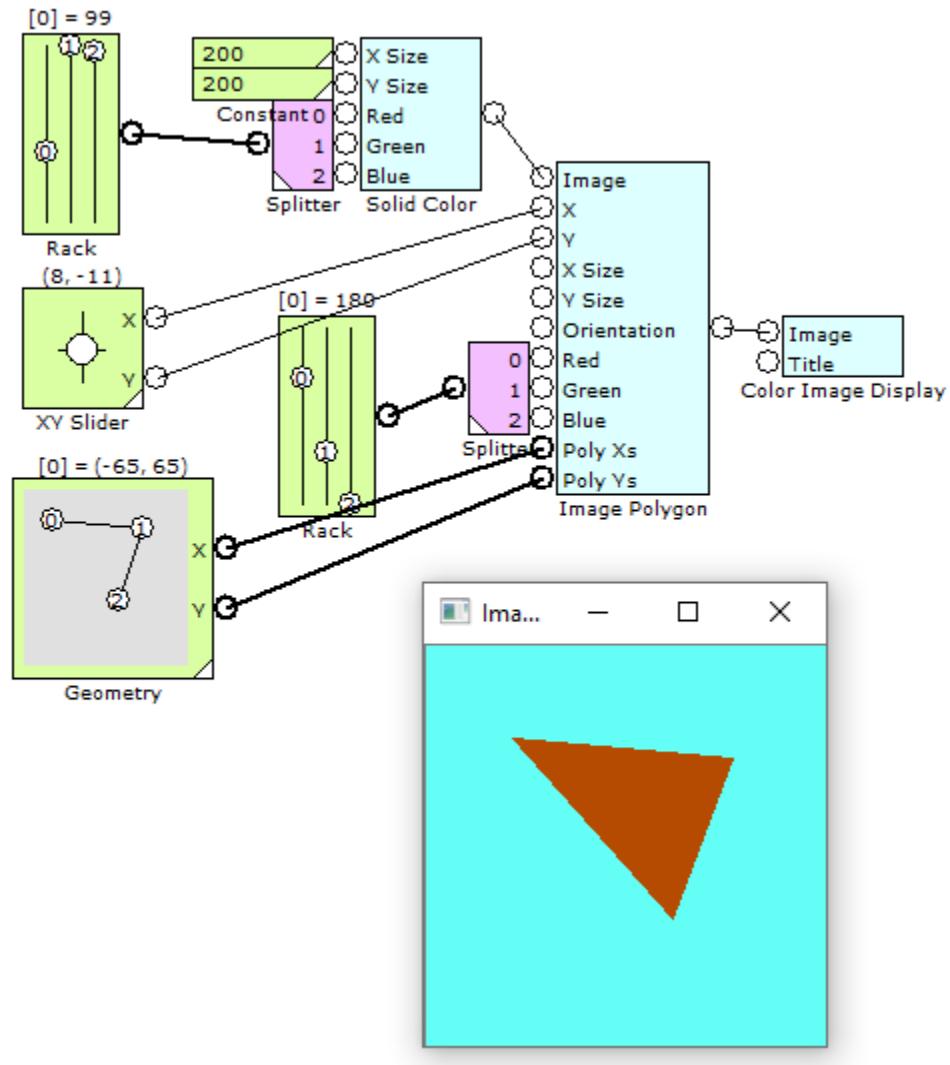


Image Reader

The Image Reader component reads a color or grayscale image at the path given. Images - column 5

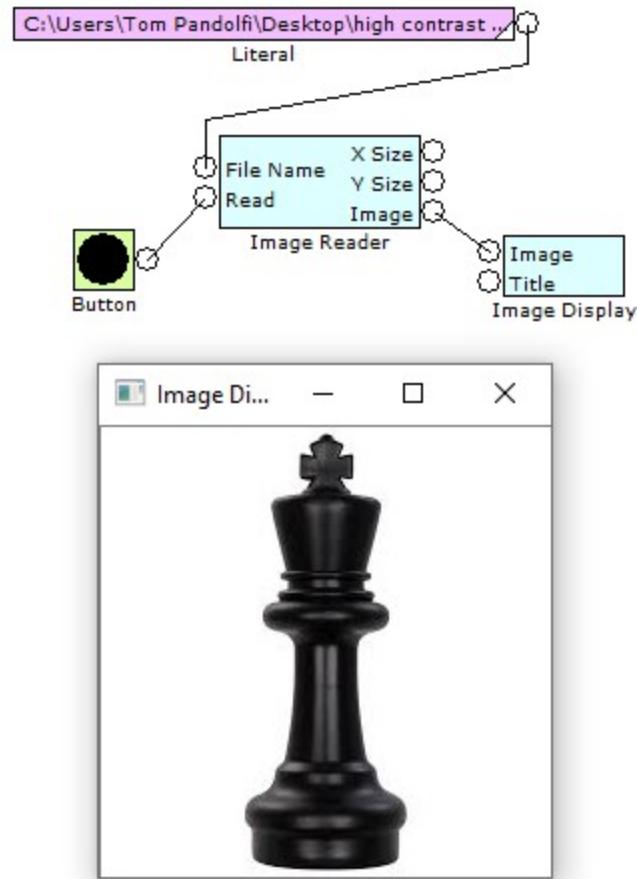


Image Resize

The Image Resize component resizes the image to the width and height given. Type: 0-Nearest neighbor, 1-Bi-linear, 2-Bi-cubic, 3-Area, 4-Lanczos (8x8), 5-Bit exact bi-linear. Images - column 1

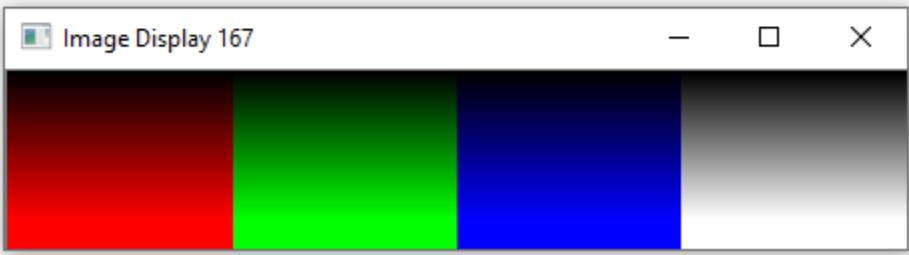
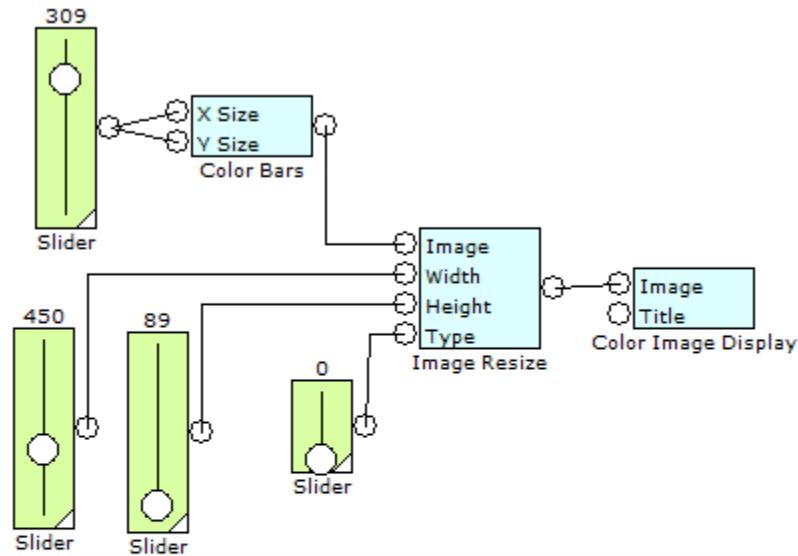


Image Rotate

The Image Rotate component rotates the image at the specified angle and scale into an otherwise blank image. Images - column 1

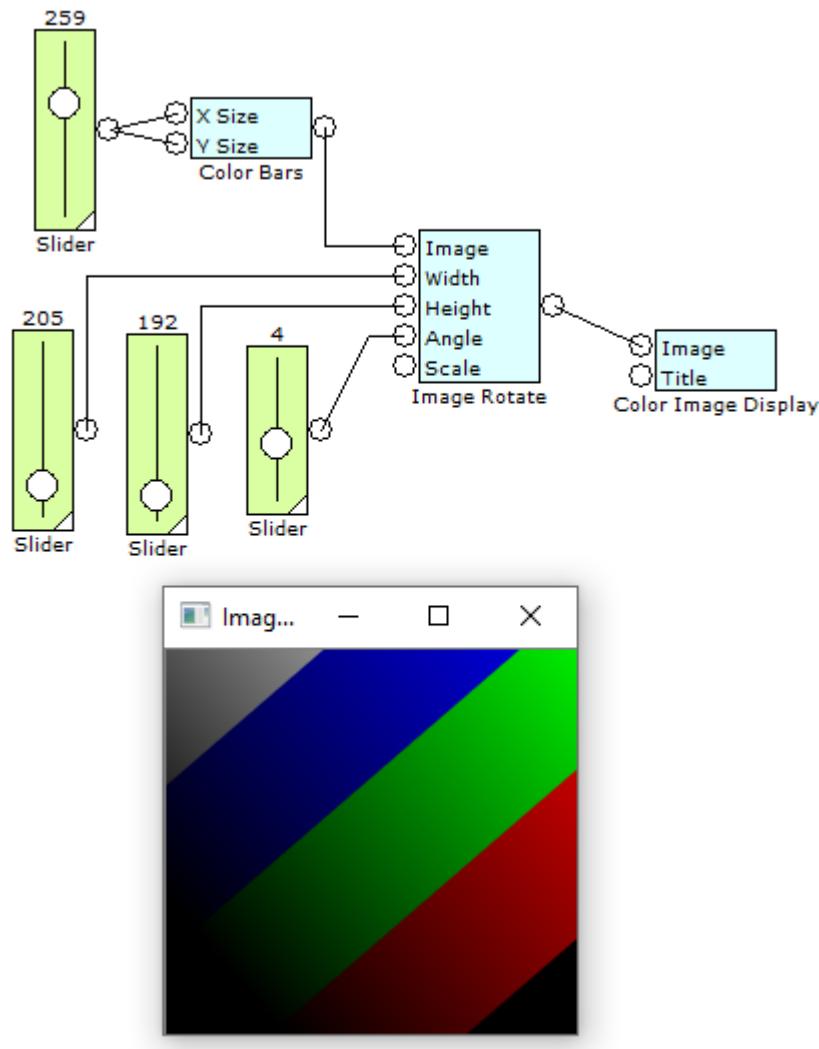


Image Size

The Image Size component reads the image width, height, and number of channels. Images - column 1

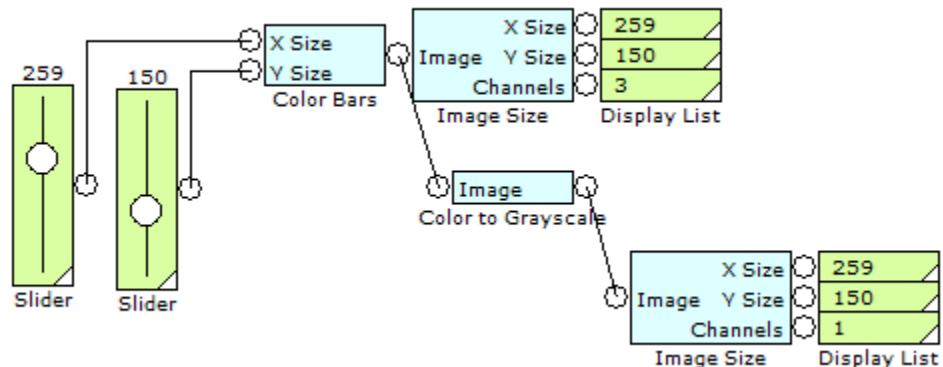


Image Text

The Image Text component draws the text given on an image.

Images - column 3

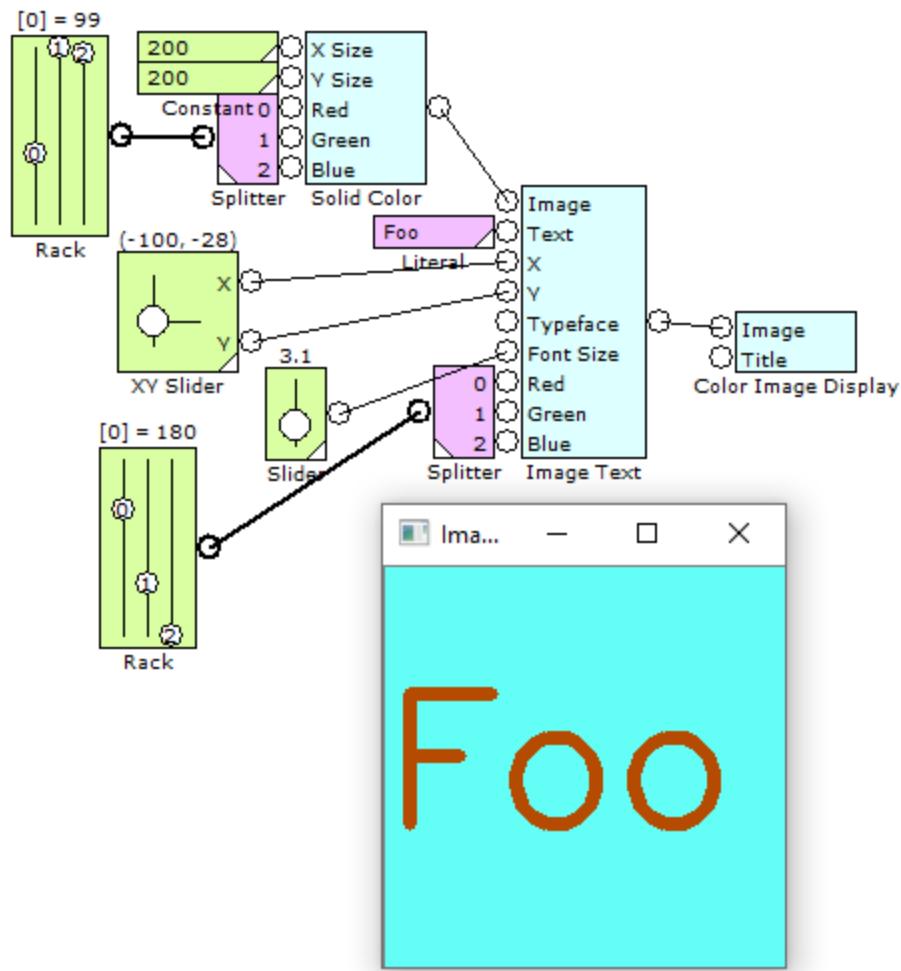


Image Threshold

The Image Threshold component converts an image to grayscale usually with higher contrast. Images - column 2

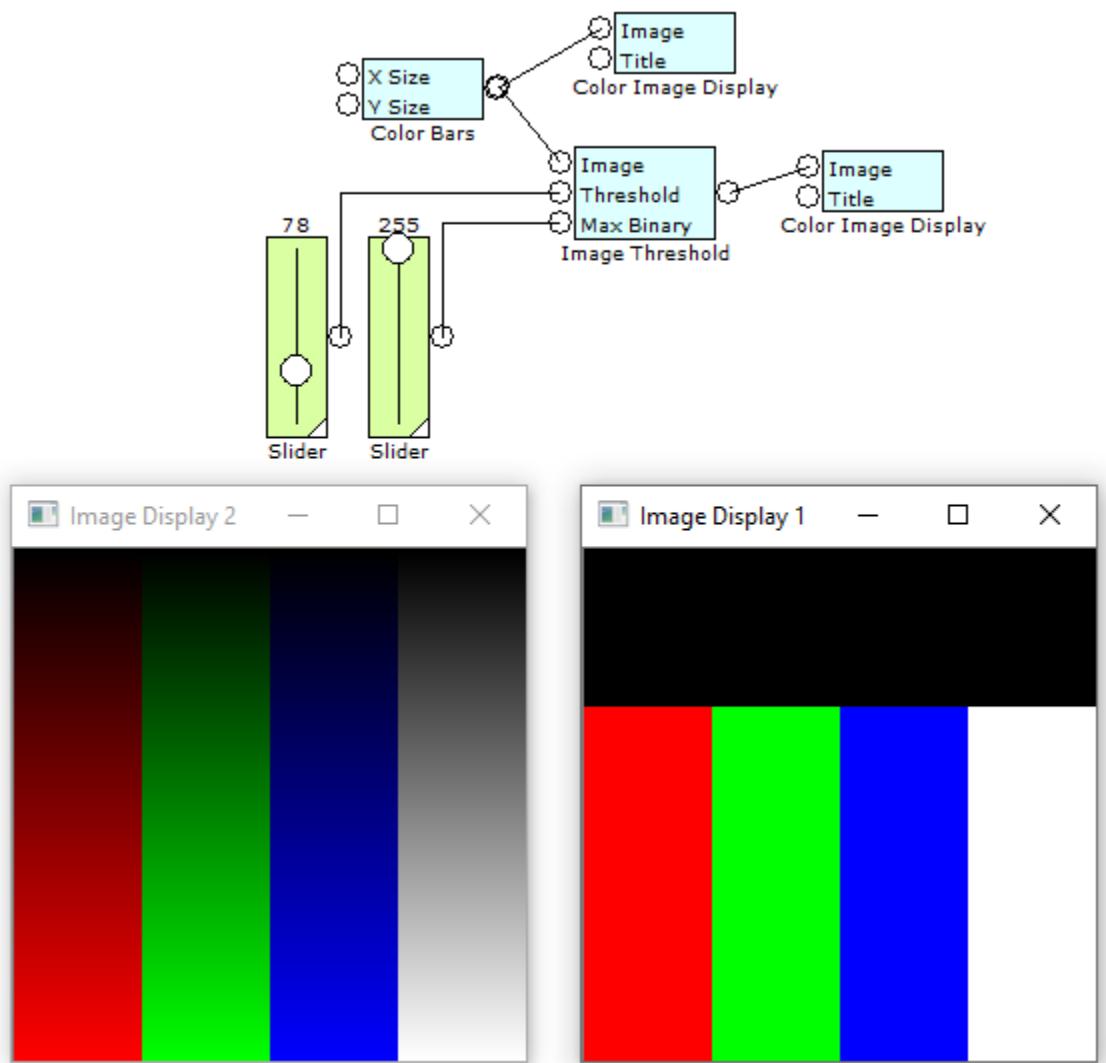


Image to Data[3]

The Image to Data[3] component outputs the three color matrices from the image.

Images -

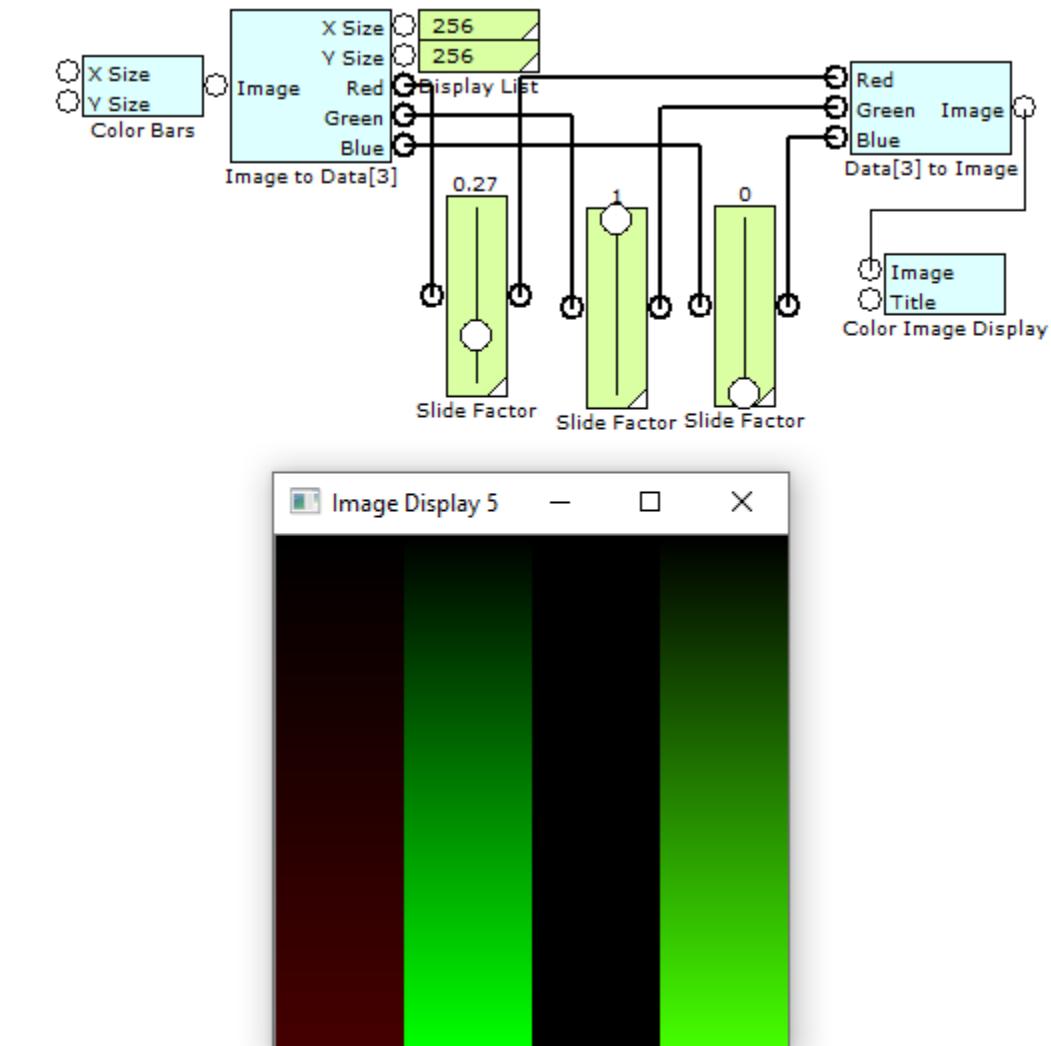


Image Trace Edge

The Image Trace Edge component follows an edge and outputs X and Y coordinates along that polyline. Images - column 3

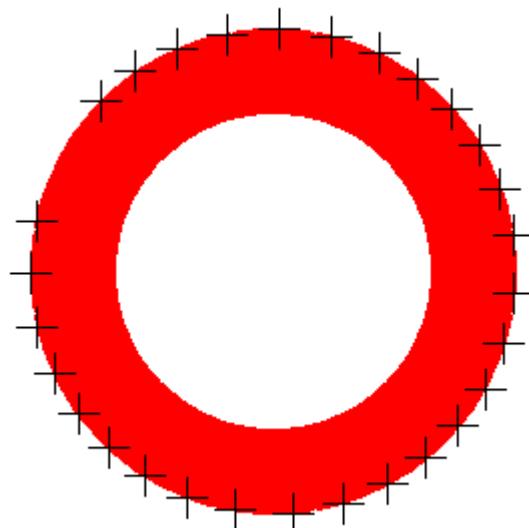
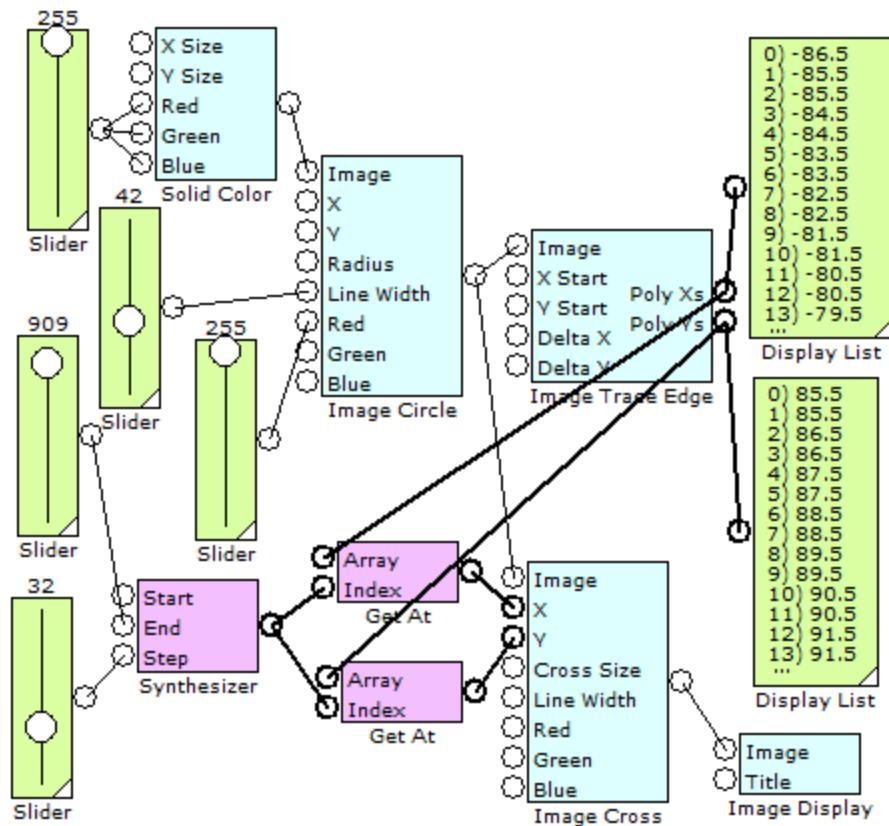
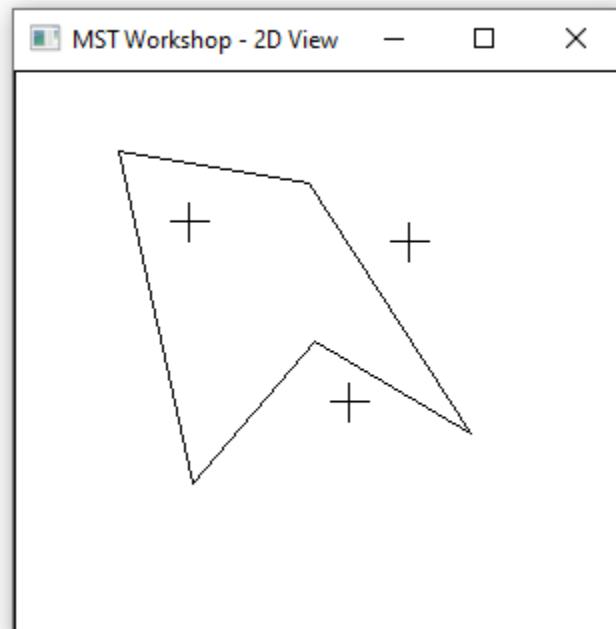
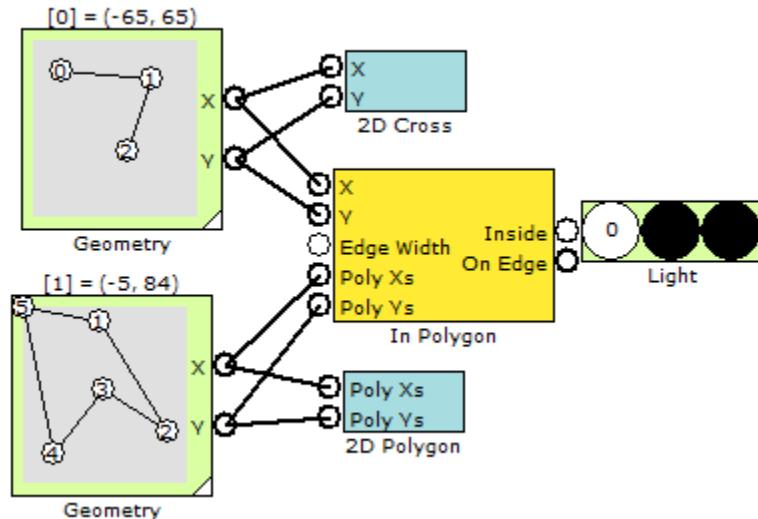


Image Writer

The Image Writer component writes an image to the path given. Images - column 5

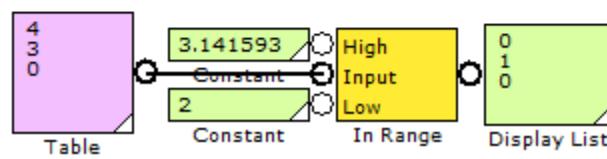
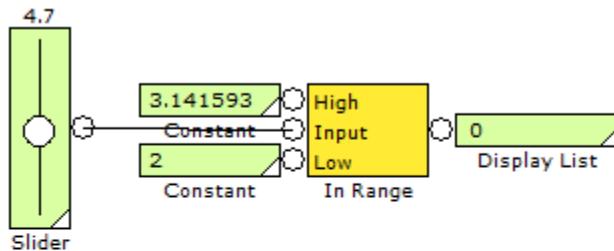
In Polygon

The In Polygon component gives true if the input is inside the polygon. The edge output is the number of the edge when you are on an edge or -1 when you are not on an edge. Functions - column 2



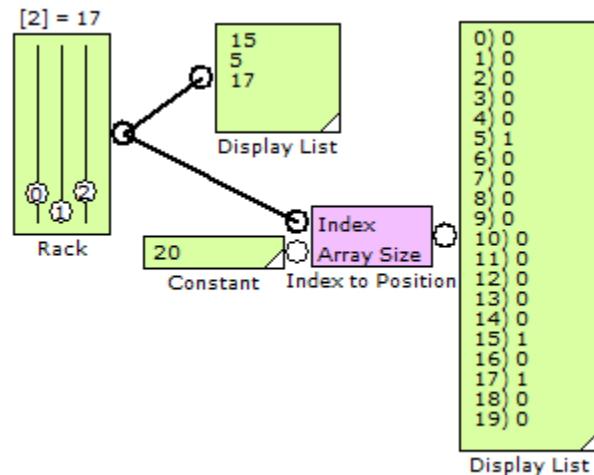
In Range

The In Range component gives true if the input is between the High and Low values. Functions - column 2



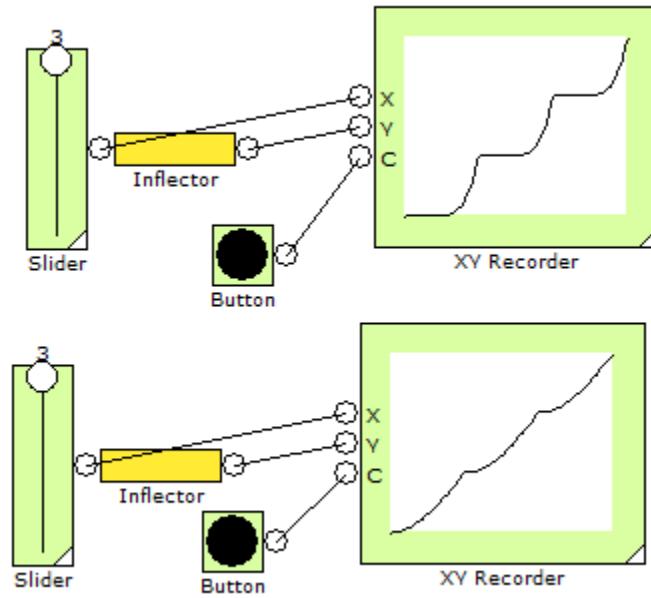
Index to Position

The Index to Position component creates an array of Array Size and puts 1's in the positions specified by the Index input. Arrays - column 4



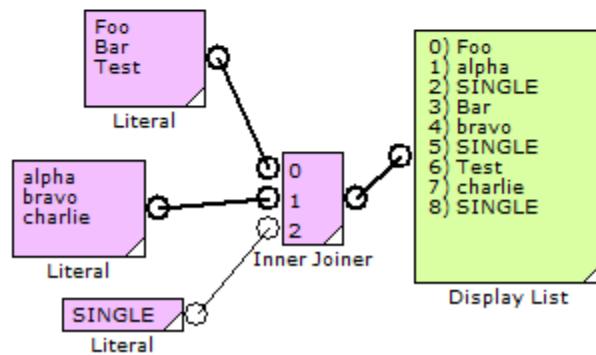
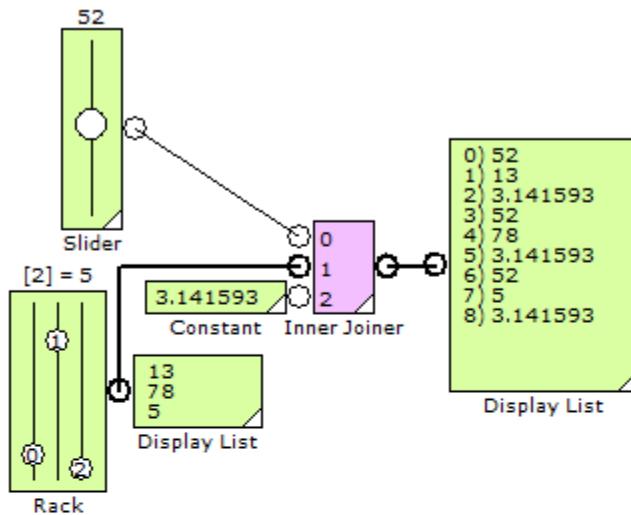
Inflector

The Inflector component modifies the input to provide inflection at each integer value. Input can be scalar or an array. Functions – column 1



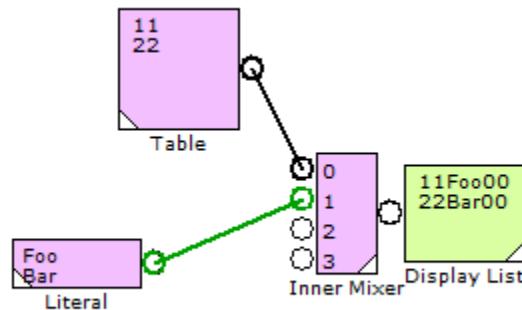
Inner Joiner

The Inner Joiner component builds an array by sequencing through all the inputs. Each pass uses the next element in that input's array. The inputs can be a scalar, array, string or an array of strings. Arrays - column 2



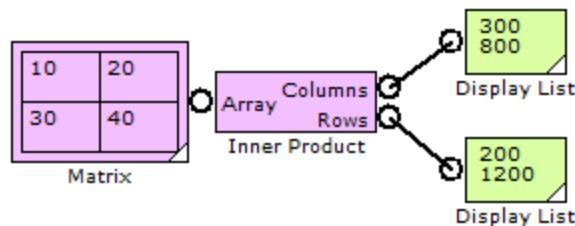
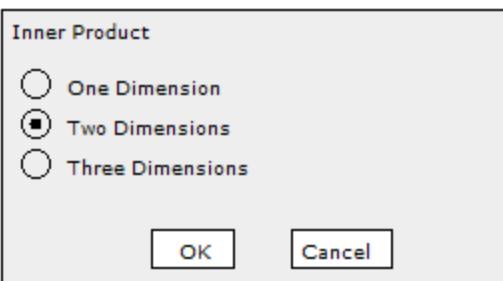
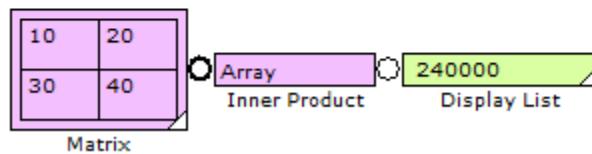
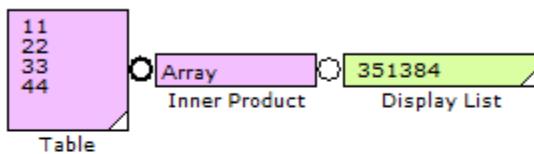
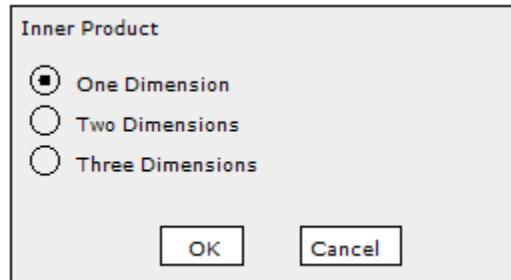
Inner Mixer

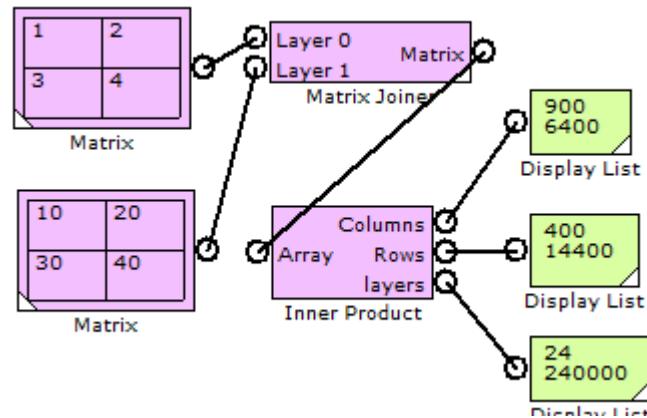
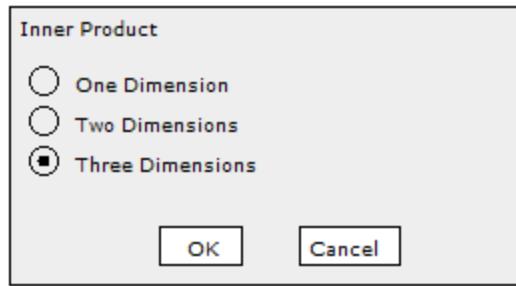
The Inner Mixer component builds a string array by sequencing through all the inputs. Each pass uses the next element in that input's array. The inputs can be a scalar, array, string or an array of strings.



Inner Product

The Inner Product component scans the input array multiplying the values together. You can set the number of dimensions. Arrays - column 3

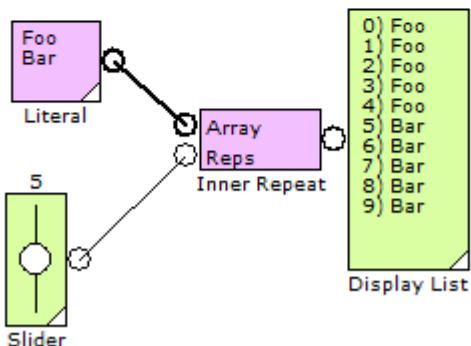
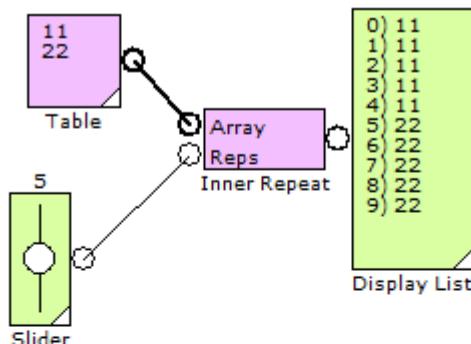




Inner Repeat

The Inner Repeat component builds an array by repeating the Array input. The Array input can be a scalar or an array. For example: an input of 1, 2, 3 with a Reps input of 2 will output 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3.

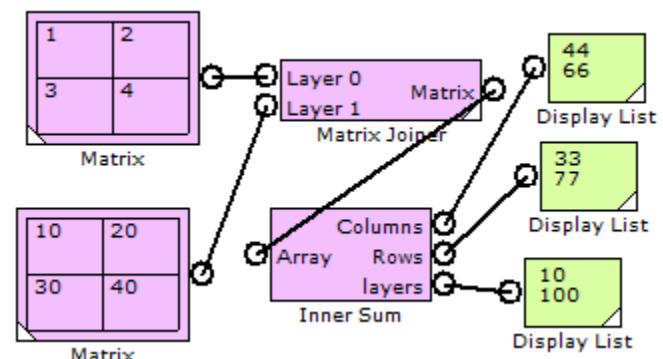
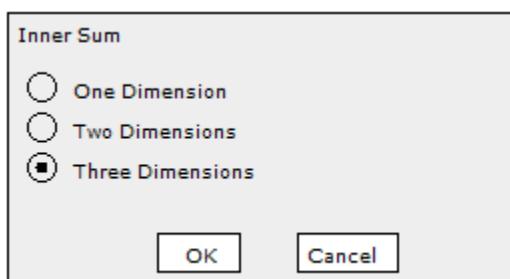
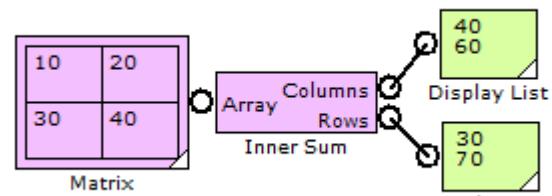
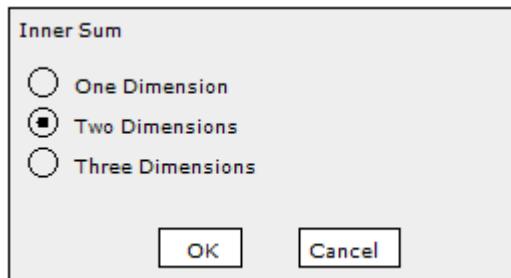
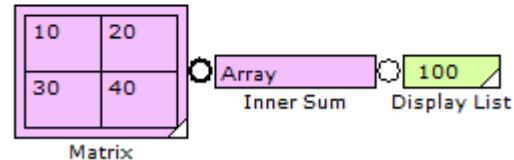
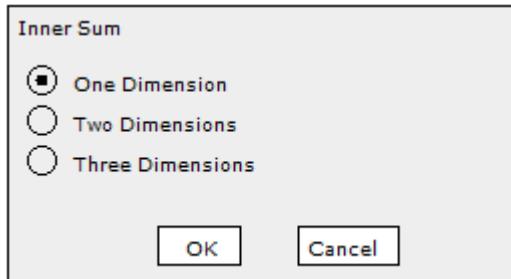
Arrays - column 2



Inner Sum

The Inner Sum component scans the input array summing the values together. You can set the number of dimensions.

Arrays - column 3

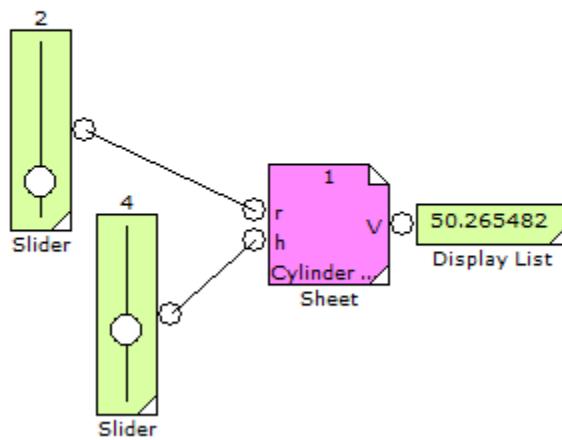


Input

The Input component is used in a subroutine to carry values into the subroutine. Each Input shows as an input pin on the subroutine icon. You can set a Default Value when nothing is connected to this input pin. Controls - column 5

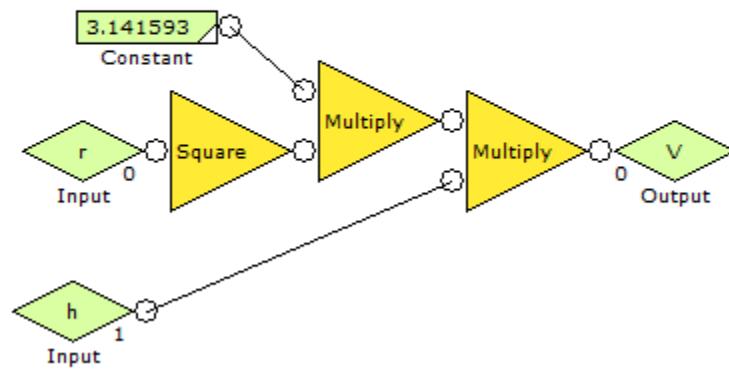
In the main workspace:

Subroutines *Main*



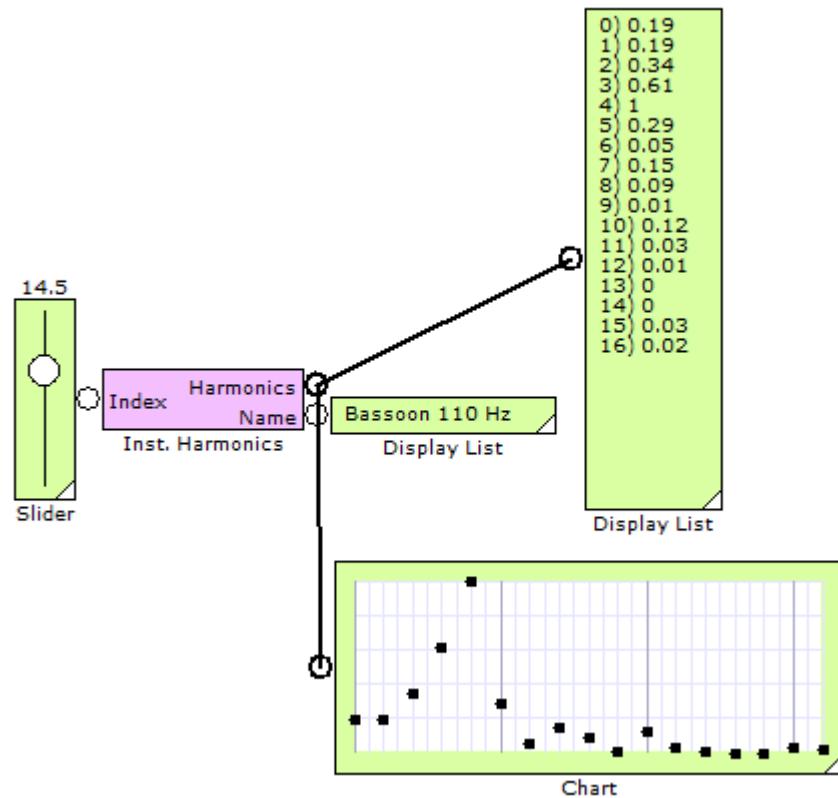
In the subroutine:

Subroutines *Sub 1: Cylinder Volume*



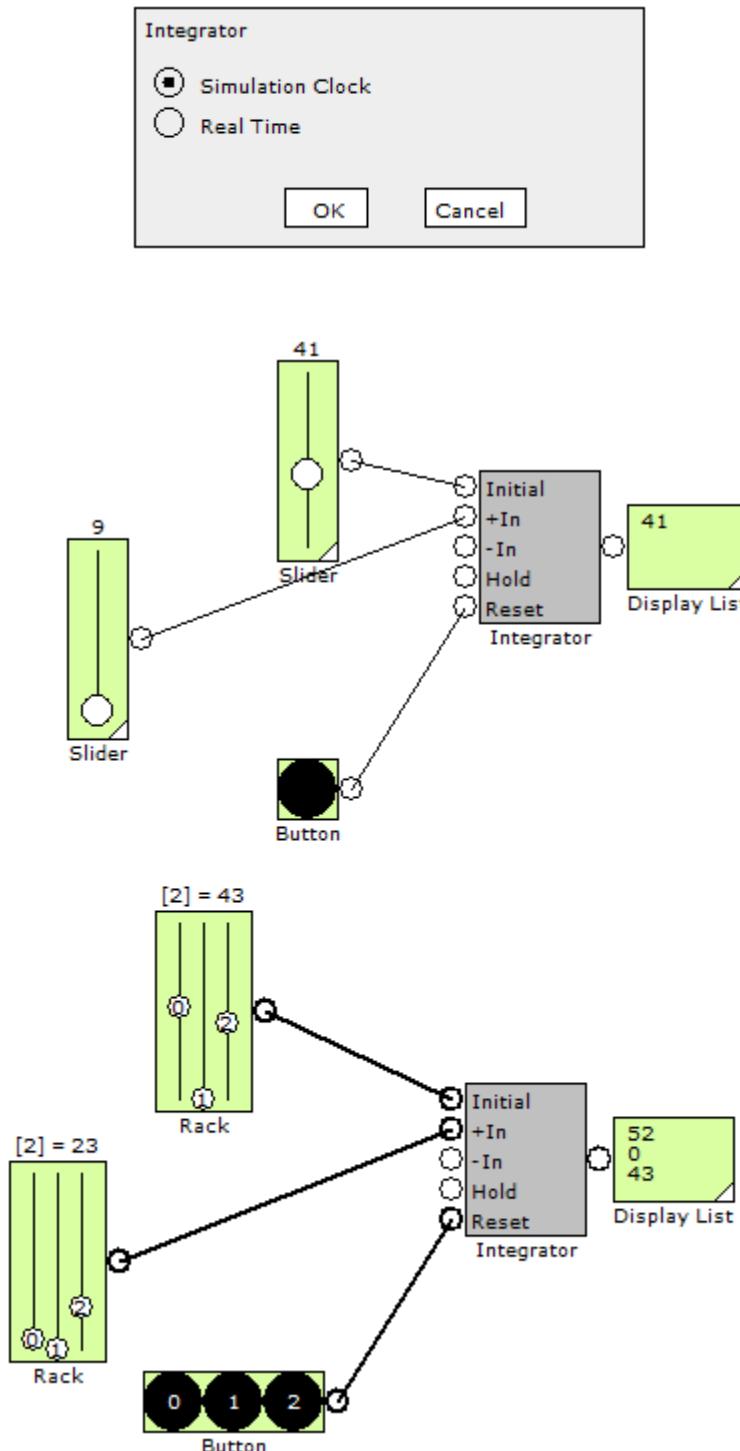
Inst. Harmonics

The Inst. Harmonics component lets you choose from a list of instruments and provides the harmonic amplitudes of the instrument's sound. Arrays - column 7



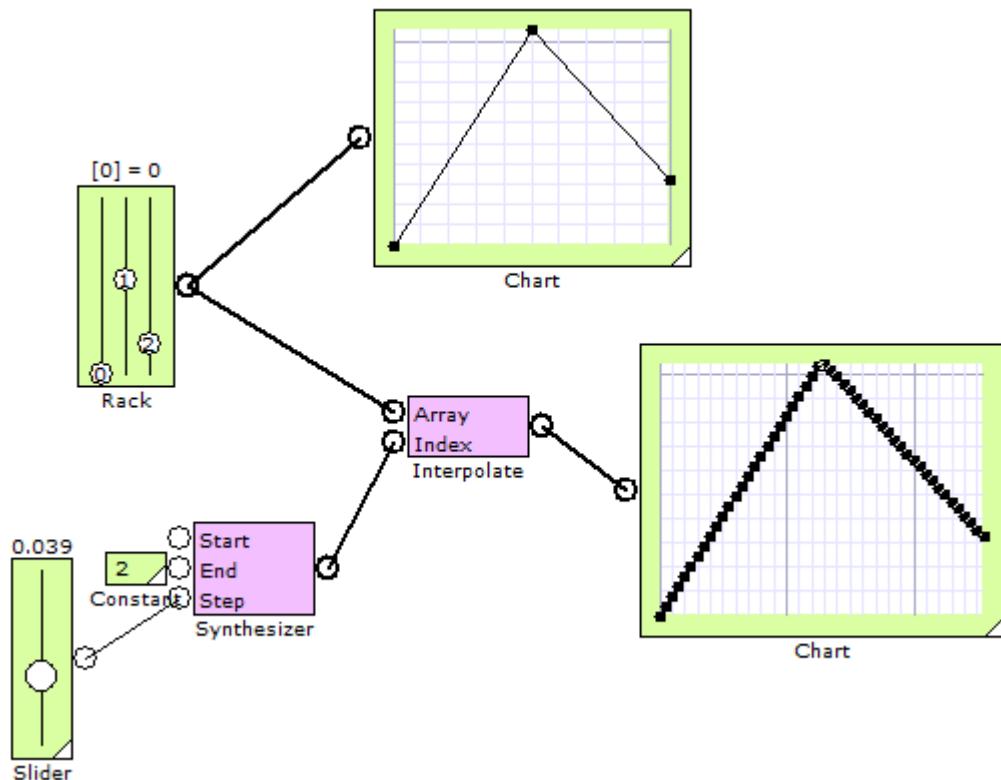
Integrator

The Integrator component integrates the inputs over time. Functions - column 6



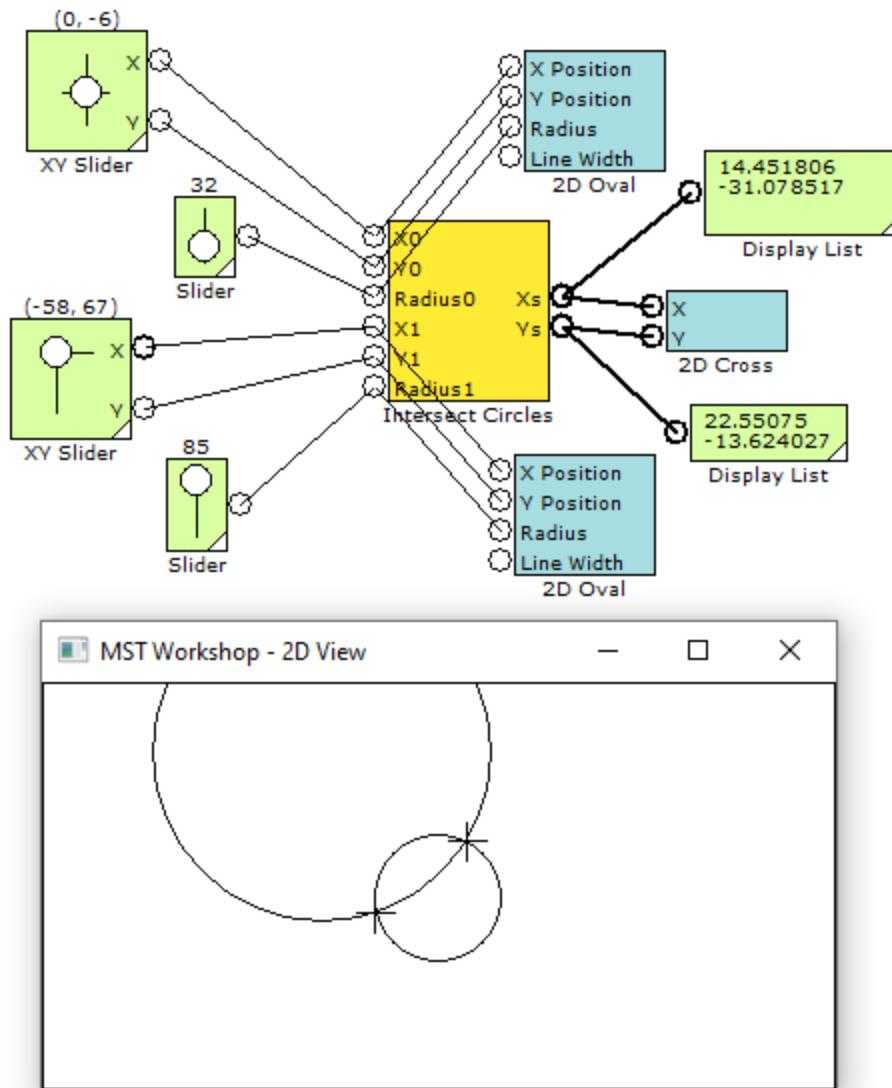
Interpolate

The Interpolate component gets the Array values around the Index input and interpolates. It outputs the value(s) at the positions given by the Index(s). Arrays - column 2



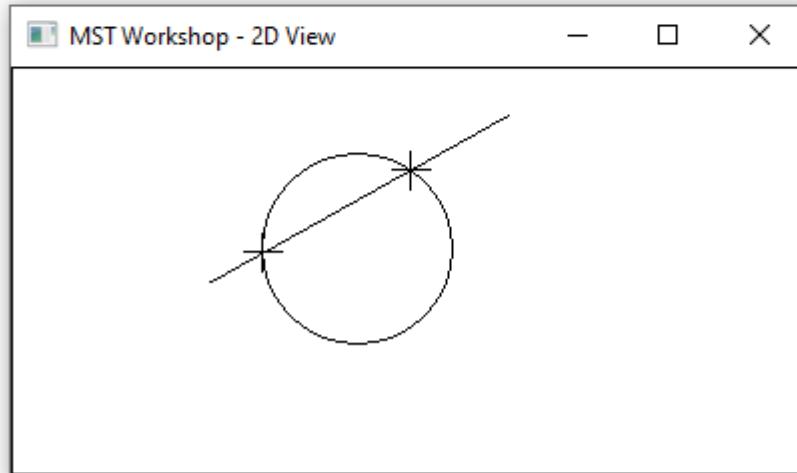
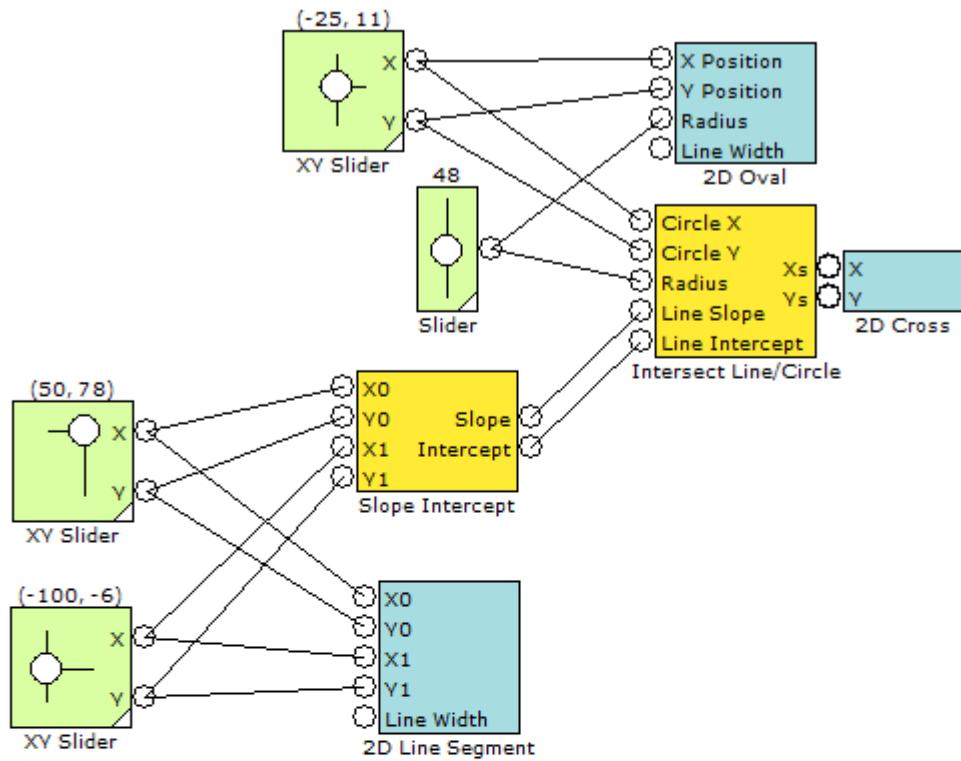
Intersect Circles

The Intersect Circles component calculates the intersection between two circles. Functions - column 8



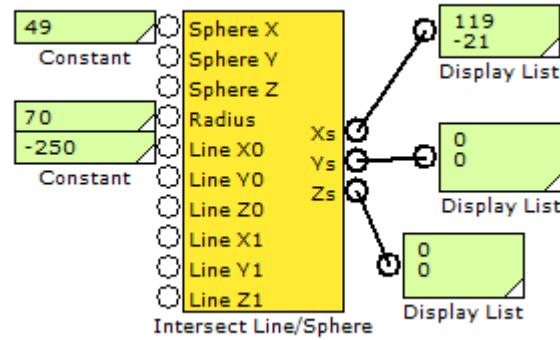
Intersect Line/Circle

The Intersect Line/Circle component calculates the intersection of a line and a circle. Functions - column 8



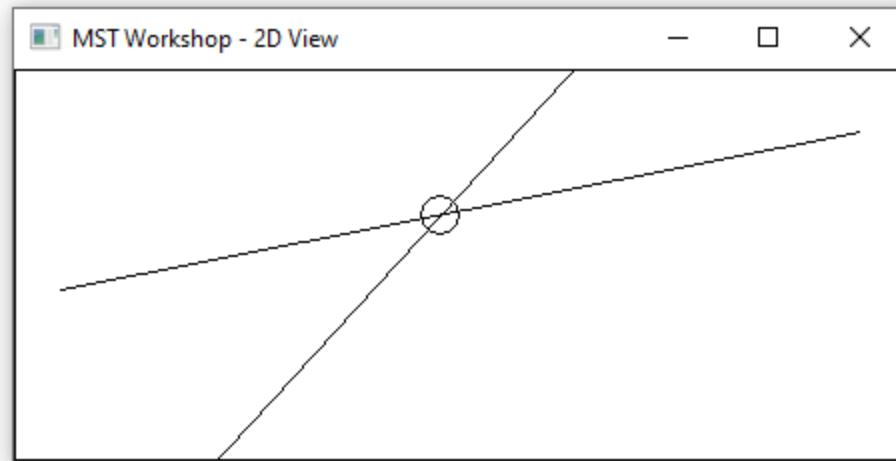
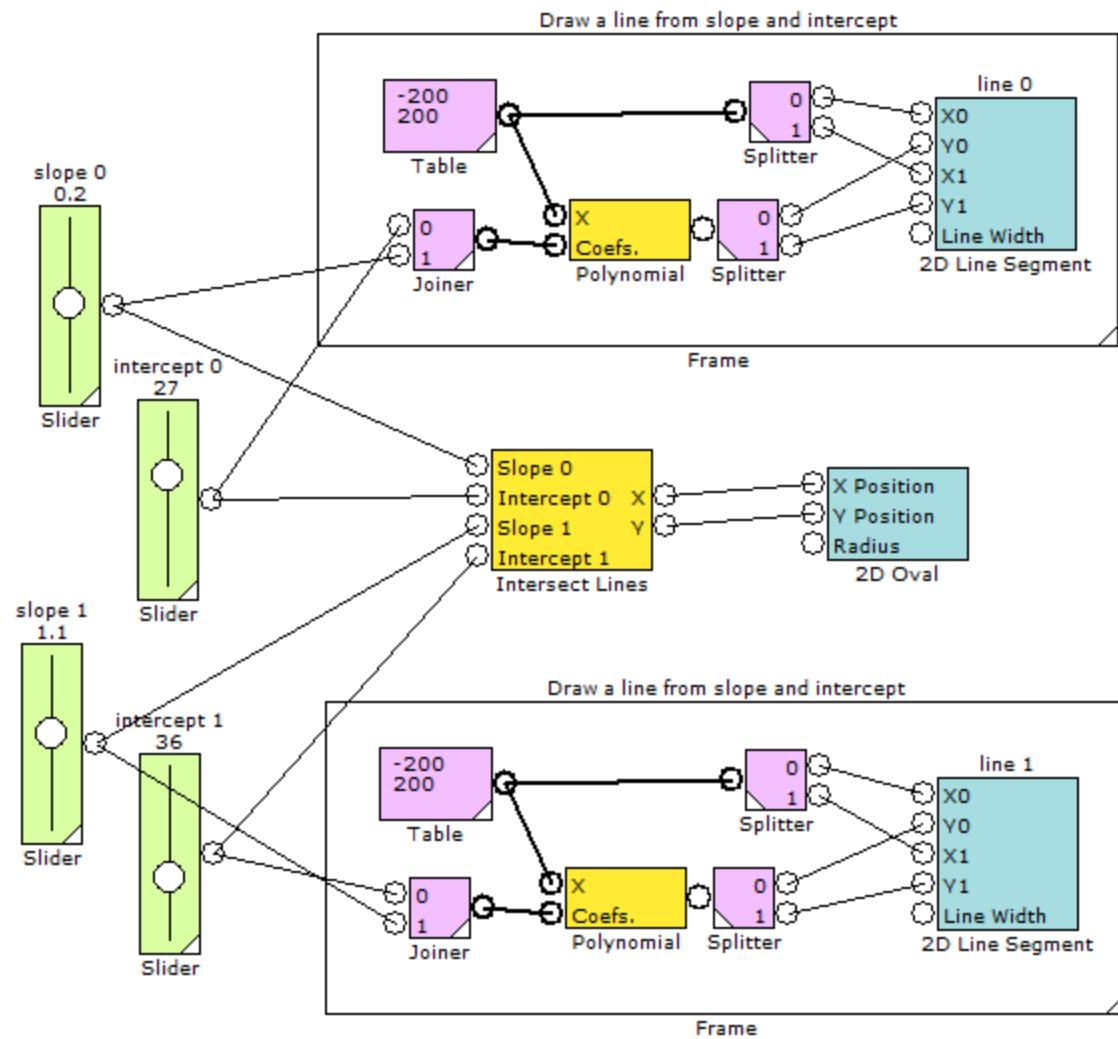
Intersect Line/Sphere

The Intersect Line/Sphere component calculates the intersection of a line and a sphere.



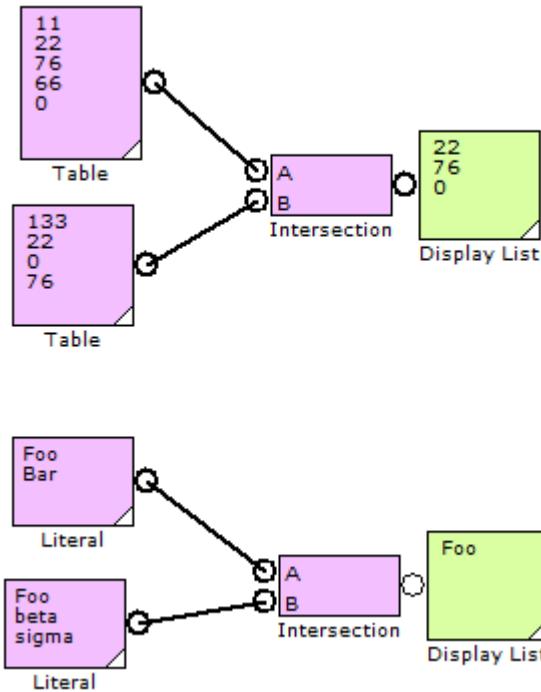
Intersect Lines

The Intersect Lines component calculates the intersection between two lines. Functions - column 8



Intersection

The Intersection component scans the input arrays and outputs the elements common to both inputs.
Arrays - column 5

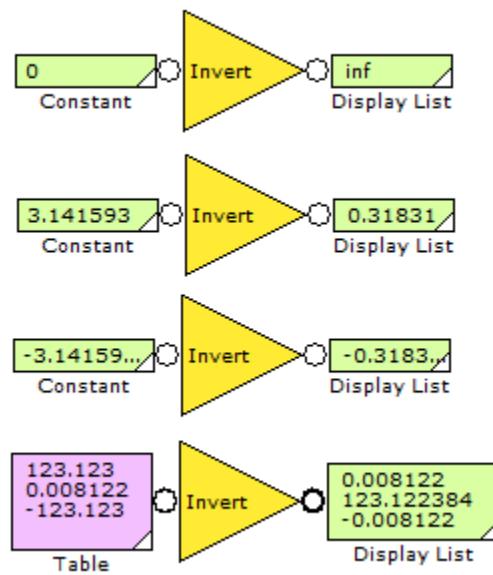


Invert

The Invert component calculates one over input. Input can be a scalar or an array.

Functions -

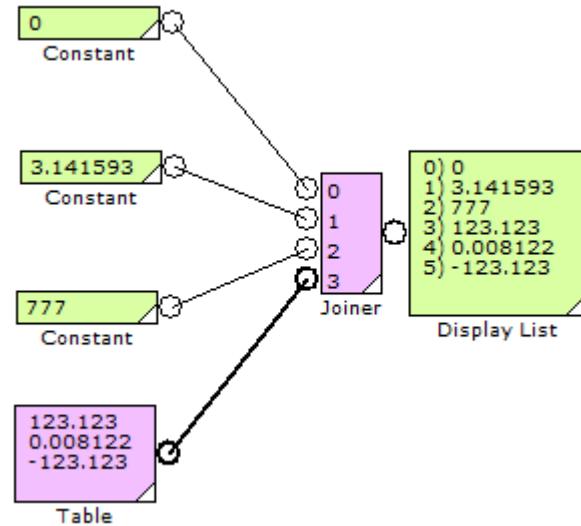
column 1



Joiner

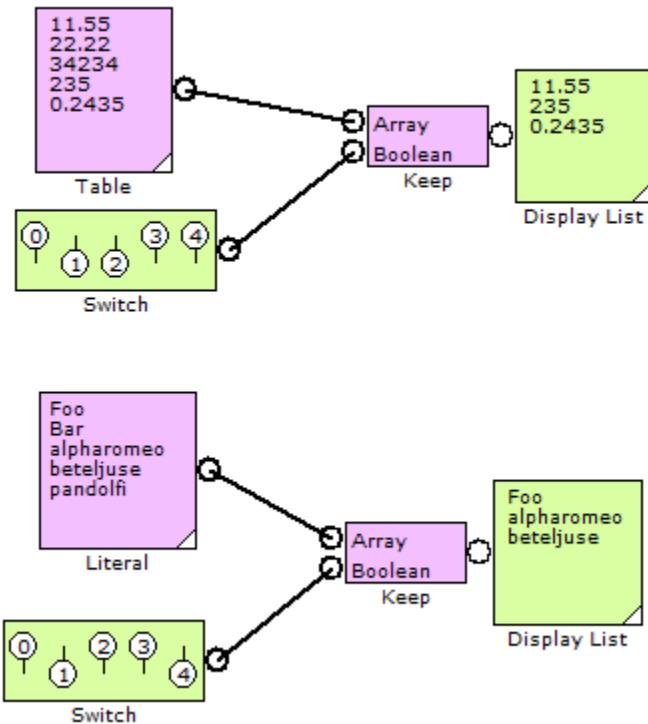
The Joiner component joins all the values for all its inputs into a single output. You can set the number of inputs.

Arrays - column 1



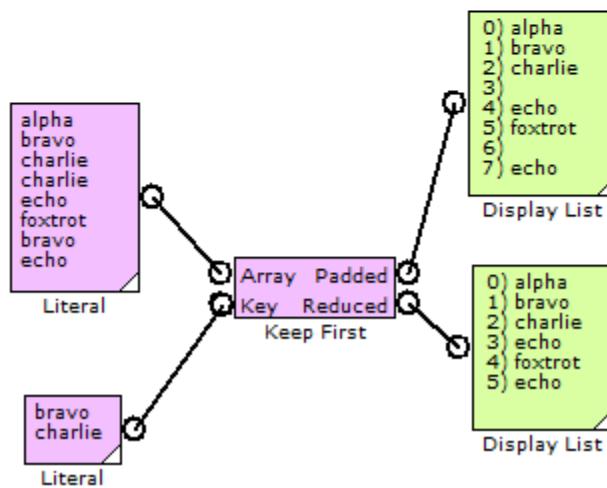
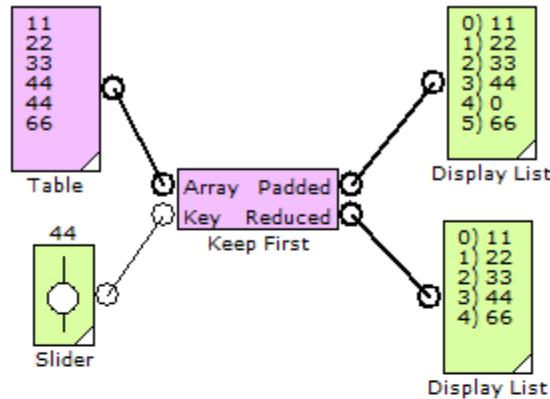
Keep

The Keep component outputs only the values of the input array that correspond to the true values in the Boolean input.



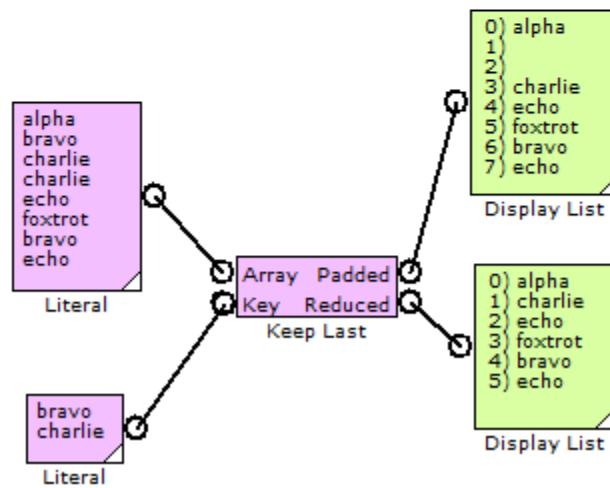
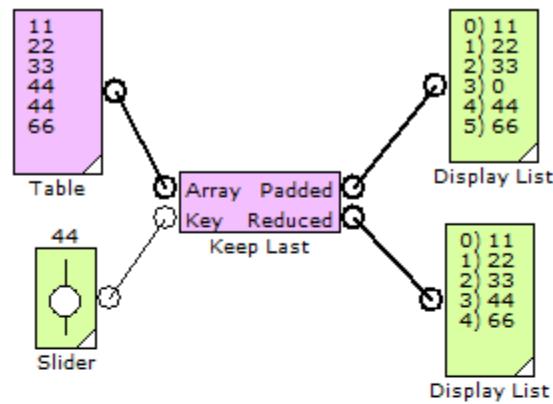
Keep First

The Keep First component outputs the values of the input array but removes extra copies of the key, keeping only the first occurrence. Arrays - column 2



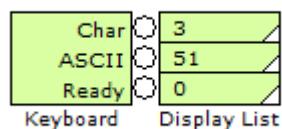
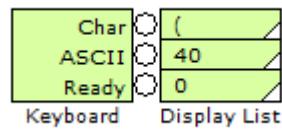
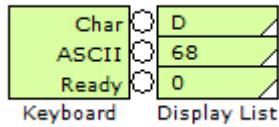
Keep Last

The Keep Last component outputs the values of the input array but removes extra copies of the key, keeping only the last occurrence. Arrays - column 2



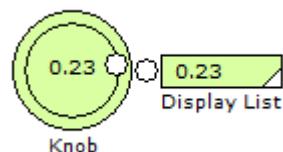
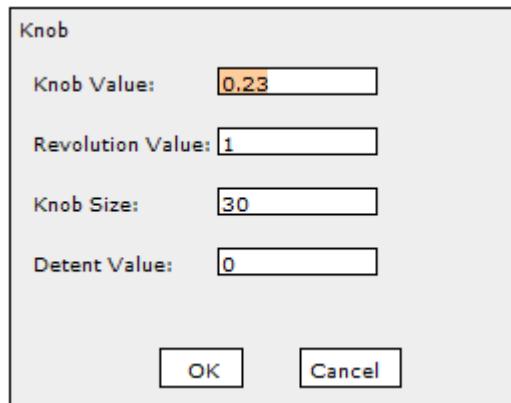
Keyboard

The Keyboard outputs the ASCII value and the character typed at the computer's keyboard.
Controls - column 4



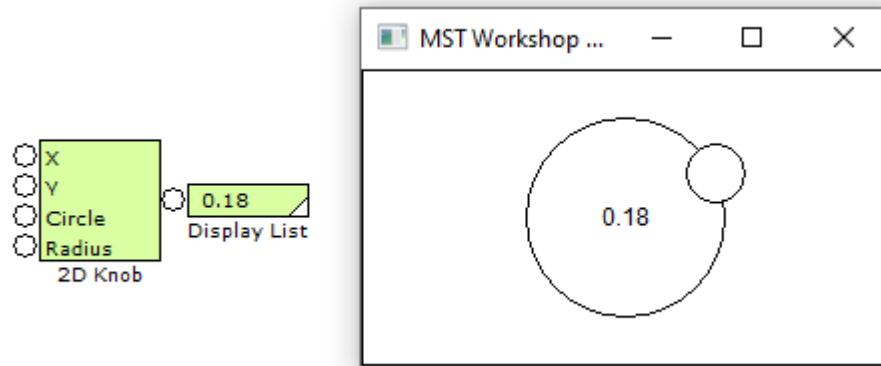
Knob

The Knob is used to create a constant value by setting the dial. You can control how much change you get from each revolution. Controls - column 1



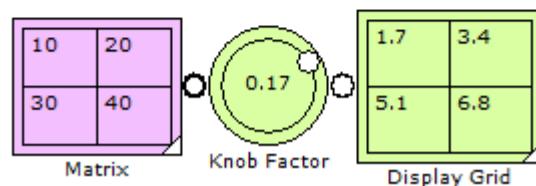
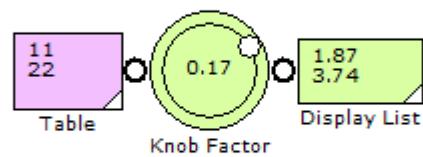
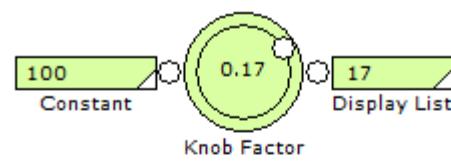
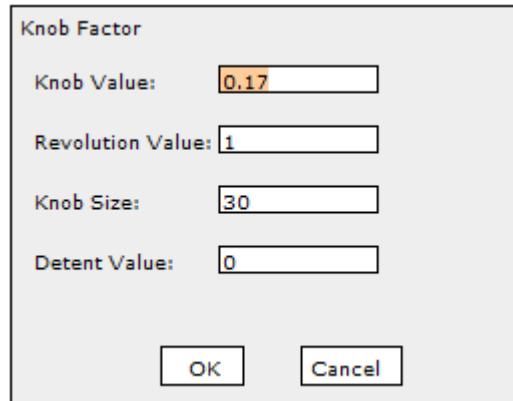
2D Knob

The 2D Knob is used to create a constant value by setting the dial. You can control how much change you get from each revolution. Controls - column 1



Knob Factor

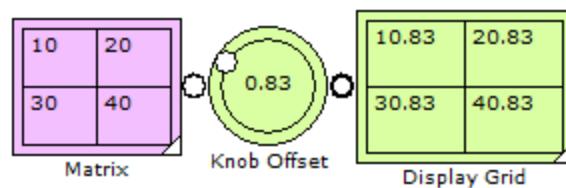
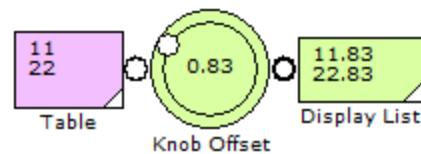
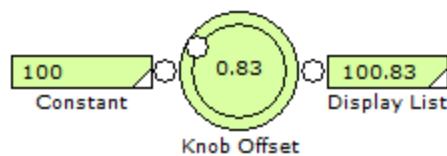
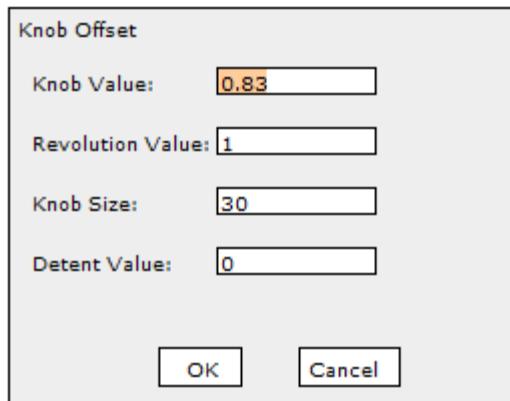
The Knob Factor multiplies the inputs by the constant in the dial. Controls - column 2



Knob Offset

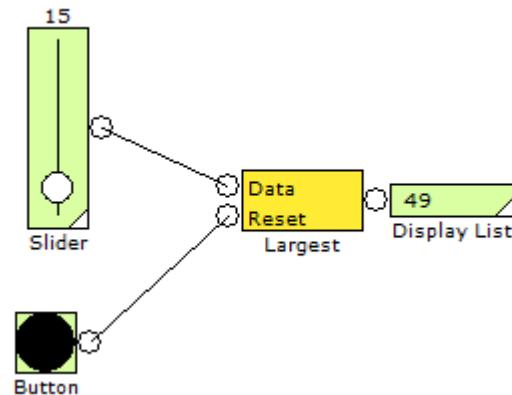
The Knob Offset adds its value to each of its inputs.

Controls - column 3



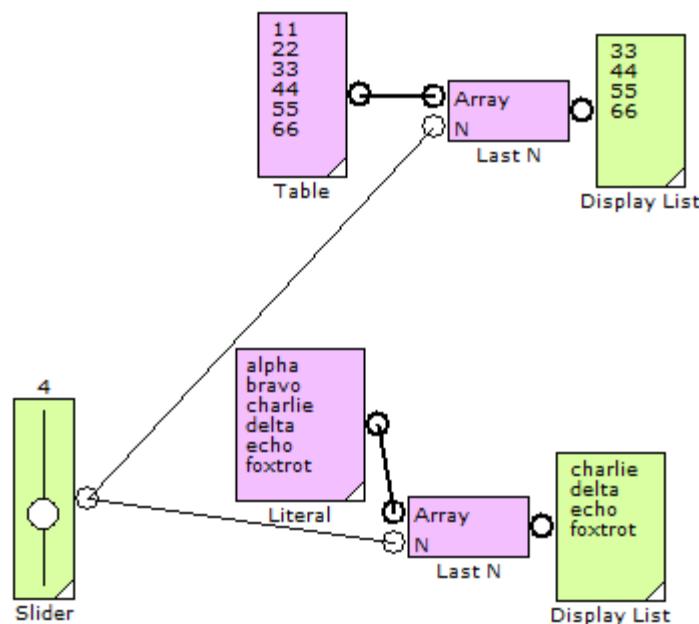
Largest

The Largest component watches the Data input and outputs the largest value since it was reset.
Functions - column 2



Last N

The Last N component outputs just the last few values in an array. Input the number N to indicate the number of values you want at the output. Arrays - column 1

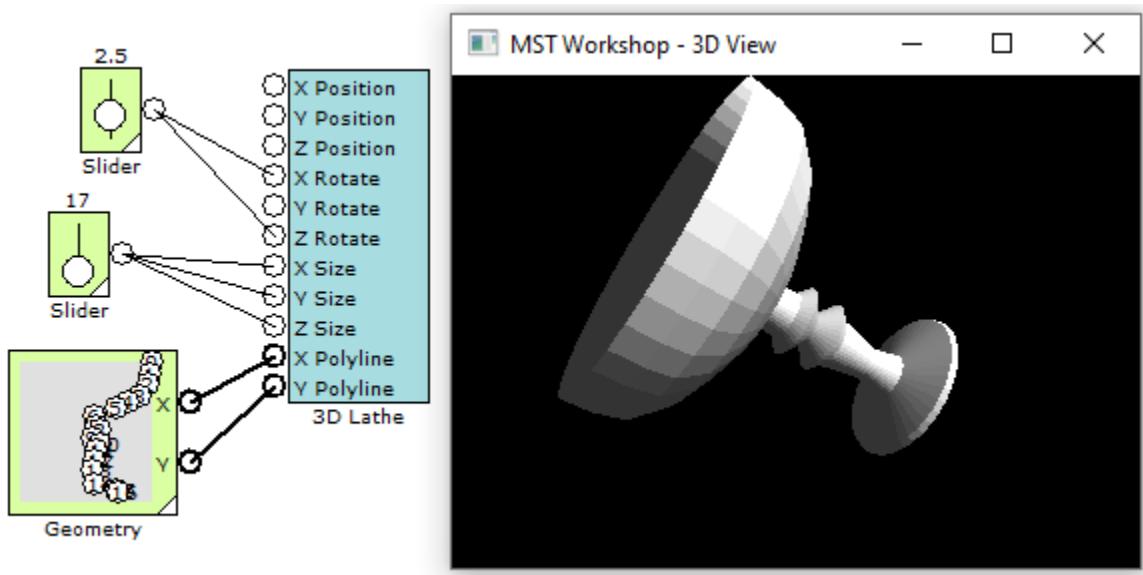
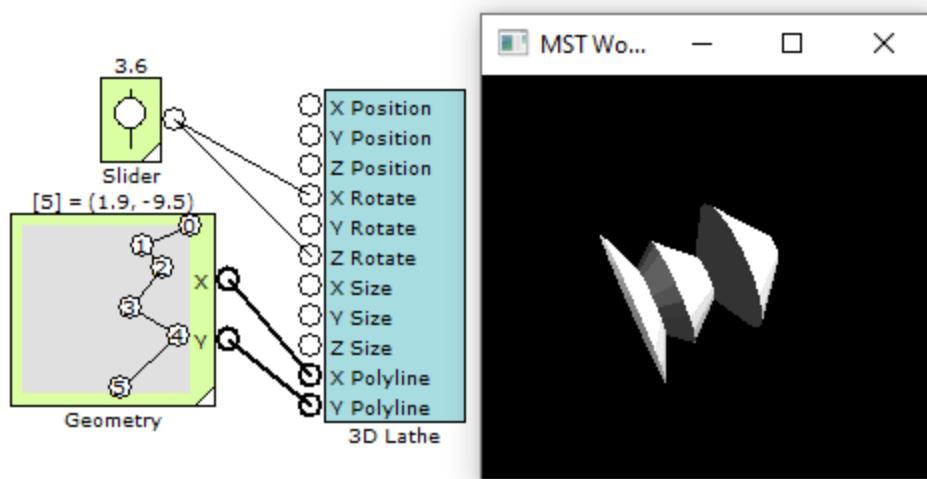


3D Lathe

The 3D Lathe rotates a 2D line into the 3D object. The X, Y, and Z inputs set the position and size of the object. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation. Drawings - column 5

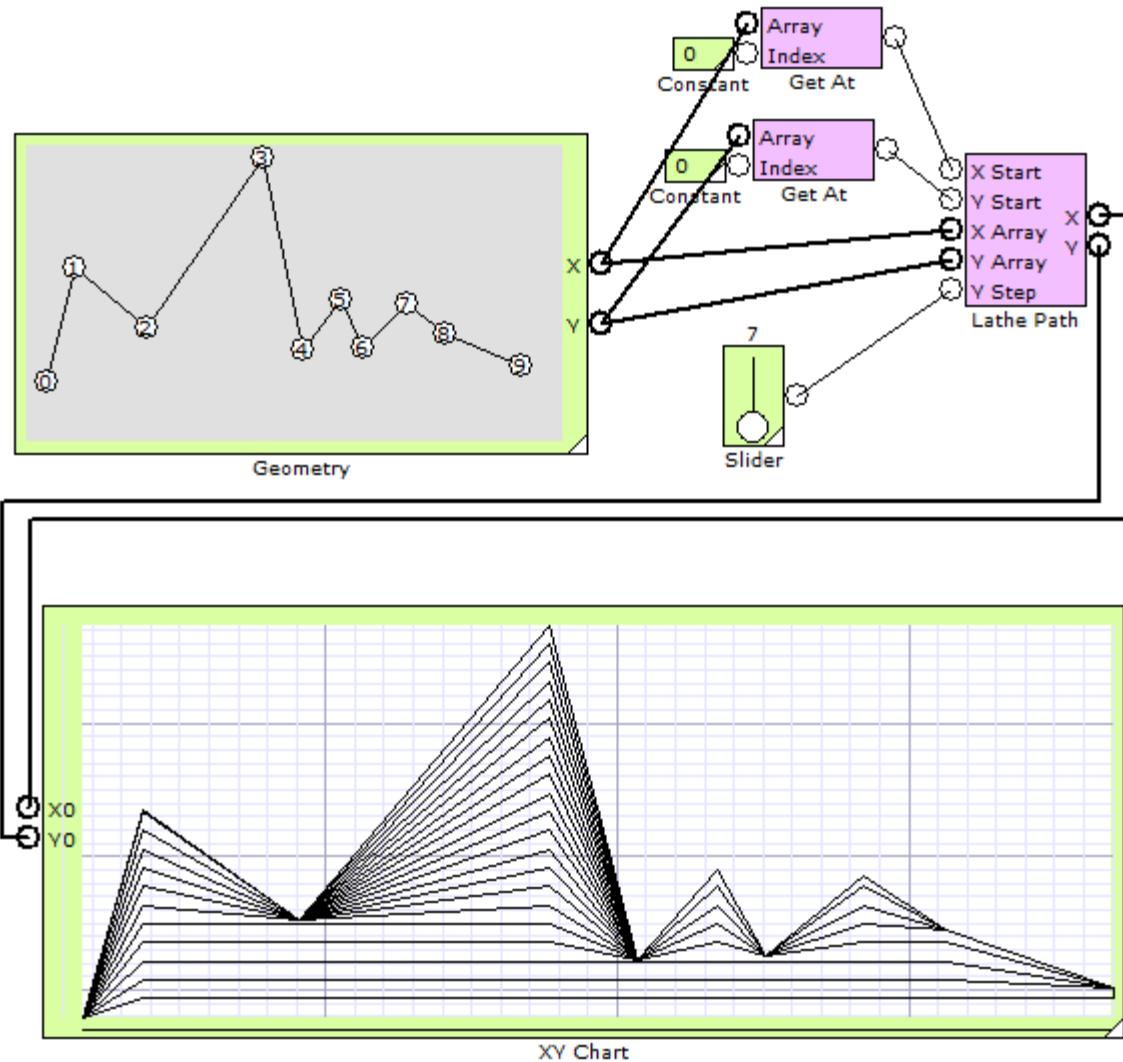
3D Lathe	Pin options:
Number of Steps: <input type="text" value="20"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X Position <input type="checkbox"/> Y Position <input type="checkbox"/> Z Position
X Offset <input type="text" value="0"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X Rotate <input type="checkbox"/> Y Rotate <input type="checkbox"/> Z Rotate
Y Offset <input type="text" value="0"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X Size <input type="checkbox"/> Y Size <input type="checkbox"/> Z Size
Z Offset <input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Red <input type="checkbox"/> Green <input type="checkbox"/> Blue
<input type="checkbox"/> Close the Top	<input type="checkbox"/> Alpha
<input type="checkbox"/> Close the Bottom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X Polyline <input type="checkbox"/> Y Polyline
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Align on X axis	<input type="checkbox"/> [4x4]
<input type="radio"/> Align on Y axis	
<input type="radio"/> Align on Z axis	
<input type="button" value="OK"/>	<input type="button" value="Cancel"/>

Rotation:	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> X Clockwise <input type="radio"/> X Counter Clockwise	<input checked="" type="radio"/> X zero is North <input type="radio"/> X zero is East <input type="radio"/> X zero is South <input type="radio"/> X zero is West
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y Clockwise <input type="radio"/> Y Counter Clockwise	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y zero is North <input type="radio"/> Y zero is East <input type="radio"/> Y zero is South <input type="radio"/> Y zero is West
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Z Clockwise <input type="radio"/> Z Counter Clockwise	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Z zero is North <input type="radio"/> Z zero is East <input type="radio"/> Z zero is South <input type="radio"/> Z zero is West
	<input type="button" value="OK"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>



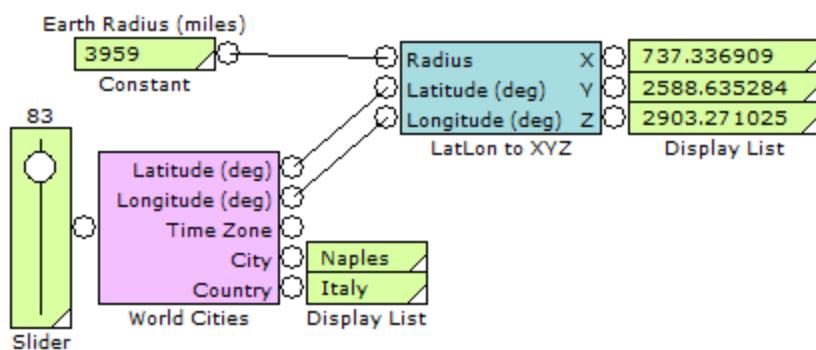
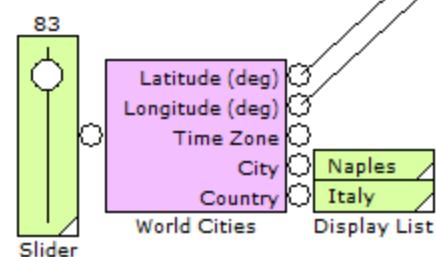
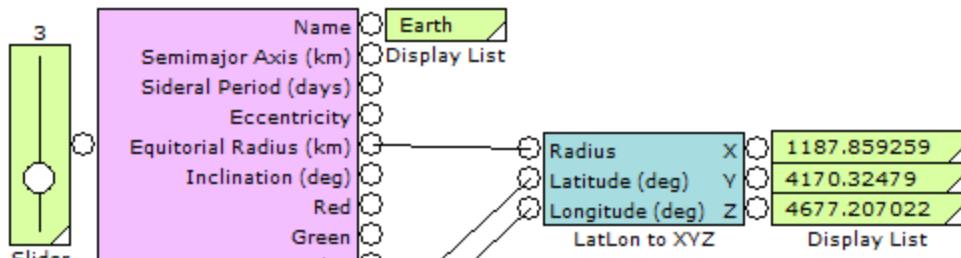
Lathe Path

The Lathe Path component builds an array of X, Y points to guide a lathe cutter to achieve the input array. Arrays - column 7



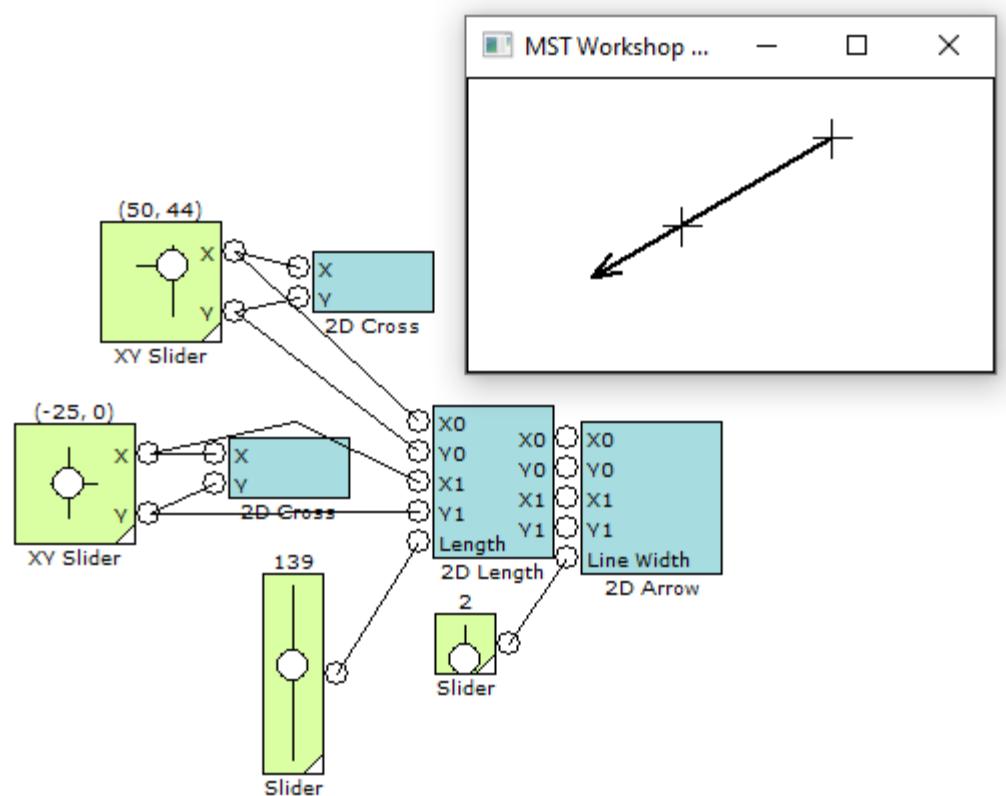
LatLon to XYZ

The LatLon to XYZ component takes a Radius, Latitude, and Longitude then returns an X, Y, and Z coordinate. Drawings - column 2



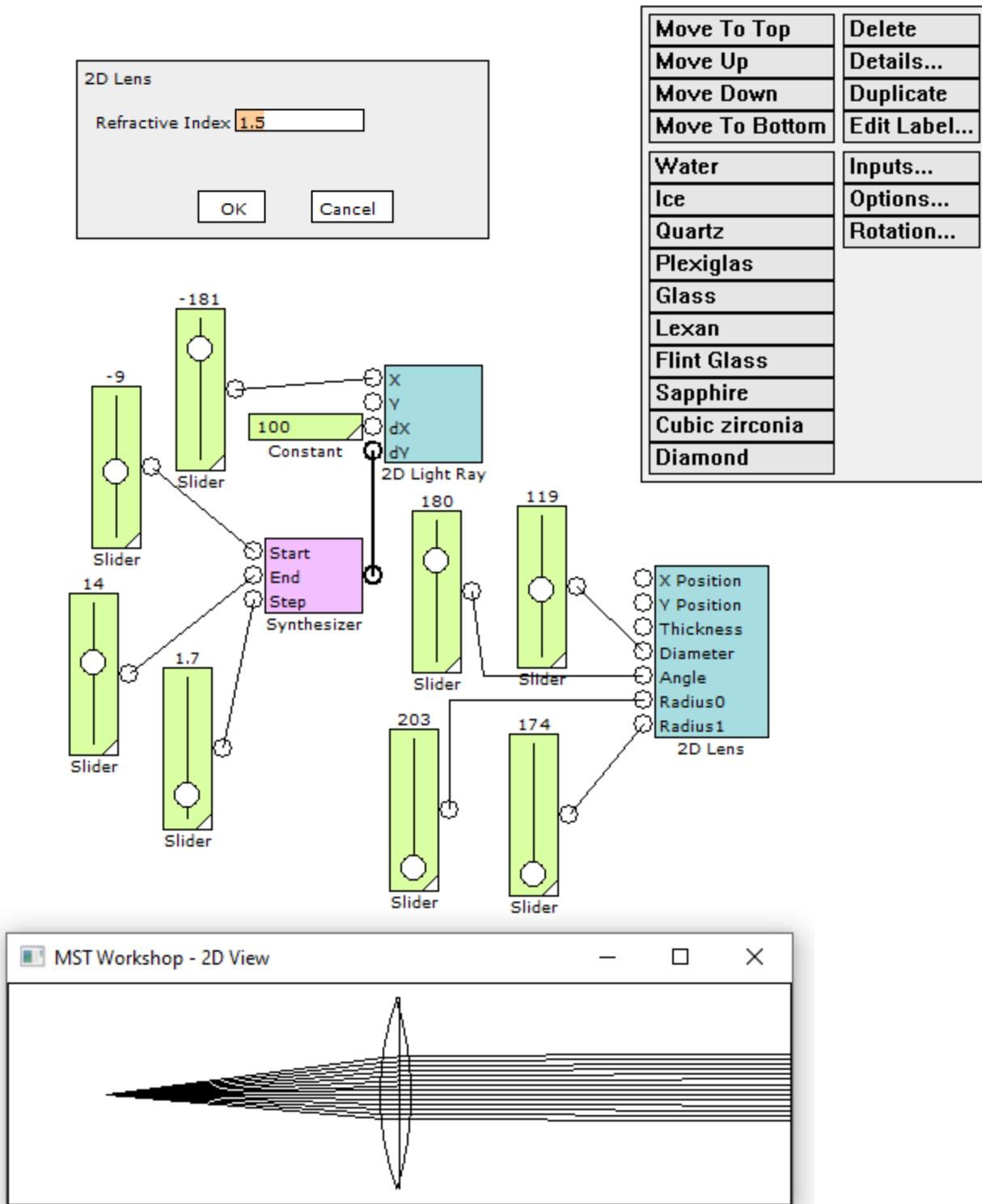
2D Length

The 2D Length component takes a vector begin and end coordinates with a length and outputs vector begin and end coordinates of that length. Drawings - column 2



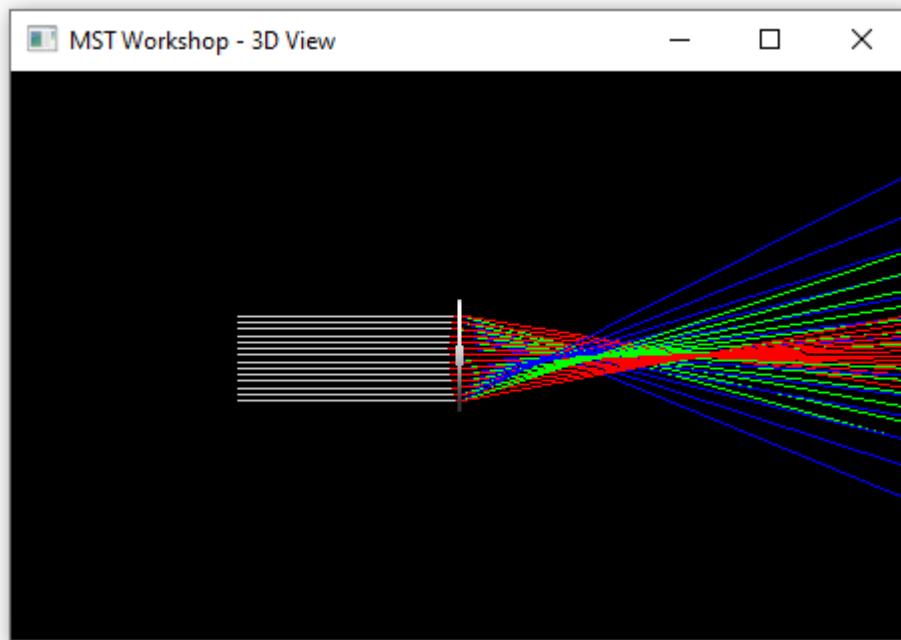
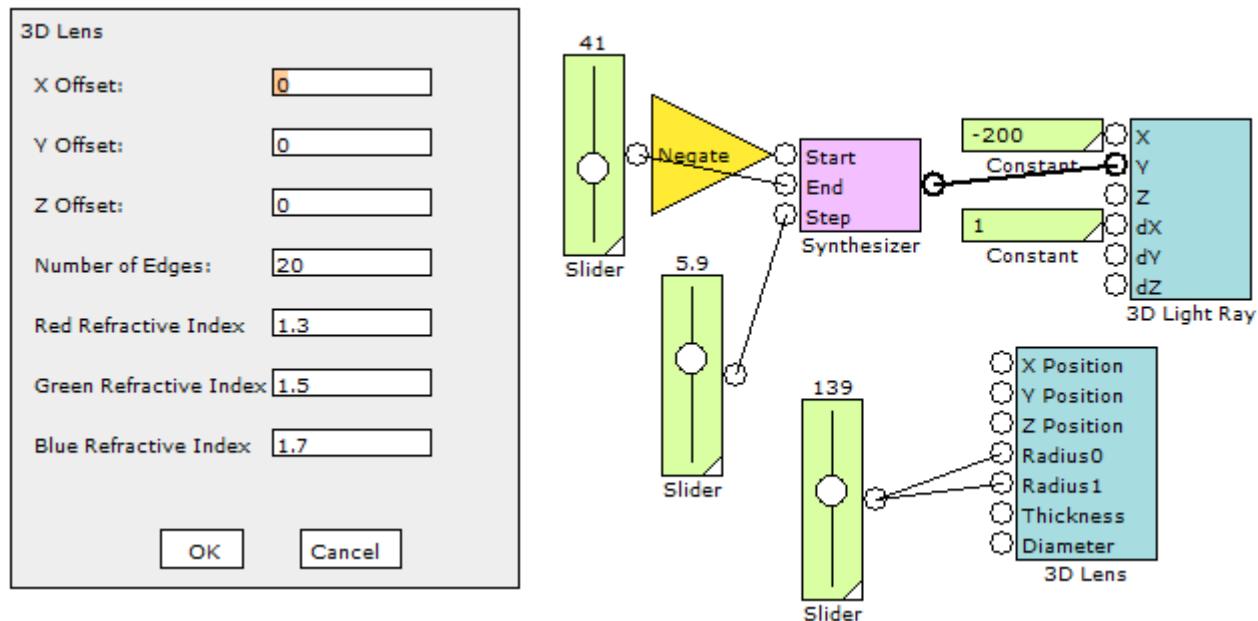
2D Lens

The 2D Lens component bends light rays in the 2D view window. The settings determine how the ray progresses through the lens. Drawings - column 3



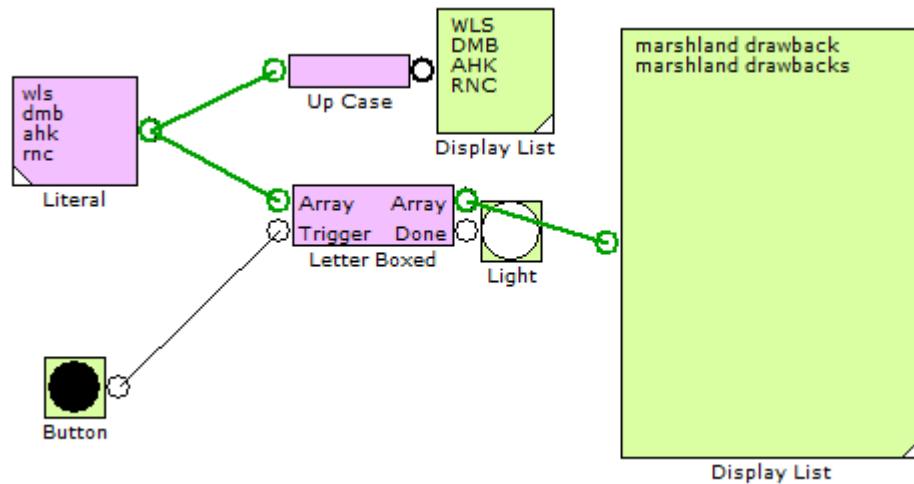
3D Lens

The 3D Lens component bends light rays in the 3D view window. The settings determine how the ray progresses through the lens. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation of the lens. Drawings - column 5



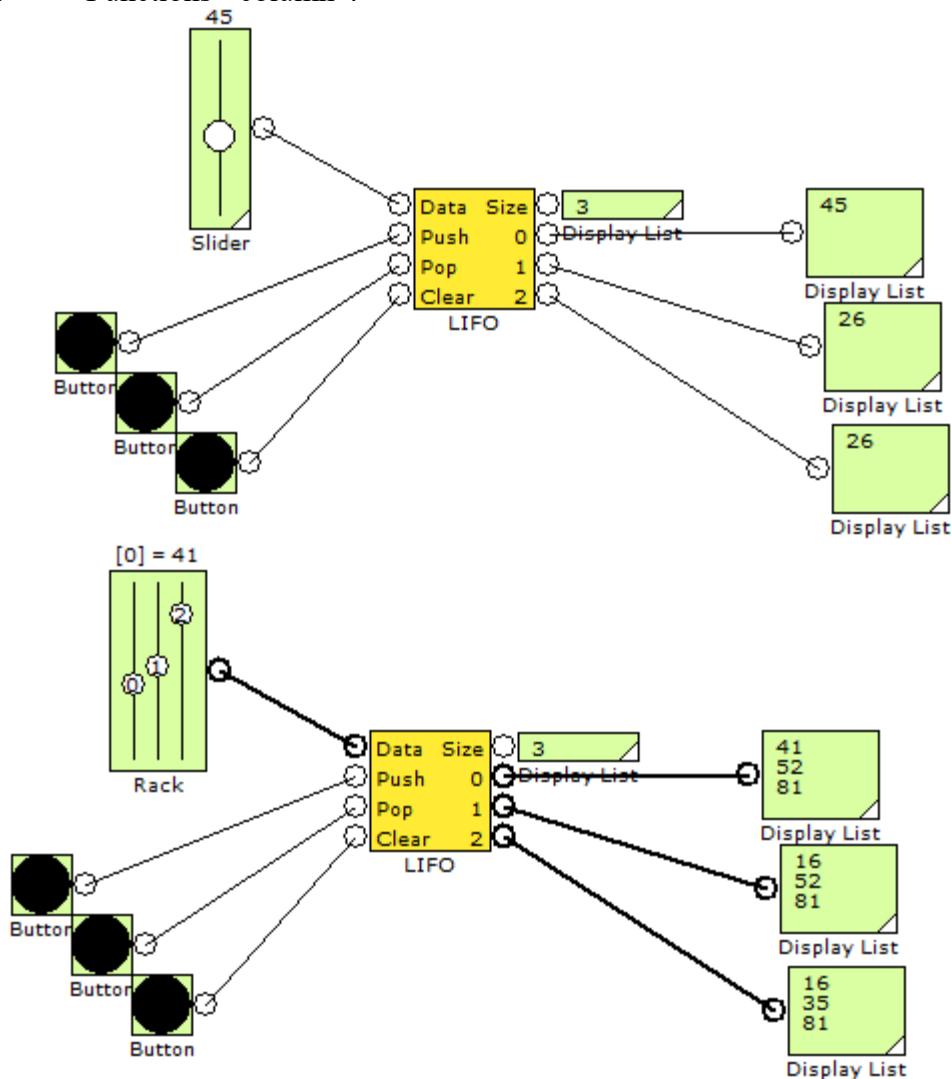
Letter Boxed

The Letter Boxed solves the Letter Boxed puzzle. Input a string array of characters for each side of the puzzle. The array can be 4 lines of 3 characters each. Set Trigger to true to solve the puzzle.



