



USER MANUAL

SonoUno: Sonification Software for astronomical
data files presented in table format.

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1. Software description

SonoUno is a sonification software for astronomical data presented on a table (txt or csv files). The software is being developed based on the study of other software (Sonification Sandbox, MathTrax and xSonify) and standards of accessibility like the ISO 9241-171:2008 (Guidance on software accessibility). In order to develop the first approach of a graphical user interface, we perform a theoretical framework based on bibliography of user cases, focused on blind and visual impairment people.

The develop language is Python and we use modular design, in order to do collaborative work. The sonoUno now is multiplatform, tested on windows 10, Ubuntu (16.04 and 18.04), CentOS 7 and Mac (Mojave and Catalina); the development team work continuously to maintain this benefit. The principal goal of the SonoUno is to allow the user to open data files (txt or csv extension), show the plot and sonify the data. At the moment, the sonification is perform by variation of pitch and the sonification settings allow to change the volume and the timbre.

Additionally, SonoUno allow to select a specific range of data on the 'x' axis, mark and save point of interest in the data, apply predefined mathematical functions (for example, logarithm and square) and manipulate the data arrays with an Octave interface. In the section settings, the user can configure the plot and some features of the sound.

Finally, the software allows the user to save the plot, a text file with the points marked on the data and a csv file with the plotted data.

2. Opening the software

Once the software is installed, to open it you have to type on terminal 'python3 sonoUno' or 'python sonoUno', depending how you call python3 on your operative system. That action opens the sonoUno main window (Image 1). If an error is shown on terminal during the session is recommended to do a screenshot or copy the message and communicate this to the development team.



Image 1 – The image shows the terminal and sonoUno main window.

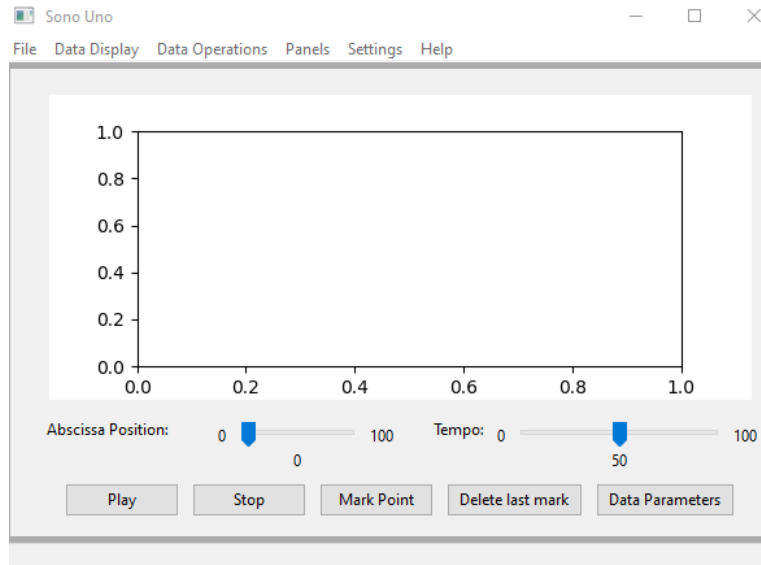


Image 2 - SonoUno initial window.

The initial window of the software only shows the plot and the reproduction options of the data (Image 2), the other functionalities are hide and will be shown in the next chapters. This design was based on a user cases study.

In order to probe the SonoUno, you have to import a data file. If you don't have one, the installer provides a folder named "sample_data" with simple functions on the installation or source directory.

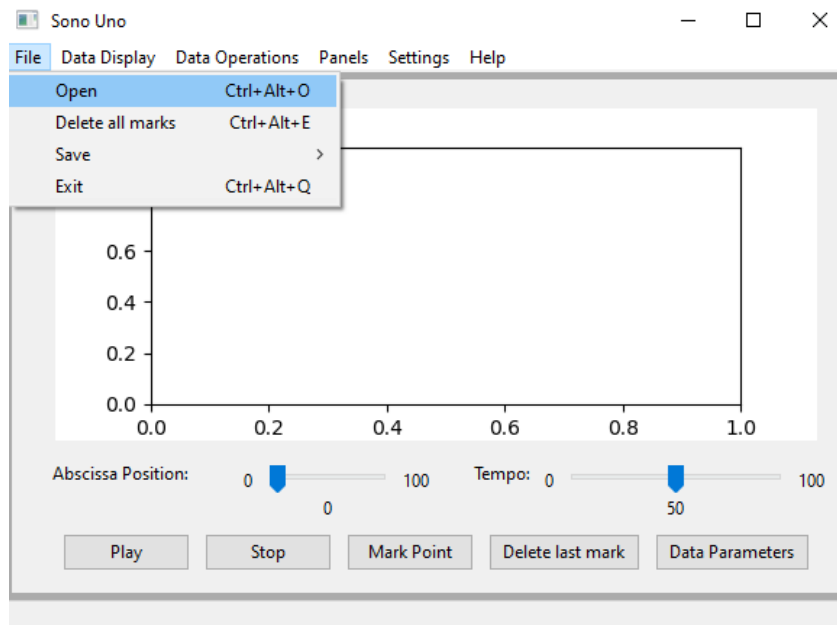


Image 3 - Open a file: choose the item Open on the menu File.

The first step to open a data file, is to select the item Open on the menu File (Image 3). This action shows a new window of the file system of the computer, where you can choose the data file. Once you have the data file selected, press the button "Open" (Image 4).

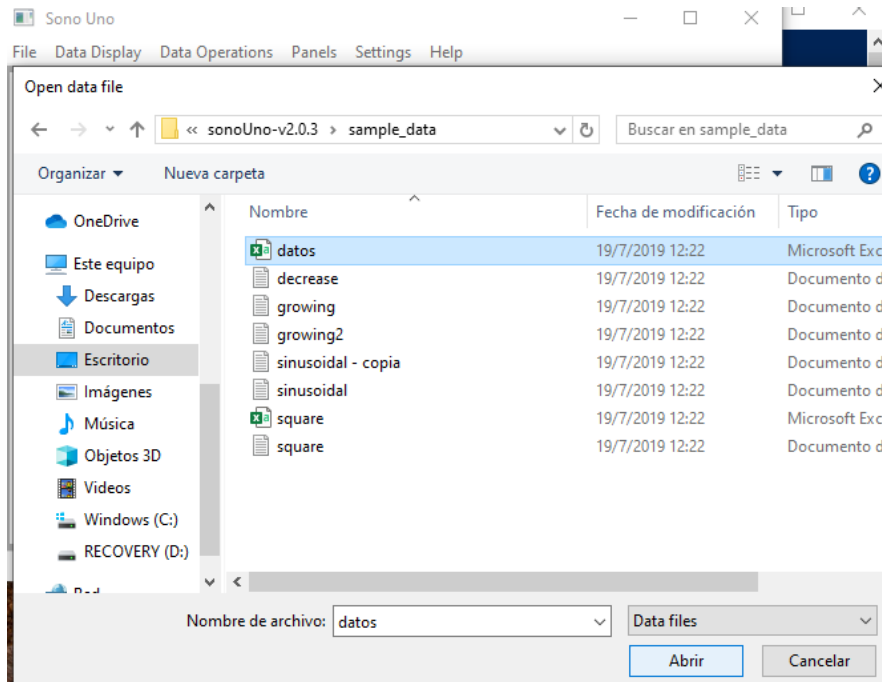


Image 4 - New window of the file system of the computer.

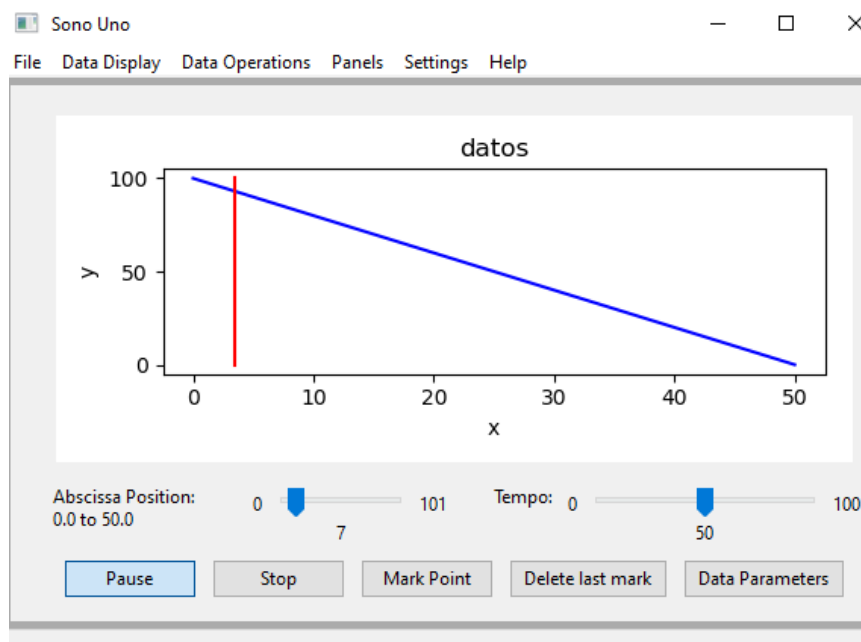


Image 5 - Reproduction of the data file after press the button Play.

After open the data file, the SonoUno show the plot and is ready to reproduce the sound. In order to listen it, you have to press the button Play (Image 5). If the software installation is correct: the name button changes to Pause, you can listen a pitch variation and see a red vertical bar moving through the data, this bar indicate the position of the data that is been sonified.

If the software doesn't produce sound, check the speakers or headphones on your computer. If the problems continue or you have another problem, inform this to the developer team.

3. Items to keep in mind

- The extra windows of the software are generated with the native language of the operative system, for example, if your system is in English the pop-up windows will be in English. On the other hand, the software language is always English. In the future the team expect to unify the languages.
- In the files to import the first column must have continuous values, it is used as a coordinate dependent axis.
- All the images are representative, the real image can change a little depending on the operative system.
- This manual contemplates the Save Sound item, on this version of the software you don't see this button because this functionality is under maintenance. We expect to restore it on the next version.

4. Software functionalities

4.1. Input and Output options

4.1.1. Open a file

To open a file, one of the options is to press the item Open of the menu File (Image 6). This action shows a pop-up window of the file browser of the computer (Image 7), where you can search and open the data file.

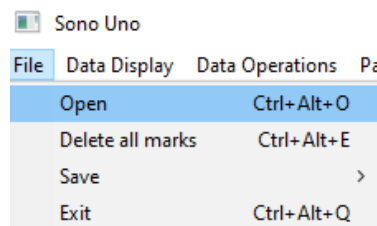


Image 6 - Show the items on the menu File and the focus of the keyboard is on the Open item.

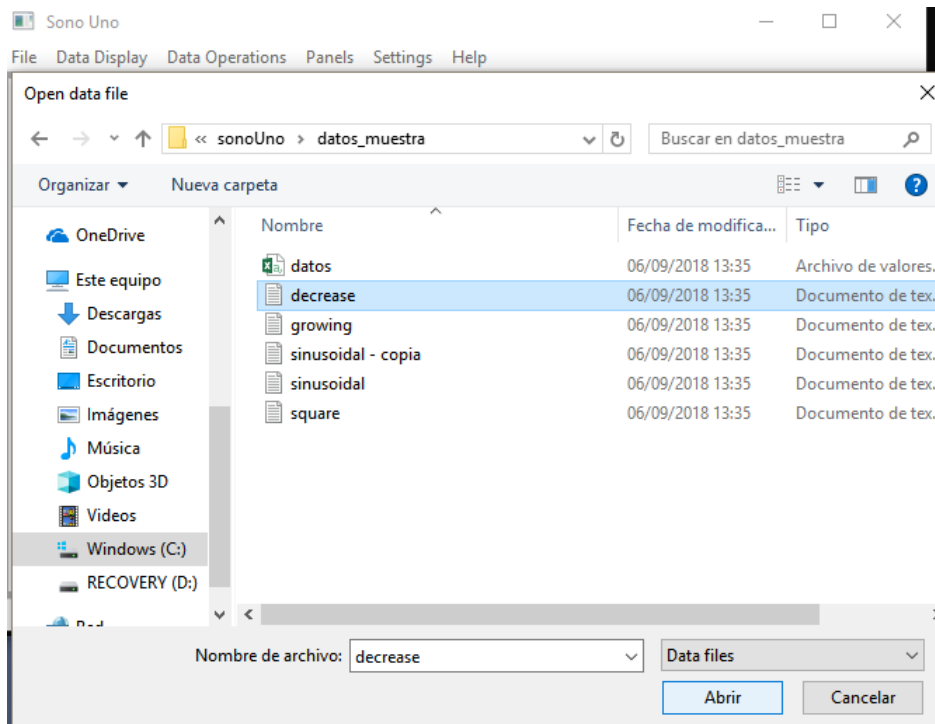


Image 7 - Pop-up windows of the File browser, shown after press the item or button Open.

When you have the data file selected, you must press the button Open or the Enter key. Then the sonoUno generate the graph of the data (Image 8) and update the abscissas slide bar. With the button Play you can reproduce the sound of the data.

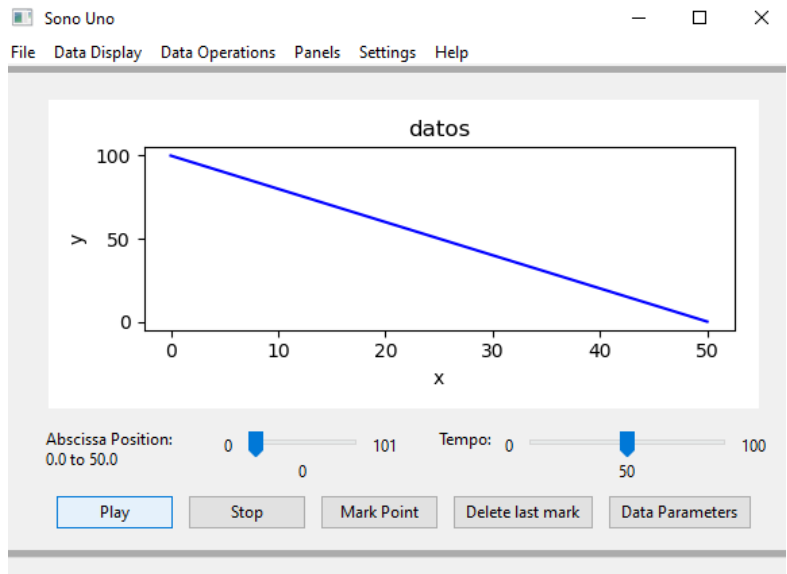


Image 8 - The sonoUno framework with the graph of the imported data.

Other ways to open a data file are the shortcut key (Ctrl + Alt + O) and to show the file panel with the item File of the menu Panels (Image 9). The file panel contains six buttons and is located on the left of the user (Image 10).

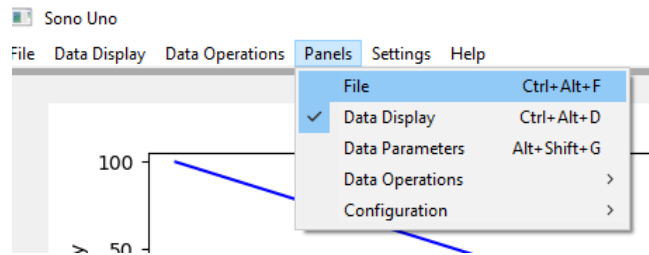


Image 9 - Show the items of the menu Panels and the focus keyboard is on the File item.

The first button (Open) show the file browser pop-up windows (Image 7), the next steps are the same of the previous instructions.

