EnSight
Command Language Manual
for Version 8.2

Table of Contents
Index

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This document should be used only for Version 8.2 and greater of the EnSight program.

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Major Sections

‘Introduction 5
Other commands 20
Command Mapping 20
Scripting Constructs 20
anim_flipbook 27
anim_keyframe 69
anim_quick 111
anim_recorders 125
anim_screens 129
anim_traces 133
annot_entlbl 151
annotation 159
boundarylayer 169
case 181
clip 191
command 235
connect 241
contour 251
curve 271
data 291
data_partbuild 313
dial 343
devsrf 381
elevsurf 391
file 401
frame 453
function 479
gauge 501
isos 535
legend 551
line 567
logo 579
material 589
message-window 597
model 601
part 607
plot 697
prefs 749
profile 781
ptrace 791
query_ent_var 877
query_interact 911
savegeom 929
sepattach 943
shape 957
shell 993
shock 995
show_info 1017
solution_time 1025
subset 1047
tensor 1053
text 1077
texture 1093
tools 1101
varextcfd 1109
variables 1121
vctarrow 1131
view 1151
view_transf 1167
viewport 1231
viewport_bounds 1267
vortexcore 1293

Major Sections

‘Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this manual is to document the usage and syntax of EnSight’s command language in order to assist users interested in modifying and, in some circumstances, writing command files. The manual is organized alphabetically by command. Each command is documented in terms of syntax followed by any applicable notes and an example.

This manual is not intended for users not well acquainted with EnSight. The manual does not contain a thorough description of functionality, philosophies, usage, etc. and should be used in close reference to the EnSight User Manual for Version 8.2 and EnSight How To Manual. To aid in this, each command is cross referenced back to the section index which in turn references appropriate sections in EnSight’s User and How To manuals.

Warning

EnSight’s command language is really a journaling language. It is NOT intended to be generated externally to the software. Accordingly, users are encouraged to modify existing command files with care and discouraged from writing all but the simplest files from scratch.

Since the language is intended for journaling, EnSight’s command interpreter is very unforgiving. While command syntax is checked by the interpreter the appropriateness of the command is not. The user can, for example, issue commands to select a clip part and modify the parts isosurface value. The result of inappropriate commands can be program termination.

Compatibility

The current form of EnSight’s command language was first introduced in the 5.0 release in 1993. Previous to this a non user readable language existed back to the first release in 1989.

The command language introduced in 1993 has remained largely compatible through each new release. In the cases that the command language is changed great effort is taken to handle backward compatibility within EnSight’s command interpreter. EnSight’s release notes (found on the top directory of the release CD and as a pdf document under the doc directory) document any command language incompatibilities that might exist with previous releases. This chapter also contains an Incompatibility Section which describes command language incompatibilities starting with EnSight 7.4.

Organization and Notation

Each documented command begins on a new page with the name of the command as the page header. The command is first described together with it’s arguments. The arguments to the command are shown within <>’s. For example:

```
plot: axis_x_origin <origin>
```

indicates that the command must be issued as “`plot: axis_x_origin`” followed by a single argument called “`origin`”.

Each argument is shown in the Parameter section which describes the argument type and purpose.

Argument types are as follows:

int	An integral value, i.e., values do not contain decimal places. For example, -10, 0, 123
float	Any numeric input which may or may not contain a decimal or exponent. For example, 10.2, -123, 1.e3
string	Any combination of printable characters. For example, Pressure, /tmp/myfilename
constant	Indicates that the argument must be a character string as documented. For example, ON, OFF, mesh

Required

Any command file (or macro file) read by EnSight must begin with the following line:

```
VERSION x.xx
```

where x.xx is the version for the command language. In all cases the version number corresponds to the version of EnSight in use. For example, "`VERSION 8.20`"

The version number is used by the command interpreter so that any language incompatibilities may be taken into account.

Examples

Three complete examples are shown below. The first and third examples use data from the "data" directory of the EnSight release CD, while the second example uses data from the "other_data" directory.

Example 1

```
VERSION 8.20
prefs: icon_help_labels OFF
prefs: auto_legend_replace ON
prefs: tool_tips OFF
prefs: plane_tool_type line
prefs: view_mode_allowed OFF
prefs: frame_mode_allowed OFF
#
# Above: The version number is required.  Preferences are optional.
#
# Below: Read unstructured external flow dataset.
#
data: binary_files_are big_endian
data: format case
data: path /scratch/data/ensight82/data/ami
data: geometry ami.case
data: read
data_partbuild: begin
#
# Load/build external 3D flow field part
# to exist but not be visual on client.
#
part: select_default
part: modify_begin
```

```
part: elt_representation not_loaded
part: modify_end
data_partbuild: data_type unstructured
data_partbuild: select_begin
 1
data_partbuild: select_end
data_partbuild: description
data_partbuild: create
#
# Load/build 2D shell part.
#
part: select_default
part: modify_begin
part: elt_representation 3D_border_2D_full
part: modify_end
data_partbuild: data_type unstructured
data_partbuild: select_begin
 2
data_partbuild: select_end
data_partbuild: description
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
#
# Turn on shading
#
view: hidden_surface ON
#
# Activate pressure variable, and
# Color 2D part by pressure.
#
variables: activate pressure
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_palette pressure
part: modify_end
#
# Transform (rotate, zoom, translate) part globally.
#
view_transf: rotate -74.198471 -3.497139 0.000000
view_transf: function global
view_transf: rotate 27.206108 67.268570 0.000000
view_transf: function global
view_transf: zoom 0.519211
view_transf: function global
view_transf: zoom 0.681123
view_transf: function global
view_transf: translate 0.058393 2.262181 0.000000
view_transf: function global
view_transf: rotate -5.770993 2.262856 0.000000
view_transf: function global
view_transf: zoom 1.208323
view_transf: function global
view_transf: translate -2.160550 -1.404112 0.000000
view_transf: function global
#
# Toggle-on pressure legend.
#
legend: select_palette_begin
```

```
pressure
legend: select_palette_end
legend: visible ON
#
# Create iso-surface part from pressure on 3D part.
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
isos: begin
isos: variable pressure
isos: value 1.0000e+00
isos: type isosurface
isos: end
isos: create
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
#
# Modify iso-surface value.
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
isos: value 9.5334e-01
part: modify_end
#
# Color iso-surface part.
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_palette pressure
part: modify_end
#
# Color iso-part by velocity.
# (First need to activate the velocity variable.)
#
variables: activate velocity
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_palette velocity
part: modify_end
#
# Create text annotating the current iso-value of the iso-part.
#
legend: select_default
view_transf: function global
text: new_text Iso-value = <\\pval "%.2f" 3\\>
text: select_begin
 0
text: select_end
#
# Modify location of text annotation string.
#
text: select_begin
```

```
 0
text: select_end
text: location_x 2.2489e-01
text: location_y 8.8415e-01
text: select_begin
 0
text: select_end
#
# Modify legend location attributes.
#
text: select_default
legend: select_palette_begin
pressure
legend: select_palette_end
legend: location_x 9.5201e-01
legend: location_y 9.0488e-02
legend: width 3.7991e-02
legend: height 3.3171e-01
legend: format %.2e
legend: title below
legend: select_palette_begin
pressure
legend: select_palette_end
#
# Restore global transformation mode.
#
view_transf: function global
#
# Delete (currently selected) iso-part.
#
part: delete
#
# Delete corresponding iso-annotation.
#
view_transf: function global
text: select_begin
 0
text: select_end
legend: select_default
text: select_begin
 0
text: select_end
text: location_x 2.2489e-01
text: location_y 8.8415e-01
text: select_begin
 0
text: select_end
text: select_default
legend: select_palette_begin
pressure
legend: select_palette_end
text: delete
text: select_default
view_transf: function global
#
# Modify pressure palette.
#
function: palette pressure
function: modify_begin
function: type continuous
```

```
function: scale linear
function: limit_fringes no
function: display_undefined by_model_color
function: #_of_levels 5
function: edit_level 1
function: value 8.0982e-01
function: edit_level 2
function: value 8.7701e-01
function: edit_level 3
function: value 9.4421e-01
function: edit_level 4
function: value 1.0114e+00
function: edit_level 5
function: value 1.0786e+00
function: edit_level 1
function: RGB 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
function: edit_level 2
function: RGB 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
function: edit_level 3
function: RGB 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: edit_level 4
function: RGB 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: edit_level 5
function: RGB 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: modify_end
#
# Add another level to the pressure palette.
#
function: modify_begin
function: #_of_levels 6
function: edit_level 2
function: value 8.6357e-01
function: edit_level 3
function: value 9.1733e-01
function: edit_level 4
function: value 9.7109e-01
function: edit_level 5
function: value 1.0248e+00
function: edit_level 6
function: value 1.0786e+00
function: edit_level 2
function: RGB 0.0000e+00 8.0000e-01 1.0000e+00
function: edit_level 3
function: RGB 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 4.0000e-01
function: edit_level 4
function: RGB 4.0000e-01 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: edit_level 5
function: RGB 1.0000e+00 8.0000e-01 0.0000e+00
function: edit_level 6
function: RGB 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: modify_end
#
# Toggle-off legend.
#
legend: select_palette_begin
pressure
legend: select_palette_end
legend: visible OFF
#
# Create 2D-clip x-plane part.
```

```
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
clip: begin
clip: value 1.000000
clip: domain intersect
clip: tool xyz
clip: end
clip: create
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
#
# Modify x-plane value.
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
clip: value 26.677700
part: modify_end
#
# Color clip plane by velocity.
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_palette velocity
part: modify_end
#
# Save image to file “image1”.
#
file: image_file image1
file: save_image
```

Example 2

```
VERSION 8.20
prefs: icon_help_labels OFF
prefs: auto_legend_replace ON
prefs: tool_tips OFF
prefs: plane_tool_type line
prefs: view_mode_allowed OFF
prefs: frame_mode_allowed ON
command: part_selection_by number
#
# Above: Required version number followed by optional preferences.
#
# Below: Read transient unstructured dataset.
#        (A structures application, dropping a cylinder on a rail.)
#
data: binary_files_are big_endian
data: format case
data: path /scratch/data/ensight82/other_data/ensight/dyna
data: geometry dyna.case
data: start_time 16
```

```
data: read
data_partbuild: begin
#
# Load/build both 2D parts
# (cylinder-collar part and rail part)
#
data_partbuild: data_type unstructured
data_partbuild: select_all
data_partbuild: description
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
#
# Shade parts (default part color).
#
view: hidden_surface ON
#
# Color parts by Stress.
#
variables: activate Stress
part: select_all
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_palette Stress
part: modify_end
#
# Displace parts by the displacement variable.
#
variables: activate Displacement
part: select_all
part: modify_begin
part: displace_by Displacement
part: modify_end
#
# Transform parts.
#
view_transf: rotate 12.091602 -32.914276 0.000000
view_transf: function global
view_transf: zoom 0.751079
view_transf: function global
view_transf: translate -0.014558 1.264062 0.000000
view_transf: function global
#
# Change time step.
#
solution_time: current_step 1.0000e+01
solution_time: update_to_current
#
# Return to final time step.
#
solution_time: current_step 1.6000e+01
solution_time: update_to_current
#
# Load/play transient flipbook.
#
anim_flipbook: begin_time_step 0
anim_flipbook: end_time_step 16
anim_flipbook: specify_time_as step
anim_flipbook: load
anim_flipbook: run_type auto
#
# Step thru flipbook page-by-page.
```

```
#
anim_flipbook: run_type step
anim_flipbook: page 1.000000
anim_flipbook: page 2.000000
anim_flipbook: page 3.000000
anim_flipbook: page 4.000000
anim_flipbook: page 5.000000
anim_flipbook: page 6.000000
anim_flipbook: page 7.000000
anim_flipbook: page 8.000000
anim_flipbook: page 9.000000
anim_flipbook: page 10.000000
anim_flipbook: page 11.000000
anim_flipbook: page 12.000000
anim_flipbook: page 13.000000
anim_flipbook: page 14.000000
anim_flipbook: page 15.000000
anim_flipbook: page 16.000000
anim_flipbook: page 0.000000
#
# Modify flipbook settings.
#
anim_flipbook: display_speed 0.500000
anim_flipbook: run_type auto
#
# Sync flipbook with keyframe animation.
# (Keyfame using the loaded flipbook objects.)
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_screens: type full
anim_keyframe: run
#
# Delete flipbook.
#
anim_flipbook: delete_all_pages
#
# Keyframe w/transient data using same settings.
# (Keyframe by loading each transient time step.)
#
anim_keyframe: use_transient_data ON
anim_keyframe: run
#
# Delete keyframe animation segment.
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing OFF
#
# Query maximum stress over time.
#
query_ent_var: modify_begin
query_ent_var: variable_y Stress
query_ent_var: variable_x TIME
query_ent_var: modify_end
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: description
query_ent_var: query_type generated
```

```
query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts 17
query_ent_var: begin_simtime 0.0000e+00
query_ent_var: end_simtime 1.6000e+01
query_ent_var: constrain max
query_ent_var: sample_by value
query_ent_var: variable_y Stress
query_ent_var: generate_over time
query_ent_var: variable_x TIME
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: query
curve: select_begin
 0
curve: select_end
#
# Plot maximum stress over time.
#
curve: assign rescale Time vs. Maximum Stress
plot: select_begin
 0
plot: select_end
#
# Modify plot settings (size and add grid).
#
view_transf: function global
plot: origin_x 0.0000e+00
plot: width 4.6849e-01
plot: height 5.3018e-01
plot: axis_x_gridtype grid
plot: axis_y_gridtype grid
view_transf: function global
#
# Save image.
#
file: image_file image1
file: save_image
```

Example 3

```
VERSION 8.20
prefs: icon_help_labels OFF
prefs: auto_legend_replace ON
prefs: tool_tips OFF
prefs: plane_tool_type line
prefs: view_mode_allowed OFF
prefs: frame_mode_allowed OFF
command: part_selection_by number
#
# Above: Required version number followed by optional preferences.
# Below: Read PLOT3D structured dataset
#
data: binary_files_are big_endian
data: format plot3d
data: plot3diblank OFF
data: plot3dmulti_zone OFF
data: plot3dread_as c_binary
data: plot3ddimension 3d
data: path /scratch/data/ensight82/data/plot3d
data: geometry shuttle.grid
data: result shuttle.q
```

```
data_partbuild: begin
data: read
#
# Specify external 3D flow field around shuttle
# to load only on the server and not visible on the client.
#
part: select_default
part: modify_begin
part: elt_representation not_loaded
part: modify_end
#
# Load/build external 3D flow field around shuttle.
#
data_partbuild: data_type structured
data_partbuild: select_begin
 1
data_partbuild: select_end
data_partbuild: domain all
data_partbuild: noderange_i 1 80
data_partbuild: noderange_j 1 63
data_partbuild: noderange_k 1 45
data_partbuild: nodestep 1 1 1
data_partbuild: nodedelta 0 0 0
data_partbuild: description flow field
data_partbuild: create
#
# Specify 2D shell part of shuttle
# to load on server and visible on client.
#
part: select_default
part: modify_begin
part: elt_representation 3D_border_2D_full
part: modify_end
#
# Load/build 2D shell part of shuttle.
#
data_partbuild: data_type structured
data_partbuild: select_begin
 1
data_partbuild: select_end
data_partbuild: domain all
data_partbuild: noderange_i 1 52
data_partbuild: noderange_j 1 63
data_partbuild: noderange_k 1 1
data_partbuild: nodestep 1 1 1
data_partbuild: nodedelta 0 0 0
data_partbuild: description shuttle
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
#
# Turn on shading
#
view: hidden_surface ON
#
# Transform shuttle part into a forward facing view.
#
view_transf: rotate -81.618317 -3.497139 0.000000
view_transf: function global
view_transf: rotate 2.473281 115.199997 0.000000
view_transf: function global
```

```
view_transf: rotate 21.709923 4.525713 0.000000
view_transf: function global
view_transf: zoom 0.779425
view_transf: function global
view_transf: zoom 0.799537
view_transf: function global
view_transf: zoom 0.904418
view_transf: function global
view_transf: translate -0.191782 -0.017080 0.000000
view_transf: function global
#
# Apply visual symmetry to shuttle part.
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: mirror_y ON
part: modify_end
#
# Compute area of shuttle part.
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
variables: evaluate Area = Area(plist)
#
# Enable extended CFD  variables list.
#
varextcfd: modify_begin
varextcfd: freestream_mach 3.0000e-01
varextcfd: modify_end
varextcfd: show_extended ON
#
# Color shuttle part by velocity
# (which first activates velocity prior to coloring).
#
variables: activate Velocity
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_palette Velocity
part: modify_end
#
# Set cursor location for particle trace.
#
view: pick_mode cursor
view_transf: cursor 0.179618 0.084309 0.007263
tools: cursor ON
view_transf: function cursor
view_transf: translate 0.008001 0.033193 -0.027716
view_transf: function global
#
# Create a streamline emitted from the cursor.
#
ptrace: select_default
part: modify_begin
ptrace: variable Velocity
part: modify_end
```

```
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
ptrace: create_pt
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
#
# Apply visual symmetry to streamline part.
#
part: modify_begin
part: mirror_y ON
part: modify_end
#
# Animate streamline.
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: animate ON
part: modify_end
#
# Toggle-off visibility of streamline part
# to help see animated tracers better.
#
part: modify_begin
part: visible OFF
part: modify_end
#
# Add multiple pulses and represent tracer head as sphere.
#
anim_traces: multiple_pulses ON
anim_traces: head_type sphere
#
# Size head of tracer by velocity.
#
anim_traces: head_size_by vector_mag
anim_traces: head_variable Momentum
anim_traces: head_variable Momentum
anim_traces: head_variable Velocity
anim_traces: head_variable Velocity
#
# Color tracers by velocity.
#
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_palette Velocity
part: modify_end
#
# Toggle-off cursor tool.
#
tools: cursor OFF
#
# Color shuttle by pressure.
#
variables: activate Pres
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_palette Pres
part: modify_end
#
```

```
# Toggle-on pressure legend.
#
legend: select_palette_begin
Pres
legend: select_palette_end
legend: visible ON
#
# Toggle-off animated traces.
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
ptrace: animate OFF
part: modify_end
#
# Redisplay streamline part,
# and color them white.
#
part: modify_begin
part: visible ON
part: colorby_palette none
part: colorby_rgb 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
part: modify_end
#
# Save a JPEG image to file “image1”.
#
file: image_format jpeg
file: image_file image1
file: save_image
```

Portability

Command language is portable between computer architectures. This is also true between UNIX and Windows except for differences in file pathname conventions between the two systems, i.e., a filename under UNIX might be /mysystem/scratch/tmp/xyz.geo while under windows the file system might be mounted on the G drive such that the file would be G:\tmp\xyz.geo.

Nearly all command files will at some point need to select one or more parts for subsequent operation. By default this is done by part number. For example, the following selects parts 1, 2, and 3 and makes them invisible:

```
part: select_begin
1 2 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: visible OFF
part: modify_end
```

Using part numbers, however, decreases portability since future data files that could take advantage of an existing command file might not contain the same number of parts. To eliminate this problem consider using part selection by name (you can also set this up to be the default recording behavior in EnSight by going to Edit->Preferences->General User Interface and changing from Number to Name). The above example would be equivalent to:

```
part: select_partname_begin
```

```
"(CASE:Case 1)3d space frame"
"(CASE:Case 1)green arrow"
"(CASE:Case 1)blue arrow"
part: select_partname_end
part: modify_begin
part: visible OFF
part: modify_end
```

While this produces a larger, more verbose command file it will be more portable.

Begin/End Constructs

All commands which modify attributes prior to part creation, a part's default attributes, or modify an existing part must be bracketed by a begin/end construct. If an existing part is being modified or the default attribute is being changed a "part: modify_begin", "part: modify_end" pair is used. When used prior to part creation a "xxxx: begin", "xxxx: end" is used, where xxxx is the name of the part type (for example "clip: begin"). The two examples below are actually equivalent. The first modifies the default attributes for clips and then creates a part while the second example creates the clip directly without modifying the clip defaults.

Example 1

```
#
# modify the default attributes for clips
#
clip: select_default
part: modify_begin
clip: tool xyz
clip: mesh_plane X
clip: value 2.0
part: modify_end
#
# select the parent parts
#
part: select_begin
1 2 3 4
part: select_end
clip: create
```

Example 2

```
#
# select the parent parts
#
part: select_begin
1 2 3 4
part: select_end
clip: begin
clip: tool xyz
clip: mesh_plane X
clip: value 2.0
clip: end
clip: create
```

Other commands

The three commands below are not documented elsewhere in this manual but can prove useful for debugging purposes.

Command	Purpose
`interrupt:`	Stops the playback of a command file. (It can be continued from the GUI)
`play: filename`	Plays the command file indicated by filename
`exit:`	Terminates the program

There are also a number of test commands which may be executed by EnSight. To learn more about these type the command `test: list` in EnSight's command dialog.

Command Mapping

EnSight is designed as an interactive package using a graphical user interface. However, some users may be used to and prefer a command interface. Users can certainly enter EnSight commands in the command dialog, but since the EnSight command language is quite verbose this is in practice impractical. Accordingly, EnSight allows the user to map EnSight commands to commands that can easily be typed and remembered. Further, this same mechanism can be used to map EnSight commands to what the user may be using with other packages.

EnSight reads commands from the `commands.define file` located in either the user's home directory (`./macros` under UNIX or `C:\.\macros` under Windows) or `$CEI_HOME/site_preferences/macros`. As with all macro definitions, EnSight reads the definitions from the `site_preferences` directory first then overlays commands defined in the user's directory.

The `commands.define` file located in `$CEI_HOME/site_preferences/macros` contains a full definition and an example of the file format.

Scripting Constructs

As indicated in the introduction, EnSight's command language is really a journaling language. However, some basic scripting capability is possible. Specifically, the following tasks may be performed using the scripting extensions:

1. create variables and assign numeric or EnSight constants to these variables
2. use any created variable or EnSight constant variable in an EnSight command
3. modify created variables via basic arithmetic operators
4. create while loops using basic logical expressions

Variable Definitions

Any constant variable created in EnSight can be used in the scripting extensions. In addition the following variable types can be defined.

`int`	An integer, float, and character string variable is
`float`	available from within a command file and
`string`	will be local to a while loop if defined inside the loop.
`globalint`	The variable types defined above (int, float, string) are local
`globalfloat`	to a command file. If a command file plays another command file
`globalstring`	global variable types are available globally (all command files see these variables).

Here is an example variable declaration:

```
#
# Declare variables
# Variables are declared one per line
#
$globalint mygi
$globalfloat mygf
$globalstring mygs
$int i
$float f
```

In order to distinguish between scripting language variables and other command language variables the scripting variables are always preceded with a with a $ sign. For example:

```
$mygf = 100.
$f = $mygf
```

The following limitations on scripting variable names must be followed:

1. Variable names must start with a letter (a-z upper or lower case).
2. Variable names are limited to 19 characters (as of EnSight 8.2).
3. Variable names can only contain letters or numbers - no other characters are allowed.
4. Variables are case sensitive, i.e., “F” is not equal to “f”.
5. Variable names cannot be duplicate of EnSight variable names
6. Variable names cannot be defined as the variable types (int, float, etc.)

Reserved Variables

`$APPTOTALTIMESTEPS`	A reserved variable which indicates how many timesteps exist in the dataset. This can be useful in looping over available timesteps. See Example #2 below for usage of this reserved variable.

`$APPENV_`	A reserved variable name which provides the value of the environment variable that follows the underscore.
	For example:
	`$globalstring datapath`
	`$datapath = $APPENV_CURRENTDATA`
	`CURRENTDATA` would be set in the user’s shell to the directory containing the data they wish to work on.

`$APPUSERNAME`	A reserved variable name which provides the value of the user’s login name.
	For example:
	`$globalstring username`
	`$username = $APPUSERNAME`
	`play: /scratch/specialtasks/$username/specialtask.enc`

`$APPUSERHOME`	A reserved variable name which provides the value of the user’s home directory.
	For example:
	`$globalstring userhomedir`
	`$userhomedir = $APPUSERHOME`
	`play: $userhomedir/specialtask.enc`

Examples

Here is an example script which will compute the average temperature of the currently loaded dataset. It then creates an isosurface of this value through all parts that exist.

```
VERSION 8.20
variables: activate temperature
part: select_all
variables: evaluate Min_temp = Min(plist,temperature)
variables: evaluate Max_temp = Max(plist,temperature)
variables: evaluate Ave_temp = (Min_temp+Max_temp)/2.
isos: begin
isos: variable temperature
isos: value $Ave_temp
isos: type isosurface
isos: end isos: create
```

Here is the same example using a variable defined from within the script:

```
VERSION 8.20
$float ave_value
variables: activate temperature
part: select_all
variables: evaluate Min_temp = Min(plist,temperature)
variables: evaluate Max_temp = Max(plist,temperature)
$ave_value = $Min_temp + $Max_temp
$ave_value = $ave_value / 2.
isos: begin
isos: variable temperature
isos: value $ave_value
isos: type isosurface
isos: end
isos: create
```

Arithmetic Expressions

The following arithmetic operators can be used in variable expressions:

Operator	Explanation	Example
+	Addition	`$i = $i + 1`
-	Subtraction	`$f = $Min_temp - 2.2`
*	Multiplication	`$New_value = $Min_temp*2.`
/	Division	`$half = $Max_value/2.`
%	Modulus	`$remainder = $i % 10`

The scripting variables and operators have the following limitations:

1. Expressions can only contain a single operator (+, -, etc.) but can have one or two operands, i.e., `$i = $j + 2` or $i = $j + $k or $i = 2 + 2 are valid but `$i = $j + $k + $l or $i = $j + $k + 2 or $i = 2 + 2 + 2 are` NOT valid.
2. Expressions must have a space around the equal sign and the operator (each “token”), i.e., `$i = $j + 2` is valid but `$i = $j+2` is NOT valid.
3. An EnSight variable may not be on the left side of an = sign, i.e., if the minimum x coordinate were computed as in:
   `variables: evaluate Min_x_value = Min(plist,x_coordinate)`

You can NOT:

```
$Min_x_value = $Min_x_value - 1
```

Checking if a EnSight variable exists

It may be desirable to be able to check on the existence of a variable. The `$APPDEFINED` syntax returns a 0 (variable does not exist) or a 1 (variable exists). For example:

```
$int varexists
$varexists = $APPDEFINED(temperature)
```

assigns a 0 or 1 to $varexists depending on the existence of a variable called “temperature”

While Loops

While loops are supported using the following logical operators:

Operator	Explanation	Example
==	Equal to	`while ($i == 1)`
<=	Less than or equal	`while ($i <= $Max_value)`
>=	Greater than or equal	`while ($i >= $Min_value)`
<	Less than	`while ($i < $Max_value)`
>	Greater than	`while ($i > $Min_value)`

The syntax for a while loop is as follows:

```
while ([$varname1] [logical_operator] [$varname2 or constant])
      command language or further scripting constructs
      $varname1 = .....
endwhile
```

The syntax including spacing for the while construct must be followed exactly.

If Constructs

There are currently no “if” constructs available. A while loop can usually be used for this purpose.

For example:

```
$int varexists
$varexists = $APPDEFINED(temp)
while ($varexists > 0)
variables: activate temperature
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_palette temperature
part: modify_end
$varexists = 0
endwhile
```

Output file names

A variable may be used for specifying filenames. Further, if a digit is specified immediately proceeding the `$` it will use this as the number of digits in the filename. For example:

```
$int timestep
$timestep = 3
file: image_format jpeg
file: image_file /tmp/clip_test$3timestep
file: save_image
```

Will create a jpeg image file called `/tmp/clip_test003.jpg`

Command Prompting

It is possible to prompt a user for a value. NOTE: any command file that uses this feature cannot be run with EnSight's -batch option.

Prompting the user for a value is accomplished by adding "??" where the value of the command would normally be. After the "??" the prompt text should be entered.

Command Prompt Example:

```
$int loopcnt
$loopcnt = ??How many times should the loop run?
```

or

```
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
isos: begin
isos: variable temperature
isos: value ??Creating temperature isosurface, enter value?
isos: type isosurface
isos: end
isos: create
```

Example #1

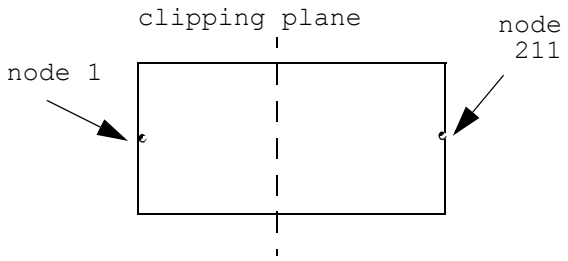
The following example creates an x clip at the minimum x coordinate, colors the clip by a variable called temperature then moves the clip by a delta of 1.0 until it hits the maximum value.

```
VERSION 8.20
$float clip_value
part: select_all
variables: evaluate x_coordinate = Coordinates[x]
variables: evaluate Min_x_value = Min(plist,x_coordinate)
variables: evaluate Max_x_value = Max(plist,x_coordinate)
$clip_value = $Min_x_value
clip: begin
clip: value $clip_value
clip: domain intersect
clip: tool xyz
clip: end
clip: create
variables: activate temperature
part: select_lastonecreated
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_palette temperature
```

```
part: modify_end
#
while ($clip_value <= $Max_x_value)
$clip_value = $clip_value + 1.
part: modify_begin
clip: value $clip_value
part: modify_end
endwhile
```

Example #2

Problem description: A transient problem exists where the geometry pitches and rolls over time (rigid body motion). A clip plane through the center of the model is to be set up such that the plane orientation is always orthogonal to the geometry. Images are to be saved for each timestep.



Solution: In this particular problem, the “tip” of the geometry is defined by node 1, while the “base” of the geometry is node 211. The x,y,z values for node 1 and 211 are extracted. The average of the two nodes is the clip plane origin. The plane normal points from this center location towards node 1.

```
VERSION 8.20
part: select_begin
 4
part: select_end
variables: evaluate node1_x = Coordinates[x][1]
variables: evaluate node1_y = Coordinates[y][1]
variables: evaluate node1_z = Coordinates[z][1]
variables: evaluate node211_x = Coordinates[x][211]
variables: evaluate node211_y = Coordinates[y][211]
variables: evaluate node211_z = Coordinates[z][211]
variables: evaluate midx = (node1_x+node211_x)/2.
variables: evaluate midy = (node1_y+node211_y)/2.
variables: evaluate midz = (node1_z+node211_z)/2.
variables: evaluate normal_x = node1_x-midx
variables: evaluate normal_y = node1_y-midy
variables: evaluate normal_z = node1_z-midz
view_transf: function plane
tools: plane ON
view_transf: plane_origin $midx $midy $midz
view_transf: plane_normal $normal_x $normal_y $normal_z
part: select_all
clip: begin
clip: domain intersect
clip: tool plane
clip: end
clip: create
part: select_lastonecreated

#
```

```
# modify the clip plane to the plane tool's location
#
# The "clip: update_to_newtoollocation" command
# will update the clip to the tools (in this case the plane tool)
# current location
#

part: modify_begin
clip: update_to_newtoollocation
part: modify_end

#
# set up to record jpeg images at 800x600 resolution
#

file: image_format jpeg
file: image_to_printer OFF
file: image_window_size user_defined
file: image_window_xy 800 600

#
# March through the timesteps that exist.
# When time is changed everything will update - including the clip
# plane.  However, the clip plane is not in the correct location and
# has to be udpated (the midx/y/z and normal_x/y/z constants would have
# upated to new values after the time change).  After everything updates
# save an image file.
#

$int timestep
$timestep = 0

while ($timestep < $APPTOTALTIMESTEPS)

solution_time: current_step $timestep
solution_time: update_to_current
view_transf: plane_origin $midx $midy $midz
view_transf: plane_normal $normal_x $normal_y $normal_z
part: modify_begin
clip: update_to_newtoollocation
part: modify_end
#
# save an image file.  The $3timestep will create a file name
# containing 3 digits from the $timestep variable, i.e.,
# /tmp/clip_test000.jpg, /tmp/clip_test001.jpg, etc.
#
file: image_file /tmp/clip_test$3timestep
file: save_image
$timestep = $timestep + 1

endwhile
```

Incompatitibilities

In the future this section may contain discussions on incompatibilities between the command language defined in EnSight 7.4 and the then current release.

Commands in this Section:

anim_flipbook

anim_flipbook: begin_simtime <time_value>
anim_flipbook: begin_time_step <step_value>
anim_flipbook: cycle <toggle>
anim_flipbook: delete_all_pages
anim_flipbook: display_speed <speed_value>
anim_flipbook: dynamic_line <part> <end> <X0> <Y0> <Z0> <Xn> <Yn> <Zn>
anim_flipbook: dynamic_plane <part> <cid> <X0> <Y0> <Z0> <Xn> <Yn> <Zn>
anim_flipbook: dynamic_value <part> <start_value> <end_value>
anim_flipbook: end_simtime <time_value>
anim_flipbook: end_time_step <step_value>
anim_flipbook: interactive_part <option>
anim_flipbook: load
anim_flipbook: load_as <option>
anim_flipbook: load_type <option>
anim_flipbook: move_dynamic_plane <part> <transform> <dx> <dy> <dz>
anim_flipbook: number_to_create <number>
anim_flipbook: page <page_value>
anim_flipbook: play_backward
anim_flipbook: play_forward
anim_flipbook: regen_all_pages <toggle>
anim_flipbook: run_type <option>
anim_flipbook: save_images <filename_prefix>
anim_flipbook: save_multiple_images <toggle>
anim_flipbook: save_win_size <x_size> <y_size>
anim_flipbook: save_win_type <size>
anim_flipbook: select_all_timesteps
anim_flipbook: show_from_page <page_value>
anim_flipbook: show_to_page <page_value>
anim_flipbook: specify_time_as <option>
anim_flipbook: step_backward
anim_flipbook: step_forward
anim_flipbook: step_by <step_increment>
anim_flipbook: step_simtime <time_value>
anim_flipbook: stop
anim_flipbook: time <time_value>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.2, Flipbook Animation

How To Create a Flipbook Animation

How To Animate Transient Data

anim_flipbook: begin_simtime

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: begin_simtime <time_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify a beginning simulation time value to start the flipbook animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`time_value`	beginning simulation time value (which must correspond to the same simulation time at a time step)

Notes:

Not applicable if dataset is not transient.

Used only if "`anim_flipbook: specify_time_as simulation`" has been specified.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Specify a transient_data flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: load_type transient_data
#
# Set begin/end solution timestep values
#
solution_time: show_as time
#
# Set begin/end flipbook time info
#
anim_flipbook: step_simtime 1.0000e+00
anim_flipbook: specify_time_as simulation
anim_flipbook: begin_simtime 3.4900e+02
anim_flipbook: end_simtime 3.6900e+02
#
# Load flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: load
#
# Run loaded flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: run_type auto
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: begin_time_step <step_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify a beginning time step value to start the flipbook animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`step_value`	beginning time step value in the range of 0 to n - 1, where n = total # of time steps

Notes:

Not applicable if dataset is not transient.

Used only if "`anim_flipbook: specify_time_as step`" has been specified.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Specify a transient_data flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: load_type transient_data
#
# Set begin/end solution timestep values
#
solution_time: begin_step 30
solution_time: end_step 50
solution_time: show_as step
#
# Set begin/end flipbook time info
#
# Note: both step and simtime commands are reset
#       because solution time commands were set above
#
anim_flipbook: specify_time_as step
anim_flipbook: step_by 1.0000e+00
anim_flipbook: begin_time_step 30
anim_flipbook: end_time_step 50
#
# Load flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: load
#
# Run loaded flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: run_type auto
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

anim_flipbook: cycle

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: cycle <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specify the automatic playback sequence of the flipbook.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	alternate playing the flipbook forward and backward
		`OFF`	(default) always replay the flipbook from beginning to end

Notes:

Not applicable if flipbook has not been loaded.

Example Usage:

```
anim_flipbook: cycle ON
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: delete_all_pages
```

Purpose:

Specify to delete the currently loaded flipbook.

Parameters:

None.

Notes:

Not applicable if flipbook has not been loaded.

Example Usage:

```
anim_flipbook: delete_all_pages
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

anim_flipbook: display_speed

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: display_speed <speed_value>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the playback-speed factor, or the display speed at which the flipbook animates.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`speed_value`	set the display speed value in the range [0.,1.] where 1. is the fastest speed (of your hardware) and 0. is stopped (a still page)

Notes:

Not applicable if flipbook has not been loaded.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Halve the display speed
#
anim_flipbook: display_speed 0.500000
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: dynamic_line <part> <end> <X0> <Y0> <Z0> <Xn> <Yn> <Zn>
```

Purpose:

Specify dynamic flipbook animation of the selected 1d-clip line part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	part	a valid GUI part number, for a line clip
int	end	1 - beginning line position
		2 - ending line position
float	X0	X coordinate of first end point of specified line position
	YO	Y coordinate of first end point of specified line position
	ZO	Z coordinate of first end point of specified line position
	Xn	Y coordinate of second end point of specified line position
	Yn	X coordinate of second end point of specified line position
	Zn	Z coordinate of second end point of specified line position

Notes:

Only used for flipbook animations of interactive clip line parts.

Must be bracketed by "`anim_flipbook: interactive_part start`" and "`anim_flipbook: interactive_part end`".

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create the line clip part from the parent field
#
part: select_all
clip: begin
clip: domain intersect
clip: tool line
clip: line 1 5.8348e-01 1.3165e+00 1.2670e+00
clip: line 2 3.0835e+00 1.3165e+00 1.2670e+00
clip: end
clip: create
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
#
# Load and animate the clip-line part
# between the 1st and 2nd dynamic_line positions.
#
anim_flipbook: interactive_part start
tools: line ON
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
view_transf: function line
view_transf: translate 1.33481 0.816460 0.266963
view_transf: function global
```

```
anim_flipbook: dyanmic_line 2 1 -0.750000 0.500000 1.000000 0.583581
1.316460 1.266963
anim_flipbook: dyanmic_line 2 2  1.750000 0.500000 1.000000 3.083481
1.316460 1.266963
anim_flipbook: interactive_part stop
anim_flipbook: number_to_create 10
anim_flipbook: load
anim_flipbook: run_type auto
tools: line OFF
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: dynamic_plane <part> <cid> <X0> <Y0> <Z0> <Xn> <Yn> <Zn>
```

Purpose:

Specify dynamic flipbook animation of the selected 2d-clip plane part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	part	GUI part number of the 2D-clip plane part to be animated
	cid	corner id (1, 2, 3, or 4) of the plane tool
float	XO	initial x coordinate of the specified corner of the plane
	YO	initial y coordinate of the specified corner of the plane
	ZO	initial z coordinate of the specified corner of the plane
	Xn	final x coordinate of the specified corner of the plane
	Yn	final y coordinate of the specified corner of the plane
	Zn	final z coordinate of the specified corner of the plane

Notes:

Used for flipbook animations of interactive isosurface, ijk-clip, and xyz-clip parts. Only applicable between commands:

```
anim_flipbook: interactive_part start
anim_flipbook: interactive_part stop
```

Example Usage:

```
#
# From the flow field part (number 1),
# create the 2D-clip plane part (number 2)
# and color it by temperature.
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_begin
clip: begin
clip: domain intersect
clip: tool plane
clip: plane 1 -7.5000e-01 -7.5000e-01 1.0000e+00
clip: plane 2 1.7500e+00 -7.5000e-01 1.0000e+00
clip: plane 3 1.7500e+00 1.7500e+00 1.0000e+00
clip: end
clip: create
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_palette temperature
part: modify_end
#
# Specify interactive flipbook animation
# of the 2D-clip part.
#
anim_flipbook: interactive_part start
tools: plane line
```

```
view_transf: function plane
view_transf: action translate
view_transf: translate 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
clip: plane 1 -7.5000e-01 -7.5000e-01 2.0000e+00
clip: plane 2 1.7500e+00 -7.5000e-01 2.0000e+00
clip: plane 3 1.7500e+00 1.7500e+00 2.0000e+00
part: modify_end
tools: plane line
tools: plane line
view_transf: function global
view_transf: function global
#
# Track the dynamic position of the four corners
# of the clip plane tool.
#
anim_flipbook: dynamic_plane 2 1 -0.750000 -0.750000 1.000000 -0.750000
-0.750000 2.000000
anim_flipbook: dynamic_plane 2 2 1.750000 -0.750000 1.000000 1.750000 -
0.750000 2.000000
anim_flipbook: dynamic_plane 2 3 1.750000 1.750000 1.000000 1.750000
1.750000 2.000000
anim_flipbook: dynamic_plane 2 4 -0.750000 1.750000 1.000000 -0.750000
1.750000 2.000000
anim_flipbook: move_dynamic_plane 2 5 0.000000 0.000000 1.000000
anim_flipbook: interactive_part stop
#
anim_flipbook: number_to_create 10
anim_flipbook: load
tools: plane OFF
anim_flipbook: run_type auto
anim_flipbook: run_type off
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: dynamic_value <part> <start_value> <end_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify dynamic flipbook animation of the selected isosurface, xyz-clip, or ijk-clip part, within the appropriate specified dynamic ranges.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`part`	GUI part number of the part to be animated
float	`start_value`	the starting dynamic value of the animation
float	`end_value`	final dynamic value of the animation, i.e. the ending isosurface value; x, y, or z clip value; or i, j, or k value of the respective isosurface, xyz clip, or ijk clip part

Notes:

Used for flipbook animations of interactive isosurface, ijk-clip, and xyz-clip parts. Only applicable between commands:

```
anim_flipbook: interactive_part start
anim_flipbook: interactive_part stop
```

Example Usage:

```
#
# (Note: A clip part has already been generated via the
#        XYZ clip part feature and colored by a variable.)
#
# Update the 2D clip part clip at
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
clip: mesh_plane X
clip: tool xyz
clip: value 1.000000
part: modify_end
#
# Specify type of flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: load_type create_data
#
# Setup interactive flipbooking of the clip part number 2
# from values 1. to 3.
#
anim_flipbook: interactive_part start
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
clip: value 3.000000
part: modify_end
anim_flipbook: dynamic_value 2 1.000000 3.000000
anim_flipbook: interactive_part stop
#
```

```
# Load 10 flipbook pages
#
anim_flipbook: number_to_create 10
anim_flipbook: load
#
# Run loaded flipbook pages
#
anim_flipbook: run_type auto
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: end_simtime <time_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify an ending simulation time value to start the flipbook animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`time_value`	ending simulation time value (which must correspond to the simulation time at a time step)

Notes:

Not applicable if dataset is not transient. An ending simulation time must correspond to the simulation time of a time step.

Used only if "`anim_flipbook: specify_time_as step`" has been specified.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Specify a transient_data flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: load_type transient_data
#
# Set begin/end solution timestep values
#
solution_time: begin_step 30
solution_time: end_step 50
solution_time: show_as time
#
# Set begin/end flipbook time info
#
anim_flipbook: step_simtime 1.0000e+00
anim_flipbook: specify_time_as simulation
anim_flipbook: begin_simtime 3.4900e+02
anim_flipbook: end_simtime 3.6900e+02
#
# Load flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: load
#
# Run loaded flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: run_type auto
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

anim_flipbook: end_time_step

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: end_time_step <step_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify an ending time step value to start the flipbook animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`step_value`	ending time step value in the range of 0 to n - 1, where n = total # of timesteps

Notes:

Not applicable if dataset is not transient.

Used only if "`anim_flipbook: specify_time_as step`" has been specified.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Specify a transient_data flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: load_type transient_data
#
# Set begin/end solution timestep values
#
solution_time: begin_step 30
solution_time: end_step 50
solution_time: show_as step
#
# Set begin/end flipbook time info
#
# Note: both step and simtime commands are reset
#       because solution time commands were set above
#
anim_flipbook: step_by 1.0000e+00
anim_flipbook: specify_time_as step
anim_flipbook: begin_time_step 30
anim_flipbook: end_time_step 50
#
# Load flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: load
#
# Run loaded flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: run_type auto
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: interactive_part <option>
```

Purpose:

Specify the start and stop of the recording of interactive movement of any specified isosurface or clip parts during a flipbook load.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
string	option	start	begin (turn-on) recording of interactive movements of specified parts
		stop	(default) end (turn-off) recording of interactive movement of specified parts

Notes:

Currently this operation only works for interactive manipulation of isosurface and 2D clip parts. Used in conjunction with the following commands:

```
part: select_begin
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: modify_end
anim_flipbook: dynamic_value
anim_flipbook: dynamic_line
anim_flipbook: dynamic_plane
anim_flipbook: dynamic_plane
anim_flipbook: move_dynamic_plane
```

Example Usage:

```
#
# (Note: A clip part has already been generated via the
#        XYZ clip part feature and colored by a variable.)
#
# Update the 2D clip part clip at
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
clip: mesh_plane X
clip: tool xyz
clip: value 1.000000
part: modify_end
#
# Specify type of flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: load_type create_data
#
# Setup interactive flipbooking of the clip part
#
anim_flipbook: interactive_part start
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
```

```
clip: value 3.000000
part: modify_end
anim_flipbook: dynamic_value 2 1.000000 3.000000
anim_flipbook: interactive_part stop
#
# Load 10 flipbook pages
#
anim_flipbook: number_to_create 10
anim_flipbook: load
#
# Run loaded flipbook pages
#
anim_flipbook: run_type auto
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: load
```

Purpose:

Specify the loading of the flipbook pages, according to the selected part(s) and specified flipbook options.

Parameters:

None.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Note: transient dataset w/83 time steps...
#
# Specify a transient_data flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: load_type transient_data
#
# Specify page increment
#
anim_flipbook: step_by 1.0000e+01
#
# Set begin/end flipbook time info
#
anim_flipbook: begin_time_step 0
anim_flipbook: end_time_step 83
anim_flipbook: specify_time_as step
#
# Load flipbook pages {0,10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80}
#
anim_flipbook: load
#
# Run loaded flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: run_type auto
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

anim_flipbook: load_as

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: load_as <option>
```

Purpose:

Specify whether to load the flipbook as graphic objects or images.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
string	`option`	`graphic_objects`	(default) record the flipbook animation as a collection of graphic objects which may be transformed while running the flipbook. (Playback performance depends on the visual complexity of the model.)
		`graphic_images`	record the flipbook animation as a collection of graphic images which may not be transformed while running the flipbook. (Playback performance depends on window size.)

Notes:

Since `graphic_images` record the image on the screen, make sure there is no overlaying dialog or image overlapping the main graphics window.

Example Usage:

```
anim_flipbook: load_as graphic_images
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: load_type <option>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the type of flipbook animation to load.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
string	option	transient_data	(default) animation changes in coloration and/or shape, resulting from changes in the transient nature of the data
		mode_shapes	animation changes in the mode shape of the corresponding part(s), resulting from a displacement variable
		create_data	animation changes in isosurface and/or clip parts, resulting from their change in values or corresponding movement
		linear_load	animation changes in the displacement (vector) variable of corresponding parts, resulting from linear interpolating the displacement field from its zero to maximum value. (The variable values or colors also update according to the linearly displaced values.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Example of <transient_data>
#
# Note: transient dataset w/83 time steps...
#
# Specify a transient_data flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: load_type transient_data
#
# Specify page increment
#
anim_flipbook: step_by 1.0000e+01
#
# Set begin/end flipbook time info
#
anim_flipbook: begin_time_step 0
anim_flipbook: end_time_step 83
anim_flipbook: specify_time_as step
#
# Load flipbook pages {0,10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80}
#
anim_flipbook: load
#
# Run loaded flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: run_type auto
```

```
#
# Example of <create_data>
#
# (Note: A clip part has already been generated via the
#        XYZ clip part feature and colored by a variable.)
#
# Update the 2D clip part clip at
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
clip: mesh_plane X
clip: tool xyz
clip: value 1.000000
part: modify_end
#
# Specify type of flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: load_type create_data
#
# Setup interactive flipbooking of the clip part
#
anim_flipbook: interactive_part start
part: select_begin
 2
part: eelect_end
part: modify_begin
clip: value 3.000000
part: modify_end
anim_flipbook: dynamic_value 2 1.000000 3.000000
anim_flipbook: interactive_part stop
#
# Load 10 flipbook pages
#
anim_flipbook: number_to_create 10
anim_flipbook: load
#
# Run loaded flipbook pages
#
anim_flipbook: run_type auto


#
# Example of <mode_shapes>
#
# Note:  Prior to animating modes shapes ... activate and
#        displace displacement vector variable on selected parts.
#
variables: activate 3D_Displacement
part: select_all
part: modify_begin
part: displace_by 3D_Displacement
part: modify_end
#
#
#
anim_flipbook: load_type mode_shapes
anim_flipbook: number_to_create 10
anim_flipbook: load
```

```
anim_flipbook: run_type auto


#
# Followed by example of <linear_load>
#
# Delete current flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: delete_all_pages
#
# Load and run 10 linear_load flipbook pages
#
anim_flipbook: load_type linear_load
anim_flipbook: number_to_create 10
anim_flipbook: load
anim_flipbook: run_type auto
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

anim_flipbook: move_dynamic_plane

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: move_dynamic_plane <part> <transform> <dx> <dy> <dz>
```

Purpose:

Specify the vector in which the 2d-clip plane part is to be transformed.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`part`	GUI part number of the part to be animated
	`transform`	1 - rotation transformation 3 - scale transformation 5 - translation transformation
float	`dx`	x-component of the direction vector for the transformation to follow
	`dy`	y-component of the direction vector for the transformation to follow
	`dz`	z-component of the direction vector for the transformation to follow

Notes:

Only currently applicable for "`anim_flipbook: dynamic_plane`" commands, i.e. for flipbook animations of interactive clip parts via the plane tool.

Example Usage:

```
#
# From the flow field part (number 1),
# create the 2D-clip plane part (number 2)
# and color it by temperature.
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_begin
clip: begin
clip: domain intersect
clip: tool plane
clip: plane 1 -7.5000e-01 -7.5000e-01 1.0000e+00
clip: plane 2 1.7500e+00 -7.5000e-01 1.0000e+00
clip: plane 3 1.7500e+00 1.7500e+00 1.0000e+00
clip: end
clip: create
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_palette temperature
part: modify_end
#
# Specify interactive flipbook animation
# of the 2D-clip part.
#
anim_flipbook: interactive_part start
tools: plane line
view_transf: function plane
view_transf: action translate
view_transf: translate 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
part: select_begin
```

```
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
clip: plane 1 -7.5000e-01 -7.5000e-01 2.0000e+00
clip: plane 2 1.7500e+00 -7.5000e-01 2.0000e+00
clip: plane 3 1.7500e+00 1.7500e+00 2.0000e+00
part: modify_end
tools: plane line
tools: plane line
view_transf: function global
view_transf: function global
#
# Track the dynamic position of the four corners
# of the clip plane tool.
#
anim_flipbook: dynamic_plane 2 1 -0.750000 -0.750000 1.000000 -0.750000
-0.750000 2.000000
anim_flipbook: dynamic_plane 2 2 1.750000 -0.750000 1.000000 1.750000 -
0.750000 2.000000
anim_flipbook: dynamic_plane 2 3 1.750000 1.750000 1.000000 1.750000
1.750000 2.000000
anim_flipbook: dynamic_plane 2 4 -0.750000 1.750000 1.000000 -0.750000
1.750000 2.000000
#
# Indicate the 2d-clip plane's translation
#
anim_flipbook: move_dynamic_plane 2 5 0.000000 0.000000 1.000000
anim_flipbook: interactive_part stop
#
anim_flipbook: number_to_create 10
anim_flipbook: load
tools: plane OFF
anim_flipbook: run_type auto
anim_flipbook: run_type off
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

anim_flipbook: number_to_create

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: number_to_create <number>
```

Purpose:

Specify the number of pages to create in the flipbook animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`number`	(positive) number of pages to create

Example Usage:

```
#
# (Note: A clip part has already been generated via the
#        XYZ clip part feature and colored by a variable.)
#
# Update the 2D clip part clip at
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
clip: mesh_plane X
clip: tool xyz
clip: value 1.000000
part: modify_end
#
# Specify type of flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: load_type create_data
#
# Setup interactive flipbooking of the clip part
#
anim_flipbook: interactive_part start
part: select_begin
 2
part: eelect_end
part: modify_begin
clip: value 3.000000
part: modify_end
anim_flipbook: dynamic_value 2 1.000000 3.000000
anim_flipbook: interactive_part stop
#
# Load 10 flipbook pages
#
anim_flipbook: number_to_create 10
anim_flipbook: load
#
# Run loaded flipbook pages
#
anim_flipbook: run_type auto
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: page <page_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify which page of the flipbook animation to display.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`page_value`	page value of the flipbook animation to display, value must must be given in the appropriate corresponding increment

Notes:

Only applicable with `run_type` set to `step`.

Example Usage:

```
anim_flipbook: run_type step
anim_flipbook: page 1.000000
anim_flipbook: page 2.000000
anim_flipbook: page 3.000000
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

anim_flipbook: play_backward/forward

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: play_backward
anim_flipbook: play_forward
```

Purpose:

Specify that the flipbook is to be played backward/forward.

Parameters:

None.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Note: transient dataset w/83 time steps...
#
# Specify a transient_data flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: load_type transient_data
#
# Specify page increment
#
anim_flipbook: step_by 1.0000e+01
#
# Set begin/end flipbook time info
#
anim_flipbook: begin_time_step 0
anim_flipbook: end_time_step 83
anim_flipbook: specify_time_as step
#
# Load flipbook pages {0,10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80}
#
anim_flipbook: load
#
# Run loaded flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: play_backward
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: regen_all_pages <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggle indicating whether to regenerate existing flipbook pages when loading a flipbook.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	(default) create all pages (existing pages are also overwritten)
		`OFF`	existing pages are not replaced by new pages having the same time value, and, if loading transient data, new pages can be interleaved according to their solution-time value

Notes:

No need to regenerate all pages if extending the number of time steps or filling-in skipped time steps.

Example Usage:

```
anim_flipbook: regen_all_pages OFF
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

anim_flipbook: run_type

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: run_type <option>
```

Purpose:

Specify how to play the flipbook animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
string	`option`	`auto`	makes the flipbook play continuously
		`step`	makes the flipbook play page-by-page, according to the "`anim_flipbook: page`" command
		`off`	(default) deactivates the flipbook animation

Example Usage:

```
anim_flipbook: run_type auto

or

anim_flipbook: run_type step
anim_flipbook: page 1.000000
anim_flipbook: page 2.000000
anim_flipbook: page 3.000000
or
anim_flipbook: run_type off
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: save_images <filename_prefix>
```

Purpose:

Specify the file name prefix into which each flipbook animation page (or each image) will be recorded.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename_prefix`	file name prefix of the recorded media

Notes:

Each page image will be saved into a file of the form "`fileprefix_ipage.ext`" where "`filename_prefix`" is the path and name of the file, "`ipage`" is the corresponding page number, and "`ext`" is the appropriate image format extension name.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the recording image format to sgi RGB
#
file: image_format sgi_rgb
#
# Record each page of the flipbook of main graphics window size
# into a file named "demo_ipage.rgb" where "ipage" is the page
# number of the animation.
#
anim_flipbook: save_win_type normal
anim_flipbook: save_images demo
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

anim_flipbook: save_multiple_images

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: save_multiple_images <toggle>
```

Purpose:

When recording an animation flipbook with a detached display this option will save a file for each display if on. If off will save a single file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	record a file per detached display
		`OFF`	record a single file for detached display

Notes:

When saving a flat-wall detached display, the user can choose to write one large image for the wall or one image per 'pipe' from the dconfig file. Only used if the anim_flipbook: save_win_type is set to "detached_display".

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the recording image format to be envideo
#
file: image_format envideo
#
# Record flipbook images from the detached display
#
anim_flipbook: save_win_type detached_display
anim_flipbook: save_multiple_images ON
anim_flipbook: save_images /tmp/test_movie
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: save_win_size <x_size> <y_size>
```

Purpose:

Specify the x and y window dimensions of the flipbook animation images.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`x_size`	x window size, or width of the window, in screen coordinates
	`y_size`	y window size, or height of the window, in screen coordinates

Notes:

Only applicable with command option "`anim_flipbook: save_win_type user_defined`".

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the recording image format to sgi RGB
#
file: image_format sgi_rgb
#
# Record each page of the flipbook of main graphics window size
# into a file named "demo_ipage.rgb" where "ipage" is the page
# number of the animation.
#
anim_flipbook: save_win_type user_defined
anim_flipbook: save_win_size 320 240
anim_flipbook: save_images demo
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

anim_flipbook: save_win_type

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: save_win_type <size>
```

Purpose:

Specify the size of the window/image into which to play/record the flipbook animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
string	`size`	`normal`	(default) corresponds to the current size of the main view graphics window
		`user_defined`	corresponds to the window size specified by the `"anim_flipbook: save_win_size"` command
		`detached_display`	use the detached display, as specified by the -dconfig command line argument

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the recording image format to sgi RGB
#
file: image_format sgi_rgb
#
# Record each page of the flipbook of main graphics window size
# into a file named "demo_ipage.rgb" where "ipage" is the page
# number of the animation.
#
anim_flipbook: save_win_type user_defined
anim_flipbook: save_win_size 320 240
anim_flipbook: save_images demo
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: select_all_timesteps
```

Purpose:

When loading a flipbook load all timesteps that exist.

