



# EEZ Studio User manual

*Low-code embedded GUI development tool  
T&M automation and management*

Ver. M15 DRAFT – 06/2023  
[www.envox.eu](http://www.envox.eu)  
[github.com/eez-open](https://github.com/eez-open)



## Table of Contents

|  |      |
|--|------|
| C1. Legal information.....                                   | C.5  |
| C1.1. Definitions.....                                       | C.5  |
| C1.2. Disclaimers.....                                       | C.5  |
| C1.3. Miscellaneous.....                                     | C.6  |
| C1.4. Contact information.....                               | C.6  |
| C1.5. Revision history.....                                  | C.6  |
| C2. The EEZ Studio overview.....                             | C.7  |
| C2.1. Introduction.....                                      | C.7  |
| C2.2. Main sections.....                                     | C.7  |
| C2.3. Known issues and issue reporting.....                  | C.7  |
| C2.4. Donations.....   | C.7  |
| C3. Installation.....  | C.9  |
| C3.1. System requirements.....                               | C.9  |
| C3.2. Linux.....   | C.9  |
| C3.3. Mac.....   | C.9  |
| C3.4. Windows.....   | C.9  |
| C3.5. Nix package manager.....                               | C.10 |
| C3.6. Build and run from source (all operating systems)..... | C.10 |
| C3.6.1. Linux only.....                                      | C.10 |
| C3.6.2. Raspbian only.....                                   | C.10 |
| C3.6.3. All platforms.....                                   | C.10 |
| C3.6.4. Raspbian.....  | C.10 |
| C3.6.5. Nix.....   | C.10 |
| C3.7. USB TMC.....   | C.10 |
| C3.7.1. Windows.....   | C.11 |
| C3.7.2. Linux.....   | C.11 |
| C3.8. FAQ.....   | C.11 |
| C4. Key features.....  | C.13 |
| C4.1. General.....   | C.13 |
| C4.2. EEZ Studio Project.....                                | C.13 |
| C4.3. EEZ Studio Instrument.....                             | C.13 |
| C5. Menu options and Settings.....                           | C.15 |
| C5.1. Home page.....   | C.15 |
| C5.2. Menu options.....                                      | C.15 |
| C5.2.1. File.....  | C.15 |
| C5.2.2. Edit.....  | C.16 |
| C5.2.3. View.....  | C.16 |
| C5.2.4. Help.....  | C.17 |

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### C1.4. Contact information

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Discord server: <https://discord.gg/dhYMnCB>

E-mail: support@envox.eu

Website: [www.envox.eu](http://www.envox.eu)

### C1.5. Revision history

| Date       | Version | Changes         |
|------------|---------|-----------------|
| xxxx-xx-xx | 1.0     | Initial release |

## C2. The EEZ Studio overview

### C2.1. Introduction

EEZ Studio was initially developed as a companion application for the in-house developed [EEZ H24005](#) programmable power supply and [EEZ BB3](#) T&M chassis to address two important tasks: a) remote programming and management and b) simplifying the development of a feature rich embedded GUI for a color touch-screen display.

The development was inspired by the idea of offering an open source alternative to some existing commercial solutions that are used for the mentioned tasks, all in order to overcome the limitations of their closed code, outdated and complex UI or sometimes awkward UX and licensing, which in our case was not in accordance with the open source of the mentioned devices that we have developed.

### C2.2. Main sections

EEZ Studio consists of two main sections, which are described separately in the manual:

- **Project** – creating, editing, debugging and building the code for the embedded GUI project for the selected target platform. Generated code can be directly imported into the IDE/toolchain used to build the firmware and accelerate the development process. It enables the rapid development of high quality embedded GUI and also comes with support for the open-source LVGL graphics library. The drag-and-drop editor makes it easy to utilize the many features such as widgets, animations, and styles to create a GUI reducing the coding effort. Additionally flowchart-like *EEZ flow* programming feature will further save development time and complexity.
- **Instrument** – allows access to one or more T&M instruments using several communication interfaces through which it is possible to manage and collect measurement data and screenshots using SCPI commands and queries. Collected data can be analyzed, searched, annotated and exported to other applications. Automation of test and measurement tasks using JavaScript and *EEZ flow* programming allows it to be used in different scenarios from basic development, calibration, troubleshooting and quality control using multiple devices from different manufacturers that can be in different locations connected to LANs.

In the introductory chapters of the two main sections that follow, all important features will be listed and described in detail.

### C2.3. Known issues and issue reporting

EEZ Studio is continuously developing and improving. A list of known issues can be found on [GitHub](#) where you are also invited to leave your suggestions for improvements and new functionality.

When reporting bugs using the GitHub tracking system, please first check if the issue you want to report has already been reported by someone else. When opening a new ticket, the following information can simplify and speed up the resolution:

- Descriptive/detail name of the issue (avoid general descriptions)
- Installed operating system version
- Installed EEZ Studio version
- Steps to reproduce the problem you are reporting

### C2.4. Donations

As an open source project, EEZ Studio has been largely developed thanks to donations primarily from [NLnet Foundation](#) as well as a number of smaller individual donors. If you want to contribute to further development with your donation, you can use [Liberapay](#).

## C3. Installation

### C3.1. System requirements

EEZ Studio is a 64-bit application. Therefore the minimum requirement for installation is a personal computer with a 64-bit operating system installed which has enough RAM and disk space for smooth operation.

Installation packages for supported operating systems for all versions of EEZ Studio are available for download at <https://github.com/eez-open/studio>

It is the official download page and we recommend that you get the latest version for the first installation. You will be able to check for future updates by using the option provided for that, as described below. If EEZ Studio becomes available on the websites of our partners, this information will be published on the Envox official website.

### C3.2. Linux

Depending on your linux distribution, choose one of the listed packages (.deb, .rpm) and start the installation using the associated installer.

In addition, there is a self-executing .AppImage version that, after downloading, needs to enable the Allow executing file as program option under file Permissions (Fig. 1) before starting it.

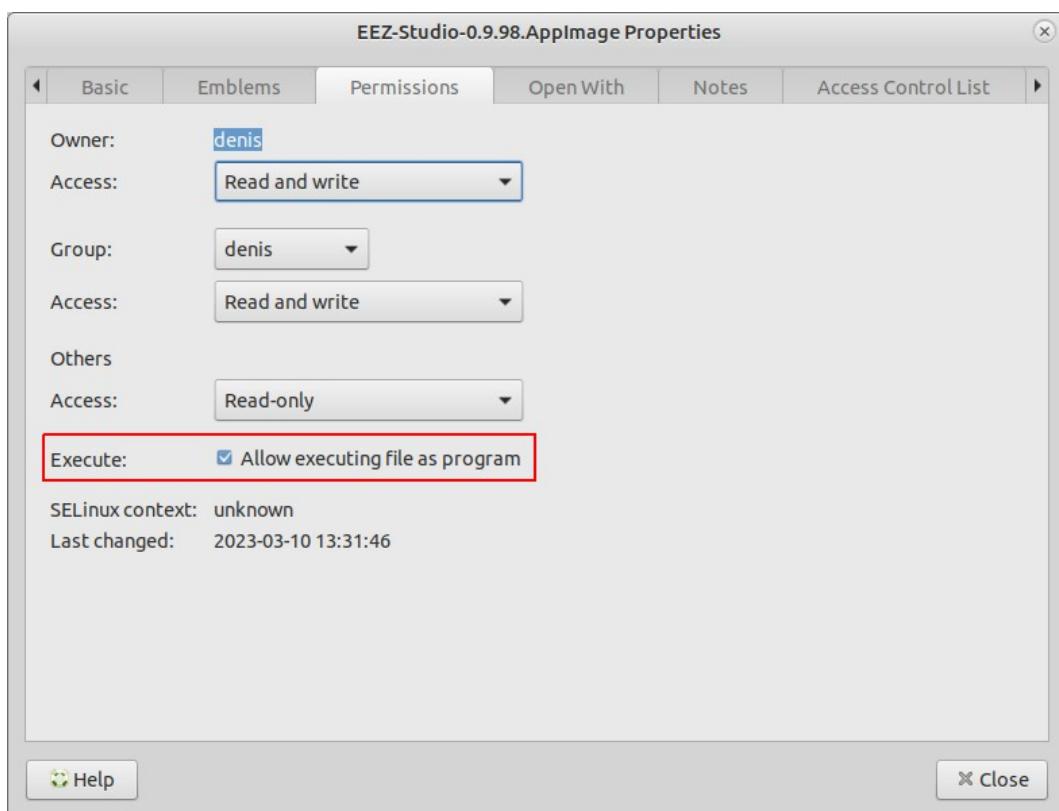


Fig. 1: .AppImage file permission

If you encounter a problem running the .AppImage version on your Linux distribution, try running it using the --no-sandbox option: ./EEZ-Studio-[version].AppImage --no-sandbox

### C3.3. Mac

Required OS version: macOS 10.10 (Yosemite) or newer

Download *eezstudio-mac.zip*, unpack and move *eezstudio.app* to Applications.

### C3.4. Windows

Required OS version: Windows 7 (64-bit) or newer

Download and start *EEZ\_Studio\_setup.exe*.

### C3.5. Nix package manager

The Nix [flake](#) provides a derivation for EEZ Studio or an overlay that provides that derivation. It can be used to install the project using [Nix package manager](#).

### C3.6. Build and run from source (all operating systems)

In addition to using ready-made installation packages, it is possible to build and run EEZ Studio directly from the source code located in the GitHub repository. Below is the procedure to be followed:

- Install *Node.JS 14.x or newer*
- Install *node-gyp*, more information at <https://github.com/nodejs/node-gyp#installation>

#### C3.6.1. Linux only

```
sudo apt-get install build-essential libudev-dev
```

#### C3.6.2. Raspbian only

Install *Node.js 16* and *npm* on Raspberry Pi: <https://linode.com/install-node-js-and-npm-on-raspberry-pi/>

```
sudo apt-get install build-essential libudev-dev libopenjp2-tools ruby-full  
sudo gem install fpm
```

#### C3.6.3. All platforms

In the folder where you want to build the project, it will be necessary to clone the GitHub project repository, and start project building as follows:

```
git clone https://github.com/eez-open/studio  
cd studio  
npm install  
npm run build
```

Start with:

```
npm start
```

Create distribution packages (except [Raspbian](#)):

```
npm run dist
```

#### C3.6.4. Raspbian

```
npm run dist-raspbian
```

#### C3.6.5. Nix

To build:

```
nix build 'github:eez-open/studio'
```

To start:

```
nix run 'github:eez-open/studio'
```

### C3.7. USB TMC

The USB TMC driver must be installed if you want to access the T&M instrument using the USB-TMC interface from EEZ Studio *Instrument* section.

### C3.7.1. Windows

Download and start [Zadig](#). Select your device, select libusb-win32 and press “Replace Driver” button:

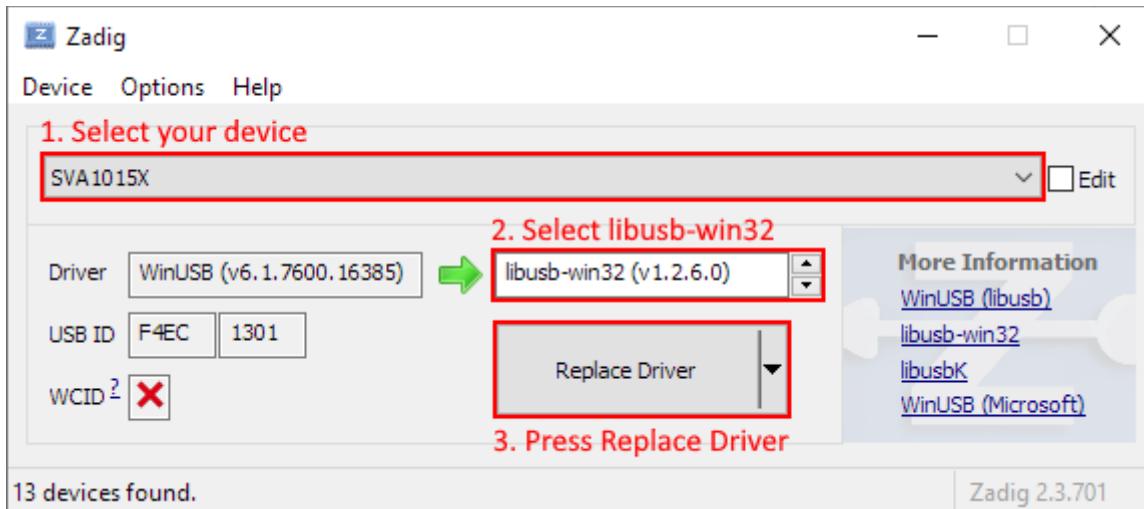


Fig. 2: Zadig driver settings

### C3.7.2. Linux

You will probably need to add your Linux account to the `usbtmc` group before you can access the instrument using EEZ Studio. Connect your instrument with a USB cable and turn it on. Wait until booting is complete. Now check the instrument group name by entering the following command:

```
ls -l /dev/usbtmc*
```

In case it is *root*, enter the command:

```
sudo groupadd usbtmc
```

Now, add your account (<username>) to the group:

```
sudo usermod -a -G usbtmc <username>
```

A reboot is required. After that, the *gid* of `/dev/usbtmc0` should be set to `usbtmc` and you are ready to use your instrument via USB-TMC interface.

### C3.8. FAQ

**Q:** Where is the database file by default?

**A:** Depending on the operating system, it can be:

- **Linux:** `~/.config/eezstudio/storage.db`
- **Mac:** `~/Library/Application\ Support/eezstudio/storage.db`
- **Windows:** `%appdata%\eezstudio\storage.db`

The default created database as well as its location can be changed later through the options in the *Settings* section of EEZ Studio.

**Q:** Where are the IEXTs (Instrument EXTensions) used to access T&M instruments stored?

**A:** Depending on the operating system, it can be:

- **Linux:** `~/.config/eezstudio/extensions`
- **Mac:** `~/Library/Application\ Support/eezstudio/extensions`
- **Windows:** `%appdata%\eezstudio\extensions`

## C4. Key Features

### C4.1. General

- Modern and attractive UI/UX developed in [Electron](#)
- Light / Dark theme
- Multi-tab support for faster navigation
- Cross-platform run-time (Linux, Windows, macOS)
- Modular design based on plug-ins that can be added/removed depends of scope of the work
- Source/Version control integration ([GitHub](#) and [gitea.io](#))
- Open source project

### C4.2. EEZ Studio Project

- Modular visual development environment for rich embedded GUI (small display/limited resources) and desktop GUI
- *EEZ Flow*, low-code flowchart programming for both rapid prototyping and creation of complex applications
- [LVGL](#) (Light and Versatile Graphics Library) support
- Support for unlimited number of Color Themes, Widget styles, user created Widgets and Actions
- Adding new functionality using Project extensions
- Generate C++ code for embedded GUI functionality that can be directly included in [STM32CubeIDE](#) for EEZ BB3 and other STM32 target platforms or [Arduino IDE](#) for EEZ H24005 and other Arduino compatible target platforms
- *Instrument definition file* (IDF) builder with context sensitive SCPI commands help (based on Keysight's [Offline Command Expert command set](#) XML structure) suitable for EEZ Studio *Instrument* and [Keysight Command Expert](#)
- SCPI command help generator based on bookmarked HTML generated directly from .odt file using [EEZ WebPublish](#) extension for OpenOffice/LibreOffice.
- Project templates (using giteo.io repositories) and comparison of projects
- Drag&drop editor for creating instrument's desktop dashboard (for remote control and management)

### C4.3. EEZ Studio Instrument

- Dynamic environment where multiple instruments can be configured and easily accessed
- Session oriented interaction with each SCPI instrument
- Serial (via USB), Ethernet and VISA (via free [R&S@VISA](#)) T&M instrument interfaces support
- Direct import of EEZ Studio generated IDFs and Keysight's Offline Command Expert command sets
- IEXT (Instrument EXTension) catalog with growing number of supported instruments (Rigol, Siglent, Keysight, etc.)
- History of all activities with search/content filtering
- Quick navigation via calendar ("heatmap") or sessions list view
- Shortcuts (hotkeys and buttons) that can be user defined or come predefined from imported IDF. The shortcut can contain single or sequence of SCPI commands or Javascript code.
- Javascript code for task automation (e.g. logfile, or programming list upload/download, etc.) can be also assigned to the shortcut
- SCPI commands context sensitive help with search
- File upload (instrument to PC) with image preview (e.g. screenshots)
- File download (PC to instrument) automation for transferring instrument profiles
- Simple arbitrary waveform editor (envelope and table mode)
- Displaying measurement data as graphs
- FFT analysis, harmonics and simple math functions (Period, Frequency, Min, Max, Peak-to-Peak, Average)
- Export graphs as .CSV file



## C5. Menu options and Settings

### C5.1. Home page

After starting EEZ Studio, the home page is displayed, which is actually the *Home* tab that is always present (it cannot be hidden). *Main tabs* section (1) allows easy navigation between multiple open projects, instruments as well as *Extension Manager* and *Settings* sections (Fig. 3).

The main sections of EEZ Studio are *Extension Manager*, *Settings* which are accessible from the *Main option bar* (2), while the *Projects* (3) and *Instruments* (4) sections are positioned below and have their own option bars whose options when selected also appear in the *Main tabs* section.

The *Projects* section will be described in detail in chapters started with prefix P (i.e. P.1, P.2, ...), and the *Instruments* section in chapters started with prefix I.

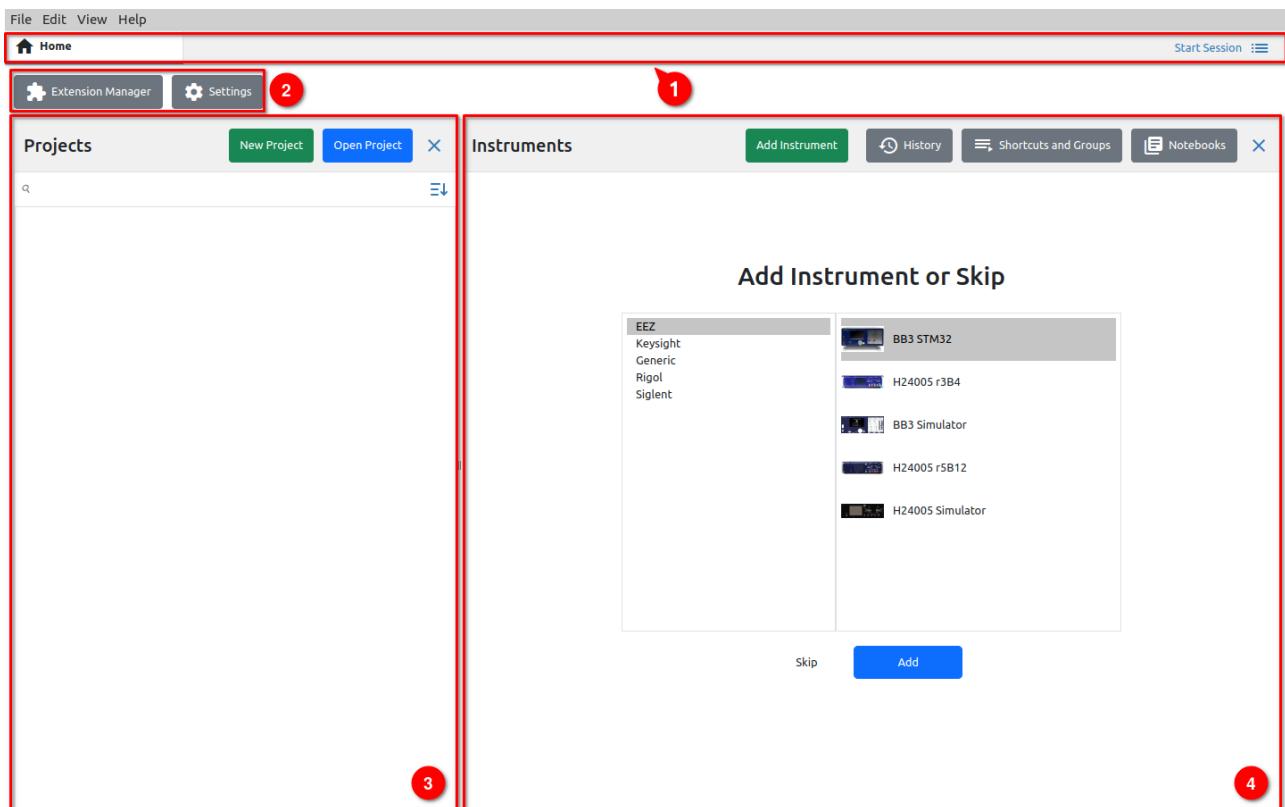


Fig. 3: Home page

### C5.2. Menu options

Menu options available from all main sections of EEZ Studio are listed below.

#### C5.2.1. File

| Option                          | Shortcut         | Description  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--|
| New project...                  | CTRL + N         | Creates a new project.   |
| Add instrument...               | ALT + CTRL + N   | Adds an instrument to the EEZ Studio workbench that can be controlled. |
| New Window                      | CTRL + SHIFT + N | Opens a new copy of the window.  |
| Open...                         | CTRL + O         | Opens an existing project.   |
| Open Recent                     | -                | List of recently opened projects.                                      |
| Import Instrument Definition... | -                | Import IEXT (Instrument EXTension) file.                               |
| Save                            | CTRL + S         | Saving project files.  |

**Exit** - EEZ Studio shutdown.

### C5.2.2. Edit

| Option            | Shortcut | Description                   |
|-------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Undo</i>       | CTRL + Z | Undo previous action.         |
| <i>Redo</i>       | CTRL + Y | Redo previous action.         |
| <i>Cut</i>        | CTRL + X | Move content to Clipboard.    |
| <i>Copy</i>       | CTRL + C | Copy content to Clipboard.    |
| <i>Paste</i>      | CTRL + V | Paste content from Clipboard. |
| <i>Delete</i>     | DEL      | Delete selected content.      |
| <i>Select All</i> | CTRL + A | Select all content.           |

### C5.2.3. View

| Option                        | Shortcut         | Description   |
|-------------------------------|------------------|---|
| <i>Home</i>                   | -                | Return to the <i>Home</i> tab.  |
| <i>History</i>                | -                | Opening the Instrument's <i>History</i> tab.  |
| <i>Shortcuts and Groups</i>   | -                | Opening the Instrument's <i>Shortcuts and Groups</i> tab.   |
| <i>Notebooks</i>              | -                | Opening the Instrument's <i>Notebooks</i> tab.  |
| <i>Extension Manager</i>      | -                | Opening the Instrument's <i>Extension Manager</i> tab.  |
| <i>Settings</i>               | -                | Opening the <i>Settings</i> tab (Fig. 4).   |
| <i>Toggle Full Screen</i>     | F11              | View EEZ Studio in full screen (select F11 again to restore).   |
| <i>Toggle Developer Tools</i> | CTRL + SHIFT + I | Opening the developer tools in the right part of the window.  |
| <i>Switch to Dark Theme</i>   | CTRL + SHIFT + T | Toggle between Light and Dark theme.  |
| <i>Zoom In</i>                | CTRL + +         | Zoom in (enlargement) of all screen elements.<br>On some Linux distributions you will need to use CTRL + SHIFT + + as a shortcut. |
| <i>Zoom Out</i>               | CTRL + -         | Zoom out (reduction) of all screen elements.  |
| <i>Reset Zoom</i>             | CTRL + 0         | Returning the zoom to the default level.  |
| <i>Reload</i>                 | -                | Reload all content.   |

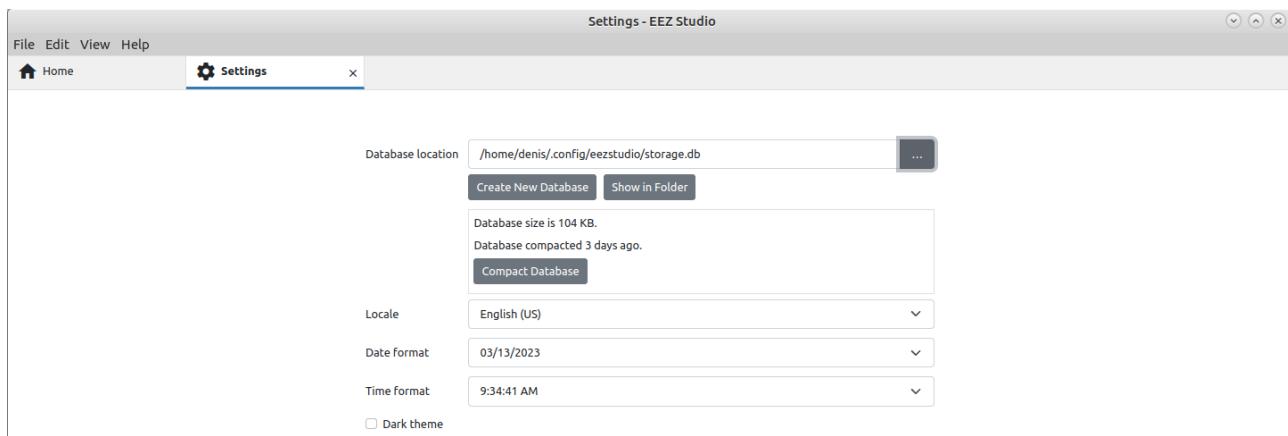


Fig. 4: Settings tab

#### Database location

A database is used to store the data collected in communication with the instruments. An empty base

is created at first launch and its location can be seen here. You can also change the location here to one of the existing databases (backup, imported from another EEZ Studio, etc.).

*Changing the parameters of the database requires a restart of EEZ Studio. The Restart button will be displayed in the lower right corner.*

### Create New Database

Creating a new database with the name and location you specified.

### Show in Folder

View the folder where the database is located.

### Locale

Defines the date and time formats for the selected country.

*Changing the Locale requires a restart of EEZ Studio. The Restart button will be displayed in the lower right corner.*

### Date format

Display format of all date values.

### Time format

Display format of all time values.

### Dark theme

Toggle between Light and Dark theme (same as shortcut CTRL + SHIFT + T).

## C5.2.4. Help

| Option | Shortcut | Description  |
|--------|----------|--|
| About  | -        | Opens the EEZ Studio version information (Fig. 5). |

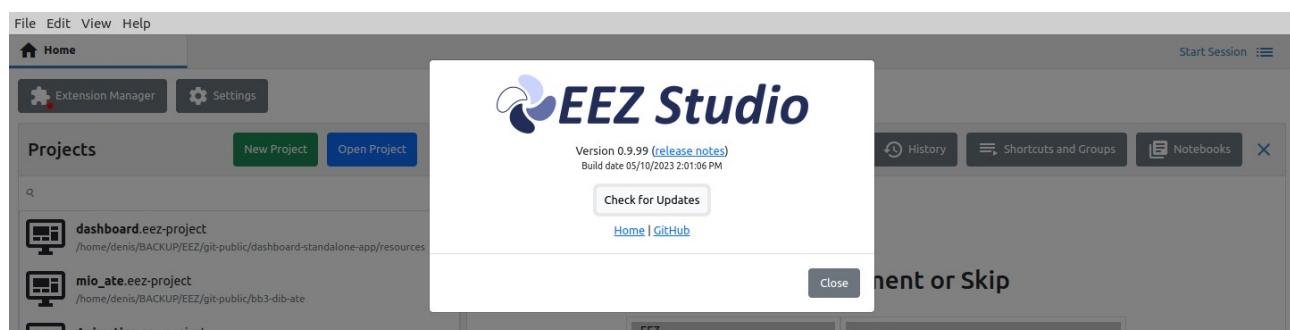


Fig. 5: About page

### Check for Updates

This function requires an internet connection in order for EEZ Studio to connect to the GitHub repository and check for a newer version than the one installed.

This function does not take into account versions that have a pre-release status, but only released versions.

### Home

Opens the home page of the Envox official site (requires internet browser installed).

### Github

Opens Envox's GitHub home page (requires internet browser installed).

*EEZ Studio  
Project*

## Table of Contents

|   |      |
|---|------|
| EEZ Studio Project.....   | P.1  |
| P1. Home page project sections.....                             | P.5  |
| P1.1. EEZ Studio project types.....                             | P.5  |
| P1.2. Create new project.....                                   | P.6  |
| P1.3. Project basic settings.....                               | P.7  |
| P1.4. Additional steps for creating EEZ BB3 projects.....       | P.7  |
| P2. Project editor overview.....                                | P.11 |
| P2.1. Project editor workspace.....                             | P.11 |
| P2.2. Display of the page in the editor.....                    | P.12 |
| P2.3. Panel moving and docking.....                             | P.12 |
| P2.4. Border tabssets.....                                      | P.14 |
| P3. Project editor modes.....                                   | P.15 |
| P3.1. Toolbar overview.....                                     | P.15 |
| P3.2. Toolbar in Edit mode.....                                 | P.16 |
| P3.3. Feature buttons.....                                      | P.21 |
| P4. Project editor panels.....                                  | P.23 |
| P4.1. Panel items.....  | P.23 |
| P4.2. Right-click menu.....                                     | P.24 |
| P4.3. Edit mode panels overview.....                            | P.25 |
| P4.3.1. Search and Replace.....                                 | P.26 |
| P4.3.2. Find and Replace.....                                   | P.26 |
| P4.4. Debug mode panels overview.....                           | P.27 |
| P5. Project editors/viewers.....                                | P.29 |
| P5.1. Editors.....  | P.29 |
| P5.1.1. Page editor.....  | P.29 |
| P5.1.2. User Actions.....                                       | P.29 |
| P5.1.3. User Widgets.....                                       | P.30 |
| P5.1.4. Font editor.....  | P.30 |
| P5.1.5. Shortcuts (EEZ-GUI only).....                           | P.31 |
| P5.1.6. MicroPython (EEZ BB3 only).....                         | P.31 |
| P5.1.7. Readme.....   | P.31 |
| P5.1.8. Settings.....   | P.32 |
| P5.2. Viewers.....  | P.33 |
| P5.2.1. Page viewer.....  | P.33 |
| P5.2.2. Action viewer.....                                      | P.34 |
| P6. EEZ Flow.....   | P.35 |
| P6.1. EEZ Flow basic concepts.....                              | P.35 |
| P6.2. Flow execution.....                                       | P.36 |
| P6.3. Flow examples.....  | P.38 |
| P7. Project editing.....  | P.39 |
| P7.1.1. Connecting Flow components.....                         | P.42 |
| P7.1.2. Copy & Paste between two projects.....                  | P.44 |
| P7.2. Working with Widgets.....                                 | P.45 |
| P7.2.1. Widget component's items.....                           | P.45 |
| P7.2.2. Creating a User Widget.....                             | P.46 |
| P7.3. Working with Actions.....                                 | P.48 |
| P7.3.1. Action component's items.....                           | P.49 |
| P7.3.2. Creating a User Action.....                             | P.49 |
| P8. Variables.....  | P.51 |
| P8.1. Variables usage in the project with EEZ Flow enabled..... | P.52 |

|  |      |
|--|------|
| P8.2. Variable types.....                    | P.53 |
| P8.2.1. Basic/Primitive types.....           | P.53 |
| P8.2.2. Structures.....                      | P.53 |
| P8.2.3. Enums.....                           | P.53 |
| P8.2.4. Objects.....                         | P.53 |
| P8.2.5. Arrays.....                          | P.53 |
| P8.2.6. Expressions.....                     | P.53 |
| P8.2.7. Literals.....                        | P.54 |
| P8.2.8. Binary Operators.....                | P.54 |
| Addition +.....                              | P.54 |
| Subtraction -.....                           | P.55 |
| Multiplication * .....                       | P.55 |
| Division /.....                              | P.55 |
| Remainder %.....                             | P.55 |
| Left shift <<.....                           | P.55 |
| Right shift >>.....                          | P.56 |
| Binary AND &.....                            | P.56 |
| Binary OR  .....                             | P.56 |
| Binary XOR ^.....                            | P.56 |
| P8.2.9. Logical operators.....               | P.56 |
| P8.2.10. Unary operators.....                | P.56 |
| P8.2.11. Conditional (ternary) operator..... | P.57 |
| P8.3. Functions.....                         | P.57 |
| P8.3.1. System.....                          | P.57 |
| System.getTick.....                          | P.57 |
| P8.3.2. Flow.....                            | P.57 |
| Flow.index.....                              | P.57 |
| Flow.isPageActive.....                       | P.57 |
| Flow.pageTimelinePosition.....               | P.57 |
| Flow.makeValue.....                          | P.57 |
| Flow.makeArrayValue.....                     | P.58 |
| Flow.languages.....                          | P.58 |
| Flow.translate.....                          | P.58 |
| Flow.parseInteger.....                       | P.58 |
| Flow.parseFloat.....                         | P.58 |
| Flow.parseDouble.....                        | P.59 |
| P8.3.3. Date.....                            | P.59 |
| Date.now.....                                | P.59 |
| Date.toString.....                           | P.59 |
| Date.toLocaleString.....                     | P.59 |
| Date.fromString.....                         | P.59 |
| Date.getYear.....                            | P.60 |
| Date.getMonth.....                           | P.60 |
| Date.getDay.....                             | P.60 |
| Date.getHours.....                           | P.60 |
| Date.getMinutes.....                         | P.60 |
| Date.getSeconds.....                         | P.60 |
| Date.getMilliseconds.....                    | P.61 |
| Date.make.....                               | P.61 |
| P8.3.4. Math.....                            | P.61 |
| Math.sin.....                                | P.61 |
| Math.cos.....                                | P.61 |
| Math.pow.....                                | P.62 |
| Math.log.....                                | P.62 |
| Math.log10.....                              | P.62 |
| Math.abs.....                                | P.62 |
| Math.floor.....                              | P.62 |
| Math.ceil.....                               | P.63 |
| Math.round.....                              | P.63 |
| Math.min.....                                | P.63 |
| Math.max.....                                | P.63 |

|  |      |
|--|------|
| P8.3.5. String.....  | P.63 |
| String.length.....   | P.63 |
| String.substring.....  | P.64 |
| String.find.....   | P.64 |
| String.padStart.....   | P.64 |
| String.split.....  | P.64 |
| P8.3.6. Array.....   | P.65 |
| Array.length.....  | P.65 |
| Array.slice.....   | P.65 |
| Array.allocate.....  | P.65 |
| Array.append.....  | P.65 |
| Array.insert.....  | P.65 |
| Array.remove.....  | P.66 |
| Array.clone.....   | P.66 |
| P8.3.7. LVGL.....  | P.66 |
| LVGL.MeterTickIndex.....   | P.66 |
| P8.4. Expression Builder.....  | P.66 |
| P9. Styles and Color themes.....                                     | P.69 |
| P9.1. Overview.....  | P.69 |
| P9.2. Style properties.....  | P.69 |
| P9.3. Project Styles.....  | P.70 |
| P9.3.1. Creating a new Style.....                                    | P.71 |
| P9.4. Style hierarchy.....   | P.71 |
| P9.4.1. Setting the Style attribute color from the palette.....      | P.72 |
| P9.4.2. Setting the Style attribute color using the Color theme..... | P.73 |
| P9.5. Style attributes.....  | P.74 |
| P9.5.1. EEZ-GUI project.....   | P.74 |
| P9.5.2. Dashboard project.....                                       | P.75 |
| P9.5.3. LVGL project.....  | P.76 |
| P9.5.4. Inheriting local Style attributes.....                       | P.78 |

## P1.Home page project sections

One of the important features of EEZ Studio is that it enables the creation of projects for different target platforms using different technologies, which will be described below. The *Projects* section of the home page is shown in Fig. 1. which displays a searchable Recent Project List (RPL).

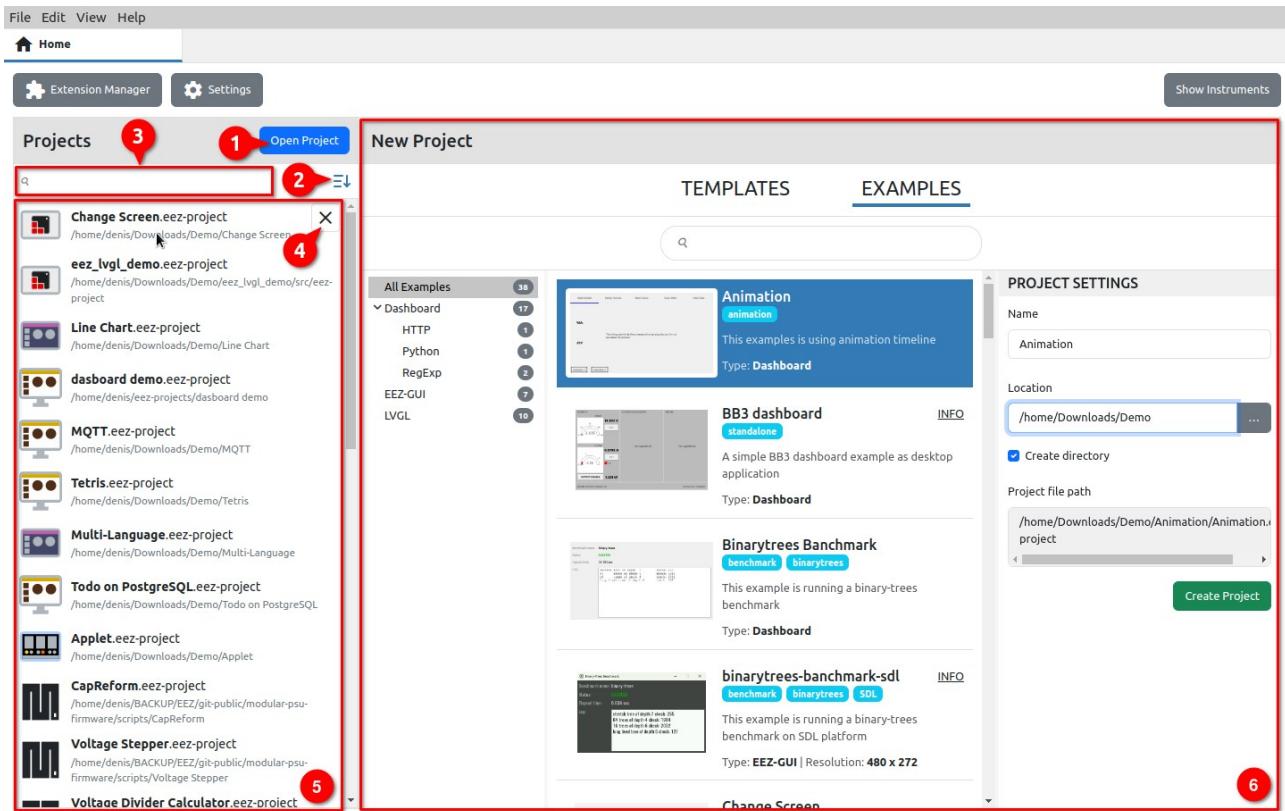


Fig. 1: Home page project options

### # Option

1 *Open project*

### Description

Opening an existing project (will be added to RPL after successful loading).

2 *RPL sort order*

Sorting order of projects in RPL: It can be *Show most recent first* or *Sort alphabetically*.

3 *Search RPL*

RPL search by project name.

4 *Remove from RPL*

Removing the project from RPL.

5 *Recent Project List (RPL)*

List of all successfully loaded projects after the first run.

6 *New project*

Creating a new project.

## P1.1.EEZ Studio project types

EEZ Studio offers the creation of the following project types:

- **Dashboard** – desktop application. GUI applications can be quickly and easily created thanks to the drag & drop of available widgets and the import of multiple fonts and ready-made bitmaps prepared by the designer. The animation editor allows adding simple animations to the desired sections of the page or navigation between pages. Finally, the flowchart method of defining program logic instead of programming in one of the programming languages will further speed up prototyping and creation of the final application. The implemented debugger will shorten the application development process and help in more efficient error detection.
- **EEZ-GUI** – embedded GUI application that uses the EEZ-GUI framework. This is a native EEZ Studio framework that was initially developed to speed up and simplify embedded GUI development for [EEZ H24005](#) and [EEZ BB3](#) firmware.
- **LVGL** – embedded GUI application that uses LVGL (Light and Versatile Graphics Library)

framework. LVGL is a popular open source project that supports a large number of target platforms. For more information visit <https://lvgl.io/>

- **Applet** – GUI application that can be run on EEZ BB3. Program logic is created using EEZ Flow (flowchart-based programming).
- **MicroPython script** – GUI application that can be run on EEZ BB3. Program logic is created using MicroPython scripting.
- **Templates from gitea repository** – Completed projects located in the gitea.io repository (mostly based on the EEZ-GUI framework). They can be used as a starting point for creating new projects.
- **Empty** – Creating an empty project for advanced users who want to configure everything themselves from the start.

## P1.2. Create new project

Creating a new dialog is possible from the New Project section, which is displayed to the right of the *Recent Project List* (Fig. 3). If the Instruments section is also enabled on the home page, *New project* will be displayed as a button and a new dialog box will open for selecting a project from the offered Templates and Examples. (Fig. 2).

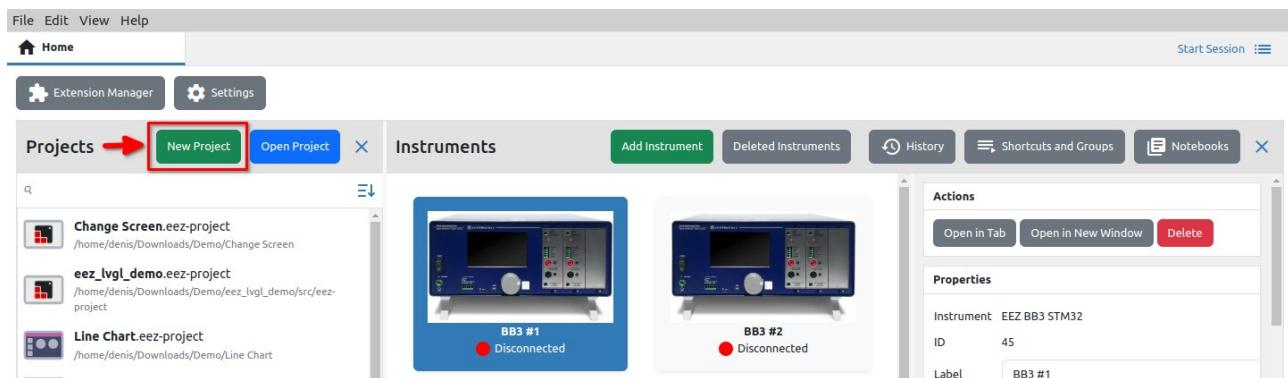


Fig. 2: New project as button when the Instruments section is also enabled

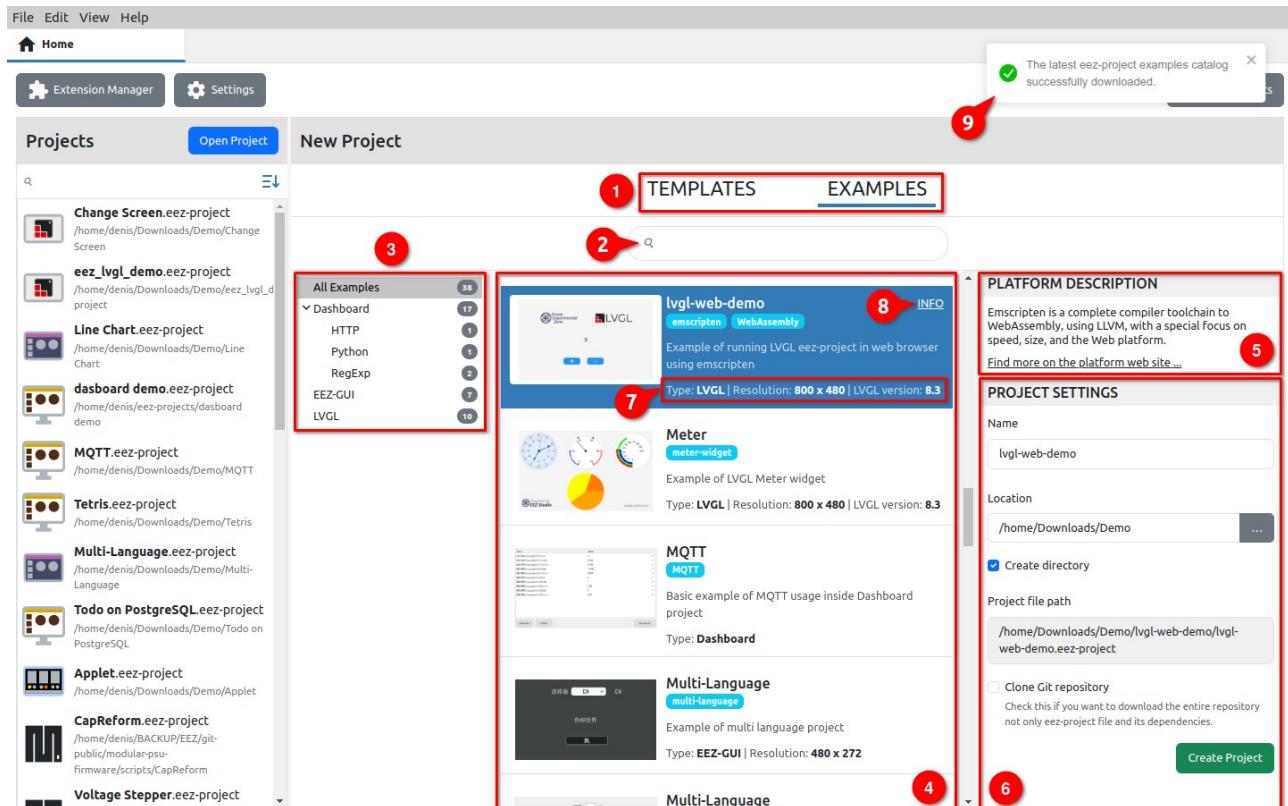


Fig. 3: Create new project

| # | Option                            | Description  |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | <i>Example category selection</i> | Examples are listed in two categories: project Templates contain the basic configuration for the selected type of project, while project Examples represent a functional application that can contain multiple Pages with User Actions and User Widgets.   |
| 2 | <i>Search</i>                     | Search by project name.  |
| 3 | <i>Project list</i>               | List of all projects within the selected category, grouped into expandable sublists.<br>If there are new examples added since the last run, the <i>New examples</i> category will appear at the top of the list.   |
| 4 | <i>Project selector</i>           | Project selector from the currently selected subgroup.<br>By navigating through the list, the Project settings are displayed on the right. Positioning the cursor on the project thumbnail changes the cursor icon, and clicking on it enlarges the image. |
| 5 | <i>Platform description</i>       | When present, it provides a description of the target platform for which the project is intended, as well as a link to an external website with additional information about the platform.   |
| 6 | <i>Project settings</i>           | Project basic parameters (see below).  |
| 7 | <i>Project details</i>            | Basic information about the project: type, screen size and, in the case of an LVGL project, the version of the library used.   |
| 8 | <i>Info</i>                       | If the project has a Git repository, this link will appear that takes you to the repository home page.   |
| 9 | <i>Examples catalog info</i>      | At the start, EEZ Studio checks whether there are changes in the example repository, and if it finds them, it displays this message after a successful download.   |

### P1.3. Project basic settings

#### Name

The name of the new project.

#### Location

The location where the project files will be stored.

#### Create directory

If selected, a subdirectory (at Location) with the name of the project will be created. This option is not available if the project is taken from a Git repository (in this case a new folder is always created).

#### Project file path

Information field (read-only) showing the resulting path in which the new project will be created.

#### Clone Git repository

When creating a new project from an Example sourced from a Git repository, the `.eez-project` file is always copied. Check this option if you want all other files from the repository to be copied.

#### Initialize as Git repository

Specifies whether the newly created project from the selected template will be immediately initialized as a Git repository. The option does not need to be checked if you do not use Git for source control.

### P1.4. Additional steps for creating EEZ BB3 projects

New *Applet* and *MicroPython script* projects require access to the EEZ BB3 firmware master project from which exported styles, fonts and themes are used to make the GUI of the newly created application compatible with the EEZ BB3 on which it will be executed.

The necessary EEZ BB3 master project can be downloaded from GitHub (Fig. 4) when creating a new

project or set a reference to a local copy of the repository (Fig. 5).

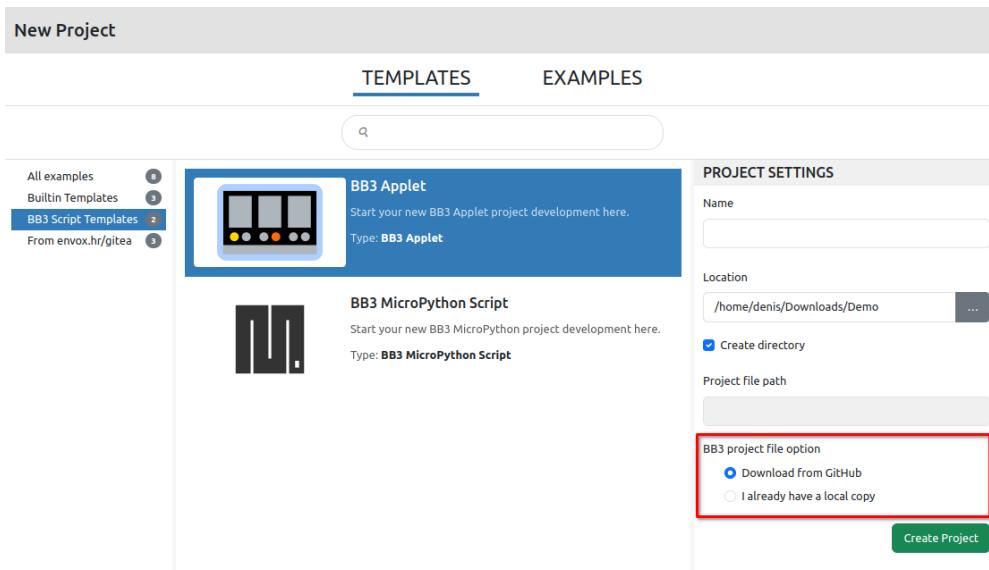


Fig. 4: EEZ BB3 applet new project additional option

When creating a *MicroPython script* project, it will be necessary to define which firmware version is used on the target EEZ BB3 in order to create the corresponding resource file during the build (Fig. 5).