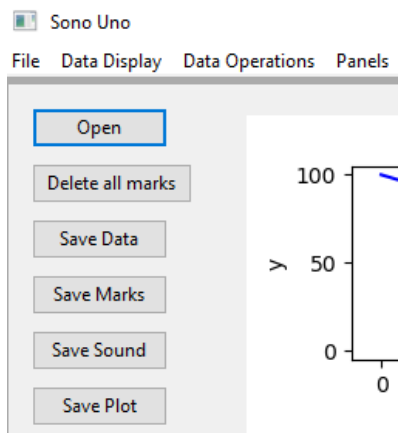


Image 10 - Show the file panel, where there are six buttons (Open, Delete all marks, Save Data, Save Marks, Save Sound and Save plot) with the keyboard focus on the Open button.

4.1.2. Delete all marks button

Before start with this functionality, we must explain that the sonoUno allow the user to mark points of interest on the data, and store the coordinates on a vector. These marks are shown with a vertical black line on the plot (Image 11).

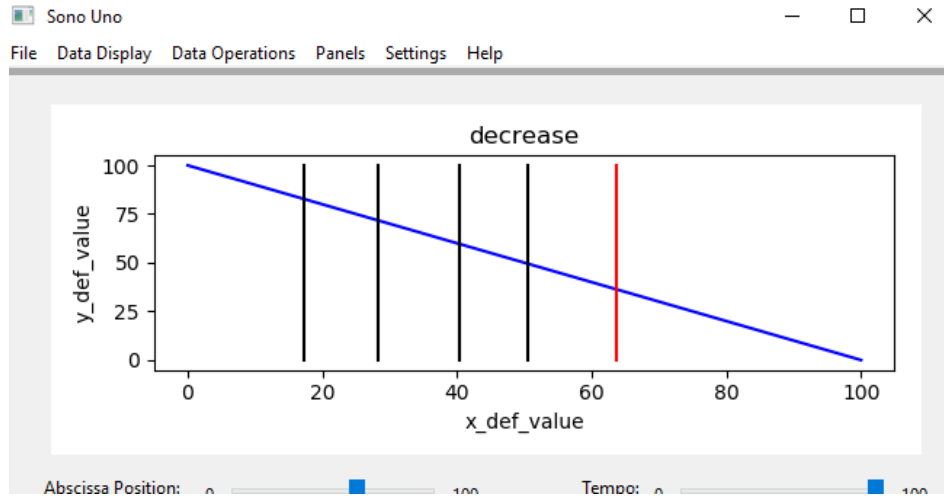


Image 11 - Display the sonoUno interface with an open data file, in the plot there are one vertical red line (position of the playing coordinate) and several vertical black lines (coordinates of the mark points).

The functionality of the item Delete all marks, placed on the menu file (Image 12), is to erase all the marks on the data without save anything.

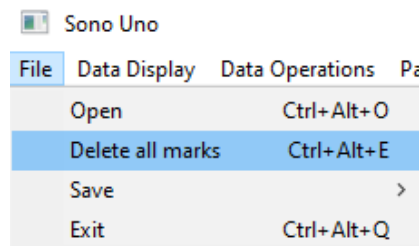


Image 12 - Show the items of the menu file and the keyboard focus on the item Delete all marks.

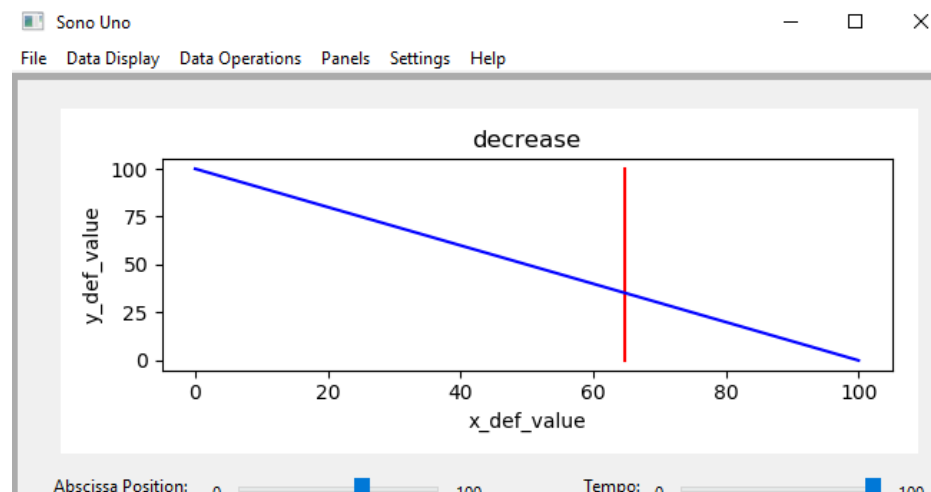


Image 13 - SonoUno interface with data plotted and the vertical red line. The vertical black lines were erased after use the Delete all marks button.

Since the marks vector is deleted with that action, the marks on the data plot are deleted too. Now, on the graph there are the data and, if the position is different to initial, also the vertical red line (Image 13).

In addition, other way to delete the marks is to use the button Delete all marks placed on the file panel. To show the file panel you have to select the item File on the menu Panels (Image 9). The panel with the six buttons is on the top-left of the user in the sonoUno framework (Image 14).

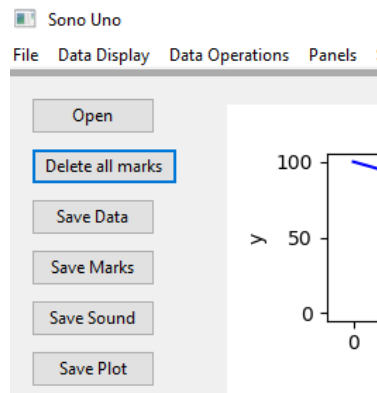


Image 14 - Show the panel file with its six buttons, the keyboard focus is on Delete all marks button.

4.1.3. Save files

There are two ways to save files: one is in the file menu, the save submenu; and the other is with the button placed on the file panel (Image 14), witch one have to be shown with the File item in the Panels menu. The both methods have the same results.

The software allows to save the data plotted on a csv file, to do that you have to use the 'Save data' item on the menu 'File', submenu 'Save' (Image 15). Other option is the button 'Save data' on the file panel (Image 14).

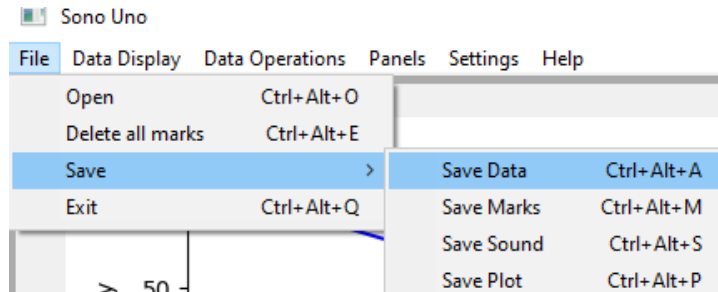


Image 15 - Show the save submenu selected in the menu file. Inside the save submenu there are four items, the save data item has the focus keyboard.

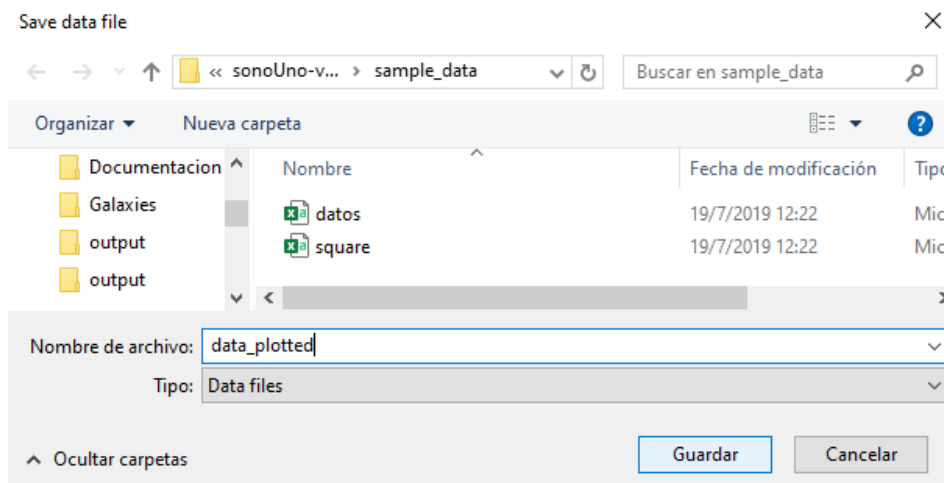


Image 16 - Pop-up window of the computer file system, where the user can write the name and select the destination folder of the save file.

The save data option shows a pop-up window of the file system (Image 16) that allow the user to select the directory and the name of the csv file.

Before continue with the save methods, remember that the software allows to do marks of interest on the data, saving the coordinates (Image 17), this topic is explain in the corresponding section, we mention it here because in the next lines is described the save marks method.

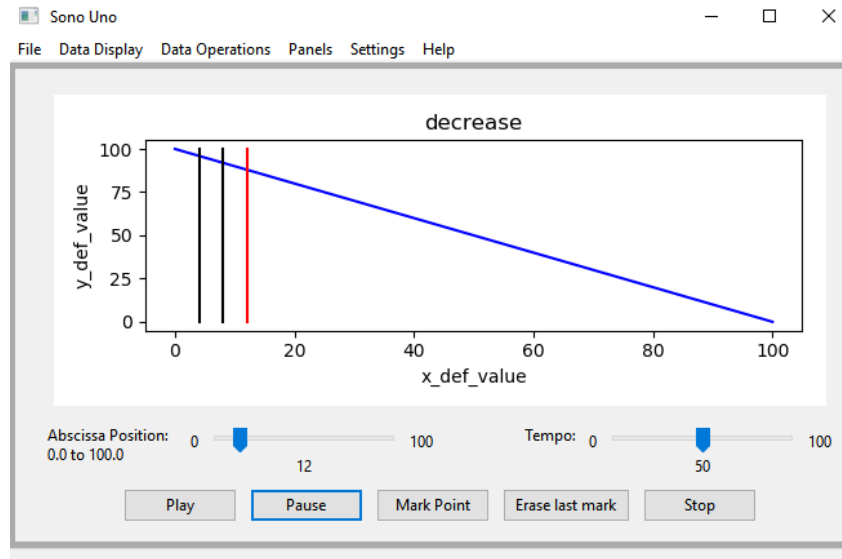


Image 17 - Shown the sonoUno interface with the vertical red line, indicating the reproduction position, and to marks on the data, which are indicated with two vertical black lines.

To save the values of the marks performed on the data array the user have to press the save marks item, placed on the save submenu on the file menu (Image 18), or press the save marks button on the file panel on the left of the window (to enable the panel press the file item on the panels menu) (Image 19).

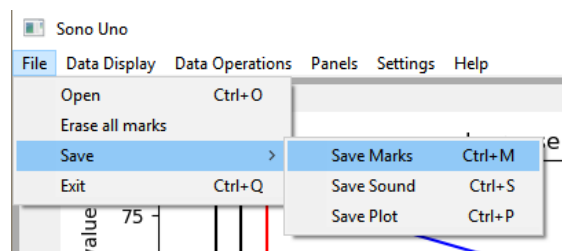


Image 18 - Show the save submenu selected in the menu file. Inside the save submenu there are three items, the save marks item has the focus keyboard.

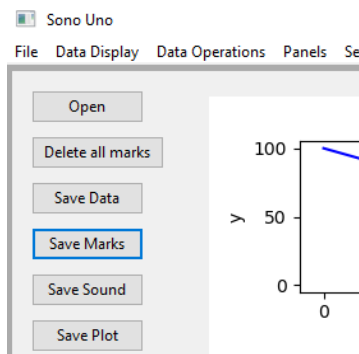


Image 19 - Show the file panel enabled on the left of the interface, where the save marks button has the focus keyboard.

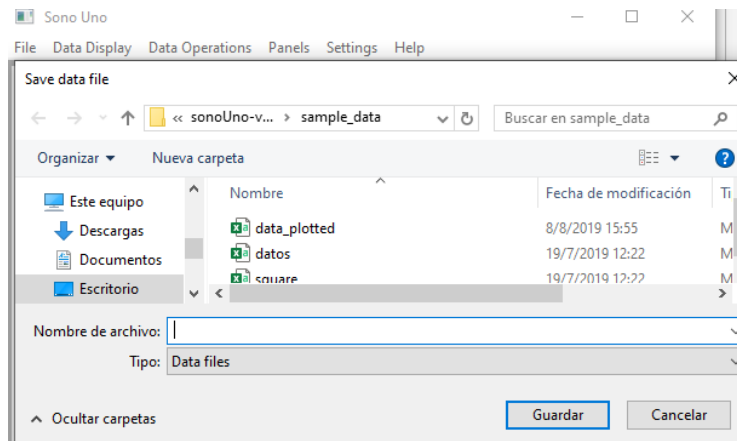


Image 20 - Pop-up window of the computer file system, where the user can select the destination folder of the save file.

The save marks option shows a pop-up window of the file system (Image 20) that allow the user to select the directory and the name of the text file. After save them, the marks are deleted from the sonoUno and the plot (Image 21).

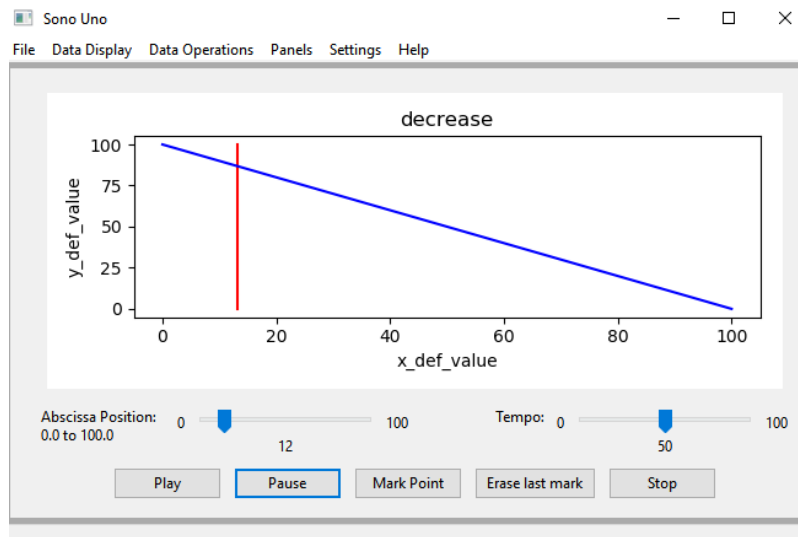


Image 21 - Show the interface after save the marks, the coordinates data and the vertical black lines were deleted from the software.

The next feature is under maintain but we expect to solve it before the next update: Other save option is the sound of the data. The software will save the sound corresponding to the actual data plot. In order to save the sound, the user have to press the save sound item on the save submenu of the file menu (Image 22), or the button save sound on the file panel on the left of the window (to enable the panel press the file item on the panels menu) (Image 23).

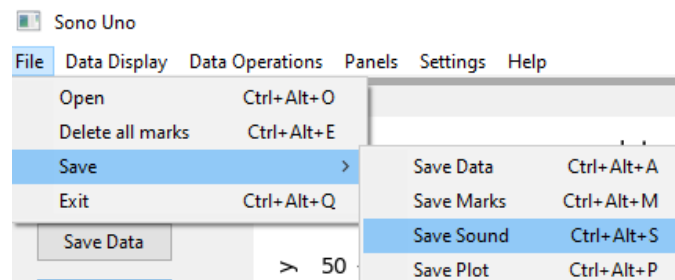


Image 22 - Show the third option on the save submenu from the file menu, which is the save sound item.