Parameters:

None.

Notes:

This command is useful in batch scripts since you do not need to know how many timesteps exist. The command is not generated by interactive use of EnSight.

Example Usage:

```
anim_flipbook: select_all_timesteps
anim_flipbook: load
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

anim_flipbook: show_from_page

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: show_from_page <page_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the starting page from which to run the flipbook animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`page_value`	a page value which lies within the range of loaded pages

Notes:

This page value must not be greater than the "`anim_flipbook: show_to_page`" value.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Preliminary flipbook animation of 21 time steps
#
anim_flipbook: begin_time_step 30
anim_flipbook: end_time_step 50
anim_flipbook: specify_time_as step
anim_flipbook: load
anim_flipbook: run_type auto
#
# Reduce flipbook animation to 16 time steps
#
anim_flipbook: show_from_page 35
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: show_to_page <page_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the ending page to which to run the flipbook animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`page_value`	A page value which lies within the range of loaded pages

Notes:

This page value must not be less than the "`anim_flipbook: show_from_page`" value.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Preliminary flipbook animation of 21 time steps
#
anim_flipbook: begin_time_step 30
anim_flipbook: end_time_step 50
anim_flipbook: specify_time_as step
anim_flipbook: load
anim_flipbook: run_type auto
#
# Reduce flipbook animation to 11 time steps
#
anim_flipbook: show_from_page 35
anim_flipbook: show_to_page 45
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

anim_flipbook: specify_time_as

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: specify_time_as <option>
```

Purpose:

Specify the paging units for the flipbook animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
string	`option`	`simulation`	the flipbook pages will be loaded according to simulation time settings
		`step`	(default) the flipbook pages will be loaded according to time step settings

Notes:

Not applicable if not transient data.

The default is "`step`"

Example Usage:

```
#
# Change time sequence from time step to simulation time
#
solution_time: show_as time
#
# Set begin/end flipbook time info
#
anim_flipbook: specify_time_as simulation
anim_flipbook: begin_simtime 3.5400e+02
anim_flipbook: end_simtime 3.6900e+02
anim_flipbook: load
anim_flipbook: run_type auto
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: step_backward
anim_flipbook: step_forward
```

Purpose:

Step back/forward one frame of a flipbook.

Parameters:

None.

Notes:

This command is not generated by the EnSight GUI, but is intended for use with batch or context operations where the time of the first step could vary from model to model.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Note: transient dataset w/83 time steps...
#
# Specify a transient_data flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: load_type transient_data
#
# Specify page increment
#
anim_flipbook: step_by 1.0000e+01
#
# Set begin/end flipbook time info
#
anim_flipbook: begin_time_step 0
anim_flipbook: end_time_step 83
anim_flipbook: specify_time_as step
#
# Load flipbook pages {0,10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80}
#
anim_flipbook: load
#
# Run loaded flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: play_backward
anim_flipbook: stop
anim_flipbook: step_backward
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

anim_flipbook: step_by

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: step_by <step_increment>
```

Purpose:

Specify the time step increment by which to run the `transient_data` flipbook animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`step_increment`	increment value in time-step units that preferably lies within the range set by the `anim_flipbook: begin_time_step` and `anim_flipbook: end_time_step`

Notes:

Not applicable if not transient data. Only pages contained in the valid time-step range will be generated.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Note: transient dataset w/83 time steps...
#
# Specify a transient_data flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: load_type transient_data
#
# Specify page increment
#
anim_flipbook: step_by 1.0000e+01
#
# Set begin/end flipbook time info
#
anim_flipbook: begin_time_step 0
anim_flipbook: end_time_step 83
anim_flipbook: specify_time_as step
#
# Load and run flipbook pages {0,10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80}
#
anim_flipbook: load
anim_flipbook: run_type auto
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: step_simtime <time_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the simulation-time increment by which to run the `transient_data` flipbook animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`time_value`	increment value in simulation-time units that preferably lies within the range set by the `anim_flipbook: begin_simtime` and `anim_flipbook: end_simtime`

Notes:

Not applicable if not transient data. Only pages contained in the valid simulation-time range will be generated.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Specify time and flipbook sequencing as simulation time
#
solution_time: show_as time
anim_flipbook: specify_time_as simulation
#
# Specify time increment
#
anim_flipbook: step_simtime 2.0000e+00
#
# Load and run transient data flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: begin_simtime 3.5400e+02
anim_flipbook: end_simtime 3.6400e+02
#
# Load and run flipbook pages with t=354.0,356.0,358.0,360.0,362.0,364.0
#
anim_flipbook: load
anim_flipbook: run_type auto
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

anim_flipbook: stop

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: stop
```

Purpose:

Stop playing a flipbook.

Parameters:

None.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Note: transient dataset w/83 time steps...
#
# Specify a transient_data flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: load_type transient_data
#
# Specify page increment
#
anim_flipbook: step_by 1.0000e+01
#
# Set begin/end flipbook time info
#
anim_flipbook: begin_time_step 0
anim_flipbook: end_time_step 83
anim_flipbook: specify_time_as step
#
# Load flipbook pages {0,10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80}
#
anim_flipbook: load
#
# Run loaded flipbook
#
anim_flipbook: play_backward
anim_flipbook: stop
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

Command:

```
anim_flipbook: time <time_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify which page of the flipbook animation to display.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`time_value`	simulation-time value that corresponds to a loaded page

Notes:

Only applicable with `run_type` is set to `step`.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Manually display 3 pages of the animated flipbook sequences
# that correspond to the simulation time values of 1.1, 2.1, and 3.1.
#
anim_flipbook: run_type step
anim_flipbook: time 1.100000
anim_flipbook: time 1.200000
anim_flipbook: time 1.300000
```

See Also:

Associated anim_flipbook commands

Commands in this Section:

anim_keyframe

anim_keyframe: acceleration <keyframe> <toggle>
anim_keyframe: animate_transparency <toggle>
anim_keyframe: begin_simtime <time_value>
anim_keyframe: command <key_num> <cmd_num> <command>
anim_keyframe: begin_time_step <step_value>
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: cycle <toggle>
anim_keyframe: delete_back_to <keyframe_num>
anim_keyframe: end_simtime <time_value>
anim_keyframe: end_time_step <step_value>
anim_keyframe: hold <keyframe> <num_frames>
anim_keyframe: keyframing <toggle>
anim_keyframe: restore <filename>
anim_keyframe: run
anim_keyframe: run_from <keyframe_num>
anim_keyframe: run_to <keyframe_num>
anim_keyframe: save <filename>
anim_keyframe: specify_time_as <method>
anim_keyframe: step_by <increment>
anim_keyframe: step_simtime <increment>
anim_keyframe: sub_frames <key1> <key2> <subframes>
anim_keyframe: timeline_arrive_type <action>
anim_keyframe: timeline_delete <timeline>
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe <keyframe_num>
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_step <time_step>
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_time <time_value>
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_type <time_option>
anim_keyframe: timeline_new
anim_keyframe: timeline_select <timeline>
anim_keyframe: timeline_specify_incr <toggle>
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe <keyframe_num>
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_step <time_step>
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_time <time_value>
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type <time_option>
anim_keyframe: timeline_step_increment <delta_step>
anim_keyframe: timeline_time_increment <delta_time>
anim_keyframe: use_interactive_parts <toggle>
anim_keyframe: use_spline <toggle>
anim_keyframe: use_transient_data <toggle>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.3, Keyframe Animation

How To Create a Keyframe Animation

How To Animate Transient Data

anim_keyframe: acceleration

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: acceleration <keyframe> <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggle acceleration into/out of a keyframe.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
int	`keyframe`	The keyframe number to apply the acceleration	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to apply acceleration
		`OFF`	for no acceleration

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
view_transf: rotate 20 30 5
view_transf: translate 5 0 0
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
#
# accelerate out of keyframe 1
#
anim_keyframe: acceleration 1 ON
anim_keyframe: use_spline ON
#
# deaccelerate into keyframe 2
#
anim_keyframe: acceleration 2 ON
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: animate_transparency <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles use of animated transparency.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turns on use of transparency changes during animation
		`OFF`	turns off use of transparency changes during animation

Notes:

This command can be turned on at any time during keyframe recording. If it is on, any transparency modifications made to parts during keyframe specification will be animated during playback. This can be used to create video effects such as fades.

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
part: select_partname_begin
"(CASE:Case 1)Isosurface part"
part: select_partname_end
part: modify_begin
part: opaqueness 0.0
part: modify_end
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
part: modify_begin
part: opaqueness 1.0
part: modify_end
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: animate_transparency ON
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

anim_keyframe: begin/end_simtime

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: begin_simtime <time_value>
anim_keyframe: end_simtime <time_value>
```

Purpose:

Sets the starting simulation time value to use during transient keyframe animations.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`time_value`	beginning/ending simulation time

Notes:

The beginning/ending time step must be a valid value from the simulation. An interpolated value cannot be used.

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
view_transf: zoom 0.561365
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: use_transient_data ON
anim_keyframe: specify_time_as simulation
anim_keyframe: begin_simtime 4.7000e-02
anim_keyframe: end_simtime 1.1750e-01
anim_keyframe: step_simtime 2.0000e-02
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: begin_time_step <step_value>
anim_keyframe: end_time_step <step_value>
```

Purpose:

Sets the starting/ending time step to use during transient keyframe animations.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`step_value`	beginning/ending time step

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: use_transient_data ON
anim_keyframe: step_by 2.0000e+00
anim_keyframe: cycle ON
anim_keyframe: begin_time_step 2
anim_keyframe: end_time_step 15
anim_keyframe: specify_time_as step
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

anim_keyframe: command key

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: command <key_num> <cmd_num> <command>
```

Purpose:

Specifies a command to execute for at a particular keyframe.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`key_num`	specifies the keyframe
	`cmd_num`	specifies the command number
string	`command`	specifies the command to execute

Notes:

During animation playback, when keyframe 'key' is encountered, its commands, if any, will be executed. Up to five commands can be specified for a specific keyframe. If more than five commands are needed, consider using the "`play: file.cmd`" command to play an external command file. The command string format is the same for any command. Also, consider using the "`shell: external_app`" command to execute an external application during animation.

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
view_transf: zoom 0.561365
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
view_transf: zoom 0.561365
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: command 1 1 view: full_screen on
anim_keyframe: command 1 2 view: hidden_surface on
anim_keyframe: command 2 1 play: /usr/tmp/ensight_cmds.cmd
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
```

Purpose:

Records the current set of transformations/attributes as a keyframe.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
view_transf: zoom 0.561365
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: sub_frames 1 2 30
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: cycle <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles whether transient data will cycle during the keyframe animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	cycles (i.e., transient data plays in reverse when arrive at last time value) transient data during the animation
		`OFF`	turns cycling off (i.e., transient data starts playing from `begin_time_step` when arrive at last time value)

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: use_transient_data ON
anim_keyframe: step_by 2.0000e+00
anim_keyframe: cycle ON
anim_keyframe: begin_time_step 2
anim_keyframe: end_time_step 15
anim_keyframe: specify_time_as step
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: delete_back_to <keyframe_num>
```

Purpose:

Deletes keyframes back to, but not including, the keyframe specified.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	keyframe_num	keyframe to delete back to

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
view_transf: zoom 1.5
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
view_transf: zoom 5.0
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: delete_back_to 2
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

anim_keyframe: hold

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: hold <keyframe> <num_frames>
```

Purpose:

Sets the number of frames to display for a keyframe.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`keyframe`	keyframe to control
int	`num_frames`	display this many frames

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
view_transf: rotate -84.910713 -3.917774 0.000000
view_transf: function global
view_transf: rotate 13.660716 39.395405 0.000000
view_transf: function global
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: hold 1 10
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: keyframing <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles keyframe animation recording.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turns on keyframe animation recording
		`OFF`	turns off recording and removes any keyframe information

Notes:

Toggling off keyframe animation will delete the previously saved keyframes.

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
view_transf: rotate 28.489212 79.540230 0.000000
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: run
anim_keyframe: keyframing OFF
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

anim_keyframe: restore/save

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: restore <filename>
anim_keyframe: save <filename>
```

Purpose:

Restores/saves keyframe animation data from/to a file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	file name to use

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: save ./my_anim
anim_keyframe: restore ./my_anim
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: run
```

Purpose:

Plays the keyframe animation.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
view_transf: zoom 0.561365
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: sub_frames 1 2 30
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

anim_keyframe: run_from/to

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: run_from <keyframe_num>
anim_keyframe: run_to <keyframe_num>
```

Purpose:

Sets the first/last keyframe to use for playback.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`keyframe_num`	beginning/ending keyframe

Notes:

When creating an animation with many keyframes, it is often helpful to play back a smaller range of keyframes instead of the entire animation. The value must be between 1 and the number of keyframes. The "`run_from`" frame must be less than or equal to the "`run_to`' frame.

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: run_from 2
anim_keyframe: run_to 3
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: specify_time_as <method>
```

Purpose:

Specifies whether time values during transient data animations use simulation time or time step number.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	method	simulation	times are simulation values
		step	times are step values

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: use_transient_data ON
anim_keyframe: specify_time_as step
anim_keyframe: step_by 2.0000e+00
anim_keyframe: cycle ON
anim_keyframe: begin_time_step 2
anim_keyframe: end_time_step 15
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

anim_keyframe: step_by

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: step_by <increment>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the time increment for transient data during keyframe animations.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`increment`	time step increment

Notes:

For each frame of the animation, the time step will be incremented by this value. If needed and possible, interpolation will be used.

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: use_transient_data ON
anim_keyframe: specify_time_as step
anim_keyframe: step_by 2.0000e+00
anim_keyframe: begin_time_step 2
anim_keyframe: end_time_step 15
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: step_simtime <increment>
```

Purpose:

Sets the simulation time increment to use during transient keyframe animations.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`increment`	simulation time increment

Notes:

For each frame in the animation, simulation time will increment by this value. If needed and possible, interpolation will be used.

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
view_transf: zoom 0.561365
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: use_transient_data ON
anim_keyframe: cycle ON
anim_keyframe: specify_time_as simulation
anim_keyframe: begin_simtime 4.7000e-02
anim_keyframe: end_simtime 1.1750e-01
anim_keyframe: step_simtime 2.0000e-02
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

anim_keyframe: sub_frames

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: sub_frames <key1> <key2> <subframes>
```

Purpose:

Sets the number of in-between frames between keyframes key1 and key2.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`key1`	specifies the starting keyframe
int	`key2`	specifies the ending keyframe (must be `key1` + 1)
int	`subframes`	specifies the number of in-between frames between key1 and key2

Notes:

key1 and key2 must be consecutively keyframes.

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
view_transf: zoom 0.561365
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: sub_frames 1 2 30
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: timeline_new
```

Purpose:

Create a new timeline.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

Is only possible if the previous (if exists) timeline does not completely span the available key-frames

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframing and create 4 keyframes
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
#
# transient data (and timelines) will be used during the animation
#
anim_keyframe: use_transient_data ON
#
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_select 1
#
# the first timeline goes from keyframe 2 to 3 (i.e, no transient
# data is used for keyframe 1 to 2)
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe 2
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe 3
#
# At keyframe 2 the "Begin" (as defined in the solution time dialog)
# time is used.  At keyframe 3 the "End" time is used.
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type use_begin
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_type use_end
#
# Create a new timeline and select it for editing
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_new
anim_keyframe: timeline_select 2
#
# This timeline goes from keyframe 3 to 4
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe 3
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe 4
#
# At keyframe 3 the current time will be used (which will
# be the "End" time since the first timeline ends with this time
# We do not specify the time at keyframe 4 but rather increment time
# by 1.4 unit for each frame.  If we arrive at the begin/end time we will
```

```
# "swing"
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type use_current
anim_keyframe: timeline_specify_incr ON
anim_keyframe: timeline_time_increment 1.4
anim_keyframe: timeline_arrive_type swing
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: timeline_select <timeline>
```

Purpose:

Selects an existing timeline for editing.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	timeline	existing timeline to edit

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframing and create 4 keyframes
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
#
# transient data (and timelines) will be used during the animation
#
anim_keyframe: use_transient_data ON
#
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_select 1
#
# the first timeline goes from keyframe 2 to 3 (i.e, no transient
# data is used for keyframe 1 to 2)
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe 2
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe 3
#
# At keyframe 2 the "Begin" (as defined in the solution time dialog)
# time is used.  At keyframe 3 the "End" time is used.
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type use_begin
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_type use_end
#
# Create a new timeline and select it for editing
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_new
anim_keyframe: timeline_select 2
#
# This timeline goes from keyframe 3 to 4
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe 3
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe 4
#
# At keyframe 3 the current time will be used (which will
# be the "End" time since the first timeline ends with this time
# We do not specify the time at keyframe 4 but rather increment time
# by 1. unit for each frame.  If we arrive at the begin/end time we will
# "swing"
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type use_current
```

```
anim_keyframe: timeline_specify_incr ON
anim_keyframe: timeline_step_increment 1.
anim_keyframe: timeline_arrive_type swing
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: timeline_specify_incr <toggle>
```

Purpose:

When ON specifies that a time increment is to be used for the selected timeline.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	toggle	ON	to specify a time increment
		OFF	to not specify a time increment

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframing and create 4 keyframes
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
#
# transient data (and timelines) will be used during the animation
#
anim_keyframe: use_transient_data ON
#
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_select 1
#
# the first timeline goes from keyframe 2 to 3 (i.e, no transient
# data is used for keyframe 1 to 2)
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe 2
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe 3
#
# At keyframe 2 the "Begin" (as defined in the solution time dialog)
# time is used.  At keyframe 3 the "End" time is used.
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type use_begin
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_type use_end
#
# Create a new timeline and select it for editing
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_new
anim_keyframe: timeline_select 2
#
# This timeline goes from keyframe 3 to 4
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe 3
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe 4
#
# At keyframe 3 the current time will be used (which will
# be the "End" time since the first timeline ends with this time
# We do not specify the time at keyframe 4 but rather increment time
# by 1. unit for each frame.  If we arrive at the begin/end time we will
# "swing"
#
```

```
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type use_current
anim_keyframe: timeline_specify_incr ON
anim_keyframe: timeline_step_increment 1.
anim_keyframe: timeline_arrive_type swing
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: timeline_arrive_type <action>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the action to be taken when the min/max time is encountered.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	action	swing	play time in reverse
		loop	set time to the begin/end

Notes:

Only used if "anim_keyframe: timeline_specify_incr" is ON

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframing and create 4 keyframes
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
#
# transient data (and timelines) will be used during the animation
#
anim_keyframe: use_transient_data ON
#
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_select 1
#
# the first timeline goes from keyframe 2 to 3 (i.e, no transient
# data is used for keyframe 1 to 2)
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe 2
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe 3
#
# At keyframe 2 the "Begin" (as defined in the solution time dialog)
# time is used.  At keyframe 3 the "End" time is used.
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type use_begin
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_type use_end
#
# Create a new timeline and select it for editing
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_new
anim_keyframe: timeline_select 2
#
# This timeline goes from keyframe 3 to 4
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe 3
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe 4
#
# At keyframe 3 the current time will be used (which will
# be the "End" time since the first timeline ends with this time
```

```
# We do not specify the time at keyframe 4 but rather increment time
# by 1.4 unit for each frame.  If we arrive at the begin/end time we will
# "swing"
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type use_current
anim_keyframe: timeline_specify_incr ON
anim_keyframe: timeline_time_increment 1.4
anim_keyframe: timeline_arrive_type swing
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: timeline_delete <timeline>
```

Purpose:

Delete a timeline.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`timeline`	timeline number to delete

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframing and create 4 keyframes
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
#
# transient data (and timelines) will be used during the animation
#
anim_keyframe: use_transient_data ON
#
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_new
anim_keyframe: timeline_select 2
#
# This timeline goes from keyframe 3 to 4
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe 3
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe 4
#
# delete the first timeline
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_delete 1
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

anim_keyframe: timeline_start/end_keyframe

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe <keyframe_num>
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe <keyframe_num>
```

Purpose:

Sets the begin/end keyframes for the timeline.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`keyframe_num`	beginning/ending keyframe for the timeline

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframing and create 4 keyframes
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
#
# transient data (and timelines) will be used during the animation
#
anim_keyframe: use_transient_data ON
#
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_select 1
#
# the first timeline goes from keyframe 2 to 3 (i.e, no transient
# data is used for keyframe 1 to 2)
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe 2
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe 3
#
# At keyframe 2 the "Begin" (as defined in the solution time dialog)
# time is used.  At keyframe 3 the "End" time is used.
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type use_begin
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_type use_end
#
# Create a new timeline and select it for editing
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_new
anim_keyframe: timeline_select 2
#
# This timeline goes from keyframe 3 to 4
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe 3
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe 4
#
# At keyframe 3 the current time will be used (which will
# be the "End" time since the first timeline ends with this time
# We do not specify the time at keyframe 4 but rather increment time
# by 1. unit for each frame.  If we arrive at the begin/end time we will
# "swing"
#
```

```
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type use_current
anim_keyframe: timeline_specify_incr ON
anim_keyframe: timeline_step_increment 1.
anim_keyframe: timeline_arrive_type swing
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

anim_keyframe: timeline_start/end_step

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_step <time_step>
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_step <time_step>
```

Purpose:

Sets the start/end timeline step value if being specified.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`time_value`	The time value (step) for the start/end of the timeline

Notes:

Only used if "anim_keyframe: timeline_start/end_type specify" is also set.

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframing and create 4 keyframes
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
#
# transient data (and timelines) will be used during the animation
#
anim_keyframe: use_transient_data ON
#
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_select 1
#
# the first timeline goes from keyframe 2 to 3 (i.e, no transient
# data is used for keyframe 1 to 2)
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe 2
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe 3
#
# At keyframe 2 the "Begin" (as defined in the solution time dialog)
# time is used.  At keyframe 3 the "End" time is used.
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type use_begin
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_type use_end
#
# Create a new timeline and select it for editing
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_new
anim_keyframe: timeline_select 2
#
# This timeline goes from keyframe 3 to 4
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe 3
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe 4
#
# At keyframe 3 the current time will be used (which will
# be the "End" time since the first timeline ends with this time
```

```
# At keyframe 4 we set time step to 4.
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type use_current
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_type specify
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_time 4.
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

anim_keyframe: timeline_start/end_time

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_time <time_value>
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_time <time_value>
```

Purpose:

Sets the start/end timeline value if being specified.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`time_value`	The time value (simulation) for the start/end of the timeline

Notes:

Only used if "anim_keyframe: timeline_start/end_type specify" is also set.

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframing and create 4 keyframes
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
#
# transient data (and timelines) will be used during the animation
#
anim_keyframe: use_transient_data ON
#
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_select 1
#
# the first timeline goes from keyframe 2 to 3 (i.e, no transient
# data is used for keyframe 1 to 2)
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe 2
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe 3
#
# At keyframe 2 the "Begin" (as defined in the solution time dialog)
# time is used.  At keyframe 3 the "End" time is used.
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type use_begin
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_type use_end
#
# Create a new timeline and select it for editing
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_new
anim_keyframe: timeline_select 2
#
# This timeline goes from keyframe 3 to 4
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe 3
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe 4
#
# At keyframe 3 the current time will be used (which will
# be the "End" time since the first timeline ends with this time
```

```
# At keyframe 4 we set time to be 40.
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type use_current
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_type specify
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_time 40.
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

anim_keyframe: timeline_start/end_type

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type <time_option>
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_type <time_option>
```

Purpose:

Sets the begin/end time for the timeline.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`time_option`	use_begin	Time is set to the "Beg" time as defined in the solution time dialog
		use_end	Time is set to the "End" time as defined in the solution time dialog
		use_current	Time is set to the current time value
		specify	Time is set to the time value specified by "timeline_end_time", "timeline_end_step", "timeline_start_time" or "timeline"end_time"

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframing and create 4 keyframes
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
#
# transient data (and timelines) will be used during the animation
#
anim_keyframe: use_transient_data ON
#
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_select 1
#
# the first timeline goes from keyframe 2 to 3 (i.e, no transient
# data is used for keyframe 1 to 2)
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe 2
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe 3
#
# At keyframe 2 the "Begin" (as defined in the solution time dialog)
# time is used.  At keyframe 3 the "End" time is used.
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type use_begin
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_type use_end
#
# Create a new timeline and select it for editing
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_new
anim_keyframe: timeline_select 2
#
# This timeline goes from keyframe 3 to 4
#
```

```
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe 3
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe 4
#
# At keyframe 3 the current time will be used (which will
# be the "End" time since the first timeline ends with this time
# We do not specify the time at keyframe 4 but rather increment time
# by 1. unit for each frame.  If we arrive at the begin/end time we will
# "swing"
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type use_current
anim_keyframe: timeline_specify_incr ON
anim_keyframe: timeline_step_increment 1.
anim_keyframe: timeline_arrive_type swing
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

anim_keyframe: timeline_step_increment

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: timeline_step_increment <delta_step>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the time step increment when timeline_specify_incr is ON.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`delta_step`	The time step increment between frames during the timeline

Notes:

Only used if "anim_keyframe: timeline_specify_incr" is ON

See "anim_keyframe: timeline_time_increment" to specify the time increment in time units instead of step units.

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframing and create 4 keyframes
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
#
# transient data (and timelines) will be used during the animation
#
anim_keyframe: use_transient_data ON
#
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_select 1
#
# the first timeline goes from keyframe 2 to 3 (i.e, no transient
# data is used for keyframe 1 to 2)
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe 2
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe 3
#
# At keyframe 2 the "Begin" (as defined in the solution time dialog)
# time is used.  At keyframe 3 the "End" time is used.
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type use_begin
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_type use_end
#
# Create a new timeline and select it for editing
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_new
anim_keyframe: timeline_select 2
#
# This timeline goes from keyframe 3 to 4
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe 3
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe 4
#
```

```
# At keyframe 3 the current time will be used (which will
# be the "End" time since the first timeline ends with this time
# We do not specify the time at keyframe 4 but rather increment time
# by 1. unit for each frame.  If we arrive at the begin/end time we will
# "swing"
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type use_current
anim_keyframe: timeline_specify_incr ON
anim_keyframe: timeline_step_increment 1.
anim_keyframe: timeline_arrive_type swing
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

anim_keyframe: timeline_time_increment

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: timeline_time_increment <delta_time>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the time increment when timeline_specify_incr is ON.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`delta_time`	The time increment between frames during the timeline

Notes:

Only used if "anim_keyframe: timeline_specify_incr" is ON

See "anim_keyframe: timeline_time_increment" to specify the time increment in step units instead of time units.

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframing and create 4 keyframes
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
#
# transient data (and timelines) will be used during the animation
#
anim_keyframe: use_transient_data ON
#
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_select 1
#
# the first timeline goes from keyframe 2 to 3 (i.e, no transient
# data is used for keyframe 1 to 2)
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe 2
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe 3
#
# At keyframe 2 the "Begin" (as defined in the solution time dialog)
# time is used.  At keyframe 3 the "End" time is used.
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type use_begin
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_type use_end
#
# Create a new timeline and select it for editing
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_new
anim_keyframe: timeline_select 2
#
# This timeline goes from keyframe 3 to 4
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_keyframe 3
anim_keyframe: timeline_end_keyframe 4
#
```

```
# At keyframe 3 the current time will be used (which will
# be the "End" time since the first timeline ends with this time
# We do not specify the time at keyframe 4 but rather increment time
# by 1.4 unit for each frame.  If we arrive at the begin/end time we will
# "swing"
#
anim_keyframe: timeline_start_type use_current
anim_keyframe: timeline_specify_incr ON
anim_keyframe: timeline_time_increment 1.4
anim_keyframe: timeline_arrive_type swing
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

anim_keyframe: use_interactive_parts

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: use_interactive_parts <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles use of animated isosurfaces or clip planes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turns on use of interactive part modifications during animation
		`OFF`	turns off use of interactive part modifications during animation

Notes:

This command can be turned on at any time during keyframe recording. If it is on, any isosurfaces or clips that were interactively changed during recording will be animated.

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
part: select_partname_begin
"(CASE:Case 1)Isosurface part"
part: select_partname_end
part: modify_begin
isos: value 9.9000e-01
part: modify_end
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: use_interactive_parts ON
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: use_spline <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Enable spline interpolation for keyframe animation translations and look at/from changes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turns on spline interpolation
		`OFF`	turns off spline interpolation

Notes:

You must have more than 2 keyframes for spline interpolation.

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
view_transf: translate 5 0 0
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
view_transf: translate 0 5 0
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: use_spline ON
anim_keyframe: acceleration 3 ON
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

anim_keyframe: use_transient_data

Command:

```
anim_keyframe: use_transient_data <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles whether transient data will be used during the keyframe animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turns on use of transient data
		`OFF`	turns off use of transient data

Notes:

When using transient data, each frame (keyframes and in-betweens) will use the next transient time value.

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: use_transient_data ON
anim_keyframe: specify_time_as step
anim_keyframe: step_by 2.0000e+00
anim_keyframe: begin_time_step 2
anim_keyframe: end_time_step 15
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_keyframe commands

Commands in this Section:

anim_quick

anim_quick: accelerate_first <toggle>
anim_quick: accelerate_last <toggle>
anim_quick: create_keyframes
anim_quick: explode_direction <direction>
anim_quick: explode_distance <distance>
anim_quick: explode_origin <x_ori> <y_ori> <z_ori>
anim_quick: explode_view <toggle>
anim_quick: fly_around <toggle>
anim_quick: fly_direction <direction>
anim_quick: fly_revolutions <many_revs>
anim_quick: rotate_direction <axis> <direction>
anim_quick: rotate_objects <toggle>
anim_quick: rotate_revolutions <many_revs>
anim_quick: total_frames <num_frames>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.3, Keyframe Animation

How To Create a Keyframe Animation

anim_quick: accelerate_first / last

Command:

```
anim_quick: accelerate_first <toggle>
anim_quick: accelerate_last <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Controls the acceleration for the first/last keyframes created for quick animations.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	accelerate at the first/last keyframe
		`OFF`	do not accelerate at the first/last keyframe

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframe animation
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
#
# move the camera to the right one half revolution
#
anim_quick: fly_around ON
anim_quick: fly_direction right
anim_quick: fly_revolutions 0.5
#
# accelerate at the first keyframe but not at the last
#
anim_quick: accelerate_first ON
anim_quick: accelerate_last OFF
#
# create a total of 125 frames
#
anim_quick: total_frames 125
anim_quick: create_keyframes
```

See Also:

Associated anim_quick commands

Command:

```
anim_quick: create_keyframes
```

Purpose:

Creates the keyframes for the quick_animation setup.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframe animation
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
#
# create an exploded view about 2,0,0 in the x direction.
# The exploded distance is set to 200 units
#
anim_quick: explode_view ON
anim_quick: explode_origin 2 0 0
anim_quick: explode_direction x
anim_quick: explode_distance 200
#
# while rotating the scene about the x axis 2 revolutions positive direc-
tion
#
anim_quick: rotate_objects ON
anim_quick: rotate_direction x positively
anim_quick: rotate_revolutions x 2.000000
#
# accelerate at the first keyframe but not at the last
#
anim_quick: accelerate_first ON
anim_quick: accelerate_last OFF
#
# create a total of 125 frames
#
anim_quick: total_frames 125
anim_quick: create_keyframes
```

See Also:

Associated anim_quick commands

anim_quick: explode_direction

Command:

```
anim_quick: explode_direction <direction>
```

Purpose:

Sets up an exploded view quick animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	direction	x	exploded transform will be in global x direction
		y	exploded transform will be in global y direction
		z	exploded transform will be in global z direction
		xyz	exploded transform will be in x, y, or z direction depending on the part centroid position relative to the explode_origin.
		radial	explode along the vector from the explode origin through the part centroid.

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframe animation
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
#
# create an exploded view about 2,0,0 in the x direction.
# The exploded distance is set to 200 units
#
anim_quick: explode_view ON
anim_quick: explode_origin 2 0 0
anim_quick: explode_direction x
anim_quick: explode_distance 200
#
# while rotating the scene about the x axis 2 revolutions positive direc-
tion
#
anim_quick: rotate_objects ON
anim_quick: rotate_direction x positively
anim_quick: rotate_revolutions x 2.000000
#
# accelerate at the first keyframe but not at the last
#
anim_quick: accelerate_first ON
anim_quick: accelerate_last OFF
#
# create a total of 125 frames
#
anim_quick: total_frames 125
anim_quick: create_keyframes
```

See Also:

Associated anim_quick commands

Command:

```
anim_quick: explode_distance <distance>
```

Purpose:

Sets the exploded view distance.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`distance`	the maximum distance a part will be moved

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframe animation
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
#
# create an exploded view about 2,0,0 in the x direction.
# The exploded distance is set to 200 units
#
anim_quick: explode_view ON
anim_quick: explode_origin 2 0 0
anim_quick: explode_direction x
anim_quick: explode_distance 200
#
# while rotating the scene about the x axis 2 revolutions positive direc-
tion
#
anim_quick: rotate_objects ON
anim_quick: rotate_direction x positively
anim_quick: rotate_revolutions x 2.000000
#
# accelerate at the first keyframe but not at the last
#
anim_quick: accelerate_first ON
anim_quick: accelerate_last OFF
#
# create a total of 125 frames
#
anim_quick: total_frames 125
anim_quick: create_keyframes
```

See Also:

Associated anim_quick commands

anim_quick: explode_origin

Command:

```
anim_quick: explode_origin <x_ori> <y_ori> <z_ori>
```

Purpose:

Sets the exploded view origin.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_ori	x coordinate of the explode origin
	y_ori	y coordinate of the explode origin
	z_ori	z coordinate of the explode origin

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframe animation
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
#
# create an exploded view about 2,0,0 in the x direction.
# The exploded distance is set to 200 units
#
anim_quick: explode_view ON
anim_quick: explode_origin 2 0 0
anim_quick: explode_direction x
anim_quick: explode_distance 200
#
# while rotating the scene about the x axis 2 revolutions positive direc-
tion
#
anim_quick: rotate_objects ON
anim_quick: rotate_direction x positively
anim_quick: rotate_revolutions x 2.000000
#
# accelerate at the first keyframe but not at the last
#
anim_quick: accelerate_first ON
anim_quick: accelerate_last OFF
#
# create a total of 125 frames
#
anim_quick: total_frames 125
anim_quick: create_keyframes
```

See Also:

Associated anim_quick commands

Command:

```
anim_quick: explode_view <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Sets up an exploded view quick animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	toggle	ON	add exploded view animation
		OFF	do not add exploded view animation

Notes:

The exploded view is not added until a “anim_quick: create_keyframes” command.

The exploded view can be used in combination with “rotate_objects” and “explode_view”

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframe animation
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
#
# create an exploded view about 2,0,0 in the x direction.
# The exploded distance is set to 200 units
#
anim_quick: explode_view ON
anim_quick: explode_origin 2 0 0
anim_quick: explode_direction x
anim_quick: explode_distance 200
#
# while rotating the scene about the x axis 2 revolutions positive direc-
tion
#
anim_quick: rotate_objects ON
anim_quick: rotate_direction x positively
anim_quick: rotate_revolutions x 2.000000
#
# accelerate at the first keyframe but not at the last
#
anim_quick: accelerate_first ON
anim_quick: accelerate_last OFF
#
# create a total of 125 frames
#
anim_quick: total_frames 125
anim_quick: create_keyframes
```

See Also:

Associated anim_quick commands

anim_quick: fly_around

Command:

```
anim_quick: fly_around <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Sets up a fly-around quick animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	add fly-around animation
		`OFF`	do not add fly-around animation

Notes:

The fly-around is not added until a “anim_quick: create_keyframes” command.

The fly-around can be used in combination with “rotate_objects” and “explode_view”

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframe animation
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
#
# move the camera to the right one half revolution
#
anim_quick: fly_around ON
anim_quick: fly_direction right
anim_quick: fly_revolutions 0.5
#
# accelerate at the first keyframe but not at the last
#
anim_quick: accelerate_first ON
anim_quick: accelerate_last OFF
#
# create a total of 125 frames
#
anim_quick: total_frames 125
anim_quick: create_keyframes
```

See Also:

Associated anim_quick commands

Command:

```
anim_quick: fly_direction <direction>
```

Purpose:

Sets up the direction for a fly-around animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	direction	right	move look-from position to the right
		left	move look-from position to the left

Notes:

A fly-around moves the look-from position in an arc.

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframe animation
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
#
# move the camera to the right one half revolution
#
anim_quick: fly_around ON
anim_quick: fly_direction right
anim_quick: fly_revolutions 0.5
#
# accelerate at the first keyframe but not at the last
#
anim_quick: accelerate_first ON
anim_quick: accelerate_last OFF
#
# create a total of 125 frames
#
anim_quick: total_frames 125
anim_quick: create_keyframes
```

See Also:

Associated anim_quick commands

anim_quick: fly_revolutions

Command:

```
anim_quick: fly_revolutions <many_revs>
```

Purpose:

Sets the number of revolutions for the fly-around quick animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`many_revs`	The number of revolutions to add

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframe animation
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
#
# move the camera to the right one half revolution
#
anim_quick: fly_around ON
anim_quick: fly_direction right
anim_quick: fly_revolutions 0.5
#
# accelerate at the first keyframe but not at the last
#
anim_quick: accelerate_first ON
anim_quick: accelerate_last OFF
#
# create a total of 125 frames
#
anim_quick: total_frames 125
anim_quick: create_keyframes
```

See Also:

Associated anim_quick commands

Command:

```
anim_quick: rotate_direction <axis> <direction>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the direction of the rotation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	axis	x	specifies direction for x axis
		y	specifies direction for y axis
		z	specifies direction for z axis
constant	direction	positively	positive rotation
		negatively	negative rotation

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframe animation
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
#
# move the camera to the right one half revolution
#
anim_quick: fly_around ON
anim_quick: fly_direction right
anim_quick: fly_revolutions 0.5
#
# while rotating the scene about the x axis 2 revolutions negative direc-
tion
#
anim_quick: rotate_objects ON
anim_quick: rotate_direction x negatively
anim_quick: rotate_revolutions x 2.000000
#
# accelerate at the first keyframe but not at the last
#
anim_quick: accelerate_first ON
anim_quick: accelerate_last OFF
#
# create a total of 125 frames
#
anim_quick: total_frames 125
anim_quick: create_keyframes
```

See Also:

Associated anim_quick commands

anim_quick: rotate_objects

Command:

```
anim_quick: rotate_objects <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Sets up a scene rotation for quick animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	add rotation
		`OFF`	do not add rotation

Notes:

The rotation is not added until a “anim_quick: create_keyframes” command.

The rotation can be used in combination with “fly_around” and “explode_view”

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframe animation
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
#
# move the camera to the right one half revolution
#
anim_quick: fly_around ON
anim_quick: fly_direction right
anim_quick: fly_revolutions 0.5
#
# while rotating the scene about the x axis 2 revolutions negative direc-
tion
#
anim_quick: rotate_objects ON
anim_quick: rotate_direction x negatively
anim_quick: rotate_revolutions x 2.000000
#
# accelerate at the first keyframe but not at the last
#
anim_quick: accelerate_first ON
anim_quick: accelerate_last OFF
#
# create a total of 125 frames
#
anim_quick: total_frames 125
anim_quick: create_keyframes
```

See Also:

Associated anim_quick commands

Command:

```
anim_quick: rotate_revolutions <many_revs>
```

Purpose:

Sets the number of revolutions for rotate_objects quick animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	many_revs	The number of revolutions to add

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframe animation
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
#
# move the camera to the right one half revolution
#
anim_quick: fly_around ON
anim_quick: fly_direction right
anim_quick: fly_revolutions 0.5
#
# while rotating the scene about the x axis 2 revolutions negative direc-
tion
#
anim_quick: rotate_objects ON
anim_quick: rotate_direction x negatively
anim_quick: rotate_revolutions x 2.000000
#
# accelerate at the first keyframe but not at the last
#
anim_quick: accelerate_first ON
anim_quick: accelerate_last OFF
#
# create a total of 125 frames
#
anim_quick: total_frames 125
anim_quick: create_keyframes
```

See Also:

Associated anim_quick commands

anim_quick: total_frames

Command:

```
anim_quick: total_frames <num_frames>
```

Purpose:

Sets the total number of frames (keyframes plus subframes) to be created when a “anim_quick: create_keyframes” command is executed.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	num_frames	The total number of frames that will be created

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on keyframe animation
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
#
# move the camera to the right one half revolution
#
anim_quick: fly_around ON
anim_quick: fly_direction right
anim_quick: fly_revolutions 0.5
#
# accelerate at the first keyframe but not at the last
#
anim_quick: accelerate_first ON
anim_quick: accelerate_last OFF
#
# create a total of 125 frames
#
anim_quick: total_frames 125
anim_quick: create_keyframes
```

See Also:

Associated anim_quick commands

Commands in this Section:

anim_recorders

anim_recorders: file_prefix <filename>
anim_recorders: record <toggle>
anim_recorders: render_offscreen <toggle>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.3, Keyframe Animation

How To Create a Keyframe Animation

anim_recorders: file_prefix filename

Command:

```
anim_recorders: file_prefix <filename>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the external file name to use for keyframe animation recording.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	animation file name prefix

Notes:

The filename can also include an optional directory path. The name is a prefix. A suffix will automatically be added that is based on the animation file format (e.g. '.evo' for EnVideo files)

If a single image format is specified (i.e. PostScript), then a four digit sequence number will be added between the prefix and suffix.

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
view_transf: rotate 0.0 90.0 0.0
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
file: image_format envideo
# record envideo file to /tmp/my_animation.evo
anim_recorders: file_prefix /tmp/my_animation
anim_recorders: record ON
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_recorders commands

Command:

```
anim_recorders: record <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Records the keyframe animation to an external file(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turn on recording playback
		`OFF`	turn off recording

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
view_transf: rotate 0.0 90.0 0.0
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
file: image_format envideo
anim_recorders: file_prefix ./my_animation
anim_recorders: record ON
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_recorders commands

Command:

```
anim_recorders: render_offscreen <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specifies using hardware assisted offscreen rendering for keyframe animation on platforms that support it.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turn on offscreen rendering
		`OFF`	turn off offscreen rendering

Notes:

This depends on an OpenGL feature called pbuffers. It is currently supported on SGI platforms. However, due to bugs in SGI's implementation, it can be problematic. You may need to try different video formats (i.e., use ircombine) to get pbuffer rendering to work correctly.

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
view_transf: rotate 0.0 90.0 0.0
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
file: image_format envideo
anim_recorders: file_prefix ./my_animation
anim_recorders: record ON
anim_recorders: render_offscreen ON
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_recorders commands

Commands in this Section:

anim_screens

anim_screens: save_multiple_images <toggle>
anim_screens: type <size>
anim_screens: x_max <coord>
anim_screens: x_min <coord>
anim_screens: y_max <coord>
anim_screens: y_min <coord>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.3, Keyframe Animation

How To Create a Keyframe Animation

anim_screens: save_multiple_images

Command:

```
anim_screens: save_multiple_images <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Option to save a single image or multiple images fro a flat-wall detached display.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`size`	`ON`	to save one image per pipe
		`OFF`	to save one image per wall

Notes:

When saving a flat-wall detached display, the user can choose to write one large image for the wall or one image per 'pipe' from the dconfig file. This option is only valid when the animation size is `detached_display`.

Example Usage:

```
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
view_transf: rotate -4.500000e+01 7.500000e+01 0.000000e+00
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_screens: type detached_display
anim_screens: save_multiple_images ON
```

See Also:

Associated anim_screens commands

Command:

```
anim_screens: type <size>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the size of the graphics window to use during keyframe animation playback.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	size	detached_display	use the detached display, as specified by the -dconfig command-line argument
		full	use a full screen graphics window
		normal	use the current graphics window
		NTSC	use an NTSC-sized graphics window
		PAL	use a PAL-sized graphics window
		user_defined	use a user specified window size

Notes:

The NTSC window size is 640x480 and corresponds to the size used by US video recording equipment. The PAL window size is 720x576. It is used by most foreign recording equipment. NTSC and PAL sizes have their window origins in the lower left corner of the monitor. user_defined windows can be located anywhere on the monitor.

Example Usage:

```
#
# This plays a keyframe animation in a 320x200 window.
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
view_transf: zoom 0.561365
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_screens: type user_defined
anim_screens: x_min 0
anim_screens: x_max 319
anim_screens: y_min 0
anim_screens: y_max 199
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_screens commands

anim_screens: x/y_max/min

Command:

```
anim_screens: x_max <coord>
anim_screens: x_min <coord>
anim_screens: y_max <coord>
anim_screens: y_min <coord>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the right x/y coordinate of the keyframe animation window during playback.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`coord`	screen coordinate of the left (x_min), right (x_max), bottom (y_min) and top (y_max)

Notes:

The range is 0 to maximum graphics resolution - 1.

Example Usage:

```
#
# This plays a keyframe animation in a 320x200 window.
#
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
view_transf: zoom 0.561365
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_screens: type user_defined
anim_screens: x_min 0
anim_screens: x_max 319
anim_screens: y_min 0
anim_screens: y_max 199
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated anim_screens commands

Commands in this Section:

anim_traces

anim_traces: color_by <option>
anim_traces: delta_time <time_value>
anim_traces: head_detail <detail_value>
anim_traces: head_scale <scale_value>
anim_traces: head_size_by <option>
anim_traces: head_type <option>
anim_traces: head_variable <variable_name>
anim_traces: line_width <width_value>
anim_traces: max_time <time_value>
anim_traces: multiple_pulses <toggle>
anim_traces: particle_time <time_value>
anim_traces: pulse_interval <time_value>
anim_traces: RGB <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
anim_traces: set_max_time <toggle>
anim_traces: start_time <time_value>
anim_traces: sync_to_transient <toggle>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.11, Particle Trace Create/Update

How To Animate Particle Traces

anim_traces: color_by

Command:

```
anim_traces: color_by <option>
```

Purpose:

Specify the option by which to color the animated traces on the selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
string	option	constant_color	color the animated traces by a constant color
		calculated_color	(default) color the animated traces the same as the part(s)

Notes:

The color of the `constant_color` option is specified by the "`anim_traces: RGB`" command.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the particle trace part(s) to animate
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle off the visibility of the selected particle trace part(s), and
# animate them.
#
part: modify_begin
part: visible OFF
part: animate ON
part: modify_end
#
# Color by constant color of magenta
#
anim_traces: color_by constant_color
anim_traces: RGB 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated anim_traces commands

Command:

```
anim_traces: delta_time <time_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify how fast (the speed) the animated traces move for the selected particle trace part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`time_value`	the time that the traces are incremented by between display frames

Notes:

This parameter is not applicable when using "`anim_traces: sync_to_transient ON`", and displaying transient data through flipbook or keyframe animation.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the particle trace part(s) to animate
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle off the visibility of the selected particle trace part(s), and
# animate them.
#
part: modify_begin
part: visible OFF
part: animate ON
part: modify_end
#
# Specify a delta time
#
anim_traces: delta_time 1.0000e-05
```

See Also:

Associated anim_traces commands

anim_traces: head_detail

Command:

```
anim_traces: head_detail <detail_value>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the detail-level of the head representation of all animated traces of the selected particle trace part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`detail_value`	The detail-level of the head of all animated traces in range I[2,10] with 10 being the most detailed (default = 3.). The higher the detail level, the rounder the sphere head

Notes:

Not applicable when head type is none. Higher detail levels take longer to draw; thus, slowing performance.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the particle trace part(s) to animate
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle off the visibility of the selected particle trace part(s), and
# animate them.
#
part: modify_begin
part: visible OFF
part: animate ON
part: modify_end
#
# Toggle animated trace segment head type to spheres
#
anim_traces: head_type sphere
anim_traces: head_detail 4.0000+e00
```

See Also:

Associated anim_traces commands

Command:

```
anim_traces: head_scale <scale_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the scaling factor for the head size.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`scale_value`	scale factor to apply to the head size.

Notes:

Not applicable when head type is none.

If `head_size_by` is constant, the scale factor is the diameter of the sphere. If `head_size_by` is set to a scalar or vector the factor scales the variable selected.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the particle trace part(s) to animate
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle off the visibility of the selected particle trace part(s), and
# animate them.
#
part: modify_begin
part: visible OFF
part: animate ON
part: modify_end
#
# Toggle animated trace segment head type to spheres
#
anim_traces: head_type sphere
anim_traces: head_scale 1.0000e-01
```

See Also:

Associated anim_traces commands

anim_traces: head_size_by

Command:

```
anim_traces: head_size_by <option>
```

Purpose:

Specify which variable type to use to size the head of each animated trace segment of the selected particle trace part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
string	option	constant	(default) sizes the head using just the scale factor value (anim_traces: head_scale <scale value>)
		scalar	sizes the head using the specified scalar variable
		vector_mag	sizes the head using the magnitude of the specified vector variable
		vector_xcomp	sizes the head using the x component of the specified vector variable
		vector_ycomp	sizes the head using the x component of the specified vector variable
		vector_zcomp	sizes the head using the x component of the specified vector variable

Notes:

Not applicable when head type is none. The head size is determined by multiplying the scale factor (`anim_traces: head_scale`) by the specified variable (`anim_traces: head_variable`) value.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the particle trace part(s) to animate
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle off the visibility of the selected particle trace part(s), and
# animate them.
#
part: modify_begin
part: visible OFF
part: animate ON
part: modify_end
#
# Toggle animated trace segment head type to spheres
# and size by velocity magnitude
#
anim_traces: head_type sphere
anim_traces: head_size_by vector_mag
anim_traces: head_variable Velocity
```

See Also:

Associated anim_traces commands

Command:

```
anim_traces: head_type <option>
```

Purpose:

Specify the type of head for each animated trace segment for the selected particle trace part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
string	option	none	(default) no head will appear for each animated trace segment, just a plain line
		arrow	Use an arrow to represent the head, or leading edge, of each animated trace segment
		sphere	use a sphere to represent the head, or leading edge, of each animated trace segment

Notes:

The following commands help control the size of the sphere at the head of each animated particle trace.

```
anim_traces: head_detail
anim_traces: head_scale
anim_traces: head_size_by
```

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the particle trace part(s) to animate
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle off the visibility of the selected particle trace part(s), and
# animate them.
#
part: modify_begin
part: visible OFF
part: animate ON
part: modify_end
#
# Toggle animated trace segment head type to spheres
#
anim_traces: head_type sphere
```

See Also:

Associated anim_traces commands

anim_traces: head_variable

Command:

```
anim_traces: head_variable <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the variable to use in scaling the head of the animated trace segments of the selected particle trace part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	variable name to use in scaling the heads of the animated trace segments

Notes:

Not applicable for "`anim_traces: head_sized_by constant`". The scale factor (`anim_traces: head_scale`) will be applied to the value of the specified variable at the location of the head of the animated trace. Variable must be active.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the particle trace part(s) to animate
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle off the visibility of the selected particle trace part(s), and
# animate them.
#
part: modify_begin
part: visible OFF
part: animate ON
part: modify_end
#
# Toggle animated trace segment head type to spheres
# and size by velocity magnitude
#
anim_traces: head_type sphere
anim_traces: head_size_by vector_mag
anim_traces: head_variable Velocity
```

See Also:

Associated anim_traces commands

Command:

```
anim_traces: line_width <width_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify line width of the animated trace segments for the selected particle trace part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`width_value`	width of the animated trace line segments (default = 2)

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the particle trace part(s) to animate
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle off the visibility of the selected particle trace part(s), and
# animate them.
#
part: modify_begin
part: visible OFF
part: animate ON
part: modify_end
#
# Specify line width to be 3
#
anim_traces: line_width 3.0000e+01
```

See Also:

Associated anim_traces commands

anim_traces: max_time

Command:

```
anim_traces: max_time <time_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the maximum particle duration.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`time_value`	time at which to end the animated trace

Notes:

Used in conjunction with "`anim_traces: set_max_time ON`".

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the particle trace part(s) to animate
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle off the visibility of the selected particle trace part(s), and
# animate them.
#
part: modify_begin
part: visible OFF
part: animate ON
part: modify_end
#
# End trace animation at .5
#
anim_traces: set_max_time ON
anim_traces: max_time 5.0000e-01
```

See Also:

Associated anim_traces commands

Command:

```
anim_traces: multiple_pulses <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles on/off multiple emission of animated traces for the selected particle trace part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	enables additional animated traces to appear after each specified pulse interval (anim_traces: pulse_interval <interval value>)
		`OFF`	(default) Only one animated trace appears at the specified start time (anim_traces: start_time <time value>) for each particle trace

Notes:

Not applicable to pathlines. The pulse interval is controlled via the "`anim_traces: pulse_interval`" command.

When `ON`, will start a set of animated traces every <`time_value`> time units (as specified via the "`pulse_interval`" command).

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the particle trace part(s) to animate
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle off the visibility of the selected particle trace part(s), and
# animate them.
#
part: modify_begin
part: visible OFF
part: animate ON
part: modify_end
#
# Toggle on multiple animated trace pulses
#
anim_traces: multiple_pulses ON
anim_traces: pulse_interval 1.0000e-03
```

See Also:

Associated anim_traces commands

anim_traces: particle_time

Command:

```
anim_traces: particle_time <time_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the time duration (length) of the animated trace segments.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`time_value`	length in units of time of the animated trace segment

Notes:

The particle trace length parameter scales the length of all animated traces at all times.

The animated trace segments will be short when speed is low and long when speed is high.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the particle trace part(s) to animate
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle off the visibility of the selected particle trace part(s), and
# animate them.
#
part: modify_begin
part: visible OFF
part: animate ON
part: modify_end
#
# Specify a animated trace length
#
anim_traces: particle_time 1.0000e-04
```

See Also:

Associated anim_traces commands

Command:

```
anim_traces: pulse_interval <time_value>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the time delay when using multiple animated trace pulses;

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`time_value`	time delay interval between trace pulses

Notes:

Not applicable when "`anim_traces: multiple_pulses OFF`".

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the particle trace part(s) to animate
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle off the visibility of the selected particle trace part(s), and
# animate them.
#
part: modify_begin
part: visible OFF
part: animate ON
part: modify_end
#
# Toggle on multiple animated trace pulses
#
anim_traces: multiple_pulses ON
anim_traces: pulse_interval 1.0000e-03
```

See Also:

Associated anim_traces commands

anim_traces: RGB

Command:

```
anim_traces: RGB <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Specify the color for animated traces.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue color component values given in I[0.,1.]
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Notes:

Used in conjunction with the "`amim_traces: color_by constant`" command.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the particle trace part(s) to animate
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle off the visibility of the selected particle trace part(s), and
# animate them.
#
part: modify_begin
part: visible OFF
part: animate ON
part: modify_end
#
# Color by constant color of magenta
#
anim_traces: color_by constant
anim_traces: RGB 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated anim_traces commands

Command:

```
anim_traces: set_max_time <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles on/off the maximum lifetime for all animated traces.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	traces animate until the until maximum time is reached
		`OFF`	(default) traces animate until the end of the particle trace is reached

Notes:

Used in conjunction with "`anim_traces: max_time`".

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the particle trace part(s) to animate
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle off the visibility of the selected particle trace part(s), and
# animate them.
#
part: modify_begin
part: visible OFF
part: animate ON
part: modify_end
#
# End trace animation at simulation time .5
#
anim_traces: set_max_time ON
anim_traces: max_time 5.0000e-01
```

See Also:

Associated anim_traces commands

anim_traces: start_time

Command:

```
anim_traces: start_time <time_value>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the time value to start the particle animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`time_value`	time at which to begin the animated traces

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the particle trace part(s) to animate
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle off the visibility of the selected particle trace part(s), and
# animate them.
#
part: modify_begin
part: visible OFF
part: animate ON
part: modify_end
#
# Start animated traces at .1 rather than 0.
#
anim_traces: start time 1.0000e-01
```

See Also:

Associated anim_traces commands

Command:

```
anim_traces: sync_to_transient <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles on/off synchronization of animated tracer position to solution time of transient data.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	when transient data is in use, each tracer is displayed with its leading-end at the correct location along the particle trace corresponding to the current solution time
		`OFF`	animated traces not synchronized with transient data

Notes:

Only applicable with transient data cases. (See "`solution_time: current_step`" and "`solution_time: update_to_current`".)

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the
#
solution_time: current_step 4.0000e+01
solution_time: update_to_current
#
# Select the particle trace part(s) to animate
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle off the visibility of the selected particle trace part(s), and
# animate them.
#
part: modify_begin
part: visible OFF
part: animate ON
part: modify_end
#
# Toggle off synchronization with transient data
#
anim_traces: sync_to_transient OFF
```

See Also:

Associated anim_traces commands

Commands in this Section:

annot_entlbl

annot_entlbl: element_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
annot_entlbl: element_threshold_high <element_id>
annot_entlbl: element_threshold_low <element_id>
annot_entlbl: element_thresholds <filter_setting>
annot_entlbl: node_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
annot_entlbl: node_threshold_high <node_id>
annot_entlbl: node_threshold_low <node_id>
annot_entlbl: node_thresholds <filter_setting>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 8.1, Part Mode

annot_entlbl: element_rgb

Command:

```
annot_entlbl: element_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Sets the color of element id labels.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue component of the color (0.0 to 1.0)
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Notes:

This is a normal rgb color triple. The effect of this command is global - namely, all element labels are affected.

Example Usage:

```
annot_entlbl: element_rgb 1.000000 0.400000 0.800000
```

See Also:

Associated annot_entlbl commands

Command:

```
annot_entlbl: element_threshold_high <element_id>
annot_entlbl: element_threshold_low <element_id>
```

Purpose:

Sets the high/low threshold value for element label filtering.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`element_id`	high/low threshold element id

Notes:

The threshold high/low value is used according to the filter method set in the `annot_entlbl: element_thresholds` associated command.

Example Usage:

```
annot_entlbl: element_thresholds band
annot_entlbl: element_threshold_low 30
annot_entlbl: element_threshold_high 1200
```

See Also:

Associated annot_entlbl commands

annot_entlbl: element_thresholds

Command:

```
annot_entlbl: element_thresholds <filter_setting>
```

Purpose:

Sets method to use for filtering element labels.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`filter_setting`	`low`	Element numbers below the low threshold are not displayed.
		`high`	Element numbers above the high threshold are not displayed.
		`band`	Element numbers between the low and high threshold are not displayed.
		`low_high`	Element numbers below the low and above the high thresholds are not displayed.
		`none`	No element labels are displayed.

Notes:

This command sets the method. The threshold low and high values are set in associated commands

Example Usage:

```
annot_entlbl: element_thresholds band
annot_entlbl: element_threshold_low 30
annot_entlbl: element_threshold_high 1200
```

See Also:

Associated annot_entlbl commands

Command:

```
annot_entlbl: node_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Sets the color of node id labels.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue components of the color (0.0 to 1.0)
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Notes:

This is a normal rgb color triple. The effect of this command is global - namely, all node labels are affected.