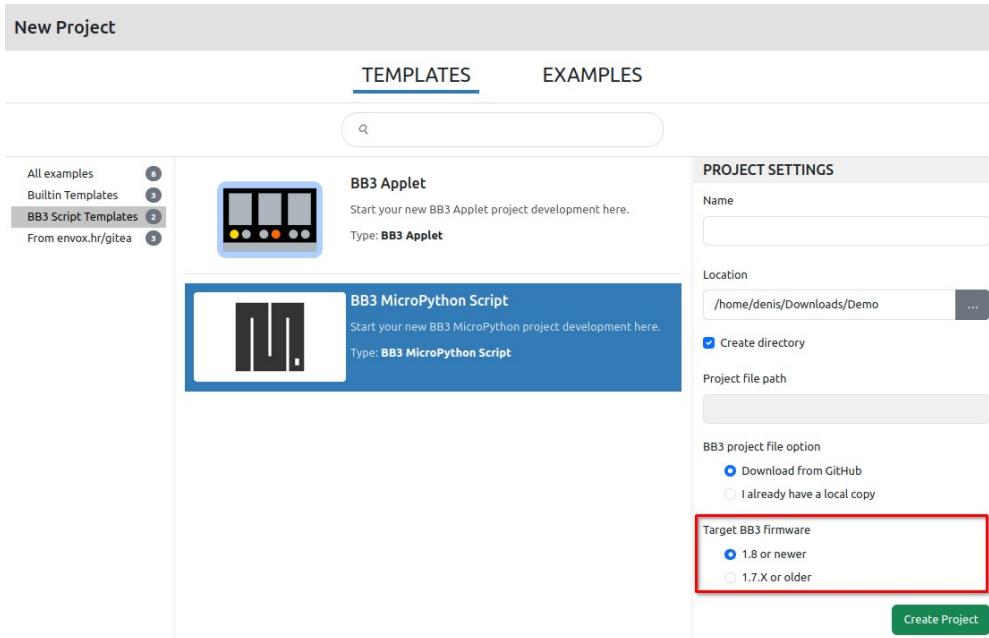


Fig. 5: EEZ BB3 MicroPython new project additional options

After all the basic parameters have been entered, the new project will be displayed in the project editor in *Edit* mode. Fig. 6 shows a new project for the *EEZ BB3 applet*. An overview of the project editor can be found in the next chapter.

The newly created project has the minimum required to be able to execute it in simulation (*Run* or *Debug* mode) or after build on the target platform.

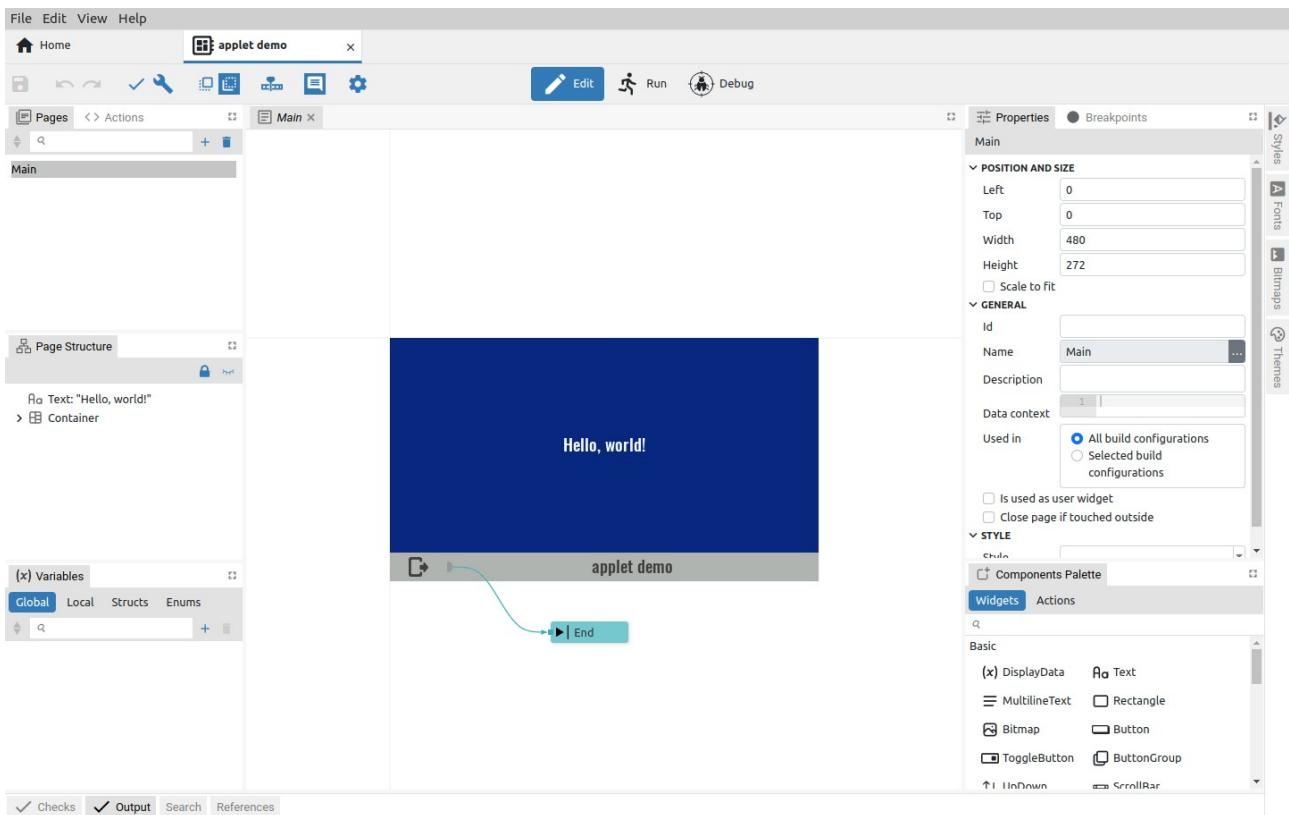


Fig. 6: Newly created project in Edit mode

The basic project settings set by the New project can be seen by clicking on the *Settings* option (1) when the project *Settings* will open in a new tab (2) as shown in Fig. 7.

There you can also see *Project features* that have been added and are mandatory, so the *Remove* option is disabled (3), added and can be removed (4) and others that have not yet been added (5).

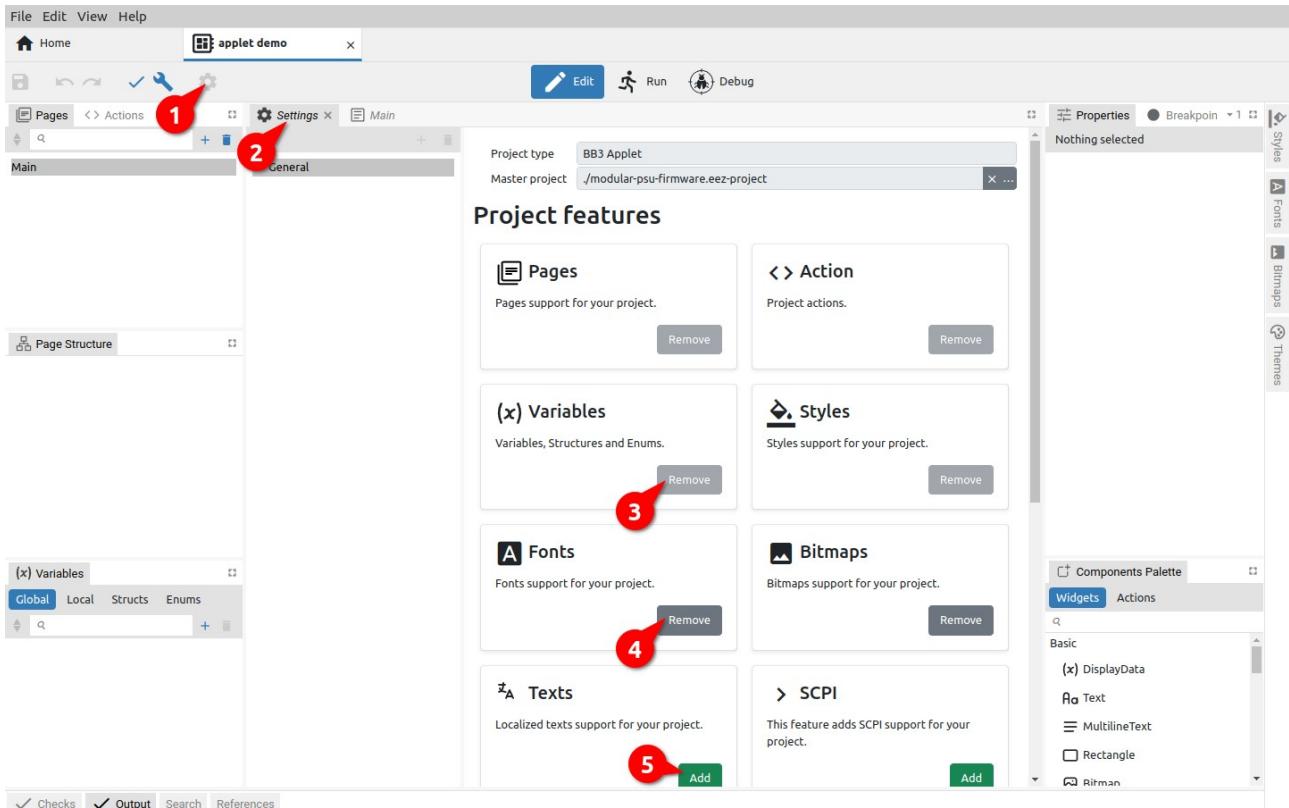


Fig. 7: Newly created project settings

## P2. Project editor overview

This chapter provides an overview of the basic elements and functions of the Project editor. Their detailed description and content is described in other chapters.

### P2.1. Project editor workspace

Fig. 8 shows a typical arrangement of Project editor elements. Thanks to its modern design, the Project editor offers users the freedom to rearrange them according to their own needs and taste.

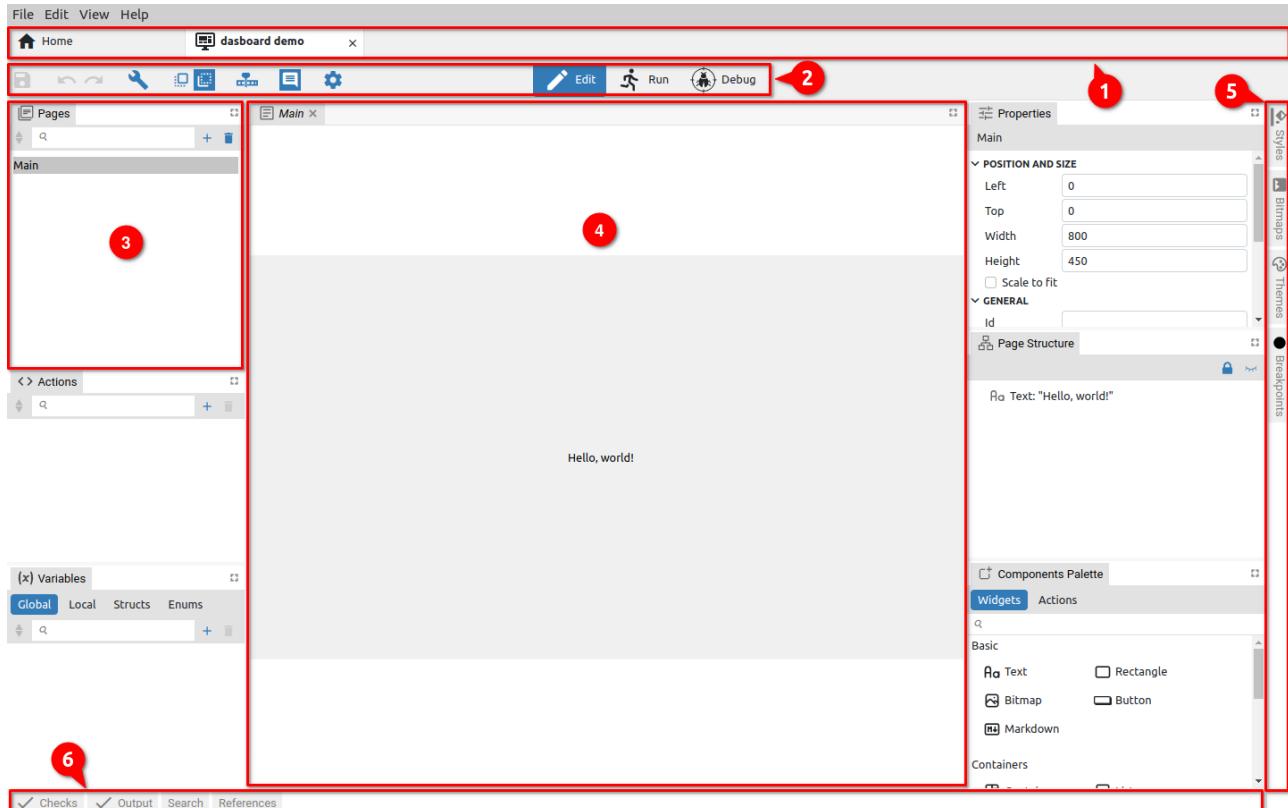


Fig. 8: Project editor sections

All elements of the project editor can be classified into three main groups:

- **Toolbar** – contains icons of basic editor functions, the number of which varies depending on the type of project.
- **Panel windows** – can contain groups of project elements, components and reports e.g. *Pages*, *Actions*, *Styles*, *Fonts*, *Bitmaps*, *Variables*, *Checks*, *Output* (*Build results*), *Search* and *References*. Panels can be grouped within a tabset when they are accessible via tabs labeled with their names.
- **Page editors/viewers** is used to display the page being edited (*Page editors* in Debug mode are *Page viewers* because then the content of the page cannot be edited).

Panels and editors can be grouped within one or more tabssets. Tabssets are dockable and can be placed in the workspace e.g. (3) and (4) or along borders e.g. (5) and (6). The elements of the project editor shown in Fig. 8 are explained below.

| # | Section / option | Description   |
|---|------------------|---|
| 1 | <i>Main tabs</i> | Allows easy navigation between multiple open projects (as well as other options that do not belong to the <i>Projects</i> section, i.e. instruments, etc.). |
| 2 | <i>Toolbar</i>   | List of the main functions of the Project editor and modes ( <i>Edit</i> , <i>Run</i> and <i>Debug</i> ).   |
| 3 | <i>Tabset</i>    | A dockable section that contains one or more panels.  |

#### 4 Editor tabset

The place where Pages and Actions are edited. Unlike Actions, Pages also contains GUI elements (Actions can only contain program logic created in EEZ Flow).

#### 5 Right border tabset

An example of a border tabset placed along the right border. By default, it contains panels for styles, bitmaps, themes and breakpoints.

#### 6 Bottom border tabset

An example of a border tabset placed along the bottom border. By default, it contains panels for error checking, build and search lists.

### P2.2. Display of the page in the editor

In Fig. 9 shows how it is possible to work with multiple editors. To display a page in the editor, click on the desired page (1). A new editor tab will appear, with the name of the selected page in italics (2). This indicates that the tab is not locked and if you choose another page from the list, it will replace the currently displayed one. If we want to lock the page, we will use the right click when the option *Keep Tab Open* (3) will appear. When the page is locked, its name will no longer be displayed in italics (4).

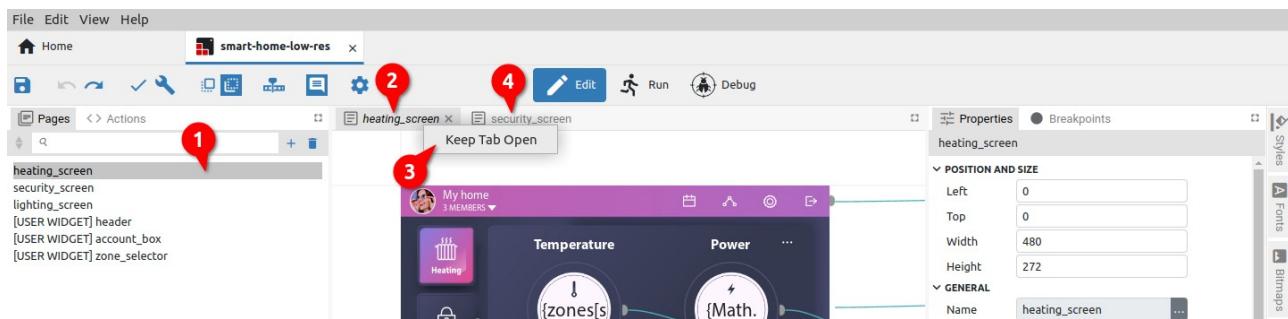


Fig. 9: Page editor tab locking

### P2.3. Panel moving and docking

Panels and editors can be freely positioned within the workspace or borders and grouped into tabsets.

The key difference between panels and editors is that panels cannot be closed/hidden, unlike editors that open and close as needed depending on how many pages we want to have in the workspace.

Below is an example of how to move the *Actions* panel to another tabset. To begin, click and hold the *Actions* tab (Fig. 10).

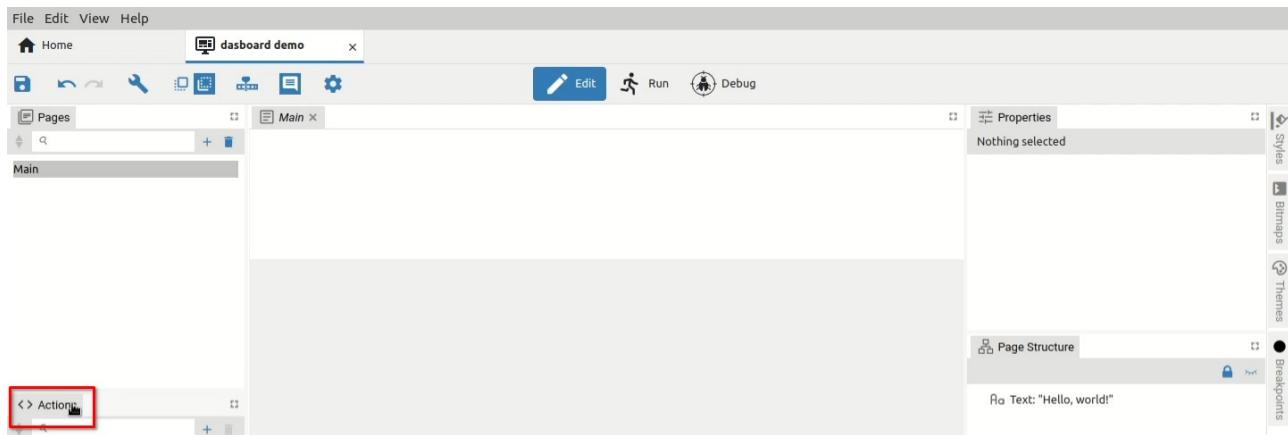


Fig. 10: Panel selection

The panel is now ready to move to another location. The cursor will change and marks will also appear on all four sides indicating the ability to dock into border tabs (Fig. 11).

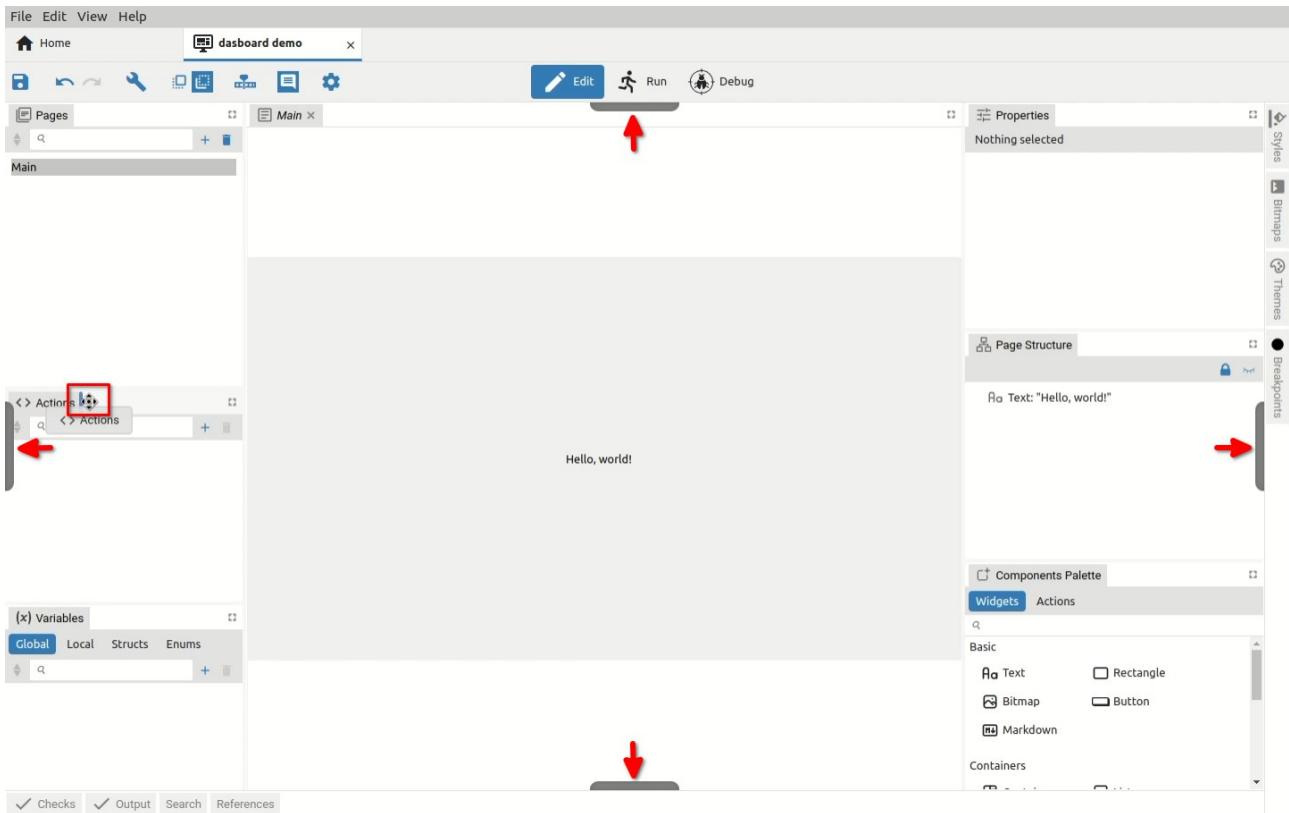


Fig. 11: Docking indicators for border tabs

Now we can choose where we want to dock the panel and whether we want it to become a new tab in the tabset or share the space occupied by an existing tabset. For example, if we want the selected panel to share horizontally the lower part of the space occupied by *Pages*, we will need to move the cursor to the lower part of the *Pages* panel when a rectangle will be displayed as in Fig. 12. Similarly, if we want the selected panel to divide vertically the right part of the space occupied by *Pages*, we will need to move the cursor to the right part of the *Pages* panel until a rectangle is displayed as in Fig. 13.

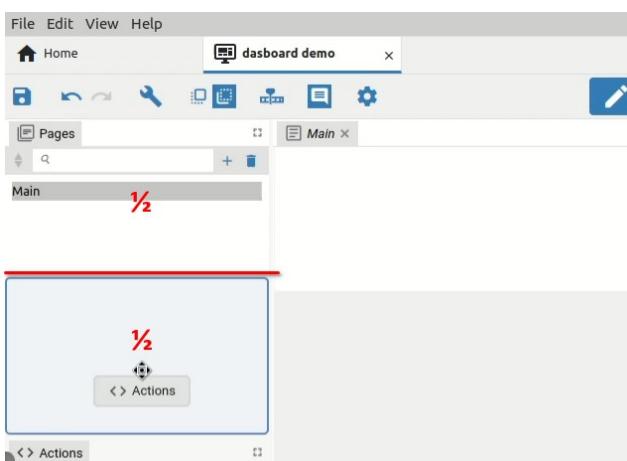


Fig. 12: Panel horizontal positioning

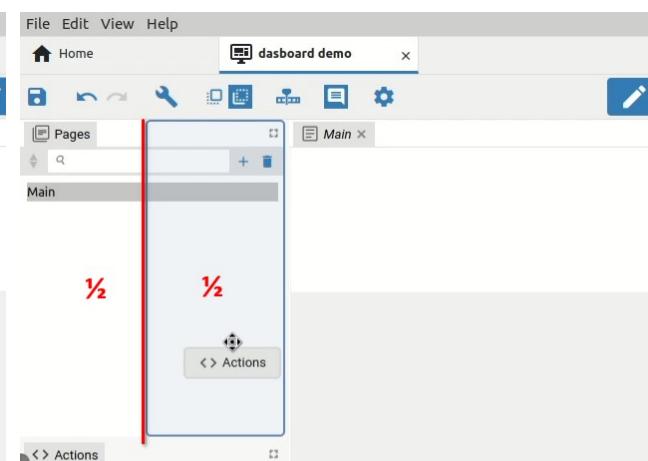


Fig. 13: Panel vertical positioning

The panel can also become a new tab within the existing tabset. This can be done in two ways: by moving the cursor next (left or right) to the existing tab in the tabset as shown in Fig. 14 or to place the cursor approximately in the middle of the existing tab so that a rectangle appears as in Fig. 15.

*Note: if we move the cursor closer to the edges of the existing tab, smaller rectangles will appear indicating that the space of the existing tab will be split as shown in Fig. 12 and Fig. 13.*

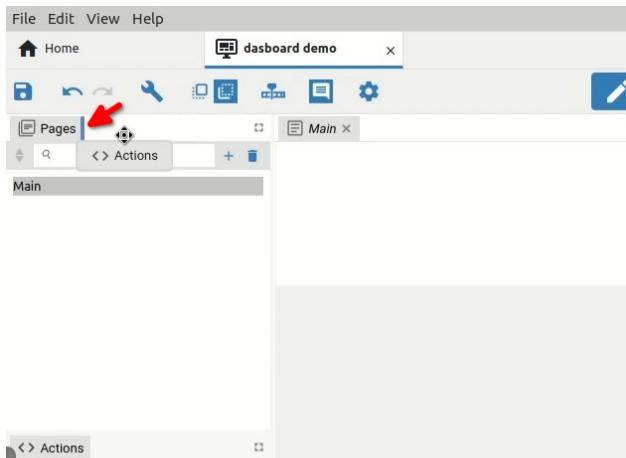


Fig. 14: Positioning in another tabset (1<sup>st</sup> method)

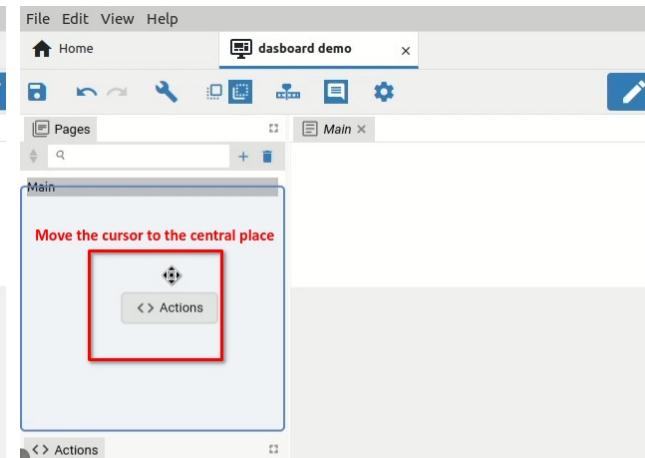


Fig. 15: Positioning in another tabset (2<sup>nd</sup> method)

Finally, when we have chosen where we want the selected panel to be displayed for docking, it will be necessary to release the mouse button. In our example, Actions will become a new tab in the tabset with Pages (Fig. 16).

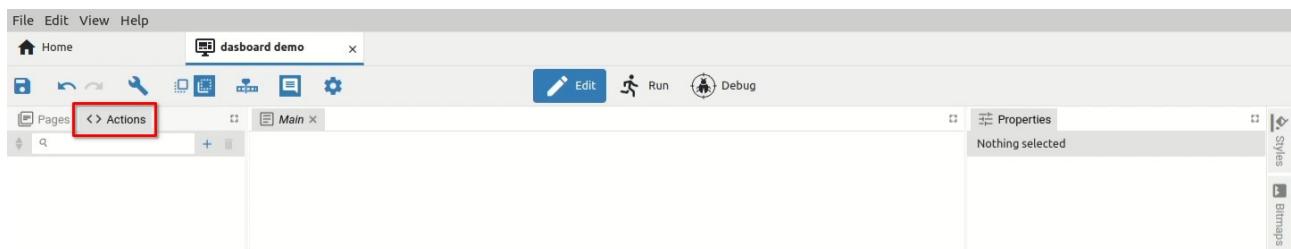


Fig. 16: Panel docking completed

#### P2.4. Border tabs

Panels from border tabssets, unlike panels in the workspace, are displayed by clicking the tab (Fig. 17) and closed by clicking the tab again. Only one panel within a border tabsset can be open at any time (Fig. 18).

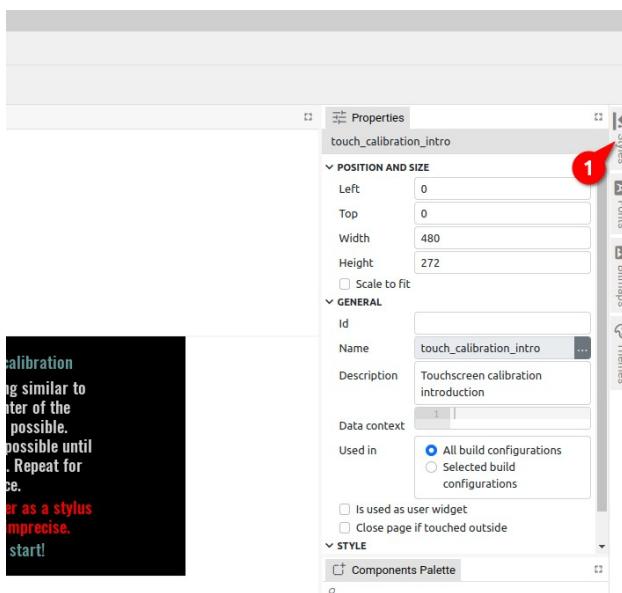


Fig. 17: Border tabs are closed

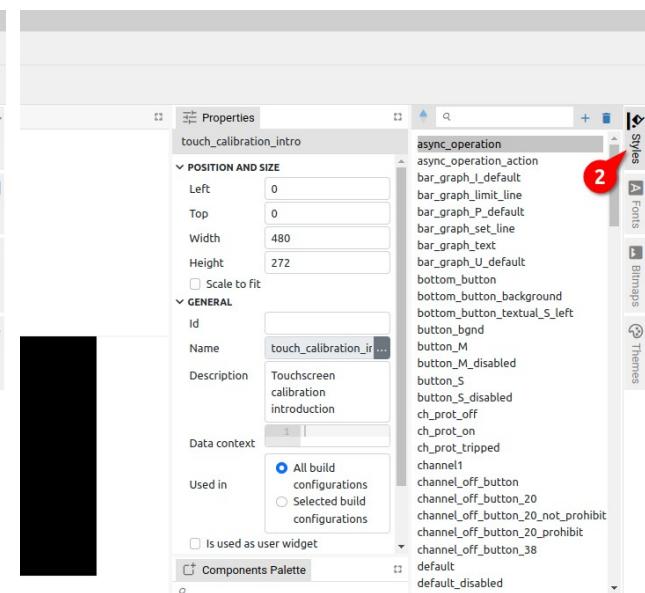


Fig. 18: The border tab is selected and opened

Panel docking is possible in Edit and Debug mode, but in Debug mode it is not possible to dock into border tabssets.

## P3. Project editor modes

Project editor has three modes: *Edit*, *Run* and *Debug*. The mode selection buttons (i.e. the Mode switcher) are located in the toolbar of the Project editor and will only be displayed if EEZ Flow is used in the project.

While the *Dashboard* project type includes EEZ Flow by default, for *EEZ-GUI* and *LVGL* projects it will be necessary to explicitly set whether or not to use EEZ Flow. To add EEZ Flow to such projects, use the *Flow support* option (Fig. 19).

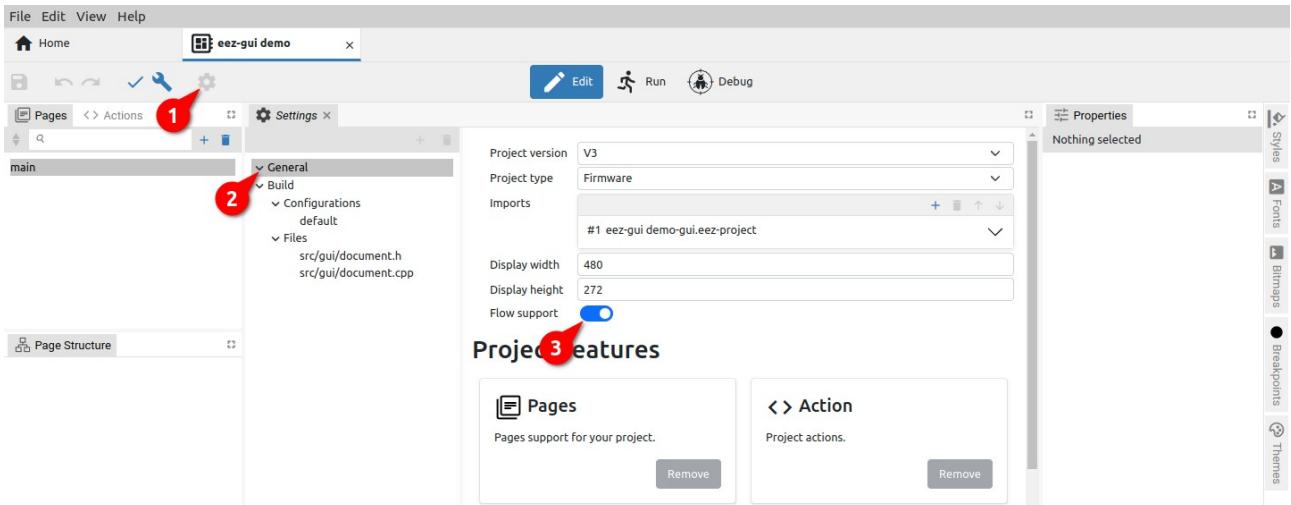


Fig. 19: Enabling EEZ Flow in project Settings

### P3.1. Toolbar overview

The appearance of the Toolbar depends on the Project editor mode. Certain options are common to all modes, while some depend not only on the current mode but also on the selected *Project features* in *Settings* or the use of global variables when their status will be displayed.

Fig. 20 shows the toolbar with all options displayed. Their availability in each mode is shown in Table 1.

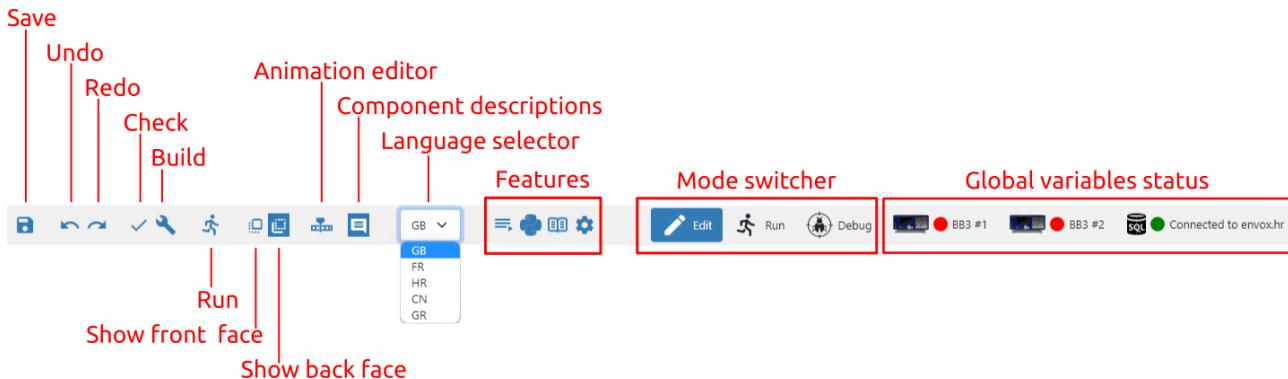


Fig. 20: Project toolbar (all options)

What editors are in *Edit* mode, viewers are in *Run* and *Debug* mode. So we have Page viewer (in *Run* and *Debug* mode) and Action viewer (*Debug* mode only). For example, page viewer displays the page in the same way as the editor, but editing is not possible.

When the Project editor is in *Run* mode, it displays only the toolbar and the active page viewer.

In *Run* and *Debug* mode, it is not possible to change the project, but only to monitor the execution of the project.

Statuses of global variables are present only in *Run* or *Debug* mode and if the project has at least one global variable of type *object*, e.g. *Instrument connection* or *PostgreSQL connection*. Status shows icon, connection state (connected / disconnected) and title. By clicking on the status of the global variable, you can e.g. change the connected instrument or PostgreSQL connection parameters.

| Function / Group                      | Edit | Run | Debug |
|---------------------------------------|------|-----|-------|
| Save                                  | ✓    |     |       |
| Undo                                  | ✓    |     |       |
| Redo                                  | ✓    |     |       |
| Check                                 | ✓    |     |       |
| Build                                 | ✓    |     |       |
| Run MicroPython Script (EEZ BB3 only) | ✓    |     |       |
| Show front face                       | ✓    |     | ✓     |
| Show back face                        | ✓    |     | ✓     |
| Show / Hide animation timeline editor | ✓    |     |       |
| Show / Hide component descriptions    | ✓    |     | ✓     |
| Language selector                     | ✓    |     |       |
| Features                              | ✓    |     |       |
| Mode switcher                         | ✓    | ✓   | ✓     |
| Global variables status               |      | ✓   | ✓     |

Table 1: Toolbar options in all modes

### P3.2. Toolbar in Edit mode

#### Undo / Redo

Undo / Redo recent editor Action. If any changes have been made to the project since the last save, a \* sign will appear in the project tab next to the name (Fig. 21).



Fig. 21: Indication of unsaved changes

#### Check

All project elements are checked without building the executable code. The Results are displayed in the *Output* panel (Fig. 22).

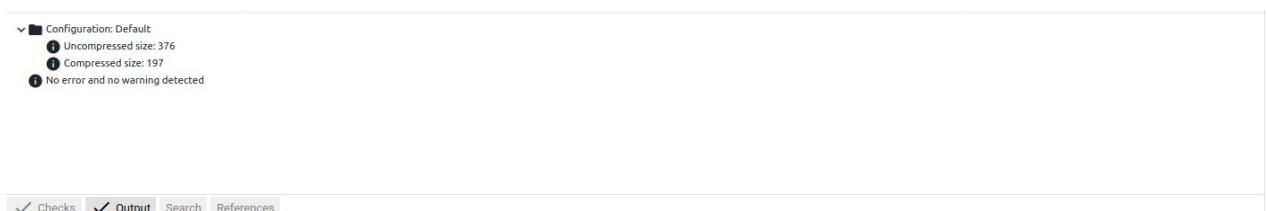


Fig. 22: Results of project checking

#### Build

Build the executable code after checking all the elements of the project. The results are displayed in the *Output* panel (Fig. 23).

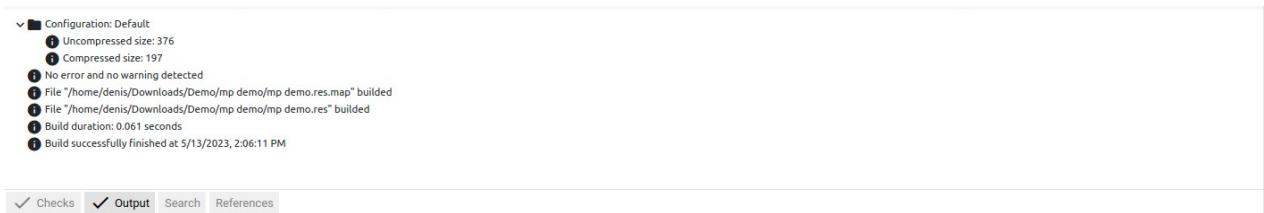


Fig. 23: Project build results

### Run MicroPython Script (EEZ BB3 only)

The option is available for a *MicroPython Script* type project that can be executed on an EEZ BB3 device. The *MicroPython* feature should also be selected in the project's general settings.

It starts the build of the project when the accompanying resource file (.res extension) is generated, which will be transferred together with the MicroPython script (.py extension) to the selected EEZ BB3 where it will be started.

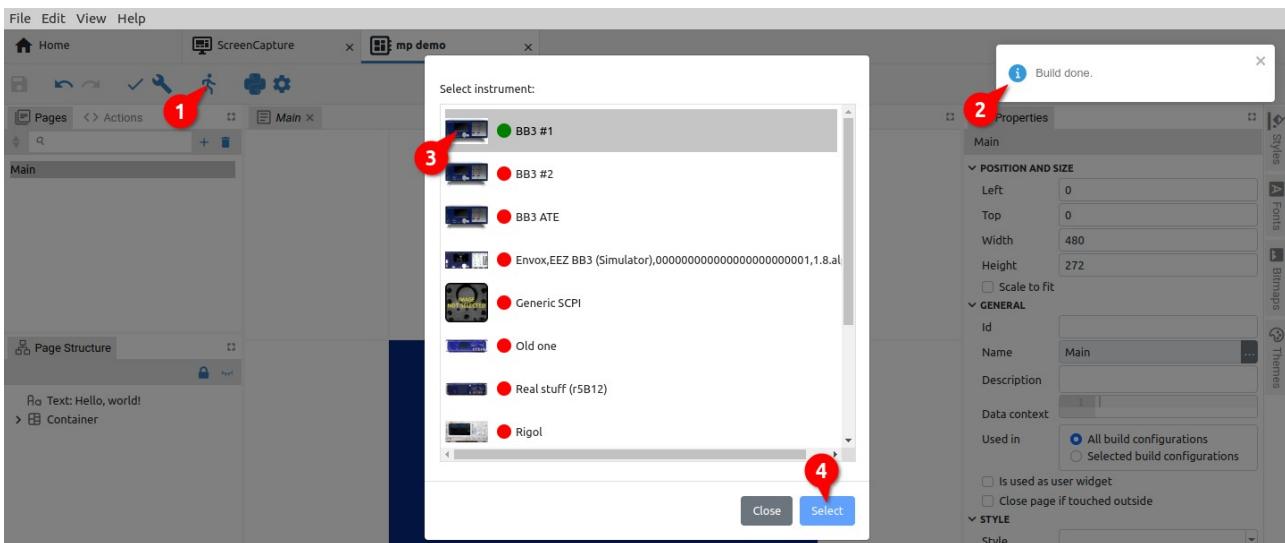


Fig. 24: Selection of target EEZ BB3 for project execution

In case there is no active connection with the selected EEZ BB3, an additional dialog box for establishing the connection will appear. For example in Fig. 25 the serial interface is selected.

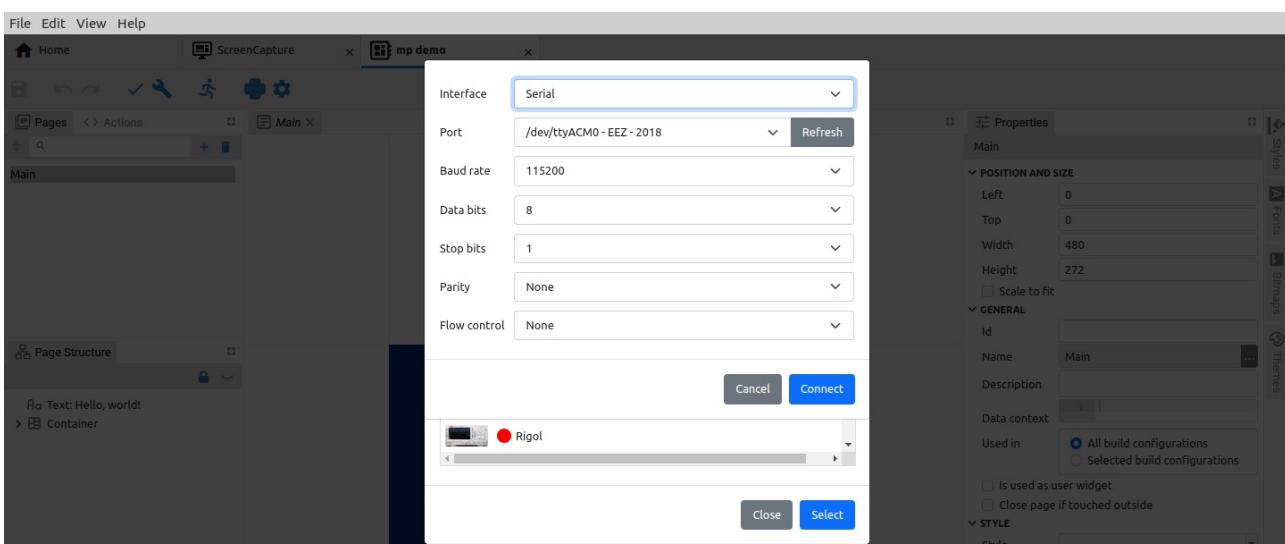


Fig. 25: Selection of target EEZ BB3 for project execution

Finally, after the project files (.py and .res) have been successfully transferred to the selected EEZ BB3, an indication will appear when the MicroPython script has been started (Fig. 26).



Fig. 26: Project execution indication

## Show front face

Shows only Widgets without Action components and lines in the page editor for better readability. This button is present if EEZ Flow is enabled in the project and if the page editor is in focus (Fig. 27).

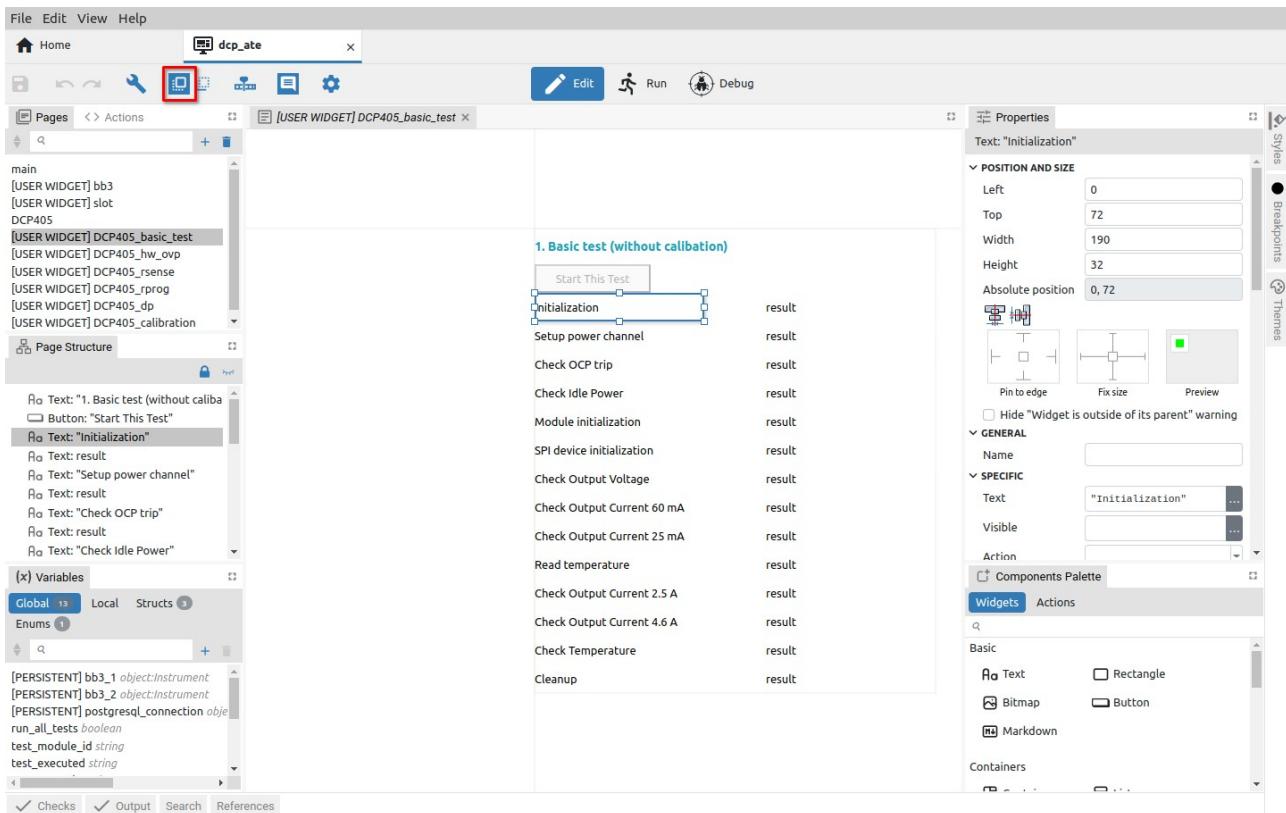


Fig. 27: Project page in front face view

## Show back face

Shows all components (both Widgets and Actions) and lines in the page editor. This button is present if Flow is enabled in the project and if the page editor is in focus (Fig. 28).

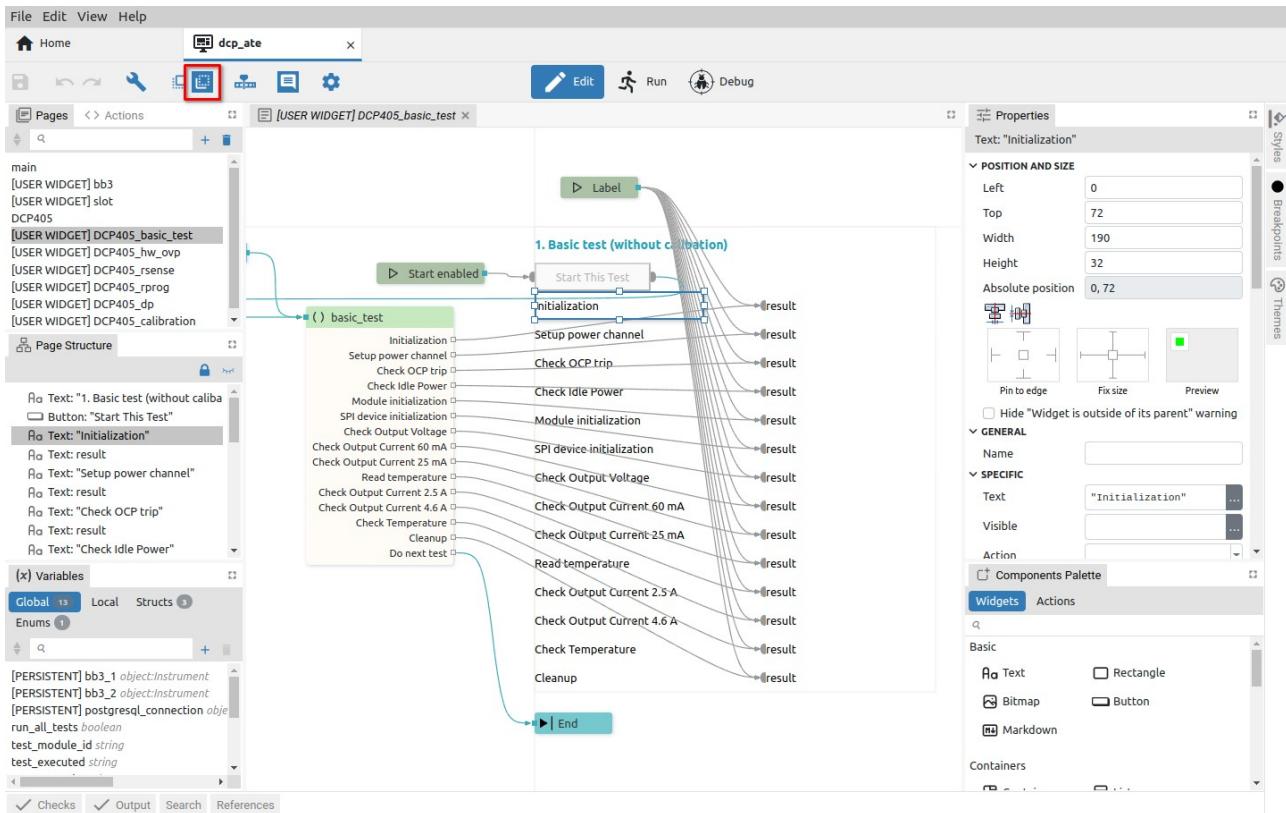


Fig. 28: Project page in back face view

### Show / Hide animation timeline editor

EEZ Flow supports animation of page content, for which the Animation timeline editor is used.