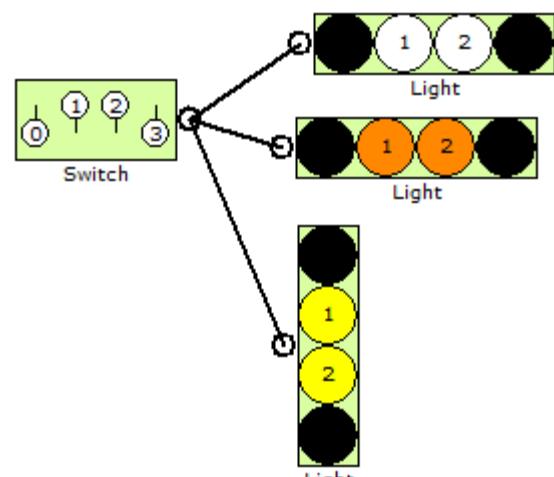
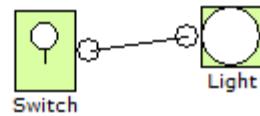
LIFO

The LIFO component stores data each time the in clock goes true. The output changes when the out clock goes true. Functions - column 4



Light

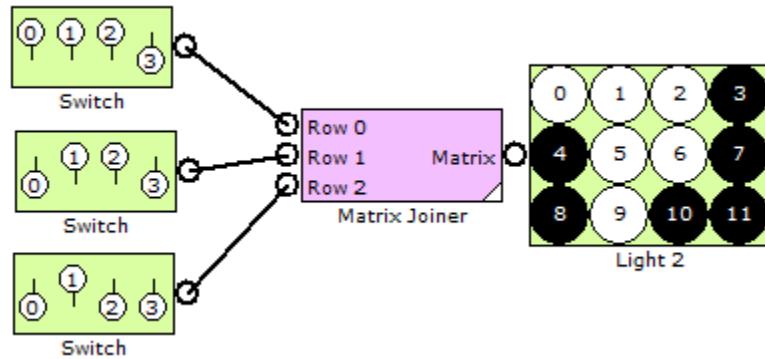
The Light goes on when the input is not zero or logic true. Controls - column 4



Light 2

The Light 2 goes on when the input is not zero or logic true.

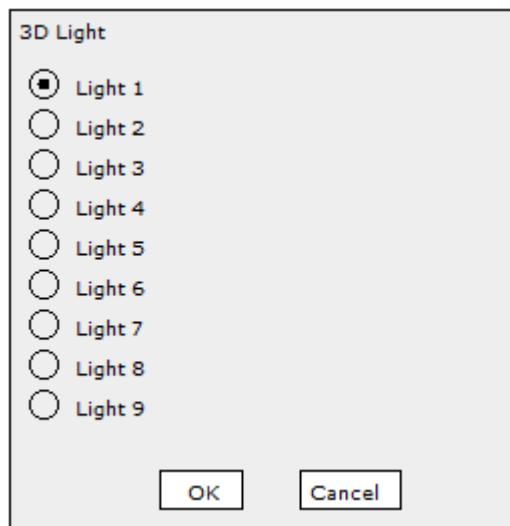
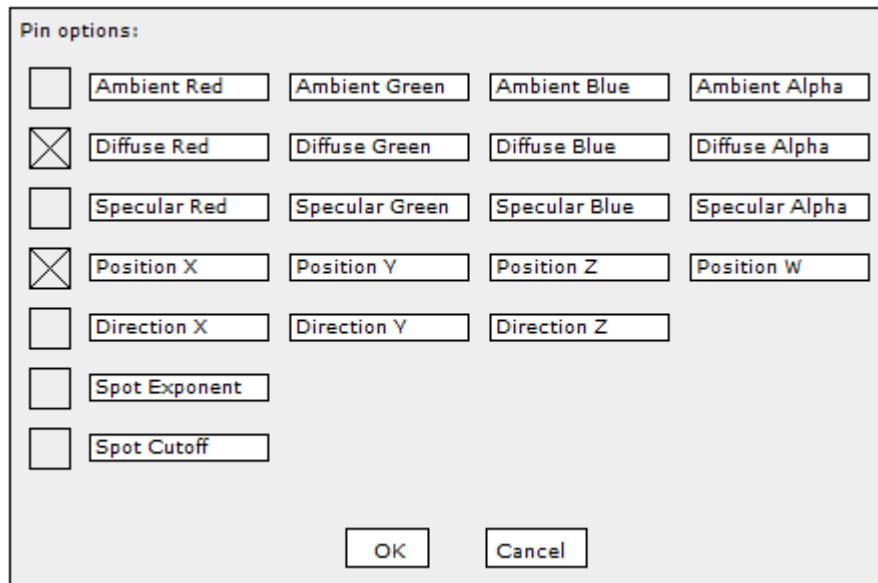
Controls - column 4

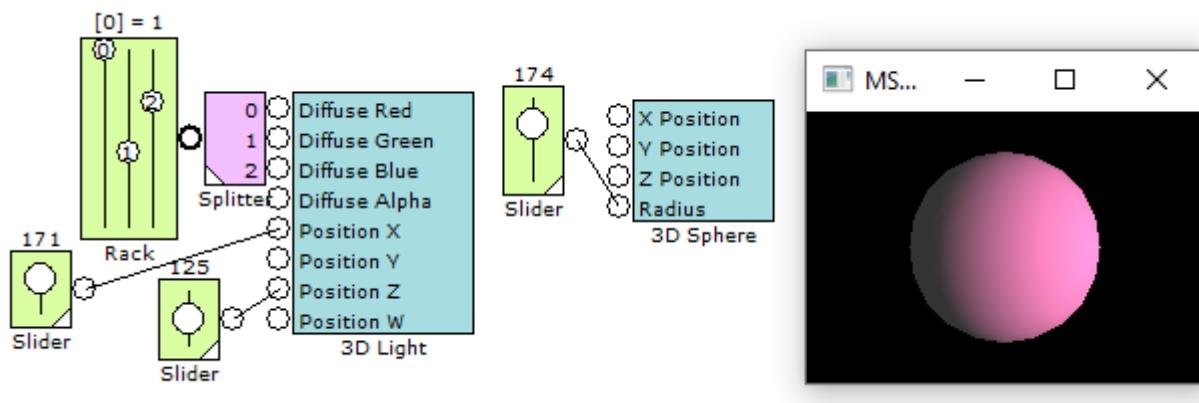
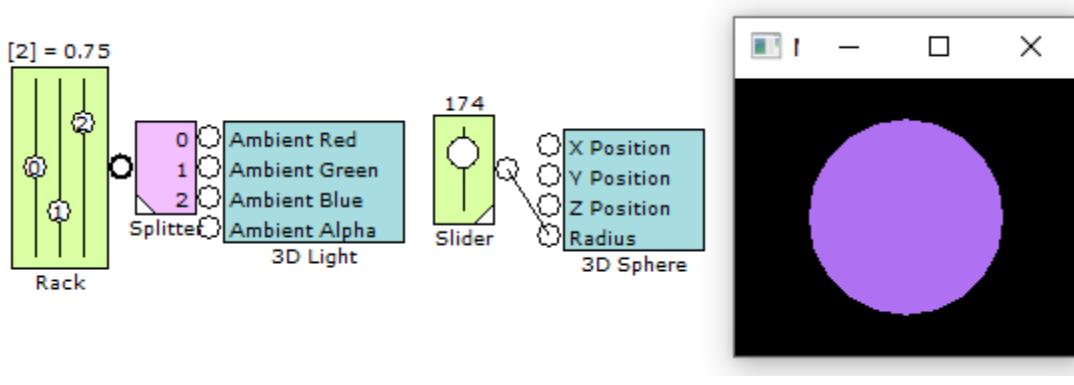


3D Light

The 3D Light controls various aspects of lighting in the 3D view window. The X, Y, and Z inputs set the position or direction of various aspects of the light. The [4x4] array input modifies the position.

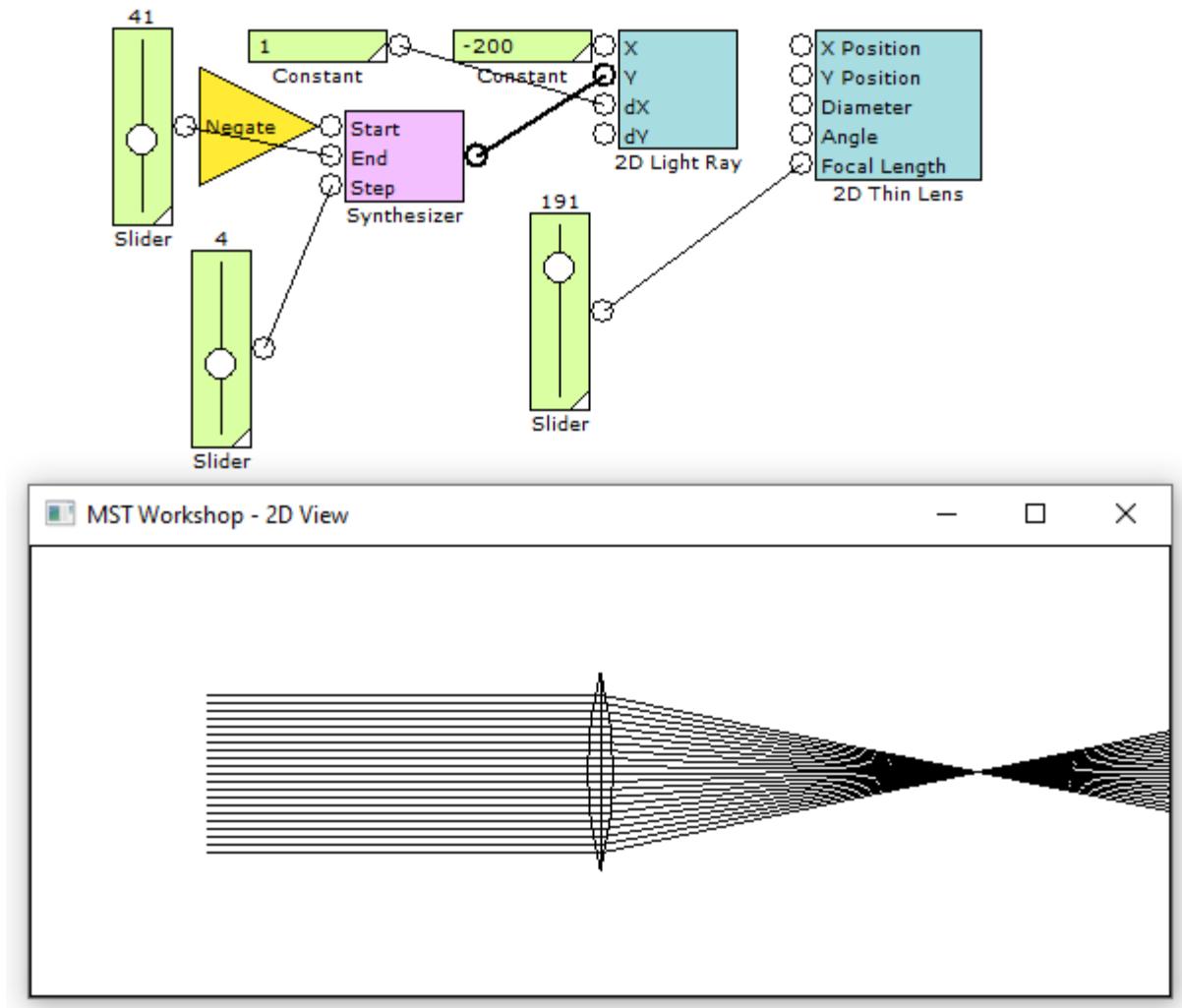
Drawings - column 5





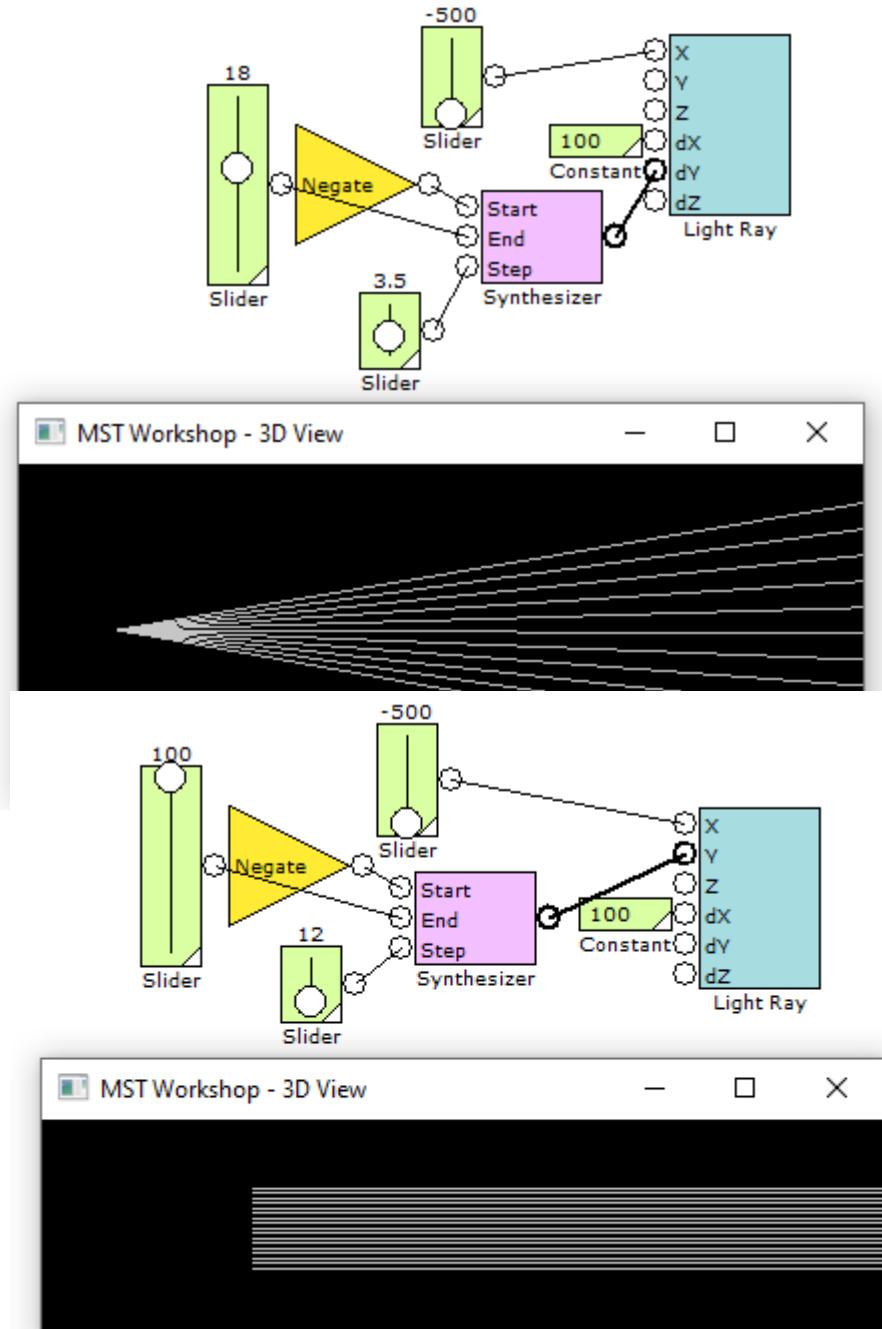
2D Light Ray

The 2D Light Ray component draws a ray of light in the 3D view window. The origin and direction determine how the ray progresses through the lenses. Drawings - column 3



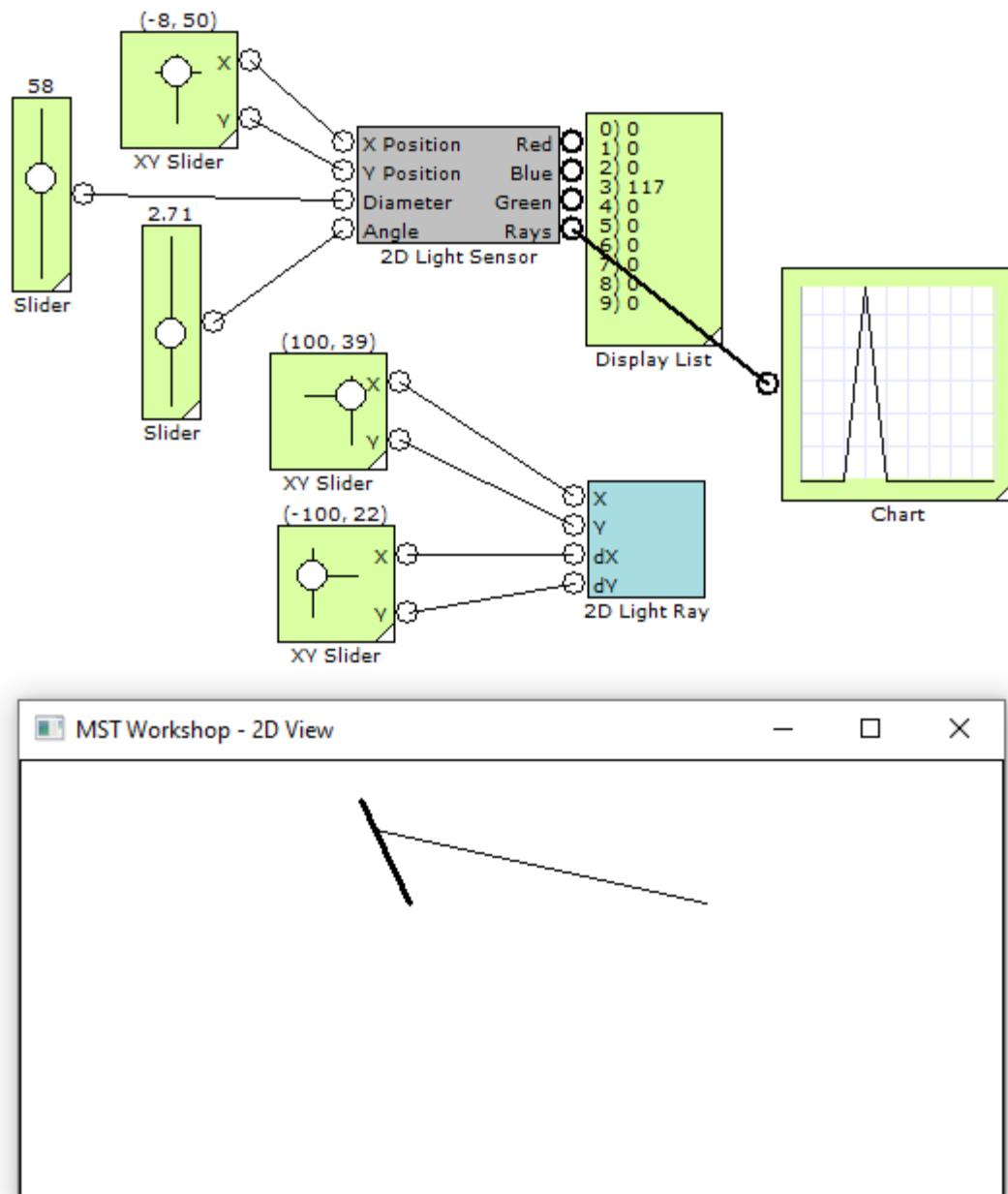
3D Light Ray

The 3D Light Ray component draws a ray of light in the 3D view window. The origin and direction determine how the ray progresses through the lenses. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation of the ray. Drawings - column 5



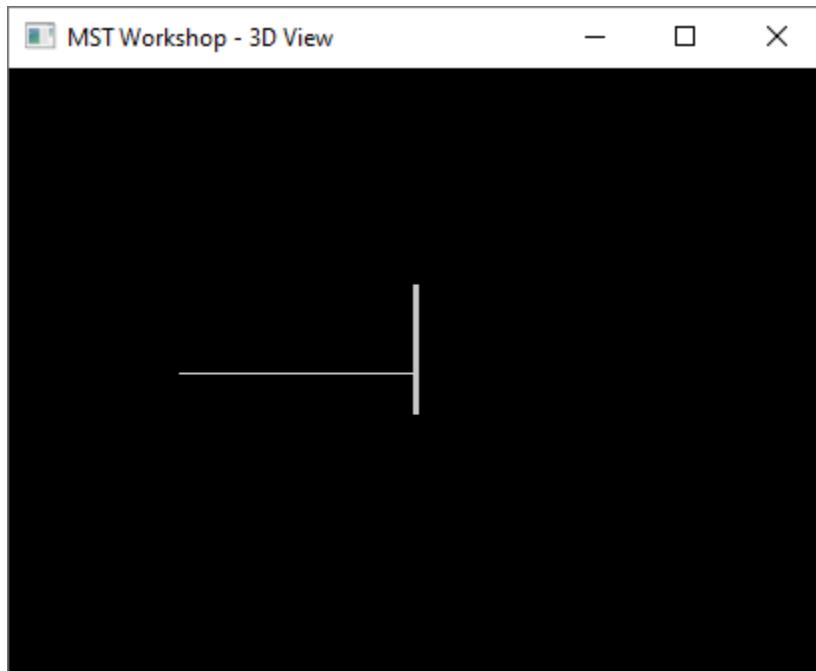
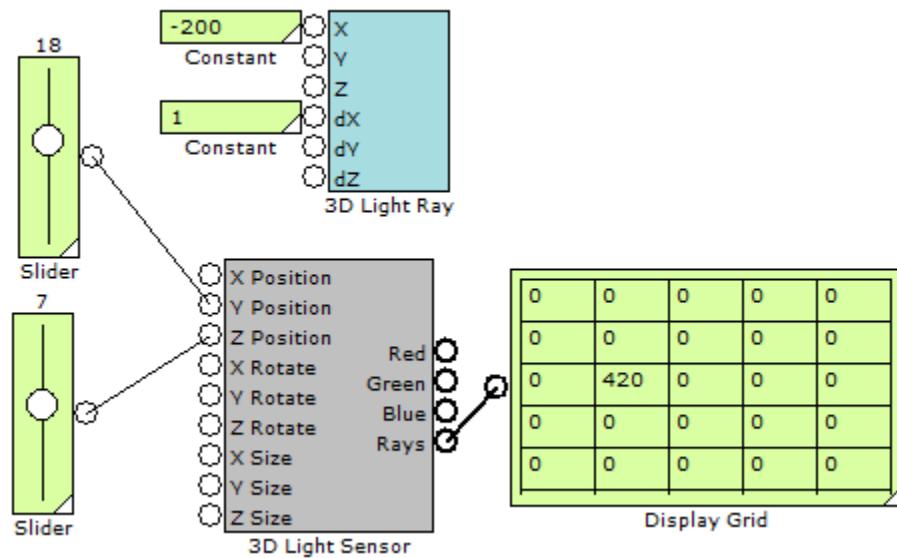
2D Light Sensor

The 2D Light Sensor component collects rays of light in the 2D view window. The origin and direction controls the placement of the sensor. Drawings - column 3



3D Light Sensor

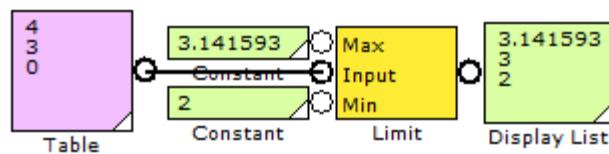
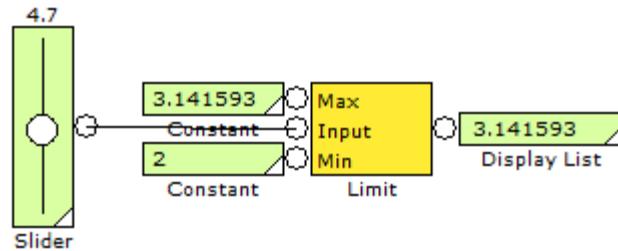
The 3D Light Sensor component collects rays of light in the 3D view window. The origin and direction controls the placement of the sensor. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation of the collector. Drawings - column 3



Limit

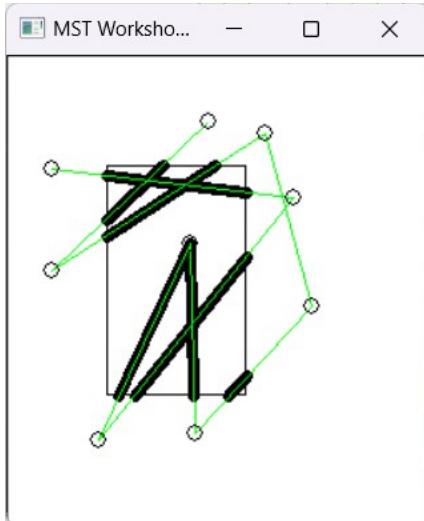
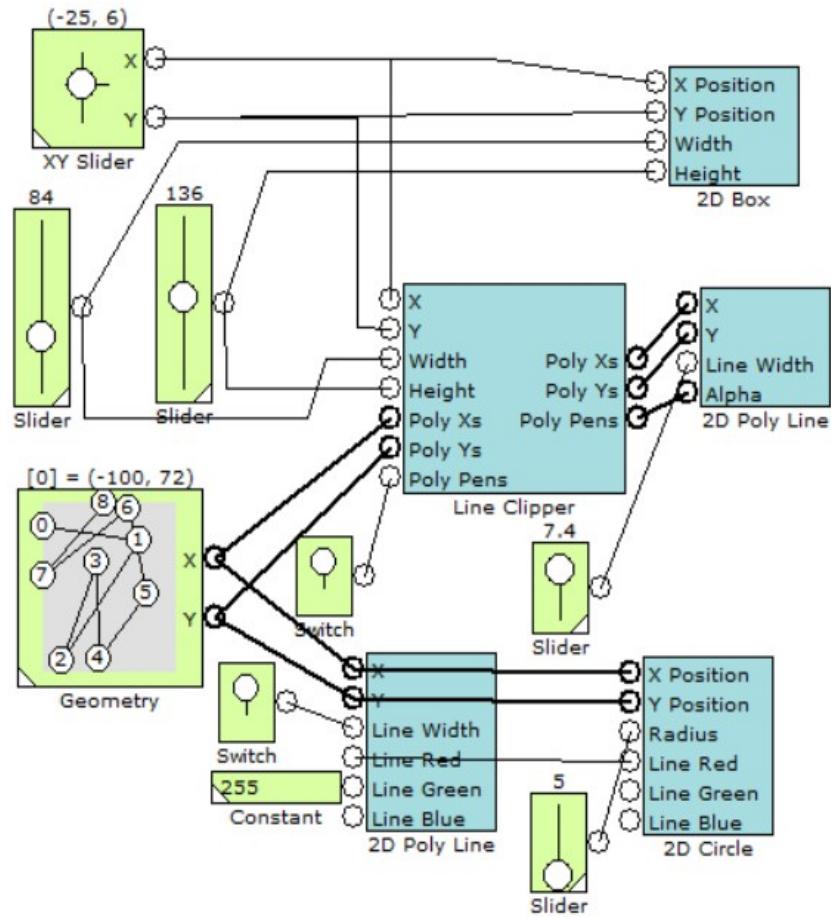
The Limit component limits the output to between the Max and Min values.

Functions - column 2



Line Clipper

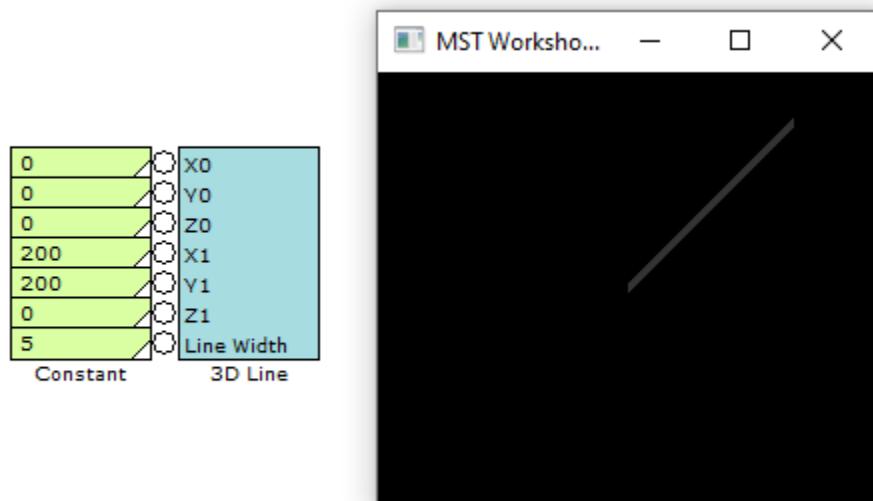
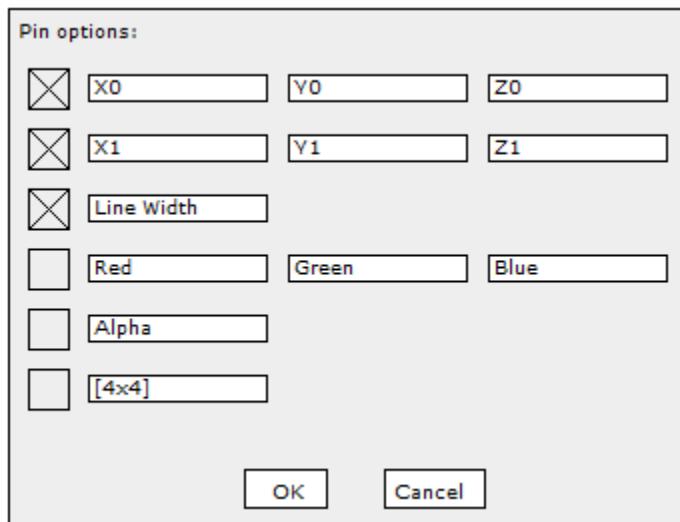
The Line Clipper component clips the input lines to fit exactly in the given rectangle. Drawings – column 2



3D Line

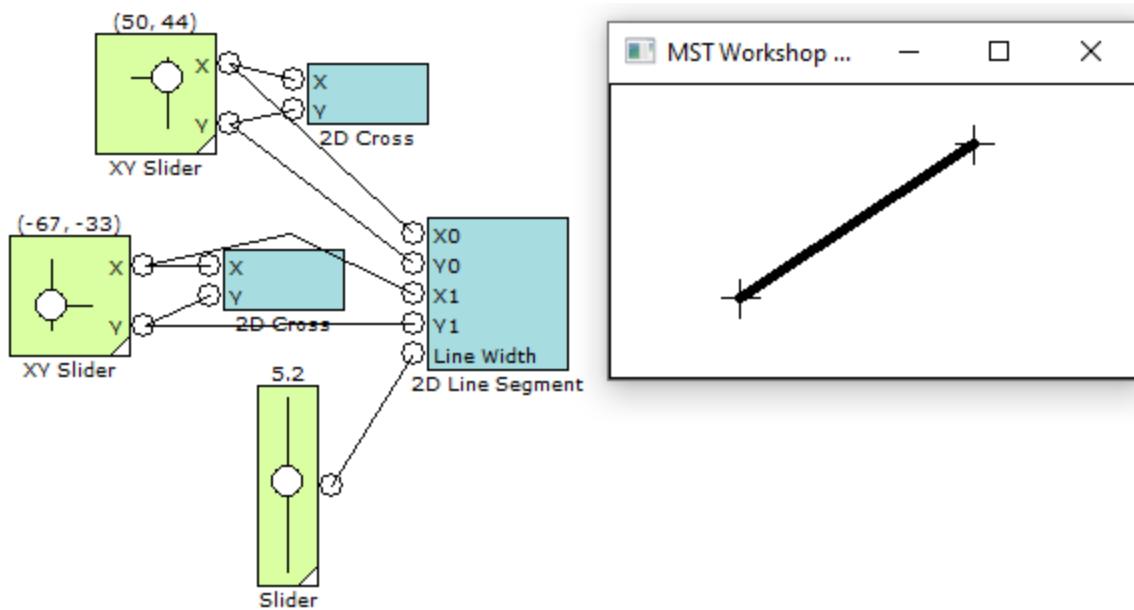
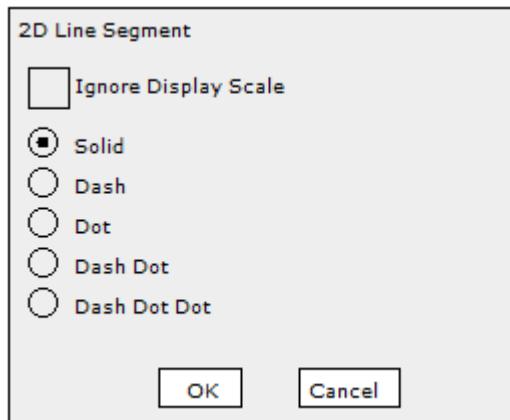
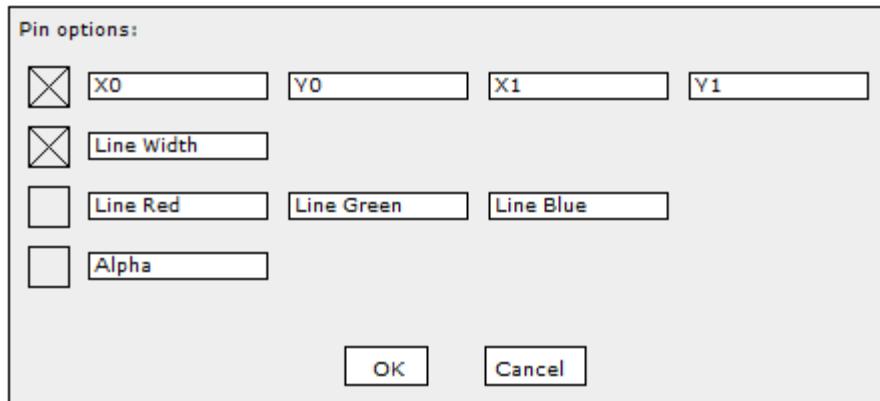
The 3D Line Segment component draws multiple lines in the 3D view window. The X, Y, and Z inputs set the start and end points. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation.

Drawings - column 4



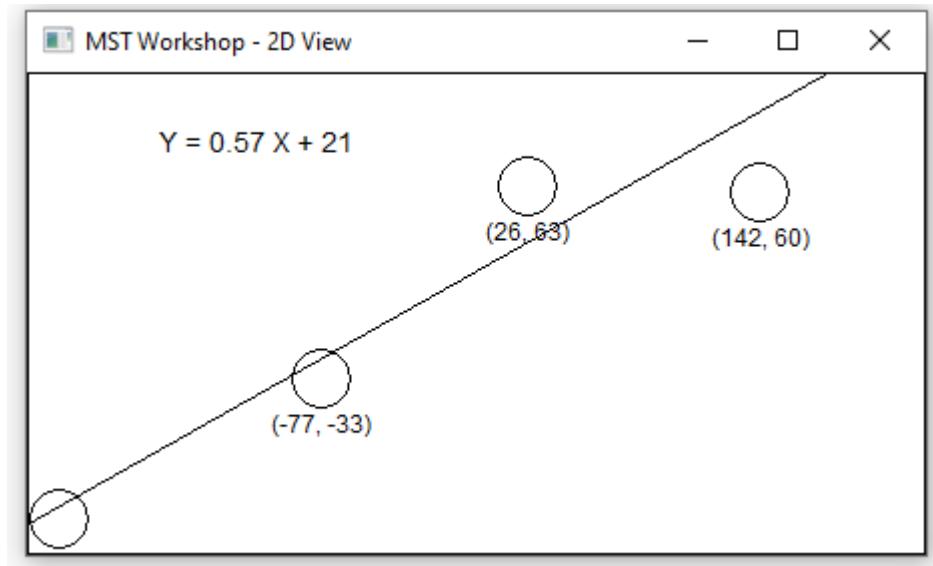
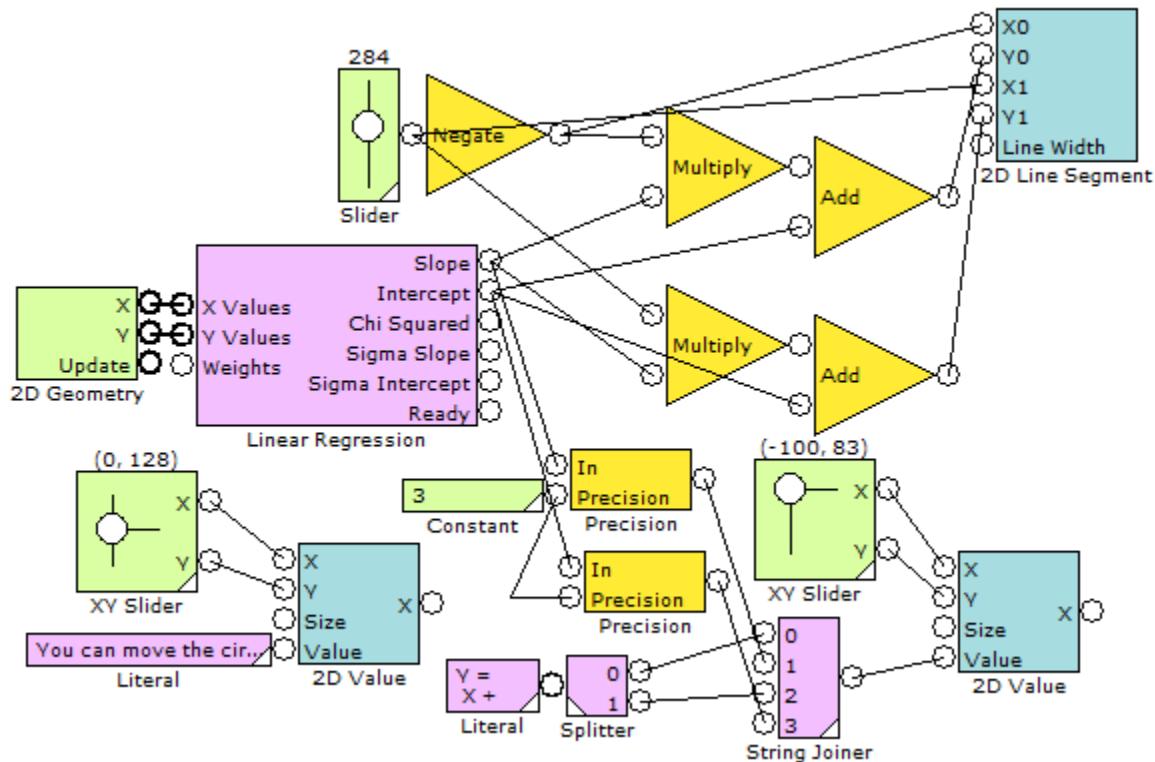
2D Line Segment

The 2D Line Segment component draws one or more line segments on the 2D canvas. Drawings - column 1



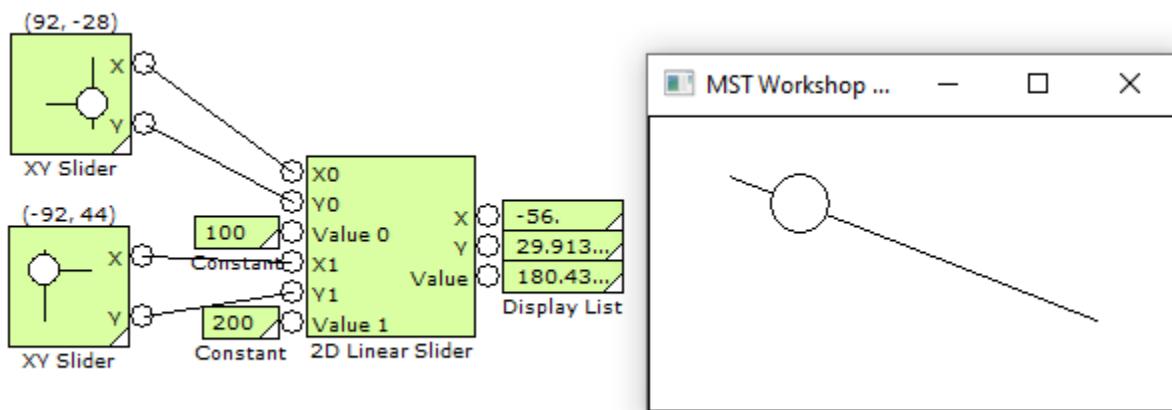
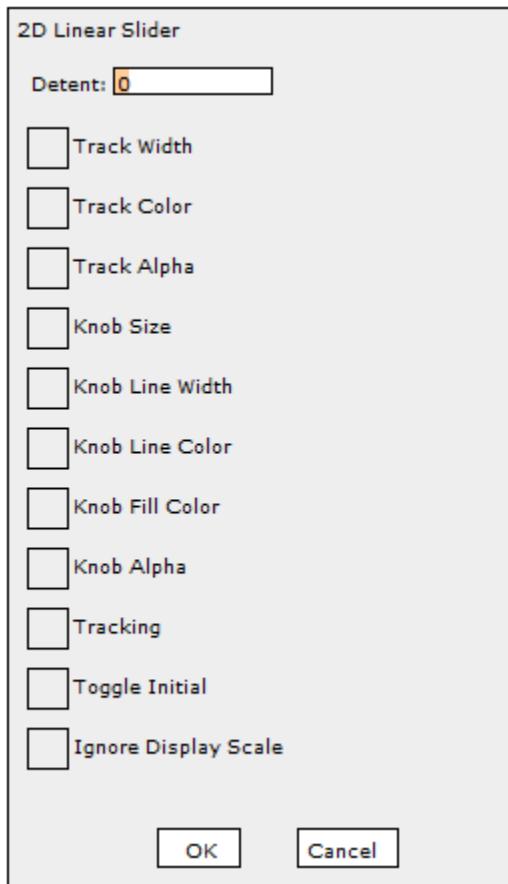
Linear Regression

The Linear Regression component calculates a linear fit to the input data. Arrays - column 5



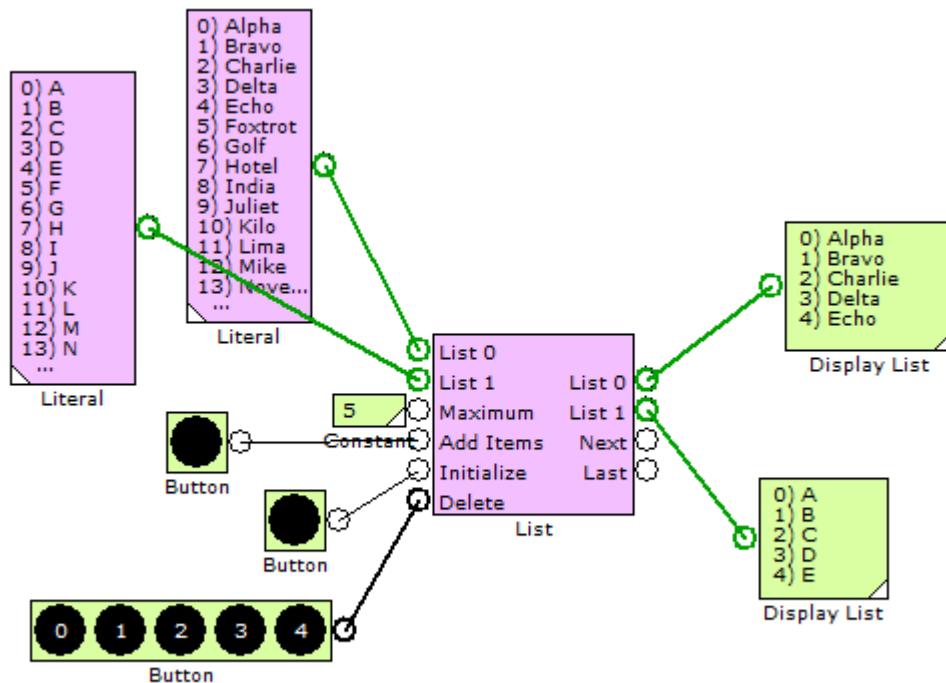
2D Linear Slider

The 2D Linear Slider outputs a number based on its dial(s) position(s). Controls - column 2



List

The List component lets you process lists starting at the beginning of the list. Input one or more lists and they will be output when the Initialize input is triggered. You can restrict the number of items output using the Maximum input. Enable the Add Items input to refill the list after some are deleted. The Delete input indicates by a boolean array which items to delete. Arrays - column 1



Literal

The Literal component lets you create a list of text strings. Arrays - column 6

[Move To Top](#)

[Move Up](#)

[Move Down](#)

[Move To Bottom](#)

[Paste w/commas](#)

[Paste w/tabs](#)

[Paste w/NewLines](#)

[Read File w/commas...](#)

[Read File w/tabs...](#)

[Read File w/NewLines...](#)

[US State Names](#)

[US Capital Names](#)

[Stress Test](#)

[Delete](#)

[Details...](#)

[Duplicate](#)

[Edit Label...](#)

[Set Value Count...](#)

[Edit Literal Values...](#)

[Get a File Path...](#)

[Alphabet](#)

[Phonetic](#)

[Greek](#)

[Cards](#)

[Lorem Ipsum](#)

[Pi 100 places](#)

[e 100 places](#)

Number of Values:

OK

Cancel

0) A
1) B
2) C
3) D
4) E
5) F
6) G
7) H
8) I
9) J
10) K
11) L
12) M
13) N
14) O
15) P
16) Q
17) R
18) S
19) T
20) U
21) V
22) W
23) X
24) Y
25) Z

Literal

0) Alpha
1) Bravo
2) Charlie
3) Delta
4) Echo
5) Foxtrot
6) Golf
7) Hotel
8) India
9) Juliet
10) Kilo
11) Lima
12) Mike
13) November
14) Oscar
15) Papa
16) Quebec
17) Romeo
18) Sierra
19) Tango
20) Uniform
21) Victor
22) Whiskey
23) X-ray
24) Yankee
25) Zulu

Literal

0) Alpha
1) Beta
2) Gamma
3) Delta
4) Epsilon
5) Zeta
6) Eta
7) Theta
8) Iota
9) Kappa
10) Lambda
11) Mu
12) Nu
13) Xi
14) Omicron
15) Pi
16) Rho
17) Sigma
18) Tau
19) Upsilon
20) Phi
21) Chi
22) Psi
23) Omega

Literal

0) Alabama
1) Alaska
2) Arizona
3) Arkansas
4) California
5) Colorado
6) Connecticut
7) Delaware
8) Florida
9) Georgia
10) Hawaii
11) Idaho
12) Illinois
13) Indiana
14) Iowa
15) Kansas
16) Kentucky
17) Louisiana
18) Maine
19) Maryland
20) Massachusetts
21) Michigan
22) Minnesota
23) Mississippi
24) Missouri
...

Literal

0) Montgomery
1) Juneau
2) Phoenix
3) Little Rock
4) Sacramento
5) Denver
6) Hartford
7) Dover
8) Tallahassee
9) Atlanta
10) Honolulu
11) Boise
12) Springfield
13) Indianapolis
14) Des Moines
15) Topeka
16) Frankfort
17) Baton Rou...
18) Augusta
19) Annapolis
20) Boston
21) Lansing
22) Saint Paul
23) Jackson
24) Jefferson C...

Literal

Lore ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut lab...

Literal

3.1415926535897932384626433832795028841971693993751058209749445923078164062862...

Literal

2.7182818284590452353602874713526624977572470936999595749669676277240766303535...

...

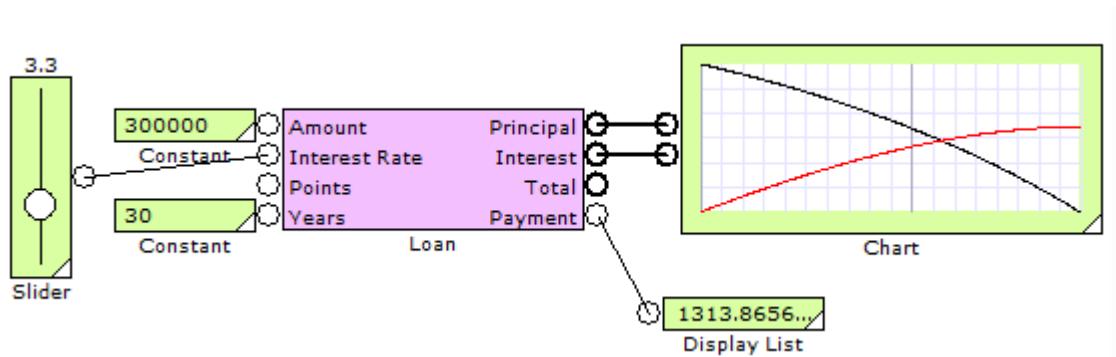
MST Workshop 9.50

321

5/7/2023

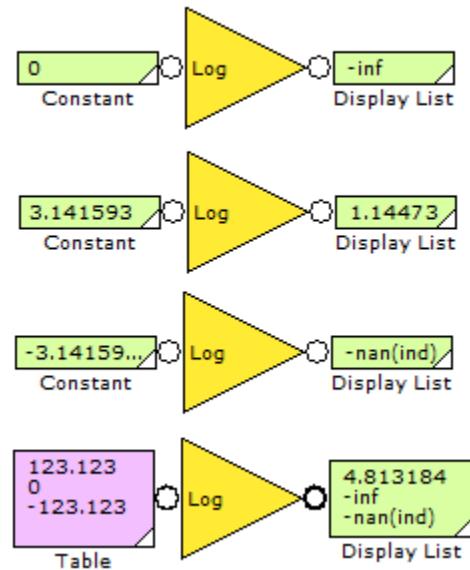
Loan

The Loan component calculate the monthly payment on an loan. Arrays - column 5



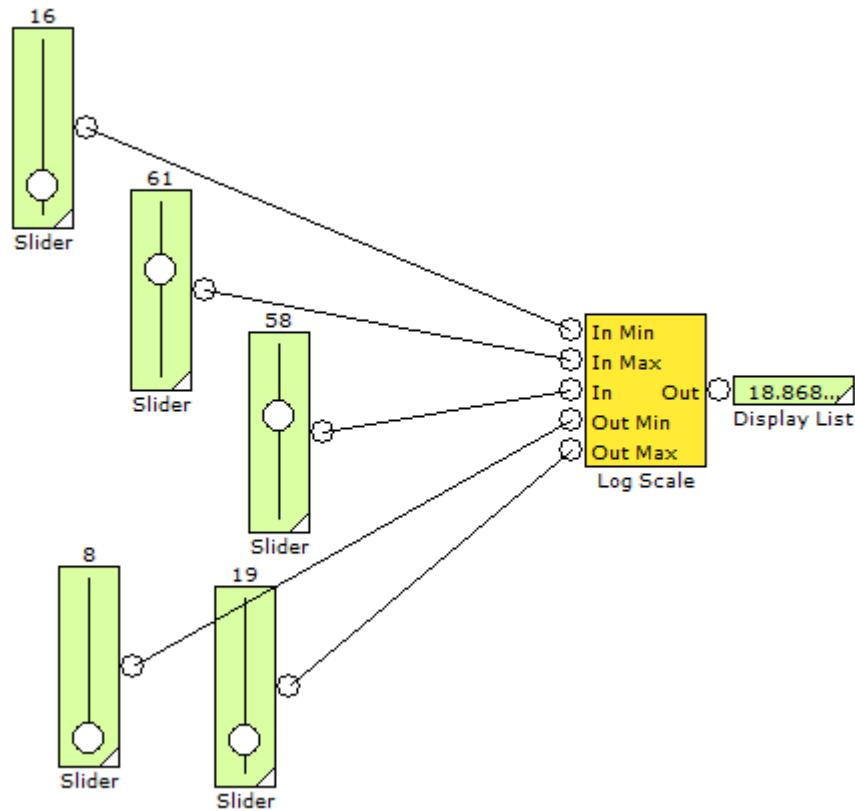
Log

The Log component calculate the logarithm of the input base e. Input can be scalar or an array.
Functions - column 1



Log Scale

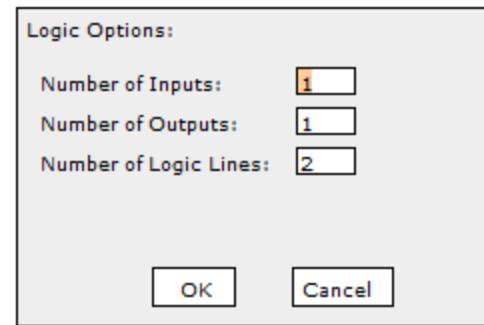
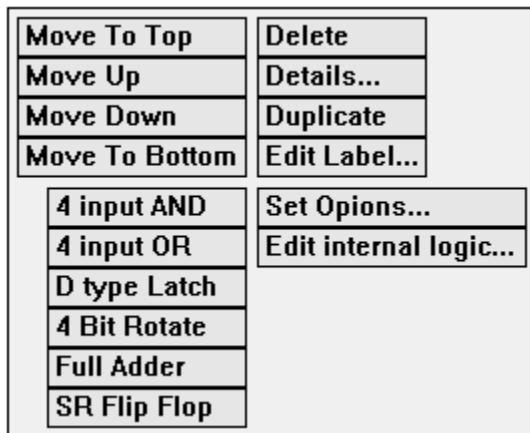
The Log Scale component scales its inputs from a linear range to a logarithmic range. Functions - column 5



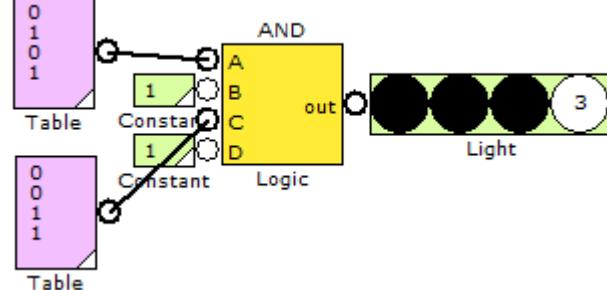
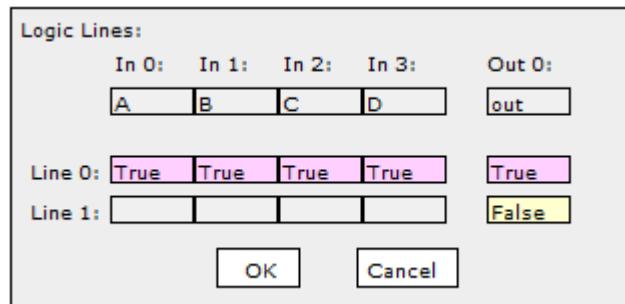
Logic

The Logic component lets you create advanced logic in a single component.

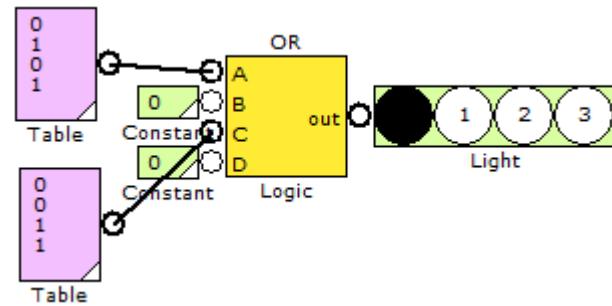
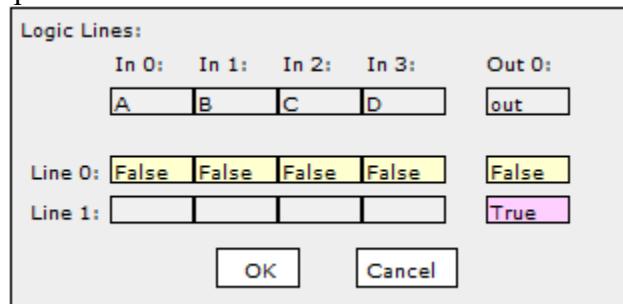
Functions - column 3



4 input AND



4 input OR

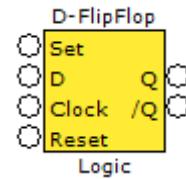


D type Latch

Logic Lines:

In 0:	In 1:	In 2:	In 3:	Out 0:	Out 1:
Set	D	Clock	Reset	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> /Q

Line 0:	True			False	True	False
Line 1:	False			True	False	True
Line 2:	False	True	Rise	False	True	False
Line 3:	False	False	Rise	False	False	True

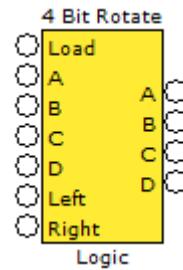


4 Bit Rotate

Logic Lines:

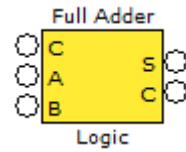
In 0:	In 1:	In 2:	In 3:	In 4:	In 5:	In 6:	Out 0:	Out 1:	Out 2:	Out 3:
Load	A	B	C	D	Left	Right	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Line 0:	Rise					False	False	In 1	In 2	In 3	In 4
Line 1:	False					Rise	False	Out 1	Out 2	Out 3	Out 0
Line 2:	False					False	Rise	Out 3	Out 0	Out 1	Out 2



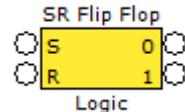
Full Adder

Logic Lines:					
	In 0:	In 1:	In 2:	Out 0:	Out 1:
	C	A	B	S	C
Line 0:	False	False	False	False	False
Line 1:	True	False	False	True	False
Line 2:	False	True	False	True	False
Line 3:	True	True	False	False	True
Line 4:	False	False	True	True	False
Line 5:	True	False	True	False	True
Line 6:	False	True	True	False	True
Line 7:	True	True	True	True	True



SR Flip Flop

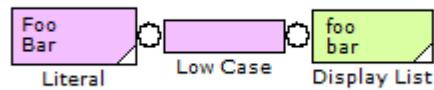
Logic Lines:					
	In 0:	In 1:		Out 0:	Out 1:
	S	R		0	1
Line 0:	Rise			True	False
Line 1:		Rise		False	True



Low Case

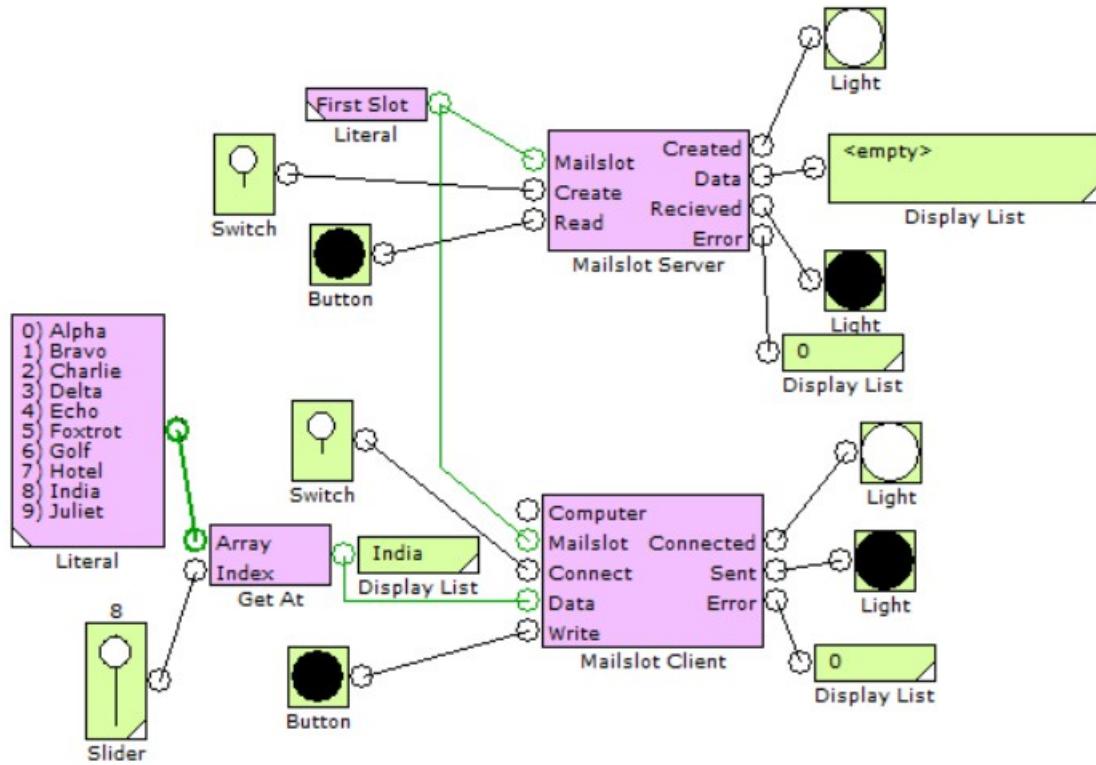
The Low Case component changes the input string to lower case characters.

Arrays - column 6



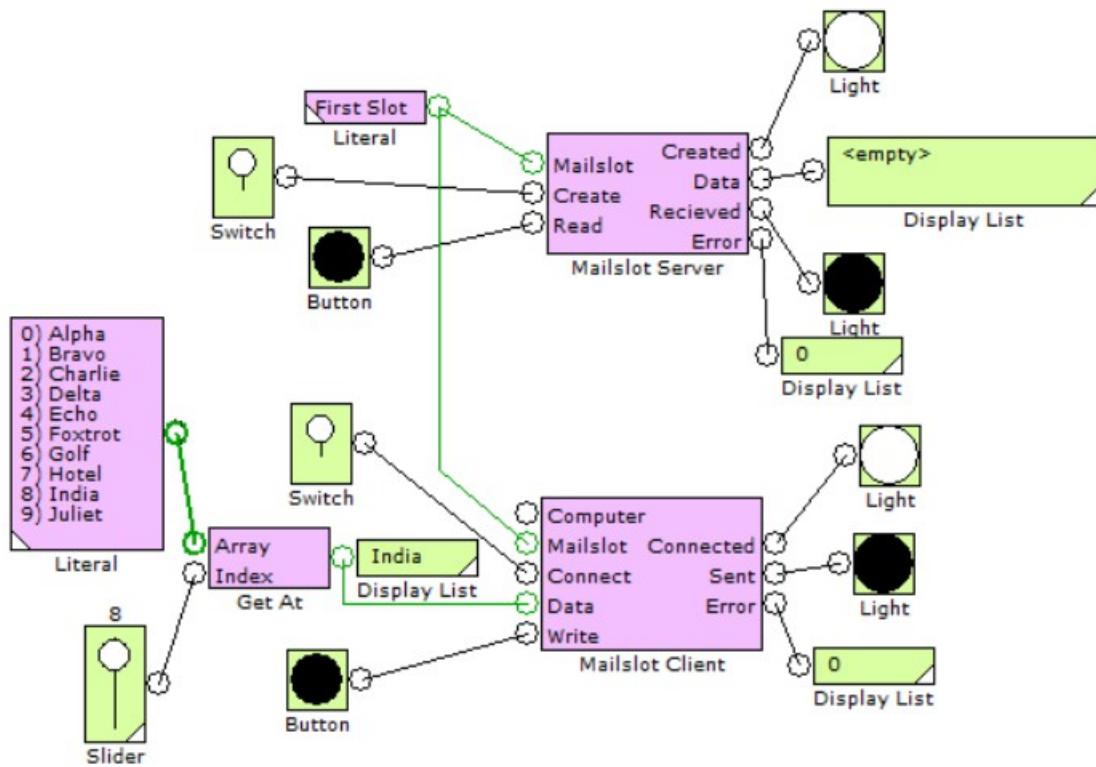
Mailslot Client

The Mailslot Client component can open a Mailslot and write text to it. Mailslots can be on the same computer or other computers on the same local network. Arrays - column 6



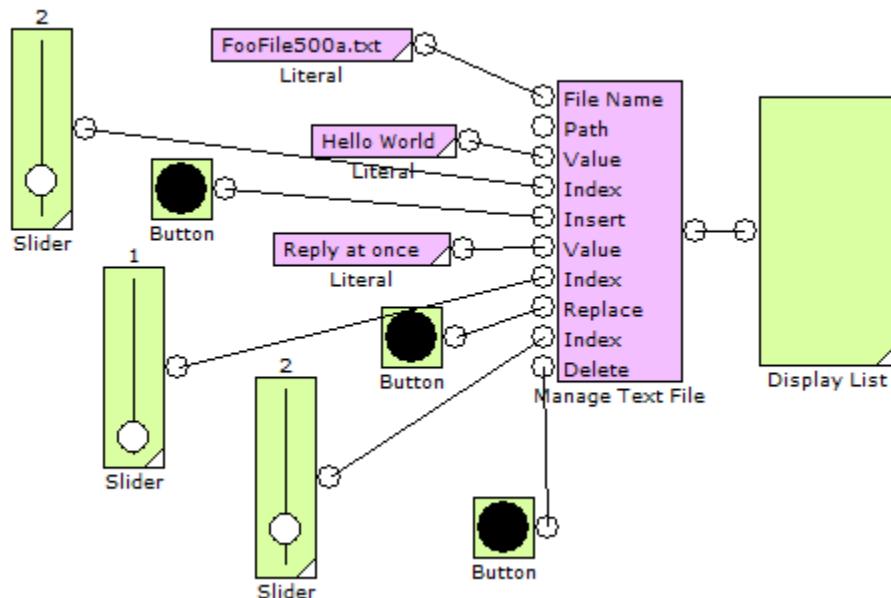
Mailslot Server

The Mailslot Server component can create Mailslots and read from them. Mailslots can be on the same computer or other computers on the same local network. Arrays - column 6



Manage Text File

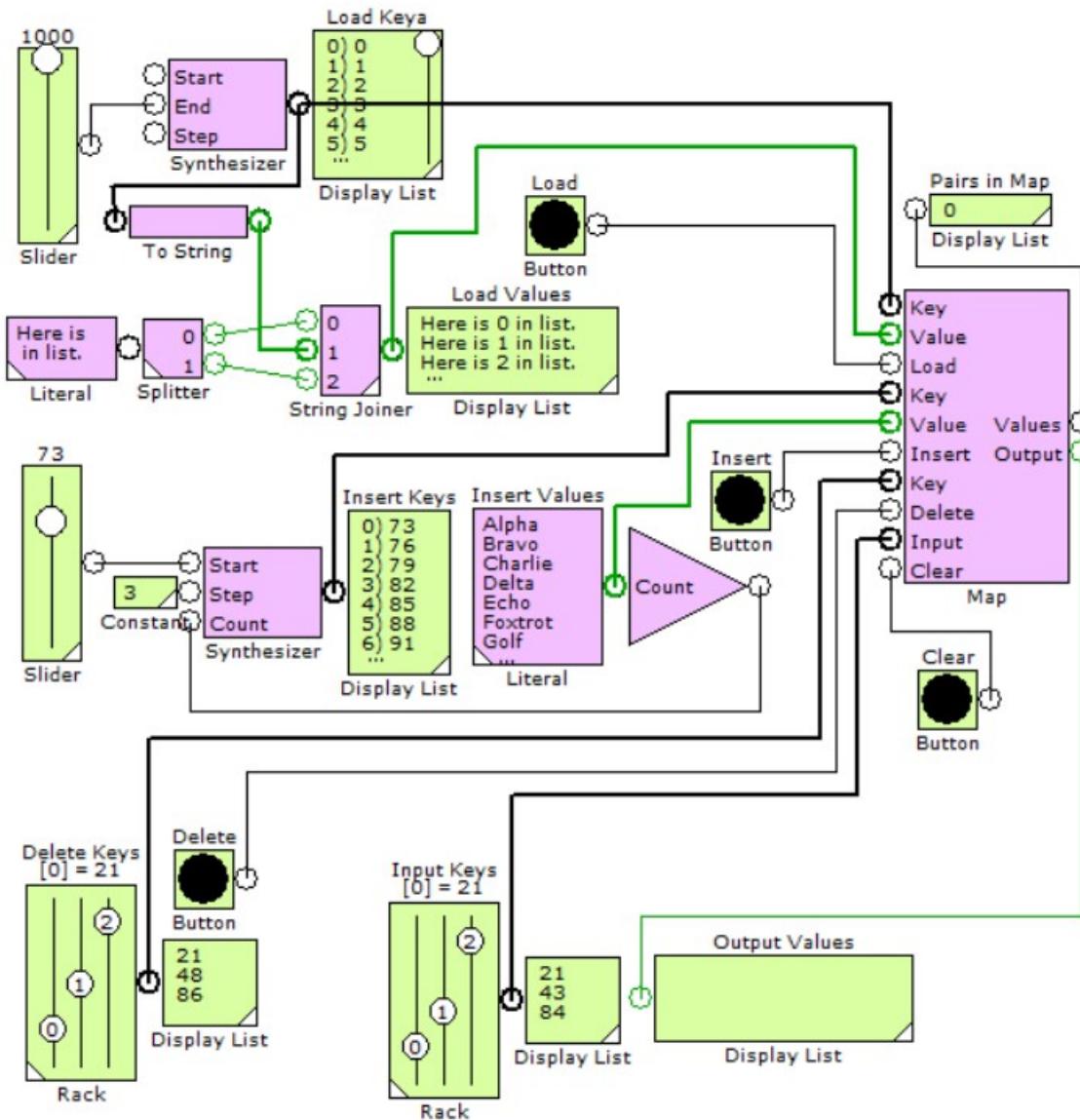
The Manage Text File component creates a text file. Use the Value, Index and Insert inputs to add new values. Use the Value, Index and Replace inputs to replace a value. Use the Index and Delete inputs to delete a value. Arrays - column 7



Map

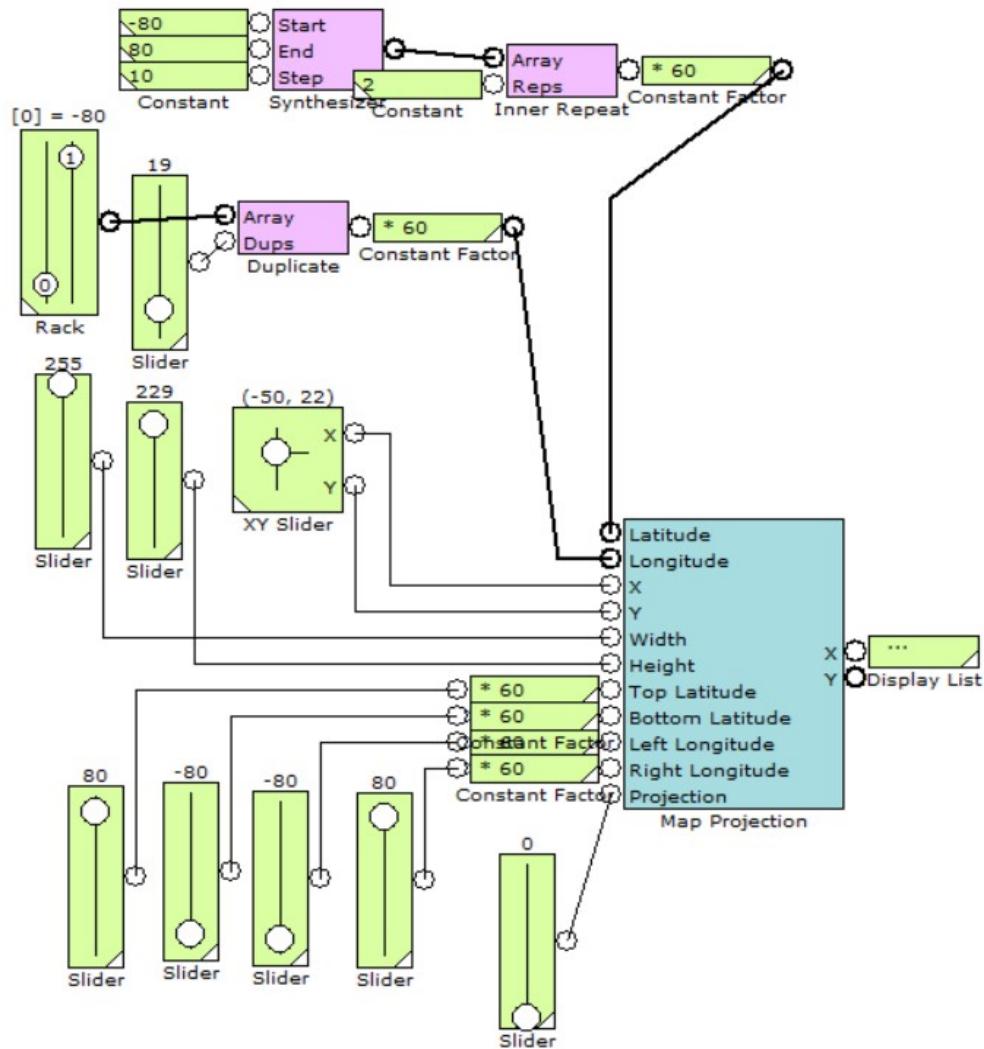
The Map component holds a list of Key Value pairs. Keys are integers and Values are strings. You can load the pairs all at once with the Load command or insert and delete them one at a time or in groups with the Insert and Delete commands. Clear empties the Map completely. A key(s) at the Input will result in the corresponding Value(s) at the Output. Keys are unique, so inserting duplicate keys will be ignored.

Arrays – column 1



Map Projection

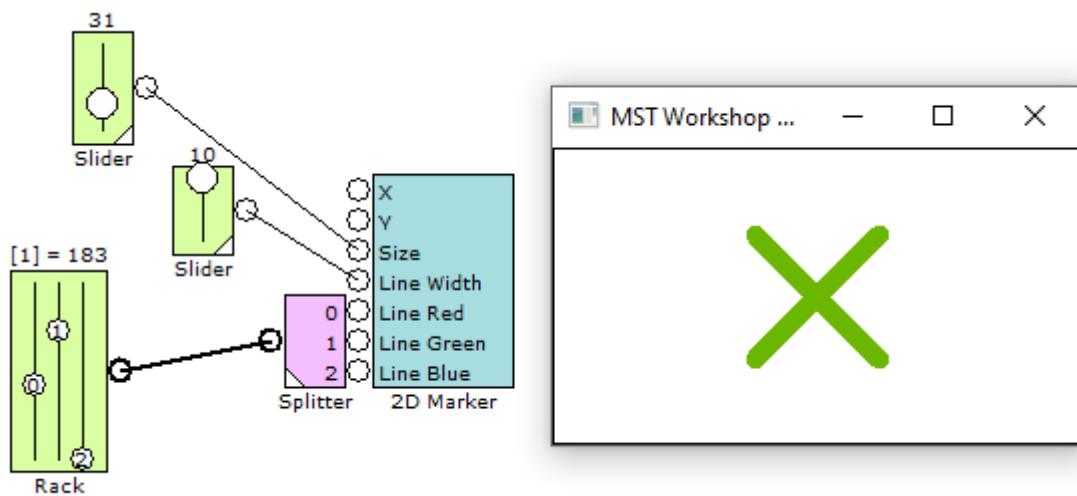
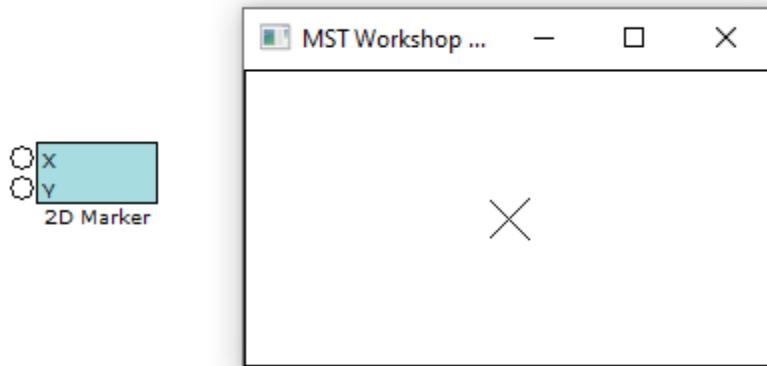
The Map Projection component projects a drawing from Latitude, Longitude coordinates to X, Y coordinates. Drawings – column 1



2D Marker

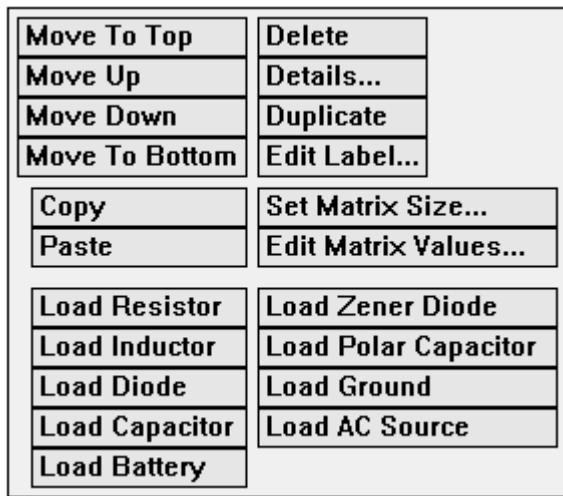
The 2D Marker component draws an X at the X, Y location.

Drawings - column 1



Matrix

The Matrix component is used to create a two dimensional matrix of numbers. Arrays - column 1



Matrix

Columns

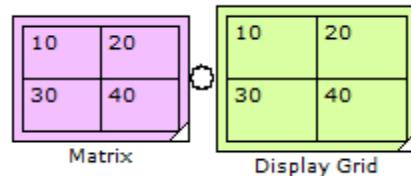
Rows

OK **Cancel**

Matrix: Col 1: Col 2:

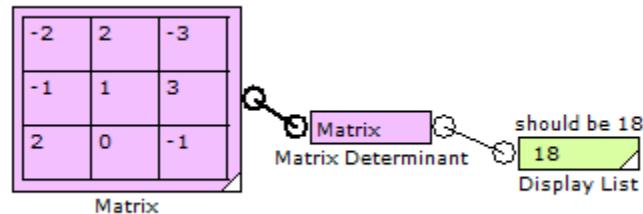
Row 0:	<input type="text" value="10"/>	<input type="text" value="20"/>
Row 1:	<input type="text" value="30"/>	<input type="text" value="40"/>

OK **Cancel**



Matrix Determinant

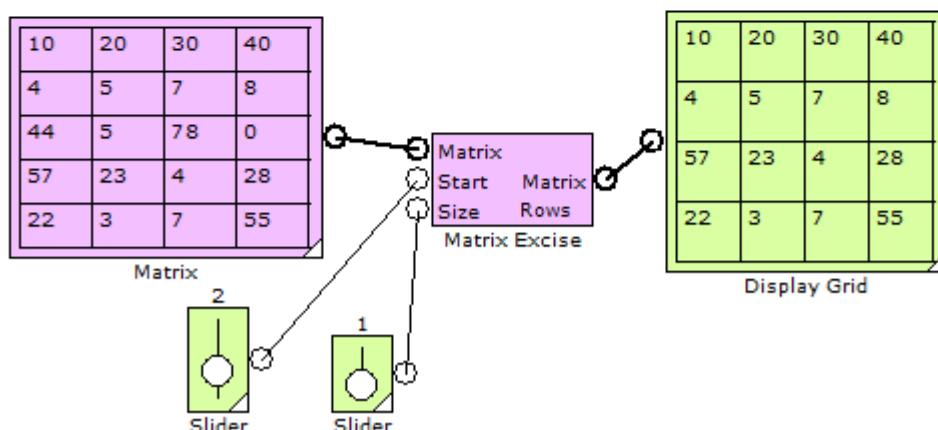
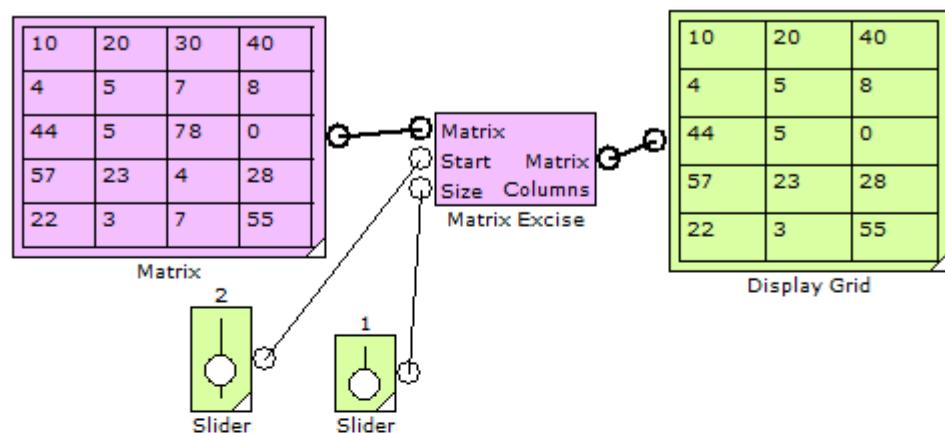
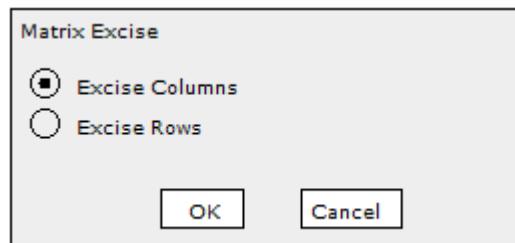
The Matrix Determinant component returns the determinant of a matrix. Input matrix must be square.
Arrays - column 4



Matrix Excise

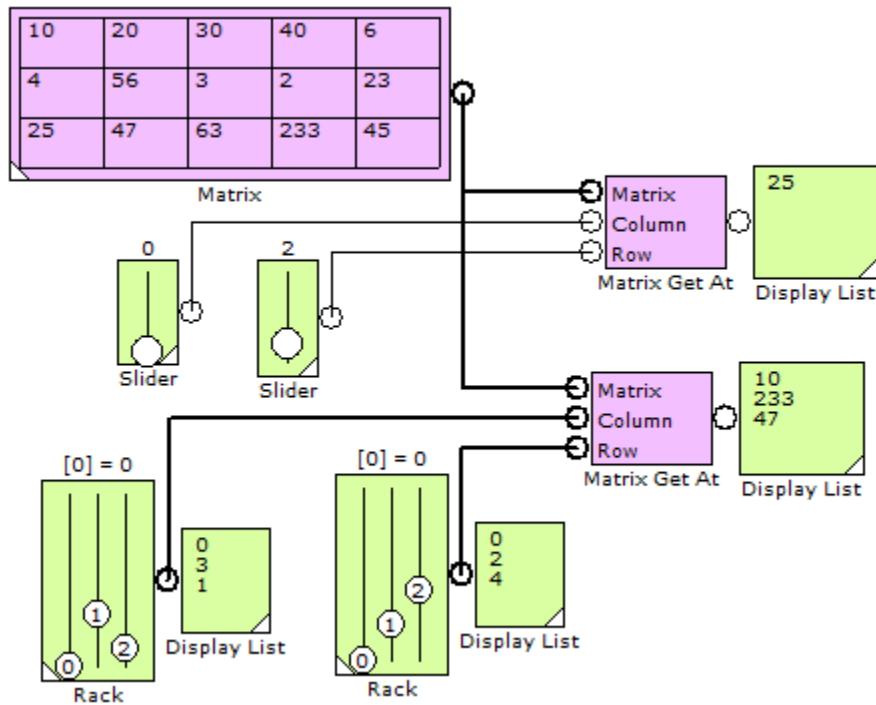
The Matrix Excise component removes a portion of the array. From the menu choose either X or Y direction. Input the number of the first value in X or Y, and the size in X or Y you want to remove.

Arrays - column 4



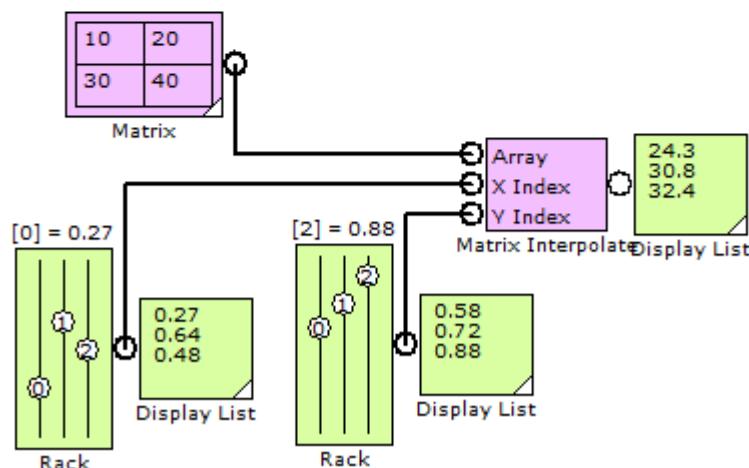
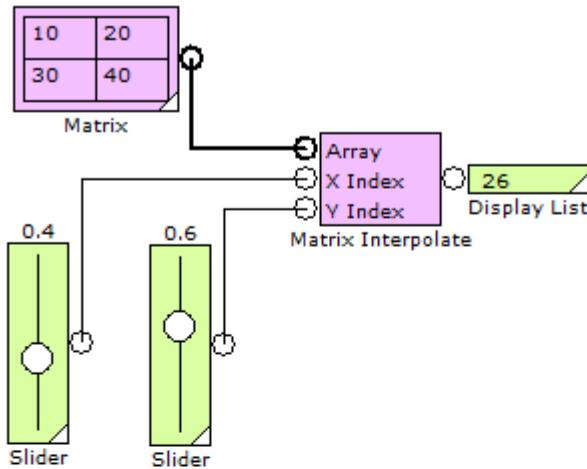
Matrix Get At

The Matrix Get At component gets the Array value at the X and Y Index inputs. It outputs the value(s) at the positions given by the XY Index(s). Arrays - column 4



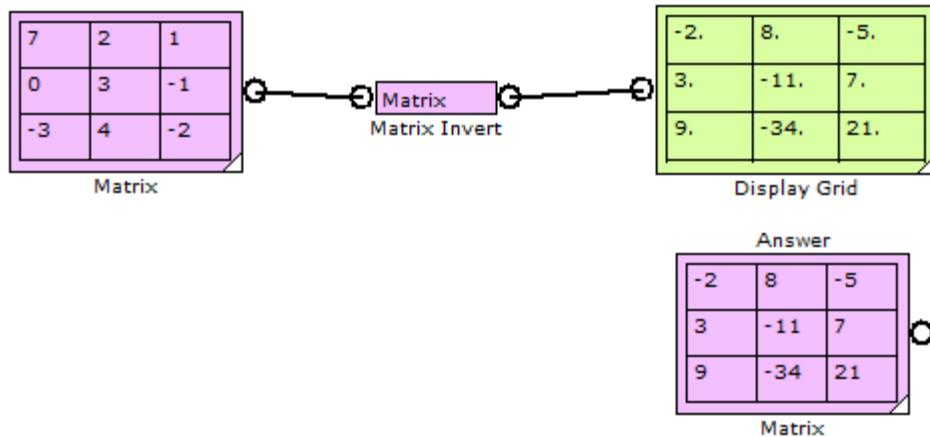
Matrix Interpolate

The Matrix Interpolate component gets the Matrix values around the Indexes input and interpolates. It outputs the value(s) at the xy positions given by the Index(s). Arrays - column 4



Matrix Invert

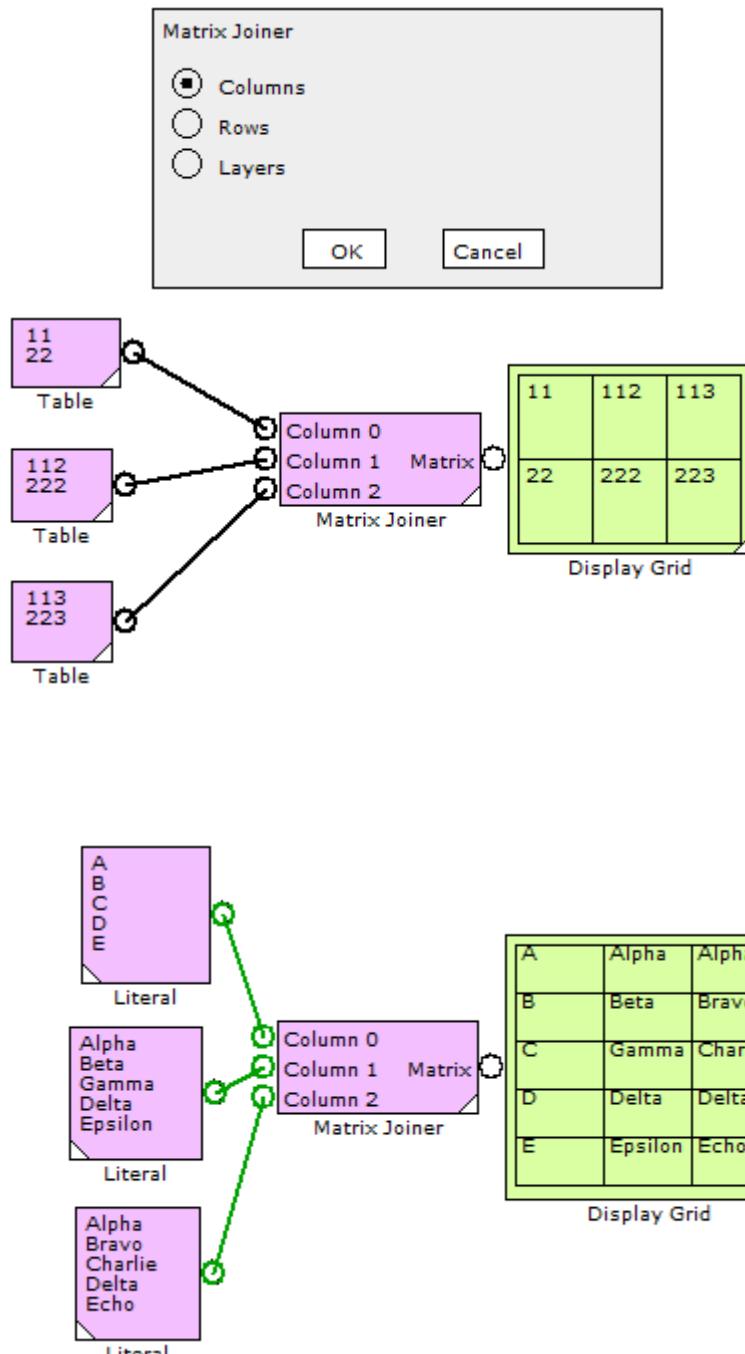
The Matrix Invert component computes the inverse of a square matrix. Arrays - column 4

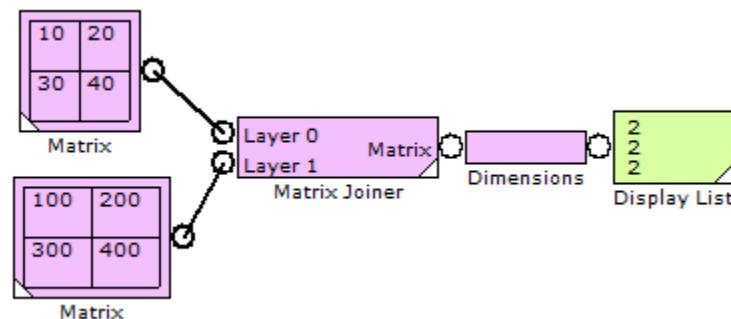
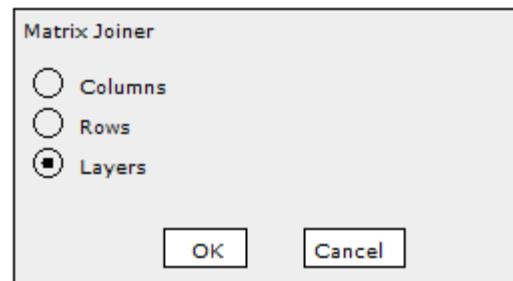
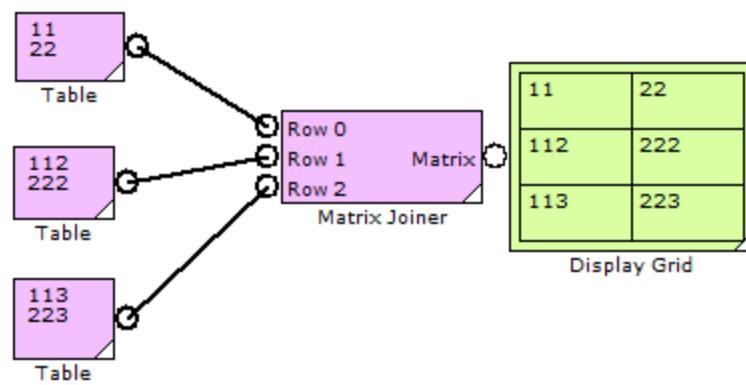
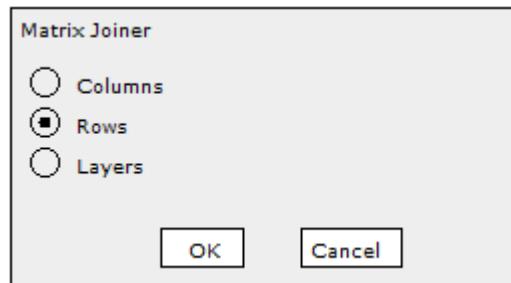


Matrix Joiner

The Matrix Joiner component joins matrices in the x direction into a single matrix.