Example Usage:

```
annot_entlbl: node_rgb 0.000000 1.000000 0.800000
```

See Also:

Associated annot_entlbl commands

annot_entlbl: node_threshold_high/low

Command:

```
annot_entlbl: node_threshold_high <node_id>
annot_entlbl: node_threshold_low <node_id>
```

Purpose:

Sets the high/low threshold value for node label filtering.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`node_id`	high/low threshold node id

Notes:

The threshold high/low value is used according to the filter method set in the `annot_entlbl: node_thresholds` associated command.

Example Usage:

```
annot_entlbl: node_thresholds low_high
annot_entlbl: node_threshold_low 2
annot_entlbl: node_threshold_high 20
```

See Also:

Associated annot_entlbl commands

Command:

```
annot_entlbl: node_thresholds <filter_setting>
```

Purpose:

Sets method to use for filtering node labels.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	filter_setting	low	node numbers below the low threshold are not displayed.
		high	node numbers above the high threshold are not displayed.
		band	node numbers between the low and high threshold are not displayed.
		low_high	node numbers below the low and above the high thresholds are not displayed.
		none	no node labels are displayed.

Notes:

This command sets the method. The threshold low and high values are set in associated commands

Example Usage:

```
annot_entlbl: node_thresholds low_high
annot_entlbl: node_threshold_low 2
annot_entlbl: node_threshold_high 20
```

See Also:

Associated annot_entlbl commands

Commands in this Section:

annotation

annotation: 3d_label_size
annotation: axis_global <toggle>
annotation: axis_local <toggle>
annotation: axis_model <toggle>
annotation: deselect_all
annotation: element_labeling <toggle>
annotation: legend <toggle>
annotation: node_labeling <toggle>
annotation: text_display <toggle>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 8.2, Annot Mode

How To Create Color Legends

How To Create Lines and Arrows

How To Create Text Annotation

How To Load Custom Logos

annotation: 3d_label_size

Command:

```
annotation: 3d_label_size
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated annotation commands

Command:

```
annotation: axis_global <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Turns the global axis triad on or off.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turn the triad on
		`OFF`	turn the triad off

Notes:

The global axis' origin is located at the centroid of the visible geometry. Its location is recomputed when the viewport is re initialized. The global axis will have 'G' at its origin to distinguish it from other axes.

Example Usage:

```
annotation: axis_global ON
```

See Also:

Associated annotation commands

annotation: axis_local

Command:

```
annotation: axis_local <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles the global attribute controlling local frame visibility.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turn the global toggle on
		`OFF`	turn the global toggle off

Notes:

Local coordinate frames are visible only if their axis visibility attribute are on AND the global toggle described here is `ON`.

Example Usage:

```
frame: create
frame: select_begin
1
frame: select_end
annotation: axis_local ON
frame: x_labels ON
frame: len_x 1.0000e+03
frame: len_y 7.4565e+02
frame: len_z 7.4565e+02
frame: rgb 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
frame: visible ON
```

See Also:

Associated annotation commands

Associated frame commands

Command:

```
annotation: axis_model <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Turns the model axis triad on or off.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turn the triad on
		`OFF`	turn the triad off

Notes:

The model axis' origin is fixed in the lower left corner of the viewport. It is intended to be a simple indicator of which way the X, Y, and Z axes lie.

Example Usage:

```
annotation: axis_model ON
```

See Also:

Associated annotation commands

annotation: deselect_all

Command:

```
annotation: deselect_all
```

Purpose:

Deselects all annotations.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
text: new_text A Test
text: select_begin
 0
text: select_end
text: new_text A Second Test
text: select_begin
 1
text: select_end
text: select_all
text: select_begin
 0 1
text: select_end
annotation: deselect_all
```

See Also:

Associated annotation commands

Command:

```
annotation: element_labeling <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Turns element labels on or off globally.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turn labels on globally
		`OFF`	turn labels off globally

Notes:

Element labels for individual parts can be toggled on or off; however, for any labels to be visible, the global setting must be on. A threshold can also be enabled to limit the range of visible labels.

Example Usage:

```
annotation: element_labeling ON
view_transf: function global
part: select_partname_begin
"(CASE:Case 1)Subset of parts: 2"
part: select_partname_end
part: modify_begin
part: entity_label_elt ON
part: modify_end
view_transf: function global
annot_entlbl: node_thresholds high
annot_entlbl: node_threshold_low 1
annot_entlbl: node_threshold_high 10
annot_entlbl: node_rgb 0.000000 0.000000 1.000000
```

See Also:

Associated annotation commands

annotation: legend

Command:

```
annotation: legend <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles visibility of all visible legends.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turn all visible legends on
		`OFF`	turn all visible legends off

Example Usage:

```
legend: select_palette_begin
pressure
legend: select_palette_end
legend: visible ON
legend: select_palette_begin
velocity
legend: select_palette_end
legend: visible ON
legend: select_palette_begin
pressure
legend: select_palette_end
legend: select_palette_begin
pressure
legend: select_palette_end
legend: location_x 3.2353e-01
legend: location_y 5.3681e-02
legend: select_palette_begin
pressure
legend: select_palette_end
annotation: legend off
```

See Also:

Associated annotation commands

Command:

```
annotation: node_labeling <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Turns node labels on or off globally.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turn labels on globally
		`OFF`	turn labels off globally

Notes:

Node labels for individual parts can be toggled on or off; however, for any labels to be visible, the global setting must be on. A threshold can also be enabled to limit the range of visible labels.

Example Usage:

```
annotation: node_labeling ON
view_transf: function global
view_transf: function global
part: modify_begin
part: entity_label_node ON
part: modify_end
view_transf: function global
annot_entlbl: element_thresholds band
annot_entlbl: element_threshold_low 10
annot_entlbl: element_threshold_high 20
annot_entlbl: element_rgb 0.000000 1.000000 0.000000
```

See Also:

Associated annotation commands

annotation: text_display

Command:

```
annotation: text_display <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles the visibility of all text, line, and logo annotations.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turns on all annotations
		`OFF`	turns off all annotations

Notes:

This command does not affect the visibility of legends.

Example Usage:

```
text: new_text My Test Data
# turn off all annotations
annotation: text_display OFF
```

See Also:

Associated annotation commands

Commands in this Section:

boundarylayer

boundarylayer: create_update
boundarylayer: density <variable_name>
boundarylayer: determine_velocity_by <option>
boundarylayer: dynamic_viscosity <value>
boundarylayer: freestream_density <density_value>
boundarylayer: freestream_velocity <velocity_value>
boundarylayer: modify_begin
boundarylayer: modify_end
boundarylayer: momentum <variable_name>
boundarylayer: normal_distance <distance_value>
boundarylayer: velocity <variable_name>
boundarylayer: velocity_magnitude <velocity_value>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.18, Boundary Layer Variables Create/Update

How To Extract Boundary Layer Variables

boundarylayer: create_update

Command:

```
boundarylayer: create_update
```

Purpose:

Specify to create or update the boundary-layer variables on the selected 2D part(s).

Parameters:

None.

Notes:

The following boundary-layer variables will be created or updated at the nodes of the selected 2D parts:

`bl_thickness` - boundary-layer thickness

`bl_displ_thickness` - displacement thickness

`bl_momen_thickness` - momentum thickness

`bl_shape_parameter` - shape parameter

`bl_skin_friction_Cf` - skin-friction coefficient

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
boundarylayer: create_update
```

See Also:

Associated boundarylayer commands

Command:

```
boundarylayer: density <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the density variable to use in creating/updating the boundary-layer variables.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of the density variable (the default name "`none`" means to use nothing)

Notes:

This variable gets assigned automatically if the variable name "`Density`" exists. Since the computation of separation and attachment lines depend on velocity, either the velocity variable must be defined or both the density and momentum variables must be defined to obtain the velocity variable.

Example Usage:

```
boundarylayer: modify_begin
boundarylayer: density Density
boundarylayer: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated boundarylayer commands

boundarylayer: determine_velocity_by

Command:

```
boundarylayer: determine_velocity_by <option>
```

Purpose:

Specify how to assign the velocity just outside the boundary layer in calculating the boundary-layer variables.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	convergence_criteria	(default) determines the velocity just outside the boundary layer to be determined via convergence criteria. That is, when either the velocity magnitude becomes constant or the gradient of the velocity magnitude approaches zero or becomes negative.
		distance_from_surface	determines the velocity magnitude just outside the boundary layer for each node to be that velocity at a specified distance normal from the 2D surface
		velocity_magnitude	determines the velocity magnitude just outside the boundary layer to be a specified velocity magnitude

Example Usage:

```
boundarylayer: determine_velocity_by distance_from_surface
boundarylayer: normal_distance 1.0000e-03
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
boundarylayer: create_update
```

See Also:

Associated boundarylayer commands

Command:

```
boundarylayer: dynamic_viscosity <value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the dynamic viscosity constant value or variable name to use in creating/updating the boundary-layer variables.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`value`	the scalar field variable name for the dynamic viscosity
float	`value`	a constant value (default = 1.8300e-05) for the dynamic viscosity

Notes:

The `<value>` can be multiple types depending on variable definition. This variable is required to compute the fluid shear stress of the fluid for the skin-friction coefficient variable.

Example Usage:

```
boundarylayer: modify_begin
boundarylayer: dynamic_viscosity 1.8300e-05
boundarylayer: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated boundarylayer commands

boundarylayer: freestream_density

Command:

```
boundarylayer: freestream_density <density_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the freestream density constant value to use in creating/updating the boundary-layer variables.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`density_value`	constant value (default = 1.) for the freestream density

Notes:

This variable is required to compute the skin-friction coefficient variable.

Example Usage:

```
boundarylayer: modify_begin
boundarylayer: freestream_density 9.0000e-01
boundarylayer: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated boundarylayer commands

Command:

```
boundarylayer: freestream_velocity <velocity_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the freestream velocity constant value to use in creating/updating the boundary-layer variables.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`velocity_value`	a constant value (default = 1.) for the freestream velocity

Notes:

This variable is required to compute the skin-friction coefficient variable.

Example Usage:

```
boundarylayer: modify_begin
boundarylayer: freestream_velocity 8.8500e-01
boundarylayer: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated boundarylayer commands

boundarylayer: modify_begin/end

Command:

```
boundarylayer: modify_begin
<command>
boundarylayer: modify_end
```

Purpose:

Specify the execute construct within which to define a dependent variable used in computing the boundary-layer variables.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`command`	boundary layer variable command to define or update

Example Usage:

```
boundarylayer: modify_begin
boundarylayer: freestream_velocity 8.8500e-01
boundarylayer: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated boundarylayer commands

Command:

```
boundarylayer: momentum <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the momentum variable to use in creating/updating the boundary-layer variables.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of the momentum variable (the default name `<none>` means to use nothing)

Notes:

This variable gets assigned automatically if the variable name `<momentum>` exists. Since the computation of boundary-layer variables depend on velocity, either the velocity variable must be defined or both the density and momentum variables must be defined to obtain the velocity variable.

Example Usage:

```
boundarylayer: modify_begin
boundarylayer: momentum none
boundarylayer: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated boundarylayer commands

boundarylayer: normal_distance

Command:

```
boundarylayer: normal_distance <distance_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the distance normal from the surface in which to determine the velocity just outside the boundary layer in order to compute the boundary-layer variables at each node on the surface.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`distance_value`	distance from the surface at which to compute the velocity just outside the boundary layer

Notes:

Only used for the `boundarylayer: determine_velocity_by distance_from_surface` option.

Example Usage:

```
boundarylayer: determine_velocity_by distance_from_surface
boundarylayer: normal_distance 1.0000e+00
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
boundarylayer: create_update
```

See Also:

Associated boundarylayer commands

Command:

```
boundarylayer: velocity <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the velocity variable to use in creating/updating the boundary-layer variables.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of the velocity variable (the default name `<none>` means to use nothing)

Notes:

This variable gets assigned automatically if the variable name `<Velocity>` exists. Since the computation of boundary-layer variables depend on velocity, either the velocity variable must be defined or both the density and momentum variables must be defined to obtain the velocity variable.

Example Usage:

```
boundarylayer: modify_begin
boundarylayer: velocity Velocity
boundarylayer: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated boundarylayer commands

boundarylayer: velocity_magnitude

Command:

```
boundarylayer: velocity_magnitude <velocity_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the velocity magnitude normal at which to determine the velocity just outside the boundary layer in order to compute the boundary-layer variables at each node on the surface.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`velocity_value`	velocity magnitude at which to assign the velocity just outside the boundary layer

Notes:

Only used for the boundarylayer: `determine_velocity_by distance_from_surface` option.

Example Usage:

```
boundarylayer: determine_velocity_by velocity_magnitude
boundarylayer: velocity_magnitude 1.0000e+00
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
boundarylayer: create_update
```

See Also:

Associated boundarylayer commands

Commands in this Section:

case

case: add <case_id>
case: apply_context <toggle>
case: create_viewport <toggle>
case: delete <case_id>
case: reflect_model_in <option>
case: reflect_model_origin <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
case: replace <old_value> <new_value>
case: select <case_id>
case: viewports <vp# vp# ... vp#>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 6.6, Case Menu Functions

How To Load Multiple Datasets (Cases)

case: add

Command:

```
case: add <case_id>
```

Purpose:

Add another case dataset to your current EnSight session.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`case_id`	id of the new case (see Notes below)

Notes:

By default the new case names are called "`Case #`" where the # is the next available case # - 1 based.

Example Usage:

```
case: create_viewport ON
case: apply_context OFF
case: relfect_model_in 'none'
case: add Case 2
case: select Case 2
viewport: select_begin
 1
viewport: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated case commands

Command:

```
case: apply_context <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specify whether to apply context from the initial case when adding another new case.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to apply context
		`OFF`	otherwise

Example Usage:

```
case: create_viewport ON
case: apply_context ON
case: relfect_model_in 'none'
case: add Case 2
case: select Case 2
viewport: select_begin
 1
viewport: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated case commands

case: create_viewport

Command:

```
case: create_viewport <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specify whether to create another viewport in which to display the new case when adding a new case.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to create another viewport
		`OFF`	otherwise

Example Usage:

```
case: create_viewport ON
case: apply_context OFF
case: relfect_model_in 'none'
case: add Case 2
case: select Case 2
viewport: select_begin
 1
viewport: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated case commands

Command:

```
case: delete <case_id>
```

Purpose:

Delete the currently selected case dataset from your current EnSight session.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`case_id`	id of the new case (see Notes below)

Notes:

By default the new case names are called "`Case #`" where the # is the next available case # - 1 based.

Example Usage:

```
#
# select case 2 for deletion
#
case: select 2
#
# delete case 2
#
case: delete 2
#
# select case 1 as current, or default
#
case: select 1
```

See Also:

Associated case commands

Command:

```
case: reflect_model_in <option>
```

Purpose:

Specify whether to apply a mirror transform when adding a new case.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
string	`option`	Includes the following options:	
		`'none'`	no reflection (default)
		`'X'`	reflect model about the x axis
		`'Y'`	reflect model about the y axis
		`'Z'`	reflect model about the z axis
		`'X''Y'`	or any combination of 'X', 'Y', 'Z'.

Notes:

The reflection transform occurs about the point specifies via the "`reflect_model_origin`" command.

Example Usage:

```
case: create_viewport ON
case: apply_context OFF
case: relfect_model_in 'Z'
case: add Case 2
case: select Case 2
viewport: select_begin
 1
viewport: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated case commands

Command:

```
case: reflect_model_origin <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
```

Purpose:

Specify the model origin about which to reflect the newly added case

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_comp	x component of the origin (in model coordinates) about which to reflect the new case dataset
	y_comp	y component of the origin (in model coordinates) about which to reflect the new case dataset
	z_comp	z component of the origin (in model coordinates) about which to reflect the new case dataset

Notes:

Default origin is 0., 0., 0.

Used with the "`reflect_model_in`" command.

Example Usage:

```
case: create_viewport ON
case: apply_context OFF
case: reflect_model_in 'X'
case: reflect_model_in 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
case: add Case 2
case: select Case 2
viewport: select_begin
 1
viewport: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated case commands

case: replace

Command:

```
case: replace <old_value> <new_value>
```

Purpose:

Replace the current selected case dataset with another case dataset.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`old_value`	name of the case to be replaced
	`new_value`	name (id) of the case replacing the old string value

Notes:

By default the new case names are called "`Case #`" where the # is the next available case # - 1 based.

Example Usage:

```
#
# select 2nd case
#
case: select Case 2
#
# replace 2nd case w/2nd case
#
case: replace 'Case 2'
#
# select 2nd case‘Case 2'
#
case: select Case 2
```

or

```
#
# select 2nd case
#
case: select Case 2
#
# replace 2nd case w/3rd case
#
case: replace 'Case 2''Case 3'
#
# select 2nd case
#
case: select Case 3
```

See Also:

Associated case commands

Command:

```
case: select <case_id>
```

Purpose:

Specify current (active) case.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`case_id`	id of the active case

Notes:

Many operations depend on the active case, such as dataset queries.

Example Usage:

```
case: select Case 2
```

See Also:

Associated case commands

case: viewports

Command:

```
case: viewports <vp# vp# ... vp#>
```

Purpose:

Specify which viewport in which to display the data from a case.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`vp#`	viewport integer # in I[1,N] which correspond to the respective viewports in which case data is to be displayed. N is the number of active viewports.

Notes:

The active case is modified (see "`case: select`").

Example Usage:

```
#
# Preliminary setup (for reference) - given two viewports
#
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
view_transf: function global
viewport: viewport_layout two_horizontal
viewport: select_begin
 1
viewport: select_end
#
# Displaying a case in both viewports
#
case: viewports 1 2
#
# Displaying a case in only the first viewport
case viewports 1
```

See Also:

Associated case commands

Commands in this Section:

clip

clip: angle <cone_angle>
clip: axis <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
clip: begin
clip: end
clip: box_axis <axis> <x_vector> <y_vector> <z_vector>
clip: box_length <x_len> <y_len> <z_len>
clip: box_origin <x_ori> <y_ori> <z_ori>
clip: create
clip: create_delta <delta>
clip: delta <dx> <dy> <dz>
clip: dimension2 <min> <max>
clip: dimension3 <min> <max>
clip: dimension2_step <step>
clip: dimension3_step <step>
clip: domain <domain>
clip: extents <extent>
clip: general_equation <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> <F> <G> <H> <I> <J>
clip: grid_pts <x_pts> <y_pts>
clip: ijk_axis <toggle>
clip: ijk_axis_scale <scale>
clip: interactive_type <type>
clip: line <end> <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
clip: line_by_nodeids <id1> <id2>
clip: mesh_plane <plane>
clip: number_to_create <instances>
clip: origin <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
clip: plane <corner> <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
clip: plane_by_nodeids <id1> <id2> <id3>
clip: plane_extents <extent>
clip: plane_type <type>
clip: point <pt_num> <location> <radius>
clip: pts_on_line <line_pts>
clip: radius <value>
clip: revolution_points <number>
clip: revolve_part <part_id>
clip: revolve_partbyname <part_name>
clip: rtz_axis <toggle>
clip: select_default
clip: slider_range_ijk <beg_ijk> <end_ijk>
clip: slider_step_ijk <step_increment>
clip: slider_step_ijk <step_increment>
clip: slider_x <min_value> <max_value>
clip: slider_y <min_value> <max_value>
clip: slider_z <min_value> <max_value>
clip: tool <tool_type>
clip: value <plane_value>

clip: x_min_infinite <toggle>
clip: y_min_infinite <toggle>
clip: z_min_infinite <toggle>
clip: x_max_infinite <toggle>
clip: y_max_infinite <toggle>
clip: z_max_infinite <toggle>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.9, Clip Create/Update

How To Create Clips

How To Cut Parts

Command:

```
clip: angle <cone_angle>
```

Purpose:

Set the angle for a cone clip.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`cone_angle`	the cone angle in degrees

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
clip: begin
clip: domain intersect
clip: tool cone
clip: origin 0 0 0
clip: axis 1 0 0
#
# Set the cone to 20 degrees
#
clip: angle 20.
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

clip: axis

Command:

```
clip: axis <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
```

Purpose:

Set the direction vector for quadric and revolution clips.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_comp	x, y, z components of the direction vector
	y_comp	
	z_comp	

Notes:

The origin together with the axis defines the location and orientation of the quadric and revolution tools.

The origin and axis define the point and axis about which a 1D part is revolved.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
clip: begin
clip: domain intersect
clip: tool cylinder
clip: origin 0 0 0
#
# Set the cone axis to lie along the x axis
#
clip: axis 1 0 0
clip: radius .5
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Command:

```
clip: begin
clip: end
```

Purpose:

Delimit the modifications for clip attributes.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

These commands are used to set the attributes for a clip part creation.

Example Usage:

```
clip: begin
#
# Change attributes
#
clip: domain inside
clip: tool plane
clip: plane 1 -1 -1 0
clip: plane 2 1 -1 0
clip: plane 3 1 1 0
#
# End change attributes
#
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Command:

```
clip: box_axis <axis> <x_vector> <y_vector> <z_vector>
```

Purpose:

Specify the direction vectors for a box clip.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	axis	x	specifies which axis is being defined
		y	
		z	
float	x_vector	The x component of the direction vector	
	y_vector	The y component of the direction vector	
	z_vector	The z component of the direction vector	

Notes:

The direction vectors are in reference to the parent part's frame.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select a parent part
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
clip: begin
#
# Create a xyz box clip with the box aligned with the
# global axis system and with an origin -.75, -.75, -.25
# The box sides are of length 1., 1.5, 2.
#
clip: tool xyz_box
clip: box_origin -7.500000e-01 -7.500000e-01 -2.500000e-01
clip: box_axis x 1.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
clip: box_axis y 0.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
clip: box_axis z 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 1.000000e+00
clip: box_length 1.000000e+00 1.500000e+00 2.000000e+00
clip: domain intersect
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Command:

```
clip: box_length <x_len> <y_len> <z_len>
```

Purpose:

Specify the size of the box clip in the x, y, and z directions

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_len	The length of box clip in the x direction
	y_len	The length of box clip in the y direction
	z_len	The length of box clip in the z direction

Notes:

The lengths are in relation to the box axis directions.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select a parent part
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
clip: begin
#
# Create a xyz box clip with the box aligned with the
# global axis system and with an origin -.75, -.75, -.25
# The box sides are of length 1., 1.5, 2.
#
clip: tool xyz_box
clip: box_origin -7.500000e-01 -7.500000e-01 -2.500000e-01
clip: box_axis x 1.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
clip: box_axis y 0.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
clip: box_axis z 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 1.000000e+00
clip: box_length 1.000000e+00 1.500000e+00 2.000000e+00
clip: domain intersect
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

clip: box_origin

Command:

```
clip: box_origin <x_ori> <y_ori> <z_ori>
```

Purpose:

Specify the origin of the box clip in reference to the parent part's frame

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_ori	The x-origin of the box clip
	y_ori	The y-origin of the box clip
	z_ori	The z-origin of the box clip

Notes:

The origin is in reference to the parent part's frame.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select a parent part
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
clip: begin
#
# Create a xyz box clip with the box aligned with the
# global axis system and with an origin -.75, -.75, -.25
# The box sides are of length 1., 1.5, 2.
#
clip: tool xyz_box
clip: box_origin -7.500000e-01 -7.500000e-01 -2.500000e-01
clip: box_axis x 1.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
clip: box_axis y 0.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
clip: box_axis z 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 1.000000e+00
clip: box_length 1.000000e+00 1.500000e+00 2.000000e+00
clip: domain intersect
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Command:

```
clip: create
```

Purpose:

Create a clip part with the currently defined attributes using the currently selected parts as parents.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

The clip part is created using the currently selected parts as parents. The clip part is created using the currently set clip attributes.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select a parent part
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
clip: begin
clip: domain inside
clip: tool cylinder
clip: origin -1. 0 1.
clip: axis 1 0 0
clip: radius .75
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

clip: create_delta

Command:

```
clip: create_delta <delta>
```

Purpose:

Specify the delta offset when multiple clip instances will be created.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`delta`	the delta value to apply to each instance of multiple clips.

Notes:

For XYZ clips, this is a float value in the direction chosen for the XYZ clip. For Plane clips, this is a float value in the plane's z direction. For IJK clips, this is should be a whole number representing the number of I, J, or K planes.

Requires the use of the `clip: number_to_create <instances>` command in conjunction with this command.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select a parent part
#
part: select_begin
  2
part: select_end
clip: begin
#
# Create a clip at y=1.5 and 4 additional instances at .5 delta
#
clip: value 1.5
clip: create_delta 0.5
clip: number_to_create 5
clip: domain intersect
clip: tool xyz
clip: mesh_plane Y
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Command:

```
clip: delta <dx> <dy> <dz>
```

Purpose:

Set a delta transform for use with the keyframe animator.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	dx	amount to translate in x direction for each animation frame
	dy	amount to translate in y direction for each animation frame
	dz	amount to translate in z direction for each animation frame

Notes:

Applies only to line and plane clip types.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select an existing clip part
#
part: select_begin
 3
part_select_end
part: modify_begin
#
# Increment the clip position by 0.2 in the x-direction
#
clip: delta .2 0 0
part: modify_end
anim_keyframe: keyframing ON
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: create_keyframe
anim_keyframe: run
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

clip: dimension2/dimension3

Command:

```
clip: dimension2 <min> <max>
clip: dimension3 <min> <max>
```

Purpose:

Specify the minimum/maximum range for the non-constant I/J/K extract.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`min`	minimum plane value integer
	`max`	maximum plane value integer

Notes:

For an I/J/K extract the user specifies that he wants to create a part of constant I, J, or K and an extract value. These parameters specify the range for the non-constant plane.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select an existing I plane
# extract an modify the J range = 10 to 60
# and the K range to be 1 to 45
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
clip: dimension2 10 60
clip: dimension3 1 45
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Command:

```
clip: dimension2_step <step>
clip: dimension3_step <step>
```

Purpose:

Specify the step increment for the non-constant I/J/K extract.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`step`	step value

Notes:

For an I/J/K extract the user specifies that he wants to create a part of constant I, J, or K and a extract value. These parameters specify the step increment for the non-constant plane.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select an existing I plane extract
# and modify the J step by factor
# to 2

part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
clip: dimension2 10 60
clip: dimension2_step 2
clip: dimension3 1 45
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

clip: domain

Command:

```
clip: domain <domain>
```

Purpose:

Specify what type of clip will be created.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	domain	intersect	to create a part which is the intersection between the clip tool and the parent parts
		inside	to create a part which contains the geometry (including intersected elements) in the positive half space of the clip tool
		outside	to create a part which contains the geometry (including intersected elements) in the negative half space of the clip tool
		in_out	to create two parts - one for the inside and one for the outside half spaces
		crinkly	to create a part which contains the geometry of the elements which intersect the clip tool

Notes:

`Intersect` applies to all tools except XYZ Box.

`Inside/outside/in_out` apply to all tools except XYZ, IJK, and Line.

When domain is set to `inside/outside/in_out` the parent parts will be made invisible.

The default is `intersect`.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the part
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
clip: begin
#
# Create a new part inside the
# cylinder tool
#
clip: domain inside
clip: tool cylinder
clip: origin -1. 0 1.
clip: axis 1 0 0
clip: radius .75
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Command:

```
clip: extents <extent>
```

Purpose:

Set the clip extents to infinite or finite.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	extent	finite	to create a clip which is bound by the clip tool
		infinite	to create an infinite clip which uses the clip tool orientation but assumes the clip toll is infinite in nature.

Notes:

```
Grid type clips are always assumed to be finite.
```

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
clip: begin
#
# Create a finite clip plane
#
clip: tool plane
clip: domain intersect
clip: extents finite
clip: plane 1 -1 -1 0
clip: plane 2 1 -1 0
clip: plane 3 1 1 0
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

clip: general_equation

Command:

```
clip: general_equation <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> <F> <G> <H> <I> <J>
```

Purpose:

Clip to a specified quadric equation of the form

Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + Dxy + Eyz + Fxz + Gx + Hy + Iz = J

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	A	The coefficient of the x^2 term
	B	The coefficient of the y^2 term
	C	The coefficient of the z^2 term
	D	The coefficient of the xy term
	E	The coefficient of the yz term
	F	The coefficient of the xz term
	G	The coefficient of the x term
	H	The coefficient of the y term
	I	The coefficient of the z term
	J	The constant term

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
clip: begin
#
# Create a clip of the form
# x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = .5
#
clip: domain intersect
clip: tool general_quadric
clip: general_equation 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 .5
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Command:

```
clip: grid_pts <x_pts> <y_pts>
```

Purpose:

Set the number of sample points for a planar grid clip.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	x_pts	number of points to sample along the x plane tool direction
	y_pts	number of points to sample along the y plane tool direction

Example Usage:

```
#
# Modify an existing
# grid clip part
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
clip: grid_pts 10 12
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

clip: ijk_axis

Command:

```
clip: ijk_axis <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Display an axis system for a IJK extract.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to show the axis
		`OFF`	for no axis

Notes:

Is only valid for I/J/K plane clips.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Turn on an axis showing the
# IJK layout of an existing
# clip part
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
clip: ijk_axis ON
clip: ijk_axis_scale 1.5
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Command:

```
clip: ijk_axis_scale <scale>
```

Purpose:

Specify the length of the IJK axis for IJK extracts.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`scale`	length of the axis in world coordinates

Notes:

Is only valid for I/J/K plane clips.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
clip: ijk_axis ON
clip: ijk_axis_scale 1.5
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

clip: interactive_type

Command:

```
clip: interactive_type <type>
```

Purpose:

Specify the interactive setting for a clip part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`type`	`off`	the clip is not in interactive mode
		`manual`	set the interactive state to manual such that the clip value can be updated via the user interface slider
		`auto`	set the interactive state to auto such that the clip is incremented by the interactive_auto_delta value
		`auto_cycle`	same as "auto" except that when the max is reached the interactive_auto_delta value is decremented back to the min value.

Notes:

The min and max values are constrained via the `slider_range_ijk` commands.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
  2
part: select_end
isos: interactive_type auto
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Command:

```
clip: line <end> <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
```

Purpose:

Set an end point for a clip line.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`end`	`1` or `2`, to set specified line end point
float	`x_coord`	x coordinate of end point
	`y_coord`	y coordinate of end point
	`z_coord`	z coordinate of end point

Notes:

Two end points are necessary to properly define the line location.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select a parent part
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
clip: begin
#
# Create a line clip from
# {-1, -1, 0} to {1, -1, 0} with
# 25 evenly spaced points
#
clip: tool line
clip: pts_on_line 25
clip: line 1 -1 -1 0
clip: line 2 1 -1 0
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

clip: line_by_nodeids

Command:

```
clip: line_by_nodeids <id1> <id2>
```

Purpose:

Create a clip line defined by the two node ids given. If the node ids move (transient problem) the clip part must continue to follow the node ids defined.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	id1	the node ids defining the clip line
	id2	

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
clip: begin
#
# Create a finite clip line using two nodes
#
clip: select_default
part: modify_begin
clip: plane_type mesh
clip: domain intersect
clip: extents infinite
clip: tool line
clip: line_by_nodeids 2016 3040
part: modify_end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Command:

```
clip: mesh_plane <plane>
```

Purpose:

Set the plane for XYZ or IJK clips

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`plane`	`X` - Clip of constant X
		`Y` - Clip of constant Y
		`Z` - Clip of constant Z
		`I` - Clip of constant I
		`J` - Clip of constant J
		`K` - Clip of constant K
		`R` - Clip of constant radius
		`T` - Clip of constant theta angle (in degrees)

Notes:

IJK clips can only be created on block structured parts.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select a parent part
#
part: select_begin
  2
part: select_end
clip: begin
#
# Create a clip at y=1.5
#
clip: value 1.5
clip: domain intersect
clip: tool xyz
clip: mesh_plane Y
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

clip: number_to_create

Command:

```
clip: number_to_create <instances>
```

Purpose:

Specify the number of clips, at the specified delta, to create.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`instances`	`number of clip instances to create`

Notes:

This applies to XYZ and Plane clips, as well as IJK clips on block structured parts.

Requires the use of the `clip: create_delta <delta>` command in conjunction with this command.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select a parent part
#
part: select_begin
  2
part: select_end
clip: begin
#
# Create a clip at y=1.5 and 4 additional instances at .5 delta
#
clip: value 1.5
clip: create_delta 0.5
clip: number_to_create 5
clip: domain intersect
clip: tool xyz
clip: mesh_plane Y
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Command:

```
clip: origin <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
```

Purpose:

Set origin for quadric and revolution clips.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_coord	x, y, z coordinates of origin
	y_coord	
	z_coord	

Notes:

The origin together with the axis defines the location and orientation of the quadric and revolution tools.

The origin and axis define the point and axis about which a 1D part is revolved.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the parent part
#
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
clip: begin
#
# Create a cylinder clip
# defined by the origin at {0. 0. 0}
# a direction vector of {1, 0, 0}
# and a radius of 0,5
#
clip: domain intersect
clip: tool cylinder
clip: origin 0 0 0
clip: axis 1 0 0
clip: radius .5
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

clip: plane

Command:

```
clip: plane <corner> <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
```

Purpose:

Set a corner for a clip plane.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`corner`	`1`, `2` or `3`, to set specified plane corner
float	`x_coord`	x, y, z coordinates of corner
	`y_coord`	
	`z_coord`	

Notes:

Three corners are necessary to properly define the plane location.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
clip: begin
#
# Create a finite clip plane
# with corners as defined
#
clip: tool plane
clip: plane_extents finite
clip: plane 1 -1 -1 0
clip: plane 2 1 -1 0
clip: plane 3 1 1 0
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Command:

```
clip: plane_by_nodeids <id1> <id2> <id3>
```

Purpose:

Create a clip plane defined by the three node ids given. If the node ids move (transient problem) the clip part must continue to follow the node ids defined.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	id1	the node ids defining the clip plane
	id2	
	id3	

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
clip: begin
#
# Create a finite clip plane
#
clip: select_default
part: modify_begin
clip: plane_type mesh
clip: domain intersect
clip: extents infinite
clip: tool plane
clip: plane_by_nodeids 2016 3040 3025
part: modify_end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

clip: plane_extents

Command:

```
clip: plane_extents <extent>
```

Purpose:

Set the extents to infinite or finite for a plane clip.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`extent`	`finite`	to create a clip plane which is bound by the plane tool
		`infinite`	to create an infinite clip in the plane of the plane tool

Notes:

For planes that are clipped using a grid `plane_type` the extents are always finite.

The default is `infinite` (except grid clips which are `finite`).

This command has been superceded in EnSight 8.2 by the clip: extents command and is supplied for backward compatibility only.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
clip: begin
#
# Create a finite clip plance
# with bounds as defined
#
clip: tool plane
clip: domain intersect
clip: plane_extents finite
clip: plane 1 -1 -1 0
clip: plane 2 1 -1 0
clip: plane 3 1 1 0
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Command:

```
clip: plane_type <type>
```

Purpose:

For a clip using the plane tool specifies that a true cross-section (mesh) should be created or a uniform sample (grid).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`type`	`mesh`	(default) to create a true cross-section
		`grid`	to sample along the x and y plane directions

Notes:

Applies only to clips created with the plane tool.

Grid clips are by definition finite in nature.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the parent part
# part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
clip: begin
clip: tool plane
clip: domain intersect
clip: plane_type mesh
clip: plane 1 -1 -1 0
clip: plane 2 1 -1 0
clip: plane 3 1 1 0
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

clip: point

Command:

```
clip: point <pt_num> <location> <radius>
```

Purpose:

Defines points for the surface of revolution.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`pt_num`	point number
	`location`	location along the line
	`radius`	radius at the point location

Notes:

There can be at most 10 points in the surface of revolution.

Is only used when "`clip: tool`" is set to "`revolution`".

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the parent part
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
clip: begin
#
# Create a clip using a tool
# of revolution with origin at
# {.5, .5, 0} and lined up with
# the x-axis
#
clip: domain intersect
clip: revolution_points 5
clip: tool revolution
clip: origin .5 .5 0
clip: axis 1 0 0
clip: point 1 -1 .5
clip: point 2 0 .7
clip: point 3 1 .5
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Command:

```
clip: pts_on_line <line_pts>
```

Purpose:

Set the number of sample points for a line clip.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`line_pts`	number of linearly spaced sample points for the line clip

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select an existing line clip
# and set the number of
# sample points to 20
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
clip: pts_on_line 20
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

clip: radius

Command:

```
clip: radius <value>
```

Purpose:

Set the radius for a sphere or cylinder clip.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`value`	radius for the sphere or cylinder clip

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
clip: begin
#
# Create a cylinder clip of
# radius=0.5 with origin and
# axis as shown
#
clip: domain intersect
clip: tool cylinder
clip: origin 0 0 0
clip: axis 1 0 0
clip: radius .5
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Command:

```
clip: revolution_points <number>
```

Purpose:

Set the number of points used in the tool of revolution for clipping.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`number`	number of points used for the revolution tool

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
clip: begin
#
# Create a clip of revolution
# with five defined points
#
clip: domain intersect
clip: revolution_points 5.0000e+00
clip: tool revolution
clip: origin 5.0000e-01 5.0000e-01 1.0000e+00
clip: axis 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
clip: point 1 -1.2500e+00 5.0000e-01
clip: point 2 -6.2500e-01 5.0000e-01
clip: point 3 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
clip: point 4 6.2500e-01 5.0000e-01
clip: point 5 1.2500e+00 5.0000e-01
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

clip: revolve_part

Command:

```
clip: revolve_part <part_id>
```

Purpose:

Clip by revolving a 1D part about an axis.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	part_id	part ID number to revolve

Notes:

The end points for the 1D part are effectively extended to infinity during the clip.

The part is revolved around the defined origin and axis.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select an existing clip part
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
#
# Revolve 1D part 4
# about an axis
#
clip: tool 1d_part
clip: revolve_part 4
clip: origin -2.4838e-01 -2.3340e-01 1.8757e+00
clip: axis 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Command:

```
clip: revolve_partbyname <part_name>
```

Purpose:

Clip by revolving a 1D part about an axis.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`part_name`	part name to revolve

Notes:

This command is functionally the same as "`clip: revolve_part`" except it takes a part name as the argument instead of a part id.

The end points for the 1D part are effectively extended to infinity during the clip.

The part is revolved around the defined origin and axis.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select an existing clip part
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
#
# Revolve part “clip line” about an axis
#
clip: tool 1d_part
clip: revolve_part clip line
clip: origin -2.4838e-01 -2.3340e-01 1.8757e+00
clip: axis 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

clip: rtz_axis

Command:

```
clip: rtz_axis <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specify the axis to be used for RTZ clips. Theta is about this axis.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	axis	X	The x frame axis defines the RTZ system.
		Y	The y frame axis defines the RTZ system.
		Z	The z frame axis defines the RTZ system.

Notes:

The axis is in reference to the frame associated with the parent part(s).

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select a parent part
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
clip: begin
#
# Create a Z RTZ clip about the Z axis at Z=0.
#
clip: tool rtz
clip: rtz_axis Z
clip: value 0.
clip: domain intersect
clip: mesh_plane Z
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Command:

```
clip: select_default
```

Purpose:

Sets the target to the default settings for subsequent attribute modifications.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the default clip tool to cylinder
#
clip: select_default
part: modify_begin
clip: tool cylinder
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

clip: slider_range_ijk

Command:

```
clip: slider_range_ijk <beg_ijk> <end_ijk>
```

Purpose:

Set the I, J, or K range through which an IJK clip part will be modified when in interactive mode, whether using the slider in Manual mode or in Auto or Auto Cycle mode.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`beg_ijk`	begining I, J, or K plane of range.
int	`end_ijk`	ending I, J, or K plane of range.

Notes:

Is only used for interactive clips.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the slider ijk range for an
# existing IJK clip plane to be within 5 and 35
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
clip: tool ijk
clip: slider_range_ijk 5 35
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Command:

```
clip: slider_step <step_increment>
```

Purpose:

Set the value that a X/Y/Z clip part is modified when in interactive mode and the user interface less/greater buttons are selected.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`step_increment`	step increment of slider

Notes:

A negative step value is used when the less button is selected while a positive step value is used when the greater button is selected.

Is only used for interactive clips.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the step increment for an
# existing clip plane to 1.0
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
clip: tool xyz
clip: slider_step 1.0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

clip: slider_step_ijk

Command:

```
clip: slider_step_ijk <step_increment>
```

Purpose:

Set the value that an IJK clip part is modified when in interactive mode and the user interface less/ greater buttons are selected.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`step_increment`	step increment of slider

Notes:

A negative step value is used when the less button is selected while a positive step value is used when the greater button is selected.

Is only used for interactive clips.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the step increment for an
# existing IJK clip plane to 3
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
clip: tool ijk
clip: slider_step)ijk 3
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Command:

```
clip: slider_x <min_value> <max_value>
clip: slider_y <min_value> <max_value>
clip: slider_z <min_value> <max_value>
```

Purpose:

Set the min/max X/Y/Z extents in the user interface for a clip of constant X/Y/Z.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	min_value	minimum slider value
	max_value	maximum slider value

Notes:

Is only used for interactive clips.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the min/max slider value for
# a clip of constant X
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
clip: slider_x -1 4
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

clip: tool

Command:

```
clip: tool <tool_type>
```

Purpose:

Set the clipping tool.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	tool_type	1d_part	Clip by rotating a 1D part about an axis
		cone	Clip using a cone
		cylinder	Clip using a cylinder
		general_quadric	Clip by specifying a quadric equation
		ijk	Extract a constant I, J, or K plane from a block structured part
		line	Create a line with linearly spaced sample points
		plane	Clip using a plane
		revolution	Clip by a tool of revolution
		rtz	Clip to a constant radial, theta, or z coordinate
		sphere	Clip using a sphere
		xyz	Clip to a constant x, y, or z coordinate
		xyz_box	Cut to the boundary of a box

Notes:

`ijk` extract can only occur using a single parent part.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
clip: begin
clip: domain inside
clip: tool cylinder
clip: origin -1. 0 1.
clip: axis 1 0 0
clip: radius .75
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Command:

```
clip: value <plane_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the constant plane value for XYZ or IJK clips.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`plane_value`	value for the plane

Notes:

For IJK clips the `plane_value` must be an integer.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
clip: begin
#
# Create a clip of y=1.5
#
clip: value 1.5
clip: domain intersect
clip: tool xyz
clip: mesh_plane Y
clip: end
clip: create
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

clip: x/y/z_min/max_infinite

Command:

```
clip: x_min_infinite <toggle>
clip: y_min_infinite <toggle>
clip: z_min_infinite <toggle>
clip: x_max_infinite <toggle>
clip: y_max_infinite <toggle>
clip: z_max_infinite <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specify if the x/y/z min/max bounds of a xyz_box clip is infinite.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	for infinite bound
		`OFF`	for finite bound

Notes:

If finite bound the value is taken from the "`clip: box_min/max`" command.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select an existing box clip
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
clip: tool xyz_box
#
# Set the minimum y value to -1.
#
clip: y_min_infinite OFF
clip: box_min 0. -1. 0.
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated clip commands

Commands in this Section:

command

command: delay <value>
command: delay_refresh <toggle>
command: part_selection_by <method>
command: print [<string>]

See Also:

User Manual - Section 2.5, Command Files

How To Record and Play Command Files

command: delay

Command:

```
command: delay <value>
```

Purpose:

Causes a delay between each command while playing commands from a command file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`value`	time in seconds

Notes:

This command is useful for slowing down the playback speed of command files. It is typically used when playing command files for demos.

Example Usage:

```
command delay_refresh OFF
command: delay 2
```

See Also:

Associated command commands

Command:

```
command: delay_refresh <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Causes a delay between each command while playing commands from a command file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	updates display after last command
		`OFF`	updates display after each command

Notes:

If delay refresh is on, the graphics are not redrawn after each command.

Playback of command files can be sped up toggling on `delay_refresh` at the beginning of the command file and then off towards the end (i.e. just before recording of an animation).

It is advantageous to use this technique for batch animations.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Save time by not drawing the image after each command
#
command: delay_refresh ON
#
# Other commands to set up the animation
#
# restore graphics updates
#
command: delay_refresh OFF
```

See Also:

Associated command commands

command: part_selection_by

Command:

```
command: part_selection_by <method>
```

Purpose:

Determines if command language will record part selections by name or by number as it appears in the part list.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	method	number	record part selections by part list #
		name	record part selections by part list name

Notes:

This setting is typically controlled in the Preference dialog. Creating command files that reference names instead of numbers may be more portable if the names used in the data files are relatively generic.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Turn visibility of part
# number 2 off
#
command: part_selection_by number
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: visible OFF
part: modify_end
command: part_selection_by name
#
# Turn visibility of part named “external flow field”
# off
#
part: select_partname_begin
"external flow field"
part: select_partname_end
part: modify_begin
part: visible ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated command commands

Command:

```
command: print [<string>]
```

Purpose:

Prints a string, or prints out all the command language variables that are defined. The output goes to stderr which should show up in the window that executed the EnSight client.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`string`	text string to print out

Notes:

This command can be useful in debugging command language looping, etc.

Example Usage:

```
$int varexists
$varexists = $APPDEFINED(temp)
command: print
while ($varexists > 0)
variables: activate temperature
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_palette temperature
part: modify_end
$varexists = 0
endwhile
```

See Also:

Associated command commands

Commands in this Section:

connect

connect: backend
connect: connect
connect: default
connect: directory <pathname>
connect: executable <filename>
connect: login_id <username>
connect: machine <hostname>
connect: type <method>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 6.1, File Menu Functions

How To Connect Automatically

connect: backend

Command:

```
connect: backend
```

Purpose:

Indicates that the following '`connect:`' commands will apply to new server connections.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

To change the default server connection settings, use the '`connect: default`' command.

Example Usage:

```
connect: backend
connect: machine localhost
connect: executable .server
connect: directory
connect: type auto
connect: connect
```

See Also:

Associated connect commands

Command:

```
connect: connect
```

Purpose:

Cause the client to wait for a connection to the EnSight server.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

The client will try to start the server if an auto connection is specified.

The client will wait and listen for a connection from the server. By default it will listen on TCP port 1106. This port number can be modified with the '`-ports #`' argument to the client and server.

Example Usage:

```
connect: backend
connect: machine localhost
connect: executable .server
connect: directory
connect: type auto
connect: connect
```

See Also:

Associated connect commands

connect: default

Command:

```
connect: default
```

Purpose:

Indicates that the following '`connect:`' commands will change the EnSight defaults for future sessions.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

To temporarily change server connection settings, use the '`connect: backend`' command.

Example Usage:

```
connect: default
connect: machine localhost
connect: executable .server
connect: directory /tmp
connect: type auto
```

See Also:

Associated connect commands

Command:

```
connect: directory <pathname>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the directory shown in the Data Reader dialog.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`pathname`	name of the directory

Example Usage:

```
# Show the /tmp director on 'slim' in the Data Reader dialog
connect: backend
connect: machine slim
connect: executable .server
connect: directory /tmp
connect: type auto
connect: connect
```

See Also:

Associated connect commands

connect: executable filename

Command:

```
connect: executable <filename>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the file name of the EnSight server for automatic connections initiated by the client.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	name of the server

Notes:

The filename can be a complete pathname to the server otherwise the server executable must be found in your default path on the host running the server.

Example Usage:

```
# use server found in /usr/local/bin/
connect: backend
connect: machine slim
connect: executable /usr/local/bin/.server
connect: directory /tmp
connect: type auto
connect: connect
```

See Also:

Associated connect commands

Command:

```
connect: login_id <username>
```

Purpose:

Specifies a different user name to use on the computer where the server will run.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`username`	login name

Notes:

For auto connections the client will try to start the server on a remote computer using the '`rsh`' command. If a user name is specified, it will be used as part of the rsh command. In lieu of the rsh command, a different command can be used as specified by the '`-rsh command`' argument to the client.

Example Usage:

```
# log in to host slim as user 'joe'
connect: backend
connect: machine slim
connect: login_id joe
connect: executable .server
connect: directory
connect: type auto
connect: connect
```

See Also:

Associated connect commands

connect: machine hostname

Command:

```
connect: machine <hostname>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the hostname where EnSight server should be run for automatic connections initiated by the client.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`hostname`	name of the computer where the server should run

Notes:

The name specified must be an Internet accessible hostname or IP address. You must be able to rlogin (or ssh) into this machine.

Example Usage:

```
# use an auto connection to host 'slim'
connect: backend
connect: machine slim
connect: executable .server
connect: directory /tmp
connect: type auto
connect: connect
```

See Also:

Associated connect commands

Command:

```
connect: type <method>
```

Purpose:

Specifies whether the EnSight server should be started by the client or by the user.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	method	auto	client starts the server
		manual	user starts the server

Example Usage:

```
# use a manual connection
connect: backend
connect: type manual
connect: connect


# use an auto connection
connect: backend
connect: machine slim
connect: executable .server
connect: directory /tmp
connect: type auto
connect: connect
```

See Also:

Associated connect commands

Commands in this Section:

contour

contour: begin
contour: end
contour: component <vector_component>
contour: create
contour: display_offset <offset>
contour: distribution <distribution>
contour: label_decimal_places <num>
contour: label_format <format>
contour: label_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
contour: label_spacing <distance>
contour: label_visible <toggle>
contour: levels <num_levels>
contour: levels_visible <toggle>
contour: range <min> <max>
contour: select_default
contour: subcontours <num>
contour: sublevels <num>
contour: sublevels_visible <toggle>
contour: sync_to_palette <toggle>
contour: variable <var_name>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.7, Contour Create/Update

How To Create Contours

contour: begin/end

Command:

```
contour: begin
contour: end
```

Purpose:

Delimit the modifications for contour attributes.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
contour: begin
contour: variable temperature
contour: end
contour: create
```

See Also:

Associated contour commands

Command:

```
contour: component <vector_component>
```

Purpose:

If contouring by a vector specifies component or magnitude.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`vector_component`	One of the following:	
		`x`	use x component
		`y`	use y component
		`z`	use z component
		`magnitude`	use magnitude

Notes:

If not specified "`magnitude`" is used.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create contours of the x-component
# of velocity on part 2
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
contour: begin
contour: variable velocity
contour: component x
contour: end
contour: create
```

See Also:

Associated contour commands

contour: create

Command:

```
contour: create
```

Purpose:

Create a contour part with the currently defined attributes using the currently selected parts as parent parts.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

The contour part is created using the currently selected parts as the parent part.

The contour part is created using the currently set contour attributes.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
contour: begin
contour: variable temperature
contour: end
contour: create
```

See Also:

Associated contour commands

Command:

```
contour: display_offset <offset>
```

Purpose:

Translate the contour geometry in the surface normal direction by `<offset>` units.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`offset`	number of units in world coordinates to translate the contour information

Notes:

Useful option when displaying contour parts on top of shaded objects in order to lift the contour line objects closer to the user to properly view them.

Works only if the surface normals are consistent.

Positive values are offsets in the surface normal direction while negative values are offsets in the opposite direction.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create a contour part of velocity magnitude
# displaying it offset from the surface by .01 in the
# negative surface normal direction
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
contour: begin
contour: variable velocity
contour: display_offset -.01
contour: end
contour: create
```

See Also:

Associated contour commands

contour: distribution

Command:

```
contour: distribution <distribution>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the minimum and maximum contour levels when contours are not tied to the variable's palette.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	distribution	linear	linear distribution between min and max
		logarithmic	logarithmic distribution between min and max
		quadratic	quadratic distribution between min and max

Notes:

Only used when "contour: sync_to_palette OFF"

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create contours on part 2
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
contour: begin
contour: variable temperature
contour: sync_to_palette OFF
#
# create 8 contours from 0 to 4.5 using a quadratic distribution
#
contour: distribution quadratic
contour: range 0. 4.5
contour: levels 8
#
# turn on labels spaced every 2 units
# using a floating point representation with 2 decimal places
#
contour: label_visible ON
contour: label_spacing 2.0
contour: label_format floating_point
contour: label_decimal_places 2
contour: end
contour: create
```

See Also:

Associated contour commands

Command:

```
contour: label_decimal_places <num>
```

Purpose:

Specify the number of decimal places to use for contour labels.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	num	The number of decimal places

Notes:

Used only if labels are visible

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create contours on part 2
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
contour: begin
contour: variable temperature
contour: sync_to_palette OFF
#
# create 8 contours from 0 to 4.5 using a quadratic distribution
#
contour: distribution quadratic
contour: range 0. 4.5
contour: levels 8
#
# turn on labels spaced every 2 units
# using a floating point representation with 2 decimal places
#
contour: levels_visible ON
contour: label_visible ON
contour: label_spacing 2.0
contour: label_format floating_point
contour: label_decimal_places 2
contour: end
contour: create
```

See Also:

Associated contour commands

contour: label_format

Command:

```
contour: label_format <format>
```

Purpose:

Specify the format for contour labels.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	format	floating_point	Use floating point format
		exponential	Use exponential format

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create contours on part 2
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
contour: begin
contour: variable temperature
contour: sync_to_palette OFF
#
# create 8 contours from 0 to 4.5 using a quadratic distribution
#
contour: distribution quadratic
contour: range 0. 4.5
contour: levels 8
#
# turn on labels spaced every 2 units
# using a floating point representation with 2 decimal places
#
contour: levels_visible ON
contour: label_visible ON
contour: label_spacing 2.0
contour: label_format floating_point
contour: label_decimal_places 2
contour: end
contour: create
```

See Also:

Associated contour commands

Command:

```
contour: label_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Set the color for contour labels.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue components of color (0 to 1.)
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Example Usage:

```
#
# Modify an existing contour part to
# have red labels
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
contour: label_visible ON
contour: label_rgb 1. 0. 0.
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated contour commands

contour: label_spacing

Command:

```
contour: label_spacing <distance>
```

Purpose:

Control the spacing of contour labels

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`distance`	distance between labels

Notes:

The labels will be spaced approximately the value specified.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Modify an existing contour part to have
# labels .5 units apart
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
contour: label_visible ON
contour: label_spacing .5
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated contour commands

Command:

```
contour: label_visible <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Turn labels on or off for contour parts.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to show labels
		`OFF`	to show no labels

Notes:

The contour labels are shown as integer values indicating the contour level which corresponds to the color palette level.

Level 1 is the lowest level for the color palette.