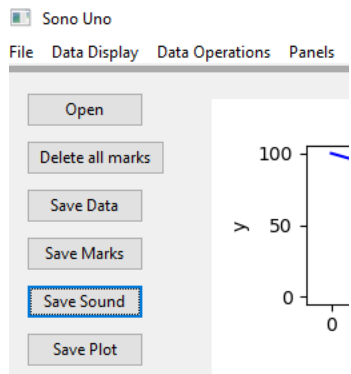


Image 23 - Show the save sound button placed on the file panel, on the left of the software window.

Like the others save option, the save sound element shows a pop-up window of the file system, where the user can choose the directory and the name of the file to save.

Finally, the user can save the plot with the save plot item on the save submenu of the file menu (Image 24), or the button save plot on the file panel on the left of the window (to enable the panel press the file item on the panels menu) (Image 25).

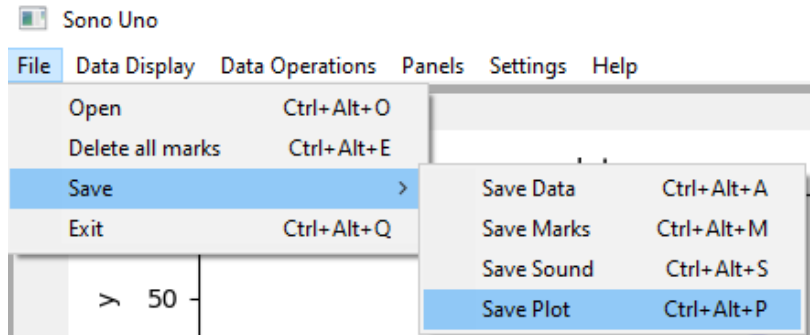


Image 24 - Show the last option of the save submenu from the file menu, which is save plot item.

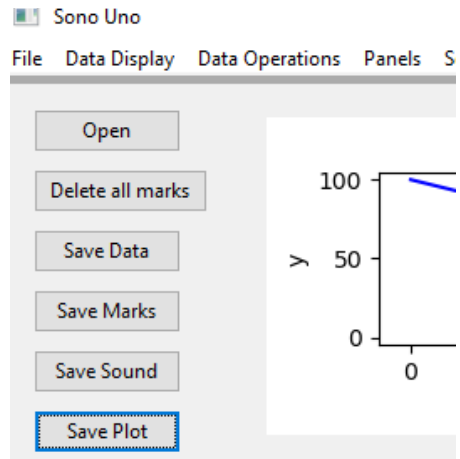


Image 25 - Show the save plot button placed on the file panel in the left of the sonoUno framework.

The save plot element show a pop-up windows like the others, which allow to set the directory and the name of the file to save (Image 26). To save the file press save on the pop-up window or the enter key.

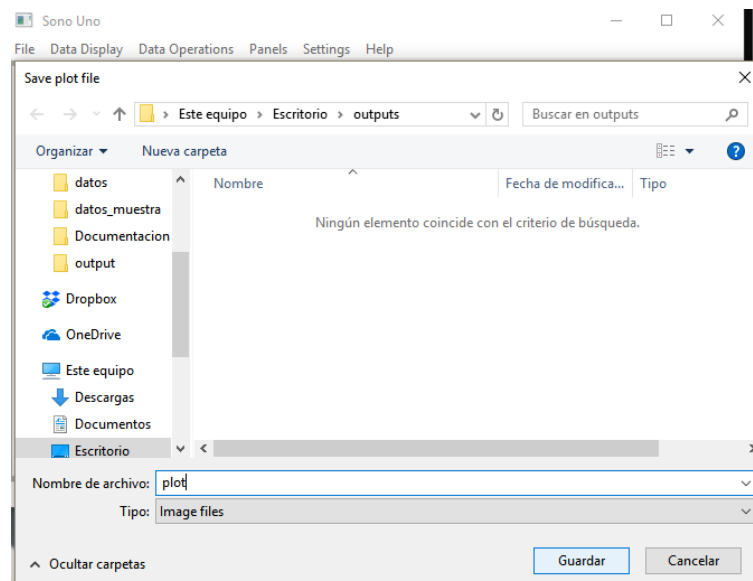


Image 26 - Pop-up windows shown after press save plot, allow the user to select the destination folder and the name of the file to save.

The stored files have defined extensions, the data and the coordinates are saved on csv format, the plot on png and the sound on MIDI. As an example, an image is shown with the four files on a folder named outputs (Image 27), the icon is assigned by the operative system and the name by the user.

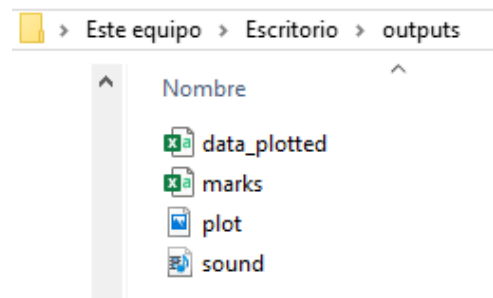


Image 27 - Show a folder named outputs with the four saved files on the file system.

If the user opens the coordinate file with a text editor like notepad++ (Image 28), the program shows two columns separate by coma. The first row is the name of the coordinate, for the example is x and y, and the next rows are the coordinates.

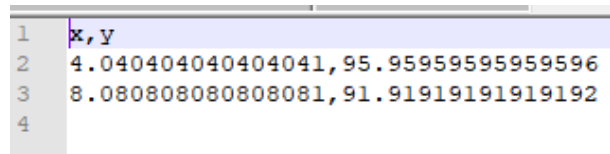


Image 28 - Show the coordinates file saved with the button save marks. Inside the file the user can see two columns separated by a coma with the coordinates saved.

There is an image of the plot too (Image 29). The plot file is opens with the Windows photo viewer. In addition, the Image 30 shown the sound file on the Windows Media Player.

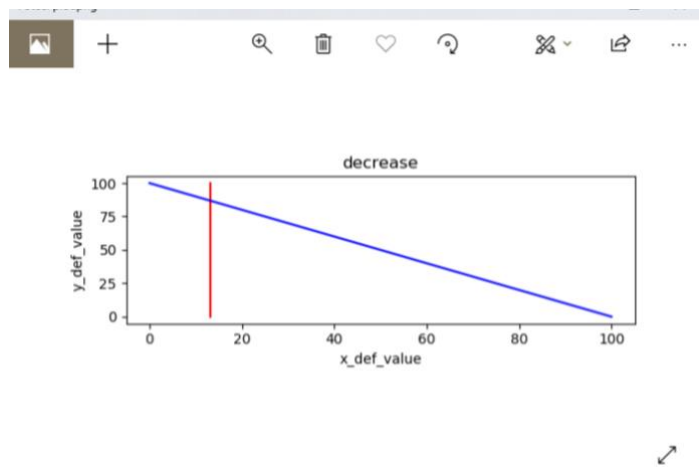


Image 29 - Show the file of the saved plot, opened with the photos viewer of the Windows operative system.

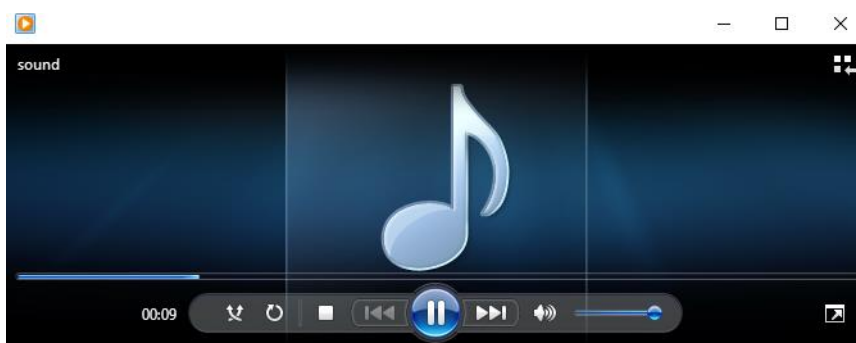


Image 30 - Show the Windows Media Player reproducing the saved MIDI file.

4.1.4. Exit the sonoUno

One way to exit the program is to press the X button on the top right of the window (Image 31). Another way is to press the exit item on the file menu (Image 32) or the shortcut key 'Ctrl+Alt+Q'.

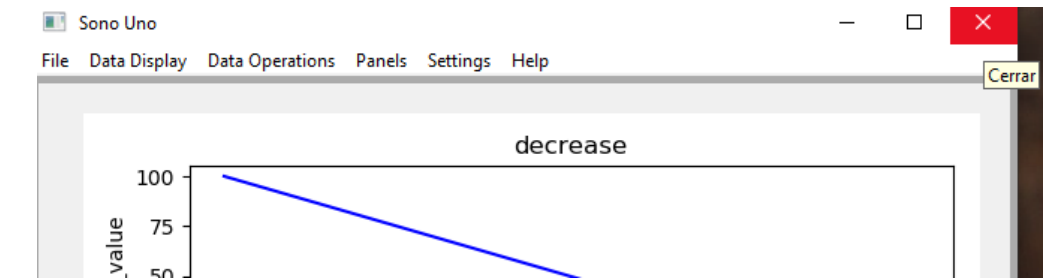


Image 31 - Show the sonoUno interface with the mouse cursor on the X button on the top right position of the window.

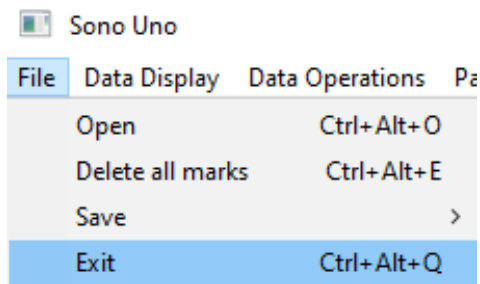


Image 32 - Show the file menu and the focus keyboard is on the exit item.

4.2. Reproduction options

4.2.1. Abscissas position

This functionality allows the user to move the position of the vertical red line through the data, indicating the position to reproduce when the button play is pressed. In order to do that, the element is a slide bar under the plot (Image 33), the positions of this slider are the number of rows of the data file. For example, if the slider is in 22 position, the vertical red line will be on the value of the first column on the 22 position, in this example is between the values -1 to 0.

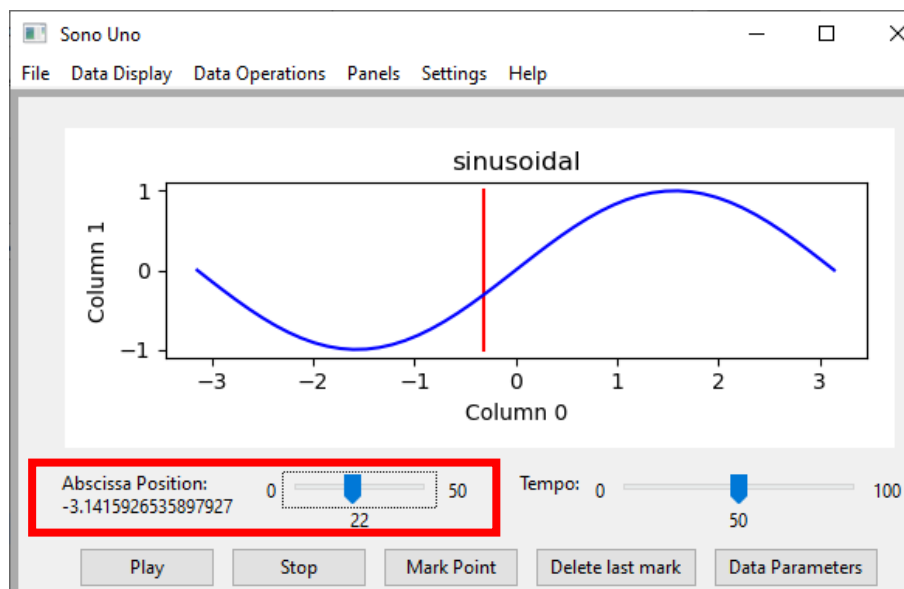


Image 33 - The abscissa position slider is placed on the left under the plot (red rectangle), the position of the slider corresponds with the vertical red line on the plot.

Another way to access the abscissa position is with the abscissa position item on the data display menu (Image 34), or the shortcut key 'Alt+Shift+X'. The two actions set the keyboard focus on the previous label of the slider element on the SonoUno framework. Then the user can press the tabulation key to access to the abscissa slider. On the slider, the user can change the value with the mouse or the arrow keys.

The abscissa position slider can be modified before, during and after the reproduction of the data. If the reproduction is in progress, after change the reproduction continues from the new set value.

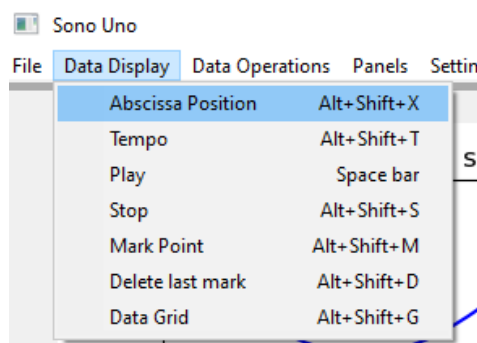


Image 34 - Show the data display menu with its seven items, the keyboard focus is on the first, which is the abscissa position item.

4.2.2. Tempo selection

This functionality allows to select the tempo of the reproduction of the sound, varies between 0 and 100, being 100 the fastest and 0 the slowest time. The maximum corresponds with a tempo of a second approximately, and the minimum is around 200 milliseconds to ensure the good function of the software on the three platforms (Windows, Linux and Mac).

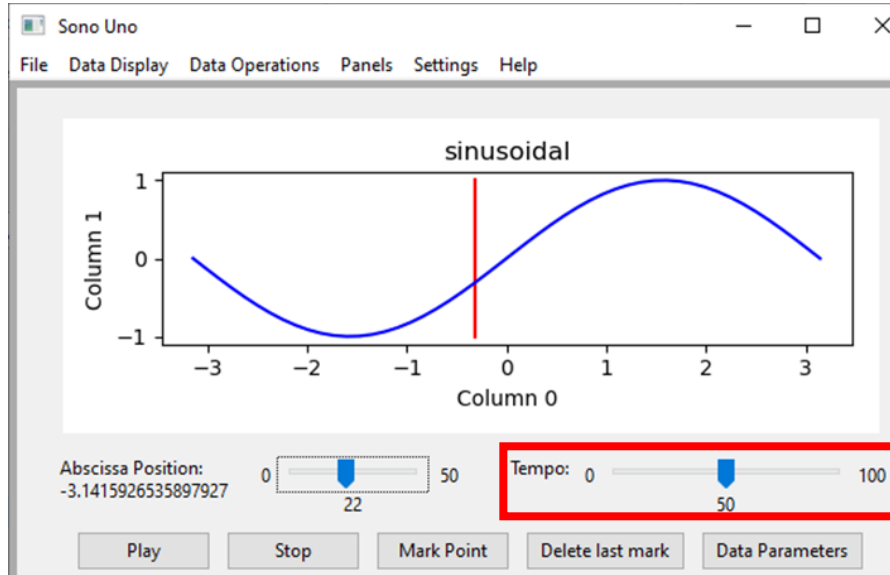


Image 35 - The tempo slider is on the right under the plot (red rectangle).

The tempo element is a slider with a label, placed under the plot and to the right of the abscissa slider (Image 35). The operation is analogous to the abscissa position slider.