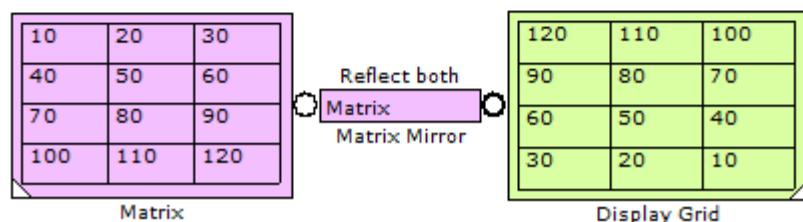
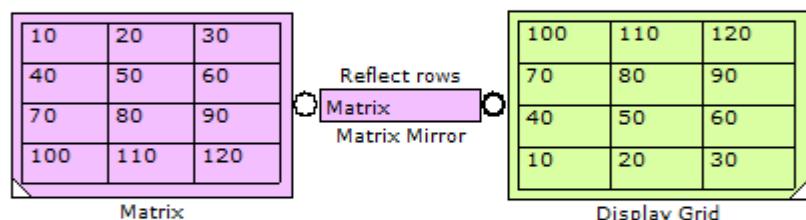
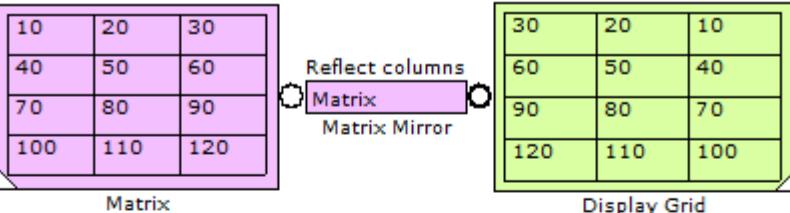
Arrays - column 4





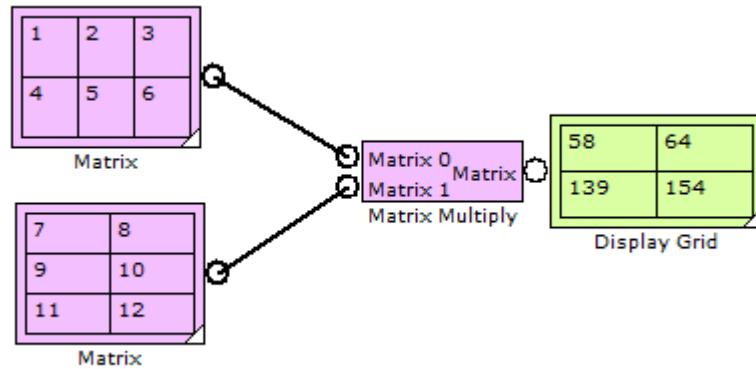
Matrix Mirror

The Matrix Mirror component returns the matrix mirrored in rows, columns, or both. Use the Options menu to decide.



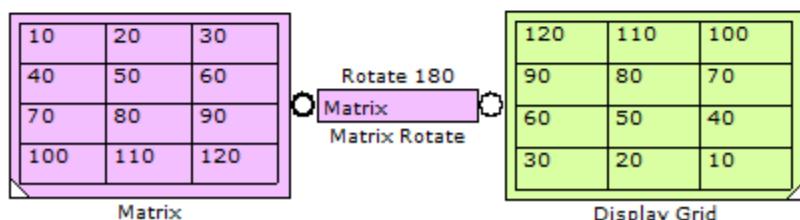
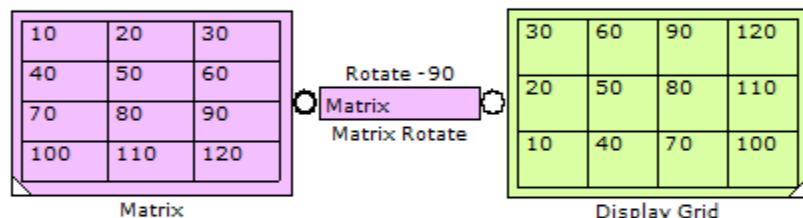
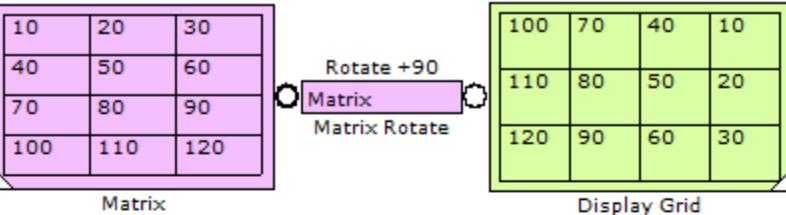
Matrix Multiply

The Matrix Multiply component multiplies two matrices and outputs a matrix and its size.
Arrays
- column 4



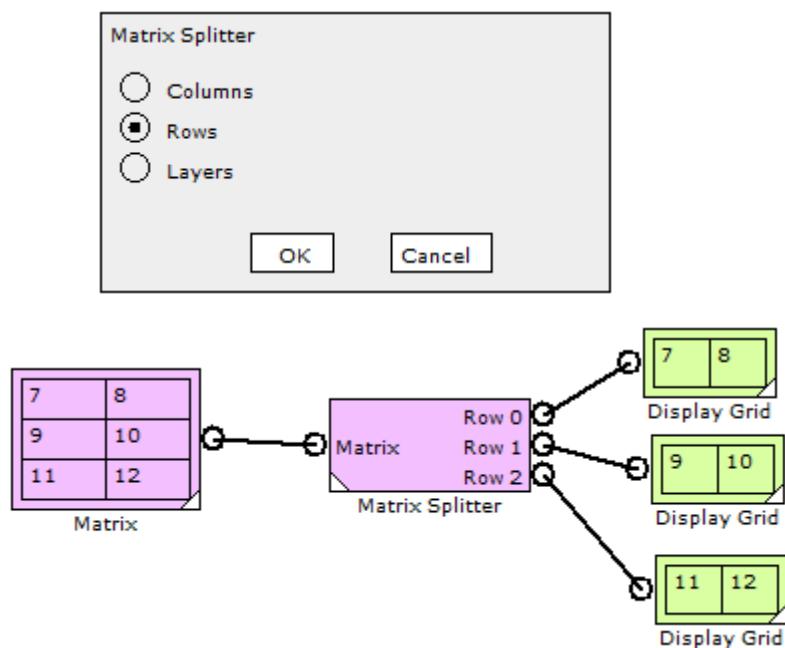
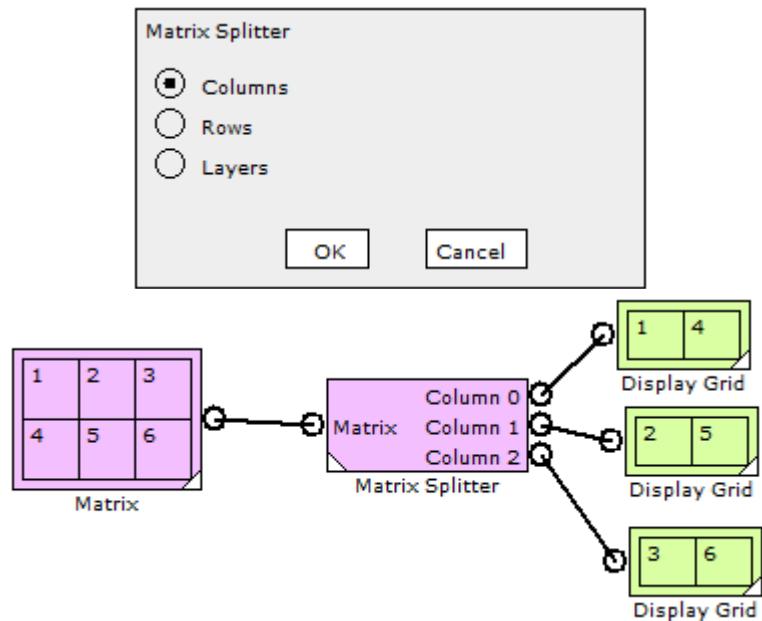
Matrix Rotate

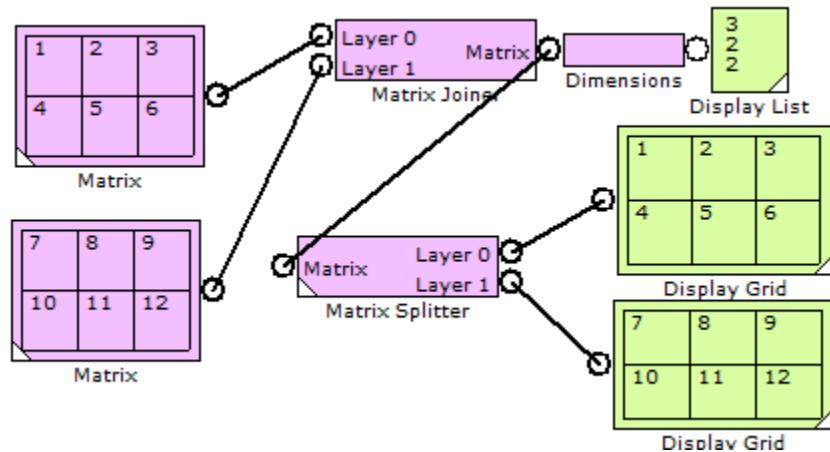
The Matrix Rotate component returns the matrix rotated by +90, -90, or 180 degrees. Use the Options menu to decide.



Matrix Splitter

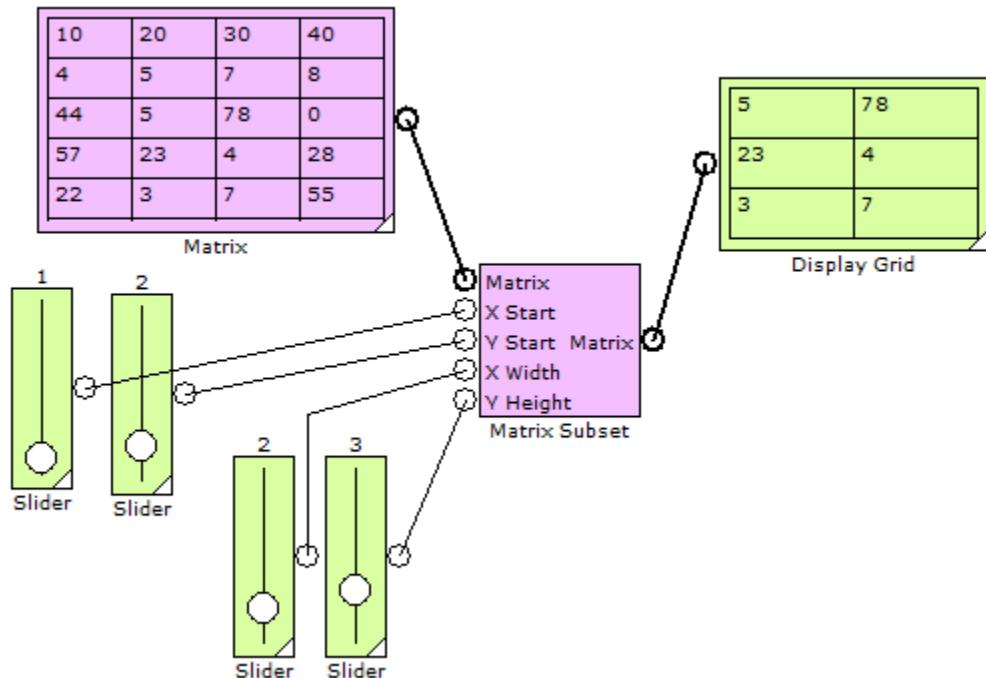
The Matrix Splitter component breaks the input matrix into separate vector arrays. You can set the number of outputs desired. Arrays - column 4





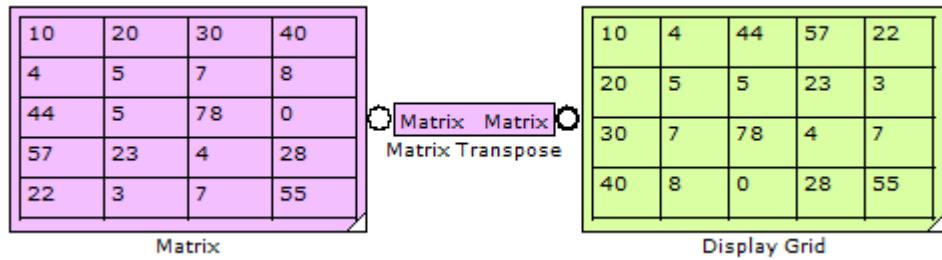
Matrix Subset

The Matrix Subset component outputs a portion of the values in an array. Input the number of the first value in X and Y, and the size in X and Y you want at the output. Arrays - column 4



Matrix Transpose

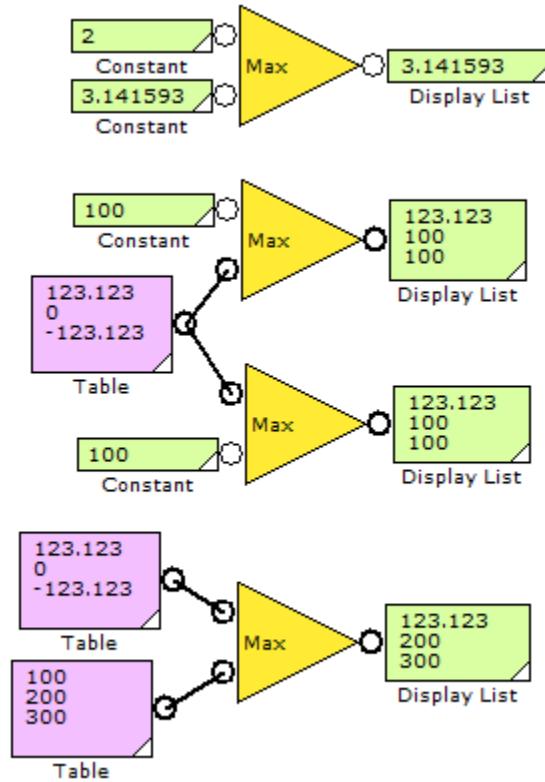
The Matrix Transpose component returns the transpose of a matrix. Values are shifted along the diagonal. Arrays - column 4



Max

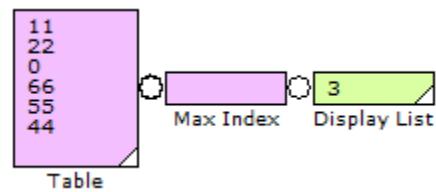
The Max component outputs the larger of the two input values. Inputs can be scalars or arrays.

Functions - column 1



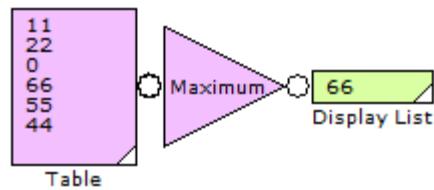
Max Index

The Max Index component scans the input array and outputs the index of the largest value. Arrays
- column 3



Maximum

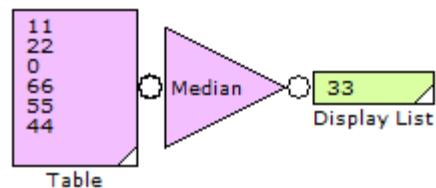
The Maximum component scans the input array and outputs the largest value. Arrays - column 3



Median

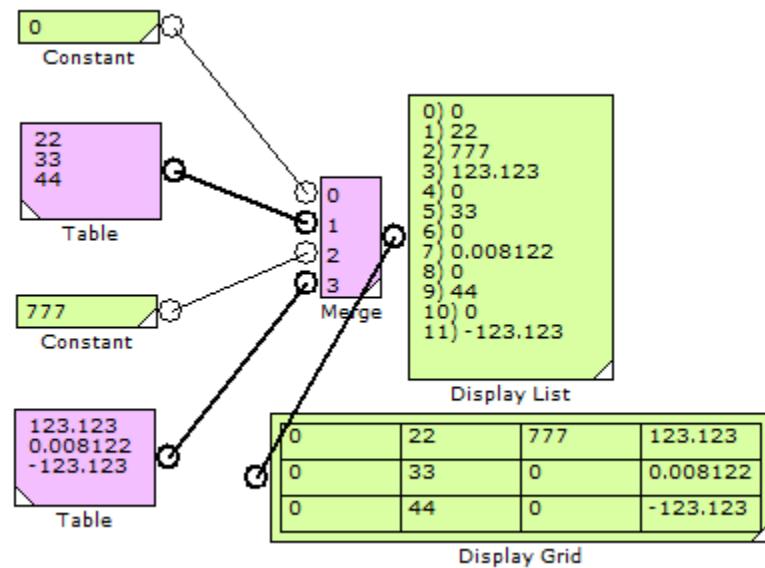
The Median component scans the input array and outputs the middle value.

Arrays - column 3



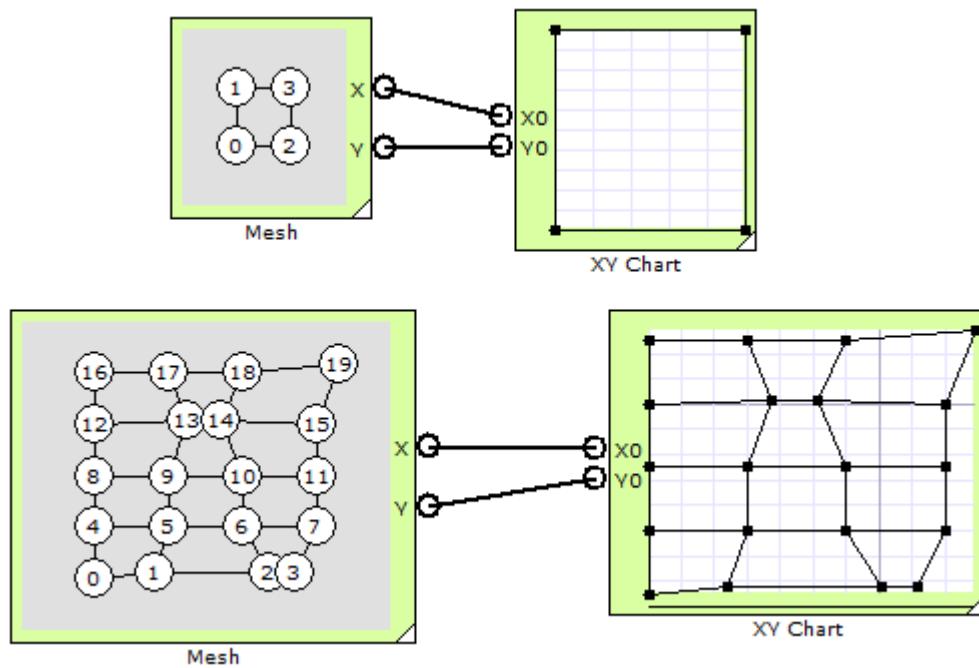
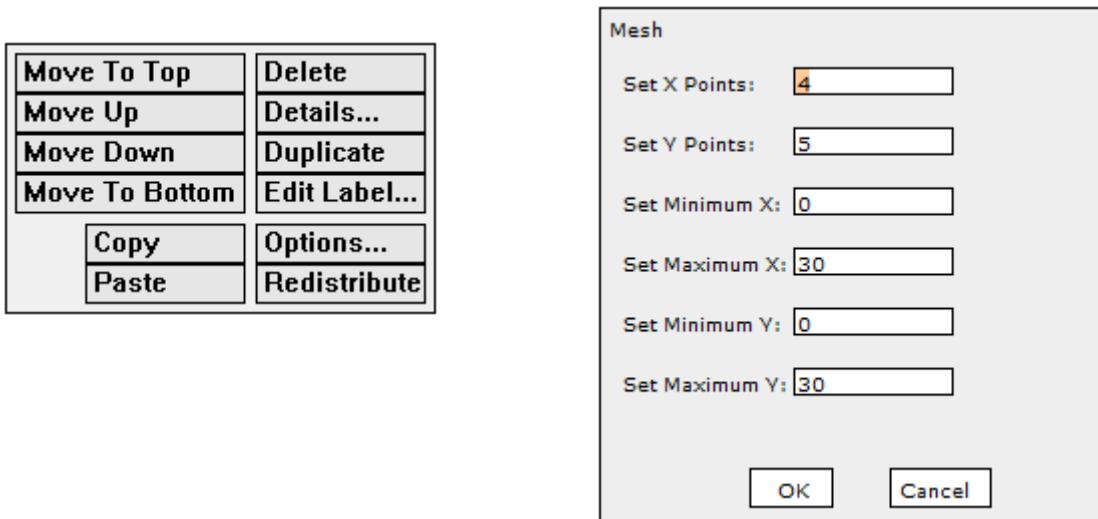
Merge

The Merge component joins all the values for all its inputs into a single output. The inputs are interlaced one at a time like stacking a deck of cards. You can set the number of inputs. Arrays - column 1



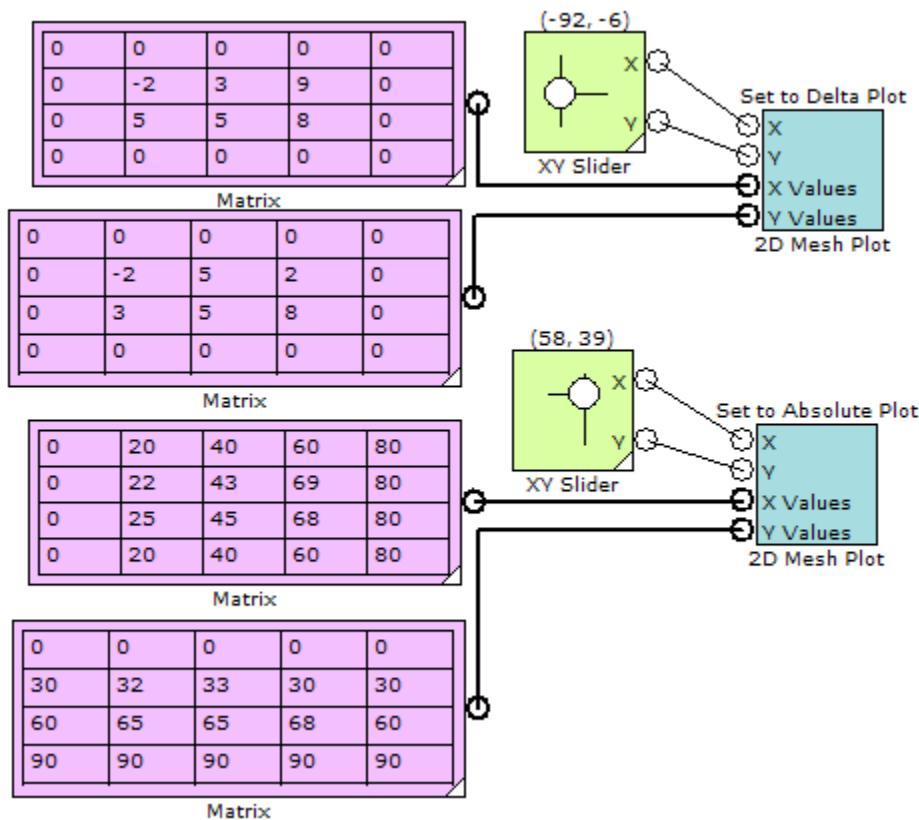
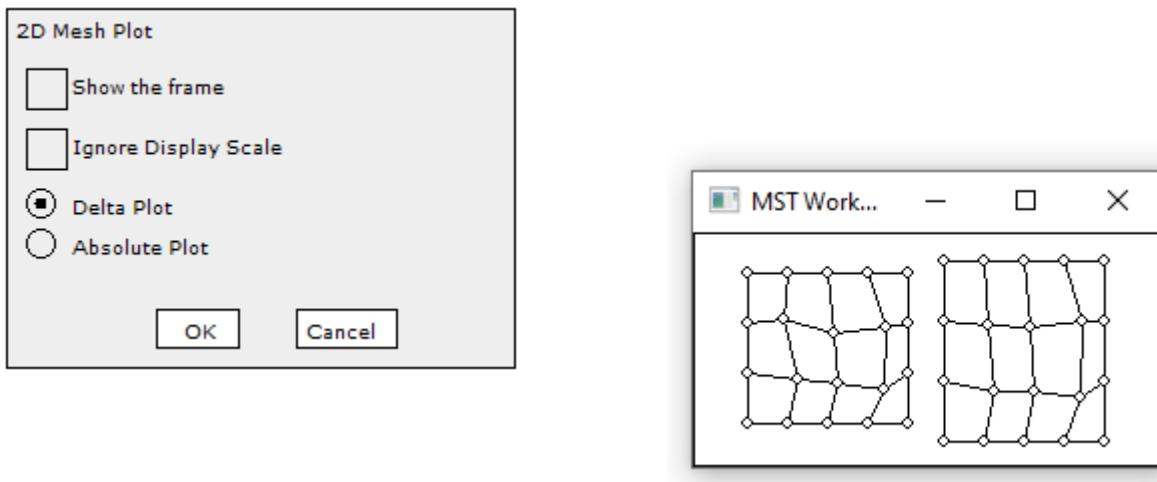
Mesh

The Mesh component lets you control a number of constants in two dimensions, horizontal (x) and vertical (y). Controls - column 1



2D Mesh Plot

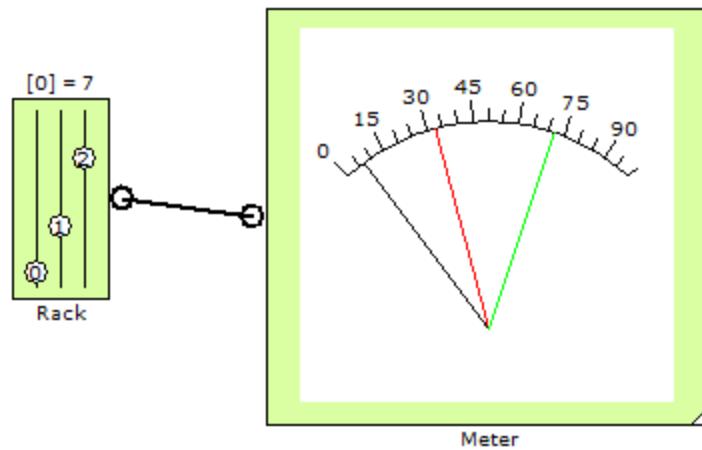
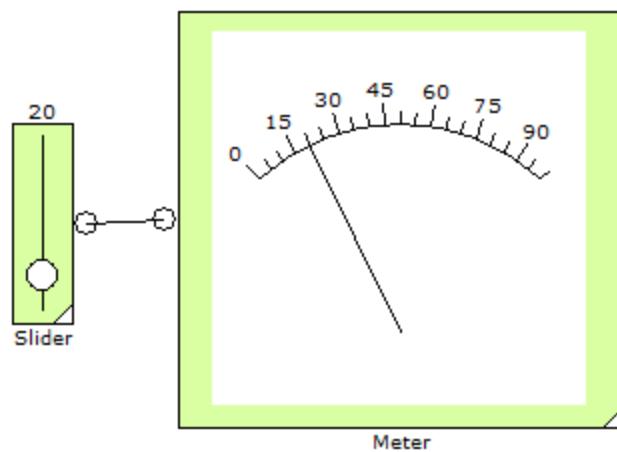
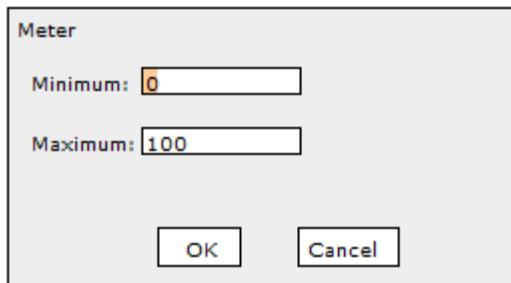
The 2D Mesh Plot plots 2D data creating a mesh plot of the data in the 2D display window. In the mesh plot, a grid with dots is created from the X, Y points. The component has 2 modes: Absolute and Delta. The inputs to the X Values and Y Values must be two 2 dimensional arrays. Drawings - column 2



Meter

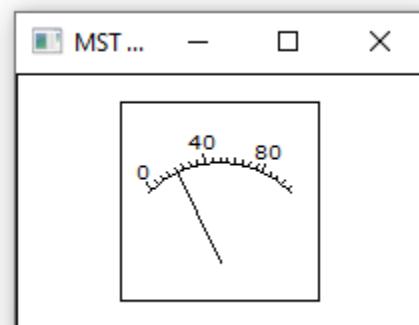
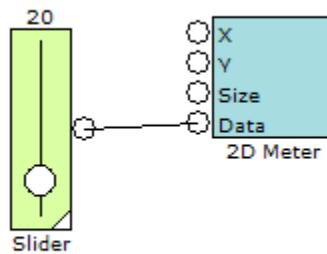
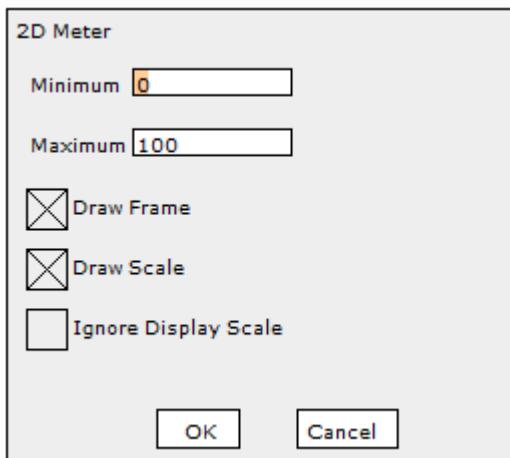
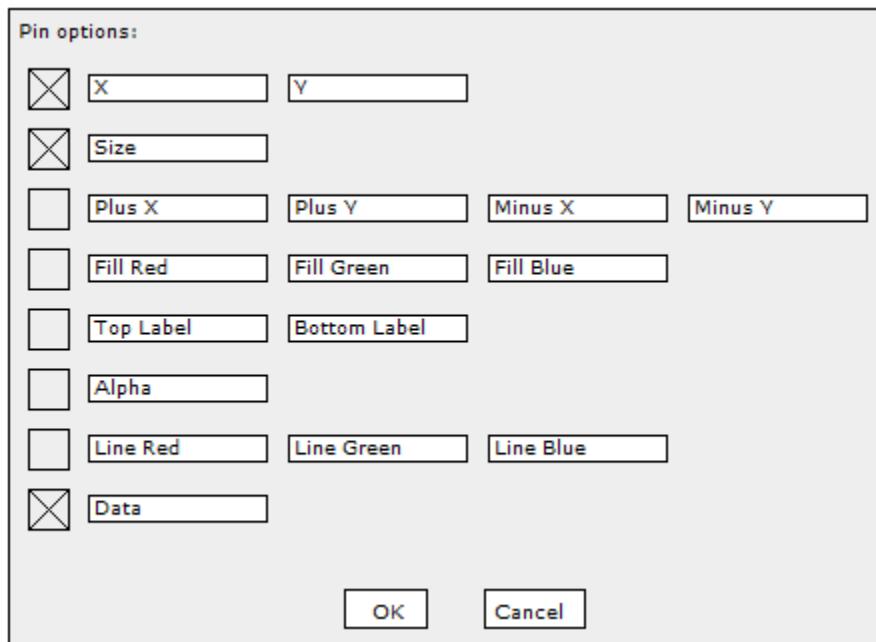
The Meter is used to show the values at any terminal using pointers.

Controls - column 4



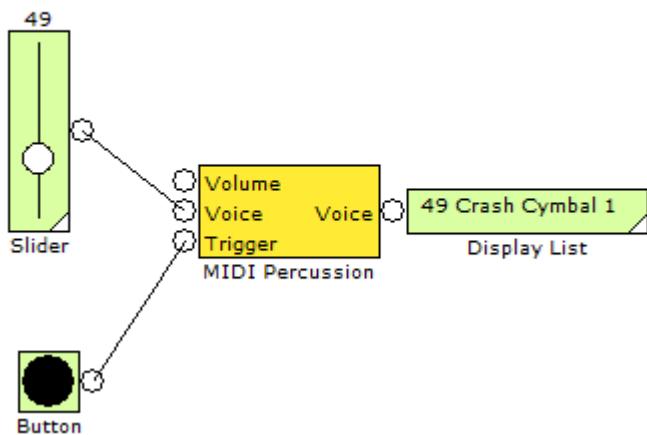
2D Meter

The 2D Meter is used to show the values at any terminal using pointers. It draws in the 2D display window. Drawings - column 2



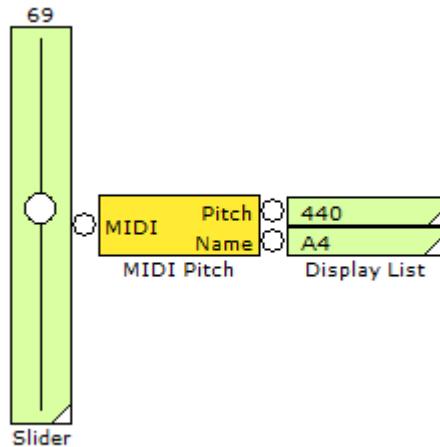
MIDI Percussion

The MIDI Percussion component uses the internal MIDI synthesizer to play a percussive sound. Duration is milliseconds, Volume is 0 to 127. Voice is the instrument to play. Functions - column 6



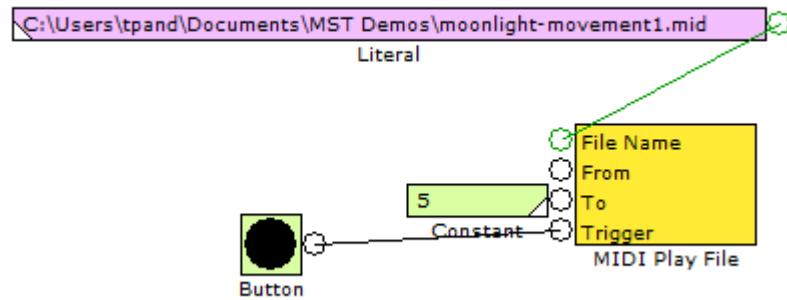
MIDI Pitch

The MIDI Pitch component given the MIDI number of a note, this component outputs the frequency and name of the note. Functions - column 6



MIDI Play File

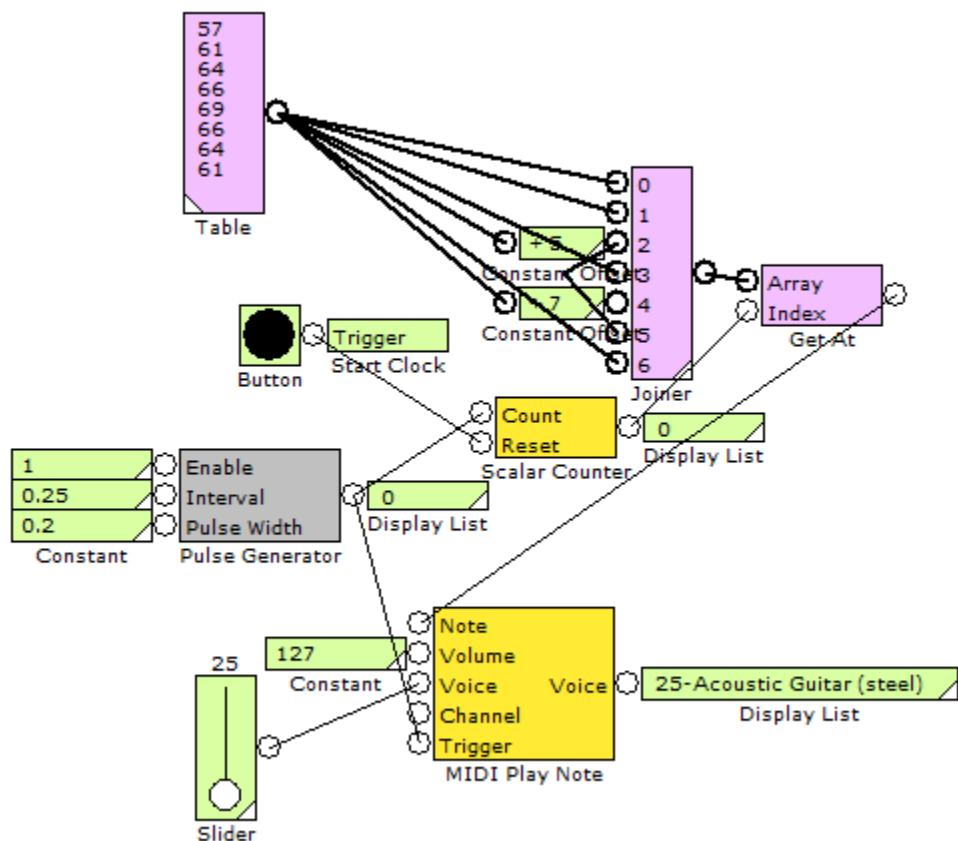
The MIDI Play File component plays the input file with the MIDI synthesizer. Functions – column 6



MIDI Play Note

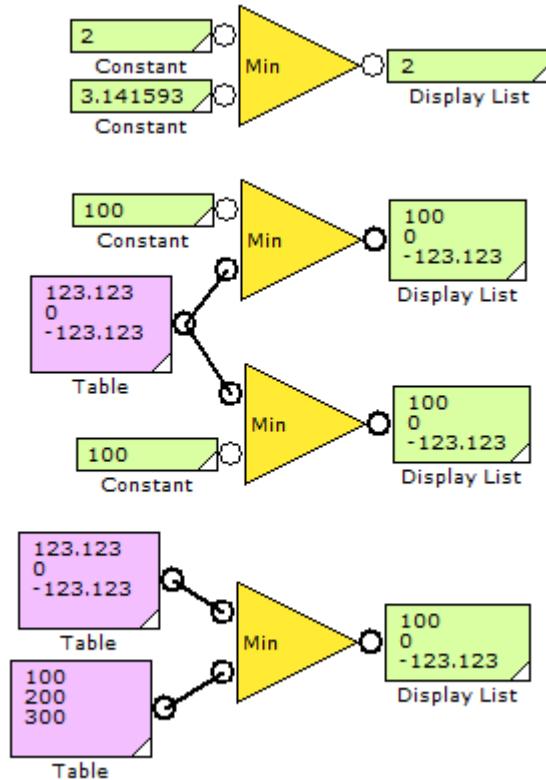
The MIDI Play Note component uses the internal MIDI synthesizer to play a sound. Note is the MIDI note (60 is middle C), Duration is milliseconds, Volume is 0 to 127. Voice is the instrument to play.

Functions - column 6



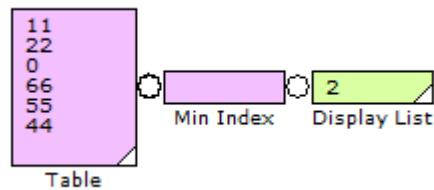
Min

The Min component outputs the smaller of the two input values. Inputs can be scalars and /or arrays.
Functions - column 1



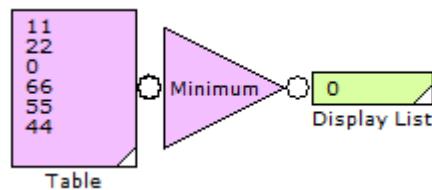
Min Index

The Min Index component scans the input array and outputs the index of the smallest value. Arrays - column 3



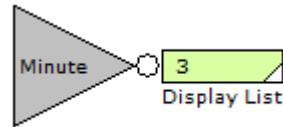
Minimum

The Minimum component scans the input array and outputs the smallest value. Arrays - column 3



Minute

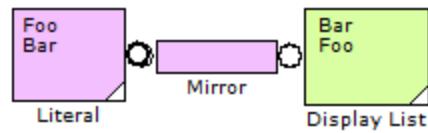
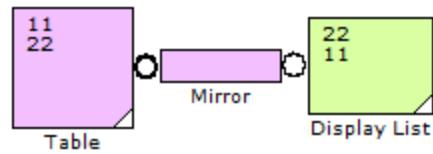
The Minute component outputs the clock minutes from the computers internal clock. Functions - column 7



Mirror

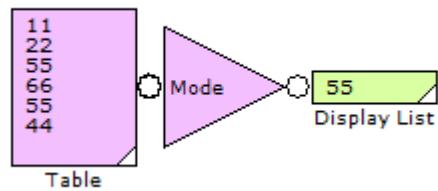
The Mirror component reverses the order of the input array.

Arrays - column 2



Mode

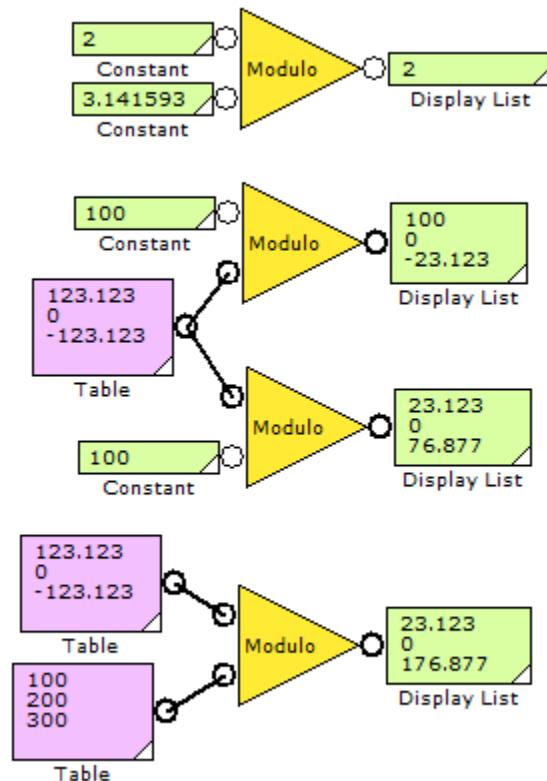
The Mode component scans the input array and outputs the most common value. Arrays - column 3



Modulo

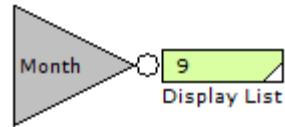
The Modulo component divides the inputs and outputs the remainder. Inputs can be scalars or arrays.

Functions - column 1



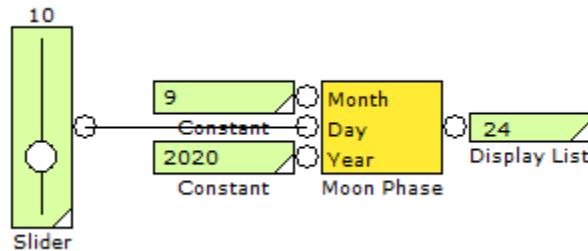
Month

The Month component outputs the current calendar month. Functions - column 7



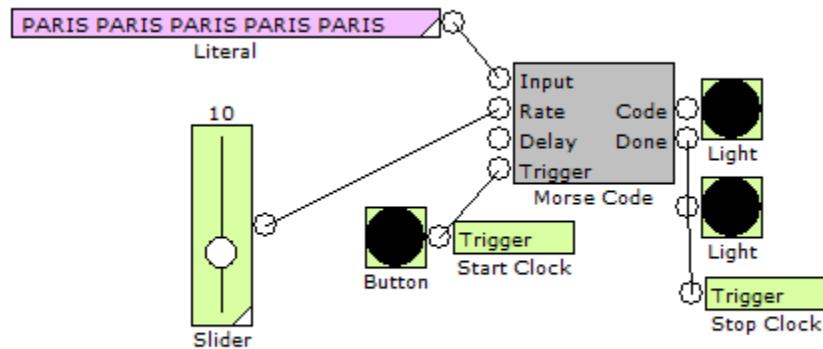
Moon Phase

The Moon Phase component calculates the Phase of the Moon. Output is days since the New Moon (0 to 29, where 0=new moon, 15=full) for the selected date. Functions - column 9



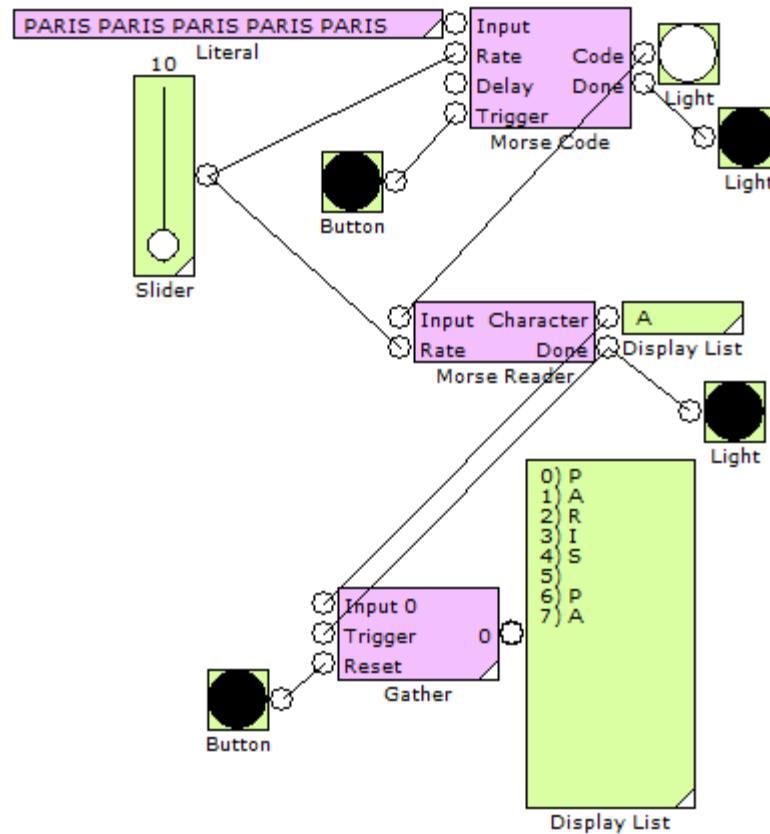
Morse Code

The Morse Code component generates pulses based on the inputs. These pulses can be connected to a light or sound input. You can use the delay to give you time to respond to the Morse code while learning the character sounds at a higher speed. Arrays - column 7



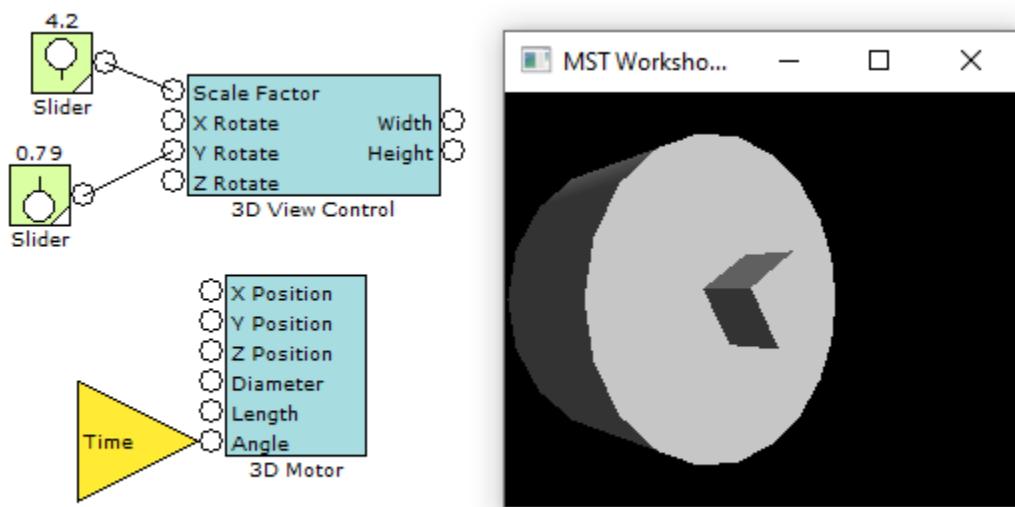
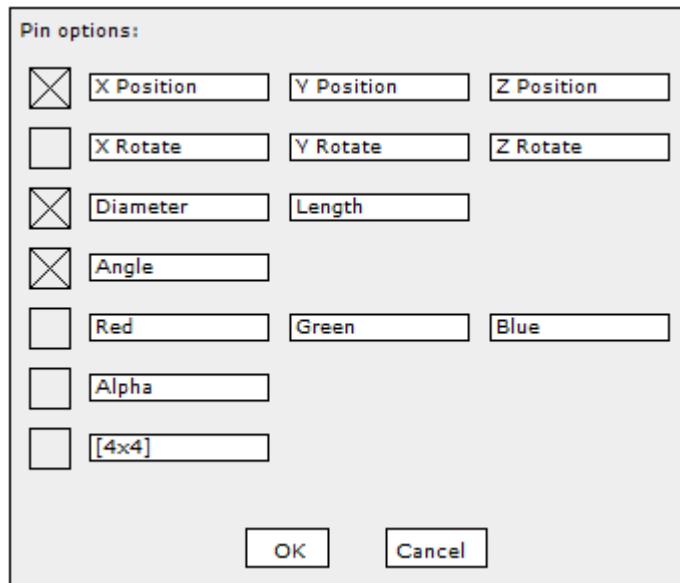
Morse Reader

The Morse Reader component receives pulses and converts them to the equivalent Morse Code. Arrays - column 7



3D Motor

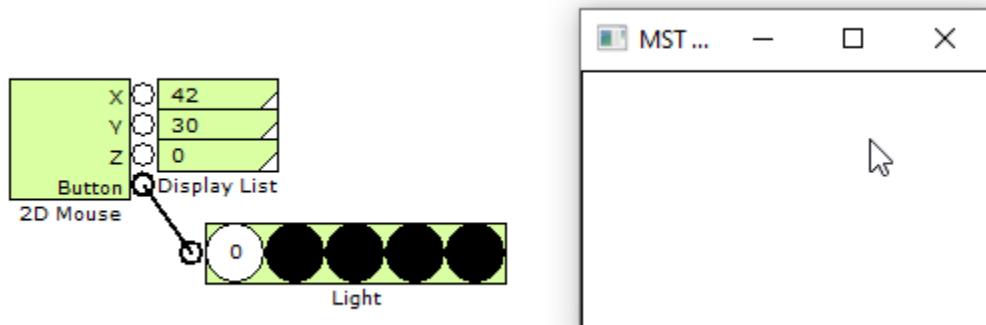
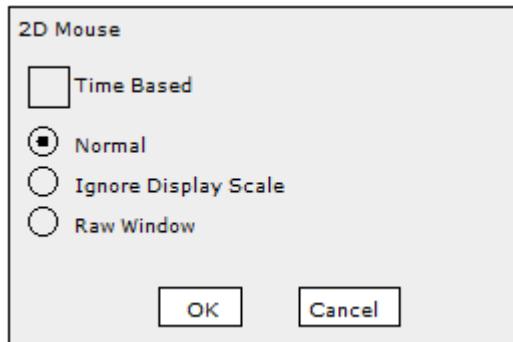
The 3D Motor creates a motor that can drive other 3D simulation objects like 3D Gears. Place a Gear at the same X, Y, Z position and orientation to connect the gear to a motor. You specify the angle of the motor's shaft. Drawings - column 4



2D Mouse

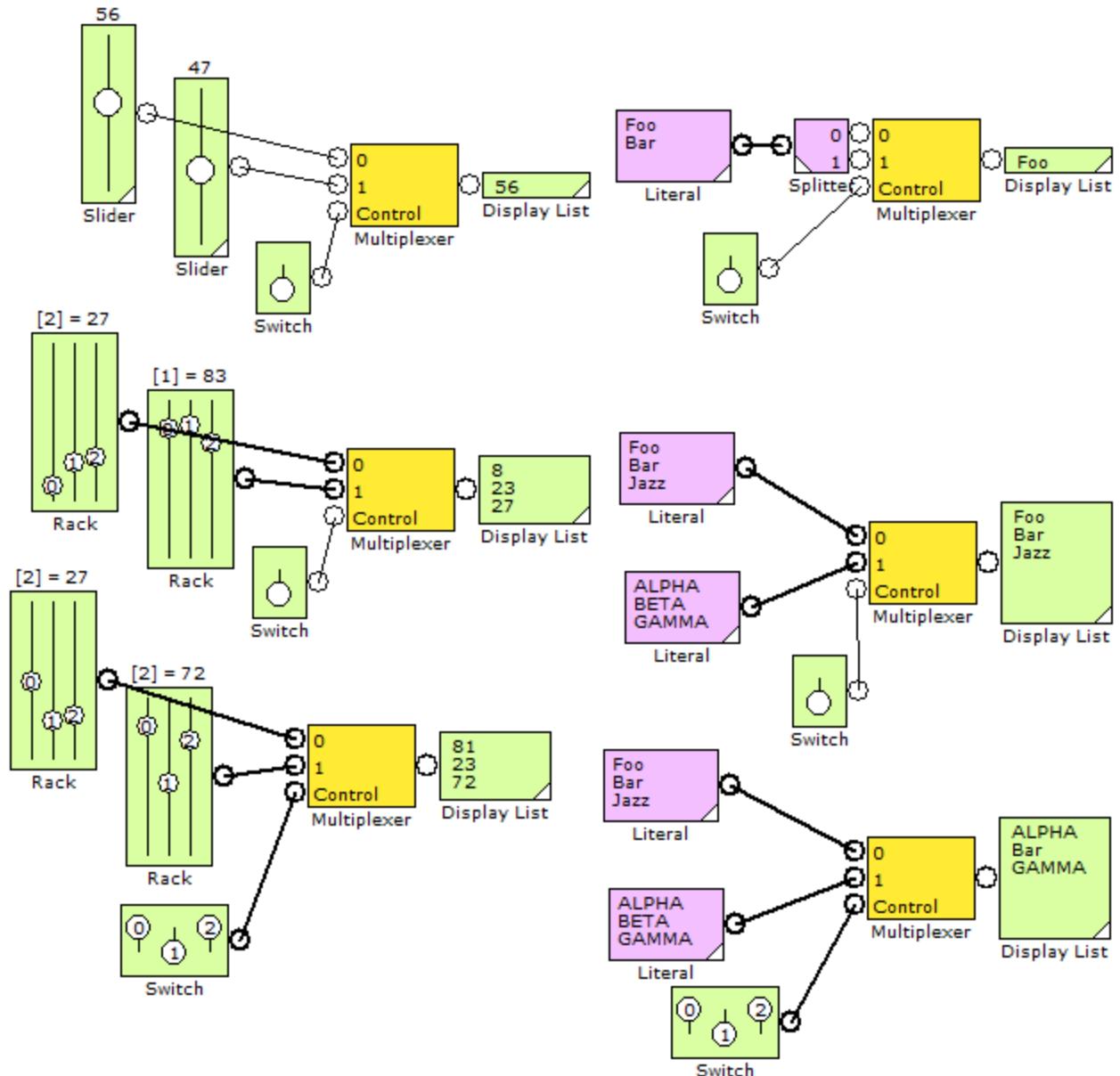
The 2D Mouse gives you the X and Y position of the cursor in the 2D display window. There are Options for how the X and Y values are measured. The Z output is from the wheel on the mouse. The Button output gives 5 mouse buttons in this order: Left, Middle, Right, Extra Left, Extra Right.

Controls - column 1



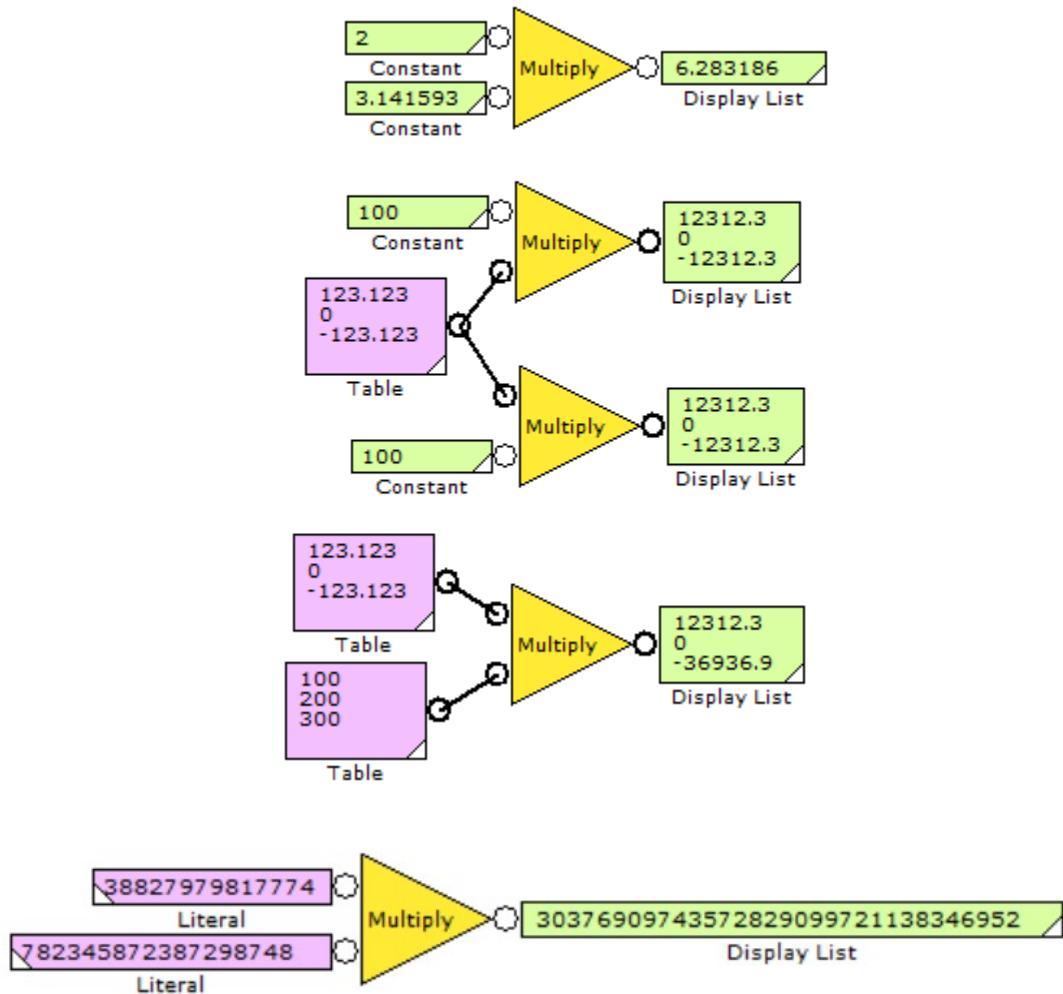
Multiplexer

The Multiplexer can switch inputs based on the Control input. Functions - column 6



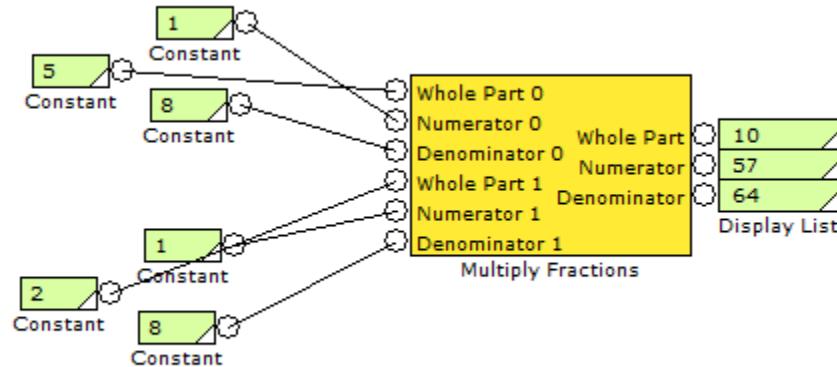
Multiply

The Multiply component multiplies the inputs together. Inputs can be scalar and /or arrays.
Functions - column 1



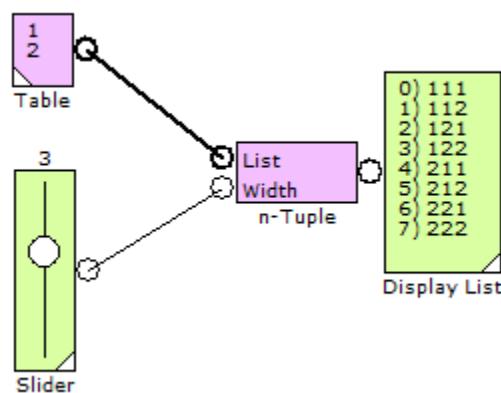
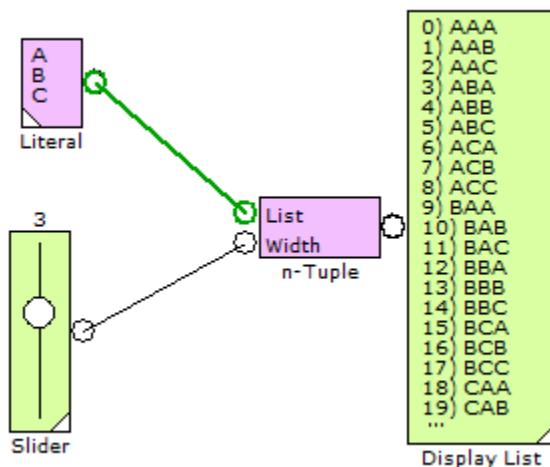
Multiply Fractions

The Multiply Fractions component multiplies two numbers with fractions. The output is a whole number with a fraction as needed. Functions - column 9



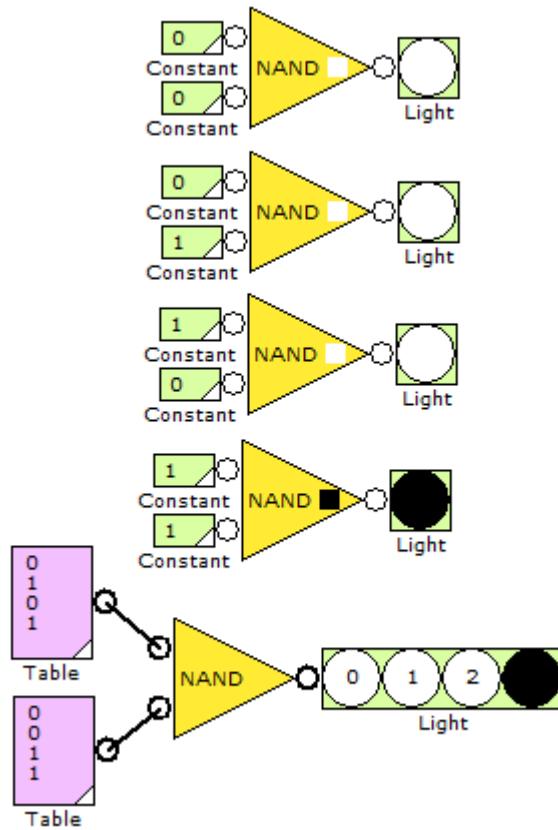
n-Tuple

The n-Tuple component outputs a list of values using the set of inputs with the specified width.
Arrays – column 5.



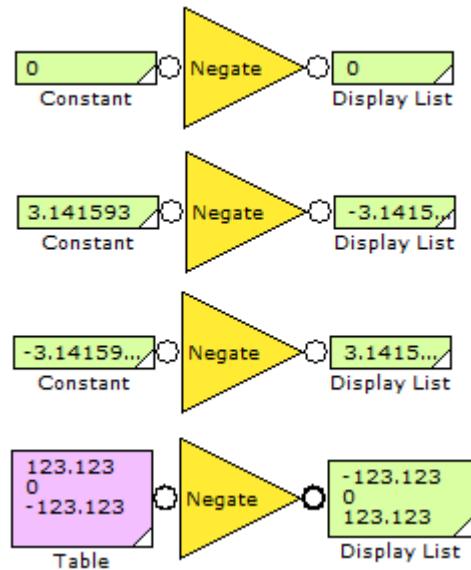
NAND

The NAND component compares the inputs and returns false if both values are true. It's output is the opposite of the AND component. Inputs can be scalars or arrays. Functions - column 3



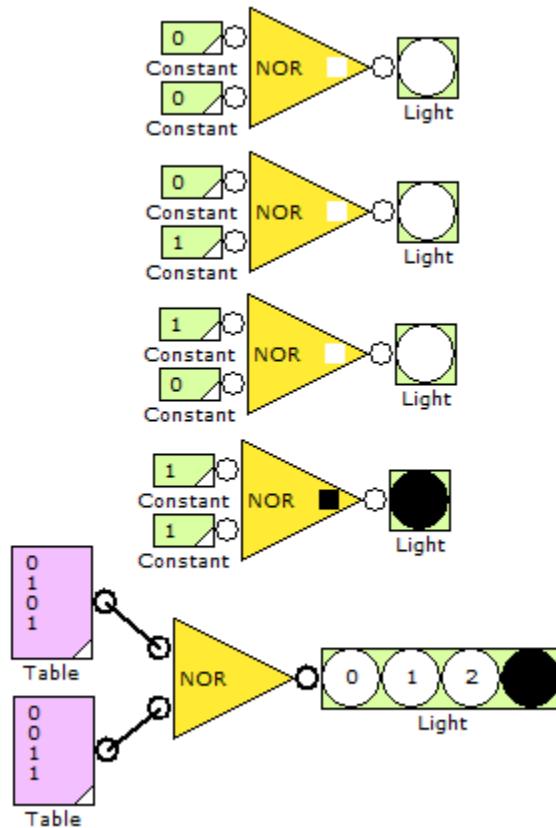
Negate

The Negate component changes the sign of the input. Input can be a scalar or an array. Functions - column 1



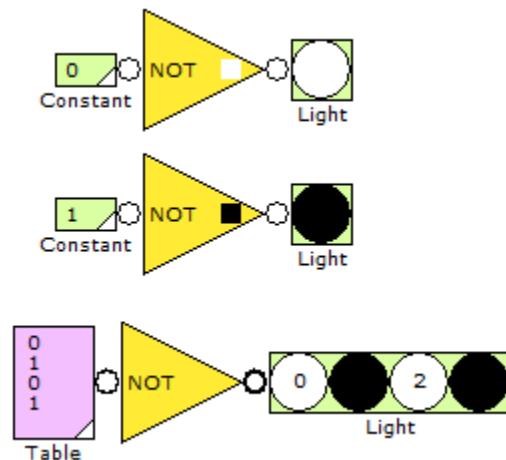
NOR

The NOR component compares the inputs and returns false if either or both values are true. It's output is the opposite of the OR component. Inputs can be scalars or arrays. Functions - column 3



NOT

The NOT component compares the inputs and returns true if the input is false, returns false if the input is true. Inputs can be scalars or arrays. Functions - column 3



2D Number Spinner

The 2D Number Spinner is used to enter a number on the 2D canvas.

The X, Y and Size inputs control the position and font size of the number.

The Anchor inputs offset the number to left, center or right justify.

The Chevron Position inputs control the horizontal position and size.

The Frame input frames the number.

The Preset inputs allow setting the value externally.

The Decimal input sets the number of decimal places displayed.

The Limit inputs allow setting minimum and maximum values allowed.

The Color inputs color the number.

The Alpha input fades the number.

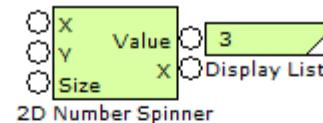
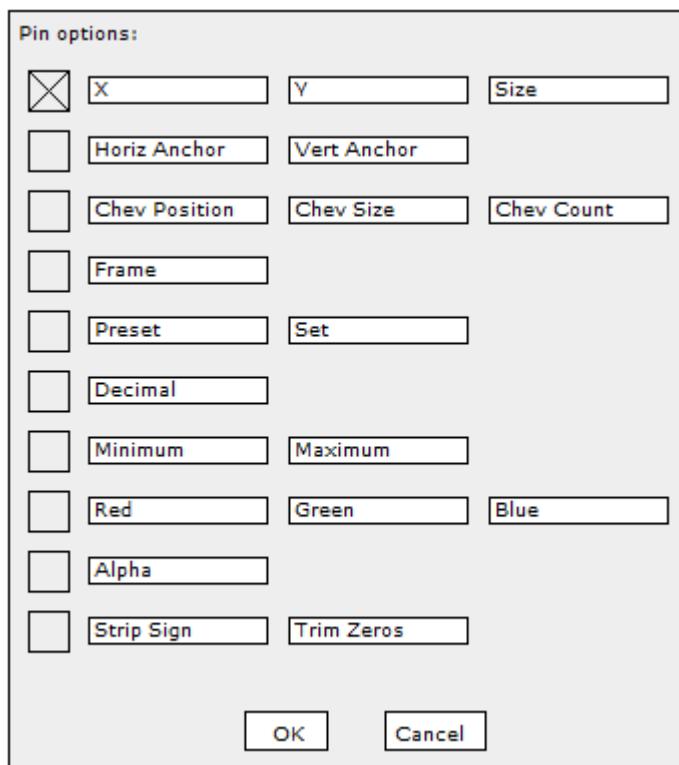
The Text input takes a list of text options to display.

The Horizontal outputs give the left and right frame coordinates.

The Vertical outputs give the top and bottom frame coordinates.

The Sign output is one when the value is negative AND suppresses the sign on the canvas.

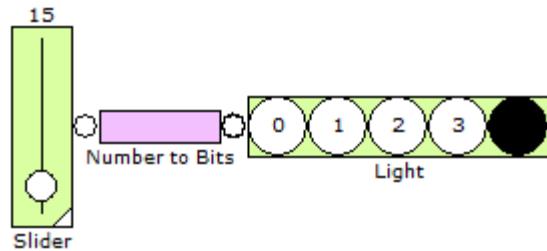
Controls - column 2



Number to Bits

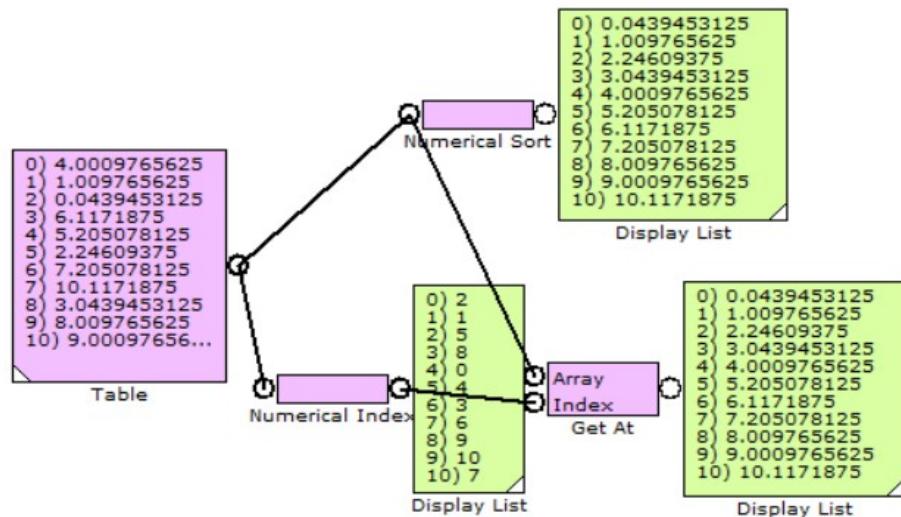
The Number to Bits component breaks the input into an array of bit values.

Arrays - column 4



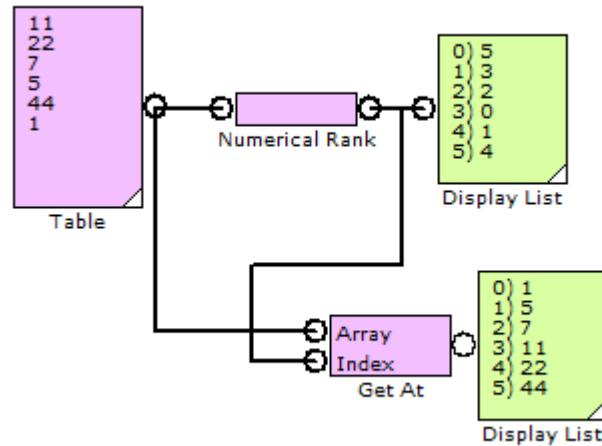
Numerical Index

The Numerical Index component outputs a list of numbers in the order of the sorted numerical input.
Arrays – column 4



Numerical Rank

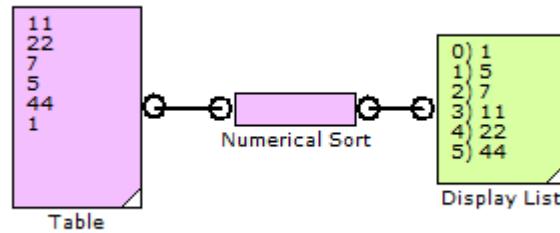
The Numerical Rank component outputs a list of numbers in the order of the sorted numerical input.
Arrays - column 4



Numerical Sort

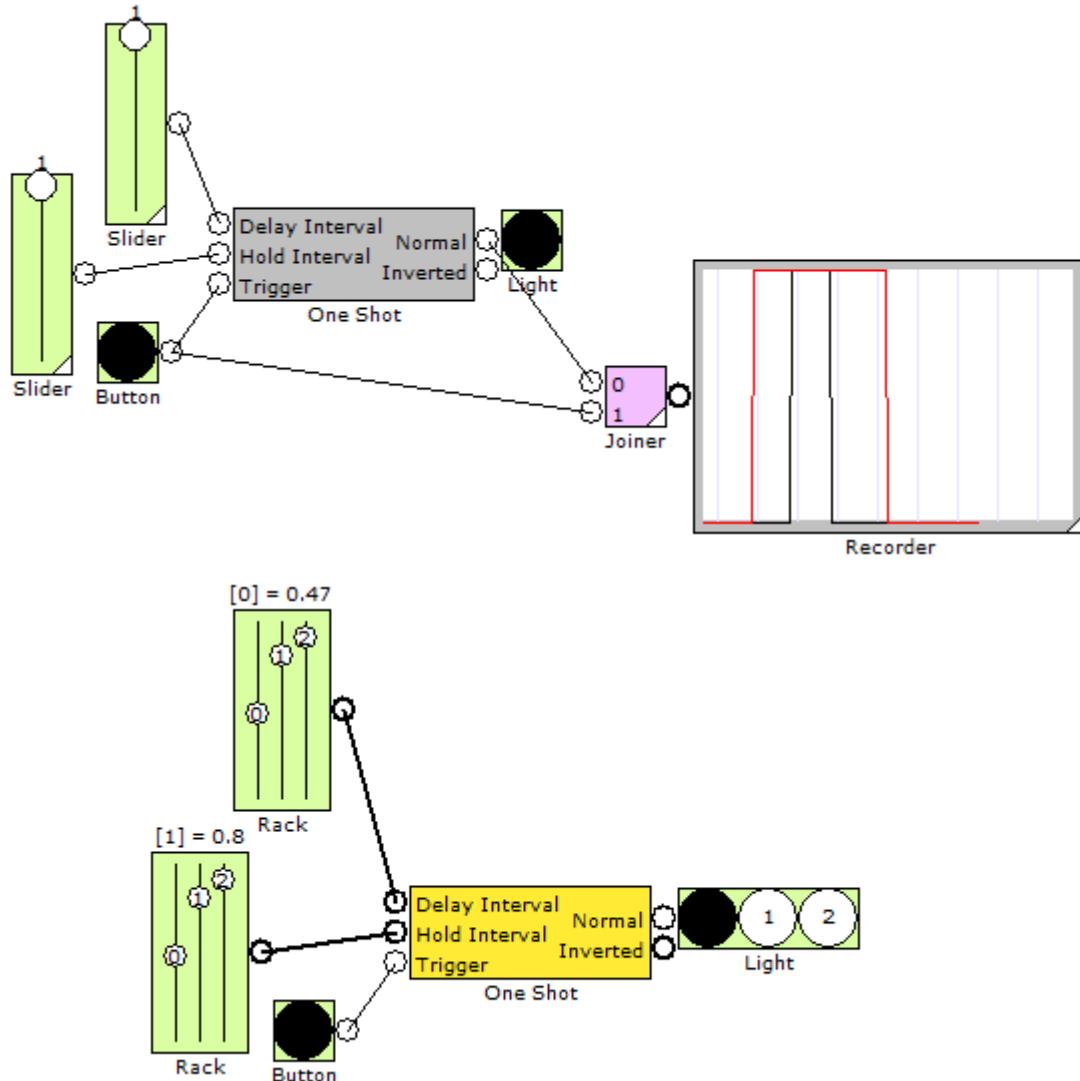
The Numerical Sort component sorts the input values into numerical order.

Arrays - column 4



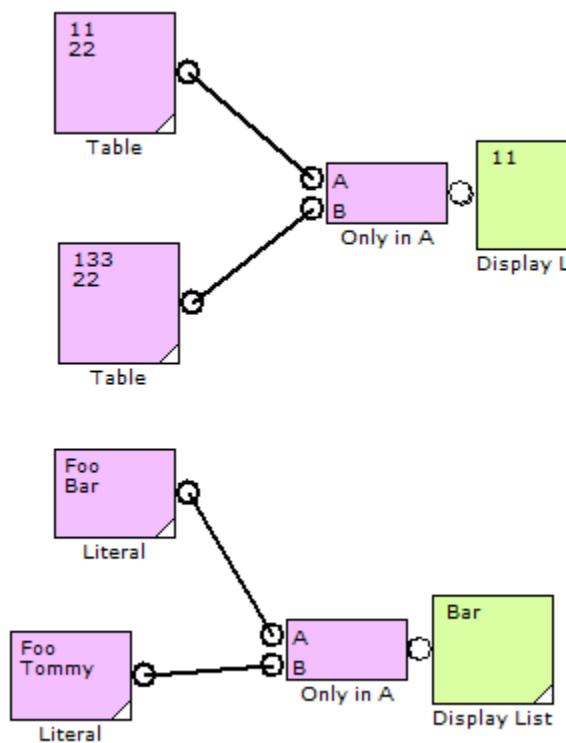
One Shot

The One Shot component starts when the Trigger input is triggered, then delays for the Delay interval, then goes high for the Hold interval, then resets. Inputs are milliseconds. Functions - column 7



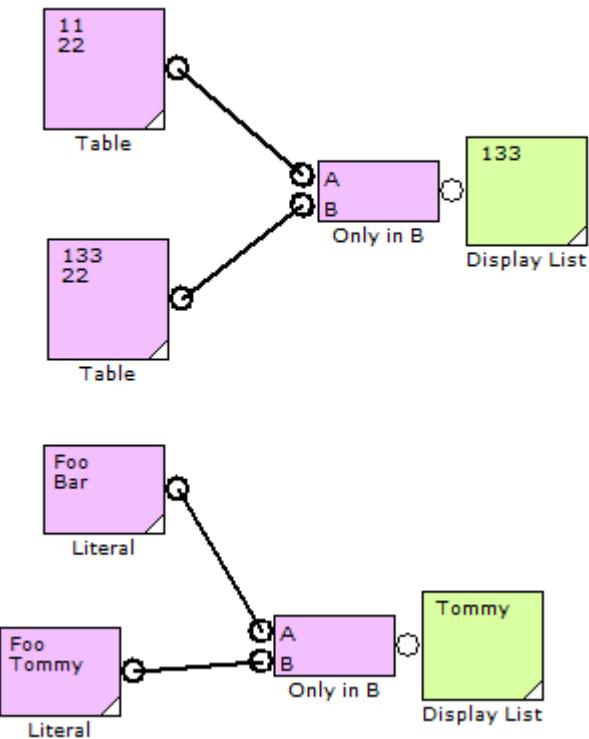
Only in A

The Only in A component scans the input arrays and outputs the elements that are only found in the top input array. Arrays - column 5



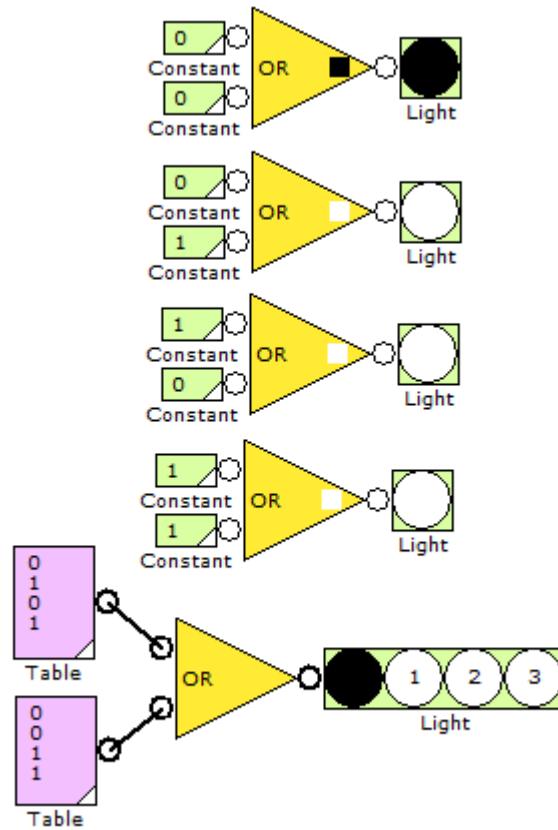
Only in B

The Only in B component scans the input array and outputs the elements that are only found in the bottom input array. Arrays - column 5



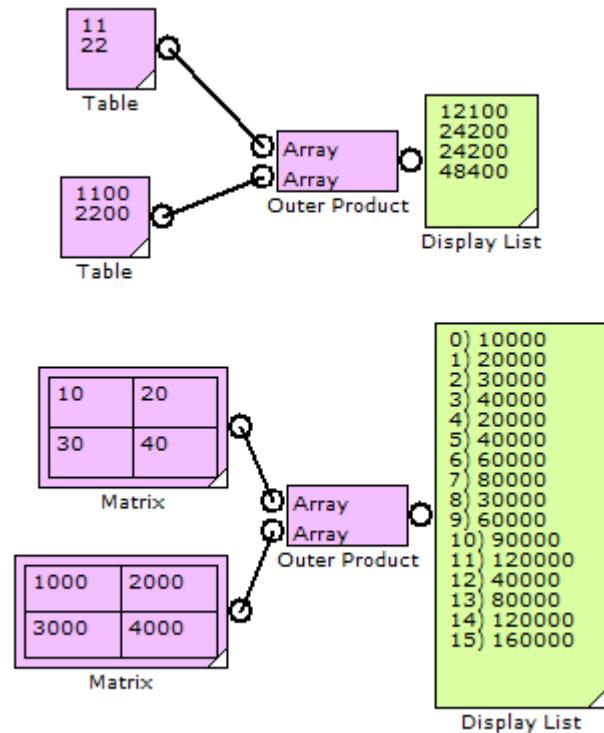
OR

The OR component compares the inputs and returns true if either or both values are true. Inputs can be scalars or arrays. Functions - column 3



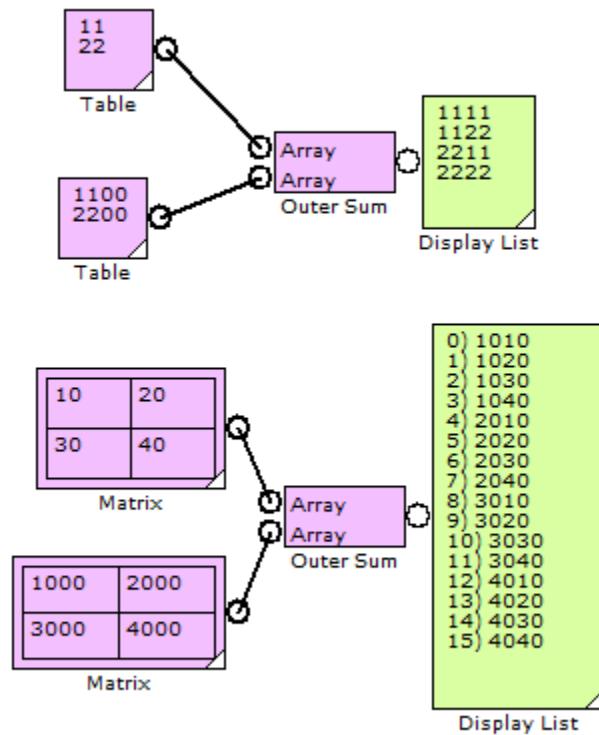
Outer Product

The Outer Product component combines the input arrays multiplying the values from each input into a larger array. Arrays - column 3



Outer Sum

The Outer Sum component combines the input arrays summing the values from each input into a larger array. Arrays - column 3



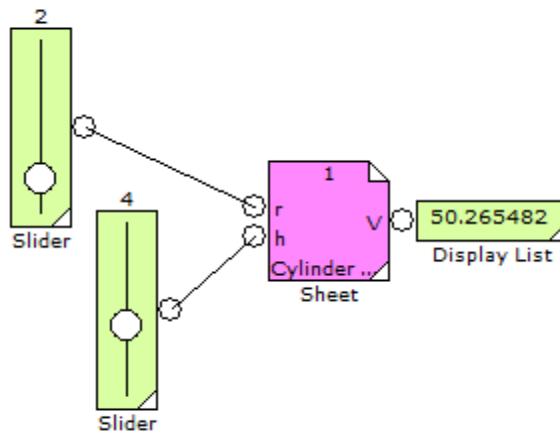
Output

The Output component is used in a subroutine to carry output values out of the subroutine. Each Output shows as an output pin on the subroutine icon.