An icon in the toolbar to show and hide it will appear when the page editor is in focus. EEZ Flow should also be enabled in the general settings of the project (Fig. 15).

The animation timeline editor is displayed in the space below the page editor (Fig. 29).

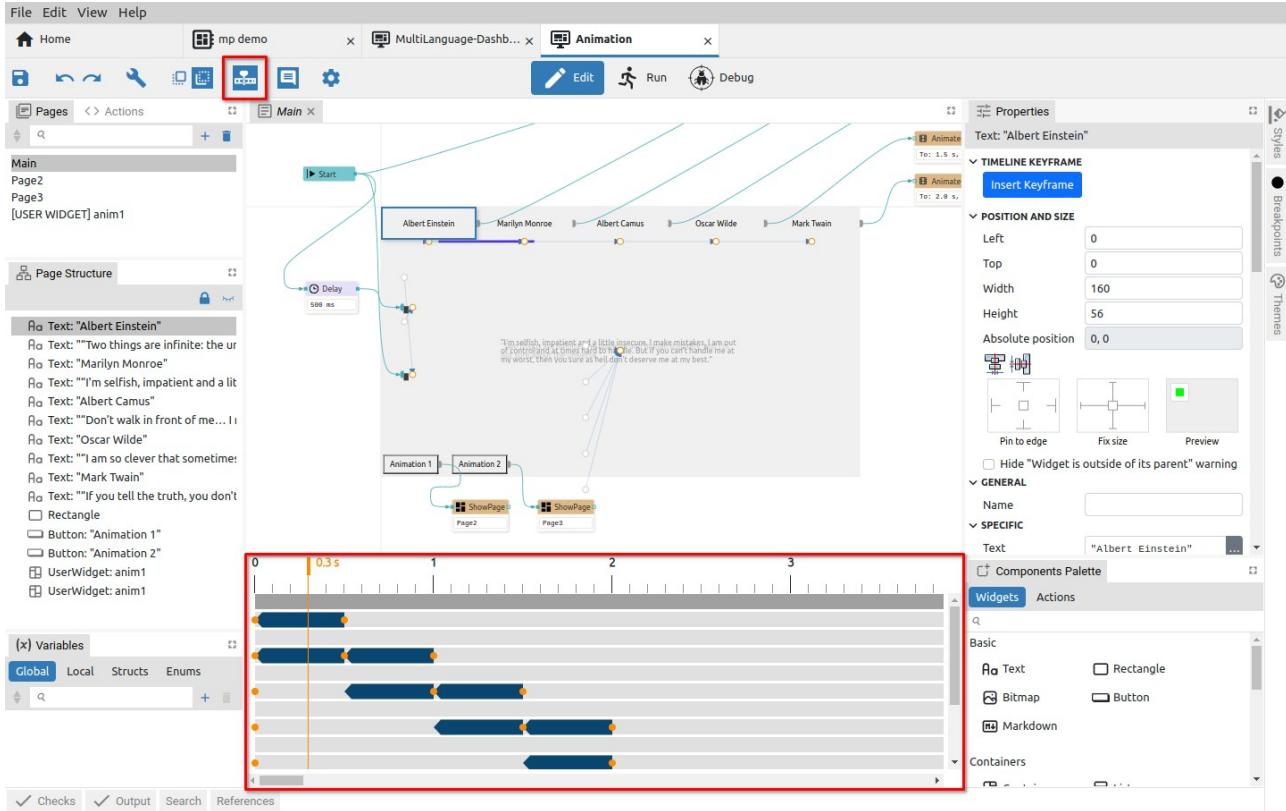


Fig. 29: Project animation timeline editor

### Show / Hide component descriptions

Each component has a *Description* property. With this option, we choose whether the description will be seen under the component or not (Fig. 30).

The option is only displayed if the page editor is in focus and *Show back face* is selected.

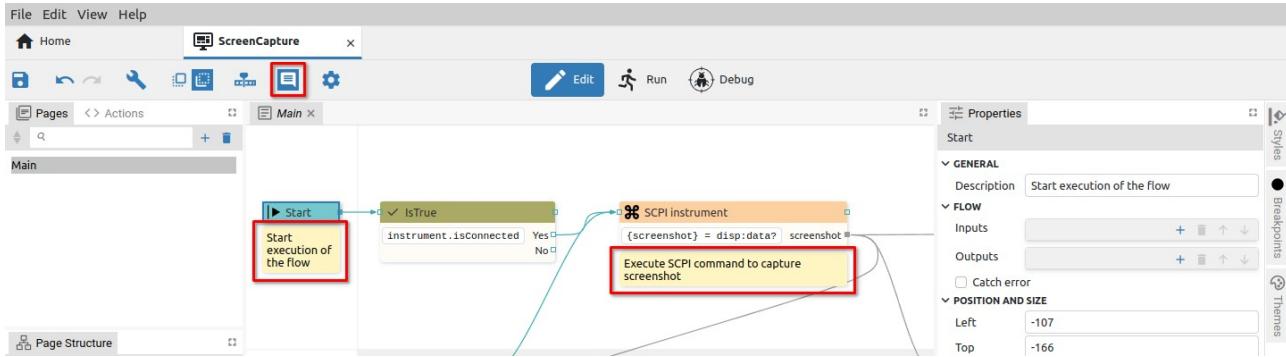


Fig. 30: Component descriptions are visible

### Language selector

This option is present in the toolbar if the *Texts* feature is selected in the project general settings and if at least one language is defined. Then the *Texts* tab will appear in the left border tabset (2), whose panel (3) contains definitions of multilingual text strings, used languages and translation statistics. The texts displayed in the page editor will be displayed in the language selected in the language selector of the toolbar (1). In the example in Fig. 31 French (FR) is selected.

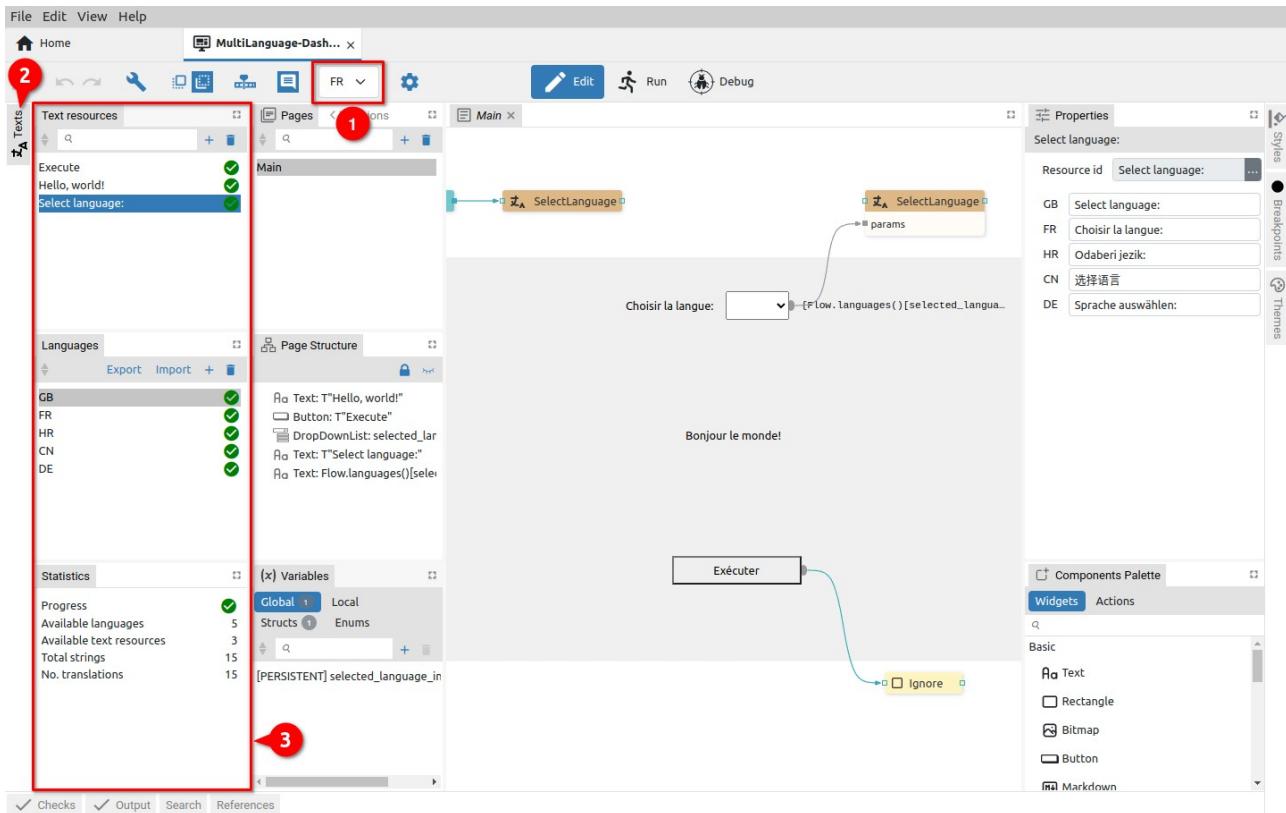


Fig. 31: Project language selector

### P3.3. Feature buttons

The following project features when selected in the project general settings will add an icon to the toolbar: *Shortcuts*, *MicroPython* and *Readme*. Project *Settings* also has its icon in the toolbar. The mentioned features, when selected, are displayed in the project editor as described in Chapter XX.

## P4. Project editor panels

### P4.1. Panel items

Panel items are marked in Fig. 32 and described below. As you can see, different panels can have different number of items.

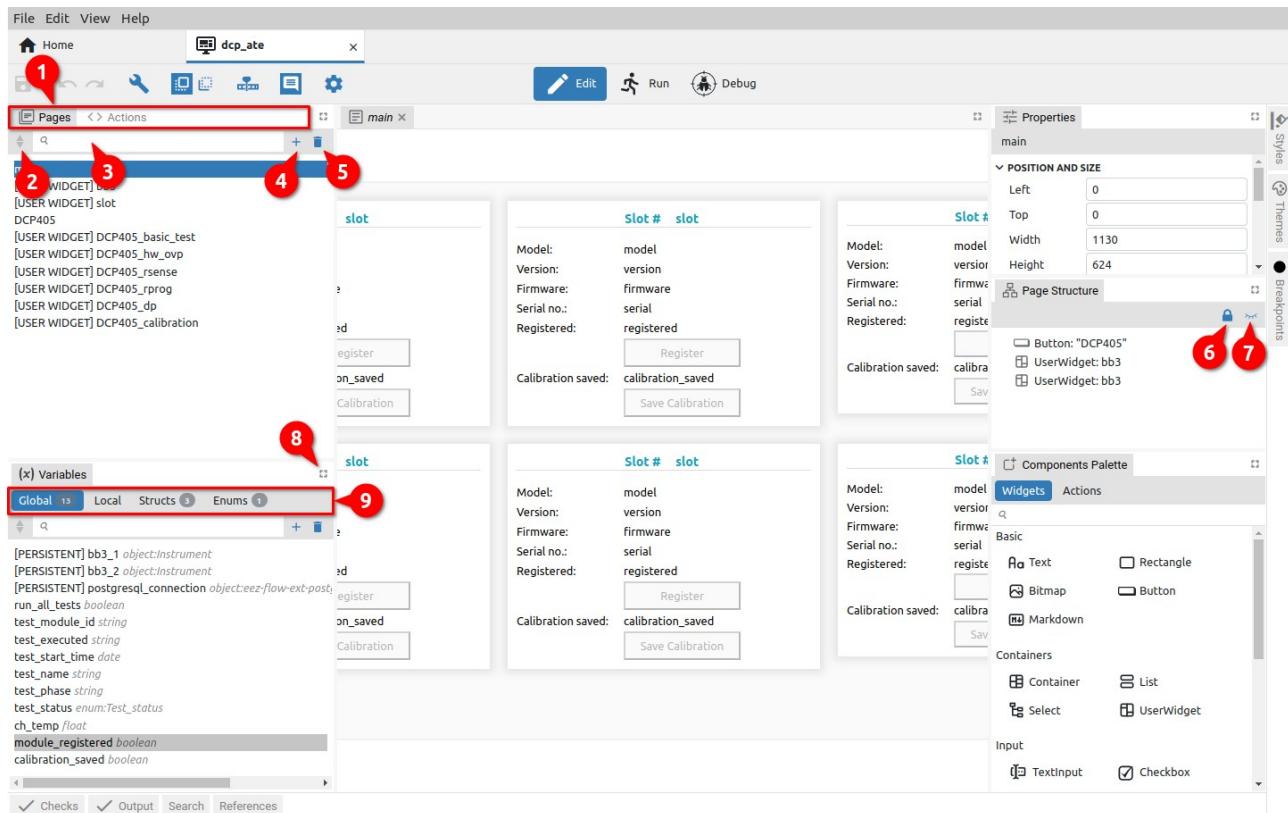


Fig. 32: Panel items

#### # Item

- 1 *Panel tabs*
- 2 *Items sort order*

#### Description

Selecting panels within a tabset.

Toggle between three sort states: User (both arrows inactive), Ascending (upper arrow active) and Descending (lower arrow active). When the user sort order is selected, which is the default, it is possible to change the position of the item in the list. For that, you need to click and hold on the item you want to move (1), when the appearance of the cursor will change and the background of the item name will change. By moving the cursor, an indication of the new position of the item will be displayed (2) and finally, when the mouse button is released, the item will appear in the new location (3).

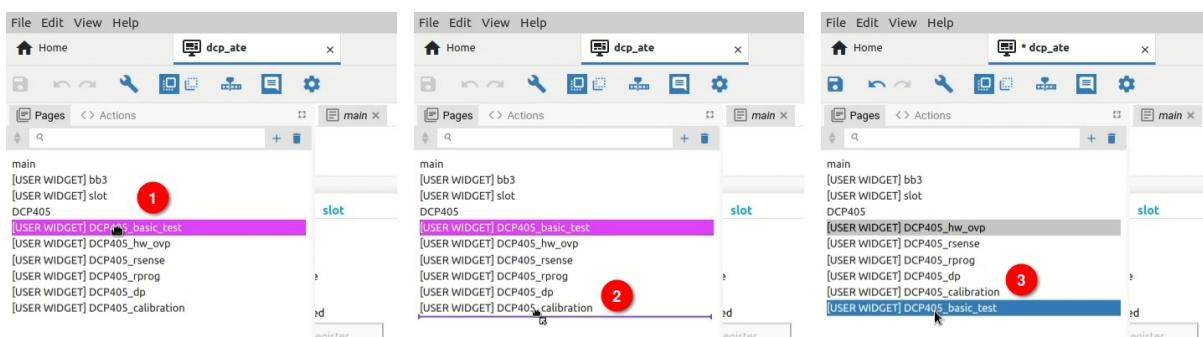


Fig. 33: Changing item position

**IMPORTANT:** make sure that the first page in the list is the one you want to be attached first when starting the project. The name of the page can be arbitrary (main in the example in Fig. 33).

3 List filter

Filtering items in the list according to the search term.  
If something is entered in the list filter box, then drag & drop in the list of items is disabled when User sorting order is selected.

4 Add item

Adding a new element to the panel. Opens a new dialog box with one or more parameters depending on the type of item. The name of the new item must be unique. Example in Fig. 34 shows the dialog box for adding a new page.

**IMPORTANT:** The page name must not contain a dot (.) because when importing, the dot is used as a separator between the name of the external library and the page name.

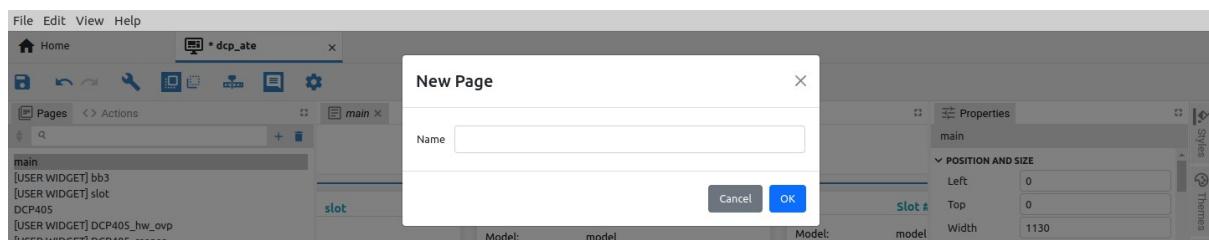


Fig. 34: Adding a new item (Page)

5 Delete selected item

Deleting the selected element from the panel. A deleted item can be restored with *Undo* option in the Toolbar.

6 Lock All / Unlock All

Lock / Unlock all panel elements.

7 Hide All / Show All

Hide / Show all panel elements.

8 Maximize tabset / Restore

Maximizing tabset display. When maximized, that icon is replaced by *Restore*.

9 Sub tabs

Certain panels of the Project editor, e.g. *Components Palette* or *Variables* use their tabs to organize content. These are displayed as sub-tabs within a tabset.

## P4.2. Right-click menu

Right-click opens a context menu that generally contains options as in Fig. 35. The right-click menu for Widgets (Fig. 36) has a few more options and will be described in Chapter xx.

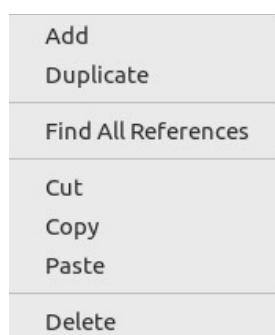


Fig. 35: Right-click menu (common)

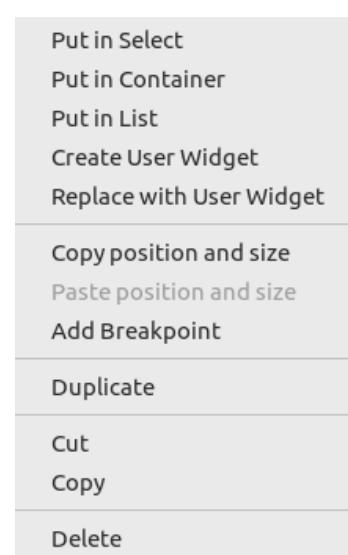


Fig. 36: Right-click menu (Widgets)

| Option              | Description   |
|---------------------|---|
| Add                 | Adding a new item. See the description in the previous subsection.  |
| Duplicate           | Duplication of items in the list. The name of the duplicated item will be given a numerical suffix: for example, <i>main</i> will be duplicated in <i>main-1</i> .                  |
| Find All references | Finding all references to the selected item. The results are displayed in the References panel. Clicking on the reference leads to the place in the project where the item is used. |

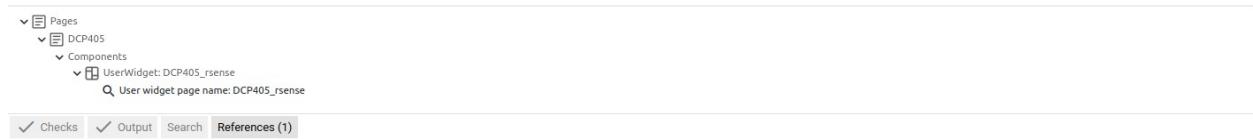


Fig. 37: Displaying the results of the Find all references operation

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| Cut    | Cut (remove) item from list and copy it to clipboard.  |
| Copy   | Copy item to clipboard.  |
| Paste  | Adding items to the list from the clipboard. This option is hidden if the clipboard is empty.                        |
| Delete | Deleting the selected element from the panel. A deleted item can be restored with <i>Undo</i> option in the Toolbar. |

### P4.3. Edit mode panels overview

| Panel               | Description  |
|---------------------|--|
| Pages               | Pages that will be able to be displayed in the GUI. The page at the top of the list will be the first to be displayed at runtime. Pages opened in the tabset editor can be edited.   |
| Actions             | Project Actions created in EEZ Flow.   |
| Page structure      | List of all Widgets used in the currently selected page in the editor.   |
| Variables           | Global and Local variables. Definitions of <i>Structs</i> and <i>Enums</i> types.  |
| Properties          | Display and edit properties of the selected item.  |
| Breakpoints         | List of all breakpoints where it is possible to enable / disable individual breakpoints.   |
| Components Palette  | List of all Widgets and Actions that can be added to a page or Action. The project type determines which Widgets and Actions will appear in the palette.   |
| Styles              | All styles for GUI elements.   |
| Themes              | Themes are used to easily switch styles and thus change the GUI appearance. When creating a new theme, all styles that currently exist will be added to the new theme.   |
| Bitmaps             | List of all imported bitmaps. It will be displayed if the <i>Bitmaps</i> feature is enabled in the project general settings. Bitmaps cannot be edited in the project editor.   |
| Fonts               | List of all imported fonts. It will be displayed if the <i>Fonts</i> feature is disabled in the project general settings. The project editor enables basic editing of fonts.   |
| Texts               | Localizing texts for multilingual GUI. It will be displayed if the <i>Texts</i> feature is disabled in the project general settings. The localization of the texts is described in Chapter XX.   |
| IEXT (EEZ-GUI only) | Definition of IEXT extension. It will be displayed if the <i>IEXT defs</i> feature is disabled in the project general settings. One project can define multiple IEXT extensions. The IEXT creation procedure is described in Chapter XX. |

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <i>SCPI (EEZ-GUI only)</i>      | List of SCPI commands that will be accessible in IEXT. It will be displayed if the <i>SCPI</i> feature is disabled in the project general settings.   |
| <i>Shortcuts (EEZ-GUI only)</i> | List of Shortcuts that will be accessible in IEXT. It will be displayed if the <i>Shortcuts</i> feature is disabled in the project general settings.  |
| <i>Changes</i>                  | List of all commits if the project is in a git repository. It will be accessible if the <i>Changes</i> feature is disabled in the project general settings.   |
| <i>Checks</i>                   | The project editor is constantly looking for errors in the project (e.g. wrong expressions) in the background, and the errors found will be listed in this panel.   |
| <i>Output</i>                   | It shows the report after the build is complete and the errors found.   |
| <i>Search</i>                   | Content search and replace. See Section P4.3.1.   |
| <i>References</i>               | The following items can be found where they are all used in the project: Variables, Struct, Enum, Page, Action, Style, Font, Bitmap. Right click on the object and "Find all references", the found references will be displayed in this panel (see Fig. 37). |

#### P4.3.1. Search and Replace

The *Search* panel allows you to search for a project according to the given criteria with the replace option.

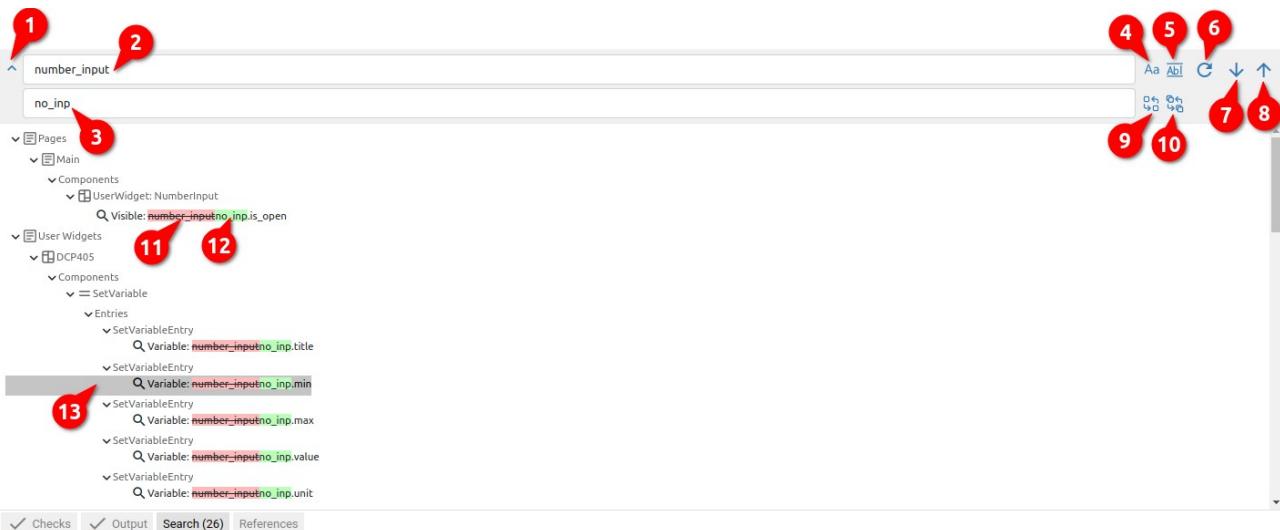


Fig. 38: Search and Replace panel

| #  | Item                         | Description  |
|----|------------------------------|--|
| 1  | <i>Toggle Replace</i>        | Shows or hides the Replace field (3).  |
| 2  | <i>Search</i>                | Searched content. Criteria (4) and (5) are taken into account during the search. |
| 3  | <i>Replace</i>               | New content with which search content is to be replaced.                         |
| 4  | <i>Match Case</i>            | Searching for case-correct content.  |
| 5  | <i>Match Whole Word</i>      | Searching for the whole word.  |
| 6  | <i>Refresh Search Result</i> | Refreshing the results after changing the criteria.                              |
| 7  | <i>Next Result</i>           | Move to the next result in the found list.                                       |
| 8  | <i>Previous Result</i>       | Move to the previous result in the found list.                                   |
| 9  | <i>Replace Selected</i>      | Content replacement only for the selected item from the found list.              |
| 10 | <i>Replace All</i>           | Content replacement for all items from the found list.                           |
| 11 | <i>Original content</i>      | Mark of the original content that will be replaced by the new one.               |

- 12 *Replaced content* Mark of newly added content.
- 13 *Selected item* The currently selected item that can be replaced using option (10) or from which it can be moved to the next item with option (7) or the previous (8) item in the list.

#### P4.4. Debug mode panels overview

| <b>Panel</b>        | <b>Description</b>   |
|---------------------|--|
| <i>Pages</i>        | Display of all project pages without the possibility of editing.   |
| <i>Actions</i>      | Display of all project Actions without the possibility of editing.   |
| <i>Active Flows</i> | List of active Flows.  |
| <i>Watch</i>        | Display of all variables and their current values during Flow execution.   |
| <i>Queue</i>        | Display all components queued for execution.   |
| <i>Breakpoints</i>  | List of breakpoints.   |
| <i>Logs</i>         | View logs during execution. Supported log types: <i>Fatal</i> , <i>Error</i> , <i>Warning</i> , <i>Info</i> , <i>Debug</i> and <i>SCPI</i> . It is possible to filter the display according to the given criteria. |

## P5.Project editors/viewers

### P5.1. Editors

The central part of the workspace represents editors tabssets in which it is possible to edit one or more pages, project features (such as project settings, etc.) or Actions. When the EEZ Flow is enabled in the project, the editors for pages and Actions are displayed in *Edit* mode. In this chapter, you can find an overview of all editors and viewers.

#### P5.1.1. Page editor

The displayed page in editor also has two auxiliary lines that determine the left and top borders, and the starting point of the page ( $x = 0$ ,  $y = 0$ ) is at the top left (Fig. 40).

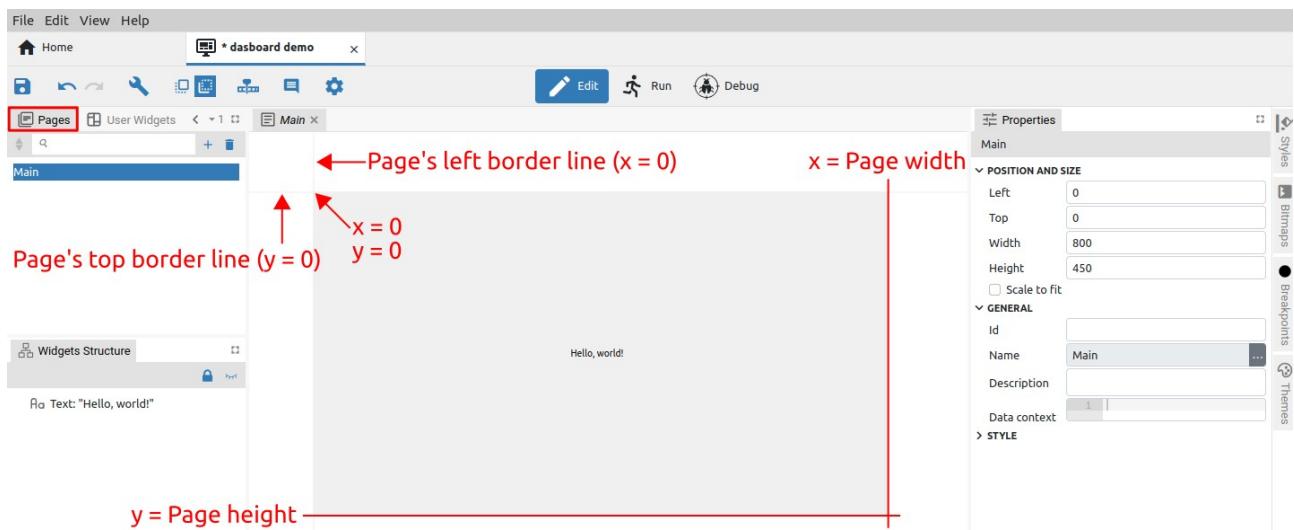


Fig. 39: Display of the page in the editor

#### P5.1.2. User Actions

The User Actions editor allows editing the selected Action from the User Actions panel (Fig. 40).

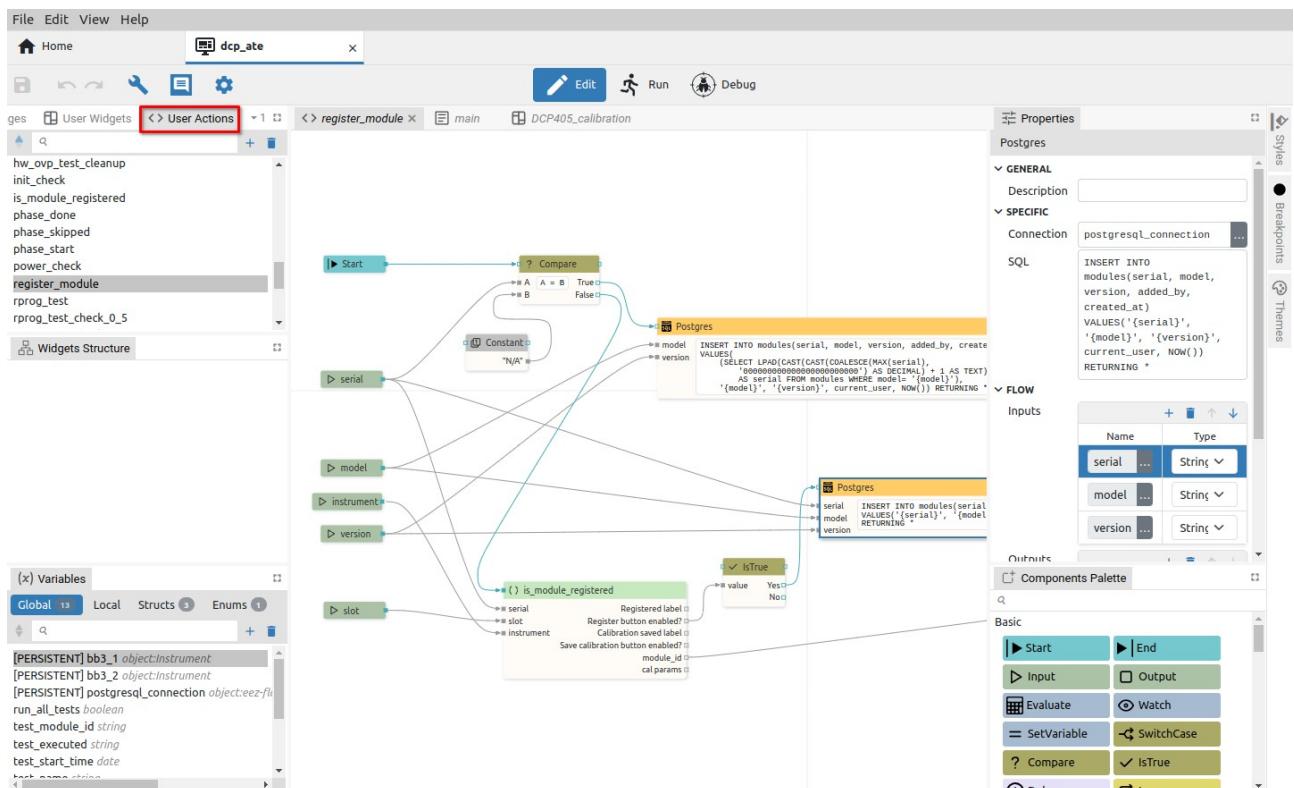


Fig. 40: User Actions editor page

### P5.1.3. User Widgets

The User Widgets editor allows editing the selected Widget from the User Widgets panel (Fig. 41).

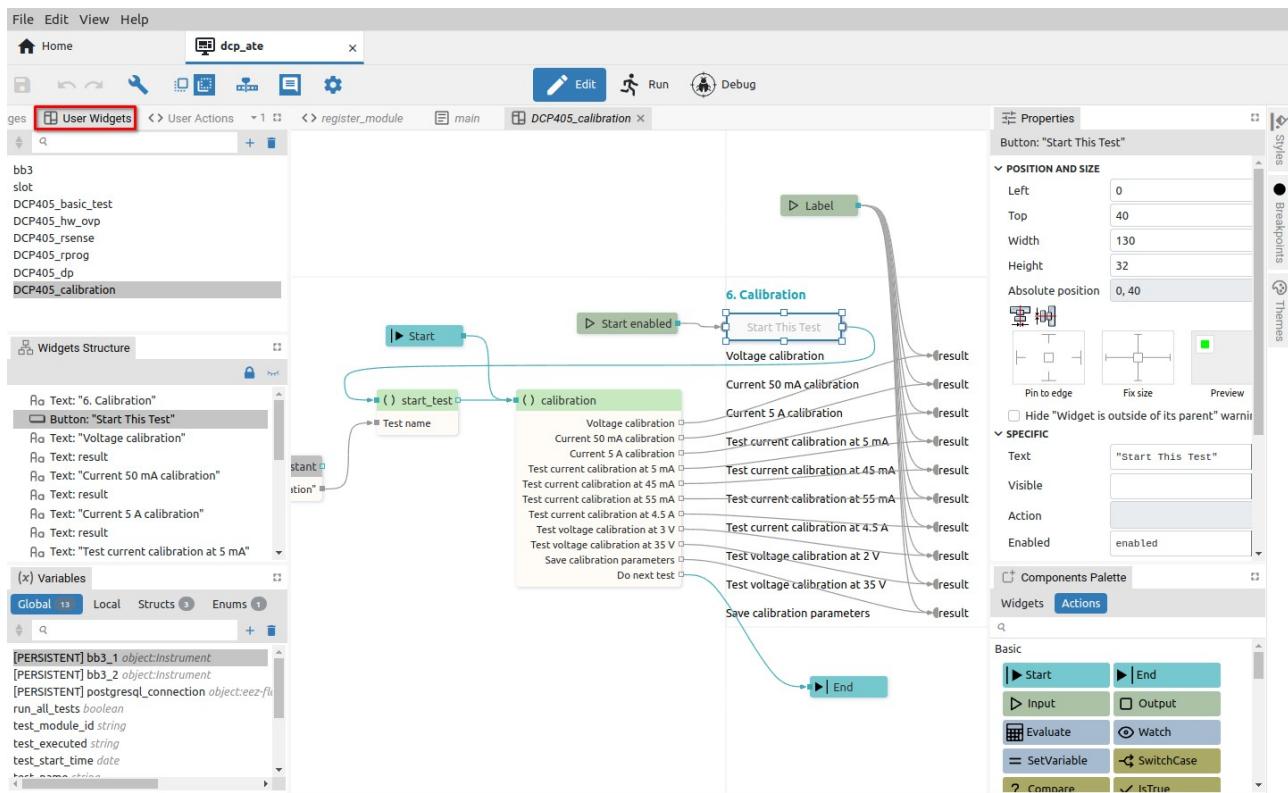


Fig. 41: User Widgets editor page

### P5.1.4. Font editor

Display of all characters in the font. It also enables the subsequent addition of a new character or the deletion of an existing one. The project will have a Fonts panel if the *Fonts* feature is selected in the project general settings.

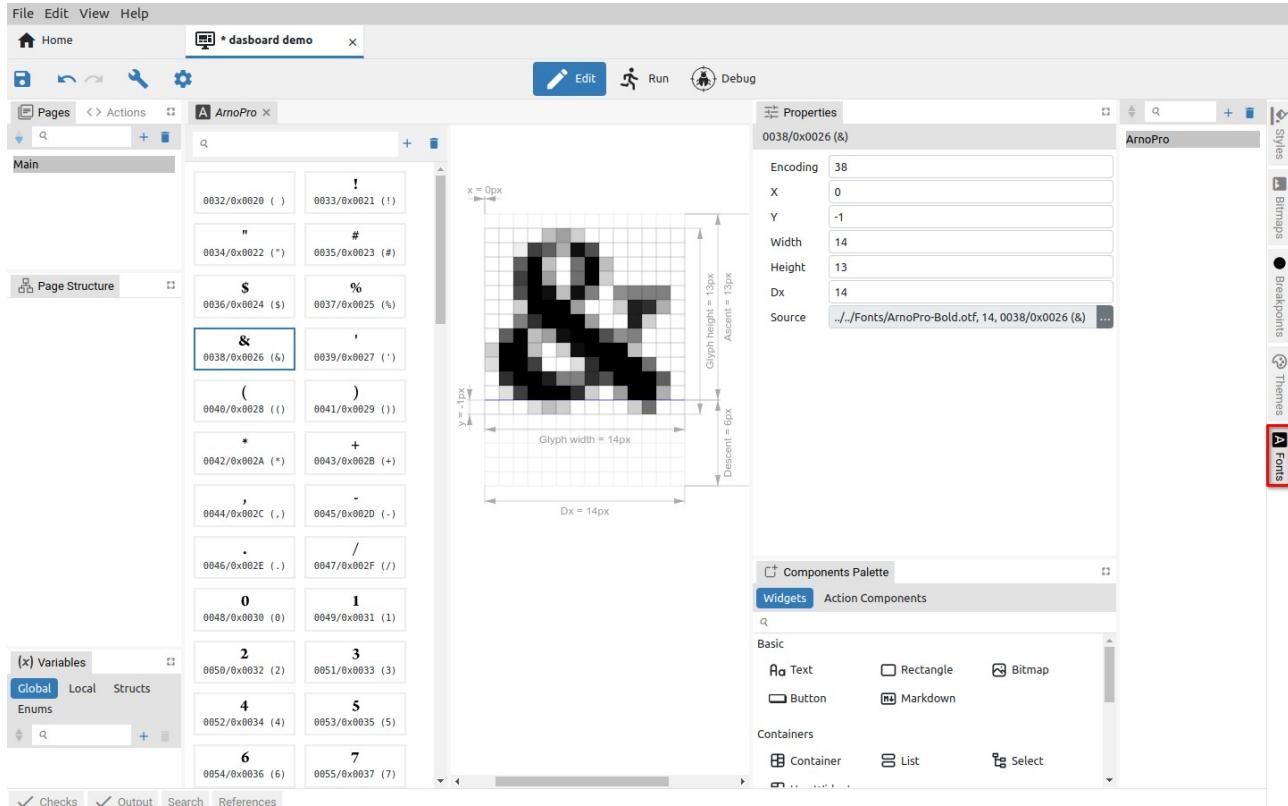


Fig. 42: Font editor page

### P5.1.5. Shortcuts (EEZ-GUI only)

An *EEZ-GUI* project that includes Instrument Extension definitions (*IEXT defs* feature) can also have the *Shortcuts* feature enabled. In this case, the *Shortcuts* icon appears in the toolbar, which is used to display the page for defining shortcuts in the editor tabset (Fig. 43).

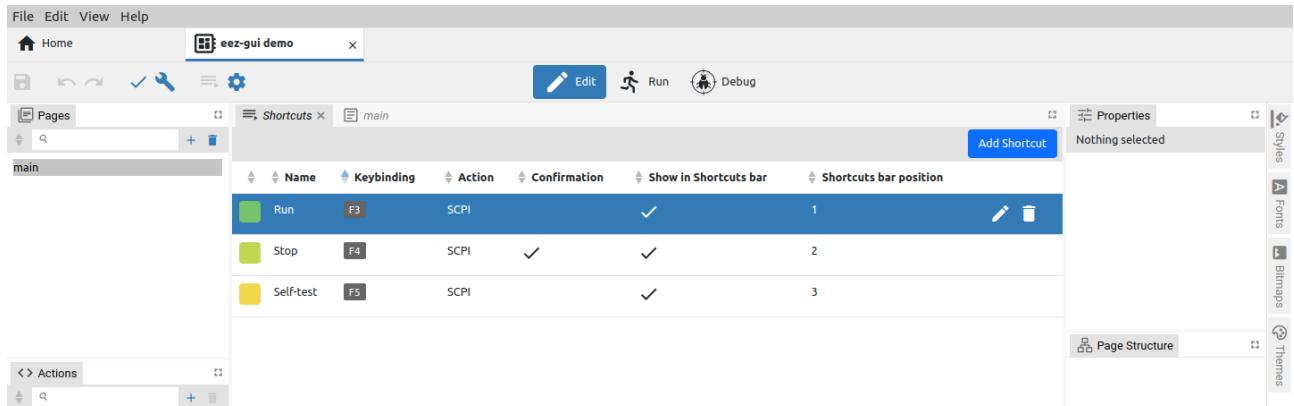


Fig. 43: Project shortcuts page

### P5.1.6. MicroPython (EEZ BB3 only)

Opens the MicroPython text editor page (Fig. 44).

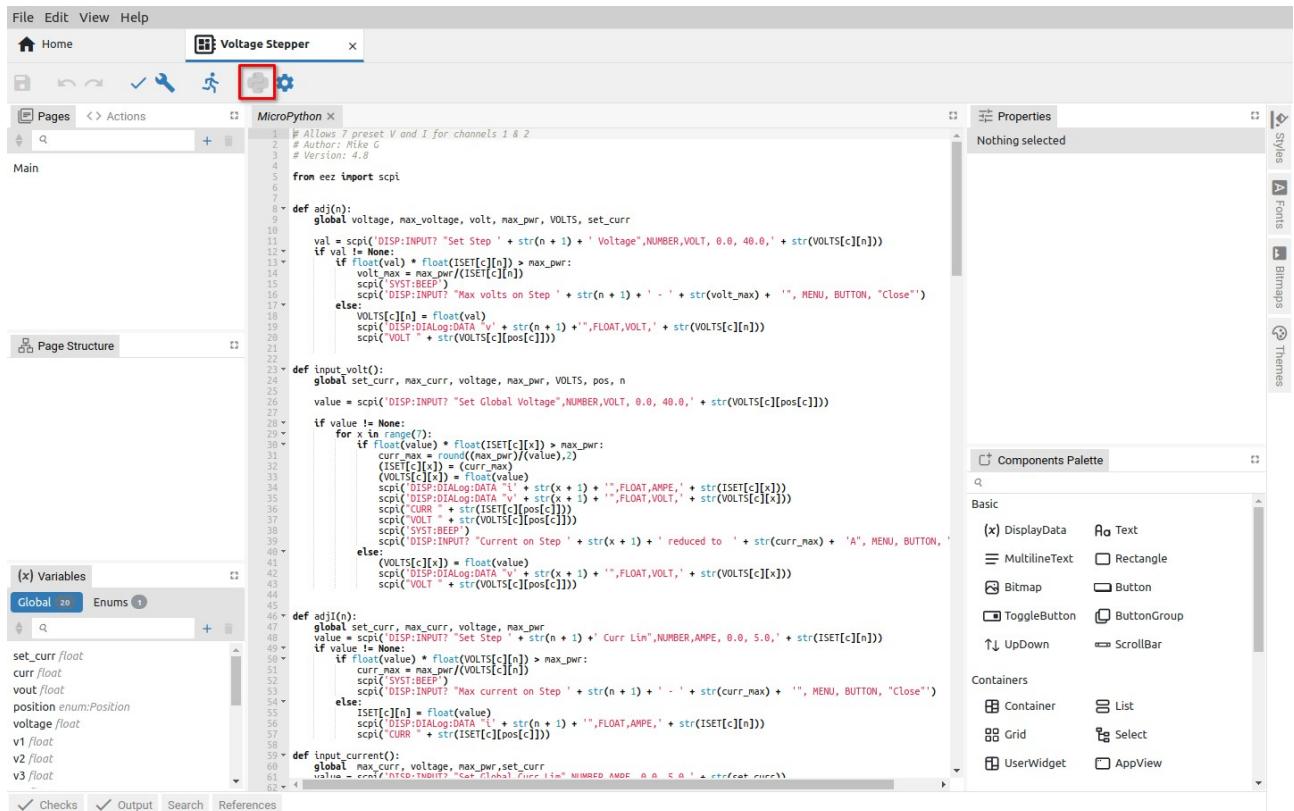


Fig. 44: MicroPython editor page

### P5.1.7. Readme

The project will have a *Readme* file if the *Readme* feature is selected in the project general settings. It can be used to add clarifications or reminders, e.g. how to build a project for the native platform, information about the target platform, etc.

The *readme* file defined in *Properties* can be displayed but not edited. The *readme* file can be removed (1) or its file path can be selected (2). Text (.txt) and markup (.md) file types are supported.

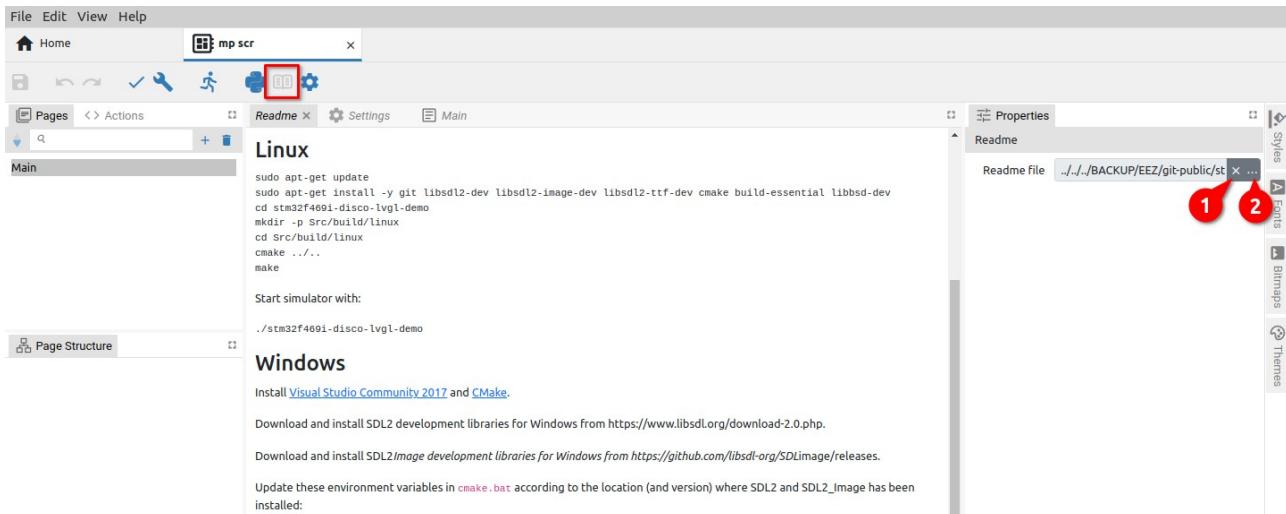


Fig. 45: Project README file

### P5.1.8. Settings

The Settings page is used to edit the global parameters and features of the project (Fig. 46).

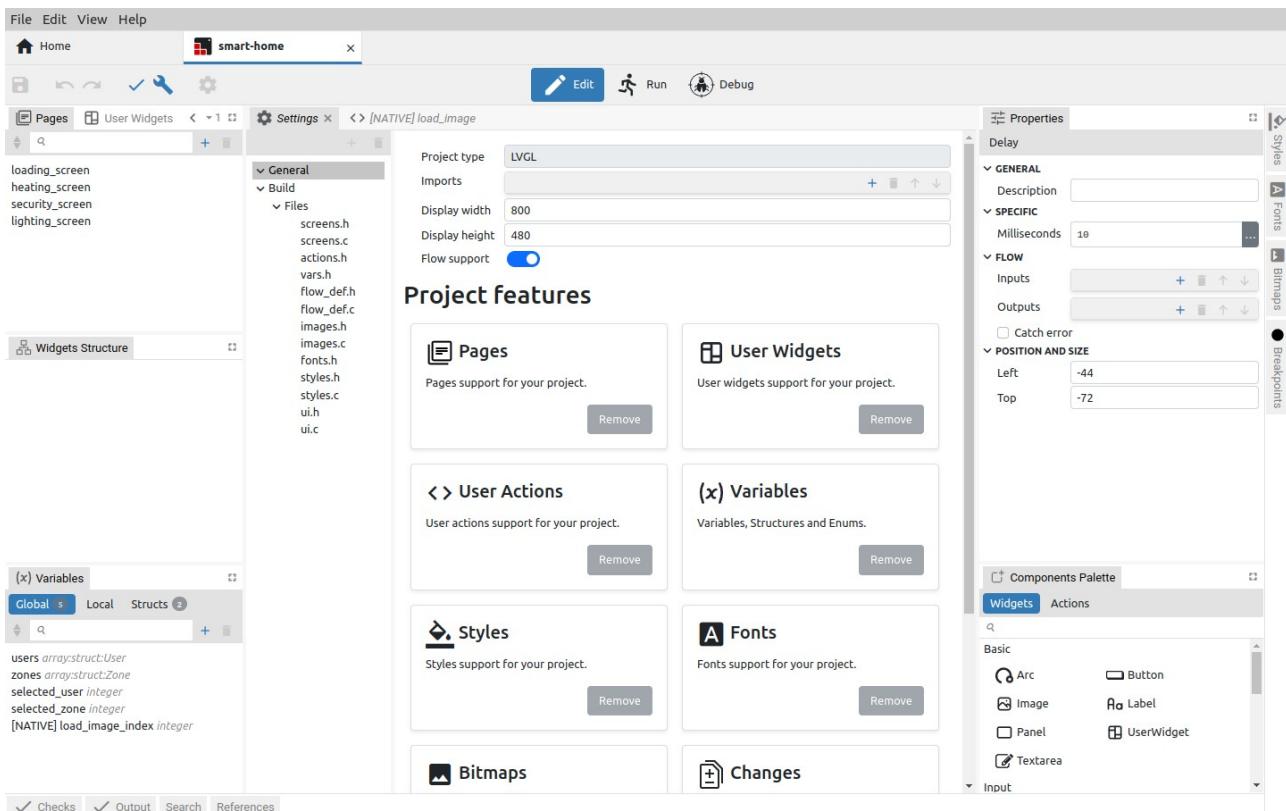


Fig. 46: Project settings page

## P5.2. Viewers

### P5.2.1. Page viewer

In *Run* mode, it is possible to see only the viewer of the currently active page (Fig. 47). In *Debug* mode, pages and Actions cannot be edited, so editors effectively become viewers (Fig. 48).