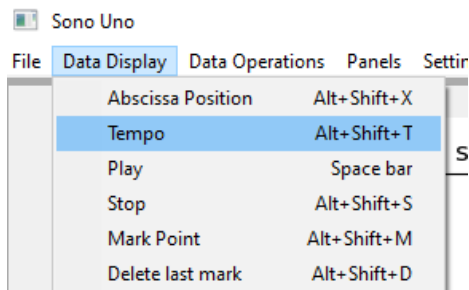


Image 36 - Show the data display menu with its seven items, the keyboard focus is on the second, which is the tempo item.

A second way to access the tempo slider is with the item tempo on the data display menu (Image 36), or the shortcut key 'Alt+Shift+T'. Those actions set the keyboard focus to the label of the tempo slider. Then the user can use the tab key to access to the tempo slider.

4.2.3. Play and Pause button

Is the first button of data reproduction. When is pressed change its name to Pause and start the reproduction of the data, the vertical red line and the abscissa position slider start to go forward, indicating the position of the playing coordinates.

The play button is located in the bottom left of the window (Image 37), under the sliders of position and tempo.

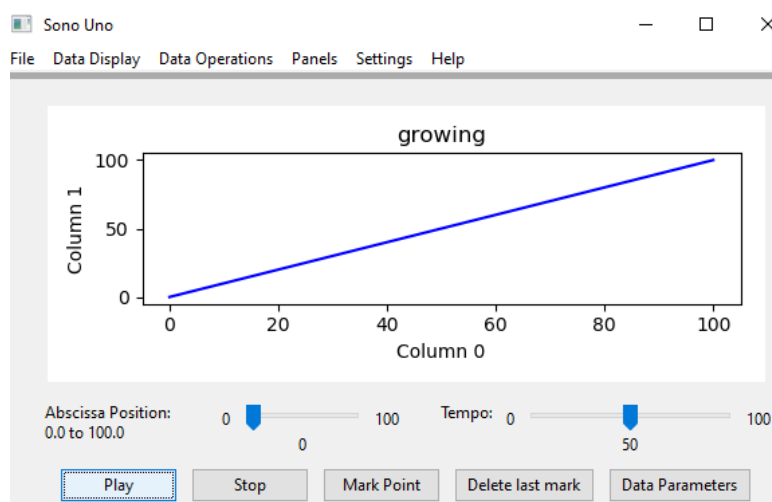


Image 37 - The play button is found on the bottom left part, under the abscissa position slider.

Other way to start the reproduction is with the play item on the data display menu (Image 38), or the shortcut key 'Space bar'. This item differs from the previous two, because when is pressed produce the effect directly, without modify the keyboard focus.

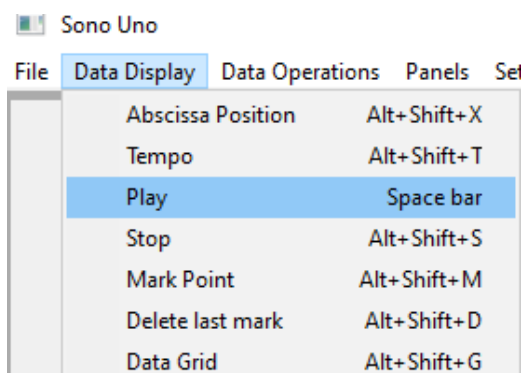


Image 38 - Show the data display menu with its seven items, the keyboard focus is on the third, which is the play item.

To pause the reproduction of the data you have to press the same button or the same shortcut key, this action maintains the vertical red line position to be able to continue later with the play button.

4.2.4. Stop button

Its function is to stop the reproduction of the data restarting the process, which means that set the abscissa position to zero and delete the vertical red line from the plot. The button is placed next to the Play button (Image 39).

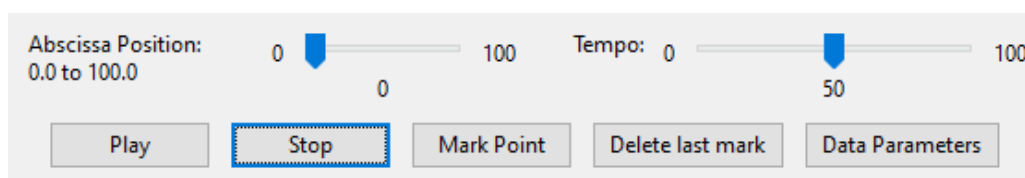


Image 39 - The stop button is found on the bottom right part, under the tempo slider and after the delete last mark button. It's the last of the reproduction button from left to right.

Other way to stop the reproduction is with the stop item from the data display menu (Image 40), or with the shortcut key 'Alt+Shift+S'.

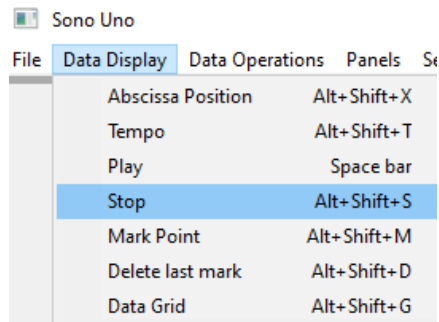


Image 40 - Show the data display menu with its seven items, the keyboard focus is on the stop item.

4.2.5. Mark point button

This button allows the user to mark a specific coordinate from the data. When the button is pressed save the current position on a vector and plot it with a vertical black line. The position on the frame is on the center bottom, under the sliders of abscissa and tempo (Image 41).

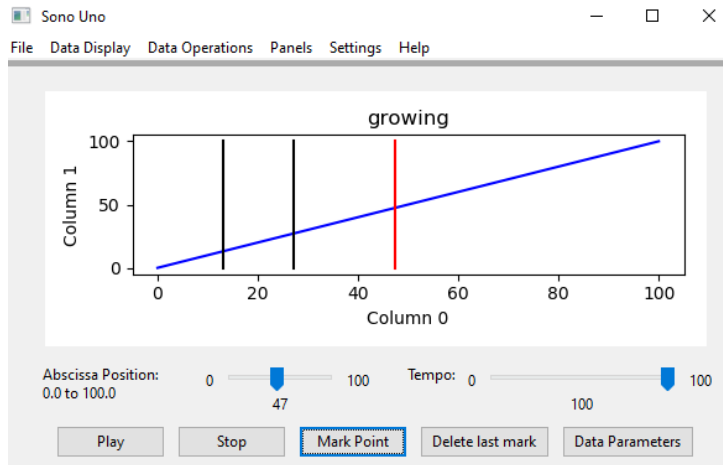


Image 41 - The mark point button is found on the bottom center part, under the sliders and after the pause button. It's the third of the reproduction button from left to right.

Parallel, the user can mark a point on the graph with the item mark point of the data display menu (Image 42), or the shortcut key 'Alt+Shift+M'. Both methods do the same action directly without modifying the keyboard focus.

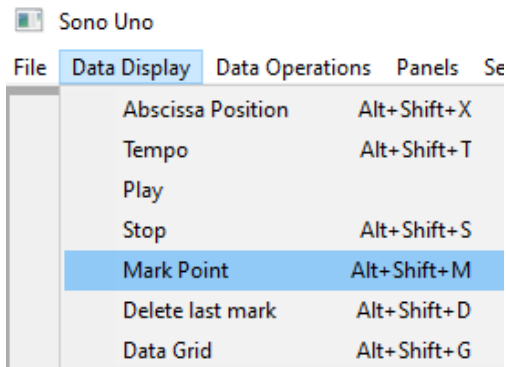


Image 42 - Show the data display menu with its seven items, the keyboard focus is on the fifth, which is the mark point item.

4.2.6. Delete last mark button

This functionality allows the user to erase the last mark made with the mark point element. It's useful when the user has made a mark without this intention or the place is

incorrect. The button is placed on the right bottom of the window, it's the fourth button, after the mark point button and before the data parameters button (Image 43).

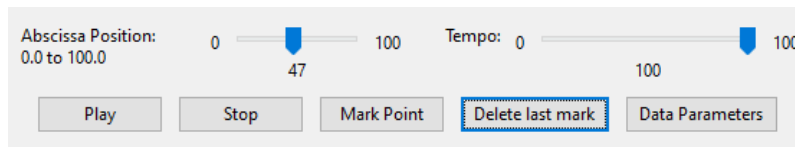


Image 43 - The delete last mark button is found on the bottom right part, under the tempo slider and after the mark point button. It's the fourth button from left to right.

Another way to erase the last mark point is with the item delete last mark from the data display menu (Image 44), or with the shortcut key 'Alt+Shift+D'.

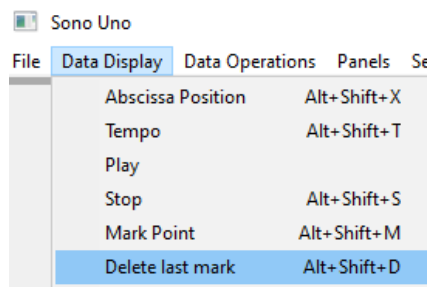


Image 44 - Show the data display menu with its seven items, the keyboard focus is on the sixth, which is the delete last mark item.

4.2.7. Data parameters button

The last button shows a new panel on the left of the plot, this new section contains some elements that display the data file in columns and allow the user to change the title of the data, change the columns titles and select which column plot as X axis and which as Y axis. Other option to enable this panel is with the 'Data parameters' item from the menu 'Panel' (Image 45).

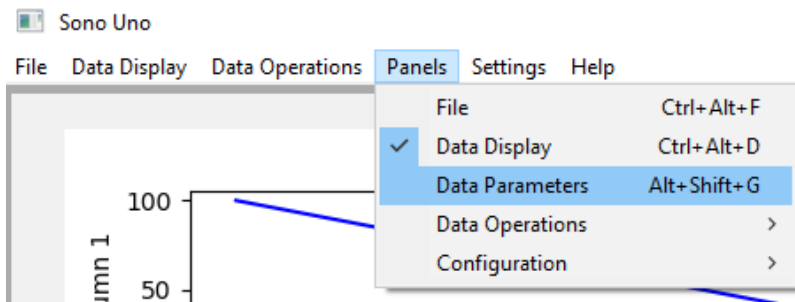


Image 45 - Show the items of the menu Panels and the focus keyboard is on the Data Parameters item.

When import a file 'decrease' for example (this file is on the 'sample_data' folder), the data title text box shows the data file title, the data values are shown in the grid, and the first-row values of each column are shown in the axis list selection (Image 46).

The first row of this file doesn't contain the title of each column, the program put the generic name 'Column x' on this case. On the grid the user can change the column names. Finally, to save the changes the user has to press the 'Update column names' button and the new columns titles have to be shown on the axis selections (Image 47).

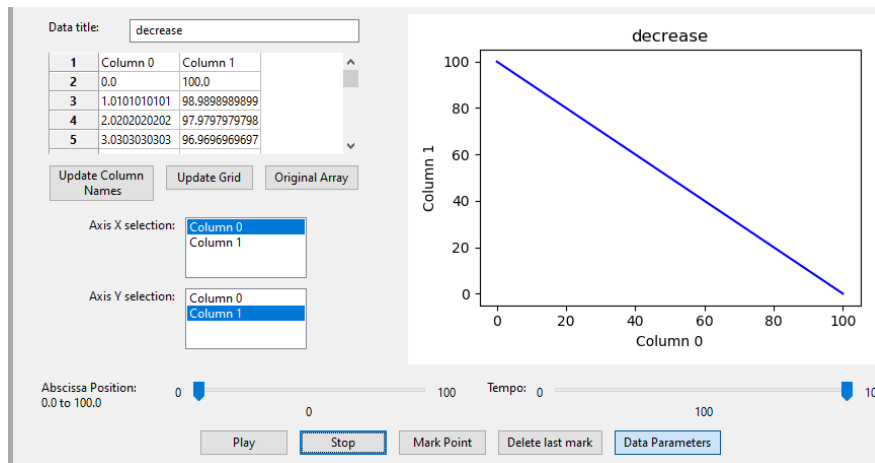


Image 46 - Shown the elements that allow to change the titles and select the axis with values of 'decrease' file.

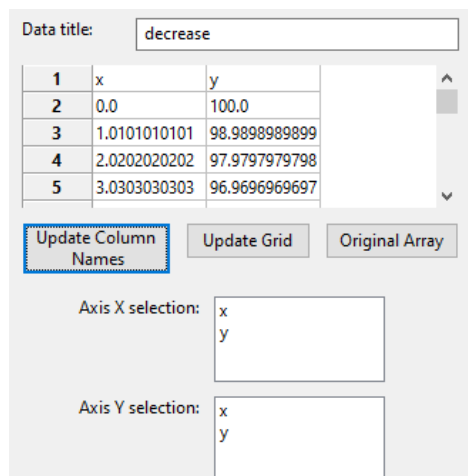


Image 47 - Shown the new columns titles set by the user.

The 'Update grid' button show the two columns plotted, just in case the user want to display the data after some mathematical function. Finally, the 'Original array' button allows to show the original data again.

For the next example, a galaxy data file was download from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey database and opened with the software (Image 48). Link: <http://skyserver.sdss.org/dr15/en/tools/quicklook/summary.aspx?id=1237648720693755918>

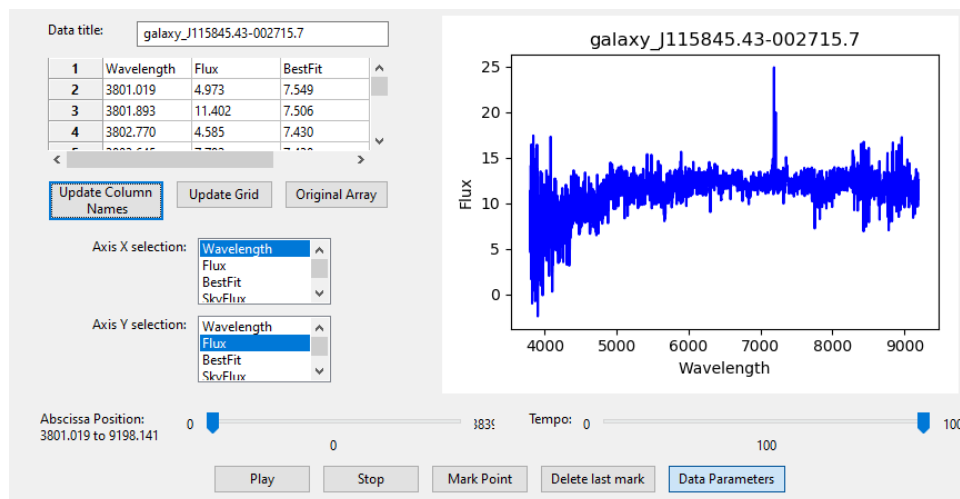


Image 48 - Show the download data opened on the software.

This new file has the column title on the first row, the user can modify the titles or change the column to plot, for example maintain Wavelength as X axis, and change to Best Fit on the Y axis (Image 49).