Controls - column 5

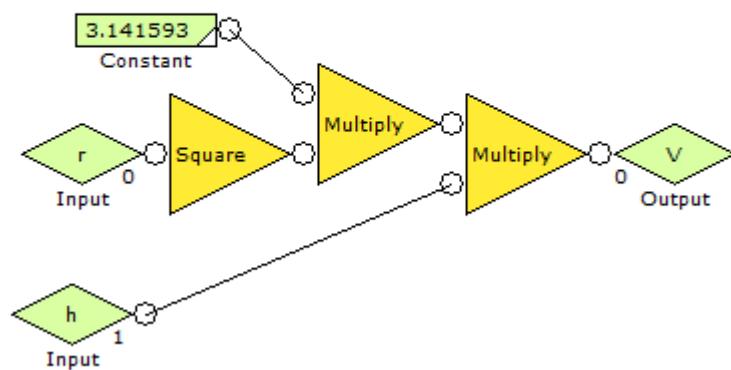
In the main workspace:

Subroutines *Main*



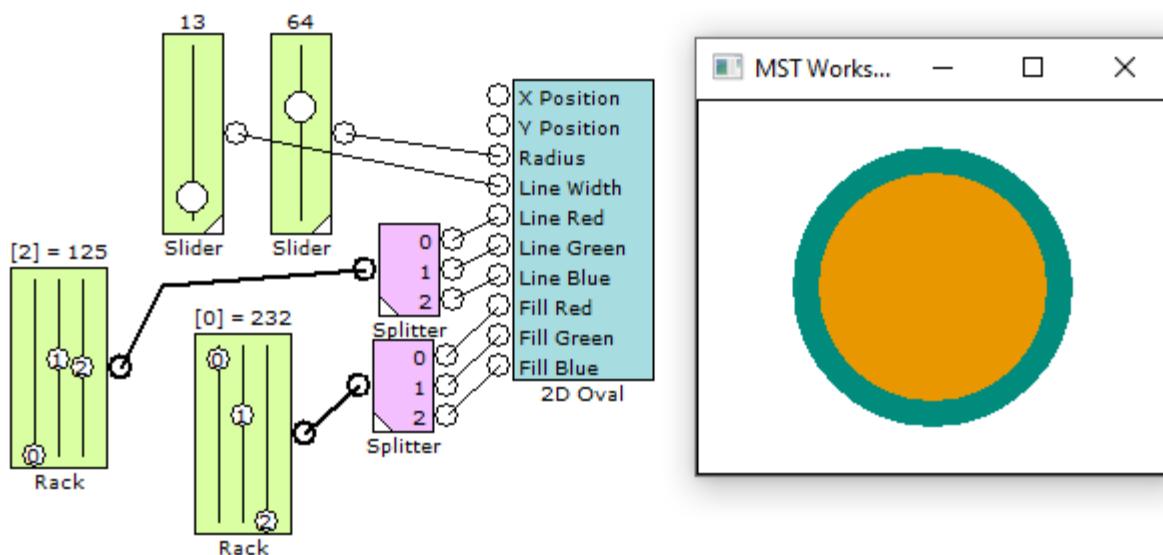
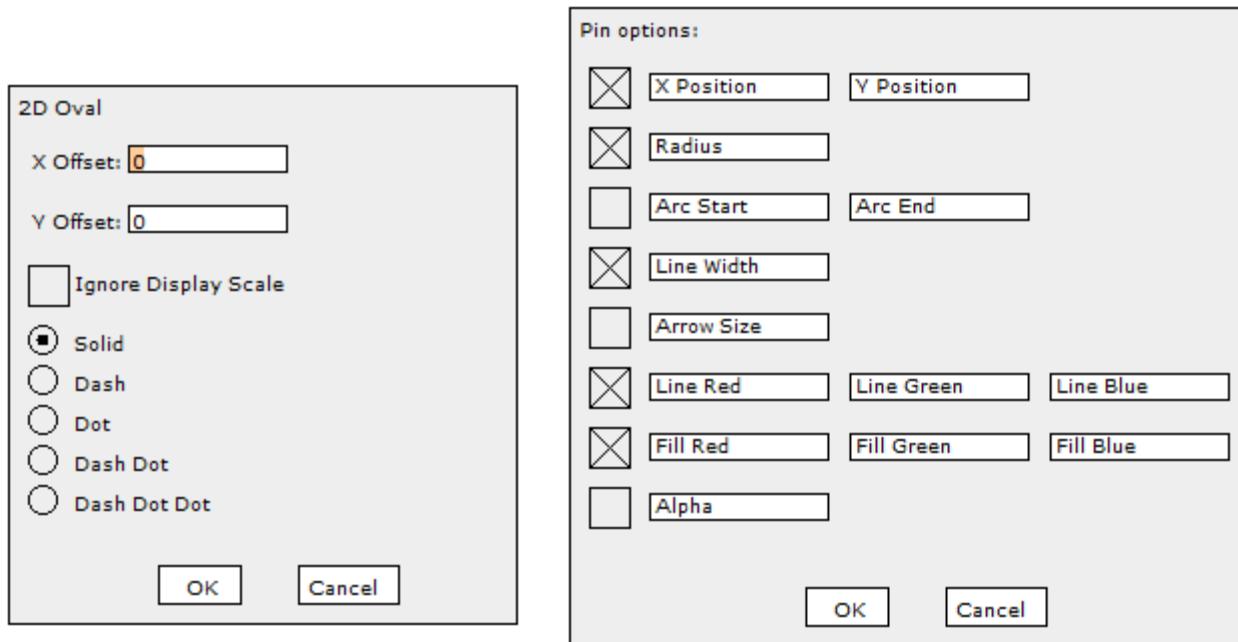
In the subroutine:

s Subroutines *Sub 1: Cylinder Volume*



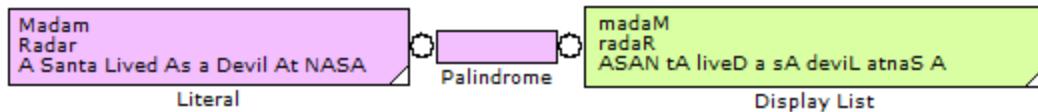
2D Oval

The 2D Oval component draws an oval on the 2D canvas. You can control a portion of the oval to make an arc. Drawings - column 1



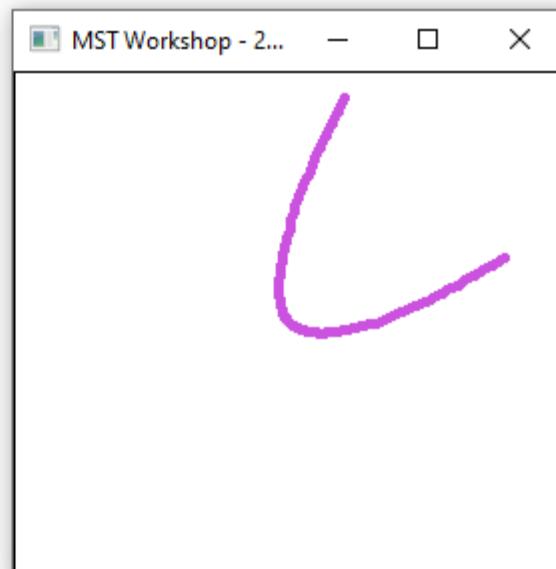
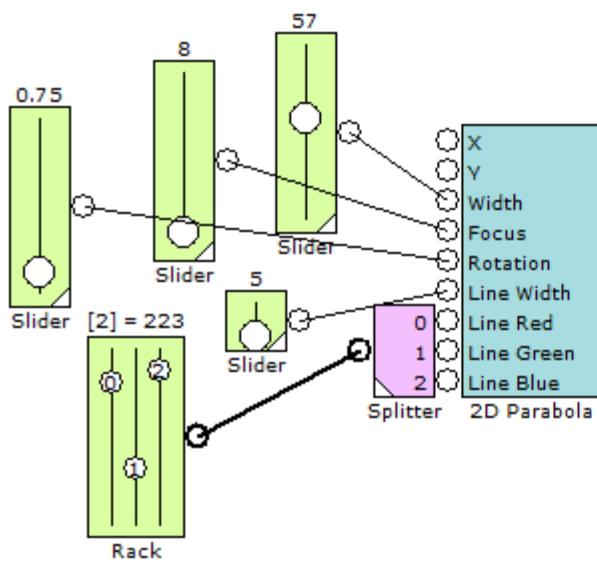
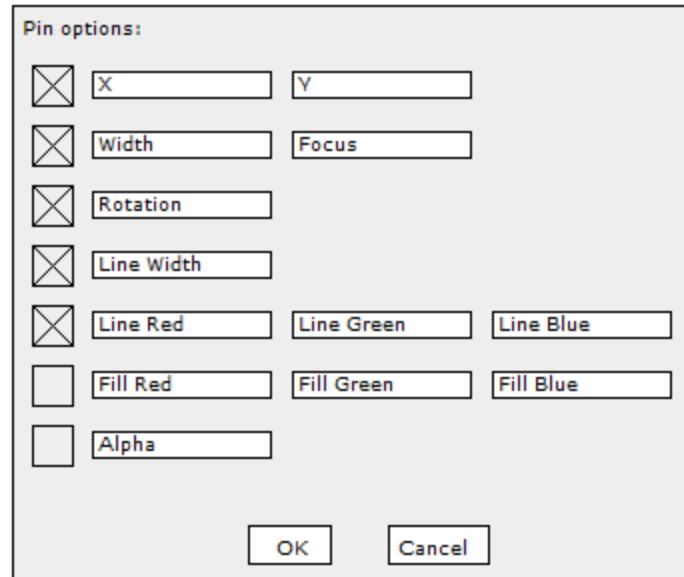
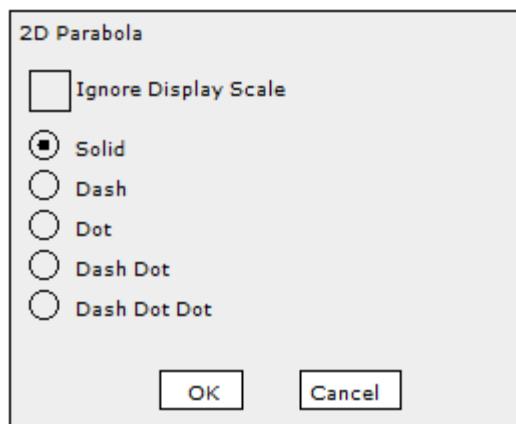
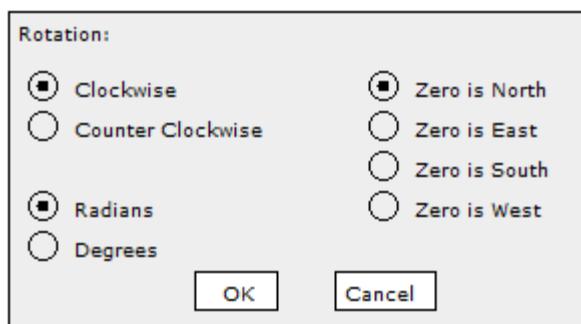
Palindrome

The Palindrome component reverses the characters in a string. Arrays - column 6



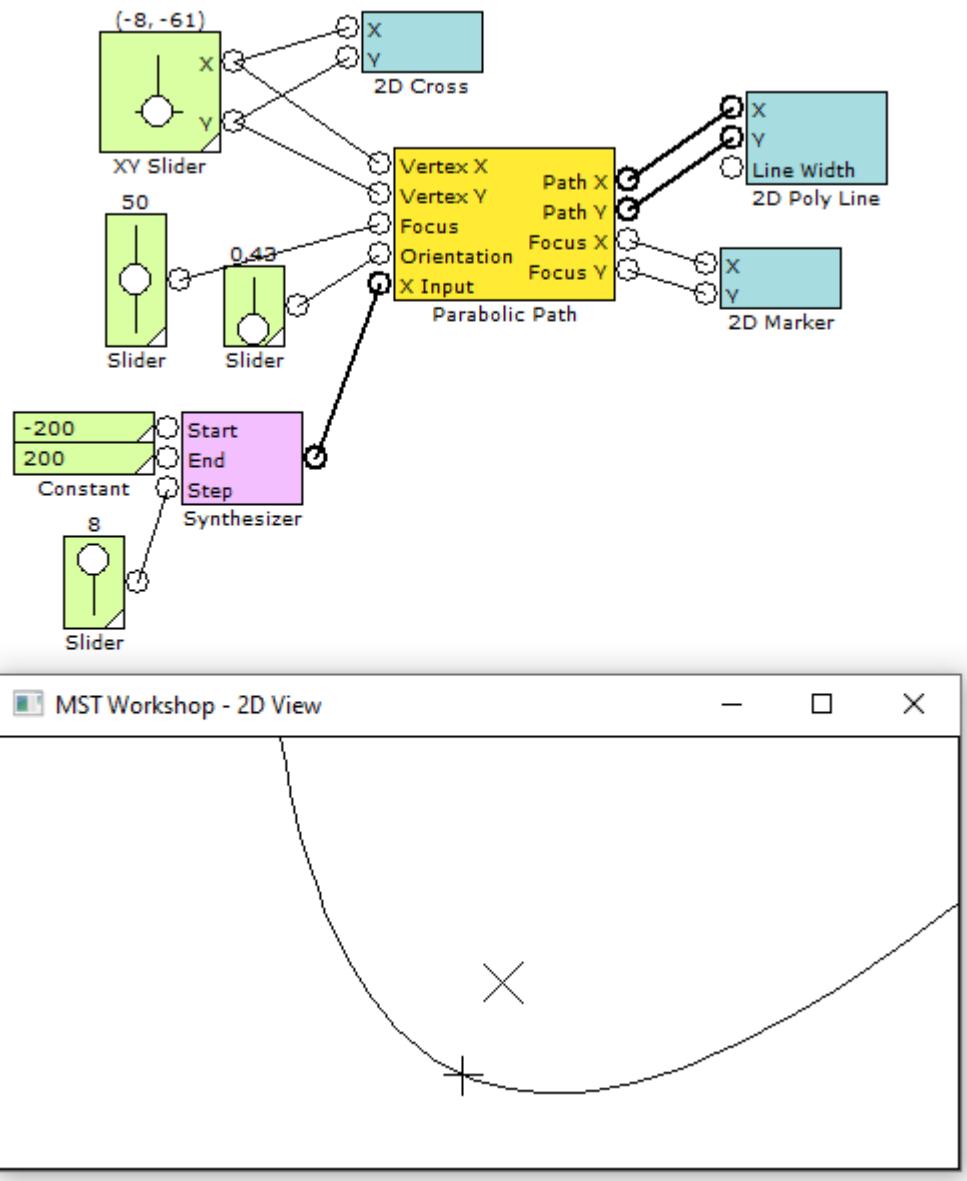
2D Parabola

The 2D Parabola component draws a parabola outline using the X and Y points given. You can control the line thickness. Drawings - column 1



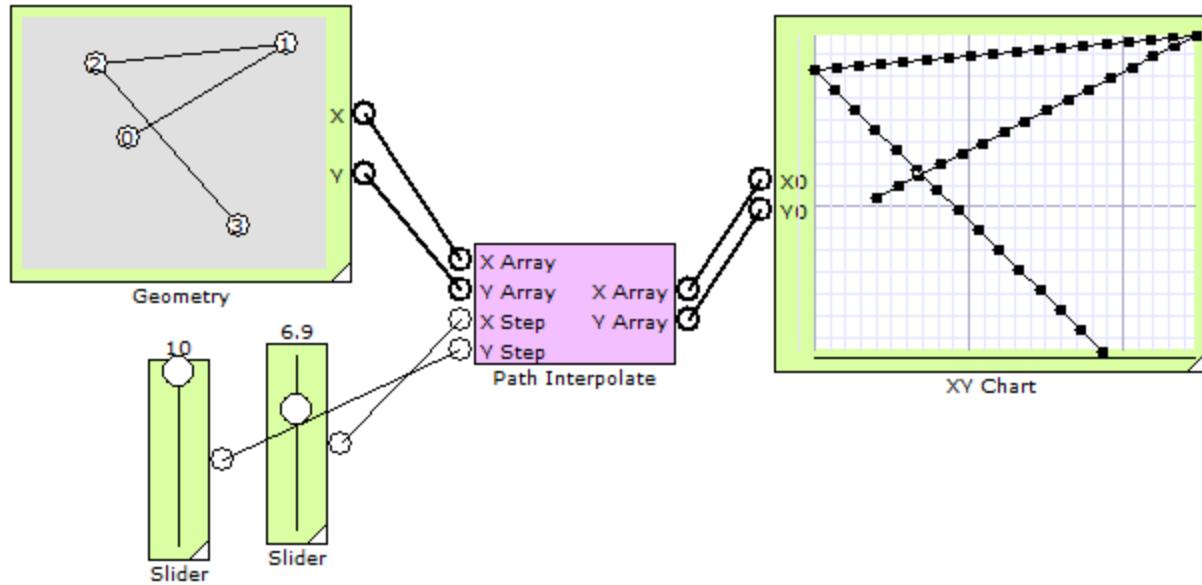
Parabolic Path

The Parabolic Path component traces the parabola(X, Y) given the inputs and a range of X Inputs.
Functions - column 9



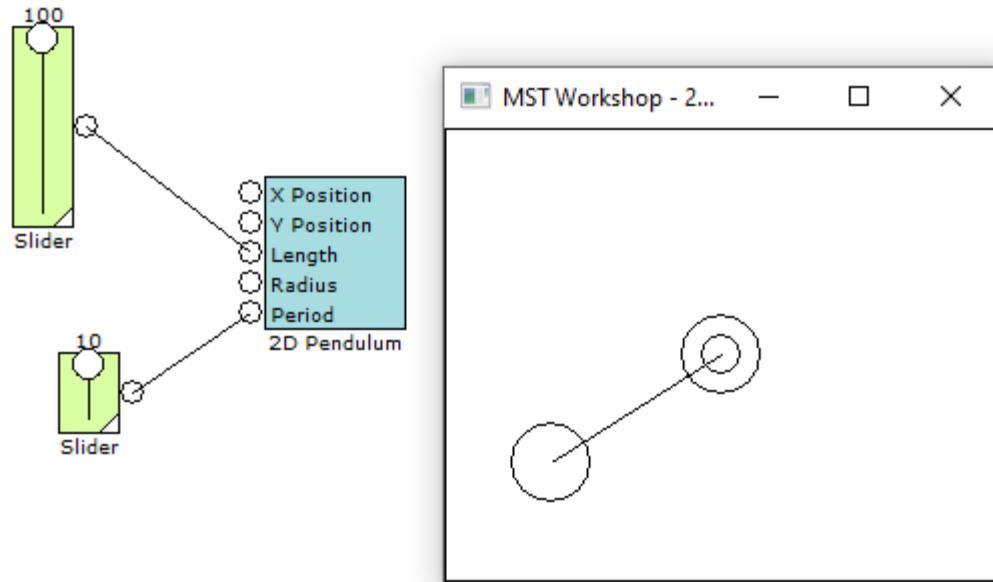
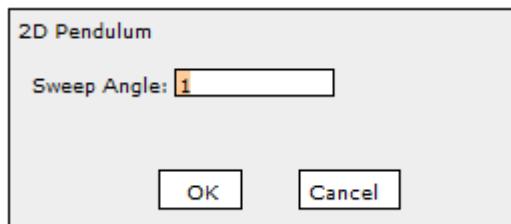
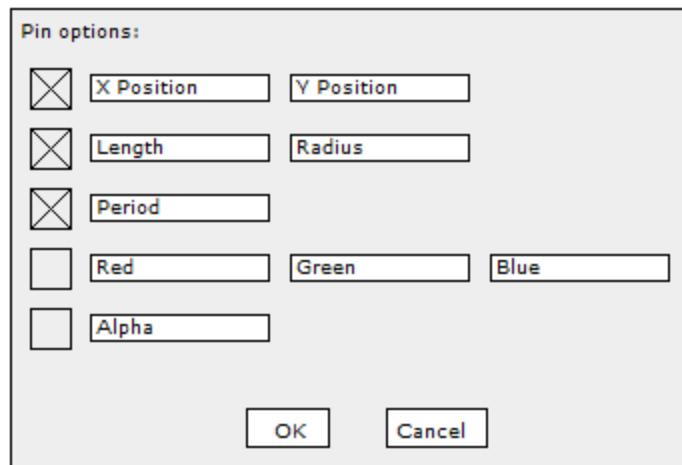
Path Interpolate

The Path Interpolate component adds intermediate points to an X, Y path. Arrays - column 7



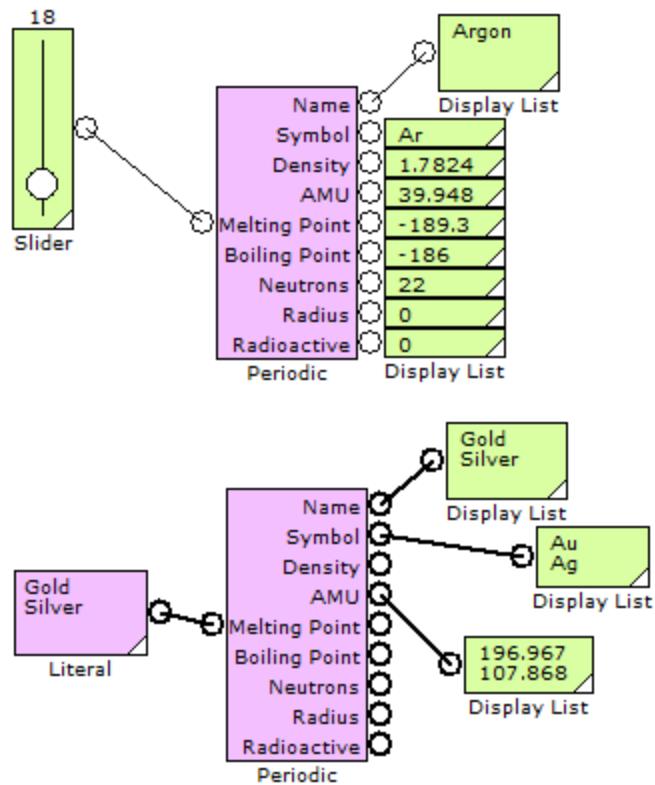
2D Pendulum

The Pendulum component can drive other simulation objects like Gears. Place a Gear at the same X, Y position to connect the pendulum to the gear. Drawings - column 3



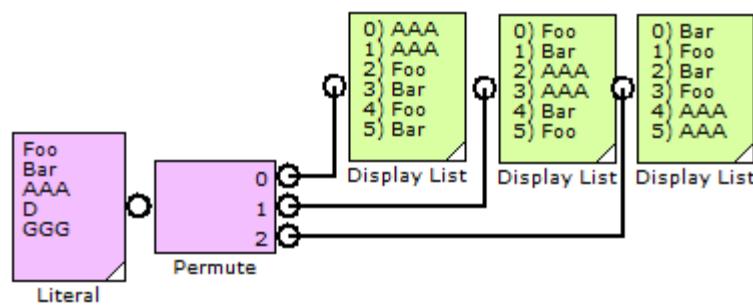
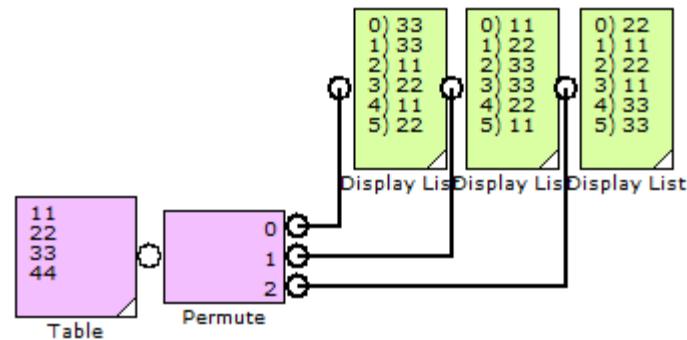
Periodic

The Periodic component contains important information found in the periodic table of elements. Input the atomic number, the name, or the symbol for the desired element. Arrays - column 5



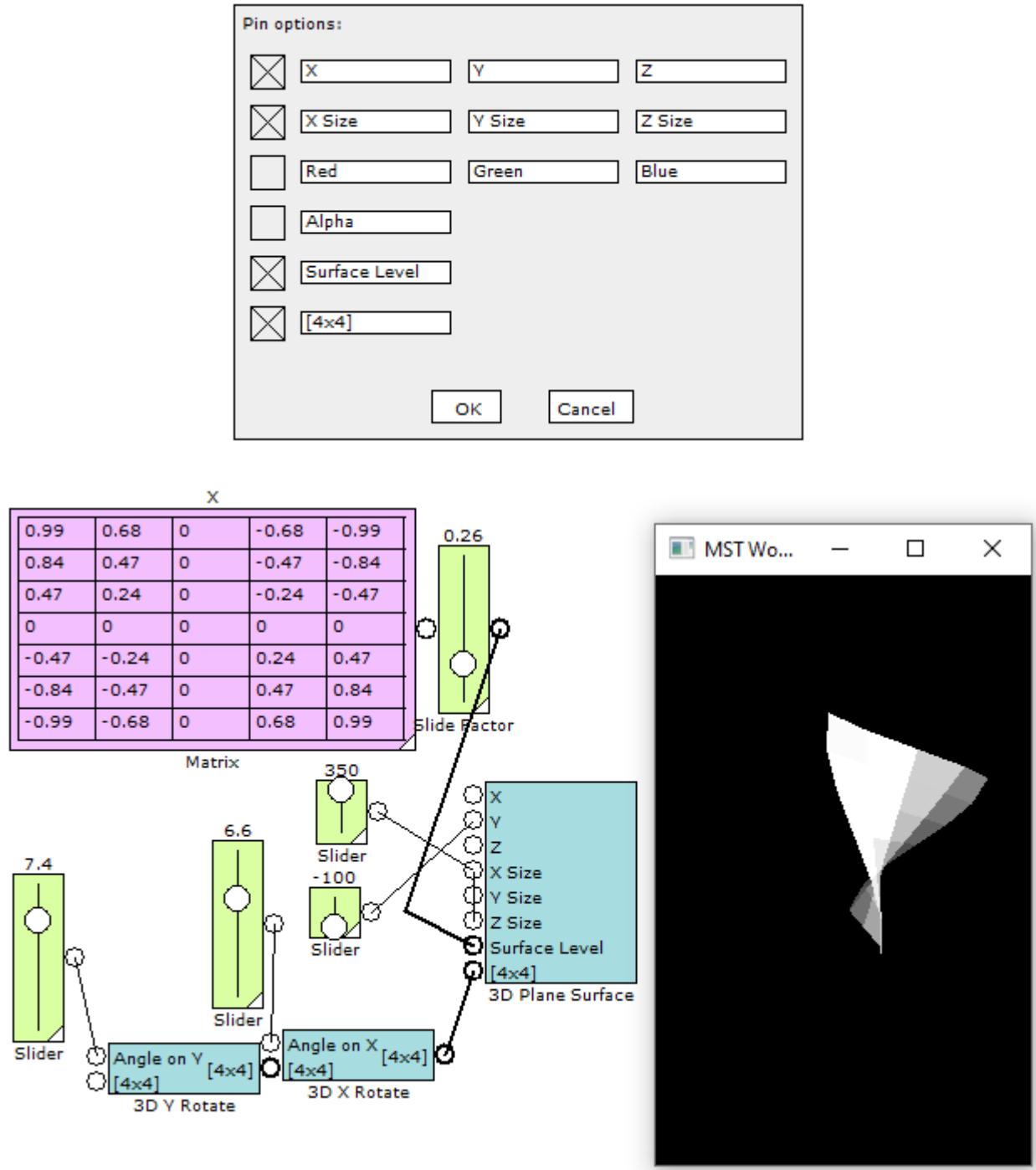
Permute

The Permute component outputs a list of all arrangements of the input values. Arrays - column 5



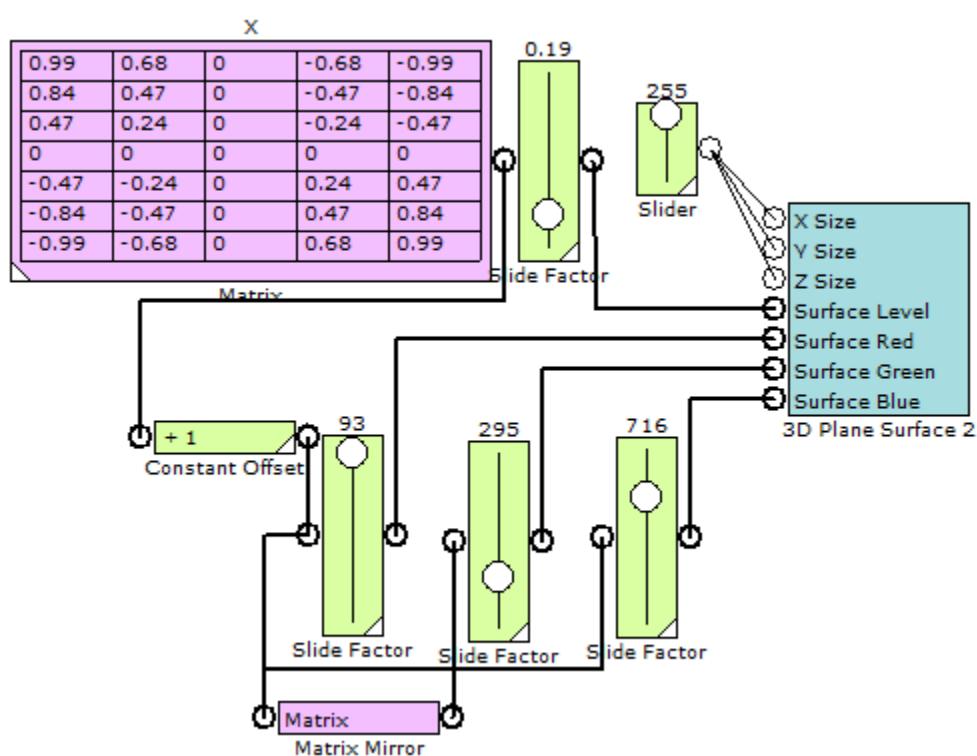
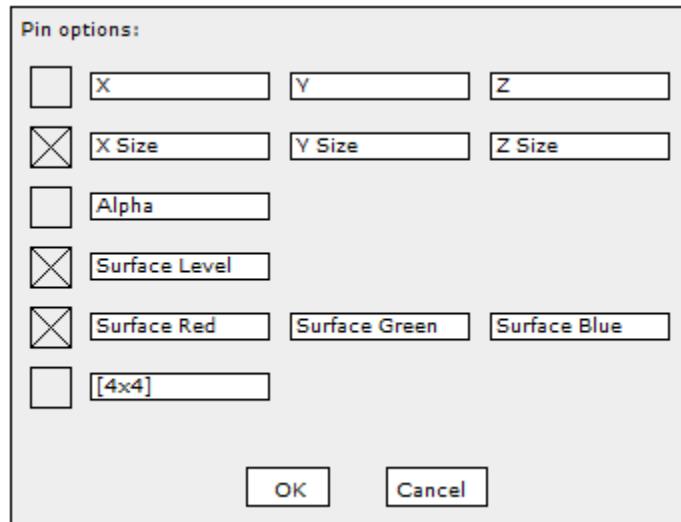
3D Plane Surface

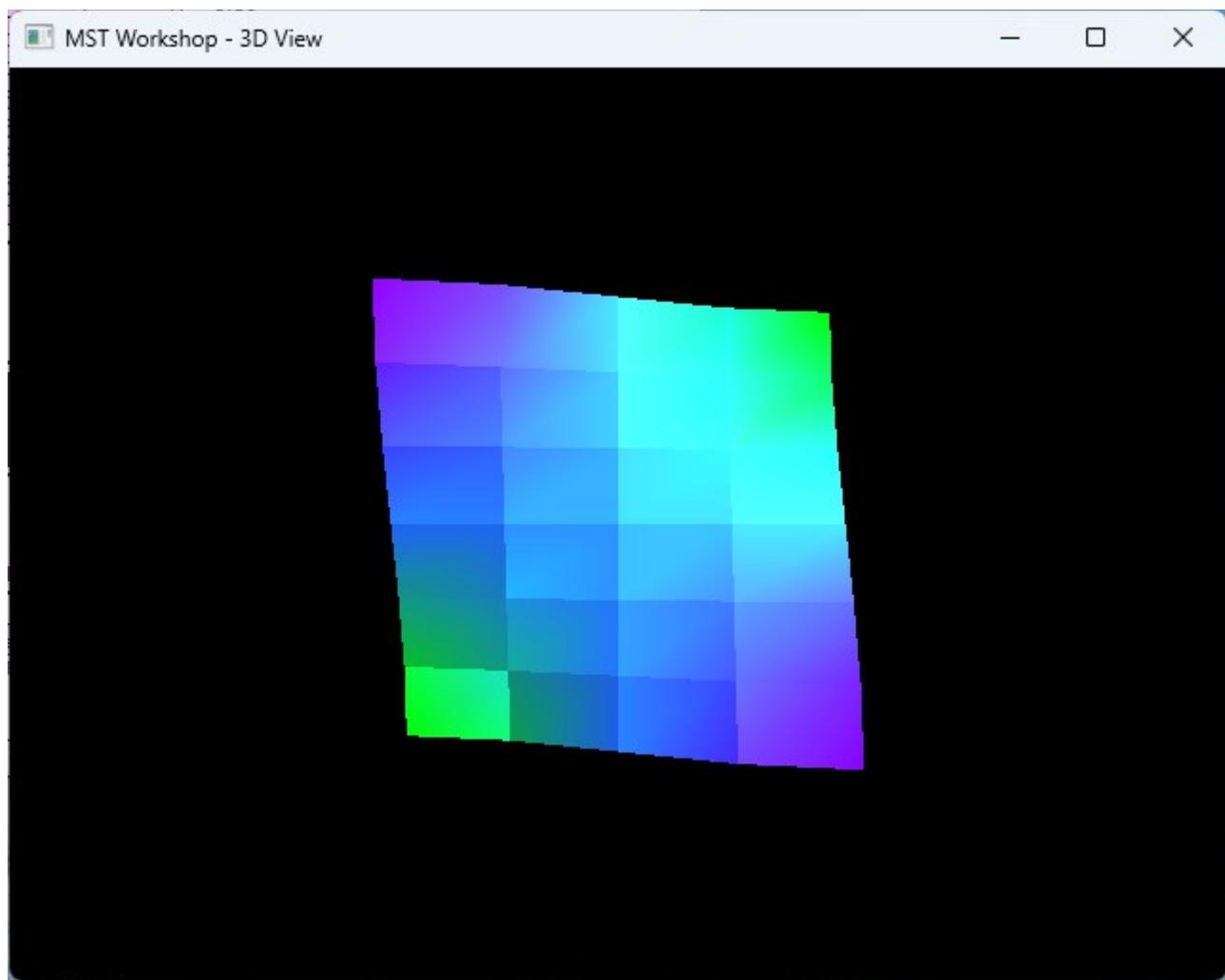
The 3D Plane Surface component draws a plane with an embossed surface in the 3D view window. The Matrix and Mat Row Size inputs set the 2D data to be plotted. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation. Drawings - column 5



3D Plane Surface 2

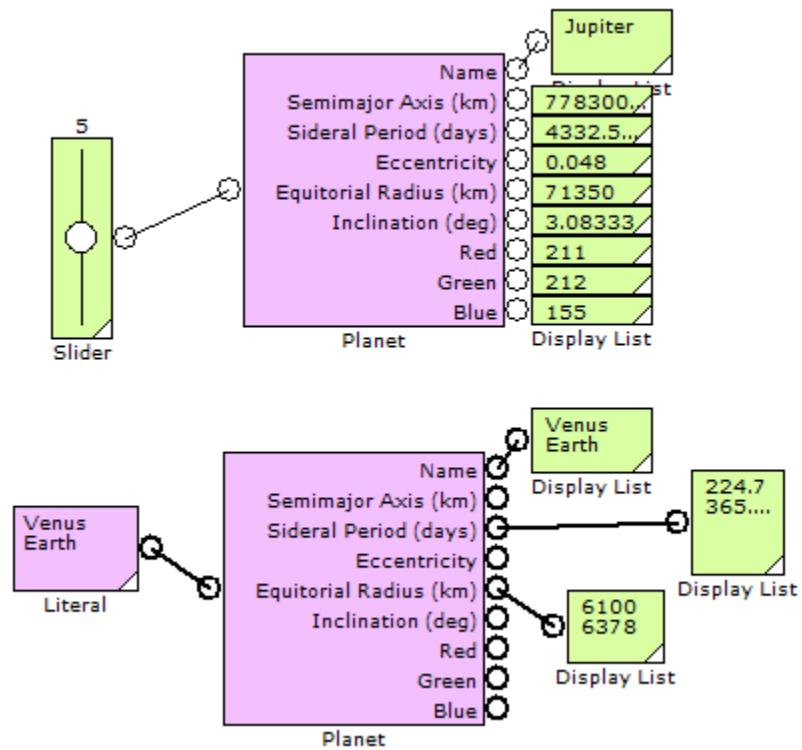
The 3D Plane Surface 2 component draws a plane with an embossed and color surface in the 3D view window. The Matrix and Mat Row Size inputs set the 2D data to be plotted. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation. Drawings - column 5





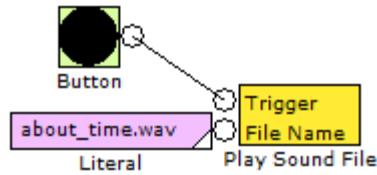
Planet

The Planet component contains important information about the planets in our Solar System. Input a number 0 for Sun, 1 and up for planets. Alternatively you can input a string with the name of the planet desired. Arrays - column 5



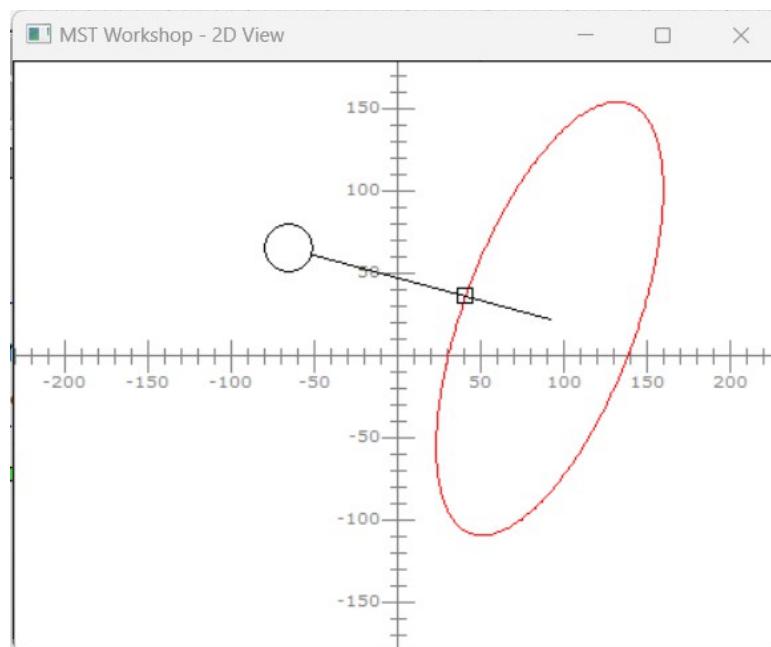
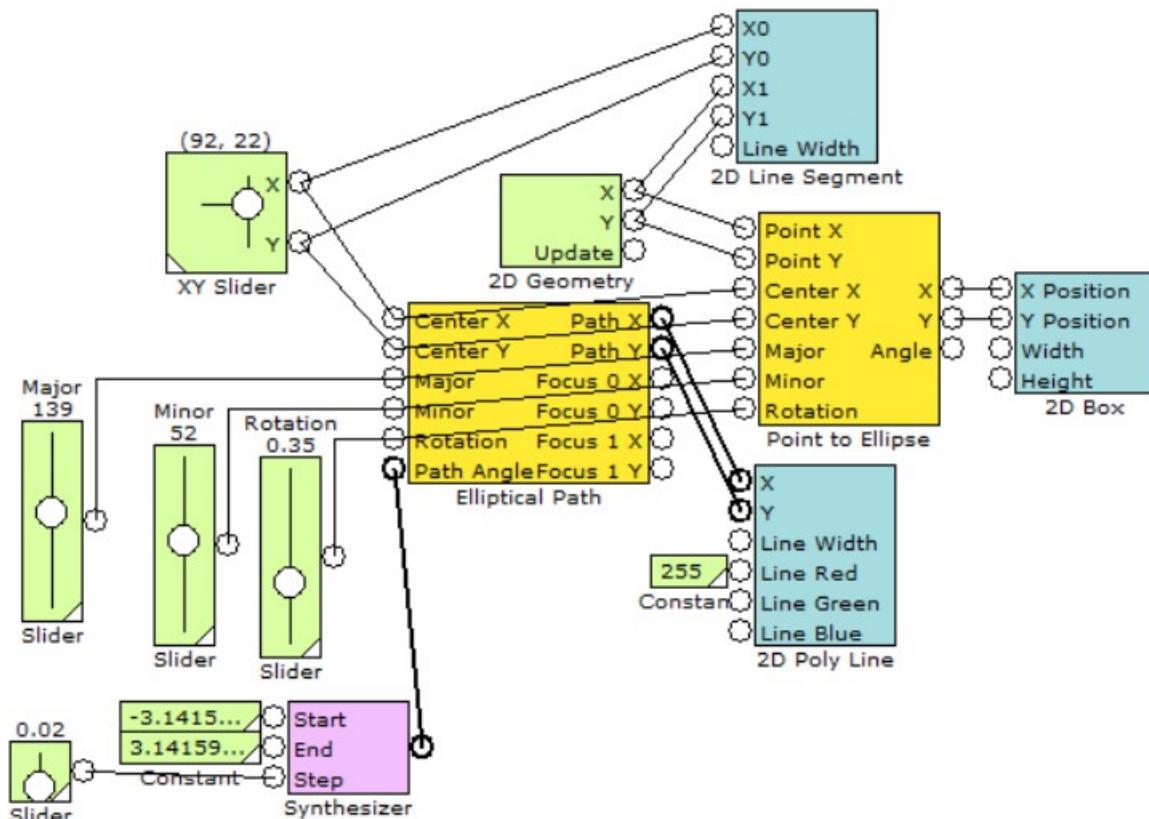
Play Sound File

The Play Sound File component reads the given sound file and plays it.



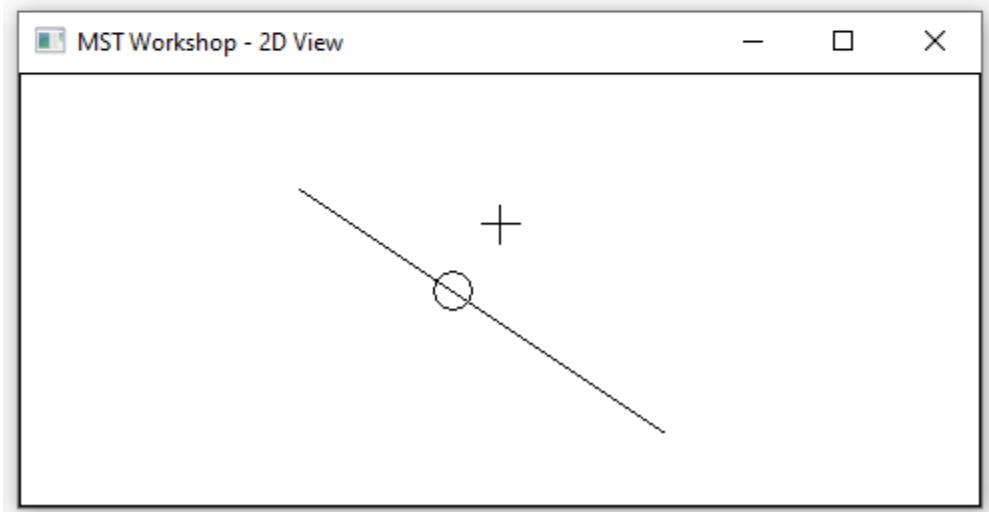
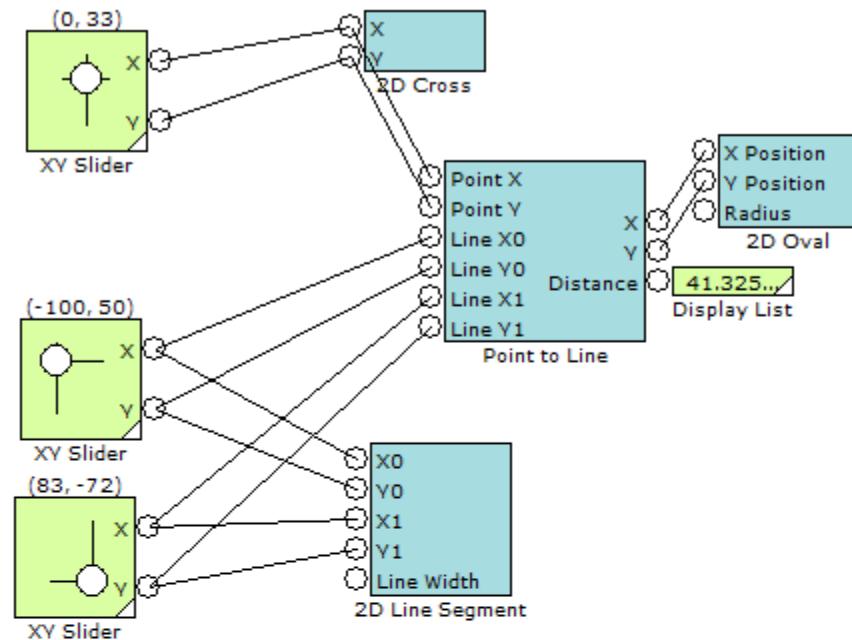
Point to Ellipse

The Point to Ellipse component finds the coordinates and angle of the ellipse that will radiate from the center of the ellipse to the input point.



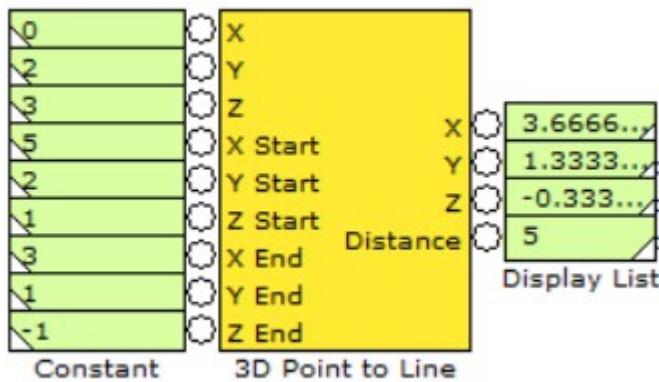
Point to Line

The Point to Line component computes the distance from a point to a line and gives the coordinates of the point on the line. Drawings - column 2



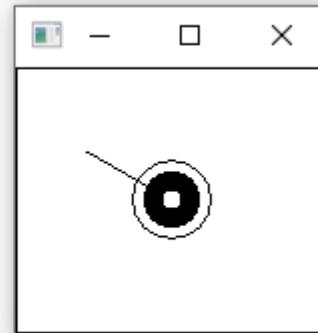
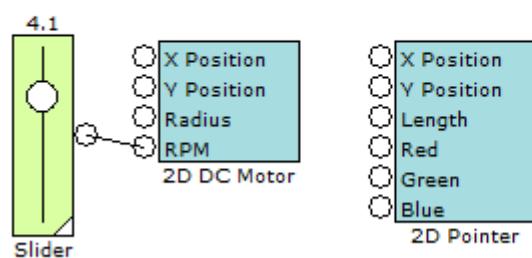
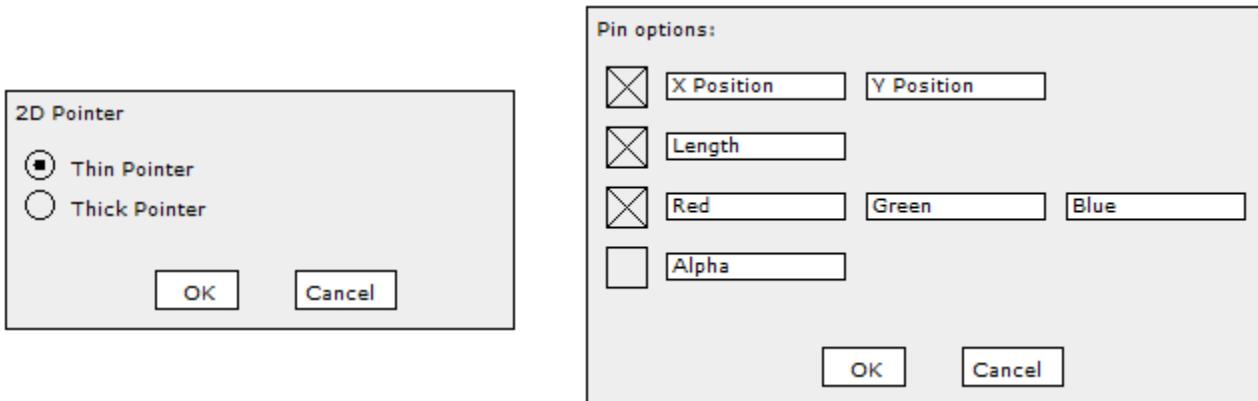
3D Point to Line

The 3D Point to Line component computes the distance from a point to a line and gives the coordinates of the point on the line. Drawings - column 2



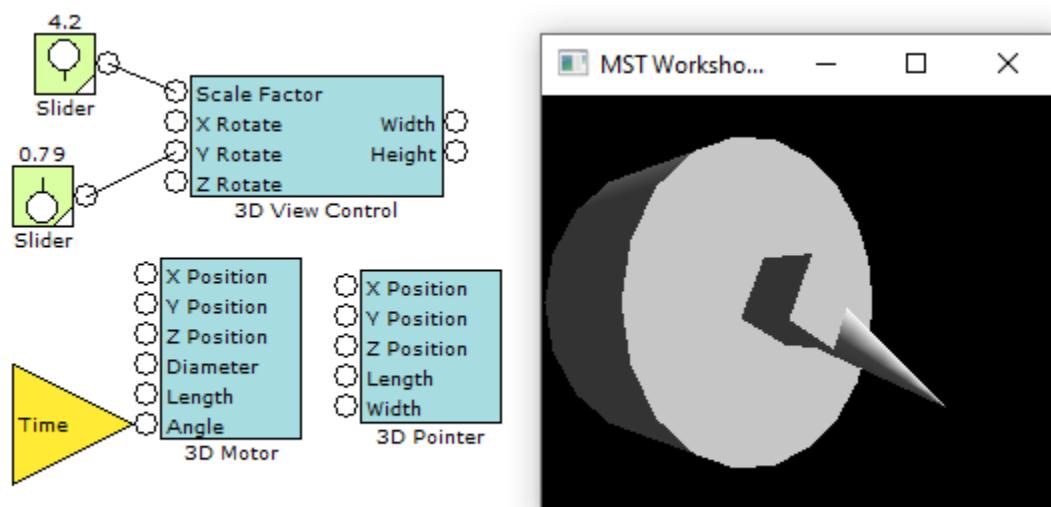
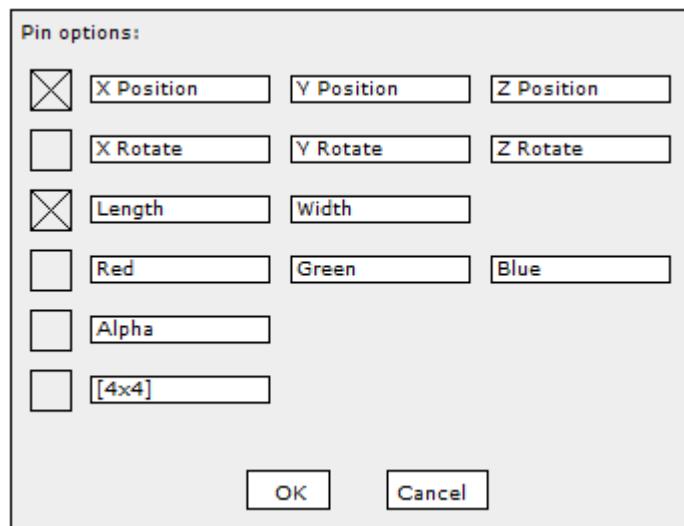
2D Pointer

The Pointer creates an indicator that can attach to a shaft on objects like Motors. Place the Pointer at the same X, Y position as a motor to connect the pointer to the motor. Drawings - column 3



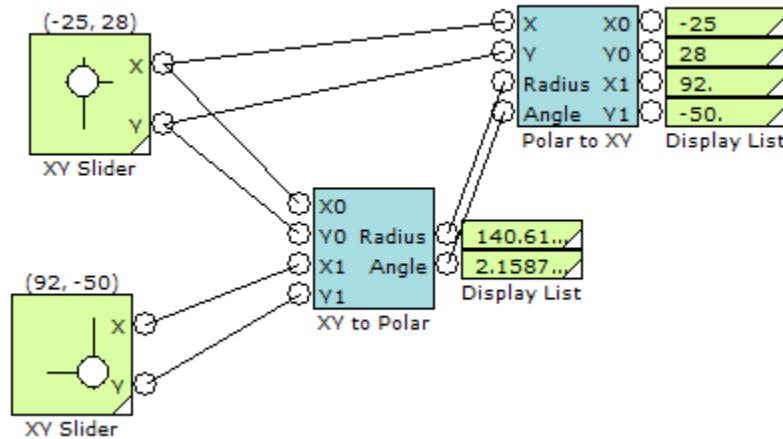
3D Pointer

The 3D Pointer component can be used to indicate the position of the motor or gear shaft, for example in a clock or stopwatch. Place the pointer at the X, Y, Z position and orientation of a motor, gear, or shaft. Drawings - column 4



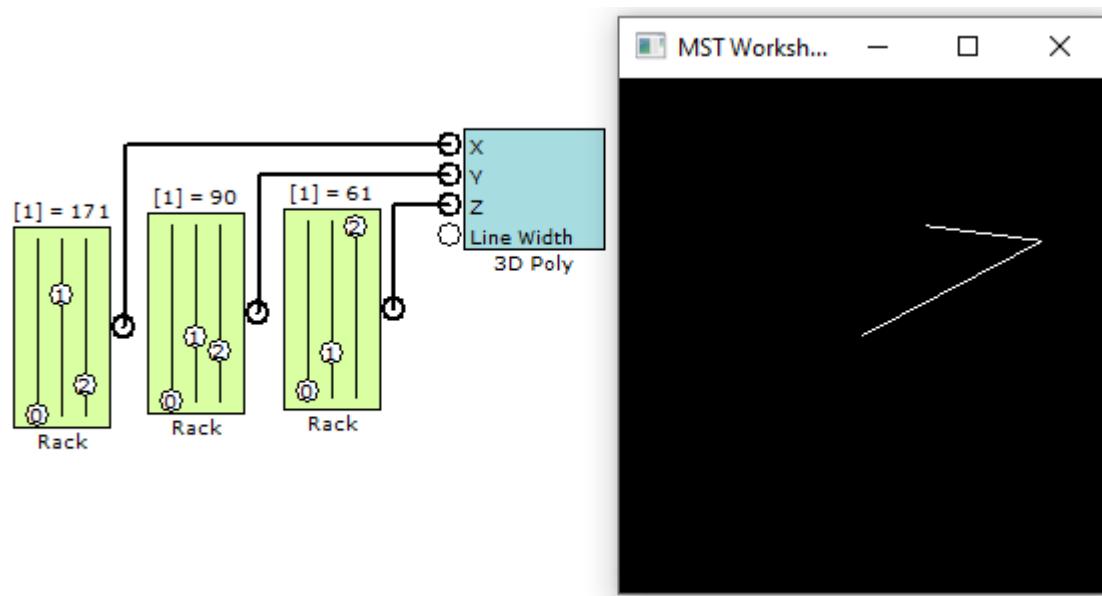
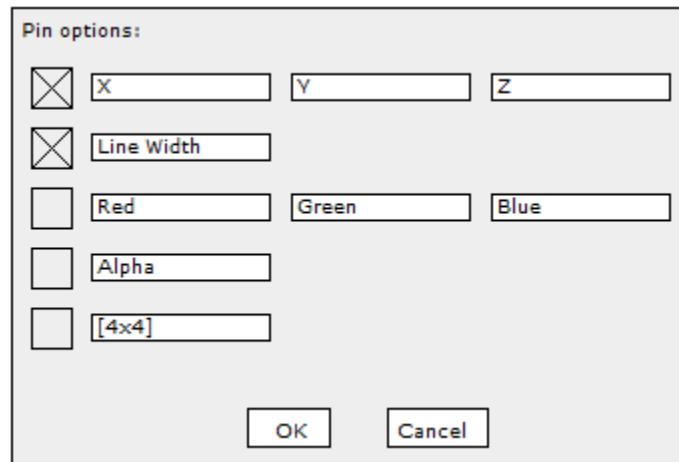
Polar to XY

The Polar to XY component takes a radius and an angle then returns X, Y coordinates. Drawings - column 2



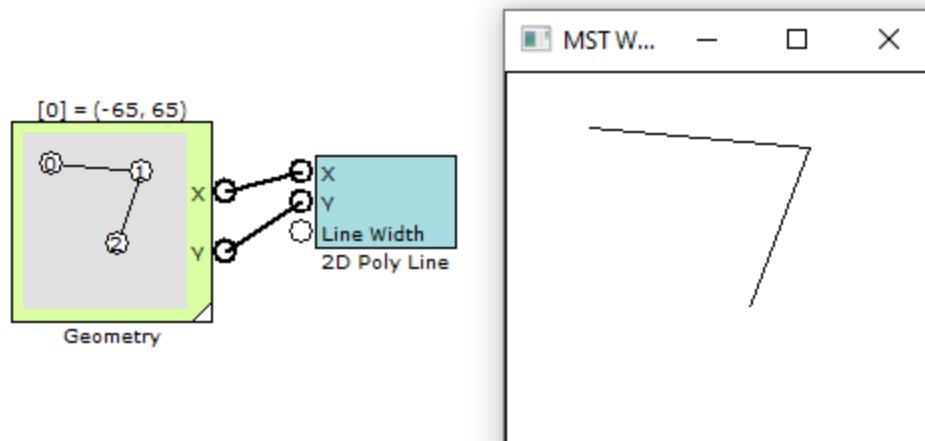
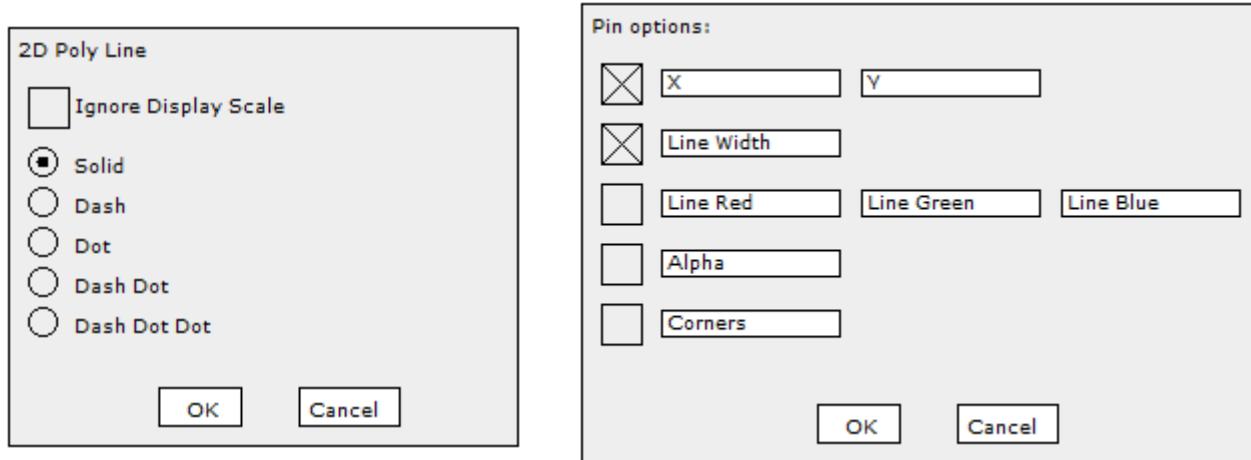
3D Poly

The 3D Poly Line component draws a single segmented line in the 3D view window. The X, Y, and Z array inputs set the points along the line. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation. Drawings - column 4



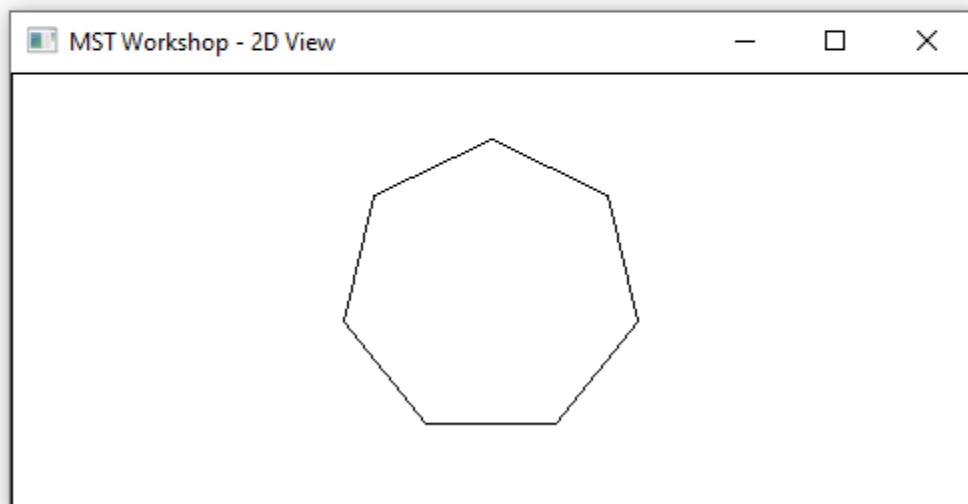
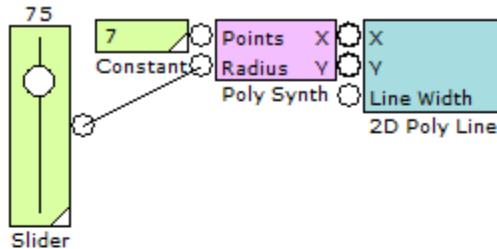
2D Poly Line

The 2D Poly Line component draws a line from point to point. Input a series of X and Y points.
Drawings - column 1



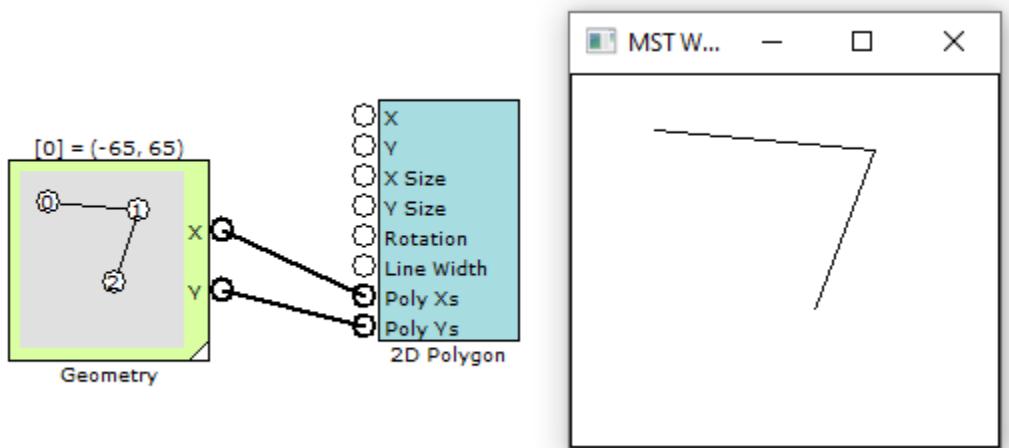
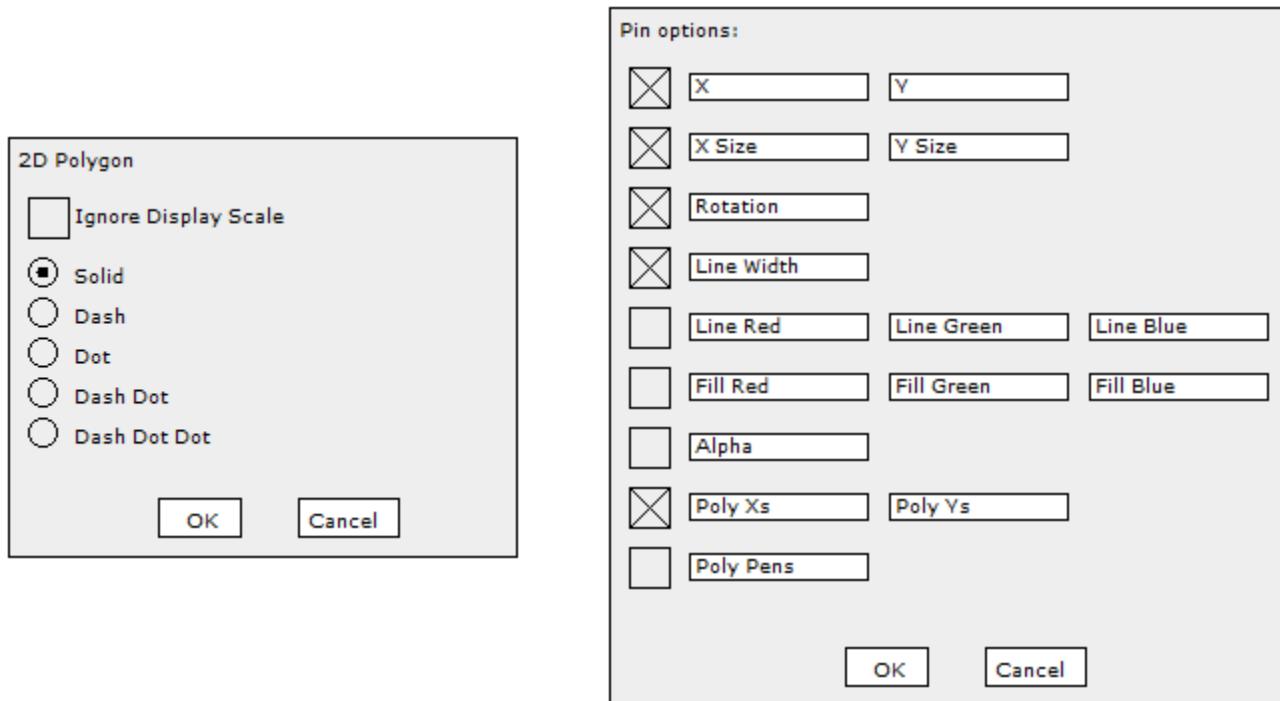
Poly Synth

The Poly Synth component creates a regular polygon and outputs its X and Y coordinates. Arrays - column 1



2D Polygon

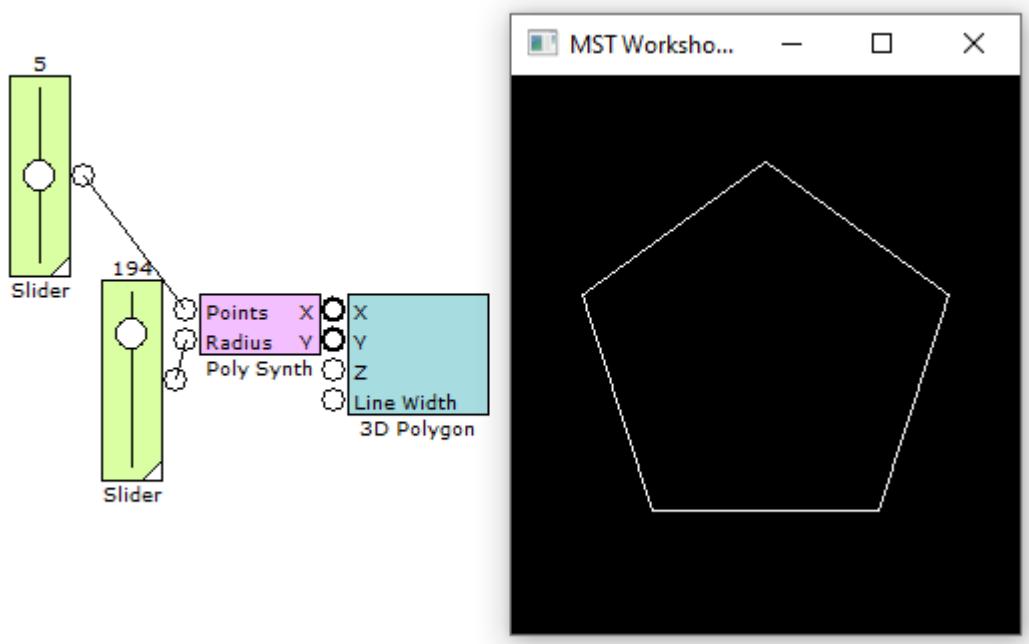
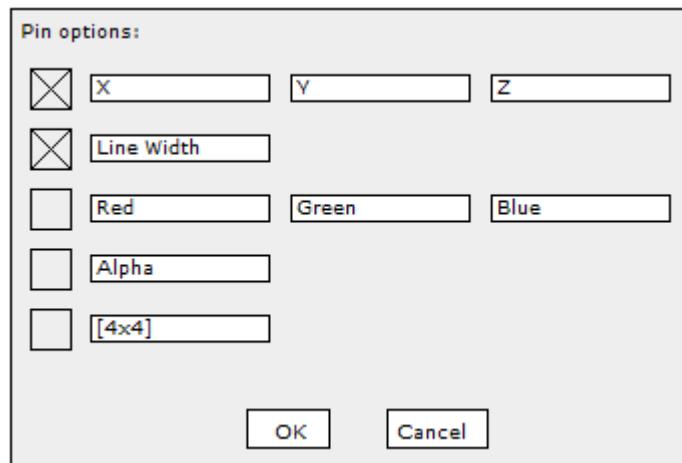
The 2D Polygon component draws a polygon outline using the X and Y points given. You can control the line thickness. Drawings - column 1



3D Polygon

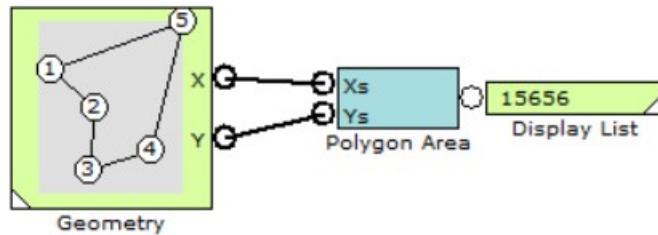
The 3D Polygon draws a 3D polygon in the 3D view window. The X, Y, and Z inputs set the position and size of the polygon. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation.

Drawings - column 4



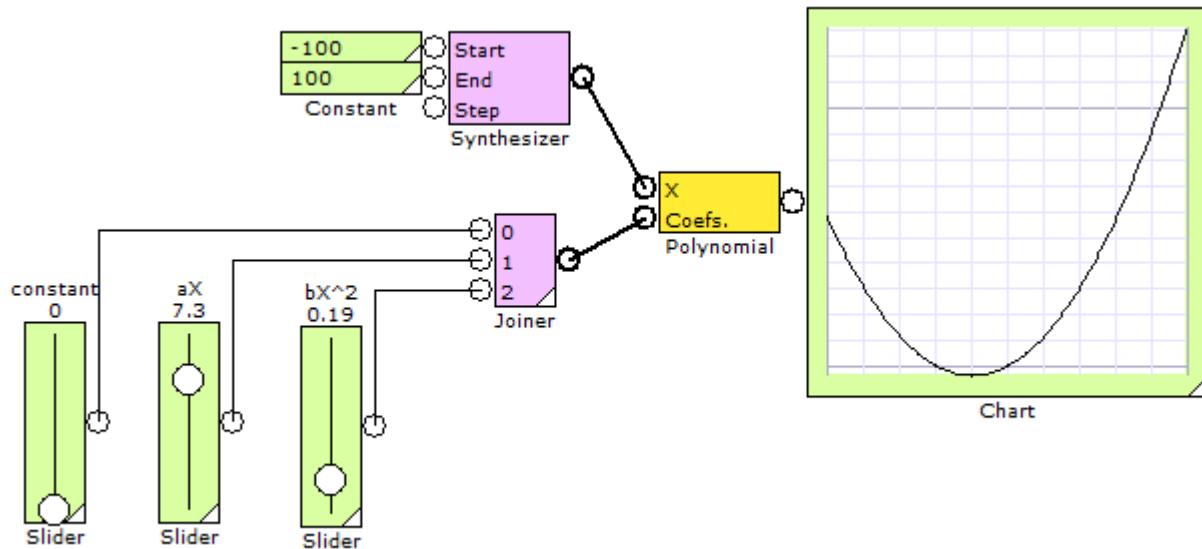
Polygon Area

The Polygon Area component computes the area of a polygon from its XY coordinates. Drawings – column 2



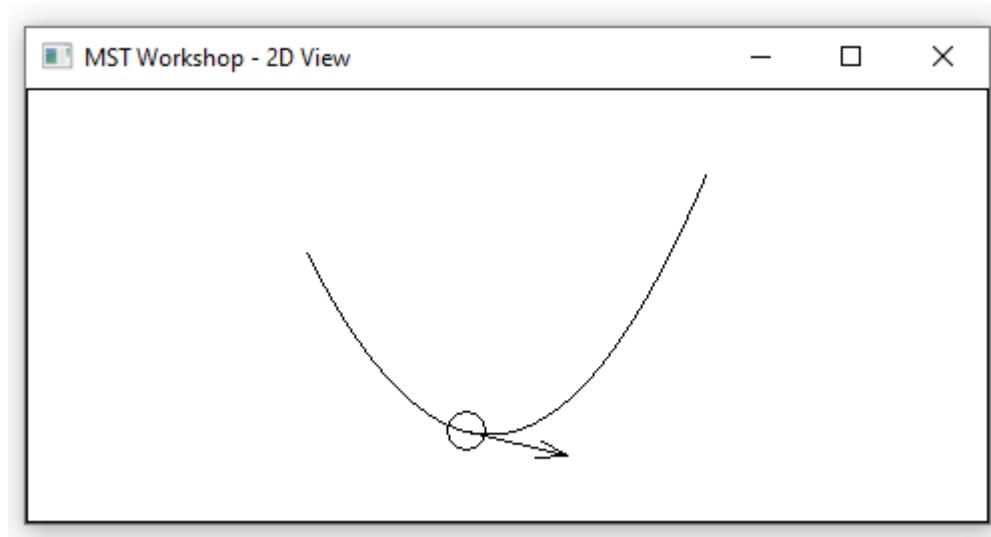
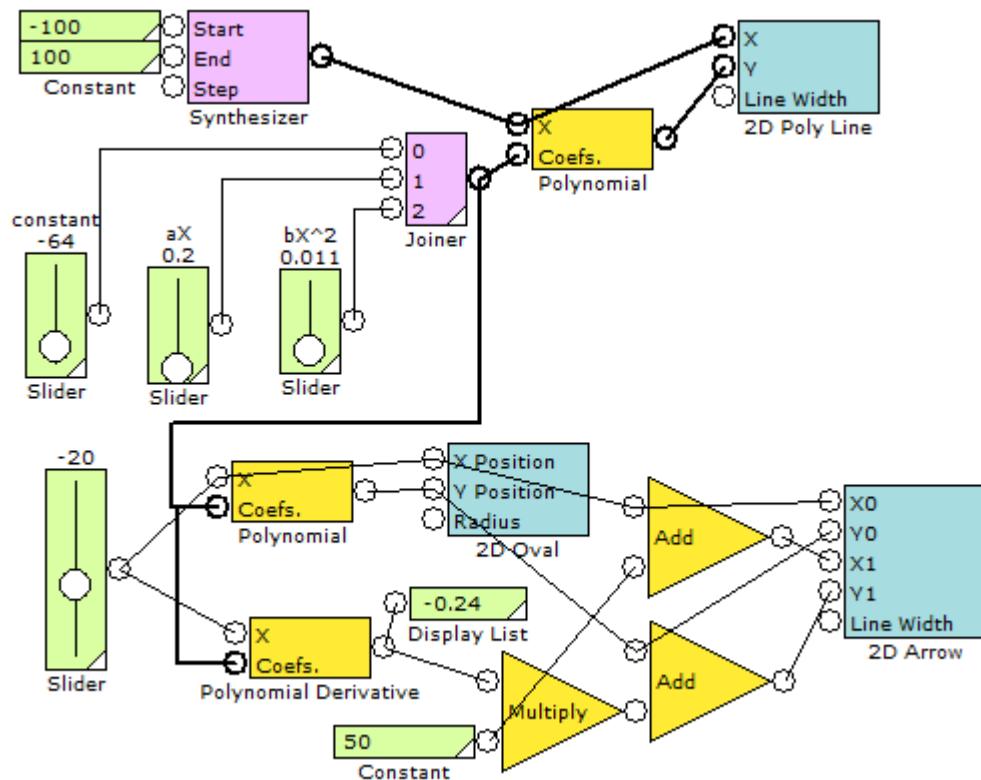
Polynomial

The Polynomial component calculates the polynomial using the coefficients and the X input.
Functions - column 6



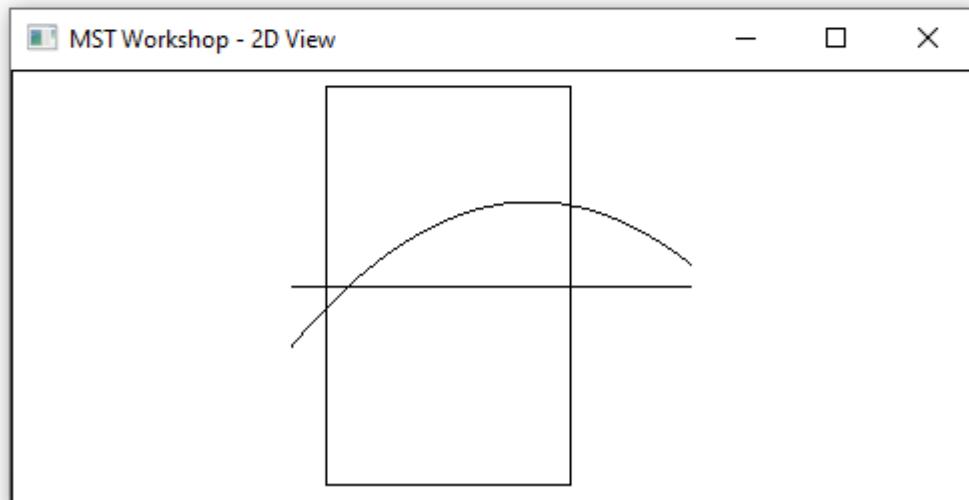
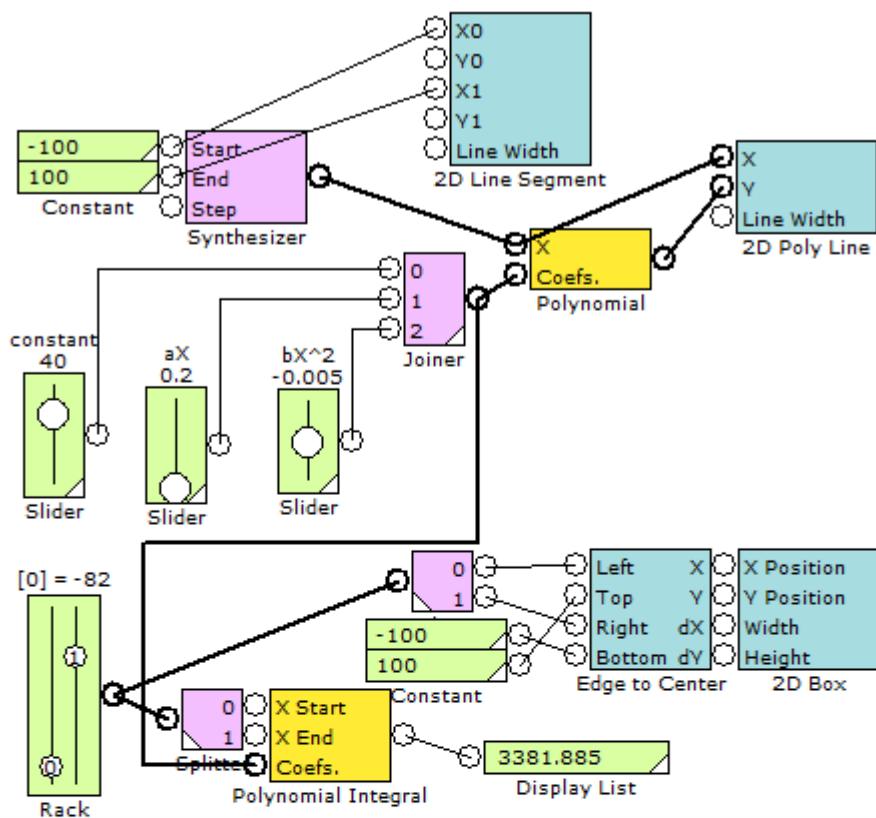
Polynomial Derivative

The Polynomial Derivative component calculates the derivative of a polynomial using the coefficients and the X input. Functions - column 6



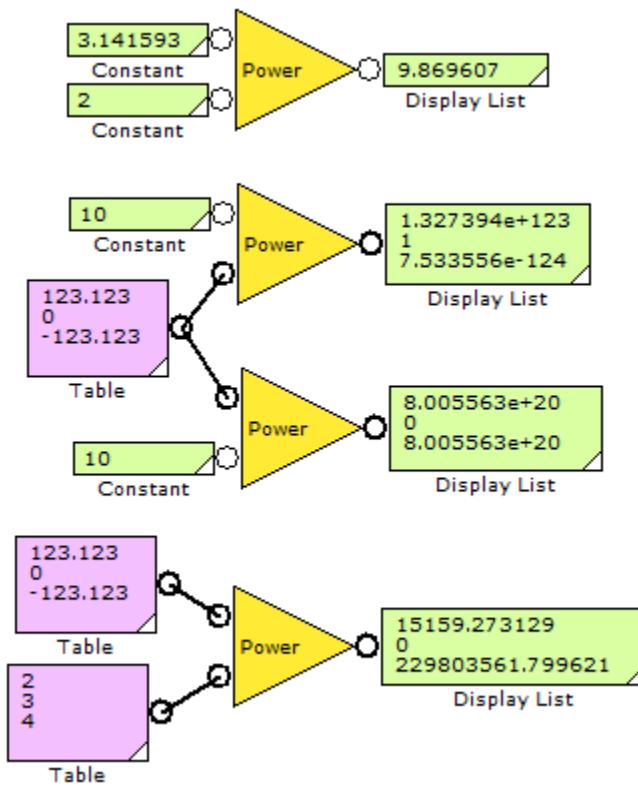
Polynomial Integral

The Polynomial Integral component calculates the integral of a polynomial using the coefficients and the X input from X Start to X End. Functions - column 6



Power

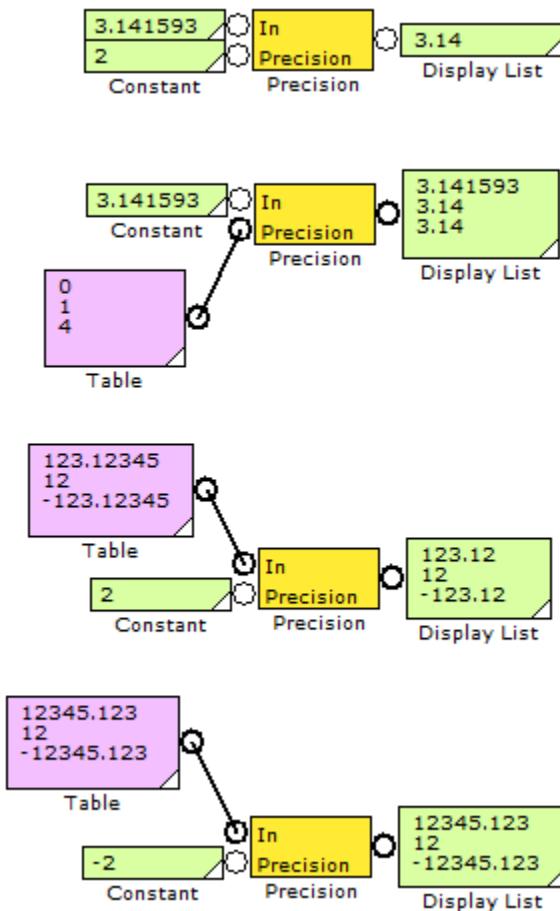
The Power component calculates the top input value raised to the bottom input value. Inputs can be scalar or arrays. Functions - column 1



Precision

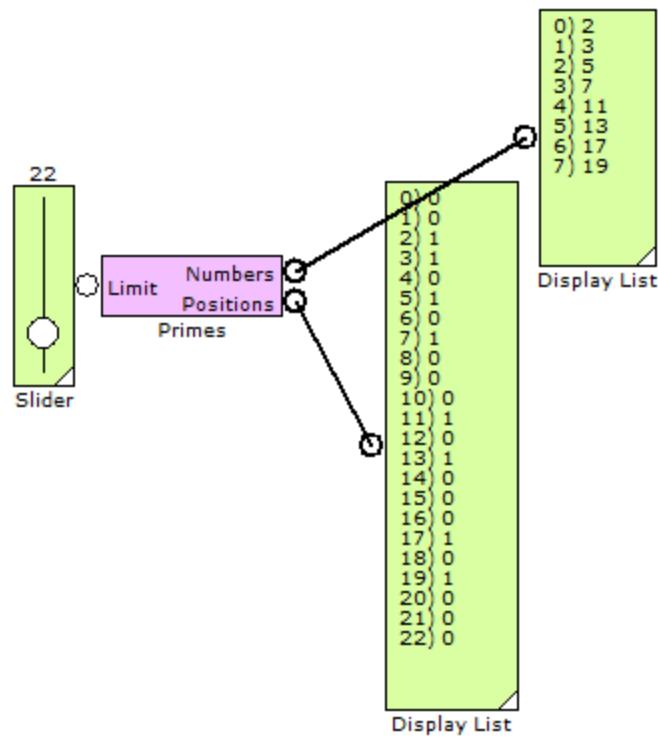
The Precision component outputs a value with the specified precision. Inputs can be scalar or arrays.

Functions - column 2



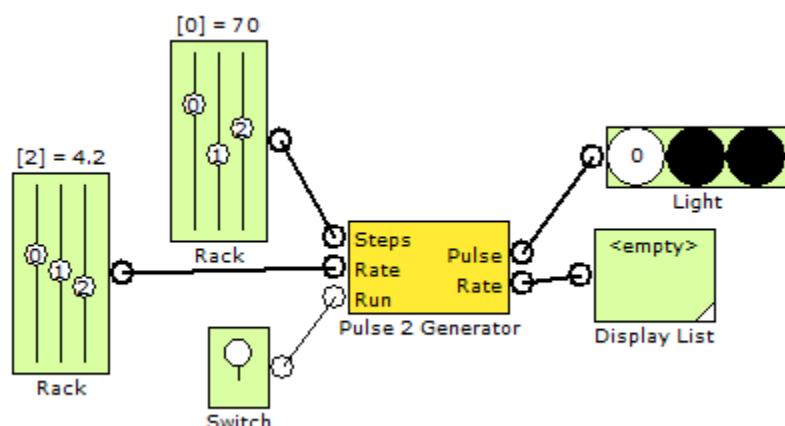
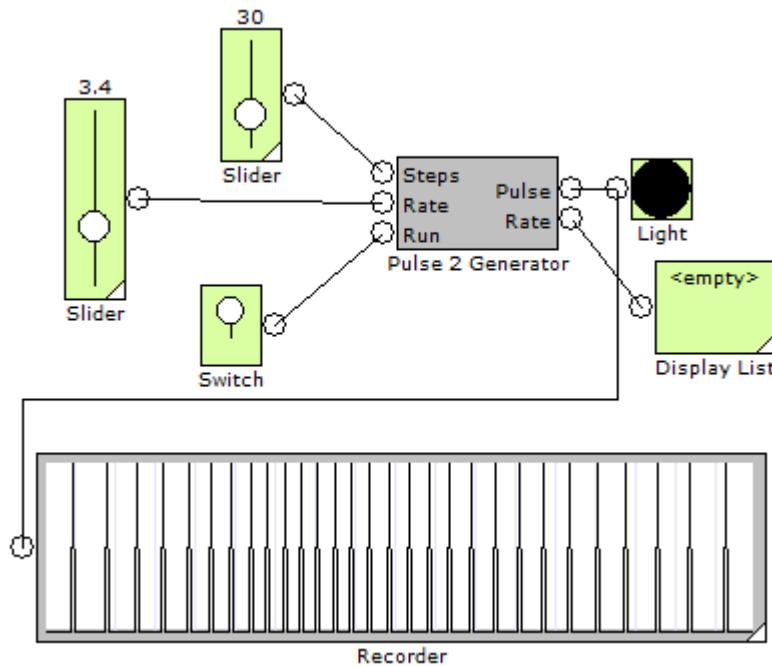
Primes

The Primes component outputs a list of primes less than the input limit. Arrays - column 5



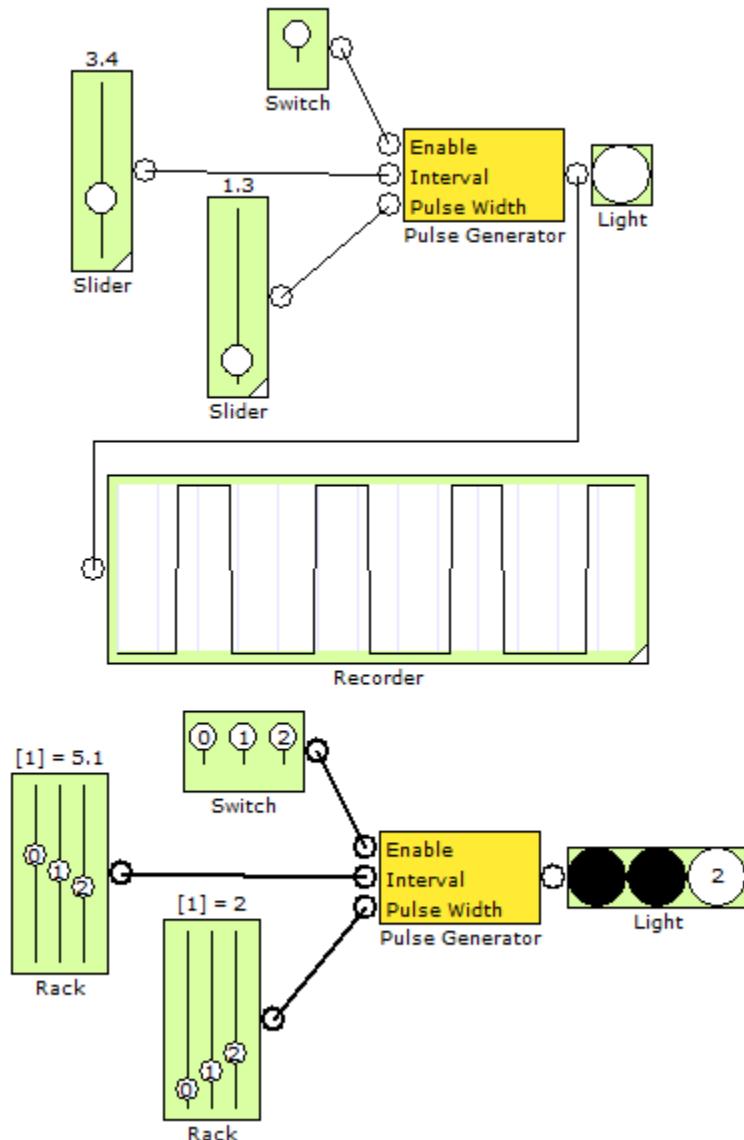
Pulse 2 Generator

The Pulse 2 Generator component outputs a short pulse at a specified interval. Use this pulse generator to drive a stepper motor. Inputs are seconds. Functions - column 8



Pulse Generator

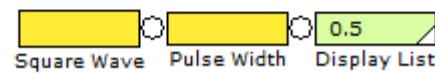
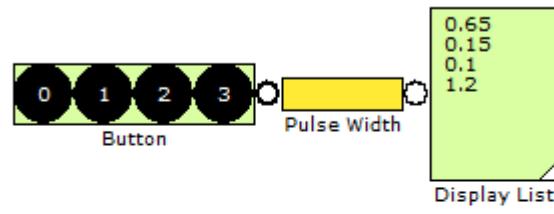
The Pulse Generator component outputs a short pulse at a specified interval. Inputs are seconds.
Functions - column 8



Pulse Width

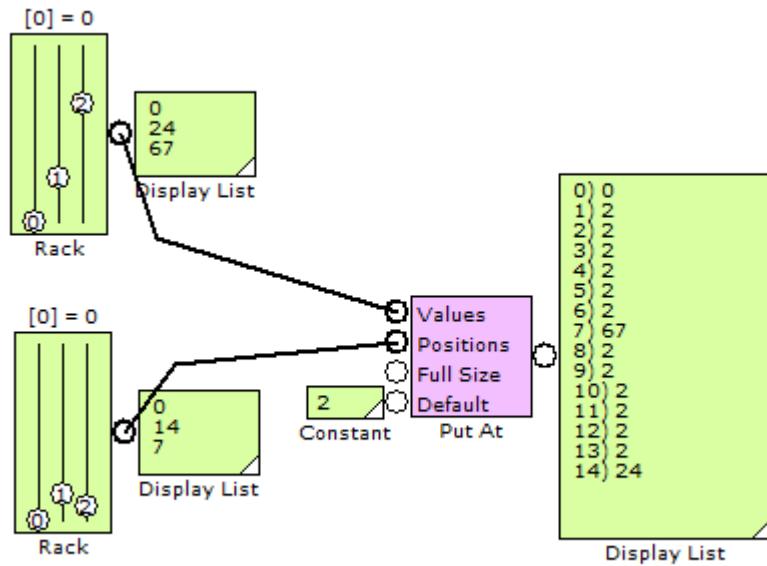
The Pulse Width component measures the width of the input pulse.

Functions - column 7



Put At

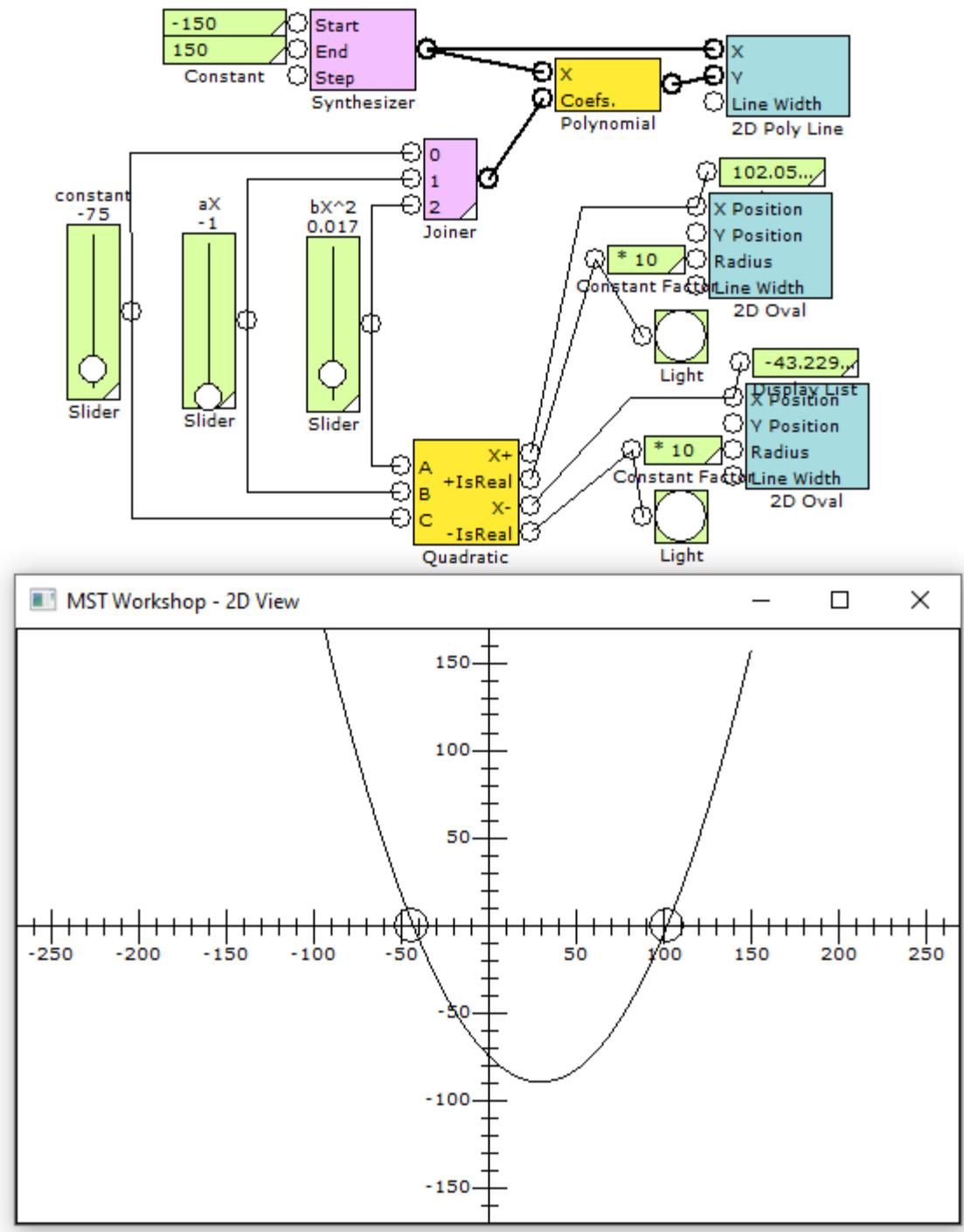
The Put At component outputs a list of values in the specified positions, open positions are filled with the default. Arrays - column 2



Quadratic

The Quadratic component factors a second degree polynomial. Input can be scalar or an array.

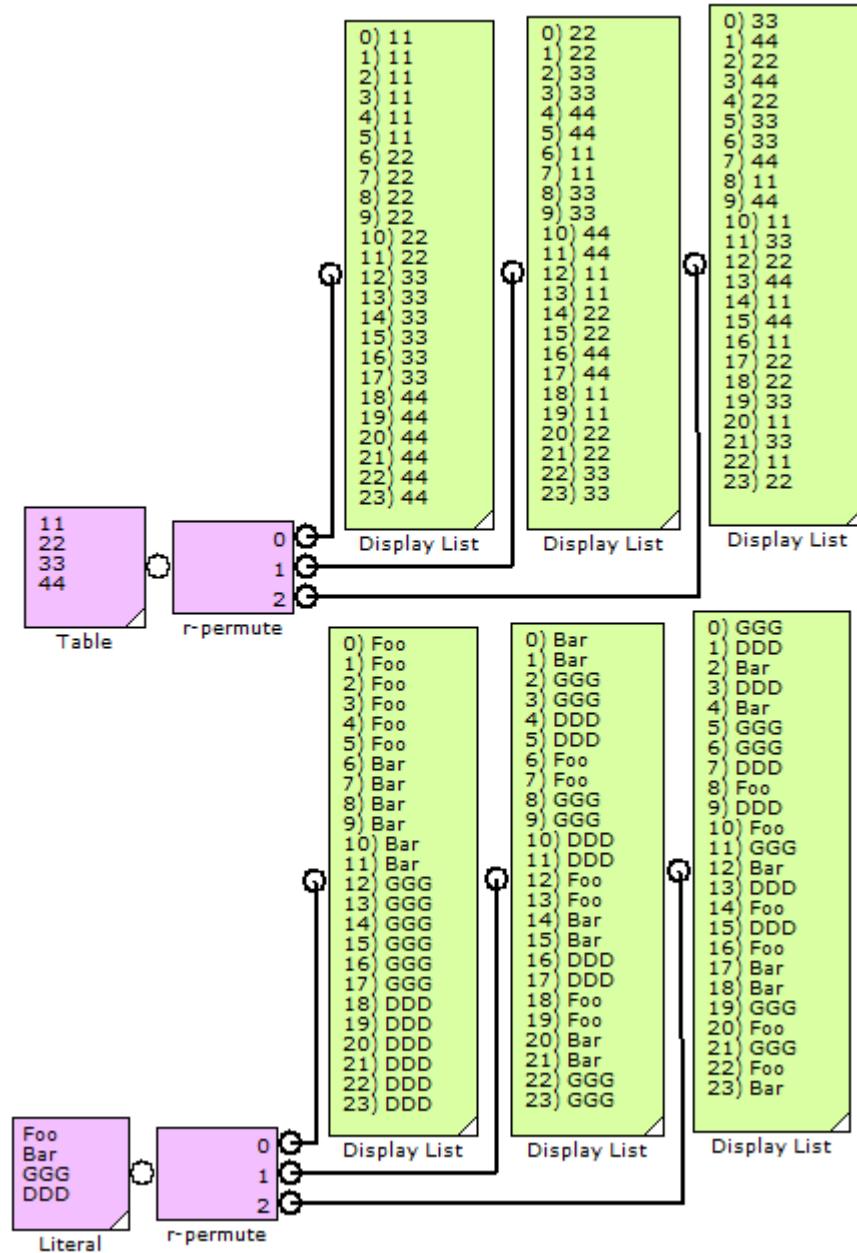
Functions - column 1



r-permute

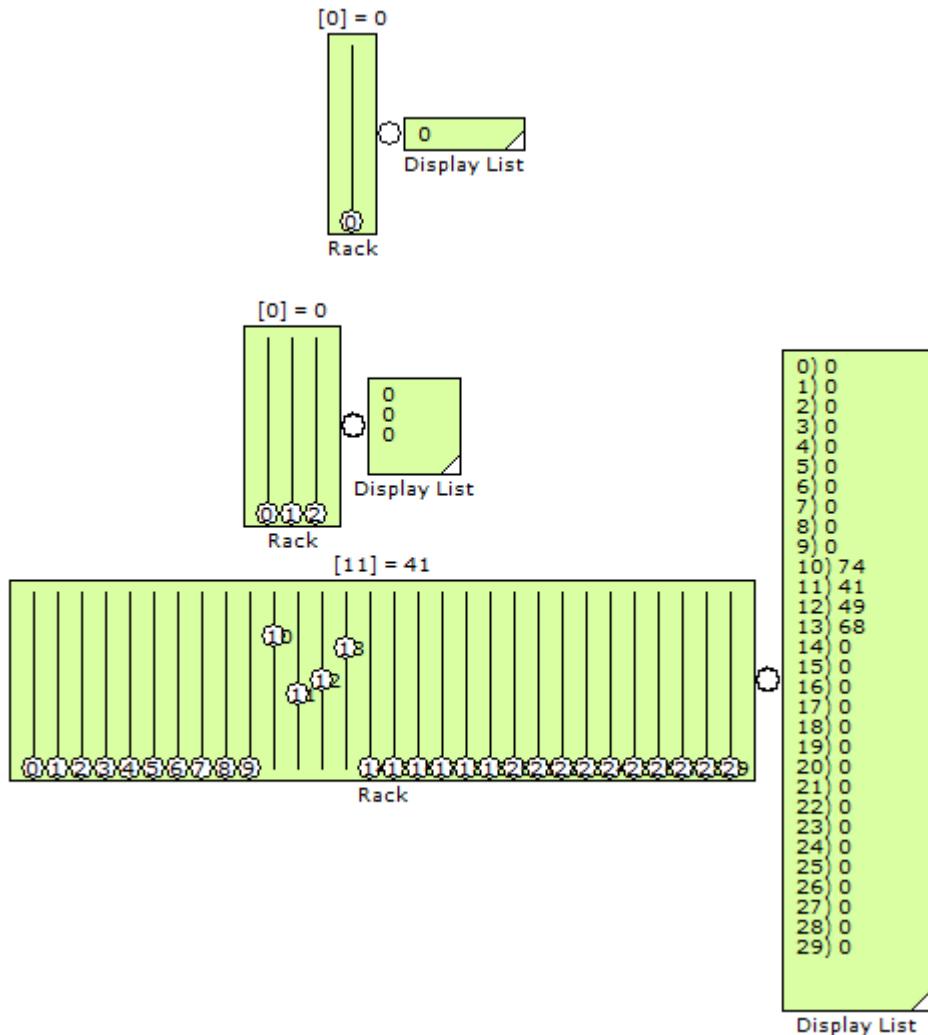
The r-permute component outputs a list of arrangements of a number of the input values.
- column 5

Arrays



Rack

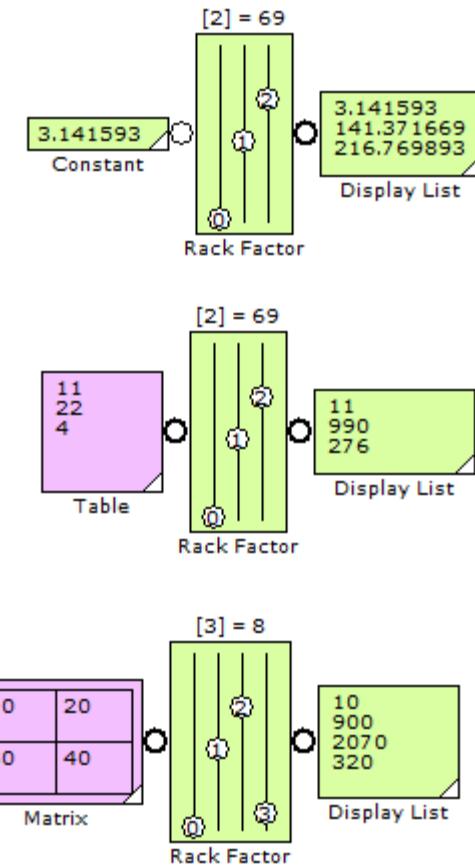
The Rack component outputs a bunch of constant numbers based on its dial positions. Controls - column 1



Rack Factor

The Rack Factor component multiplies the inputs based on its dial positions.

Controls - column 2

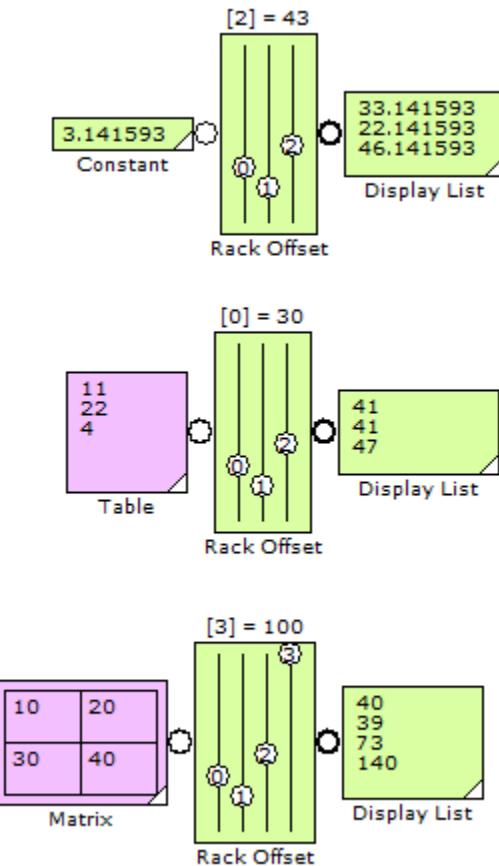


Rack Offset

The Rack Offset component adds constants to the inputs based on its dial positions.

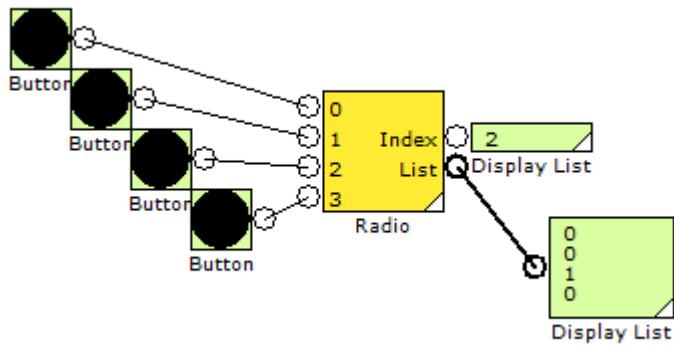
Controls -

column 3



Radio

The Radio component is like the function of a group of radio buttons. It outputs the number of the last input that went high. Functions - column 3



2D Radio Group

The 2D Radio Group is used to choose one of several buttons.

The X, Y and Size inputs control the position and font size of the text.

The Offsets control the position of the text relative to the buttons.

The Preset inputs allow external setting of the selection.

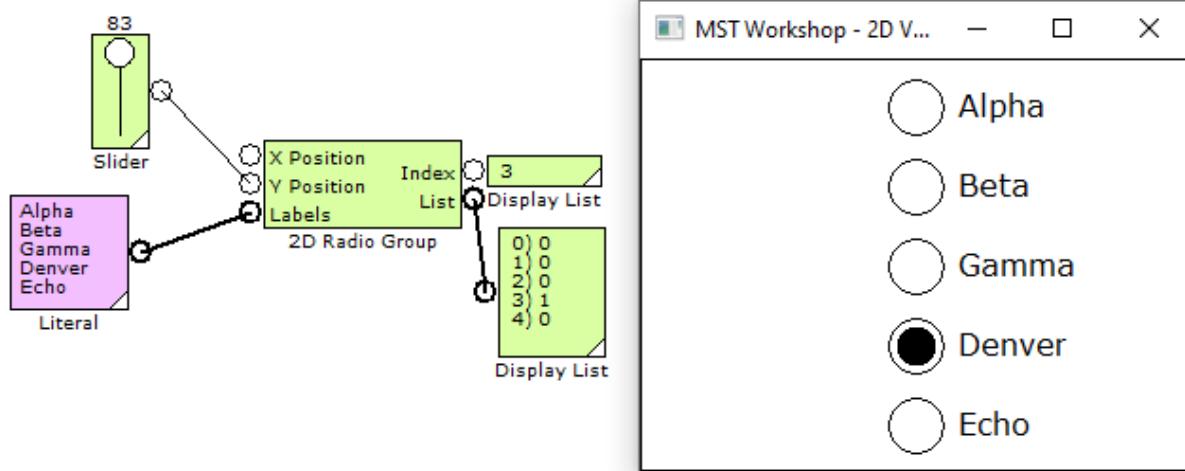
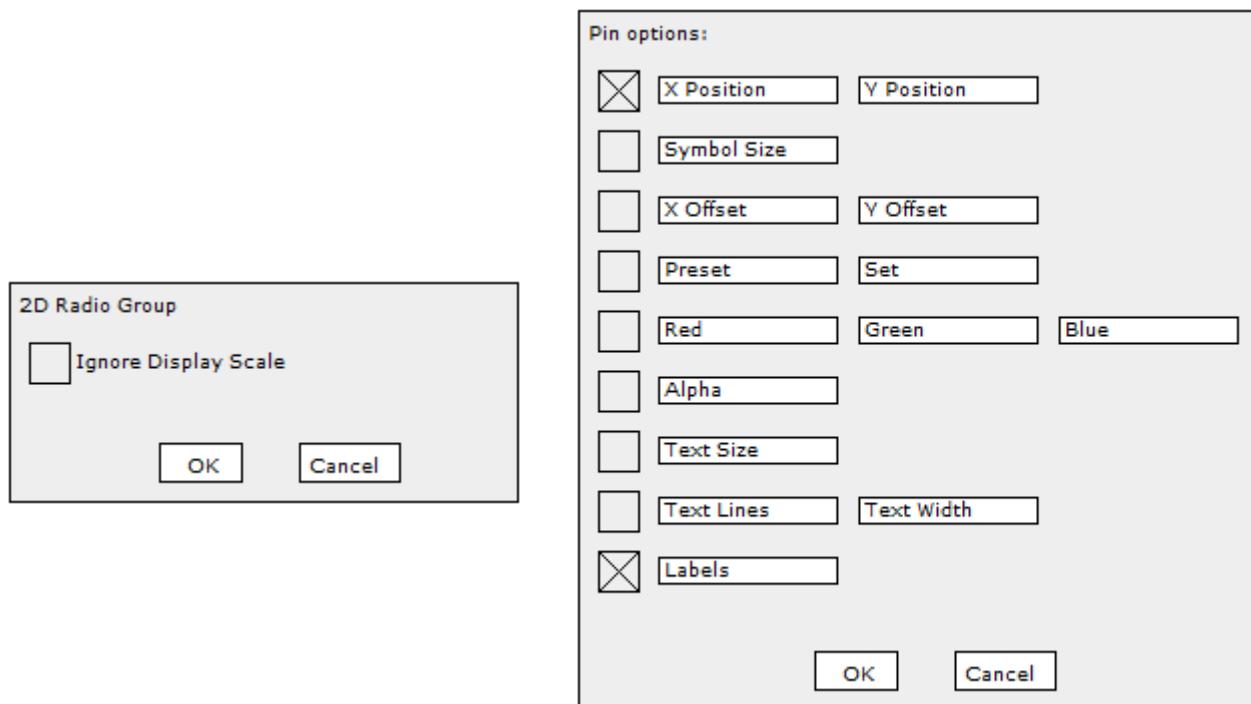
The Color input sets the color of the buttons and text.