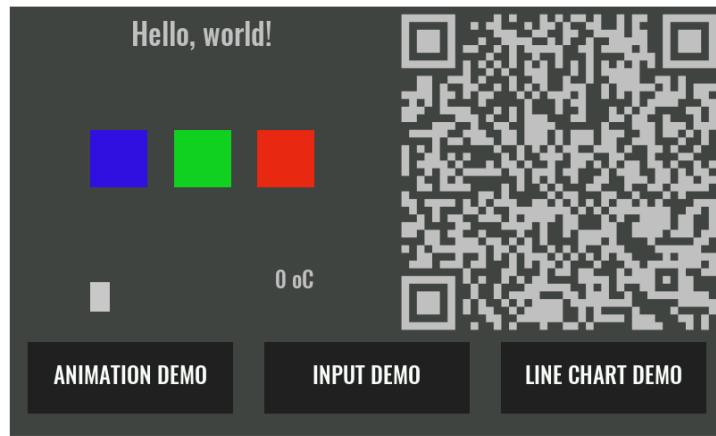
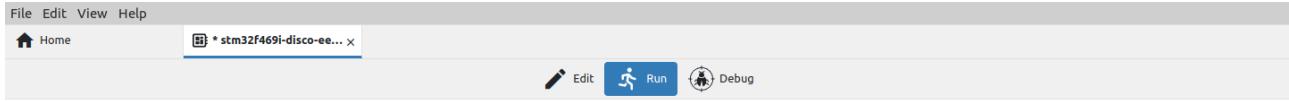


Fig. 47: Page view in Run mode

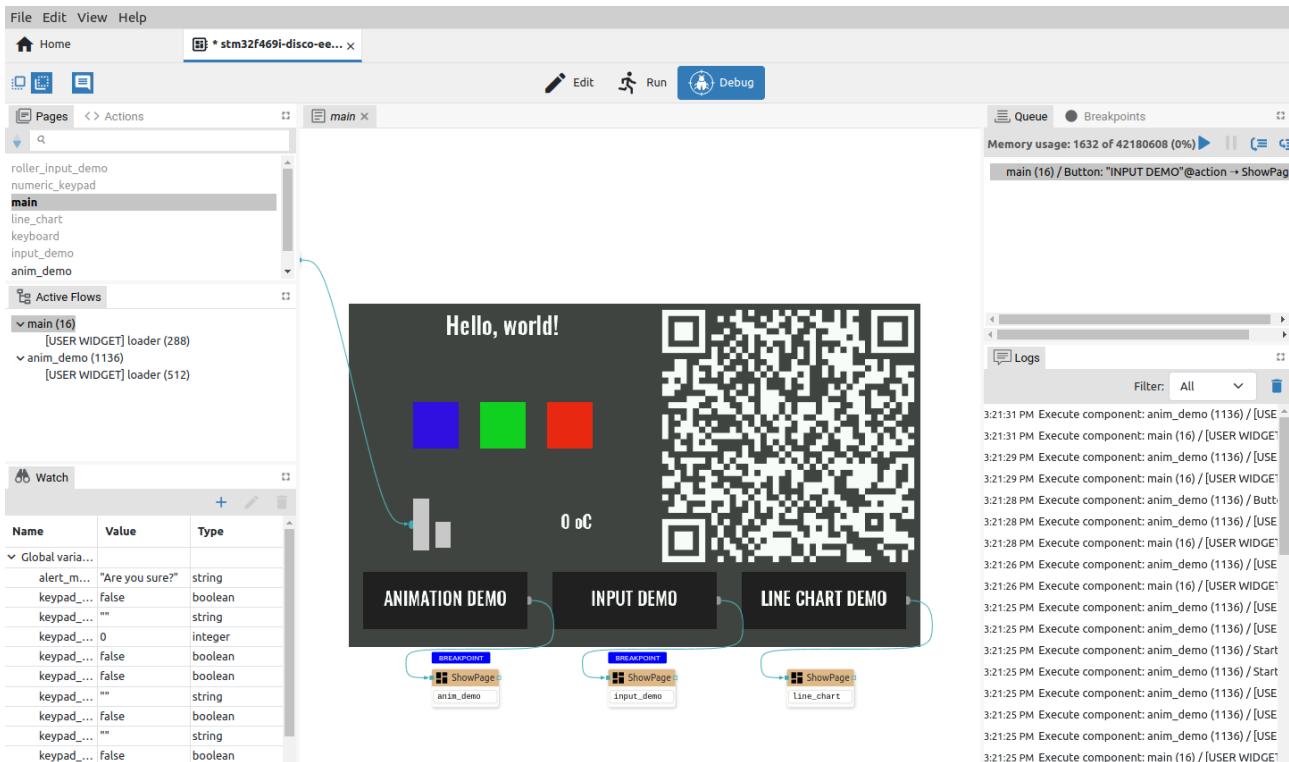


Fig. 48: Page view in Debug mode

### P5.2.2. Action viewer

In the Action viewer, Actions are displayed without the possibility of editing. It is also possible to see which Action components are currently being executed. If the Flow is paused, you can add breakpoints and see what values the component has on the inputs.

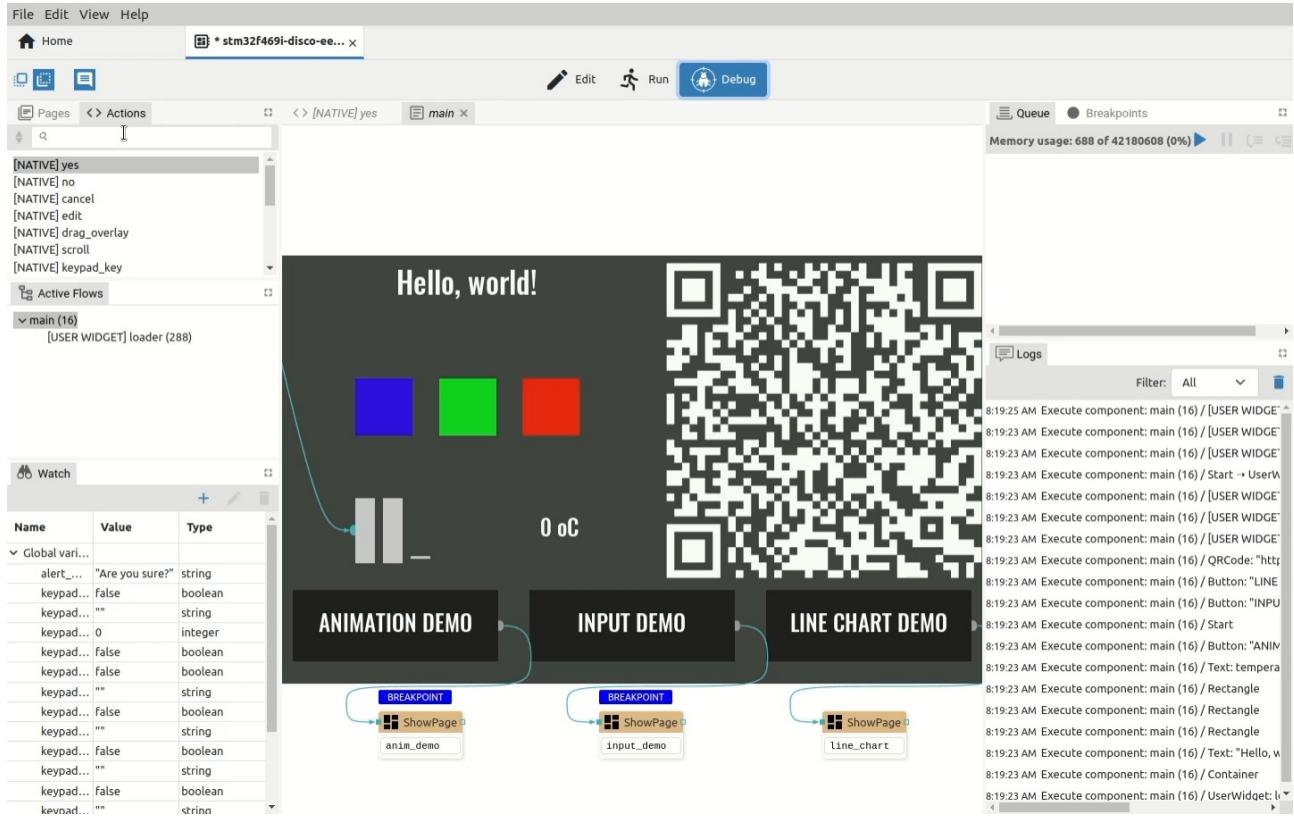


Fig. 49: Action viewer

## P6.EEZ Flow

### P6.1. EEZ Flow basic concepts

EEZ Flow is used to add programming logic to a project which enables programming using Flow-charts.

Flow can be an integral part of the page definition because the Widgets can be interactive and thus be an integral part of the Flow (connected to Actions and other Widgets by Flow lines). It is also possible to create a User Action for a Flow that does not have any graphic elements. The basic Flow elements are described below.



#### Widget

A component that adds a visible graphic element to a page. The Widget can be combined with other Widgets and Actions. For this, one or more inputs and outputs can be defined, which are displayed as semicircles on the left or right side (see arrow).

#### User Widget

User Widget is a convenient way to group part of a project that contains graphical elements for further reuse. *Input* and *Output* Actions are used to connect the User Widget with the rest of the Flow which are displayed as semicircles on the left or right side. A User Widget can be created from the *User Widgets* panel (*Add Item* option) or by selecting a part of the flow in the page editor and using the *Create User Widget* option in the right-click menu.

#### Action

A component that has no visible element on the page. An Action usually has at least one input and/or output to connect to other Widgets and Actions.

#### User Action

User Action is a convenient way to group part of a project for further reuse. User Action can use *Start*, *End*, *Input*, *Output* actions as connection points with the rest of the Flow.

#### Sequence Flow line

Sequence Flow line is used to define the execution Flow. The Action or Widget will be executed when it receives execution information on the sequence input (there is no data transfer, so it can be said that "null data" has been received). At the end of the execution of the Action or Widget, information ("null data") is sent to the next one or more Actions or Widgets through the sequence output. Sequence Flow line when not selected is shown in verdigris (greenish-blue) color.

#### Data Flow line

A data Flow line similar to a sequence Flow line can be used to define Flow execution. The data Flow line connects to the data input of the Action or Widget. Likewise, obtaining information after the execution of an Action on the data output is used to pass the execution information to the next one or more Actions or Widgets. In contrast to the sequence Flow line, the actual data is transferred along the data line: integer, string, structure, etc. When the data Flow line is not selected, it is displayed in gray color.

## P6.2. Flow execution

EEZ Studio allows multiple Flows to be executed in parallel within the same project. Project execution monitoring is possible in Debug mode (Fig. 50).

During execution, the current value of all global variables and the list of active Flows is preserved.

At some point there can be one or more active Flows. Each active Flow stores the current values of all its local variables, the values of all inputs on all components and the internal state of all components belonging to that Flow (namely, some components have internal state, for example, the *Loop* component remembers how many times it has looped).

The execution queue contains a list of all components that are ready for execution. All active Flows share the same execution queue.

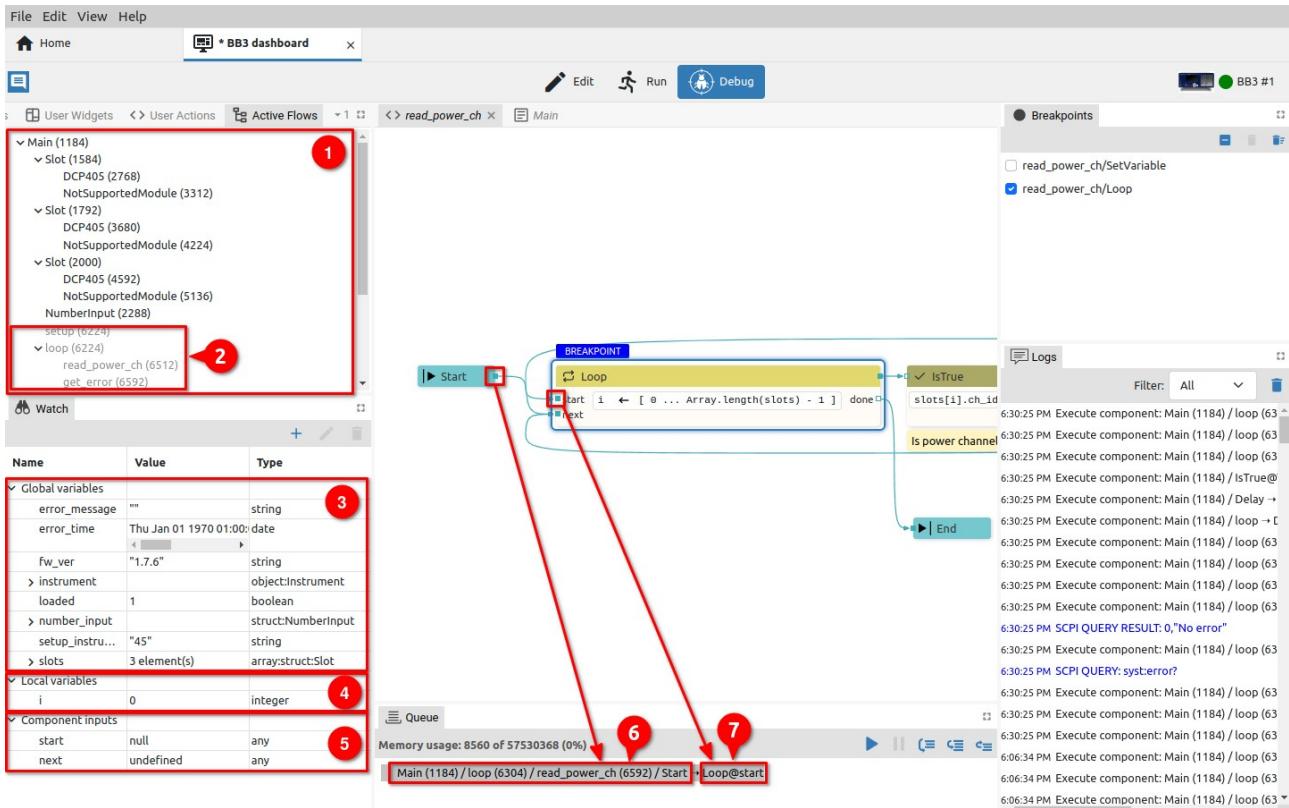


Fig. 50: Flow execution monitoring

When the project is executed in *Debug* mode, we can monitor in the *Active Flows* panel which Flows are active (1) and, as well as those that have finished execution, are no longer active, i.e. they are no longer in the execution queue (2). In the example in Fig. 50 we see that the *Main* page has one active Flow and under it are all the active Flows for the Widgets located in the *Main* page: we have three *Slot* Widgets, and each of them has its own two active Flows under it (*DCP405* and *NotSupportedModule*).

The *Watch* panel allows us to monitor the state of global variables (3). There we also find a list of local variables of the currently active Flow (4) as well as the input state of the component that will be executed next (5).

Numbers in parentheses next to the Flow name are memory addresses where the state of an individual active Flow is stored (e.g. 1184 for *Main* Flow).

One component at a time is taken from the beginning of the execution queue and executed.

During the execution of a component, data can be sent to one of the outputs, which will then be forwarded via Flow lines to the inputs of other components.

In the *Queue* panel, we can see the current activity, for example, that a value was sent from the output of the *Start* component to the *Start* input of the *Loop* component.

At the moment when the component receives data via the Flow line on one of the inputs, it will be placed at the end of the execution queue (i.e. it is ready for execution when it comes to its turn) if by then it has received data on all data inputs and on at least one sequence input (if such exists). If there is no Flow line that ends in an input, then that input is not looked at in this test.

Why only one sequence input? For example, the *Loop* component has two sequence inputs, *Start* and *Next*, and it is enough for one of them to receive data to become ready for execution (once on *Start* and later multiple times on *Next*).

When executing the component, all sequence inputs are deleted (data value is cleared), and data inputs keep the current data (last data value is kept). Which means that if new data comes later on only one sequence input, the component will be executed again because it already has data on all data inputs since they have been saved. Exceptions are possible here when a component can delete the value on one of its data inputs by itself. For such components, it will be specifically stated in its description.

If the component has no inputs (or if there is no Flow line that ends in one of the component's inputs), then it is immediately placed in the execution queue during initialization (i.e. when the Flow is started). For example *Start* is such a component and it is always executed immediately.

The *Catch* error component, although it has no inputs, will not be executed immediately, but only when an error occurs in the Flow in which it is located.

The *OnEvent* component also has no inputs and will not be executed immediately, but only when a page event occurs (examples of page events: open page, close page).

Widgets are executed immediately. Namely, Widgets are also components that participate in the execution of the Flow: they can receive values on their inputs and can send values through their outputs.

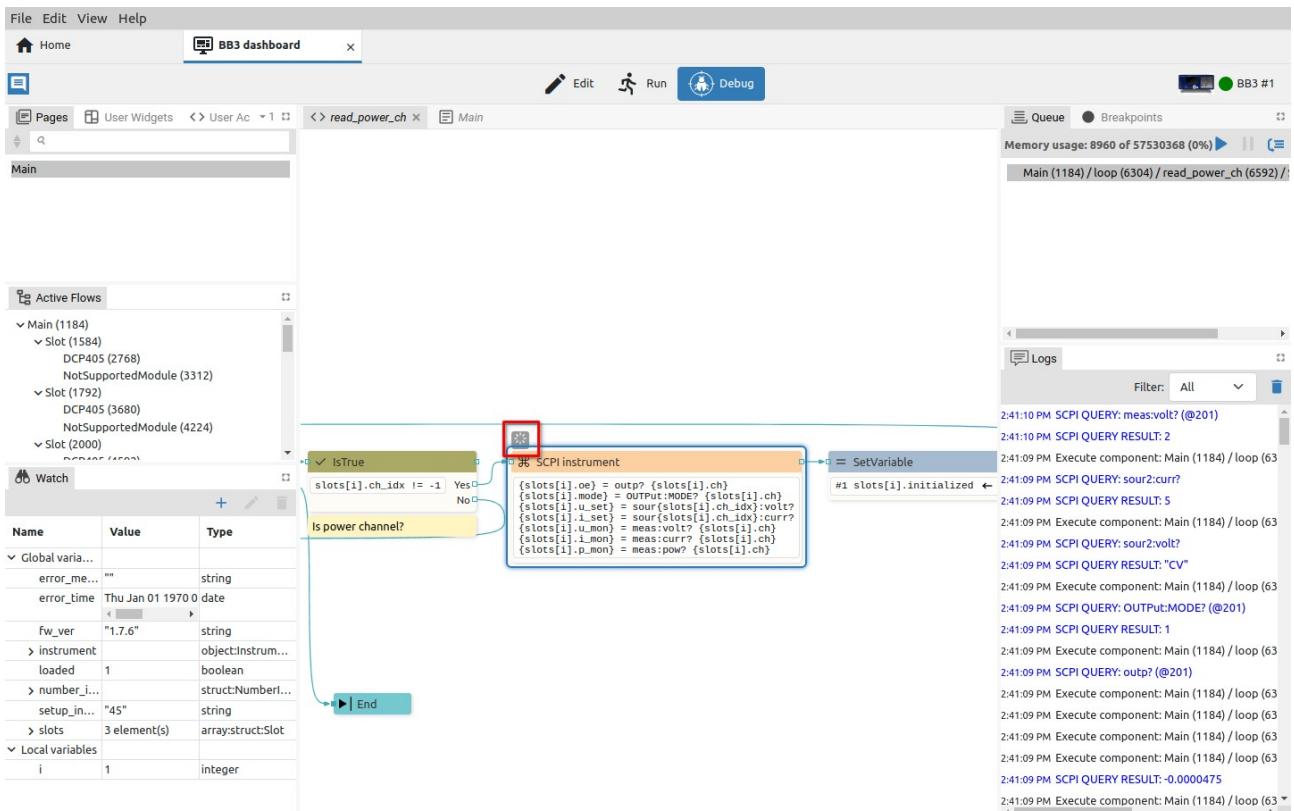


Fig. 51: Indication that the component preserves internal states

Components that preserve internal state, i.e. whose execution takes a long time, are also marked with a special icon in the debugger (Fig. 51). Example of such components: Loop, Delay, SCPI, etc. Such components, when they have done part of their work, can put themselves back in the queue. For

example The SCPI component executes the first command, is placed in the queue again, then executes the second command, is placed in the queue, and so on until the last command - while keeping the information in its internal state about which command it reached. In this way, parallel execution of all Flows was achieved, i.e. there is no waiting for the SCPI component to execute all its commands before some other component can be executed.

### P6.3. Flow examples

Flow execution will depend on the way components are connected. In Fig. 52 shows four simple Flows that contain User Actions whose inputs are triggered in different ways. Fig. 53 also shows the final execution results when the defined string will appear upon startup (4), with a defined delay (1) (3) or will not be displayed at all due to incorrect connection (2).

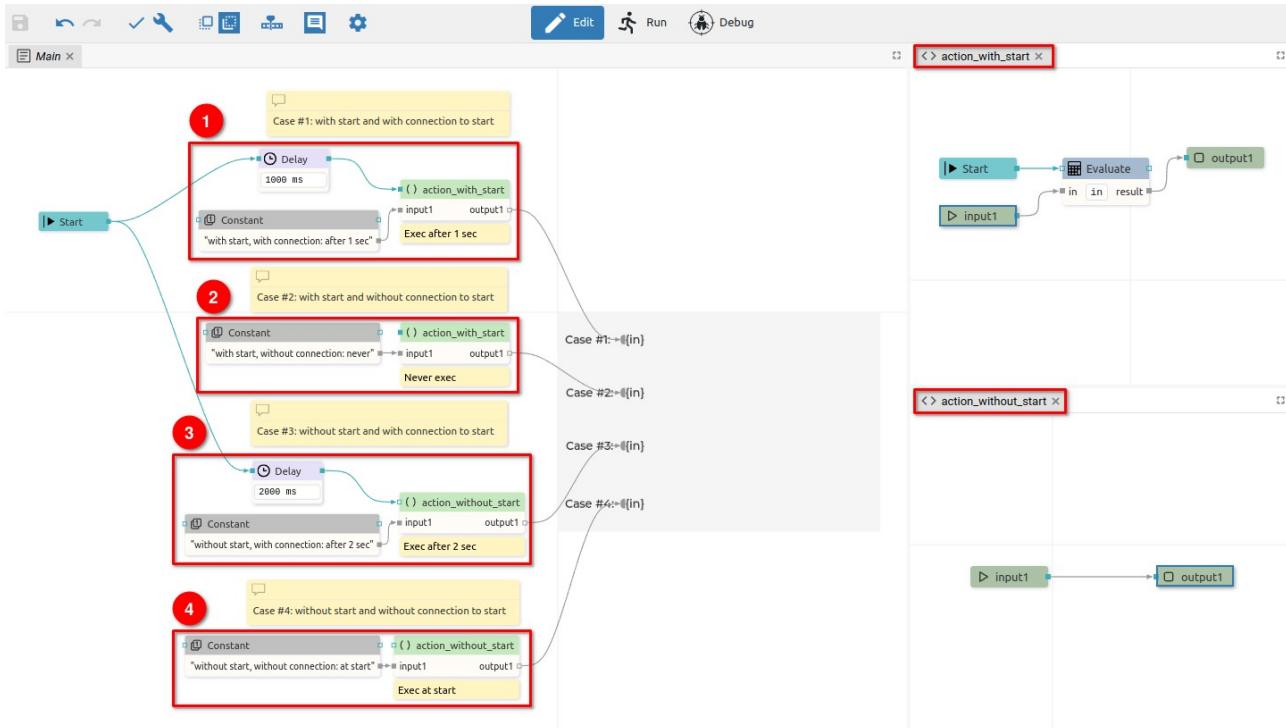


Fig. 52: Flow execution examples

Case #1 contains the User Action `action_with_start` that implements the `Start` action, making the sequence flow input mandatory. Flow will display the result after the 1 second `Delay` action is over. Case #3 will behave in the same way, where even though the sequence flow input is not mandatory (`action_without_start` is used).

In Case #4, it can be seen that if the sequence flow input is not mandatory, the User Action will be executed immediately at the start when the `Constant` will pass the string to be displayed.

In Case #2, we have a mandatory sequence flow input and nothing is connected to it. The Action will therefore not be executed and an error will be displayed in the editor.

*Important: Although case #2 reports an error in the editor, it is allowed to run such a Flow. This is handy in case when not everything is connected, but we still want to test what has been done so far.*



Fig. 53: Execution results

## P7. Project editing

Designing the graphical layout of the page is possible by simple drag & drop of one or more Widgets from the *Components palette*. The first step is to click on the Widget and hold which will change the cursor (Fig. 54)

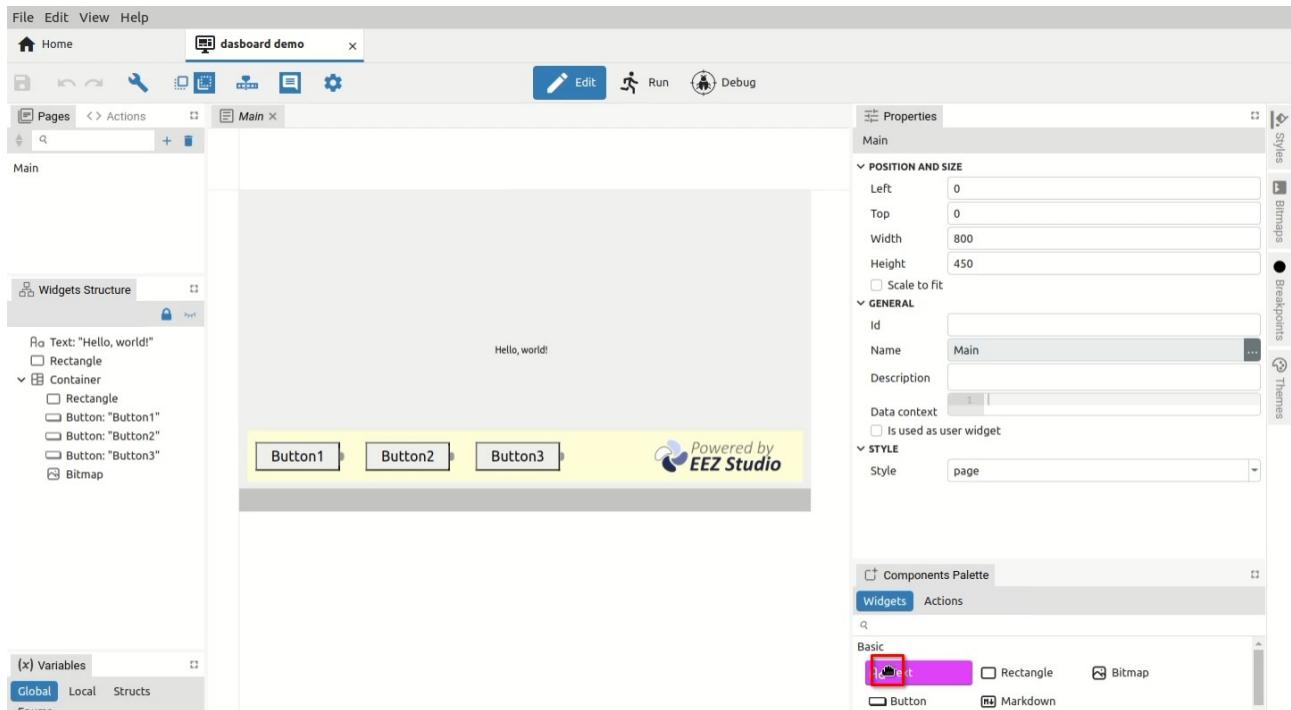


Fig. 54: Selection of Widget to add to the page

When the Widget is dragged into the editor area, auxiliary snap lines will appear immediately, which will make it easier to place the Widget in the desired place. Snap lines are displayed depending on nearby objects. If the position of the new Widget is not close enough to the others, or if it is the first Widget added to the page, the snap will be possible towards the page itself as in the examples in Fig. 55 where snap lines appear for horizontal or vertical centering.

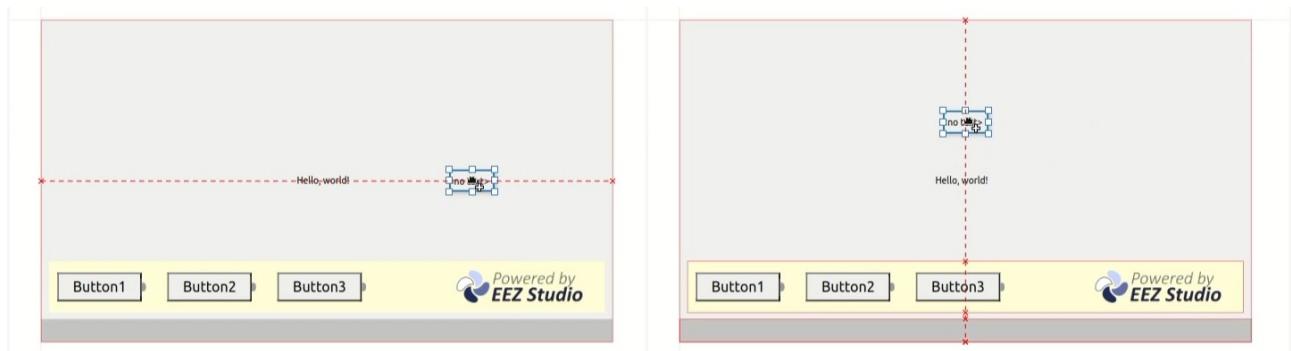


Fig. 55: Snap lines for centering in the page



Fig. 56: Snap lines for positioning versus other Widgets

Fig. 56 shows examples of snap lines to the edges of other Widgets on the page.

*In the event that snap lines become a nuisance during positioning for any reason, they can be disabled by holding down the SHIFT key while moving.*

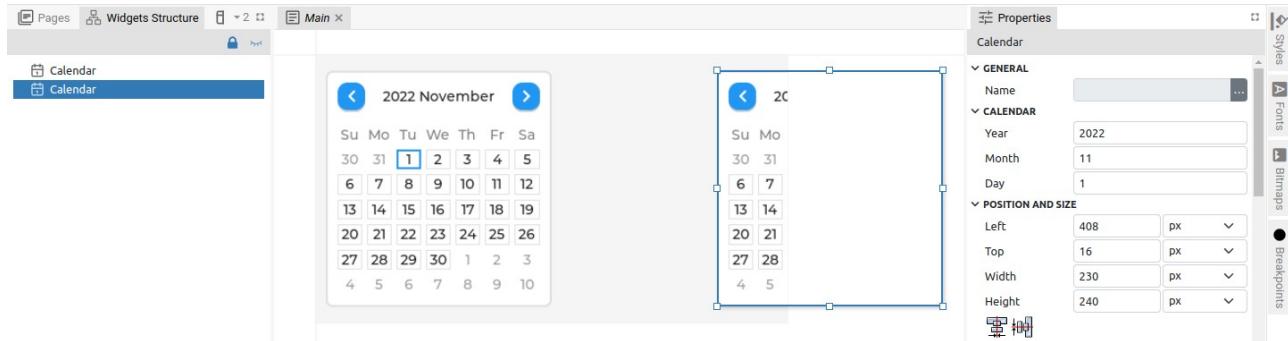


Fig. 57: Widget positioned outside the page

Please note that if the Widget in the *EEZ-GUI* and *LVGL* projects is set to protrude from the page (Fig. 57), the part that is outside the page will not be visible.

Widget positions can be freely changed and this can be done for one or more selected Widgets. It is possible to select multiple Widgets (Fig. 58): both in the page editor (1) or in the *Page Structure* panel (2). In both cases, information will appear in the *Properties* panel that multiple Widgets are selected (3). When selecting in the *Page Structure* panel, it is possible to use the SHIFT key to select a continuous sequence or CTRL to add individual Widgets to the selection.

There are two methods of multiple selection in the editor: selecting Widget by Widget while holding down the SHIFT key, and the second method is the so-called rubber band selection shown in Fig. 59 when selecting the area that will include the Widgets we want to select.



Fig. 58: Multiple Widgets selection

First you need to click on a place outside the Widget, then drag the mouse and release the button (a rectangle is displayed and when the mouse is released all Widgets inside will become selected).



Fig. 59: "Rubber band" selection

As shown in Fig. 58, it is possible to change *Properties* for multiple Widgets. Specific to multiple selection is the *Position and size* section when the *Align* subsection gets more options, and a complete *Distribute* subsection appears.

The *Distribute* subsection will be enabled only if three or more Widgets are selected.

### Align

| Icon  | Title                     | Description  |
|---|---------------------------|--|
|  | Align left edges          | Align to the left edge of the leftmost Widget.                 |
|  | Center on vertical axis   | Vertical centering towards the center of the widest Widget.    |
|  | Align right edges         | Align to the right edge of the rightmost Widget.               |
|  | Align top edges           | Align to the top edge of the uppermost Widget.                 |
|  | Center on horizontal axis | Horizontal centering towards the center of the tallest Widget. |
|  | Align bottom edges        | Align to the bottom edge of the lowest positioned Widget.      |

### Distribute

| Icon  | Title   | Description   |
|---|---|---|
|    | Distribute left edges equidistantly           | Distribution of all Widgets between leftmost and rightmost Widgets for equal distance between left edges.                   |
|   | Distribute centers equidistantly horizontally | Distribution of all Widgets between leftmost and rightmost Widgets for equal distance between centers.                      |
|  | Distribute right edges equidistantly          | Distribution of all Widgets between leftmost and rightmost Widgets for equal distance between right edges.                  |
|  | Make horizontal gaps equal                    | Distribution of all Widgets between leftmost and rightmost Widgets for an equal gap between them.                           |
|  | Distribute top edges equidistantly            | Distribution of all Widgets between the uppermost and the lowest positioned Widget for equal distance between top edges.    |
|  | Distribute centers equidistantly vertically   | Distribution of all Widgets between the uppermost and the lowest positioned Widget for equal distance between centers.      |
|  | Distribute bottom edges equidistantly         | Distribution of all Widgets between the uppermost and the lowest positioned Widget for equal distance between bottom edges. |
|  | Make vertical gaps equal                      | Distribution of all Widgets between the uppermost and the lowest positioned Widget for an equal gap between them.           |

The page in the editor can be resized or set to the default size (1:1) or scrolled horizontally and vertically within the editor. For these operations, the mouse wheel is used in combination with the SHIFT and CTRL keys, as shown in Fig. 60.

| Operation         | Description   |
|-------------------|---|
| Page view resize  | CTRL + mouse wheel is used to zoom the page.                    |
| Horizontal scroll | SHIFT + mouse wheel is used for horizontal page scrolling.      |
| Vertical scroll   | The mouse wheel is used for vertical page scrolling.            |
| Move page         | The page can be moved with the middle or right mouse button.    |
| View reset        | Double-click resets the zoom and centers the page.              |
| Move Widget       | Drag and drop is used to move selected Widgets within the page. |

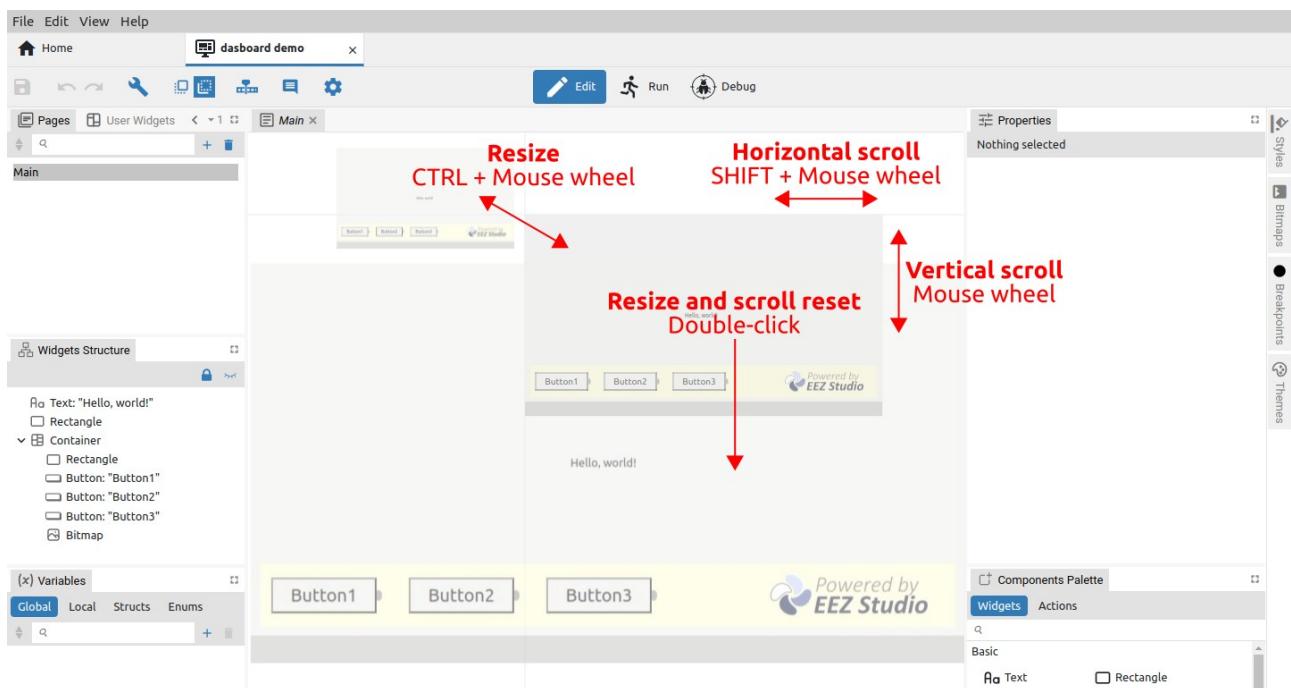


Fig. 60: Page resize and scroll

### P7.1.1. Connecting Flow components

The connection (Flow line) between Flow components (Widgets and Actions) is used to define the flow of execution. In Fig. 55 shows how the output of one Action is connected to the input of another Action. When we position ourselves on the output (1), the color of its background will change, and if we continue with the mouse drag, the Flow line (2) will appear. When the cursor reaches the input of the second component, the Flow line will change color to green (3). Now we can release the mouse when the connection between the two components will be established (4). In case of moving one of the components, the Flow line will move with it.

To delete the Flow line, it will be necessary to select the Flow line (the color will change to red) and select the Delete option in the right-click menu (or the DEL key).

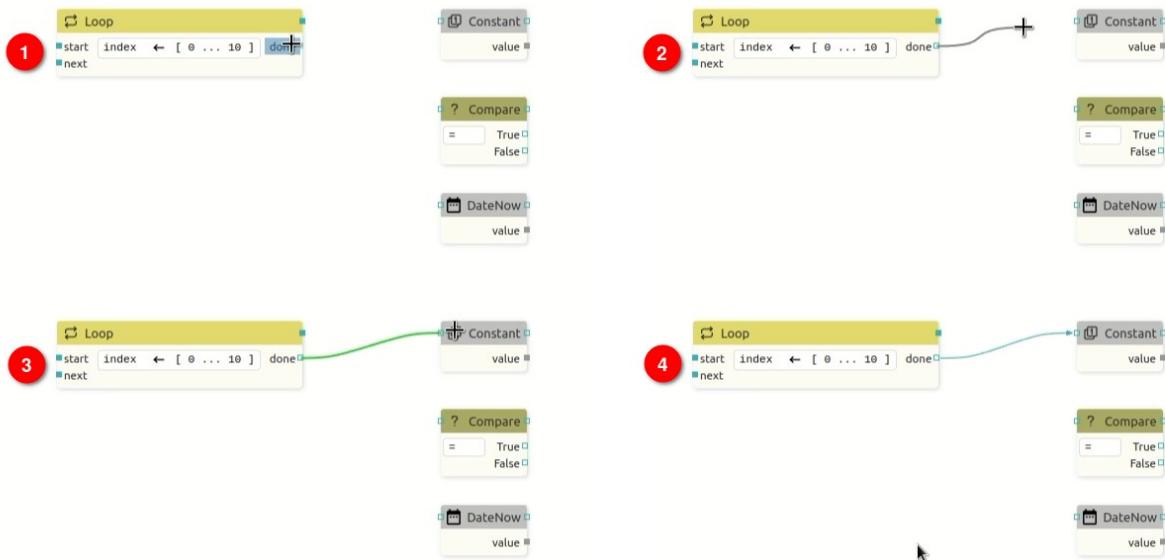


Fig. 61: Connecting the output to the input of the Widget

Adding a Flow line is also possible by starting from the input of one component to the output of another. In Fig. 62 shows how to connect the input of one Action to the output of another.

Note that it is possible to connect more than one Flow line to the single output, which also applies to the connection to the single input.

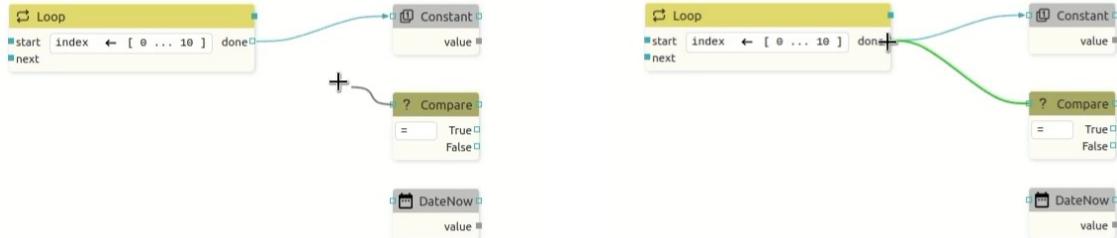


Fig. 62: Connecting the input to the output of the Widget

In case we have multiple Flow lines that end at a single input or output, it is possible to move them all to another input or output if necessary. Example in Fig. 63 shows the multiple Flow line moving from one output to another. First, we need to get to the output when the color of the background and all affected flow lines (1) will change. Then we need to drag the mouse while holding SHIFT, and a copy of the selected lines will appear, and their end can now be moved as desired (2). When we reach a new output, the color of the flow lines changes to green (3) and when the mouse button is released, a new connections will be drawn.

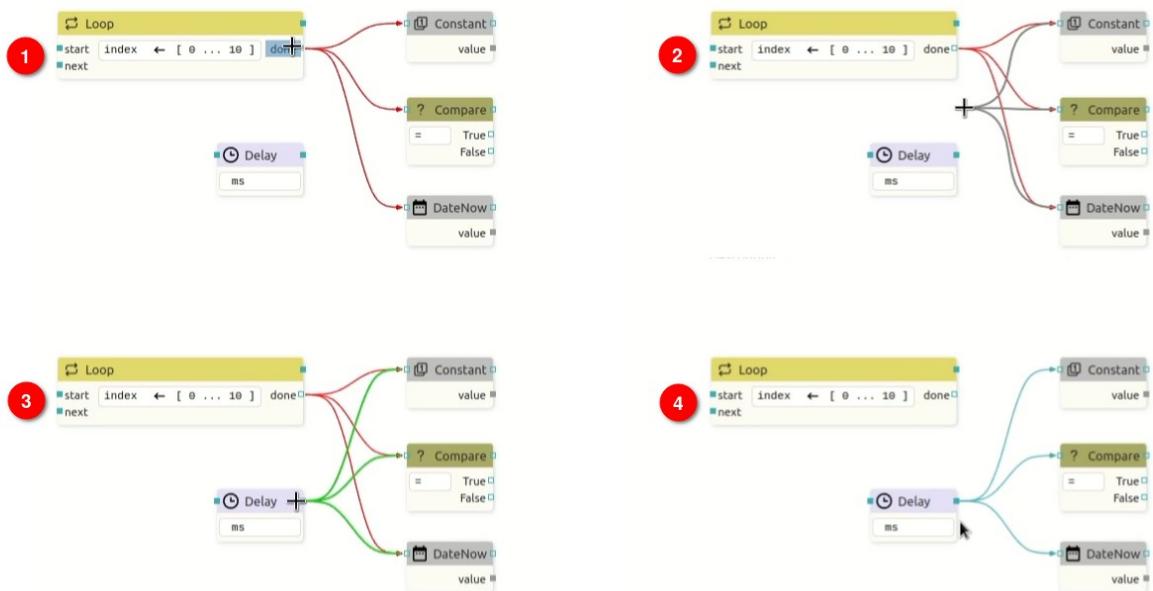


Fig. 63: Moving multiple connections

### P7.1.2. Copy & Paste between two projects

To copy between two projects, it will be necessary to open two EEZ Studio windows using the *New window* (CTRL + SHIFT + N) option from the *File* menu. In the first project, select the section you want to copy and select the *Copy* option from the right-click menu (or CTRL + C) to copy to the clipboard. From the clipboard, the selected section can now be inserted into another project using the right-click menu *Paste* option (or CTRL + V).

## P7.2. Working with Widgets

Widget components allow us to quickly add graphics to the page because each one implements a specific element (e.g. button, text, bitmap, QR code, etc.) that can be easily customized as needed. Widgets are located in the *Widgets* subtab of the *Components Palette*, where they are grouped for easier finding.

EEZ Studio supports two types of Widgets that cannot be mixed with each other:

- *EEZ-GUI (Native)* – Widgets created for the purposes of creating the EEZ BB3 embedded GUI for the STM32 family of MCUs that support graphics (Fig. 64)
- *LVGL* – Widgets from the open-source embedded graphics library LVGL. They can only be used in a project of type LVGL. (Fig. 65)

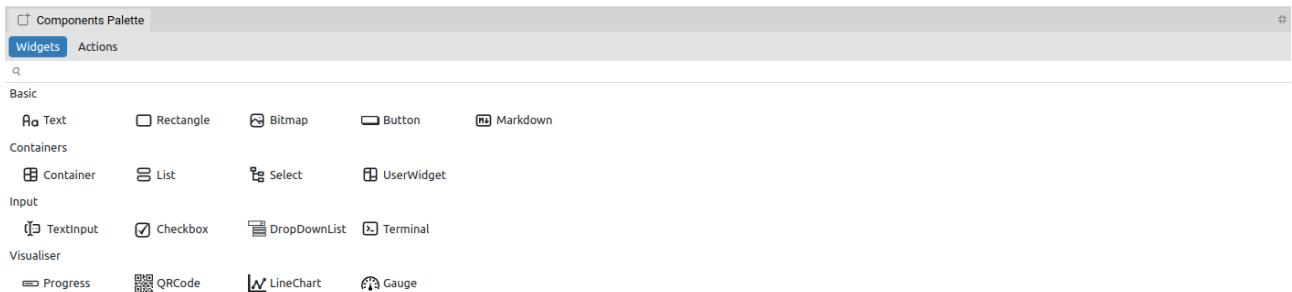


Fig. 64: Widgets palette for the EEZ-GUI project

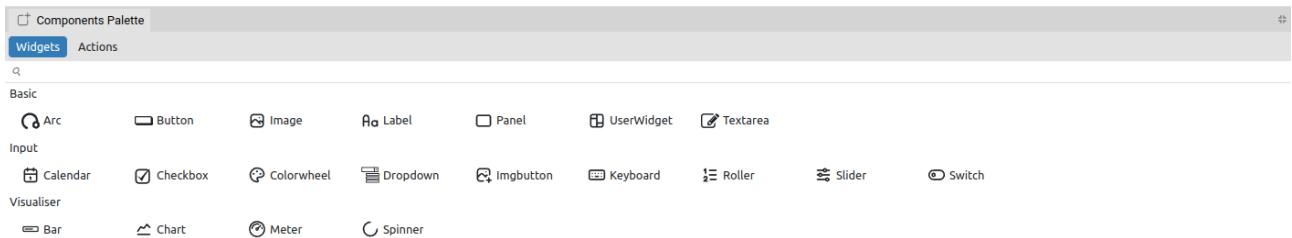


Fig. 65: Widgets palette for the LVGL project

### P7.2.1. Widget component's items

Widget component items are shown in Fig. 66 and described below.

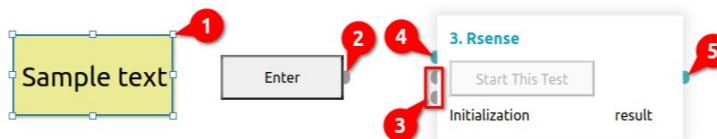


Fig. 66: Widget components items

| # | Item                      | Description   |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1 | <i>Selection handlers</i> | They appear when the Widget is selected and allow it to be resized in all directions.   |
| 2 | <i>Sequence Output</i>    | The mandatory sequence output must be connected, otherwise it will generate an error as the Widget will not be able to perform correctly.   |
| 3 | <i>Sequence Input</i>     | The mandatory sequence input must be connected, otherwise it will generate an error since the Widget will not be able to perform correctly. |
| 4 | <i>Data Input</i>         | The mandatory data input must be connected, otherwise it will generate an error as the Widget will not be able to perform correctly.        |

## 5 Data Output

The mandatory data output must be connected, otherwise it will generate an error as the Widget will not be able to perform correctly.

Table 2 shows all types of I/O pins used as Flow line connection points for both Widgets and User Widgets.

| Pin | Description                                      |
|-----|--|
| ●   | Sequence input pin (Flow line connection point). |
| ●   | Sequence output pin.                             |
| ●   | Data input pin.                                  |
| ●   | Data output pin.                                 |

Table 2: User Widget's pin types

### P7.2.2. Creating a User Widget

The use of User Widgets contributes to modularity, which simplifies maintenance if the same layout elements appear in multiple places on the same or multiple pages. Each change will not need to be implemented in several places, but only in the User Widget.

A project can have an arbitrary number of User Widgets. User Widgets are displayed in the User Widgets panel, where new ones can be added and existing ones can be deleted.

A new User Widget can be created in two ways: using the *User Widgets* panel or the Right-click menu.

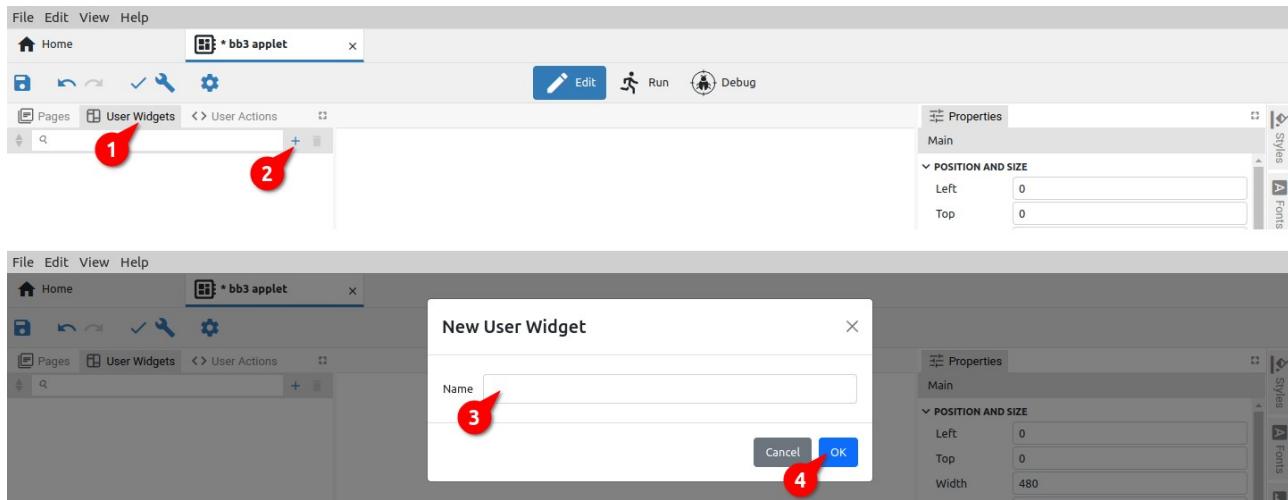


Fig. 67: Creating a new User Widget from the User Widgets panel

In the first case, select the *User Widgets* panel (1) and then the Add option (2), when a dialog box for entering the name of the User Widget will appear (Fig. 67).