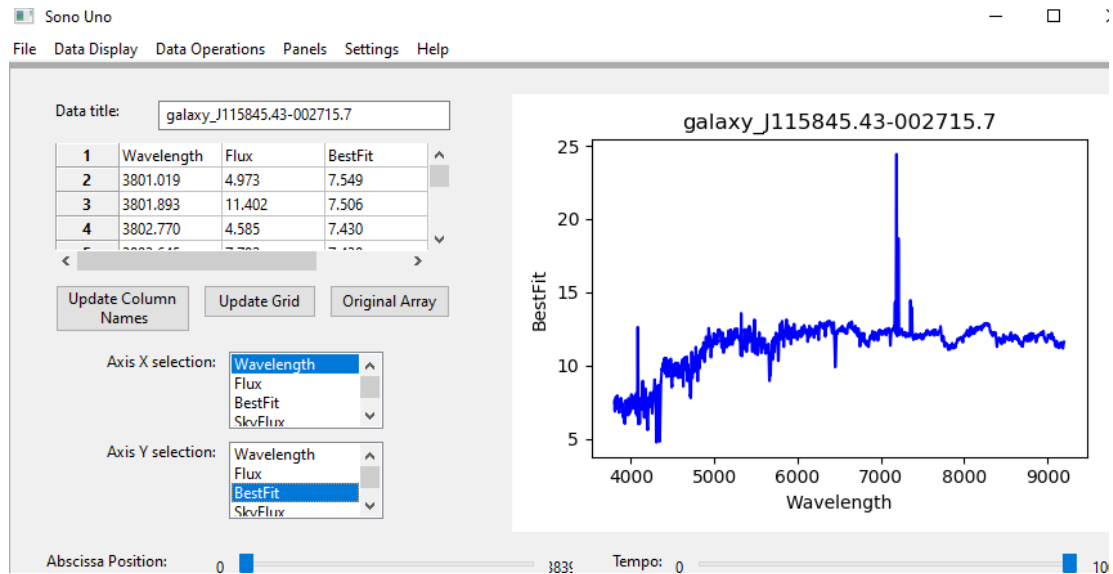


Image 49 - Show the change on the Y axis from Flux to BestFit.

NOTE: The user has to keep in mind that this changes only have effects on the software, the file opened didn't change and only the data plotted can be saved by the software.

When the data file present more than 5000 rows, the software ask if the user want to load all the data (Image 50). This is because load more than 5000 rows on the grid produce a delay.

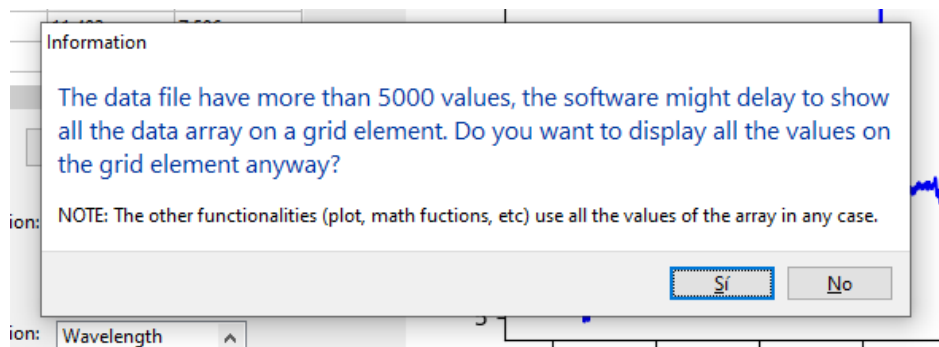


Image 50 - Information dialog asking if the user need to load more than 5000 values.

While the data is loading to the grid, a loading message is shown with a 'Cancel' button (Image 51). If the user cancels the process the grid doesn't show all the values, but the plot contains all the values of the imported data file.

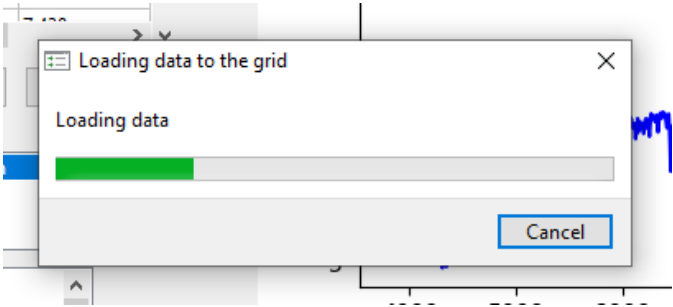


Image 51 - Loading message while filling the grid.

4.3. Data management options

4.3.1. Cuts on the abscissa's axis

The sonoUno presents some possible operations with the data. In this case, it is explained the abscissas cut function, which allow to cut the abscissas axis between the data limits and select a range of interest. One way to access the cut sliders is from the horizontal limit submenu of the data operation menu (the items are lower limit for the horizontal inferior limit and upper limit for the horizontal superior limit) (Image 52). Each one of the actions enable the sliders and mathematical functions panel and set the keyboard focus on the respective label, then with the tab key or the mouse the user can focus on the slider.

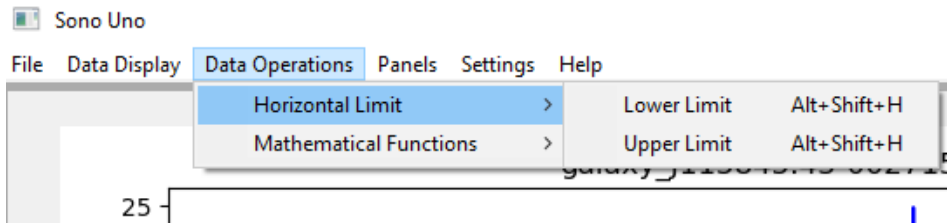


Image 52 - Show the horizontal limit submenu of the data operations menu, where are two options: lower limit and upper limit.

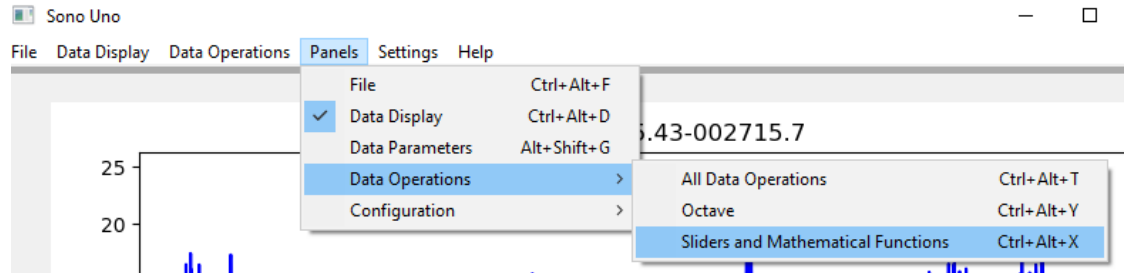


Image 53 - Show the data operation submenu of the panel's menu, where the user can enable and disable the sliders and mathematical functions panel with the item of the same name.

The second way to access the cut sliders is enable the corresponding panel with the sliders and mathematical functions item on the Data operation submenu from the panel's menu (Image 53). When this item is checked the cut sliders and mathematical functions panel is shown, this panel is placed under the reproduction buttons described above (Image 54).

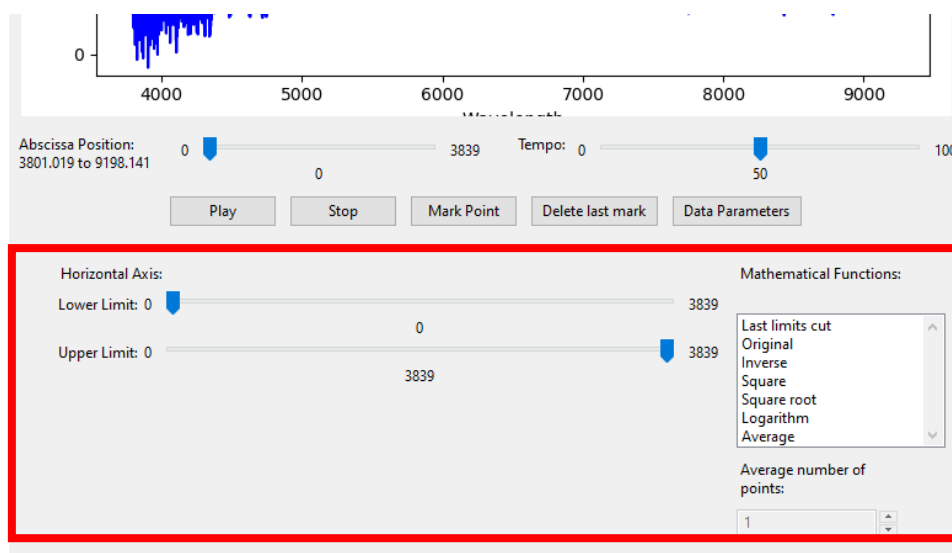


Image 54 - Show the panel of sliders and mathematical functions in a red rectangle. Inside this section the user can find the cut sliders and some predefined mathematical functions.

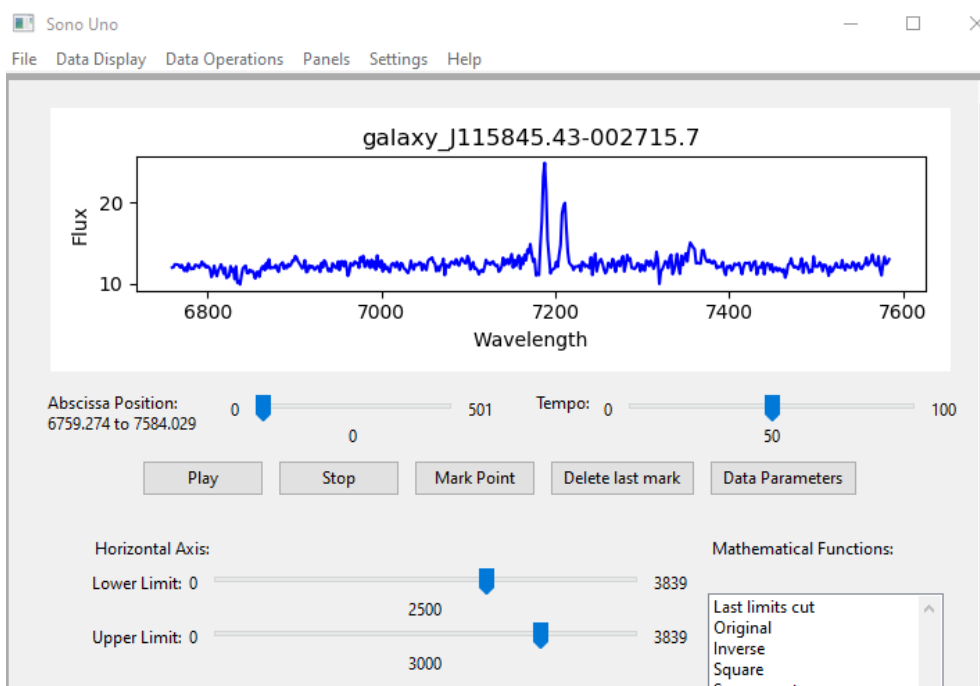


Image 55 - Show an example of the cut sliders, the lower limit is set to 2500 and the upper limit is set to 3000. The user can perceive the changes on the cut sliders and the plot.

The left part of the mentioned panel contains the cut sliders, those sliders can be set by the mouse or the arrows keys. Is important that the lower limit not be upper that the upper limit or vice versa, if that is the case there are not visible error but the sliders do not modify the limits on the plot.

The Image 55 is an example of cut limits, the inferior cut value is 2500 and the superior cut value is 3000. It must be notice that when the user does a cut on the data, the plot is updated to the new values for refill the available space.

NOTE: The number of the sliders represent the position of the data value, not the value itself.

4.3.2. Mathematical functions

4.3.2.1. Predefined functions

In this section other possible data operations are shown, those are some predefined mathematical functions like inverse, square, square root, logarithm and average. In the last, the user must indicate the number of values to consider for calculate the average.

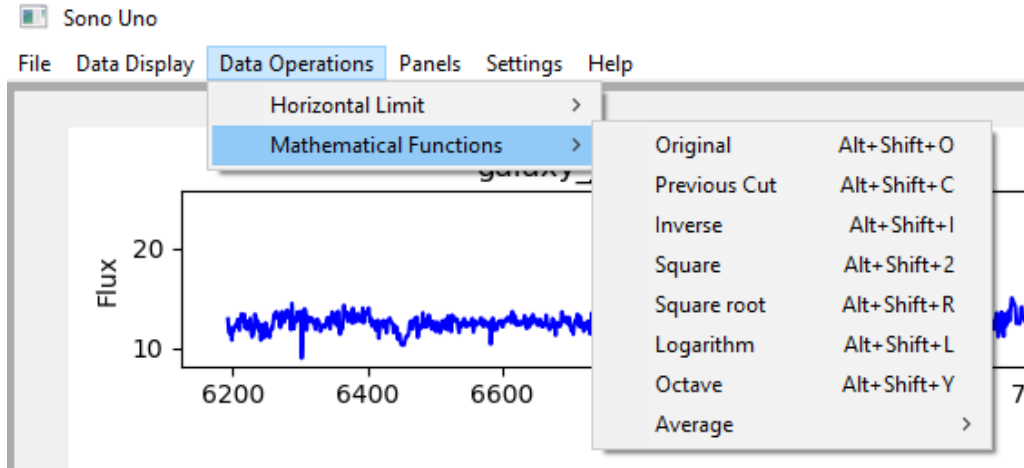


Image 56 - Show the mathematical functions submenu of the data operation menu, with its six items of the predefined functions.

There are two ways to access the mathematical functions, one is with the mathematical functions item from the data operations menu (Image 56), which have the functions items; the other way is with the sliders and mathematical functions item from the data operation submenu in the panels menu (Image 53). The items on the submenu mathematical functions and the items from the mathematical functions list on the sonoUno framework (Image 57) do the action when each one is pressed. The average item enables the number of points text box for select the number of values to be consider on the average calculus, by default is 1.

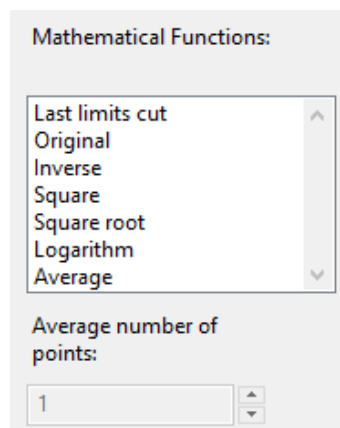


Image 57 - Show the list of predefined mathematical function, are the same of the previous image. The text box of the bottom will be enabled with the average function and allow to set the number of points.

Coming up next, the mathematical functions are applied to a decreasing function with 100 values. The example starts with the decreasing function, lower limit set to 20 and upper limit set to 80.

The functionality named 'Original' allow to restore the plot to the original data without modifying the cut limit sliders. It's useful for display the original data (Image 58).

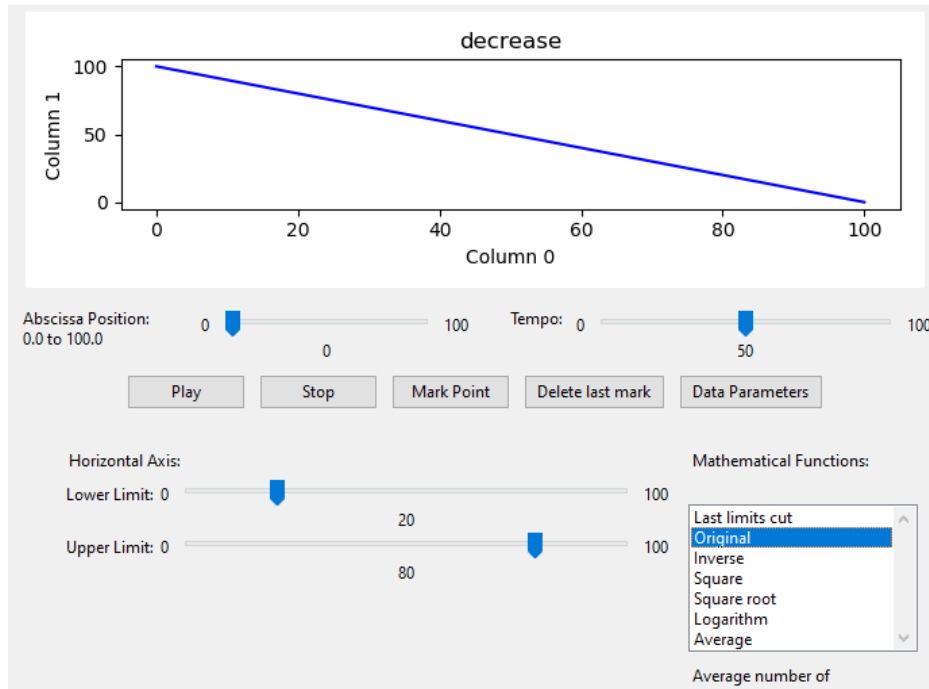


Image 58 - The original function is selected; the cut limit sliders remains on the same position but the limits of the data on the reproduction and plot are the original.