The Alpha input fades the buttons and text.

The Index output indicates which item is chosen.

The List output provides an array with a one at the selected position.

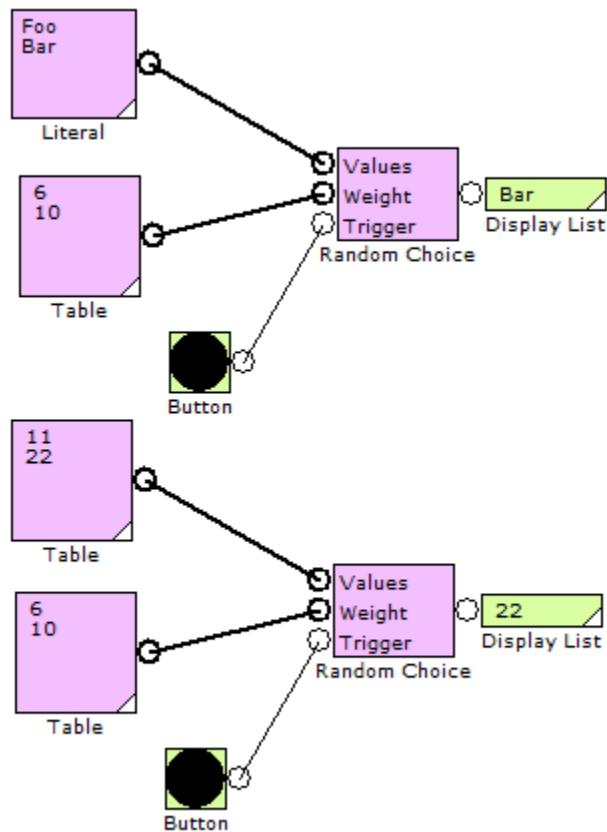
Controls - column 2



Random Choice

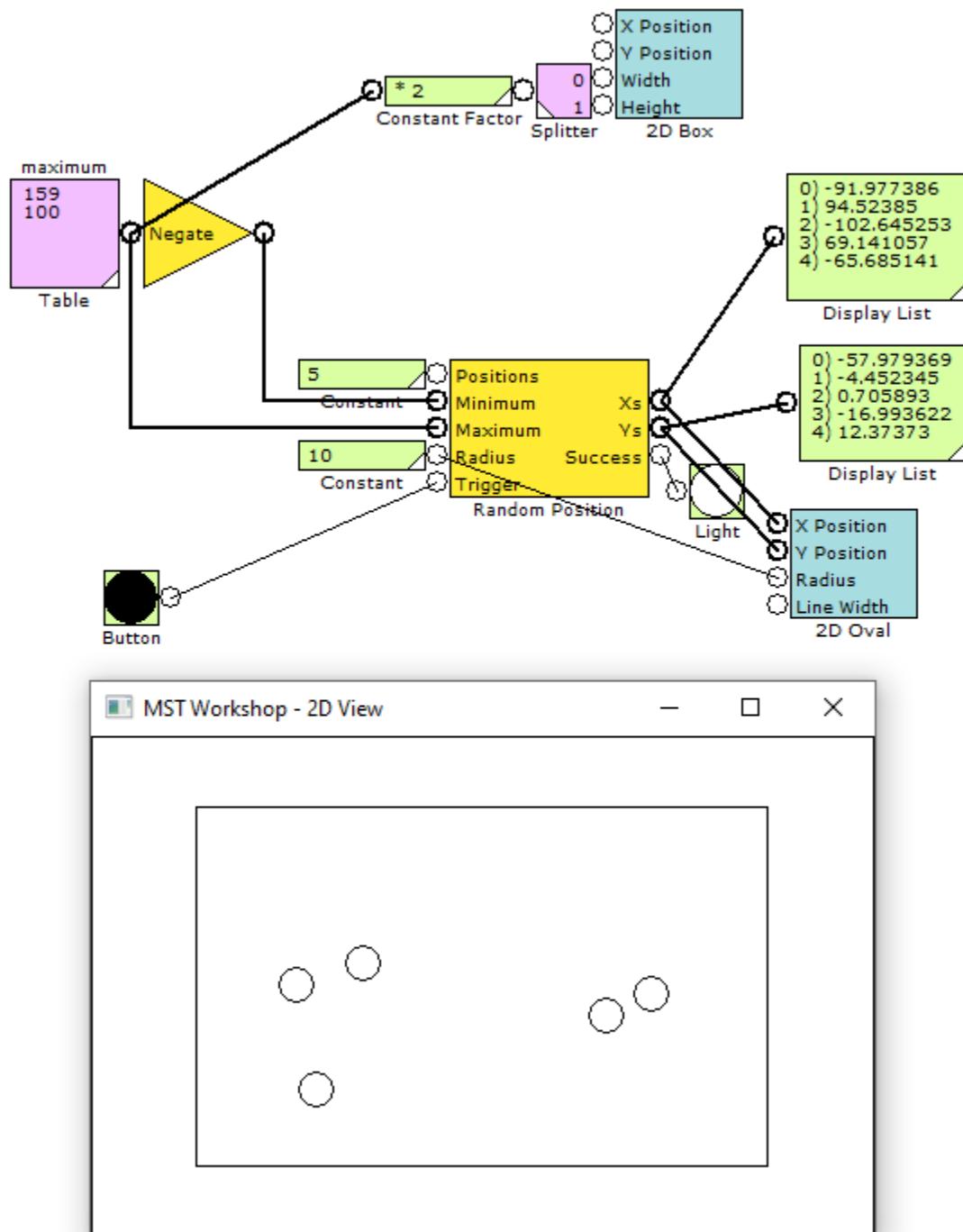
The Random Choice component randomly chooses one of the values at Values input. If the Weights input is used the choice is based on the weights at that input otherwise the choices are evenly weighted.

Arrays - column 3



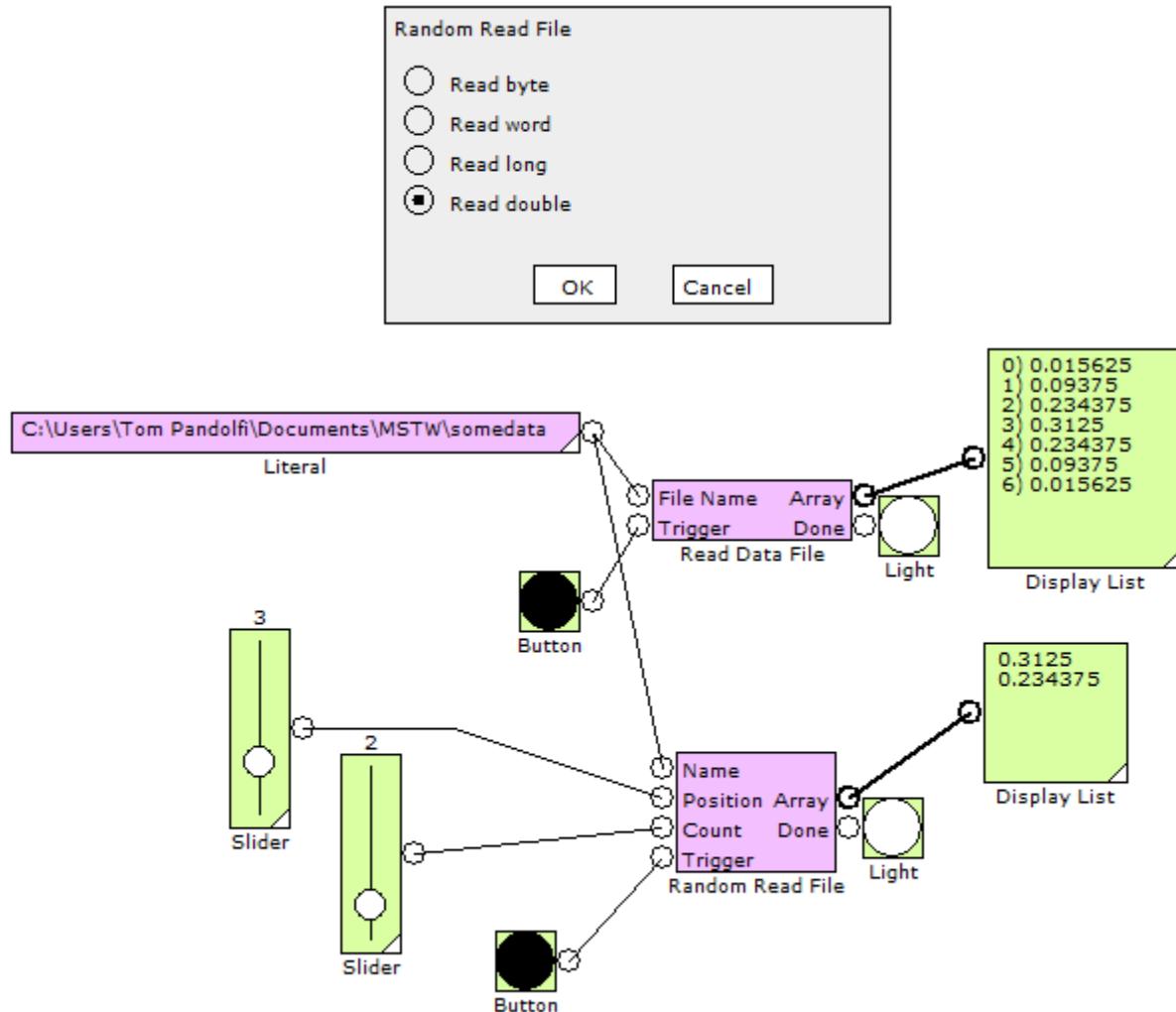
Random Position

The Random Position component outputs random positions between minimum and maximum when the trigger goes from false to true. The positions will be separated using the Radius input. Set the number of dimensions in the menu. Functions - column 6



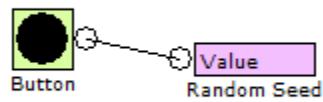
Random Read File

The Random Read File component seeks to the specified position and reads the specified count of data type. The data type can be bytes, words, longs, or doubles, depending on what you specify in the options. Arrays - column 7



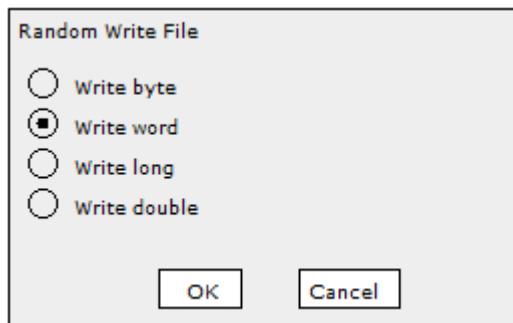
Random Seed

The Seed component sets a new starting point for the random generator. If no input is connected the current time is used to set the random sequence. Arrays - column 3



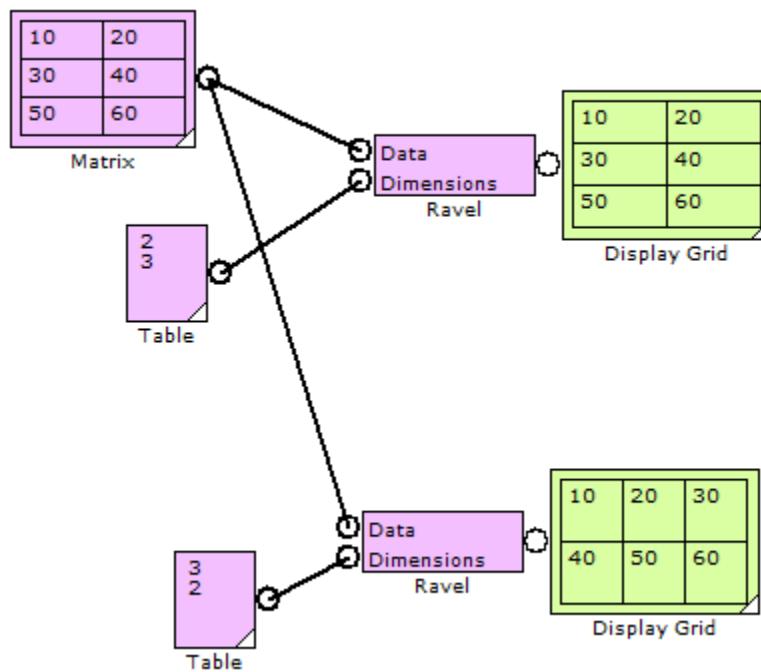
Random Write File

The Random Write File component seeks to the specified position and writes the array in the specified format. The array data type can be bytes, words, longs, or doubles, depending on what you specify in the options. You can set an option to append the data to an existing file. Arrays - column 7



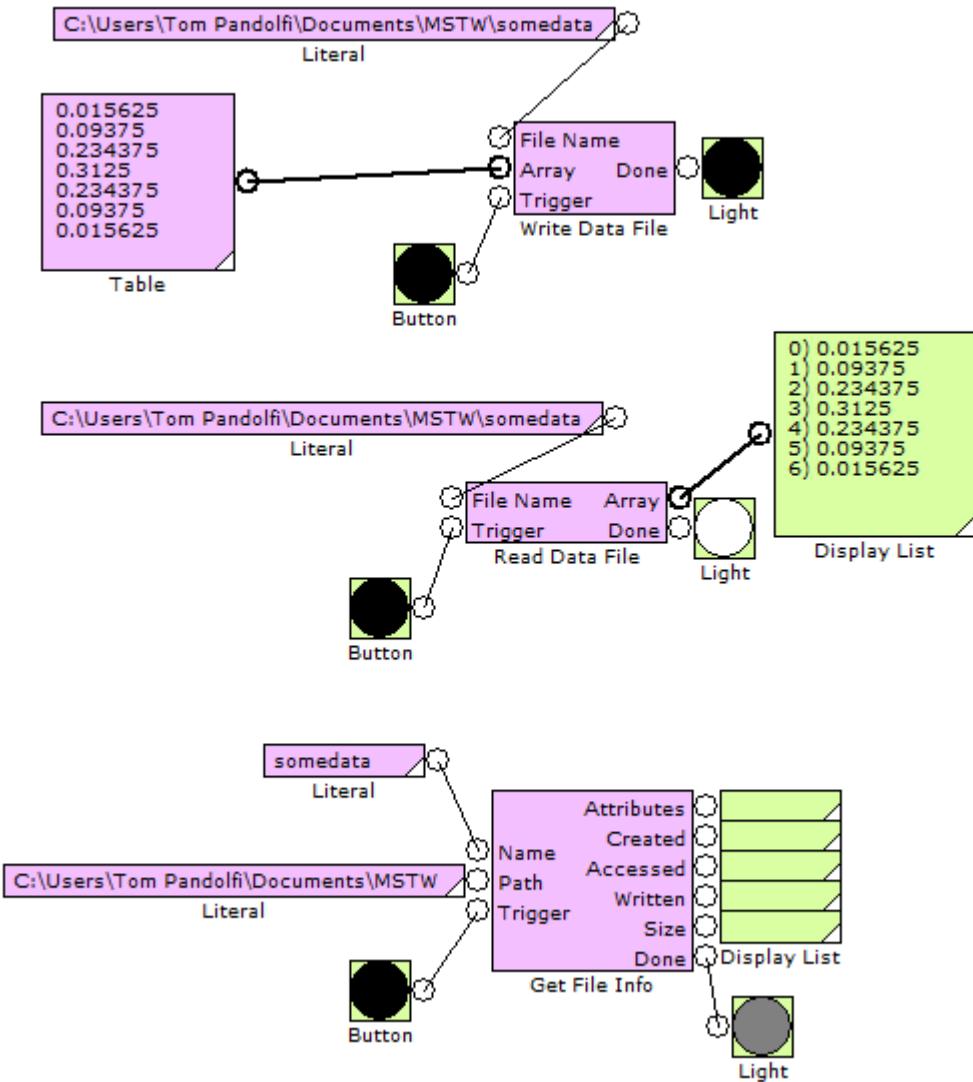
Ravel

The Ravel component sets the dimensions for the input data. Use it to create a matrix from a vector or to change the dimensions of the input data. Arrays - column 2



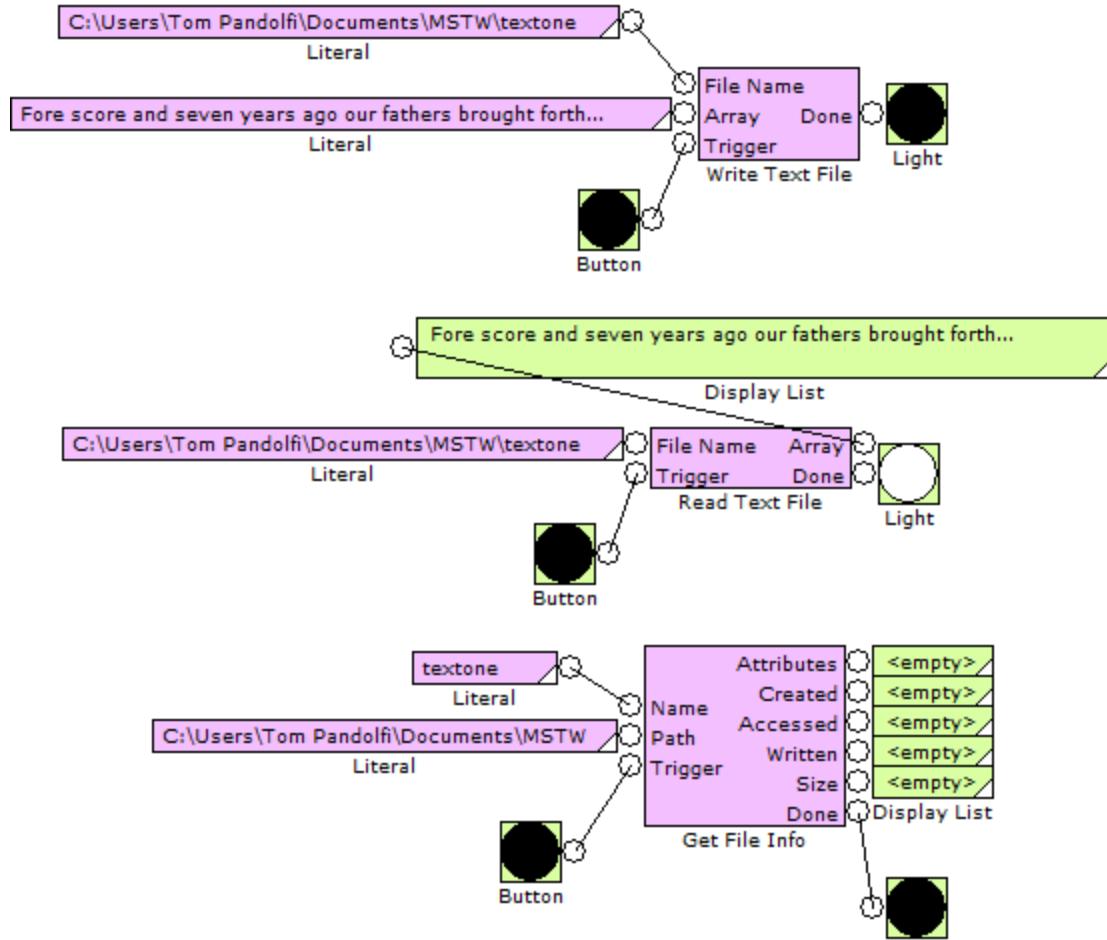
Read Data File

The Read Data File component reads a binary file. The file can be bytes, words, longs, or doubles, depending on what you specify in the options. Arrays - column 7



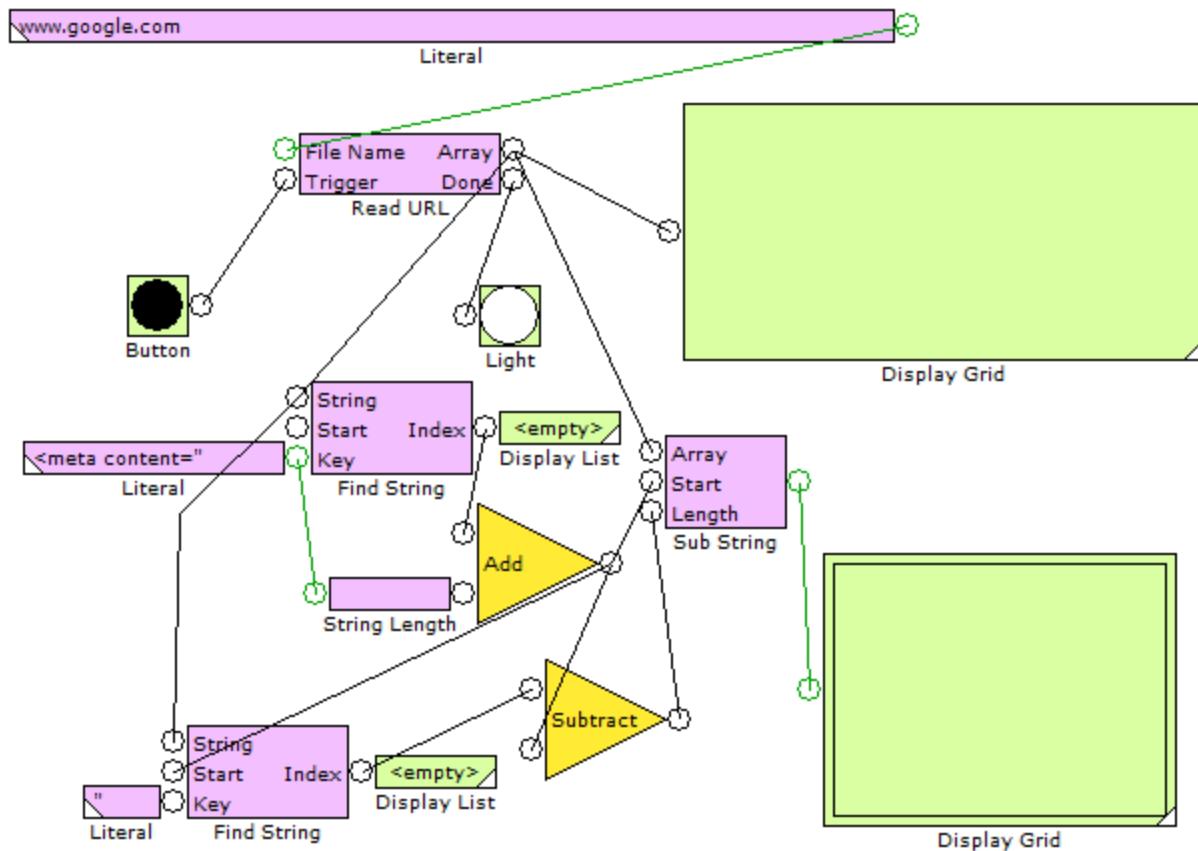
Read Text File

The Read Text File component reads a text file. Arrays - column 7



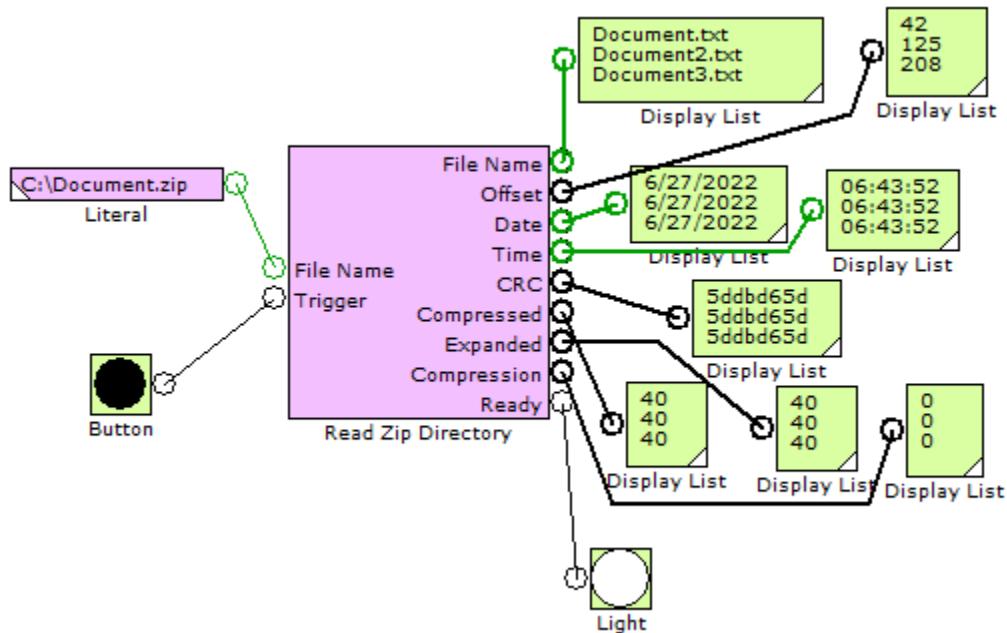
Read URL

The Read URL component reads a file on the internet given the URL of the file. Arrays - column 7



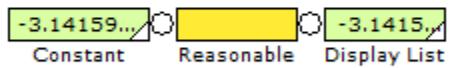
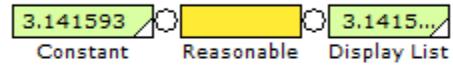
Read Zip Directory

The Read Zip Directory component reads a Zip file and outputs the inner file names, positions and sizes. Use the position and size to read any of the inner files. Arrays – column 7



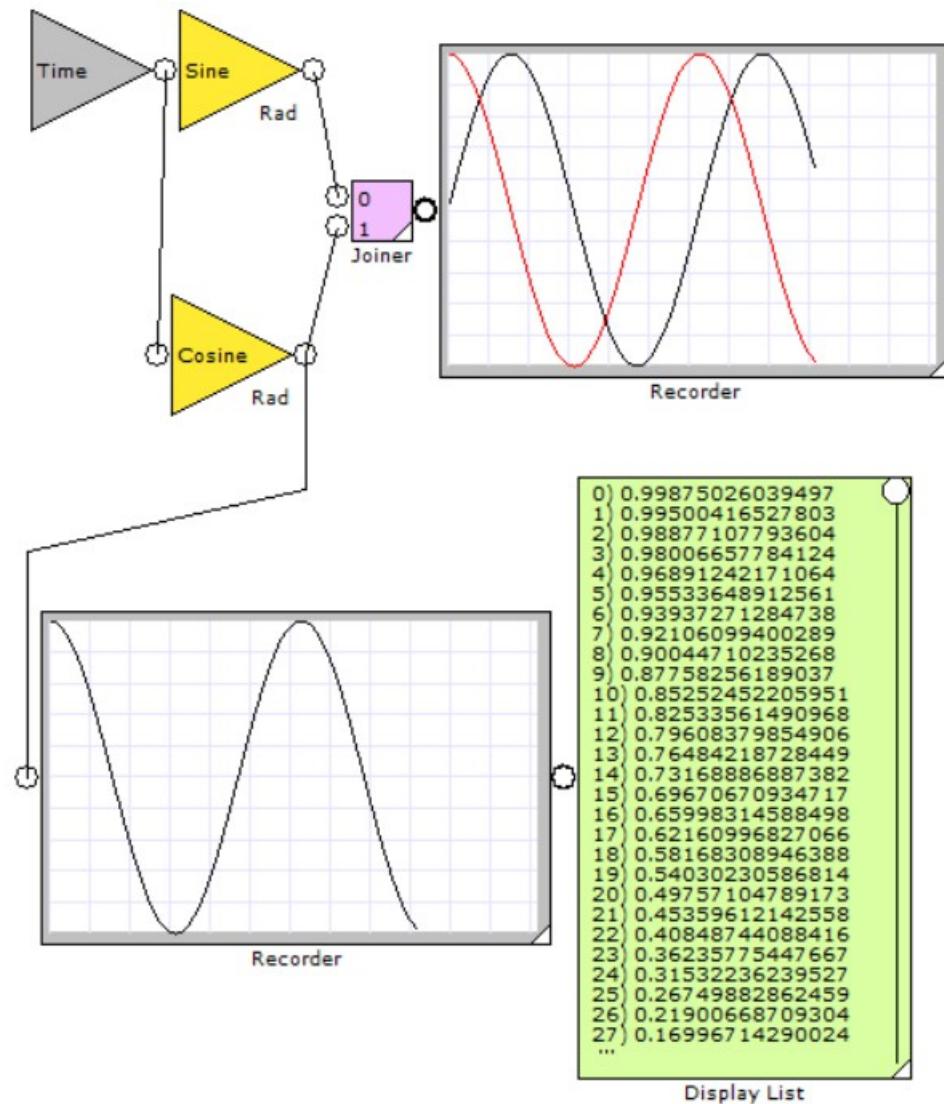
Reasonable

The Reasonable component converts values to a reasonable value. Inputs can be scalar or arrays.
Functions - column 2



Recorder

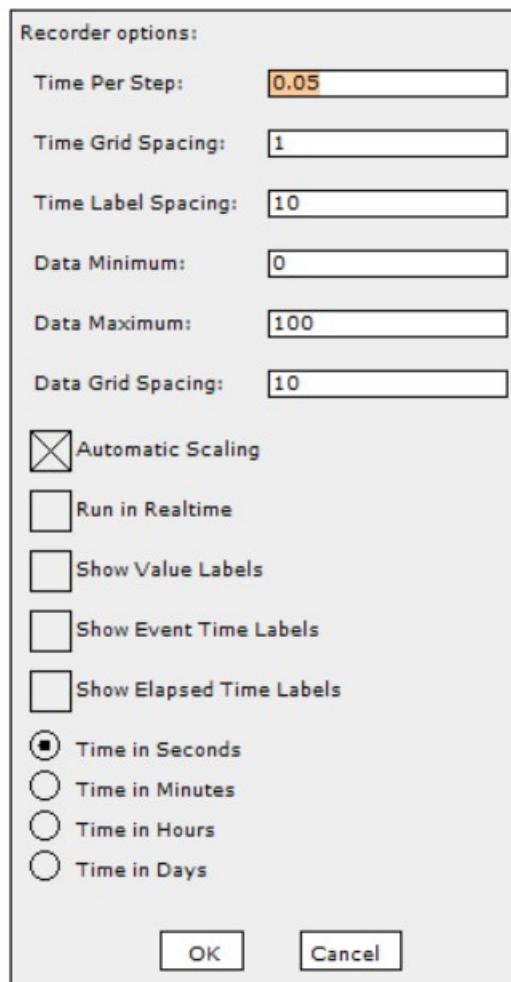
The Recorder plots the value of the inputs over time. Hit the Start button to run this recorder. You can access the values shown on the recorder by enabling the Outputs. Controls - column 4



You can set the time steps using the Time Per Step input and the radio buttons to select if this time is seconds, minutes, hours or days. As shown below the setting is 0.05 seconds per step. The Time Grid Spacing indicates how many steps before a grid line is drawn. The Time Label Spacing is how many steps before a bold line and label are drawn.

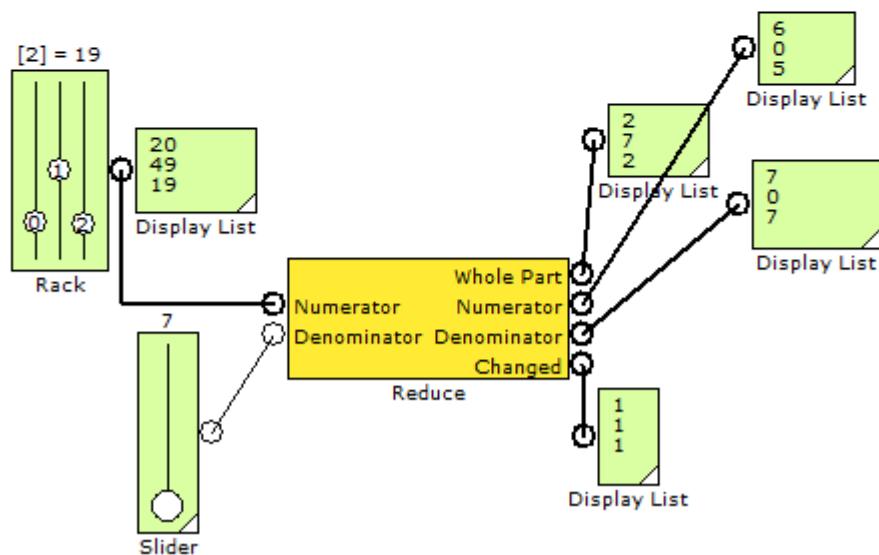
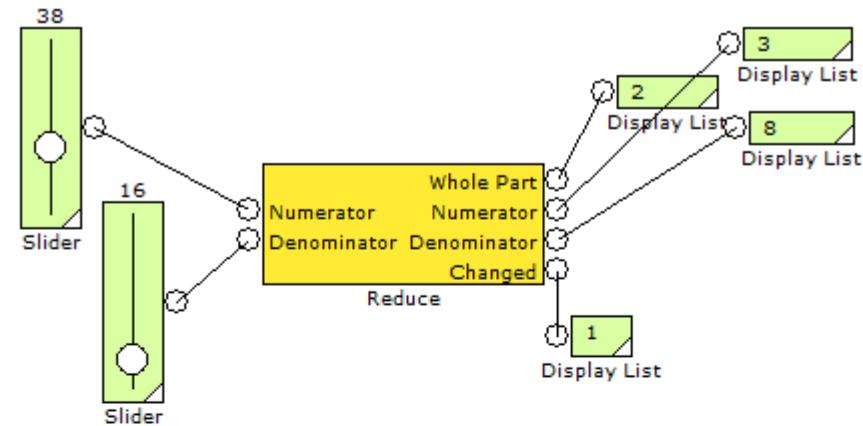
For the vertical grid, you can control the minimum and maximum values allowed in the plot or select Automatic Scaling.

For the horizontal grid, three options are available: Event Time, Elapsed Time, or both. If you select Event Time vertical lines will be drawn and labeled at the bottom to indicate the time of the event starting at the time the Recorder was started. If you select Elapsed Time vertical lines will be drawn and labeled at the top indicating the time elapsed since the Recorder was started. If you select both the labels will show as normally but the vertical lines will be drawn to the mid point of the chart.



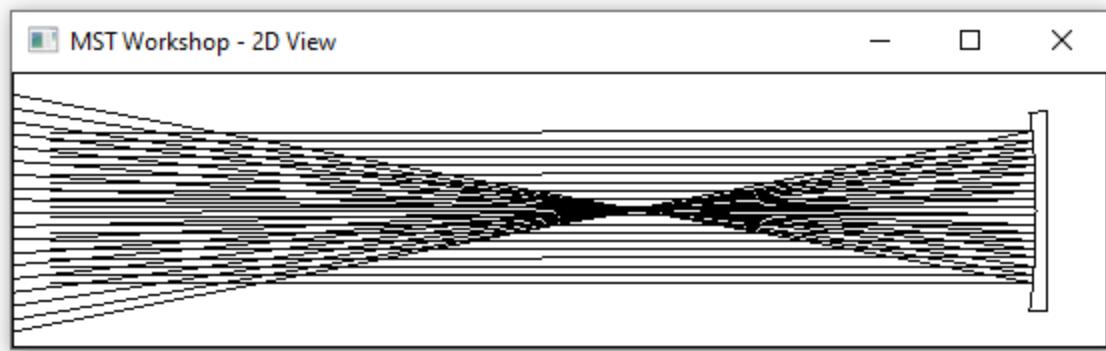
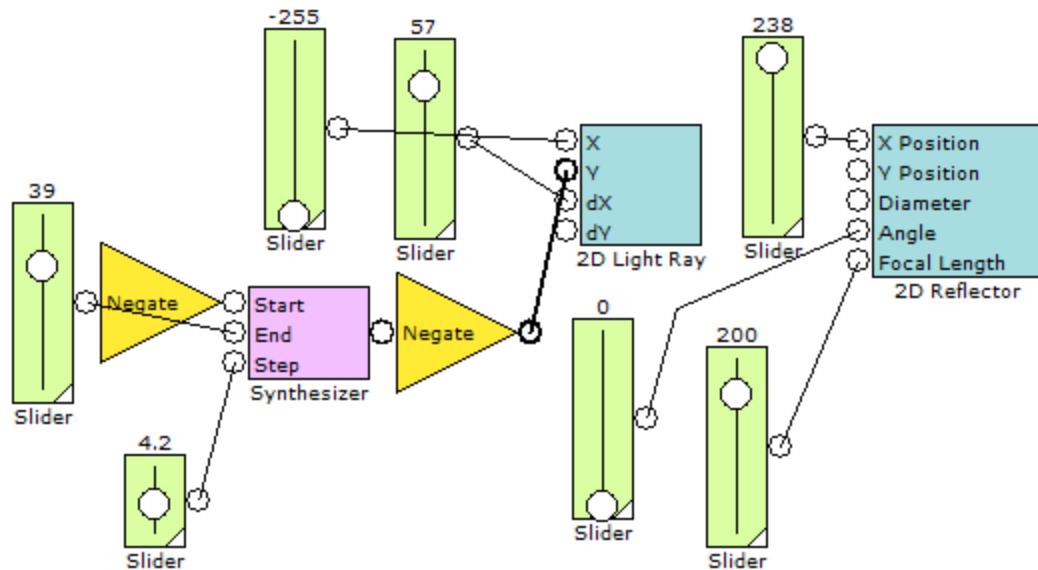
Reduce

The Reduce component reduces the input fraction to a proper fraction. Possibly with a whole part.
Functions - column 9



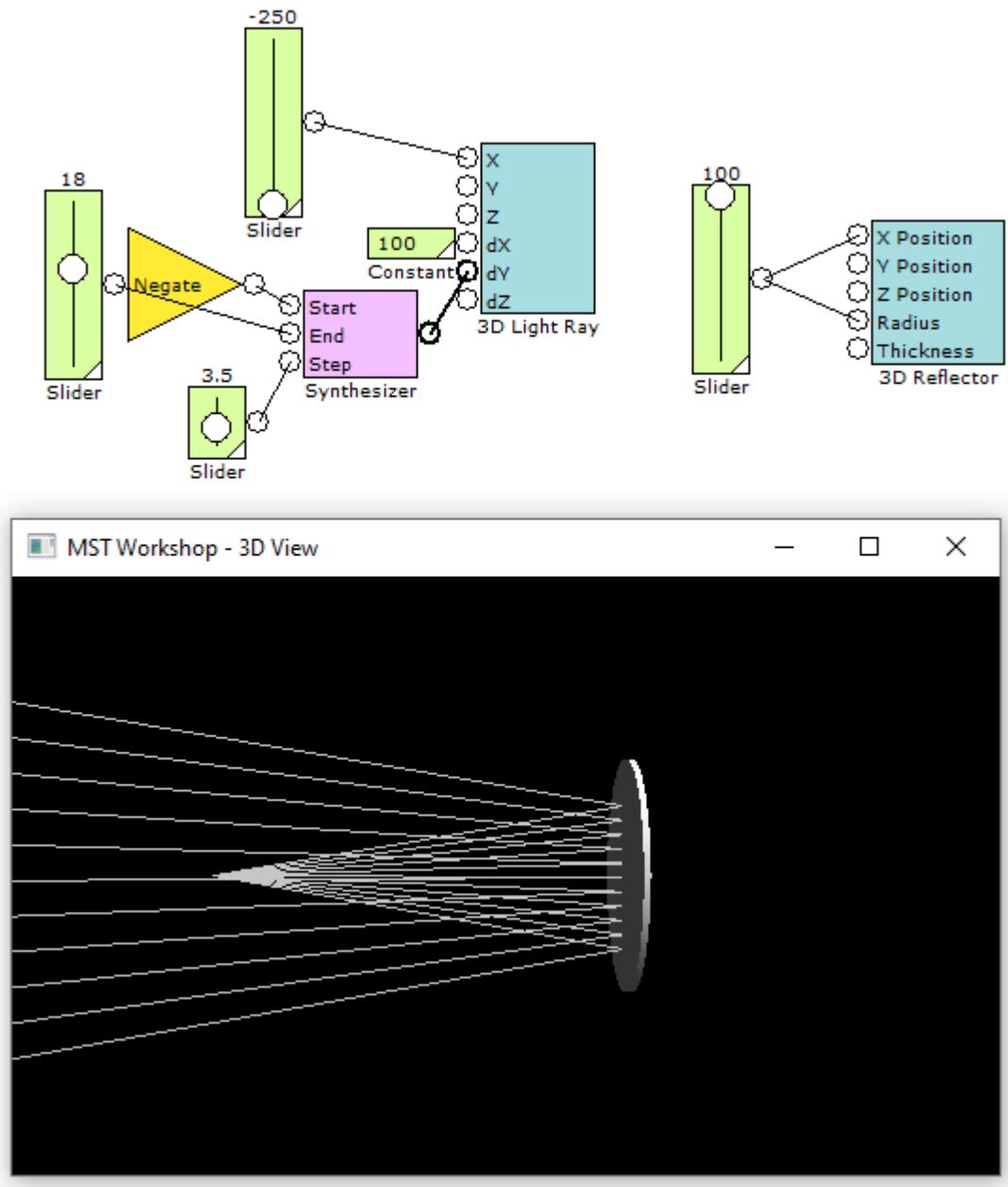
2D Reflector

The 2D Reflector component reflects light rays in the 2D view window. The settings determine the fraction of light that reflects and passes through. Drawings - column 3



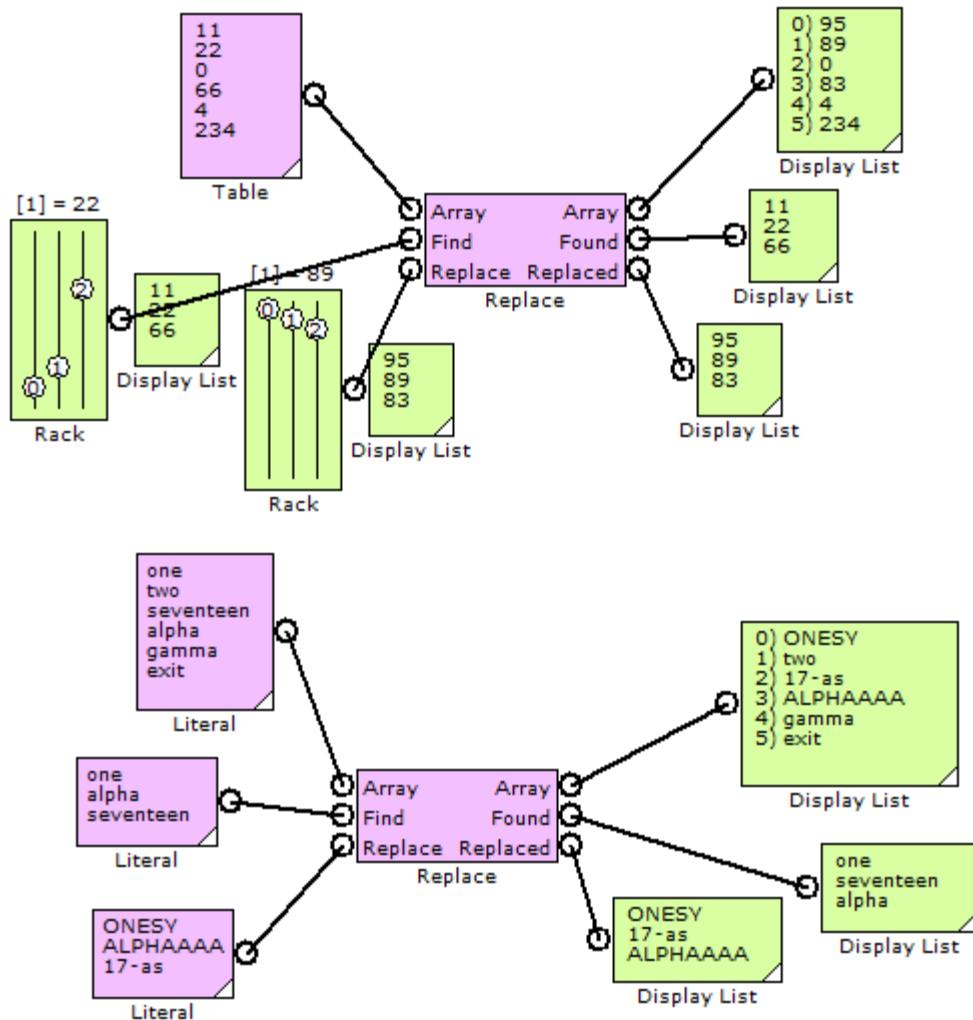
3D Reflector

The 3D Reflector component reflects light rays in the 3D view window. The settings determine the fraction of light that reflects and passes through. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation of the reflector. Drawings - column 5



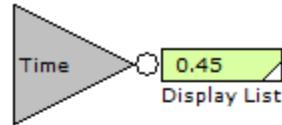
Replace

The Replace component scans the input, when it finds the Match input value it replaces it with the Replace input string. Arrays - column 2



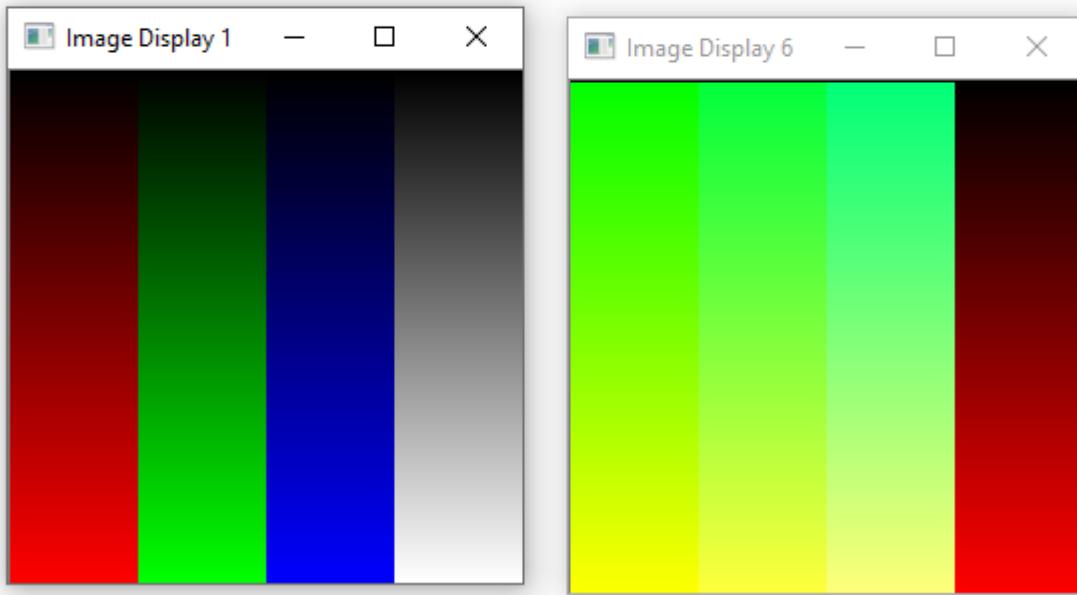
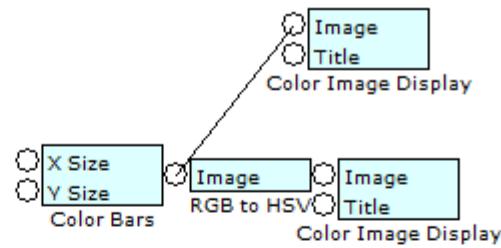
Reset Clock

The Reset Clock component sets the solution clock to zero when the trigger goes from false to true.
Controls - column 3



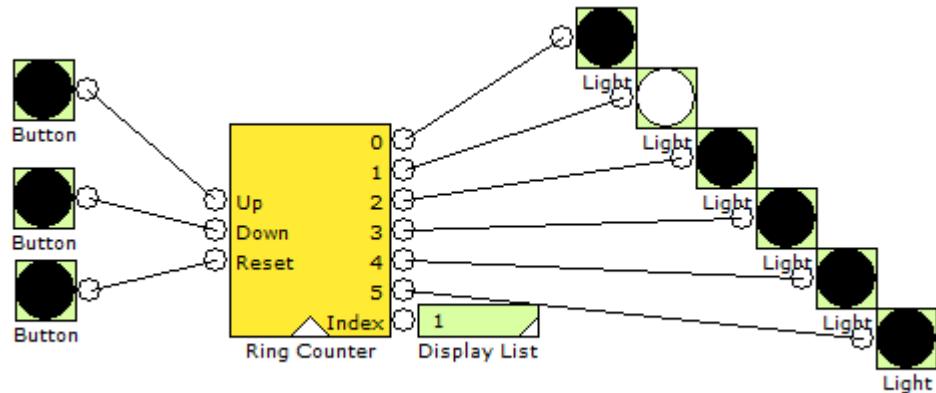
RGB to HSV

The RGB to HSV component converts the image from RGB color to HSV color. Images - column 1



Ring Counter

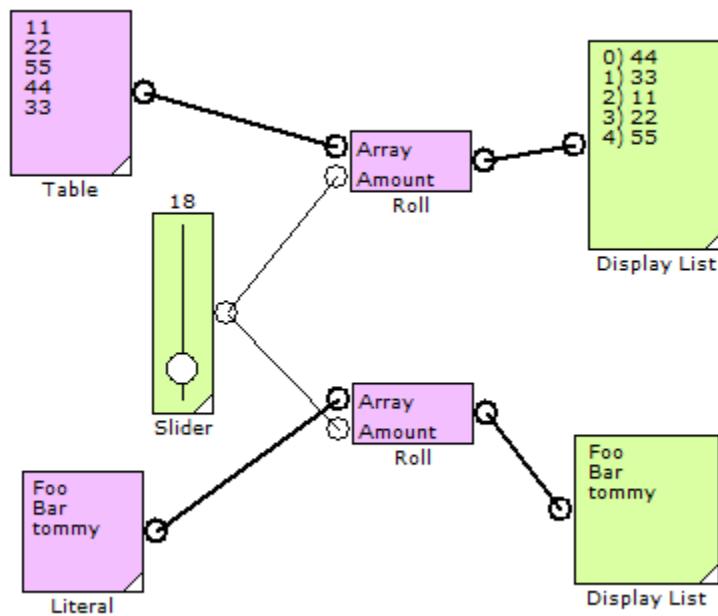
The Ring Counter component counts up or down and outputs one of n true values and the index of that value. Functions - column 8



Roll

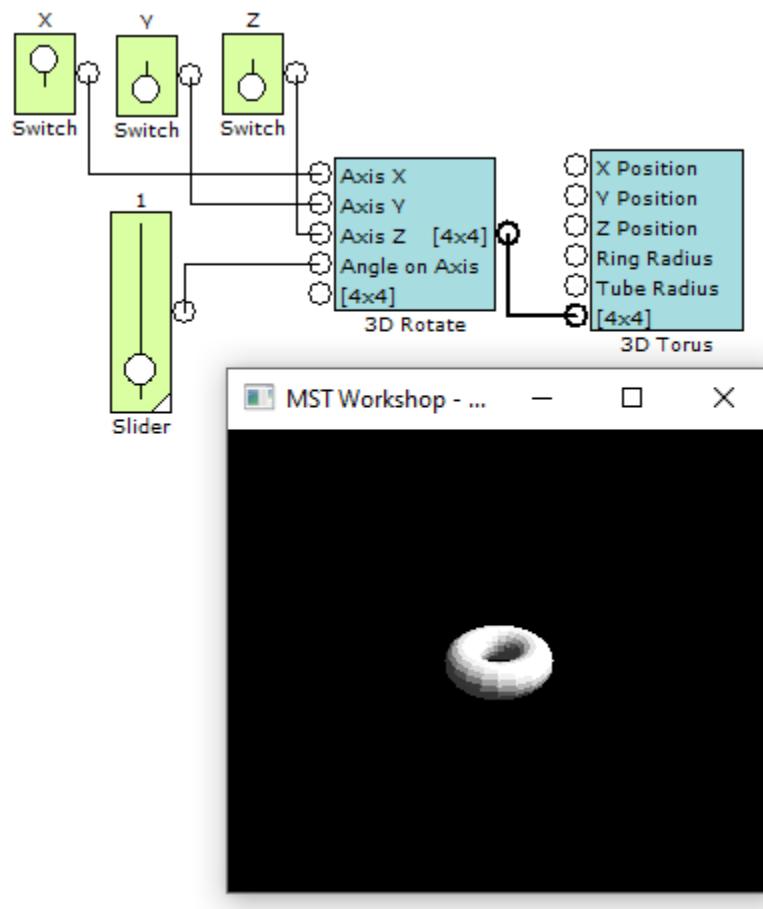
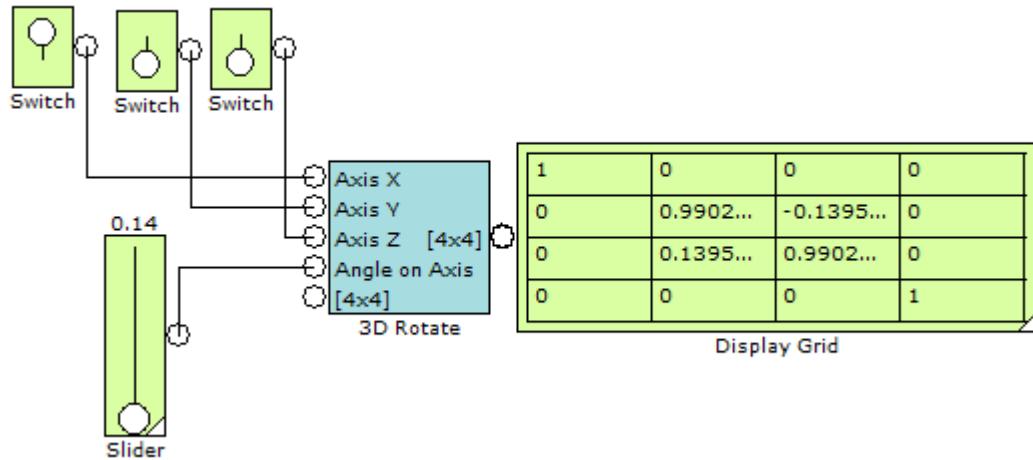
The Roll component rotates the values by the Amount given. Negative numbers rotate backwards.

Arrays - column 1



3D Rotate

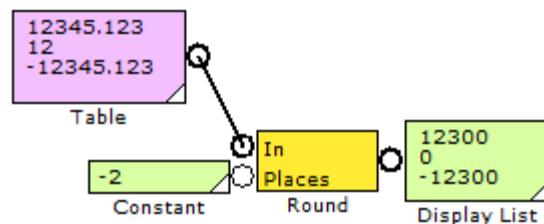
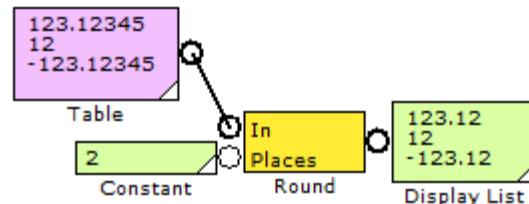
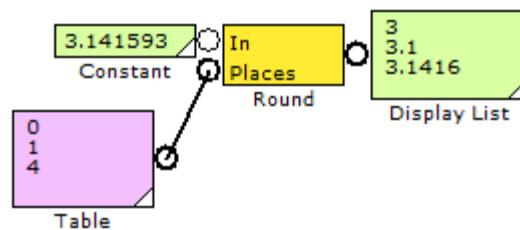
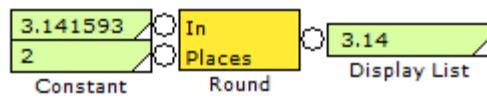
The 3D Rotate rotates a 4 by 4 matrix on the X, Y, and/or Z axis. Drawings - column 3



Round

The Round component outputs a value with the specified decimal places. Inputs can be scalar or arrays.

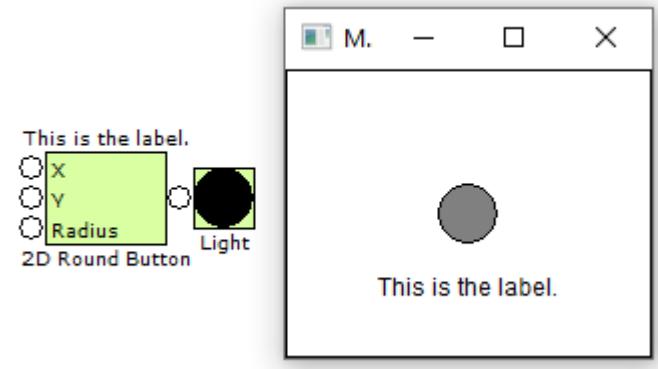
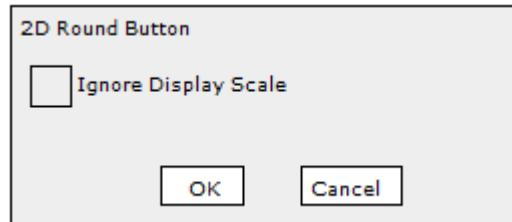
Functions - column 2



2D Round Button

The 2D Round Button is used to trigger an event by clicking on it.

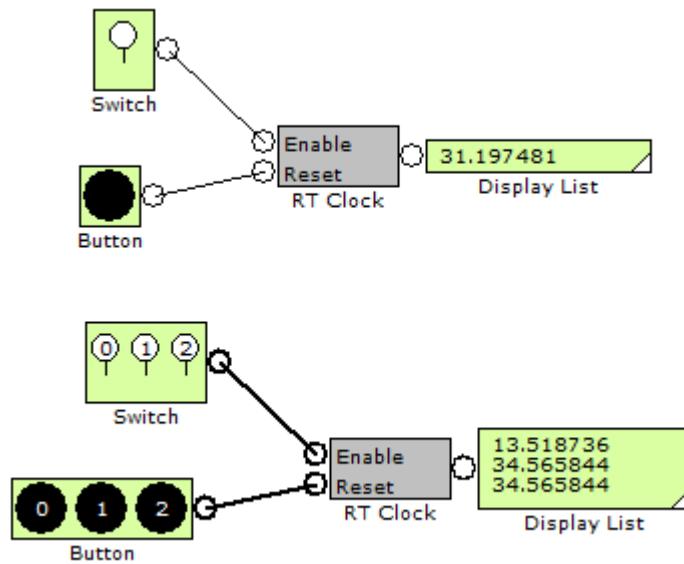
Controls - column 1



RT Clock

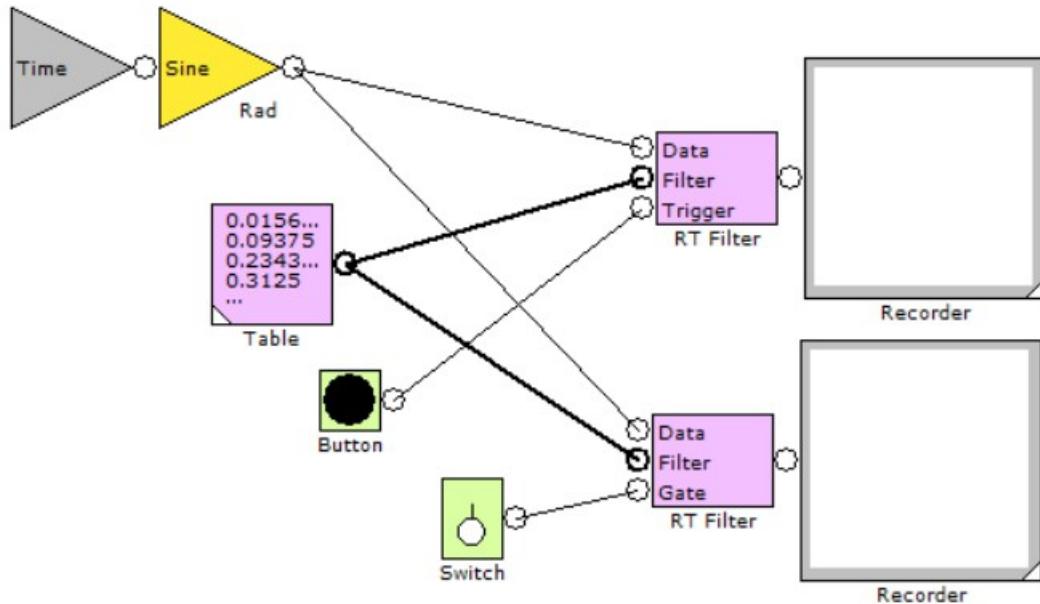
The RT Clock component lets you measure time using the computer's internal clock (not the workspace time). The output is in seconds with microsecond resolution. When the RT Clock is enabled it is running even though its output is only updated when the workspace clock increments.

Functions - column 7



RT Filter

The RT Filter component processes the data as it comes into the filter in realtime. It uses the input from the Filter array. The output is the filtered value. Arrays – column 2



Running

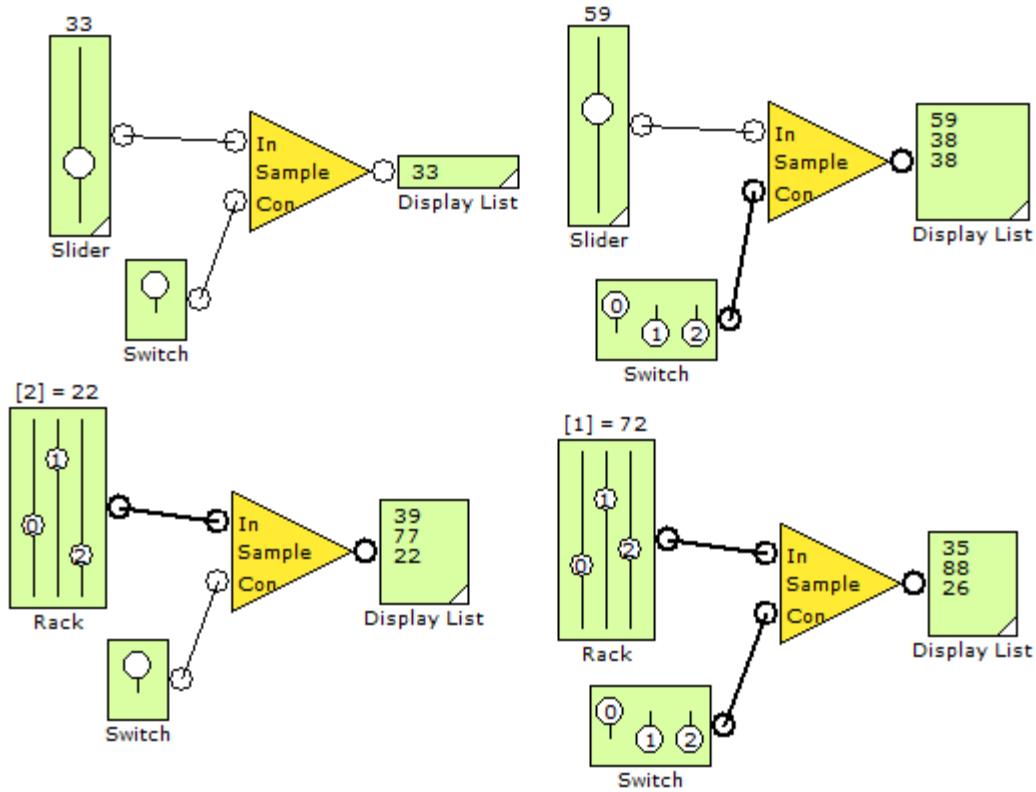
The Running component outputs a 1 when the clock is running or 0 when the clock is stopped.
Controls - column 3



Sample

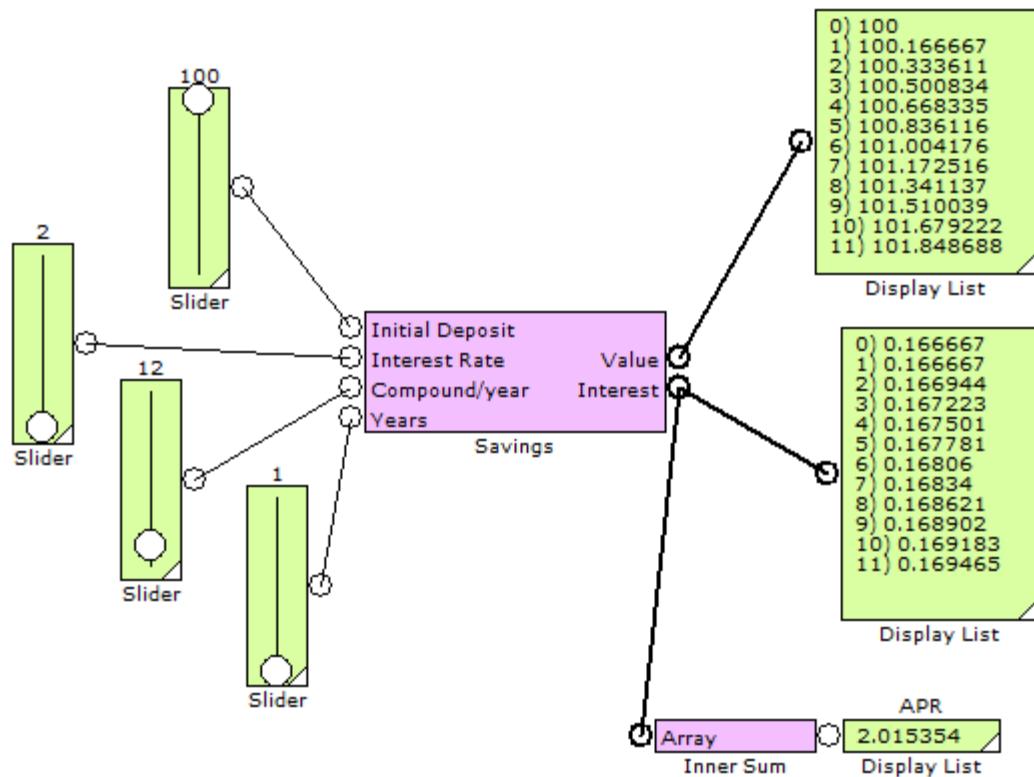
The Sample will send the input to the output when the control input is true.

Functions - column 2



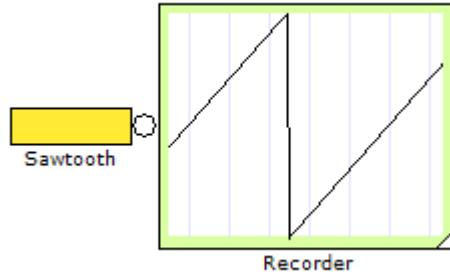
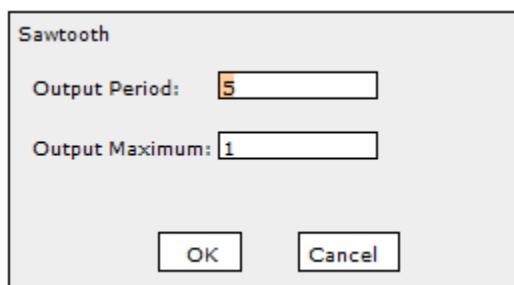
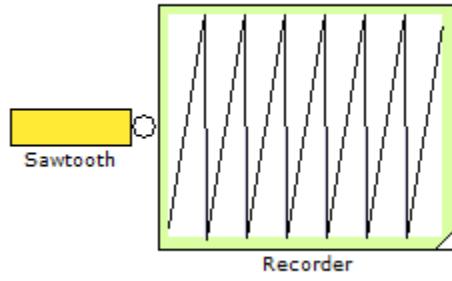
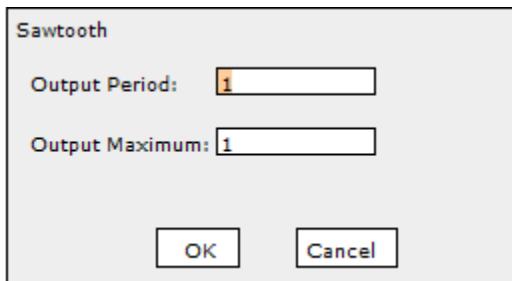
Savings

The Savings component calculate the interest on an investment. Arrays - column 5



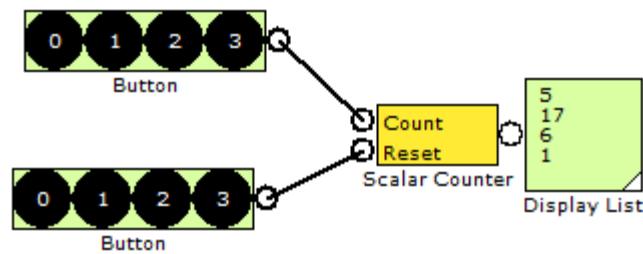
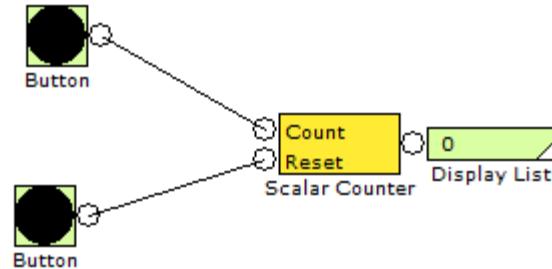
Sawtooth

The Sawtooth component outputs a ramp that drops sharply when the clock is running. Functions - column 8



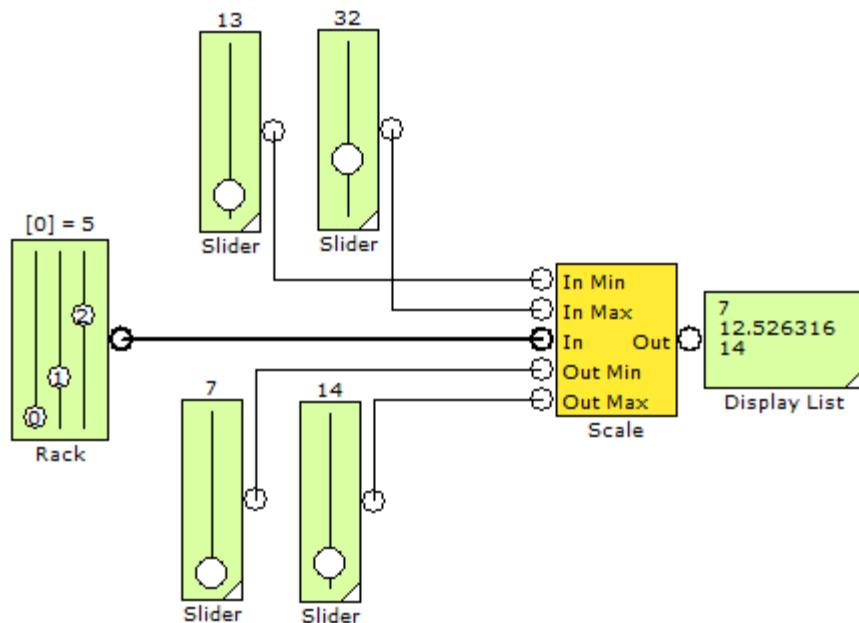
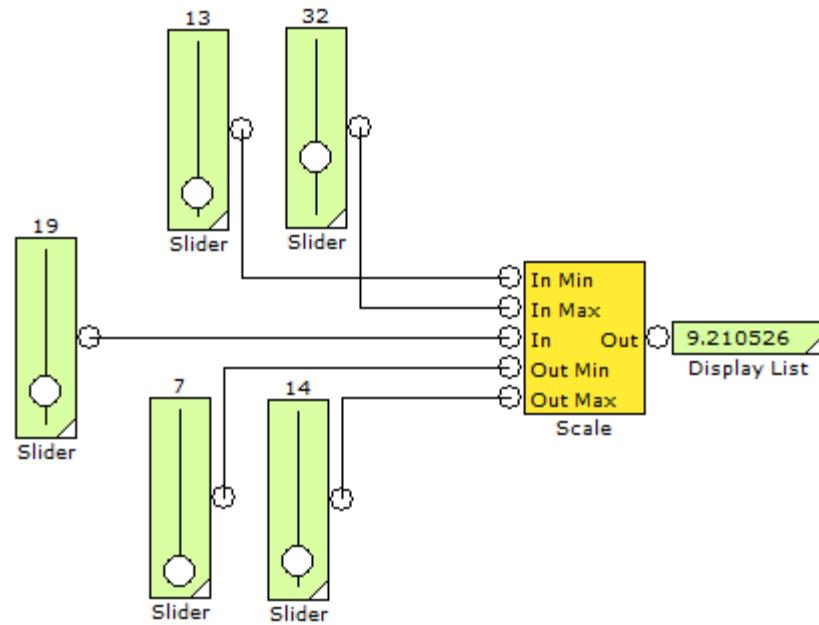
Scalar Counter

The Scalar Counter component counts up or down and outputs the value. Functions - column 8



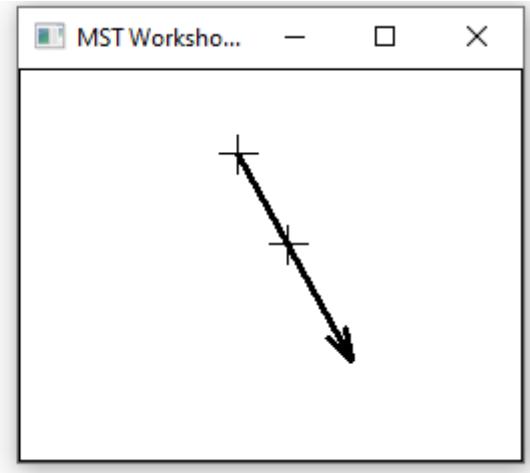
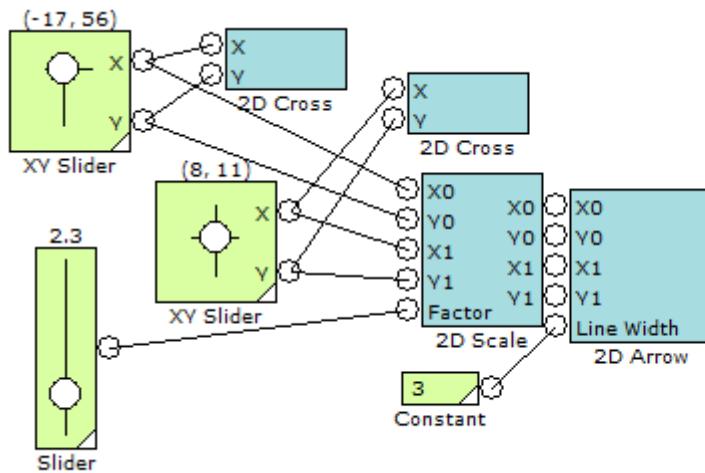
Scale

The Scale component linearly scales its inputs from one range to another. Functions - column 5



2D Scale

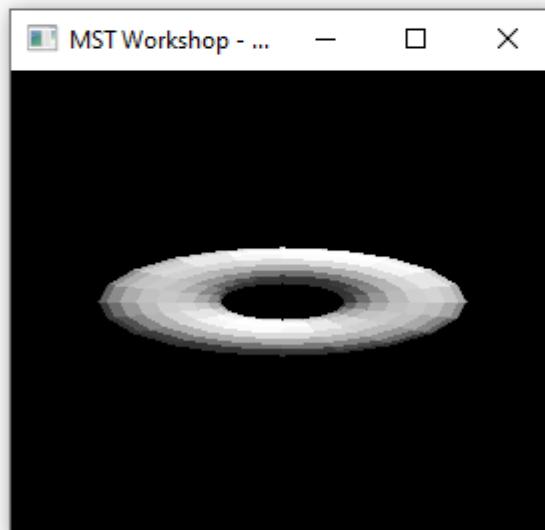
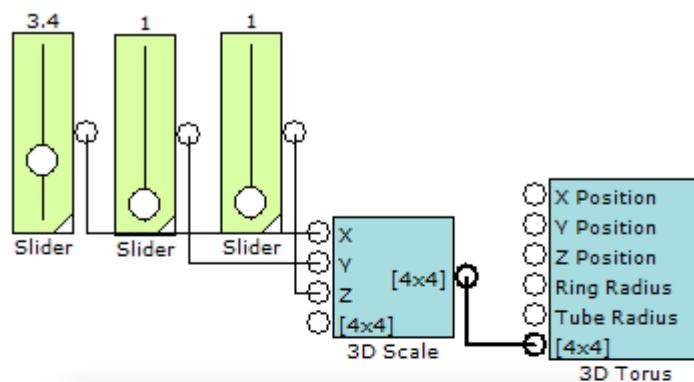
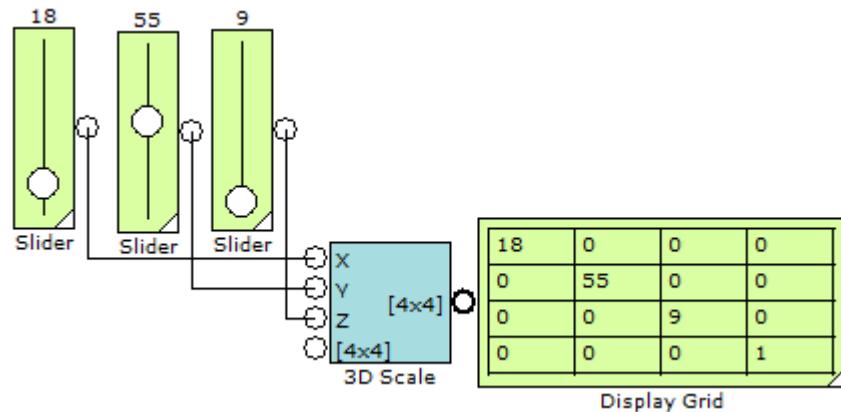
The 2D Scale component takes a vector begin and end coordinates with a factor and outputs vector begin and end coordinates scaled by that factor. Drawings - column 2



3D Scale

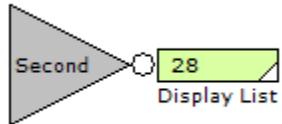
The 3D Scale magnifies a 4 by 4 matrix in the X, Y, and Z directions.

Drawings - column 3



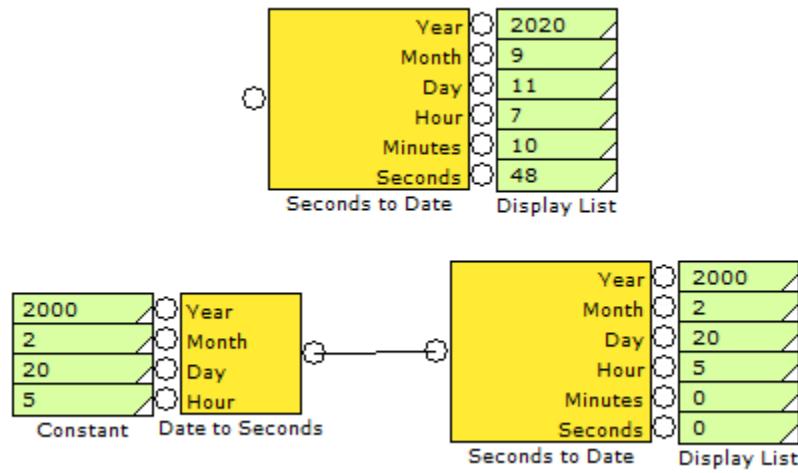
Second

The Second component outputs the clock seconds from the computers internal clock. Functions - column 7



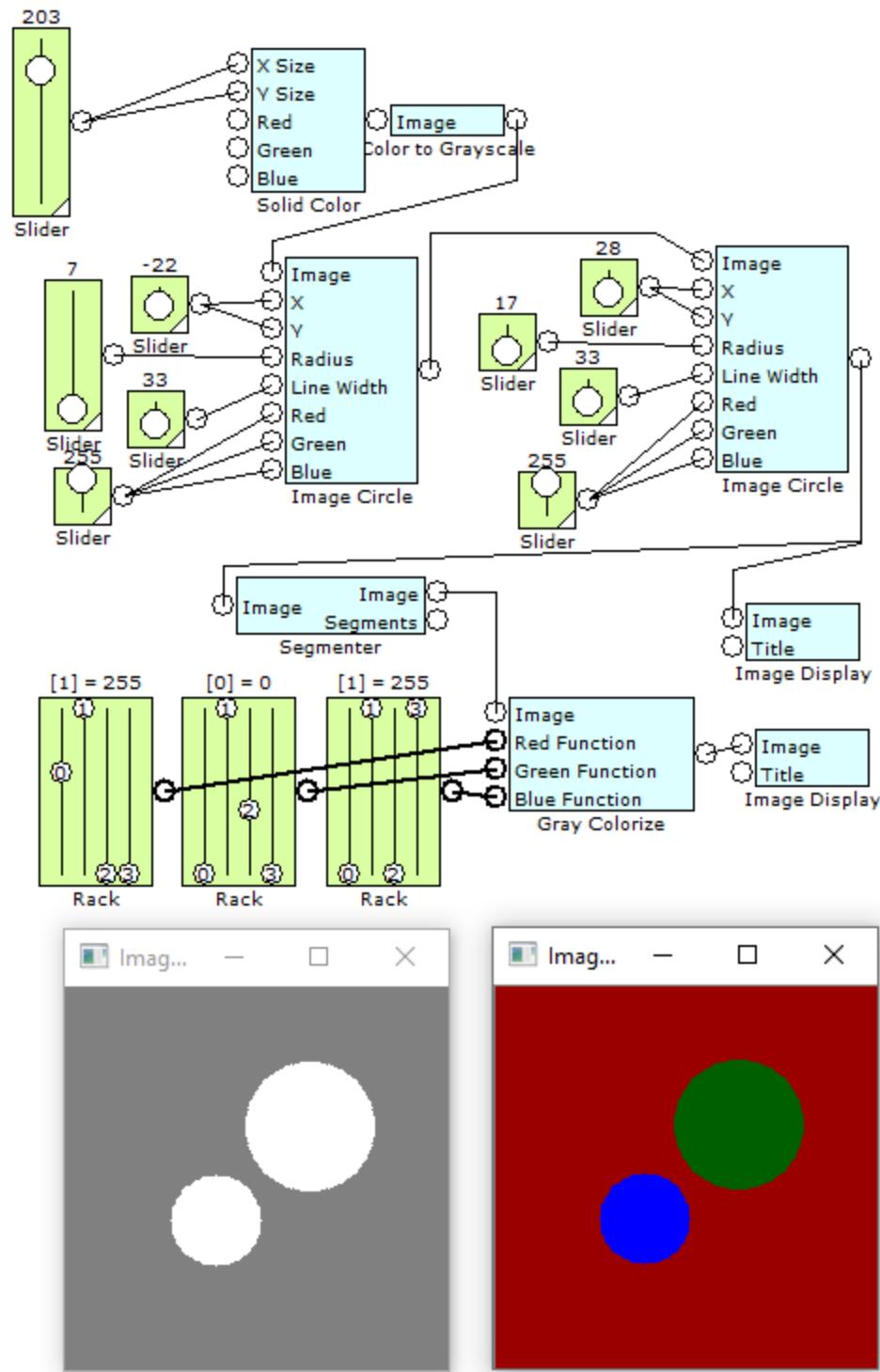
Seconds to Date

The Seconds to Date component takes a number of seconds and converts it to a date. Functions - column 6



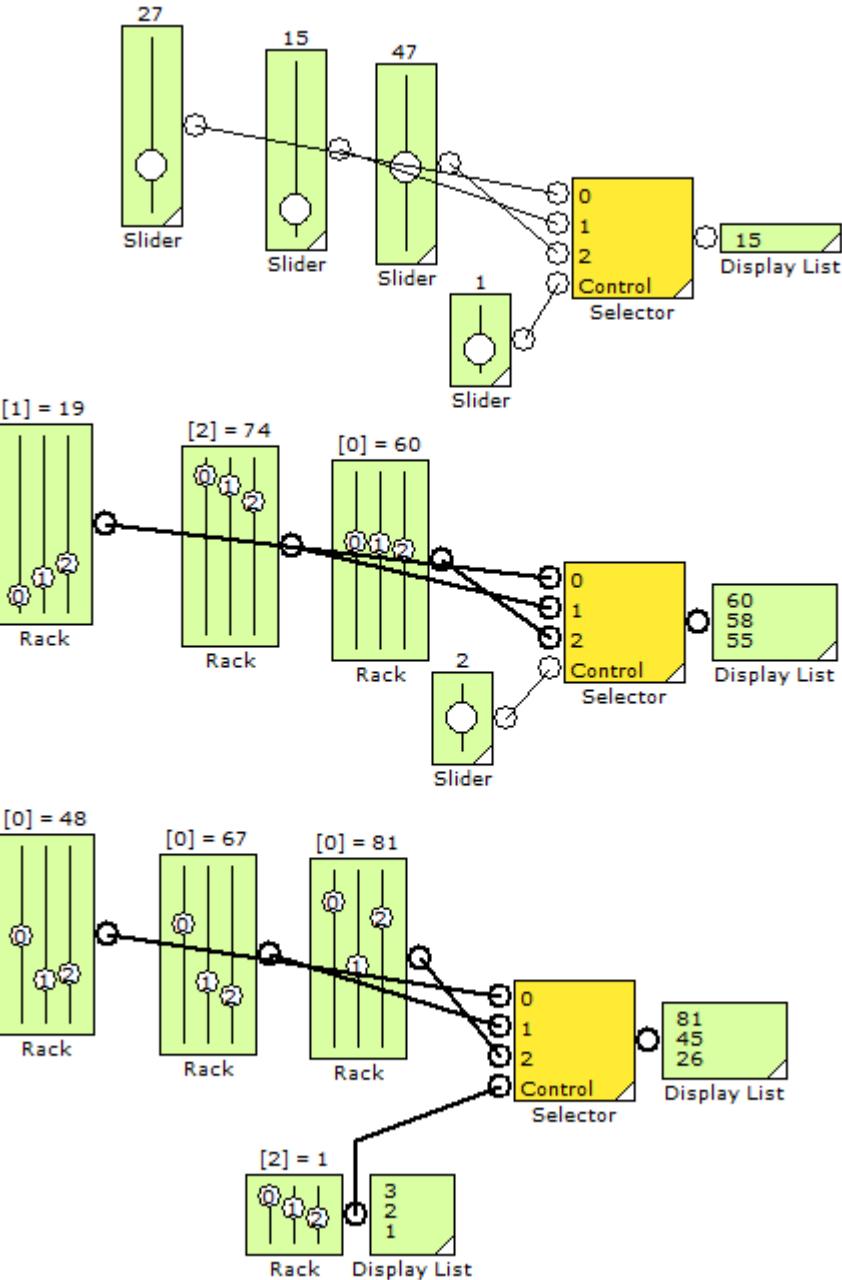
Segmenter

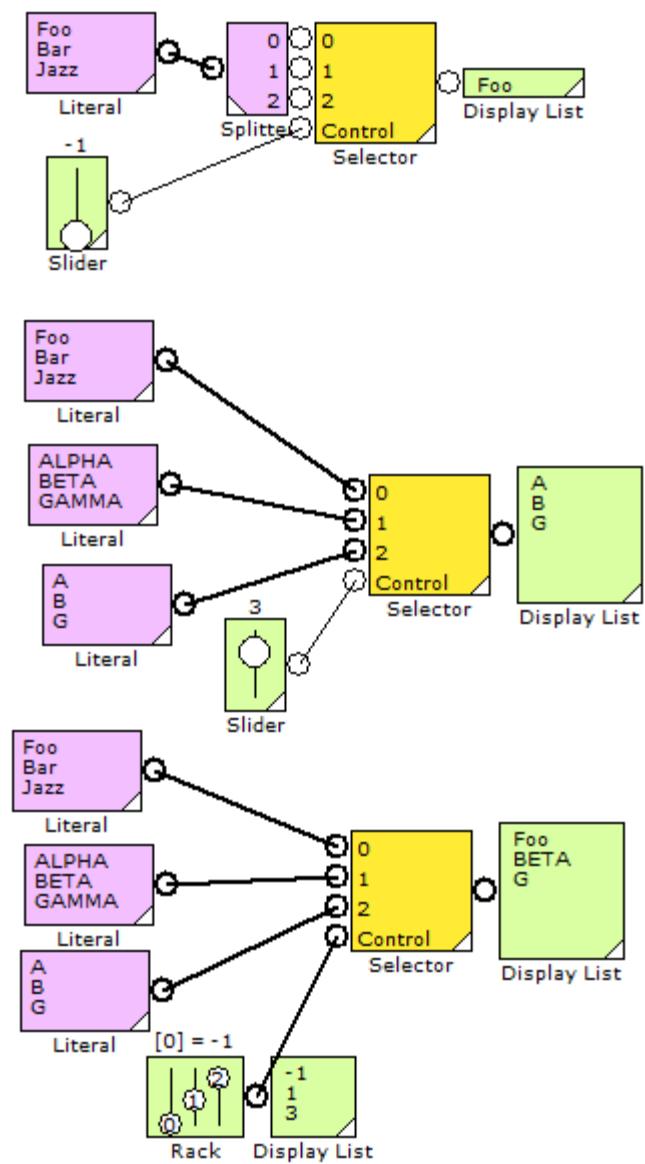
The Segmenter component inputs a grayscale image and outputs a grayscale image that has a different gray level for each segment found. Images - column 4



Selector

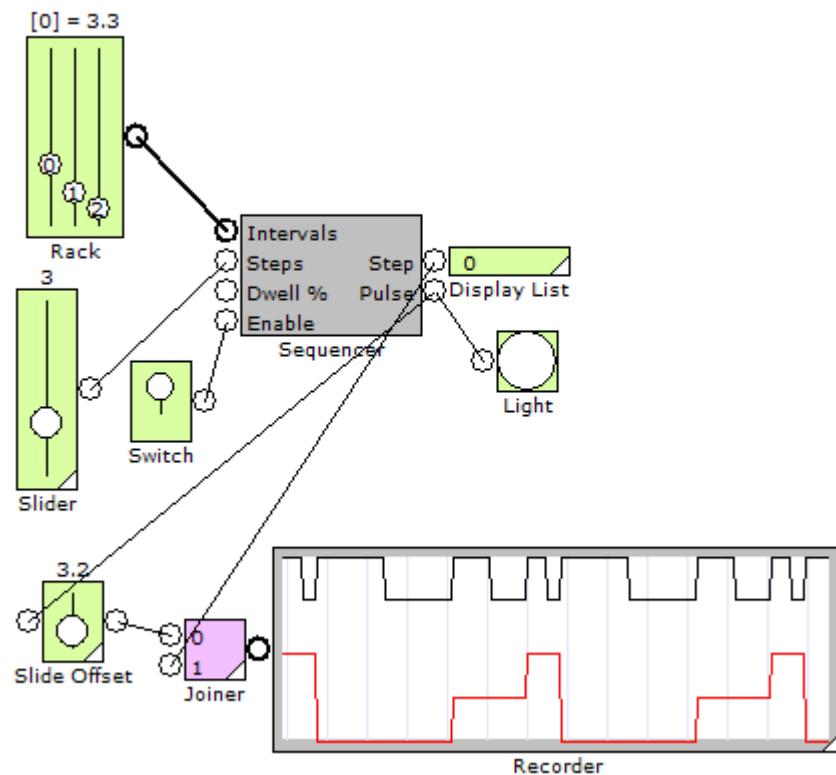
The Selector component picks one of the input values based on the control input. You can set the number of inputs.





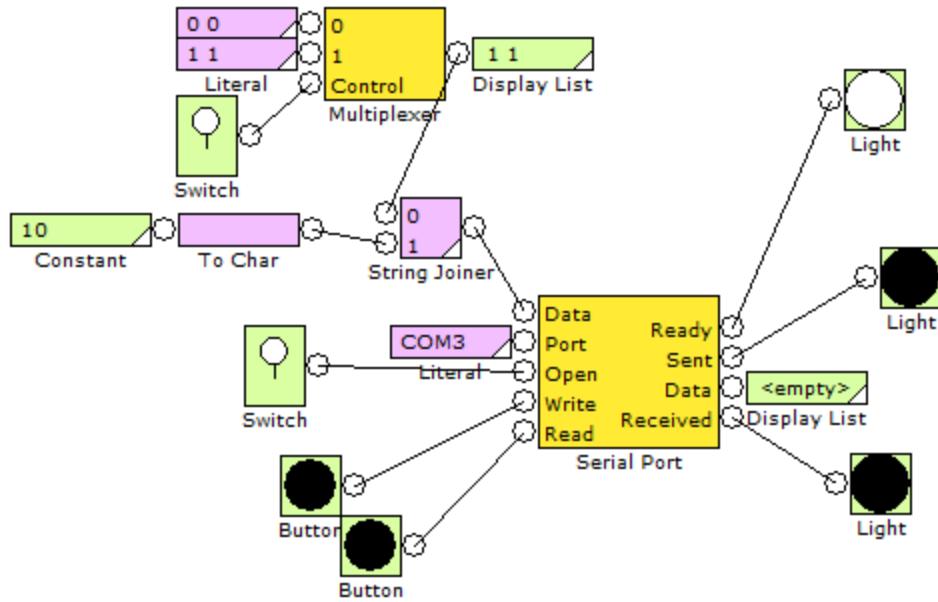
Sequencer

The Sequencer component increments the Step output based on the number of Interval inputs. Each step is timed by the number of seconds in the Interval array. The Pulse output is high for the percent of the interval step specified in the Dwell % input. Arrays - column 7



Serial Port

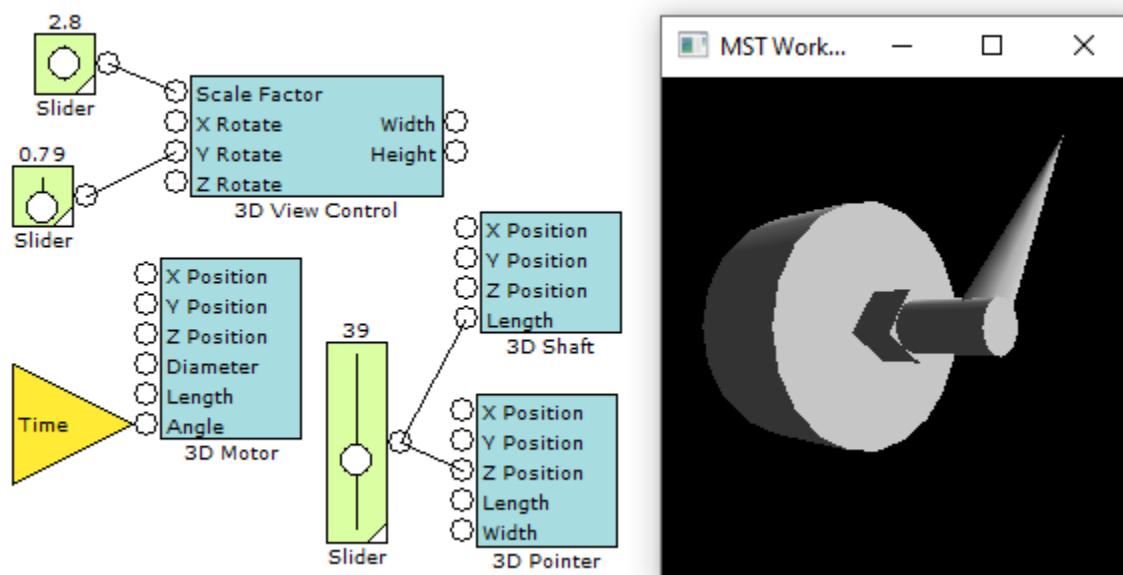
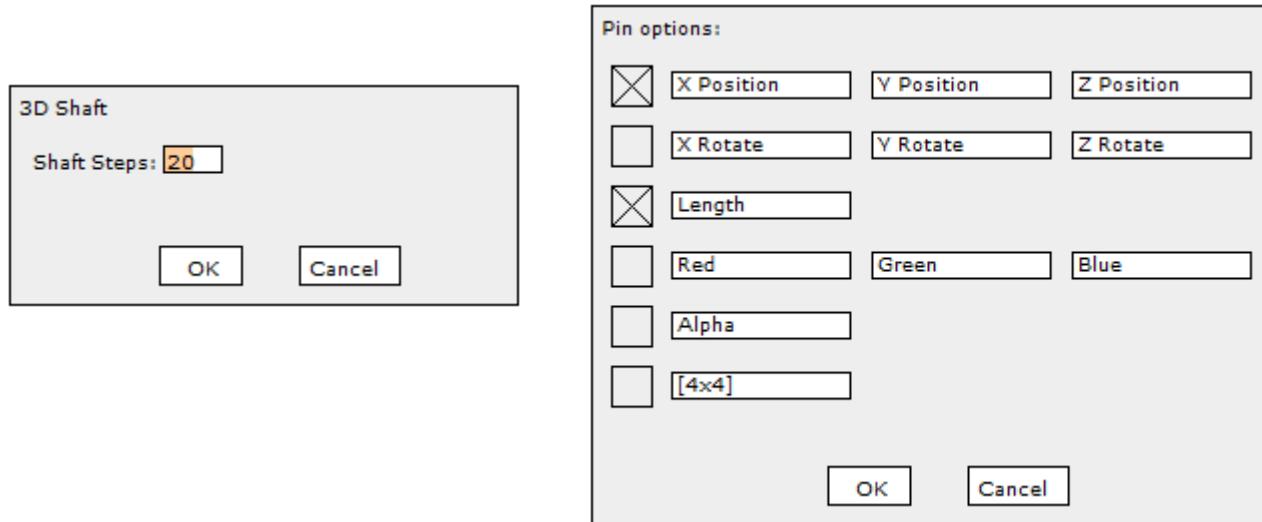
The Serial Port component lets you send and receive messages through the computer's serial ports.
Functions - column 7



3D Shaft

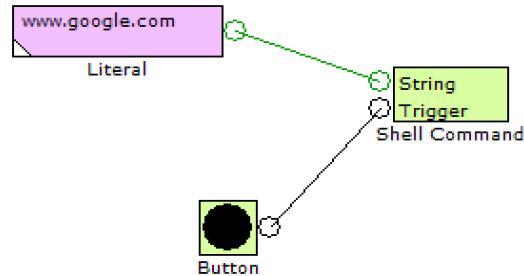
The 3D Shaft component creates a connection between drivers like motors and driven objects like gears or other simulation objects. Place the Shaft at the same X, Y, Z position and orientation as a motor to connect the gear to the motor.