After confirmation (4), the newly added User Widget will appear in the *User Widgets* list, where when selected, the editor opens where you can continue editing by adding Widgets and Actions. A User Widget can also contain multiple User Widgets and User Actions.

User Widget added in this way will by default contain a page with dimensions defined in the general Settings of the project. In the example in Fig. that's 480 x 272 pixels. It will also inherit the default style (hence the background is dark blue). The page will be positioned at the starting point (x = 0, y = 0).

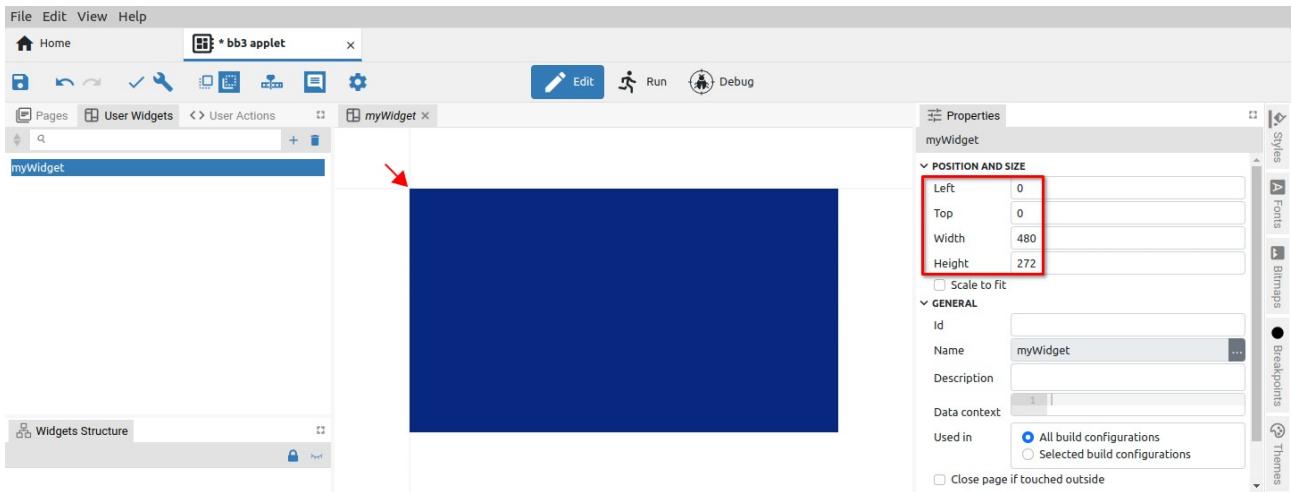


Fig. 68: Page editor of the newly created User Widget

User Widget can also be created by selecting one or more components on the currently displayed page (1) as shown on Fig. 69. By selecting the right-click menu option *Create User Widget*, a dialog box will appear as in the previous case (Fig. 67).

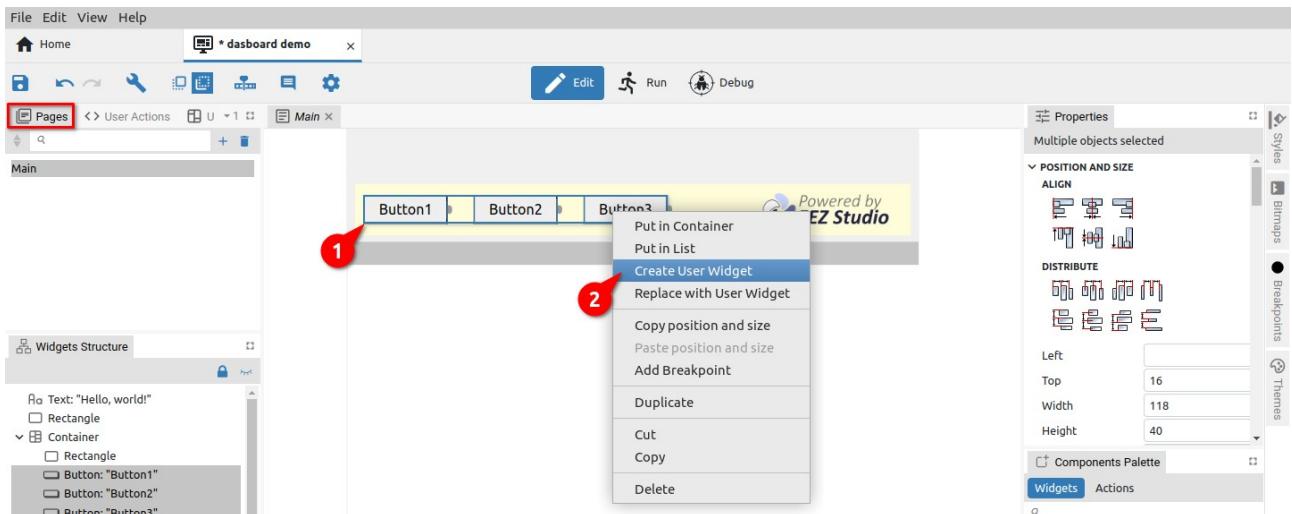


Fig. 69: Creating a new User Widget using the right-menu option

After successfully adding a new User Widget, it can be edited in the page editor (Fig. 70). Unlike the previous case, this Widget will have the dimensions of the original selection and the first component will be positioned at the starting point.

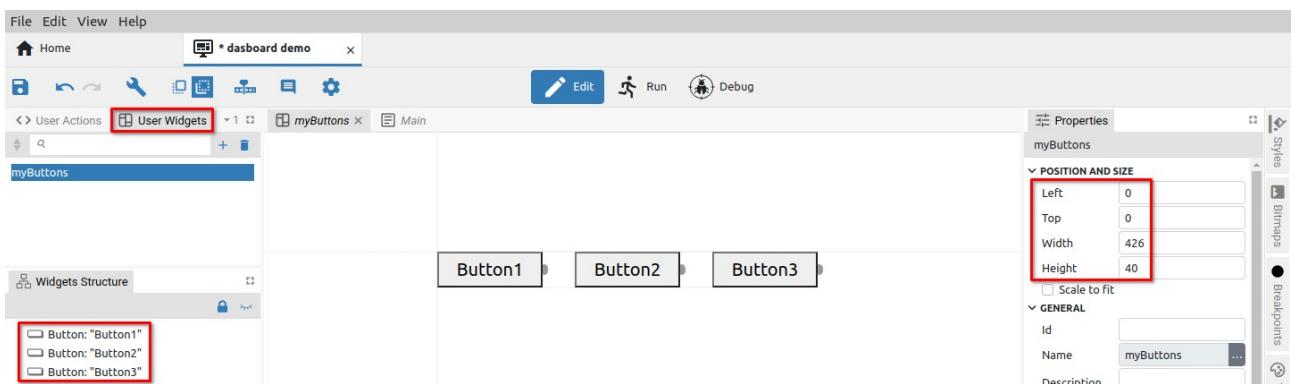


Fig. 70: The newly created User Widget in the editor

### P7.3. Working with Actions

Action unlike Widget does not have a graphical representation. It only performs some function/operation when executed.

The Actions that come with EEZ Studio (i.e. built-in Actions) are located in the *Actions* subtab of *Components Palette* and are added to the editor with drag & drop and grouped for easy finding. The number of implemented Actions depends on the type of project. In Fig. 71 shows the Actions for the Dashboard project, and Fig. 72 for the LVGL project.

The Action can also be implemented in the EEZ Studio extension. An example of such an Action is *Postgres*, which is shown in the *eez-Flow-ext-postgres* group (Fig. 71).

EEZ Studio also allows defining User Actions. To edit them, we use the User Actions editor. All User Actions are also listed at the bottom of the Actions subtab (Fig. 72), from where they can be added to the project with drag and drop as any Action or Widget (1).

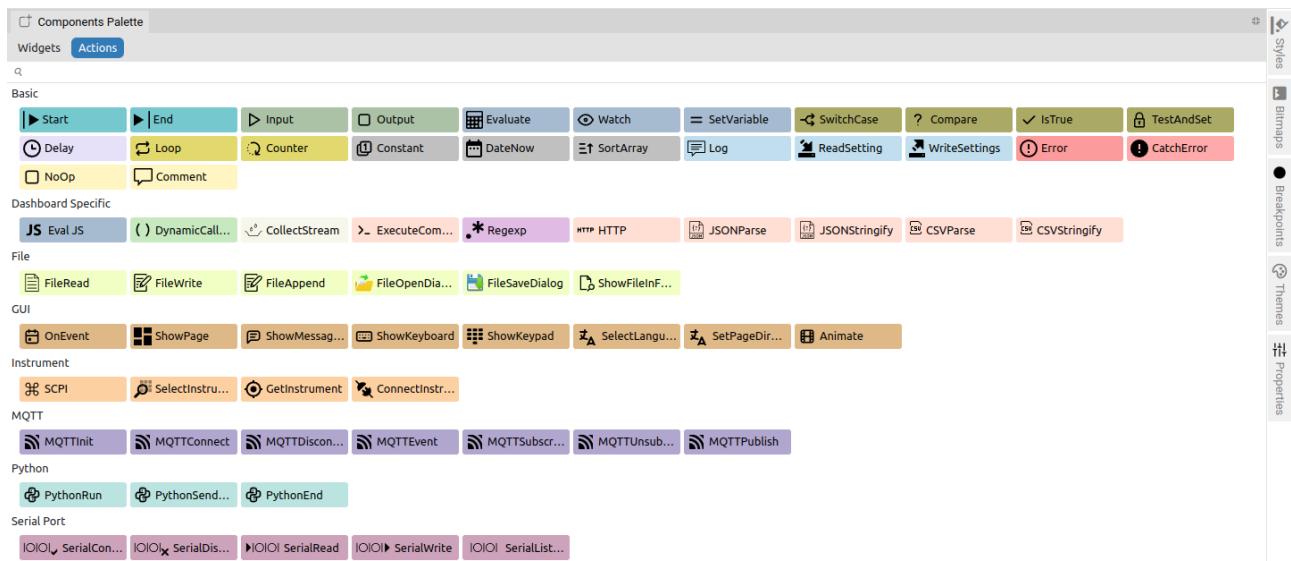


Fig. 71: Actions palette for the Dashboard project

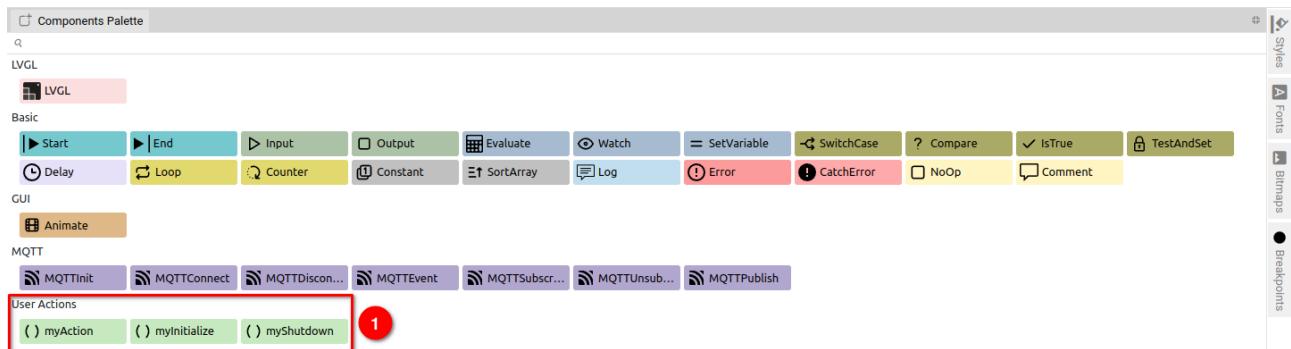


Fig. 72: Actions palette for the LVGL project

### P7.3.1. Action component's items

Action component items are shown in Fig. 73 and described below.

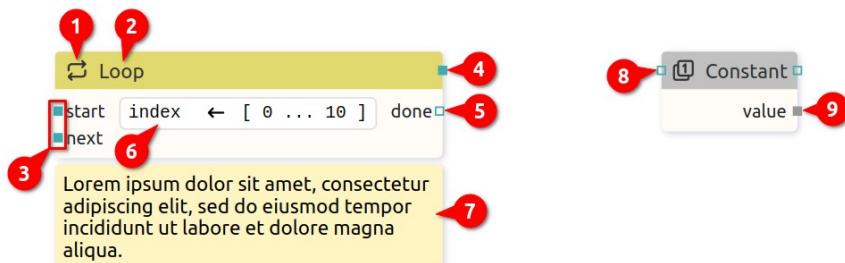


Fig. 73: Action components items

| # | Item                             | Description  |
|---|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | <i>Icon</i>                      | Component icon (cannot be changed).  |
| 2 | <i>Name</i>                      | Component name (cannot be changed).  |
| 3 | <i>Mandatory sequence inputs</i> | The mandatory sequence input must be connected, otherwise it will generate an error since the component will not be able to perform correctly. |
| 4 | <i>Mandatory sequence output</i> | The mandatory sequence input must be connected, otherwise it will generate an error as the Action will not be able to perform correctly.       |
| 5 | <i>Optional sequence output</i>  | Sequence output that does not necessarily need to be connected for the Action to execute regularly.  |
| 6 | <i>Additional information</i>    | Optional display of additional Action component information.   |
| 7 | <i>Description</i>               | Component description as defined in Properties.  |
| 8 | <i>Optional sequence input</i>   | Sequence input that does not necessarily need to be connected for the Action to execute regularly.   |
| 9 | <i>Mandatory data output</i>     | The mandatory data input must be connected, otherwise it will generate an error as the Action will not be able to perform correctly.           |

Table 3 shows all types of I/O pins used as Flow line connection points for both Actions and User Actions.

| Pin | Description  |
|-----|--|
|     | Mandatory sequence input or output pin (Flow line connection point). |
|     | Optional sequence input or output pin.                               |
|     | Mandatory data input or output pin.                                  |
|     | Optional data input or output pin.                                   |

Table 3: Action's pin types

### P7.3.2. Creating a User Action

Using User Actions contributes to Flow's readability and modularity, which makes it easier to maintain if the same functionality appears in multiple places. Thus, each change will not need to be implemented in multiple places, but only in the User Action.

## EEZ Studio User manual

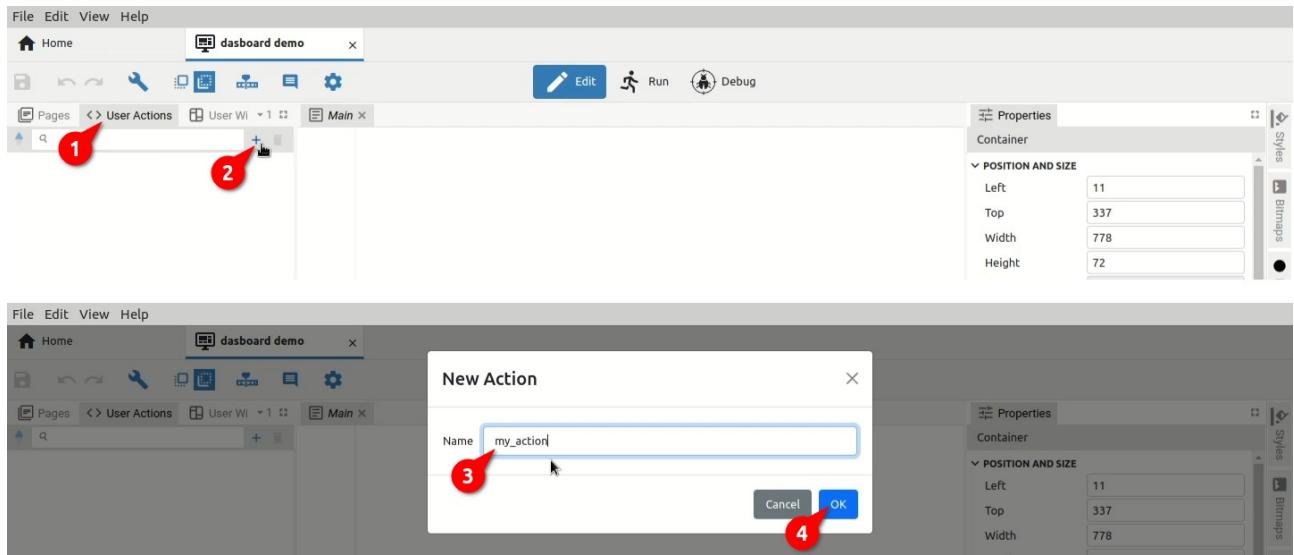


Fig. 74: Creating a new User Action

Please note that adding a User Action to itself is also allowed. However, care should be taken that it is connected in such a way that it does not create an infinite loop during execution.

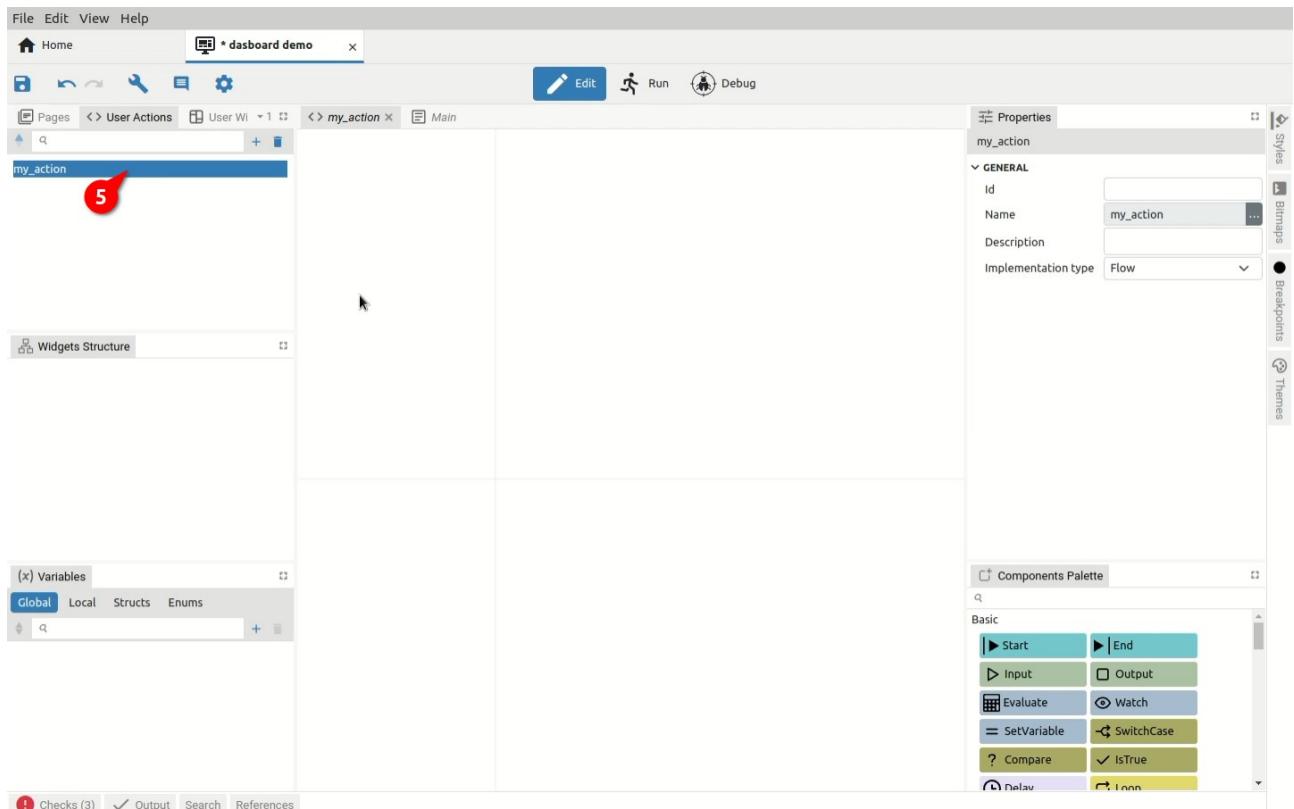


Fig. 75: Flow editor of the newly created User Action

Fig. 76 shows several examples of User Actions and how the use of sequence and data flow lines affects the appearance of the components that will be displayed in the Action palette.

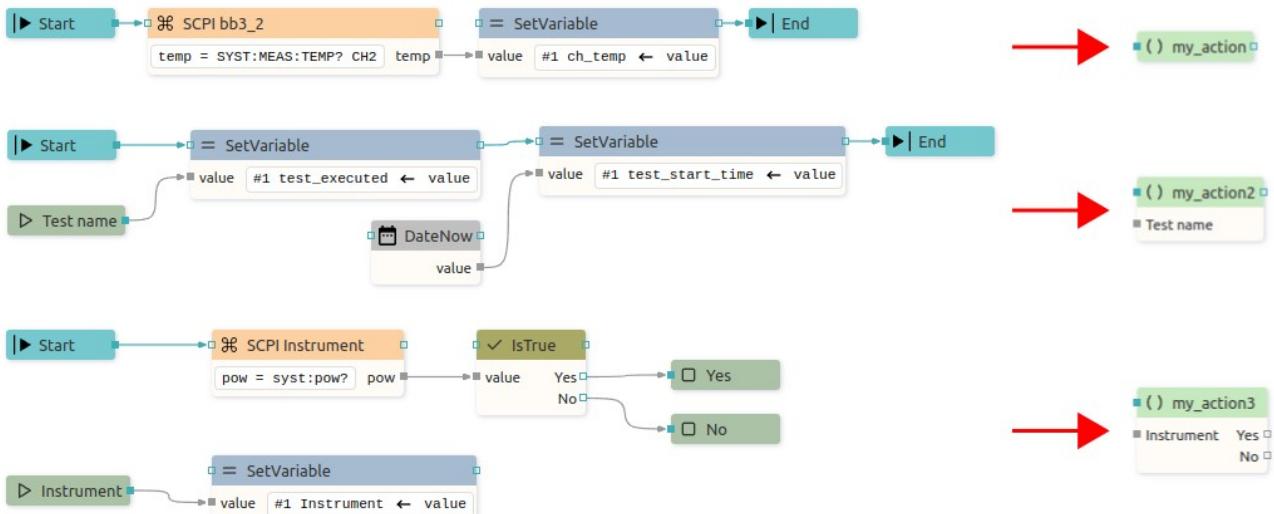


Fig. 76: User Action examples

## P8. Variables

A variable stores data that can be changed later on. Project with Flow support can have both global and local variables. Global variables are visible from all Flows, local variables are visible only inside the Flow in which it is defined.

Project without Flow support can have only global variables and those variables must be Native i.e. variables managed by the native code (written in C++).

To add variables, use the Variables panel (Fig. 77), when a dialog box will open for defining the basic parameters of the variable (*Name*, *Type* and *Default value*).

To edit the parameters of the variable selected in the *Variables* panel, use the *Properties* panel. In Fig. 78, Fig. 79 and Fig. 80 shows *Properties* panels for different types of variables from different types of projects.

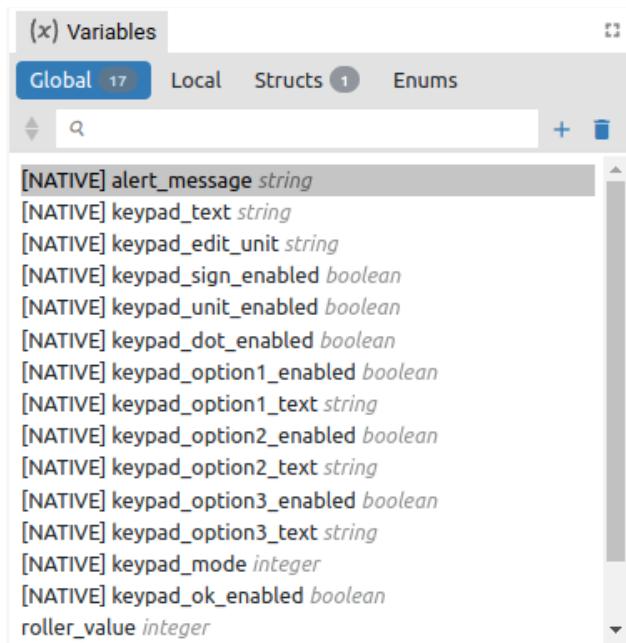


Fig. 77: Variables panel

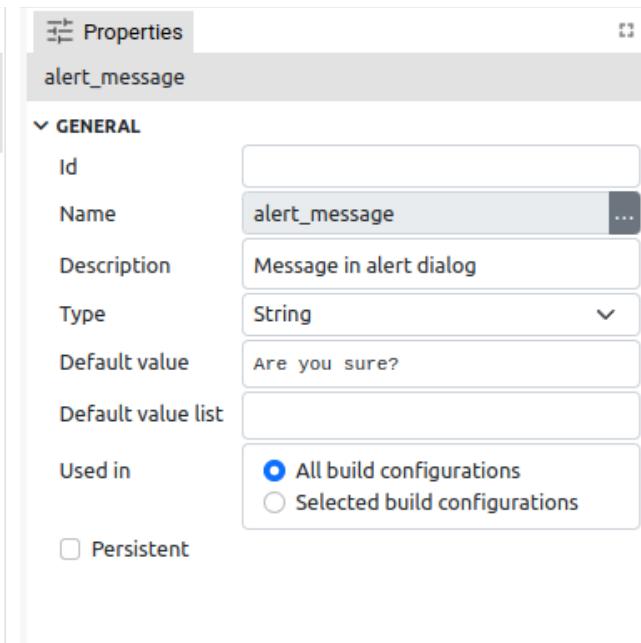


Fig. 78: Variable Properties panel (EEZ-GUI)

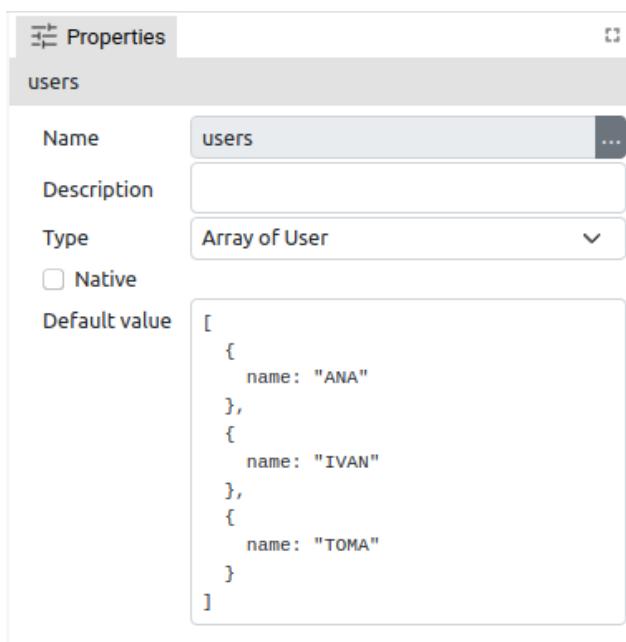


Fig. 79: Variable Properties panel (LVGL)

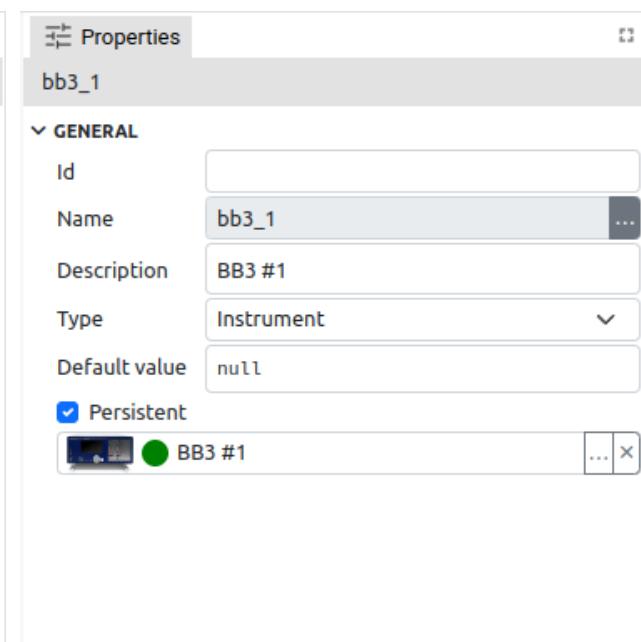


Fig. 80: Variable Properties panel (Dashboard)

| Item                                      | Description  |
|---|--|
| <i>Id</i>                                 | ID is <i>EEZ-GUI</i> project specific and is used in <i>Page</i> , <i>Action</i> , <i>Global Variable</i> , <i>Style</i> , <i>Font</i> , <i>Bitmap</i> and <i>Colors</i> . These are all resources that are referenced by name in the project editor. When that project is built, names are no longer used, but numerical IDs. This field is optional, i.e. an ID does not have to be specified, in which case an ID will be assigned during the build. However, if we want an object to always get the same ID, then it needs to be defined. Why would we want to always have the same ID? This is necessary when there is a master project such as <i>modular-psu-firmware.eez-project</i> from EEZ BB3 and that master project is used by BB3 Applets and BB3 MicroPython scripts and they can use resources from the master project that have that ID defined. |
|   | <i>Important:</i> once the ID is set, it should not be changed, otherwise all BB3 scripts that depend on it should be rebuilt.   |
| <i>Name</i>                               | Variable is referenced in other parts of project by its name.<br>Rules for naming variables: Starts with a letter or an underscore (_), followed by zero or more letters, digits, or underscores. Spaces are not allowed.  |
| <i>Description</i>                        | Optional field, contains a description of the variable.  |
| <i>Type</i>                               | The type of data stored in variable. When adding a new variable, its suggested default value will depend on the selected type (0 for <i>Integer</i> , False for <i>Boolean</i> , etc.).  |
| <i>Native</i>                             | The variable is managed by the native code (written in C++).<br>A Dashboard project cannot have Native variables, and working with them is explained in Chapter XX.  |
| <i>Default value</i>                      | Default value is the initial value of the variable when Flow starts. Given in JSON notation ( <a href="https://www.json.org/json-en.html">https://www.json.org/json-en.html</a> ).   |
|   | For example: 123, "Hello", true<br>If types is struct: { "member1": 42, "member2": "Hello" }<br>If type is array: [1, 2, 3] or ["string1", "string2", "string3"]   |
| <i>Default value list</i>                 | Only supported in <i>EEZ-GUI</i> project that does not have EEZ Flow enabled.  |
| <i>Used in</i>                            | See <i>Configurations</i> in project <i>Settings</i> .   |
| <i>Persistent (Global variables only)</i> | Stores the last value of the variable in the <i>.eez-runtime-settings</i> file, so that next time projects will have this value, instead of the default value.   |
|   | Supported only in Dashboard projects.  |

## P8.1. Variables usage in the project with EEZ Flow enabled

Data stored in a variable can be accessed using expressions. The following Action components are used to work with variables:

- *Evaluate* – evaluates expression, which can use variables, and sends the result through "result" data line.
- *Watch* – monitors the change in the value of the variable. At Flow start, it always sends the current value via the Changed data flow line, and later every value change is sent.
- *SetVariable* – sets a new variable value. Multiple entries are allowed. Each entry contains a variable and an expression field. During Flow execution, the evaluated expression will be stored in a variable.
- *SwitchCase*, *Compare*, *IsTrue* – Actions used for branching in the Flow depending on the value of the variable

Variables are also used in Widget components. Certain Widget properties can be defined as an expression. In this case, the value of that property will change during Flow execution as the expression changes. For example, *Label* widget can show the content of some variable, and it will updated every time this variable has been modified.

## P8.2. Variable types

### P8.2.1. Basic/Primitive types

| Item           | Description                                    |
|----------------|--|
| <i>Integer</i> | Signed 32-bit integer.                         |
| <i>Float</i>   | IEEE 4-byte floating-point.                    |
| <i>Double</i>  | IEEE 8-byte floating-point.                    |
| <i>Boolean</i> | Can hold true or false value.                  |
| <i>String</i>  | Sequence of characters.                        |
| <i>Date</i>    | Unix timestamp.                                |
| <i>Blob</i>    | Binary large object (Dashboard projects only). |
| <i>Stream</i>  | Stream of data (Dashboard projects only).      |
| <i>Any</i>     | Can hold any data type.                        |

### P8.2.2. Structures

Structure types are defined in *Variables* panel in *Structs* section. Struct type variable stores multiple data values each accessed by its member name. Each member is defined by its name and type.

*Structures can only be used in projects that have EEZ Flow enabled.*

### P8.2.3. Enums

Enums types are defined in *Variables* panel in *Enums* section. Enum type variable stores integer data value, but can contain only restricted set of values. Each enum member is defined by its name and integer value.

### P8.2.4. Objects

Object variables, similar to structs, can hold multiple values, each accessed by member names. The member names depends of the type of Object variable. Example of object variables: Instrument connection or PostgreSQL connection. Object variables are described in more detail in Chapter XX.

*Object variables can only be used in Dashboard projects.*

### P8.2.5. Arrays

Array variable stores multiple data values.

### P8.2.6. Expressions

An expression contains instructions on how to evaluate a data value during Flow execution. An expression is defined in code similar to JavaScript or other C-like languages.

#### Expression element Description / Example

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>Literal value</i>    | Example: 42, "Hello", true   |
| <i>Variable names</i>   | Example: my_var  |
| <i>Input names</i>      | Retrieves the data stored in data input using the name of that input.<br>Example: input_name |
| <i>Binary operator</i>  | Example: my_integer_var + 1  |
| <i>Logical operator</i> | Example: my_integer_var < 10   |
| <i>Unary operator</i>   | Example: -my_integer_var   |

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <i>Ternary operator</i> | Example: <code>my_integer_var == 1 ? true : false</code><br>(evaluates to <code>true</code> if <code>my_integer_var</code> is 1, otherwise evaluates to <code>false</code> ) |
| <i>Function calls</i>   | Example: <code>String.length(my_string_var)</code>   |
| <i>Parentheses "()"</i> | Specifying the order of the evaluation<br>Example: <code>"Counter: " + (a + 1)</code>  |
| <i>Accessor ":"</i>     | Structure type member accessor by using ":"<br>Example: <code>my_struct_var.member1</code>   |
| <i>Accessor "[]"</i>    | Array element accessor by using "[]"<br>Example: <code>my_array_var[3], my_array_var[index]</code>   |
| <i>Enum value</i>       | Example: <code>MyEnumTypeName.Member1</code>   |

#### Expression examples:

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <code>`var[i].member1`</code>                           | <code>'var'</code> is array which contains structs, which has member <code>'member1'</code><br><code>'i'</code> is integer variable<br>evaluates to <code>'member1'</code> value in the i-th element                 |
| <code>`var == State.START    var == State.EMPTY`</code> | <code>'var'</code> is of type enum:State, and State enum has two members: START and EMPTY<br>evaluates to True if <code>var</code> contains data that is either <code>State.START</code> or <code>State.EMPTY</code> |

#### P8.2.7. Literals

| Type                     | Description / Example   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <i>Integer</i>           | <code>'42'</code>   |
| <i>Float or double</i>   | <code>'3.14'</code>   |
| <i>String</i>            | <code>'"Hello world!"'</code>   |
| <i>Translated string</i> | <code>T"text_resource_id"</code> (prefix T is mandatory)                              |
| <i>Boolean</i>           | <code>'true'</code> or <code>'false'</code>   |
| <i>JSON</i>              | See <a href="https://www.json.org/json-en.html">https://www.json.org/json-en.html</a> |

#### P8.2.8. Binary Operators

Each binary operators requires two arguments. Binary operator is written between arguments, for example: `<arg1> + <arg2>`

#### Addition +

Rules:

- If any of the arguments is a string then result is a string. For example, `'voltage +"V"` will evaluate to `"1.5 V"` if data stored in voltage variable is `'1.5'`
- If any of the arguments is a double then result is a double.
- If one argument is a float and the other is a float or an integer the result will be a float.
- If both arguments are integers then result is an integer.

| arg1\arg2            | integer              | float               | double              | string              | boolean              | other_type       |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| <code>integer</code> | <code>integer</code> | <code>float</code>  | <code>double</code> | <code>string</code> | <code>integer</code> | <code>err</code> |
| <code>double</code>  | <code>double</code>  | <code>double</code> | <code>double</code> | <code>string</code> | <code>double</code>  | <code>err</code> |

|            |         |        |        |        |         |     |
|------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-----|
| float      | float   | float  | double | string | float   | err |
| string     | string  | string | string | string | string  | err |
| boolean    | integer | float  | double | string | integer | err |
| other_type | err     | err    | err    | err    | err     | err |

**Subtraction -**

| arg1\arg2  | integer | float  | double | boolean | other_type |
|------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|------------|
| integer    | integer | float  | double | integer | err        |
| double     | double  | double | double | double  | err        |
| float      | float   | float  | double | float   | err        |
| boolean    | integer | float  | double | integer | err        |
| other_type | err     | err    | err    | err     | err        |

**Multiplication \***

| arg1\arg2  | integer | float  | double | boolean | other_type |
|------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|------------|
| integer    | integer | float  | double | integer | err        |
| double     | double  | double | double | double  | err        |
| float      | float   | float  | double | float   | err        |
| boolean    | integer | float  | double | integer | err        |
| other_type | err     | err    | err    | err     | err        |

**Division /**

| arg1\arg2  | integer | float  | double | boolean | other_type |
|------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|------------|
| integer    | integer | float  | double | integer | err        |
| double     | double  | double | double | double  | err        |
| float      | float   | float  | double | float   | err        |
| boolean    | double  | float  | double | double  | err        |
| other_type | err     | err    | err    | err     | err        |

**Remainder %**

| arg1\arg2  | integer | float  | double | boolean | other_type |
|------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|------------|
| integer    | integer | float  | double | integer | err        |
| double     | double  | double | double | double  | err        |
| float      | float   | float  | double | float   | err        |
| boolean    | integer | float  | double | integer | err        |
| other_type | err     | err    | err    | err     | err        |

**Left shift <<**

| arg1\arg2  | integer | boolean | other_type |
|------------|---------|---------|------------|
| integer    | integer | integer | err        |
| boolean    | integer | integer | err        |
| other_type | err     | err     | err        |

**Right shift >>**

| <b>arg1\arg2</b>  | <b>integer</b> | <b>boolean</b> | <b>other_type</b> |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <i>integer</i>    | <i>integer</i> | <i>integer</i> | <i>err</i>        |
| <i>boolean</i>    | <i>integer</i> | <i>integer</i> | <i>err</i>        |
| <i>other_type</i> | <i>err</i>     | <i>err</i>     | <i>err</i>        |

**Binary AND &**

| <b>arg1\arg2</b>  | <b>integer</b> | <b>boolean</b> | <b>other_type</b> |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <i>integer</i>    | <i>integer</i> | <i>integer</i> | <i>err</i>        |
| <i>boolean</i>    | <i>integer</i> | <i>integer</i> | <i>err</i>        |
| <i>other_type</i> | <i>err</i>     | <i>err</i>     | <i>err</i>        |

**Binary OR |**

| <b>arg1\arg2</b>  | <b>integer</b> | <b>boolean</b> | <b>other_type</b> |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <i>integer</i>    | <i>integer</i> | <i>integer</i> | <i>err</i>        |
| <i>boolean</i>    | <i>integer</i> | <i>integer</i> | <i>err</i>        |
| <i>other_type</i> | <i>err</i>     | <i>err</i>     | <i>err</i>        |

**Binary XOR ^**

| <b>arg1\arg2</b>  | <b>integer</b> | <b>boolean</b> | <b>other_type</b> |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <i>integer</i>    | <i>integer</i> | <i>integer</i> | <i>err</i>        |
| <i>boolean</i>    | <i>integer</i> | <i>integer</i> | <i>err</i>        |
| <i>other_type</i> | <i>err</i>     | <i>err</i>     | <i>err</i>        |

**P8.2.9. Logical operators**

Logical operators are also binary operators that result in Boolean values.

**Type      Description**

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| <code>==</code>         | ??? |
| <code>!=</code>         |     |
| <code>&lt;</code>       |     |
| <code>&gt;</code>       |     |
| <code>&lt;=</code>      |     |
| <code>&gt;=</code>      |     |
| <code>&amp;&amp;</code> |     |
| <code>  </code>         |     |

**P8.2.10.     Unary operators****Type      Description**

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| <code>+</code> | ??? |
| <code>-</code> |     |
| <code>~</code> |     |
| <code>!</code> |     |

### P8.2.11. Conditional (ternary) operator

The conditional (ternary) operator is the only operator that takes three operands: a condition followed by a question mark (?), an expression to be executed if the condition is true followed by a colon (:), and finally an expression to be executed if the condition is false.

## P8.3. Functions

### P8.3.1. System

#### *System.getTick*

Retrieves the number of milliseconds that have elapsed since the flow execution was started.

##### Parameters

None

##### Return value

Value in milliseconds. Return type is `Integer`.

### P8.3.2. Flow

#### *Flow.index*

Index of current element in the List and Grid widget. Check the description of these two widget for the more information.

##### Parameters

| Name               | Type                 | Description |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| <code>index</code> | <code>Integer</code> | ???         |

##### Return value

Element index. Return type is `Integer`.

#### *Flow.isPageActive*

If this function is executed inside the page it will return true if that page is currently active page, otherwise it will return false.

##### Parameters

None

##### Return value

True if page is active, False if page is not active. Return type is `Boolean`.

#### *Flow.pageTimelinePosition*

If this function is executed inside the page or custom widget it will return the current position at the animation timeline for that page or custom widget.

##### Parameters

None

##### Return value

Timeline position. Return type is `Boolean`.

#### *Flow.makeValue*

Creates a new value of type Struct.

**Parameters**

| Name       | Type   | Description     |
|------------|--------|-----------------|
| structName | String | Structure name. |
| value      | JSON   | Structure name. |

**Return value**

Created struct value. Return type is `Struct`.

***Flow.makeArrayValue***

Creates a new value of type array.

**Parameters**

| Name  | Type | Description  |
|-------|------|--------------|
| value | JSON | Array value. |

**Return value**

Created array value. Return type is `Array`.

***Flow.languages***

Retrieves a list of languages defined in multi-language project as array of strings.

**Parameters**

None

**Return value**

Array of languages. Return type is `Array:string`.

***Flow.translate***

Translate text resource ID, same as `T"textResourceID"`.

**Parameters**

| Name           | Type   | Description       |
|----------------|--------|-------------------|
| textResourceID | String | Text resource ID. |

**Return value**

Translated string. Return type is `String`.

***Flow.parseInteger***

Parse integer value given as string.

**Parameters**

| Name | Type   | Description   |
|------|--------|---------------|
| str  | String | Input string. |

**Return value**

Parsed integer value. Return type is `Integer`.

***Flow.parseFloat***

Parse float value given as string.

**Parameters**

| Name | Type   | Description   |
|------|--------|---------------|
| str  | String | Input string. |

**Return value**

Parsed float value. Return type is `Float`.

***Flow.parseDouble***

Parse double value give as string.

**Parameters**

| Name             | Type                | Description   |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| <code>str</code> | <code>String</code> | Input string. |

**Return value**

Parsed double value. Return type is `Double`.

**P8.3.3. Date*****Date.now***

Returns current date.

**Parameters**

None

**Return value**

Current datetime. Return type is `Now`.

***Date.toString***

Converts given date to string.

**Parameters**

| Name                  | Type              | Description |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| <code>str date</code> | <code>Date</code> | Input date. |

**Return value**

Date string. Return type is `String`.

***Date.toLocaleString***

Converts given date to locale string.

**Parameters**

| Name                  | Type              | Description |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| <code>str date</code> | <code>Date</code> | Input date. |

**Return value**

Date string. Return type is `String`.

***Date.fromString***

Converts string to date.

**Parameters**

| Name                 | Type                | Description   |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| <code>dateStr</code> | <code>String</code> | Input string. |

**Return value**

Date. Return type is `Date`.

### **Date.getYear**

Get year from date.

#### **Parameters**

| Name | Type | Description |
|------|------|-------------|
| date | Date | Input date. |

#### **Return value**

Year. Return type is Integer.

### **Date.getMonth**

Get month from date (1 to 12).

#### **Parameters**

| Name | Type | Description |
|------|------|-------------|
| date | Date | Input date. |

#### **Return value**

Month. Return type is Integer.

### **Date.getDay**

Get day of the month from date (1 to 31).

#### **Parameters**

| Name | Type | Description |
|------|------|-------------|
| date | Date | Input date. |

#### **Return value**

Day. Return type is Integer.

### **Date.getHours**

Get hours from date (0 to 23).

#### **Parameters**

| Name | Type | Description |
|------|------|-------------|
| date | Date | Input date. |

#### **Return value**

Hours. Return type is Integer.

### **Date.getMinutes**

Get minutes from date (0 to 59).

#### **Parameters**

| Name | Type | Description |
|------|------|-------------|
| date | Date | Input date. |

#### **Return value**

Minutes. Return type is Integer.

### **Date.getSeconds**

Get seconds from date (0 to 59).

#### **Parameters**

| Name | Type | Description |
|------|------|-------------|
| date | Date | Input date. |

**Return value**

Seconds. Return type is Integer.

**Date.getMilliseconds**

Get milliseconds from date (0 to 999).

**Parameters**

| Name | Type | Description |
|------|------|-------------|
| date | Date | Input date. |

**Return value**

Milliseconds. Return type is Integer.

**Date.make**

Make a date from arguments.

**Parameters**

| Name         | Type    | Description  |
|--------------|---------|--------------|
| year         | Integer | Year         |
| month        | Integer | Month        |
| day          | Integer | Day          |
| hours        | Integer | Hours        |
| minutes      | Integer | Minutes      |
| seconds      | Integer | Seconds      |
| milliseconds | Integer | Milliseconds |

**Return value**

Constructed date. Return type is Date.

**P8.3.4. Math****Math.sin**

Returns the sine of a number in radians.

**Parameters**

| Name | Type                 | Description                                |
|------|----------------------|--|
| x    | Integer Float Double | A number representing an angle in radians. |

**Return value**

The sine of x, between -1 and 1, inclusive. Return type is Float|Double.

**Math.cos**

Returns the cosine of a number in radians.

**Parameters**

| Name | Type                 | Description                                |
|------|----------------------|--|
| x    | Integer Float Double | A number representing an angle in radians. |

**Return value**

The cosine of x, between -1 and 1, inclusive. Return type is Float|Double.

***Math.pow***

Returns the value of a base raised to a power.

**Parameters**

| Name     | Type                 | Description |
|----------|----------------------|-------------|
| base     | Integer Float Double | Year        |
| exponent | Integer Float Double | Month       |

**Return value**

A number representing base taken to the power of exponent. Return type is `Float|Double`.

***Math.log***

Returns the natural logarithm (base e) of a number.

**Parameters**

| Name | Type                 | Description                          |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| x    | Integer Float Double | A number greater than or equal to 0. |

**Return value**

The natural logarithm (base e) of x. Return type is `Float|Double`.

***Math.log10***

Returns the base 10 logarithm of a number.

**Parameters**

| Name | Type                 | Description                          |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| x    | Integer Float Double | A number greater than or equal to 0. |

**Return value**

The base 10 logarithm of x. Return type is `Float|Double`.

***Math.abs***

Returns the absolute value of a number.

**Parameters**

| Name | Type                 | Description |
|------|----------------------|-------------|
| x    | Integer Float Double | A number.   |

**Return value**

The absolute value of x. If x is negative (including -0), returns -x. Otherwise, returns x. The result is therefore always a positive number or 0. Return type is `Integer|Float|Double`.

***Math.floor***

Always rounds down and returns the largest integer less than or equal to a given number.

**Parameters**

| Name | Type                 | Description |
|------|----------------------|-------------|
| x    | Integer Float Double | A number.   |

**Return value**

The largest integer smaller than or equal to x. It's the same value as `-Math.ceil(-x)`. Return type is `Integer|Float|Double`.

***Math.ceil***

Always rounds up and returns the smaller integer greater than or equal to a given number.

**Parameters**

| Name | Type                 | Description |
|------|----------------------|-------------|
| x    | Integer Float Double | A number.   |

**Return value**

The smallest integer greater than or equal to x. It's the same value as `-Math.floor(-x)`. Return type is Integer|Float|Double.

***Math.round***

Returns the value of a number rounded to the nearest integer.

**Parameters**

| Name | Type                 | Description |
|------|----------------------|-------------|
| x    | Integer Float Double | A number.   |

**Return value**

The value of x rounded to the nearest integer. Return type is Integer|Float|Double.

***Math.min***

Returns the smallest of the numbers given as input parameters.

**Parameters**

| Name                | Type                 | Description  |
|---------------------|----------------------|--|
| value1, ..., valueN | Integer Float Double | Zero or more numbers among which the lowest value will be selected and returned. |

**Return value**

The smallest of the given numbers. Return type is Integer|Float|Double.

***Math.max***

Returns the largest of the numbers given as input parameters.

**Parameters**

| Name                | Type                 | Description   |
|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| value1, ..., valueN | Integer Float Double | Zero or more numbers among which the largest value will be selected and returned. |

**Return value**

The largest of the given numbers. Return type is Integer|Float|Double.

**P8.3.5. String*****String.length***

Returns the length of the string.

**Parameters**

| Name   | Type   | Description |
|--------|--------|-------------|
| string | String | A string.   |

**Return value**

The length of a string. Return type is Integer.

***String.substring***

Returns the part of the string from the start index up to and excluding the end index, or to the end of the string if no end index is supplied.

**Parameters**

| Name   | Optional | Type   | Description  |
|--------|----------|--------|--|
| string |          | String | A string.  |
| start  |          | String | The index of the first character to include in the returned substring.   |
| end    | Yes      | String | The index of the first character to exclude from the returned substring. |

**Return value**

A new string containing the specified part of the given string. Return type is `String`.

***String.find***

Searches a string and returns the index of the first occurrence of the specified substring.

**Parameters**

| Name      | Type   | Description              |
|-----------|--------|--------------------------|
| string    | String | A string.                |
| substring | String | Substring to search for. |

**Return value**

The index of the first occurrence of substring found, or -1 if not found. Return type is `String`.

***String.padStart***

Pads the current string with another string (multiple times, if needed) until the resulting string reaches the given length.

**Parameters**

| Name         | Type    | Description  |
|--------------|---------|--|
| string       | String  | A string.  |
| targetLength | Integer | The length of the resulting string once the current str has been padded. If the value is less than or equal to str.length, then str is returned as-is. |
| padString    | String  | The string to pad the current str with. If padString is too long to stay within the targetLength, it will be truncated from the end.                   |

**Return value**

A String of the specified targetLength with padString applied from the start. Return type is `String`.

***String.split***

Takes a separator parameter and divides a String into an ordered list of substrings by searching for the separator pattern, puts these substrings into an array, and returns the array.