The functionality named 'Last limit cut' is to recover the last cut limits values set by the user (Image 59). When is pressed after the 'Original' function, the plot is redraw with the previous upper and lower limits. On the example the upper limit is 80 and the lower limit is 20. Is useful to alternate with the original function, the user must to have in mind that is not possible to restore a previous cut value after change a cut slider.

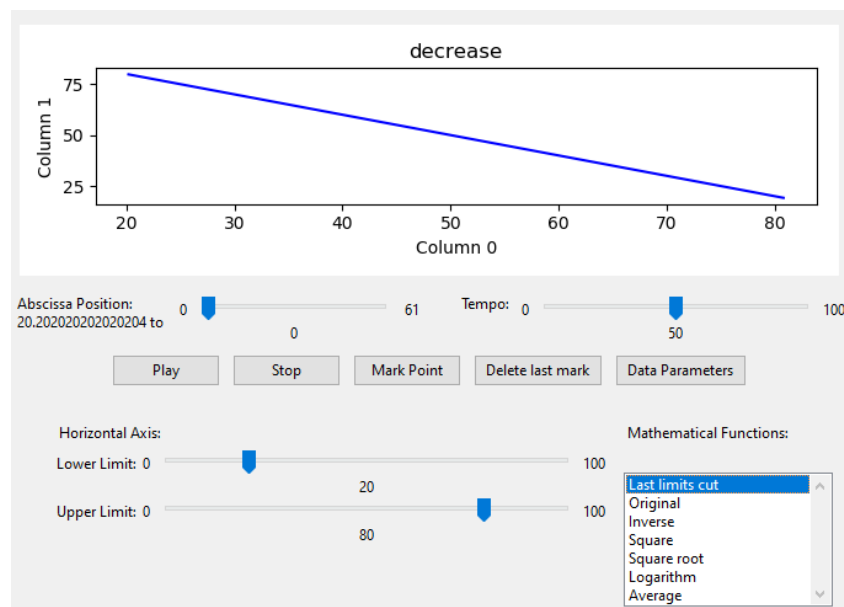


Image 59 - The last limits cut is selected, the data for the reproduction and the plot have the same limits of the cut sliders again.

The inverse function reverses the ends of the ordinate axis (Image 60). It's notice that all the mathematical functions are calculated based on the original data and do not allow to cut the x axis. The two next functions perform the square (Image 61) and square root (Image 62) to the original data. The logarithm item applies this function to the original data (Image

63). Finally, the average function uses the number of points entered by the user for group the data and calculate the average on the original data. In the example the number of points is six (Image 64).

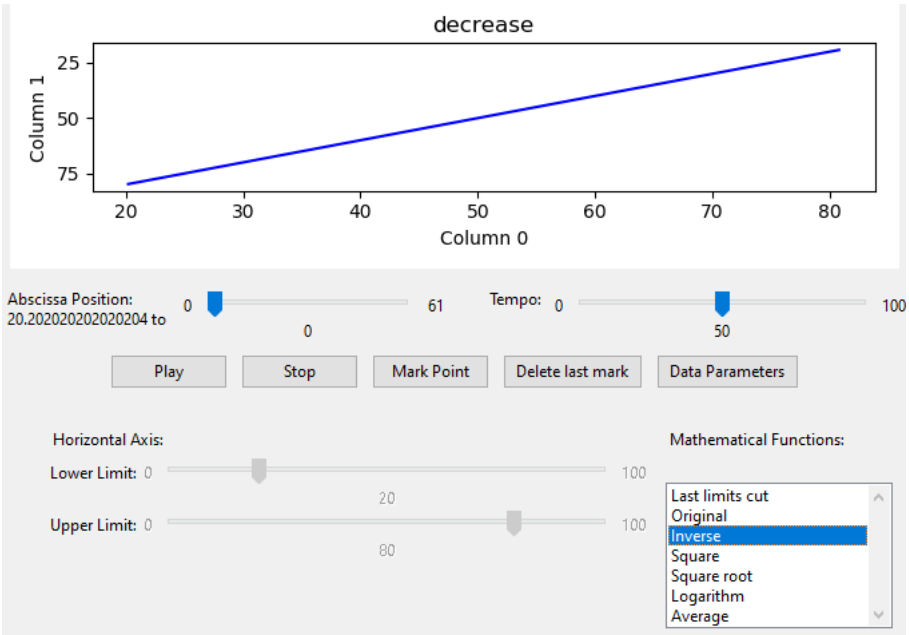


Image 60 - The inverse function is selected; the data has been reversed with respect to the ordinate axis.

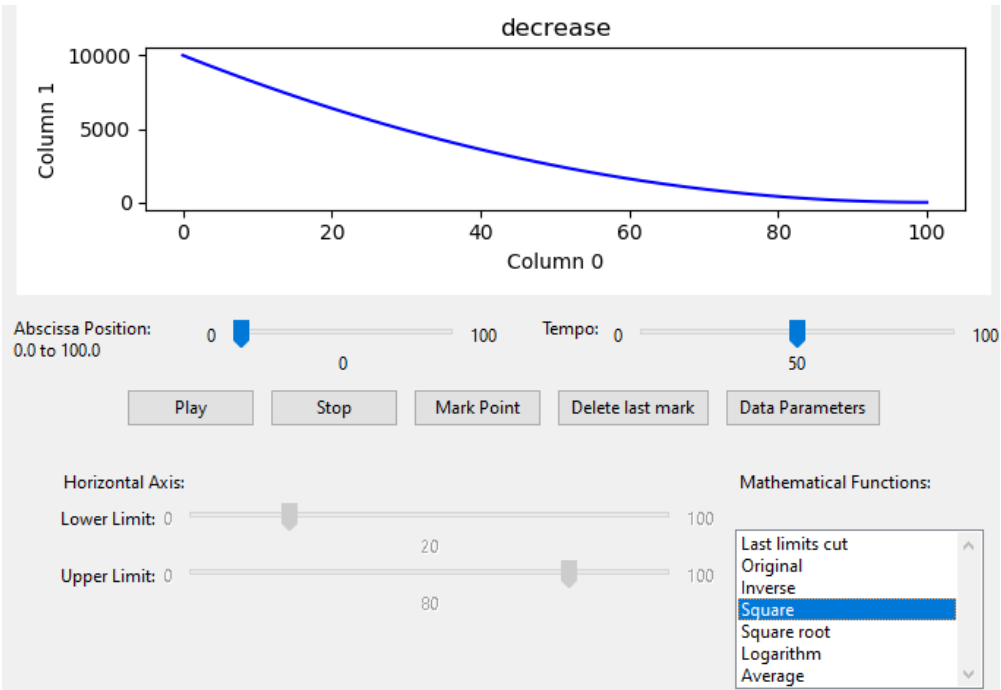


Image 61 - The square function is selected. The image shows the square of the decreasing function.

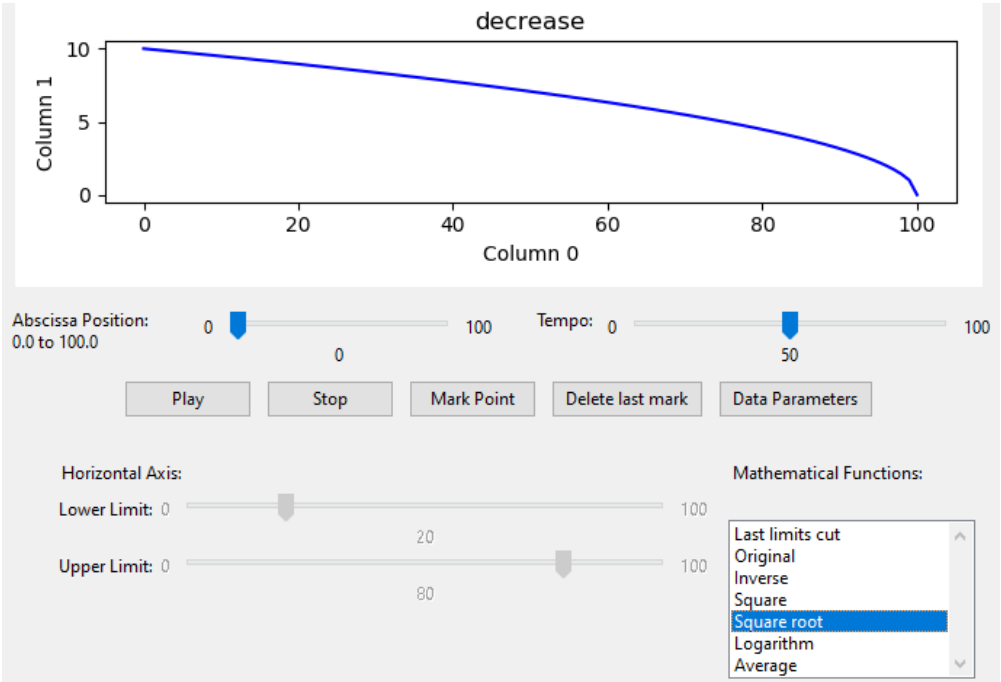


Image 62 - The square root function is selected. The image shows the square root of the decreasing function.

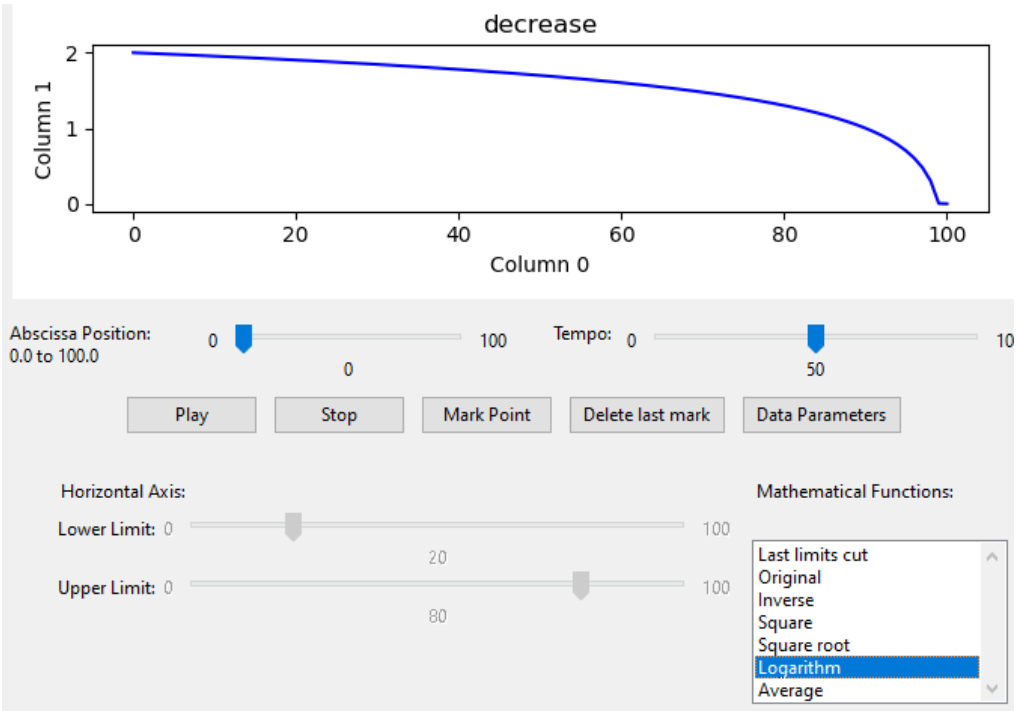


Image 63 - The logarithm function is selected. The plot shows the logarithm of the decreasing function.

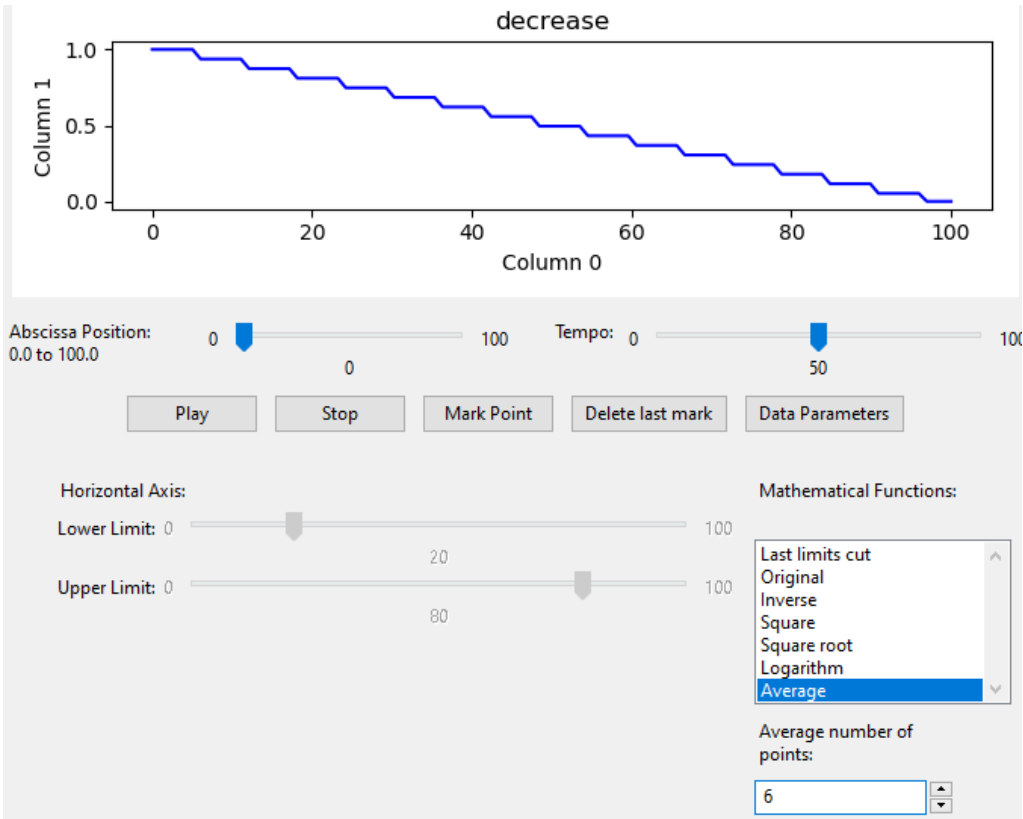


Image 64 - The average function is selected. The text box under the mathematical functions list are enable. In the image the number of points to set the average are six.

4.3.2.2. Octave functionality

Here we introduce how to use the sonoUno’s octave functionality. To open the octave panel, you have to go to the menu Panels, then submenu Data operations, and finally, the item Octave (Image 65). Other way to open it is with the Octave item from the submenu Mathematical functions on the Data operations menu (Image 66).