Drawings - column 4



Shell Command

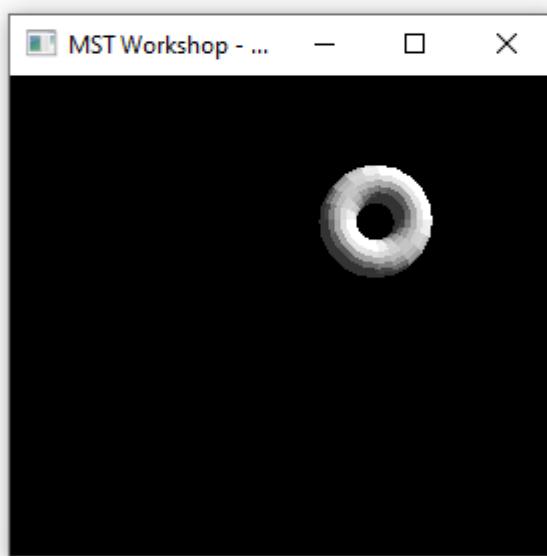
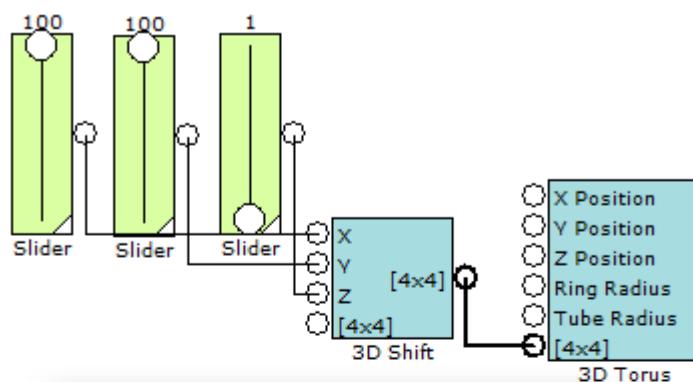
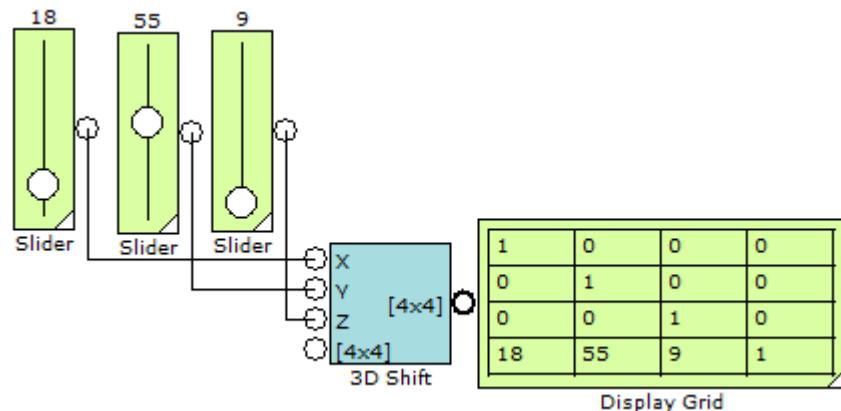
The Shell Command opens a new window using the input shell command. For example the string “www.Google.com” will open Google's web site. Controls – column 3



3D Shift

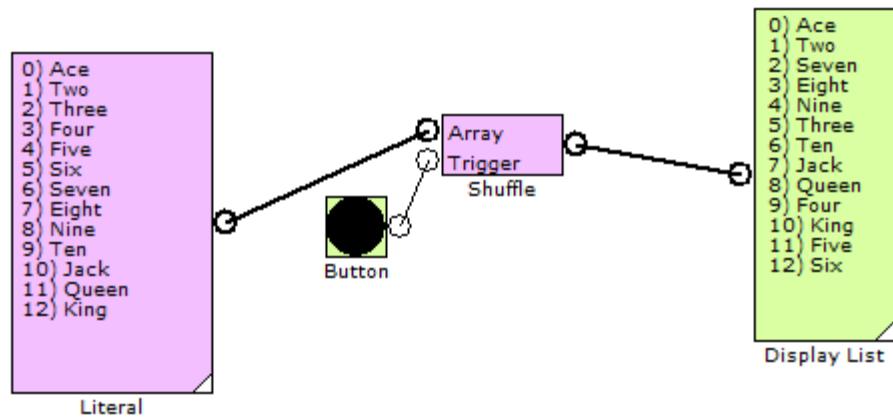
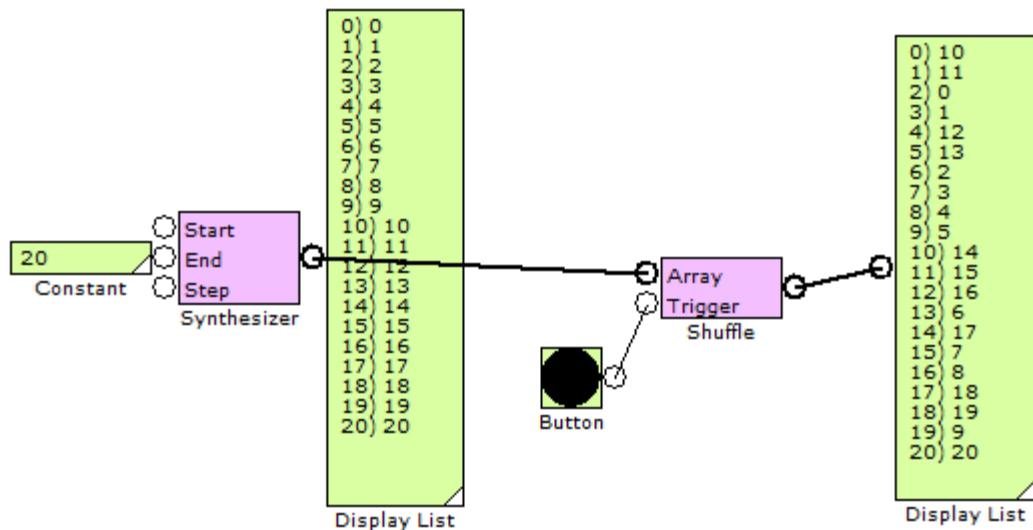
The 3D Shift translates a 4 by 4 matrix in the X, Y, and Z directions.

Drawings - column 3



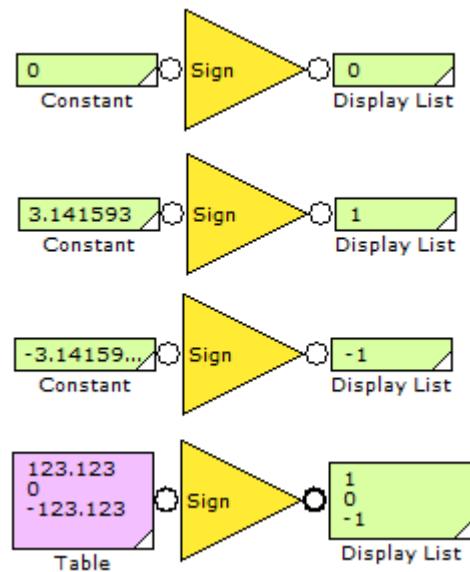
Shuffle

The Shuffle component cuts the input list in two nearly equal groups, then shuffles them back together. Like cutting a deck cards and merging them together. Arrays - column 1



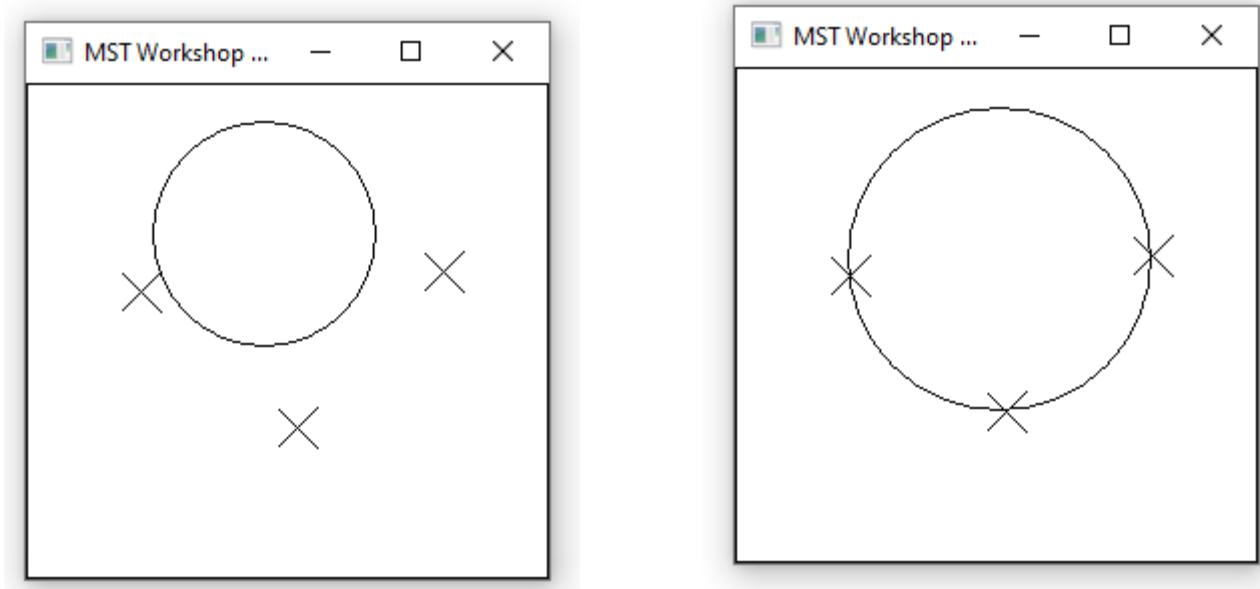
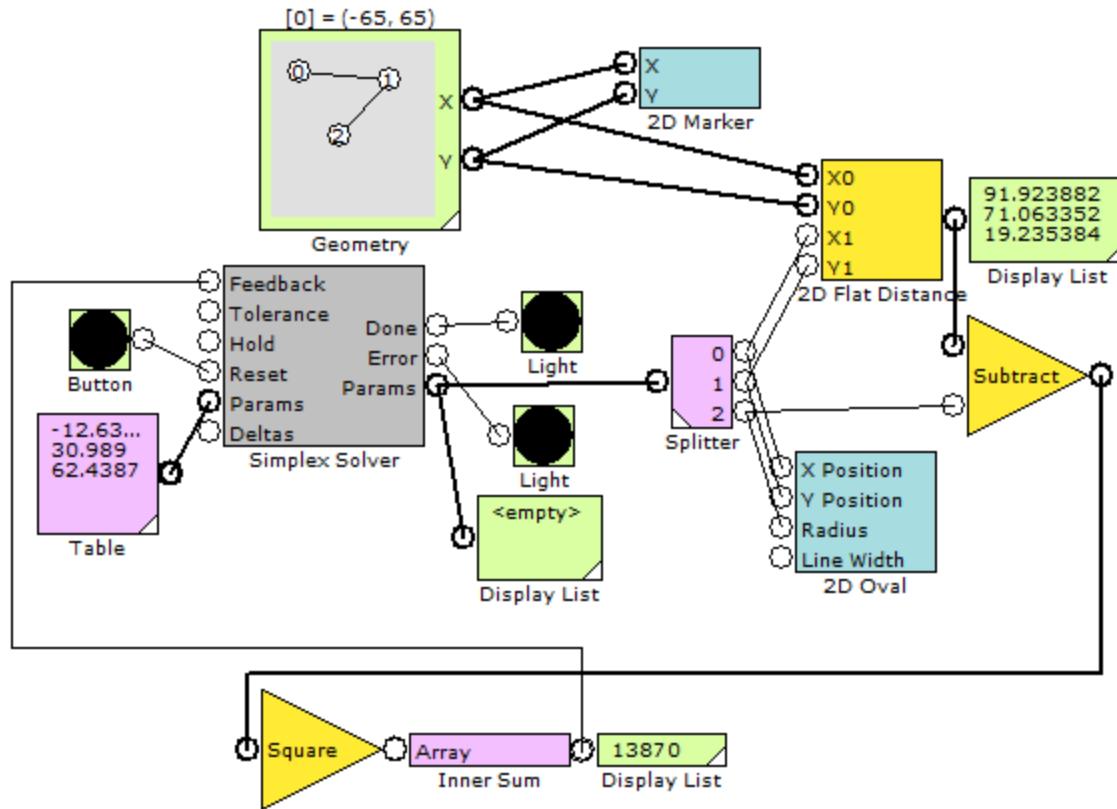
Sign

The Sign component outputs zero if the input is zero, one if the input is positive or minus one if the input is negative. Input can be scalar or an array. Functions - column 2



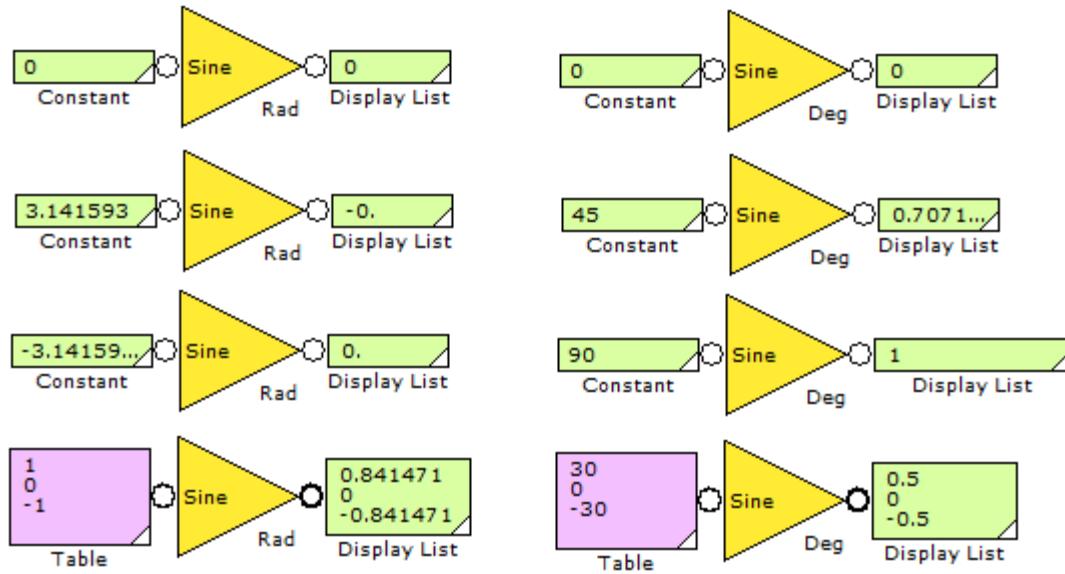
Simplex Solver

The Simplex Solver component finds the best parameters to reduce feedback. Functions - column 6



Sine

The Sine component calculates the trigonometric sine of the input (in radians). Input can be scalar or an array. Functions - column 5

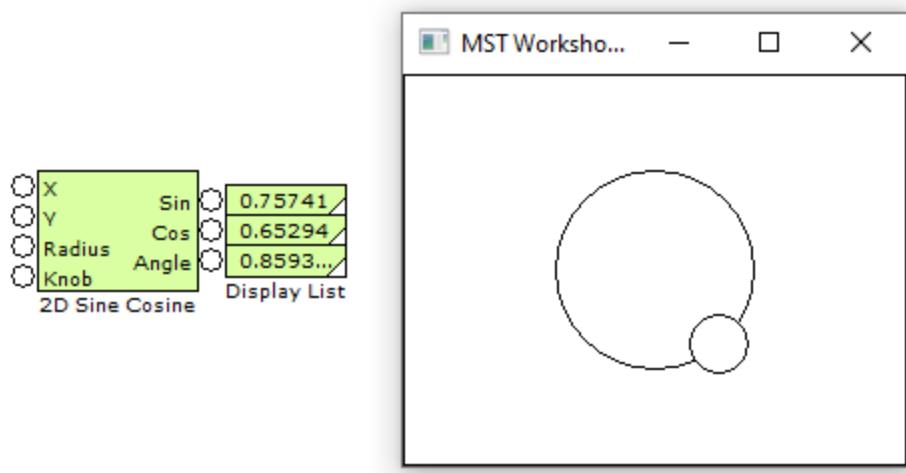
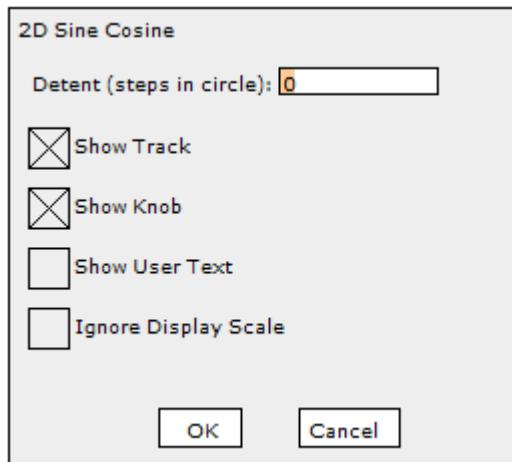


2D Sine Cosine

The 2D Sin/Cos component outputs sine and cosine based on the angle of the dial.

Controls -

column 1



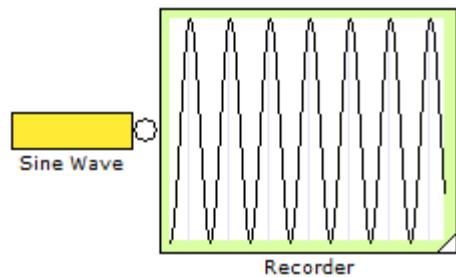
Sine Wave

The Sine Wave component outputs a sinusoidal wave when the clock is running. Functions - column 8

Sine Wave

Output Period:

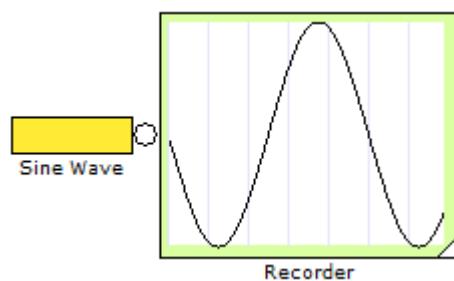
Output Maximum:



Sine Wave

Output Period:

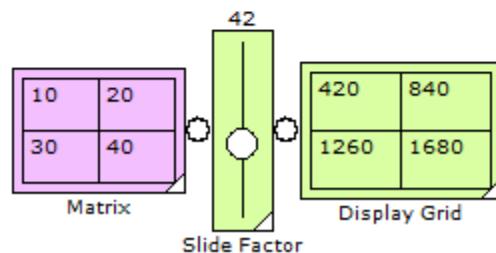
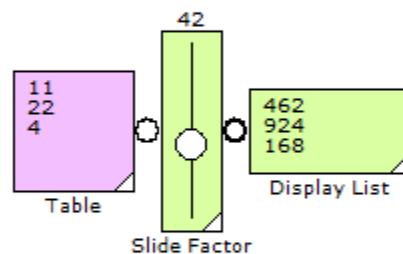
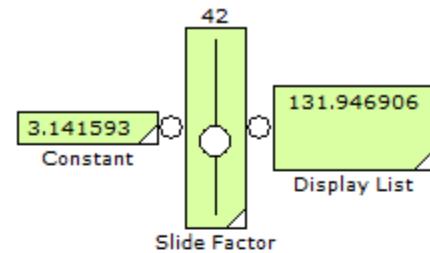
Output Maximum:



Slide Factor

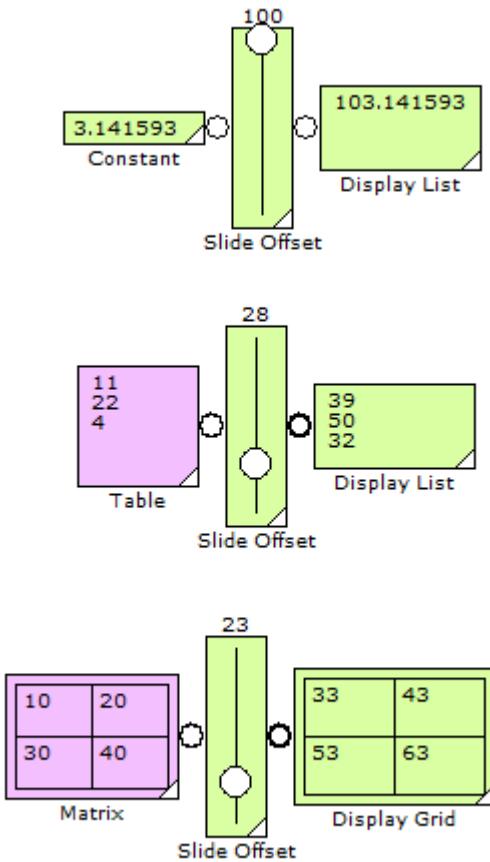
The Slide Factor component multiplies its inputs by its dial position.

Controls - column 2



Slide Offset

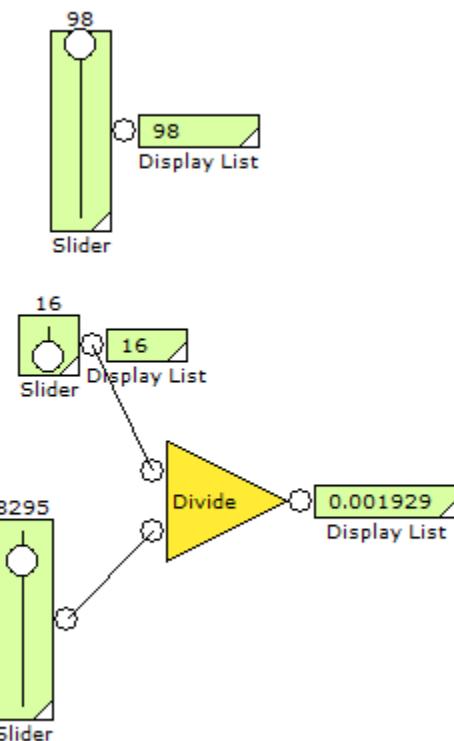
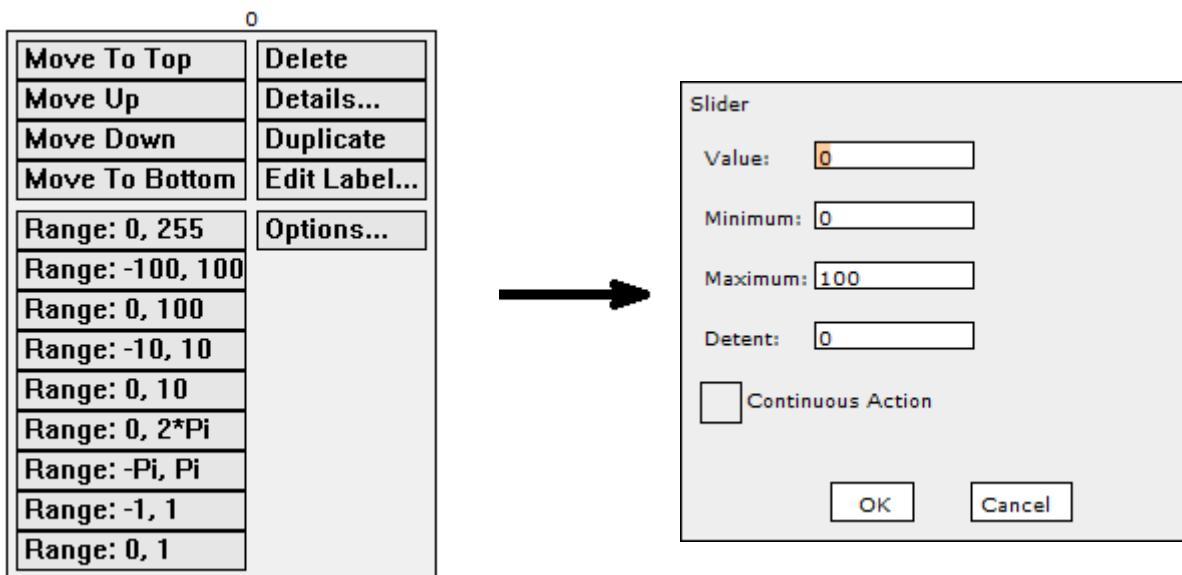
The Slide Offset component adds its dial position to its inputs. Controls - column 3



Slider

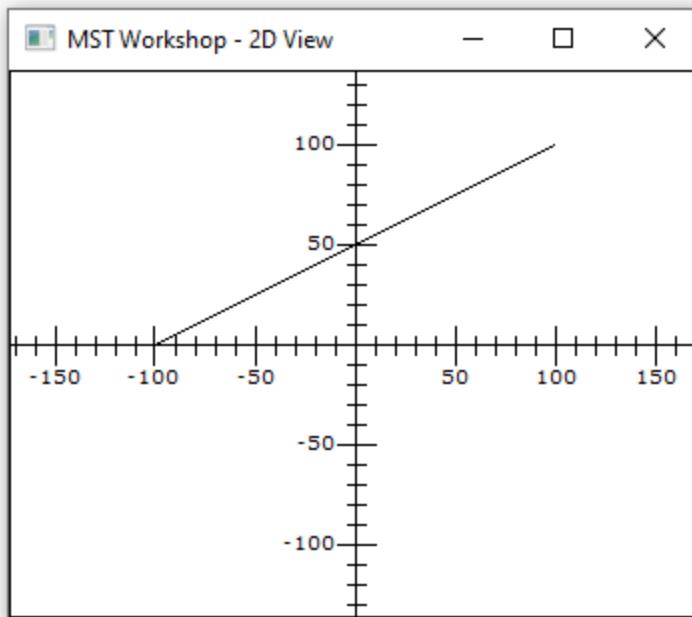
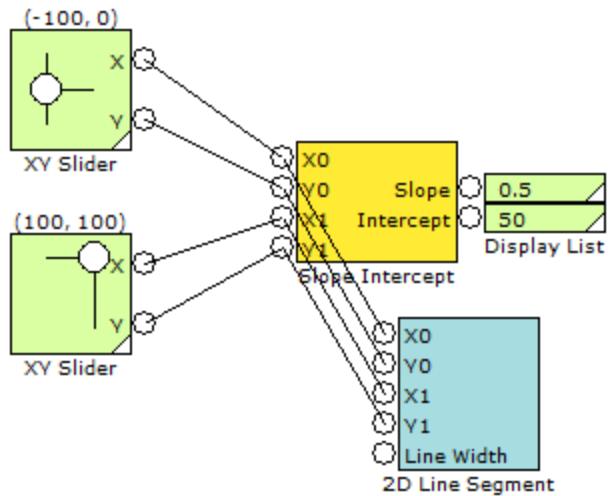
The Slider component outputs a constant number based on its dial position.

Controls - column 1



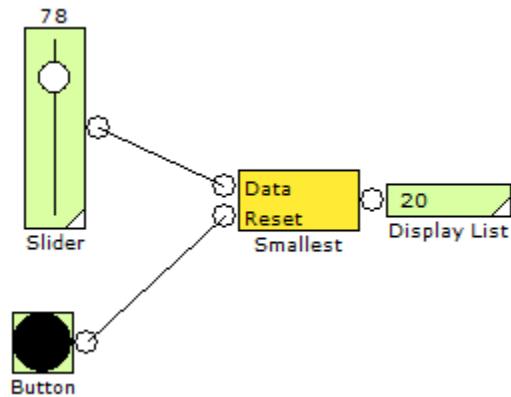
Slope Intercept

The Slope Intercept component calculates the slope and intercept between two points. Functions - column 8



Smallest

The Smallest component watches the Data input and outputs the smallest value since it was reset.
Functions - column 2



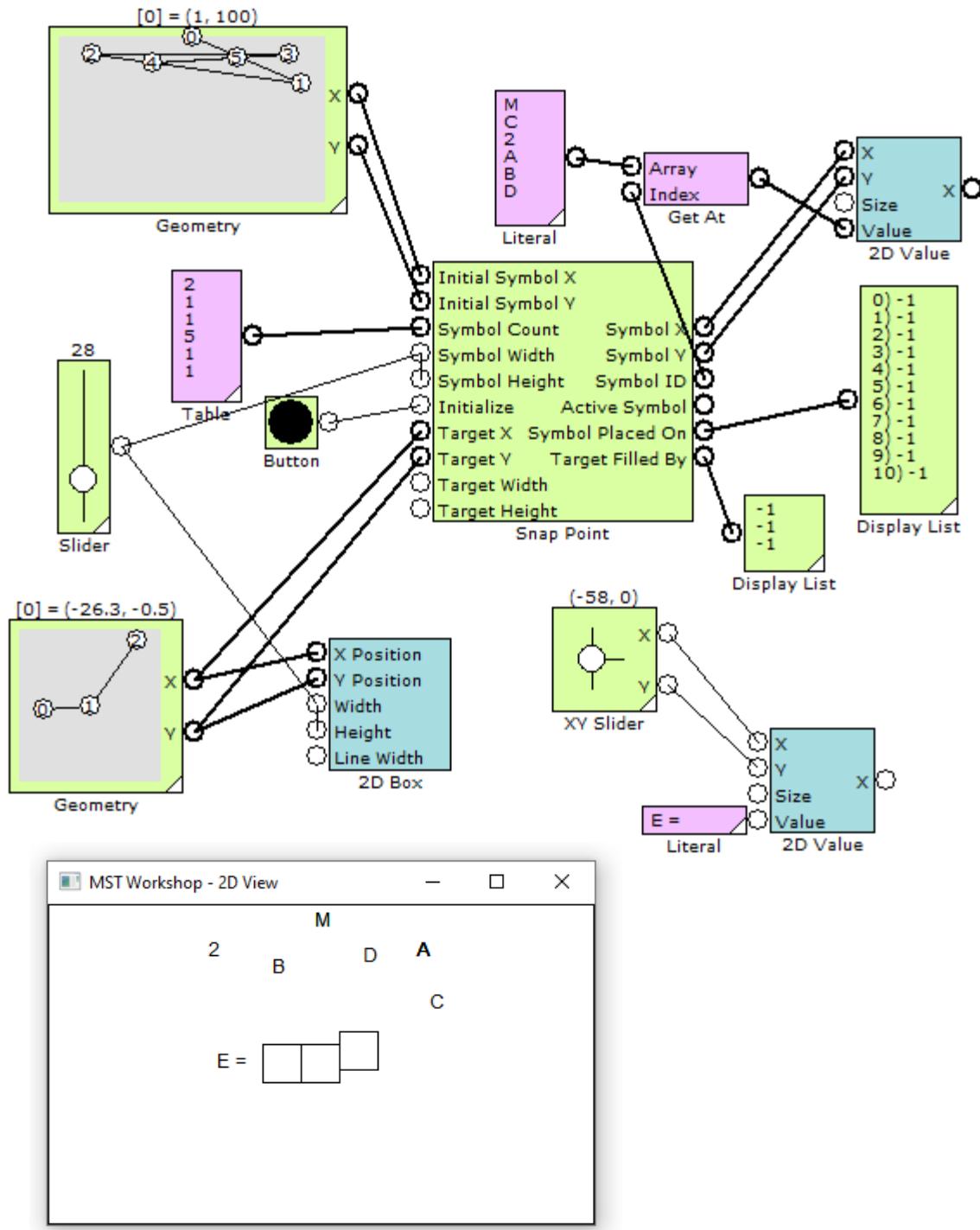
Snap Point

The Snap Point allows you to guide symbols to defined targets.

Initial inputs are the XY coordinates of the 2D symbols at the start.

Target inputs are the XY coordinates of the destinations.

Snapped outputs indicate the part is in place. Filled outputs indicate the target position has been filled. Controls - column 3



Snap Point+

The Snap Point+ allows you to guide symbols to defined targets. This component has an added Hold input. Everything else is the same as Snap Point.

Initial inputs are the XY coordinates of the 2D symbols at the start.

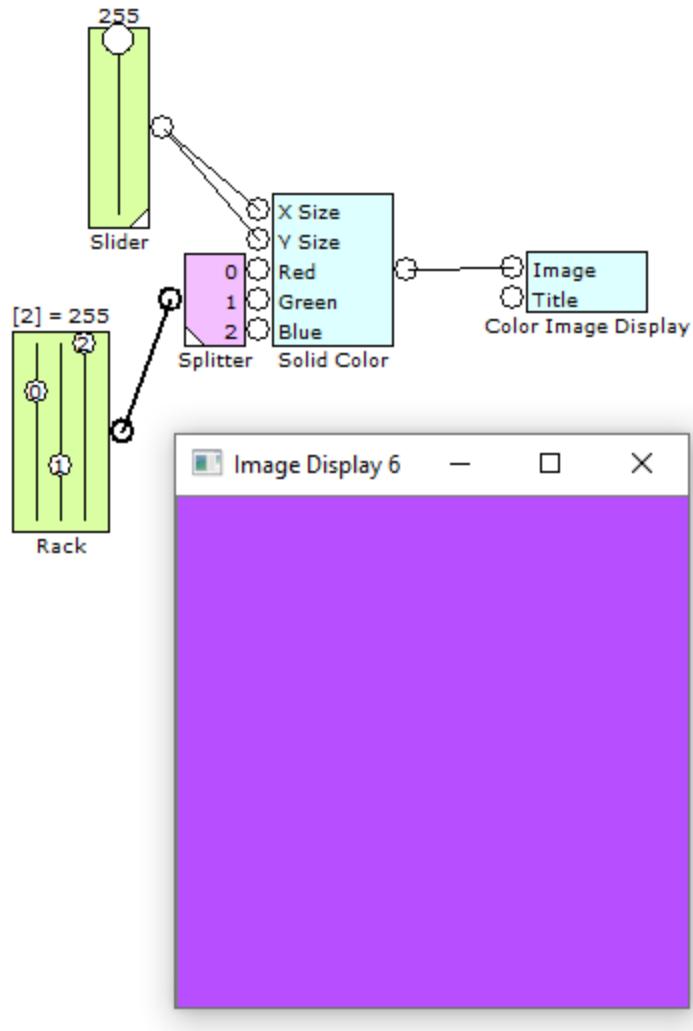
Target inputs are the XY coordinates of the destinations.

Snapped outputs indicate the part is in place.

Filled outputs indicate the target position has been filled. Controls - column 3

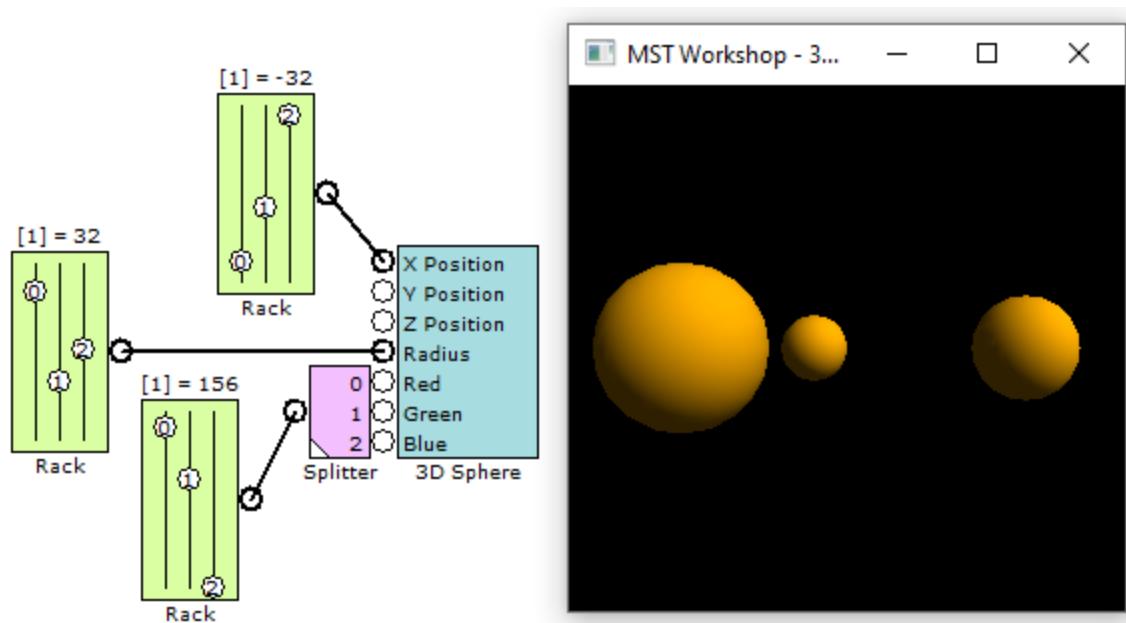
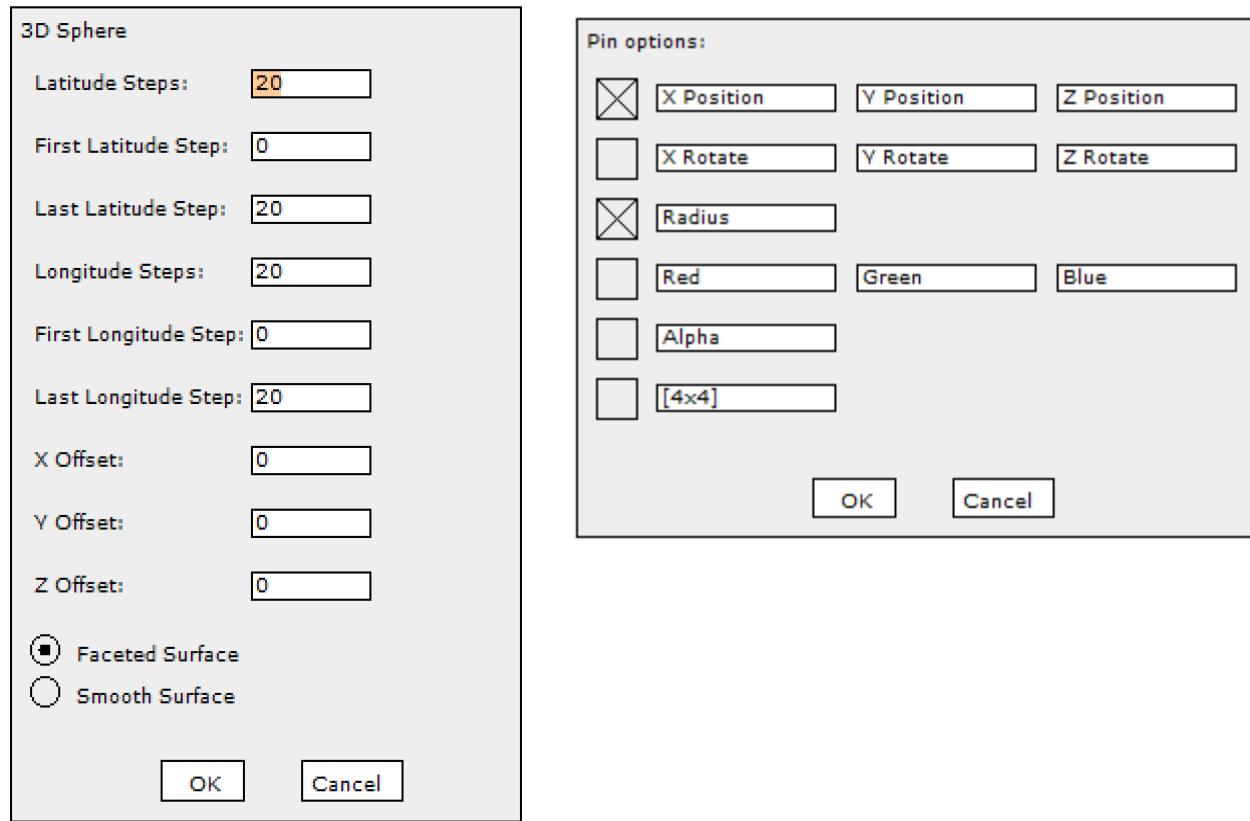
Solid Color

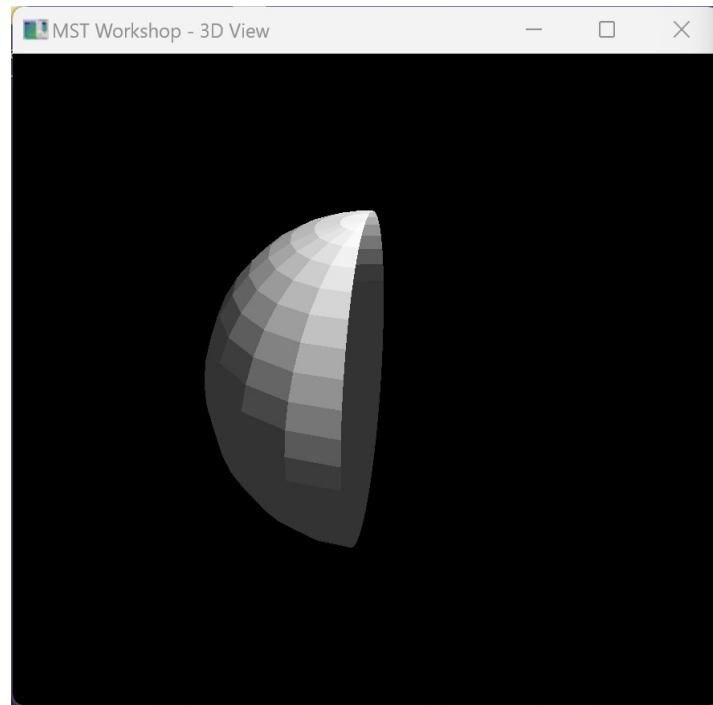
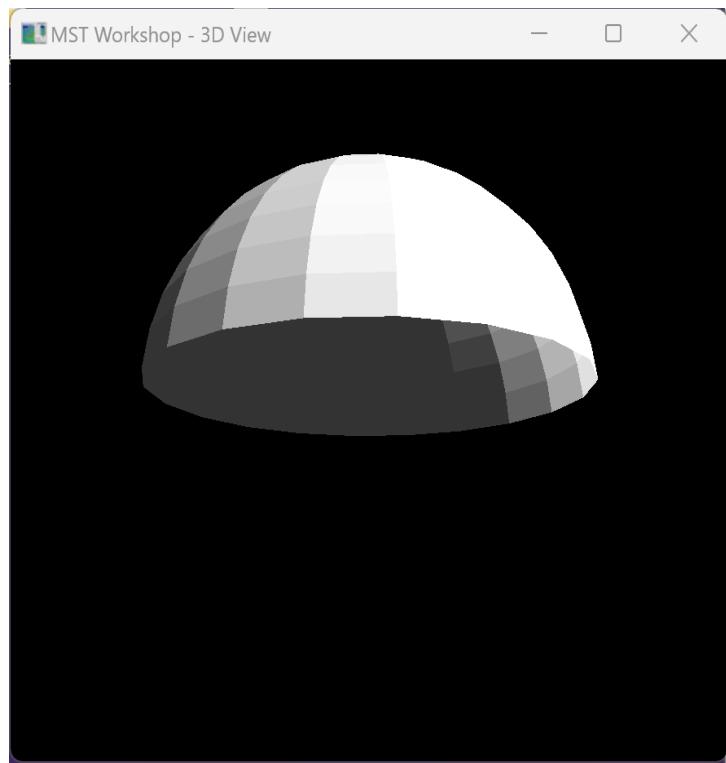
The Solid Color component creates an image with a single color. Images - column 1



3D Sphere

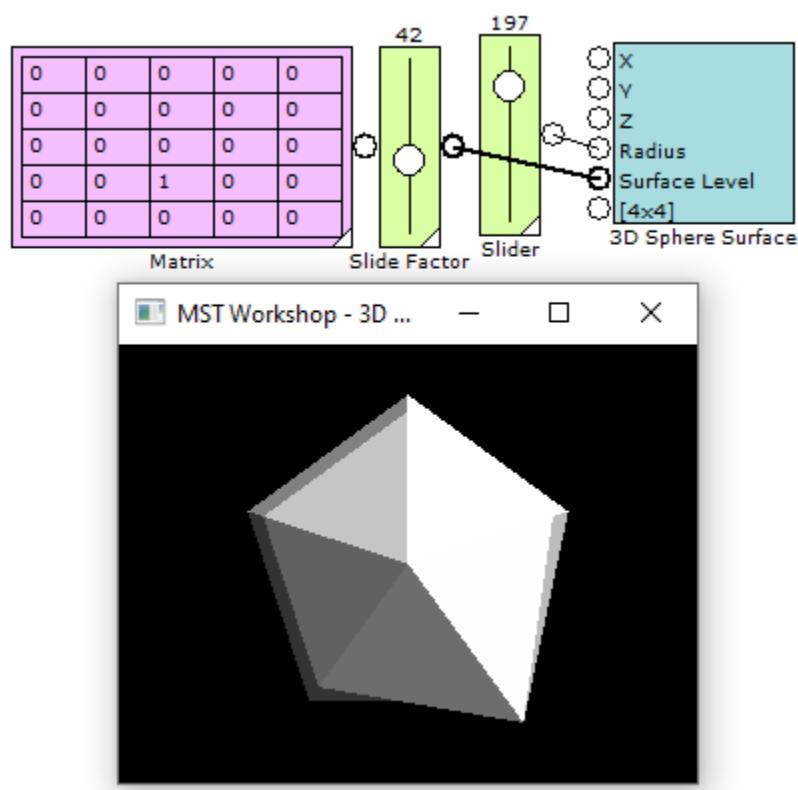
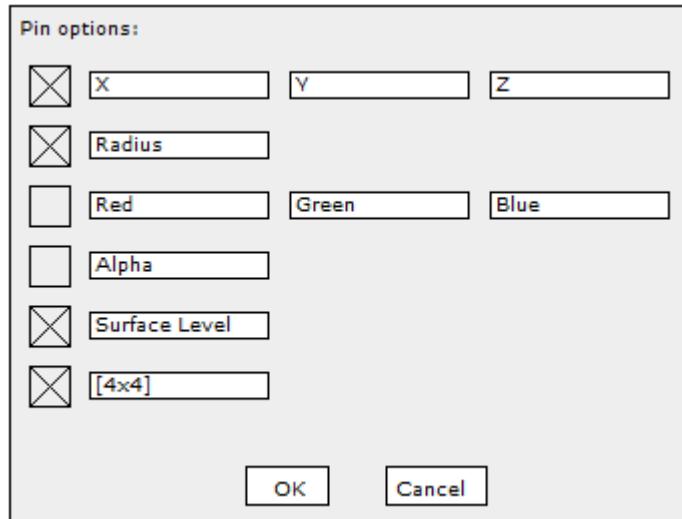
The 3D Sphere draws a sphere in the 3D view window. The X, Y, and Z inputs set the position and size of the sphere. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation. Drawings - column 4

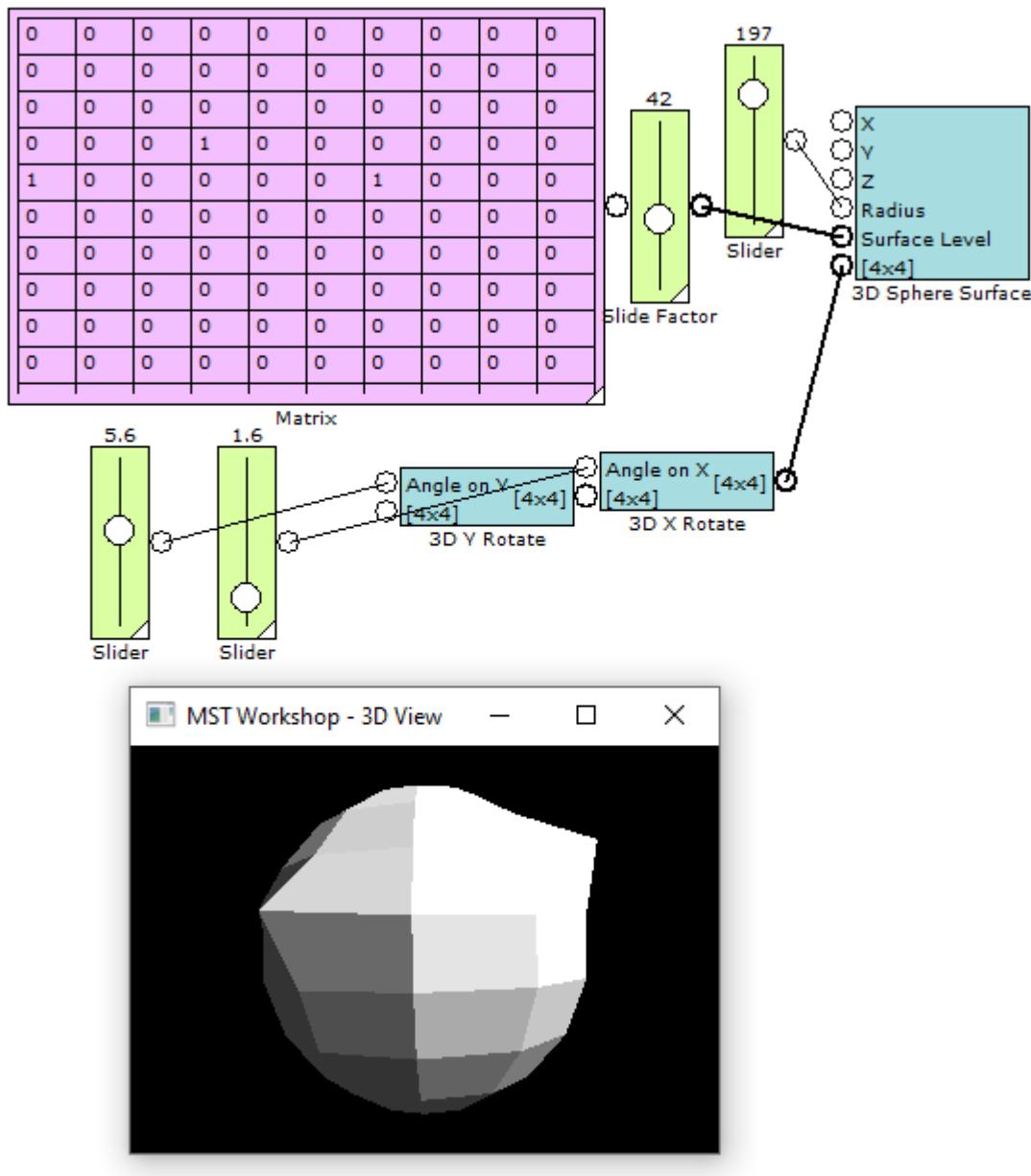




3D Sphere Surface

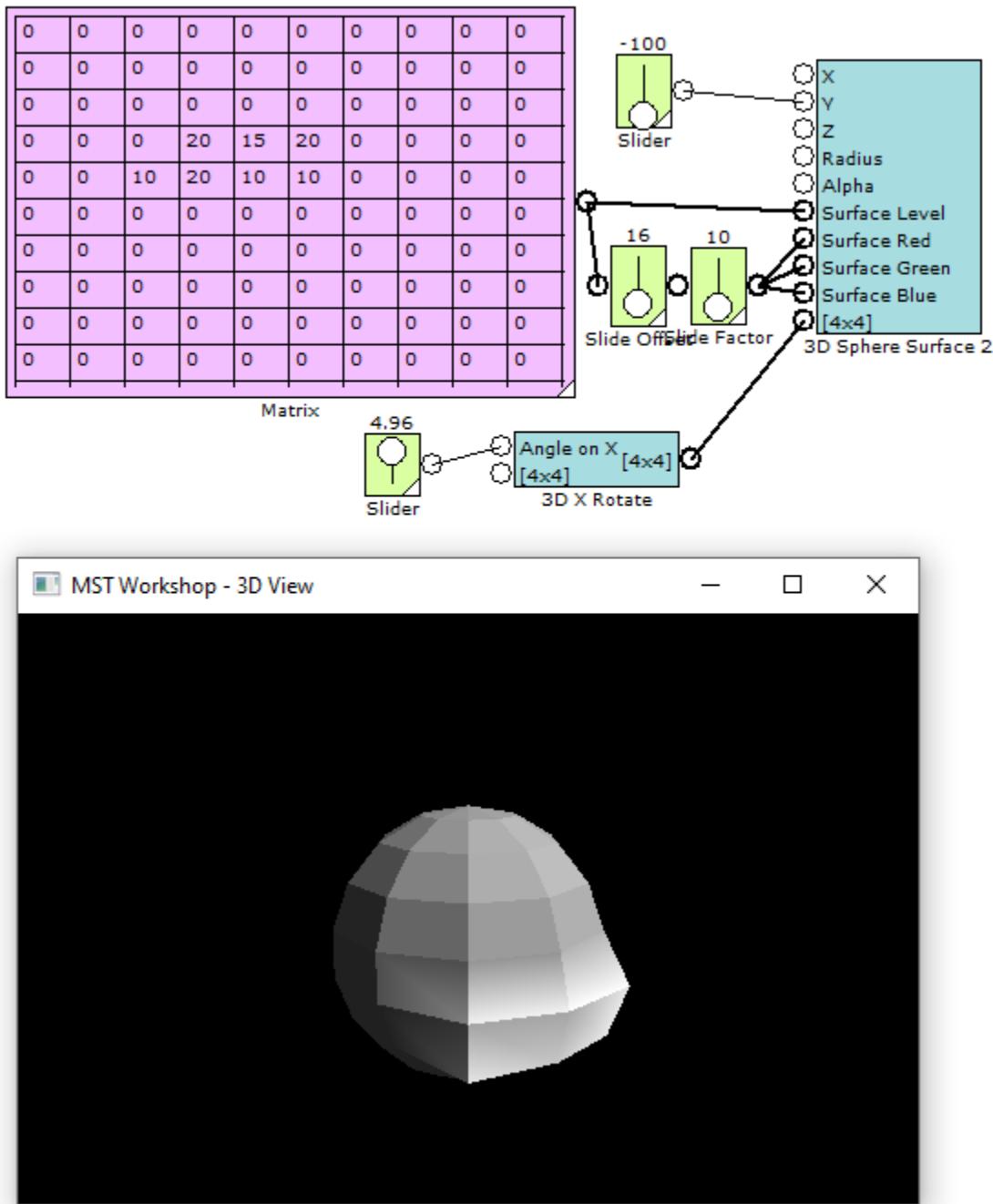
The 3D Sphere Surface component draws a sphere with an embossed surface in the 3D view window. The Matrix and Mat Row Size inputs set the 2D data to be plotted. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation. Drawings - column 5





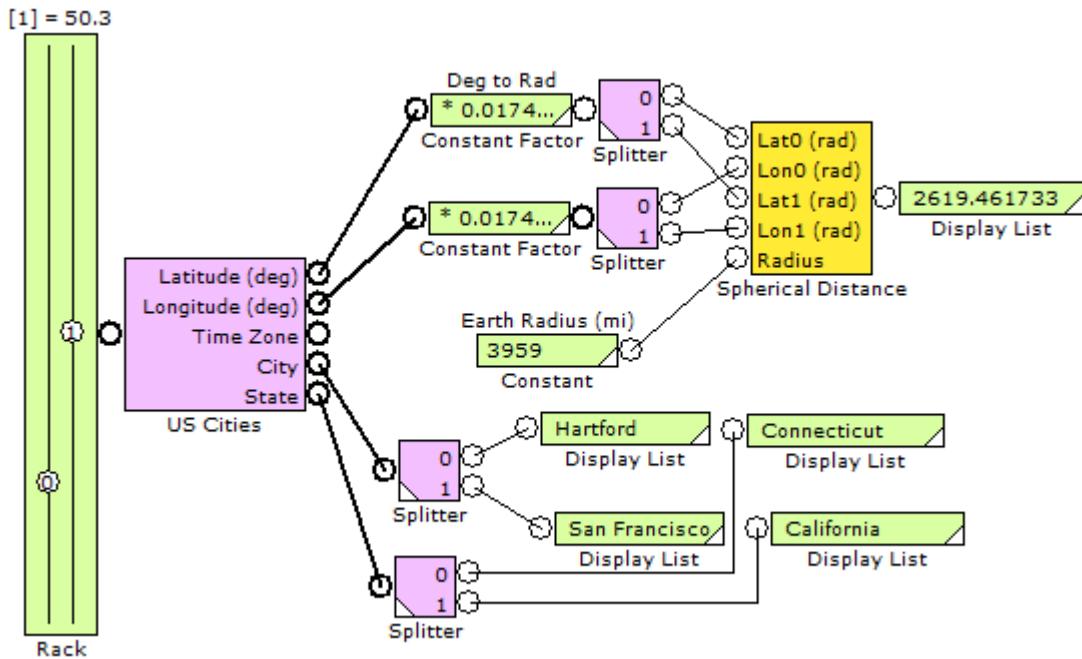
3D Sphere Surface 2

The 3D Sphere Surface 2 component draws a sphere with an embossed and color surface in the 3D view window. The Matrix and Mat Row Size inputs set the 2D data to be plotted. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation. Drawings - column 5



Spherical Distance

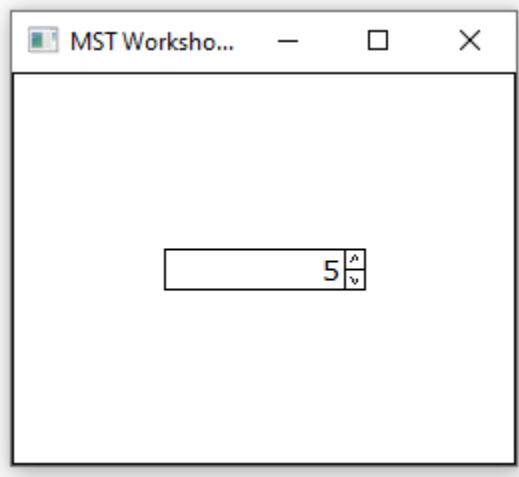
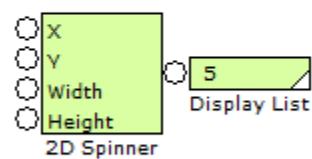
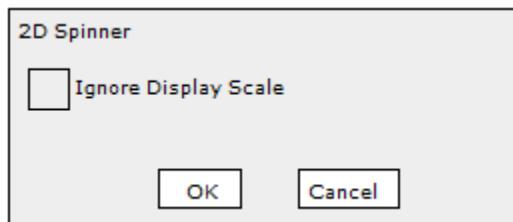
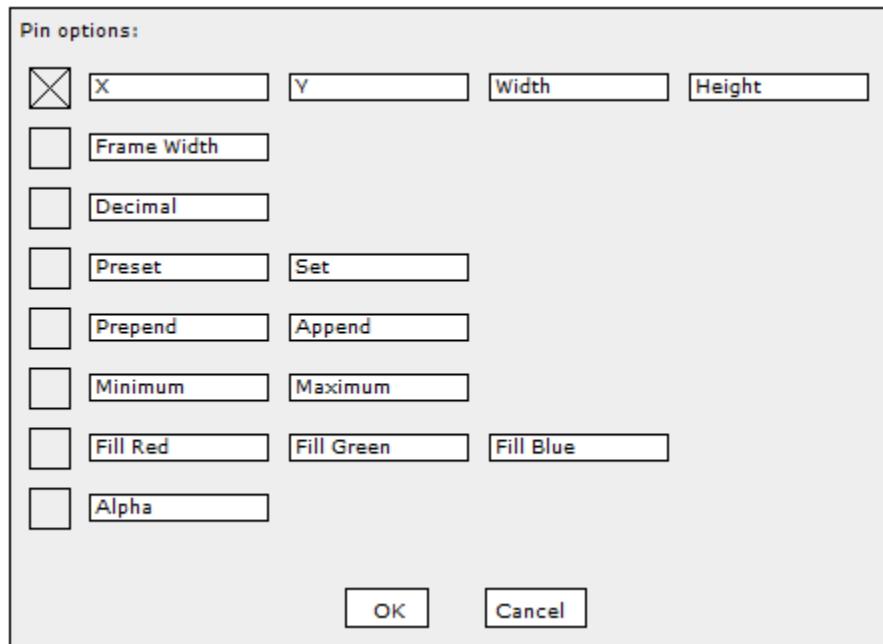
The Spherical Distance component calculates the distance between two points on a sphere.
Functions - column 8



2D Spinner

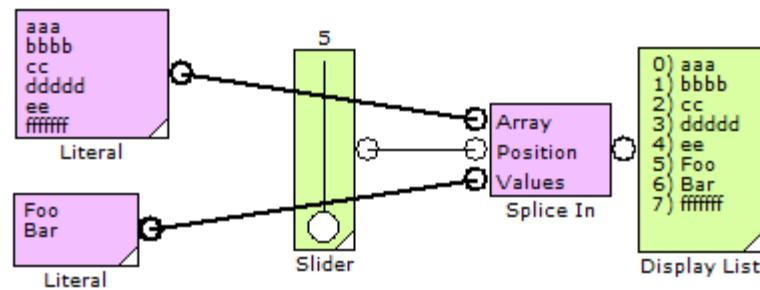
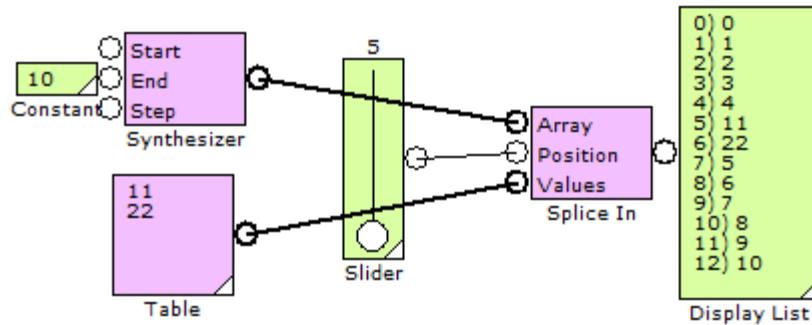
The 2D Spinner is used to enter a number on the 2D canvas.

Controls - column 2



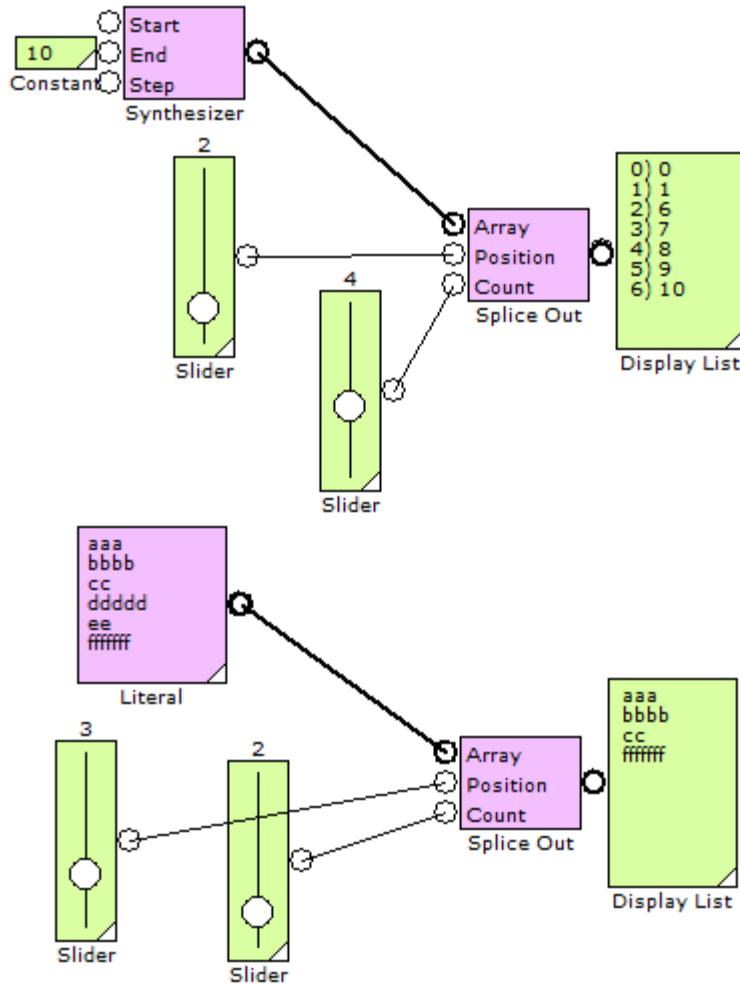
Splice In

The Splice In component inserts values into an array at the desired position. Arrays - column 1



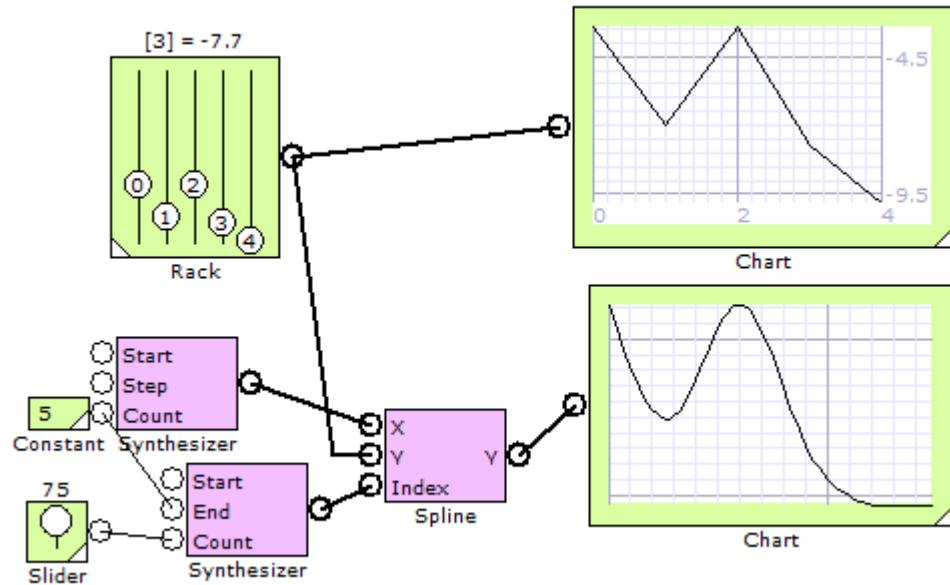
Splice Out

The Splice Out component removes values from the specified position. Arrays - column 1



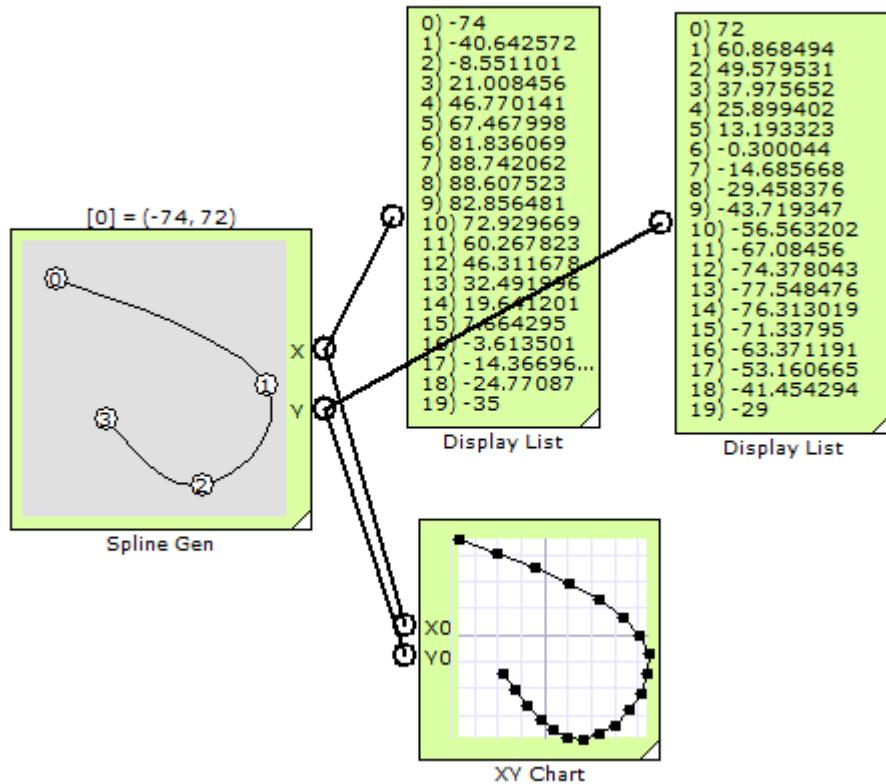
Spline

The Spline component interpolates a spline curve based on the input array. It outputs the Y value(s) at the positions given by the Index(s) Arrays - column 2



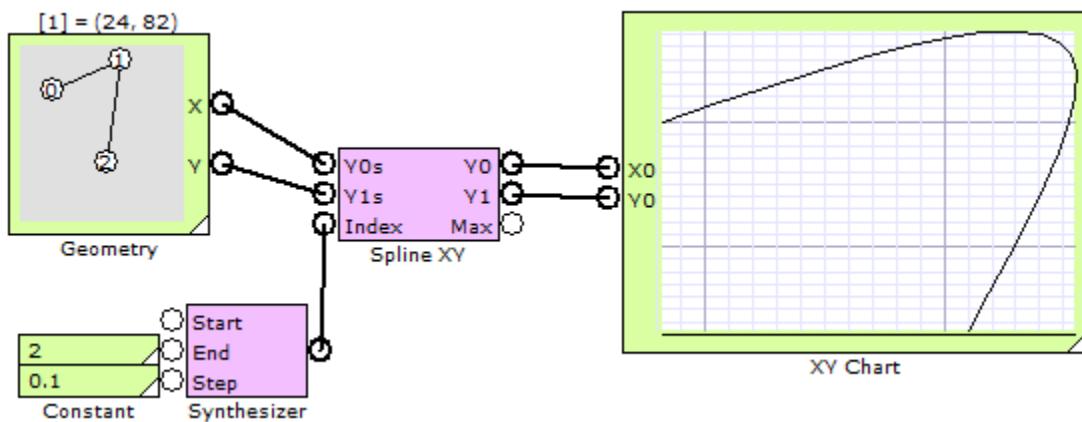
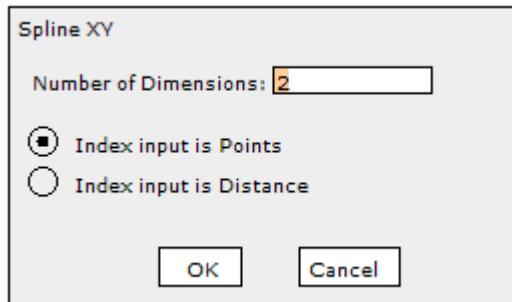
Spline Gen

The Spline Gen lets you generate a smooth curve from a small number of control points in X and Y.
Controls - column 1



Spline XY

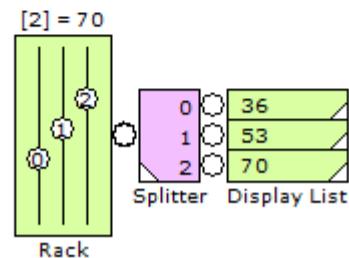
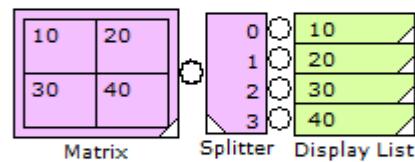
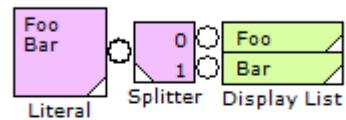
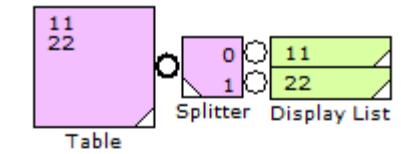
The Spline XY component interpolates a spline curve based on the input array. It outputs the X and Y value(s) at the positions given by the Index(s). The number of dimensions can be expanded. Arrays - column 2



Splitter

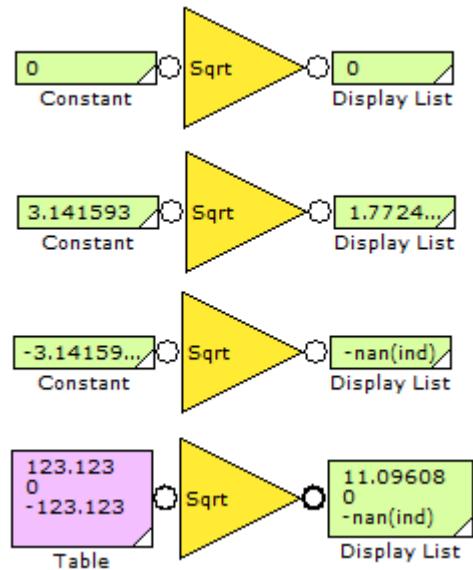
The Splitter component breaks the input into separate outputs. You can set the number of outputs desired.

Arrays - column 1



Sqrt

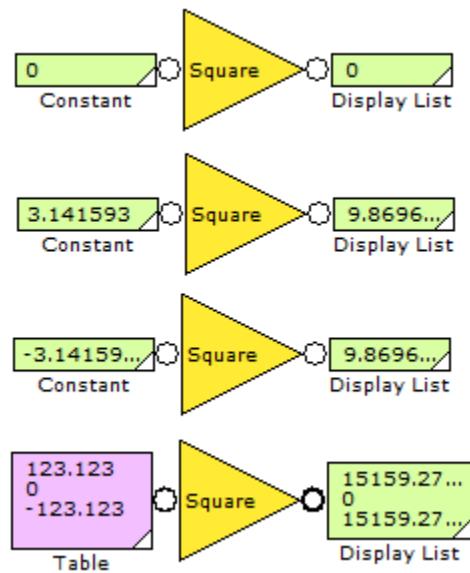
The Sqrt component outputs square root of the input value. Input can be scalar or an array.
Functions - column 1



Square

The Square component multiplies the input value times itself. Input can be scalar or an array.

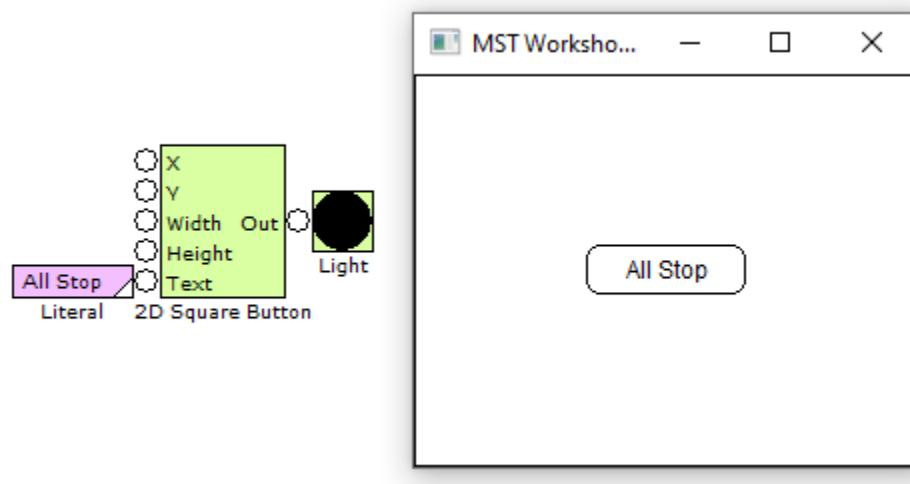
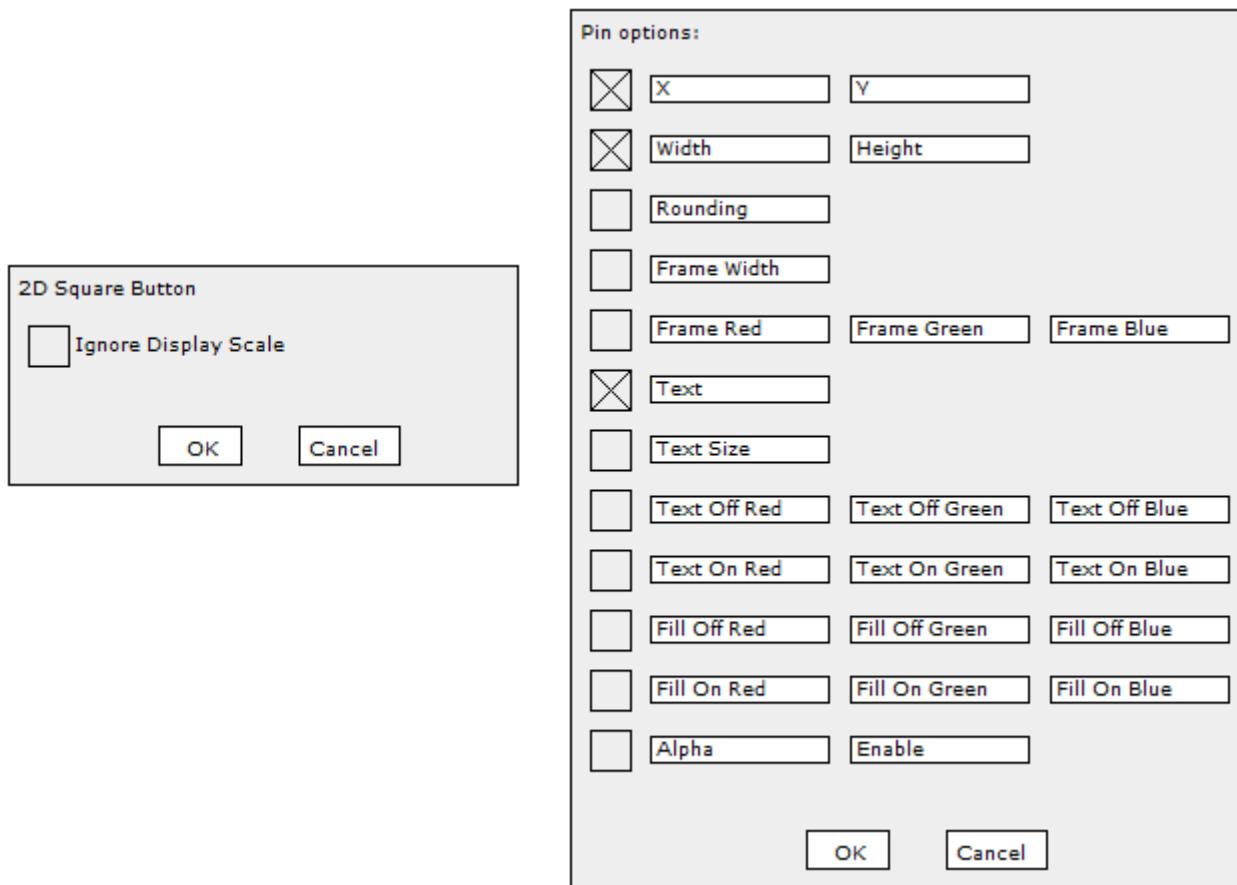
Functions - column 1



2D Square Button

The 2D Square Button is used to trigger an event by clicking on it.

Controls - column 1



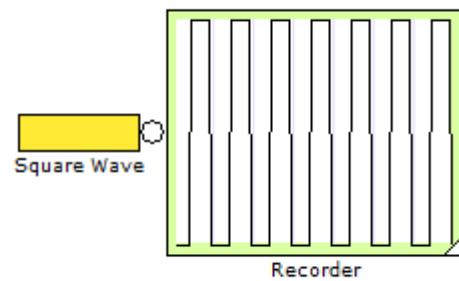
Square Wave

The Square Wave component outputs a square wave when the clock is running. Functions - column 8

Square Wave

Output Period:

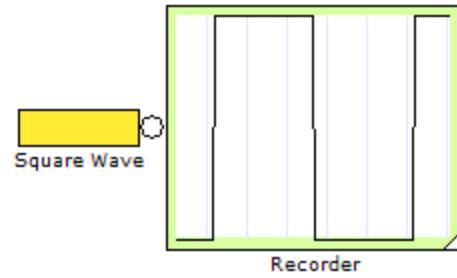
Output Maximum:



Square Wave

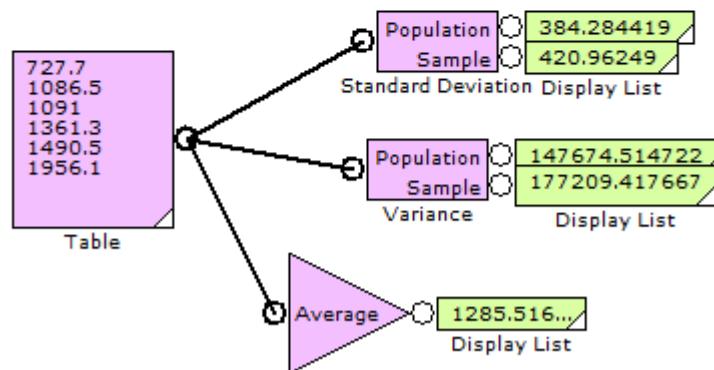
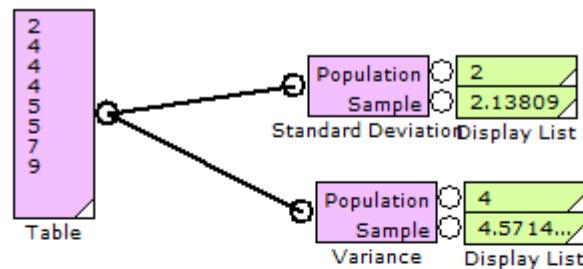
Output Period:

Output Maximum:



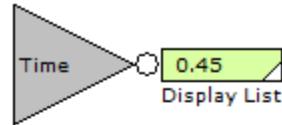
Standard Deviation

The Standard Deviation component scans the input array and calculates the standard deviation of those values. Arrays - column 3



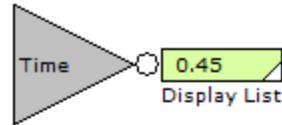
Start Clock

The Start Clock component starts the solution clock when the trigger goes from false to true.
Controls - column 3



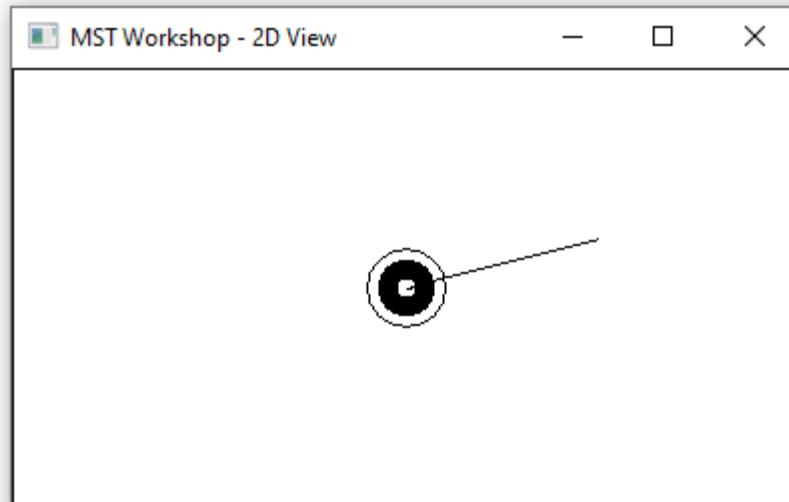
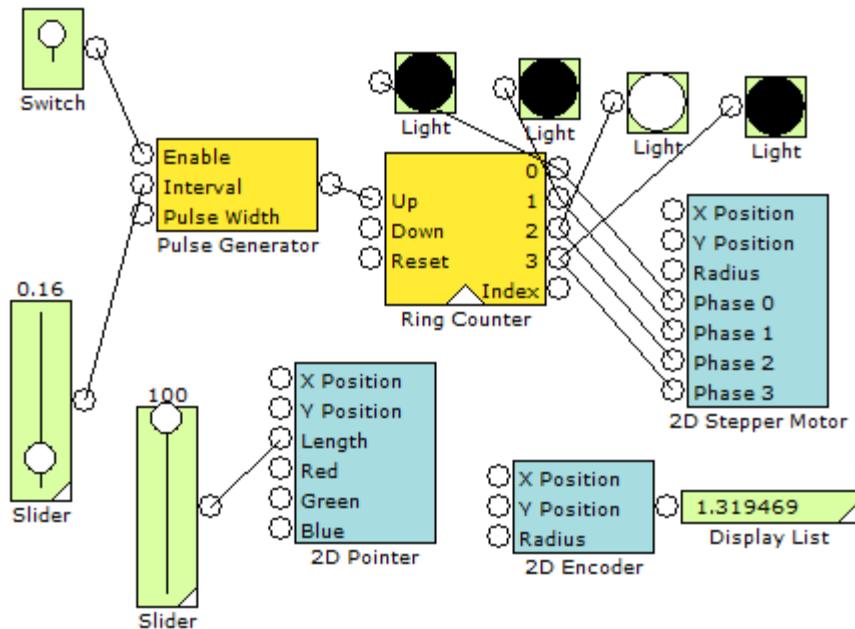
Step Clock

The Step Clock component steps the solution clock one time interval when the trigger goes from false to true. Controls - column 3



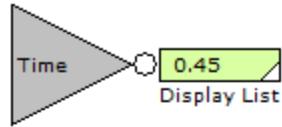
2D Stepper Motor

The Stepper Motor creates a motor that can drive other simulation objects like Gears. Place a Gear at the same X, Y position to connect the motor to the gear. Drawings - column 3



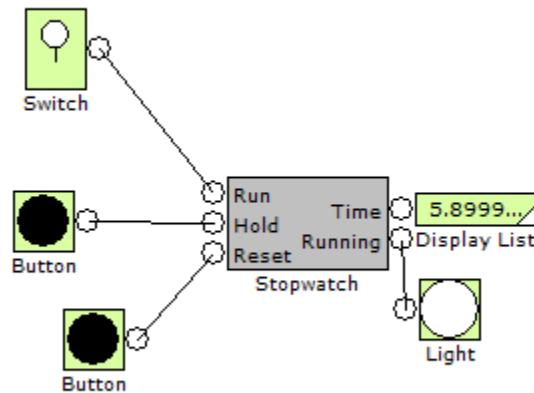
Stop Clock

The Stop Clock component stops the solution clock when the trigger goes from false to true.
Controls - column 3



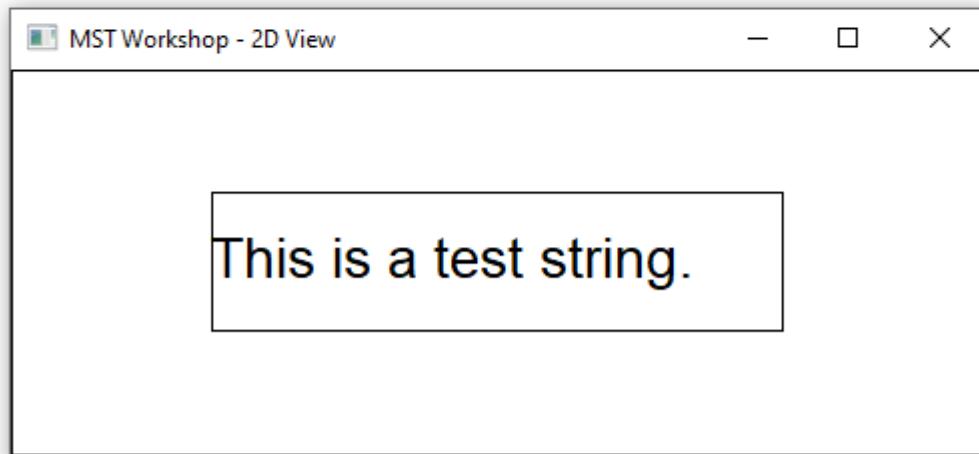
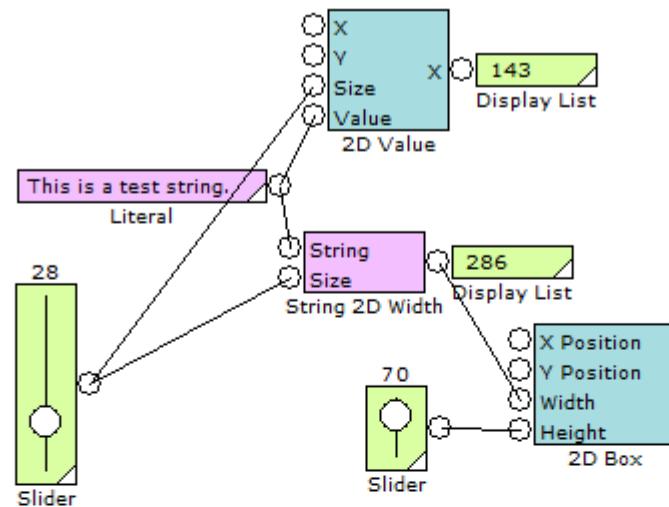
Stopwatch

The Stopwatch component starts when the Run input goes high and runs until the Run input goes low. It can hold when the Hold input is high. It runs on the workspace clock. Functions - column 7



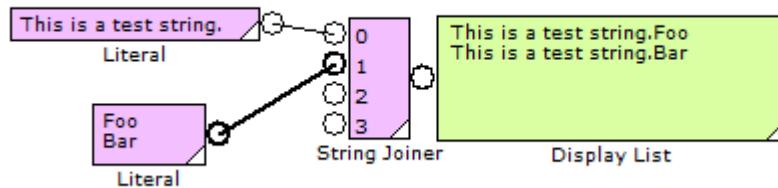
String 2D Width

The String 2D Width component measures the width of the input string in 2D pixels. Arrays - column 6



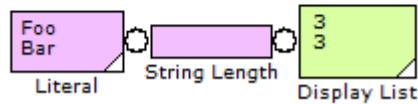
String Joiner

The String Joiner component combines all the values for all its inputs into a single output. You can set the number of inputs. Arrays - column 6



String Length

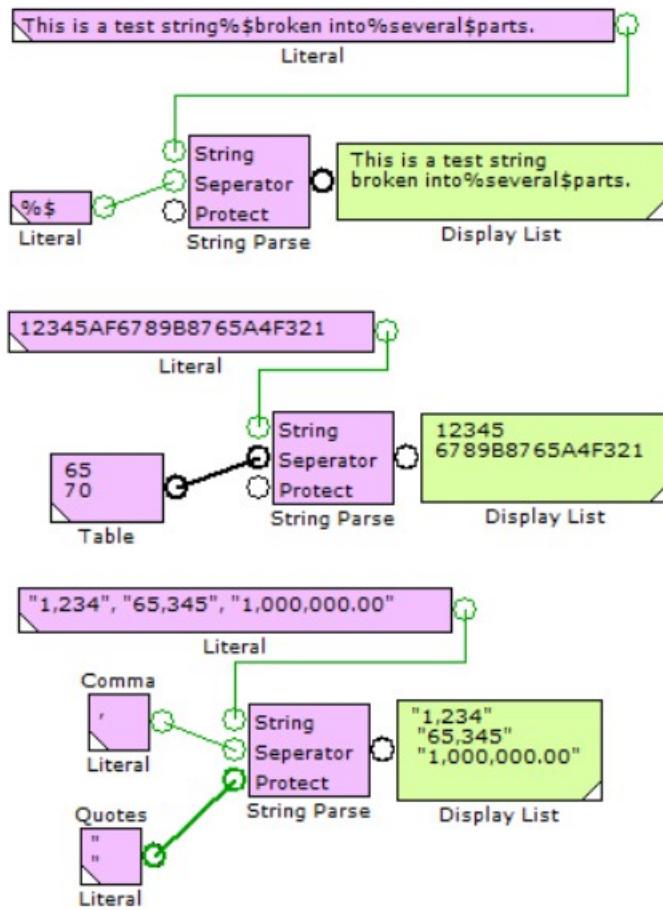
The String Length component outputs the number of characters in the string at the input. Arrays - column 6



String Parse

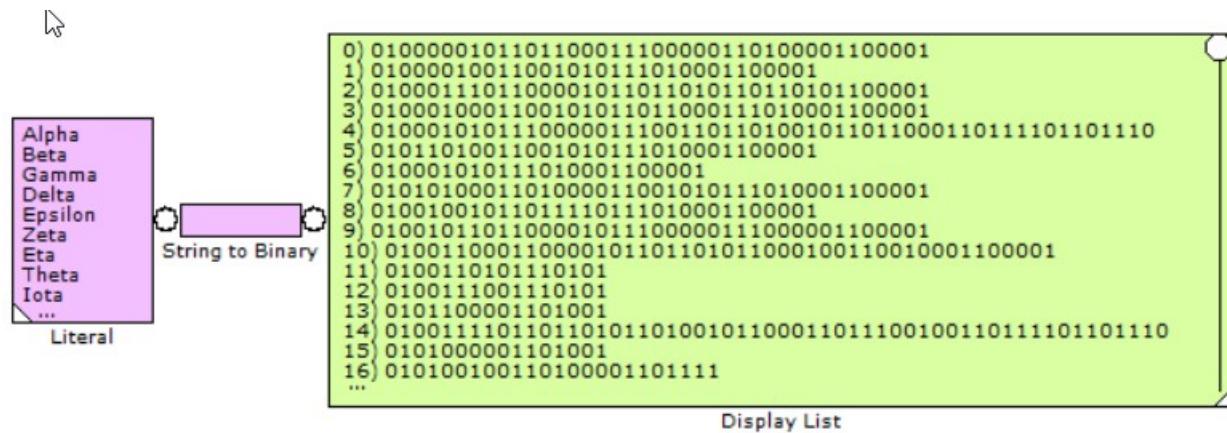
The String Parse component takes the string input and breaks it into array elements based on the separator. The separator can be either a string or an array of numerical values of ASCII characters. You can also specify a pair of strings to Protect ranges of characters from being parsed.

