are - Newmaxo ASCII Region file

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Newmaxo ascii region file	
extension	are
origin	newmaxo, SAAM, CAPAN
separator	blank
sort	Body is sorted by point sequence (for SAAM it should be preferably clockwise to determine inside from outside)
comment	Describe a 2D/3D piece of airspace. Has a header and a body. For SAAM, normally linked to an "sls" file see Converting SAAM format to/from Gasel format

#	Field	Type	Size	Comment
1	nb_point	num	~	contains the number of lines (=vertices) of the following body
2	latitude	num	~	in minutes (decimal for SAAM), location of the label
3	longitude	num	~	in minutes (decimal for SAAM), location of the label
4	flights	num	~	value 1 (can be negative), can be 0
5	bottom_level	num	~	low level of the volume in flight level (FL) (see below), can be 0
6	top_level	num	~	high level of the volume in flight level (FL) (see below), can be 0
7	surface	num	~	value 2 (can be negative), can be 0
8	sector_num	num	~	value 3 (can be negative), can be 0
9	flight time	num	~	value 4 (multiplied by 100 to get 2 decimals, can be negative), can be 0
10	traffic density	num	~	value 5, can be 0
11	x mileage	num	~	Label content for SAAM (see below), can be 0
12	rte extens.	num	~	Feature code for SAAM (see below), can be 0
13	value 1	num	~	Color code for SAAM (see below), can be 0
14	value 2	num	~	value 6, can be 0
15	name	char	~	name or code of the volume (max 12 char for newmaxo, max 24 character for SAAM) (see below)
Body, contains vertices coordinates (the polygon must be closed: first point = last point)				
1	latitude	num	~	in minutes (in minutes decimal for SAAM)
2	longitude	num	~	in minutes (in minutes decimal for SAAM)

Additional comments:

Field 5 & 6: low/high level: if low and high levels are swapped, the volume is marqued negative (to be subtracted)	
Field 11, label content code	Indicates the content of the label:
	bit 0: sector name display (if only sector is display then only one airblock of the sector will be chosen for display)
	bit 1: airblock name display (all airblock have a label)
	bit 2:min/max FL display (of the airblock by default or of the sector if sector displayed)
	bit 3 to 7: value display (bit 3=value1, bit 4=value2, bit 5=value3, bit 6=value4, bit 7=value5)
Field 12, feature code	indicates if the features for this airspace come from the TDV line (common to all airspace of the file) or from the airspace itself. Each feature has 3 values (except flight level):

	0 means the feature comes from TDV line 1 means the feature comes from the airspace itself and is set to ON 2 means the feature comes from the airspace itself and is set to OFF
	bit 0 and 1: top flag bit 2 and 3: lighting flag bit 4 and 5: transparent flag bit 6: bottom level flag (0 means come from TDV if possible (!=999), 1 means come from the airspace header field 5) bit 8: top level flag (0 means come from TDV if possible (!=999), 1 means come from the airspace header field 6) bit 10: label flag (0 means come from TDV if possible (!=9), 1 means label is displayed, 2 label is not displayed (see also content of the label) bit 12: soft lock flag (0 means come from TDV if possible (see lower/upper case of the airspace file name in TDV volume format), 1 mean soft lock, 2 means no soft lock (normal) Examples: 192: means only bottom and top level are set from the airspace itself, the rest comes from TDV line 208: means bottom and top level and transparent ON for the airspace itself, rest is from TDV 224: means bottom and top level and transparent OFF for the airspace itself, rest is from TDV
Field 13, color code	If this field is set to 0 (ZERO) is means the color for this airspace is random if no other color are defined in the TDV or an ACO file, else it represents the value of the color for the airspace itself. The coding is (for each component varying between 0 and 255): red*16777216 + green*65536 + blue*256 + transparent look at color transformation in this excel file. If level of transparency is 0 (whatever the values for R,G & B are) then the level of transparency is taken from TDV file. The most black most transparent (=totally translucid) for an individual airspace is then: 16843009. The most black less transparent (=totally black) for an individual airspace is then: 16843263. Try the 2 "color transformation" tables on the left side.
Field 15, name convention	The name might have 2 parts, separated by a semi-colon. If the name have 2 parts separated by semi-colon (this happened when ".are" is alone, so no associated sls), in that case, the first part is the name of the sector (or the group), the second part is the name of the airblock (or piece of airspace which is the element that belongs to the group) described by the data itself. Example: sEBBRTMA:036EB If the name has one part, (an associated ".sls" should exist) it might represent the name of the airblock which is used in the SLS file, in that case it MUST be the same name between ARE an SLS !!! Example: LF034

COLOR TRANSFORMATION	
color input:	4294901862
red result:	255
green result:	255
blue result:	0
trans. result:	102
red input:	255
green input:	255
blue input:	10

trans. Input:	102
color result:	4294904422
FEATURE CODE TRANSFORMATION	
feature code input:	
top flag result:	
lighting flag res.:	
trans. flag res.:	
bottom lev. flag res.:	
top lev. flag res.:	
label flag result:	
soft lock flag res.:	
top flag input:	
lighting flag inp.:	
trans. flag inp.:	
bottom lev. flag inp.:	
top lev. flag inp.:	

Example:

```
14 2799 925 0 0 660 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 LJ
2.799.925
2792 932
2797 943
2785.91 954.62
2780 942
2774 947
2781 957
2784 964
2784 975
2784 977
2790 974
2794 982
2790 992
2799 925
```