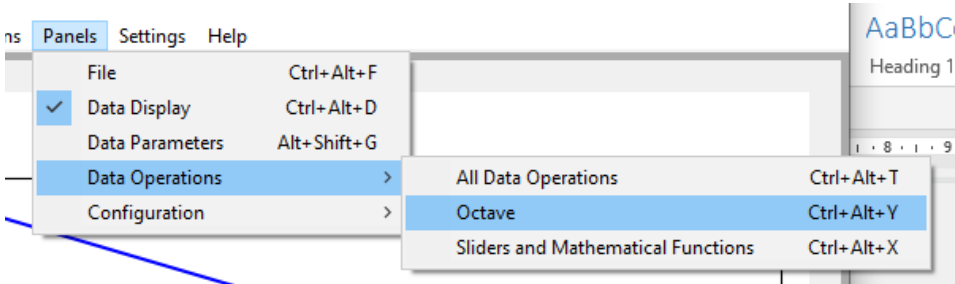


Image 65 - Show the Data Operations submenu of the menu Panels, where are three items and the keyboard focus is on the Octave item (second place).

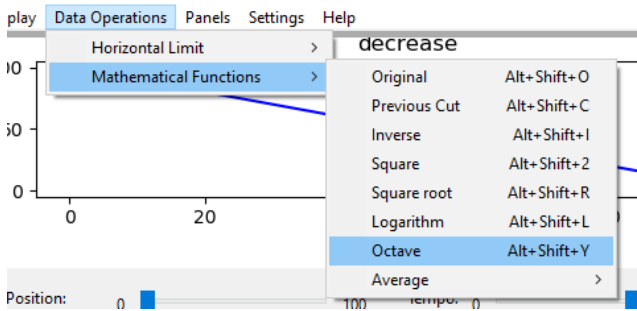


Image 66 - Show the Mathematical functions submenu of the menu Data operations, where are eight items and the keyboard focus is on the Octave item.

When this item is checked, the octave panel is shown (Image 67). This panel is located under the plot and reproduction buttons panel and above the mathematical function panel.

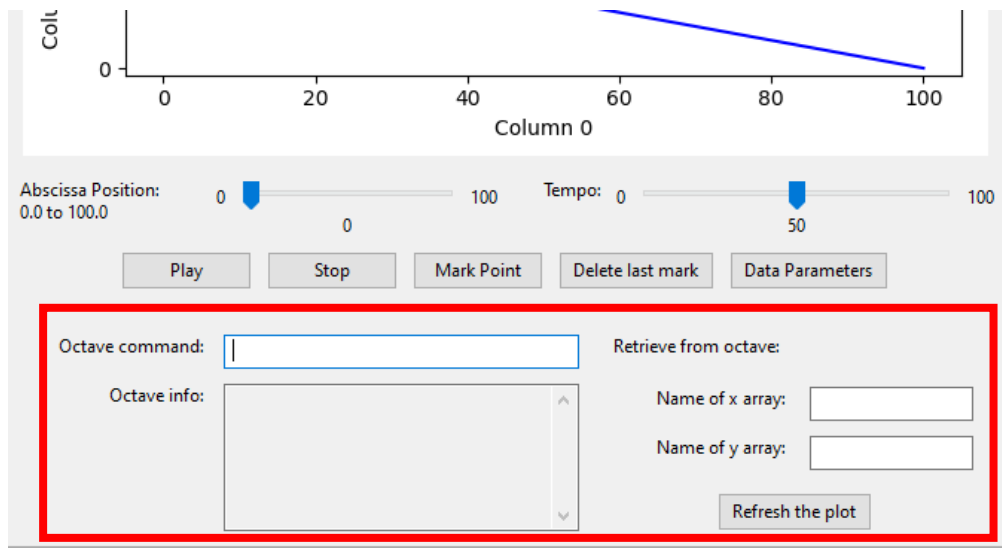


Image 67 - Shown the octave panel in a red rectangle. Inside this section the user can find the octave text box, the info box and the retrieve from octave section, all with their corresponding labels.

On the left of this panel, the first-row elements are a text box with its label “Octave command”, which allow the user to write octave commands and execute it. The second row contains an information text box and its label “Octave info”, where the software writes the octave output.

On the right of this panel, the retrieve from octave section is located. The first row displays the label and the second row, contain the text box to write the name of the variable to place on x axis and its label ‘Name of x array’. Then, the third row present the same elements but for the y axis. Finally, there are a button named ‘Refresh the plot’, which one display the new variables on the plot section.

NOTE: When the user opens some data on the software, automatically the first two columns of the data are sent to octave with the names x and y. In addition, all the columns are sent to octave with the columns names as variables names. Then, when the user makes some changes on the data, the variables x and y are updated on octave. This is important, because the user do not need to make any steps to send the plotted data to octave, instead the software perform this task automatically, and conserve the original data with the first column names.

4.4. Configuration options

The sonoUno allow the user to adjust some sound and plot settings, these functionalities are in the settings menu (Image 68), or the all configuration item on the configuration submenu from the panels menu (Image 69).

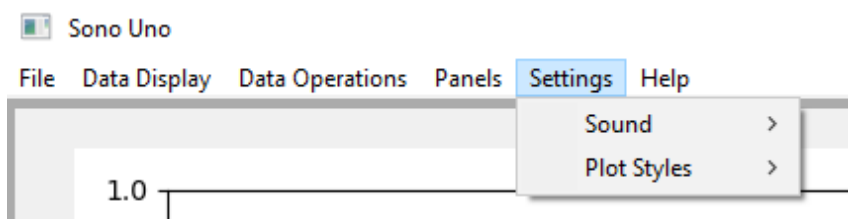
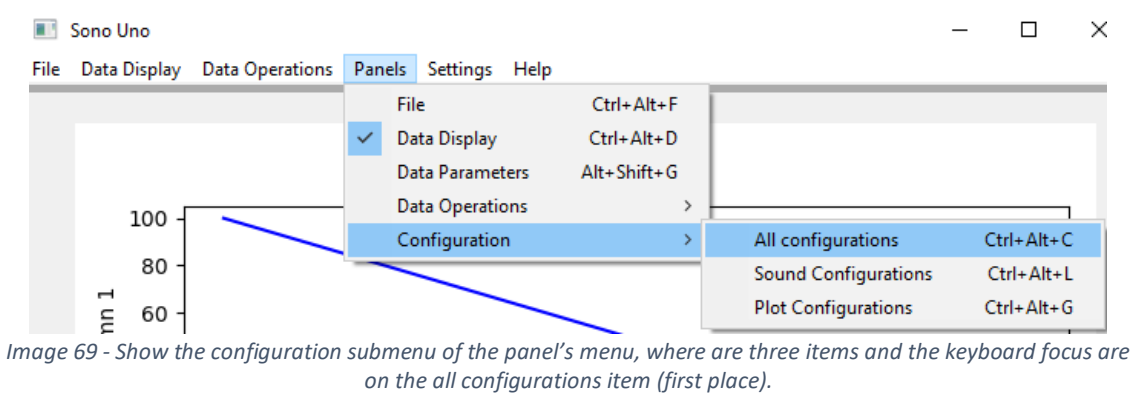
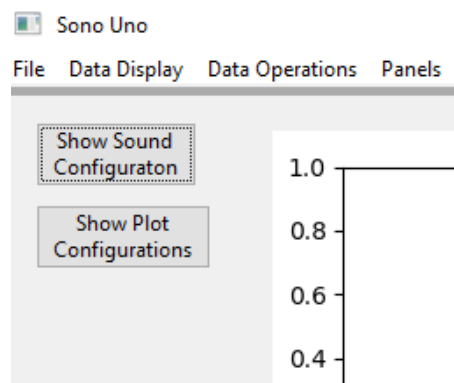


Image 68 - Show the menu setting with its two submenus: sound and plot style.

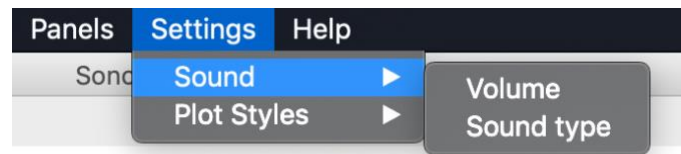


Both options show the configuration panels on the left of the interface, under the file panel if it is enabled. If we check the item all configurations, but the items sound configurations and plot configurations are unchecking, the configuration panel only shown the toggle buttons of sound configurations and plot configurations (Image 70). With these buttons the user can show or hide the particular configurations too.



4.4.1. Sound configurations

There are three ways of access to the sound configurations, one is with the volume and sound type items in the sound submenu from de settings menu (Image 71), the other with the sound configurations item in the configuration submenu from the panels menu (Image 72), and finally, the show sound configuration button from the configuration panel in the left of the window, explained on the previous section (Image 70).



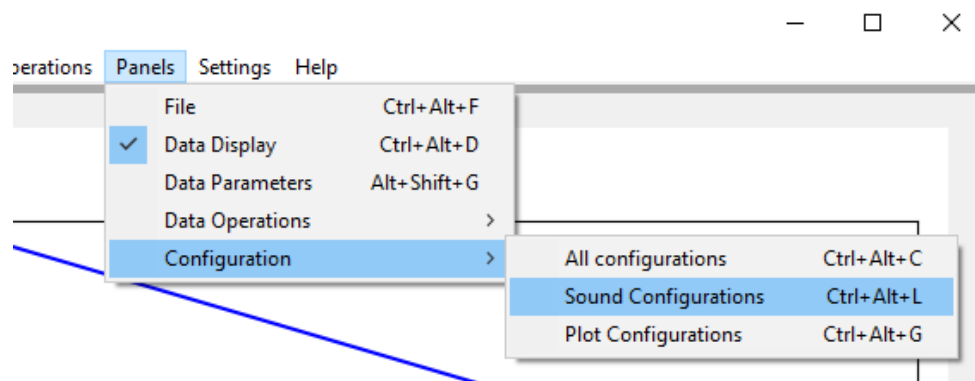


Image 72 - Show the configuration submenu of the panel's menu, where are three items and the keyboard focus is on the sound configurations item (second place).

Once the sound configuration section is shown on the left of the window (Image 73), the user can access to the configuration elements, the first part is a slider with its label to set the volume of the sound and the next combo box, with a list, allow the user to choose between some different sound types to generate the sound.

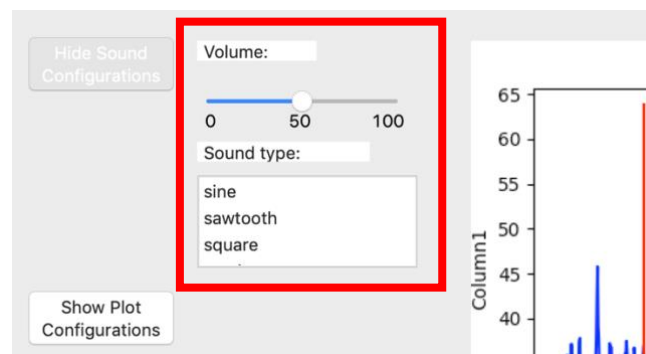


Image 73 - Shown the sound configurations panel, which is on the left of the window and contain the name of the sound font used and the different instruments that the user can choose.

By the moment that's all that user can set, the developer team expect to add more sound configurations shortly.

4.4.2. Plot configurations

The plot configurations given are the plot style (line, marker and color) and grid option. To access the plot configurations panel, exist three ways, one is the plot style submenu from the setting menu, where are the items plot line style, plot marker style, plot color style and grid options (Image 74). Other way is the plot configurations item on the configuration submenu from the menu Panels (Image 75). In addition, if the all configuration panel is enabled (section "5.4. Configuration options") (Image 69), the user can utilize the show plot configuration button (Image 76), which when is pressed change the name to hide plot configurations and allow to hide the plot settings.

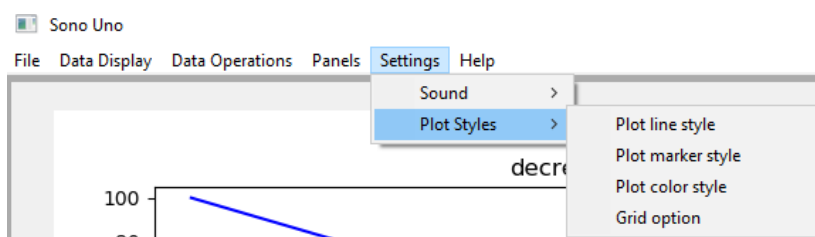


Image 74 - Shown the plot style submenu of the setting menu, which contain the different styles that the user can set.

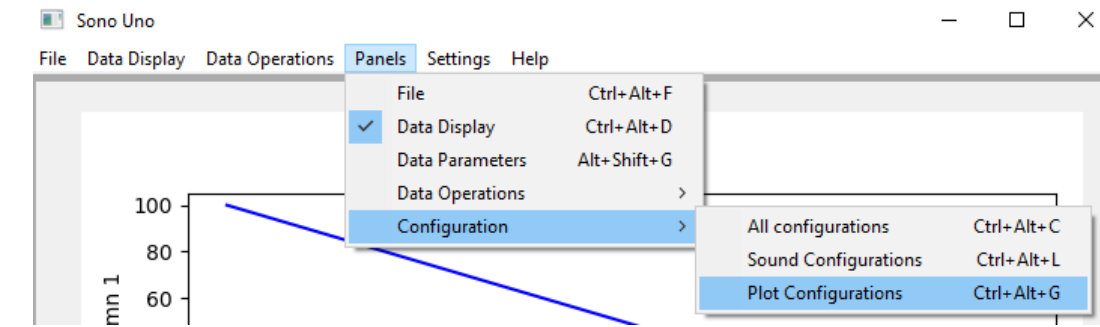


Image 75 - Shown the configuration submenu of the menu Panels, which contain three items and the keyboard focus is on the plot configurations item.

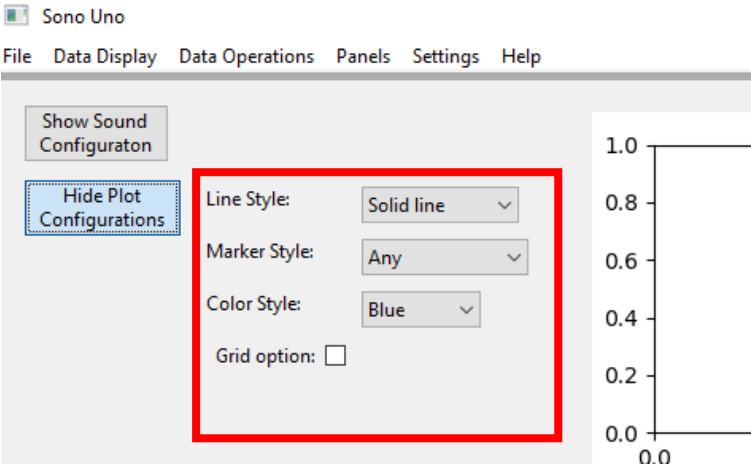


Image 76 - Shown the plot configuration panel (red rectangle), where the user can choose between different line styles, markers and colors. In addition, the grid option can be selected.

4.4.2.1. Styles of the data plot

On the plot configuration panel, after the line style label, is placed the drop-down list with five options of style, which are: discreet, solid line, dashed line, dash-dot line and dotted line. In the example of the Image 77 the dash-dot line style is shows, with blue color and without markers.