Protect examples: " and "; [and]; or (and). Arrays - column 6



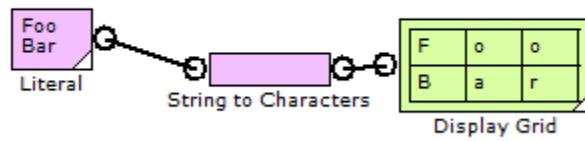
String to Binary

The String to Binary component converts a string to its Binary representation. Arrays – column 3



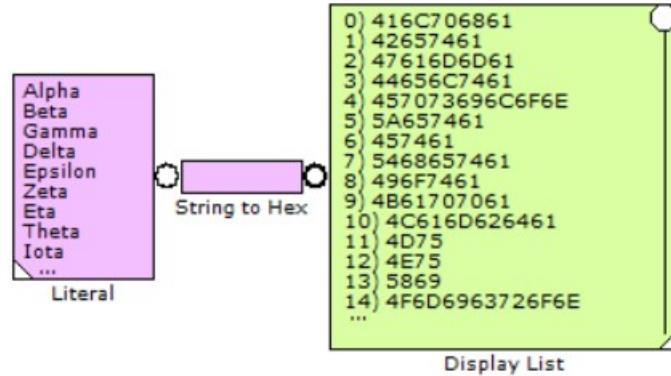
String to Characters

The String to Characters component outputs an array of characters based on the input string. Arrays - column 7



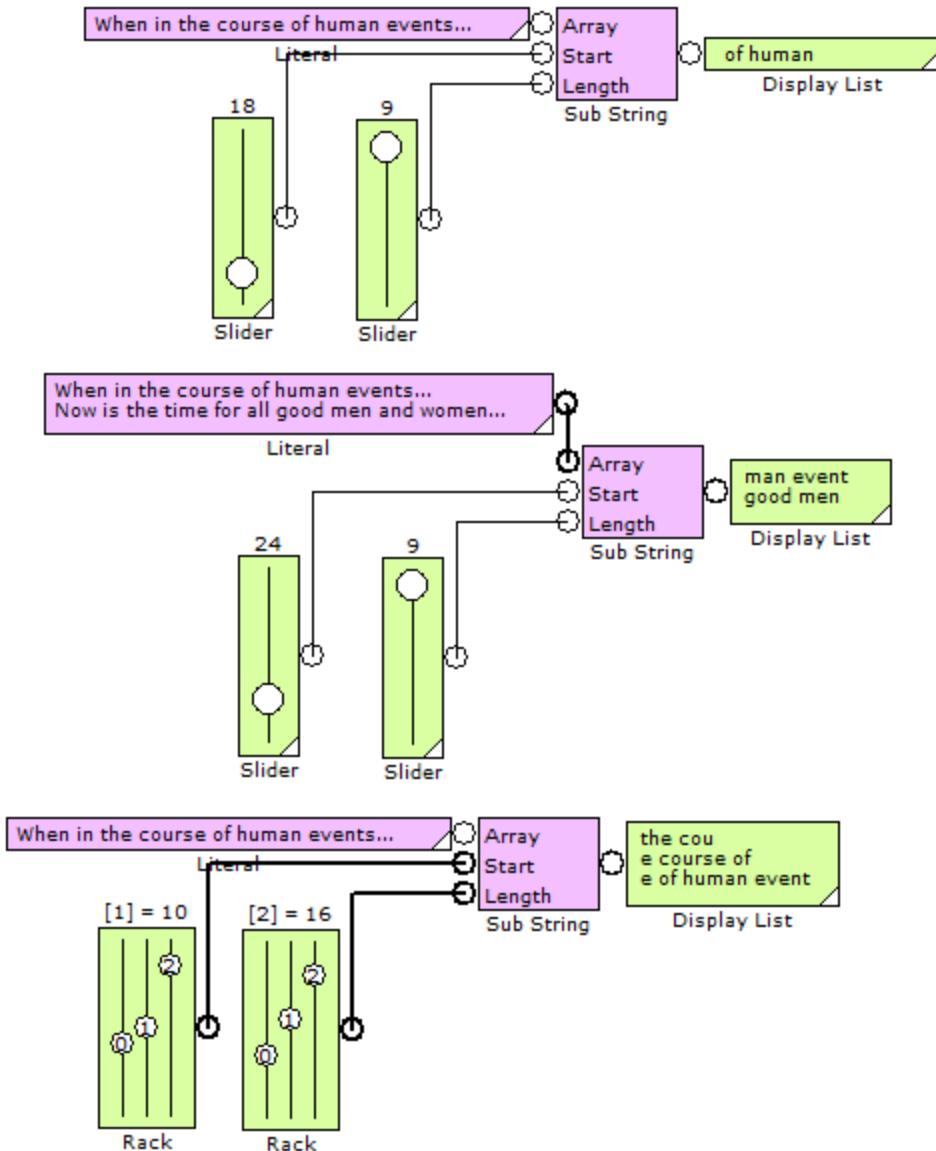
String to Hex

The String to Hex component converts a string to its Hexadecimal representation. Arrays – column 3



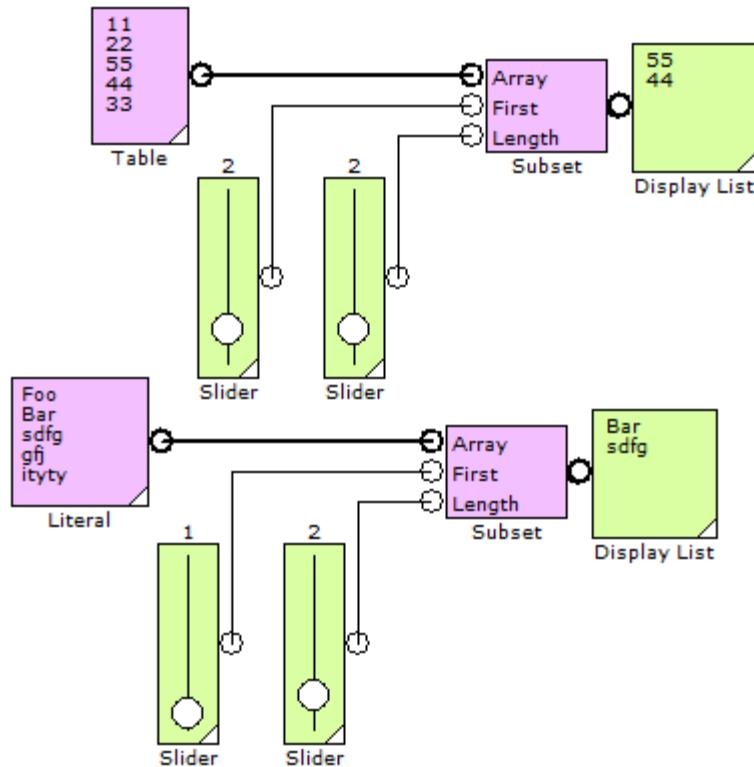
Sub String

The Sub String component outputs a portion of the input string. Arrays - column 6



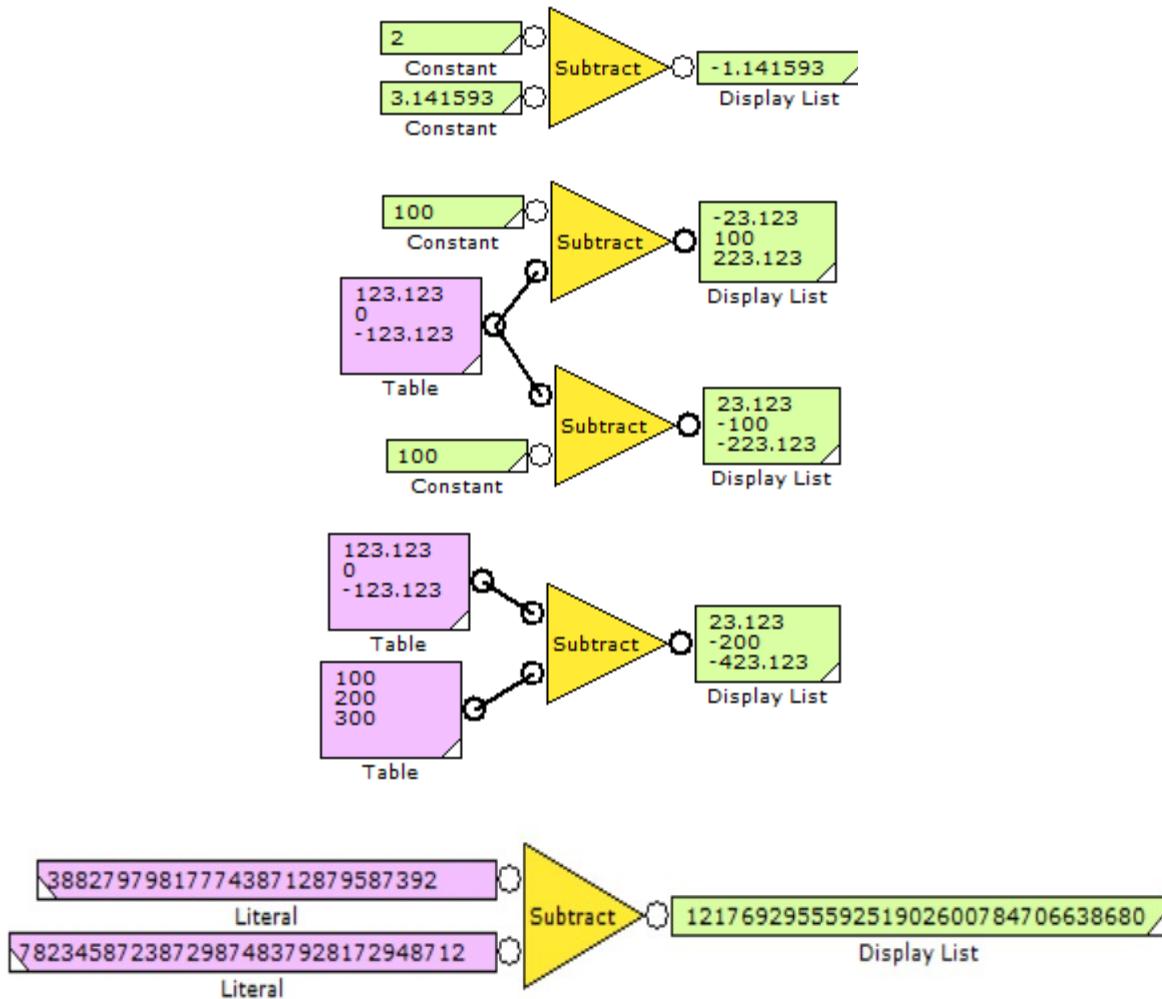
Subset

The Subset component outputs a portion of the values in an array. Input the number of the first value and the number of values you want at the output. Arrays - column 1



Subtract

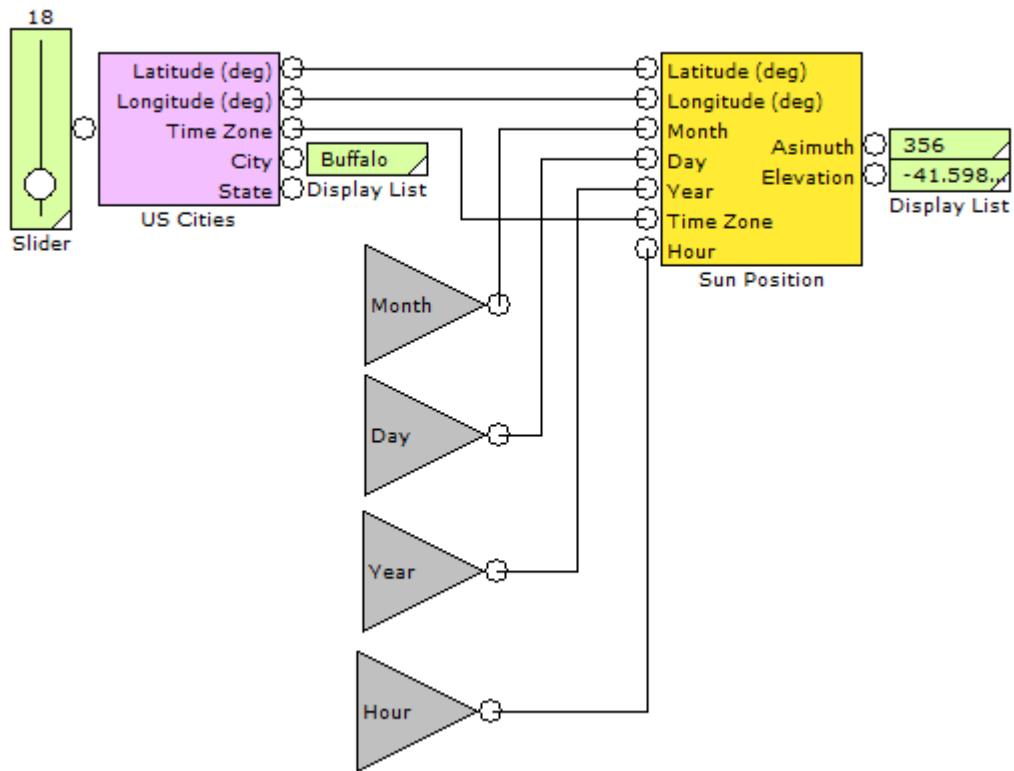
The Subtract component subtracts the inputs. Inputs can be scalar and /or arrays. Functions - column 1



Sun Position

The Sun Position component calculates the Elevation and Azimuth of the Sun. Latitude and Longitude are in degrees. North Latitude is positive. West Longitude is negative. The outputs are in degrees.

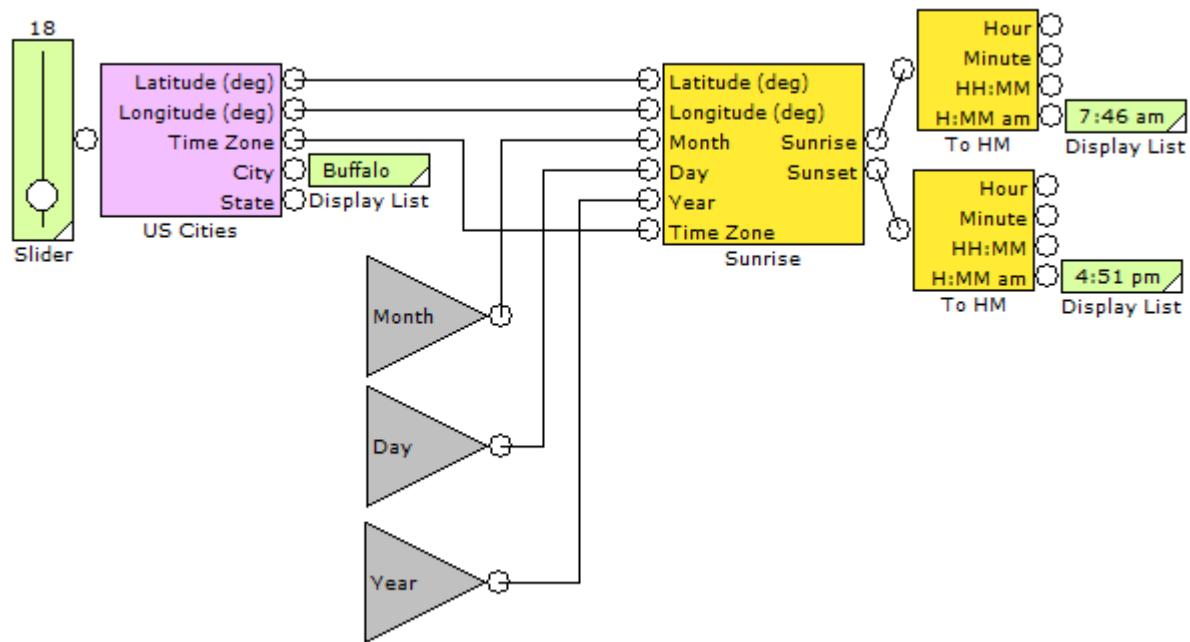
Functions - column 9



Sunrise

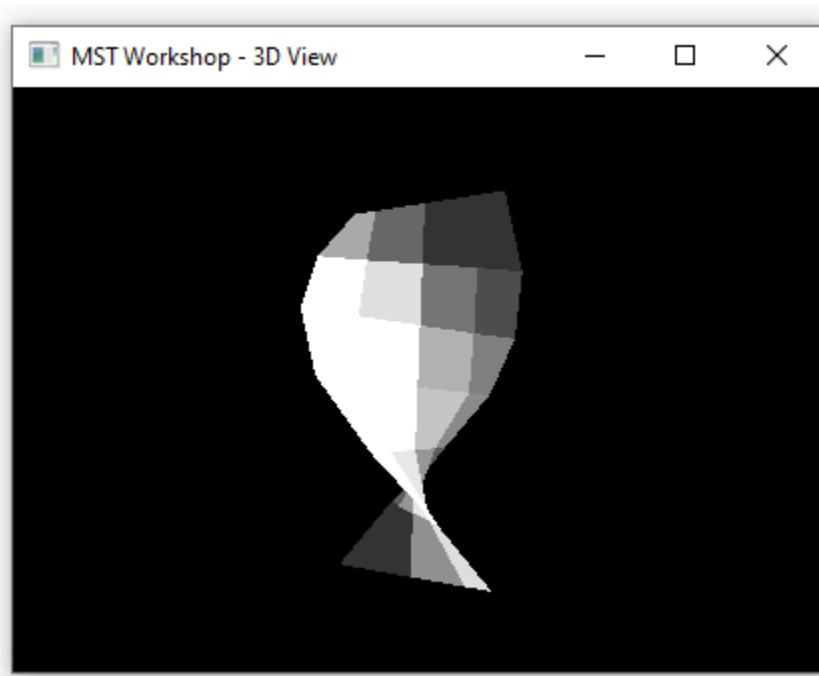
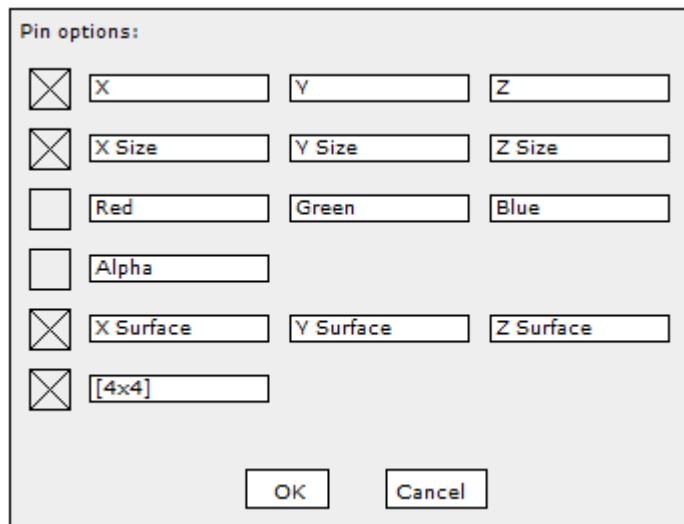
The Sunrise component calculates the time of Sunrise and Sunset. Latitude and Longitude are in degrees. North Latitude is positive. West Longitude is negative. The output is a fraction of a day.

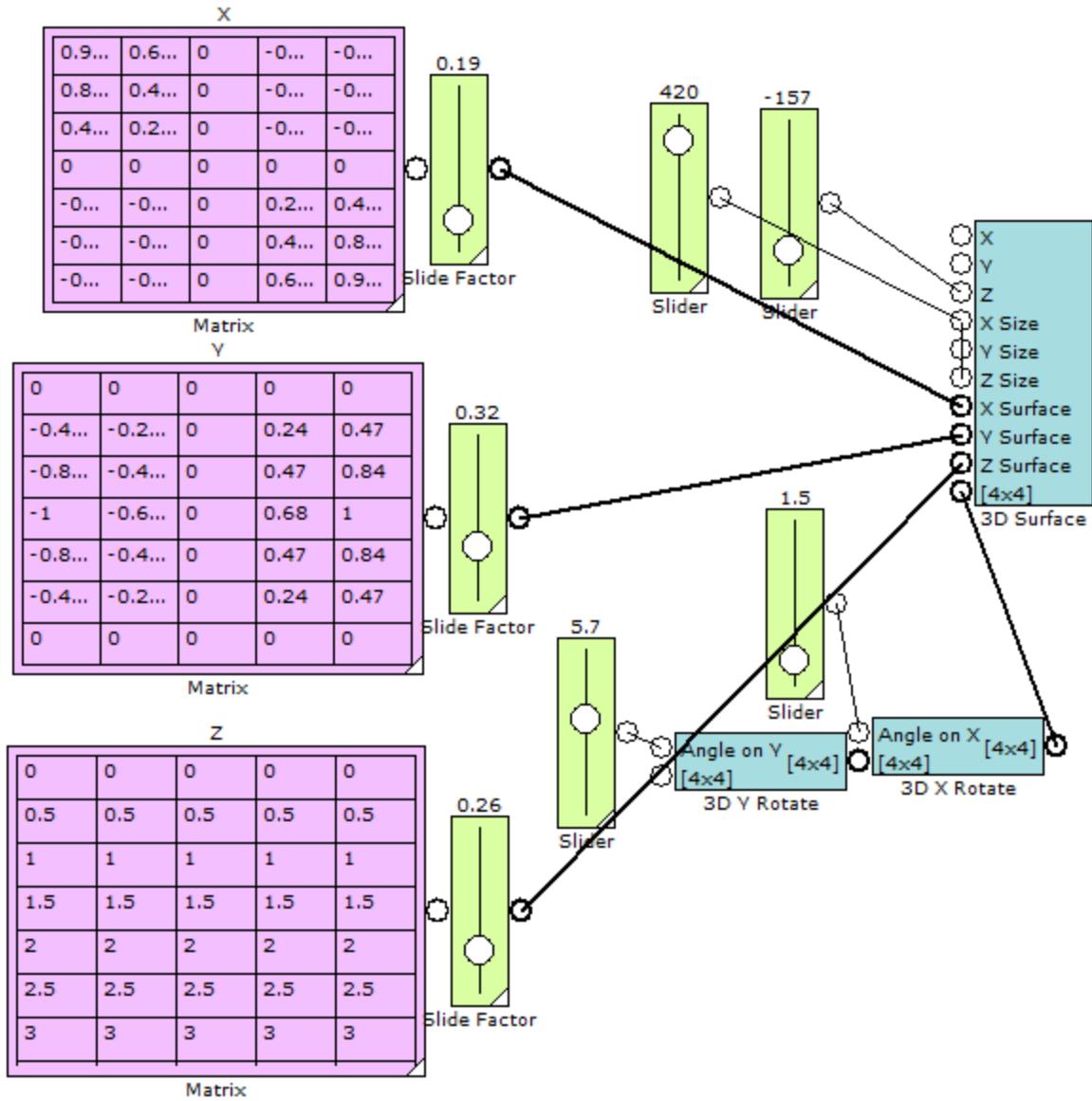
Functions - column 9



3D Surface

The 3D Surface component draws a surface in the 3D view window. The X, Y, and Z Matrix and Mat Row Size inputs set the 3D data to be plotted. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation. Drawings - column 5

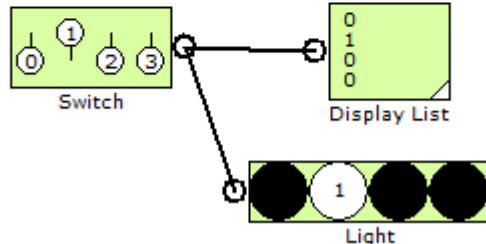
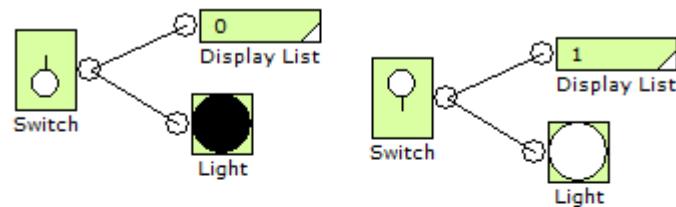
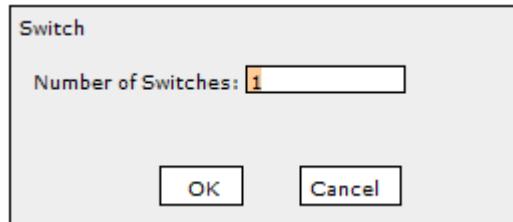




Switch

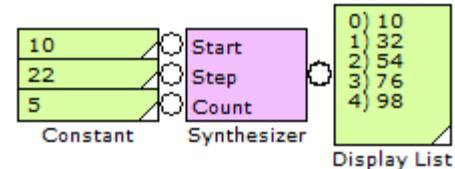
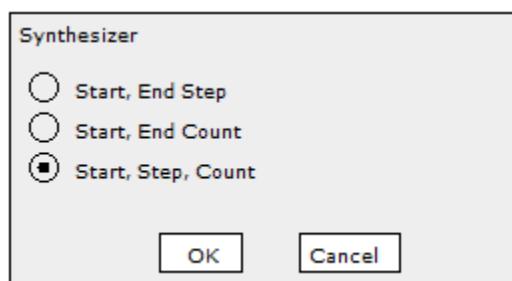
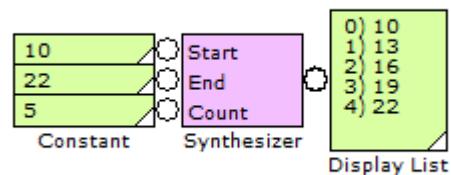
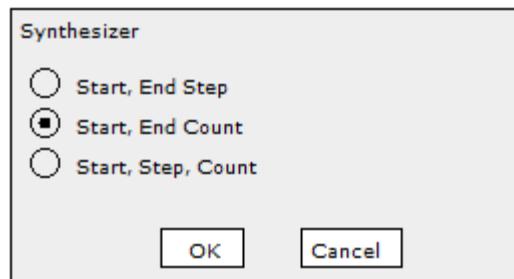
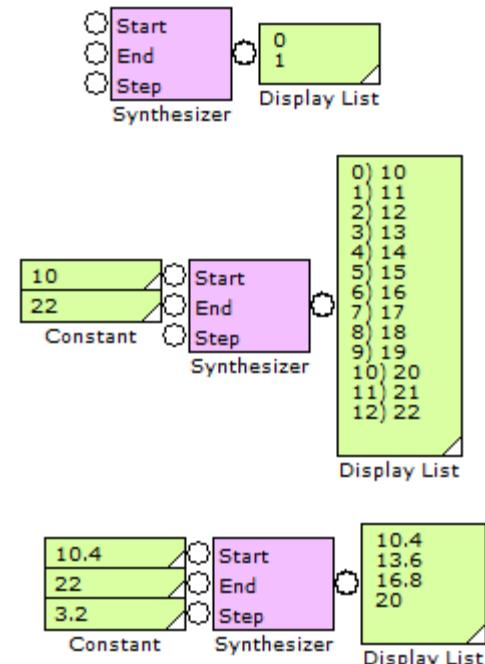
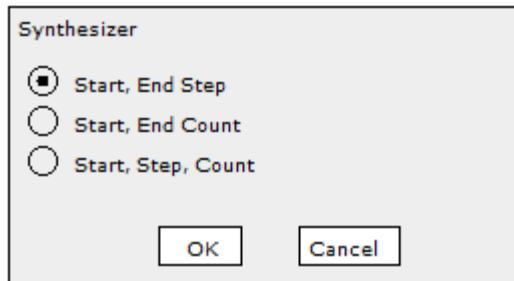
The Switch goes on when mouse moves the knob up, off when it is moved down.

Controls - column 4



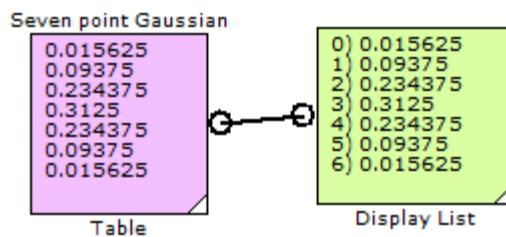
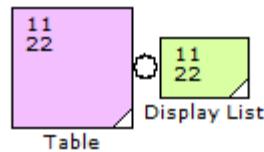
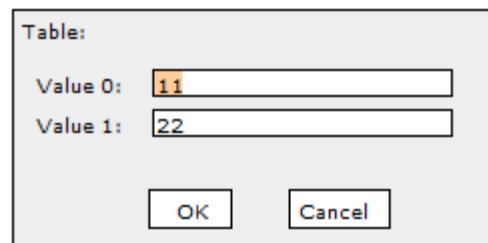
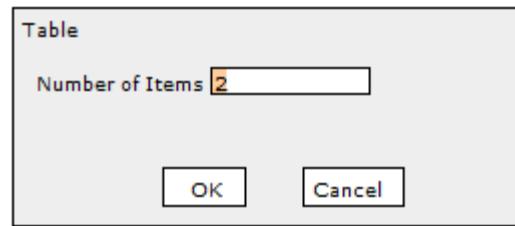
Synthesizer

The Synthesizer component creates an array of numbers. Arrays - column 1



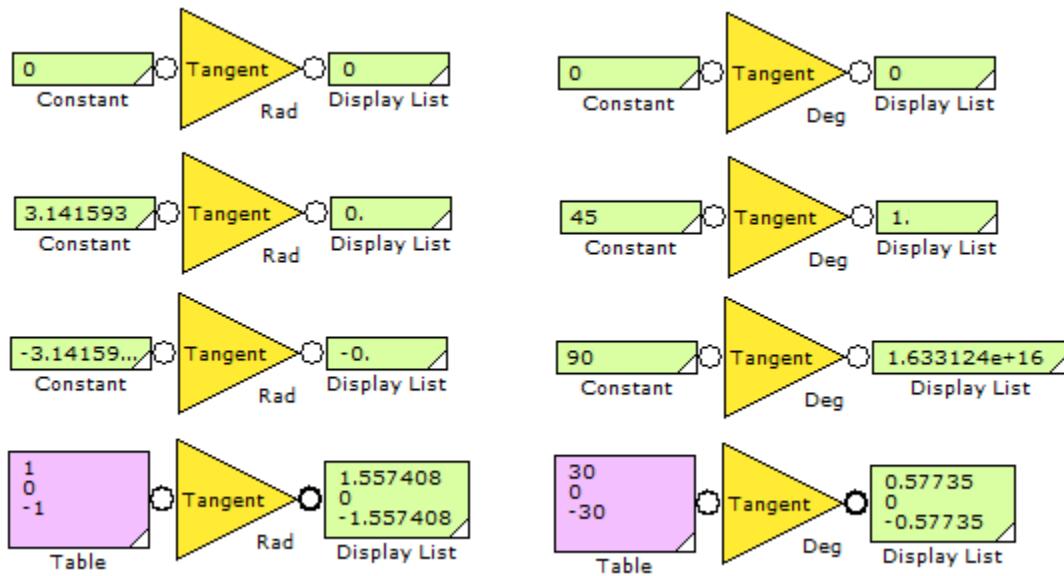
Table

The Table component is used to create a one dimensional table of numbers. Arrays - column 1



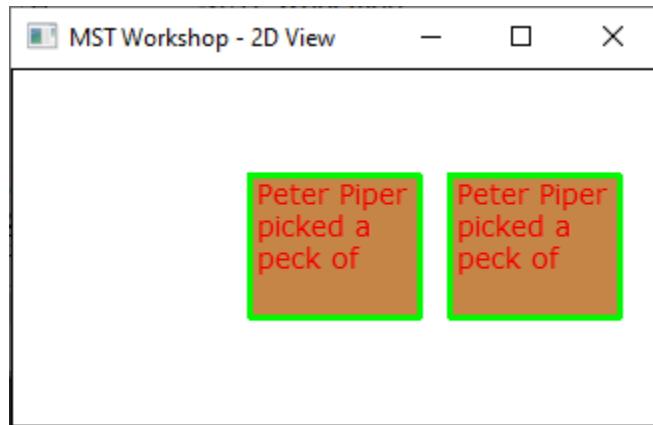
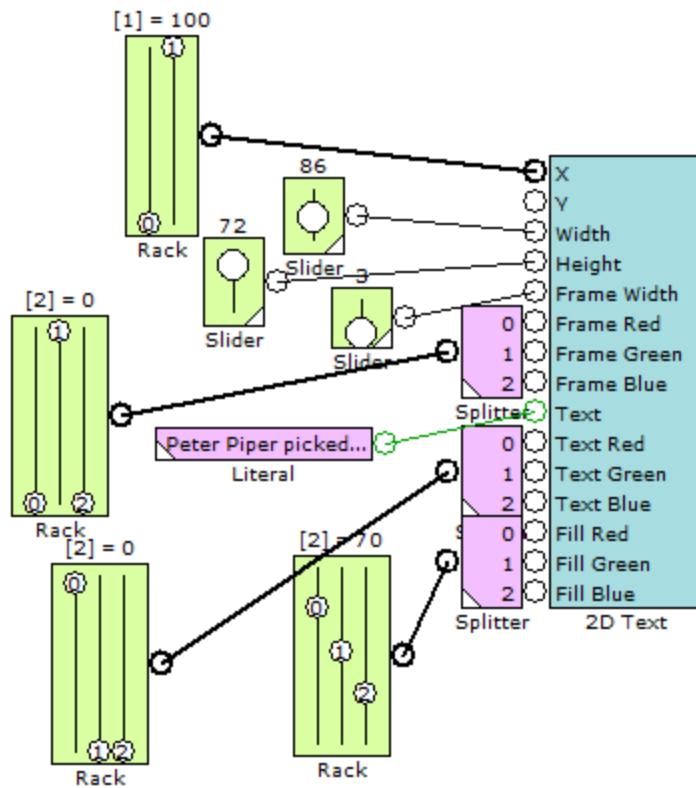
Tangent

The Tangent component calculates the trigonometric tangent of the input (in radians). Input can be scalar or an array. Functions - column 5



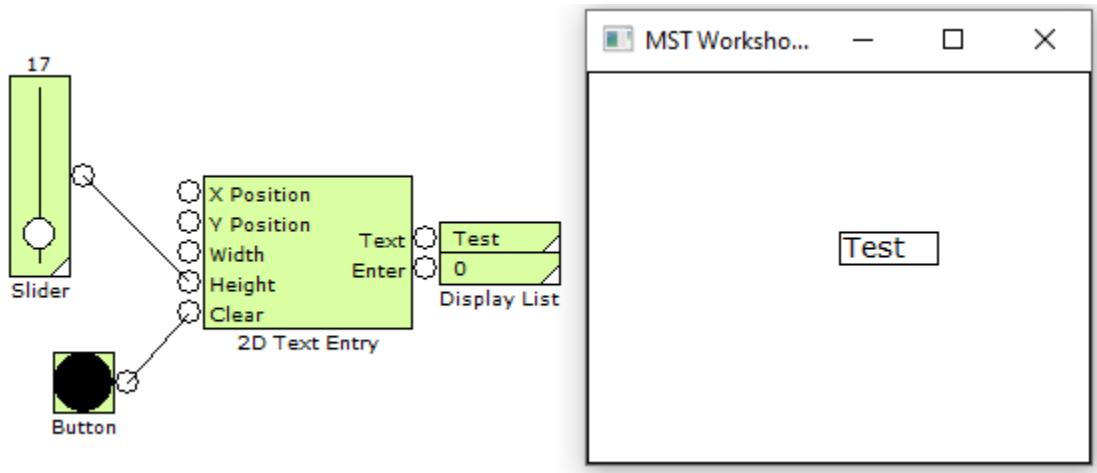
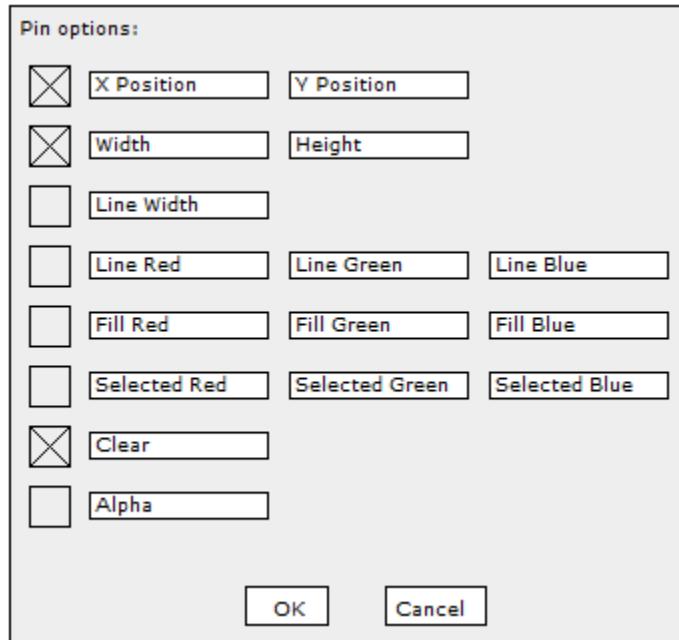
2D Text

The 2D Text is used put formatted text on the 2D canvas.



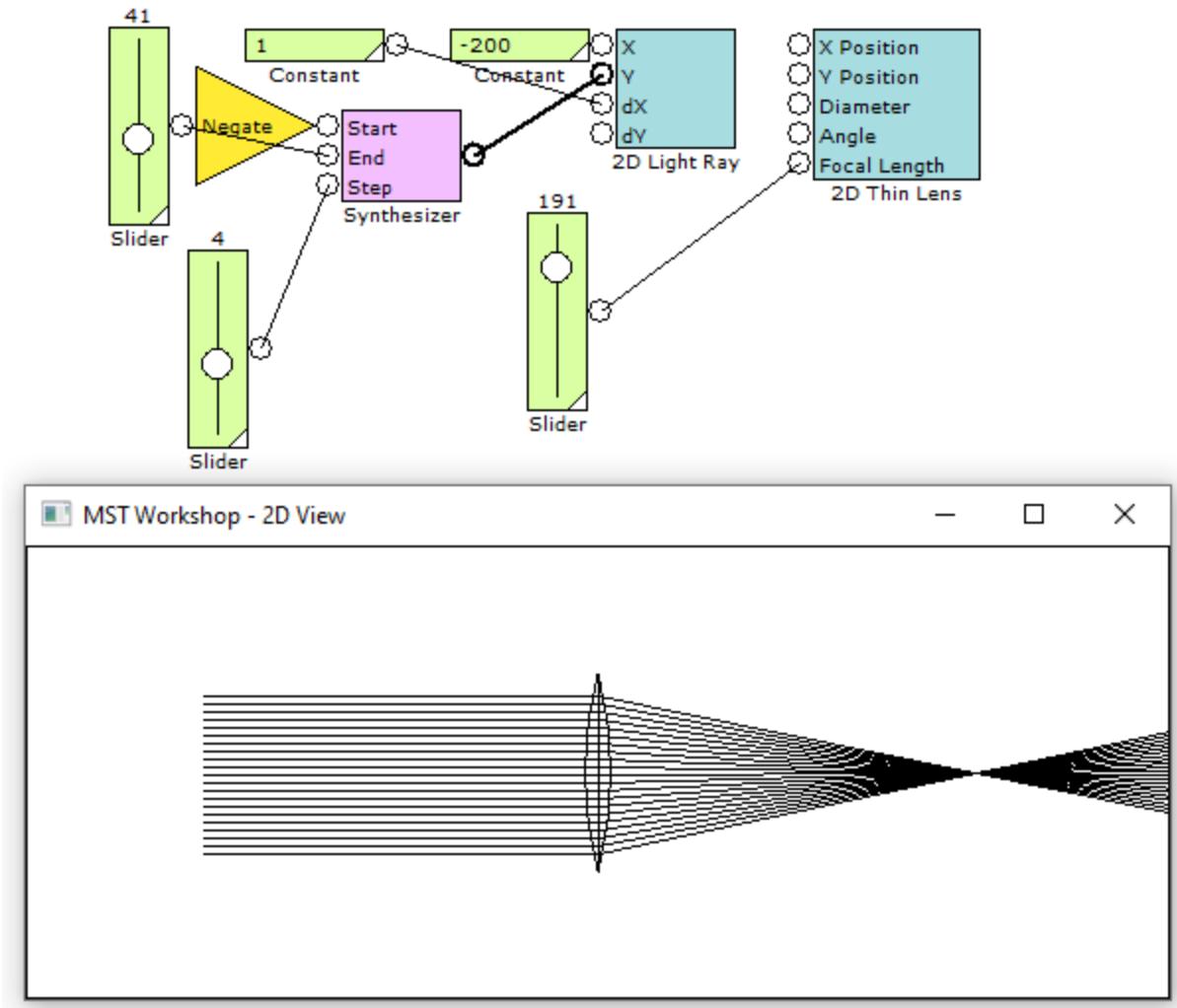
2D Text Entry

The 2D Text Entry allows the user to type text in the 2D view at the specified location and with the specified size. Controls - column 2



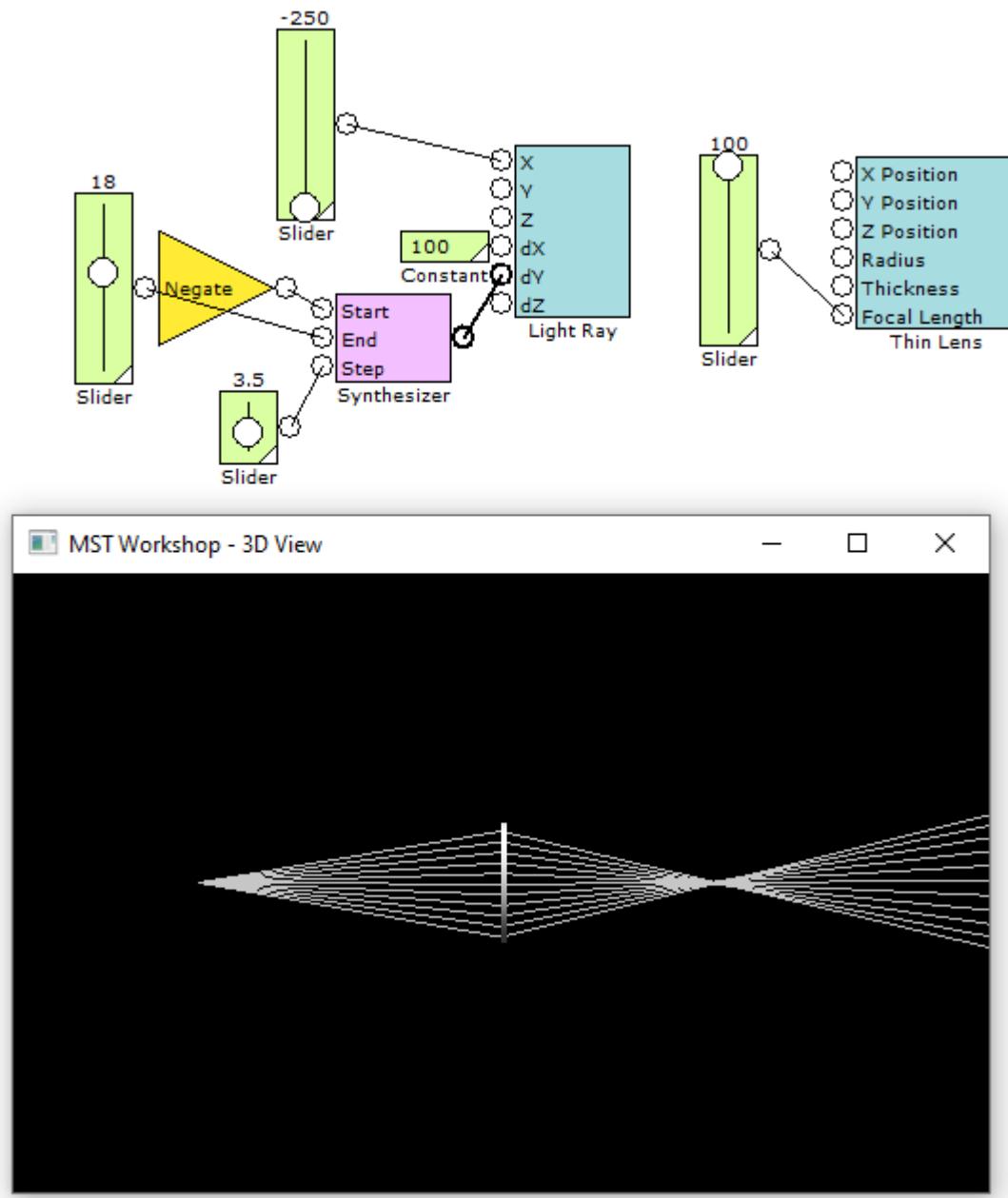
2D Thin Lens

The 2D Thin Lens component bends light rays in the 2D view window. The settings determine how the ray progresses through the lens. Drawings - column 3



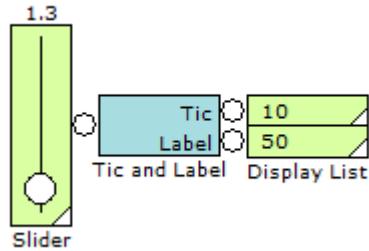
3D Thin Lens

The Thin Lens component bends light rays in the 3D view window. The settings determine how the ray progresses through the lens. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation of the lens. Drawings - column 5



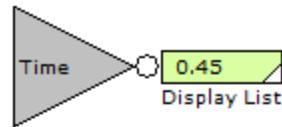
Tic and Label

The Tic and Label component calculates the best separation for tics and labels for the Vertical or Horizontal Axis component. Drawings - column 1



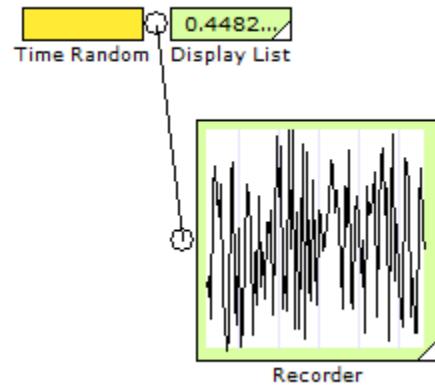
Time

The Time component outputs the number of milliseconds since start was pressed. This time is based on the components in the workspace not real time. Functions - column 7



Time Random

The Time Random component outputs a new random number between 0 and 1 when the clock runs.
Functions - column 6

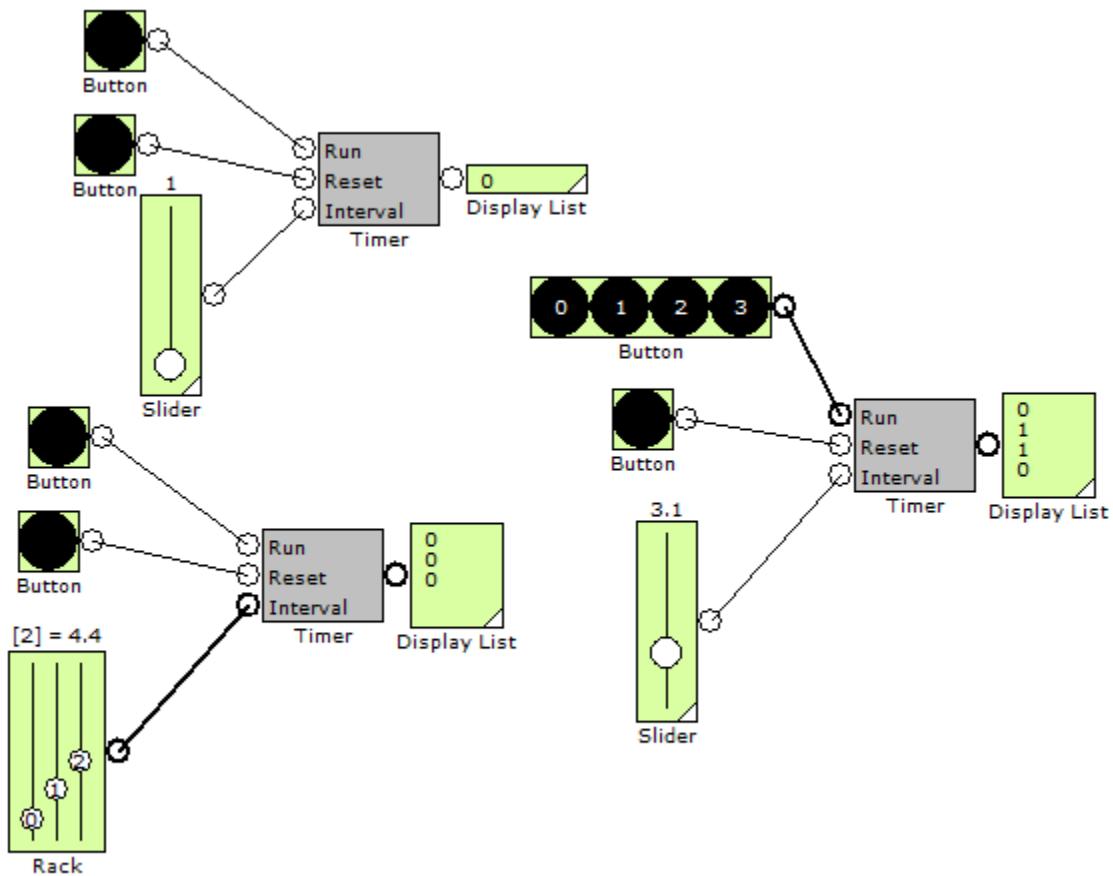


Time Step

The Time Step component changes the time interval between calculations. It does not change the time given to execute, it changes the time interval that the solution will use to advance each time based component. The minimum time step allowed is 0.001 Seconds (1 millisecond) Controls - column 3



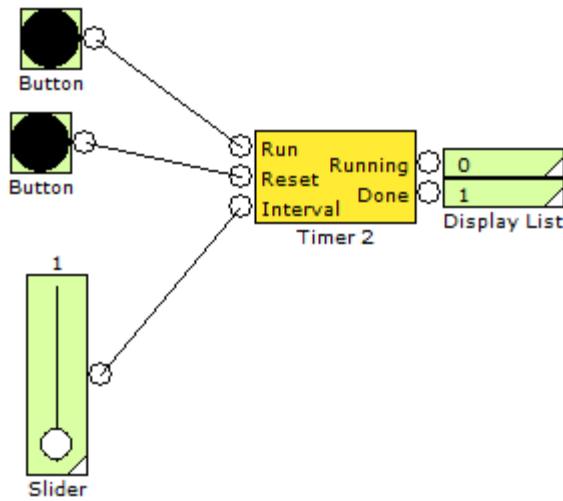
Timer



The Timer component measures time whenever the Run input is true, when the interval is reached the output goes high and remains high until it is reset. Functions - column 7

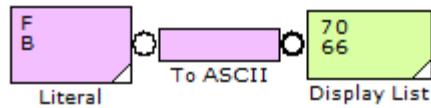
Timer 2

The Timer 2 component starts when the Start input is triggered and runs until the Interval time has elapsed or it is reset. Functions - column 7



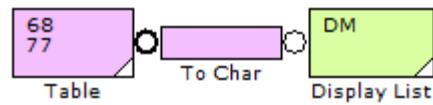
To ASCII

The To ASCII component converts the one letter input to the ASCII number. Arrays - column 6



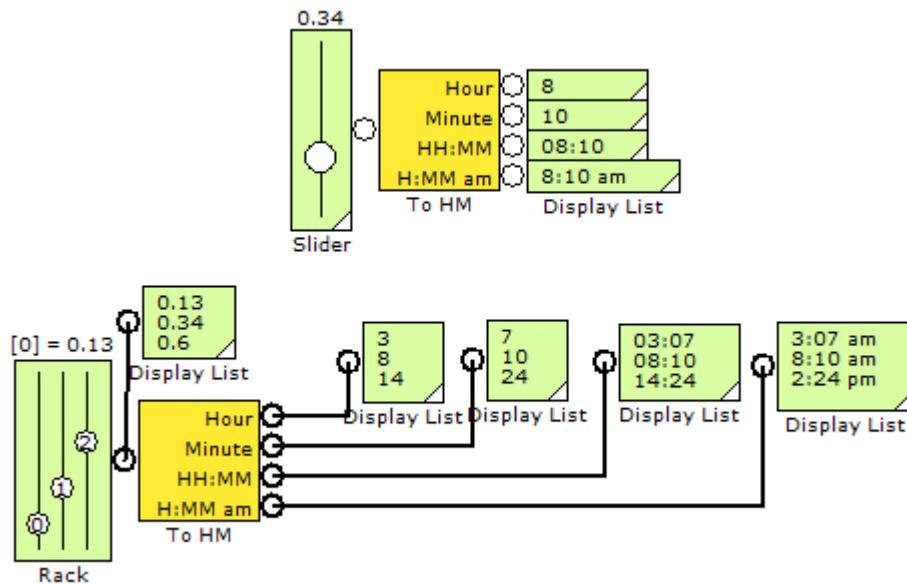
To Char

The To Char component converts the input numbers to characters. Arrays - column 6



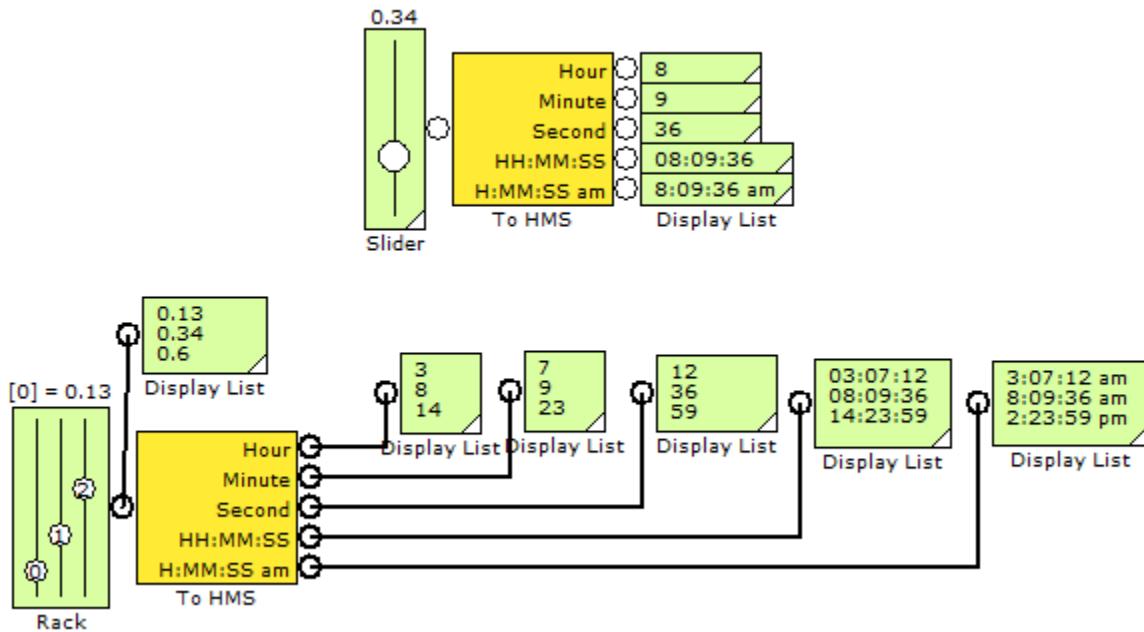
To HM

The To HM component converts a day to Hours and Minutes. Also provides 24 and 12 hour time formats. Functions - column 5



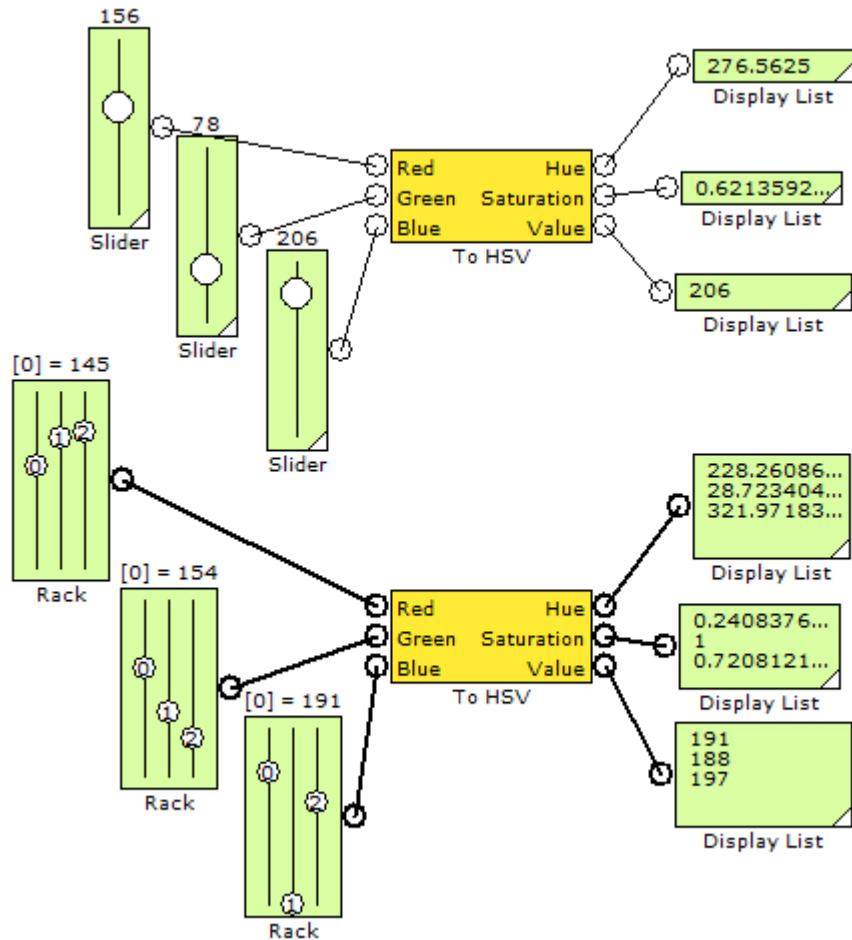
To HMS

The To HMS component converts a day to Hours, Minutes and Seconds. Also provides 24 and 12 hour time formats. Functions - column 5



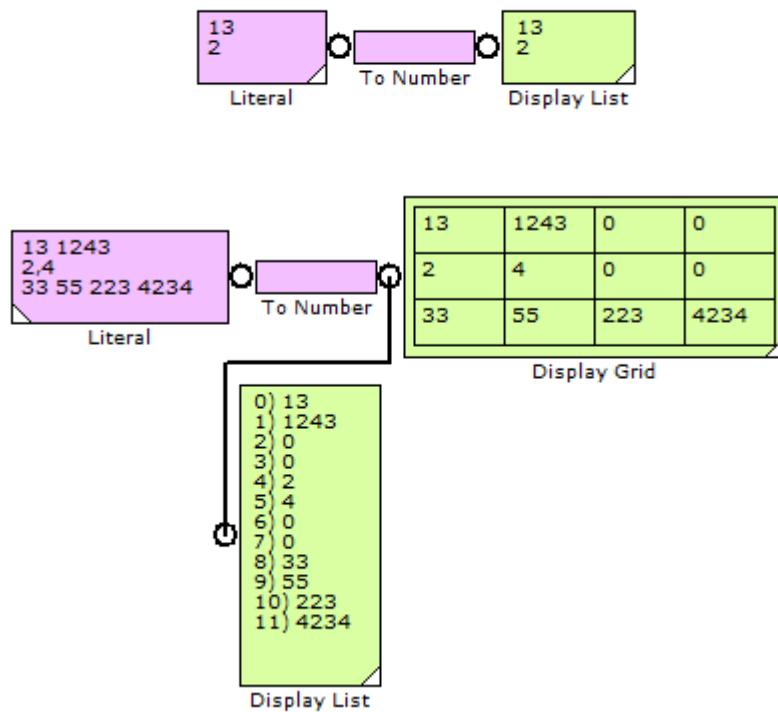
To HSV

The To HSV component outputs a color from Red, Green, Blue to Hue, Saturation, Value.
Functions - column 5



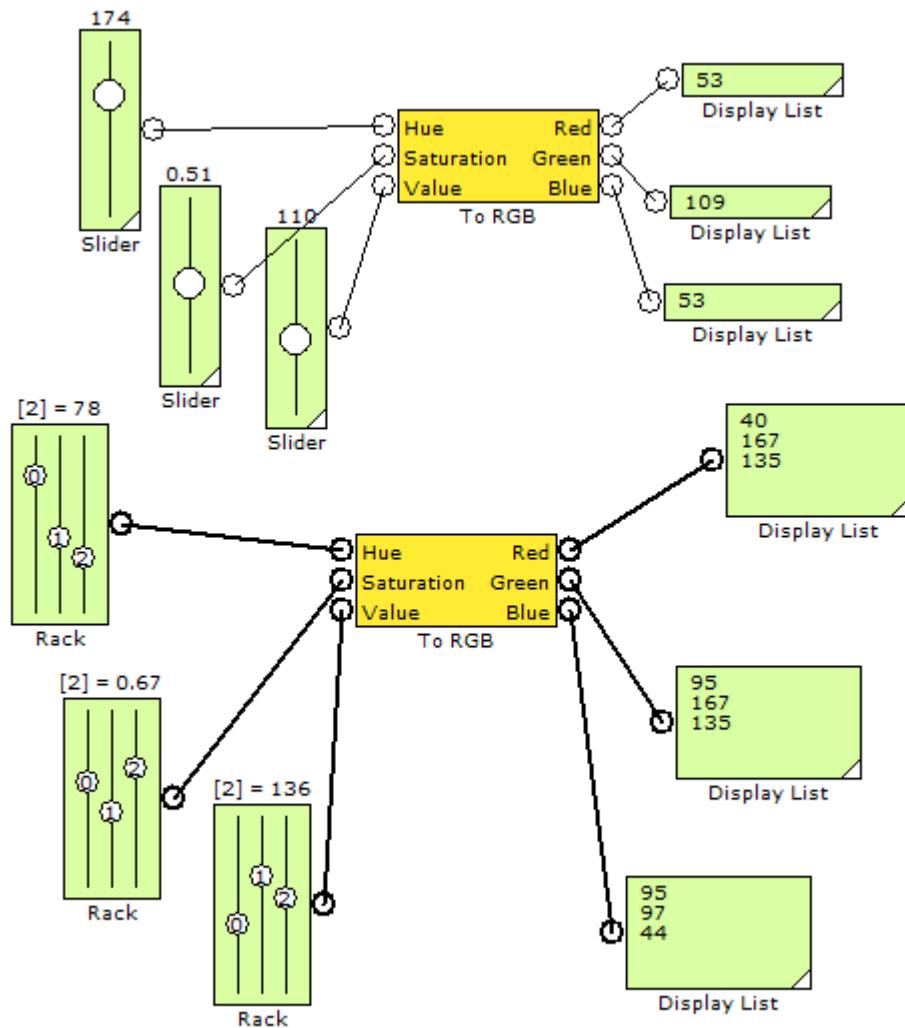
To Number

The To Number component converts the text input to numerical values. Arrays - column 6



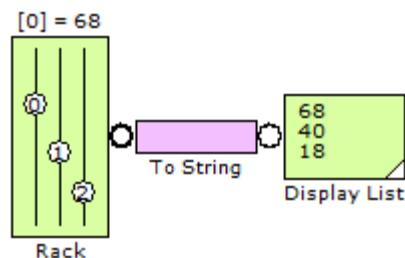
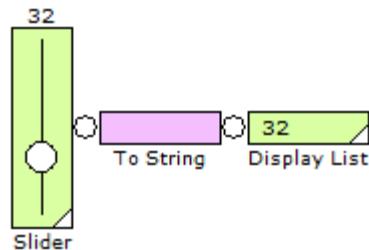
To RGB

The To RGB component converts a color from Hue, Saturation, Value to Red, Green, Blue.
Functions - column 5



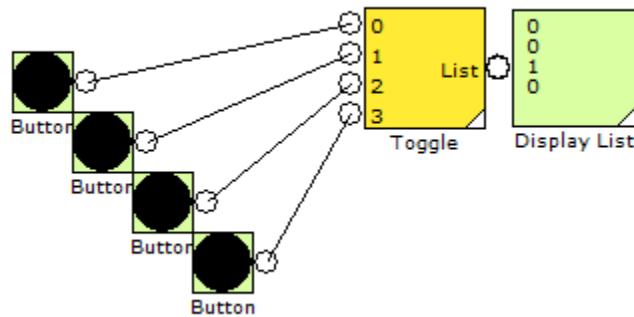
To String

The To String component converts the input numbers to strings. Arrays - column 6



Toggle

The Toggle component is like the function of the checkbox. It toggles values in the output each time the input goes high. Functions - column 3



3D Torus

The 3D Torus draws a torus in the 3D view window. The X, Y, and Z inputs set the position and size of the torus. The [4x4] array input modifies the size, position and orientation. Drawings - column 4

3D Torus

Tube Steps:

First Tube Step:

Last Tube Step:

Ring Steps:

First Ring Step:

Last Ring Step:

X Offset:

Y Offset:

Z Offset:

Faceted Surface

Smooth Surface

Pin options:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	X Position	Y Position	Z Position
<input type="checkbox"/>	X Rotate	Y Rotate	Z Rotate
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ring Radius	Tube Radius	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Red	Green	Blue
<input type="checkbox"/>	Alpha		
<input type="checkbox"/>	[4x4]		

Rotation:

<input checked="" type="radio"/> X Clockwise	<input type="radio"/> X zero is North
<input type="radio"/> X Counter Clockwise	<input type="radio"/> X zero is East
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y Clockwise	<input type="radio"/> X zero is South
<input type="radio"/> Y Counter Clockwise	<input type="radio"/> X zero is West
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Z Clockwise	<input type="radio"/> Y zero is North
<input type="radio"/> Z Counter Clockwise	<input type="radio"/> Y zero is East
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Z zero is North	<input type="radio"/> Y zero is South
<input type="radio"/> Z zero is East	<input type="radio"/> Y zero is West

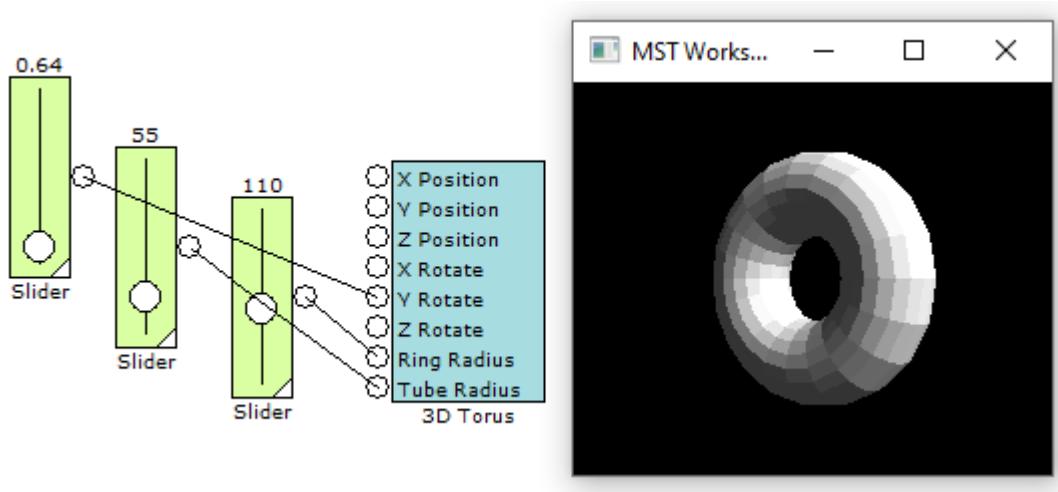
OK **Cancel**

Pin options:

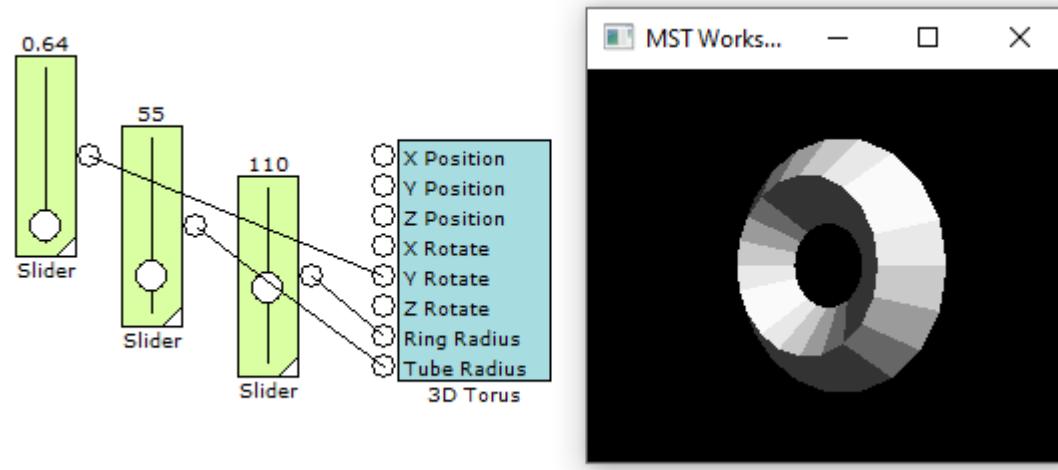
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	X Position	Y Position	Z Position
<input type="checkbox"/>	X Rotate	Y Rotate	Z Rotate
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ring Radius	Tube Radius	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Red	Green	Blue
<input type="checkbox"/>	Alpha		
<input type="checkbox"/>	[4x4]		

OK **Cancel**

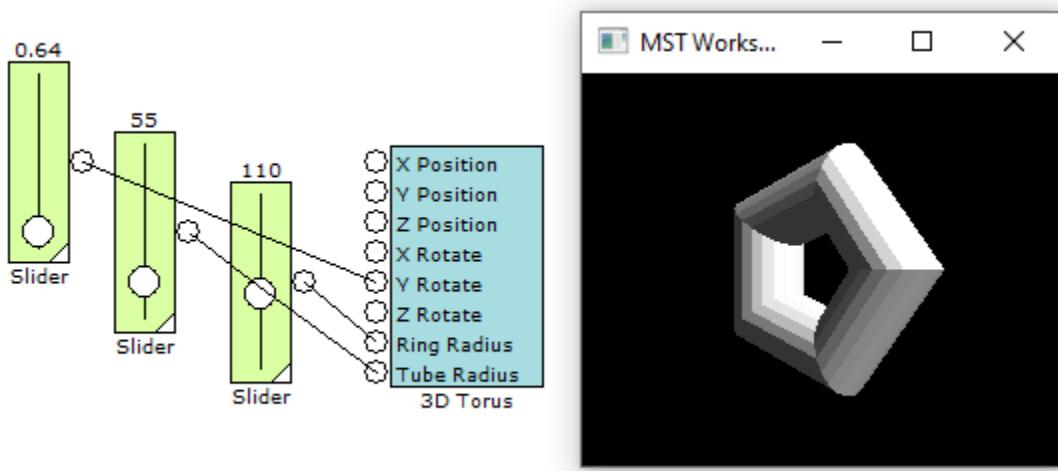
Tube Steps = 20, Ring Steps = 20

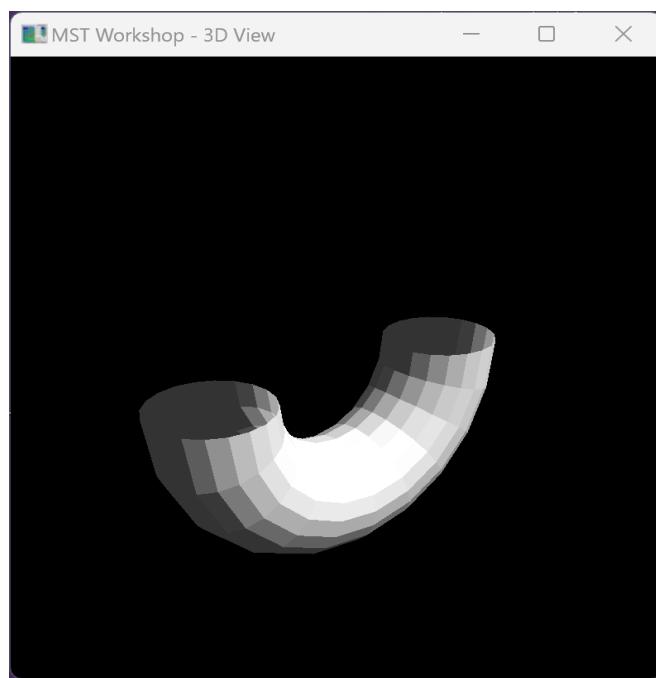
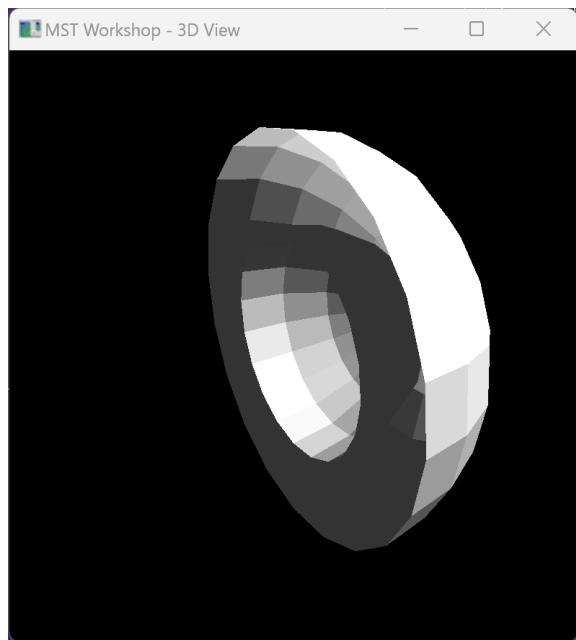


Tube Steps = 4, Ring Steps = 20



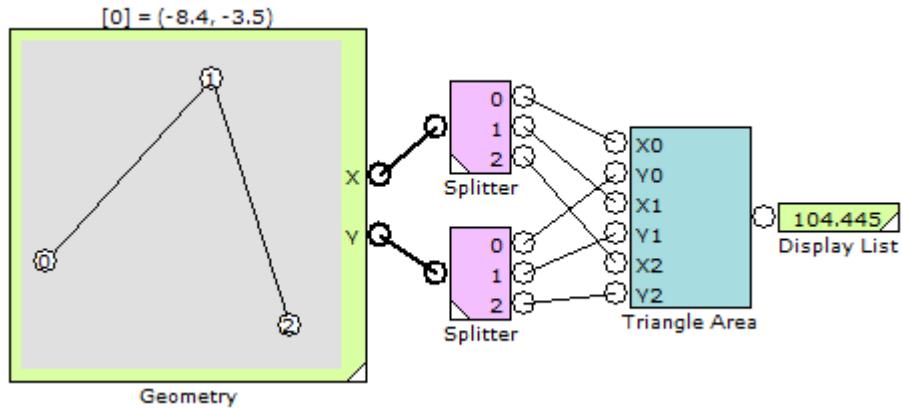
Tube Steps = 20, Ring Steps = 4





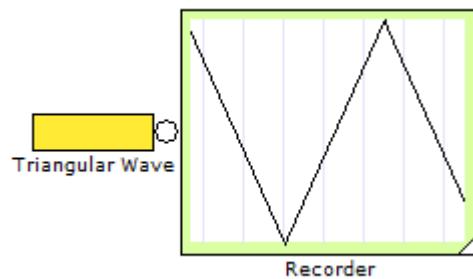
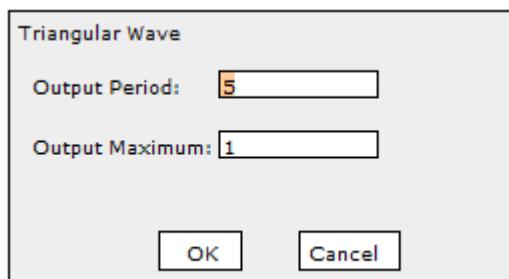
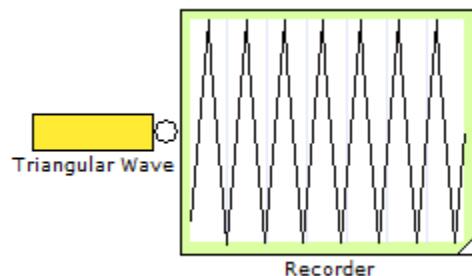
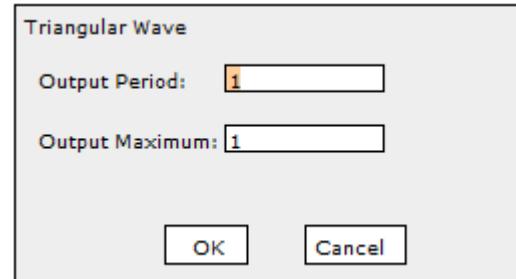
Triangle Area

The Triangle Area component computes the area of a triangle from its 3 XY coordinates. Drawings - column 2



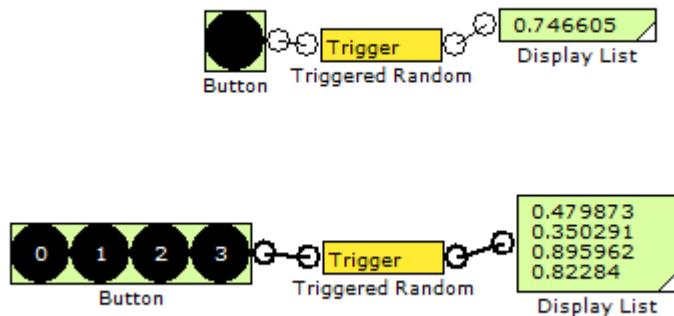
Triangular Wave

The Triangular Wave component outputs a triangular wave that slopes up then down when the clock is running. Functions - column 8



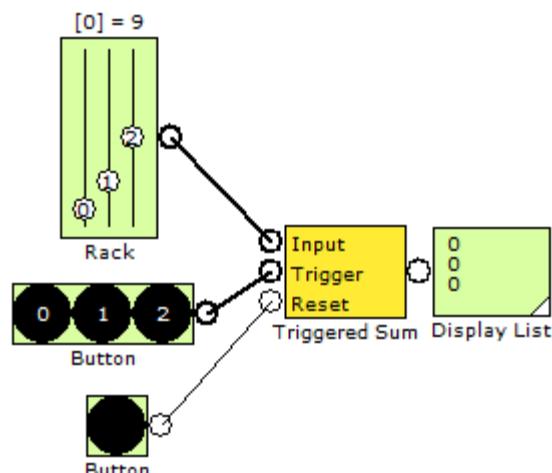
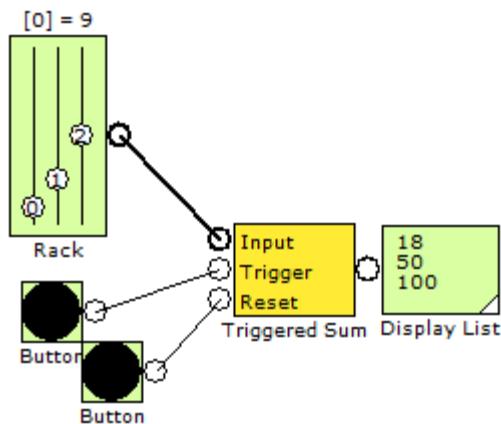
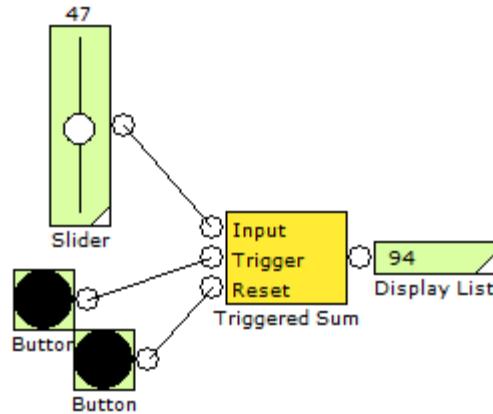
Triggered Random

The Triggered Random component delivers random number between 0 and 1 when the trigger goes from between false to true. Functions - column 6



Triggered Sum

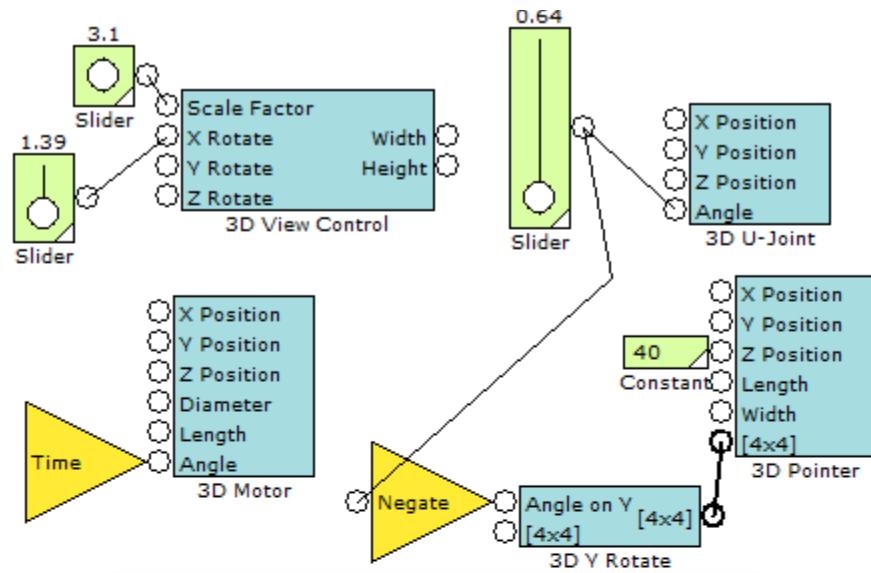
The Triggered Sum component sums the input each time the trigger goes true. Functions - column 3



3D U-Joint

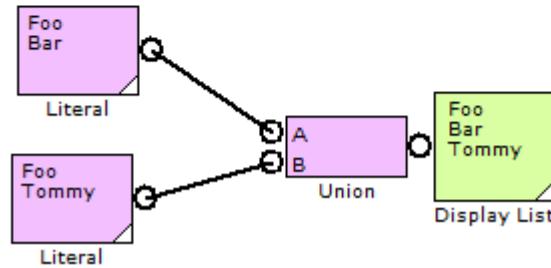
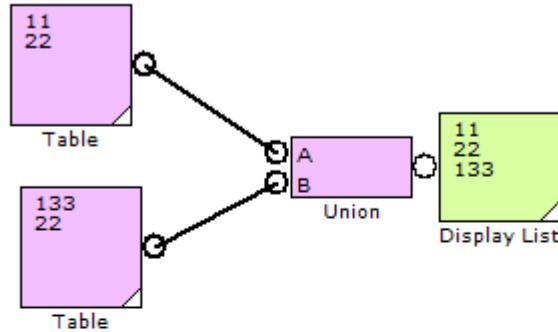
The 3D U-Joint component creates a connection between two shafts that can be at an angle. You can attach a driver to the input and drive something at the end of the shaft. Place the U-Joint at the same X, Y, Z position as a motor and place a gear at the X, Y, Z coordinates as the other end. Drawings - column 4





Union

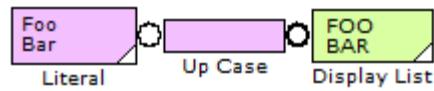
The Union component combines the elements of the two inputs and outputs each value just once.
Arrays - column 5



Up Case

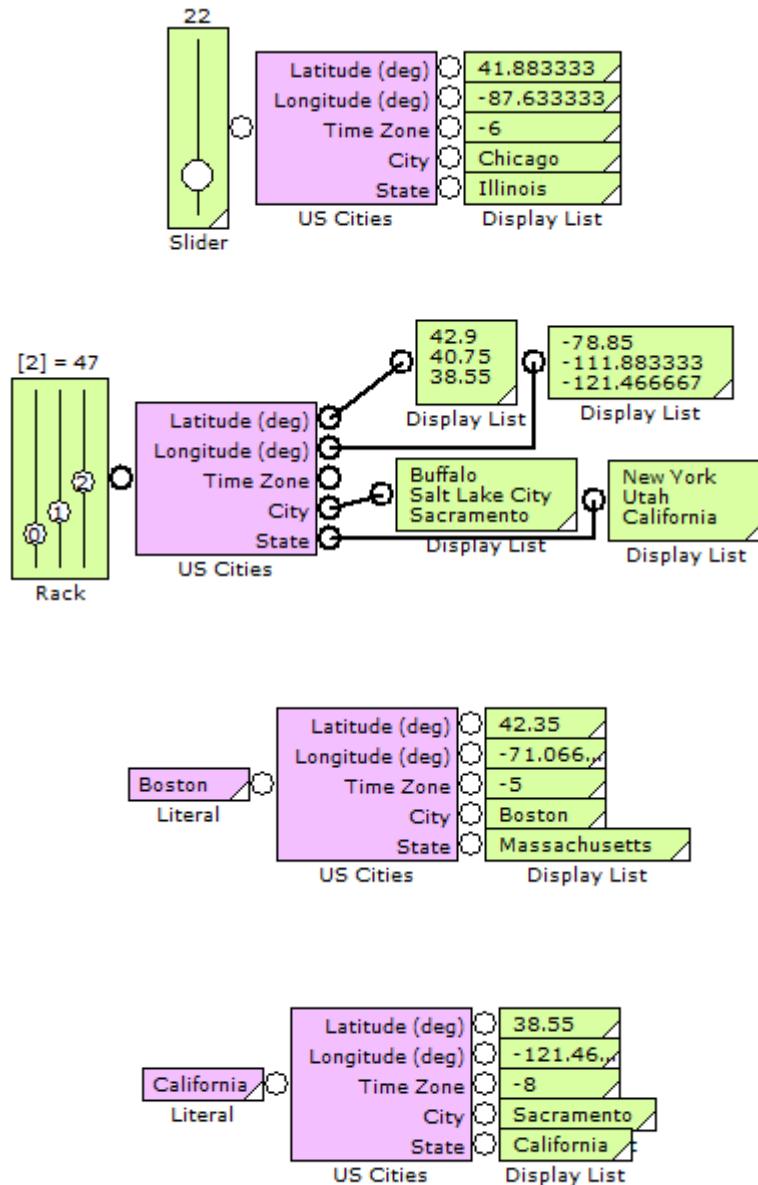
The Up Case component changes the input string to upper case characters.

Arrays - column 6



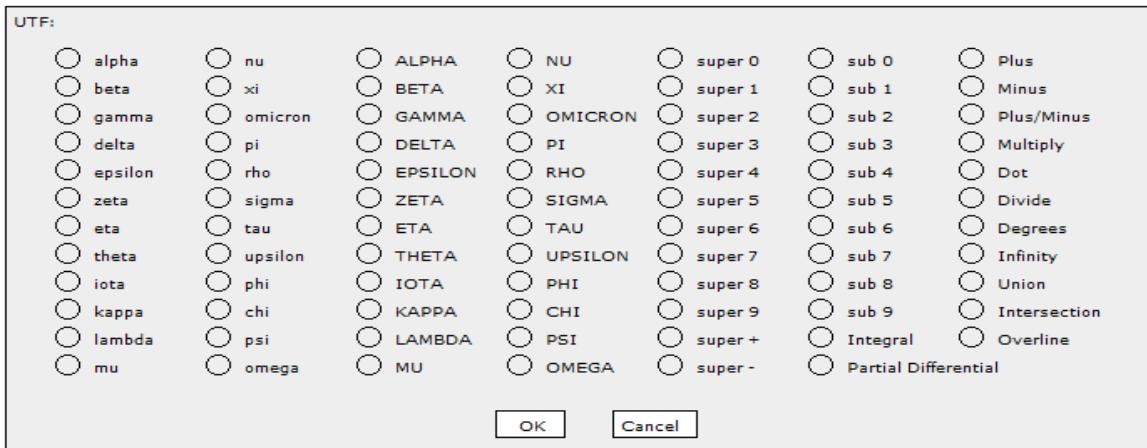
US Cities

The US Cities component contains Latitude, Longitude, and Time Zone for some cities in the US.
Arrays - column 5

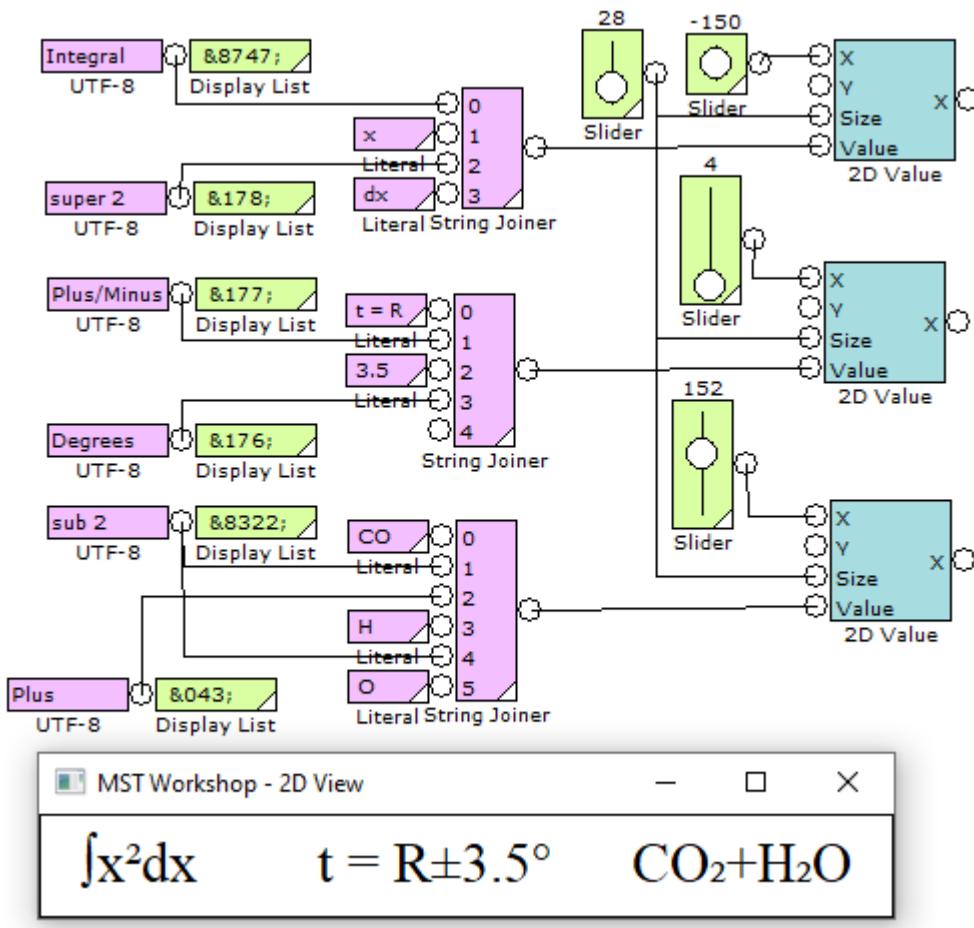


UTF-8

The UTF-8 component outputs a constant string that represents the UTF-8 character chosen in the options dialog. Use it to display special characters in the 2D Value and 2D Text components. Arrays - column 6



Note: The 2D Value is set to Times font.



2D Value

The 2D Value component draws a number or text on the 2D canvas.

The Size input sets the font size.

The Background input enables a white background behind the value.

The Color input sets the color of the value.

The Alpha input fades the value on the canvas.

The Gradient inputs override the color and alpha inputs.

The Gradient input needs 2 xy pairs to indicate the start and end points of the gradient on the canvas.

The Stops input takes 2 or more color inputs. Each stop is 4 or 5 values.

Each of them starts with a fraction to indicate where along the line between the 2 xy pairs to place the color.

If each stop is 4 values: first is the fraction of the gradient.

Usually the first stop is at zero and the last stop is at 1.

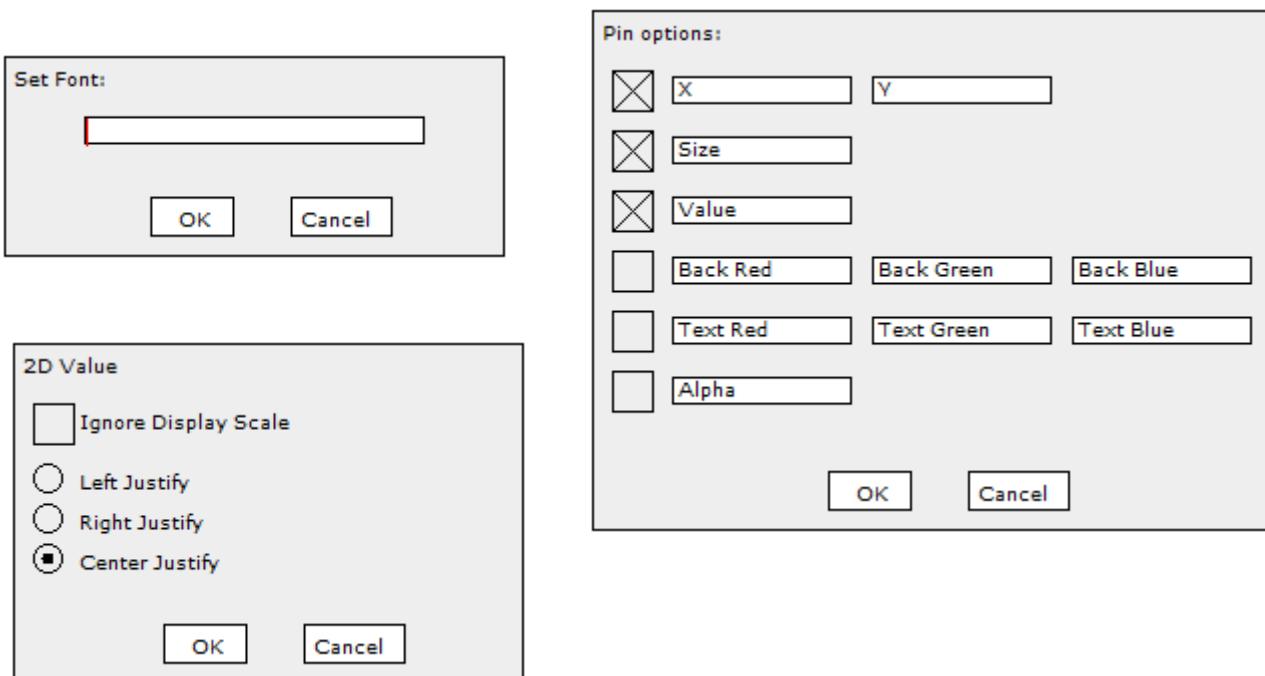
The next 3 values are the Red, Green, Blue components of the color at that fraction.

You can add a fifth value after color to indicate the alpha value at that point.

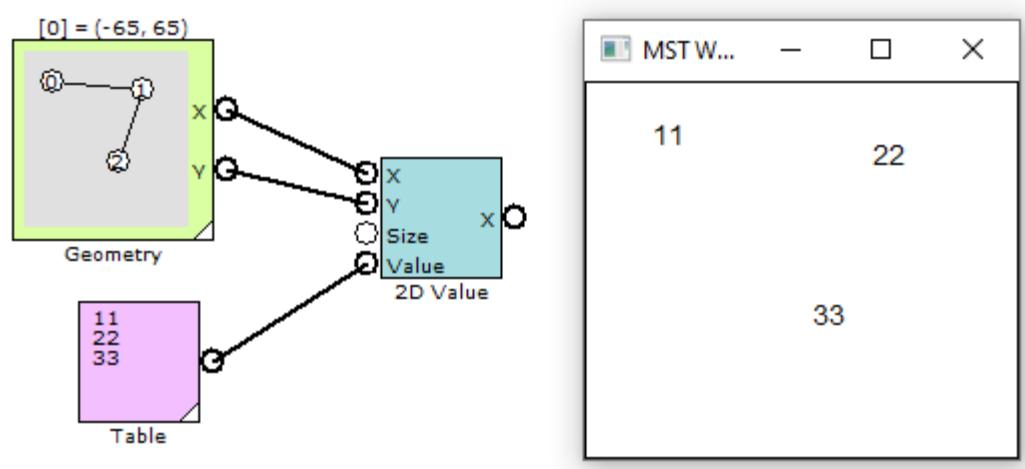
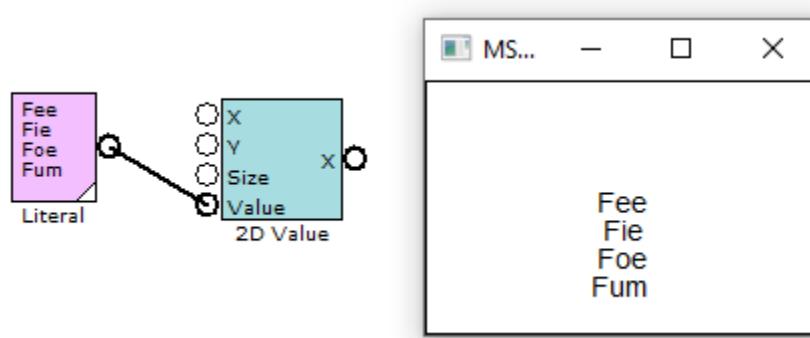
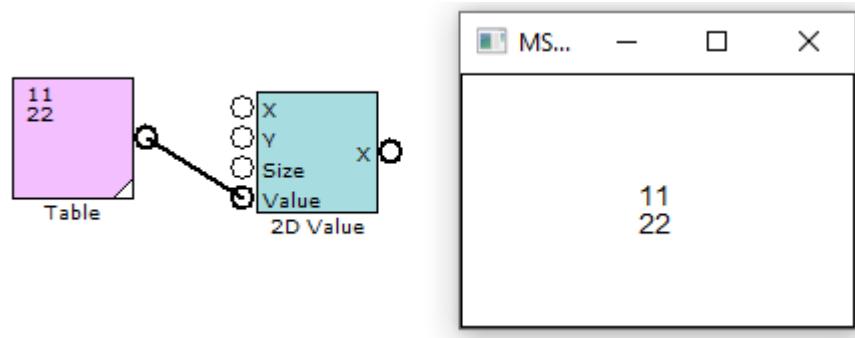
The Horizontal outputs are the left and right limits of the text on the canvas.

The Vertical outputs are the top and bottom limits of the text on the canvas.

The Center, Left, Right and Decimal Justify control the position of the value on the canvas.

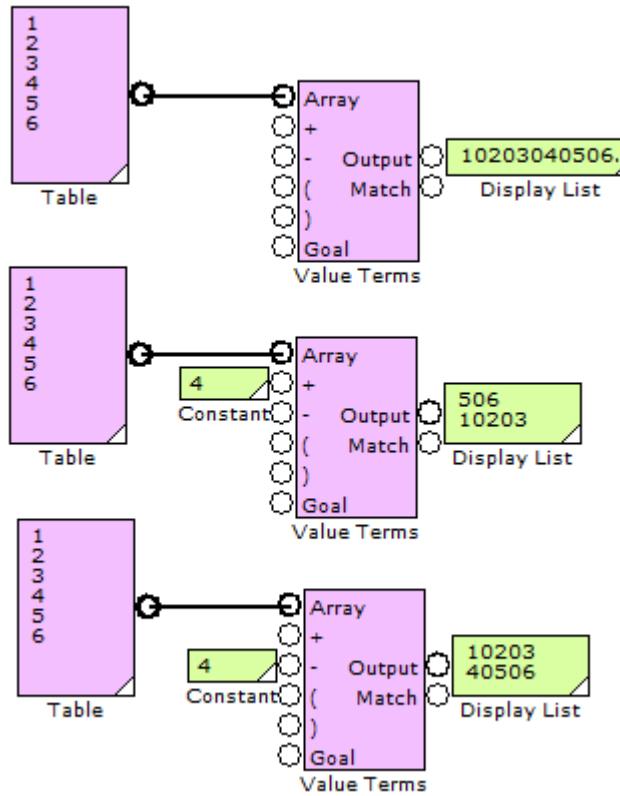


Drawings - column 1



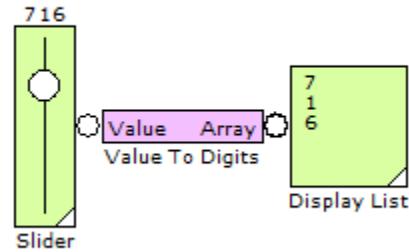
Value Terms

The Value Terms component converts the input to terms using standard rules of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and grouping. Arrays - column 5



Value To Digits

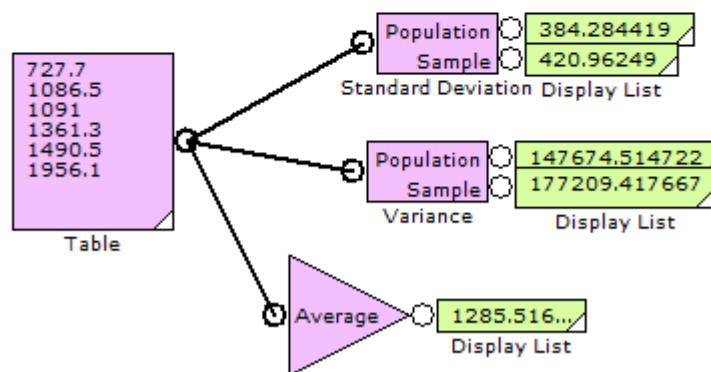
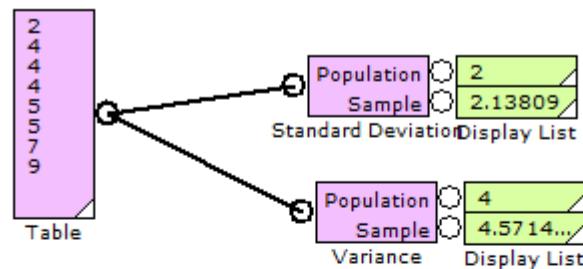
The Value To Digits component converts a value to an array of digits. 10 indicates a negative sign.
Arrays - column 5



Variance

The Variance component scans the input array and calculates the variance of those values.
- column 3

Arrays

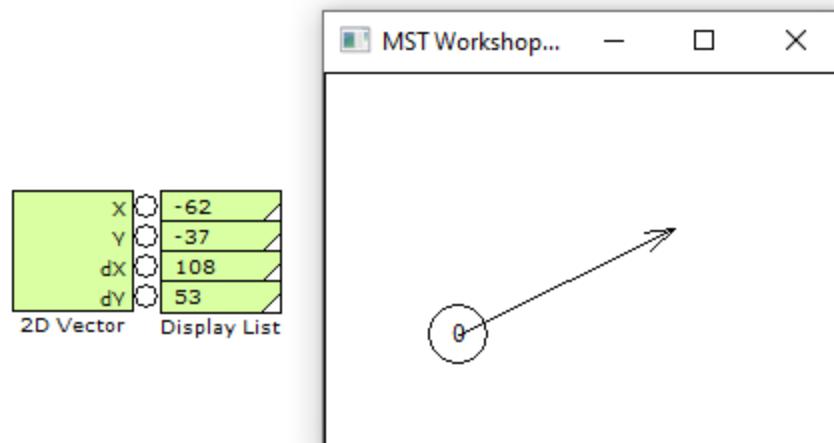
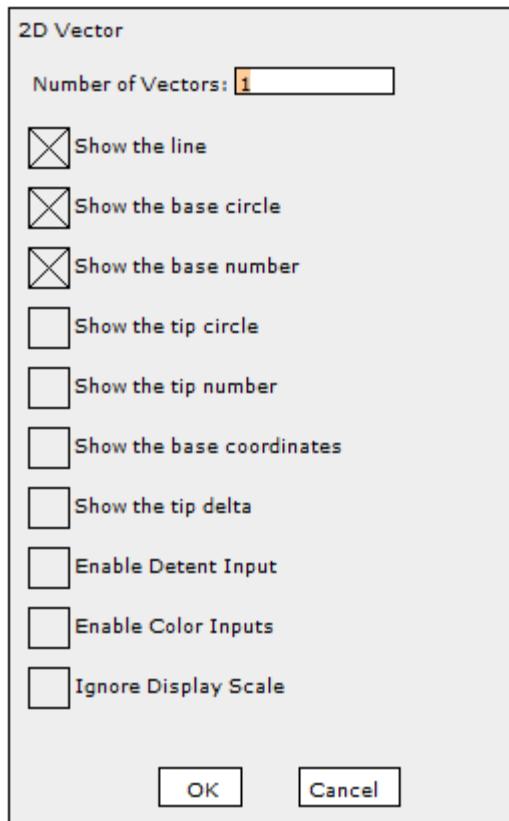


2D Vector

The 2D Vector component outputs the XY coordinates and the dX/dY of the vector.