Subcontours are not labeled.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Modify an existing contour part to show labels
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
contour: label_visible ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated contour commands

contour: levels

Command:

```
contour: levels <num_levels>
```

Purpose:

Specifies how many contour levels are created between the min and max values.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	num_levels	The number of contour levels to create

Notes:

Only used when “contour: sync_to_palette OFF”

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create contours on part 2
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
contour: begin
contour: variable temperature
contour: sync_to_palette OFF
#
# create 8 contours from 0 to 4.5 using a quadratic distribution
#
contour: distribution quadratic
contour: range 0. 4.5
contour: levels 8
#
# turn on labels spaced every 2 units
# using a floating point representation with 2 decimal places
#
contour: label_visible ON
contour: label_spacing 2.0
contour: label_format floating_point
contour: label_decimal_places 2
contour: end
contour: create
```

See Also:

Associated contour commands

Command:

```
contour: levels_visible <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the visibility of the contour levels created between the min and max values.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	if the contour levels are visible
		`OFF`	if the contour levels are not visible

Notes:

Only used when “contour: sync_to_palette OFF”

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create contours on part 2
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
contour: begin
contour: variable temperature
contour: sync_to_palette OFF
#
# create 8 contours from 0 to 4.5 using a quadratic distribution
#
contour: distribution quadratic
contour: range 0. 4.5
contour: levels 8
#
# turn on labels spaced every 2 units
# using a floating point representation with 2 decimal places
#
contour: levels_visible ON
contour: label_visible ON
contour: label_spacing 2.0
contour: label_format floating_point
contour: label_decimal_places 2
contour: end
contour: create
```

See Also:

Associated contour commands

contour: range

Command:

```
contour: range <min> <max>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the minimum and maximum contour levels when contours are not tied to the variable's palette.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	min	The minimum contour value
	max	The maximum contour value

Notes:

Only used when "contour: sync_to_palette OFF"

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create contours on part 2
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
contour: begin
contour: variable temperature
contour: sync_to_palette OFF
#
# create 8 contours from 0 to 4.5 using a quadratic distribution
#
contour: distribution quadratic
contour: range 0. 4.5
contour: levels 8
#
# turn on labels spaced every 2 units
# using a floating point representation with 2 decimal places
#
contour: label_visible ON
contour: label_spacing 2.0
contour: label_format floating_point
contour: label_decimal_places 2
contour: end
contour: create
```

See Also:

Associated contour commands

Command:

```
contour: select_default
```

Purpose:

Sets the target to the default settings for subsequent attribute modifications.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage

```
#
# Set the default so two sub-contours will be generated
#
contour: select_default
part: modify_begin
contour: subcontours 2
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated contour commands

contour: subcontours

Command:

```
contour: subcontours <num>
```

Purpose:

Add a specified number of contour loops linearly distributed between the variable palette levels.

(*Note, this command is no longer in use as of EnSight 7.6)*

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`num`	number of contour values to create between variable palette levels

Notes:

Contours are generated using the color palette for the variable as the contour values. By adding subcontours additional contour levels are generated between the defined levels.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create contours on part 2 using 5 sub-contours
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
contour: begin
contour: variable temperature
contour: subcontours 5
contour: end
contour: create
```

See Also:

Associated contour commands

Command:

```
contour: sublevels <num>
```

Purpose:

Add a specified number of contours distributed between the main contour levels.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	num	Number of contours to create between the main contour levels.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create contours on part 2
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
contour: begin
contour: variable temperature
contour: sync_to_palette OFF
#
# create 8 contours from 0 to 4.5 using a quadratic distribution
#
contour: distribution quadratic
contour: range 0. 4.5
contour: levels 8
#
# turn off the visiblity of the main contours and turn
# subcontours on - make 2 subcontours between each of the 8 levels.
#
contour: levels_visible OFF
contour: sublevels_visible ON
contour: sublevels 2
contour: end
contour: create
```

See Also:

Associated contour commands

contour: sublevels_visible

Command:

```
contour: sublevels_visible <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the visibility of the contour sub-levels created between the min and max values.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	if the contour sub-levels are visible
		`OFF`	if the contour sub-levels are not visible

Notes:

Only used when “contour: sync_to_palette OFF”

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create contours on part 2
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
contour: begin
contour: variable temperature
contour: sync_to_palette OFF
#
# create 8 contours from 0 to 4.5 using a quadratic distribution
#
contour: distribution quadratic
contour: range 0. 4.5
contour: levels 8
#
# turn off the visiblity of the main contours and turn
# subcontours on
#
contour: levels_visible OFF
contour: sublevels_visible ON
contour: sublevels 2
contour: end
contour: create
```

See Also:

Associated contour commands

Command:

```
contour: sync_to_palette <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specifies contour part creation to be tied to the variable palette or by user input.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	toggle	ON	if the contour part is created using the variable's palette
		OFF	if the contour part is created using the defined min/max information

Notes:

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create contours on part 2
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
contour: begin
contour: variable temperature
contour: sync_to_palette OFF
#
# create 8 contours from 0 to 4.5 using a quadratic distribution
#
contour: distribution quadratic
contour: range 0. 4.5
contour: levels 8
#
# turn on labels spaced every 2 units
# using a floating point representation with 2 decimal places
#
contour: label_visible ON
contour: label_spacing 2.0
contour: label_format floating_point
contour: label_decimal_places 2
contour: end
contour: create
```

See Also:

Associated contour commands

contour: variable

Command:

```
contour: variable <var_name>
```

Purpose:

Use this variable for creating a contour part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`var_name`	create contours from this variable

Notes:

The variable must be active before the contour part can be created.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create contours of velocity magnitude of part 2
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
contour: begin
contour: variable velocity
contour: end
contour: create
```

See Also:

Associated contour commands

Commands in this Section:

curve

curve: assign <option> <description>
curve: delete
curve: desc <description>
curve: line_style <option>
curve: line_type <option>
curve: line_width <width>
curve: load <filename>
curve: marker <option>
curve: marker_scale <size>
curve: normalize_x <toggle>
curve: normalize_y <toggle>
curve: offset
curve: rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
curve: save <type> <filename>
curve: scale <x_scale> <y_scale>
curve: select_all
curve: select_begin
curve: select_end
curve: select_default
curve: smooth_subpoints <num>
curve: visible <toggle>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 8.3, Plot Mode

How To Change Plot Attributes

Command:

```
curve: assign <option> <description>
```

Purpose:

Assign a selected curve to the selected plot.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	rescale	rescale the plot according to the value extents of the curve(s) (default).
		no_rescale	do not rescale the plot according to the values of the curve(s).
string	description	description of the plotter	

Notes:

String description not needed if assigning a new curve to an existing plot.

Example Usage:

```
curve: select_begin
 0
curve: select_end
curve: assign rescale Velocity vs. Distance for part 2
plot: select_begin
 0
plot: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated curve commands

Command:

```
curve: delete
```

Purpose:

Delete the selected curve(s).

Parameters:

none.

Example Usage:

```
curve: select_begin
 0
curve: select_end
curve: delete
```

See Also:

Associated curve commands

curve: desc

Command:

```
curve: desc <description>
```

Purpose:

Specify curve description.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`description`	description of the selected curve

Example Usage:

```
curve: select_begin
 0
curve: select_end
curve: desc Velocity vs. Distance for part 2
```

See Also:

Associated curve commands

Command:

```
curve: line_style <option>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the line style to use for the selected curves.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	solid	curve line segments solid
		dotted	curve line segments dotted
		dash	curve line segments dashed

Notes:

Only works when `line_type` is `connect_dots`.

Example Usage:

```
curve: select_begin
 1
curve: select_end
curve: line_type connect_dots
curve: line_style dotted
```

See Also:

Associated curve commands

curve: line_type

Command:

```
curve: line_type <option>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the line type to use for the selected curves.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`option`	`none`	curve points not connected, represented by marker type selection
		`connect_dots`	curve points connected with linear line segments (default)
		`smooth`	curve points connected with smoothed line segments

Example Usage:

```
curve: select_begin
 1
curve: select_end
curve: line_type none
```

See Also:

Associated curve commands

Command:

```
curve: line_width <width>
```

Purpose:

Specify the (pixel) line width of the selected curve(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`width`	pixel line width of 1, 2 (default), 3, or 4.

Example Usage:

```
curve: select_begin
 1
curve: select_end
curve: line_width 3
```

See Also:

Associated curve commands

curve: load

Command:

```
curve: load <filename>
```

Purpose:

Load the specified (saved) curve file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	file (path and) name of the saved curve file

Notes:

See the curve file formats under "`curve: save`".

Example Usage:

```
curve: select_begin
 2
curve: select_end
curve: load Curve0
```

See Also:

Associated curve commands

Command:

```
curve: marker <option>
```

Purpose:

Specify the type of marker in which to represent the points of the selected curve(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	none	curve points represented by no symbol
		dot	curve points represented as dots
		circle	curve points represented as circles
		triangle	curve points represented as triangles
		square	curve points represented as squares

Example Usage:

```
curve: select_begin
  0 1
curve: select_end
curve: marker_type circle
```

See Also:

Associated curve commands

curve: marker_scale

Command:

```
curve: marker_scale <size>
```

Purpose:

Specify the size of the marker type which represents the points of the selected curve(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`size`	size of the curve point markers (default = 1.)

Example Usage:

```
curve: select_begin
 0 1
curve: select_end
curve: marker_scale 2.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated curve commands

Command:

```
curve: normalize_x <toggle>
curve: normalize_y <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specify whether to normalize the abscissa range of the selected curve(s) to the interval I[0.,1.].

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	represent the curve abscissa coordinate values in the normalized range I[0.,1.]
		`OFF`	represent the curve abscissa coordinate values in the actual range of values (default)

Notes:

This means to divide all abscissa coordinates of the curve by the maximum abscissa coordinate value.

Example Usage:

```
curve: select_begin
 0 1
curve: select_end
curve: normalize_x ON
curve: normalize_y OFF
```

See Also:

Associated curve commands

curve: offset

Command:

```
curve: offset
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated curve commands

Command:

```
curve: rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Specify the color of the selected curve(s) via red, green, and blue component values.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue component of color (0 to 1.)
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the curve color to cyan
#
curve: select_begin
 1
curve: select_end
curve: rgb 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated curve commands

Command:

```
curve: save <type> <filename>
```

Purpose:

Specify how to save the selected curve(s) data to a file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	type	formatted	See Notes
		xy_data	See Notes
string	filename	name of the file in which to save the curve points	

Notes:

formatted - curve data saved in the following format:

```
velocity vs. Distance for line tool

  Distance        Value            X              Y              Z
 0.00000e+00   5.56944e-01  -1.84272e+00   5.00623e-01   1.02349e+00
 1.16535e+00   5.06148e-01  -6.77367e-01   5.00623e-01   1.02349e+00
 2.33070e+00   4.33805e-02   4.87984e-01   5.00623e-01   1.02349e+00
 3.49605e+00   3.41879e-01   1.65334e+00   5.00623e-01   1.02349e+00
 4.66140e+00   5.29504e-01   2.81869e+00   5.00623e-01   1.02349e+00

Minimum value overall
At Point =  4.87984e-01  5.00623e-01  1.02349e+00,
Dist. =  2.33070e+00, Value = 4.33805e-02

Maximum value overall
At Point = -1.84272e+00  5.00623e-01  1.02349e+00,
Dist. =  0.00000e+00, Value = 5.56944e-01
```

xy_data - curve data saved in the following (x,y) format for importing into a spreadsheets:

```
velocity vs. Distance for line tool
Distance
velocity
1
5
0 0.556944
1.16535 0.506148
2.3307 0.0433805
3.49605 0.341879
4.6614 0.529504
```

Example Usage:

```
curve: select_begin
 0
curve: select_end
curve: save xy_data Curve0
```

See Also:

Associated curve commands

Command:

```
curve: scale <x_scale> <y_scale>
```

Purpose:

Scales the x and y query by the values given.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_scale	query x scale factor
	y_scale	query y scale factor

Notes:

Only scales the curve visually, does not modify the query information.

Example Usage:

```
curve: select_begin
 1
curve: select_end
curve: scale 60.0 1.
```

See Also:

Associated curve commands

curve: select_all

Command:

```
curve: select_all
```

Purpose:

Select all curves for subsequent operations.

Parameters:

none.

Example Usage:

```
curve: select_all
```

See Also:

Associated curve commands

Command:

```
curve: select_begin
curve: select_end
```

Purpose:

Curve(s) selection construct for subsequent curve operation.

Parameters

none

Notes:

Curve id's to be selected must be specified betweeen `curve: select_begin` and `curve: select_end`.

Example Usage:

```
curve: select_begin
 0
curve: select_end
curve: assign rescale Velocity vs. Distance for part 2
plot: select_begin
 0
plot: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated curve commands

curve: select_default

Command:

```
curve: select_default
```

Purpose:

Specify the default curve to be selected - or unselect all curves.

Parameters:

none.

Notes:

This is used to set the default (unselected) curve attributes.

Example Usage:

```
curve: select_default
```

See Also:

Associated curve commands

Command:

```
curve: smooth_subpoints <num>
```

Purpose:

Specify the number of smooth subpoints to use between curve points of the selected curve.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`num`	number of subpoints in which to display the smoothed line type between curve points (default is 3)

Notes:

The curve line type must be smooth.

Example Usage:

```
curve: select_begin
 1
curve: select_end
curve: line_type smooth
curve: smooth_subpoints 4.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated curve commands

curve: visible

Command:

```
curve: visible <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggle the selected curve(s) visibility.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	curve visible (default)
		`OFF`	curve invisible

Example Usage:

```
curve: select_begin
 1
curve: select_end
curve: visible OFF
```

See Also:

Associated curve commands

Commands in this Section:

data

data: add <filename>
data: binary_files_are <endian_order>
data: boundary <filename>
data: format <format_type>
data: geometry <filename>
data: measured <filename>
data: new_static_done <num>
data: new_static_ready
data: new_time <time>
data: new_transient_time <time>
data: path <data_path>
data: plot3ddimension <dimension>
data: plot3diblank <toggle>
data: plot3dmulti_zone <toggle>
data: plot3dread_as <binary_flag>
data: read
data: reader_option <option>
data: replace <filename>
data: result <filename>
data: start_time <step_number>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 2.1, Reader Basics

How To Read Data

How To Display Discrete or Experimental Data

data: add

Command:

```
data: add <filename>
```

Purpose:

Adds a new case and reads the given filename via the extension-to-reader mapping file (ensight_reader_extension.map).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	file name of the first file as mapped in the extension-to-reader mapping file.

Example Usage:

```
data: add /home/users/joe/project1/crash.geo
```

See Also:

Associated data commands

Command:

```
data: binary_files_are <endian_order>
```

Purpose:

Sets the byte (endian) order for binary geometry, result, and measured data files.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`endian_order`	The endian order for the binary files and must be one of:	
		`little_endian`	byte order of Intel and Alpha CPU's
		`big_endian`	byte order of SGI, SUN, HP, IBM
		`native`	byte order of machine running the EnSight server

Notes:

EnSight assumes that the geometry, result, and measured data files are of the same byte order.

Must be specified before a "`data: read`" command.

Example Usage:

```
VERSION 8.20
data: binary_files_are big_endian
data: format ensight
data: path /usr/tmp
data: geometry ski_c.geo
data: result ski_c.res
data: read
```

See Also:

Associated data commands

data: boundary

Command:

```
data: boundary <filename>
```

Purpose:

Specify the name for the boundary file. Boundary files provide a way to externally specify the ijk extents of bounding surfaces, etc. for structured data. The resultant is an unstructured part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	boundary file name

Notes:

The filename is concatenated with the path defined via the "`data: path`" command.

Since the boundary file depends on the structured block/zone definitions in the geometry file, the use of a boundary file requires the specification of a geometry file with structured data as well. For EnSight case format, the boundary file is contained within the casefile and this command is not needed. It must be used for other structured data formats - such as PLOT3D.

When specified, unstructured parts can be created according to the boundary file defintions in the unstructured portion of the Data Part Loader dialog.

Example Usage:

Read a structured geometry file and a boundary file.

```
VERSION 8.20
data: binary_files_are_big_endian
data: format plot3d
data: plot3diblank OFF
data: plot3dmulti_zone ON
data: plot3dread_as ascii
data: plot3ddimension 3d
data: path /usr/tmp
data: geometry single.grid
data: boundary single.bnd
data: result single.q
data: read
```

See Also:

Associated data commands

Command:

```
data: format <format_type>
```

Purpose:

Set the format type for the geometry and result files.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	format_type	The format type which must be one of the following (or the name of a user defined reader):
		ensight
		plot3d
		fidap
		n3s
		estet
		mpgs4
		movie
		fluent
		ansys
		abaqus
		case
		fast-unstructured
		casesos

Example Usage:

```
#
# Read a datafile in case format and load a part from it.
#
VERSION 8.20
data: binary_files_are big_endian
data: format case
data: path /usr/tmp
data: geometry cube.case
data: read
data_partbuild: begin
data_partbuild: data_type unstructured
data_partbuild: select_begin
 1
data_partbuild: select_end
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data commands

data: geometry

Command:

```
data: geometry <filename>
```

Purpose:

Set the name for the file containing geometric information.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	geometry file name

Notes:

The filename is concatenated with the path defined via the "`data: path`" command.

The meaning of "`geometry`" is different depending on the data format. For example, if the format is `CASE`, the "`geometry`" file is the case file, while if the format is `ANSYS`, the file refers to the ANSYS result file.

Example Usage:

```
VERSION 8.20
data: binary_files_are big_endian
data: format case
data: geometry cube.case
data: read
data_partbuild: begin
data_partbuild: data_type unstructured
data_partbuild: select_begin 1
data_partbuild: select_end
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data commands

Command:

```
data: measured <filename>
```

Purpose:

Specify the name for the measured particle file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	measured file name

Notes:

The filename is concatenated with the path defined via the "`data: path`" command.

It is not possible to read a measured file without also specifying a geometry file, or having specified a geometry file previously.

When specified, the part containing the measured particle data will be generated upon a "`data: read`" command, i.e., this part type will not be shown in the various part loaders.

Example Usage:

Read a geometry file and a measured particle file and create a part.

```
VERSION 8.20
data: format ensight
data: path /usr/tmp
data: geometry cube.geom
data: measured cube.mres
data: start_time 1
data: read
data_partbuild: begin
data_partbuild: data_type unstructured
data_partbuild: select_begin
 1
data_partbuild: select_end
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data commands

data: new_static_done

Command:

```
data: new_static_done <num>
```

Purpose:

Informs the client that the static data files have been modified.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	num	0	geometry is not changing
		1	geometry is changing

Example Usage:

Internal command used only by the dynamic data interface.

See Also:

Associated data commands

Command:

```
data: new_static_ready
```

Purpose:

Informs the client that the static data files are about to be modified.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

Internal command used only by the dynamic data interface.

See Also:

Associated data commands

data: new_time

Command:

```
data: new_time <time>
```

Purpose:

Informs client that a new transient time step is available

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`time`	simulation time

Notes:

Each time the command is called, it's value must be increasing.

Example Usage:

Internal command used only by the dynamic data interface.

See Also:

Associated data commands

Command:

```
data: new_transient_time <time>
```

Purpose:

Informs client of last transient time step available

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`time`	simulation time

Notes:

Each time the command is called, it's value must be increasing.

Example Usage:

Internal command used only by the dynamic data interface.

See Also:

Associated data commands

data: path

Command:

```
data: path <data_path>
```

Purpose:

Specify the directory under which the data files are located.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	data_path	path to the data files

Notes:

The path can be fully or partially qualified. All (geometry, result, and measured) file names are post concatenated with the path given to arrive at the full file name.

Example Usage:

Read a data file located in /usr/tmp and load a part from it.

```
VERSION 8.20
data: binary_files_are big_endian
data: format case
data: path /usr/tmp
data: geometry cube.case
data: read
data_partbuild: begin
data_partbuild: data_type unstructured
data_partbuild: select_begin
 1
data_partbuild: select_end
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data commands

Command:

```
data: plot3ddimension <dimension>
```

Purpose:

When the format is plot3d, specifies the dimensionality of the data.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	dimension	The dimensionality of the data and must be one of:
		1d
		2d
		3d

Notes:

EnSight attempts to determine the dimensionality of plot3d data, if this command is not given.

It must be specified before a "`data: read`" command is given.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Read a 3D plot3d file and extract a part.
#
VERSION 8.20
data: format plot3d
data: plot3diblank OFF
data: plot3dmulti_zone OFF
data: plot3dread_as c_binary
data: plot3ddimension 3d
data: path /usr/tmp
data: geometry shuttle.xyz
data: result shuttle.q
data: read
data_partbuild: begin
data_partbuild: data_type structured
data_partbuild: select_begin
 1
data_partbuild: select_end
data_partbuild: domain all
data_partbuild: noderange_i 1 52
data_partbuild: noderange_j 1 63
data_partbuild: noderange_k 1 1
data_partbuild: nodestep 1 1 1
data_partbuild: nodedelta 0 0 0
data_partbuild: create
```

See Also:

Associated data commands

data: plot3diblank

Command:

```
data: plot3diblank <toggle>
```

Purpose:

When the format is plot3d, specifies the iblanking value for the geometry file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	for iblanking
		`OFF`	for no Iblanking

Notes:

Must be specified before a "`data: read`" command is given.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Read a plot3d file with no iblanking and extract a part.
#
VERSION 8.20
data: format plot3d
data: plot3diblank OFF
data: plot3dmulti_zone OFF
data: plot3dread_as c_binary
data: plot3ddimension 3d
data: path /usr/tmp
data: geometry shuttle.xyz
data: result shuttle.q
data: read
data_partbuild: begin
data_partbuild: data_type structured
data_partbuild: select_begin
 1
data_partbuild: select_end
data_partbuild: domain all
data_partbuild: noderange_i 1 52
data_partbuild: noderange_j 1 63
data_partbuild: noderange_k 1 1
data_partbuild: nodestep 1 1 1
data_partbuild: nodedelta 0 0 0
data_partbuild: create
```

See Also:

Associated data commands

Command:

```
data: plot3dmulti_zone <toggle>
```

Purpose:

When the format is plot3d, specifies that the file is single or multi zone.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	if the file is multi-zone
		`OFF`	if single zone

Notes:

EnSight will attempt to determine if the file is single or multi-zone if this command is not specified.

Must be specified before a "`data: read`" command is given.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Read a single zone plot3d file and extract a part.
#
VERSION 8.20
data: format plot3d
data: plot3diblank OFF
data: plot3dmulti_zone OFF
data: plot3dread_as c_binary
data: plot3ddimension 3d
data: path /usr/tmp
data: geometry shuttle.xyz
data: result shuttle.q
data: read
data_partbuild: begin
data_partbuild: data_type structured
data_partbuild: select_begin
 1
data_partbuild: select_end
data_partbuild: domain all
data_partbuild: noderange_i 1 52
data_partbuild: noderange_j 1 63
data_partbuild: noderange_k 1 1
data_partbuild: nodestep 1 1 1
data_partbuild: nodedelta 0 0 0
data_partbuild: create
```

See Also:

Associated data commands

data: plot3dread_as

Command:

```
data: plot3dread_as <binary_flag>
```

Purpose:

When the format is plot3d, specifies how the file is formatted.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	binary_flag	The format flag which must be on of:	
		ascii	the file is ASCII
		c_binary	the file was written in C binary
		fortran_binary	the file was written in Fortran binary

Notes:

If the user does not specify, EnSight will attempt to determine the binary nature of the data files.

It must be specified before a "data: read" command is given.

All files (geometry, result, and measured) must be of the same binary nature.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Read a c binary plot3d file and extract a part.
#
VERSION 8.20
data: format plot3d
data: plot3diblank OFF
data: plot3dmulti_zone OFF
data: plot3dread_as c_binary
data: plot3ddimension 3d
data: path /usr/tmp
data: geometry shuttle.xyz
data: result shuttle.q
data: read
data_partbuild: begin
data_partbuild: data_type structured
data_partbuild: select_begin
 1
data_partbuild: select_end
data_partbuild: domain all
data_partbuild: noderange_i 1 52
data_partbuild: noderange_j 1 63
data_partbuild: noderange_k 1 1
data_partbuild: nodestep 1 1 1
data_partbuild: nodedelta 0 0 0
data_partbuild: create
```

See Also:

Associated data commands

Command:

```
data: read
```

Purpose:

Read the `geometry`, `result`, and/or `measured` data files.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

The `geometry` and/or `result` and/or `measured` data file names must be set before making this call.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Read a geometry and associated result file and create a part.
#
VERSION 8.20
data: format ensight
data: path /usr/tmp
data: geometry cube.geom
data: result cube.res
data: read
data_partbuild: begin
data_partbuild: data_type unstructured
data_partbuild: select_begin
 1
data_partbuild: select_end
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data commands

data: reader_option

Command:

```
data: reader_option <option>
```

Purpose:

Set user defined reader (UDR) optional flag. The availability of the options depends on the user defined reader.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`option`	Name of the option and any data that describes the option state

Notes:

Available only for user defined readers, and then only for those readers that define one or more options.

Example Usage:

```
data: format LS-DYNA3D_2.04
data: reader_option 'Enable Failed Elems' ON
```

See Also:

Associated data commands

Command:

```
data: replace <filename>
```

Purpose:

Replaces the current case and reads the given filename via the extension-to-reader mapping file (ensight_reader_extension.map).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	file name of the first file as mapped in the extension-to-reader mapping file.

Example Usage:

```
data: replace /home/users/joe/project2/frame.case
```

dSee Also:

Associated data commands

data: result

Command:

```
data: result <filename>
```

Purpose:

Set the name for the file containing result information.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	result file name

Notes:

The usage of a result file depends on the data format. For some formats the result file is not necessary, while for others the result file either directly contains result information or may be another file containing information pointing to the various files that may exist.

The filename is concatenated with the path defined via the "`data: path`" command.

It is not possible to read a result file without also specifying a geometry file, or having specified a geometry file previously.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Read a geometry and result file,
# create a part,
# rotate the scene,
# and color the part by a variable
#
VERSION 8.20
data: format ensight
data: path /usr/tmp
data: geometry cube.geom
data: result cube.res
data: read
data_partbuild: begin
data_partbuild: data_type unstructured
data_partbuild: select_begin
 1
data_partbuild: select_end
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
view_transf: rotate -91.339279 2.611849 0.000000
view_transf: rotate 18.749998 42.660221 0.000000
variables: activate temperature
part: select_all
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_palette temperature
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated data commands

Command:

```
data: start_time <step_number>
```

Purpose:

When reading transient data load the timestep indicated as the initial time step.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`step_number`	timestep to use for the initial data load. Values range from 1 (the first timestep) to N where N is the total number of timesteps supplied.

Notes:

It is not possible to specify a fractional timestep.

The value specified is a step number, not a time value.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Read a geometry file and a measured particle file
# at the first timestep, then create a part.
#
VERSION 8.20
data: format ensight
data: path /usr/tmp
data: geometry cube.geom
data: measured cube.mres
data: start_time 1
data: read
data_partbuild: begin
data_partbuild: data_type unstructured
data_partbuild: select_begin
 1
data_partbuild: select_end
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data commands

Commands in this Section:

data_partbuild

data_partbuild: begin
data_partbuild: end
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: create_iblank
data_partbuild: data_type <type>
data_partbuild: description <desc>
data_partbuild: domain <option>
data_partbuild: estet_domain <option>
data_partbuild: estetbuildvector
data_partbuild: estetdelta <i_del> <j_del> <k_del>
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_i <beg> <end>
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_j <beg> <end>
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_k <beg> <end>
data_partbuild: estetstep <i_step> <j_step> <k_step>
data_partbuild: estetvector_x <scalar_name>
data_partbuild: estetvector_y <scalar_name>
data_partbuild: estetvector_z <scalar_name>
data_partbuild: estetvectordesc <desc>
data_partbuild: iblank_type <desc>
data_partbuild: mpgsload <option>
data_partbuild: n3sall_elements
data_partbuild: n3sboundary
data_partbuild: n3scode <desc>
data_partbuild: n3scolor_number <num>
data_partbuild: n3scondition <desc>
data_partbuild: nodedelta <i_del> <j_del> <k_del>
data_partbuild: noderange_i <beg> <end>
data_partbuild: noderange_j <beg> <end>
data_partbuild: noderange_k <beg> <end>
data_partbuild: nodestep <i_step> <j_step> <k_step>
data_partbuild: select_all
data_partbuild: select_begin
data_partbuild: select_end
data_partbuild: select_byexpr_begin
data_partbuild: select_byexpr_end
data_partbuild: select_byname_begin
data_partbuild: select_byname_end

See Also:

User Manual - Section 2.1, Reader Basics

How To Read Data

How To Read User Defined Data

data_partbuild: begin/end

Command:

```
data_partbuild: begin
<commands>
data_partbuild: end
```

Purpose:

Delineates commands issued while using the Data Part Builder dialogs.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`commands`	valid command language for part building (can be one or many)

Notes:

These commands exist for memory management reasons. While doing part building it is often necessary to have information in memory that will only be used during the part building process. Thus, the begin indicates the need for this memory, and the end indicates that such memory could be freed for other purposes. All data formats that use the Data Part Builder method use this command (n3s, estet, mpgs4, plot3d, userd, ensight formats, etc).

Example Usage:

```
#
# Starting part building for N3S parts
#
data_partbuild: begin
#
# Building a part entitled "part_all"
#
data_partbuild: description part_all
data_partbuild: n3sall_elements
data_partbuild: create
#
# Building a part entitled "part_color"
#
data_partbuild: description part_color
data_partbuild: n3scolor_number 7
data_partbuild: create
#
# Building a part entitled "part_color"
#
data_partbuild: description part_bc
data_partbuild: n3sboundary
data_partbuild: n3scondition VITESSE_UX
data_partbuild: n3scode Free Node
data_partbuild: create
#
# Stopping part building for N3S parts
#
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

Command:

```
data_partbuild: create
```

Purpose:

Causes the part to be built according to previously defined attributes or defaults.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

All data formats that use the Data Part Builder method use this command (n3s, estet, mpgs4, plot3d, userd, ensight formats, etc).

Example Usage:

```
#
# Starting part building for N3S parts
#
data_partbuild: begin
#
# Building a part entitled "part_all"
#
data_partbuild: description part_all
data_partbuild: n3sall_elements
data_partbuild: create
#
# Building a part entitled "part_color"
#
data_partbuild: description part_color
data_partbuild: n3scolor_number 7
data_partbuild: create
#
# Building a part entitled "part_color"
#
data_partbuild: description part_bc
data_partbuild: n3sboundary
data_partbuild: n3scondition VITESSE_UX
data_partbuild: n3scode Free Node
data_partbuild: create
#
# Stopping part building for N3S parts
#
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

data_partbuild: create_iblank

Command:

```
data_partbuild: create_iblank
```

Purpose:

Causes unstructured part(s) to be built from structured part(s) according to iblanking values available.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

All data formats that have structured iblanking use this command (estet, plot3d, EnSight6, EnSight Gold, some userd formats, etc). It is required that a structured part be selected as parent before this command.

Example Usage:

```
#
# First we create a structured estet part entitled "field"
#
data_partbuild: begin
data_partbuild: estetdomain inside
data_partbuild: description field
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_i 1 39
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_j 1 15
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_k 1 28
data_partbuild: estetstep 1 1 1
data_partbuild: estetdelta 0 0 0
data_partbuild: create
#
# Then we select this as the parent for our ibanked part
#
data_partbuild: select_begin
1
data_partbuild: select_end
#
# Here we set the description desired and the ibanking type
#
data_partbuild: description symm
data_partbuild: iblank_type Symmetry (4)
#
# And create it
#
data_partbuild: create_iblank
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

Command:

```
data_partbuild: data_type <type>
```

Purpose:

For those formats that contain both structured and unstructured data (EnSight6, EnSight Gold, and some user defined formats), this command indicates which type to create.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	type	unstructured	to create unstructured parts
		structured	to create structured parts

Example Usage:

```
data_partbuild: begin
#
# Doing an unstructured ensight part
#
data_partbuild: data_type unstructured
#
# Selecting the first part in the
# unstructured part building list
#
data_partbuild: select_begin
1
data_partbuild: select_end
#
# Naming it "my_unstructured_part"
# and creating it
#
data_partbuild: description my_unstructured_part
data_partbuild: create
#
# Now doing a structured ensight part
#
data_partbuild: data_type structured
#
# Selecting the first part in the
# structured part building list
# (Note this is not the same part as the
# unstructured one selected above)
#
data_partbuild: select_begin
1
data_partbuild: select_end
#
# Setting ijk ranges, step_by, delta values, etc.
# and creating it.
#
data_partbuild: domain all
data_partbuild: noderange_i 1 3
data_partbuild: noderange_j 1 3
data_partbuild: noderange_k 1 3
data_partbuild: nodestep 1 1 1
data_partbuild: nodedelta 0 0 0
data_partbuild: description my_structured_part
data_partbuild: create
```

```
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

Command:

```
data_partbuild: description <desc>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the textual description for a part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	desc	description for the part (it is what is displayed in the user interface)

Example Usage:

```
data_partbuild: begin
#
# Doing an unstructured ensight part
#
data_partbuild: data_type unstructured
#
# Selecting the first part in the
# unstructured part building list
#
data_partbuild: select_begin
1
data_partbuild: select_end
#
# Naming it "my_unstructured_part"
# and creating it
#
data_partbuild: description my_unstructured_part
data_partbuild: create
#
# Now doing a structured ensight part
#
data_partbuild: data_type structured
#
# Selecting the first part in the
# structured part building list
# (Note this is not the same part as the
# unstructured one selected above)
#
data_partbuild: select_begin
1
data_partbuild: select_end
#
# Setting ijk ranges, step_by, delta values, etc.
# and creating it.
#
data_partbuild: domain all
data_partbuild: noderange_i 1 3
data_partbuild: noderange_j 1 3
data_partbuild: noderange_k 1 3
data_partbuild: nodestep 1 1 1
data_partbuild: nodedelta 0 0 0
data_partbuild: description my_structured_part
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

Command:

```
data_partbuild: domain <option>
```

Purpose:

Specify the iblanking domain to use for EnSight6, EnSight Gold and User-defined models that have structured iblanked data.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	inside	for domains that have iblank value of 1
		outside	for domains that have iblank value of 0
		all	for all domains regardless of iblank value. (Basically ignores iblanking)

Example Usage:

```
data_partbuild: begin
#
# Now doing a structured ensight part
#
data_partbuild: data_type structured
#
# Selecting the first part in the
# structured part building list
#
data_partbuild: select_begin
1
data_partbuild: select_end
#
# Setting ijk ranges, step_by, delta values, etc.
# and creating it. Note the domain used.
#
data_partbuild: domain inside
data_partbuild: noderange_i 1 3
data_partbuild: noderange_j 1 3
data_partbuild: noderange_k 1 3
data_partbuild: nodestep 1 1 1
data_partbuild: nodedelta 0 0 0
data_partbuild: description my_inside_part
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

data_partbuild: estet_domain

Command:

```
data_partbuild: estet_domain <option>
```

Purpose:

Specify the iblanking domain to use for estet models.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	inside	for domains that have iblank value of INSIDE
		outside	for domains that have iblank value of OUTSIDE
		all	for all domains regardless of iblank value. (Basically ignores iblanking)

Example Usage:

```
data_partbuild: begin
data_partbuild: estetdomain inside
data_partbuild: description my_inside_part
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_i 1 39
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_j 1 15
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_k 1 28
data_partbuild: estetstep 1 1 1
data_partbuild: estetdelta 0 0 0
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

Command:

```
data_partbuild: estetbuildvector
```

Purpose:

Combines estet vector components (given as scalars) into a vector variable.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

Requires the use of "`data_partbuild: estetvectordesc`" and "`data_partbuild: estetvector_x_*`" commands before being issued.

Example Usage:

```
data_partbuild: estetvectordesc velocity
data_partbuild: estetvector_x VITESSE_U
data_partbuild: estetvector_y VITESSE_V
data_partbuild: estetvector_z VITESSE_W
data_partbuild: estetbuildvector
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

data_partbuild: estetdelta

Command:

```
data_partbuild: estetdelta <i_del> <j_del> <k_del>
```

Purpose:

Specify ijk delta value to use when creating more than one ijk surface from the same ijk block. Only one of the deltas may be non-zero.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	i_del	I direction delta value
	j_del	J direction delta value
	k_del	K direction delta value

Example Usage:

```
#
# This will create a slice at i = 1, i = 6, i = 11, ...
# of the inside domain.
#
data_partbuild: begin
data_partbuild: estetdomain inside
data_partbuild: description multiple_iplane_slice_part
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_i 1 1
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_j 1 15
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_k 1 28
data_partbuild: estetstep 1 1 1
data_partbuild: estetdelta 5 0 0
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

Command:

```
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_i <beg> <end>
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_j <beg> <end>
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_k <beg> <end>
```

Purpose:

Specify i, j, or k range values to use when creating a part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	beg	I, J, or K range beginning node plane
	end	I, J, or K range ending node plane

Example Usage:

```
#
# This will create a slice at i = 1, i = 6, i = 11, ...
# of the inside domain.
# (Note the ranges for each of the ijk directions)
#
data_partbuild: begin
data_partbuild: estetdomain inside
data_partbuild: description multiple_iplane_slice_part
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_i 1 1
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_j 1 15
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_k 1 28
data_partbuild: estetstep 1 1 1
data_partbuild: estetdelta 5 0 0
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

data_partbuild: estetstep

Command:

```
data_partbuild: estetstep <i_step> <j_step> <k_step>
```

Purpose:

Specify i, j, k step-by values to use in creating an estet part. Values greater than 1 will cause original cells to be combined appropriately into larger elements - producing a coarser grid.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	i_step	step-by value for the I direction
	j_step	step-by value for the J direction
	k_step	step-by value for the K direction

Notes:

This is used when a coarser approximation of the original data is desired. Typically this reduction in the apparent resolution of the model is desired in order to be able to reasonably display very large models.

Example Usage:

```
#
# This example causes the i and j directions to have cells
# that are made up of 4 original cells each. However, in
# the k direction, the original thickness is retained.
#
data_partbuild: begin
data_partbuild: estetdomain inside
data_partbuild: description coarse_in_ij_part
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_i 1 39
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_j 1 15
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_k 1 28
data_partbuild: estetstep 2 2 1
data_partbuild: estetdelta 0 0 0
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

Command:

```
data_partbuild: estetvector_x <scalar_name>
data_partbuild: estetvector_y <scalar_name>
data_partbuild: estetvector_z <scalar_name>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the name of the estet scalar variable to use for the vector variable component when build vector variables.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`scalar_name`	name of the estet variable that represents a vector component

Example Usage:

```
data_partbuild: estetvectordesc velocity
data_partbuild: estetvector_x VITESSE_U
data_partbuild: estetvector_y VITESSE_V
data_partbuild: estetvector_z VITESSE_W
data_partbuild: estetbuildvector
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

data_partbuild: estetvectordesc

Command:

```
data_partbuild: estetvectordesc <desc>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the name for the vector variable will be created with a "`data_partbuild: estet-buildvector`" command.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`desc`	desired name for the vector variable

Example Usage:

```
data_partbuild: estetvectordesc velocity
data_partbuild: estetvector_x VITESSE_U
data_partbuild: estetvector_y VITESSE_V
data_partbuild: estetvector_z VITESSE_W
data_partbuild: estetbuildvector
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

Command:

```
data_partbuild: iblank_type <desc>
```

Purpose:

Selects the iblanking type to use when creating unstructured parts from the iblanking of structured parts.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	desc	description for the iblanking type that is provided to the part building process. (varies for each data format)

Notes:

All data formats that have structured iblanking use this command (estet, plot3d, EnSight6, EnSight Gold, some userd formats, etc). This process requires that a structured part be selected as parent.

Example Usage:

```
#
# First we create a structured estet part entitled "field"
#
data_partbuild: begin
data_partbuild: estetdomain inside
data_partbuild: description field
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_i 1 39
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_j 1 15
data_partbuild: estetnoderange_k 1 28
data_partbuild: estetstep 1 1 1
data_partbuild: estetdelta 0 0 0
data_partbuild: create
#
# Then we select this as the parent for our ibanked part
#
data_partbuild: select_begin
1
data_partbuild: select_end
#
# Here we set the description desired and the ibanking type
#
data_partbuild: description symm
data_partbuild: iblank_type Symmetry (4)
#
# And create it
#
data_partbuild: create_iblank
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

data_partbuild: mpgsload

Command:

```
data_partbuild: mpgsload <option>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the option to use when reading an mpgs data file. All parts will be read. This option controls which parts will be loaded to the client..

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	all_parts	all parts will be downloaded
		part1_ony	part one will be downloaded
		all_but_part1	all but part 1 will be downloaded

Example Usage:

```
#
# This one is pretty easy, after you specified the data,
# issue the following (or one of the other options)
#
data_partbuild: mpgsload all_parts
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

Command:

```
data_partbuild: n3sall_elements
```

Purpose:

Specifies the "`All Elements`" process when creating an n3s part.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

This process uses all elements, regardless of color or boundary condition tags applied.

Example Usage:

```
data_partbuild: begin
#
# Creating a part composed of all elements
#
data_partbuild: description part_all
data_partbuild: n3sall_elements
data_partbuild: create
#
# Creating a part based on color number 7
#
data_partbuild: description part_color
data_partbuild: n3scolor_number 7
data_partbuild: create
#
# Creating a part based on boundary condition VITESSE_UX
#
data_partbuild: description part_bc
data_partbuild: n3sboundary
data_partbuild: n3scondition VITESSE_UX
data_partbuild: n3scode Free Node
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

data_partbuild: n3sboundary

Command:

```
data_partbuild: n3sboundary
```

Purpose:

Specifies the "`boundary condition`" process when creating an n3s part.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

Needs the "`data_partbuild: n3scondition`" and "`data_partbuild: n3scode`" commands as well.

Example Usage:

```
data_partbuild: begin
#
# Creating a part composed of all elements
#
data_partbuild: description part_all
data_partbuild: n3sall_elements
data_partbuild: create
#
# Creating a part based on color number 7
#
data_partbuild: description part_color
data_partbuild: n3scolor_number 7
data_partbuild: create
#
# Creating a part based on boundary condition VITESSE_UX
#
data_partbuild: description part_bc
data_partbuild: n3sboundary
data_partbuild: n3scondition VITESSE_UX
data_partbuild: n3scode Free Node
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

Command:

```
data_partbuild: n3scode <desc>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the boundary condition code to use in the "`boundary condition`" process when creating an N3S part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description

string	`desc`	The n3s boundary condition code. (the available codes can vary per model) They are typically things like:
		`Free Node`
		`Homogeneous Dirichlet`
		`Non-homogeneous Dirichlet`

Example Usage:

```
data_partbuild: begin
#
# Creating a part composed of all elements
#
data_partbuild: description part_all
data_partbuild: n3sall_elements
data_partbuild: create
#
# Creating a part based on color number 7
#
data_partbuild: description part_color
data_partbuild: n3scolor_number 7
data_partbuild: create
#
# Creating a part based on boundary condition VITESSE_UX
#
data_partbuild: description part_bc
data_partbuild: n3sboundary
data_partbuild: n3scondition VITESSE_UX
data_partbuild: n3scode Free Node
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

data_partbuild: n3scolor_number

Command:

```
data_partbuild: n3scolor_number <num>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the "`color number`" process when creating an N3S part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`num`	node color number to use when creating an N3S part

Example Usage:

```
data_partbuild: begin
#
# Creating a part composed of all elements
#
data_partbuild: description part_all
data_partbuild: n3sall_elements
data_partbuild: create
#
# Creating a part based on color number 7
#
data_partbuild: description part_color
data_partbuild: n3scolor_number 7
data_partbuild: create
#
# Creating a part based on boundary condition VITESSE_UX
#
data_partbuild: description part_bc
data_partbuild: n3sboundary
data_partbuild: n3scondition VITESSE_UX
data_partbuild: n3scode Free Node
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

Command:

```
data_partbuild: n3scondition <desc>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the boundary condition to use in the "`boundary condition`" process when creating an N3S part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`desc`	N3S boundary condition. (available conditions can vary per model)

Example Usage:

```
data_partbuild: begin
#
# Creating a part composed of all elements
#
data_partbuild: description part_all
data_partbuild: n3sall_elements
data_partbuild: create
#
# Creating a part based on color number 7
#
data_partbuild: description part_color
data_partbuild: n3scolor_number 7
data_partbuild: create
#
# Creating a part based on boundary condition VITESSE_UX
#
data_partbuild: description part_bc
data_partbuild: n3sboundary
data_partbuild: n3scondition VITESSE_UX
data_partbuild: n3scode Free Node
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

data_partbuild: nodedelta

Command:

```
data_partbuild: nodedelta <i_del> <j_del> <k_del>
```

Purpose:

Specify ijk delta value to use when creating more than one ijk surface from the same ijk block. Only one of the deltas may be non-zero.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	i_del	I, J, K direction delta values
	j_del	
	k_del	

Notes:

This command is used for EnSight6, EnSight Gold, and User-Defined data formats.

Example Usage:

```
data_partbuild: begin
#
# Now doing a structured ensight part
#
data_partbuild: data_type structured
#
# Selecting the first part in the
# structured part building list
#
data_partbuild: select_begin
1
data_partbuild: select_end
#
# Setting ijk ranges, step_by, delta values, etc.
# and creating it. Note the nodedelta and noderange
# combination used
#
data_partbuild: domain inside
data_partbuild: noderange_i 1 30
data_partbuild: noderange_j 1 1
data_partbuild: noderange_k 1 30
data_partbuild: nodestep 1 1 1
data_partbuild: nodedelta 0 3 0
data_partbuild: description multi_jslice_part
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

Command:

```
data_partbuild: noderange_i <beg> <end>
data_partbuild: noderange_j <beg> <end>
data_partbuild: noderange_k <beg> <end>
```

Purpose:

Specify i, j, or k range values to use when creating a part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	beg	I, J, or K range beginning node plane
	end	I, J, or K range ending node plane

Notes:

This command is used for EnSight6, EnSight Gold, and User-Defined data formats.

Example Usage:

```
data_partbuild: begin
#
# Now doing a structured ensight part
#
data_partbuild: data_type structured
#
# Selecting the first part in the
# structured part building list
#
data_partbuild: select_begin
1
data_partbuild: select_end
#
# Setting ijk ranges, step_by, delta values, etc.
# and creating it. Note the nodedelta and noderange
# combination used
#
data_partbuild: domain inside
data_partbuild: noderange_i 1 30
data_partbuild: noderange_j 1 1
data_partbuild: noderange_k 1 30
data_partbuild: nodestep 1 1 1
data_partbuild: nodedelta 0 3 0
data_partbuild: description multi_jslice_part
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

data_partbuild: nodestep

Command:

```
data_partbuild: nodestep <i_step> <j_step> <k_step>
```

Purpose:

Specify i, j, k step-by values to use in creating a structured part. Values greater than 1 will cause original cells to be combined appropriately into larger elements - producing a coarser grid.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	i_step	step-by value for the I, J, K directions
	j_step	
	k_step	

Notes:

This command is used for EnSight6, EnSight Gold, and User-Defined data formats. This is used when a coarser approximation of the original data is desired. Typically this reduction in the apparent resolution of the model is desired in order to be able to reasonably display very large models.

Example Usage:

```
#
# This example causes the i and j directions to have cells
# that are made up of 4 original cells each. However, in
# the k direction, the original thickness is retained.
#
data_partbuild: begin
data_partbuild: domain all
data_partbuild: description coarse_in_ij_part
data_partbuild: noderange_i 1 39
data_partbuild: noderange_j 1 15
data_partbuild: noderange_k 1 28
data_partbuild: nodestep 2 2 1
data_partbuild: nodedelta 0 0 0
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

Command:

```
data_partbuild: select_begin
<part1, part2, ... partN>
data_partbuild: select_end
```

Purpose:

Specify parts, from the part build lists, to use in the part build process.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	partN	number of the part in the list of available parts in the model data file(s)

Notes:

These commands are used by all iblanked structured formats when doing create_iblank process. They are also used by EnSight6, EnSight Gold, and User-Defined formats when selecting parent parts.

Example Usage:

```
data_partbuild: begin
#
# Doing a structured ensight part
#
data_partbuild: data_type structured
#
# Selecting the first part in the
# structured part building list
#
data_partbuild: select_begin
1
data_partbuild: select_end
#
# Setting ijk ranges, step_by, delta values, etc.
# and creating it.
#
data_partbuild: domain inside
data_partbuild: noderange_i 1 3
data_partbuild: noderange_j 1 3
data_partbuild: noderange_k 1 3
data_partbuild: nodestep 1 1 1
data_partbuild: nodedelta 0 0 0
data_partbuild: description my_inside_part
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

data_partbuild: select_all

Command:

```
data_partbuild: select_all
```

Purpose:

Select all parts, from the part build lists, to use in the part build process.

Command:

```
data_partbuild: select_byexpr_begin
<"desc">
data_partbuild: select_byexpr_end
```

Purpose:

Specify parts using an exprepresson, from the part build lists .

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`desc`	A quoted string with optional asterisk(s) used to match partnames

Notes:

This command is never written out automatically to a command file. This command can only be added to a command file manually by editing it.

The string must be enclosed by quotes.

There can be more than one per line separated by spaces.

The total line limit is based on normal maximum command size.

Example Usage:

```
# Read all parts with an 'e' in their name
# as well as parts starting with 'f'
#
data_partbuild: select_byexpr_begin
"*e*" "f*"
data_partbuild: select_byexpr_end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

data_partbuild: select_byname_begin/end

Command:

```
data_partbuild: select_byname_begin
<"desc">
data_partbuild: select_byname_end
```

Purpose:

Specify parts using an exprepresson, from the part build lists .

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`desc`	A quoted string used to exactly match partnames

Notes:

This command is never written out automatically to a command file. This command can only be added to a command file manually by editing it.

The string must be enclosed by quotes.

There can be more than one per line separated by spaces.

The total line limit is based on normal maximum command size.

Example Usage:

```
# Read two parts exactly matching names below
#
data_partbuild: select_byname_begin
"left square" "right square"
data_partbuild: select_byname_end
```

See Also:

Associated data_partbuild commands

Commands in this Section:

dial

dial: background
dial: background_rgb
dial: big_hand_range
dial: big_hand_rgb
dial: border
dial: delete
dial: deselect_all
dial: little_hand
dial: little_hand_range
dial: little_hand_rgb
dial: location_x
dial: location_y
dial: minimum
dial: modify_begin
dial: modify_end
dial: new_dial
dial: new_or_mod_dial
dial: query_count
dial: query_display_attributes
dial: query_selected_objects
dial: radius
dial: select_all
dial: select_all_invisible
dial: select_all_visible
dial: select_begin
dial: select_default
dial: select_end
dial: show_as
dial: tick_marks
dial: value
dial: value_decimal_places
dial: value_format
dial: value_location
dial: value_rgb
dial: value_size
dial: variable
dial: visible

See Also:

User Manual - Chapter 8, Annot Mode

dial: background

Command:

```
dial: background
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

Command:

```
dial: background_rgb
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

dial: big_hand_range

Command:

```
dial: big_hand_range
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

Command:

```
dial: big_hand_rgb
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

dial: border

Command:

```
dial: border
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

Command:

```
dial: delete
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

dial: deselect_all

Command:

```
dial: deselect_all
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

Command:

```
dial: little_hand
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

dial: little_hand_range

Command:

```
dial: little_hand_range
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

Command:

```
dial: little_hand_rgb
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

dial: location_x

Command:

```
dial: location_x
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

Command:

```
dial: location_y
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

dial: minimum

Command:

```
dial: minimum
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

Command:

```
dial: modify_begin
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

dial: modify_end

Command:

```
dial: modify_end
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

Command:

```
dial: new_dial
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

dial: new_or_mod_dial

Command:

```
dial: new_or_mod_dial
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

Command:

```
dial: query_count
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

dial: query_display_attributes

Command:

```
dial: query_display_attributes
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

Command:

```
dial: query_selected_objects
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

dial: radius

Command:

```
dial: radius
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

Command:

```
dial: select_all
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

dial: select_all_invisible

Command:

```
dial: select_all_invisible
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

Command:

```
dial: select_all_visible
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

dial: select_begin

Command:

```
dial: select_begin
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

Command:

```
dial: select_default
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

dial: select_end

Command:

```
dial: select_end
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

Command:

```
dial: show_as
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

dial: tick_marks

Command:

```
dial: tick_marks
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

Command:

```
dial: value
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

dial: value_decimal_places

Command:

```
dial: value_decimal_places
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

Command:

```
dial: value_format
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

dial: value_location

Command:

```
dial: value_location
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

Command:

```
dial: value_rgb
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

dial: vallue_size

Command:

```
dial: value_size
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

Command:

```
dial: variable
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

dial: visible

Command:

```
dial: visible
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated dial commands

Commands in this Section:

devsrf

devsrf: axis <dx> <dy> <dz>
devsrf: begin
devsrf: end
devsrf: create
devsrf: origin <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
devsrf: projection <type>
devsrf: scale_factor_u <factor>
devsrf: scale_factor_v <factor>
devsrf: seam_vector <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
devsrf: select_default

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.20, Developed Surface Create/Update

How To Create Developed (Unrolled) Surfaces

devsrf: axis

Command:

```
devsrf: axis <dx> <dy> <dz>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the direction of the axis of revolution, or longitudinal axis, of the revolved part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	dx	cartesian vector x, y, z components of the developing cylinder's longitudinal axis
	dy	
	dz	

Notes:

This vector corresponds to the direction of the axis of revolution of the cylinder, cone, sphere, or revolution tool for any revolved surface created via these quadric tools. Otherwise, this vector should be specified to coincide with the axis of revolution of the 2D parent part.

This is the longitudinal axis about which the nodes of the selected part(s) are mapped to the computational developing cylinder; which cylinder is subsequently unrolled yielding the developed (unrolled) surface.

Example Usage:

```
devsrf: select_default
part: modify_begin
devsrf: origin 5.0000e-01 5.0000e-01 0.0000e+00
devsrf: axis 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
devsrf: seam_vector 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated devsrf commands

Command:

```
devsrf: begin
<command list>
devsrf: end
```

Purpose:

A wrapper command construct that contains the appropriate developed surface attribute commands used to create a (2D) developed surface part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
command	`command list`	appropriate devsrf commands that affect the creation of the developed surface part - see Example Usage below

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
devsrf: begin
devsrf: origin 5.0000e-01 5.0000e-01 0.0000e+00
devsrf: axis 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
devsrf: seam_vector 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
devsrf: end
devsrf: create
```

See Also:

Associated devsrf commands

devsrf: create

Command:

```
devsrf: create
```

Purpose:

Specifies the creation of a developed, or unrolled surface. This unrolls the selected 2D (parent) part into a flat2D developed part.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

In the example below, the 2 in the 2D parent part 2 is unrolled into the 2D developed part 3.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Align default settings according to parent part
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
devsrf: select_default
part: modify_begin
devsrf: origin 5.0000e-01 5.0000e-01 0.0000e+00
devsrf: axis 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
devsrf: seam_vector 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
part: modify_end
#
# Create developed part 3 from parent part 2
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
devsrf: begin
devsrf: origin 5.0000e-01 5.0000e-01 0.0000e+00
devsrf: axis 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
devsrf: seam_vector 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
devsrf: end
devsrf: create
```

See Also:

Associated devsrf commands

Command:

```
devsrf: origin <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
```

Purpose:

Specifies an origin which lies on the axis of revolution, or the longitudinal axis of the developing cylinder.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_comp	x, y, z components of the origin of the developing cylinder (located on the longitudinal axis) in model coordinates
	y_comp	
	z_comp	

Notes:

This point corresponds to the origin of the cylinder, cone, sphere, or revolution tool for any revolved surface created via these quadric tools. Otherwise, this point locates the axis of revolution of the 2D parent part.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Modify the default
#
devsrf: select_default
part: modify_begin
devsrf: origin 5.0000e-01 5.0000e-01 0.0000e+00
devsrf: axis 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
devsrf: seam_vector 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated devsrf commands

devsrf: projection

Command:

```
devsrf: projection <type>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the type of coordinate projection, or mapping, that the developed surface part represents.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`type`	Includes the following types of coordinate projections, or mapping, in (abscissa, ordinate) frame of reference:	
		`r,z`	a (radial, z-direction) coordinate system
		`theta,z`	a (theta, z-direction) coordinate system
		`m,theta`	a (meridian, theta) coordinate system
		`m,r`	a (meridian, radial) coordinate system
		`theta,r`	a (theta, radial) coordinate system

Notes:

The meridianal component is defined as m = SQRT(r^2 + z^2).

The default projection is (theta,z).

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
devsrf: projection m,theta
part: modify_end
viewport: select_begin
 1
viewport: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated devsrf commands

Command:

```
devsrf: scale_factor_u <factor>
devsrf: scale_factor_v <factor>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the scale factor applied to the abscissa/ordinate component of the projection type of the developed part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`factor`	scale factor applied to the abscissa/ordinate of the developed surface projection

Notes:

Default scale factor for both u and v is 1.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
devsrf: scale_factor_u 5.0000e-01
devsrf: scale_factor_v 2.0000e+00
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated devsrf commands

devsrf: seam_vector

Command:

```
devsrf: seam_vector <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the vector perpendicular to the axis of revolution which points in the direction of the seam line.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_comp	cartesian x, y, z vector components of a vector perpendicular to and starting from the axis of revolution and pointing to the seam line
	y_comp	
	z_comp	

Notes:

This vector does not specify the actual direction of the seam line by which the surface is split. Rather it indirectly specifies the location of the seam line via defining a vector perpendicular to and emanating from the axis of revolution which points to the seam (and thus, is consequently perpendicular to the seam).

Example Usage:

```
#
# Modify the default
#
devsrf: select_default
part: modify_begin
devsrf: origin 5.0000e-01 5.0000e-01 0.0000e+00
devsrf: axis 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
devsrf: seam_vector 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated devsrf commands

Command:

```
devsrf: select_default
```

Purpose:

Specifies the default origin, axis (of rotation), and seam vector to align according to the longitudinal axis of the selected part.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

This command facilitates a method for the origin, axis, and seam vector to inherit the position and direction of the longitudinal axis of the 2D parent part.