**Parameters**

| Name      | Type    | Description   |
|-----------|---------|---|
| string    | String  | A string.   |
| separator | Integer | The pattern describing where each split should occur. |

**Return value**

An Array of strings, split at each point where the separator occurs in the given string. Return type is `Array:string`.

## P8.3.6. Array

### **Array.length**

The number of elements in given array.

#### Parameters

| Name  | Type  | Description |
|-------|-------|-------------|
| array | Array | An array.   |

#### Return value

The length of an array. Return type is Integer.

### **Array.slice**

Returns a shallow copy of a portion of an array into a new array object selected from start to end (end not included) where start and end represent the index of items in that array. The original array will not be modified.

#### Parameters

| Name  | Optional | Type    | Description                                    |
|-------|----------|---------|--|
| array |          | Array   | An array.                                      |
| start |          | Integer | Zero-based index at which to start extraction. |
| end   | Yes      | Integer | Zero-based index at which to end extraction.   |

#### Return value

A new array containing the extracted elements. Return type is Array.

### **Array.allocate**

Creates a new array of given size.

#### Parameters

| Name | Type  | Description    |
|------|-------|----------------|
| size | Array | A size number. |

#### Return value

A new array. Return type is Array.

### **Array.append**

Takes a separator parameter and divides a String into an ordered list of substrings by searching for the separator pattern, puts these substrings into an array, and returns the array.

#### Parameters

| Name  | Type  | Description                   |
|-------|-------|-------------------------------|
| array | Array | An array.                     |
| value | Any   | Element value to be appended. |

#### Return value

A new array with appended element. Return type is Array.

### **Array.insert**

Inserts an element to an existing array at given position and returns a new array. The original array will not be modified.

#### Parameters

| Name | Type | Description |
|------|------|-------------|
|      |      |             |

|          |         |   |
|----------|---------|---|
| array    | Array   | An array.   |
| position | Integer | Zero-based index at which new element will be inserted. |
| value    | Any     | Element value to be inserted.                           |

**Return value**

A new array with inserted element. Return type is [Array](#).

***Array.remove***

Removes from an existing array an element at given position and returns a new array. The original array will not be modified.

**Parameters**

| Name     | Type    | Description  |
|----------|---------|--|
| array    | Array   | An array.  |
| position | Integer | Zero-based index from which existing element will be inserted. |

**Return value**

A new array with element removed. Return type is [Array](#).

***Array.clone***

Deep clone of the array.

**Parameters**

| Name  | Type  | Description |
|-------|-------|-------------|
| array | Array | An array.   |

**Return value**

A new array. Return type is [Array](#).

**P8.3.7. LVGL*****LVGL.MeterTickIndex***

See the LVGL Meter Widget description (Chapter [XX](#)) for the purpose of this function.

**Parameters**

None

**Return value**

Index number. Return type is integer.

**P8.4. Expression Builder**

Expressions are supported in both Action and Widget components. Each property of component that can be evaluated from the expression has "..." icon which opens *Expression Builder* (Fig. 81). Expressions can be entered manually or using the *Expression Builder*.

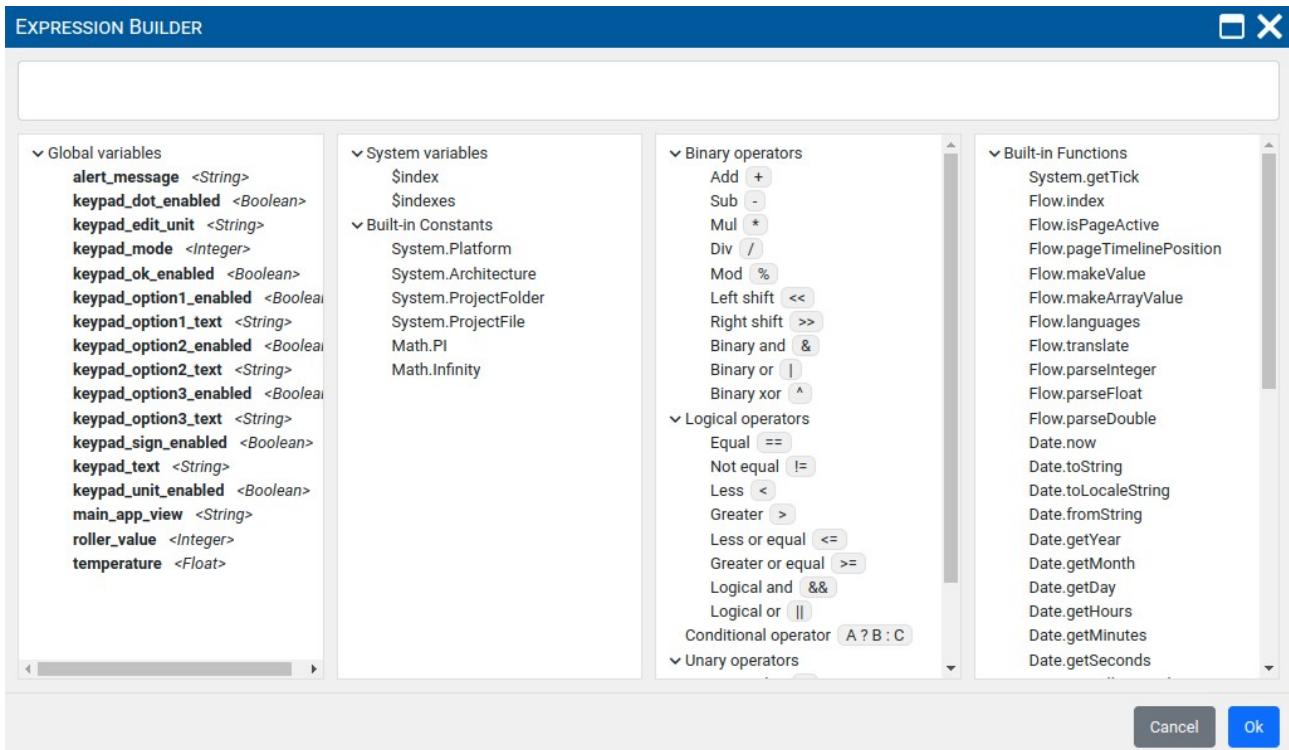


Fig. 81: Expression builder

# P9.Styles and Color themes

## P9.1. Overview

Styles make it easy to define a whole range of visual attributes and unify the appearance of widgets. Style attributes can be set at multiple levels, i.e. there are multiple scopes.

The base level/scope is Local: all style attributes will only apply to that Widget. When we want to use the same style on several Widgets, we can use the Project style defined in the *Styles* panel.

By using Project styles, instead of local style modifications, consistency is achieved (Widgets of similar purpose have the same visual appearance) and sustainability (a change to an attribute in a Style used by multiple Widgets is automatically propagated to all Widgets that use it).

Style attributes are inherited, which means that one attribute of a Style can inherit attribute from another Style. i.e. the Child style inherits all properties of the Parent style.

Additionally, all style attributes that contain a color definition can inherit the color from the *Color Theme* as explained in Section P9.4.2.

## P9.2. Style properties

Fig. 82 shows how for the selected widget (1) the locally defined style parameters can be found in the *Style* subsection (2) within the widget *Properties* panel.

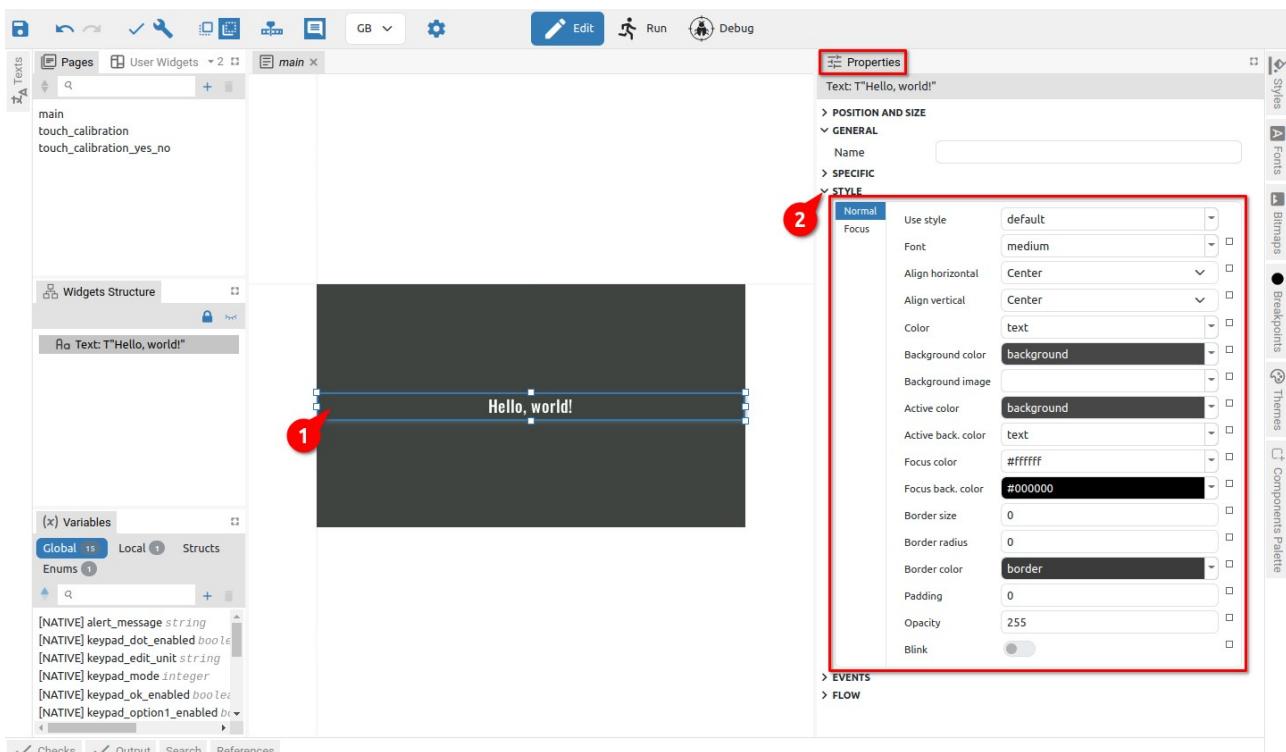


Fig. 82: Selected widget Style section for EEZ-GUI project type

The number of attributes and the appearance of the *Style* section depends on the project type in which the widget is used. In Fig. 82 the *Style* section for the *EEZ-GUI* project type is shown. Fig. 83 shows an example of the *Style* for the `Button` widget in the *Dashboard* project, and Fig. 84 example *Style* for `Label` widget in *LVGL* project.

The number of style attributes varies by Widget type and Project type. Widgets that can have multiple states (`Default`, `Focused`, `Disabled`, ...) will be able to define style attributes separately for all states.

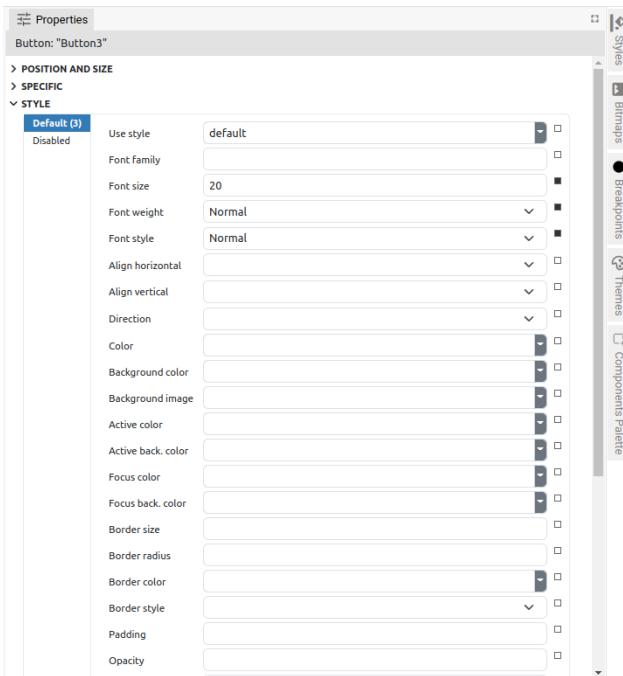


Fig. 83: Style properties (Dashboard project)

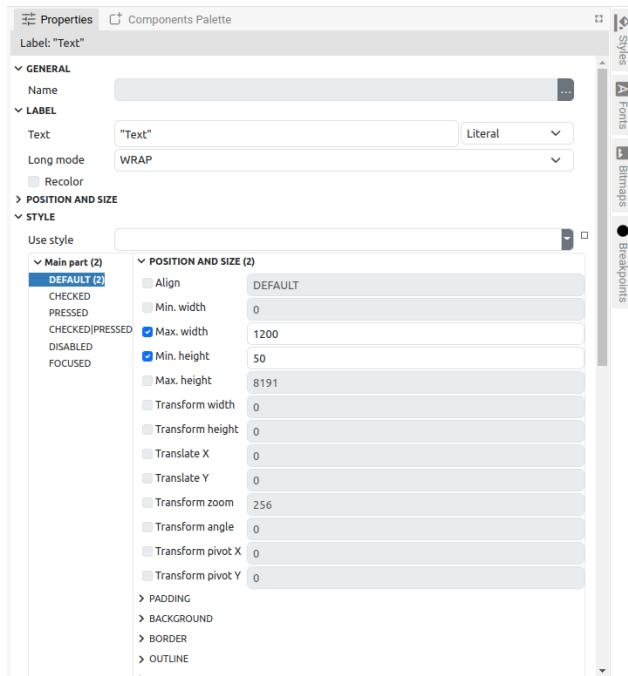


Fig. 84: Style properties (LVGL project)

### P9.3. Project Styles

As shown in Fig. 82, Project styles have their own panel (1) where they can be searched, added and deleted. For the selected Project style, all properties will be displayed in the Properties panel, i.e. the same one used to display Widget and Action properties (5), and the name of the selected Style is displayed at the top (4).

Below the list of Project styles, a preview is shown. *EEZ-GUI* project styles have two previews: the first when `Color` / `Background Color` is used (2), and the second when `Active Color` / `Active back. color` is used (3). In Fig. 86 the preview section for the *LVGL* project is shown (6).

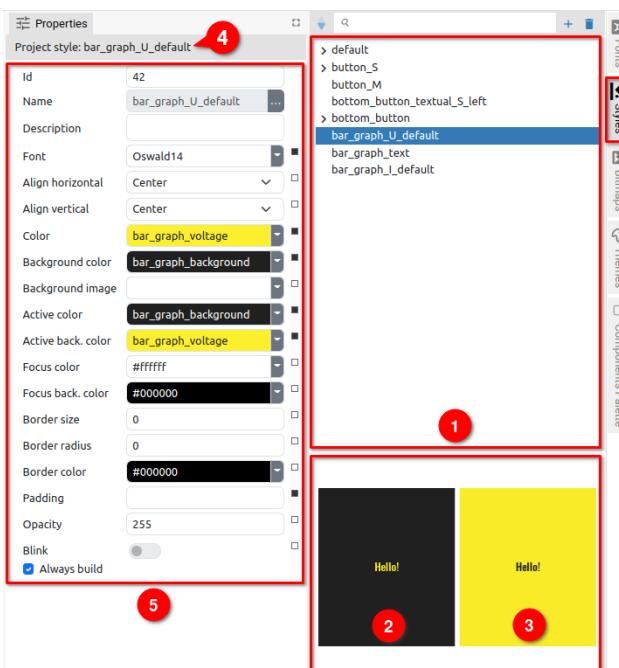


Fig. 85: Project Style Panel and Properties

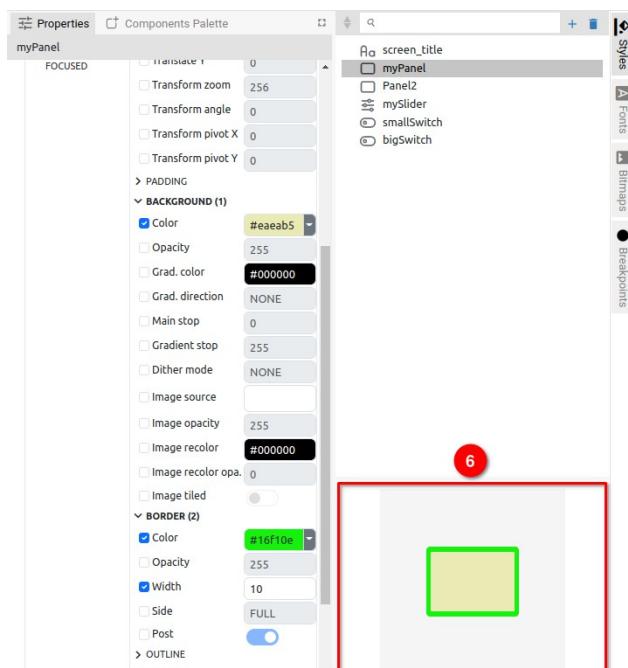


Fig. 86: LVGL Project style

### P9.3.1. Creating a new Style

When creating a new Project style, it will be necessary to define the *Name* (Fig. 87) that must be unique. In the *LVGL* project, it will be necessary to choose for which Widget type it will be applied (Fig. 88).



Fig. 87: Adding a new Style

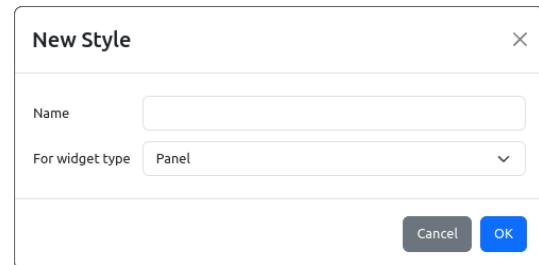


Fig. 88: Adding a new Style (LVGL)

A new Project style can be conveniently created directly from the local style of the selected Widget using the *Create New Style* option from the popup menu of the `Use Style` attribute (Fig. 89).

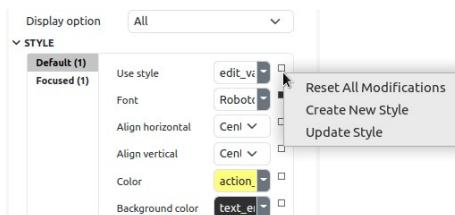


Fig. 89: Add new Style from currently selected Widget

| Item                          | Description   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Reset All Modification</i> | Resetting (clearing) all local changes.   |
| <i>Create New Style</i>       | Creating a new Project style using the style settings of the currently selected Widget (opens a dialog box for creating a new Project style as in Fig. 87 or Fig. 88). After successful creation of the Style, it will be assigned to the selected Widget, too. |
| <i>Update Style</i>           | The Project style used by the Widget will be updated with local modifications. Therefore the local modifications will be applied to all other Widgets that use the same Project style.  |

### P9.4. Style hierarchy

Project styles can inherit properties, so a "child" style inherits all the properties of its "parent". The "Child-parent" relationship is shown in the Project style sheet, where changing the position sets or resets the "child" relationship. Inheritance can be multi-level, i.e. one "child" can become the parent of another "child". For example, in Fig. 90 Style `edit_value_active_M_center` has two child Styles (1): `edit_value_active_S_center` and `edit_value_active_M_left`. Child `edit_value_active_S_center` is the parent of two other child Styles (2): `icon_and_text_S` and `edit_value_active_S_center_icon`.

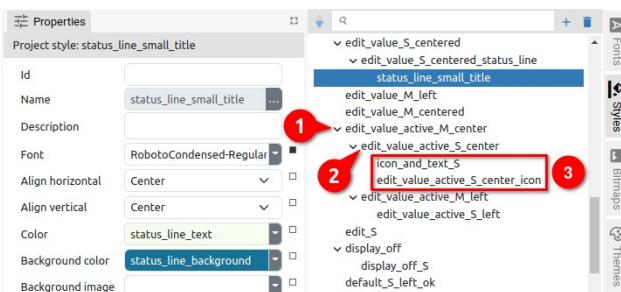


Fig. 90: Styles hierarchy

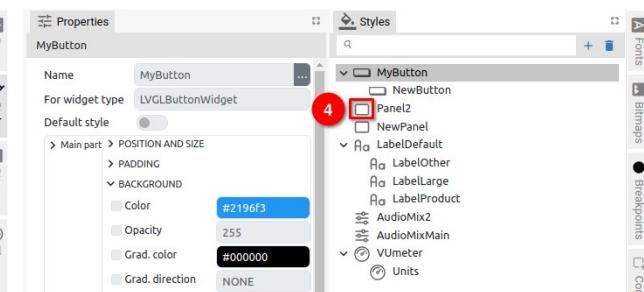


Fig. 91: Styles hierarchy in LVGL project

Since the Project styles in the *LVGL* project also have a Widget type defined, it is possible to establish

a "child-parent" relationship only between styles for the same Widget type. For this reason, in the Style Panel of the *LVGL* project (Fig. 91), an icon of the Widget type is displayed (4) in addition to the name of the Style, so that there is no need to guess whether the selected Style can become a child of a certain Parent or not.

Setting the Style as child is easily achieved with drag & drop as shown in Fig. 92: click and hold the Style you want to become a child (1); drag to the Style that will be the parent until the navigation line appears (2). Move the cursor to the right so that the beginning of the line is indented relative to the name of the parent Style. Finally, make drop and Style will appear indented and below its parent (3).

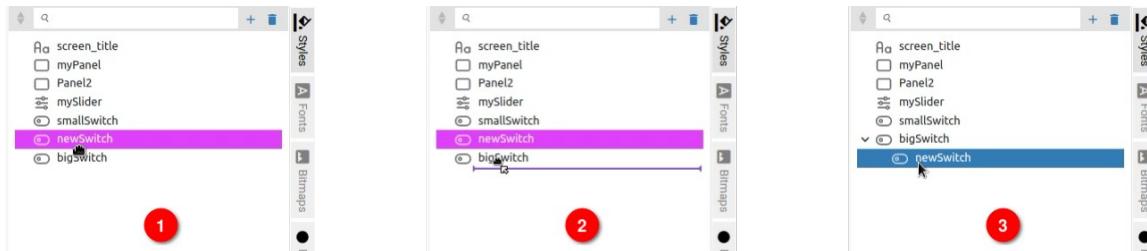


Fig. 92: Set child Style position

Resetting the child position is also carried out with drag & drop as shown in Fig. 93.

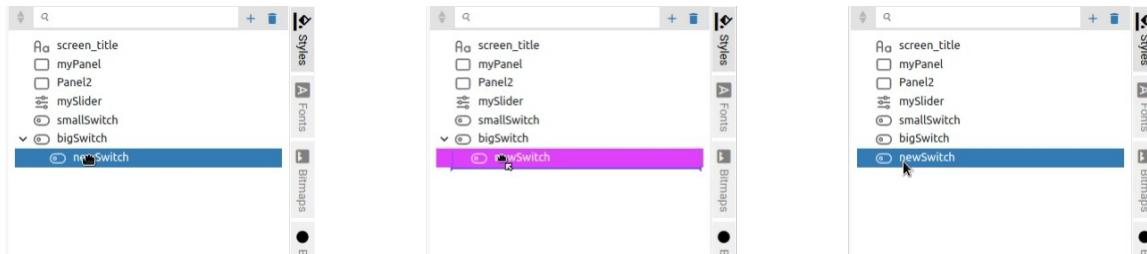


Fig. 93: Reset child Style position

#### P9.4.1. Setting the Style attribute color from the palette

A style can contain multiple attributes that define the color of a Widget part. Setting the color can be done in two ways and the first is by using the Color picker.

Fig. 94: Selecting a Style in the Style panel

Fig. 95: Setting the Style attribute color

In Fig. 94 and Fig. 95 shows how it can be done for the Project style: the style should be selected in

the list (1) when its name will appear in the Properties panel (2). The attribute to which we want to set the color should be clicked on (3) to open the Color picker. By moving the cursor around the palette, we select a color whose hex and RGB value is simultaneously displayed in the lower section through which it is also possible to directly enter the desired hex or RGB value.

#### P9.4.2. Setting the Style attribute color using the Color theme

Another way to set the attribute color is by using the Color theme. The color theme must be selected from the Theme panel (1) and in the Styles panel select the Project style to which we want to set the color attribute.



Fig. 96: Selecting a Style in the Style panel

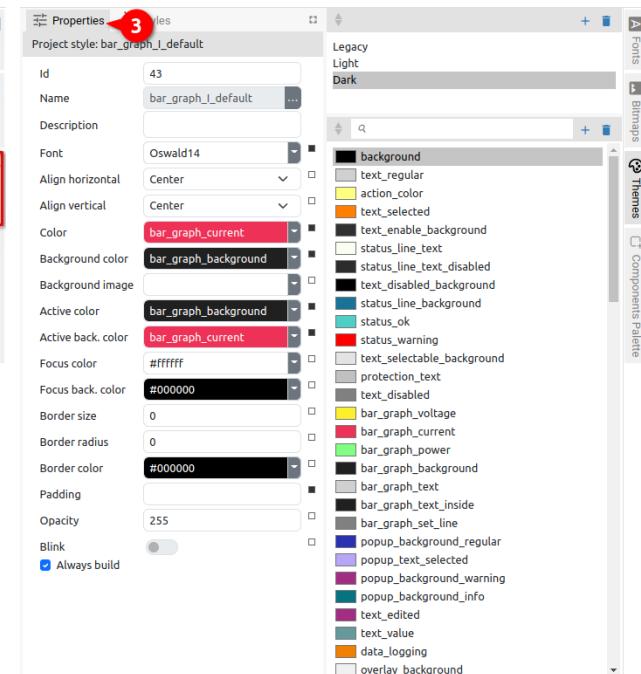


Fig. 97: Displaying the properties of the selected Style

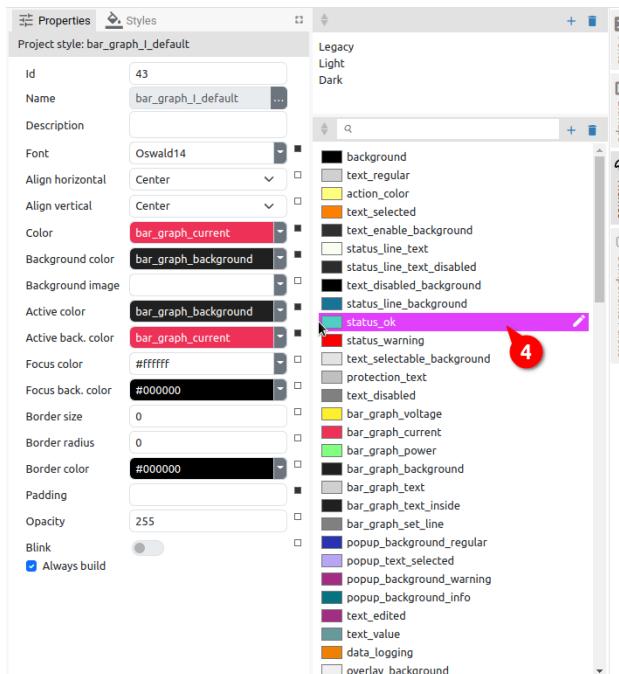


Fig. 98: Selecting a color from the Color theme

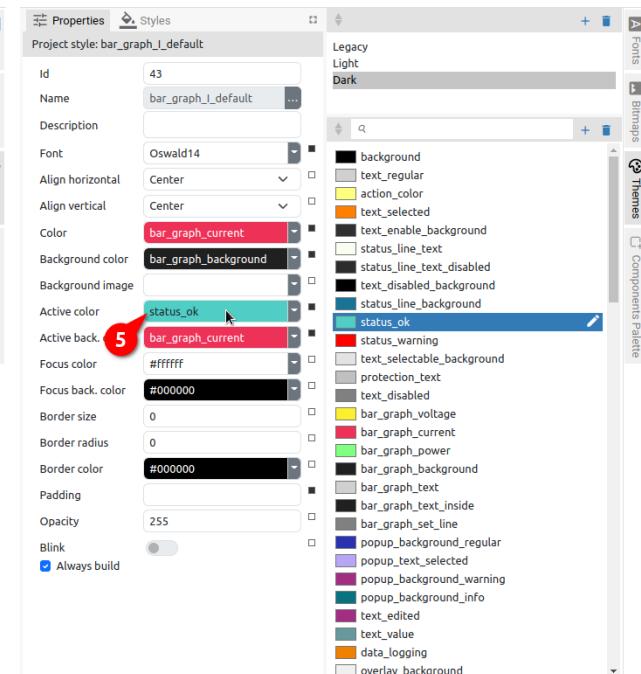


Fig. 99: Changing the color of the Style attribute

Now we need to select the Properties panel (3) in which all the attributes of the selected Style will be displayed. In the Theme panel, select the color (4) that we want to assign to the Style attribute and use drag and drop to place it in the name field of the attribute (5).

The attribute color can also be set by entering the name of the color from the Color theme, in our example it would be *status\_ok*.

## P9.5. Style attributes

### P9.5.1. EEZ-GUI project

In Fig. 100 shows a LineChart widget that has several style definitions: Normal, Title, Legend, X axis, Y axis and Marker (1). The first attribute Use style (2) determines from which Project style the attributes will be inherited and it can be defined separately for each of the style definitions.

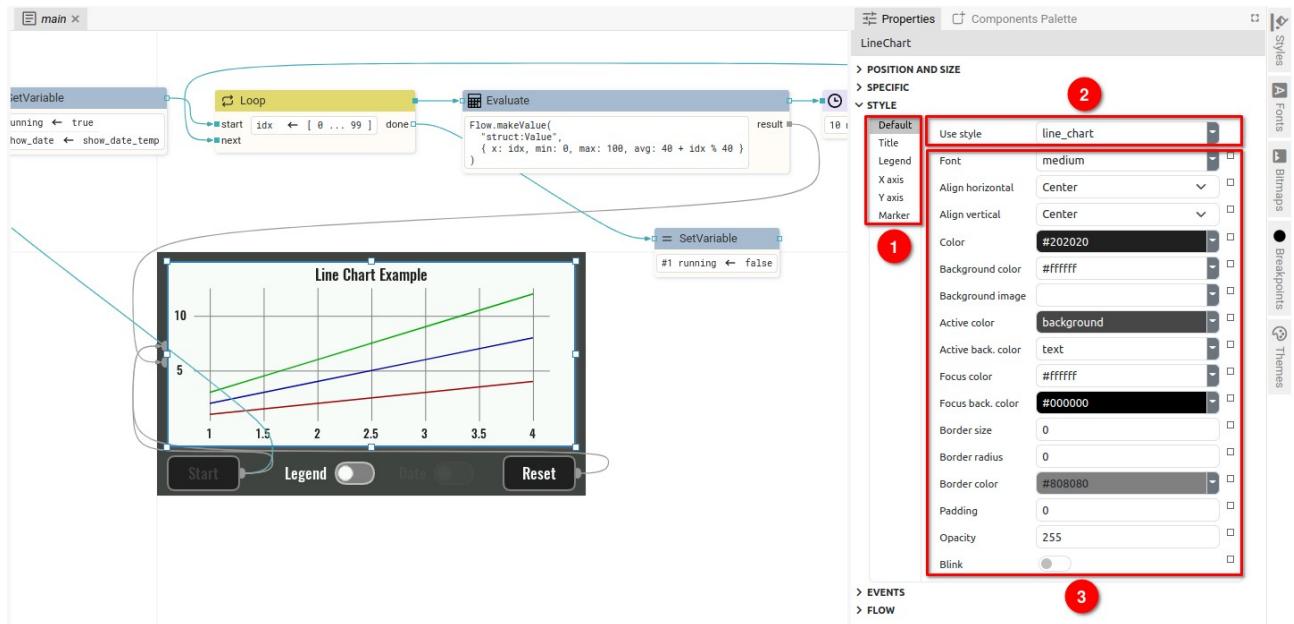


Fig. 100: EEZ-GUI project local Style attributes

Changing the Use style immediately propagates the attributes of the selected Project style to the corresponding attributes of the widget (3). All attributes listed below that contain a color value is either a hex color definition (e.g. #4beef2) or a color name as defined in the Color theme.

| Item               | Description   |
|--------------------|---|
| Use style          | The name of the Style from which this widget inherits style attributes. If there is some locally modified attribute then it has precedence over this style definition.<br>This attribute can be left empty, which means that this widget doesn't inherit any attribute from other Style and only local settings are used. |
| Font               | The font for the texts displayed inside this Widget.  |
| Align horizontal   | Horizontal text alignment.  |
| Align vertical     | Vertical text alignment.  |
| Color              | The color of the text.  |
| Background color   | The background color of the Widget.   |
| Background image   | The background image of the Widget.   |
| Active color       | The color of the text when Widget is active. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Button</i> widget is active when it is clicked</li> <li>• when <i>Blink</i> property is enabled in <i>Text</i> widget it switches periodically between <i>Normal</i> and <i>Active</i> state.</li> </ul>            |
| Active back. color | The background color of the Widget when it is active.   |

`Focus color``Focus back. color``Border size``Border radius`

The color of the text when Widget is in focus.

The background color of the Widget when it is in focus.

The line width used to draw the border.

The radius of the border corner. It can be given as 1, 2 or 4 numbers separated by a space, with the following meaning:

- `radius` – sets the same radius value for all corners
- `radius1 radius2` – sets different radii for top-left / bottom-right corner (`radius1`) and for top-right / bottom-left corner (`radius2`)
- `radius1 radius2 radius3 radius4` – sets different values for each corner in this order: top-left, top-right, bottom-right, and bottom-left.

`Border color`

The color used to paint the border.

Below are examples of different borders:

`Padding`

The offset of the text. It can be given as 1, 2 or 4 numbers separated by a space, with the following meaning:

- `padding` – set the same number for all the sides
- `padding1 padding2` – `padding1` is for top / bottom and `padding2` is for left / right.
- `<padding1> <padding2> <padding3> <padding4>` – sets different values for each side in this order: top, right, bottom, and left.

`Opacity`

`0` – fully transparent, `255` – fully opaque.

`Blink`

If enabled, the Widget periodically switches between *Normal* and *Active* State. Use different normal and active colors to achieve blink effect.

### P9.5.2. Dashboard project

Dashboard project styles are based on CSS styles: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS>. The `Use style` attribute has the same function as in the EEZ-GUI project.

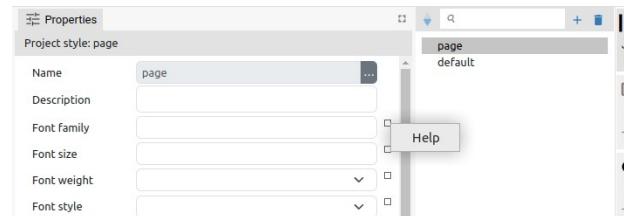


Fig. 101: Style attribute help

For each Style attribute, there is a *Help* link (Fig. 101) to open the corresponding help page for CSS properties on Mozilla's website. You can consult the CCS documentation for an explanation of the following attributes:

- Font family
- Font weight
- Font style
- Align horizontal
- Align vertical
- Direction
- Color
- Background color
- Background image
- Active color
- Active back. color
- Focus color
- Focus back. color
- Border size
- Border radius
- Border style
- Padding
- Opacity
- Box shadow

Use `Blink` attribute (1) to achieve Widget blinking (Fig. 102). The generated CSS can be checked in the `CSS preview` (2) when this attribute is enabled. Use `Additional CSS` section to enter any custom CSS properties (3).

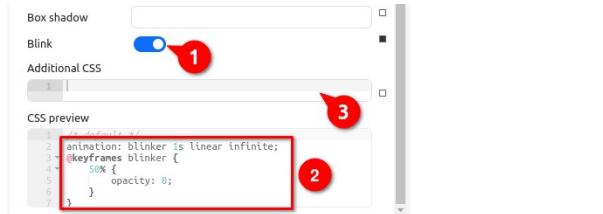


Fig. 102: Dashboard style blink attribute

In `CSS preview`, which is a read-only section, there is a summary of the all CSS properties generated for the Style, including parent styles and local modifications (commented as `/* inline style */`).

### P9.5.3. LVGL project

Style definition in *LVGL* project are grouped in *Parts*, *States* and *Categories*. Each Widget type can have different *Parts* which can be differently customized with the *Styles*.

In the example from Fig. 103 `Slider` widget shown has three different *Parts*: `Main`, `Indicator` and `Knob` (1). For each *Parts*, it is possible to separately define the attributes of six possible *States*: `Default`, `Checked`, `Pressed`, `Checked|Pressed`, `Disabled` and `Focused` (2). Finally, for each *State* it is possible to define 72 attributes that are grouped into 11 *Categories* i.e. `Position` and `Size`, `Padding`, `Background`, ... (3).

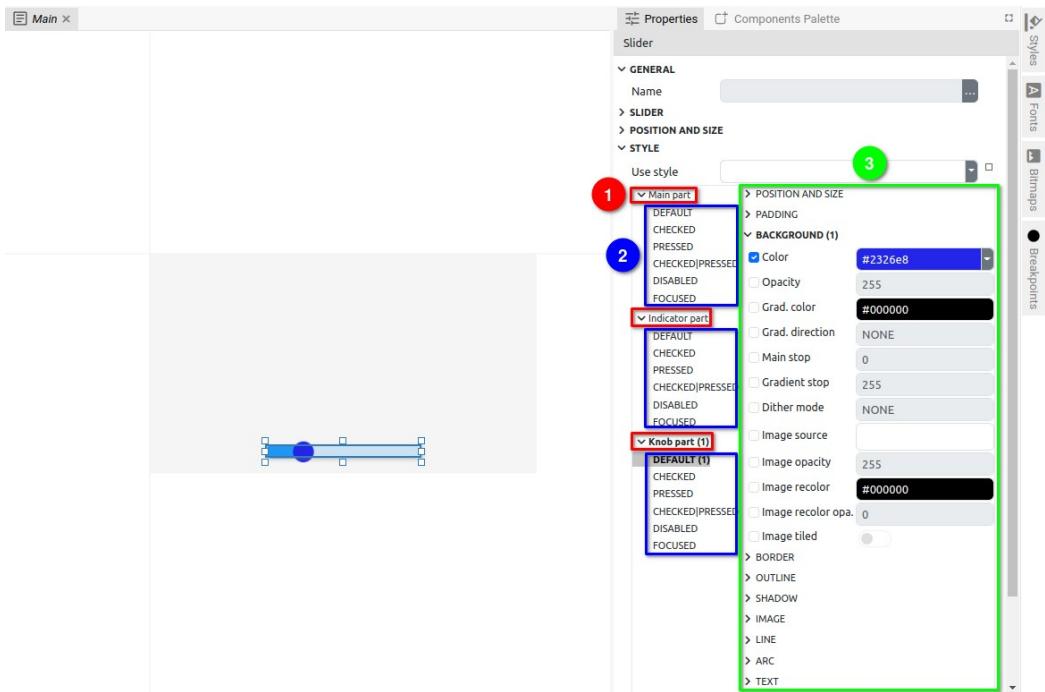


Fig. 103: LVGL project local Style attributes

Unlike the *EEZ-GUI* and *Dashboard* projects, LVGL Style attributes are changed by checking the checkbox to the left of the attribute name.

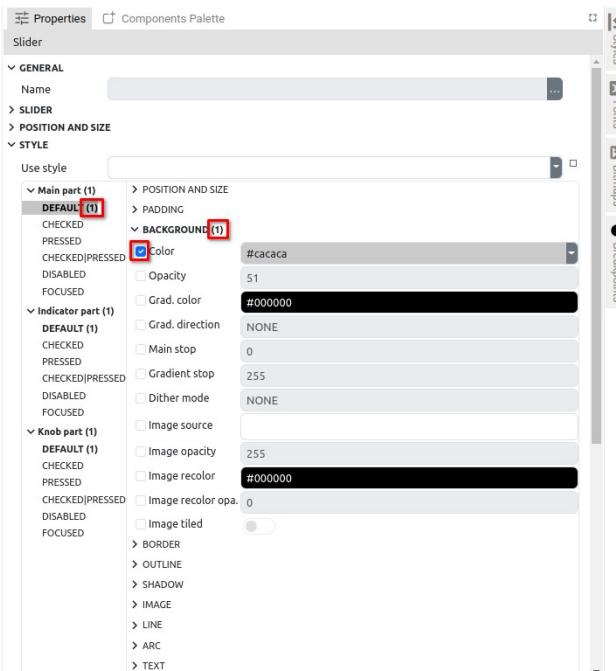


Fig. 104: Indication of modified attributes

In the category name, state name and part name there is an indication how many properties are changed (Fig. 104).

You can find out more about LVGL widget styles on the official pages of the *LVGL* project: <https://docs.lvgl.io/latest/en/html/overview/style.html>.

In the subsection <https://docs.lvgl.io/latest/en/html/overview/style.html#properties> there is a list with explanations of each attribute (i.e. properties).

### P9.5.4. Inheriting local Style attributes

In Section P9.3.1. it was mentioned that local style can be used to create Project style (which can be assigned to other Widgets). Likewise, `Use style` is used to set a local style from the list of Project styles defined through the Style panel (Fig. 105). In the case of an LVGL project where the Project style refers to a specific Widget type, a list of only those Project styles for the corresponding Widget type will be displayed (Fig. 106).

In addition to the selection from the list, the style can also be set by directly entering a valid name (case sensitive).

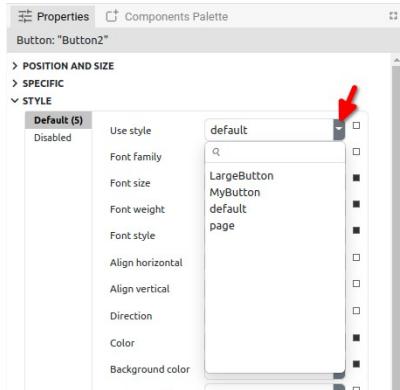


Fig. 105: Set a style from the Project style list

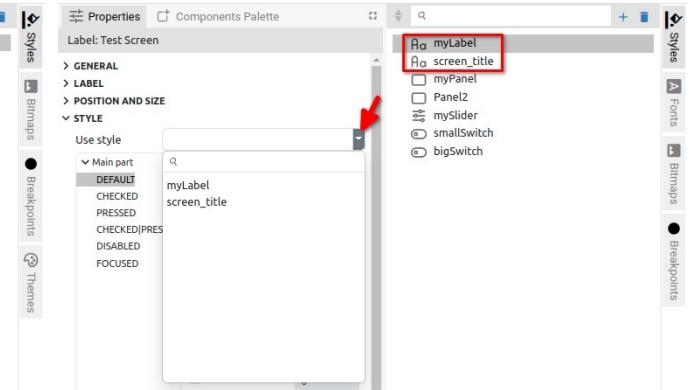


Fig. 106: Set a style from the Project style list (LVGL)

In the *EEZ-GUI* and *Dashboard* project type, on the right side of each attribute there is an indicator whether the attribute has been locally changed (filled square, see Fig. 107) or not (empty square). In the latter case, the name of the Project style whose attributes it inherited will be displayed at the mouse hover (Fig. 108).

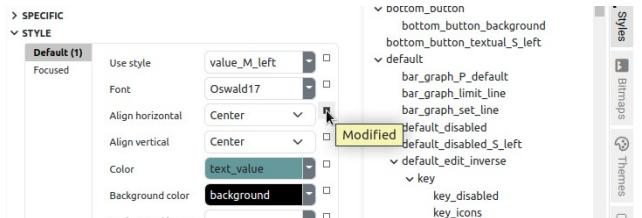


Fig. 107: Modified Style attribute indication



Fig. 108: Inherited Style attribute indication

An attribute that has been changed can be reverted to the original value it inherited from the set style. For this, it is necessary to select the *Reset* option from the popup menu on the indicator (Fig. 109). In case the attribute defines a background color, an option to set a transparent background will also appear in the menu as shown in Fig 110.

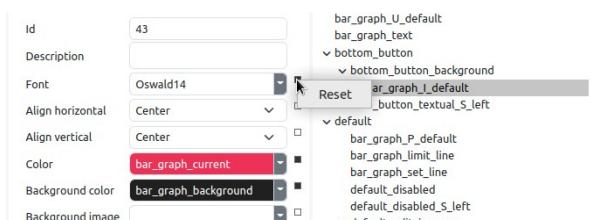


Fig. 109: Reset local style modification

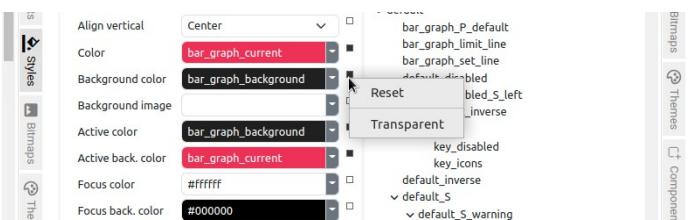


Fig. 110: Reset local style modification (Background)

*EEZ Studio  
Instrument*

## Table of Contents

|  |      |
|--|------|
| <i>EEZ Studio Instrument</i> .....                       | I.1  |
| I1. Home page instrument sections.....                   | I.3  |
| I1.1. History.....                                       | I.3  |
| I1.2. Shortcuts and Groups.....                          | I.3  |
| I1.3. Notebooks.....                                     | I.4  |
| I1.4. Items purge and restore.....                       | I.8  |
| I1.5. Instrument Extension (IEXT) Manager.....           | I.9  |
| I1.6. Add instrument.....                                | I.10 |
| I1.7. Establishing a connection with the instrument..... | I.12 |
| I2. Instrument activity bar.....                         | I.15 |
| I2.1. Start page (EEZ BB3 only).....                     | I.15 |
| I2.2. Dashboard.....                                     | I.17 |
| I2.3. Terminal.....                                      | I.17 |
| I2.4. Scripts.....                                       | I.18 |
| I2.4.1. Edit script shortcut.....                        | I.19 |
| I2.5. Shortcuts.....                                     | I.20 |
| I2.6. Lists.....   | I.21 |
| I2.6.1. Editing a list using a table.....                | I.22 |
| I2.6.2. Editing a list using an envelope.....            | I.23 |
| I2.6.3. List view options.....                           | I.25 |
| I2.6.4. List help.....                                   | I.25 |

## I1. Home page instrument sections

The top of the home page contains general options (1) for working with instruments (Fig. 1). Instrument specific *History*, *Shortcuts and Groups* and *Notebooks* options can also be accessed through the *Instruments action bar* for the currently selected instrument as described below. The Instruments section can be optionally hidden (2) when the Show Instruments option appears (Fig. 2).

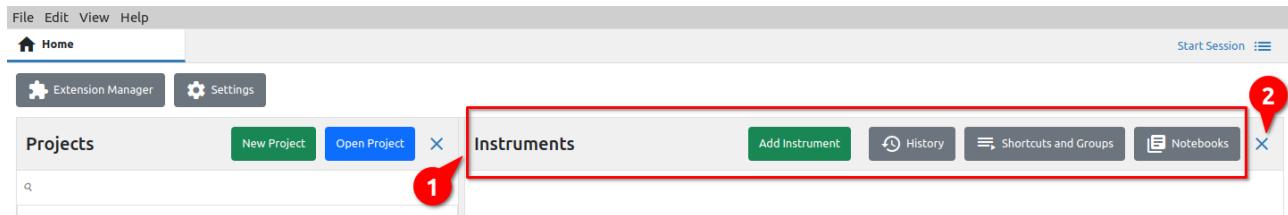


Fig. 1: Home page instrument options



Fig. 2: Home page "Show instruments" option

### I1.1. History

*History* displays communication via the *Terminal* option for all instruments in one place. In this way, it will be easier to search all activities as well as to add notes, files and graphs in the same way as in the *Terminal* of the currently selected instrument, as will be described below.

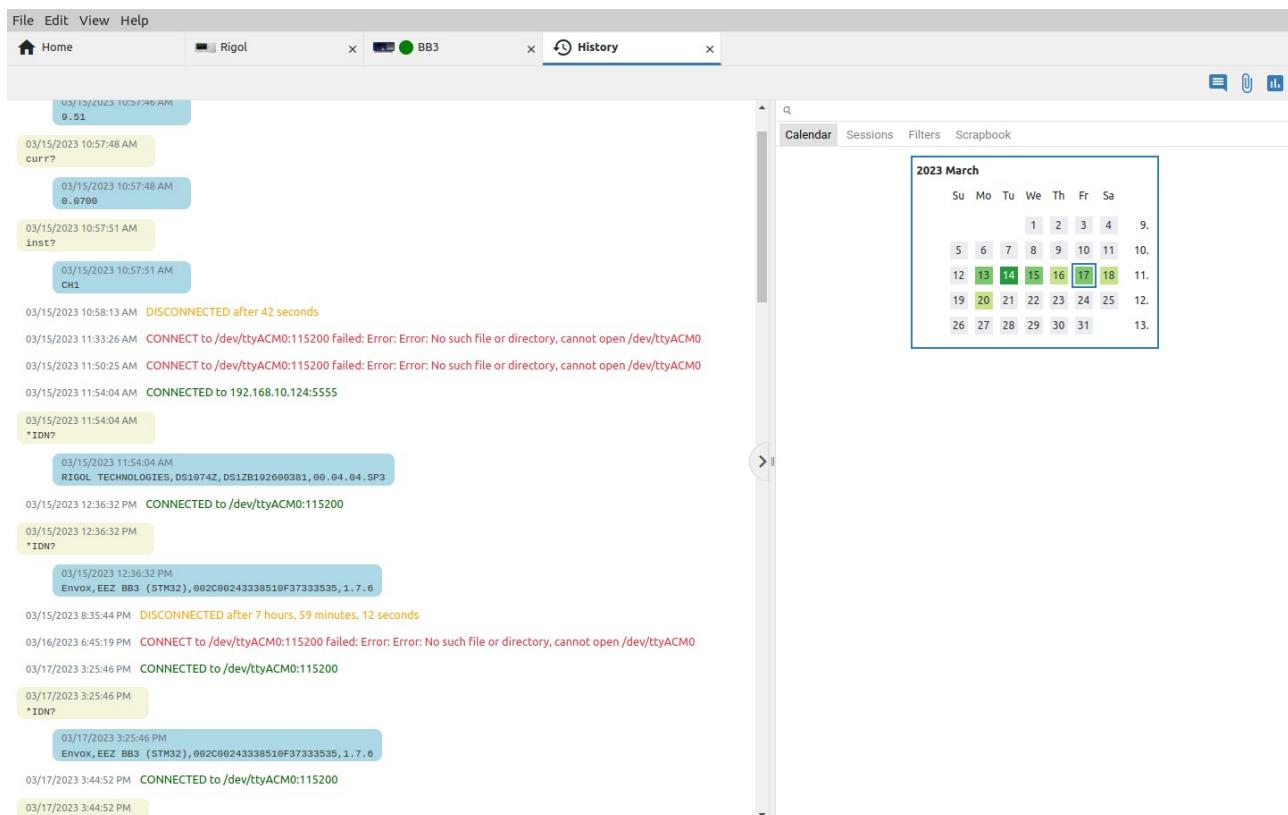


Fig. 3: Instruments History view

### I1.2. Shortcuts and Groups

Just like with *History*, *Shortcuts and Groups* is not a system feature, but only displays the available shortcuts and their groups in one place for easier searching, editing, deleting and adding new shortcuts and their groups.

Therefore, all operations with shortcuts on this page are possible as via the *Shortcuts* page of the currently selected instrument, which will be described below.