Controls -

column 2



Version

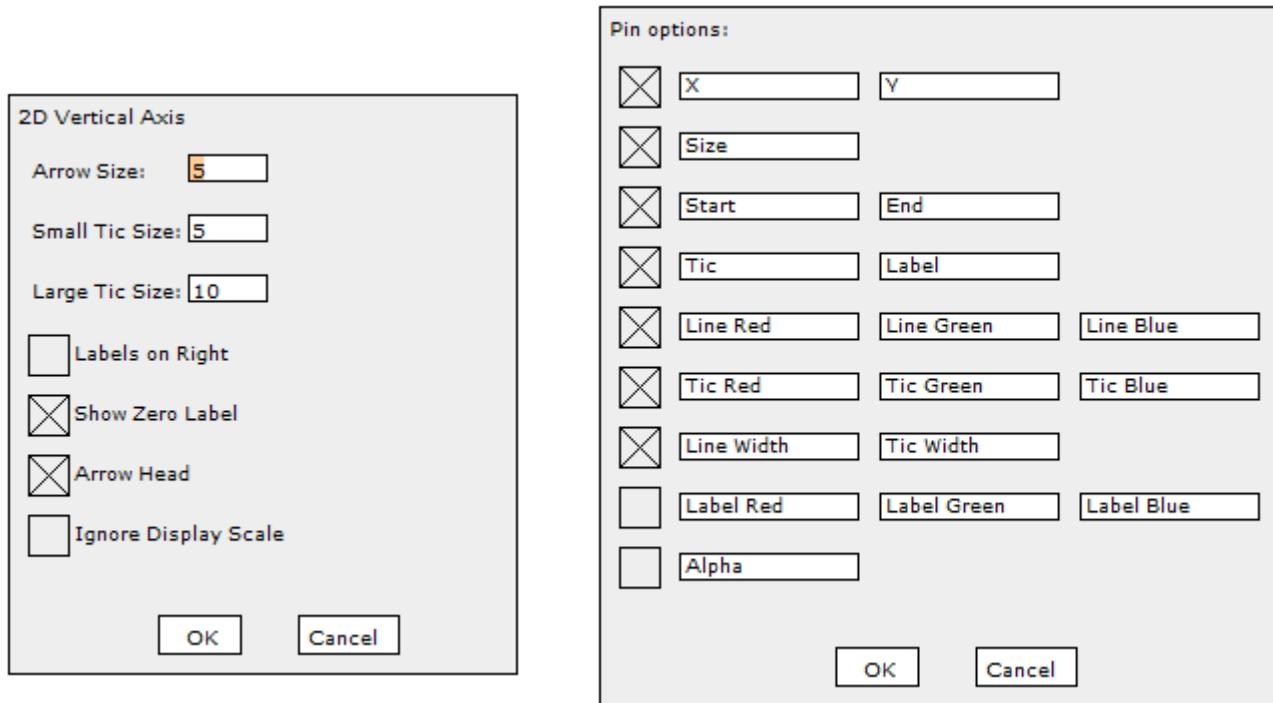
The Version component outputs the current software version.

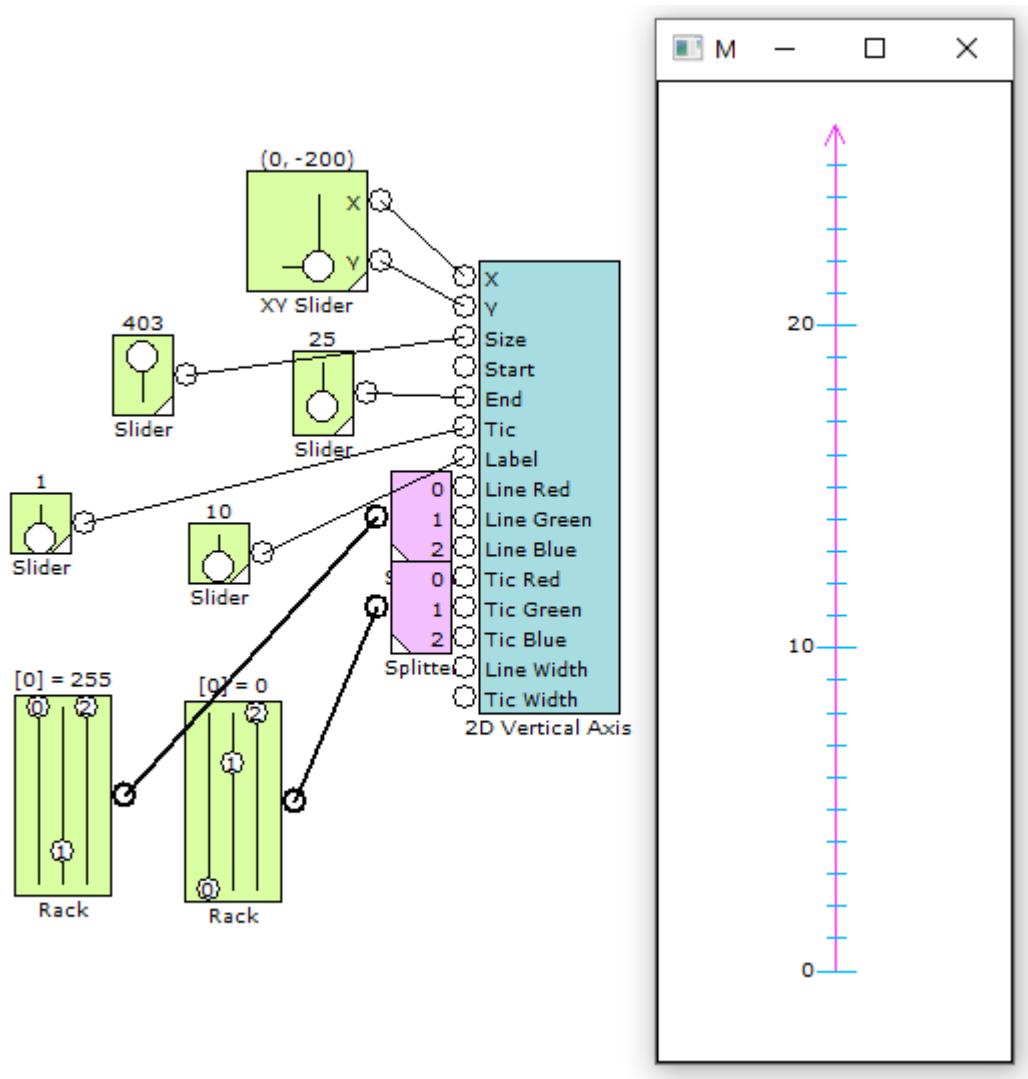
Functions - column 9



2D Vertical Axis

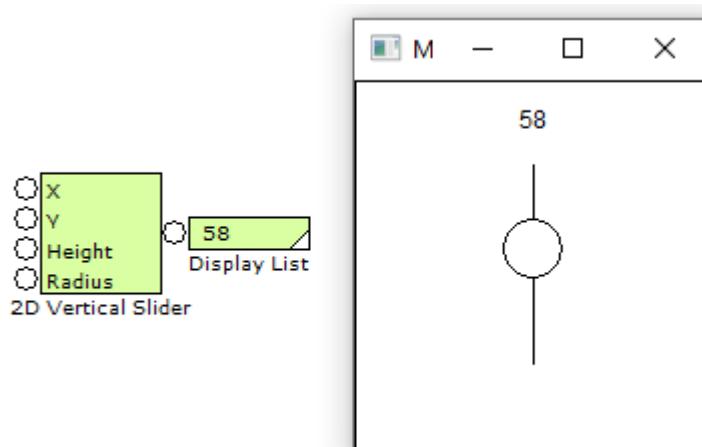
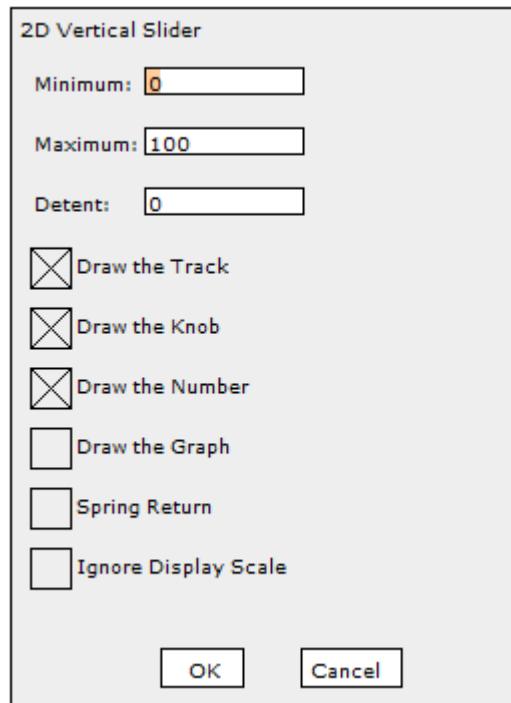
The 2D Vertical Axis component draws labeled axes on the 2D canvas. Drawings - column 1





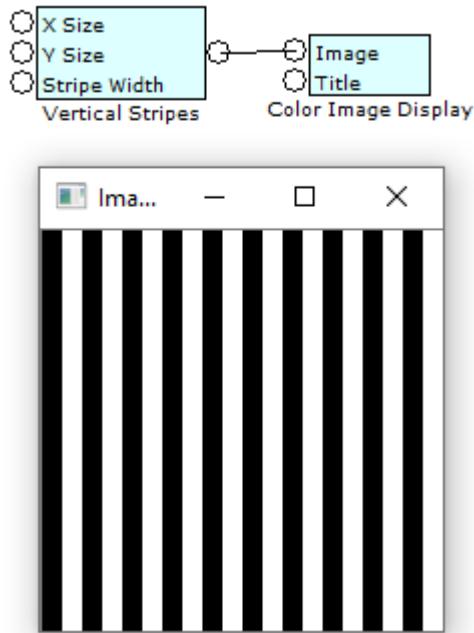
2D Vertical Slider

The 2D Vertical Slider component outputs a number based on its dial position. Controls - column 1



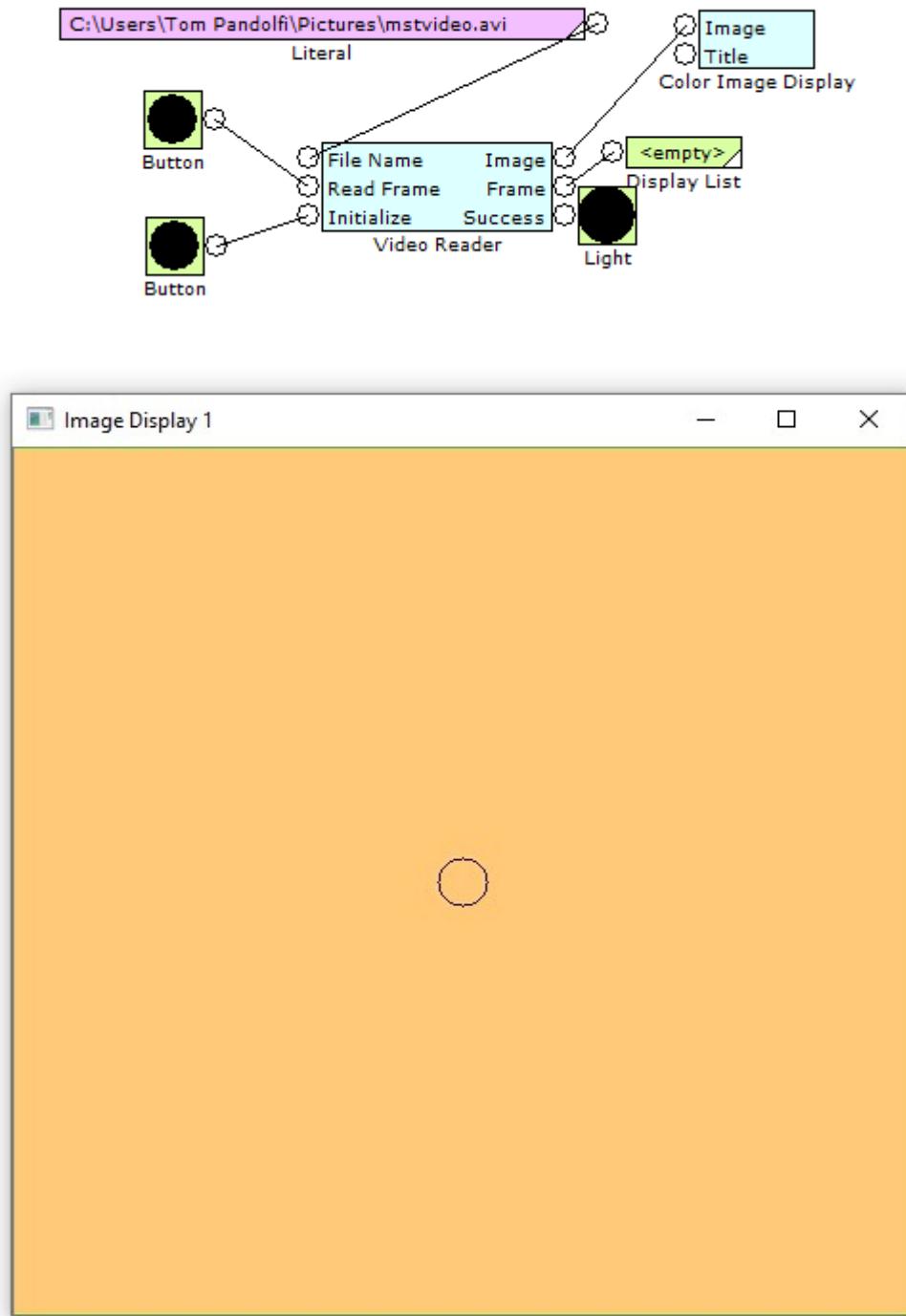
Vertical Stripes

The Vertical Stripes component creates an image with a vertical striped test pattern. Images - column 1



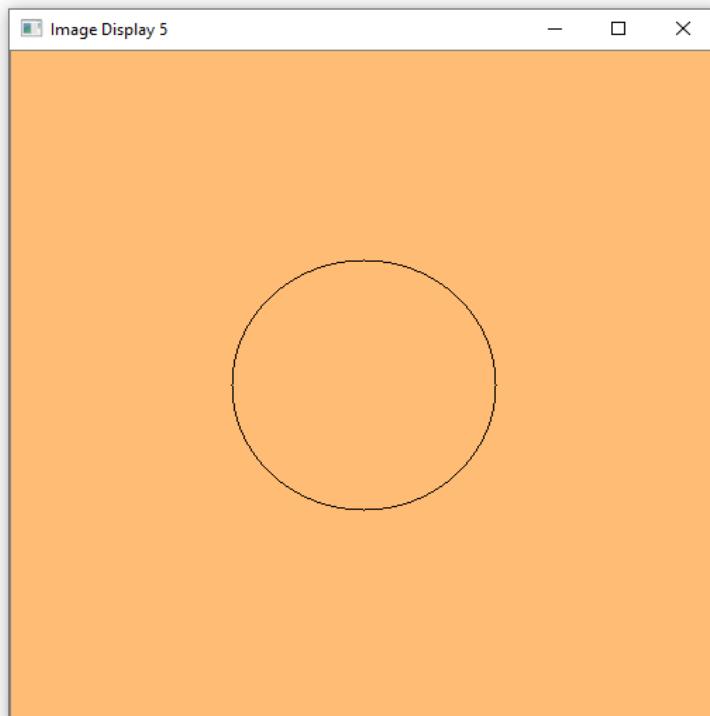
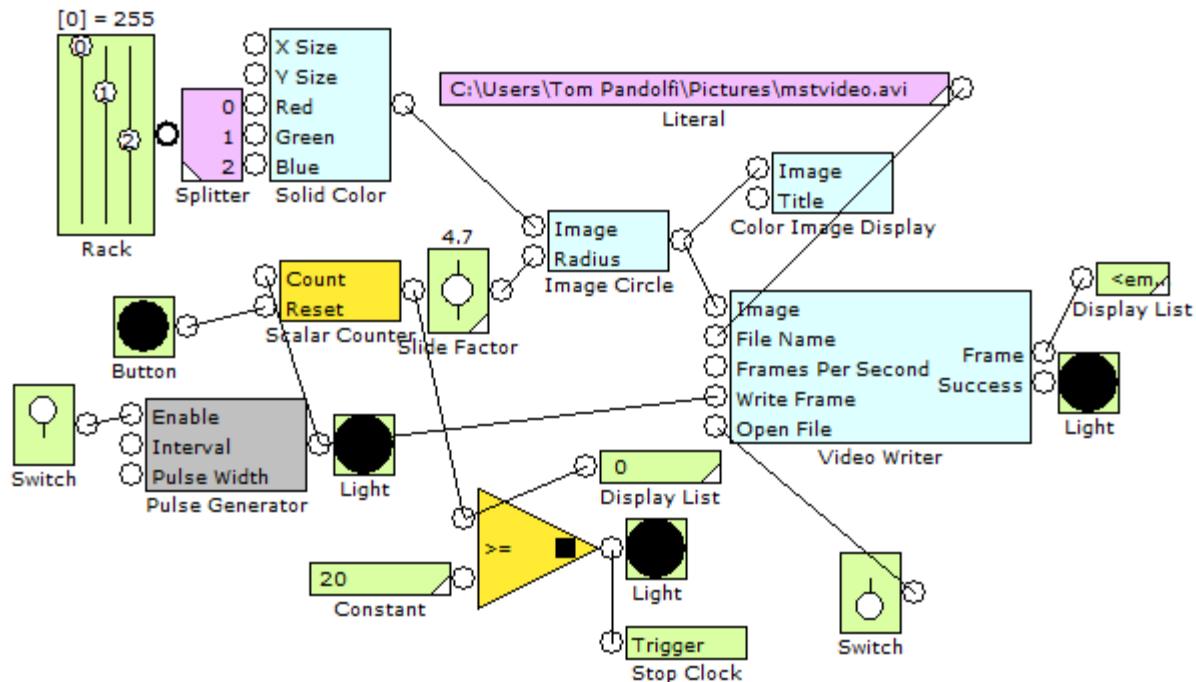
Video Reader

The Video Reader component reads a video file at the path given and outputs it frame by frame. Images - column 5



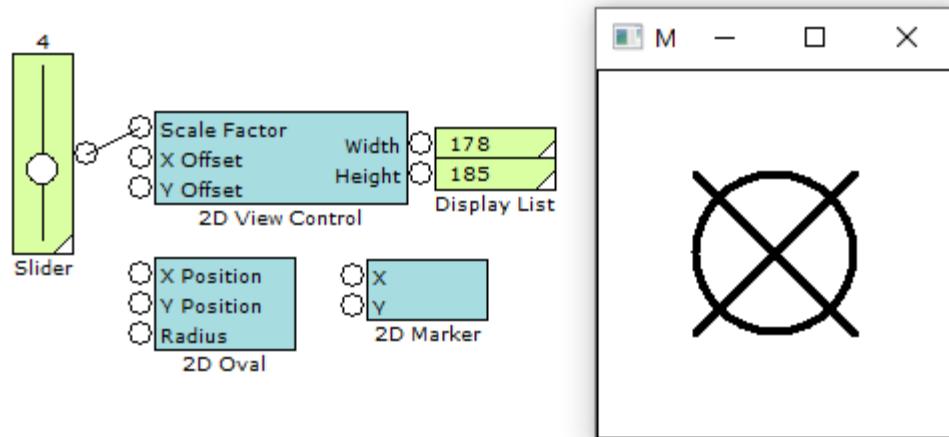
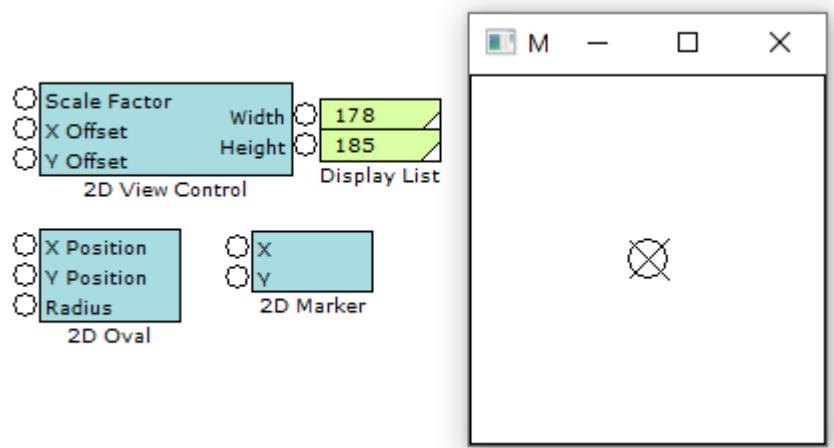
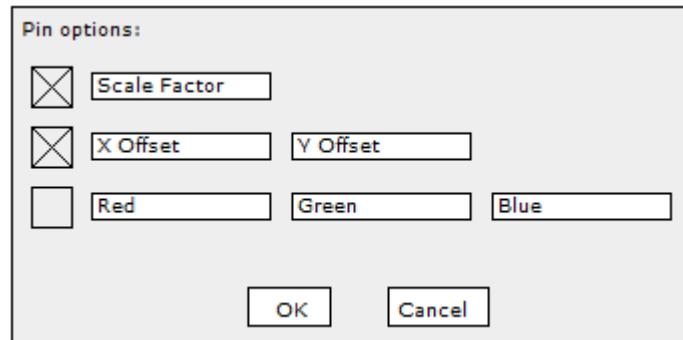
Video Writer

The Video Writer component writes a series of images to a video file at the path given. Images - column 5



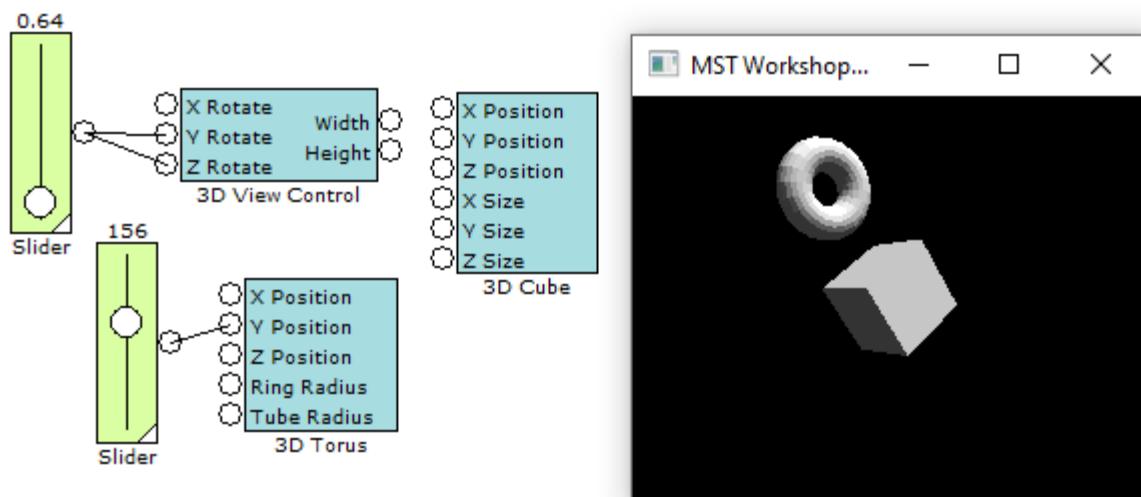
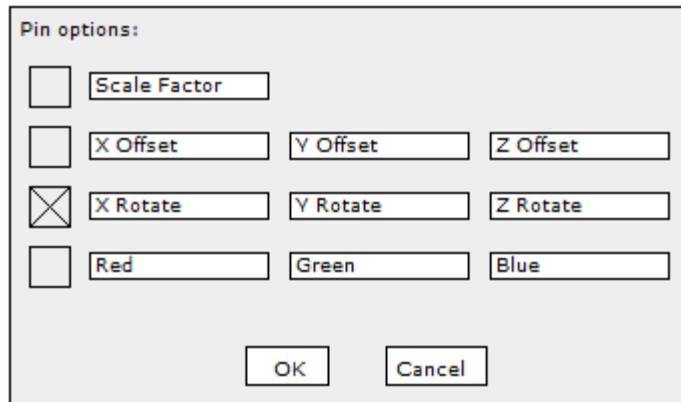
2D View Control

The 2D View Control component lets you set the scale, X and Y offsets and size of the 2D display window. Drawings - column 1



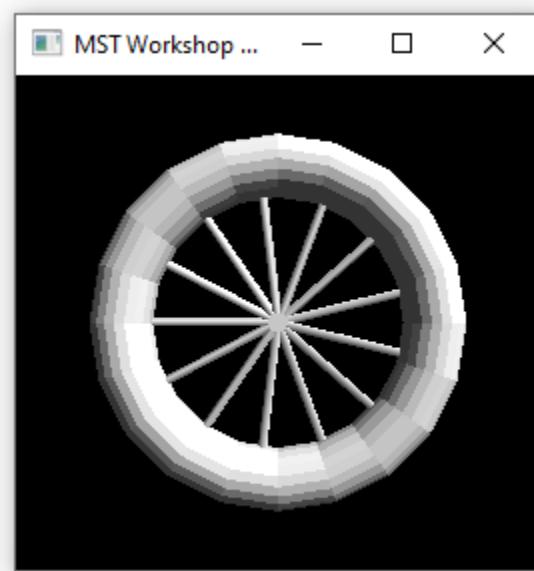
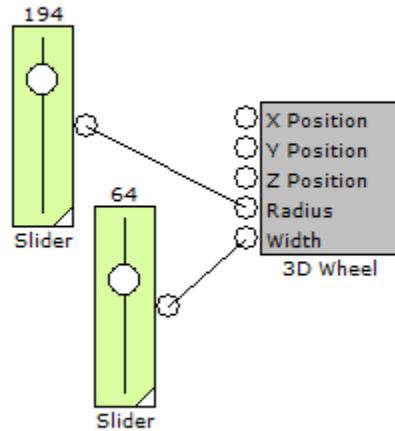
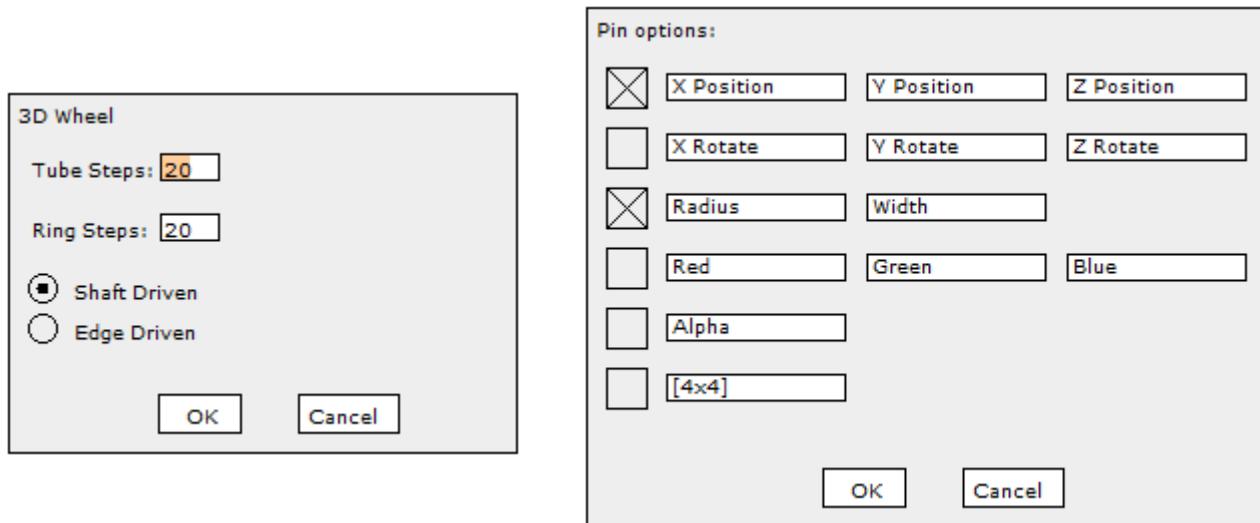
3D View Control

The 3D View Control sets the scale, offset, rotation, and background color of the 3D View window.
Drawings - column 3



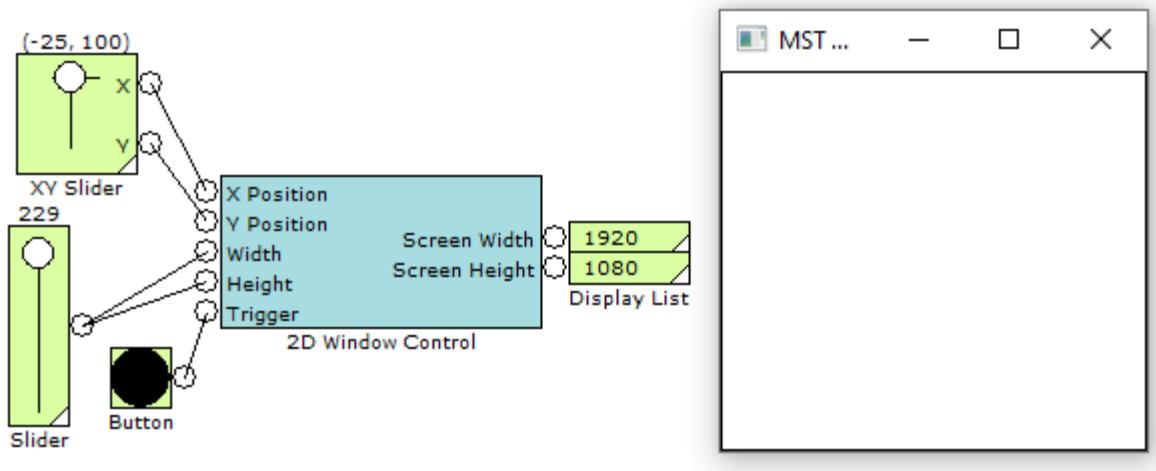
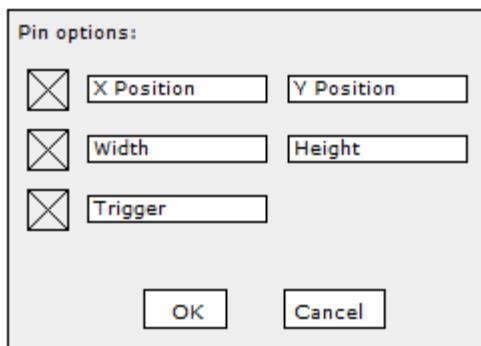
3D Wheel

The 3D Wheel component creates a wheel that can attach to other simulation objects like 3D Motors. Place the Wheel at the same X, Y, Z position and orientation as a motor to connect the wheel to the motor. Drawings - column 4



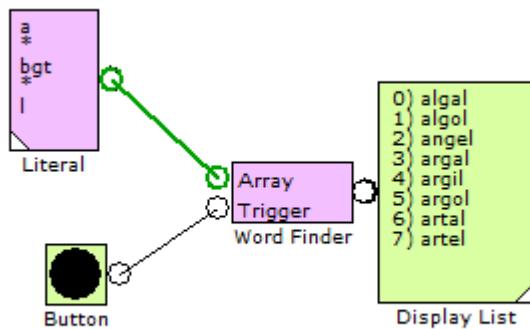
2D Window Control

The 2D Window Control component lets you set the position and size of the 2D window.
Drawings - column 1



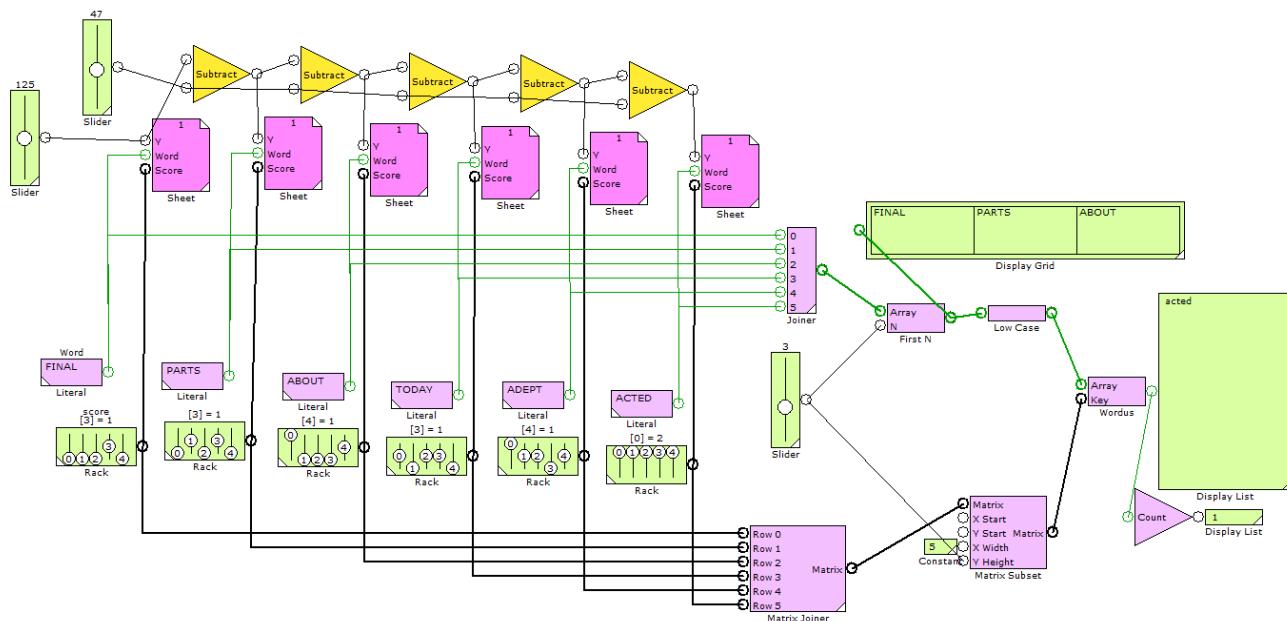
Word Finder

The Word Finder lists words that fit the input specification. Input should be a set of strings that contains the possible letters desired in each position. The number of input strings is the number of letters in the result. Use a single star to indicate any letter is allowed. Set Trigger to true to generate the list.



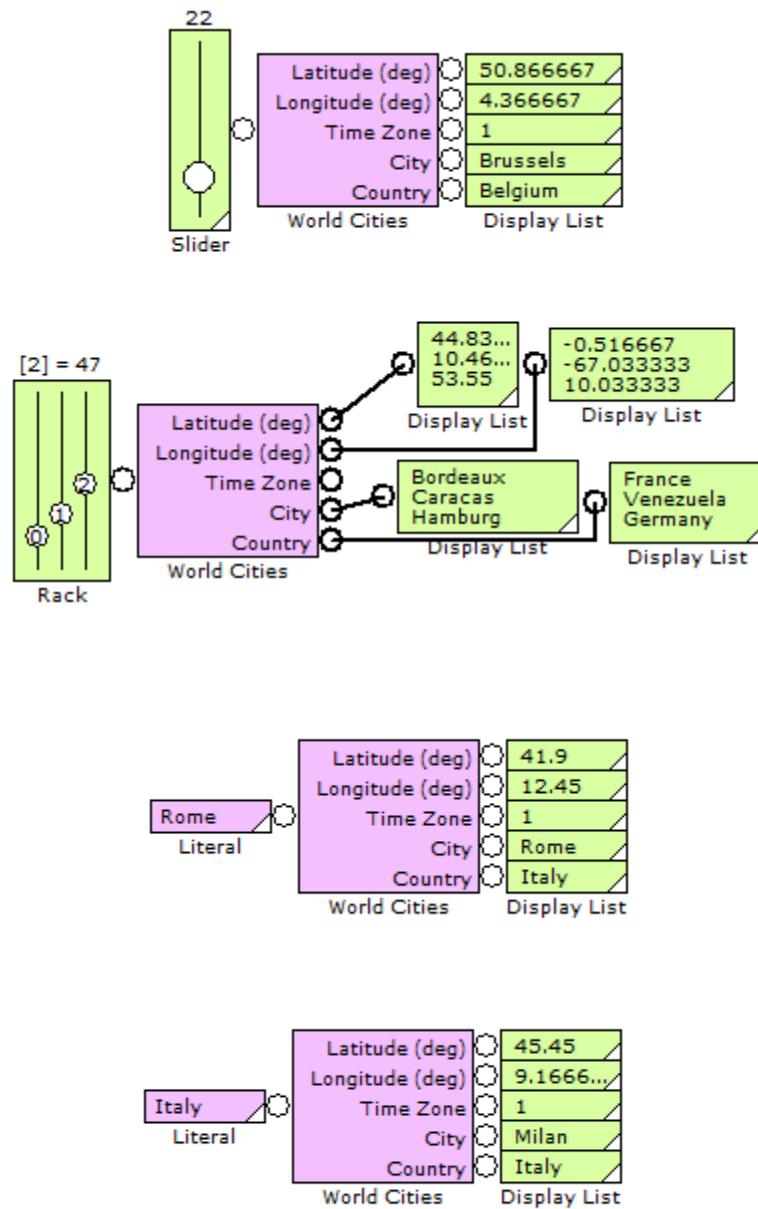
Wordus

The Wordus recommends words possible in the Wordus game. Connect an array of 6 words in the Array input. Connect 6 switches each of 5 knobs using Join to the Key input. Set the switches to 0 for bad letters, 1 for good letters in wrong position, and 2 for letters in the correct position. Arrays - column 6



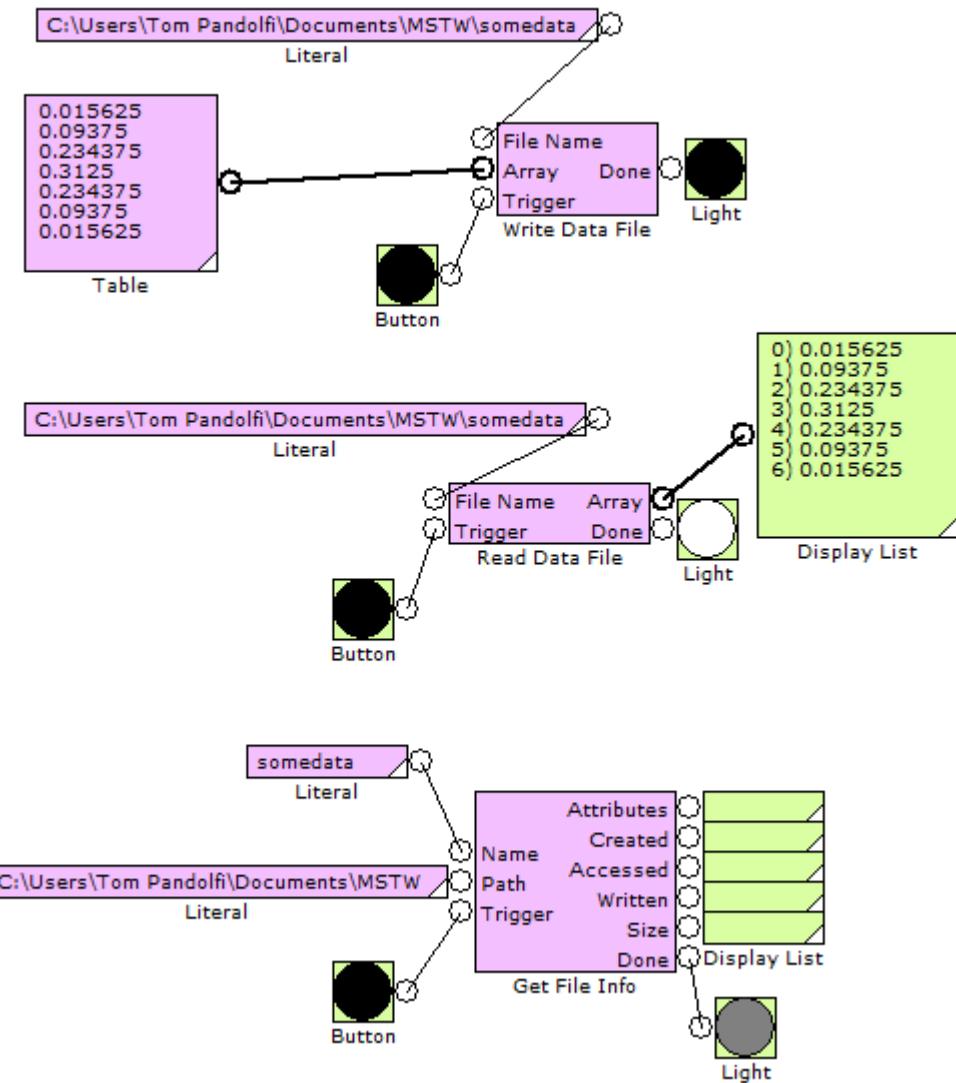
World Cities

The World Cities component contains Latitude, Longitude, and Time Zone for some cities around the World. Arrays - column 5



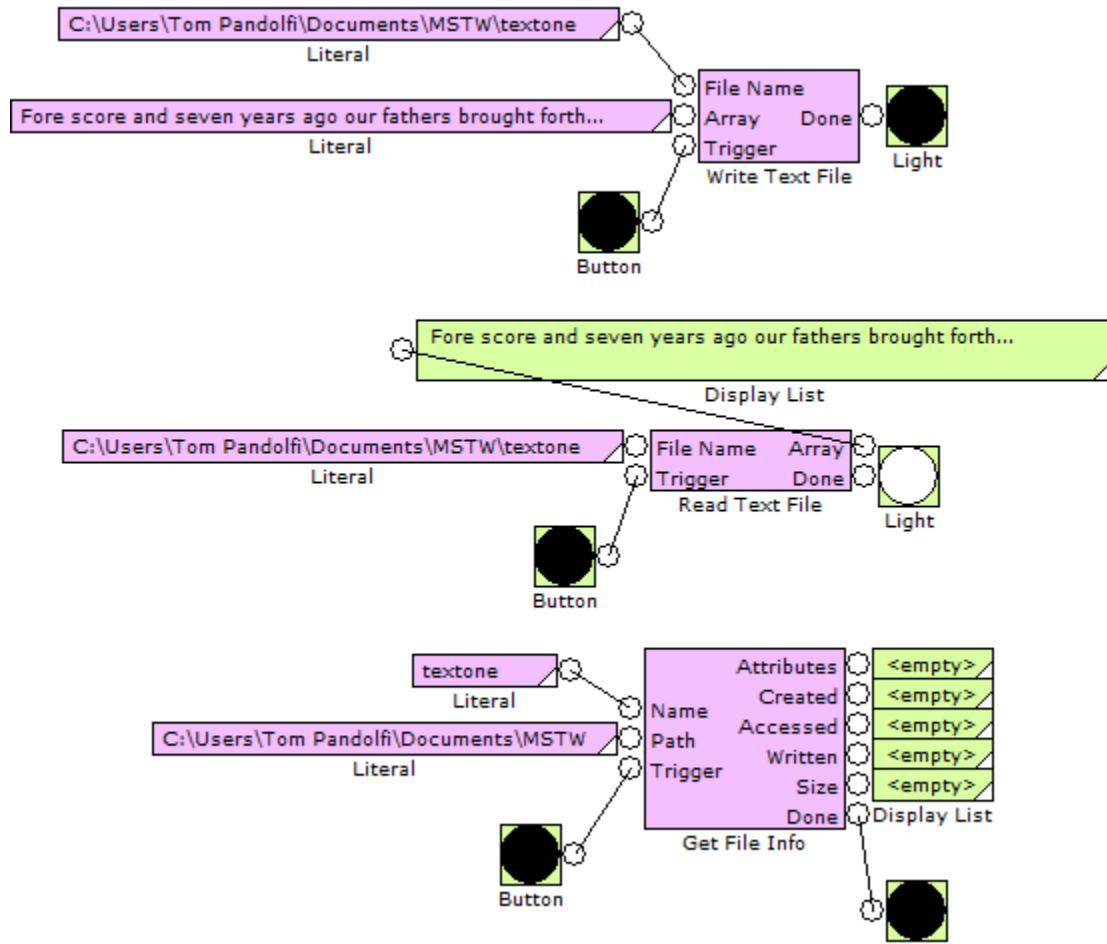
Write Data File

The Write Data File component writes a binary file. The file can be bytes, words, longs, or doubles, depending on what you specify in the options. You can set an option to append the data to an existing file. Arrays - column 7



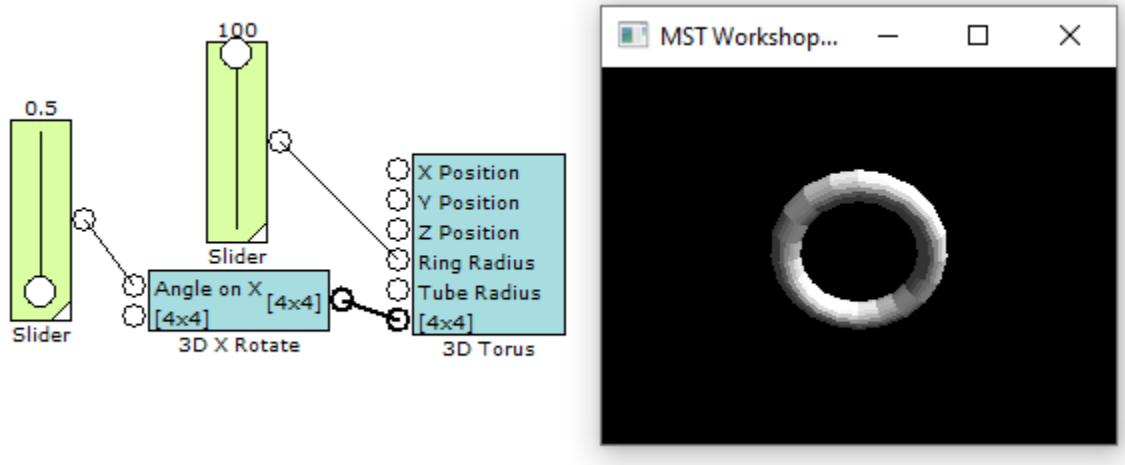
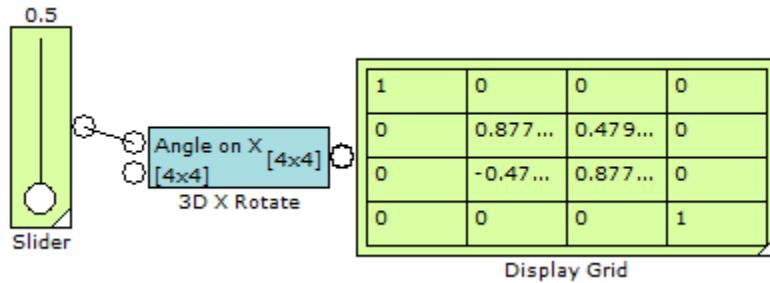
Write Text File

The Write Text File component writes a text file. You can set an option to append the data to an existing file. Arrays - column 7



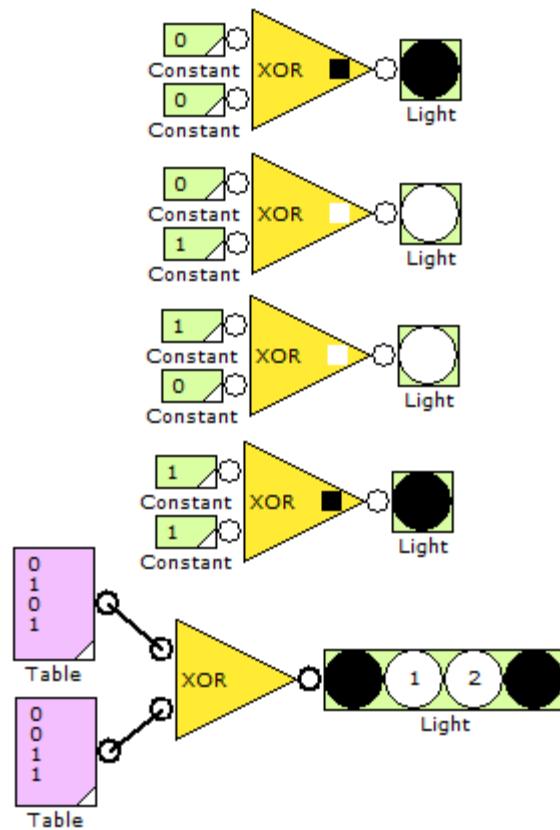
3D X Rotate

The 3D X Rotate rotates a 4 by 4 matrix around the X axis by Radians. Drawings - column 3



XOR

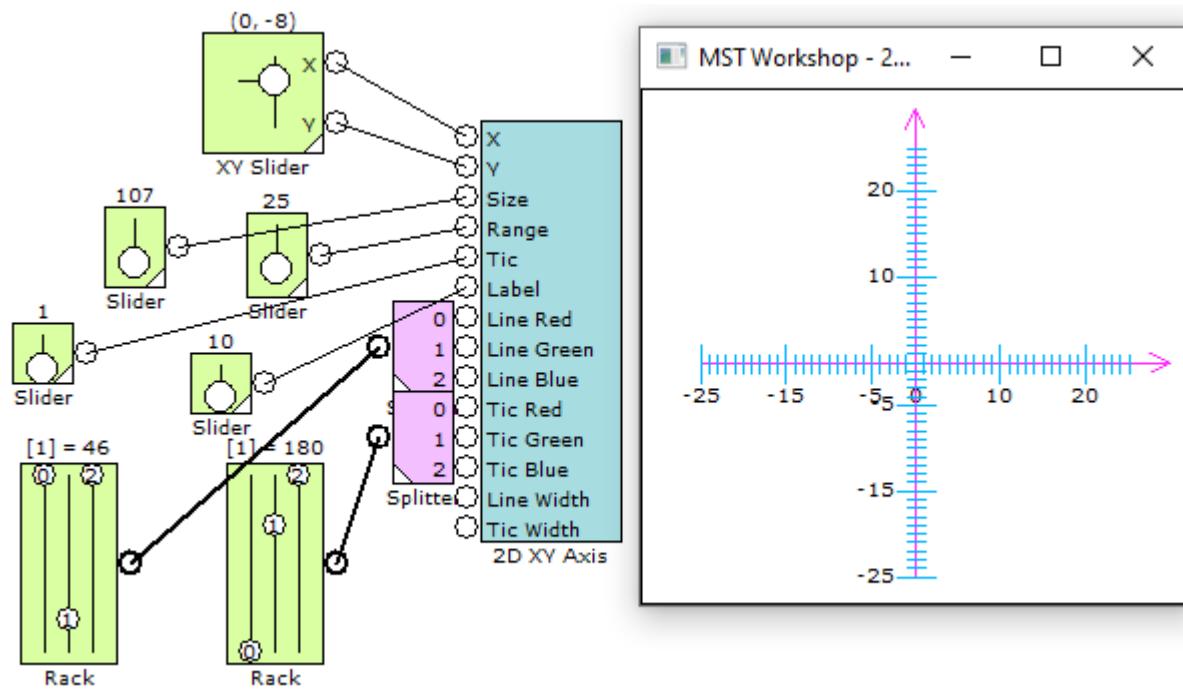
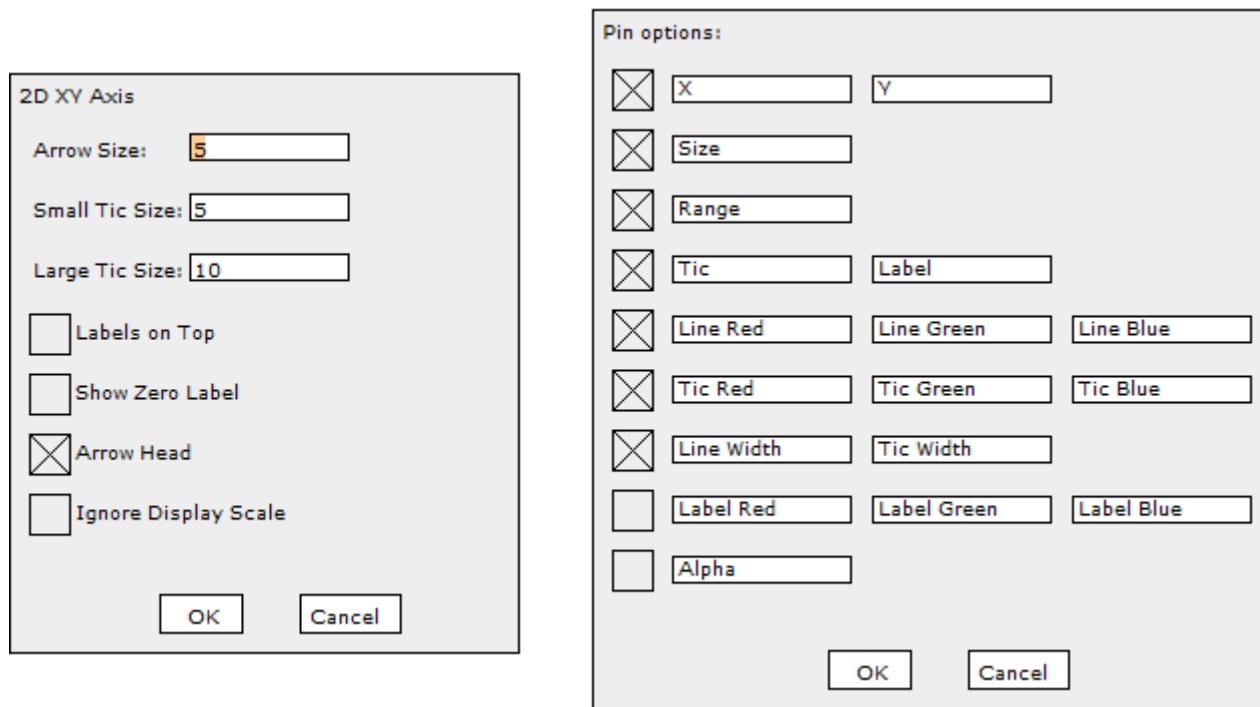
The XOR component compares the inputs and returns true if one value is true and the other is false.
Inputs can be scalars or arrays. Functions - column 3



2D XY Axis

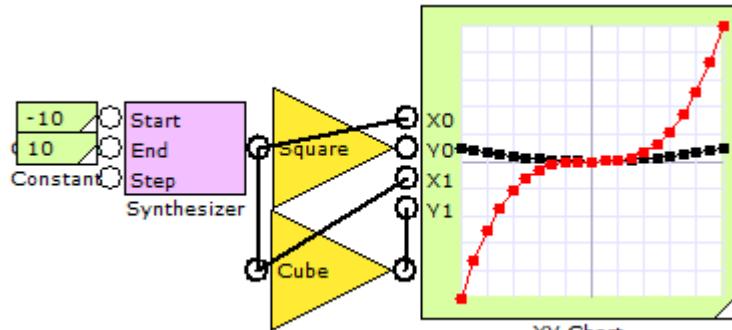
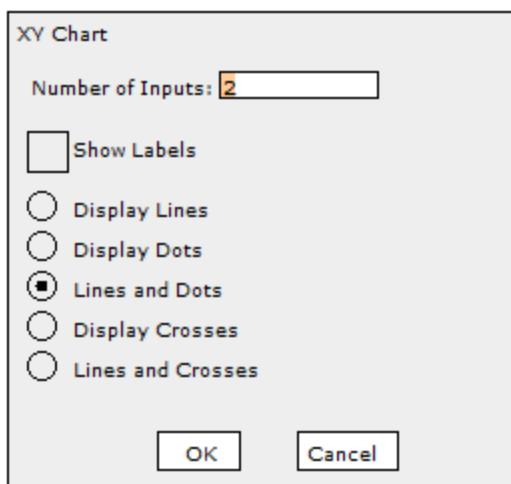
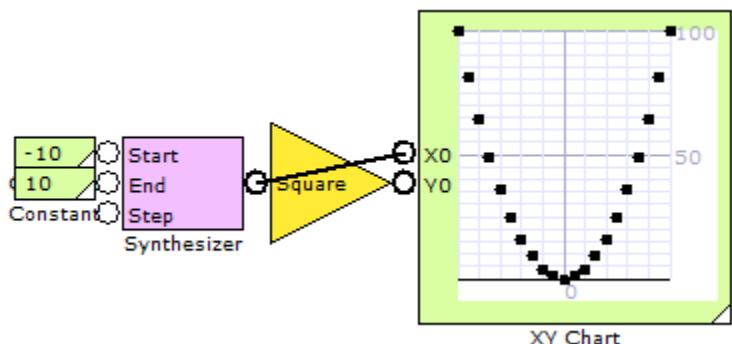
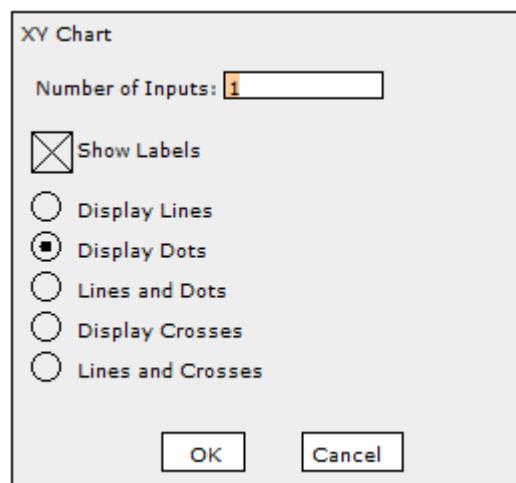
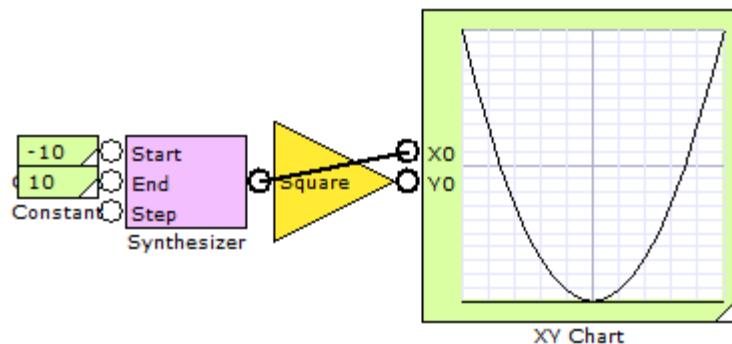
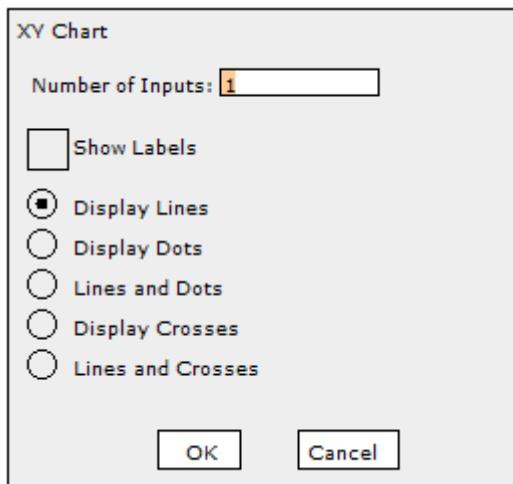
The 2D XY Axis component draws a pair of labeled axes on the 2D canvas.

Drawings - column 1



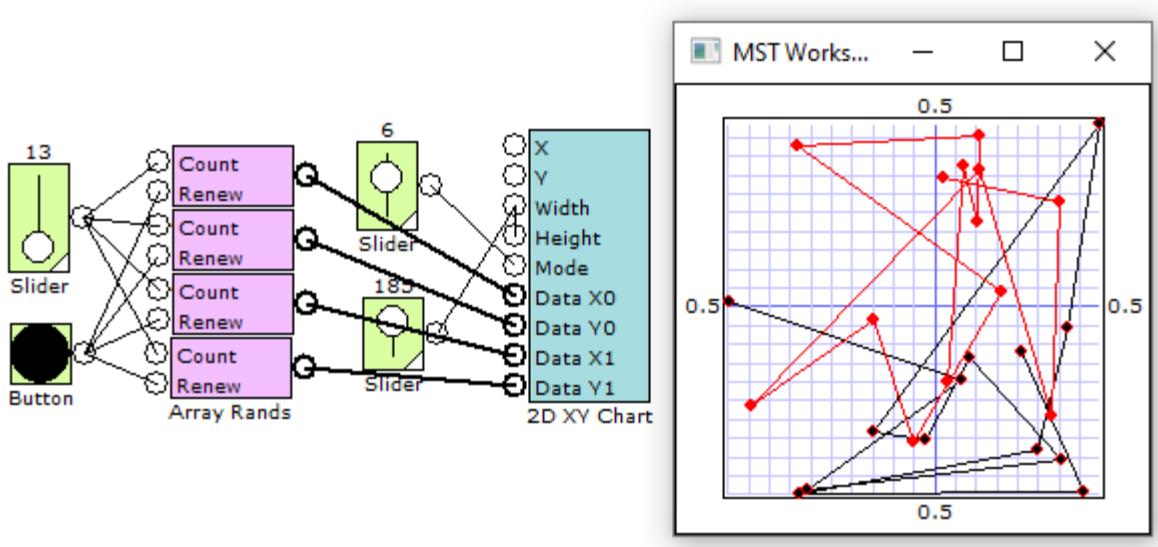
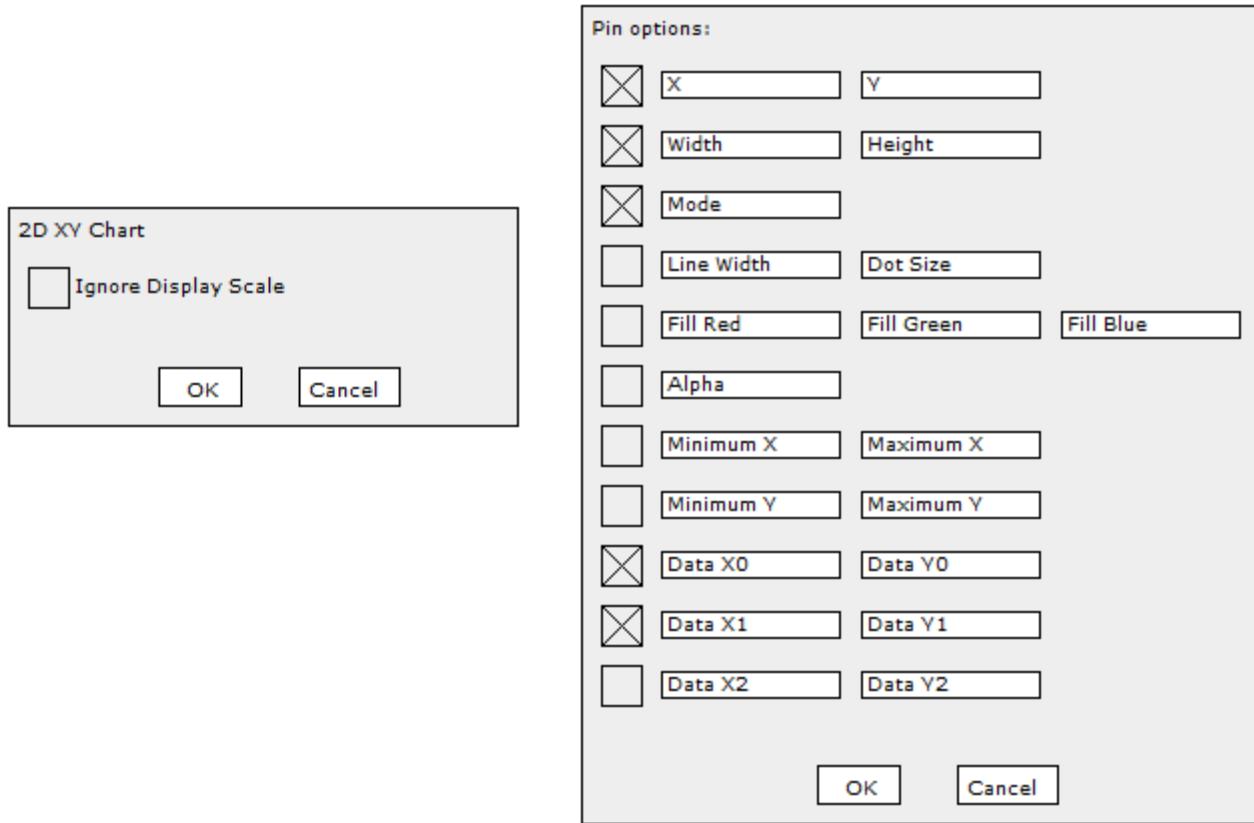
XY Chart

The XY Chart shows X vs. Y creating a scatter plot of the data. Controls - column 4



2D XY Chart

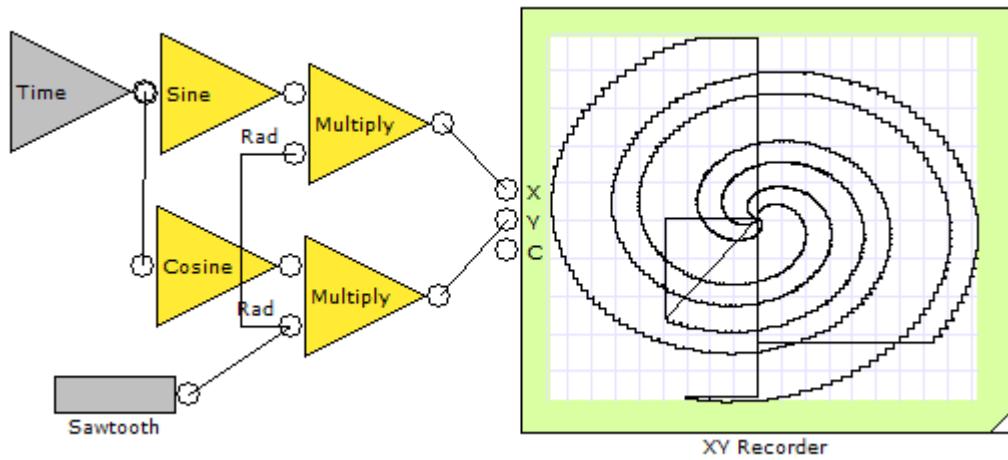
The 2D XY Chart shows X vs. Y creating a scatter plot of the data in the 2D display window.
Drawings - column 2



XY Recorder

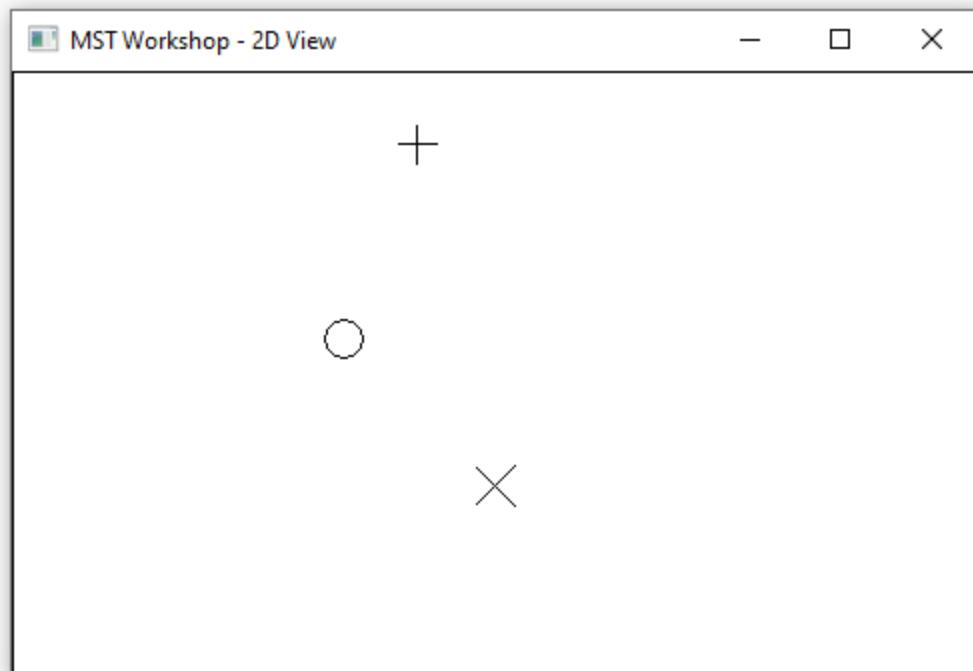
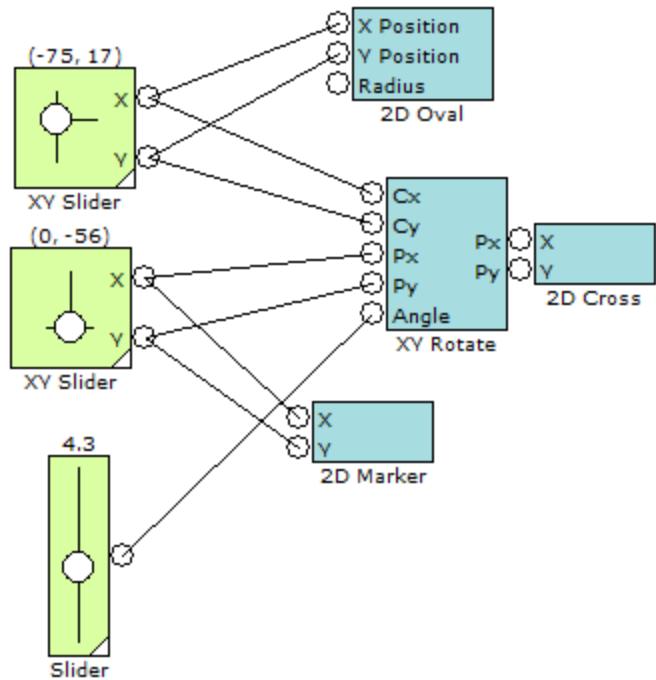
The XY Recorder plots the value of the 2 inputs over time.

Controls - column 4



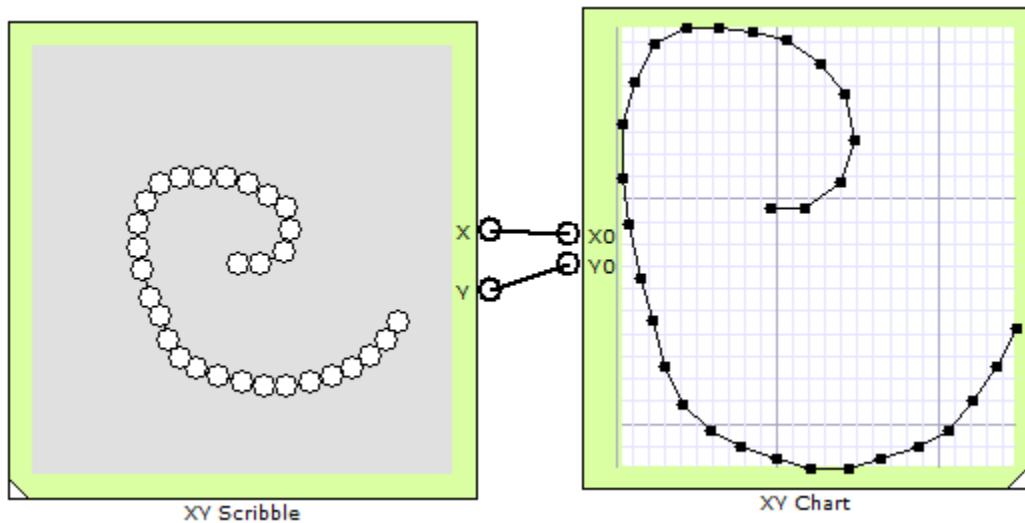
XY Rotate

The XY Rotate calculates new XY coordinates after a rotation. Drawings - column 2



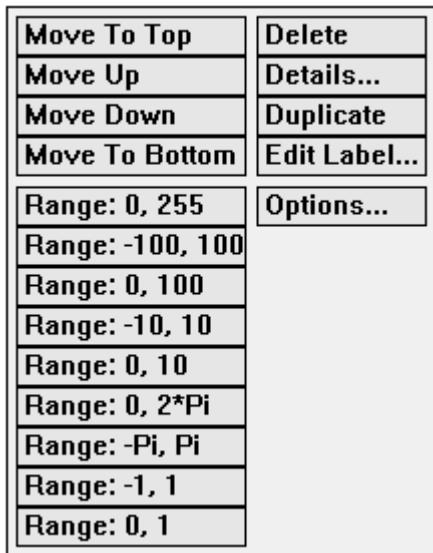
XY Scribble

The XY Scribble component lets you draw a curve by moving the mouse inside the control. You can add to either end by dragging the end points. Restart by clicking on an empty space. You can adjust the position of any of the inner points after first drawing.



XY Slide Factor

The XY Slide Factor takes in two inputs and multiplies one by the X position and one by the Y position of the slide. Controls - column 2



XY Slide Factor

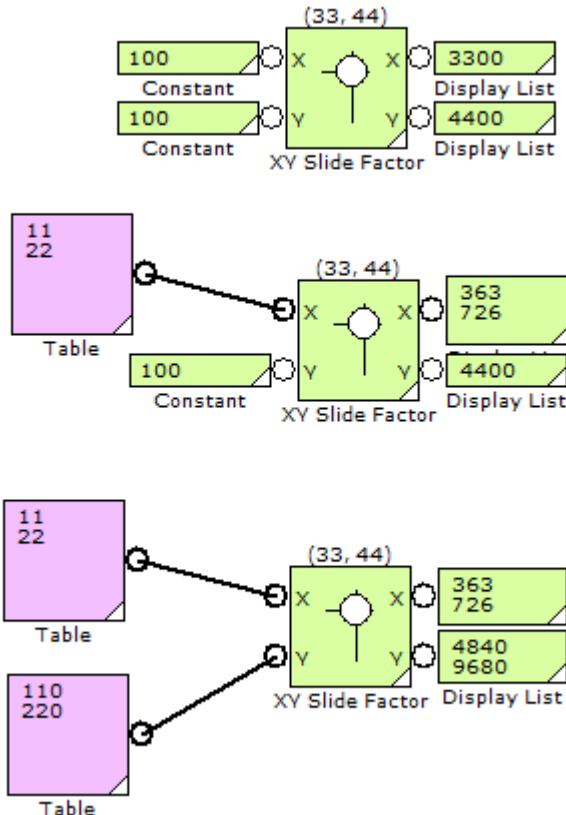
Minimum X:

Maximum X:

Minimum Y:

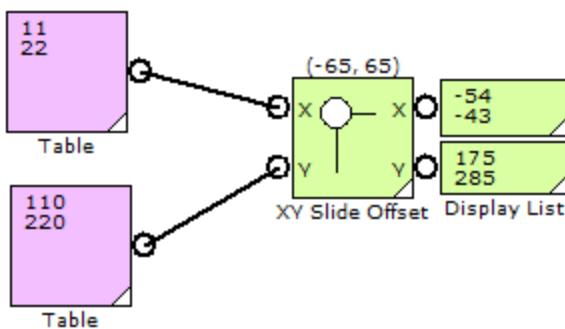
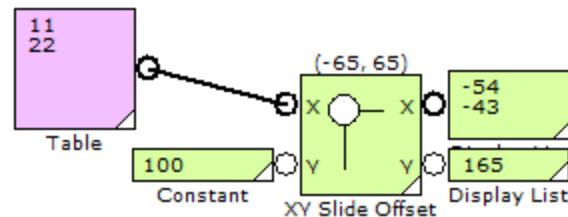
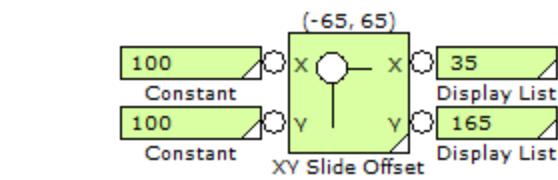
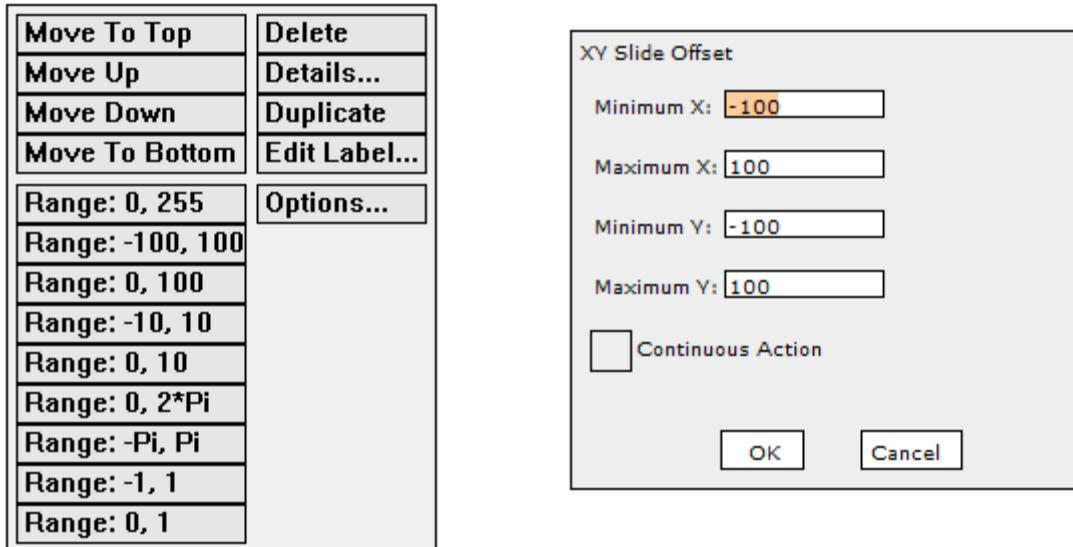
Maximum Y:

Continuous Action



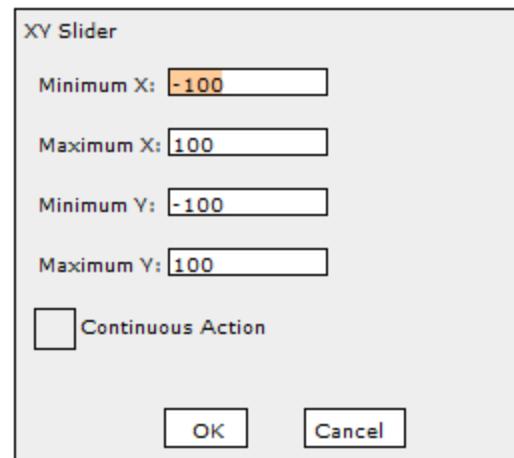
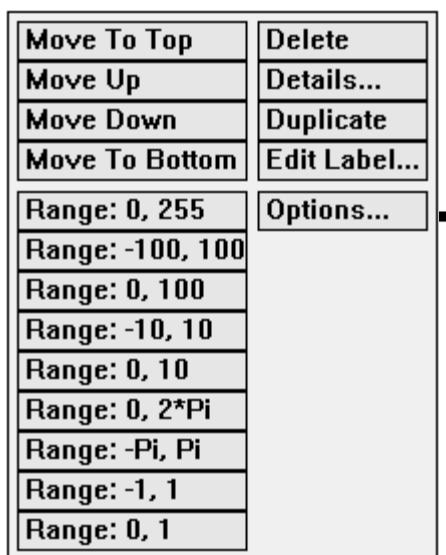
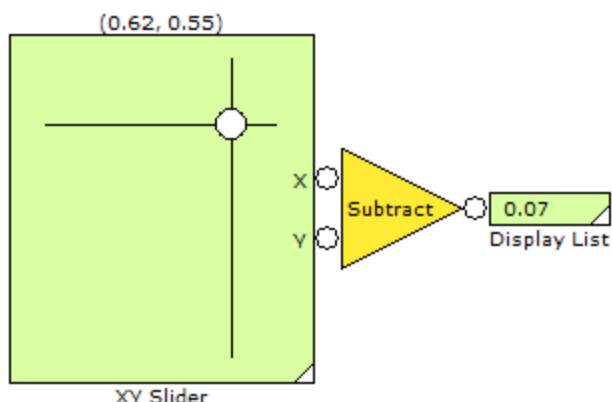
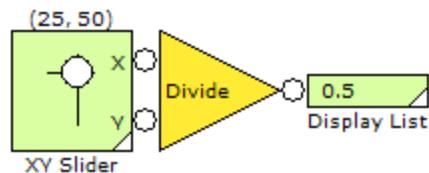
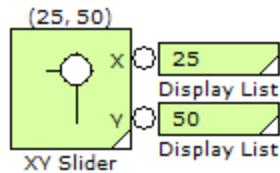
XY Slide Offset

The XY Slide Offset adds the X and Y positions of the slider to the two inputs. Controls - column 3



XY Slider

The XY Slider lets you control two constants in two directions, horizontal (x) and vertical (y).
Controls - column 1

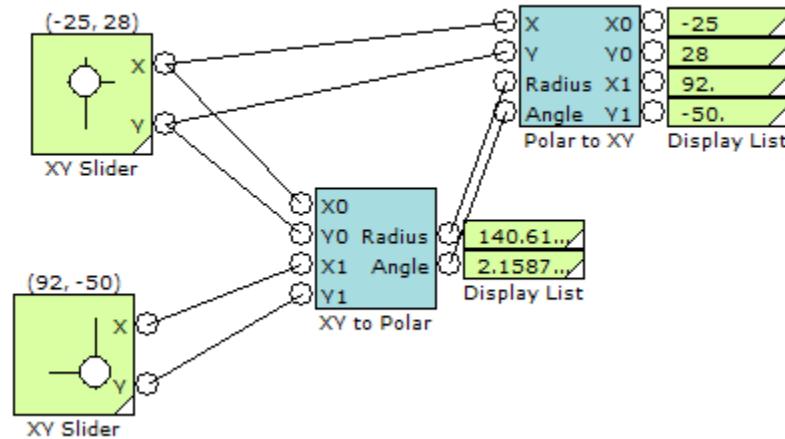


XY to Polar

The XY to Polar component takes an X,Y coordinate and returns a radius and angle.

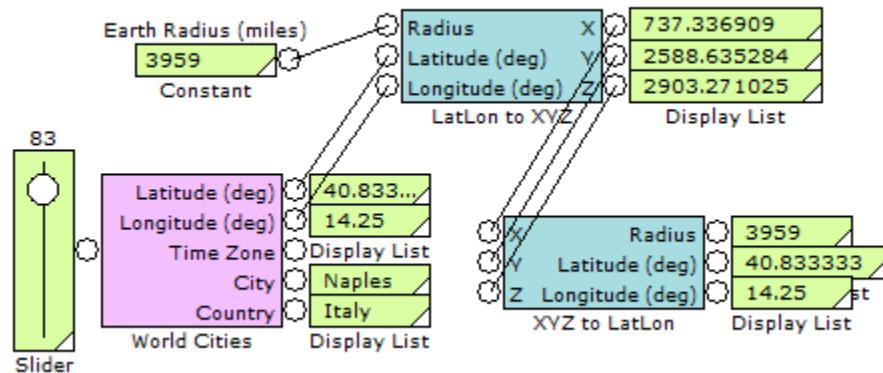
Drawings -

column 2



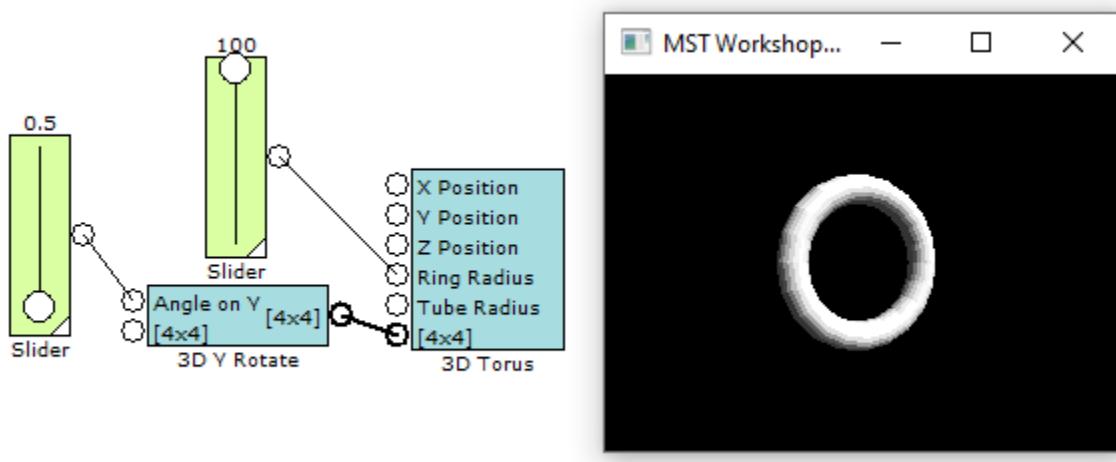
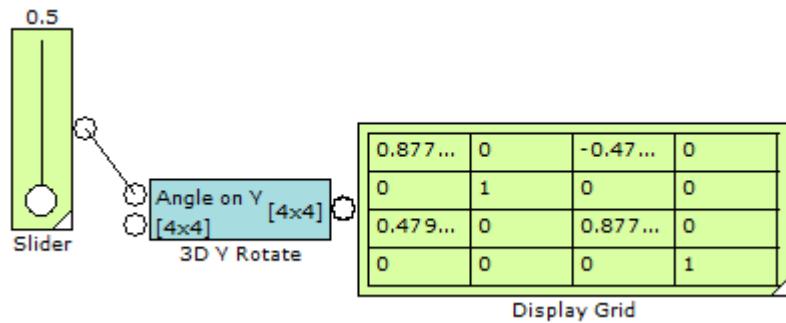
XYZ to LatLon

The XYZ to LatLon component takes an X,Y,Z coordinate and returns a Radius, Latitude and Longitude. Drawings - column 2



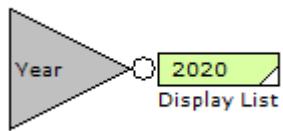
3D Y Rotate

The 3D Y Rotate rotates a 4 by 4 matrix around the Y axis by Radians. Drawings - column 3



Year

The Year component outputs the current calendar year. Functions - column 7



3D Z Rotate

The 3D Z Rotate rotates a 4 by 4 matrix around the Z axis by Radians. Drawings - column 3

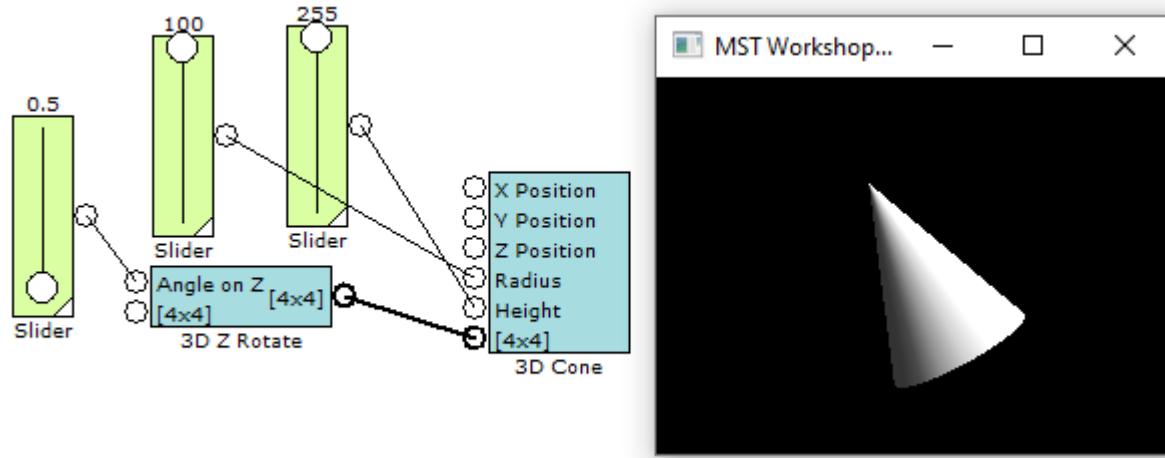
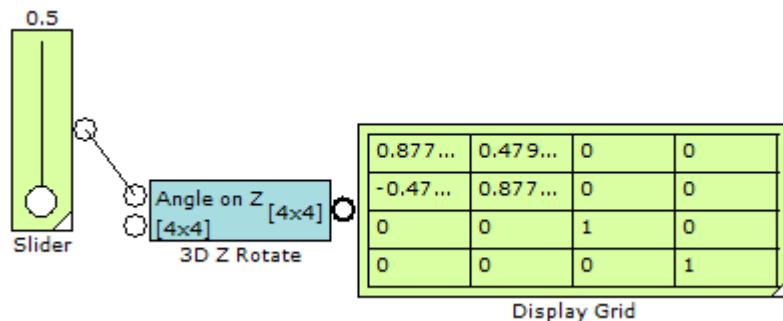


Table of Contents

!= 7	Bezier Derivative 50	Constant 94
!=0..... 8	Binary Counter..... 51	Constant Factor..... 95
< 9	Binary Tree 52	Constant Offset 96
<= 10	Bit AND 53	Copy To Clipboard..... 97
<=0 11	Bit Joiner 54	Correlation 98
<0 12	Bit NOT 55	Cosine 99
= 13	Bit OR 56	Count 100
=0 14	Bit Splitter 57	Cows Bulls Eval 101
> 15	Bit XOR 58	Cows Bulls Guess..... 102
>= 16	Bits to Number 59	Cows Bulls List 103
>=0 17	2D Bitmap 60	Cows Bulls Poss 104
>0 18	2D Box 61	Create Folder 105
Abs 19	3D Bridge 62	2D Cross 106
Accumulator 20	Buffer 63	Cross Product 107
Add 21	Bus 2 In 64	Cube 108
Add Fractions 22	Bus 2 Out 65	3D Cube 109
Alpha Rank..... 23	Bus In 66	3D Cube Surface 110
Alpha Sort 24	Bus Out 67	3D Cube Surface 2 112
Alternate..... 25	Button 68	3D Cylinder 115
Anagram 26	Button 2 69	3D Cylinder Surface117
AND 27	Camera 70	3D Cylinder Surface 2 .118
2D Angled Slider 28	Ceil 71	D Flip Flop 119
2D Aperture..... 29	Center to Edge 72	D to A 120
3D Aperture 30	Characters to String 73	Data Range 121
Arc Cos 31	Chart 74	Data[1] to Grayscale ...122
Arc Sin 32	2D Chart 75	Data[3] to Image 123
2D Arc Slider 33	2D Checkbox 76	Date to Seconds..... 124
Arc Tan 34	Checkers..... 77	Day 125
Arc Tan2 35	Chroma Key..... 78	Day Of Week 126
Arrange 36	3D Circle 80	Days In Month 127
Array Diffs 37	Circle Center 81	2D DC Motor 128
Array Rands 38	Classify..... 82	3D DC Motor 129
2D Array Slider 39	2D Clutch 83	Deal 130
Array Sums 40	3D Clutch 84	Dealer 131
Array to Sound 41	Color Bars 85	Decimate 132
2D Arrow 42	Color Image Modify 86	Delay..... 133
3D Arrows 43	Color Patch 87	Delete File 134
Audio Input..... 44	Color to Grayscale 88	2D Delta 135
Ave 45	Combine 89	Deselector 136
Average..... 46	Common Factor 90	Detent 137
3D Axis 47	Compare 91	Difference 138
Beep 48	3D Cone 92	Digits To Value 139
Bezier 49	Concatenate 93	Dimensions 140

Display Grid	141	Gate	188
Display List	142	Gather	189
3D Distance	143	2D Gear	190
Divide	144	3D Gear.....	191
Divide Fractions	145	3D Gear 2	192
2D Dot Product	146	Generate Prime	193
3D Dot Product	147	Geometry	194
Duplicate	148	2D Geometry	195
Edge Enhancer	149	Get At	196
Edge to Center	150	Get At Reverse.....	197
Eliminate Value	151	Get Bitmap	198
Elliptical Path	152	Get Char At	199
2D Ellipse on Center ...	153	3D Get Direction	200
2D Ellipse on Focus	154	Get Directory	201
2D Encoder.....	155	Get File Info	202
3D Encoder	156	Get File Name.....	203
English Words.....	157	Get From Clipboard	204
Excise	158	Get Pixel	205
Expander	159	Get Startup Directory ..	206
Exponential	160	Get Until	207
3D Extrude	161	2D Glass Plate.....	208
3D Extrude 2.....	162	3D Glass Plate.....	209
Factor	163	GraphBase	210
Factorial	164	Gray Colorize	211
Fader	165	Gray Image Modify	212
2D Field Plot	166	Grayscale to Data[1] ..	213
FIFO	167	3D Grid	214
Filter	168	Harmonic Gen	215
Find Angle	169	Harmonic Gen 2	216
Find Bool	170	Hi-Res Timer	217
Find Char Index	171	Histogram	218
Find Index	172	Hold	219
Find Peak	173	2D Horizontal Axis	220
Find String	174	2D Horizontal Slider ..	222
Finite State	175	Horizontal Stripes	223
First N	176	Hour	224
2D Flat Distance	177	HSV to RGB	225
Flip Flop	178	Huffman Compress.....	226
Floor	179	Huffman Expand.....	227
Format	180	Image Angle.....	228
Fourier Transform	181	Image Area	229
Frame	182	Image Arrow	230
FSM	183	Image Bilateral Filter ..	231
Func. Gen.	184	Image Bounds	232
Function	185	Image Box	233
Function X1.....	186	Image Brightness	234
Function X2.....	187	Image Centroid	235
		Image Circle	236
		Image Color Index	237
		Image Contrast	238
		Image Crop	239
		Image Cross	240
		Image Dilate	241
		Image Display	242
		Image Ellipse	243
		Image Equalize	244
		Image Erode	245
		Image Fader	246
		Image Flip.....	247
		Image Gaussian	248
		Image Gradient	249
		Image Insert	250
		Image Invert	251
		Image Line	252
		Image Median Blur	253
		Image Multiplexer	254
		Image Polygon	256
		Image Reader	257
		Image Resize	258
		Image Rotate	259
		Image Size	260
		Image Text	261
		Image Threshold	262
		Image to Data[3]	263
		Image Trace Edge	264
		Image Writer	265
		In Polygon	266
		In Range	267
		Index to Position	268
		Inflector.....	269
		Inner Joiner	270
		Inner Mixer	271
		Inner Product	272
		Inner Repeat	274
		Inner Sum	275
		Input	276
		Inst. Harmonics.....	277
		Integrator	278
		Interpolate	279
		Intersect Circles	280
		Intersect Line/Circle ..	281
		Intersect Line/Sphere ..	282
		Intersect Lines	283
		Intersection	284

Invert	285	Matrix Determinant	336
Joiner	286	Matrix Excise	337
Keep	287	Matrix Get At	338
Keep First	288	Matrix Interpolate	339
Keep Last	289	Matrix Invert	340
Keyboard	290	Matrix Joiner	341
Knob	291	Matrix Mirror	343
2D Knob	292	Matrix Multiply	344
Knob Factor	293	Matrix Rotate	345
Knob Offset	294	Matrix Splitter	346
Largest	295	Matrix Subset	348
Last N	296	Matrix Transpose	349
3D Lathe	297	Max	350
Lathe Path	299	Max Index	351
LatLon to XYZ	300	Maximum	352
2D Length	301	Median	353
2D Lens.....	302	Merge	354
3D Lens	303	Mesh	355
Letter Boxed.....	304	2D Mesh Plot.....	356
LIFO	305	Meter.....	357
Light	306	2D Meter	358
Light 2	307	MIDI Percussion	359
3D Light	308	MIDI Pitch	360
2D Light Ray.....	310	MIDI Play File	361
3D Light Ray.....	311	MIDI Play Note	362
2D Light Sensor.....	312	Min	363
3D Light Sensor.....	313	Min Index	364
Limit	314	Minimum	365
Line Clipper.....	315	Minute	366
3D Line	316	Mirror	367
2D Line Segment	317	Mode	368
Linear Regression	318	Modulo	369
2D Linear Slider	319	Month	370
List.....	320	Moon Phase	371
Literal	321	Morse Code	372
Loan	322	Morse Reader	373
Log	323	3D Motor.....	374
Log Scale	324	2D Mouse.....	375
Logic	325	Multiplexer	376
Low Case	328	Multiply	377
Mailslot Client.....	329	Multiply Fractions	378
Mailslot Server.....	330	n-Tuple.....	379
Manage Text File.....	331	NAND.....	380
Map.....	332	Negate	381
Map Projection.....	333	NOR	382
2D Marker	334	NOT	383
Matrix	335	2D Number Spinner	384
		Number to Bits	385
		Numerical Index	386
		Numerical Rank	387
		Numerical Sort	388
		One Shot	389
		Only in A	390
		Only in B	391
		OR	392
		Outer Product	393
		Outer Sum	394
		Output	395
		2D Oval	396
		Palindrome	397
		2D Parabola	398
		Parabolic Path	399
		Path Interpolate	400
		2D Pendulum	401
		Periodic	402
		Permute	403
		3D Plane Surface	404
		3D Plane Surface 2	405
		Planet	407
		Play Sound File	408
		Point to Ellipse	409
		Point to Line	410
		3D Point to Line	411
		2D Pointer	412
		3D Pointer	413
		Polar to XY	414
		3D Poly	415
		2D Poly Line	416
		Poly Synth	417
		2D Polygon	418
		3D Polygon	419
		Polygon Area.....	420
		Polynomial	421
		Polynomial Derivative ..	422
		Polynomial Integral ..	423
		Power	424
		Precision	425
		Primes	426
		Pulse 2 Generator	427
		Pulse Generator	428
		Pulse Width	429
		Put At	430
		Quadratic	431
		r-permute	432

Rack	433	Shuffle	482
Rack Factor	434	Sign	483
Rack Offset	435	Simplex Solver	484
Radio	436	Sine	485
2D Radio Group	437	2D Sine Cosine	486
Random Choice	438	Sine Wave.....	487
Random Position	439	Slide Factor	488
Random Read File	440	Slide Offset.....	489
Random Seed	441	Slider	490
Random Write File	442	Slope Intercept.....	491
Ravel	443	Smallest	492
Read Data File	444	Snap Point	493
Read Text File	445	Snap Point+	494
Read URL.....	446	Solid Color	495
Read Zip Directory.....	447	3D Sphere	496
Reasonable	448	3D Sphere Surface.....	498
Recorder.....	449	3D Sphere Surface 2 ..	500
Reduce	451	Spherical Distance	501
2D Reflector.....	452	2D Spinner	502
3D Reflector	453	Splice In	503
Replace.....	454	Splice Out	504
Reset Clock	455	Spline.....	505
RGB to HSV	456	Spline Gen	506
Ring Counter	457	Spline XY	507
Roll	458	Splitter	508
3D Rotate.....	459	Sqrt	509
Round	460	Square	510
2D Round Button	461	2D Square Button	511
RT Clock	462	Square Wave	512
RT Filter.....	463	Standard Deviation	513
Running	464	Start Clock	514
Sample	465	Step Clock	515
Savings	466	2D Stepper Motor	516
Sawtooth	467	Stop Clock	517
Scalar Counter.....	468	Stopwatch.....	518
Scale	469	String 2D Width	519
2D Scale	470	String Joiner	520
3D Scale	471	String Length	521
Second	472	String Parse	522
Seconds to Date.....	473	String to Binary	523
Segmenter	474	String to Characters	524
Selector	475	String to Hex	525
Sequencer	477	Sub String	526
Serial Port	478	Subset	527
3D Shaft	479	Subtract	528
Shell Command	480	Sun Position	529
3D Shift	481	Sunrise	530
		3D Surface.....	531
		Switch	533
		Synthesizer	534
		Table	535
		Tangent	536
		2D Text	537
		2D Text Entry	538
		2D Thin Lens.....	539
		3D Thin Lens	540
		Tic and Label	541
		Time	542
		Time Random	543
		Time Step	544
		Timer	545
		Timer 2	546
		To ASCII	547
		To Char	548
		To HM	549
		To HMS	550
		To HSV	551
		To Number	552
		To RGB	553
		To String	554
		Toggle	555
		3D Torus	556
		Triangle Area	559
		Triangular Wave	560
		Triggered Random	561
		Triggered Sum	562
		3D U-Joint	563
		Union	565
		Up Case	566
		US Cities	567
		UTF-8	568
		2D Value	569
		Value Terms	571
		Value To Digits	572
		Variance	573
		2D Vector	574
		Version	575
		2D Vertical Axis	576
		2D Vertical Slider	578
		Vertical Stripes	579
		Video Reader	580
		Video Writer	581
		2D View Control	582
		3D View Control	583

3D Wheel	584	XOR	592	XY Slide Offset	600
2D Window Control	585	2D XY Axis	593	XY Slider	601
Word Finder.....	586	XY Chart	594	XY to Polar	602
Wordus.....	587	2D XY Chart	595	XYZ to LatLon	603
World Cities	588	XY Recorder	596	3D Y Rotate	604
Write Data File	589	XY Rotate	597	Year	605
Write Text File	590	XY Scribble	598	3D Z Rotate	606
3D X Rotate	591	XY Slide Factor	599		