Example Usage:

```
devsrf: select_default
part: modify_begin
devsrf: origin 5.0000e-01 5.0000e-01 0.0000e+00
devsrf: axis 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
devsrf: seam_vector 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated devsrf commands

Commands in this Section:

elevsurf

elevsurf: begin
elevsurf: end
elevsurf: component <x_scal> <y_scal> <z_scal>
elevsurf: create
elevsurf: offset <offset_val>
elevsurf: scale_factor <scale>
elevsurf: select_default
elevsurf: sidewall <toggle>
elevsurf: surface <toggle>
elevsurf: variable <variable_name>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.14, Elevated Surface Create/Update

How To Create Elevated Surfaces

elevsurf: begin/end

Command:

```
elevsurf: begin
elevsurf: end
```

Purpose:

Delimit the modifications for elevated surface. parts.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

These commands are used to set the attributes for an elevated surface part creation.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select parent
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
#
# Set the attributes
#
elevsurf: begin
elevsurf: variable N_temperature
elevsurf: offset 0.0000e+00
elevsurf: scale_factor 2.0750e-02
elevsurf: sidewall ON
elevsurf: surface ON
elevsurf: end
elevsurf: create
```

See Also:

Associated elevsurf commands

Command:

```
elevsurf: component <x_scal> <y_scal> <z_scal>
```

Purpose:

Elevated surfaces are always created with a scalar. If creation variable is a vector this command specifies how the scalar will be created.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_scal	scale factor to apply to the x, y, z components of the vector
	y_scal	
	z_scal	

Notes:

If all the scale factors are set to 0.0, the magnitude of the vector will be used (this is the default).

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select existing elevated surfce part
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
elevsurf: variable N_velocity
#
# Use x-component of the vector
#
elevsurf: component 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
elevsurf: scale_factor 9.9660e-01
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated elevsurf commands

elevsurf: create

Command:

```
elevsurf: create
```

Purpose:

Create an elevated surface according to specified or default attributes.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select parent part
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
elevsurf: begin
elevsurf: variable N_temperature
elevsurf: offset 0.0000e+00
elevsurf: scale_factor 2.0750e-02
elevsurf: sidewall ON
elevsurf: surface ON
elevsurf: end
elevsurf: create
```

See Also:

Associated elevsurf commands

Command:

```
elevsurf: offset <offset_val>
```

Purpose:

Specifies a value that is added to the variable values before the scale factor is applied. Has the effect of moving the surface basis relative to the model.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`offset_val`	value that is applied to the variable values before scaling.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select existing elevated surface part
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
elevsurf: variable N_velocity
elevsurf: component 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
elevsurf: scale_factor 9.9660e-01
elevsurf: offset 1.5000e+00
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated elevsurf commands

elevsurf: scale_factor

Command:

```
elevsurf: scale_factor <scale>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the scale factor to apply to the variable for the elevated surface.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`scale`	scale factor to apply to variable values

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select existing elevated surface part
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
elevsurf: variable N_velocity
elevsurf: component 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
elevsurf: scale_factor 9.9660e-01
elevsurf: offset 1.5000e+00
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated elevsurf commands

Command:

```
elevsurf: select_default
```

Purpose:

Set elevated surface selection to none, so that subsequent elevated surface attribute commands will apply to the defaults.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

The defaults are used for future elevated surface creations.

Example Usage:

```
elevsurf: select_default
part: modify_begin
elevsurf: scale_factor 3.0750e-02
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated elevsurf commands

elevsurf: sidewall

Command:

```
elevsurf: sidewall <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specifies whether the elevated sidewalls will be created.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Notes:

This command is used in conjunction with "`elevsurf: surface`", to achieve the combinations of surface and sidewall, surface only, or sidewalls only.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select parent part
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
elevsurf: begin
elevsurf: variable N_temperature
elevsurf: offset 0.0000e+00
elevsurf: scale_factor 2.0750e-02
elevsurf: sidewall ON
elevsurf: surface ON
elevsurf: end
elevsurf: create
```

See Also:

Associated elevsurf commands

Command:

```
elevsurf: surface <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specifies whether the elevated surface itself will be displayed.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Notes:

This command is used in conjunction with "`elevsurf: sidewall`", to achieve the combinations of surface and sidewall, surface only, or sidewalls only.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select parent part
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
elevsurf: begin
elevsurf: variable N_temperature
elevsurf: offset 0.0000e+00
elevsurf: scale_factor 2.0750e-02
elevsurf: sidewall ON
elevsurf: surface ON
elevsurf: end
elevsurf: create
```

See Also:

Associated elevsurf commands

elevsurf: variable

Command:

```
elevsurf: variable <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Assigns the variable to use for the creation of an elevated surface.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of the variable to use

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select parent part
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
elevsurf: begin
elevsurf: variable N_temperature
elevsurf: offset 0.0000e+00
elevsurf: scale_factor 2.0750e-02
elevsurf: sidewall ON
elevsurf: surface ON
elevsurf: end
elevsurf: create
```

See Also:

Associated elevsurf commands

Commands in this Section:

file

file: animation_file <filename>
file: animation_frames <number_of>
file: animation_multiple_images <toggle>
file: animation_reset_flipbook <toggle>
file: animation_reset_time <toggle>
file: animation_reset_traces <toggle>
file: animation_window_size <type>
file: animation_window_xy <xres> <yres>
file: image_color_type <color_type>
file: image_convert <toggle>
file: image_encapsulated <toggle>
file: image_envideo_type <compression_type>
file: image_file <filename>
file: image_format <image_format>
file: image_gamma <gamma_value>
file: image_numpasses <value>
file: image_orientation <orientation>
file: image_plot_only <toggle>
file: image_postscript_cull <toggle>
file: image_postscript_prev <toggle>
file: image_postscript_subd <toggle>
file: image_postscript_type <ps_type>
file: image_printer_command <command>
file: image_printer_model <printer>
file: image_quality <quality>
file: image_saturation <sat_value>
file: image_scale_factor <scale_value>
file: image_screen_tiling <x_tiles> <y_tiles>
file: image_stereo <type>
file: image_to_file <toggle>
file: image_to_printer <toggle>
file: image_window_size <window_sz>
file: image_window_xy <width> <height>
file: restore_context <filename>
file: restore_full_backup <filename>
file: save_context <filename>
file: save_context_type <type>
file: save_full_backup <filename>
file: save_image
file: save_multiple_images <toggle>
file: save_scenario_file <filename>
file: save_scenario_project <directory_name>
file: save_scenario_view <filename> <viewname>
file: scenario_desc_begin
file: scenario_desc_end
file: scenario_flipbook_anim <toggle>
file: scenario_format <type>
file: scenario_keyframe_anim <toggle>

file: scenario_trace_anim <toggle>
file: scenario_transient_anim <toggle> <start> <end> <stride>

See Also:

User Manual - Section , Section 6.1, File Menu Functions

How To Save and Restore an Archive

How To Print/Save and Image

How To Save/Restore Context

How To Save Scenario

Command:

```
file: animation_file <filename>
```

Purpose:

Specify the name of the animation file when recording.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	the filename to use for the animation

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format envideo
file: animation_file /tmp/test_animation
file: animation_window_size NTSC
file: animation_window_xy 640 480
file: animation_frames 20
file: animation_multiple_images OFF
file: animation_reset_flipbook ON
file: animation_reset_traces OFF
file: animation_reset_time ON
file: save_animation
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: animation_frames

Command:

```
file: animation_frames <number_of>
```

Purpose:

Specify the number of frames to save when recording an animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	number_of	number of frames to save

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format envideo
file: animation_file /tmp/test_animation
file: animation_window_size NTSC
file: animation_window_xy 640 480
file: animation_frames 20
file: animation_multiple_images OFF
file: animation_reset_flipbook ON
file: animation_reset_traces OFF
file: animation_reset_time ON
file: save_animation
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: animation_multiple_images <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specify whether to save multiple images when recording an animation (if you are displaying on multiple detached displays).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	ON	to save multiple images
		OFF	to save as one image

Notes:

You will need to have specified multiple detached displays in order for this command to have any effect.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format envideo
file: animation_file /tmp/test_animation
file: animation_window_size NTSC
file: animation_window_xy 640 480
file: animation_frames 20
file: animation_multiple_images OFF
file: animation_reset_flipbook ON
file: animation_reset_traces OFF
file: animation_reset_time ON
file: save_animation
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: animation_reset_flipbook

Command:

```
file: animation_reset_flipbook <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specify whether to reset the flipbook as the animation is saved.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	ON	to reset the flipbook before saving
		OFF	to not reset the flipbook before saving

Notes:

None.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format envideo
file: animation_file /tmp/test_animation
file: animation_window_size NTSC
file: animation_window_xy 640 480
file: animation_frames 20
file: animation_multiple_images OFF
file: animation_reset_flipbook ON
file: animation_reset_traces OFF
file: animation_reset_time ON
file: save_animation
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: animation_reset_time <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specify whether to reset the solution time as the animation is saved.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	ON	to reset the time before saving
		OFF	to not reset the time before saving

Notes:

None.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format envideo
file: animation_file /tmp/test_animation
file: animation_window_size NTSC
file: animation_window_xy 640 480
file: animation_frames 20
file: animation_multiple_images OFF
file: animation_reset_flipbook ON
file: animation_reset_traces OFF
file: animation_reset_time ON
file: save_animation
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: animation_reset_traces

Command:

```
file: animation_reset_traces <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specify whether to reset the animated particle traces as the animation is saved.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	ON	to reset the traces before saving
		OFF	to not reset the traces before saving

Notes:

None.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format envideo
file: animation_file /tmp/test_animation
file: animation_window_size NTSC
file: animation_window_xy 640 480
file: animation_frames 20
file: animation_multiple_images OFF
file: animation_reset_flipbook ON
file: animation_reset_traces OFF
file: animation_reset_time ON
file: save_animation
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: animation_window_size <type>
```

Purpose:

Specify type (and thus in most cases the size) of the animation window to save when recording.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`type`	normal	to save at current graphics window resolution
		full	to save at full screen resolution
		detached display	to save the detached display at the resolution of the detached display
		user_defined	to save at the user defined resolution, as specified in the `file: animation_window_xy` command
		NTSC	to save at NTSC spec resolution
		PAL	to save at PAL spec resolution
		DVDNTSC	to save at a resolution compatible with NTSC format DVD
		DVDPAL	to save at a resolution compatible with PAL format DVD

Notes:

None.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format envideo
file: animation_file /tmp/test_animation
file: animation_window_size NTSC
file: animation_window_xy 640 480
file: animation_frames 20
file: animation_multiple_images OFF
file: animation_reset_flipbook ON
file: animation_reset_traces OFF
file: animation_reset_time ON
file: save_animation
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: animation_window_xy

Command:

```
file: animation_window_xy <xres> <yres>
```

Purpose:

Specify resolution of the animation window to save - when using `user_defined` type.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`xres`	window x resolution
int	`yres`	window y resolution

Notes:

Applicable only if `file: animation_window_size` is set to `user_defined`.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format envideo
file: animation_file /tmp/test_animation
file: animation_window_size user_defined
file: animation_window_xy 400 300
file: animation_frames 20
file: animation_multiple_images OFF
file: animation_reset_flipbook ON
file: animation_reset_traces OFF
file: animation_reset_time ON
file: save_animation
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: image_color_type <color_type>
```

Purpose:

Specify that the image will be printed in color or black and white

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	color_type	color	if the image should be printed in color
		black&white	if image should be printed in grayscale

Notes:

All formats support this parameter except TIFF and EnVideo

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format jpeg
file: image_color_type black&white
file: image_file /tmp/test_image
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: image_convert

Command:

```
file: image_convert <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Change black backgrounds to white and change any white objects (geometry, plotters, annotations, etc.) to black.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to change to white background with black foreground.
		`OFF`	to change back to the original colors.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format sgi_rgb
file: image_file /tmp/test_image
file: image_convert ON
file: save_image
file: image_convert OFF
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: image_encapsulated <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Turn on/off encapsulation for postscript output

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to include encapsulation information in the print output.
		`OFF`	(default) will produce print output without the encapsulation information.

Notes:

Encapsulation should only be used when the resulting image file will be used as part of another document. Printers do not normally interpret encapsulated image files.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format postscript
file: image_color_type black&white
file: image_file /tmp/test_image
file: image_orientation landscape
file  image_encapsulated ON
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: image_envideo_type

Command:

```
file: image_envideo_type <compression_type>
```

Purpose:

Set the envideo format compression scheme.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`compression_type`	`rle`	run length encoding
		`jpeg`	jpeg encoding

Notes:

rle is a lossless compression scheme, though it produces larger files than jpeg. If the compression scheme is jpeg, "`file: image_quality`" controls the jpeg compression/quality.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format envideo
file: image_envideo_type jpeg
file: image_quality 80
file: image_file /tmp/test_image
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: image_file <filename>
```

Purpose:

Specify the filename to be used for image printing.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	name of the image file to be saved

Notes:

Must be specified before a "`file: save_image`" if "`file: image_to_file`" is ON.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format jpeg
file: image_file /tmp/test_image
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: image_format

Command:

```
file: image_format <image_format>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the file format to be used when an image is created.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	image_format	The image format which must be one of:
		bmp
		jpeg
		tiff
		png
		postscript
		sgi
		evo
		mpeg
		gif
		mov
		avi
		POVRAY

Notes:

If the image is saved to a disk file the filename is concatenated with an extension as follows:

```
bmp - .bmp                      gif - .gif
jpeg -.jpg                      mov - .mov
tiff -.tif                      envideo -.evo
png - .png                      mpeg -.mpg
postscript -.ps                 avi - .avi
encapsulated ps -.eps           POVRAY -.pov & .inc  (requires gold license)
sgi -.rgb
```

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format jpeg
file: image_file /tmp/test_image
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: image_gamma <gamma_value>
```

Purpose:

Set gamma correction value for PCL image files.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`gamma_value`	The range is dependent on the system. Typically values are on the order 1<= `gamma_value` <=3.

Notes:

Gamma corrects for monitor/printer non-linearities for color saturation/brightness.For example, without gamma correction, a full intensity red pixel will not be twice as bright as a half intensity pixel. 1.0 is the default and is used if not specified.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format pcl
file: image_gamma 1.7
file: image_printer_model DeskJet_1200c
file: image_file /tmp/test_image
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: image_numpasses

Command:

```
file: image_numpasses <value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the number of rendering passes for anti-aliasing. The higher the number of rendering passes the better the anti-aliasing but the longer it will take to render. This parameter is independent of any possible anti-aliasing settings for the hardware, i.e., if the hardware is set for 4x anti-aliasing and this parameter is set to 2 you will still render two passes, each pass with 4x antialiasing.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`value`	The number of rendering passes

Notes:

There is no guarantee that if an image is rendered to an offscreen buffer that this buffer have the same hardware antialiasing depth available as the main graphics window.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_numpasses 4
file: image_stereo current
file: image_format evo
file: image_file /tmp/abc
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: image_orientation <orientation>
```

Purpose:

Sets the image orientation for PCL and Postscript image formats

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`orientation`	`portrait`	to print image in portrait layout
		`landscape`	to print image in landscape layout

Notes:

"`portrait`" is used if not specified.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format postscript
file: image_color_type black&white
file: image_file /tmp/test_image
file: image_orientation landscape
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: image_plot_only

Command:

```
file: image_plot_only <toggle>
```

Purpose:

When printing an image will turn invisible everything except for plotters.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to save a view with plotters only
		`OFF`	for normal “show everything” operation

Notes:

If turned `ON`, should be turned `OFF` after a "`file: save_image`"

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format jpeg
file: image_quality 80
file: image_file /tmp/test_image
file: image_plot_only ON
file: save_image
file: image_plot_only OFF
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: image_postscript_cull <toggle>
```

Purpose:

For postscript format move-draw images turns on/off the removal of hidden geometry.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to remove hidden geometry
		`OFF`	to keep all geometry

Notes:

Culling hidden geometry can vastly improve printer performance and reduce file size. However, processing time is significantly higher.

When `OFF` the geometry will be drawn from back to front.

The default is `ON`.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format postscript
file: image_postscript_type move_draw
file: image_postscript_cull OFF
file: image_file /tmp/test_image
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: image_postscript_prev

Command:

```
file: image_postscript_prev <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Include a windows preview image in an encapsulated postscript (eps) file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	if file will include a preview image
		`OFF`	if file will not include a preview image

Notes:

If a preview image is not included a EPS file will be shown as a grey rectangle in Windows applications. Many applications which can normally read a EPS file will not be able to read one which includes a windows preview image.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format postscript
file: image_encapsulated ON
file: image_postscript_prev ON
file: image_file /tmp/test_image
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: image_postscript_subd <toggle>
```

Purpose:

For postscript format move-draw images turns on/off the subdivision of polygons for better shading.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to turn on polygon subdivision
		`OFF`	to turn off polygon subdivision

Notes:

The postscript format supports only a single color per polygon. Lighting and false color mapping will look poor unless the polygon is subdivided into smaller (single color) regions. The default is `ON`.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format postscript
file: image_postscript_type move_draw
file: image_postscript_subd ON
file: image_file /tmp/test_image
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: image_postscript_type

Command:

```
file: image_postscript_type <ps_type>
```

Purpose:

Set the postscript output to move-draw or bitmap.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	ps_type	move_draw	for move-draw mode
		image_pixels	for bitmap mode

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format postscript
file: image_file /tmp/test_image
file: image_postscript_type image_pixels
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: image_printer_command <command>
```

Purpose:

Specify the printer command to use when printing an image to a printer

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`command`	printer command used to print the image

Notes:

You can print an image straight to a printer only if the printer can properly interpret the image file. Many printers will, for example, properly print a postscript file. Printing a PICT file, however, will usually result in multiple pages of non-printable characters.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format postscript
file: image_to_file OFF
file: image_to_printer ON
file: image_printer_command lpr -Pcolor
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: image_printer_model

Command:

```
file: image_printer_model <printer>
```

Purpose:

Set the target printer for a PCL image file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`printer`	One of:
		`LaserJet`
		`LaserJet_+`
		`LaserJet_500+`
		`Laser Jet_II`
		`LaserJet_IIp`
		`LaserJet_III`
		`LaserJet_4`
		`LaserJet_4L`
		`DeskJet_500`
		`DeskJet_500c`
		`DeskJet_550`
		`DeskJet_550c`
		`DeskJet_1200c`

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format pcl
file: image_printer_model DeskJet_1200c
file: image_file /tmp/test_image
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: image_quality <quality>
```

Purpose:

Sets the quality for JPEG images.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`quality`	`0` **<=** `quality` **<=** `100`
		`100` is the highest quality (no compression)
		`0` is the lowest quality (highest compression)

Notes:

JPEG is a lossy format, i.e., it trades off file size for quality. Normally a quality factor of around 80 will produce a file that will be on order 2X smaller than one produced with a quality factor set to 100 with negligible impact on quality. JPEG format is best used with shaded images

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format jpeg
file: image_quality 80
file: image_file /tmp/test_image
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: image_saturation

Command:

```
file: image_saturation <sat_value>
```

Purpose:

Desaturate color when saving an image to disk or printer.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`sat_value`	A value from 0 (black and white) to 1 (full color saturation)

Notes:

Desaturating images is especially useful when saving images to a format which will be played back on a television monitor as fully saturated colors have a tendency to "bleed". 1.0 is the default and is used if not specified.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format sgi_rgb
file: image_saturation 0.8
file: image_file /tmp/test_image
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: image_scale_factor <scale_value>
```

Purpose:

To scale a postscript image for the page size.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`scale_value`	a value from 0 to 1 specifying portion of the page to use for printing

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format postscript
file: image_color_type black&white
file: image_file /tmp/test_image
file: image_orientation landscape
file: image_scale_factor .5
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: image_screen_tiling

Command:

```
file: image_screen_tiling <x_tiles> <y_tiles>
```

Purpose:

Create a multi-tile image suitable for display via EnVideo to a multi-tile (i.e., powerwall) display device.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`x_tiles`	number of tiles in the x direction
int	`y_tiles`	number of tiles in the y direction

Notes:

The total resolution is controlled via the image_window_xy command. The resolution for each of the tiles is x/y resolution devided by the x_tiles/y_tiles parameter.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_numpasses 4
file: image_window_xy 3840 2048
file: image_screen_tiling 3 2
file: image_format evo
file: image_file /tmp/abc
file: save_image
```

See Also:

file: image_window_xy <width> <height>
file: animation_window_xy <xres> <yres>

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: image_stereo <type>
```

Purpose:

Set stereo/mono output for the image file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	type	current	use the same visual as the main graphics
		mono	save a mono image
		interleaved	save a interleaved stereo image
		redblue	save a red/blue (left/right) separated anaglyph stereo image
		bluered	save a blue/red (left/right) separated anaglyph stereo image
		redcyan	save a red/cyan (left/right) separated anaglyph stereo image
		cyanred	save a cyan/red (left/right) separated anaglyph stereo image

Example Usage:

```
file: image_numpasses 4
file: image_stereo redblue
file: image_format evo
file: image_file /tmp/abc
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: image_to_file

Command:

```
file: image_to_file <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specifies if the image should be saved to a disk file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	if the file should be saved to a file
		`OFF`	if the file should not be saved to a file

Notes:

If flag is set to `OFF`, the other choice, printing the image directly to a printer should be specified. If `ON` the "`file: image_file`" command should be specified. The default is `ON`, i.e., this command does not have to be specified if printing an image to a file.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format jpeg
file: image_to_file ON
file: image_file /tmp/test_image
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: image_to_printer <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specifies if the image should be printed directly to a printer.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	if the image should be printed directly to a printer
		`OFF`	if the image should not be printed to a printer

Notes:

If flag is set to `OFF`, the other choice, printing the image to a disk file should be specified. If `ON`, the "`file: image_printer_command`" should be specified.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format jpeg
file: image_to_file OFF
file: image_to_printer ON
file: image_printer_command lpr -Pprinter
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: image_window_size

Command:

```
file: image_window_size <window_sz>
```

Purpose:

When printing image based images sets the window (and thus image) size.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	window_sz	normal	to use the current graphics window size
		full	to use a full screen size window
		User_defined	to specify the size of the window
		detached_display	use the detached display, as specified by the -dconfig command line argument
		NTSC	to specify an NTSC specification size window
		PAL	to specify a PAL specification size window
		DVDNTSC	to specify a window size compatible with NTSC DVD content
		DVDPAL	to specify a window size compatible with PAL DVD content

Notes:

When an image is saved a new window will be created of the size specified. The default is normal.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format sgi_rgb
file: image_window_size full
file: image_file /tmp/test_image
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: image_window_xy <width> <height>
```

Purpose:

Sets the image width and height if the user has specified a `user_defined` image size.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`width`	pixels in x direction
	`height`	pixels in y direction

Notes:

For interactive processing width and height are limited to the size of the managed display area. For batch rendering width and height are limited to 15360 x 4096.

If the aspect ratio of EnSight's graphics area does not match the specified values the resulting image will not match what is currently displayed. To avoid this problem the specified aspect ratio (width/height) must match what is currently in use. To find the currently in use values enter "`test: size_of_window`" in the command dialog. The currently in use values will be printed in the EnSight shell window.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format sgi_rgb
file: image_window_size user_defined
file: image_window_xy 800 600
file: image_file /tmp/test_image
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: restore_context

Command:

```
file: restore_context <filename>
```

Purpose:

Restore a context file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	name of the context file to restore

Notes:

If a context file is restored before data is read the data used to create the context file is also restored together with the parts that existed at the time the context file was saved.

If a context file is restored after data is read but before parts are created the same parts that existed in the context file will be restored.

If a context file is restored after data and parts have been loaded, the context content is applied towards the loaded parts. In this case the part names must match. If part names do not match the user must manually match up the parts via a pop-up dialog.

Example Usage:

```
-ctx /tmp/test.ctx
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: restore_full_backup <filename>
```

Purpose:

Restore an EnSight archive (restart) file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	name of the EnSight archive file

Notes:

The file specified must be located on the EnSight client machine.

The file specified contains the file names of the archive files for both the client and server machines.

When an EnSight archive file is restored, the EnSight command file used to generate the archive file is also restored. The command file is named ensig********.restore and is usually located in `/usr/tmp` (UNIX) or the user's home directory (windows). The restored command file contains the commands from the last EnSight session. In the case where the session was started with an archive restore, the command file will not be complete.

Archive files are usually not compatible between major EnSight releases and are usually not portable between machines. Should the restore of an archive fail, the user should consider using the command file mentioned above.

Example Usage:

```
file: restore_full_backup /tmp/test.ar
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: save_context

Command:

```
file: save_context <filename>
```

Purpose:

Save a context file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	name of the context file

Notes:

A context file provides a data independent way to apply a visualization to a new dataset.

The context file consists, at minimum, of a file containing the commands to recreate the visuals on the screen that existed at the time the context was saved.

The filename is used as a root name as multiple files are saved including the palette, view, and keyframe animation state.

Context files are not portable between big/little endian machines at this time.

Example Usage:

```
file: save_context /tmp/test.ctx
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: save_context_type <type>
```

Purpose:

Can specify the desired case to use, or all cases, when saving a context file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`all_cases`	A context file will be saved for each case
	`current_case`	A context file will be saved for the current case

Example Usage:

```
file: save_context_type all_cases
file: save_context myfile.ctx
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: save_full_backup

Command:

```
file: save_full_backup <filename>
```

Purpose:

Create an EnSight archive (restart) file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	name of the EnSight archive file

Notes:

Three files are actually written. The file name specified contains the name of the other two files and is written on the EnSight client machine. Besides the file specified, one file is written on the EnSight client and server machines containing the archive information.

Archive files are usually not compatible between major EnSight releases and are usually not portable between machines.

Example Usage:

```
file: save_full_backup /tmp/test.ar
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: save_image
```

Purpose:

Save an image to a disk file.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

Need to have specified the image file with the `file: image_file <filename>` command before invoking this command.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_format jpeg
file: image_file /tmp/test_image
file: save_image
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: save_multile_images

Command:

```
file: save_multiple_images <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Option to save a single image or multiple images for a flat-wall detached display.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to save an image per pipe
		`OFF`	to save a single image for the wall

Notes:

When saving a flat-wall detached display, the user can choose to write one large image for the wall or one image per 'pipe' from the dconfig file. This option is only valid when the image size is `detached_display`.

Example Usage:

```
file: image_window_size detached_display
file: save_multiple_images ON
file: image_file prefix
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: save_scenario_file <filename>
```

Purpose:

Save a scenario file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	name of the file to use for the scenario information

Notes:

A scenario can be restored in EnLiten.

A scenario file contains information to completely restore the current visuals in EnLiten.

A scenario project contains additional information.

Example Usage:

```
file: save_scenario_file /tmp/test_scenario_file
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: save_scenario_project

Command:

```
file: save_scenario_project <directory_name>
```

Purpose:

Save a scenario project.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`directory_name`	name of the directory to save the scenario information

Notes:

A scenario can be restored in EnLiten.

A scenario file contains information to completely restore the current visuals in EnLiten.

A scenario project contains a scenario file plus (a) a JPEG image file of what the project looks like, (b) a file containing the scenario description, and (c) an EnSight context file (can be multiple files).

The scenario file and associated project files will be named using the `directory_name` as the root filename.

Example Usage:

```
file: save_scenario_project /tmp/test_scenario_project
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: save_scenario_view <filename> <viewname>
```

Purpose:

Save a view as part of an existing scenario file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	name of the existing scenario file
	`viewname`	a description for the view

Example Usage:

```
file: save_scenario_project /tmp/test_scenario_file
file: save_scenario_view /tmp/test_scenario_file top_view
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: scenario_desc_begin/end

Command:

```
file: scenario_desc_begin
file: scenario_desc_end
```

Purpose:

Delimit the description for a scenario project.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

A scenario project contains descriptions of the project suitable for inclusion in HTML documents.

Example Usage:

```
file: scenario_desc_begin
This project contains multiple studies from 2001
file: scenario_desc_end
file save_scenario_project /tmp/test_project
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: scenario_flipbook_anim <toggle>
```

Purpose:

When a scenario file/project is saved will determine if flipbook animation (if defined) will be included.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	if flipbook animations are to be included
		`OFF`	if flipbook animations are not to be included

Notes:

The default is `ON`

Example Usage:

```
file: scenario_flipbook_anim ON
file: save_scenario_file /tmp/test_scenario
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: scenario_format

Command:

```
file: scenario_format <type>
```

Purpose:

Sets the type of scenario format to use.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	type	enliten1	to use the enliten1 format
		enliten2	to use the enliten2 format

Example Usage:

```
file: scenario_format enliten1
file: save_scenario_file /tmp/test_scenario.els
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: scenario_keyframe_anim <toggle>
```

Purpose:

When a scenario file/project is saved will determine if keyframe animation (if defined) will be included.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	if keyframe animations are to be included
		`OFF`	if keyframe animations are not to be included

Notes:

The default is `ON`.

Example Usage:

```
file: scenario_keyframe_anim ON
file: save_scenario_file /tmp/test_scenario
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

file: scenario_trace_anim

Command:

```
file: scenario_trace_anim <toggle>
```

Purpose:

When a scenario file/project is saved will determine if particle trace animation (if defined) will be included.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	if particle trace animations are to be included
		`OFF`	if particle trace animations are not to be included

Notes:

The default is `ON`.

Example Usage:

```
file: scenario_trace_anim ON
file: save_scenario_file /tmp/test_scenario
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Command:

```
file: scenario_transient_anim <toggle> <start> <end> <stride>
```

Purpose:

When a scenario csf file is saved, will determine if transient data (if available) will be included.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`1`	if transient data are to be included
		`0`	if transient data are not to be included
constant	`start`	starting step number	
constant	`end`	ending step number	
constant	`stride`	step stride	

Notes:

The default is `ON`.

Example Usage:

```
file: scenario_transient_anim 1 1 21 1
file: save_scenario_file /tmp/test_scenario
```

See Also:

Associated file commands

Commands in this Section:

frame

frame: #_of_labels_x <num>
frame: #_of_labels_y <num>
frame: #_of_labels_z <num>
frame: assign <num>
frame: create
frame: delete
frame: len_x <len>
frame: len_y <len>
frame: len_z <len>
frame: line_width <width>
frame: modify_begin
frame: modify_end
frame: orientation_x <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
frame: orientation_y <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
frame: orientation_z <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
frame: origin <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
frame: rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
frame: select_all
frame: select_begin
frame: select_end
frame: select_default
frame: symmetry_angle <angle>
frame: symmetry_axis <axis>
frame: symmetry_delta <del_x> <del_y> <del_z>
frame: symmetry_file <filename>
frame: symmetry_mirror_x <toggle>
frame: symmetry_mirror_y <toggle>
frame: symmetry_mirror_z <toggle>
frame: symmetry_mirror_xy <toggle>
frame: symmetry_mirror_yz <toggle>
frame: symmetry_mirror_xz <toggle>
frame: symmetry_mirror_xyz <toggle>
frame: symmetry_rinstances <num>
frame: symmetry_tinstances <num>
frame: symmetry_type <options>
frame: symmetry_use_file <toggle>
frame: type <coord_system>
frame: visible <toggle>
frame: x_labels <toggle>
frame: y_labels <toggle>
frame: z_labels <toggle>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 8.5, Frame Mode

How To Create and Manipulate Frames

frame: #_of_labels_x/y/z

Command:

```
frame: #_of_labels_x <num>
frame: #_of_labels_y <num>
frame: #_of_labels_z <num>
```

Purpose:

Sets the number of labels that will be displayed along the frame x, y, z axes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`num`	number of labels

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_begin
 1
frame: select_end
frame: x_labels ON
frame: y_labels ON
frame: z_labels ON
frame: #_of_labels_x 3
frame: #_of_labels_y 4
frame: #_of_labels_z 3
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

Command:

```
frame: assign <num>
```

Purpose:

Assigns selected parts to the specified frame.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`num`	frame to assign the selected parts to

Notes:

Before this command is issued, you need to have one (and one only) frame selected, as well as the parts you will be assigning to the frame.

Example Usage:

```
frame: create
frame: select_begin
 1
frame: select_end
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
frame: assign 1
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

frame: create

Command:

```
frame: create
```

Purpose:

Creates a new frame.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

The new frame will be created with the current default attributes.

Example Usage:

```
frame: create
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

Command:

```
frame: delete
```

Purpose:

Deletes selected frames.

Parameters:

none.

Notes:

Before this command is issued, you need to select the frames you want deleted.

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_begin
 1 2
frame: select_end
frame: delete
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

frame: len_x/y/z

Command:

```
frame: len_x <len>
frame: len_y <len>
frame: len_z <len>
```

Purpose:

Sets the display length of the frame x, y, z axes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`len`	length of the displayed frame axis (in model coordinates)

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_begin
 1
frame: select_end
frame: len_x 8.0000e-01
frame: len_y 8.3333e-01
frame: len_z 8.3333e-01
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

Command:

```
frame: line_width <width>
```

Purpose:

Sets the line width of the displayed frame axes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`width`	number of pixels wide

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_begin
 1
frame: select_end
frame: line_width 3
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

frame: modify_begin/end

Command:

```
frame: modify_begin
<frame_command>
<frame_command>
.
.
.
<frame_command>
frame: modify_end
```

Purpose:

Grouping several frame attributes together that all need to be set before application.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
command	`frame_command`	any of the attribute changing `frame:` commands

Notes:

Since modification of frame symmetry attributes typically need more than one attribute change before being able to properly perform the option, one typically should encase the attribute lines between `frame: modify_begin` and `frame: modify_end` commands.

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_begin
 1
frame: select_end
frame: modify_begin
frame: symmetry_type translational
frame: symmetry_use_file OFF
frame: symmetry_tinstances 2
frame: symmetry_delta 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
frame: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

Command:

```
frame: orientation_x <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
frame: orientation_y <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
frame: orientation_z <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
```

Purpose:

Sets the orientation of the x, y, z axes of the frame.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_comp	x, y, z components of vector representing the frame axis.
	y_comp	
	z_comp	

Notes:

Frame 0 is the model coordinate system. It is always cartesian and it cannot be modified. Other frames are always defined in terms of this cartesian coordinate system using the "`frame: origin`" command and this command (and it's two other sister commands).

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_begin
 1
frame: select_end
frame: origin 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 5.0000e-01
frame: orientation_x 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
frame: orientation_y 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
frame: orientation_z 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

frame: origin

Command:

```
frame: origin <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
```

Purpose:

Sets the location of the origin of a frame in model coordinates.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_coord	model x, y, z coordinates of the origin of the frame
	y_coord	
	z_coord	

Notes:

Frame 0 is the model coordinate system. It is always cartesian and cannot be moved. Other frames are always defined in terms of this cartesian coordinate system using this command and the "`frame: orientation`" commands.

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_begin
 1
frame: select_end
frame: origin 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 5.0000e-01
frame: orientation_x 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
frame: orientation_y 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
frame: orientation_z 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

Command:

```
frame: rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Sets the color of the axes and labels of the selected frame.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, and blue components between 0.0 and 1.0
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_begin
 1
frame: select_end
frame: rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 3.9608e-01
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

frame: select_all

Command:

```
frame: select_all
```

Purpose:

Selection of all visible frames.

Parameters:

none.

Notes:

Can be used to select all visible frames that subsequent frame commands will apply to.

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_all
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

Command:

```
frame: select_begin
<frame1 frame2 ... frameN>
frame: select_end
```

Purpose:

Selection of frames.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`frameN`	frame numbers

Notes:

These commands are needed to select frames before modifying any attributes, doing assignments, etc.

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_begin
 1 2
frame: select_end
frame: delete
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

frame: select_default

Command:

```
frame: select_default
```

Purpose:

Deselects all frames, such that subsequent frame attribute commands will modify default frame attributes.

Parameters:

none.

Notes:

When a new frame is created, it uses default attributes. This command allows you to change the defaults.

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_default
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

Command:

```
frame: symmetry_angle <angle>
```

Purpose:

Sets the angle between instances for rotational symmetry.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`angle`	angle, in degrees, between instances

Notes:

Since modification of frame symmetry attributes typically need more than one attribute change before being able to properly perform the option, one typically should encase the attribute lines between `frame: modify_begin` and `frame: modify_end` commands.

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_begin
 1
frame: select_end
frame: modify_begin
frame: symmetry_type rotational
frame: symmetry_angle 3.5000e+01
frame: symmetry_rinstances 2
frame: symmetry_use_file OFF
frame: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

frame: symmetry_axis

Command:

```
frame: symmetry_axis <axis>
```

Purpose:

Sets the major axis to use for rotational symmetry.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`axis`	major axis: x, y, or z

Notes:

Since modification of frame symmetry attributes typically need more than one attribute change before being able to properly perform the option, one typically should encase the attribute lines between `frame: modify_begin` and `frame: modify_end` commands.

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_begin
 1
frame: select_end
frame: modify_begin
frame: symmetry_type rotational
frame: symmetry_angle 3.5000e+01
frame: symmetry_rinstances 2
frame: symmetry_use_file OFF
frame: symmetry_axis y
frame: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

Command:

```
frame: symmetry_delta <del_x> <del_y> <del_z>
```

Purpose:

Sets the delta values in the xyz directions between instances for translational symmetry.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	del_x	x, y, z delta values (in model coordinates) between instances
	del_y	
	del_z	

Notes:

Since modification of frame symmetry attributes typically need more than one attribute change before being able to properly perform the option, one typically should encase the attribute lines between frame: `modify_begin` and `frame: modify_end` commands.

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_begin
 1
frame: select_end
frame: modify_begin
frame: symmetry_type translational
frame: symmetry_use_file OFF
frame: symmetry_tinstances 2
frame: symmetry_delta 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
frame: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

frame: symmetry_file

Command:

```
frame: symmetry_file <filename>
```

Purpose:

Sets the name of the periodic matchfile for the computational symmetry.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	filename of periodic symmetry match file - should be a full path name.

Notes:

Since modification of frame symmetry attributes typically need more than one attribute change before being able to properly perform the option, one typically should encase the attribute lines between `frame: modify_begin` and `frame: modify_end` commands.

If no matchfile is used, the rotational angle and number of instances (for rotational symmetry) or the translational deltas and number of instances (for translational symmetry) must be set in the user interface. Also, node hashing will be done in an attempt to eliminate duplicate nodes at the boundaries of instances. If a matchfile is used, the matchfile must follow the prescribed format, which contains the angle or delta, and the list of paired nodes that match at the instance boundaries. The number of instances still comes from the user interface.

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_begin
 1
frame: select_end
frame: modify_begin
frame: symmetry_type rotational
frame: symmetry_rinstances 5
frame: symmetry_use_file ON
frame: symmetry_file /usr/tmp/model.trn_match
frame: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

Command:

```
frame: symmetry_mirror_x <toggle>
frame: symmetry_mirror_y <toggle>
frame: symmetry_mirror_z <toggle>
frame: symmetry_mirror_xy <toggle>
frame: symmetry_mirror_yz <toggle>
frame: symmetry_mirror_xz <toggle>
frame: symmetry_mirror_xyz <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Sets the flag for mirror symmetry in the x / y / z / xy / yz / xz / xyz directions.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to mirror
		`OFF`	otherwise

Notes:

Since modification of frame symmetry attributes typically need more than one attribute change before being able to properly perform the option, one typically should encase the attribute lines between `frame: modify_begin` and `frame: modify_end` commands.

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_begin
 1
frame: select_end
frame: modify_begin
frame: symmetry_type mirror
frame: symmetry_mirror_x ON
frame: symmetry_mirror_z ON
frame: symmetry_mirror_y ON
frame: symmetry_mirror_xy OFF
frame: symmetry_mirror_yz OFF
frame: symmetry_mirror_xz OFF
frame: symmetry_mirror_xyz OFF
frame: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

frame: symmetry_rinstances

Command:

```
frame: symmetry_rinstances <num>
```

Purpose:

Sets the number of instances for rotational symmetry.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`num`	number of instances

Notes:

Since modification of frame symmetry attributes typically need more than one attribute change before being able to properly perform the option, one typically should encase the attribute lines between frame: `modify_begin` and `frame: modify_end` commands.

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_begin
 1
frame: select_end
frame: modify_begin
frame: symmetry_type rotational
frame: symmetry_angle 3.5000e+01
frame: symmetry_rinstances 5
frame: symmetry_use_file OFF
frame: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

Command:

```
frame: symmetry_tinstances <num>
```

Purpose:

Sets the number of instances for translational symmetry.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	num	number of instances

Notes:

Since modification of frame symmetry attributes typically need more than one attribute change before being able to properly perform the option, one typically should encase the attribute lines between `frame: modify_begin` and `frame: modify_end` commands.

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_begin
 1
frame: select_end
frame: modify_begin
frame: symmetry_type translational
frame: symmetry_use_file OFF
frame: symmetry_tinstances 2
frame: symmetry_delta 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
frame: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

frame: symmetry_type

Command:

```
frame: symmetry_type <options>
```

Purpose:

Sets the type of periodic symmetry to apply to parts attached to the frame.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	options	mirror	instances will reflect into appropriate quadrants
		rotational	instances will repeat at specified angles
		translational	instances will repeat in a given direction
		non	single instance only (default)

Notes:

Since modification of frame symmetry attributes typically need more than one attribute change before being able to properly perform the option, one typically should encase the attribute lines between `frame: modify_begin` and `frame: modify_end` commands.

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_begin
 1
frame: select_end
frame: modify_begin
frame: symmetry_type rotational
frame: symmetry_angle 3.5000e+01
frame: symmetry_rinstances 2
frame: symmetry_use_file OFF
frame: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

Command:

```
frame: symmetry_use_file <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Sets whether a periodic matchfile will be used for specification of the rotational or translational symmetry.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	if matchfile is to be used
		`OFF`	otherwise

Notes:

Since modification of frame symmetry attributes typically need more than one attribute change before being able to properly perform the option, one typically should encase the attribute lines between `frame: modify_begin` and `frame: modify_end` commands.

If no matchfile is used, the rotational angle and number of instances (for rotational symmetry) or the translational deltas and number of instances (for translational symmetry) must be set in the user interface. Also, node hashing will be done in an attempt to eliminate duplicate nodes at the boundaries of instances. If a matchfile is used, the matchfile must follow the prescribed format, which contains the angle or delta, and the list of paired nodes that match at the instance boundaries. The number of instances still comes from the user interface.

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_begin
 1
frame: select_end
frame: modify_begin
frame: symmetry_type rotational
frame: symmetry_rinstances 5
frame: symmetry_use_file ON
frame: symmetry_file /usr/tmp/model.trn_match
frame: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

frame: type

Command:

```
frame: type <coord_system>
```

Purpose:

Set the coordinate system type for the frame.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`coord_system`	`rectangular`	for cartesian coordinate system (xyz)
		`cylindrical`	for cylindrical coordinate system (rtz)
		`spherical`	for spherical coordinate system (rpt)

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_begin
 1
frame: select_end
frame: type cylindrical
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

Command:

```
frame: visible <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Set the frame axis visibility on or off

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	toggle	ON
		OFF

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_begin
 1
frame: select_end
frame: visible ON
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

frame: x/y/z_labels

Command:

```
frame: x_labels <toggle>
frame: y_labels <toggle>
frame: z_labels <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Sets the visibility of labels along the frame x/y/z axis.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	for labels
		`OFF`	for no labels

Example Usage:

```
frame: select_begin
 1
frame: select_end
frame: x_labels ON
frame: y_labels ON
frame: z_labels ON
frame: #_of_labels_x 3
frame: #_of_labels_y 4
frame: #_of_labels_z 3
```

See Also:

Associated frame commands

Commands in this Section:

function

function: #_of_colors <num>
function: #_of_levels <num>
function: display_undefined <option>
function: edit_level <num>
function: limit_fringes <option>
function: modify_begin
function: modify_end
function: over_time <toggle> [<beg_step> <end_step>]
function: palette <palette_name>
function: range <float> <float>
function: range <float> <float>
function: restore_predefinedpal <level_option> <palette_name>
function: RGB <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
function: save <palette_filename>
function: save_all <palette_filename>
function: save_current_case <palette_filename>
function: scale <scale_type>
function: select_default
function: set_palette_to_minmax
function: type <type>
function: value <var_value>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 4.2, Variable Summary & Palette

How To Edit Color Palettes

function: #_of_colors

Command:

```
function: #_of_colors <num>
```

Purpose:

Sets the number of colors per level in a texture palette.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`num`	number of colors per level in the texture palette

Notes:

This command is only useful when doing texture palettes.

Example Usage:

```
function: palette temperature
function: #_of_colors 4
```

See Also:

Associated function commands

Command:

```
function: #_of_levels <num>
```

Purpose:

Sets the number of levels in the palette.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	num	number of levels in the palette

Notes:

Each level has a value and a color associated with it. Interpolations occur between the levels according to the type and scale used.

Example Usage:

```
function: palette N_temperature
function: modify_begin
function: #_of_levels 6
function: edit_level 2
function: value 9.6464e+00
function: edit_level 3
function: value 1.9283e+01
function: edit_level 4
function: value 2.8919e+01
function: edit_level 5
function: value 3.8556e+01
function: edit_level 6
function: value 4.8192e+01
function: edit_level 1
function: RGB 5.0000e-01 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
function: edit_level 2
function: RGB 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
function: edit_level 3
function: RGB 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
function: edit_level 4
function: RGB 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: edit_level 5
function: RGB 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: edit_level 6
function: RGB 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated function commands

function: display_undefined

Command:

```
function: display_undefined <option>
```

Purpose:

Selects how elements/nodes, at which variables are undefined, will be displayed.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`option`	One of the following:	
		`by_part_color`	elements/nodes with undefined variables are colored by the part color
		`by_invisible`	elements/nodes with undefined variables are not displayed

See Also:

Associated function commands

Command:

```
function: edit_level <num>
```

Purpose:

Sets the level in the palette for which value or color will be set/modified.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	num	level number (1 based, with 1 being the lowest level)

Notes:

Each level has a value and a color associated with it. Interpolations occur between the levels according to the type and scale used.

Example Usage:

```
function: palette N_temperature
function: modify_begin
function: #_of_levels 6
function: edit_level 2
function: value 9.6464e+00
function: edit_level 3
function: value 1.9283e+01
function: edit_level 4
function: value 2.8919e+01
function: edit_level 5
function: value 3.8556e+01
function: edit_level 6
function: value 4.8192e+01
function: edit_level 1
function: RGB 5.0000e-01 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
function: edit_level 2
function: RGB 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
function: edit_level 3
function: RGB 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
function: edit_level 4
function: RGB 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: edit_level 5
function: RGB 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: edit_level 6
function: RGB 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated function commands

function: limit_fringes

Command:

```
function: limit_fringes <option>
```

Purpose:

Selects how shaded elements above or below the min and max palette levels will be displayed.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`option`	One of the following:	
		`No`	elements/nodes below the min level are colored by min level and elements/nodes above the max level are colored by the max level.
		`by_part_color`	elements/nodes below the min and above the max are colored by the part color
		`by_invisible`	elements/nodes below the min and above the max are not displayed

Example Usage:

```
function: palette N_temperature
function: modify_begin
function: type continuous
function: limit_fringes by_invisible
function: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated function commands

Command:

```
function: modify_begin
<function_command1>
<function_command2>
.
.
.
<function_commandN>
function: modify_end
```

Purpose:

Groups function attribute commands together before applying them.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`function_commandN`	any of the function commands which modify attributes

Example Usage:

```
function: palette Stress
function: modify_begin
function: edit_level 1
function: RGB 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: edit_level 2
function: RGB 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: edit_level 3
function: RGB 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: edit_level 4
function: RGB 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
function: edit_level 5
function: RGB 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
function: edit_level 6
function: RGB 5.0000e-01 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
function: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated function commands

function: over_time

Command:

```
function: over_time <toggle> [<beg_step> <end_step>]
```

Purpose:

Sets the option to include variable ranges over a time range on or off.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to include variable ranges over time. For this option, the `beg_step` and `end_step` must be included
		`OFF`	variable ranges at current time only
int	`beg_step`	The beginning time step to consider for the time range. Only needed if `toggle` is `ON`	
int	`end_step`	The ending time step to consider for the time range. Only needed if `toggle` is `ON`	

Notes:

The minimum and maximum values of a variable's range, and thus the resulting palette levels will be based on the current time when a variable is activated, unless this command has been used.

Example Usage:

```
function: palette Stress
function: over_time ON 0 16
function: Displacement
function: over_time OFF
```

See Also:

Associated function commands

Command:

```
function: palette <palette_name>
```

Purpose:

Selects the palette that will be modified.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	palette_name	name of the palette (It will be the same as the variable, or variable component that it represents).

Notes:

Only one palette at a time can be modified.

Example Usage:

```
function: palette N_temperature
function: modify_begin
function: #_of_levels 4
function: edit_level 2
function: value 1.6064e+01
function: edit_level 3
function: value 3.2128e+01
function: edit_level 4
function: value 4.8192e+01
function: edit_level 2
function: RGB 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 6.6667e-01
function: edit_level 3
function: RGB 6.6667e-01 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: edit_level 4
function: RGB 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated function commands

function: range

Command:

```
function: range <float> <float>
```

Purpose:

Restore a previously saved palette from a file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`min`	minimum value
float	`max`	maximum value

Example Usage:

```
function: range 0.0000e+00 9.6464e+00
```

See Also:

Associated function commands

Command:

```
function: restore <palette_filename>
```

Purpose:

Restore a previously saved palette from a file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	palette_filename	name of the file containing a palette definition

Example Usage:

```
function: restore /usr/tmp/mystress.pal
function: palette Stress
```

See Also:

Associated function commands

function: restore_predefinedpal

Command:

```
function: restore_predefinedpal <level_option> <palette_name>
```

Purpose:

Restores predefined palettes that are in the user's default palette directory.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`level_option`	One of the following:	
		`use_new_levels`	changes the number of levels to match that of the predefined palette.
		`use_existing_levels`	keeps the number of current levels and interpolates the predefined palette values and colors to this number of levels
string	`palette_name`	name of the predefined palette to restore	

Notes:

Predefined palettes reside in a user's ./palettes directory.

Example Usage:

```
function: restore_predefinedpal use_new_levels mypal
```

See Also:

Associated function commands

Command:

```
function: RGB <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Sets the color to associate with a level in the palette.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue components of color (0.0 to 1.0)
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Notes:

Each level has a value and a color associated with it. Interpolations occur between the levels according to the type and scale used.

Example Usage:

```
function: palette N_temperature
function: modify_begin
function: #_of_levels 6
function: edit_level 2
function: value 9.6464e+00
function: edit_level 3
function: value 1.9283e+01
function: edit_level 4
function: value 2.8919e+01
function: edit_level 5
function: value 3.8556e+01
function: edit_level 6
function: value 4.8192e+01
function: edit_level 1
function: RGB 5.0000e-01 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
function: edit_level 2
function: RGB 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
function: edit_level 3
function: RGB 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
function: edit_level 4
function: RGB 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: edit_level 5
function: RGB 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: edit_level 6
function: RGB 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated function commands

function: save

Command:

```
function: save <palette_filename>
```

Purpose:

Save the current palette to a file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`palette_filename`	name of the file containing a palette definition

Notes:

A saved palette can later be restored.

Example Usage:

```
function: palette Stress
function: save /usr/tmp/mystress.pal
```

See Also:

Associated function commands

Command:

```
function: save_all <palette_filename>
```

Purpose:

Save all palettes to a file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`palette_filename`	name of the file containing palette definitions

Notes:

Palettes saved in a file can later be restored.

Example Usage:

```
function: save_all /usr/tmp/allmy.pal
```

See Also:

Associated function commands

function: save_current_case

Command:

```
function: save_current_case <palette_filename>
```

Purpose:

Save palettes, of active variables of the currently selected case, to a file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`palette_filename`	name of the file containing palette definitions

Notes:

Palettes saved in a file can later be restored.

Note that this command is not generated by EnSight, but can be placed in a command file manually if desired.

Example Usage:

```
function: save_current_case /usr/tmp/allmy.pal
```

See Also:

Associated function commands

Command:

```
function: scale <scale_type>
```

Purpose:

Sets the type of scale for value-separation of levels.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	scale_type	Can be one of the following types:	
		linear	value-separation or levels is uniform and values map linearly to the colors
		quadratic	value-separation of levels is not uniform, but are based on the second order of the variable
		logarithmic	value-separation of levels in not uniform, but are based on the base-10 logarithm of the variable

Example Usage:

```
function: palette N_temperature
function: type continuous
function: modify_begin
function: scale quadratic
function: edit_level 2
function: value 1.9373e+00
function: edit_level 3
function: value 7.7191e+00
function: edit_level 4
function: value 1.7356e+01
function: edit_level 5
function: value 3.0846e+01
function: edit_level 6
function: value 4.8192e+01
function: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated function commands

function: select_default

Command:

```
function: select_default
```

Purpose:

Set palette selection to none, so that subsequent function attribute commands will apply to the default.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
function: select_default
function: #_of_levels 4
function: modify_begin
function: edit_level 1
function: value 1.0000e-02
function: edit_level 2
function: value 1.6071e+01
function: edit_level 3
function: value 3.2131e+01
function: edit_level 4
function: value 4.8192e+01
function: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated function commands

Command:

```
function: set_palette_to_minmax
```

Purpose:

Set palette to the min/max of the variable. This allows the user to set the palette level values back to their original values or to newly computed min/max as may have been defined by the "over_time" toggle and it's associated commands.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
function: set_palette_to_minmax
```

See Also:

Associated function commands

function: type

Command:

```
function: type <type>
```

Purpose:

Sets the type of color gradation that will be applied across elements.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`type`	Can be one of the following types:	
		`continuous`	legend will be smoothly varied, and an element's color will vary across the element as needed
		`banded`	legend will show lines or demarcation, as will elements as needed
		`constant`	legend will appear as continuous, but elements will be colored a constant color over the entire element

Example Usage:

```
function: palette N_temperature
function: type banded
```

See Also:

Associated function commands

Command:

```
function: value <var_value>
```

Purpose:

Sets the value to associate with a level in the palette.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	var_value	variable value to assign to the level

Notes:

Each level has a value and a color associated with it. Interpolations occur between the levels according to the type and scale used.

Example Usage:

```
function: palette N_temperature
function: modify_begin
function: #_of_levels 6
function: edit_level 2
function: value 9.6464e+00
function: edit_level 3
function: value 1.9283e+01
function: edit_level 4
function: value 2.8919e+01
function: edit_level 5
function: value 3.8556e+01
function: edit_level 6
function: value 4.8192e+01
function: edit_level 1
function: RGB 5.0000e-01 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
function: edit_level 2
function: RGB 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
function: edit_level 3
function: RGB 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
function: edit_level 4
function: RGB 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: edit_level 5
function: RGB 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: edit_level 6
function: RGB 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
function: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated function commands

Commands in this Section:

gauge

gauge: background
gauge: background_rgb
gauge: border
gauge: delete
gauge: deselect_all
gauge: height
gauge: level_rgb
gauge: location_x
gauge: location_y
gauge: maximum
gauge: minimum
gauge: modify_begin
gauge: modify_end
gauge: new_gauge
gauge: new_or_mod_gauge
gauge: orientation
gauge: query_count
gauge: query_display_attributes
gauge: query_selected_objects
gauge: select_all
gauge: select_all_invisible
gauge: select_all_visible
gauge: select_begin
gauge: select_default
gauge: select_end
gauge: value
gauge: value_decimal_places
gauge: value_format
gauge: value_location
gauge: value_rgb
gauge: value_size
gauge: visible
gauge: width

See Also:

User Manual - Chapter 8, Annot Mode

gauge: background

Command:

```
gauge: background
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

Command:

```
gauge: background_rgb
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

gauge: border

Command:

```
gauge: border
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

Command:

```
gauge: delete
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

gauge: deselect_all

Command:

```
gauge: deselect_all
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

Command:

```
gauge: height
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

gauge: level_rgb

Command:

```
gauge: level_rgb
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

Command:

```
gauge: location_x
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

gauge: location_y

Command:

```
gauge: location_y
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

Command:

```
gauge: maximum
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

gauge: minimum

Command:

```
gauge: minimum
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

Command:

```
gauge: modify_begin
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

gauge: modify_end

Command:

```
gauge: modify_end
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

Command:

```
gauge: new_gauge
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

gauge: new_or_mod_gauge

Command:

```
gauge: new_or_mod_gauge
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

Command:

```
gauge: orientation
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

gauge: query_count

Command:

```
gauge: query_count
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

Command:

```
gauge: query_display_attributes
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

gauge: query_selected_objects

Command:

```
gauge: query_selected_objects
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

Command:

```
gauge: select_all
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

gauge: select_all_invisible

Command:

```
gauge: select_all_invisible
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

Command:

```
gauge: select_all_visible
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

gauge: select_begin

Command:

```
gauge: select_begin
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

Command:

```
gauge: select_default
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

gauge: select_end

Command:

```
gauge: select_end
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

Command:

```
gauge: value
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

gauge: value_decimal_places

Command:

```
gauge: value_decimal_places
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

Command:

```
gauge: value_format
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

gauge: value_location

Command:

```
gauge: value_location
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

Command:

```
gauge: value_rgb
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

gauge: value_size

Command:

```
gauge: value_size
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

Command:

```
gauge: visible
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

gauge: width

Command:

```
gauge: width
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated gauge commands

Commands in this Section:

isos

isos: begin
isos: end
isos: component <x_scale> <y_scale> <z_scale>
isos: constraint <isovolume_bound>
isos: create
isos: create_delta <delta>
isos: interactive_auto_delta <delta>
isos: interactive_rangemin <min_range>
isos: interactive_rangemax <max_range>
isos: interactive_type <type>
isos: min <min_value>
isos: max <max_value>
isos: number_to_create <instances>
isos: select_default
isos: type <iso_type>
isos: value <iso_value>
isos: variable <var_name>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.8, Isosurface Create/Update

How To Create Isosurfaces

isos: begin/end

Command:

```
isos: begin
isos: end
```

Purpose:

Delimit the modifications for iso-surface attributes

Parameters:

none

Notes:

These commands are used to set the attributes for a isosurface part creation.