## EEZ Studio User manual

| Name              | Group / Extension                                     | Keybinding | Action     | Confirmation | Toolbar | Toolbar position |
|-------------------|---|------------|------------|--------------|---------|------------------|
| Abort             | EEZ BB3 STM32<br>EEZ BB3 Simulator<br>EEZ H24005 r3B4 | F9         | SCPI       | ✓            |         | 9                |
| Clear protections | EEZ BB3 STM32<br>EEZ BB3 Simulator                    | F10        | SCPI       | ✓            | ✓       | 10               |
| Clear protections | EEZ H24005 r3B4                                       | F10        | SCPI       | ✓            | ✓       | 10               |
| Coupling          | EEZ BB3 STM32<br>EEZ BB3 Simulator                    | F5         | JavaScript | ✓            |         | 5                |
| Dlog abort        | EEZ BB3 STM32<br>EEZ BB3 Simulator<br>EEZ H24005 r3B4 | —          | SCPI       | ✓            |         | 15               |
| Dlog start        | EEZ BB3 STM32<br>EEZ BB3 Simulator                    | —          | JavaScript | ✓            |         | 13               |
| Dlog start        | EEZ H24005 r3B4                                       | —          | JavaScript | ✓            |         | 13               |
| Dlog upload       | EEZ BB3 STM32<br>EEZ BB3 Simulator                    | —          | JavaScript | ✓            |         | 14               |
| Dlog upload       | EEZ H24005 r3B4                                       | —          | JavaScript | ✓            |         | 14               |
| Init              | EEZ BB3 STM32<br>EEZ BB3 Simulator<br>EEZ H24005 r3B4 | F8         | SCPI       | ✓            |         | 8                |
| Outputs OFF       | EEZ BB3 STM32<br>EEZ BB3 Simulator                    | F1         | SCPI       | ✓            |         | 1                |
| Outputs OFF       | EEZ H24005 r3B4                                       | F1         | SCPI       | ✓            |         | 1                |
| Outputs ON        | EEZ BB3 STM32<br>EEZ BB3 Simulator                    | F2         | SCPI       | ✓            |         | 2                |
| Outputs ON        | EEZ H24005 r3B4                                       | F2         | SCPI       | ✓            |         | 2                |

Fig. 4: Instruments Shortcuts and Groups view

### 11.3. Notebooks

The *Notebooks* feature enables data collected from one or more sources (instruments) to be stored and presented in one place. Data stored in this way can be searched as if they belonged to a single source. Notebooks can also be appended, exported and imported, which facilitates the exchange of collected data.

The screenshot shows the EEZ Studio interface with the 'Notebooks' tab selected. The toolbar at the top has seven numbered buttons (1-7). The main area displays a list of notebooks and their contents. A preview window shows a waveform and configuration parameters. A calendar is visible on the right side.

Fig. 5: Instrument Notebooks view

## # Option

## 1 Add / Import notebook

## Description

Create a new blank notebook or import a notebook file. When creating a new notebook, you will need to enter a name. To import data into a notebook, use the Notebook option in the instrument's *Terminal*, as shown in Fig. 7: (1) go to the *Terminal* tab in the *Action bar*, (2) select one or more items and (3) export them to a notebook file, a new notebook or an already created notebook.

In the case of exporting to a file, it will be necessary to choose a destination on the local storage, and in the case of exporting to a new notebook, the name of the notebook should be entered.

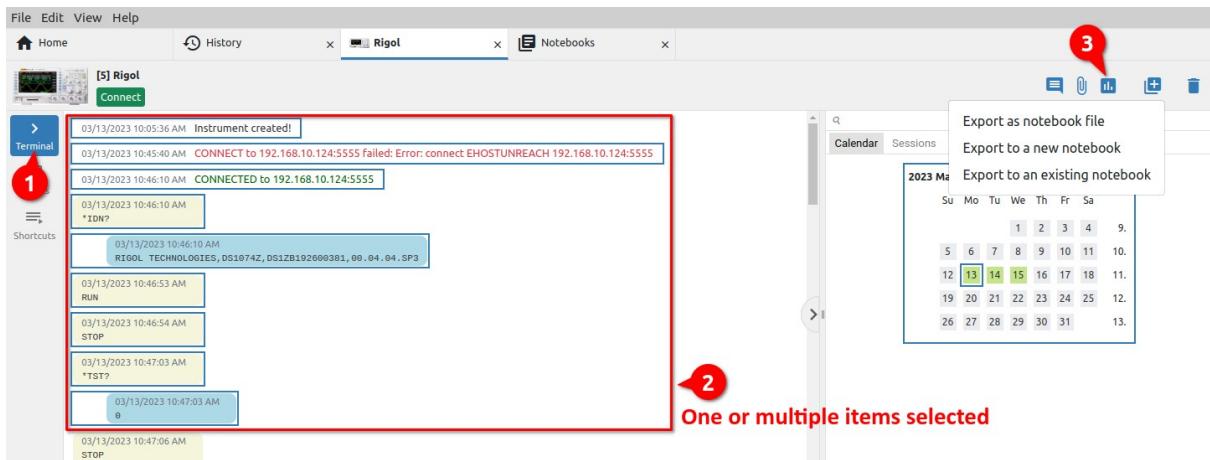


Fig. 6: Adding items to the notebook

## 2 Remove notebook

Remove the notebook from the list.

## 3 Change notebook name

Change notebook name.

## 4 Show deleted notebooks

Notebooks that have been removed from the list are not immediately deleted from the database. This option enables the display of all notebooks (Fig. 7) that have been removed from the list and offers the possibility to restore (return to the list) or permanently delete the notebook.

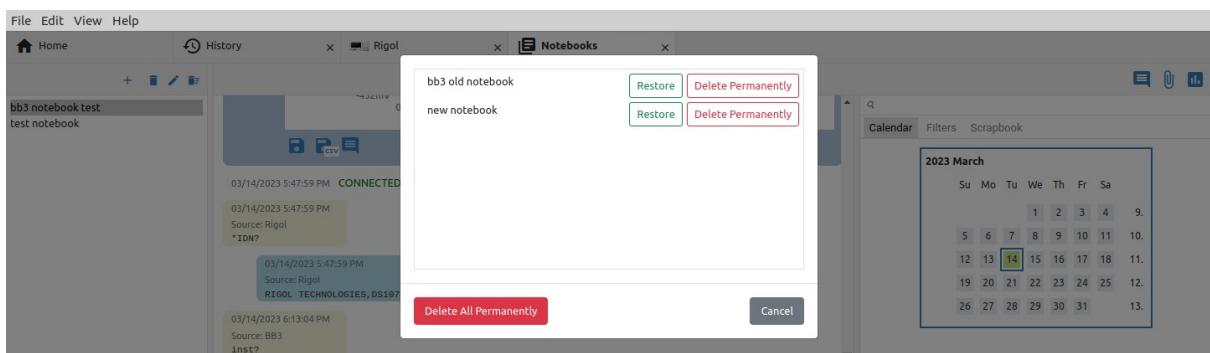


Fig. 7: Deleted notebooks

## 5 Add note

Adding a note to the notebook (Fig. 8). The number of notes is not limited and the last added note will appear at the bottom of the notebook (Fig. 9).

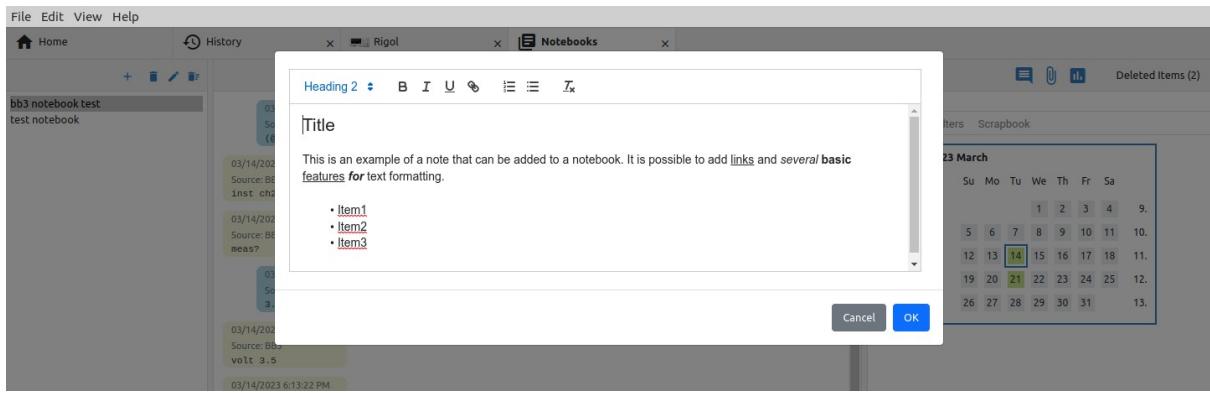


Fig. 8: Adding a new note to the notebook

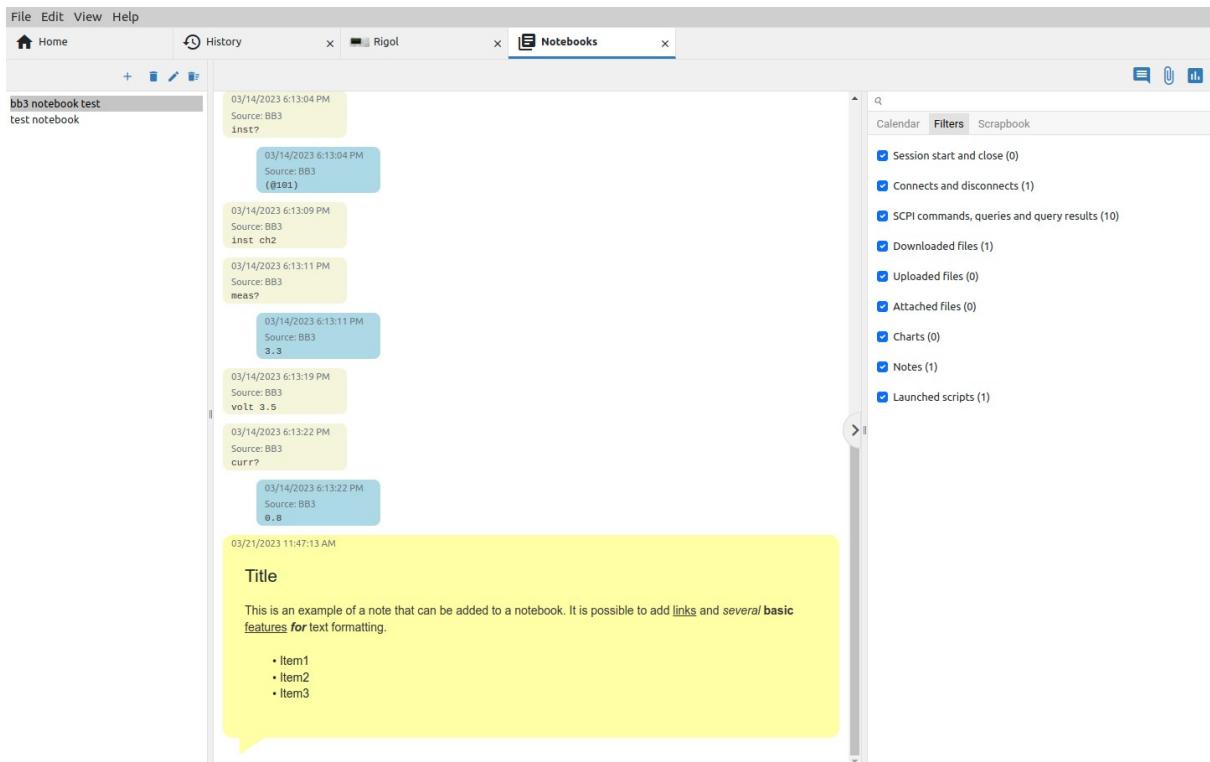


Fig. 9: Newly added note in the notebook

## 6 Attach file

Different files from local storage can be added to the notebook. In this way, all relevant data collected with the instruments can be combined together with images, recordings, datasheets into a whole that can be searched and further shared.

All imported files are marked with a paper clip icon in the upper left corner. It also displays the full path from where the file was imported as well as its size (Fig. 10).

Files whose format EEZ Studio can recognize (.jpeg, .png, etc.) also have a preview. Such files, in addition to the option to save to local storage and to add a note, will also have the option to copy to the clipboard.

## 11. Home page instrument sections

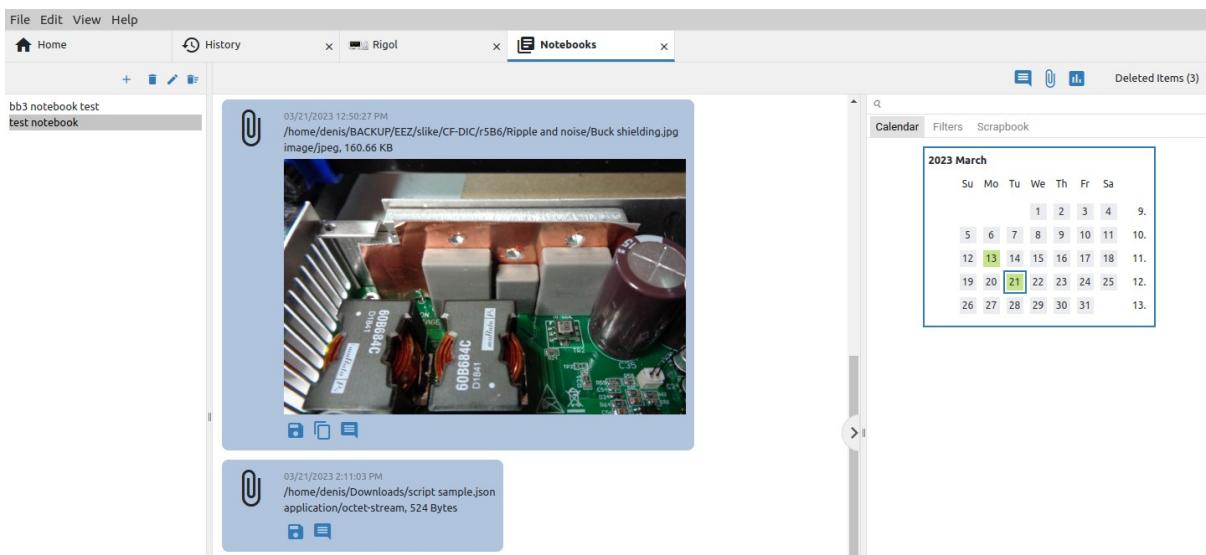


Fig. 10: Files imported into the notebook

### 7 Add chart

This option allows you to create a new graph from two or more existing ones and add it to the notebook. To create a new graph, you will need to select at least two of the found graphs in the currently selected notebook (1, 2) and add it to the notebook (3) as shown in Fig. 11.

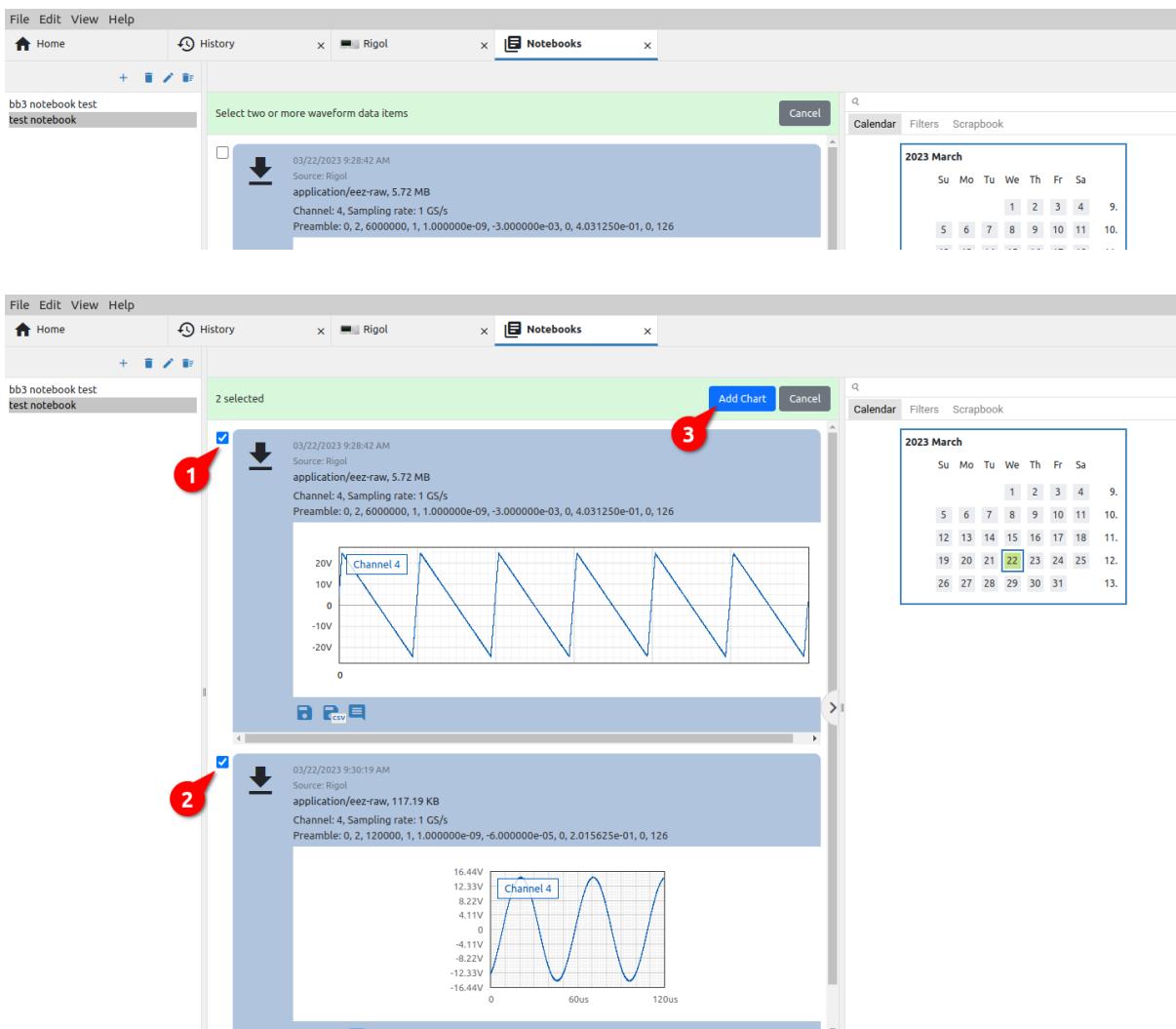


Fig. 11: A selection of graphs to add to the notebook

A successfully created graph will appear at the end of the notebook and will have a graph icon in the upper left corner (Fig. 12).

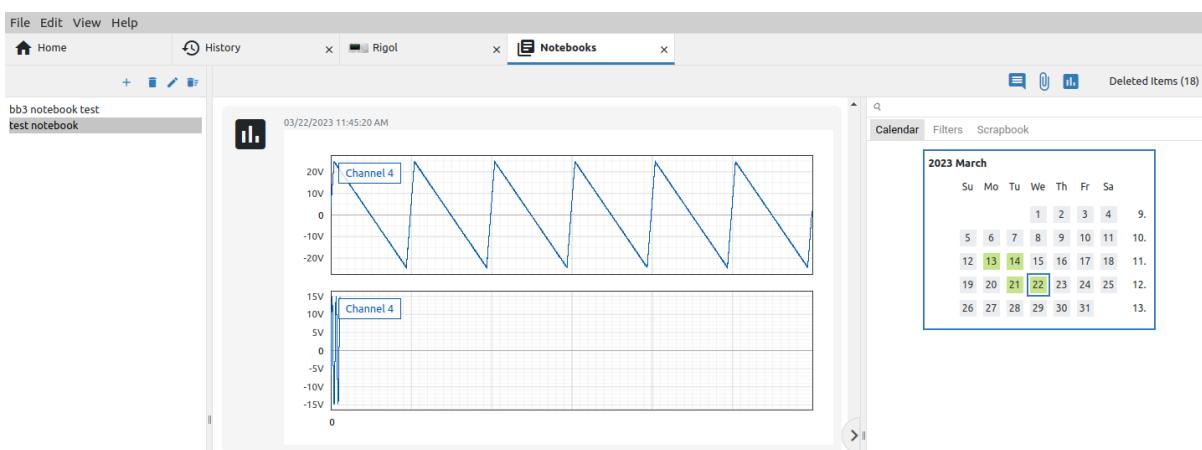


Fig. 12: Newly created graph added to notebook

#### 11.4. Items purge and restore

Items that are removed from the list are not immediately deleted from the database, which leaves the possibility to restore them if needed. The counter of deleted items that can be restored appears in the right corner as shown in Fig. 13.

The counter can be seen in *Notebooks* but also in the *Terminal* tab of the currently selected instrument, and the same rules apply to restore or purge items in both places.

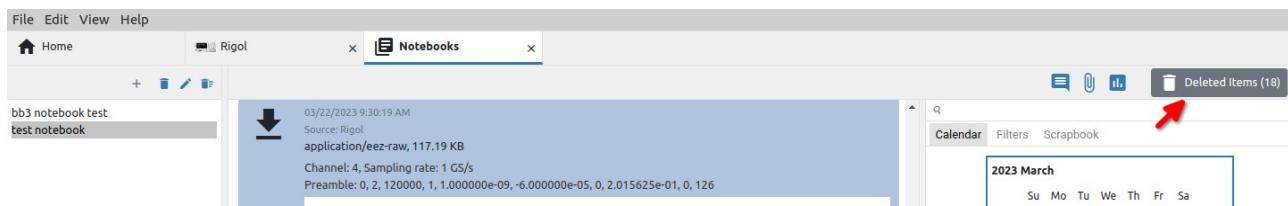


Fig. 13: Deleted items counter

When there are items to delete, they can be accessed by clicking on the counter, when the option to purge all items will first appear (Fig. 14).

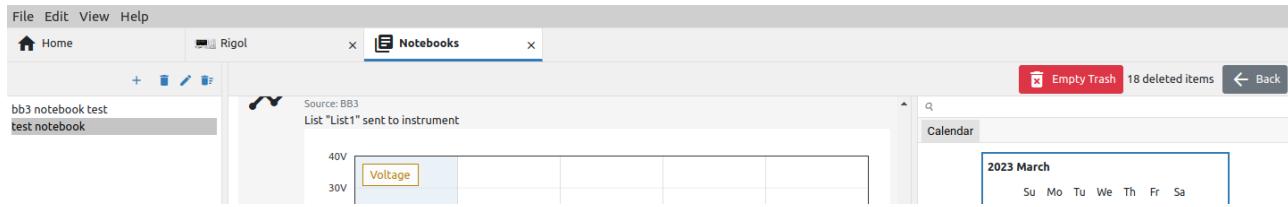


Fig. 14: Empty trash option (no selected items)

If one or more items are selected from the list of deleted items, options for restore (2) or purge (3) will appear (Fig. 15).

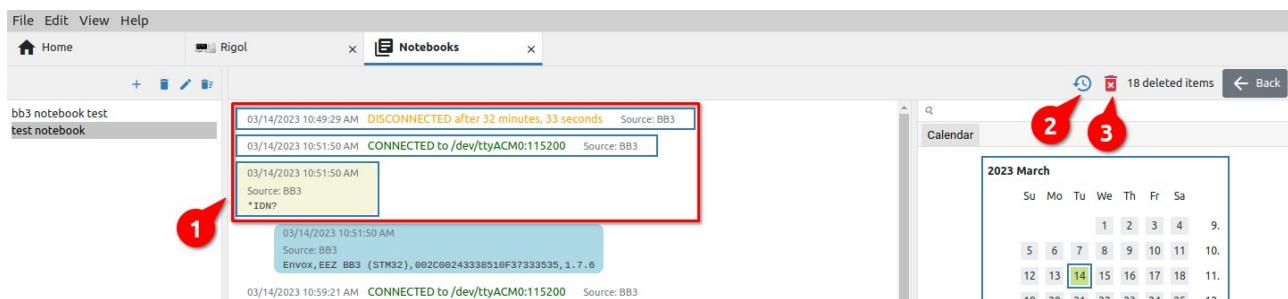


Fig. 15: Selection of deleted items for restore or purge

## 11.5. Instrument Extension (IEXT) Manager

The EEZ Studio use *Instrument Extensions* (IEXTs) to make communication and control of various instruments easier and more efficient. EEZ Studio comes with IEXTs for several instruments including EEZ H24005, EEZ BB3 as well as Generic SCPI which can be used for basic operations such as connection testing and sending commands and queries. (e.g. \*IDN?).

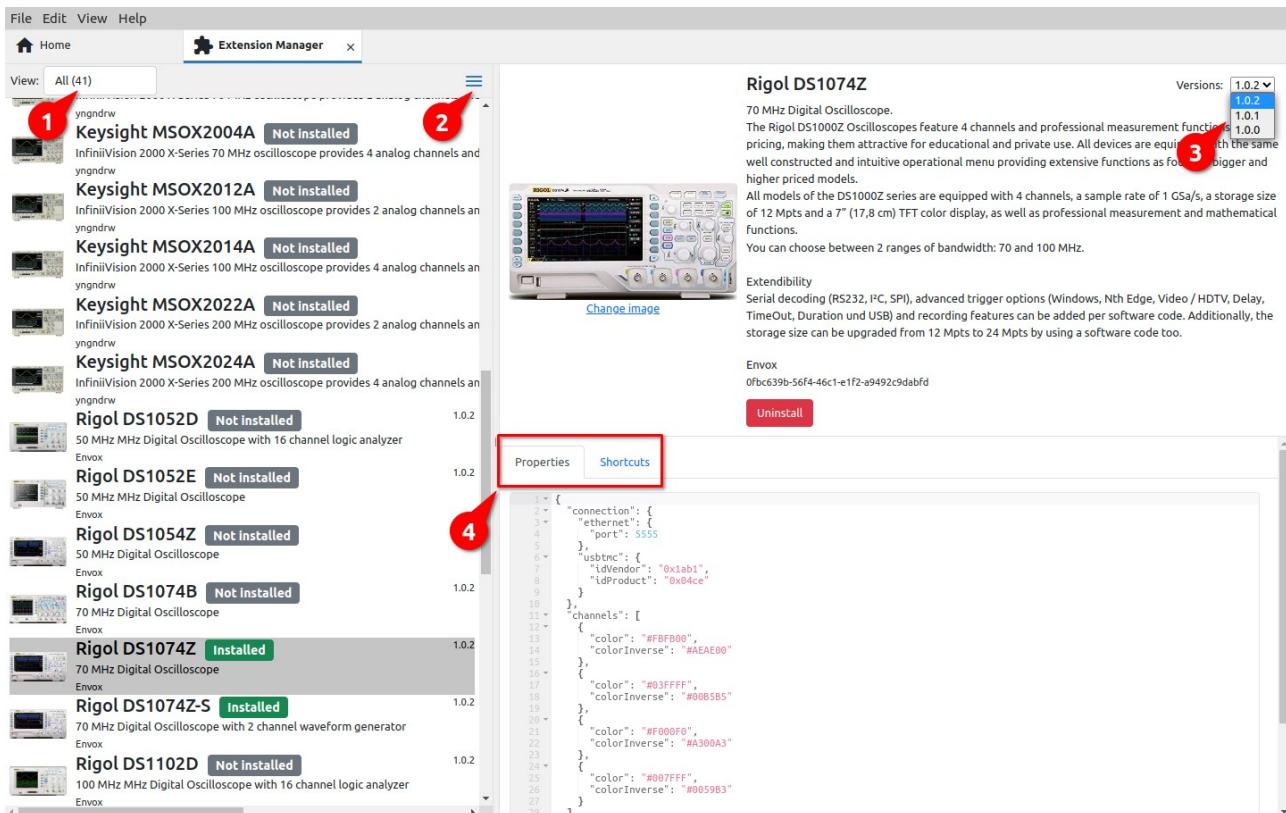


Fig. 16: Instrument extension (IEXT) Manager view

| # | Option                          | Description   |
|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 | <i>View</i>                     | Filters for displaying IEXT in the list: it is possible to display all, only installed or only those that are not installed. The number of filtered IEXTs is displayed next to each option.   |
| 2 | <i>Update / Install actions</i> | All approved IEXTs are in the catalog on GitHub, with which EEZ Studio synchronizes its catalog every time it is started. Synchronization with the IEXT catalog can also be started manually at any time using the <i>Upgrade Catalog</i> option.<br>The <i>Install extension</i> option allows installing an IEXT that is not in the catalog (from local storage). |
| 3 | <i>Versions</i>                 | IEXT can have multiple versions. If there is more than one, it is possible to change the installed IEXT with one of the versions from the list. In this case, the Replace option will appear as in Fig. 17.   |

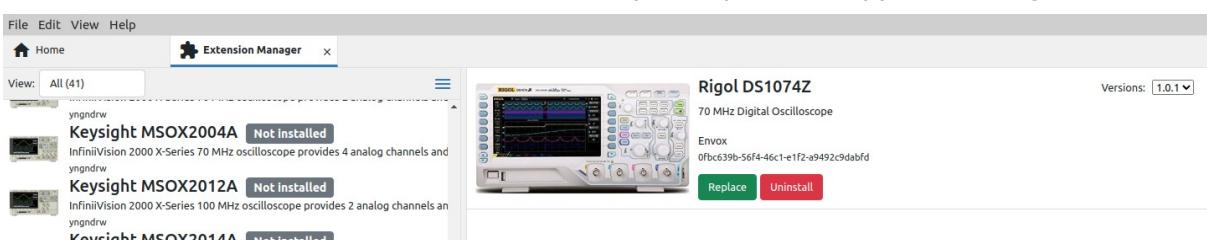


Fig. 17: Changing installed IEXT version

## 4 Properties

IEXT for a supported instrument can have several properties that will be displayed below the IEXT description.  
All displayed properties are for informational purposes and cannot be changed here.

### 11.6. Add instrument

By using *Add instrument* (Fig. 1), only those instruments for which there is an IEXT in the IEXT catalog can be added to the workbench.

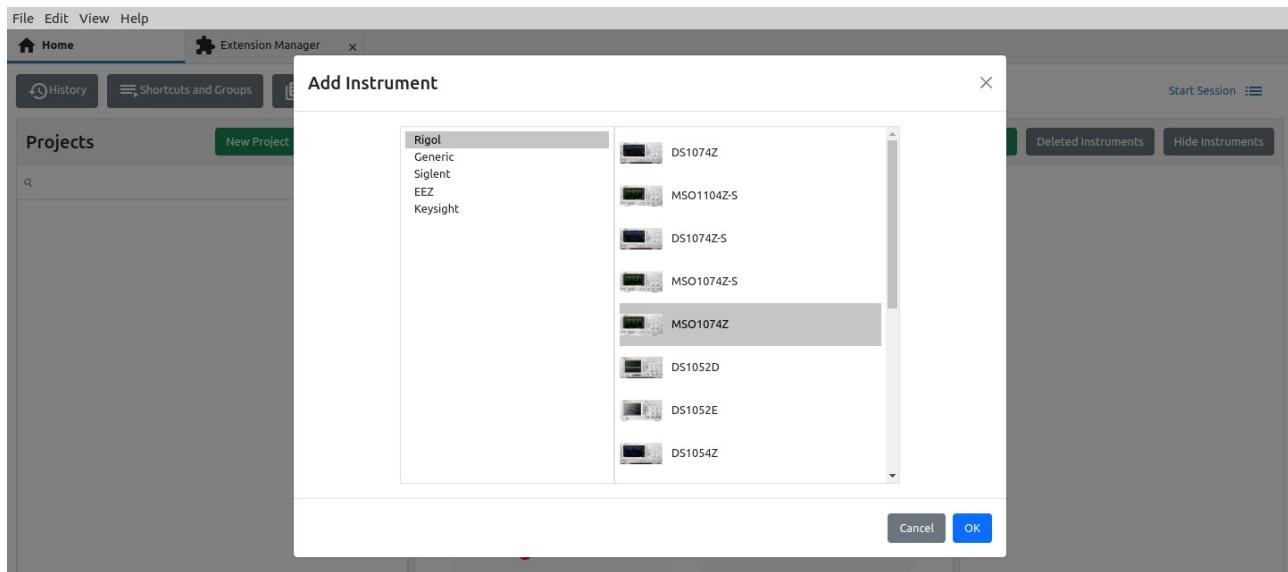


Fig. 18: Add instrument to workbench

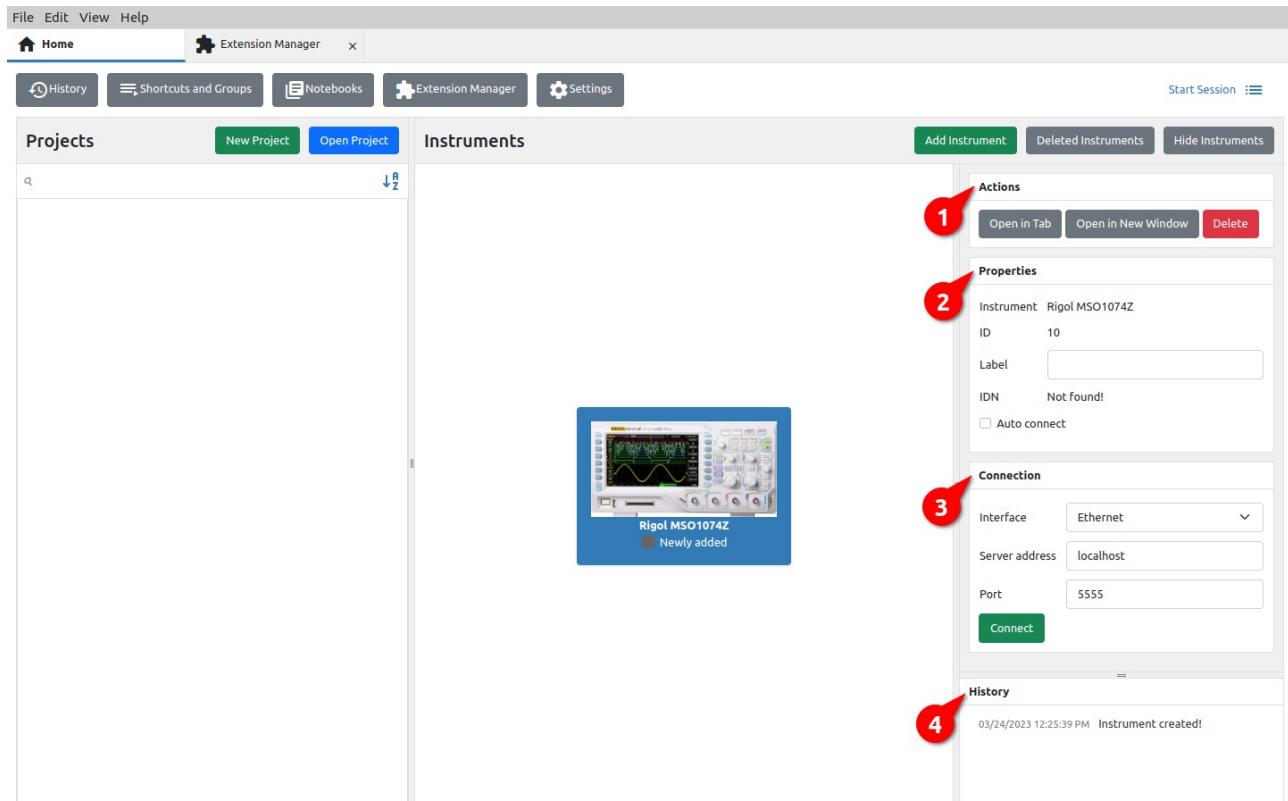


Fig. 19: New added instrument

A successfully added instrument will appear on the workbench (Fig. 19) with the label *Newly added*, and when selected, the sidebar will have the following sections:

| # | Option            | Description  |
|---|-------------------|--|
| 1 | <i>Actions</i>    | Basic set of actions for displaying the instrument in a separate tab or new window and for removing it from the workbench.   |
| 2 | <i>Properties</i> | The properties of the instrument contain information about the IEXT name, the internal ID, the instrument label that can be changed as desired, the identification string that the instrument returns in response to the SCPI query *IDN? and the option to automatically establish a connection with the instrument when starting EEZ studio. |
| 3 | <i>Connection</i> | Connection type. Connections to the instrument are defined in IEXT and there can be several of them. Depending on the type of connection (e.g. Serial, Ethernet, USBTMC, VISA), the associated connection parameters will also be displayed.   |

*Please note that the USBTMC and VISA interfaces are experimental and may not work properly on your computer.*

For normal communication via the VISA interface, it will be necessary to install a free [R&S®VISA](#) driver. In case it is not installed or there is some problem in communication with it, an error message will appear as in Fig. 20.

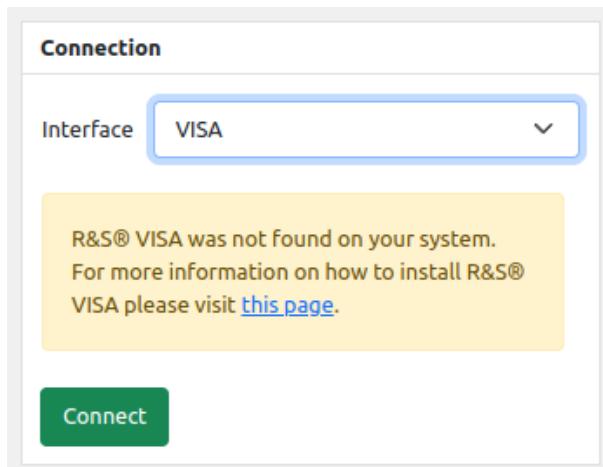


Fig. 20: VISA driver error message

- 4 *History* Preview history of interaction with the instrument using *Terminal*.

## I1.7. Establishing a connection with the instrument

Connection to the instrument added to the workbench will be possible as shown in Fig. 21: select the instrument from the workbench (1), select the interface in the Connection section (2) and click the Connect button (3).

If the Instrument tab (1) is open, as shown in Fig. 22 to establish a connection, it will be necessary to click on the *Connect* button (2) when a dialogue for choosing an interface will open in which the connection parameters are defined.

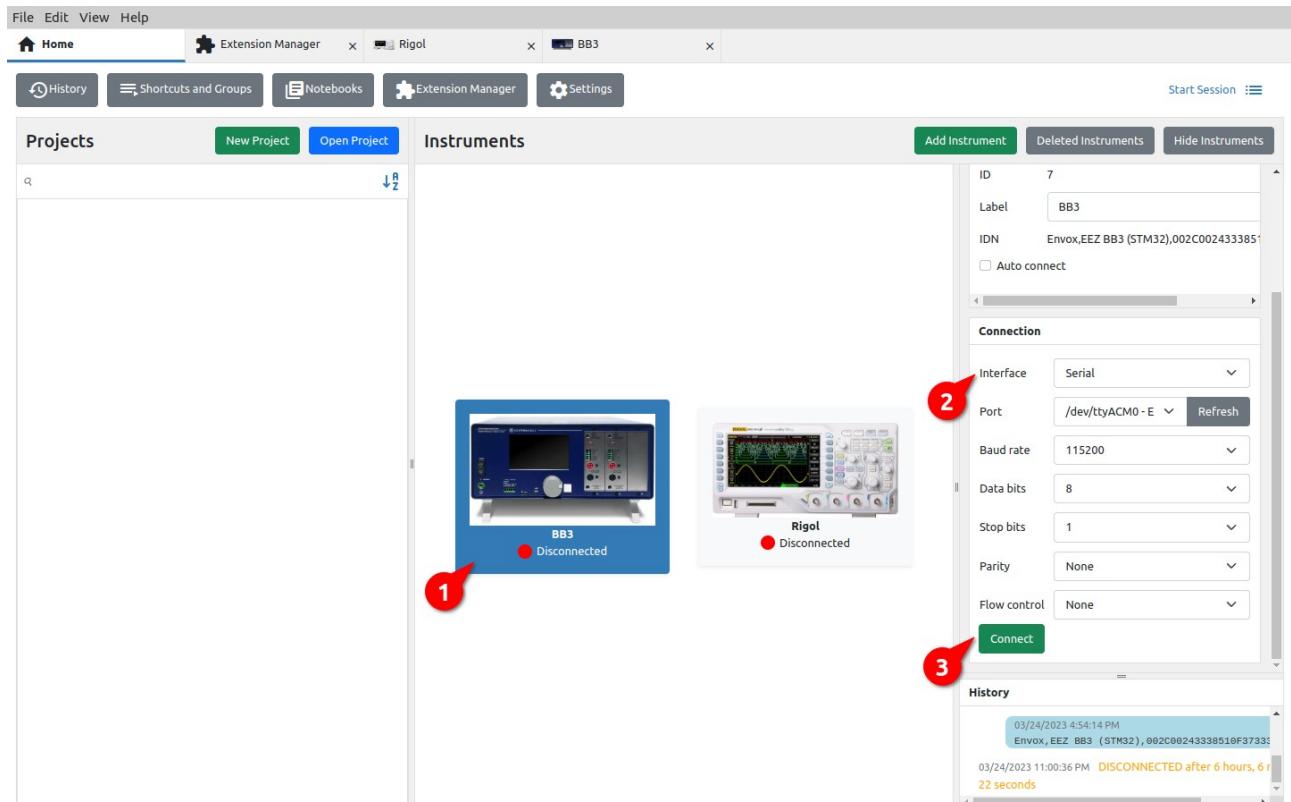


Fig. 21: Selecting an instrument on the workbench to establish a connection

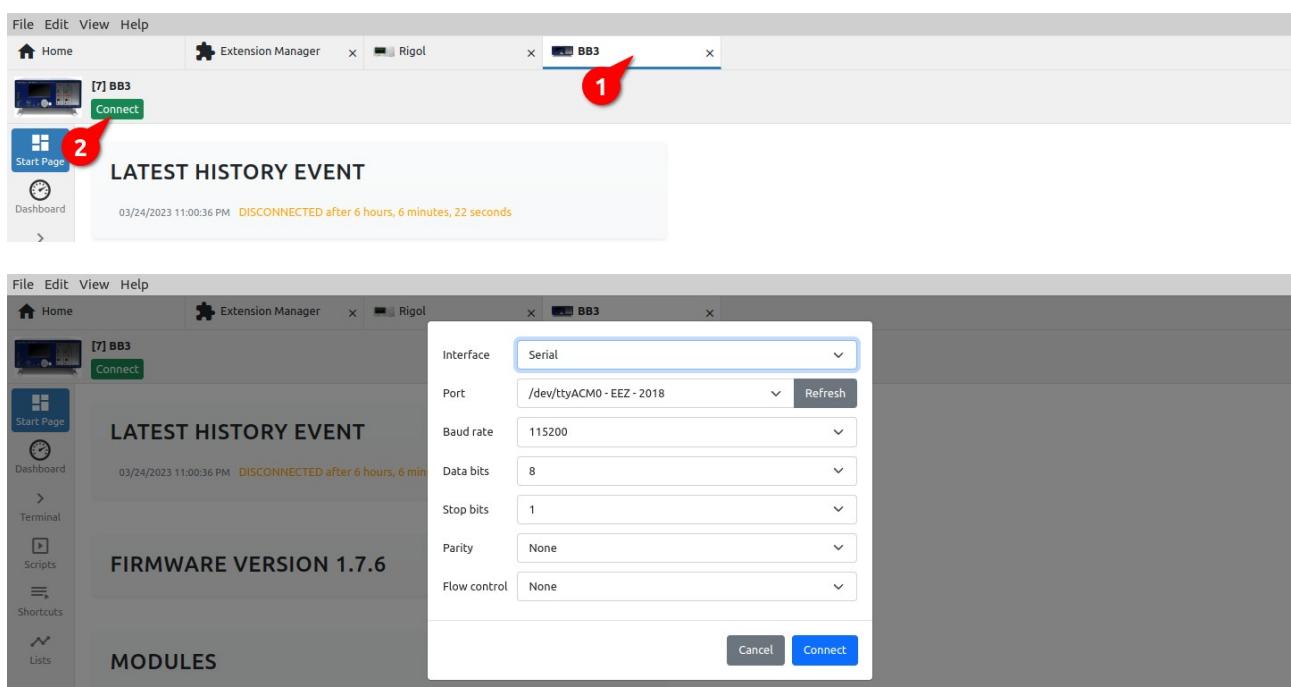


Fig. 22: Establishing a Connection from the Instrument tab

## 11. Home page instrument sections

Once the connection is established, it will be possible to close the connection by selecting the Disconnect button (Fig. 23).



Fig. 23: Option to close the connection

## 12. Instrument activity bar

When we open the instrument in its view, an *Activity bar* will be displayed along the left edge. The number of options in the activity bar is defined by IEXT and may vary for different instruments.

### 12.1. Start page (EEZ BB3 only)

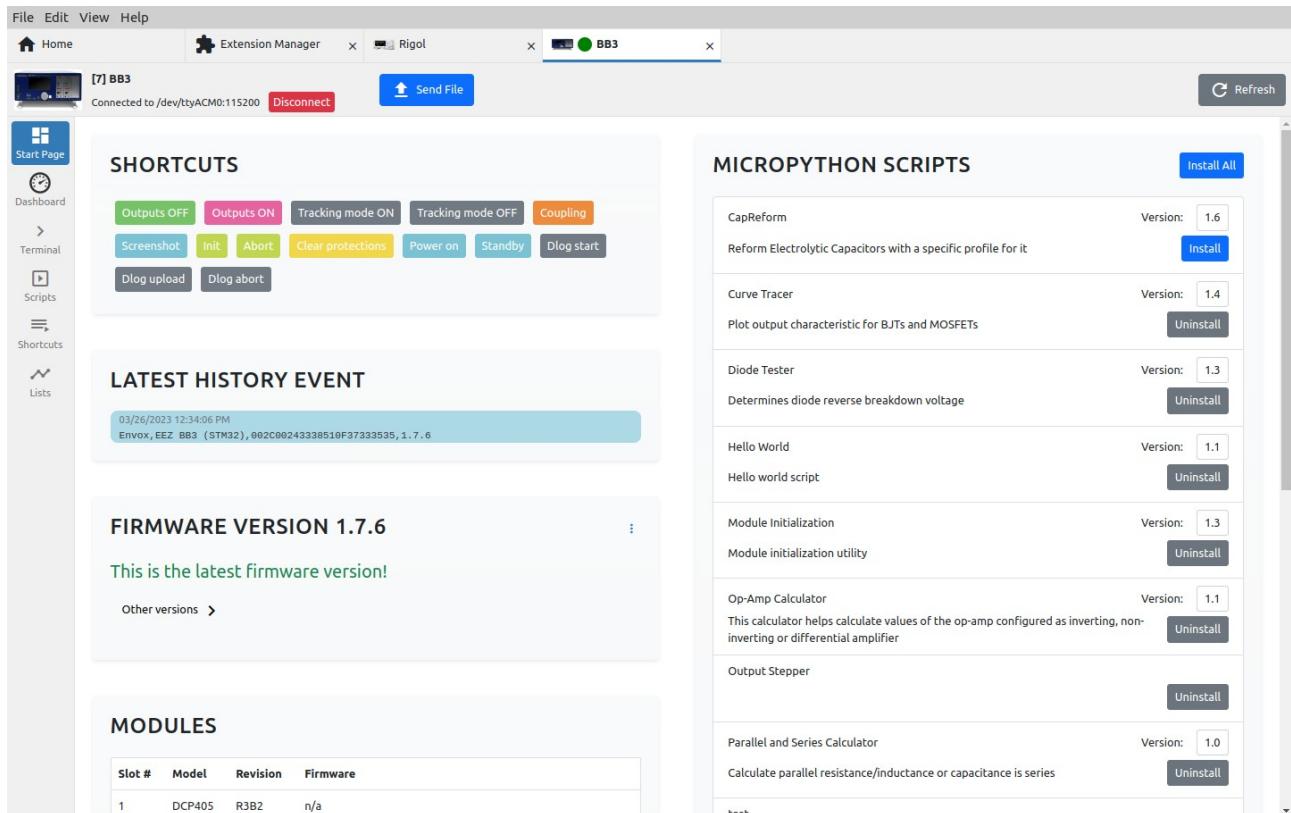


Fig. 24: EEZ BB3 start page

#### Section / option

##### Send file

#### Description

Opens a dialog for sending the file to EEZ BB3. To send, it is necessary to choose the source file, the desired name of the destination file. The destination folder path can be chosen from the offered list or set a new one. The parameters of the send file protocol are predefined and can be viewed and changed via the "gear" button in the lower left corner.

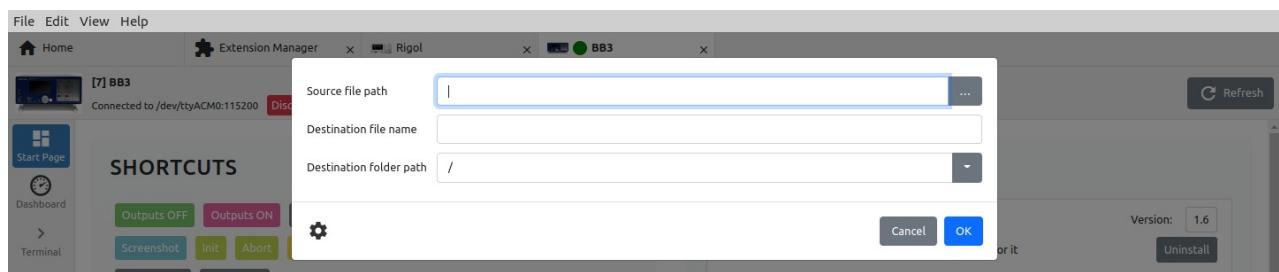


Fig. 25: Sending a file to EEZ BB3

##### Refresh

Refresh all data displayed on the *Start page*.

##### Shortcuts

List of available shortcuts from which they can be executed directly.

##### Latest history event

Shows the last result of interaction with the instrument via the *Terminal* tab.

##### Firmware version

Displays information about the installed firmware version. If a newer version than the currently installed one is published, an up-

grade option will be offered. It is also possible to manually install another version of the firmware (1) or downgrade the version from the offered list (2) as shown in Fig. 26.



Fig. 26: EEZ BB3 firmware version section

#### Modules

Display of installed modules. If the module has firmware, information will be displayed as to whether it is up-to-date or not and the possibility to upgrade or install another version.

*Upload Pinout Pages* is used to update pinout images of all modules.

| MODULES |        |          |  |
|---------|--------|----------|--|
| Slot #  | Model  | Revision | Firmware                                       |
| 1       | DCP405 | R3B2     | n/a  |
| 2       | DCP405 | R3B2     | n/a  |
| 3       | MIO168 | R2B4     | 0.12      This is the latest firmware version! |

[Other versions >](#)

[Upload Pinout Pages](#)

Fig. 27: EEZ BB3 modules section

#### Micropython scripts

List of all Micropython scripts that are on EEZ BB3. For scripts that are synchronized with the GitHub repository, their versions and options to install or uninstall will be displayed.

For scripts created by the user, versions will not be displayed, only the option to install or uninstall.