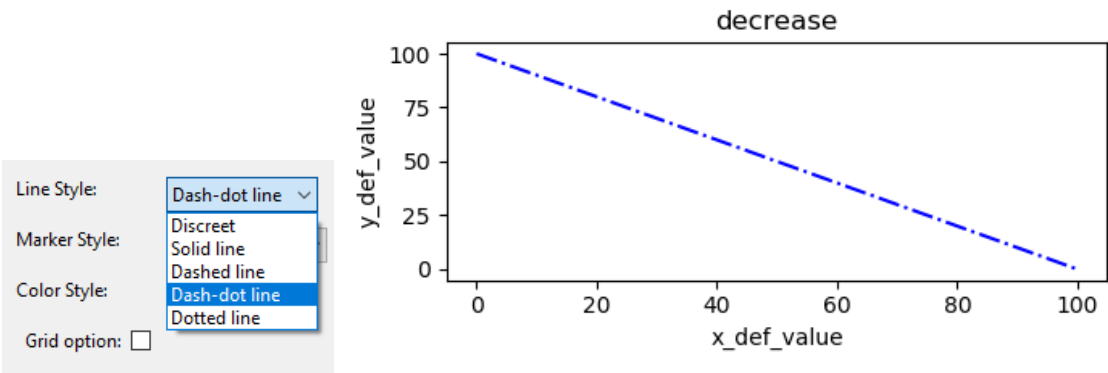


Image 77 - The line style element is a drop-down list, where are five options. In the image the dash-dot line style is selected.

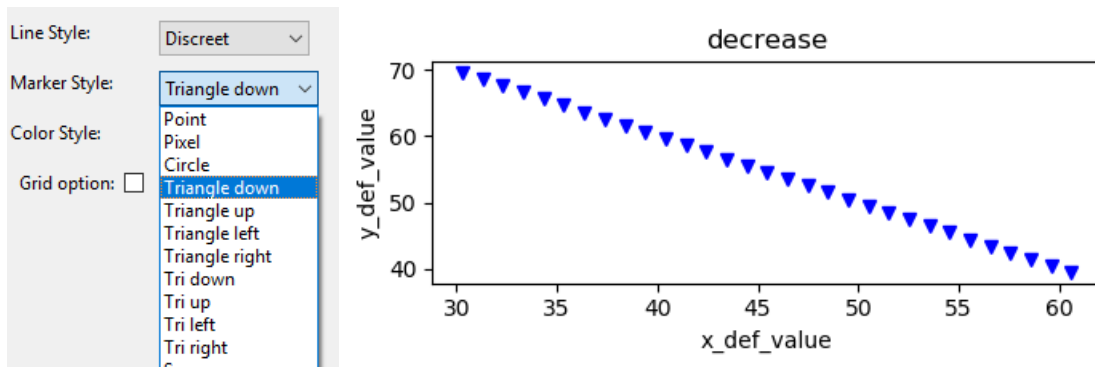


Image 78 - The marker style element is a drop-down list, where are a lot of options. In the image the triangle down marker style is selected and represent each coordinate of the data.

Analogously to the line style, after the marker style label, is found the drop-down list with different options of markers, some of them are: Point, Circle, Triangle down and Tri up. In the Image 78 is used the triangle down marker, with the discreet line style and the color blue.

Next, after the color style label, is placed the drop-down list with seven colors: blue, green, red, cyan, magenta, yellow and black. In the example of the Image 79 is used the red color, with the solid line style and the point marker.

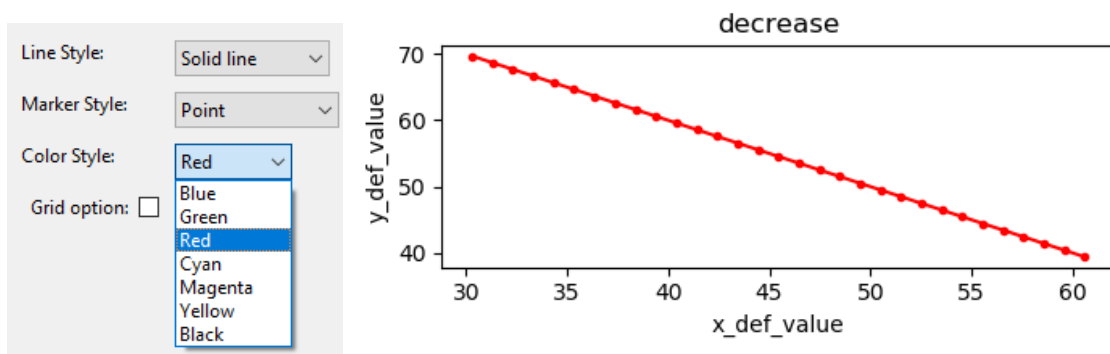


Image 79 - The color style element is a drop-down list, where are seven options. In the image the red color style is selected. In addition, the solid line style and point marker are chosen.

4.4.2.2. Grid options

Firstly, to add the grid at the plot, the user has to check the checkbox with the grid option label. Then, the software shows three new elements that allow to configure the grid style (color, line style and width) (Image 80).



Image 80 - The grid option is selected, this action shows the grid on the plot and enable three elements for set the grid style (color, line and width).

To change the color, the drop-down list placed after the color label is used, allow the user to choose between eight colors. In the Image 81 is shown the color list and the grid in the plot with black color.

The line style option, allow the user to choose between four options: Solid, Dashed, Dash-dot and Dotted. The drop-down list is found after the line label, under the color option. In the Image 82 is show the line style list and the continuous style is selected.

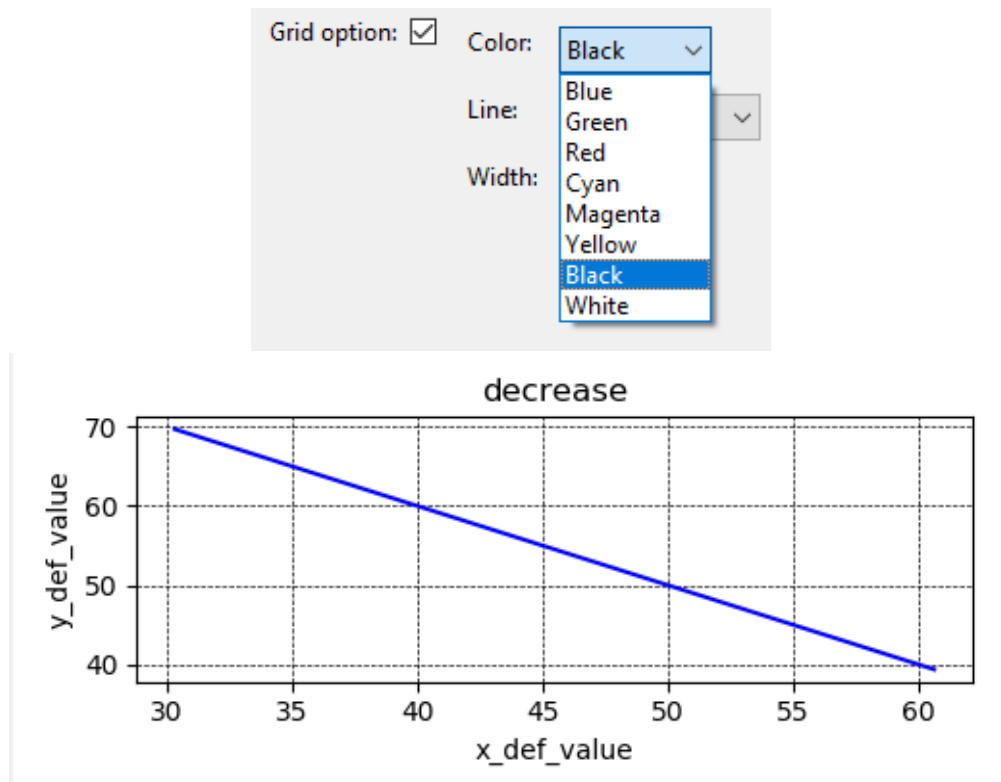


Image 81 - The grid color style element is a drop-down list, where are eight options. In the image the black color style is selected.

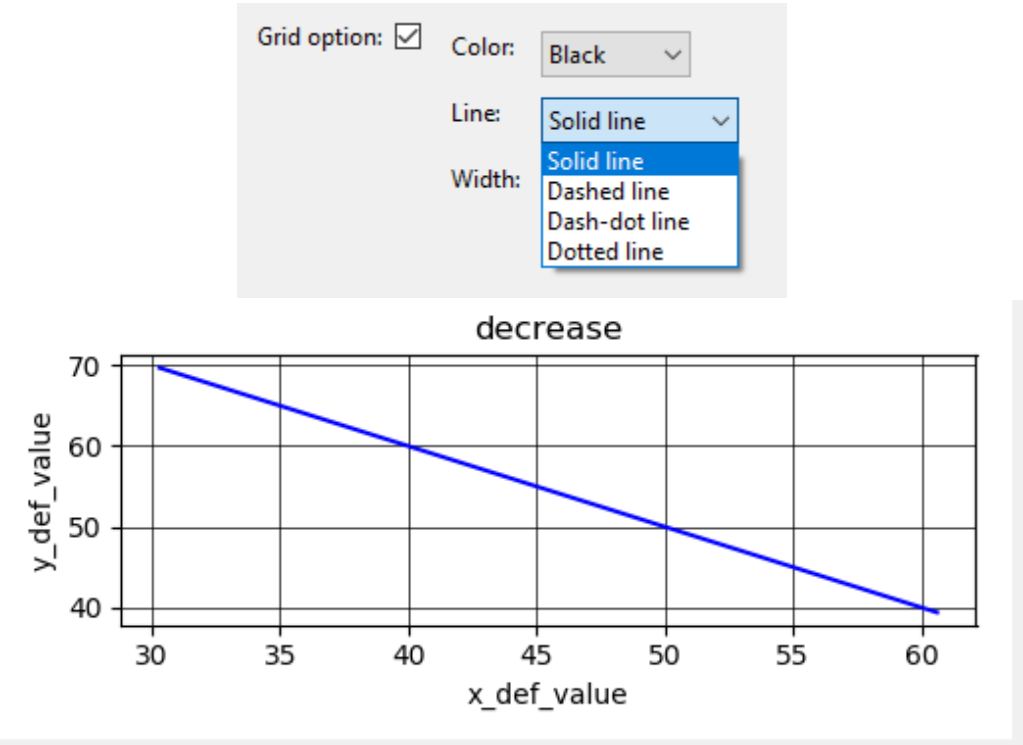


Image 82 - The grid line style element is a drop-down list, where are four options. In the image the solid line style is selected.

Finally, to adjust the width of the grid line, there is a number box with the width label, in which the user can type or use the arrow button to increase or decrease the value. In the Image 83 the width is changed to 1.3, the default width is 0.5.

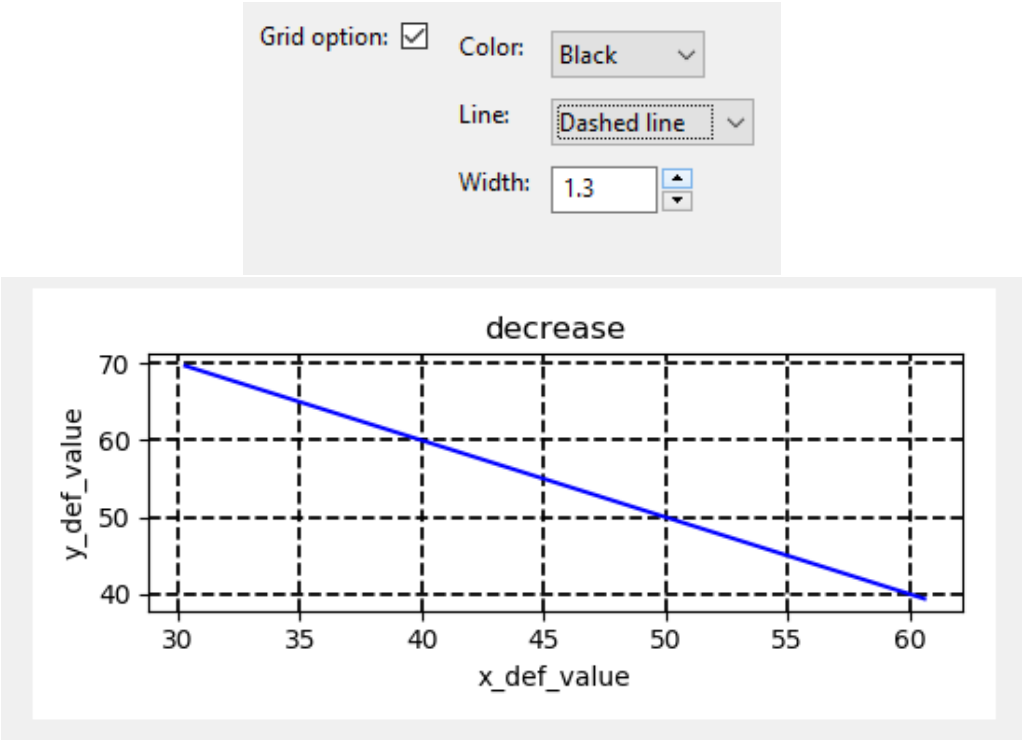


Image 83 - The grid width style element is a number box with up and down buttons. In the image the number 1.3 is selected.

4.5. Help options

Finally, the software presents a Help section with two items: About and User Manual (Image 84). Each one of the items display a dialog message with some data about the software (Image 85) and the link to the user manual (Image 86).

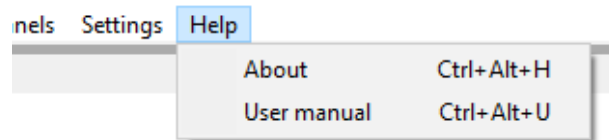


Image 84 - Shown the submenus of the Help menu.

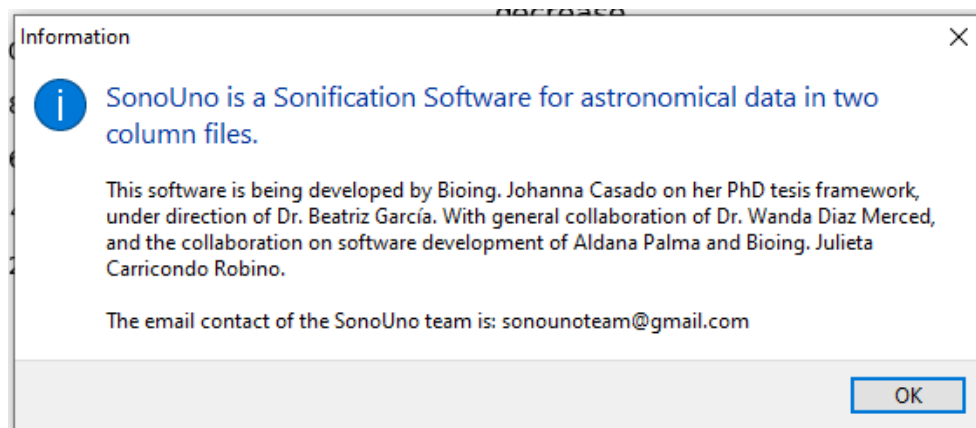


Image 85 - Shown the dialog message with the sonoUno information, displayed after press the About item on the menu Help.

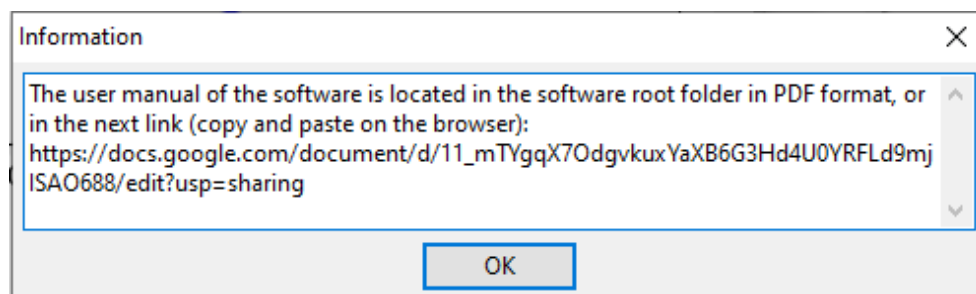


Image 86 - Shown the dialog message with the user manual link, displayed after press the User manual item on the menu Help.