Example Usage:

```
isos: begin
isos: variable temperature
isos: value 1.1
isos: type isosurface
isos: end
isos: create
```

See Also:

Associated isos commands

Command:

```
isos: component <x_scale> <y_scale> <z_scale>
```

Purpose:

The isosurface algorithim works only on scalar variables. For a vector, this command specifies how a scalar will be created from the vector.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_scale	factor to scale the x, y, z components of the vector
	y_scale	
	z_scale	

Notes:

The scale factors apply only if the isosurface variable is a vector.

Usually used with a scale factor of 0 or 1. in order to use only a component of a vector.

A special condition exists when `x_scale` = `y_scale` = `z_scale` = 0, in which case the vector magnitude is used.

The default is `x_scale` = `y_scale` = `z_scale` = 0.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
#
# Use the y_component of the vector
#
part: modify_begin
isos: component 0 1 0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated isos commands

isos: constraint

Command:

```
isos: constraint <isovolume_bound>
```

Purpose:

Set the bounding condition for an isovolume.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`isovolume_bound`	`low`	isovolume will contain geometry with variable values <= to the value specified with "`isos: min`"
		`high`	isovolume will contain geometry with variable values >= to the value specified with "`isos: max`"
		`band`	isovolume will contain geometry with variable values >= the value specified with "`isos: min`" and <= the value specified with "`isos: max`"

Notes:

Is used only when "`isos: type`" is set to `isovolume`.

Example Usage:

```
isos: begin
isos: variable temperature
isos: type isovolume
isos: constraint band
isos: min 1.
isos: max 2.
isos: end
isos: create
```

See Also:

Associated isos commands

Command:

```
isos: create
```

Purpose:

Create a isosurface part with the currently defined attributes using the currently selected parts as parent parts.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

The isosurface part is created using the currently selected parts as parents.

The isosurface part is created using the currently set isosurface attributes.

Example Usage:

```
isos: begin
isos: variable temperature
isos: type isovolume
isos: constraint band
isos: min 1.
isos: max 2.
isos: end
isos: create
```

See Also:

Associated isos commands

isos: create_delta

Command:

```
isos: create_delta <delta>
```

Purpose:

Specify delta between isosurface instances.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`delta`	the delta value between multiple instances of an isosurface.

Notes:

Requires the use of the `isos: number_to_create <instances>` command in conjunction with this command.

Example Usage:

```
isos: begin
isos: variable temperature
isos: type isosurface
isos: create_delta 0.5
isos: number_to_create 10
isos: value 1.76
isos: end
isos: create
```

See Also:

Associated isos commands

Command:

```
isos: interactive_auto_delta <delta>
```

Purpose:

Set the isosurface animation delta for use when surface is set to interactive mode via "`isos: interactive_type auto/auto_cycle`".

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`delta`	delta value that will be added to the isosurface value for each refresh of the screen

Notes:

The currently selected part must be an isosurface part. Not used for isovolume parts.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
isos: interactive_type auto
isos: interactive_rangemin 0.
isos: interactive_rangemax 5.
isos: interactive_auto_delta .5
```

See Also:

Associated isos commands

isos: interactive_rangemin/rangemax

Command:

```
isos: interactive_rangemin <min_range>
isos: interactive_rangemax <max_range>
```

Purpose:

Set the minimum/maximum isosurface value when isosurface is in an interactive mode.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`min_range`	minimum isosurface value when displaying interactive
	`max_range`	maximum isosurface value when displaying interactive

Notes:

The currently selected part must be an isosurface part. Not used for isovolume parts.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
  3
 part: select_end
 isos: interactive_type auto
 isos: interactive_rangemin 0.
 isos: interactive_rangemax 5.
 isos: interactive_auto_delta .5
```

See Also:

Associated isos commands

Command:

```
isos: interactive_type <type>
```

Purpose:

Specify the interactive setting for an isosurface.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	type	off	the isosurface is not in interactive mode
		manual	set the interactive state to manual such that the isosurface value can be updated via the user interface slider
		auto	set the interactive state to auto such that the iso value is incremented by the interactive_auto_delta value
		auto_cycle	same as "auto" except that when the max is reached the interactive_auto_delta value is decremented back to the min value.

Notes:

The min and max values are constrained via the `interactive_rangemin/max commands`. Only isosurfaces can be in interactive mode (i.e., isovolumes cannot).

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
  3
part: select_end
isos: interactive_type auto
isos: interactive_rangemin 0.
isos: interactive_rangemax 5.
isos: interactive_auto_delta .5
```

See Also:

Associated isos commands

isos: min/max

Command:

```
isos: min <min_value>
isos: max <max_value>
```

Purpose:

Set the min/max constraint values for an isovolume.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`min_value`	minimum iso constraint
	`max_value`	maximum iso constraint

Notes:

Is used only when "`isos: type`" is set to isovolume.

Example Usage:

```
isos: begin
isos: variable temperature
isos: type isovolume
isos: constraint band
isos: min 1.
isos: max 2.
isos: end
isos: create
```

See Also:

Associated isos commands

Command:

```
isos: number_to_create <instances>
```

Purpose:

Specify the number of instances of an isosurface to create.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`instances`	number of instances to create.

Notes:

Requires the use of the `isos: create_delta <delta>` command in conjunction with this command.

Example Usage:

```
isos: begin
isos: variable temperature
isos: type isosurface
isos: create_delta 0.5
isos: number_to_create 10
isos: value 1.76
isos: end
isos: create
```

See Also:

Associated isos commands

isos: select_default

Command:

```
isos: select_default
```

Purpose:

Sets the target to the default settings for subsequent attribute modifications.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
isos: select_default
part: modify_begin
isos: variable temperature
isos: value 1.0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated isos commands

Command:

```
isos: type <iso_type>
```

Purpose:

Set the isosurface part to represent a surface or a volume.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`iso_type`	`isosurface`	for a surface
		`isovolume`	for a volume

Notes:

The default is `isosurface`.

Example Usage:

```
isos: begin
isos: variable temperature
isos: value 1.1
isos: type isovolume
isos: constraint band
isos: min 1.
isos: max 2.
isos: end
isos: create
```

See Also:

Associated isos commands

isos: value

Command:

```
isos: value <iso_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the isosurface value.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`iso_value`	iso value For a scalar variable, the value is the scalar value at which the iso-surface (or line) will be generated. For a vector variable, the value represents the magnitude or a scaling of vector components (see Notes below).

Notes:

Is not used for isovolumes.

For a vector: If the following is defined:
`X_var` = The vector X component
`Y_var` = The vector Y component
`Z_var` = The vector Z component
`X_com` = The X vector scale factor as specified with "`isos: component`"
`Y_com` = The Y vector scale factor as specified with "`isos: component`"
`Z_com` = The Z vector scale factor as specified with "`isos: component`"

then the isosurface (or line) created represents a uniform scalar value where

```
X_var*X_com + Y_var*Y_com + Z_var*Z_com = iso_value,
```

except in the special case where `X_com = Y_com = Z_com = 0`. in which case the isosurface (or line) created represents a uniform scalar value where

```
sqrt(X_var*X_var + Y_var*Y_var + Z_var*Z_var) = iso_value.
```

Example Usage:

```
isos: begin
isos: variable temperature
isos: value 1.1
isos: type isosurface
isos: end
isos: create
```

See Also:

Associated isos commands

Command:

```
isos: variable <var_name>
```

Purpose:

Set the isosurface variable.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`var_name`	name of an active variable

Notes:

A variable must be active before it can be used for isosurfaces.

Example Usage:

```
isos: begin
isos: variable temperature
isos: value 1.1
isos: type isosurface
isos: end
isos: create
```

See Also:

Associated isos commands

Commands in this Section:

legend

legend: format <number_format>
legend: height <num>
legend: location_x <num>
legend: location_y <num>
legend: orientation <layout>
legend: select_all
legend: select_default
legend: select_palette_begin
legend: select_palette_end
legend: text_position <location>
legend: text_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
legend: text_size <size>
legend: title <location>
legend: type <bar_type>
legend: visible <toggle>
legend: width <num>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 8.2, Annot Mode

How To Create Color Legends

legend: format

Command:

```
legend: format <number_format>
```

Purpose:

Set the number format for legend labels.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	number_format	This can be any valid C language number format, such as:
		%.2e
		%12.5e
		%f
		%g
		%.4f

Notes:

If you are not familiar with the C language, any C language manual will have a description of valid number formats and how they affect the displayed appearance of a number.

Example Usage:

```
legend: select_palette_begin
pressure
legend: select_palette_end
legend: format %.2e
```

See Also:

Associated legend commands

Command:

```
legend: height <num>
```

Purpose:

Set the height of the legend bar

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	num	height of the legend bar

Notes:

The height is in terms of screen coordinates, which are 0.0 to 1.0 in both x and y directions.

Example Usage:

```
legend: select_palette_begin
pressure
legend: select_palette_end
legend: location_x 2.1362e-01
legend: location_y 4.5270e-02
legend: width 5.7778e-02
legend: height 8.5655e-01
```

See Also:

Associated legend commands

legend: location_x/y

Command:

```
legend: location_x <num>
legend: location_y <num>
```

Purpose:

Set the horizontal/vertical location of the legend on the screen.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`num`	horizontal/vertical screen position of lower left of legend bar

Notes:

The range of valid x/y screen position values is 0.0 to 1.0.

Example Usage:

```
legend: select_palette_begin
pressure
legend: select_palette_end
legend: location_x .2
legend: location_y .05
```

See Also:

Associated legend commands

Command:

```
legend: orientation <layout>
```

Purpose:

Set the legend bar to be either vertical or horizontal.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	layout	vertical
		horizontal

Notes:

The normal orientation is vertical. If orientation is set to horizontal, be aware that width is now in the y-direction, height in the x-direction, and that label sizes become more important to avoid overlaps (even though it will attempt to alleviate this by alternating sides if needed).

Example Usage:

```
legend: select_palette_begin
velocity
legend: select_palette_end
legend: visible ON
legend: orientation horizontal
legend: select_palette_begin
pressure
legend: select_palette_end
legend: orientation vertical
```

See Also:

Associated legend commands

legend: select_all

Command:

```
legend: select_all
```

Purpose:

Selects all legends that are currently visible, for which other attributes will be set or modified.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

If any legends are currently visible, but not currently selected, this command will cause them to become selected. Thus, subsequent attribute modifications will apply to all visible legends.

Example Usage:

```
legend: select_all
legend: type continuous
legend: title below
```

See Also:

Associated legend commands

Command:

```
legend: select_default
```

Purpose:

Sets the current legend selection to the default, so default attributes can be modified.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

Any legend attributes set or modified after this command (and before another `legend: select_palette_begin` and `legend: select_palette_end pair`) will be applied to the "`default`" legend. The `default` legend attributes will be applied for any subsequent legends which are made active (made visible for the first time).

Example Usage:

```
legend: select_default
legend: orientation horizontal
legend: title below
```

See Also:

Associated legend commands

legend: select_palette_begin/end

Command:

```
legend: select_palette_begin
palette_name
palette_name
.
.
.
palette_name
legend: select_palette_end
```

Purpose:

Selection of legends, for which attributes will be set or modified.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`palette_name`	palette name

Notes:

The legends bracketed by these two commands are the ones to which subsequent legend commands will be applied.

Example Usage:

```
legend: select_palette_begin
pressure
velocity
legend: select_palette_end
legend: visible ON
```

See Also:

Associated legend commands

Command:

```
legend: text_position <location>
```

Purpose:

Set the visibility and location of legend labels in relation to the legend color bar.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`location`	`left`	to have labels on the left of the bar
		`right`	to have labels on the right of the bar
		`none`	to have no labels

Example Usage:

```
legend: select_palette_begin
pressure
legend: select_palette_end
legend: text_position left
legend: select_palette_begin
velocity
legend: select_palette_end
legend: text_position right
legend: select_palette_begin
temperature
legend: select_palette_end
legend: text_position none
```

See Also:

Associated legend commands

legend: text_rgb

Command:

```
legend: text_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Sets the color of the legend text for title and labels.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue contributions of the color (0.0 to 1.0)
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Example Usage:

```
legend: select_palette_begin
velocity
legend: select_palette_end
legend: text_size 35
legend: format %.2f
legend: text_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 3.9608e-01
```

See Also:

Associated legend commands

Command:

```
legend: text_size <size>
```

Purpose:

Sets the size of font to use for legend title and labels.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`size`	font size to use

Notes:

This size is a relative size based on the graphics window. It will change appropriately as the graphics window changes.

Example Usage:

```
legend: select_palette_begin
velocity
legend: select_palette_end
legend: text_size 35
legend: format %.2f
legend: text_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 3.9608e-01
```

See Also:

Associated legend commands

legend: title

Command:

```
legend: title <location>
```

Purpose:

Set the visibility and location of a legend title in relation to the legend color bar.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`location`	`above`	to have the title at the top of the legend
		`below`	to have the title at the bottom of the legend
		`none`	to have no title

Example Usage:

```
legend: select_palette_begin
pressure
legend: select_palette_end
legend: type continuous
legend: title below
legend: select_palette_begin
velocity
legend: select_palette_end
legend: title none
```

See Also:

Associated legend commands

Command:

```
legend: type <bar_type>
```

Purpose:

Set the type of bar to use for color representation of legend values.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`bar_type`	`continuous`	to have a single continuous color bar.
		`discrete`	to have a small color rectangle per palette level

Notes:

A `continuous` bar shows all the variations as one color changes to another, while a `discrete` bar shows the color at the levels only.

Example Usage:

```
legend: select_palette_begin
pressure
legend: select_palette_end
legend: type discrete
legend: select_palette_begin
velocity
legend: select_palette_end
legend: type continuous
```

See Also:

Associated legend commands

legend: visible

Command:

```
legend: visible <toggle>
```

Purpose:

To turn the visibility of a legend on or off.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Notes:

The command applies to the currently selected legend(s)

Example Usage:

```
legend: select_palette_begin
pressure
legend: select_palette_end
legend: visible ON
legend: select_palette_begin
velocity
legend: select_palette_end
legend: visible OFF
```

See Also:

Associated legend commands

Command:

```
legend: width <num>
```

Purpose:

Set the width of the legend bar.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	num	width of the legend bar

Notes:

The width is in terms of screen coordinates, which are 0.0 to 1.0 in both x and y directions.

Example Usage:

```
legend: select_palette_begin
pressure
legend: select_palette_end
legend: location_x 2.1362e-01
legend: location_y 4.5270e-02
legend: width 5.7778e-02
legend: height 8.5655e-01
```

See Also:

Associated legend commands

Commands in this Section:

line

line: arrowhead <head_type>
line: delete
line: location_x <index> <coord>
line: location_y <index> <coord>
line: modify_begin
line: modify_end
line: new_line
line: rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
line: select_all
line: select_begin
line: select_end
line: select_default
line: visible <toggle>
line: width <width>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 8.2, Annot Mode

How To Create Lines and Arrows

line: arrowhead

Command:

```
line: arrowhead <head_type>
```

Purpose:

Controls the display of arrowheads on the currently selected line in the graphics window.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`head_type`	can be any of the following values:
		`none`
		`on_first_end`
		`on_second_end`
		`on_both_ends`

Example Usage:

```
line: select_begin
1
line: select_end
line: arrowhead on_first_end
```

See Also:

Associated line commands

Command:

```
line: delete
```

Purpose:

Deletes the currently selected line in the graphics window.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
line: select_begin
1 2 3
line: select_end
line: delete
```

See Also:

Associated line commands

line: location_x/y

Command:

```
line: location_x <index> <coord>
line: location_y <index> <coord>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the x/y coordinate of an endpoint for the selected line in the graphics window.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`index`	Must be either 1 or 2, depending on which endpoint is being specified.
float	`coord`	Specifies the x/y coordinate. A value of 0.0 indicates the left/bottom side of the window, while a value of 1.0 indicates the right/top side.

Example Usage:

```
line: select_begin
 1
line: select_end
line: location_x  1 0.5
line: location_y  1 0.6
line: location_x  2 0.1
line: location_y  2 0.3
```

See Also:

Associated line commands

Command:

```
line: modify_begin
line: modify_end
```

Purpose:

These optional commands can be used to demarcate a series of `line:` commands which apply to the same line or lines so that they can be executed at one time for better performance.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
line: select_begin
 1
line: select_end
line: modify_begin
line: rgb 1 0 0
line location_x 1 100
line location_y 1 20
line location_x 2 10
line location_y 2 10
line modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated line commands

line: new_line

Command:

```
line: new_line
```

Purpose:

Creates a new line in the graphics window.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
line: new_line
line: location_x 1 0.5
line: location_y 1 0.6
line: location_x 2 0.6
line: location_y 2 0.5
```

See Also:

Associated line commands

Command:

```
line: rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the RGB color value of the selected line(s) .

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue color components. Must be between 0.0 and 1.0
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Example Usage:

```
line: select_begin
 1
line: select_end
line: rgb 1 0 0
```

See Also:

Associated line commands

line: select_all

Command:

```
line: select_all
```

Purpose:

Selects all of the annotation lines as the target for future `line`: commands.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
line: select_all
line: delete
```

See Also:

Associated line commands

Command:

```
line: select_begin
<index1  index2 ... indexN>
line: select_end
```

Purpose:

Selects one or more lines in the graphics window as the target for future `line:` commands.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`indexN`	up to a maximum of 10 values per line

Notes:

Using these commands is equivalent to selecting lines by clicking on them in the graphics window with the CTRL key held down.

Example Usage:

```
line: select_begin
 1 2
line: select_end
line: rgb 1 0 0
```

See Also:

Associated line commands

line: select_default

Command:

```
line: select_default
```

Purpose:

Causes any following `line:` commands to affect the default settings, rather than a particular line.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

All `line`: commands following `line: select_default` will affect default settings until a new line is selected using `line: select_begin/select_end`.

Example Usage:

```
line: select_default
line: visible OFF
line: rgb 1 0 0
line: select_begin
 1
line: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated line commands

Command:

```
line: visible <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Controls the visibility of the selected lines in the graphics window.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to have lines displayed
		`OFF`	to not display lines

Notes:

Lines are visible by default.

Example Usage:

```
line: select_begin
 1
line: select_end
line: visible ON
```

See Also:

Associated line commands

line: width

Command:

```
line: width  <width>
```

Purpose:

Sets the width of the currently selected line.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`width`	width (in pixels) can be any value from 1 to 4

Example Usage:

```
line: select_begin
 1
line: select_end
line: width  2
```

See Also:

Associated line commands

Commands in this Section:

logo

logo: delete
logo: location_x <coord>
logo: location_y <coord>
logo: modify_begin
logo: modify_end
logo: new_logo <filename>
logo: scale <x_val> <y_val>
logo: select_all
logo: select_begin
logo: select_end
logo: select_default
logo: visible <toggle>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 8.2, Annot Mode

How To Load Custom Logos

logo: delete

Command:

```
logo: delete
```

Purpose:

Deletes the currently selected logo(s) in the graphics window.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
logo: select_begin
 1 2 3
logo: select_end
logo: delete
```

See Also:

Associated logo commands

Command:

```
logo: location_x <coord>
logo: location_y <coord>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the x/y coordinate of the selected logo in the graphics window.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`coord`	A value of 0.0 indicates the left/bottom of the window, while a value of 1.0 indicates the right/top side

Notes:

The lower left corner of the logo will be positioned at this point (x,y).

Example Usage:

```
logo: select_begin
 1
logo: select_end
logo: location_x  0.5
logo: location_y  0.5
```

See Also:

Associated logo commands

logo: modify_begin/end

Command:

```
logo: modify_begin
logo: modify_end
```

Purpose:

These optional commands can be used to demarcate a series of `logo:` commands which apply to the same logo or logos, so that they can be executed at one time for better performance.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
logo: select_begin
 1
logo: select_end
logo: modify_begin
logo: rgb 1 0 0
logo: location_x 100
logo: location_y 20
logo: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated logo commands

Command:

```
logo: new_logo  <filename>
```

Purpose:

Creates a new logo in the graphics window.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	path to the logo file

Notes:

The logo file can be any valid XPM file. The filename does not have to include an "`.xpm`" extension.

Example Usage:

```
logo: new_logo /usr/tmp/mylogo.xpm
logo: location_x  0.5
logo: location_y  0.6
```

See Also:

Associated logo commands

logo: scale

Command:

```
logo: scale  <x_val> <y_val>
```

Purpose:

Scales the selected logo up or down in x and y dimensions

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`x_val`	Can be any value between 0 and infinity, with a value of one specifying no change, values less than one specifying shrinkage and values greater than one specifying expansion.
	`y_val`	Can be any value between 0 and infinity, with a value of one specifying no change, values less than one specifying shrinkage and values greater than one specifying expansion.

Example Usage:

```
logo: new_logo /usr/tmp/mylogo.xpm
logo: location_x  0.5
logo: location_y  0.6
logo: scale 2.5 2
```

See Also:

Associated logo commands

Command:

```
logo: select_all
```

Purpose:

Selects all of the logos in the graphics window as the target for future `logo:` commands.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
logo: select_all
logo: delete
```

See Also:

Associated logo commands

logo: select_begin/end

Command:

```
logo: select_begin
<index1  index2 …indexN>
logo: select_end
```

Purpose:

Selects one or more logos in the graphics window as the target for future `logo:` commands

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`indexN`	up to a maximum of 10 values per line

Notes:

Using these commands is equivalent to selecting logos by clicking on them in the graphics window with the CTRL key held down.

Example Usage:

```
logo: select_begin
 1 2
logo: select_end
logo: rgb 1 0 0
```

See Also:

Associated logo commands

Command:

```
logo: select_default
```

Purpose:

Causes any following `logo:` commands to affect the default settings, rather than a particular logo.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

All `logo`: commands following `logo: select_default` will affect default settings until a new logo is selected using `logo: select_begin`.

Example Usage:

```
logo: select_default
logo: visible OFF
logo: rgb 1 0 0
logo: select_begin
 1
logo: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated logo commands

logo: visible

Command:

```
logo: visible <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Controls the visibility of the selected logo in the graphics window.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Notes:

Logos are visible by default.

Example Usage:

```
logo: select_begin
 1
logo: select_end
logo: visible ON
```

See Also:

Associated logo commands

Commands in this Section:

material

material: begin
material: create
material: end
material: select_byname_begin
material: select_byname_end
material: select_default
material: subdivide <level>
material: type <type>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.19, Material Parts Create/Update

How To Create Material Parts

material: begin/end

Command:

```
material: begin
material: end
```

Purpose:

Delimit the modifications for material part attributes.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
material: begin
#
# create a domain type material part
#
material: type domain
material: subdivide 2
#
# use the two materials shown
#
material: select_byname_begin
matl_02
matl_03
material: select_byname_end
material: end
material: create
```

See Also:

Associated material commands

Command:

```
material: create
```

Purpose:

Create a material part with the currently defined attributes using the currently selected parts as parent parts.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
material: begin
#
# create a domain type material part
#
material: type domain
material: subdivide 2
#
# use the two materials shown
#
material: select_byname_begin
matl_02
matl_03
material: select_byname_end
material: end
material: create
```

See Also:

Associated material commands

material: select_byname_begin/end

Command:

```
material: select_byname_begin
material: select_byname_end
```

Purpose:

Delimit material name selection.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
material: begin
#
# create a domain type material part using materials matl_02 and matl_03
#
material: type domain
material: subdivide 2
#
# use the two materials shown
#
material: select_byname_begin
matl_02
matl_03
material: select_byname_end
material: end
material: create
```

See Also:

Associated material commands

Command:

```
material: select_default
```

Purpose:

Sets the target to the default settings for subsequent attribute modifications.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
material: select_default
part: modify_begin
material: type domain
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated material commands

material: subdivide

Command:

```
material: subdivide <level>
```

Purpose:

Set the accuracy of the resulting material part - higher values result in higher fidelity.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	level	1	higher values result in higher accuracy
		2	
		3	

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
material: begin
#
# create a domain type material part
#
material: type domain
material: subdivide 2
#
# use the two materials shown
#
material: select_byname_begin
matl_02
matl_03
material: select_byname_end
material: end
material: create
```

See Also:

Associated material commands

Command:

```
material: type <type>
```

Purpose:

Set the resulting material part to be a domain or interface through/between the material selected.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	type	domain	create a domain interface part
		interface	create the interfaces between the material

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
material: begin
#
# create a domain type material part
#
material: type domain
material: subdivide 2
#
# use the two materials shown
#
material: select_byname_begin
matl_02
matl_03
material: select_byname_end
material: end
material: create
```

See Also:

Associated material commands

Commands in this Section:

message-window

message-window: clear
message-window: save <filename>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 2.14, Saving Query Text Information

message-window: clear

Command:

```
message-window: clear
```

Purpose:

Clears the EnSight Message Window dialog

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

message-window: clear

See Also:

Associated message-window commands

Command:

```
message-window: save <filename>
```

Purpose:

Saves the contents of the EnSight Message Window dialog to a file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	filename into which the contents of the message window is to be saved.

Example Usage:

message-window: save /home/users/me/myfile.txt

See Also:

Associated message-window commands

Commands in this Section:

model

model: ijk_axis <toggle>
model: ijk_axis_scale <scale_value>
model: noderangestep_i <val1> <val2> <val3>
model: noderangestep_j <val1> <val2> <val3>
model: noderangestep_k <val1> <val2> <val3>
model: select_default

See Also:

User Manual - Section 2.1, Reader Basics

How To Read Data

model: ijk_axis visibility

Command:

```
model: ijk_axis <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles the visibility of an IJK axis attached to structured parts.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	axis visible
		`OFF`	axis invisible

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
model: ijk_axis ON
part: modify_end
part: modify_begin
model: ijk_axis_scale 1.0000e+00
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated model commands

Command:

```
model: ijk_axis_scale <scale_value>
```

Purpose:

Scales an IJK axis attached to structured parts.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`scale_value`	scale factor

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
model: ijk_axis ON
part: modify_end
part: modify_begin
model: ijk_axis_scale 1.0000e+00
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated model commands

model: noderangestep_i/j/k

Command:

```
model: noderangestep_i <val1> <val2> <val3>
model: noderangestep_j <val1> <val2> <val3>
model: noderangestep_k <val1> <val2> <val3>
```

Purpose:

Sets the IJK range and step for a structured part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	val1	minimum I, J, K coordinate
	val2	maximum I, J, K coordinate
	val3	I, J, K stride

Notes:

To speed interactive operations on structured data sets, only a portion of the model can be loaded. At a later point the entire model can be loaded.

Example Usage:

```
# partial load a structured Plot3D part
data_partbuild: data_type structured
data_partbuild: select_begin
 1
data_partbuild: select_end
data_partbuild: domain all
data_partbuild: noderange_i 1 40
data_partbuild: noderange_j 1 63
data_partbuild: noderange_k 1 45
data_partbuild: nodestep 10 1 1
data_partbuild: nodedelta 0 0 0
data_partbuild: description partial grid
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
part: select_all
part: modify_begin
# load every other i coordinate
model: noderangestep_i 1 40 2
model: noderangestep_j 1 63 1
model: noderangestep_k 1 45 1
part: modify_end
part: modify_begin
# load all i coordinates
model: noderangestep_i 1 80 1
model: noderangestep_j 1 63 1
model: noderangestep_k 1 45 1
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated model commands

Command:

```
model: select_default
```

Purpose:

Sets default attribute values for model parts

Parameters:

none

Notes:

model commands that follow this one set default values for new model parts loaded at a latter time during the current session.

Example Usage:

```
model: select_default
part: modify_begin
part: bounding_rep points
part: modify_end
part: modify_begin
model: ijk_axis ON
part: modify_end
data: binary_files_are big_endian
data: format plot3d
data: plot3diblank OFF
data: plot3dmulti_zone OFF
data: plot3dread_as c_binary
data: plot3ddimension 3d
data: path /usr/local/bin/ensight82/data/e7data/plot3d
data: geometry shuttle.xyz
data: result shuttle.q
data_partbuild: begin
data: read
data_partbuild: data_type structured
data_partbuild: select_begin
 1
data_partbuild: select_end
data_partbuild: domain all
data_partbuild: noderange_i 1 80
data_partbuild: noderange_j 1 63
data_partbuild: noderange_k 1 45
data_partbuild: nodestep 1 1 1
data_partbuild: nodedelta 0 0 0
data_partbuild: description
data_partbuild: create
data_partbuild: end
view_transf: rotate -2.848098 21.765417 0.000000
view_transf: function global
```

See Also:

Associated model commands

Commands in this Section:

part

part: active <toggle>
part: allow_default_editing <toggle>
part: bounding_rep <type>
part: clip <toggle>
part: colorby_palette <varname>
part: colorby_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
part: colorby_selected_var
part: copy
part: create_assign_viewport
part: create_assign_viewports
part: delete
part: description <desc>
part: displace_factor <disp_factor>
part: displace_by <variable_name>
part: elt_blanking <toggle>
part: elt_failure_logicalop <operation>
part: elt_failure_op1 <operation>
part: elt_failure_op2 <operation>
part: elt_failure_op1value <value>
part: elt_failure_op2value <value>
part: elt_failure_variable <var_name>
part: elt_feature_angle <angle>
part: elt_rep_pointsnormals <toggle>
part: elt_representation <type>
part: elt_shrink_factor <scale_factor>
part: entity_label_elt <toggle>
part: entity_label_node <toggle>
part: extract
part: fill_pattern <pattern_num>
part: get_mainpartlist_select
part: group <groupname>
part: hidden_line <toggle>
part: hidden_surface <toggle>
part: light_diff <diffuse>
part: light_h_int <intensity>
part: light_shin <shiny>
part: line_style <style>
part: line_width <width>
part: merge
part: mirror_original <toggle>
part: modify_begin
part: modify_end
part: node_detail <level>
part: node_scale <scale>
part: node_sizeby <source_type>
part: node_type <type>
part: node_variable <variable_name>
part: opaqueness <value>

part: reduce_polygons <toggle>
part: reduce_polygons_factor <factor>
part: ref_frame <frame#>
part: select_all
part: select_all_case
part: select_all_default
part: select_begin
part: select_end
part: select_byexpr_begin
part: select_byexpr_end
part: select_byname_begin
part: select_byname_end
part: select_default
part: select_lastcreatedpart
part: select_lastonecreated
part: select_mainpartlist_all
part: select_partexpr_begin
part: select_partexpr_end
part: select_partname_begin
part: select_partname_end
part: shading <type>
part: show_selection_inmainlist
part: symmetry_angle <angle>
part: symmetry_axis <axis>
part: symmetry_mirror_x <toggle>
part: symmetry_mirror_y <toggle>
part: symmetry_mirror_z <toggle>
part: symmetry_mirror_xy <toggle>
part: symmetry_mirror_yz <toggle>
part: symmetry_mirror_xz <toggle>
part: symmetry_mirror_xyz <toggle>
part: symmetry_rinstances <num>
part: symmetry_type <sym_type>
part: texture_coord_type <type>
part: texture_interpolation <mode>
part: texture_mode <mode>
part: texture_object <num>
part: texture_origin <x_orig> <y_orig> <z_orig>
part: texture_origin_nodeid <node_id>
part: texture_origin_use <projection>
part: texture_repeat_mode <mode>
part: texture_sorigin_nodeid <node_id>
part: texture_svariable <name>
part: texture_svector <x> <y> <z>
part: texture_torigin_nodeid <node_id>
part: texture_tvariable <name>
part: texture_tvector <x> <y> <z>
part: ungroup
part: updtparts <parent>
part: viewport_vis <toggle> <vport1>...<vportN>
part: visibility_elt <toggle>

part: visibility_line <toggle>
part: visibility_node <toggle>
part: visible <toggle>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 8.1, Part Mode
User Manual - Chapter 3, Parts
How To Set Attributes
How To Display Displacements
How To Change Color
How To Copy a Part
How To Group Parts
How To Merge Parts
How To Extract Part Representation
How To Delete a Part
How To Change the Visual Representation
How To Display Labels
How To Set Transparency
How To Set Symmetry
How To Select Parts

part: active

Command:

```
part: active <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Activates or deactivates the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Notes:

When a part is deactivated, the data for that part will not be updated from the server on any future timestep changes, until the part is activated again

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: active OFF
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: allow_default_editing <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Allow or disallow editing of part defaults.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	allow editing of part defaults
		`OFF`	do not allow editing of part defaults

Notes:

This is a command for preferences and is written out in the ensight_allparts_prefs.def file.

If the user edits a part attribute when no parts are selected the default is normally edited. With this toggle OFF the user will no be able to edit part defaults.

Example Usage:

```
part: allow_default_editing OFF
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: bounding_rep

Command:

```
part: bounding_rep  <type>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the type of fast-display representation used to for the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`type`	Can have any of the following values:	
		`OFF`	specifies display according to the currently specified Element Representation
		`box`	specifies a bounding (Cartesian extent) box of all part elements (default)
		`points`	specifies point cloud representation of the part
		`sparse_model`	specifies sparse model representation of the part
		`reduced`	specifies the use of polygon reduction for the part
		`invisible`	turn the part invisible during fast mode

Notes:

For `reduced`, uses factor as set by `part: reduce_polygons_factor <factor>`.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: bounding_rep sparse_model
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: clip <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Turns auxiliary clipping on or off for the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Notes:

The global toggle for auxilliary clipping must be on - See `view: clipping`

Example Usage:

```
view: clipping ON
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: clip ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: colorby_palette

Command:

```
part: colorby_palette <varname>
```

Purpose:

Colors the currently selected part(s) based on the value of the specified variable at each node or element (depending on whether data is node or element based)

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`varname`	the name of an existing variable (or the word “none”)

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_palette pressure
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: colorby_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Colors the currently selected part(s) using the specified rgb value.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue color components (must be between 0.0 and 1.0)
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_rgb 1.0  0.4  0.0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: colorby_selected_var

Command:

```
part: colorby_selected_var
```

Purpose:

Colors a part by the palette tied to the variable selected in the main variable list.

Parameters:

None.

Notes:

Used with the HUM to tie parts selected to variables selected.

Example Usage:

```
variables: get_mainvarlist_select
part: get_mainpartlist_select
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_selected_var
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: copy
```

Purpose:

Creates a copy of the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

None.

Notes:

The Copy operation creates a dependent copy of the original part.

The copy is created on the client and its existence is not known to the EnSight Server process. A copy shares geometric data and variable data with the original part.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: copy
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: create_assign_viewport

Command:

```
part: create_assign_viewport
```

Purpose:

Creates a new viewport and assigns the currently selected part(s) to it.

Parameters:

None.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
3 5
part: select_end
part: create_assign_viewport
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: create_assign_viewports
```

Purpose:

Creates a new viewport for each of the currently selected part(s) and assigns one part to each viewport.

Parameters:

None.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
3 5
part: select_end
part: create_assign_viewports
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: delete

Command:

```
part: delete
```

Purpose:

Deletes the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

None

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: delete
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: description <desc>
```

Purpose:

Specifies a description string for the currently selected part. This string will appear in lists that include the part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	desc	name that will show up in the user interface; can be up to 50 characters in length

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: description compressor inlet
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: displace_factor

Command:

```
part: displace_factor <disp_factor>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the displacement factor to be applied to the source variable to calculate displacement for the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`disp_factor`	the scaling factor that will be applied to the displacement values.

Notes:

The displacement factor can be changed before or after the `part: displace_by` command is issued.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: displace_factor 0.9
part: displace_by pressure
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: displace_by <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the variable to be used to displace the nodes and elements of the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of an activated variable

Notes:

The displacement factor can be changed before or after the `part: displace_by` command is issued.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: displace_factor 0.9
part: displace_by pressure
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: elt_blanking

Command:

```
part: elt_blanking <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specifies whether element blanking is allowed for the part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	ON	to allow element blanking on the part(s)
		OFF	to prevent element blanking on the part(s)

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: elt_blanking ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: elt_failure_logicalop <operation>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the logical operation to use for element failure.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	operation	and	logical AND will be used
		or	logical OR will be used
		none	

Example Usage:

```
part: modify_begin
part: elt_failure_variable NodeToElem
part: elt_failure_op1 <
part: elt_failure_op2 >
part: elt_failure_op1value 2.00000e-01
part: elt_failure_op2value 5.00000e-01
part: elt_failure_logicalop or
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: elt_failure_op1/op2

Command:

```
part: elt_failure_op1 <operation>
part: elt_failure_op2 <operation>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the relational operation to use for element failure.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`operation`	`>`	greater than (vallid for both op1 and op2)
		`<`	less than (valid for both op1 and op2)
		`=`	equal (op1 only)
		`!=`	not equal (op1 only)
		`Not used`	(op2 only)

Example Usage:

```
part: modify_begin
part: elt_failure_variable NodeToElem
part: elt_failure_op1 <
part: elt_failure_op2 >
part: elt_failure_op1value 2.00000e-01
part: elt_failure_op2value 5.00000e-01
part: elt_failure_logicalop or
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: elt_failure_op1value <value>
part: elt_failure_op2value <value>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the values for the operations for element failure.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	value	the values

Example Usage:

```
part: modify_begin
part: elt_failure_variable NodeToElem
part: elt_failure_op1 <
part: elt_failure_op2 >
part: elt_failure_op1value 2.00000e-01
part: elt_failure_op2value 5.00000e-01
part: elt_failure_logicalop or
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: elt_failure_variable

Command:

```
part: elt_failure_variable <var_name>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the variable to use for element failure.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`var_name`	the name of the variable to use for element failure

Notes:

Must be a per-element variable.

Example Usage:

```
part: modify_begin
part: elt_failure_variable NodeToElem
part: elt_failure_op1 <
part: elt_failure_op2 >
part: elt_failure_op1value 2.00000e-01
part: elt_failure_op2value 5.00000e-01
part: elt_failure_logicalop or
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: elt_feature_angle <angle>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the angle to be used in feature angle element representation for the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`angle`	angle between adjacent polygons, above which the edge will be drawn, below which the edge will not be drawn. the range is 0.0 to 180.0 degrees

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: elt_representation  feature_angle
part: elt_feature_angle  20.0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: elt_rep_pointsnormals

Command:

```
part: elt_rep_pointsnormals <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Allow option to load the given element representation as points + normals.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	Load the element representation as points + normals
		`OFF`	Load the elements as described by the connectivity

Example Usage:

```
part: modify_begin
part: elt_rep_pointsnormals ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: elt_representation <type>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the type of element representation used for the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	type	can have any of the following values:	
		3D_border_2D_full	represents the Part's 3D elements in Border representation, the Part's 1 and 2D elements in Full representation.
		border	represents the Part's 3D elements with 2D elements corresponding to unshared element faces, the Part's 2D elements with 1D elements corresponding to the unshared edges, and the Part's 1D elements as 1D elements.
		feature angle	first runs the 3D border, 2D full representation to get a list of 1 and 2D elements. The 1D elements and all non-shared 2D edges will be shown, but only the shared edges above the Angle value will be shown. The result consists of 1D elements visualizing the sharp edges of the Part.
		full	represents all faces of the part's 3D elements, and all the 1 and 2D elements
		not_loaded	part exists on the server, but is not loaded on the client. Not loaded parts may be used as parent parts, but do not exist on the client
		bounding_box	represents all part elements as a bounding box surrounding the Cartesian extent of the elements of the part
		3D_feature_2D_full	represents the Part's 3D elements in Feature representation, the Part's 1 and 2D elements in Full representation.
		3D_notloaded_2D_full	represents the Part's 3D elements in not_loaded representation, the Part's 1 and 2D elements in Full representation.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: elt_representation  full
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: elt_shrink_factor

Command:

```
part: elt_shrink_factor <scale_factor>
```

Purpose:

Specifies a scaling factor (fraction) by which to shrink every element toward its centroid.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`scale_factor`	shrinkage factor which must be within the range of 0.0 to 1.0. The default is 0.0 for no shrinkage. If set to 1.0, elements will completely disappear.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: elt_shrink_factor 0.5
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: entity_label_elt <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Turns element labeling on or off for the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	toggle	ON
		OFF

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: entity_label_elt ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: entity_label_node

Command:

```
part: entity_label_node <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Turns node labeling on or off for the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: entity_label_node ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: extract
```

Purpose:

Creates an extract of the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

None.

Notes:

Extracts a new part from the selected part(s) using the part representation in effect at the time (full, border, or feature). If more than one part is selected, then they are joined into a single part which is assigned to Frame 0.

The `part: extract` command creates a new part using the geometry of the current representation (what you see is what you get). Extracted parts which are in Full Representation are actual copies of the original, but extracted parts which are in Border Representation are only the shell or boundary of the original.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: extract
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: fill_pattern

Command:

```
part: fill_pattern <pattern_num>
```

Purpose:

Specifies a fill pattern of variable transparency to be used on the surfaces of the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
integer value	`pattern_num`	must be within the range of 0 to 3. transparency value of 0 specifies an opaque surface, while a value of 3 specifies a sparse (transparent) fill pattern

Notes:

This command provides a means of simulating surface transparency which requires less computation than true transparency. Part opaqueness (controlled by the `part: opaqueness` command) must be 1.0 in order for `part: fill_pattern` to take effect.

Example Usage:

```
view: hidden_surface ON
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: hidden_surface ON
part: fill_pattern  2
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: get_mainpartlist_select
```

Purpose:

Causes the parts highlighted in the main part list to become the currently selected parts.

Parameters:

None.

Example Usage:

```
part: get_mainpartlist_select
part: modify_begin
part: mirror_original OFF
part: colorby_rgb 1 0 0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: group

Command:

```
part: group <groupname>
```

Purpose:

Groups the currently selected parts into a group with the specified name.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string value	`groupname`	name of the group

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
3 5
part: select_end
part: group yinyang
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: hidden_line <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Causes lines which are behind any portion of the currently selected part(s) to not be drawn.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Notes:

The `part: hidden_line` command also causes the visible drawing lines to be rendered on shaded surfaces of the currently selected part(s). `View: hidden_line ON` must be issued in order for `part: hidden_line ON` to take effect.

Example Usage:

```
view: hidden_line ON
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: hidden_line ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: hidden_surface

Command:

```
part: hidden_surface <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Causes the currently selected part(s) to be drawn with shaded surfaces.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Notes:

`View: hidden_surface ON` must be issued in order for `part: hidden_surface ON` to take effect.

Example Usage:

```
view: hidden_surface ON
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: hidden_surface ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: light_diff <diffuse>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the lighting diffusion value used in shading the surfaces of the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`diffuse`	diffuse light value, must be within the range of 0.0 to 1.0

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: light_diff  0.9
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: light_h_int

Command:

```
part: light_h_int <intensity>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the highlight intensity value used in shading the surfaces of the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`intensity`	highlight intensity, must be within the range of 0.0 to 1.0

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: light_h_int  0.5
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: light_shin <shiny>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the "shinyness" value used in shading the surfaces of the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`shiny`	“shinyness” value, must be within the range of 1.0 to 100.0 . Lower values specify less shine

Notes:

Highlight intensity (`part: light_h_int`) must be non-zero for shinyness to have any effect.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: light_h_int  0.9
part: light_shin  50.0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: line_style

Command:

```
part: line_style  <style>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the line style used to draw the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`style`	can have any of the following values:
		`solid`
		`dotted`
		`dot-dash`

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: line_style dotted
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: line_width <width>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the line width in pixels used to draw the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`width`	pixel width of line; must be within the range of 1 to 4.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: line_width  2
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: merge

Command:

```
part: merge
```

Purpose:

Merges the currently selected parts into a single part.

Parameters:

None.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
3 5
part: select_end
part: merge
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: mirror_original <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Turns visibility of the non-mirrored currently selected parts on or off.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	toggle	ON
		OFF

Notes:

This command is normally used to remove the original image of parts which have been mirrored in one or more dimensions

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: mirror_z ON
part: mirror_original OFF
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: modify_begin/end

Command:

```
part: modify_begin
...
part: modify_end
```

Purpose:

These commands are used to demarcate part attribute changing commands. The attributes within them will be changed when the modify_end is reached.

Parameters:

None

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_rgb 1 0 0
part: visibility_node ON
part: node_type sphere
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: node_detail <level>
```

Purpose:

Sets the detail level for drawing spherical nodes in the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`level`	detail level for the spheres used to represent the nodes; must be within the range of 2 to 10.

Notes:

Higher values of level result in more polygons being used to draw the spheres.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: node_type sphere
part: node_detail  5
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: node_scale

Command:

```
part: node_scale <scale>
```

Purpose:

Sets the scale factor used to determine node size for the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`scale`	scaling factor to be applied to the node cross or sphere representation; can be any valid floating point value

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: node_scale 1.5
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: node_sizeby  <source_type>
```

Purpose:

Selects the source for calculating node size in the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	source_type	Can have any of the following values:	
		constant	size will be constant, controlled by the scale factor
		scalar	size will be controlled by a scalar variable and the scale factor
		vector_mag	size will be controlled by the magnitude of a vector variable and the scale factor
		vector_xcomp	size will be controlled by the x component of a vector variable and the scale factor
		vector_ycomp	size will be controlled by the y component of a vector variable and the scale factor
		vector_zcomp	size will be controlled by the z component of a vector variable and the scale factor

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: node_type sphere
part: node_sizeby vector_mag
part: node_variable velocity
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: node_type

Command:

```
part: node_type <type>
```

Purpose:

Selects the node representation mode for the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	type	dot
		cross
		sphere

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: node_type sphere
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: node_variable <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the variable to be used in calculating the size of spherical nodes in the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	the name of an activated variable

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: node_type sphere
part: node_sizeby vector_mag
part: node_variable velocity
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: opaqueness

Command:

```
part: opaqueness <value>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the opaqueness of the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`value`	opaqueness; must be within the range of 0.0 to 1.0

Notes:

A value of 1.0 is fully opaque.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: opaqueness  0.4
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: reduce_polygons <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Reduce the number of polygons for display.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turn on polygon reduction
		`OFF`	turn off polygon reduction

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: reduce_polygons_factor 1
part: reduce_polygons ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: reduce_polygons_factor

Command:

```
part: reduce_polygons_factor <factor>
```

Purpose:

Set the polygon reduction factor.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`factor`	0 (less) to 10 (more) controlling the number of polygons

Notes:

Used only if reduce_polygons is ON

If no polygons were removed during the process the original geometry will be shown.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: reduce_polygons_factor 1
part: reduce_polygons ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: ref_frame <frame#>
```

Purpose:

Assigns the currently selected part(s) to the specified reference frame.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`frame#`	an existing reference frame number

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1 2 5
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: ref_frame 2
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: select_all

Command:

```
part: select_all
```

Purpose:

Selects all parts as the target for future `part:` commands.

Parameters:

None.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_all
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_rgb 1 0 0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: select_all_case
```

Purpose:

Selects all parts in the current case as the target for future part: commands.

Parameters:

None.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_all_case
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_rgb 1 0 0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: select_all_default

Command:

```
part: select_all_default
```

Purpose:

Causes any following part editing commands to affect the default settings for all parts of any type.

Parameters:

None

Notes:

All part: commands following `part: select_all_default` will affect default settings until a new part is selected using `part: select_begin/end`.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_all_default
part: modify_begin
part: mirror_original OFF
part: colorby_rgb 1 0 0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: select_begin
<pn1  pn2 ...pnN>
part: select_end
```

Purpose:

Selects one or more parts as the target for future `part:` commands

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`pnN`	part number(s). Up to a maximum of 10 per line, but can use as many lines as needed.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_rgb 1 0 0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: select_byexpr_begin/end

Command:

```
part: select_byexpr_begin
<expr1> <expr2> ...<exprN>
part: select_byexpr_end
```

Purpose:

Selects parts using an expression.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`exprN`	part expression (partial name with asterisk(s))

Notes:

Is used in command files only, i.e., EnSight does not generate these commands

Example Usage:

```
part: select_byexpr_begin
"flui*"
"soli*"
part: select_byexpr_end
part: modify_begin
part: reduce_polygons_factor 1
part: reduce_polygons ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: select_byname_begin
<name1> <name2> ...<nameN>
part: select_byname_end
```

Purpose:

Selects parts by name.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`nameN`	part name (as opposed to number)

Example Usage:

```
part: select_byname_begin
"impeller"
"main chamber"
"exhaust port"
part: select_byname_end
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_rgb 1 0 0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: select_default

Command:

```
part: select_default
```

Purpose:

Causes any following part editing commands to affect the default settings for all parts belonging to the part type of the next edit command.

Parameters:

None

Notes:

All part editing commands following `part: select_default` will affect default settings until a new part is selected using `part: select_begin/select_end`.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_default
part: modify_begin
part: mirror_original OFF
part: colorby_rgb 1 0 0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: select_lastcreatedpart
```

Purpose:

Selects all of the parts created in the last part-creating operation.

Parameters:

None.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_lastcreatedpart
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_rgb 1 0 0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: select_lastonecreated

Command:

```
part: select_lastonecreated
```

Purpose:

Selects the last single part from the last part-creating operation.

Parameters:

None.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_lastonecreated
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_rgb 1 0 0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: select_mainpartlist_all
```

Purpose:

Causes all parts in the main part list to be highlighted. Note that this does NOT cause the parts to be selected as the target for future `part:` commands.

Parameters:

None.

Notes:

To make the highlighted parts the currently selected parts, use `part: get_mainpartlist_select` or `part: select_all`.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_mainpartlist_all
part: get_mainpartlist_select
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_rgb 1 0 0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: select_partexpr_begin/end

Command:

```
part: select_partexpr_begin
<expr1> <expr2> ...<exprN>
part: select_partexpr_end
```

Purpose:

Selects parts using an expression.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`exprN`	part expression (partial name with asterisk(s))

Notes:

Is used in command files only, i.e., EnSight does not generate these commands

This command has been superceded in EnSight 8.2 by part: select_byexpr_begin/end and is supplied for backward compatibility only.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_partexpr_begin
"flui*"
"soli*"
part: select_partexpr_end
part: modify_begin
part: reduce_polygons_factor 1
part: reduce_polygons ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: select_partname_begin
<name1> <name2> ...<nameN>
part: select_partname_end
```

Purpose:

Selects parts by name.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`nameN`	part name (as opposed to number)

Notes:

This command has been superceded in EnSight 8.2 by part: select_byname_begin/end and is supplied for backward compatibility only.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_partname_begin
"impeller"
"main chamber"
"exhaust port"
part: select_partname_end
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_rgb 1 0 0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: shading

Command:

```
part: shading <type>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the type of surface shading used on the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`type`	Can have any of the following values:	
		`flat`	each element is a constant shade, no variation across it.
		`gouraud`	shading varies across each element, using Gouraud method, but does not have to match its neighbors.
		`smooth`	shading varies across each element, but additionally will match its neighbors at boundaries.

Example Usage:

```
view: hidden_surface ON
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: hidden_surface ON
part: shading gouraud
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part command

Command:

```
part: show_selection_inmainlist
```

Purpose:

Updates the Part List GUI menu to reflect the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

None

Example Usage:

```
view: hidden_surface ON
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: show_selection_inmainlist
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: symmetry_angle

Command:

```
part: symmetry_angle  <angle>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the rotational symmetry angle.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`angle`	The angle (in degrees) for the rotation

Notes:

Used only when part: symmetry_type is set to rotational.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
#
# turn on rotational symmetry about the x axis
# use 4 instances rotated 90 degrees
#
part: symmetry_type rotational
part: symmetry_axis x
part: symmetry_rinstances 4
part: symmetry_angle 90.
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: symmetry_axis  <axis>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the rotational symmetry axis.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	axis	x	rotation about the x axis
		y	rotation about the y axis
		z	rotation about the z axis

Notes:

Used only when part: symmetry_type is set to rotational.

The axis is in reference to the part's coordinate frame.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
#
# turn on rotational symmetry about the x axis
# use 4 instances rotated 90 degrees
#
part: symmetry_type rotational
part: symmetry_axis x
part: symmetry_rinstances 4
part: symmetry_angle 90.
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: symmetry_mirror_x/y/z/xy/yz/xz/xyz

Command:

```
part: symmetry_mirror_x <toggle>
part: symmetry_mirror_y <toggle>
part: symmetry_mirror_z <toggle>
part: symmetry_mirror_xy <toggle>
part: symmetry_mirror_yz <toggle>
part: symmetry_mirror_xz <toggle>
part: symmetry_mirror_xyz <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Set the flag for visual symmetry mirror images of currently selected parts in the x / y / z / xy / yz / xz / xyz directions.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Notes:

The part is reflected about the frame that it is assigned to (`part: ref_frame`)

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: symmetry_mirror_x ON
part: symmetry_mirror_y ON
part: symmetry_mirror_xy ON
part: symmetry_mirror_xyz ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: symmetry_rinstances  <num>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the rotational instances.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`num`	The number of rotational instances

Notes:

Used only when part: symmetry_type is set to rotational.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
#
# turn on rotational symmetry about the x axis
# use 4 instances rotated 90 degrees
#
part: symmetry_type rotational
part: symmetry_axis x
part: symmetry_rinstances 4
part: symmetry_angle 90.
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: symmetry_type

Command:

```
part: symmetry_type  <sym_type>
```

Purpose:

Turn on symmetry display.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	sym_type	mirror	turn on mirror symmetry
		rotational	turn on rotational symmetry
		none	turn off symmetry

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
#
# turn on rotational symmetry about the x axis
# use 4 instances rotated 90 degrees
#
part: symmetry_type rotational
part: symmetry_axis x
part: symmetry_rinstances 4
part: symmetry_angle 90.
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: texture_coord_type  <type>
```

Purpose:

Sets the texture mapping to use a projection or to use two variables describing the s and t vector values.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`type`	`projection`	project the texture through a defined rectangle onto the model
		`variable`	the s and t coordinate will be found by two per-node variables

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: texture_coord_type projection
part: texture_origin -1 .2 1
part: texture_svector 2 0 0
part: texture_tvector 0 2 0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: texture_interpolation

Command:

```
part: texture_interpolation  <mode>
```

Purpose:

Sets the texture interpolation mode to use the nearest texture pixel or interpolate.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	mode	nearest	use the nearest texture value
		linear	interpolate linearly from nearest neighbors

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: texture_object 1
part: texture_repeat_mode clamp
part: texture_interpolation linear
part: texture_mode decal
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: texture_mode  <mode>
```

Purpose:

Set the texture mode to be used for the part coloring.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	mode	replace	replace the target area with the texture
		decal	replace the target area witht the texture and use the border color/transparency (if repeat mode is clamp) outside the texture area
		modulate	blend the texture with the part color

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: texture_object 1
part: texture_repeat_mode clamp
part: texture_mode decal
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: texture_object

Command:

```
part: texture_object  <num>
```

Purpose:

Color the selected part by a texture.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`num`	the texture object to color by

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: texture_object 1
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: texture_origin  <x_orig> <y_orig> <z_orig>
```

Purpose:

Sets the texture orgin offset in model space. This describes the "lower left" corner of the texture in world coordinates. This is an offset amount if the Projection offset is relative to a node ID. If not, it is an offset from the world coordinate orgin, i.e., it becomes an absolute origin.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`x_orig`	the x coordinate for the texture origin
	`y_orig`	the y coordinate for the texture origin
	`z_orig`	the z coordinate for the texture origin

Notes:

Only used if `texture_coord_type` is set to projection

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: texture_origin -1 .2 1
part: texture_svector 2 0 0
part: texture_tvector 0 2 0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: texture_origin_nodeid

Command:

```
part: texture_origin_nodeid  <node_id>
```

Purpose:

Sets the texture origin offset relative to this node id.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`node_id`	The node id that will be used as the orgin offset

Notes:

The texture origin becomes the x/y/z coordinate of this node offset (if any) by the `texture_origin` command

Only used if the `texture_coord_type` is set to projection

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: texture_coord_type projection
#
# offset the texture by one unit in the x direction from nodeid 3443
#
part: texture_origin_use offset_by_nodeid
part: texture_origin_nodeid 3443
part: texture_origin  1 0 0
part: texture_svector 2 0 0
part: texture_tvector 0 2 0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: texture_origin_use  <projection>
```

Purpose:

Sets how the texture origin and orientation will be defined.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	projection	absolute	Use the texture origin and s/t vectors as described
		offset_by_nodeid	Use the texture origin as an offset from a nodeid
		offsetvectors_by_nodeid	Use the texture origin as on offset from a nodeid and define the s/t vectors by two additional node ids

Notes:

Only used if the texture_coord_type is set to projection.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: texture_coord_type projection
#
# offset the texture by one unit in the x direction from nodeid 3443
#
part: texture_origin_use offset_by_nodeid
part: texture_origin_nodeid 3443
part: texture_origin  1 0 0
part: texture_svector 2 0 0
part: texture_tvector 0 2 0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: texture_repeat_mode

Command:

```
part: texture_repeat_mode  <mode>
```

Purpose:

Indicates that a texture repeats outside of the defined target area or uses the border color.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	mode	repeat	the texture repeats
		clamp	the texture clamps

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: texture_object 1
part: texture_repeat_mode clamp
part: texture_mode decal
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: texture_sorigin_nodeid  <node_id>
part: texture_torigin_nodeid  <node_id>
```

Purpose:

Sets the s and t vector orientation according to the node ids described

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`node_id`	The node id to use to describe the s/t texture direction.