#### Lists

Program lists created by the user (see Section I2.4.). and which are located on EEZ BB3. Lists can be downloaded, uploaded and edited.

| LISTS            |  | <a href="#">Download All</a> | <a href="#">Upload All</a>   |
|------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| 3.3V stress test |  | 03/14/2023 10:51:38 AM       | <a href="#">Download</a> <a href="#">Upload</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> |
| List1            |  | 03/15/2023 5:08:38 PM        | <a href="#">Upload</a> <a href="#">Edit</a>                          |
| New list         |  | 03/15/2023 2:33:07 PM        | <a href="#">Upload</a> <a href="#">Edit</a>                          |
| Another sample   |  |                              |  |

Fig. 28: EEZ BB3 program lists

## 12.2. Dashboard

Fig. 29 shows an example Dashboard that enables simple operations with EEZ BB3 modules.

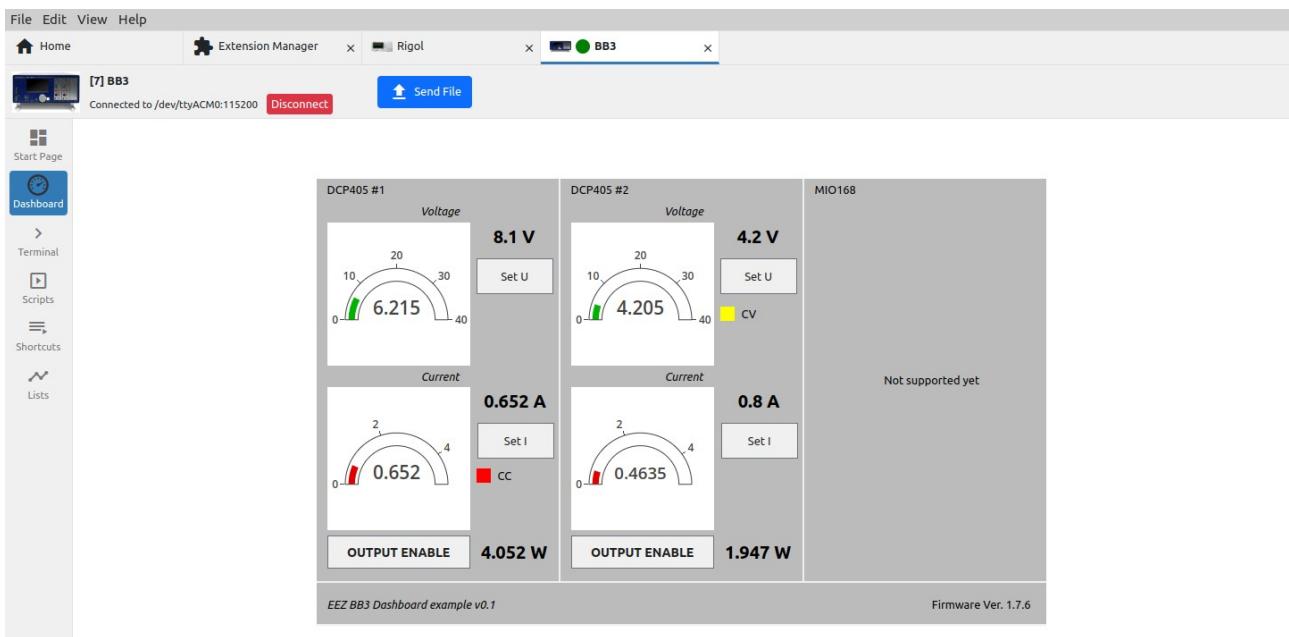


Fig. 29: Instrument dashboard example

## 12.3. Terminal

The *terminal* allows interaction with the instrument, which is primarily based on the SCPI specification.

The number of SCPI commands varies greatly between instruments, and IEXT can also include help for easier finding of the desired SCPI command or query that will be displayed at the bottom of the screen (7).

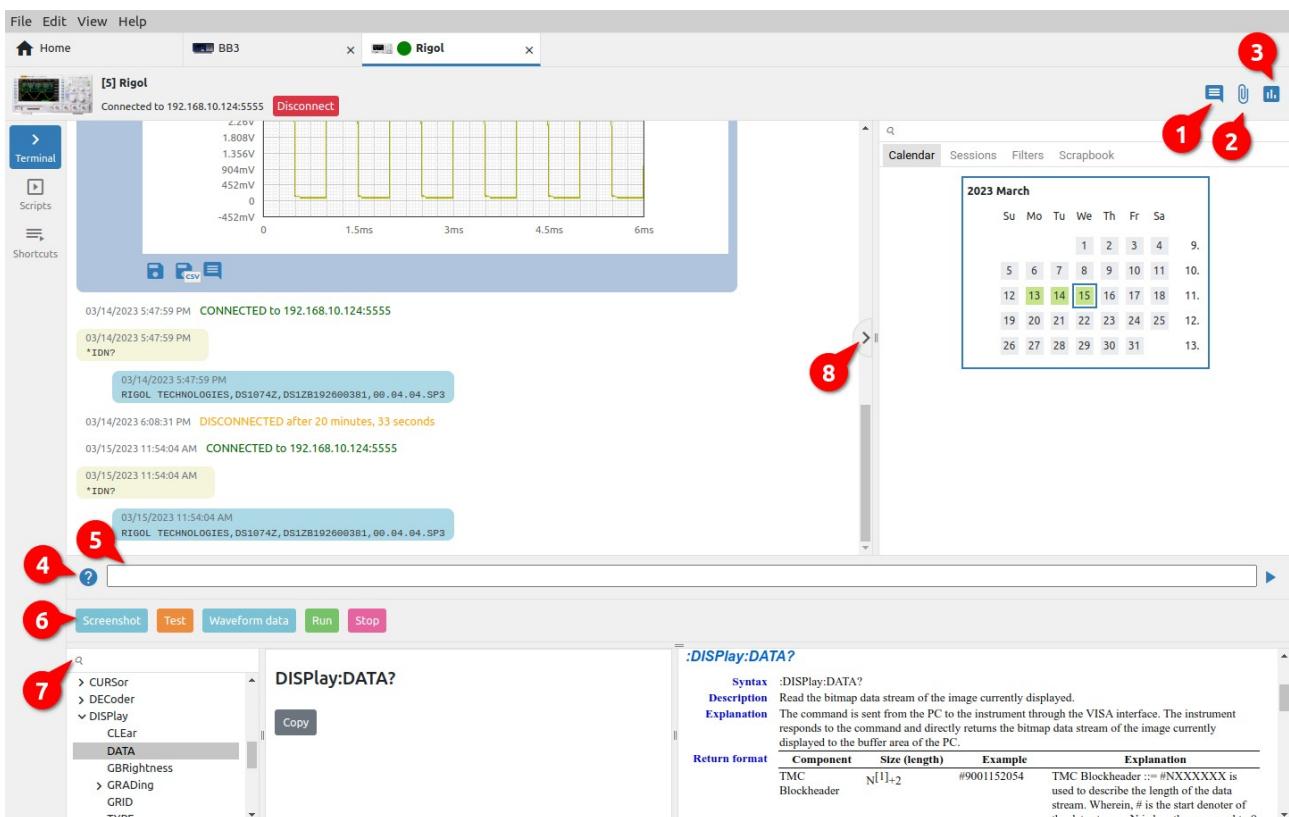


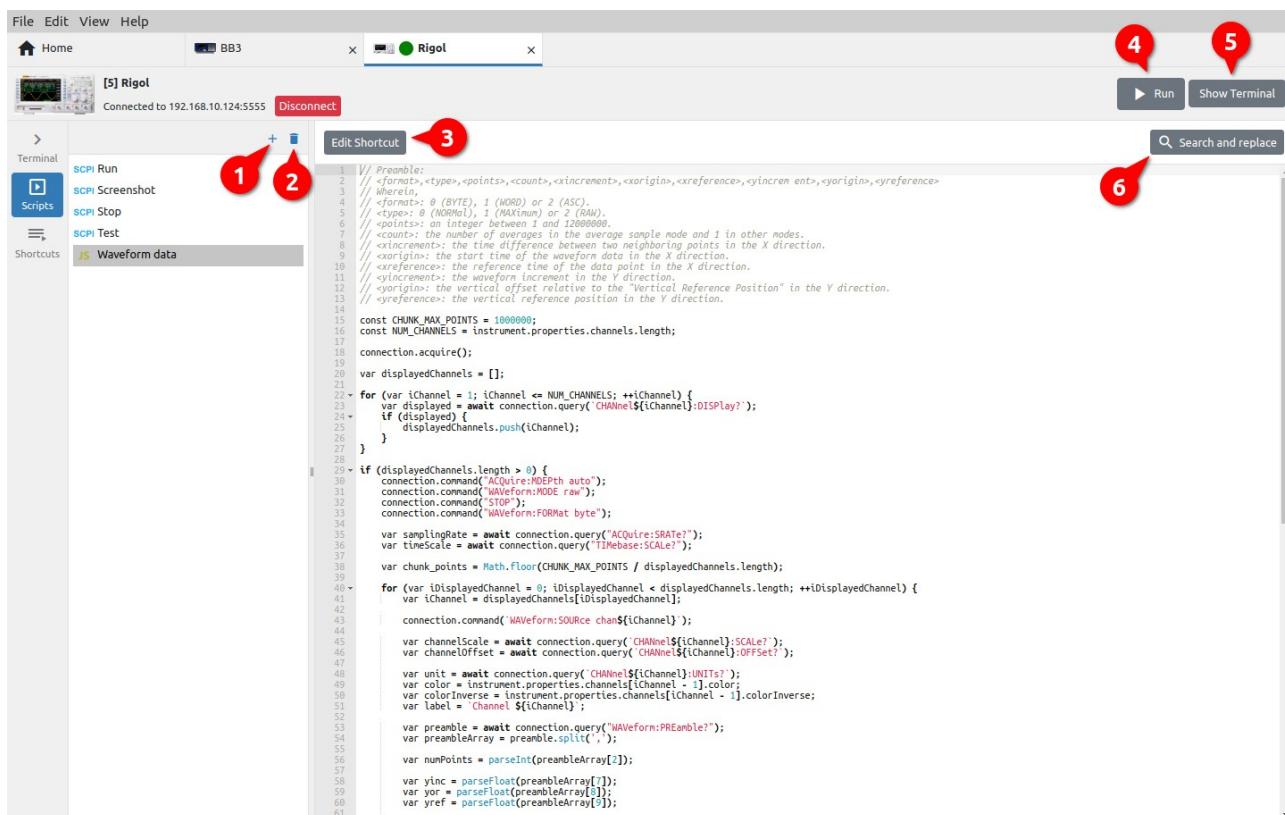
Fig. 30: Instrument terminal

| # | Option                     | Description  |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| 1 | Add note                   | Adds a note (see Section 6.3).   |
| 2 | Attach file                | Attaching a file (see Section 6.3).  |
| 3 | Add chart                  | Creating a new chart from two or more charts (see Section 6.3).  |
| 4 | Show/hide commands catalog | Show or hide the help section for instrument commands at the bottom of the <i>Terminal</i> view. Command help will only be displayed if it is defined in IEXT for the selected instrument. Help for each command contains an explanation and syntax of how the command is used with the option to copy it to the command line (5). |
| 5 | Command line               | Prompt line for sending a command to the instrument.   |
| 6 | Shortcuts bar              | IEXT imported and user defined shortcuts.  |
| 7 | Command search             | Commands help search.  |
| 8 | Show/hide Side bar         | Show or hide sidebar with history search options.  |

## 12.4. Scripts

Scripts can be used to automate communication with the instrument (configuration, data collection, test sequences, etc.). Three types of scripts are supported: SCPI commands, JavaScript (JS) code and MicroPython (EEZ BB3 only) script. The number of scripts is unlimited and can be defined in IEXT or created by the user. A shortcut can be added to the script for easier launch.

In addition to containing complex programming procedures, a JS script can also contain GUI elements for communication with the user (entry forms, info or error messages, etc.).



The screenshot shows the EEZ Studio interface with the following numbered callouts:

- 1: A plus sign icon for adding a new script.
- 2: A minus sign icon for deleting a script.
- 3: An 'Edit Shortcut' button for modifying a script's keyboard shortcut.
- 4: A 'Run' button for executing the selected script.
- 5: A 'Show Terminal' button for viewing the instrument's terminal window.
- 6: A 'Search and replace' field for searching through the script code.

The main area displays a JavaScript script for waveform data processing. The script uses promises to interact with the instrument's connection and performs operations like setting up channels, querying sampling rates, and calculating chunk points for data acquisition.

```

1 // Preamble:
2 // <format>, <type>, <points>, <count>, <xincrement>, <xorigin>, <xreference>, <yincrement>, <yorigin>, <yreference>
3 // <format>: 0 (BYTE), 1 (WORD) or 2 (ASC).
4 // <type>: 0 (NORMAL), 1 (MAXIMUM) or 2 (RAW).
5 // <points>: an integer between 1 and 12800000.
6 // <count>: the number of data points per average sample mode and 1 in other modes.
7 // <xincrement>: the X increment between two neighboring points in the X direction.
8 // <xorigin>: the start time of the waveform data in the X direction.
9 // <xreference>: the reference time of the data point in the X direction.
10 // <yincrement>: the waveform increment in the Y direction.
11 // <yorigin>: the offset relative to the "Vertical Reference Position" in the Y direction.
12 // <yreference>: the vertical reference position in the Y direction.
13
14 const CHUNK_MAX_POINTS = 1000000;
15 const NUM_CHANNELS = instrument.properties.channels.length;
16
17 connection.acquire();
18
19 var displayedChannels = [];
20
21 for (var iChannel = 1; iChannel <= NUM_CHANNELS; ++iChannel) {
22     var displayed = await connection.query(`CHANnel${iChannel}:DISPlay?`);
23     if (displayed) {
24         displayedChannels.push(iChannel);
25     }
26 }
27
28 if (displayedChannels.length > 0) {
29     connection.command("ACQuire:DEPth auto");
30     connection.command("WAveform:MODE raw");
31     connection.command("STOP");
32     connection.command("WAveform:FORMAT byte");
33
34     var samplingRate = await connection.query("ACQuire:SRATE?");
35     var timeScale = await connection.query("TImebase:SCALE?");
36
37     var chunk_points = Math.floor(CHUNK_MAX_POINTS / displayedChannels.length);
38
39     for (var iDisplayedChannel = 0; iDisplayedChannel < displayedChannels.length; ++iDisplayedChannel) {
40         var iChannel = displayedChannels[iDisplayedChannel];
41
42         connection.command(`WAveform:SOURce chAnel${iChannel}`);
43
44         var channelscale = await connection.query(`CHANnel${iChannel}:SCALE?`);
45         var channelOffset = await connection.query(`CHANnel${iChannel}:OFFSet?`);
46
47         var units = await connection.query(`CHANnel${iChannel}:UNITS?`);
48         var color = instrument.palette.channels[iChannel - 1].color;
49         var colorInverse = instrument.properties.channels[iChannel - 1].colorInverse;
50         var label = `CHANnel ${iChannel}`;
51
52         var preamble = await connection.query("WAveform:PREamble");
53         var preambleArray = preamble.split(",");
54
55         var numPoints = parseInt(preambleArray[0]);
56
57         var yinc = parseFloat(preambleArray[1]);
58         var yor = parseFloat(preambleArray[2]);
59         var yref = parseFloat(preambleArray[3]);
60
61         if (units === "V") {
62             yinc *= 1000000;
63             yor *= 1000000;
64             yref *= 1000000;
65         }
66     }
67 }

```

Fig. 31: Instrument scripts

| # | Option     | Description  |
|---|------------|--|
| 1 | Add script | Creating a new script. It will be necessary to define the name and type: SCPI, JS or MicroPython (EEZ BB3 only). |

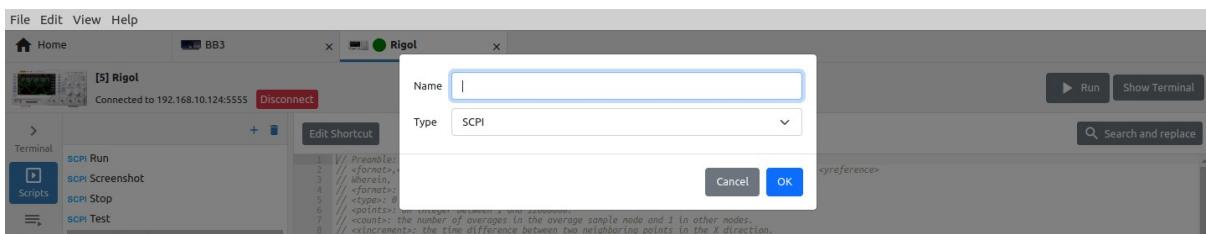


Fig. 32: Adding a new script

The content of the script is entered in the editor (Fig. 33).

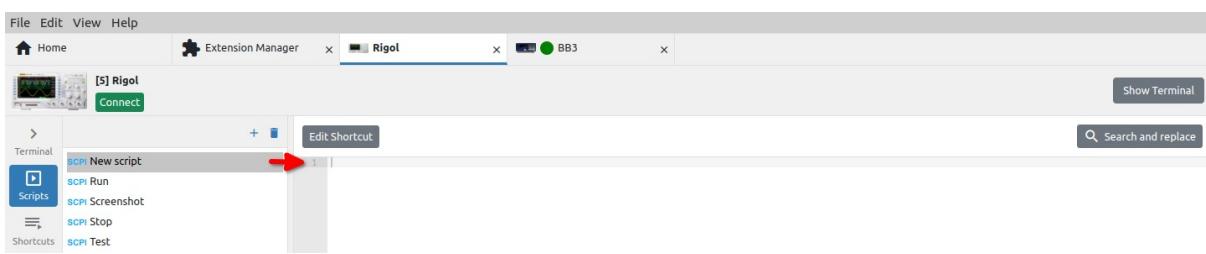


Fig. 33: Script editing

|   |                      |  |
|---|----------------------|--|
| 2 | Delete script        | Deleting the selected script.  |
| 3 | Edit shortcut        | Editing a script shortcut (see Section I2.4.1.)  |
| 4 | Run                  | Runs the script on the instrument. This option is only displayed if the connection to the instrument is established.   |
| 5 | Show / Hide terminal | Show / hide Terminal on the right.   |
| 6 | Search and replace   | Script editor function for searching and replacing text in the script. By default, only the search field is displayed. To replace the found text, it will be necessary to click on the "+" sign. |

## I2.4.1. Edit script shortcut

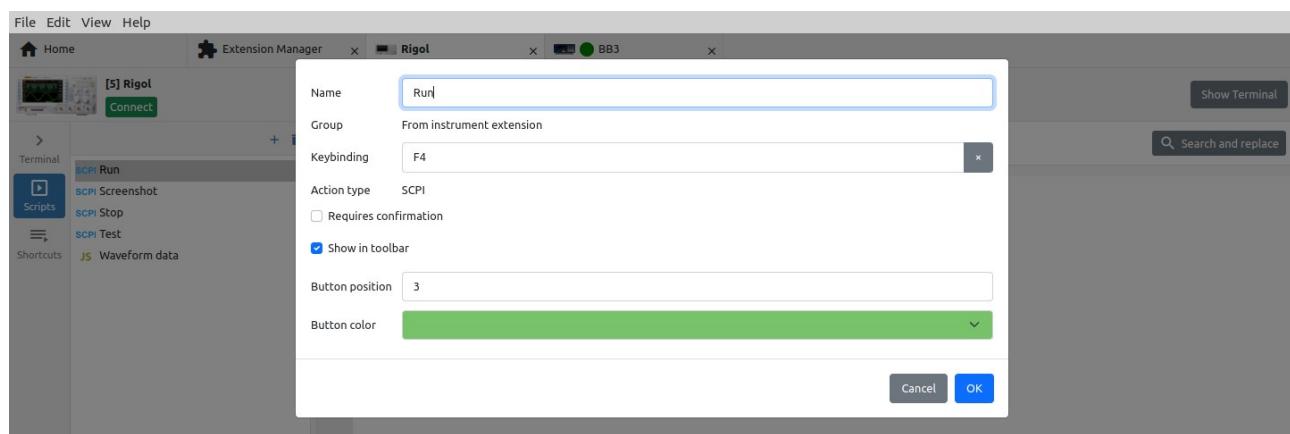


Fig. 34: Script shortcut editing

| Option | Description  |
|--------|--|
| Name   | The name of the script shortcut as it will be displayed in the shortcut bar.   |
| Group  | The name of the group to which the shortcut belongs. If the shortcut is defined in IEXT, the label <i>From instrument extension</i> will be displayed. |

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Keybinding</i>            | A key or a combination of several keys (e.g. with SHIFT, ALT, CTRL) that will start the execution of the script.   |
| <i>Action type</i>           | Script type: SCPI, JS or MicroPython (EEZ BB3 only).   |
| <i>Requires confirmation</i> | Displays a dialog box to confirm the execution of the script.  |
| <i>Show in Shortcuts bar</i> | Determines whether the shortcut button will be displayed in the <i>Terminal's Shortcuts bar</i> .  |
| <i>Button position</i>       | The position of the shortcut button in the <i>Shortcuts bar</i> . When displaying, the shortcut with a lower value will be displayed first. If there are multiple shortcuts with the same value, they will be sorted alphabetically. |
| <i>Button color</i>          | Color coding of shortcut button.   |

## 12.5. Shortcuts

Shortcuts are used to simplify the execution of scripts and can be defined in IEXT or user defined.

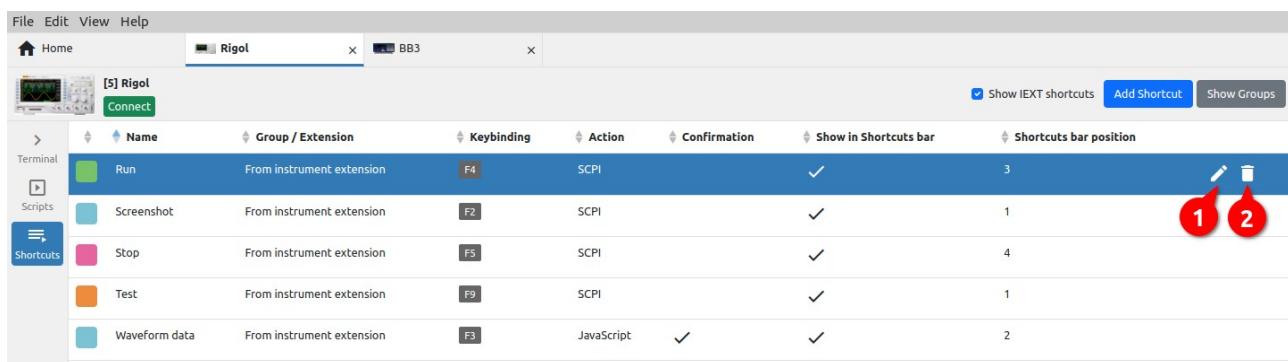


Fig. 35: Instrument shortcuts

| # | Option                     | Description  |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| 1 | <i>Edit shortcut</i>       | Editing the shortcut (see Section 12.4.1.)   |
| 2 | <i>Delete shortcut</i>     | Deleting an existing shortcut.   |
|   | <i>Show IEXT shortcuts</i> | Filters the display of Shortcuts belonging to the installed Instrument Extension (IEXT). |

*Add Shortcut* Adding a new shortcut opens the entry form as shown in Fig. 36.

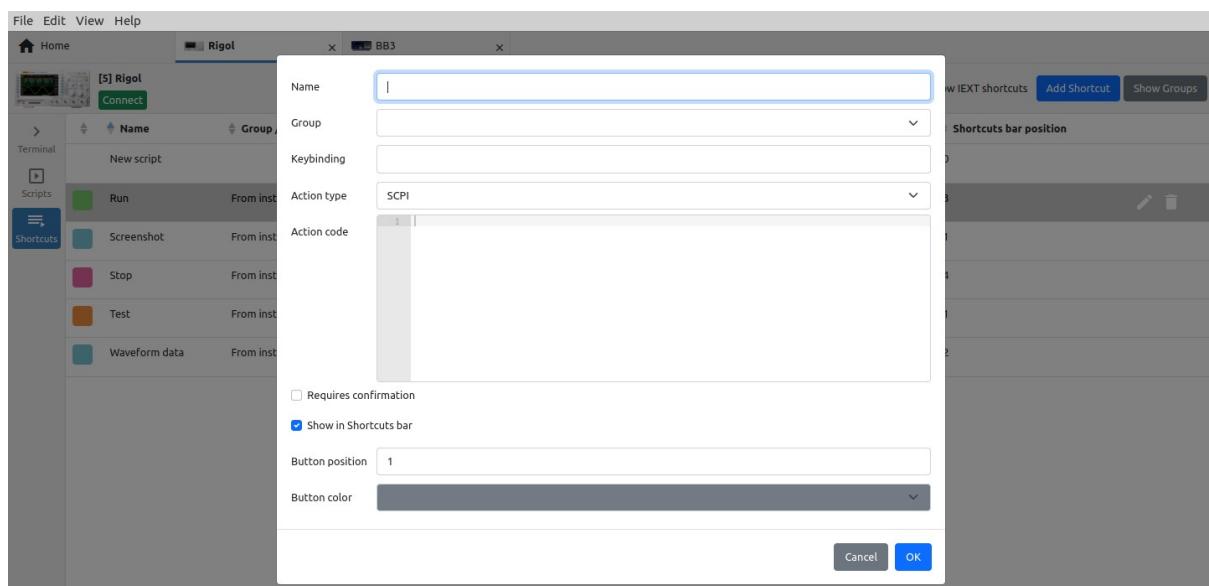


Fig. 36: Add new shortcut

**Show Groups / Show Shortcuts**

Toggle between displaying a list of shortcuts and groups (Fig. 37) of shortcuts.



Fig. 37: Instrument shortcut groups

**I2.6. Lists**

Lists are used to program parameters for instruments that support SCPI list commands. Lists for programming value and duration of output voltage and current for EEZ BB3 will be described below.

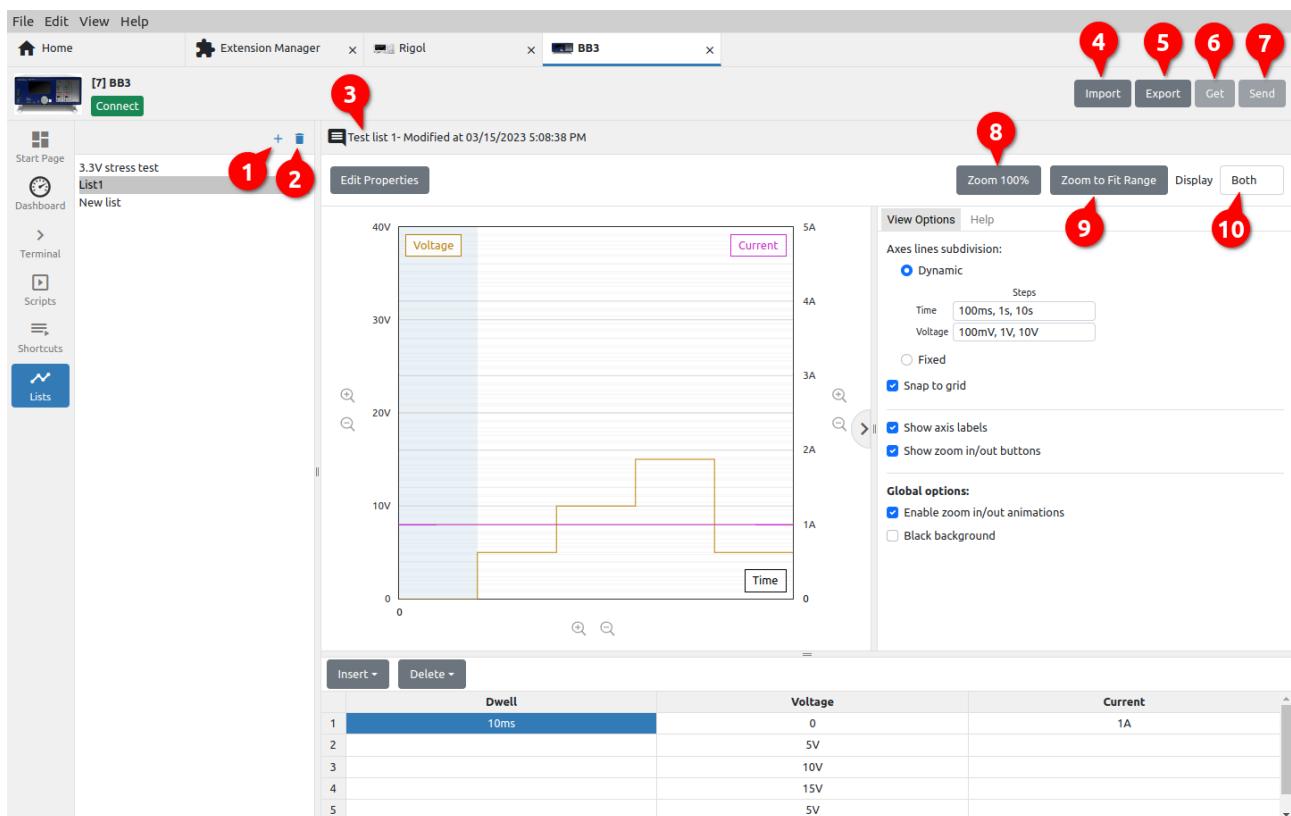


Fig. 38: Instrument programming lists

**# Option****Description**1 *Add list*

Creating a new list. The parameters of the list can be specified through a table (Fig. 38) or by defining envelope points that show the change of the parameter value over time.  
In addition to the list *Type*, it will be necessary to define a *Name* and optionally a *Description*.

2 *Remove list*

Deleting the list (use *Undo* from the *Edit* menu to restore).

3 *List info*

List description and datetime of last changes.

4 *Import*

Import list from local storage. Opens a new dialog box for selecting the folder and name.

5 *Export*

Export list to local storage. Opens a new dialog box in which a list file can be selected.

**6 Get**

Receiving a list from the instrument. The option will be disabled if connection is not established with the instrument.  
Opens a menu (Fig. 39) where you can choose the source (e.g. channel) from which the list will be received. For the imported list, it is necessary to enter the name and description (Fig. 40).

*If the selected source does not have a defined list, an empty list will be imported.*

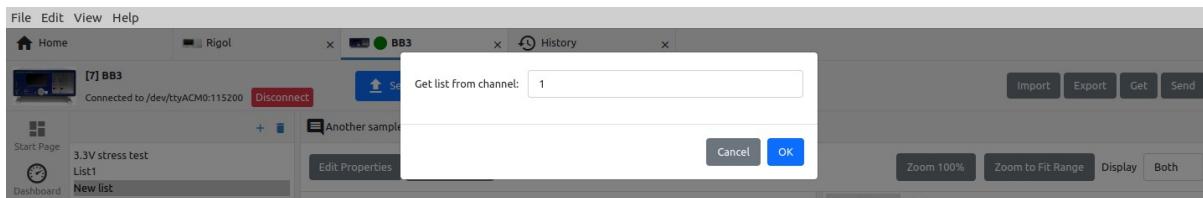


Fig. 39: List source selection

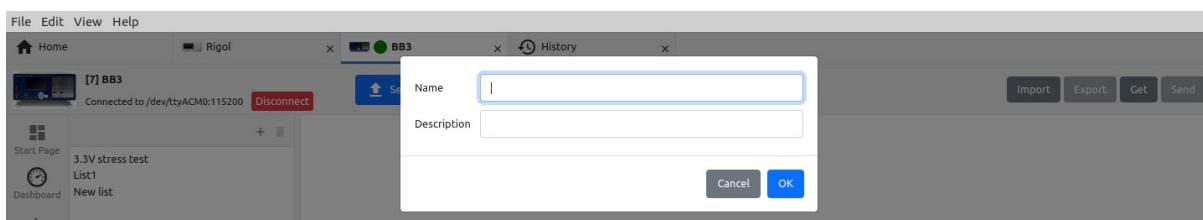


Fig. 40: Imported list parameters

**7 Send**

Sending the list to the instrument. The option will be disabled if connection is not established with the instrument.

**8 Zoom 100%**

Display graph without scaling.

**9 Zoom to Fit Range**

Graph display scaled according to the largest defined value.

**10 Display**

Selection of graphs to be displayed (e.g. voltage only, current only, both).

### 12.6.1. Editing a list using a table

Editing the list via the table is shown in Fig. 38. The program parameters graph is drawn simultaneously with editing the table at the bottom of the graph. In the case shown, the list contains two program parameters: *Voltage* and *Current*, for which values should be entered as well as duration (*Dwell*). To define the value, it is possible to use the units prefix, e.g. ms for dwell, mV for voltage, and mA for current.

In Fig. 41 and Fig. 42 shows all options for inserting new lines and deleting existing ones.

| Insert           | Delete | Dwell | Voltage | Current |
|------------------|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| Insert row above |        | 10ms  | 0       | 1A      |
| Insert row below |        |       | 5V      | 2A      |
|                  |        |       | 10V     | 1A      |
|                  |        |       | 15V     | 1A      |
|                  |        |       | 5V      | 2A      |

Fig. 41: Table insertion options

| Insert | Delete                        | Voltage | Current |
|--------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
|        | Delete row                    | 0       | 1A      |
|        | Clear column from cursor down | 5V      | 2A      |
|        | Delete all from cursor down   | 10V     | 1A      |
|        | Delete all                    | 15V     | 1A      |
|        |                               | 5V      | 2A      |

Fig. 42: Table deletion options

## 12.6.2. Editing a list using an envelope

In contrast to the previously mentioned editing of the list, where it is necessary to define program points through a table, envelope mode allows program points to be defined directly on the curve of the parameter being edited. This can simplify and speed up the whole process.

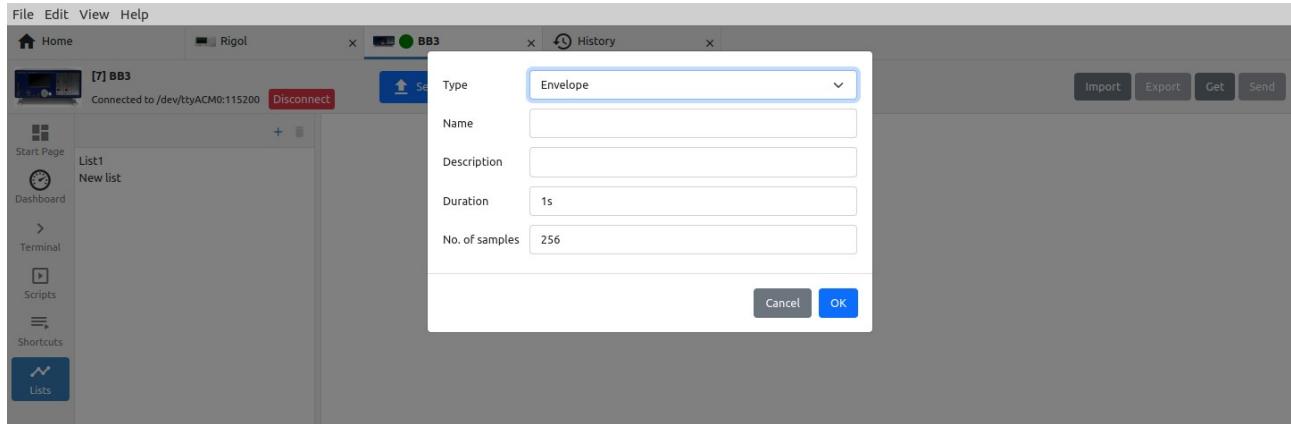


Fig. 43: Adding a new list in envelope mode

When creating a new list in envelope mode, it will be necessary to set two more parameters: the total duration of the program sequence and the number of samples (Fig. 43). The former is needed to be able to display the duration in the graph, and the later is needed to know how many points should be generated in total when sending the list to the instrument.

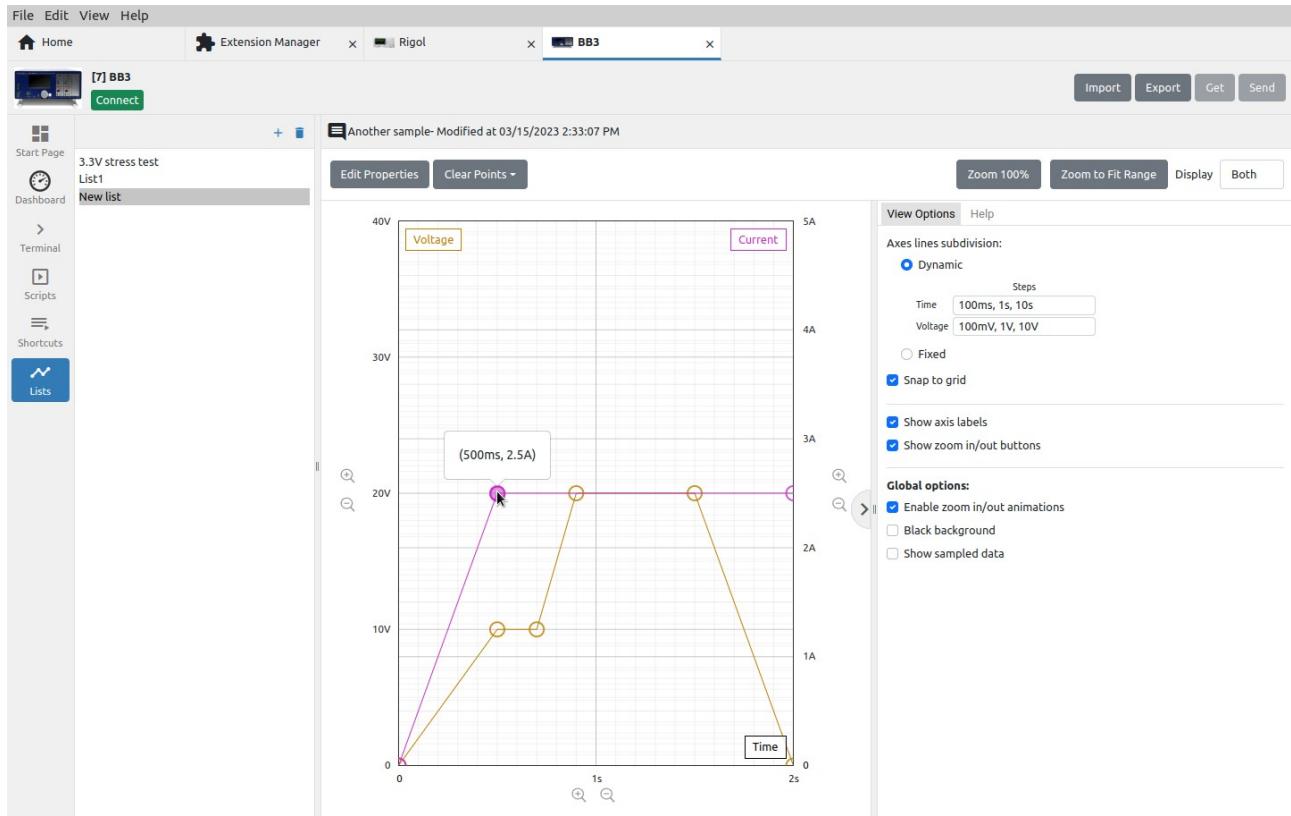


Fig. 44: Graph editing in envelope mode

The example in Fig. 44 contains 6 programming points for setting the voltage (light brown) and 3 for setting the current (magenta).

Adding a new point is simple: you only need to position the cursor somewhere in the graph and click, and a new point will appear, which will be automatically connected to two adjacent ones.

If we want to move the point in any direction, it will be necessary to position the cursor on it again and drag&drop it to a new position somewhere in the graph.

## EEZ Studio User manual

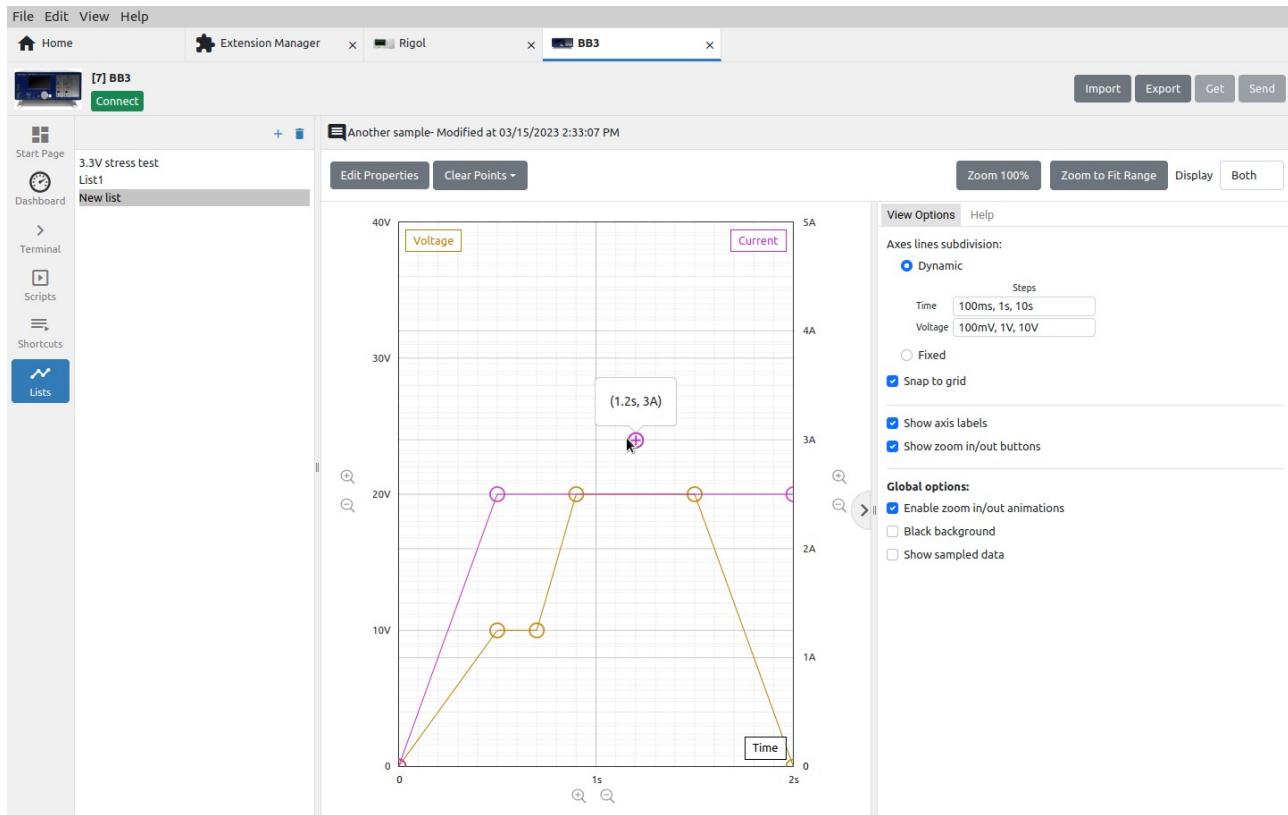


Fig. 45: Adding a new point in envelope mode

If you want to delete an existing point or manually edit its parameters after you have positioned yourself on it, you only need to click once more with the mouse when a dialog box will appear as shown in Fig. 46.

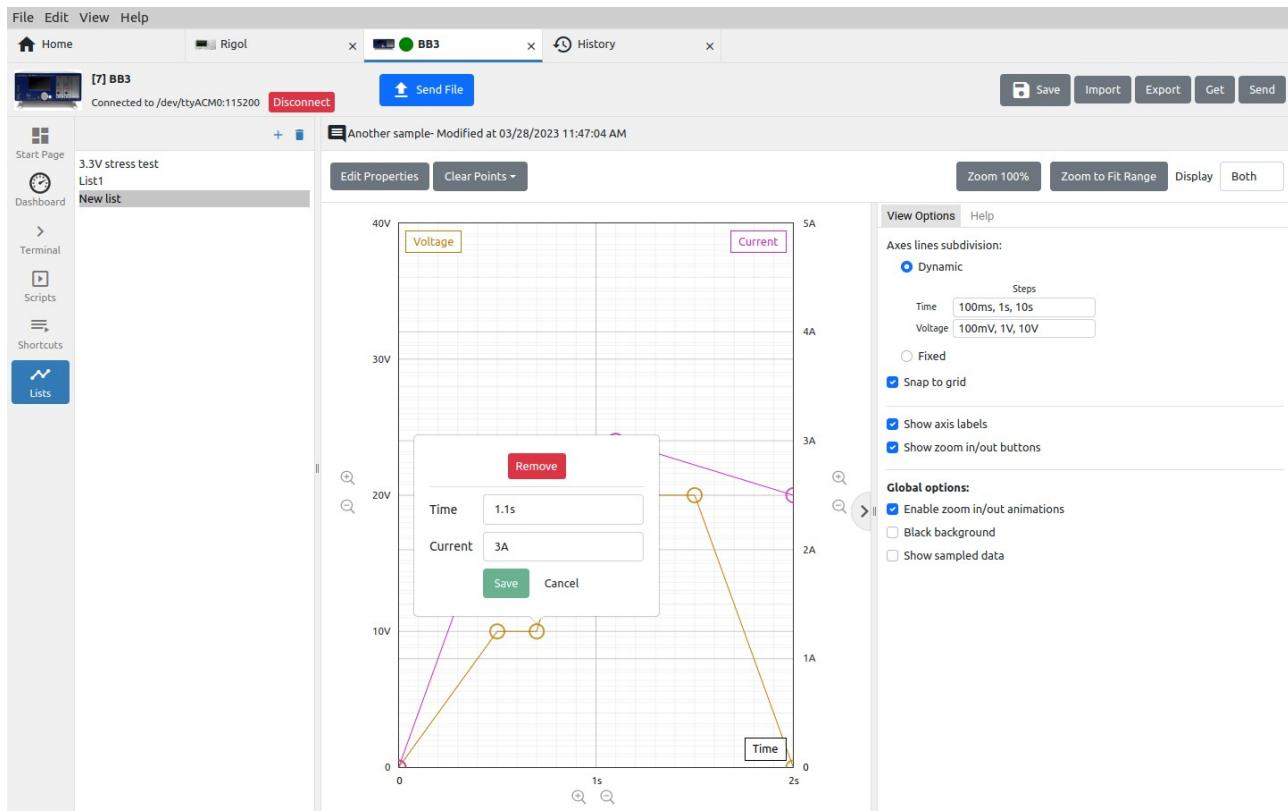


Fig. 46: Program point editing in envelope mode

### 12.6.3. List view options

The display of the graph can be dynamically changed (Fig. 38) depending on the resize of the window or the number of graticules can be fixed (Fig. 47).

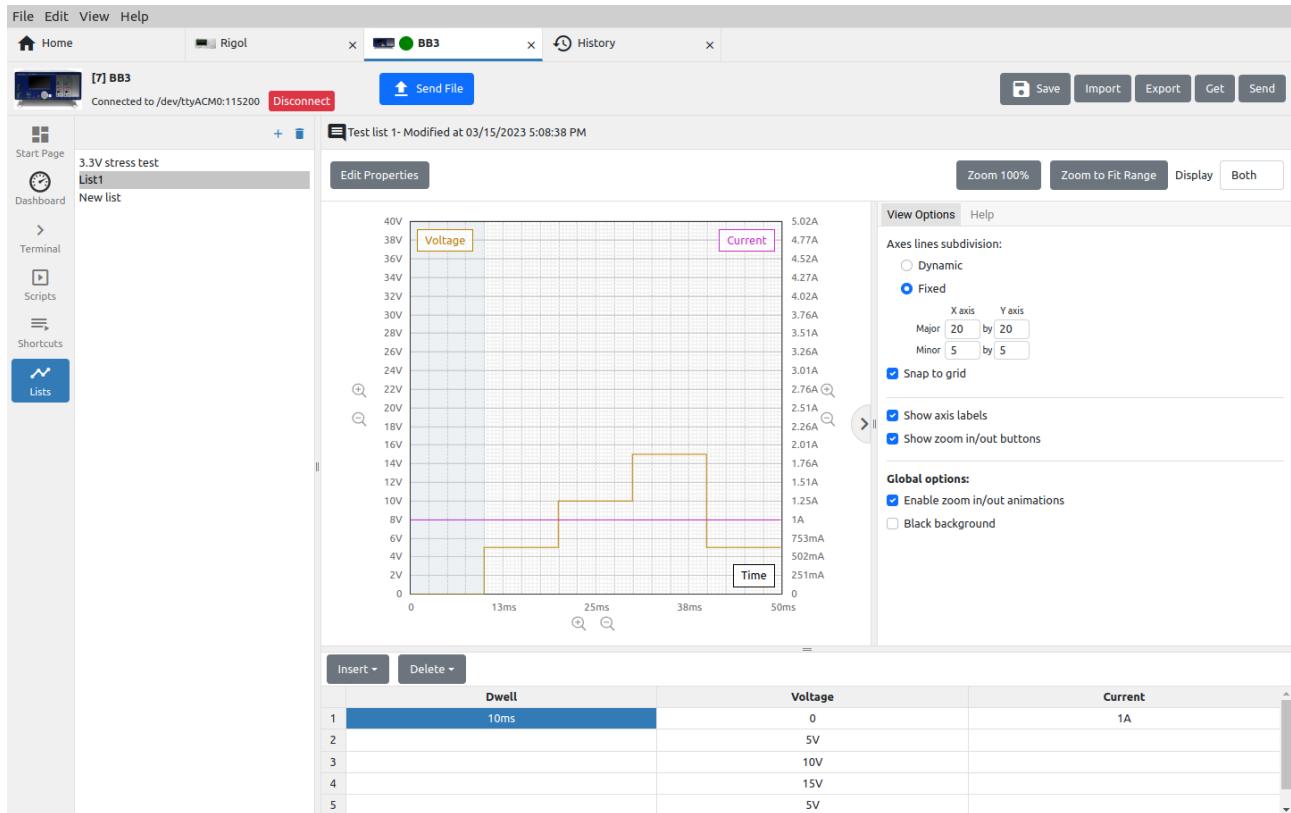


Fig. 47: Fixed graph view

### 12.6.4. List help

For zooming and navigating the graph, in addition to the zoom options located next to the x- and y-axes of the graph ("+" and "-" magnifier signs), a combination of mouse keys and control keys can be used. These additional options are shown in the Help tab as in Fig. 48.

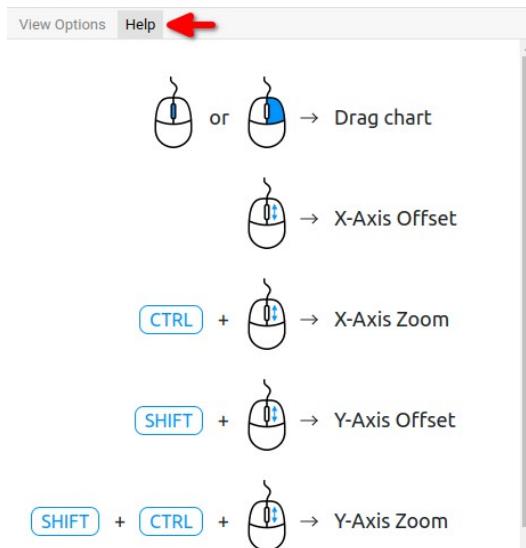


Fig. 48: Graph navigation and zoom help

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For more info visit: [www.envox.eu](http://www.envox.eu)  
File repository: <https://github.com/eez-open>

Version: M15 DRAFT  
Date: 2023-06-23