Notes:

Only used if the `texture_coord_type` is set to `projection` and the `texture_origin_use` is set to `offsetvectors_by_nodeid`

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: texture_coord_type projection
part: texture_origin_use offsetvectors_by_nodeid
part: texture_origin_nodeid 3443
part: texture_sorigin_nodeid 4944
part: texture_torigin_nodeid 5998
part: texture_origin  1 0 0
part: texture_svector 2 0 0
part: texture_tvector 0 2 0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: texture_svariable/tvariable

Command:

```
part: texture_svariable  <name>
part: texture_tvariable  <name>
```

Purpose:

For `texture_coord_type` set to variable these describe the variables to use for the s/t texture color

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`name`	s/t variable name

Notes:

A name of "none" is acceptable - this indicates that a constant s/t coordinate of 0.5 will be used

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: texture_coord_type variables
part: texture_svariable norm_temperature
part: texture_tvariable none
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: texture_svector  <x> <y> <z>
```

Purpose:

Sets the texture s-vector orientation and size. The s-vector maps to the horizontal direction of the texture.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x	s vector x value in world coordinates
	y	s vector y value in world coordinates
	z	s vector z value in world coordinates

Notes:

Only used if `texture_coord_type` is set to projection

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: texture_origin -1 .2 1
part: texture_svector 2 0 0
part: texture_tvector 0 2 0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: texture_tvector

Command:

```
part: texture_tvector  <x> <y> <z>
```

Purpose:

Sets the texture t-vector orientation and size. The t-vector maps to the vertical direction of the texture.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x	t vector x value in world coordinates
	y	t vector y value in world coordinates
	z	t vector z value in world coordinates

Notes:

Only used if `texture_coord_type` is set to projection

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: texture_origin -1 .2 1
part: texture_svector 2 0 0
part: texture_tvector 0 2 0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: ungroup
```

Purpose:

Ungroups the currently selected (grouped) parts.

Parameters:

None.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
3 5
part: select_end
part: ungroup
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: updtparts

Command:

```
part: updtparts <parent>
```

Purpose:

Updates the parent part for the currently selected part(s)

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`parent`	part number of the new parent(s)

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
3 5
part: select_end
part: updtparts  2
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: viewport_vis <toggle> <vport1>...<vportN>
```

Purpose:

Controls visibility of the currently selected part(s) in the specified viewport(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	toggle	ON
		OFF
	vportN	viewport numbers in which to modify part visibility

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1 2 5
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: viewport_vis OFF 1 3
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: visibility_elt

Command:

```
part: visibility_elt <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Turns element visibility on or off for the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	toggle	ON
		OFF

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: visibility_elt  OFF
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: visibility_line <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Turns line visibility on or off for the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	toggle	ON
		OFF

Notes:

"Line" refers to the 1D bar elements.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: visibility_line OFF
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

part: visibility_node

Command:

```
part: visibility_node <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Turns node visibility on or off for the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: visibility_node ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Command:

```
part: visible <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Controls the visibility of the currently selected part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	toggle	ON
		OFF

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1 2 5
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: visible OFF
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated part commands

Commands in this Section:

plot

plot: animate_curves <toggle>
plot: auto_scale <toggle>
plot: axis_linewidth <width>
plot: axis_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
plot: axis_swap_minmax <axis>
plot: axis_x_gridtype <grid_type>
plot: axis_x_labelformat <format>
plot: axis_x_labelrgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
plot: axis_x_labelsize <size>
plot: axis_x_labeltype <label_type>
plot: axis_x_max <max>
plot: axis_x_min <min>
plot: axis_x_numgrid <num>
plot: axis_x_numsubgrid <num>
plot: axis_x_origin <origin>
plot: axis_x_scale <scale_type>
plot: axis_x_sgridtype <grid_type>
plot: axis_x_title <title>
plot: axis_x_titlergb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
plot: axis_x_titlesize <size>
plot: axis_x_visible <toggle>
plot: axis_y_gridtype <grid_type>
plot: axis_y_labelformat <format>
plot: axis_y_labelrgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
plot: axis_y_labelsize <size>
plot: axis_y_labeltype <label_type>
plot: axis_y_max <max>
plot: axis_y_min <min>
plot: axis_y_numgrid <num>
plot: axis_y_numsubgrid <num>
plot: axis_y_origin <origin>
plot: axis_y_scale <scale_type>
plot: axis_y_sgridtype <grid_type>
plot: axis_y_title <title>
plot: axis_y_titlergb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
plot: axis_y_titlesize <size>
plot: axis_y_visible <toggle>
plot: background_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
plot: background_type <type>
plot: border_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
plot: border_visible <toggle>
plot: delete_plot
plot: grid_linetype <line_type>
plot: grid_linewidth <width>
plot: grid_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
plot: height <height>
plot: legend_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
plot: legend_textsize <size>

plot: legend_visible <toggle>
plot: origin_x <coord>
plot: origin_y <coord>
plot: plot_title <title>
plot: select_all
plot: select_begin
plot: select_end
plot: select_default
plot: subgrid_linetype <line_type>
plot: subgrid_linewidth <width>
plot: subgrid_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
plot: time_marker <toggle>
plot: time_marker_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
plot: time_marker_style <style>
plot: time_marker_value
plot: time_marker_width <width>
plot: title_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
plot: title_textsize <size>
plot: visible <toggle>
plot: width <width>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 8.3, Plot Mode

How To Change Plot Attributes

Command:

```
plot: animate_curves <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Turns animation of curves with time on or off for the currently selected plot(s). For use with transient flipbook or keyframe animations.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON` (default)
		`OFF`

Notes:

With animate_curves `ON`, the .

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: animate_curves ON
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: auto_scale

Command:

```
plot: auto_scale <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Turns auto scaling on or off for the currently selected plot(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON` (default)
		`OFF`

Notes:

With auto scaling `ON`, the x and y min/max and the # of tick marks will be rounded based on user supplied attributes.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: auto_scale ON
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: axis_linewidth  <width>
```

Purpose:

Sets the axis line width of the currently selected plot(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`width`	specifies the width in pixels and can be any value from 1 to 4

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: axis_linewidth  2
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: axis_rgb

Command:

```
plot: axis_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the RGB color value of the axis for the currently selected plot(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue color components, must be between 0.0 and 1.0
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
#
# Set the plot axis to blue
#
plot: axis_rgb 0 0 1
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: axis_swap_minmax <axis>
```

Purpose:

Swaps the axis min and max values for the specified axis of the currently selected plot.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`axis`	must be either `x` or `y`

Notes:

By default the values increase along the axis.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: axis_swap_minmax  x
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: axis_x/y_gridtype

Command:

```
plot: axis_x_gridtype <grid_type>
plot: axis_y_gridtype <grid_type>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the type of grid that will be drawn for the x/y axis of the currently selected plot.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`grid_type`	Can be any of the following values:	
		`none`	specifies no grid lines
		`grid`	specifies solid grid lines
		`tick`	specifies tick marks only

Notes:

The default grid type is tick.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: axis_x_gridtype tick
plot: axis_y_gridtype grid
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: axis_x_labelformat  <format>
plot: axis_y_labelformat  <format>
```

Purpose:

Sets the format to be used for x/y axis value labels in the currently selected plot.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`format`	may be any valid C language print format string

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: axis_x_labelformat  %.2e
plot: axis_y_labelformat  %.3e
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: axis_x/y_labelrgb

Command:

```
plot: axis_x_labelrgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
plot: axis_y_labelrgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the RGB color value of the x/y axis label for the currently selected plot(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue color components, must be between 0.0 and 1.0.
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: axis_x_labelrgb 0 0 1
plot: axis_y_labelrgb 1 0 0
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: axis_x_labelsize <size>
plot: axis_y_labelsize <size>
```

Purpose:

Sets the size of the x/y axis label text in the currently selected plot.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`size`	label text size; can be any value from 1 to 100.0, with a value of one specifying the smallest text and 100 the largest.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: axis_x_labelsize 10
plot: axis_y_labelsize 10
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: axis_x/y_labeltype

Command:

```
plot: axis_x_labeltype <label_type>
plot: axis_y_labeltype <label_type>
```

Purpose:

Specifies how the x/y axis is labeled in the currently selected plot.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`label_type`	Can be any of the following values:	
		`none`	no labels are drawn along axis
		`all`	a label is drawn for each tick along axis
		`beg_end`	a label is drawn at the begin and end of axis

Notes:

The default value for x/y axis label type is `all`.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: axis_x_labeltype none
plot: axis_y_labeltype beg_end
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: axis_x_max <max>
plot: axis_y_max <max>
```

Purpose:

Sets the maximum value for the x/y axis labels in the currently selected plot.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`max`	max label number on the axis; can be any valid floating-point value

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: axis_x_max  9.5
plot: axis_y_max  5.3
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: axis_x/y_min

Command:

```
plot: axis_x_min <min>
plot: axis_y_min <min>
```

Purpose:

Sets the minimum value for the x/y axis labels in the currently selected plot.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`min`	min label number on the axis; can be any valid floating-point value

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: axis_x_min 1.5
plot: axis_y_min 1.5
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: axis_x_numgrid <num>
plot: axis_y_numgrid <num>
```

Purpose:

Sets the number of grid lines to be used along the x/y axis of the currently selected plot(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`num`	number of grid lines along the axis; can be any whole number

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: axis_x_numgrid  10
plot: axis_y_numgrid   6
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: axis_x/y_numsubgrid

Command:

```
plot: axis_x_numsubgrid <num>
plot: axis_y_numsubgrid <num>
```

Purpose:

Sets the number of subgrid lines to be used along the x/y axis of the currently selected plot(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`num`	number of subgrid lines (or ticks) to be used between grid lines along an axis; can be any whole number

Notes:

While the argument to this command is a floating-point value, the actual number of grid lines drawn will be truncated to an integer.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: axis_x_numsubgrid  2
plot: axis_y_numsubgrid  1
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: axis_x_origin <origin>
plot: axis_y_origin <origin>
```

Purpose:

Sets the value of the x/y axis origin for the currently selected plot(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`origin`	x or y location of origin within the plotter; range is the normalized values 0.0 to 1.0

Notes:

The default x/y axis origin is 0.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: axis_x_origin  0.25
plot: axis_y_origin  0.18
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: axis_x/y_scale

Command:

```
plot: axis_x_scale <scale_type>
plot: axis_y_scale <scale_type>
```

Purpose:

Selects the type of scale used for the x/y axis of the currently selected plot(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`scale_type`	one of the following:
		`linear`
		`logarithmic`

Notes:

The default scale is linear.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: axis_x_scale logarithmic
plot: axis_y_scale linear
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: axis_x_sgridtype <grid_type>
plot: axis_y_sgridtype <grid_type>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the type of subgrid that will be drawn for the x/y axis of the currently selected plot.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	grid_type	Can be any of the following values:	
		none	specifies no grid lines
		grid	specifies solid grid lines
		tick	specifies tick marks only

Notes:

The default subgrid type is none.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: axis_x_sgridtype tick
plot: axis_y_sgridtype grid
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: axis_x/y_title

Command:

```
plot: axis_x_title <title>
plot: axis_y_title <title>
```

Purpose:

Sets the title string for the x/y axis of the currently selected plot.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`title`	x/y axis title

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: axis_x_title Time in Seconds
plot: axis_y_title Pressure
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: axis_x_titlergb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
plot: axis_y_titlergb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the RGB color value of the x/y axis title for the currently selected plot(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue color components, must be between 0.0 and 1.0
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: axis_x_titlergb 0 0 1
plot: axis_y_titlergb 0 1 0
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: axis_x/y_titlesize

Command:

```
plot: axis_x_titlesize <size>
plot: axis_y_titlesize <size>
```

Purpose:

Sets the size of the x/y axis title in the currently selected plot.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`size`	axis title text size; can be any value from 1 to 100.0, with a value of one specifying the smallest text and 100 the largest.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: axis_x_titlesize 10
plot: axis_y_titlesize 12
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: axis_x_visible <toggle>
plot: axis_y_visible <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Controls the visibility of the x/y axis of the currently selected plot(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Notes:

Plot axes are visible by default.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: axis_x_visible OFF
plot: axis_y_visible ON
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: background_rgb

Command:

```
plot: background_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the background RGB color value for the currently selected plot(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue color components, must be between 0.0 and 1.0
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Notes:

Used only if `plot: background_type` is set to solid.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
  1
plot: select_end
plot: background_rgb 0 0 1
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: background_type <type>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the background type of the currently selected plot.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`type`	Can be any of the following values:	
		`none`	plot background is transparent, allowing things under it to be seen
		`solid`	plot background is opaque

Notes:

The default for plot background type is none.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: background_type solid
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: border_rgb

Command:

```
plot: border_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the border RGB color value for the currently selected plot(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue color components, must be between 0.0 and 1.0
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Notes:

Used only if `plot: border_visible` is set to `ON`.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: border_rgb 0 0 1
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: border_visible <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Controls the visibility of the border of the currently selected plot(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Notes:

Plot borders are visible by default.

The border will be drawn according to `plot: border_rgb`

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: border_visible ON
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: delete_plot

Command:

```
plot: delete_plot
```

Purpose:

Deletes the currently selected plot(s).

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1 2 3
plot: select_end
plot: delete_plot
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: grid_linetype <line_type>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the type of grid lines that will be drawn for the currently selected plot.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`line_type`	Can be any of the following values:
		`solid`
		`dotted`
		`dash`

Notes:

The grid `line_type` is `solid` by default.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: grid_linetype solid
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: grid_linewidth

Command:

```
plot: grid_linewidth <width>
```

Purpose:

Sets the grid line width of the currently selected plot(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`width`	specifies the line width in pixels of the grid lines, and can be any value from 1 to 4

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: grid_linewidth  2
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: grid_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the RGB color value of the grid for the currently selected plot(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue color components, must be between 0.0 and 1.0
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: grid_rgb 0 0 1
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: height

Command:

```
plot: height  <height>
```

Purpose:

Sets the height of the currently selected plot.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`height`	height of plot viewport in normalized coordinates, namely any value between 0 and 1.0, with a value of one corresponding to the height of the graphics window

Notes:

Plots are drawn in reference to the graphics window. A value of 1.0 is the height of the window.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: width  0.5
plot: height 0.4
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: legend_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the RGB color value of the legend for the currently selected plot(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue color components, must be between 0.0 and 1.0
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Notes:

Used only if `plot: legend_visible` is `ON`.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: legend_rgb 0 0 1
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: legend_textsize

Command:

```
plot: legend_textsize <size>
```

Purpose:

Sets the size of legend text in the currently selected plot.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`size`	size of legend text; any value from 1 to 100.0, with a value of one specifying the smallest text and 100 the largest

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: legend_textsize  10
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: legend_visible <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Controls the visibility of the legend for the currently selected plot(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	toggle	ON
		OFF

Notes:

Plot legends are visible by default.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: legend_visible OFF
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: origin_x/y

Command:

```
plot: origin_x <coord>
plot: origin_y <coord>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the x/y coordinate of the origin of the selected plot in the graphics window.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`coord`	normalized coordinate of lower left corner of the plot viewport. A value of 0.0 indicates the left/botton side of the window, while a value of 1.0 indicates the right/top side.

Notes:

The origin of the plot will be positioned at this point (x,y) in the graphics window

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: origin_x  0.5
plot: origin_y  0.5
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: plot_title <title>
```

Purpose:

Sets the title string for the currently selected plot.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`title`	plot title

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: plot_title My Plot Title
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: select_all

Command:

```
plot: select_all
```

Purpose:

Selects all of the plots in the graphics window as the target for future `plot:` commands.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_all
plot: delete_plot
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: select_begin
<index1  index2 ... indexN>
plot: select_end
```

Purpose:

Selects one or more plots in the graphics window as the target for future `plot:` commands

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`indexN`	plot number (zero based). Up to 10 numbers per line are allowed, but as many lines as needed can be used

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1 2
plot: select_end
plot: delete_plot
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: select_default

Command:

```
plot: select_default
```

Purpose:

Causes any following `plot:` commands to affect the default settings, rather than a particular plot.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

All `plot`: commands following `plot: select_default` will affect default settings until a new plot is selected using `plot: select_begin/select_end`.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_default
plot: visible OFF
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: subgrid_linetype <line_type>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the type of subgrid lines that will be drawn for the currently selected plot.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`line_type`	Can be any of the following values:
		`solid`
		`dotted`
		`dash`

Notes:

The subgrid `line_type` is `solid` by default

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: subgrid_linetype solid
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: subgrid_linewidth

Command:

```
plot: subgrid_linewidth <width>
```

Purpose:

Sets the subgrid line width of the currently selected plot(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`width`	the line width in pixels for subgrid lines (or tics); can be any value from 1 to 4

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: subgrid_linewidth  2
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: time_marker <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Controls the visibility of the time marker in the selected plot(s). For use with transient flipbook or keyframe animations.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	toggle	ON
		OFF

Notes:

The time marker is visible by default.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: animate_curves ON
plot: time_marker ON
plot: time_marker_rgb 1.0 1.0 0.0
plot: time_marker_style dotted
plot: time_marker_width 2
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: time_marker_rgb

Command:

```
plot: time_marker_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Controls the color of the time marker in the selected plot(s). For use with transient flipbook or key-frame animations.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue contributions of the color (0.0 to 1.0)
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Notes:

The time marker is white by default.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: animate_curves ON
plot: time_marker ON
plot: time_marker_rgb 1.0 1.0 0.0
plot: time_marker_style dotted
plot: time_marker_width 2
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: time_marker_style <style>
```

Purpose:

Controls the line style of the time marker in the selected plot(s). For use with transient flipbook or keyframe animations.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`style`	`solid`	marker will be solid line
		`dotted`	marker will be dotted line
		`dash`	marker will be dashed line

Notes:

The time marker is solid by default.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: animate_curves ON
plot: time_marker ON
plot: time_marker_rgb 1.0 1.0 0.0
plot: time_marker_style dotted
plot: time_marker_width 2
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: time_marker_value

Command:

```
plot: time_marker_value
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: time_marker_width <width>
```

Purpose:

Controls the width of the time marker in the selected plot(s). For use with transient flipbook or key-frame animations.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	width	number of pixels in width of the marker line

Notes:

The time marker is 2 pixels wide by default.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: animate_curves ON
plot: time_marker ON
plot: time_marker_rgb 1.0 1.0 0.0
plot: time_marker_style dotted
plot: time_marker_width 2
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: subgrid_rgb

Command:

```
plot: subgrid_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the RGB color value of the subgrid for the currently selected plot(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue color components, must be between 0.0 and 1.0
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: subgrid_rgb 0 0 1
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: title_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the RGB color value of the title for the currently selected plot(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue color components, must be between 0.0 and 1.0
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: title_rgb 0 0 1
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: title_textsize

Command:

```
plot: title_textsize <size>
```

Purpose:

Sets the size of title text in the currently selected plot.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`size`	size of title text; any value from 1 to 100.0, with a value of one specifying the smallest text and 100 the largest

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: title_textsize  10
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Command:

```
plot: visible <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Controls the visibility of the selected plot(s) in the graphics window.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	toggle	ON
		OFF

Notes:

Plots are visible by default.

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: visible OFF
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

plot: width

Command:

```
plot: width  <width>
```

Purpose:

Sets the width of the currently selected plot.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`width`	width of plot viewport in normalized coordinates, namely any value between 0 and 1.0, with a value of 1.0 corresponding to the width of the graphics window

Example Usage:

```
plot: select_begin
 1
plot: select_end
plot: width  0.5
plot: height 0.4
```

See Also:

Associated plot commands

Commands in this Section:

prefs

prefs: abort_server_operations
prefs: abort_server_time
prefs: auto_legend_display <toggle>
prefs: auto_legend_replace <toggle>
prefs: auto_load_parts <method>
prefs: cull_lines <toggle>
prefs: default_data_directory <directory_name>
prefs: default_palette <predefined_palette_name>
prefs: fastdisplay_point_res <value>
prefs: fastdisplay_sparse_res <value>
prefs: frame_mode_allowed <toggle>
prefs: function_editor_type <interface_type>
prefs: icon_help_labels <toggle>
prefs: large_parts_list <toggle>
prefs: legend_colorby <option>
prefs: macro_panel <toggle>
prefs: new_data_notification <type>
prefs: part_panel <toggle>
prefs: partlist_displaytree
prefs: resetlegend_ontimechange <toggle>
prefs: starting_time_step <value>
prefs: static_fast_display <toggle>
prefs: tool_tips <toggle>
prefs: transparency_resort <toggle>
prefs: use_continuous_perelem <toggle>
prefs: user_defined_input <toggle>
prefs: user_input_rotatesens <value>
prefs: user_input_rotateusing <rotate_mode>
prefs: user_input_zoomsens <value>
prefs: user_input_zoomusing <mode>
prefs: view_mode_allowed <toggle>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 6.2, Edit Menu Functions

User Manual - Chapter 10, Preference File Formats

How To Set or Modify Preferences

How To Customize Icon Bars

How To Customize Mouse Button Actions

How To Save GUI Settings

How To Define and Use Macros

How To Enable User Defined Input Devices

prefs: abort_server_operations

Command:

```
prefs: abort_server_operations
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

Command:

```
prefs: abort_server_time
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

prefs: auto_legend_display

Command:

```
prefs: auto_legend_display <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Will cause the legend to automatically appear when you color a part by a variable.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Example Usage:

```
prefs: auto_legend_replace ON
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

Command:

```
prefs: auto_legend_replace <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Preference that will cause legends to be automatically replaced when the current legend is no longer in use (i.e. no parts are colored by the variable) and a new variable is in use.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Example Usage:

```
prefs: auto_legend_replace ON
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

prefs: auto_load_parts

Command:

```
prefs: auto_load_parts <method>
```

Purpose:

Allows you to have EnSight automatically load parts when the data file is read.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`method`	Must be one of:	
		`all`	all parts defined in the file
		`first`	the first part defined in the file
		`last`	the last part defined in the file
		`none`	no parts will be read

Example Usage:

```
prefs: starting_time_step last
prefs: auto_load_parts all
data: binary_files_are big_endian
data: format case
data: path /usr/tmp
data: geometry car_crash.case
data: read
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

Command:

```
prefs: cull_lines <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Will only draw shared lines between polygons once. May help performance.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	toggle	ON
		OFF

Example Usage:

```
prefs: cull_lines ON
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

prefs: default_data_directory

Command:

```
prefs: default_data_directory <directory_name>
```

Purpose:

Preference to set the default directory where the user's data resides.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`directory_name`	name of the default directory

Example Usage:

```
prefs: default_data_directory /usr/local/bin/ensight82/data/ami
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

Command:

```
prefs: default_palette <predefined_palette_name>
```

Purpose:

Preference to override the default EnSight color palette with a user predefined palette.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`predefined_palette_name`	palette name

Notes:

When EnSight starts, it looks for user defined function color palettes located under `$CEI_HOME/ensight82/site_preferences/palettes` and in the `./palettes` directory found in the user's home directory. These files must be named `palette_name.cpal`, where the `palette_name` will be the name of the color palette in the Simple Interface area of the function dialog.

Example Usage:

```
prefs: default_palette FASTDefaultPalette
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

prefs: fastdisplay_point_res

Command:

```
prefs: fastdisplay_point_res <value>
```

Purpose:

Allows specification of fraction of nodes to display in fast display-point representation. The default is 1 (indicating all nodes), 2 (would be every other node), 3 (every third node), etc.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`value`	>= 1

Notes:

May help performance.

Example Usage:

```
view: fast_display ON
prefs: static_fast_display ON
prefs: fastdisplay_point_res 2
part: select_begin
1 3 4
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: bounding_rep points
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

Command:

```
prefs: fastdisplay_sparse_res <value>
```

Purpose:

Allows specification of the percentage of the model geometry that will be displayed. The default is 50. The range is 1-100 where 1 would be sparse and 100 would be full.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`value`	(1-100)

Notes:

Will help performance but will degrade quality in the graphics window while interactively transforming the model.

Example Usage:

```
view: fast_display ON
prefs: static_fast_display ON
prefs: fastdisplay_sparse_res 75
part: select_begin
1 3 4
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: bounding_rep sparse_model
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

prefs: frame_mode_allowed

Command:

```
prefs: frame_mode_allowed <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Will display Frame as one of the modes along the left side of the EnSight main interface.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Notes:

As EnSight reads in model Parts, they are all initially assigned to the same Frame of reference: Frame 0. Frame 0 corresponds to the model coordinate system (defined when the model was created). Using the Frame mode, you can create additional frames, reassign parts to different frames, and specify various attributes of the frames. By default frame mode is not available because frame mode is an advanced feature not normally used by first time users.

Example Usage:

```
prefs: frame_mode_allowed ON
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

Command:

```
prefs: function_editor_type <interface_type>
```

Purpose:

Preference to set the default type of interface used for editing in the variable function editor.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`interface_type`	must be one of:	
		`simple`	simple interface
		`advanced`	advanced interface

Example Usage:

```
prefs: function_editor simple
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

prefs: icon_help_labels

Command:

```
prefs: icon_help_labels <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Will cause a help label to appear below the mode icons along the left side of the main EnSight interface.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Example Usage:

```
prefs: icon_help_labels ON
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

Command:

```
prefs: large_parts_list <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Will cause a separate, larger parts list dialog (which can be expanded) to be used in place of the normal parts list.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Example Usage:

```
prefs: large_parts_list ON
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

prefs: legend_colorby

Command:

```
prefs: legend_colorby <option>
```

Purpose:

Specifies whether color palettes will be RGB or textures.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	RGB	color using rgb values
		textures	color using textures

Example Usage:

```
prefs: legend_colorby textures
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

Command:

```
prefs: macro_panel <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles on/off the user defined macro panel. This is normally used with VR devices and user defined input. The macro panel will be displayed in the main graphics window.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Notes:

Users define the macro panel layout and actions in the `~/./macros/hum.define` file. An example hum.define file is located at `$CEI_HOME/ensight82/src/udi/HUM/hum.define` on your client system.

Example Usage:

```
prefs: macro_panel ON
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

prefs: new_data_notification

Command:

```
prefs: new_data_notification <type>
```

Purpose:

Tells client how to handle dynamic data updates.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`type`	`auto_update`	cause the client to automatically load new data as it becomes available
		`ignore`	cause the client to not update to the new data.
		`prompt`	cause a dialog box to appear asking the user what to do as new data becomes available.

Notes:

Used in conjunction with the dynamic data interface

Example Usage:

```
prefs: new_data_notification auto_update
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

Command:

```
prefs: part_panel <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles on/off the part panel which allows users to select parts to operate on. Normally used with VR devices and user defined input when the main part list is not visible (ie. Full screen graphics window). The part panel will be displayed in the main graphics window.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Example Usage:

```
prefs: part_panel ON
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

prefs: partlist_displaytree

Command:

```
prefs: partlist_displaytree
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

Command:

```
prefs: resetlegend_ontimechange <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles on/off the preference of having the legend ranges update when time is changed or not.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	causes the legend ranges to update on a time change
		`OFF`	the legend ranges will not be updated on a time change

Example Usage:

```
prefs: resetlegend_ontimechange OFF
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

prefs: starting_time_step

Command:

```
prefs: starting_time_step <value>
```

Purpose:

Preference to set the default starting time step for transient data. When the data is read the first or the last step will be loaded as specified.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`value`	must be one of:	
		`first`	the first time step
		`last`	the last time step

Example Usage:

```
prefs: starting_time_step last
data: binary_files_are big_endian
data: format case
data: path /usr/tmp
data: geometry car_crash.case
data: read
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

Command:

```
prefs: static_fast_display <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Will cause the fast display representation to always be displayed when the fast display toggle is on. If `static_fast_display` is off (the default), fast display will only be active during a transformation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Notes:

This is a performance enhancing attribute. This attribute can be used to work with very large models. Large models can be too slow in full element representation to manipulate (ie. transforming, positioning tools, etc.)

Example Usage:

```
view: fast_display ON
prefs: static_fast_display ON
part: select_begin
1 3 4
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
part: bounding_rep points
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

prefs: tool_tips

Command:

```
prefs: tool_tips <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Will cause pop-up help information to appear when the mouse is placed over certain icons while running EnSight.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Example Usage:

```
prefs: tool_tips ON
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

Command:

```
prefs: transparency_resort <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Causes polygons to be resorted with each transformation - so the image is always correct. If not on, the polygons will not be resorted while the mouse is down during transformations, but will be resorted when the mouse is released.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Notes:

Increases performance, but only when interactively manipulating the model.

Example Usage:

```
prefs: transparency_resort ON
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

prefs: use_continuous_perelem

Command:

```
prefs: use_continuous_perelem <toggle>
```

Purpose:

If on, display element variables as per node for the purpose of creating contour (filled or line) images.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	display per element variables as per node
		`OFF`	display per element variables as per element

Notes:

When on, the per element variable is averaged to the nodes using node count weighted algorithm.

Example Usage:

```
#
# set the preference to show the per element colored as a per node vari-
able
prefs: use_continuous_perelem ON
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

Command:

```
prefs: user_defined_input <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles on/off the User Defined Input Device that is linked via a runtime library. This is normally used with VR devices.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Notes:

Steps outlining the implementation of this library and input device are found in the file: `$CEI_HOME/ensight82/src/input/README`.

Example Usage:

```
prefs: user_defined_input ON
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

prefs: user_input_rotatesens

Command:

```
prefs: user_input_rotatesens <value>
```

Purpose:

Specifies a scalar value that adjusts the sensitivity of rotates when using a User Defined Input Device (i.e. values < 1 are slower, and values > 1 are faster).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`value`	must be > 0.0

Notes:

Steps outlining the implementation of the library for input devices are found in the file: `$CEI_HOME/ensight82/src/input/README`.

Example Usage:

```
prefs: user_defined_input ON
prefs: user_input_rotateusing Position
prefs: user_input_rotatesens 0.5
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

Command:

```
prefs: user_input_rotateusing <rotate_mode>
```

Purpose:

Allows selection of the type of rotation mode used for rotate transformations for the User Defined Input Device.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`rotate_mode`	must be one of:	
		`mixed_mode`	A device that returns virtual angle values where the Z rotations correspond to (literal) movement of the input device about its local Z (or roll) axis; and where the X and Y rotations correspond to translational movements of the input device with respect to its local X and Y axes.
		`direct_mode`	A device that returns virtual angle values that correspond to (literal) rotational movements of the input device about its local X, Y, and Z axes.

Notes:

Steps outlining the implementation of the library for input devices are found in the file: `$CEI_HOME/ensight82/src/input/README`.

Example Usage:

```
prefs: user_defined_input ON
prefs: user_input_rotateusing direct_mode
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

prefs: user_input_zoomsens

Command:

```
prefs: user_input_zoomsens <value>
```

Purpose:

Specifies a value that adjusts the sensitivity of the zoom operation for the User Defined Input Device.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`value`	must be > 0.0 (< 1 slower, > 1 faster)

Notes:

Steps outlining the implementation of the library for input devices are found in the file: `$CEI_HOME/ensight82/src/input/README`.

Example Usage:

```
prefs: user_defined_input ON
prefs: user_input_zoomusing position
prefs: user_input_zoomsens 1.5
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

Command:

```
prefs: user_input_zoomusing <mode>
```

Purpose:

Allows selection of the mode used for zoom transformations for the User Defined Input Device.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`mode`	must be one of:	
		`valuator`	a device that returns a value (like a virtual joystick).
		`position`	a device that returns delta movement in the Z direction (like a wand)

Notes:

Steps outlining the implementation of the library for input devices are found in the file: `$CEI_HOME/ensight82/src/input/README`.

Example Usage:

```
prefs: user_defined_input ON
prefs: user_input_zoomusing position
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

prefs: view_mode_allowed

Command:

```
prefs: view_mode_allowed <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Will display View as one of the modes along the left side of the EnSight main interface.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Notes:

View Mode is used to adjust the appearance of Parts in the Graphics Window (Perspective, Static Color, etc.), the visibility and appearance of Labels, to adjust Auxiliary Clipping status, and to toggle visibility of the Global Axis triad. By default, this mode is not available because the attributes are available under the View menu of the main interface.

Example Usage:

```
prefs: view_mode_allowed ON
```

See Also:

Associated prefs commands

Commands in this Section:

profile

profile: begin
profile: end
profile: component <x_scal> <y_scal> <z_scal>
profile: create
profile: in_plane <point>
profile: offset <value>
profile: scale_factor <value>
profile: select_default
profile: variable <name>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.13, Profile Create/Update

How To Create Profile Plots

profile: begin/end

Command:

```
profile: begin
<profile_commands>
profile: end
```

Purpose:

Groups profile attribute commands to be applied together before a "`profile: create`" command.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`profile_commands`	any of the profile attribute commands

Example Usage:

```
profile: begin
profile: variable VITESSE
profile: offset 0.0000e+00
profile: scale_factor 1.3603e+00
profile: end
profile: create
```

See Also:

Associated profile commands

Command:

```
profile: component <x_scal> <y_scal> <z_scal>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the contribution of a vector variable to be applied for profile generation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_scal	scale factor to apply to the x, y, z components of the vector
	y_scal	
	z_scal	

Notes:

If all the scale factors are set to 0.0, the magnitude of the vector will be used (this is the default).

Part selection and modify commands are used as needed since profiles are a part type based on a parent part.

Example Usage:

```
profile: variable VITESSE
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
#
# Use the y-component of the vector
#
profile: component 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated profile commands

profile: create

Command:

```
profile: create
```

Purpose:

Create a profile part with the currently defined attributes using the currently selected parts as parents.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

The profile part is created using the currenlty selected parts as parents. The profile part is creates using the currently set profile attributes.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select parent part
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
profile: begin
profile: variable VITESSE
profile: offset 0.0000e+00
profile: scale_factor 1.3603e+00
profile: end
profile: create
```

See Also:

Associated profile commands

Command:

```
profile: in_plane <point>
```

Purpose:

Specify the location of the orientation points for profile generation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`point`	must be 1, 2, or 3 (indicating which point is being specified)

Notes:

Three points define the plane in which the profile will be projected. The corresponding 4th point is generated and the center of these 4 points determines which direction the profile will projected in the plane.

Example Usage:

```
#
#  Select existing profile part
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
profile: in_plane 1 1.1977e+00 2.5928e+00 -9.6950e+00
profile: in_plane 2 2.0198e+01 2.5928e+00 -9.6950e+00
profile: in_plane 3 2.0198e+01 9.5655e+00 7.9793e+00
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated profile commands

profile: offset

Command:

```
profile: offset <value>
```

Purpose:

Add a value to the variable values before scaling the profile.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`value`	value to add to the variable values before scaling

Notes:

This command has the effect of shifting the profile up or down relative to the parent part(s).

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select existing profile part
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
profile: offset 1.0000e+00
profile: scale_factor 2.0000e+00
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated profile commands

Command:

```
profile: scale_factor <value>
```

Purpose:

Apply a scale factor to the variable values of the profile.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`value`	scale factor to apply to the variable values

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select existing profile part
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
profile: offset 3.0000e+00
profile: scale_factor 1.5000e+01
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated profile commands

profile: select_default

Command:

```
profile: select_default
```

Purpose:

Sets the current profile to none, so that subsequent commands will modify the default profile attributes.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

When profiles are created, the default attributes are used (unless overridden by attribute commands between "`profile: begin / end`" commands. This command allows for changing of defaults.

Example Usage:

```
profile: select_default
profile: offset 0.0000e+00
profile: scale_factor 1.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated profile commands

Command:

```
profile: variable <name>
```

Purpose:

Sets the variable to use for profile creation or modification.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`name`	variable name

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select existing profile part
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
profile: begin
profile: variable VITESSE
profile: end
profile: create
```

See Also:

Associated profile commands

Commands in this Section:

ptrace

ptrace: #_of_arrows <number_of>
ptrace: add_file <filename>
ptrace: add_net <num_in_x> <num_in_y>
ptrace: add_part <part_num>
ptrace: add_partbyname <part_name>
ptrace: add_pt
ptrace: add_rake <num_points>
ptrace: add_surface_net <num_in_x> <num_in_y> <x1> <y1> <x2> <y2>
ptrace: add_surface_pt <screen_x> <screen_y>
ptrace: add_surface_rake <num_points> <x1> <y1> <x2> <y2>
ptrace: animate <toggle>
ptrace: arrows <type>
ptrace: arrow_size <size>
ptrace: begin
ptrace: end
ptrace: component <x_scal> <y_scal> <z_scal>
ptrace: create_file <filename>
ptrace: create_net <num_in_x> <num_in_y>
ptrace: create_part <part_num>
ptrace: create_bypartname <part_name>
ptrace: create_pt
ptrace: create_rake <num_points>
ptrace: create_surface_net <num_in_x> <num_in_y> <x1> <y1> <x2> <y2>
ptrace: create_surface_pt <screen_x> <screen_y>
ptrace: create_surface_rake <num_points> <x1> <y1> <x2> <y2>
ptrace: default_emit_net <num_in_x> <num_in_y>
ptrace: default_emit_part <part_num>
ptrace: default_emit_partbyname <part_name>
ptrace: default_emit_pt
ptrace: default_emit_rake <num>
ptrace: delete_emitter
ptrace: delta_time <emit_delta>
ptrace: display_offset <offset_distance>
ptrace: emit_at_current_time <toggle>
ptrace: emit_density <value>
ptrace: emit_number <value>
ptrace: mass_rebound <toggle>
ptrace: massed_ballistic_coef <coef>
ptrace: massed_coef_friction <friction>
ptrace: massed_coef_restitution <rebound>
ptrace: massed_drag <toggle>
ptrace: massed_drag_coefficient <table_name>
ptrace: massed_fluid_density <density>
ptrace: massed_fluid_viscosity <viscosity>
ptrace: massed_gravity <toggle>
ptrace: massed_gravity_vector <gx> <gy> <gz>
ptrace: massed_initial_use_fluid <toggle>
ptrace: massed_initial_velocity <vx> <vy> <vz>

ptrace: massed_particles <toggle>
ptrace: massed_particle_density <density>
ptrace: massed_particle_diameter <diameter>
ptrace: massed_pressure <toggle>
ptrace: massed_pressure_gradient <variable_name>
ptrace: massed_rebound_fraction <fraction>
ptrace: massed_rebound_wallhits <num_hits>
ptrace: massed_use_ballistic <toggle>
ptrace: max_angle <value>
ptrace: min_angle <value>
ptrace: min_steps <num>
ptrace: modify_emit_totoolloc <part_num> <emitter>
ptrace: modify_fileemit_name <emitter> <filename>
ptrace: modify_netemit_points <emitter> <new_num_in_x> <new_num_in_y>
ptrace: modify_partemit_byname <emitter> <new_part_name>
ptrace: modify_partemit_num <emitter> <new_part_num>
ptrace: modify_rakeemit_points <emitter> <new_num_pts>
ptrace: representation <rep>
ptrace: ribbon_width <width>
ptrace: rot_angle <value>
ptrace: select_default
ptrace: select_emitter_begin
ptrace: select_emitter_end
ptrace: start_time <emit_time>
ptrace: surface_restricted <toggle>
ptrace: total_time <limit>
ptrace: trace_direction <direction>
ptrace: type <option>
ptrace: variable <name>
ptrace: variable_offset <offset_distance>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.11, Particle Trace Create/Update

How To Create Particle Traces

Command:

```
ptrace: #_of_arrows <number_of>
```

Purpose:

Specify the number of arrowheads to show along particle traces.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	number_of	number of the arrowheads shown along each trace

Notes:

The number of arrowheads specified will be distributed along the entire length of each trace.

Example Usage:

```
#
# modifying an existing particle trace that has the default of
# of 3 normal arrows per trace to be 5 cone arrows.
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
ptrace: arrows cone
ptrace: #_of_arrows 5
ptrace: arrow_size 0.15
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: add_file

Command:

```
ptrace: add_file <filename>
```

Purpose:

Adds emitters (and thus more traces) to the current particle trace part(s) according to the time and locations as defined in the file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	The name of the emitter file

Example Usage:

```
#
# Add emitters to a currently defined particle trace part 3
#
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
ptrace: add_file /tmp/emitter.file
```

See Also:

EnSight Particle Emitter File Format

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: add_net <num_in_x> <num_in_y>
```

Purpose:

Add emitters (and thus more traces) to the current particle trace part(s) from

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	num_in_x	number of equally spaced points in the x direction of the plane tool
	num_in_y	number of equally spaced points in the y direction of the plane tool

Notes:

Any existing particle trace parts can have emitters added to them. These trace parts must be selected, and the plane tool must be at the new position, before the addition. The number of additional emitter points will be the product of `num_in_x * num_in_y`.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Getting the plane tool to the desired location
#
view_transf: plane 1 1.750000 2.700000 0.000000
view_transf: plane 2 13.000000 2.700000 0.000000
view_transf: plane 3 13.000000 9.500000 0.000000
#
# Selecting the parent part(s)
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (others are the current defaults)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: emit_at_current_time ON
ptrace: end
#
# Creating 35 traces from the plane tool (becomes part 2)
#
ptrace: create_net 5 7
#
# Moving the plane tool to a new location
#
tools: plane ON
view_transf: function plane
view_transf: scale -0.522802 -1.195307 1.000000
view_transf: translate -10.588167 -0.218373 0.000000
view_transf: function global
#
# Selecting the particle trace part to add to
# and adding the 9 new emitters from which
```

```
# more traces are made
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
ptrace: add_net 3 3
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: add_part <part_num>
```

Purpose:

Add emitters (and thus more traces) to the current particle trace part(s) from the nodes of additional parts.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`part_num`	number of the part whose nodes will be used as an emitter

Notes:

Any existing particle trace parts can have emitters added to them. These trace parts must be selected before the addition. The number of additional emitter points will be the number of nodes in the part multiplied by the "`ptrace: emit_density`" value.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the parent part(s)
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (others are the current defaults)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: emit_at_current_time ON
ptrace: emit_density 1.0000e+00
ptrace: end
#
# Creating traces from all the nodes of part 2 (becomes part 7)
#
ptrace: create_part 2
#
# Selecting the particle trace part to add to
# and adding the new emitters from all the nodes
* of part 3, form which more traces are made
#
part: select_begin
 7
part: select_end
ptrace: add_part 3
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: add_partbyname

Command:

```
ptrace: add_partbyname <part_name>
```

Purpose:

Add emitters (and thus more traces) to the current particle trace part(s) from the nodes of additional parts. (Used instead of "`ptrace: add_part`" if doing parts by name)

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`part_name`	name of the part whose nodes will be used as an emitter

Notes:

Any existing particle trace parts can have emitters added to them. These trace parts must be selected before the addition. The number of additional emitter points will be the number of nodes in the part multiplied by the "`ptrace: emit_density`" value.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the particle trace part
#
part: select_partname_begin
"(CASE:Case 1)Particle trace part"
part: select_partname_end
#
# Creating traces from all the nodes
# of a clip line part
#
ptrace: add_partbyname (CASE:Case 1)Clip_line
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: add_pt
```

Purpose:

Adds emitters (and thus more traces) to the current particle trace part(s) from the current location of the cursor (a point).

Parameters:

none

Notes:

Any existing particle trace part can have emitters added to them. These trace parts must be selected, and the cursor must be at the new location, before the addition.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Getting the cursor to the desired location
#
view_transf: cursor -0.927830 1.474020 0.000000
#
# Selecting the parent part(s)
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (others are the current defaults)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: emit_at_current_time ON
ptrace: end
#
# Creating trace from a point (becomes part 2)
#
ptrace: create_pt
#
# Moving the cursor to a new location
#
tools: cursor ON
view_transf: function cursor
view_transf: translate -7.368053 -0.491341 0.000000
view_transf: function global
#
# Selecting the particle trace part to add to
# and adding the new emitter from which another
# trace is made
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
ptrace: add_pt
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: add_rake <num_points>
```

Purpose:

Add emitters (and thus more traces) to the current particle trace part(s) from the current line tool.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	num_points	number of equally spaced points on the line to use as emitters

Notes:

Any existing particle trace part can have emitters added to them. These trace parts must be selected, and the line tool must be at the new position, before the addition.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Getting the line tool to the desired location
#
view_transf: line 1 9.000000 6.000000 0.000000
view_transf: line 2 30.000000 6.000000 0.000000
#
# Selecting the parent part(s)
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (others are the current defaults)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: emit_at_current_time ON
ptrace: end
#
# Creating 10 traces from a line tool (becomes part 2)
#
ptrace: create_rake 10
#
# Moving the line tool to a new location
#
tools: line ON
view_transf: function line
view_transf: translate -4.202520 4.531246 0.000000
view_transf: function global
#
# Selecting the particle trace part to add to
# and adding the 6 new emitters from which more
# traces are made
#
part: select_begin
 2
```

```
part: select_end
ptrace: add_rake 6
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: add_surface_net <num_in_x> <num_in_y> <x1> <y1> <x2> <y2>
```

Purpose:

Add emitters (and thus more traces) to the current particle trace part(s) from the grid of a screen box pick.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	num_in_x	number of equally spaced points in the x direction of the plane tool
	num_in_y	number of equally spaced points in the y direction of the plane tool
float	x1	screen x coordinate of the first point on the diagonal of the box (0.0 to 1.0)
	y1	screen y coordinate of the first point on the diagonal of the box (0.0 to 1.0)
	x2	screen x coordinate of the second point on the diagonal of the box (0.0 to 1.0)
	y2	screen y coordinate of the second point on the diagonal of the box (0.0 to 1.0)

Notes:

The "ptrace: surface_restricted" command must be ON prior to this command.

Any existing particle trace parts can have emitters added to them. These trace parts must be selected before the addition.

The number of additional emitter points will be the product of num_in_x * num_in_y.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the parent part(s)
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (surface_restricted must be on)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: surface_restricted ON
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: emit_at_current_time ON
ptrace: end
#
# Creating 35 surface restricted traces from
# the box selection (becomes part 2)
#
ptrace: create_surface_net 5 7
#
```

```
# Selecting the surface restricted particle trace
# part to add to, and adding the 16 new emitters
# from which more traces are made
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
ptrace: create_surface_net 4 4 0.114734 0.424963 0.166667 0.362556
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: add_surface_pt <screen_x> <screen_y>
```

Purpose:

Adds emitters (and thus more traces) to the current surface restricted particle trace part(s) from a screen point pick location.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	screen_x	screen x coordinate (0.0 to 1.0)
	screen_y	screen y coordinate (0.0 to 1.0)

Notes:

The "ptrace: surface_restricted" command must be ON prior to this command. Any existing surface restricted particle trace part can have emitters added to them. These trace parts must be selected before the addition.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Getting the cursor to the desired location
#
view_transf: cursor -0.927830 1.474020 0.000000
#
# Selecting the parent part(s)
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (surface_restricted must be on)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: surface_restricted ON
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: emit_at_current_time ON
ptrace: end
#
# Creating surface restricted trace from a
# screen location (becomes part 2)
#
ptrace: create_surface_pt 0.148551 0.484398
#
# Selecting the particle trace part to add to
# and adding a couple of new emitters from which
# more traces are made
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
ptrace: add_surface_pt 0.136473 0.646360
ptrace: add_surface_pt 0.193237 0.546805
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: add_surface_rake <num_points> <x1> <y1> <x2> <y2>
```

Purpose:

Add emitters (and thus more traces) to the current surface restricted particle trace part(s) from a screen pick rake location.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	num_points	number of equally spaced points on the line to use as emitters
float	x1	screen x coordinate of the first end of the rake (0.0 to 1.0)
	y1	screen y coordinate of the first end of the rake (0.0 to 1.0)
	x2	screen x coordinate of the second end of the rake (0.0 to 1.0)
	y2	screen y coordinate of the second end of the rake (0.0 to1.0)

Notes:

The "ptrace: surface_restricted" command must be ON prior to this command. Any existing particle trace parts can have emitters added to them. These trace parts must be selected before the addition.

Example Usage:

```
#

# Getting the line tool to the desired location
#
view_transf: line 1 9.000000 6.000000 0.000000
view_transf: line 2 30.000000 6.000000 0.000000
#
# Selecting the parent part(s)
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (surface_restricted must be on)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: surface_restricted ON
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: emit_at_current_time ON
ptrace: end
#
# Creating 10 surface restricted traces from
# a rake pick location (becomes part 2)
#
ptrace: create_surface_rake 10 0.117150 0.540862 0.117150 0.442793
#
# Selecting the particle trace part to add to
# and adding 6 new emitters from which more
```

```
# traces are made
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
ptrace: add_surface_rake 6 0.129227 0.594354 0.188406 0.592868
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: animate <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles particle trace animation on or off for selected traces.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to animate the trace
		`OFF`	otherwise

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the trace(s) to animate
#
part: select_begin
 7 8
part: select_end
#
# Turning on the animation for the two selected trace parts
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: animate ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: arrows

Command:

```
ptrace: arrows <type>
```

Purpose:

Specify the type of arrowheads to show along particle traces.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	type	none	no arrowheads will be shown
		cone	conically shaped arrowheads will be shown
		normal	two-line arrowheads will be shown
		triangles	triangular arrowheads will be shown

Notes:

None.

Example Usage:

```
#
# modifying an existing particle trace that has the default of
# of 3 normal arrows per trace to be 5 cone arrows.
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
ptrace: arrows cone
ptrace: #_of_arrows 5
ptrace: arrow_size 0.15
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: arrow_size <size>
```

Purpose:

Specify the size of arrowheads to show along particle traces.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`size`	size of the arrowheads shown along each trace

Notes:

The size is according to the magnitude of the model coordinates.

Example Usage:

```
#
# modifying an existing particle trace that has the default of
# of 3 normal arrows per trace to be 5 cone arrows.
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
ptrace: arrows cone
ptrace: #_of_arrows 5
ptrace: arrow_size 0.15
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: begin

Command:

```
ptrace: begin
<ptrace_command>
<ptrace_command>
.
.
.
<ptrace_command>
ptrace: end
```

Purpose:

Delimit the modifications for particle trace attributes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`ptrace_command`	any of the various attribute changing "`ptrace:`" commands

Notes:

These commands are used to set the attributes for particle trace part creation.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: end
#
# Creating trace from a point
#
ptrace: create_pt
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: component <x_scal> <y_scal> <z_scal>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the contribution of the components of the flow field vector variable through which the particle trace will be integrated.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_scal	scale factor to apply to the x, y, z components of the vector
	y_scal	
	z_scal	

Notes:

The normal situation is to have all three set to 1.0, to get the true vector field.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (the components are being set here)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: type streamline
#
# Create the particle trace with
# the x and y components of the vector
#
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: end
#
# Creating trace from a point
#
ptrace: create_pt
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: create_file

Command:

```
ptrace: create_file <filename>
```

Purpose:

Create particle traces from the current location of the line tool.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	The name of the emitter file

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create particle traces through part 1 by releasing
# emitters as defined in the given file
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
ptrace: begin
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: create_file /tmp/emitter.file
```

See Also:

EnSight Particle Emitter File Format

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: create_net <num_in_x> <num_in_y>
```

Purpose:

Create particle traces from the plane tool.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	num_in_x	number of equally spaced points in the x direction of the plane tool
	num_in_y	number of equally spaced points in the y direction of the plane tool

Notes:

The default attributes and/or any "ptrace:" attribute commands between "ptrace: begin" and "ptrace: end" commands are used for the trace creation.

A parent part or parts (containing the flow field) must be selected prior to this command. You need the plane tool to be at the desired location.

The number of emitter points will be the product of num_in_x * num_in_y.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Getting the plane tool to the desired location
#
view_transf: plane 1 1.750000 2.700000 0.000000
view_transf: plane 2 13.000000 2.700000 0.000000
view_transf: plane 3 13.000000 9.500000 0.000000
#
# Selecting the parent part(s)
#
part: select_begin
 1 3 4
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (others are the current defaults)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: emit_at_current_time ON
ptrace: end
#
# Creating 35 traces from the plane tool
#
ptrace: create_net 5 7
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: create_part

Command:

```
ptrace: create_part <part_num>
```

Purpose:

Create particle traces from the nodes of a part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`part_num`	number of the part whose nodes will be used as an emitter

Notes:

The default attributes and/or any "`ptrace:`" attribute commands between "`ptrace: begin`" and "`ptrace: end`" commands are used for the trace creation. A parent part or parts (containing the flow field) must be selected prior to this command. The number of emitter points will be the number of nodes in the part multiplied by the "`ptrace: emit_density`" value.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the parent part(s)
#
part: select_begin
 1 3 4
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (others are the current defaults)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: emit_at_current_time ON
ptrace: emit_density 1.0000e+00
ptrace: end
#
# Creating traces from all the nodes of part 2
#
ptrace: create_part 2
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: create_bypartname <part_name>
```

Purpose:

Create a particle trace from the nodes of a part, where the part is referred to by name.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`part_name`	name of the part whose nodes will be used as an emitter

Notes:

The default attributes and/or any "`ptrace:`" attribute commands between "`ptrace: begin`" and "`ptrace: end`" commands are used for the trace creation. A parent part or parts (containing the flow field) must be selected prior to this command. The number of emitter points will be the number of nodes in the part multiplied by the "`ptrace: emit_density`" value.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the parent part(s)
#
part: select_begin
 1 3 4
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (others are the current defaults)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: emit_at_current_time ON
ptrace: emit_density 1.0000e+00
ptrace: end
#
# Creating traces from all the nodes of the part
# entitled "(CASE:Case 1)Clip_line"
#
ptrace: create_bypartname (CASE:Case 1)Clip_line
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: create_pt

Command:

```
ptrace: create_pt
```

Purpose:

Create a particle trace from the current location of the cursor (a point).

Parameters:

none

Notes:

The default attributes and/or any "`ptrace:`" attribute commands between "`ptrace: begin`" and "`ptrace: end`" commands are used for the trace creation. A parent part or parts (containing the flow field) must be selected prior to this command, and you need the cursor to be at the desired location.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Getting the cursor to the desired location
#
view_transf: cursor -0.927830 1.474020 0.000000
#
# Selecting the parent part(s)
#
part: select_begin
 1 3 4
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (others are the current defaults)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: emit_at_current_time ON
ptrace: end
#
# Creating trace from a point
#
ptrace: create_pt
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: create_rake <num_points>
```

Purpose:

Create particle traces from the current location of the line tool.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`num_points`	number of equally spaced points on the line to use as emitters

Notes:

The default attributes and/or any "`ptrace:`" attribute commands between "`ptrace: begin`" and "`ptrace: end`" commands are used for the trace creation. A parent part or parts (containing the flow field) must be selected prior to this command, and you need the line tool to be at the desired location.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Getting the line tool to the desired location
#
view_transf: line 1 9.000000 6.000000 0.000000
view_transf: line 2 30.000000 6.000000 0.000000
#
# Selecting the parent part(s)
#
part: select_begin
 1 3 4
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (others are the current defaults)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: emit_at_current_time ON
ptrace: end
#
# Creating 10 traces from a line tool
#
ptrace: create_rake 10
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: create_surface_net

Command:

```
ptrace: create_surface_net <num_in_x> <num_in_y> <x1> <y1> <x2> <y2>
```

Purpose:

Create surface restricted particle traces from a screen box pick.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	num_in_x	number of equally spaced points in the x direction of the box pick
	num_in_y	number of equally spaced points in the y direction of the box pick
float	x1	screen x coordinate of the first point on the diagonal of the box (0.0 to 1.0)
	y1	screen y coordinate of the first point on the diagonal of the box (0.0 to 1.0)
	x2	screen x coordinate of the second point on the diagonal of the box (0.0 to 1.0)
	y2	screen y coordinate of the second point on the diagonal of the box (0.0 to 1.0)

Notes:

The "`ptrace: surface_restricted`" command must be `ON` prior to this command.

The default attributes and/or any "`ptrace:`" attribute commands between "`ptrace: begin`" and "`ptrace: end`" commands are used for the trace creation. A parent part or parts (containing the flow field) must be selected prior to this command. The number of emitter points will be the product of `num_in_x * num_in_y`.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 1 3 4
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (surface_restricted must be on)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: surface_restricted ON
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: emit_at_current_time ON
ptrace: end
#
# Creating 35 traces from the box selection
#
ptrace: create_surface_net 5 7
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: create_surface_pt <screen_x> <screen_y>
```

Purpose:

Create a surface restricted particle trace from a screen point pick location.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	screen_x	screen x coordinate (0.0 to 1.0)
	screen_y	screen y coordinate (0.0 to 1.0)

Notes:

The "ptrace: surface_restricted" command must be ON prior to this command.

The default attributes and/or any "ptrace:" attribute commands between "ptrace: begin" and "ptrace: end" commands are used for the trace creation. A parent part or parts (containing the flow field) must be selected prior to this command.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the parent part(s)
#
part: select_begin
 1 3 4
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (surface_restricted must be on)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: surface_restricted ON
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: emit_at_current_time ON
ptrace: end
#
# Creating surface restricted trace from a screen location
#
ptrace: create_surface_pt 0.148551 0.484398
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: create_surface_rake

Command:

```
ptrace: create_surface_rake <num_points> <x1> <y1> <x2> <y2>
```

Purpose:

Create surface restricted particle traces from a screen pick rake location.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	num_points	number of equally spaced points along the rake to use as emitters
float	x1	screen x coordinate of the first end of the rake (0.0 to 1.0)
	y1	screen y coordinate of the first end of the rake (0.0 to 1.0)
	x2	screen x coordinate of the second end of the rake (0.0 to 1.0)
	y2	screen y coordinate of the second end of the rake (0.0 to 1.0)

Notes:

The "ptrace: surface_restricted" command must be ON prior to this command.

The default attributes and/or any "ptrace:" attribute commands between "ptrace: begin" and "ptrace: end" commands are used for the trace creation. A parent part or parts (containing the flow field) must be selected prior to this command.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the parent part(s)
#
part: select_begin
 1 3 4
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (surface_restricted must be on)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: surface_restricted ON
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: emit_at_current_time ON
ptrace: end
#
# Creating 10 traces from a screen rake location
#
ptrace: create_surface_rake 10 0.117150 0.540862 0.117150 0.442793
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: default_emit_file <filename>
```

Purpose:

Set the default filename for file emitters and sets the user interface Emit From option to be File.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	The default emitter file name

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the default file emitter
#
ptrace: default_emit_file /tmp/emitter.file
```

See Also:

EnSight Particle Emitter File Format

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: default_emit_net

Command:

```
ptrace: default_emit_net <num_in_x> <num_in_y>
```

Purpose:

Set the default number of x and y grid points for net emitters, and sets the user interface Emit From option to be Plane.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`num_in_x`	number of emission points to be the default for x direction of net
	`num_in_y`	number of emission points to be the default for y direction of net

Notes:

Mainly used to set the default "`Emit From`" option in the user interface, but also sets the default number of x and y grid points. Any subsequent particle traces created using a net will use this unless changed specifically.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the default number of emission points
# for nets to be 10 x 12 in this case
#
ptrace: default_emit_net 10 12
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: default_emit_part <part_num>
```

Purpose:

Set the default part number for part emitters, and sets the user interface `Emit From` option to be Part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`part_num`	default part number to use for part emitters

Notes:

Mainly used to set the default "`Emit From`" in the user interface, but also set the default part number. Any subsequent particle traces created using a part emitter will use this unless changed specifically. This command does not apply if doing parts by name instead of number. (Use "`ptrace: default_emit_partbyname`" if doing parts by name).

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the default part number for part emitters
# (int this case, setting to part 5)
#
ptrace: default_emit_part 5
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: default_emit_partbyname

Command:

```
ptrace: default_emit_partbyname <part_name>
```

Purpose:

Set the default part name for part emitters, and sets the user interface Emit From option to be Part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`part_name`	the default part name to use for part emitters

Notes:

Mainly used to set the default "`Emit From`" in the user interface, but also sets the default part name. Any subsequent particle traces created using a part emitter will use this unless changed specifically. This command does not apply if doing parts by number instead of name. (Use "`ptrace: default_emit_part`" if doing parts by number).

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the default part name for part emitters
# (int this case, setting to a particular clip line part)
#
ptrace: default_emit_partbyname (CASE:Case 1)Clip_line
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: default_emit_pt
```

Purpose:

Set the user interface Emit From option to be Cursor.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

Sets the default "`Emit From`" in the user interface.

Example Usage:

```
ptrace: default_emit_pt
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: default_emit_rake

Command:

```
ptrace: default_emit_rake <num>
```

Purpose:

Set the default number of emission points for rake emitters, and sets the user interface Emit From option to be Line.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`num`	the number of emission points to be the default for rakes

Notes:

Mainly used to set the default "`Emit From`" option in the user interface, but also sets the default number of rake emission points. Any subsequent particle traces created using a rake will use this unless changed specifically.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the default number of emission points
# for rakes to be 10 in this case
#
ptrace: default_emit_rake 10
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: delete_emitter
```

Purpose:

Remove emitters from a particle trace part (and their associated traces).

Parameters:

none

Notes:

The desired emitter for the particle trace part must be selected before this command is issued.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the parent part(s)
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
#
# Selecting the emitter within the part
# (in this case we will delete the first 3 emitters)
#
ptrace: select_emitter_begin
 0 1 2
ptrace: select_emitter_end
ptrace: delete_emitter
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: delta_time

Command:

```
ptrace: delta_time <emit_delta>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the time interval between emissions from the emitters.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`emit_delta`	the time interval between emissions. (The default is 0.0, which will cause only the initial emission to take place

Notes:

Particles will be traced starting at the current time step or the time specified with `ptrace: start_time`. Additional particles will be released every "`emit_delta`" time units.

Most useful for pathline generation.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (the delta_time is being set here, to emit
#  every 2.5 time units)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: start_time 1.5000e+01
ptrace: delta_time 2.5000e+00
ptrace: end
#
# Creating trace from a point
#
ptrace: create_pt
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: display_offset <offset_distance>
```

Purpose:

Sets the distance normal to the surface at which the surface restricted trace will be displayed. This can be used to avoid z-buffer display problems that arise because the trace lies in the same plane as the surface.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`offset_distance`	the distance normal to the surface at which to display the trace

Notes:

A positive number moves the trace in the direction of the positive surface normal, while a negative number moves in the opposite direction.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (the  display_offset for the surface restricted trace
#  is being set here)
#
ptrace: begin
part: description Particle trace part
ptrace: surface_restricted ON
ptrace: variable_offset 1.0000e-01
ptrace: display_offset -0.5000e+00
ptrace: total_time 2.0000e+02
ptrace: emit_at_current_time ON
ptrace: end
#
# Creating trace from a point
#
ptrace: create_pt
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: emit_at_current_time

Command:

```
ptrace: emit_at_current_time <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Sets the emission time for a particle trace to be current time when the particle trace is created. The particle trace is also updated whenever time is changed.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to emit and update at the current time
		`OFF`	to emit at the set `start_time` and not update when time is changed

Notes:

While this flag is `ON`, the "`ptrace: start_time`" is not used.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (the emit_at_current_time flag is being set here)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: emit_at_current_time ON
ptrace: end
#
# Creating trace from a point
#
ptrace: create_pt
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: emit_density <value>
```

Purpose:

Allows for particle trace emissions from a random subset of the nodes in an emitter part instead of all from all nodes.

(Note: this command has been superceded by ptrace: emit_number)

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`value`	A number between 0.0 and 1.0. A value of 1.0 will cause all nodes to emit, 0.5 will cause a random half of the nodes to emit, etc.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (the emit_density value is being set here)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: emit_at_current_time ON
ptrace: emit_density 5.0000e-01
ptrace: end
#
# Creating trace with the nodes from part 2 as emitters
# (due to the emit_density command above, only half the
#  nodes will emit)
#
ptrace: create_part 2
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: emit_number

Command:

```
ptrace: emit_number <value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the number of emissions from a random subset of nodes in an emitter part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`value`	The number of emission points to use

Notes:

The nodes of the emitter part are used. The maximum number of emitter locations that can be created is limited by the number of nodes in the emitter part.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create particle traces through part 1 by releasing
# 25 emitters off of part 2
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
ptrace: begin
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: emit_number 25
ptrace: create_part 2
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: mass_rebound <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Turn on/off the use of massed particle rebound coefficients.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to turn on massed particle rebound
		`OFF`	to turn off massed particle rebound

Notes:

Only used if the "ptrace: mass_particles" setting is ON

Example Usage:

```
ptrace: select_default
ptrace: default_emit_pt
view_transf: cursor 7.1 6 0.
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_particles ON
ptrace: massed_rebound ON
ptrace: massed_rebound_wallhits 4
ptrace: massed_coef_restitution 0.8
ptrace: massed_coef_friction 1.000000e-01
part: modify_end
part: select_all
ptrace: create_pt
```

See Also:

ptrace: massed_coef_restitution <rebound>
ptrace: massed_coef_friction <friction>

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: massed_ballistic_coef

Command:

```
ptrace: massed_ballistic_coef <coef>
```

Purpose:

If the massed_use_ballistic toggle is ON then this is the ballistic coefficient to use

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`coef`	ballistic coefficient

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_buoyancy OFF
ptrace: massed_use_ballistic ON
ptrace: massed_ballistic_coef 0.01
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: massed_coef_friction <friction>
```

Purpose:

Set the coefficient of friction for use with the massed particle rebound capability

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`friction`	coefficient of friction

Example Usage:

```
ptrace: select_default
ptrace: default_emit_pt
view_transf: cursor 7.1 6 0.
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_particles ON
ptrace: massed_rebound ON
ptrace: massed_rebound_wallhits 4
ptrace: massed_coef_restitution 0.8
ptrace: massed_coef_friction 1.000000e-01
part: modify_end
part: select_all
ptrace: create_pt
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: massed_coef_restitution

Command:

```
ptrace: massed_coef_restitution <rebound>
```

Purpose:

Set the coefficient of restitution for use with the massed particle rebound capability

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`rebound`	coefficient of restitution

Example Usage:

```
ptrace: select_default
ptrace: default_emit_pt
view_transf: cursor 7.1 6 0.
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_particles ON
ptrace: massed_rebound ON
ptrace: massed_rebound_wallhits 4
ptrace: massed_coef_restitution 0.8
ptrace: massed_coef_friction 1.000000e-01
part: modify_end
part: select_all
ptrace: create_pt
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: massed_drag <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specify whether the drag force term is used in the massed-particle calculation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	use drag as part of the forces on the particle
		`OFF`	do not use drag as part of the forces on the particle

Notes:

The default setting is `ON`. The "`ptrace: massed_particles`" command does not have to be `ON` in order to specify this command. Drag force term in the massed-particle momentum balance equation is computed according to the `ptrace: massed_pressure_gradient` setting.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create a massless point trace
#
part: select_all
ptrace: select_default
part: modify_begin
ptrace: variable velocity
part: modify_end
part: select_all
ptrace: create_pt
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle on massed-particle drag force term
# Specifiy default drag coefficient function table
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_drag ON
ptrace: massed_drag_coefficient none
part: modify_end
#
# Change part to massed trace using current settings
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_particles ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: massed_drag_coefficient

Command:

```
ptrace: massed_drag_coefficient <table_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the name of the drag coefficient function table to be used in the drag force term of the massed-particle calculation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
string	`table_name`	`none`	defaults to hard coded DragCoefTable1
		`DragCoefTable1`	drag coefficient computed by table
		`DragCoefPower`	drag coefficient computed by power function
		`DragCoefPoly`	drag coefficient computed by polynomial function
		any User-Defined Math Function	drag coefficient computed by a user supplied function

Notes:

The default setting is "`none`". The "`ptrace: massed_particles`" command does not have to be `ON` in order to specify this command. This parameter is only used when the drag force term "`ptrace: massed_drag`" is toggled `ON`.

Also the three options "`DragCoefPoly`", "`DragCoefPower`", and "`DragCoefTable1`", are EnSight User-Defined Math Functions. These math functions are typically located under `$CEI_HOME/ensight82/src/math_functions`, and are compiled as libraries by the user, and then dynamically liked via the `_UDMF` environment variable.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create a massless point trace
#
part: select_all
ptrace: select_default
part: modify_begin
ptrace: variable velocity
part: modify_end
part: select_all
ptrace: create_pt
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle on massed-particle drag force term
# Specifiy default drag coefficient function table
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_drag ON
ptrace: massed_drag_coefficient none
part: modify_end
#
# Change part to massed trace using current settings
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_particles ON
```

```
part: modify_end
#
# Change the drag coefficient funtion to use the power formulation
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_drag_coefficient DragCoefPower
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

ptrace: massed_drag <toggle>

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: massed_fluid_density

Command:

```
ptrace: massed_fluid_density <density>
```

Purpose:

Specify the density of the corresponding fluid field where the massed-particles are traced.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	density	the fluid density constant value of the corresponding fluid field
or		
string	density	the fluid density variable name of the corresponding fluid field - defaults to "none" when constant value used

Notes:

The default setting for this parameter is the constant value of "1.0", with the Fluid Density variable name set to "none". This indicates that no variable name is used; rather the constant density is used in the calculations instead. The "ptrace: massed_particles" command does not have to be ON in order to specify this command. This parameter is figured only when the drag and gravity force terms of the massed-particle momentum balance equation are used.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create a massless point trace
#
part: select_all
ptrace: select_default
part: modify_begin
ptrace: variable velocity
part: modify_end
part: select_all
ptrace: create_pt
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
#
# Specifiy density scalar field variable name of the fluid.
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_fluid_density density
part: modify_end
#
# Change part to massed trace using current settings
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_particles ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: massed_fluid_viscosity <viscosity>
```

Purpose:

Specify the dynamic viscosity of the corresponding fluid field where the massed-particles are traced.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	viscosity	the dynamic viscosity constant value of the corresponding fluid field
or		
string	viscosity	the dynamic viscosity variable name of the corresponding fluid field - defaults to "none" when constant value used

Notes:

The default setting for this parameter is the constant value of "1.9620e+05", with the Fluid Dynamic Viscosity variable name set to "none". This indicates that no variable name is used; rather the constant dynamic viscosity is used in the calculations instead. The "ptrace: massed_particles" command does not have to be ON in order to specify this command. This parameter is figured only when the drag force term of the massed-particle momentum balance equation is used.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create a massless point trace
#
part: select_all
ptrace: select_default
part: modify_begin
ptrace: variable velocity
part: modify_end
part: select_all
ptrace: create_pt
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
#
# Specifiy dynamic viscosity scalar field variable name of the fluid.
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_fluid_viscosity dynamic_viscosity
part: modify_end
#
# Change part to massed trace using current settings
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_particles ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

ptrace: massed_drag <toggle>

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: massed_fluid_viscosity

Command:

```
ptrace: massed_gravity <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specify whether the gravity force term is used in the massed-particle calculation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	use gravity as part of the forces on the particle
		`OFF`	do not use gravity as part of the forces on the particle

Notes:

The default setting is `ON`. The "`ptrace: massed_particles`" command does not have to be `ON` in order to specify this command. If this command is `ON`, then the gravity force term in the massed-particle momentum balance equation is computed according to the "`ptrace: massed_gravity_vector`" setting.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create a massless point trace
#
part: select_all
ptrace: select_default
part: modify_begin
ptrace: variable velocity
part: modify_end
part: select_all
ptrace: create_pt
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle on massed-particle gravity force term
# Specifiy gravity vector
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_gravity ON
ptrace: massed_gravity_vector 0.00000e+00-9.81000e+00 0.00000e+00
part: modify_end
#
# Change part to massed trace using current settings
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_particles ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: massed_gravity_vector <gx> <gy> <gz>
```

Purpose:

Specify the name of the gravity vector used in the pressure force term of the massed-particle calculation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	gx	the x-component of the gravity vector
	gy	the y-component of the gravity vector
	gz	the z-component of the gravity vector

Notes:

The default setting is <0., -9.81, 0.>. The "`ptrace: massed_particles`" command does not have to be `ON` in order to specify this command.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create a massless point trace
#
part: select_all
ptrace: select_default
part: modify_begin
ptrace: variable velocity
part: modify_end
part: select_all
ptrace: create_pt
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle on massed-particle gravity force term
# Specifiy the gravity vector
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_gravity ON
ptrace: massed_gravity_vector 0.00000e+00-9.81000e+00 0.00000e+00
part: modify_end
#
# Change part to massed trace using current settings
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_particles ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

ptrace: massed_gravity <toggle>

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: massed_initial_use_fluid

Command:

```
ptrace: massed_initial_use_fluid <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specify whether to use the velocity of the fluid at the particle emitter location as the initial velocity of the massed-particle.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	use the fluid velocity at the start of each trace
		`OFF`	use the specified velocity at the start of each trace

Notes:

The default value is `ON`. The "`ptrace: massed_particles`" command does not have to be `ON` in order to specify this command. This parameter is figured in all terms of the massed-particle momentum balance equation. If the value of this command is `OFF`, then the massed-particle emitter will use the velocity specified via the "`ptrace: massed_initial_velocity`" command.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create a massless point trace
#
part: select_all
ptrace: select_default
part: modify_begin
ptrace: variable velocity
part: modify_end
part: select_all
ptrace: create_pt
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
#
# Do not use the field velocity as the initial particle velocity
# Specify the initial velocity value for all the massed-particles
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_initial_use_fluid OFF
ptrace: massed_initial_velocity 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
part: modify_end
#
# Change part to massed trace using current settings
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_particles ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: massed_initial_velocity <vx> <vy> <vz>
```

Purpose:

Specify the initial emitter velocity vector to be used on all the massed-particles.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	vx	the x-component of the initial velocity vector
	vy	the y-component of the initial velocity vector
	vz	the z-component of the initial velocity vector

Notes:

The default vector value is <1,1,1>. The "`ptrace: massed_particles`" command does not have to be `ON` in order to specify this command. This parameter is figured in all terms of the massed-particle momentum balance equation. The values of this command take effect only if "`ptrace: massed_initial_use_fluid`" is toggled `OFF`.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create a massless point trace
#
part: select_all
ptrace: select_default
part: modify_begin
ptrace: variable velocity
part: modify_end
part: select_all
ptrace: create_pt
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
#
# Do not use the field velocity as the initial particle velocity
# Specify the initial velocity value for all the massed-particles
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_initial_use_fluid OFF
ptrace: massed_initial_velocity 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
part: modify_end
#
# Change part to massed trace using current settings
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_particles ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: massed_particles

Command:

```
ptrace: massed_particles <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Enable or disable massed-particle trace calculation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turn on massed force terms
		`OFF`	do not use massed force terms

Notes:

The default value is `OFF`. The "`ptrace: massed_particles`" command does not have to be `ON` in order to specify the other massed-particle commands.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create a massless point trace
#
part: select_all
ptrace: select_default
part: modify_begin
ptrace: variable velocity
part: modify_end
part: select_all
ptrace: create_pt
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
#
# Change part to massed trace using current settings
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_particles ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: massed_particle_density <density>
```

Purpose:

Specify the density of all the massed-particles.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	density	the density value of all the particles

Notes:

The default value is 1.0e+03. The "`ptrace: massed_particles`" command does not have to be `ON` in order to specify this command. This parameter is figured in all terms of the massed-particle momentum balance equation. Water particle densities are on the order of 1.0e+3, and air partilce densities are on the order of 1.0.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create a massless point trace
#
part: select_all
ptrace: select_default
part: modify_begin
ptrace: variable velocity
part: modify_end
part: select_all
ptrace: create_pt
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
#
# Specifiy density of all the massed particles
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_particle_density 1.0000e+03
part: modify_end
#
# Change part to massed trace using current settings
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_particles ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: massed_particle_diameter

Command:

```
ptrace: massed_particle_diameter <diameter>
```

Purpose:

Specify the diameter of all the massed-particles.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`diameter`	the diameter value of all the particles

Notes:

The default value is 1.0e-03. The "`ptrace: massed_particles`" command does not have to be `ON` in order to specify this command. This parameter is figured in all terms of the massed-particle momentum balance equation. Water particle diameters are on the order of 1.0e-3, and air partilce diameters are on the order of 1.0e-6.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create a massless point trace
#
part: select_all
ptrace: select_default
part: modify_begin
ptrace: variable velocity
part: modify_end
part: select_all
ptrace: create_pt
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
#
# Specifiy diameter of the massed particle
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_particle_diameter 1.0000e-03
part: modify_end
#
# Change part to massed trace using current settings
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_particles ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: massed_pressure <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specify whether the pressure force term is used in the massed-particle calculation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	use pressure as part of the forces on the particle
		`OFF`	do not use pressure as part of the forces on the particle

Notes:

The default setting is `OFF`. The "`ptrace: massed_particles`" command does not have to be `ON` in order to specify this command. If this command is `ON`, then the pressure force term in the massed-particle momentum balance equation is computed according to the "`ptrace: massed_pressure_gradient`" setting.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create a massless point trace
#
part: select_all
ptrace: select_default
part: modify_begin
ptrace: variable velocity
part: modify_end
part: select_all
ptrace: create_pt
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle on massed-particle pressure force term
# Specifiy pressure gradient variable
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_pressure ON
ptrace: massed_pressure_gradient grad_pressure
part: modify_end
#
# Change part to massed trace using current settings
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_particles ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: massed_pressure_gradient

Command:

```
ptrace: massed_pressure_gradient <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the name of the pressure gradient variable used in the pressure force term of the massed-particle calculation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description

string	`variable_name`
	or
	`none`
		the name of the pressure gradient variable

Notes:

The "`ptrace: massed_particles`" command does not have to be `ON` in order to specify this command. If "`none`" is specified, then the pressure force term is ignored in the massed-particle calculation. The default setting is "`none`".

Example Usage:

```
#
# Create a massless point trace
#
part: select_all
ptrace: select_default
part: modify_begin
ptrace: variable velocity
part: modify_end
part: select_all
ptrace: create_pt
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
#
# Toggle on massed-particle pressure force term
# Specifiy pressure gradient variable
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_pressure ON
ptrace: massed_pressure_gradient grad_pressure
part: modify_end
#
# Change part to massed trace using current settings
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_particles ON
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

ptrace: massed_pressure <toggle>

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: massed_rebound_fraction <fraction>
```

Purpose:

If using massed particle restitution this sets a termination criteria. Only if the rebound velocity as a fraction of the initial impact velocity if greater than this value will the particle continue to be tracked.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`fraction`	the fraction of initial impact velocity

Notes:

There are other terminating particle trace criteria such as the time limit controlled by "`ptrace: total_time`" and the fraction of intial impact velocity controlled by "`ptrace: mass_rebound_fraction`"

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_rebound_fraction .01
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: massed_rebound_wallhits

Command:

```
ptrace: massed_rebound_wallhits <num_hits>
```

Purpose:

If using massed particle restitution this sets a termination criteria. Only num_hits number of rebounds will be allowed at which time the particle trace will be terminated

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`num_hits`	the number of rebounds that will be computed

Notes:

There are other terminating particle trace criteria such as the time limit controlled by "`ptrace: total_time`" and the fraction of intial impact velocity controlled by "`ptrace: mass_rebound_fraction`"

Example Usage:

```
ptrace: select_default
ptrace: default_emit_pt
view_transf: cursor 7.1 6 0.
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_particles ON
ptrace: massed_rebound ON
ptrace: massed_rebound_wallhits 4
ptrace: massed_coef_restitution 0.8
ptrace: massed_coef_friction 1.000000e-01
part: modify_end
part: select_all
ptrace: create_pt
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: massed_use_ballistic <toggle>
```

Purpose:

If using massed particle restitution this sets a termination criteria. Only num_hits number of rebounds will be allowed at which time the particle trace will be terminated

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	Use a ballistic coefficient
		`OFF`	Don not use a ballistic coefficient

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
ptrace: massed_buoyancy OFF
ptrace: massed_use_ballistic ON
ptrace: massed_ballistic_coef 0.01
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: max_angle

Command:

```
ptrace: max_angle <value>
```

Purpose:

Sets the maximum angle between successive particle trace line segments that will trigger a halving of the integration step.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`value`	desired maximum angle (in degrees). If the angle between successive segments is greater than this, the integration step will be halved. The range is 1.0 to 90.0 degrees

Notes:

When a particle trace starts curving, the integration step typically needs to be decreased. This attribute is one of the controls for such adaptation.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the trace(s)
#
part: select_begin
 7 8
part: select_end
#
# Modifying attributes for the two selected trace parts
# (max_angle is modified in here)
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: min_steps 3
ptrace: min_angle 3.0000e+00
ptrace: max_angle 2.0000e+01
ptrace: rot_angle 3.2000e+01
#
# Updates the traces with the modified attributes
#
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: min_angle <value>
```

Purpose:

Sets the minimum angle between successive particle trace line segments that will trigger a doubling of the integration step.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`value`	desired minimum angle (in degrees). If the angle between successive segments is less than this, the integration step will be doubled. The range is 1.0 to 90.0 degrees

Notes:

When a particle trace is not curving, the integration step can typically be increased. This attribute is one of the controls for such adaptation.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the trace(s)
#
part: select_begin
 7 8
part: select_end
#
# Modifying attributes for the two selected trace parts
# (min_angle is modified in here)
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: min_steps 3
ptrace: min_angle 3.0000e+00
ptrace: max_angle 2.0000e+01
ptrace: rot_angle 3.2000e+01
#
# Updates the traces with the modified attributes
#
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: min_steps <num>
```

Purpose:

Sets the minimum number of integration steps to perform in each element

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`num`	desired minimum number of integration steps per element (range is 2 to 20)

Notes:

A higher number increases the accuracy of the integration, but is more compute intensive and produces more segments to display.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the trace(s)
#
part: select_begin
 7 8
part: select_end
#
# Modifying attributes for the two selected trace parts
# (min_steps being modified in here)
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: min_steps 3
ptrace: min_angle 3.0000e+00
ptrace: max_angle 2.0000e+01
ptrace: rot_angle 3.2000e+01
#
# Updates the traces with the modified attributes
#
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: modify_emit_totoolloc <part_num> <emitter>
```

Purpose:

Change the location of the emitter in a particle trace part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	part_num	particle trace part number
	emitter	emitter number (0-based)

Example Usage:

```
#
# Change the location of the tool used for the emitter
#
view_transf: cursor 7.422632 -0.327560 0.000000
#
# modify the trace emitter based on this tool
# (in this case, it is emitter 0 in part 2
#
ptrace: modify_emit_totoolloc 2 0
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: modify_fileemit_name

Command:

```
ptrace: modify_fileemit_name <emitter> <filename>
```

Purpose:

Change the emitter file name for a file emitter.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`emitter`	Emitter number (0 based)
string	`filename`	The new emitter file name

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select an existing particle trace part 3
#
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
#
# Change the emitter name for emitter 0
#
ptrace: modify_fileemit_name 0 /tmp/new_emitter.file
```

See Also:

EnSight Particle Emitter File Format

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: modify_netemit_points <emitter> <new_num_in_x> <new_num_in_y>
```

Purpose:

Change the number of emission points for a particular net emitter in a particle trace part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`emitter`	emitter number (0-based)
	`new_num_in_x`	desired new number of emission points for the grid x direction.
	`new_num_in_y`	desired new number of emission points for the grid y direction

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting an existing particle trace part
# (which contains some net emitters)
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
#
# Changing the number of points in the
# first 2 net emitters (emitters 0 and 1)
# to 5 x 6, and 9 x 15 respectively
#
ptrace: modify_netemit_points 0 5 6
ptrace: modify_netemit_points 1 9 15
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: modify_partemit_byname

Command:

```
ptrace: modify_partemit_byname <emitter> <new_part_name>
```

Purpose:

Change the part name for a particular part emitter in a particle trace part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	emitter	the emitter number (0-based)
	new_part_name	name of the new part from which emissions from nodes will be made

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting an existing particle trace part
# (which contains some part emitters)
#
part: select_partname_begin
"(CASE:Case 1)Particle trace part"
part: select_partname_end
#
# Changing emitter 1 to use the nodes
# from clip line2 part
#
ptrace: modify_partemit_byname 1 (CASE:Case 1)Clip_line2
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: modify_partemit_num <emitter> <new_part_num>
```

Purpose:

Change the part number for a particular part emitter in a particle trace part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	emitter	emitter number (0-based)
	new_part_num	new part number from which emissions from nodes will be made

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting an existing particle trace part
# (which contains some part emitters)
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
#
# Changing emitter 3 to use the nodes
# from part 12
#
ptrace: modify_partemit_num 3 12
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: modify_rakeemit_points

Command:

```
ptrace: modify_rakeemit_points <emitter> <new_num_pts>
```

Purpose:

Change the number of emission points for a particular rake emitter in a particle trace part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`emitter`	emitter number (0-based
	`new_num_pts`	desired new number of emission points along the rake

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting an existing particle trace part
# (which contains a rake emitter)
#
part: select_begin
 3
part: select_end
#
# Changing the number of points in the
# first emitter (emitter 0), to 8
#
ptrace: modify_rakeemit_points 0 8
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: representation <rep>
```

Purpose:

Sets the display representation for a particle trace.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	rep	line	the trace will be drawn as a line
		ribbon	the trace will be drawn as a ribbon
		square_tubes	the trace be drawn as a square tube

Notes:

Use the ribbon or square_tubes representations whenever rotational effects need to be seen. Surface restricted traces can only be displayed in line representation.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the trace(s)
#
part: select_begin
 7 8
part: select_end
#
# Modifying attributes for the two selected trace parts
# (representation is modified in here)
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: representation ribbon
ptrace: ribbon_width 2.0000e+00
#
# Updates the traces with the modified attributes
#
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: ribbon_width

Command:

```
ptrace: ribbon_width <width>
```

Purpose:

Sets the width for ribbon or square tube particle trace representations.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`width`	the width of the ribbon or square tube

Notes:

This attribute has no effect when using the "line" trace representation.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the trace(s)
#
part: select_begin
 7 8
part: select_end
#
# Modifying attributes for the two selected trace parts
# (ribbon_width is modified in here)
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: representation square_tubes
ptrace: ribbon_width 2.0000e+00
#
# Updates the traces with the modified attributes
#
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: rot_angle <value>
```

Purpose:

Sets the angle between successive particle trace line segments that will trigger a halving of the integration step.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`value`	desired rotational angle (in degrees). If the change in rotation angle is greater than this, the integration step will be halved. range is 1.0 to 90.0 degrees

Notes:

When a particle begins experiencing rotational effects, the integration step typically needs to be decreased. This attribute is one of the controls for such adaptation.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the trace(s)
#
part: select_begin
 7 8
part: select_end
#
# Modifying attributes for the two selected trace parts
# (rot_angle is modified in here)
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: min_steps 3
ptrace: min_angle 3.0000e+00
ptrace: max_angle 2.0000e+01
ptrace: rot_angle 3.2000e+01
#
# Updates the traces with the modified attributes
#
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: select_default

Command:

```
ptrace: select_default
```

Purpose:

Sets the currently selected particle trace parts to none, so any following attribute modifications will change the particle trace defaults.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

When particle trace parts are created, the defaults, and any "`ptrace:`" attribute commands between "`ptrace: begin`" and "`ptrace: end`", are used in the creation.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Setting to default particle traces
#
ptrace: select_default
#
# modifying some attributes
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type pathline
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: select_emitter_begin
 <emitter0 emitter1 ... emitterN>
ptrace: select_emitter_end
```

Purpose:

Select emitters within a particle trace part for the purpose of modifying emitter attributes, deleting, etc.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`emitterN`	emitter numbers (0-based)

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the parent part(s)
#
part: select_begin
 2
part: select_end
#
# Selecting the first 3 emitters within the part
# for the purpose of deleting them
#
ptrace: select_emitter_begin
 0 1 2
ptrace: select_emitter_end
ptrace: delete_emitter
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: start_time

Command:

```
ptrace: start_time <emit_time>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the solution time at which to begin particle emission.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`emit_time`	solution time for particle emission. Must be in the range of valid solution times

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (the start_time is being set here)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: start_time 1.5000e+01
ptrace: delta_time 1.0000e+00
ptrace: end
#
# Creating trace from a point
#
ptrace: create_pt
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: surface_restricted <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles trace creation to be surface restricted or not.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	toggle	ON	for surface restricted traces
		OFF	for regular traces

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (the surface_restricted flag is being set here)
#
ptrace: begin
part: description Particle trace part
ptrace: surface_restricted ON
ptrace: variable_offset 1.0000e-01
ptrace: display_offset 0.5000e+00
ptrace: total_time 2.0000e+02
ptrace: emit_at_current_time ON
ptrace: end
#
# Creating trace from a point
#
ptrace: create_pt
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: total_time

Command:

```
ptrace: total_time <limit>
```

Purpose:

Sets the maximum length of time that the particle trace is allowed to continue.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`limit`	total time limit

Notes:

A particle trace may terminate earlier than this for other reasons, but this limit avoids infinite calculations in recirculation zones.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the trace(s)
#
part: select_begin
 7 8
part: select_end
#
# Modifying attributes for the two selected trace parts
# (total_time is modified in here)
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: total_time 2.0000e+02
ptrace: trace_direction +/-
#
# Updates the traces with the modified attributes
#
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: trace_direction <direction>
```

Purpose:

Sets the integration direction for a particle trace - forward in time, backward in time, or both.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	direction	+	to trace forward in time
		–	to trace backward in time
		+/–	to trace both forward and backward in time

Notes:

By setting this option appropriately, one can see where a particle will go if released from the emitter location (the + direction), or one can see the path that a particle took to get to the emitter location (the - direction).

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the trace(s)
#
part: select_begin
 7 8
part: select_end
#
# Modifying attributes for the two selected trace parts
# (trace_direction is modified in here)
#
part: modify_begin
ptrace: total_time 2.0000e+02
ptrace: trace_direction +/-
#
# Updates the traces with the modified attributes
#
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: type

Command:

```
ptrace: type <option>
```

Purpose:

Sets the type of particle trace that will be created.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	streamline	trace will be integrated in the flow field at a specific time
		pathline	trace will be integrated in the changing flow field

Notes:

`Pathline` is only available for transient data cases.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Setting default particle trace variable
#
ptrace: select_default
part: modify_begin
ptrace: variable VITESSE
part: modify_end
#
# Selecting the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (the type is being set here)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: end
#
# Creating trace from a point
#
ptrace: create_pt
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Command:

```
ptrace: variable <name>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the vector variable to use for the flow field for the particle trace.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	name	name of the vector variable

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (the variable is being set here)
#
ptrace: begin
ptrace: variable VITESSE
ptrace: type streamline
ptrace: component 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
ptrace: representation line
ptrace: end
#
# Creating trace from a point
#
ptrace: create_pt
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

ptrace: variable_offset

Command:

```
ptrace: variable_offset <offset_distance>
```

Purpose:

Sets the distance from the surface into the flow field at which the velocity variable will be sampled. The tangential component of the variable at this offset distance is the field that will be used to trace through for surface restricted traces.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`offset_distance`	distance into the field

Notes:

A positive number moves the distance in the direction of the positive normal of the surface, while a negative number moves in the opposite direction. If there is only flow on one side of the surface, the program will flip the sign internally.

Used only for surface restricted particle traces.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the parent part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Setting some attributes before creation
# (the variable_offset for the surface_restricted trace
#  is being set here)
#
ptrace: begin
part: description Particle trace part
ptrace: surface_restricted ON
ptrace: variable_offset 1.0000e-01
ptrace: display_offset 0.5000e+00
ptrace: total_time 2.0000e+02
ptrace: emit_at_current_time ON
ptrace: end
#
# Creating trace from a point
#
ptrace: create_pt
```

See Also:

Associated ptrace commands

Commands in this section:

query_ent_var

query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts <total_points>
query_ent_var: auto_plot_checkexisting <toggle>
query_ent_var: auto_plot_queries <toggle>
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: modify_begin
query_ent_var: modify_end
query_ent_var: begin_simtime <time_value>
query_ent_var: end_simtime <time_value>
query_ent_var: constrain <option>
query_ent_var: cursor_loc <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
query_ent_var: description <desc>
query_ent_var: distance <option>
query_ent_var: elem_id <element_id_#>
query_ent_var: generate_over <type>
query_ent_var: ijk <i-plane_#> <j-plane_#> <k-plane_#>
query_ent_var: line_loc <end_point_id> <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
query_ent_var: marker_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
query_ent_var: marker_size_normalized <size_value>
query_ent_var: marker_visible <toggle>
query_ent_var: modify_begin
query_ent_var: modify_end
query_ent_var: multiple_segments_by <option>
query_ent_var: node_id <node_id_#>
query_ent_var: operation_factor1 <scale>
query_ent_var: operation_factor2 <scale>
query_ent_var: operation_query1byname <name>
query_ent_var: operation_query2byname <name>
query_ent_var: origin <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
query_ent_var: part_id <part_id_#>
query_ent_var: part_idbyname <part_name>
query_ent_var: query
query_ent_var: query_type <type>
query_ent_var: sample_by <option>
query_ent_var: select_all_timesteps
query_ent_var: variable_1 <name>
query_ent_var: variable_2 <name>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.5, Query/Plot

How To Query/Plot

How To Change Plot Attributes

query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts

Command:

```
query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts <total_points>
```

Purpose:

Specify the number of evenly spaced points to sample either along the line tool or over the specified range of time steps.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`total_points`	For queries over Distance using the Line Tool, this specifies the number of equally spaced points to query along the line (default = 20). For queries Over Time, this specifies how many evenly timed moments over the specified range of time steps at which to query - if left blank, you get a sample point at each time step (default = # of time steps).

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "`query_ent_var: begin`" and "`query_ent_var: end`" pair, or a "`query_ent_var: modify_begin`" and "`query_ent_var: modify_end`" pair.

If you specify more or fewer sample points than the number of time steps, EnSight linearly interpolates between the adjoining time steps.

If the query is an FFT sampling, the number of frequencies output will be (a power of two) less than or equal to the number of sample points.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Creation example...
#
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: description
query_ent_var: type distance
query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts 20
query_ent_var: constrain line_tool
query_ent_var: line_loc 1 2.7770e-01 7.7363e-02 1.1348e-02
query_ent_var: line_loc 2 7.6144e-01 1.7007e-01 5.5697e-02
query_ent_var: variable Density
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: query
curve: select_begin
0
curve: select_end
#
# Modification example...
#
query_ent_var: modify_begin
query_ent_var: type distance
query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts 20
query_ent_var: constrain line_tool
```

```
query_ent_var: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

query_ent_var: auto_plot_checkexisting

Command:

```
query_ent_var: auto_plot_checkexisting <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specifies to check for existing plotters with the same abscissa when auto plotting query information.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	assign the query to any existing plotter with same abscissa
		`OFF`	assign to a new plotter

Notes:

Only applicable with the "`query_ent_var: auto_plot_queries ON`" command.

Example Usage:

```
query_ent_var: auto_plot_checkexisting ON
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

Command:

```
query_ent_var: auto_plot_queries <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specify that any created query to be plotted automatically.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	plot the query automatically
		`OFF`	plot the query via manual specification

Notes:

See also the "`query_ent_var: auto_plot_checkexisting`" command.

Example Usage:

```
query_ent_var: auto_plot_queries ON
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

query_ent_var: begin/end

Command:

```
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: end
```

Purpose:

Delimit the modifications for query attributes.

Parameters:

None.

Notes:

These commands are used to set the attributes for a query creation.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: description
query_ent_var: type distance
query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts 20
query_ent_var: constrain line_tool
query_ent_var: line_loc 1 2.7770e-01 7.7363e-02 1.1348e-02
query_ent_var: line_loc 2 7.6144e-01 1.7007e-01 5.5697e-02
query_ent_var: variable Density
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: query
curve: select_begin
0
curve: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

Command:

```
query_ent_var: begin_simtime <time_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the beginning simuation time to start the query over time.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
floar	`time_value`	beginning simulation time value (that corresponds to a valid time step) in which to start the query over time

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "`query_ent_var: begin`" and "`query_ent_var: end`" pair, or a "`query_ent_var: modify_begin`" and "`query_ent_var: modify_end`" pair.

Only applicable with the "`query_ent_var: type time`" command.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select part
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
#
# Query over time
#
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: description
query_ent_var: type time
query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts 84
query_ent_var: begin_simtime 2.2300e+02
query_ent_var: end_simtime 4.8800e+02
query_ent_var: constrain node
query_ent_var: sample_by value
query_ent_var: node_id 1
query_ent_var: variable temp
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: query
#
# Select resulting plot curve
#
curve: select_begin
0
curve: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

query_ent_var: constrain

Command:

```
query_ent_var: constrain <option>
```

Purpose:

Specify the manner in which to constrain the query of the variable.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	query type `Over Time` choices are:	
		`cursor`	to query the variable (or FFTs) at the point specified by the cursor tool. (This option is dependent on the "`query_ent_var: cursor_loc`" command.)
		`element`	to query the variable (or FFTs) at the element specified by the Element Id. (This option is dependent on the "`query_ent_var: elem_id`" command.)
		`ijk`	to query the variable values (or FFTs) at a specified IJK node (only applicable if the selected part is structured). (This option is dependent on the "`query_ent_var: ijk`" command.)
		`max`	to query for the maximum variable at each time step
		`min`	to query for the minimum variable at each time step
		`node`	to query the variable (or FFTs) at the node specfied by the Node Id. (This option is dependent on the "`query_ent_var: node_id`" command.)
		query type `Distance` choices are:	
		`1d_part`	query the varialbe values at the ends of the bar elements of a Part. (This option is dependent on the "`query_ent_var: part_id`" command.)
		`line_tool`	query the variable values at evenly spaced steps of the Line Tool

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "`query_ent_var: begin`" and "`query_ent_var: end`" pair, or a "`query_ent_var: modify_begin`" and "`query_ent_var: modify_end`" pair.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Modification change:
#
query_ent_var: modify_begin
query_ent_var: type distance
query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts 20
query_ent_var: constrain line_tool
query_ent_var: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

query_ent_var: cursor_loc

Command:

```
query_ent_var: cursor_loc <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
```

Purpose:

Specify the x,y,z coordinates of the cursor location to be queried.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_coord	specify the x, y, z coordinate locations of the cursor in model space
	y_coord	
	z_coord	

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "query_ent_var: begin" and "query_ent_var: end" pair, or a "query_ent_var: modify_begin" and "query_ent_var: modify_end" pair.

Used in conjuction with the "query_ent_var: type time" and the "query_ent_var: constrain cursor" commands.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Specify part on which to perform query
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: description
query_ent_var: type time
query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts 84
query_ent_var: begin_simtime
query_ent_var: end_simtime
query_ent_var: constrain cursor
query_ent_var: sample_by value
query_ent_var: cursor_loc 1.4870e+00 4.3663e-01 1.1934e+01
query_ent_var: variable temp
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: query
#
# Specify new curve to be current
#
curve: select_begin
1
curve: select_begin
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

Command:

```
query_ent_var: description <desc>
```

Purpose:

Specify the text description for the query entity.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`desc`	text description for the query entity

Notes:

This command must lie between a "`query_ent_var: begin`" and "`query_ent_var: end`" pair.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: description Temp Vs. Time
query_ent_var: type time
query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts 10
query_ent_var: begin_simtime 2.2300e+02
query_ent_var: end_simtime 4.8800e+02
query_ent_var: constrain cursor
query_ent_var: sample_by value
query_ent_var: cursor_loc 1.4870e+00 4.3663e-01 1.1934e+01
query_ent_var: variable temp
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: query
curve: select_begin
2
curve: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

query_ent_var: distance

Command:

```
query_ent_var: distance <option>
```

Purpose:

Specify how to parameterize the distance of the computed query (also, how the Distance is labeled on the plot).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	arc_length	(default) measures from the starting endpoint (or Origin) of the Line Tool (or 1D Part) to its final endpoint; all the RMS sums of the line segments in the range 0 to the arc length
		x_arc_length	measures from the starting endpoint (or Origin) of the Line Tool (or 1D Part) to its final endpoint; all the RMS sums of the x, y, or z components of the line segments in the range 0 to sum of the x, y, or z components of the arc length
		y_arc_length	
		z_arc_length	
		from_origin	measures from the starting endpoint (or Origin) of the Line Tool (or 1D Part) to its final endpoint; all the RMS sums of the line segments in the range determined by the position vector of the starting endpoint to the position vector of its final endpoint
		x_from_origin	measures from the starting endpoint (or Origin) of the Line Tool (or 1D Part) to its final endpoint; all the RMS sums of just the x, y, or z components of the line segments in the range determined by the position vector of the starting endpoint to the position vector of its final endpoint
		y_from_origin	
		z_from_origin	

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "query_ent_var: begin" and "query_ent_var: end" pair, or a "query_ent_var: modify_begin" and "query_ent_var: modify_end" pair.

Only applicable with the "query_ent_var: type distance" command.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Modify to parameterize using only the x-component of the arc length
#
query_ent_var: modify_begin
query_ent_var: type distance
query_ent_var: constrain line_tool
query_ent_var: distance x_arc_length
query_ent_var: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

Command:

```
query_ent_var: elem_id <element_id_#>
```

Purpose:

Specify the element id used to perform the specified element constrained query.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`element_id_#`	valid element id number (0-bias

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "`query_ent_var: begin`" and "`query_ent_var: end`" pair, or a "`query_ent_var: modify_begin`" and "`query_ent_var: modify_end`" pair.

Only applicable with the "`query_ent_var: type time`" and "`query_ent_var: constrain element`" commands.

Only applicable on element-based variables.

Only applicable with the "`query_ent_var: constrain element`" and "`query_ent_var: type time`" commands.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
4
part: select_end
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: description
query_ent_var: type time
query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts 10
query_ent_var: begin_simtime 2.2300e+02
query_ent_var: end_simtime 4.8800e+02
query_ent_var: constrain element
query_ent_var: sample_by value
query_ent_var: variable NodeToElem
query_ent_var: elem_id 14
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: query
curve: select_begin
0
curve: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

query_ent_var: end_simtime

Command:

```
query_ent_var: end_simtime <time_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the ending simulation time used to stop the query over time.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`time_value`	ending simulation time value (that corresponds to a time step) at which to stop the computed query over time

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "`query_ent_var: begin`" and "`query_ent_var: end`" pair, or a "`query_ent_var: modify_begin`" and "`query_ent_var: modify_end`" pair.

Only applicable with the "`query_ent_var: type time`" command.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select part
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
#
# Query over time
#
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: description
query_ent_var: type time
query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts 84
query_ent_var: begin_simtime 2.2300e+02
query_ent_var: end_simtime 4.8800e+02
query_ent_var: constrain node
query_ent_var: sample_by value
query_ent_var: node_id 1
query_ent_var: variable temp
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: query
#
# Select resulting plot curve
#
curve: select_begin
0
curve: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

Command:

```
query_ent_var: generate_over <type>
```

Purpose:

Specify whether the query is over time or distance.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`type`	`distance`	query is over distance
		`time`	query is over time

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "`query_ent_var: begin`" and "`query_ent_var: end`" pair, or a "`query_ent_var: modify_begin`" and "`query_ent_var: modify_end`" pair.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_all
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: description
query_ent_var: query_type generated
query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts 20
query_ent_var: begin_simtime 0.0000e+00
query_ent_var: end_simtime 0.1900e+02
query_ent_var: constrain node
query_ent_var: sample_by value
query_ent_var: node_id 139
query_ent_var: variable_1 temperature
query_ent_var: generate_over time
query_ent_var: variable_2 TIME
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: query
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

query_ent_var: ijk

Command:

```
query_ent_var: ijk <i-plane_#> <j-plane_#> <k-plane_#>
```

Purpose:

Specify the ijk location used to perform the specified ijk constrained query.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	i-plane_#	i, j, and k component values which must lie within the min/max of the i, j, and k range
	j-plane_#	
	k-plane_#	

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "query_ent_var: begin" and "query_ent_var: end" pair, or a "query_ent_var: modify_begin" and "query_ent_var: modify_end" pair.

Only applicable with the "query_ent_var: constrain ijk" and "query_ent_var: type time" commands.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
4
part: select_end
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: description
query_ent_var: type time
query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts 10
query_ent_var: begin_simtime 2.2300e+02
query_ent_var: end_simtime 4.8800e+02
query_ent_var: constrain ijk
query_ent_var: sample_by value
query_ent_var: variable temp
query_ent_var: ijk 2 4 14
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: query
curve: select_begin
0
curve: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

Command:

```
query_ent_var: line_loc <end_point_id> <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
```

Purpose:

Specify the location of the line used for distance queries when the constraint is set to `line_tool`.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`end_point_id`	endpoints of the line, either 1 or 2
float	`x_comp`	x , y, or z component of the corresponding line endpoint in model coordinates
	`y_comp`	
	`z_comp`	

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "`query_ent_var: begin`" and "`query_ent_var: end`" pair, or a "`query_ent_var: modify_begin`" and "`query_ent_var: modify_end`" pair.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: description
query_ent_var: type distance
query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts 20
query_ent_var: constrain line_tool
query_ent_var: line_loc 1 2.7770e-01 7.7363e-02 1.1348e-02
query_ent_var: line_loc 2 7.6144e-01 1.7007e-01 5.5697e-02
query_ent_var: variable Density
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: query
curve: select_begin
0
curve: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

query_ent_var: marker_rgb

Command:

```
query_ent_var: marker_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Specify the color for the visible markers indicating query location.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, or blue component of color (0. to 1.)
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "query_ent_var: begin" and "query_ent_var: end" pair, or a "query_ent_var: modify_begin" and "query_ent_var: modify_end" pair.

Used only if query_ent_var: marker_visible is on.

Example Usage:

```
query_ent_var: modify_begin
query_ent_var: type distance
query_ent_var: constrain 1d_part
query_ent_var: marker_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
query_ent_var: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

Command:

```
query_ent_var: marker_size_normalized <size_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the size of a query marker.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`size_value`	size of the marker

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "`query_ent_var: begin`" and "`query_ent_var: end`" pair, or a "`query_ent_var: modify_begin`" and "`query_ent_var: modify_end`" pair.

Used only if `query_ent_var:marker_visible` is on.

A size of 1.0 indicates to use the computed size.

Values >1 scale the computed size larger while values <1 (but >0) shrink the marker.

Example Usage:

```
query_ent_var: modify_begin
query_ent_var: type distance
query_ent_var: constrain 1d_part
query_ent_var: marker_size_normalized 2.0000e+00
query_ent_var: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

query_ent_var: marker_visible

Command:

```
query_ent_var: marker_visible <toggle>
```

Purpose:

The begin/end construct in which to modify query entity attributes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	(default for distance queries) toggle-on the marker
		`OFF`	(default for time queries) toggle-off the marker

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "`query_ent_var: begin`" and "`query_ent_var: end`" pair, or a "`query_ent_var: modify_begin`" and "`query_ent_var: modify_end`" pair.

If the query type is distance, then the marker is placed at the location of the origin (starting end-point).

Example Usage:

```
query_ent_var: modify_begin
query_ent_var: type time
query_ent_var: constrain element
query_ent_var: marker_type OFF
query_ent_var: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

Command:

```
query_ent_var: modify_begin
query_ent_var: modify_end
```

Purpose:

Delimit the modifications for query entity attributes.

Notes:

These commands are used to set the attributes for a query entity.

Parameters:

None.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Modification change:
#
query_ent_var: modify_begin
query_ent_var: type distance
query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts 20
query_ent_var: constrain line_tool
query_ent_var: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

query_ent_var: multiple_segments_by

Command:

```
query_ent_var: multiple_segments_by <option>
```

Purpose:

Treat multiple line segments of a distance query as multiple queries, (i.e., reset the distance to 0. for each segment) or as a continuous line.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`option`	`accumulation`	treat multiple line segments as a continuous line
		`reset_each`	treat multiple line segments as separate queries

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "`query_ent_var: begin`" and "`query_ent_var: end`" pair, or a "`query_ent_var: modify_begin`" and "`query_ent_var: modify_end`" pair.

Only applicable with the "`query_ent_var: type distance`" command.

Example Usage:

```
query_ent_var: modify_begin
query_ent_var: type distance
query_ent_var: constrain 1d_part
query_ent_var: multiple_segments_by reset_each
query_ent_var: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

Command:

```
query_ent_var: node_id <node_id_#>
```

Purpose:

Specify the node id in which to perform the specified node constrained query.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`node_id_#`	node id, or label, number

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "`query_ent_var: begin`" and "`query_ent_var: end`" pair, or a "`query_ent_var: modify_begin`" and "`query_ent_var: modify_end`" pair.

Only applicable with the "`query_ent_var: constrain node`" command. Only applicable on node-based variables.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select part
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
#
# Query over time
#
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: description
query_ent_var: type time
query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts 84
query_ent_var: begin_simtime 2.2300e+02
query_ent_var: end_simtime 4.8800e+02
query_ent_var: constrain node
query_ent_var: sample_by value
query_ent_var: node_id 1
query_ent_var: variable temp
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: query
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

query_ent_var: operation_factor1/_factor2

Command:

```
query_ent_var: operation_factor1 <scale>
query_ent_var: operation_factor2 <scale>
```

Purpose:

Specify the scale factor to apply to the one or two existing queries of an operation query.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`scale`	value to scale the respective query by

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "`query_ent_var: begin`" and "`query_ent_var: end`" pair, or a "`query_ent_var: modify_begin`" and "`query_ent_var: modify_end`" pair.

Example Usage:

```
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: description
query_ent_var: query_type operation
query_ent_var: operation_factor1 2.0000e+00
query_ent_var: operation_factor2 -1.5000e+01
query_ent_var: operation_query1byname Distance vs. temp for line tool
query_ent_var: operation_query2byname Time vs. temp for Node 1
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: query
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

Command:

```
query_ent_var: operation_query1byname <name>
query_ent_var: operation_query2byname <name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the name of the one or two existing queries of an operation query.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`name`	existing query name

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "`query_ent_var: begin`" and "`query_ent_var: end`" pair, or a "`query_ent_var: modify_begin`" and "`query_ent_var: modify_end`" pair.

Example Usage:

```
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: description
query_ent_var: query_type operation
query_ent_var: operation_factor1 2.0000e+00
query_ent_var: operation_factor2 -1.5000e+01
query_ent_var: operation_query1byname Distance vs. temp for line tool
query_ent_var: operation_query2byname Time vs. temp for Node 1
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: query
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

query_ent_var: origin

Command:

```
query_ent_var: origin <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
```

Purpose:

Specify a location which will be used to select the origin of a distance plot when performing the query on a 1D part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_coord	x, y, or z coordinate value in model coordinates
	y_coord	
	z_coord	

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "query_ent_var: begin" and "query_ent_var: end" pair, or a "query_ent_var: modify_begin" and "query_ent_var: modify_end" pair.

Only applicable with the "querey_ent_var: type distance" and "query_ent_var: constrain 1d_part" commands.

The end point closest to the origin specified will be used as the “origin” of the query, i.e., where distance = 0.

If the ID part is a closed loop (i.e., there are no end points), the closest point on the loop is used as the “origin”.

Example Usage:

```
query_ent_var: modify_begin
query_ent_var: origin 2.3596e+00 1.8494e+00 1.1773e+01
query_ent_var: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

Command:

```
query_ent_var: part_id <part_id_#>
```

Purpose:

Specify the 1D part number to query when performing a query over distance with a part constraint.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`part_id_#`	GUI number of the part

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "`query_ent_var: begin`" and "`query_ent_var: end`" pair, or a "`query_ent_var: modify_begin`" and "`query_ent_var: modify_end`" pair.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
4
part: select_end
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: description
query_ent_var: type distance
query_ent_var: part_id 4
query_ent_var: constrain 1d_part
query_ent_var: distance arc_length
query_ent_var: variable temp
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: query
curve: select_begin
0
curve: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

query_ent_var: part_idbyname

Command:

```
query_ent_var: part_idbyname <part_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the 1D part name to query when performing a query over distance with a part constraint.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`part_name`	GUI name of the part

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "`query_ent_var: begin`" and "`query_ent_var: end`" pair, or a "`query_ent_var: modify_begin`" and "`query_ent_var: modify_end`" pair.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
Flow Field
part: select_end
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: description
query_ent_var: type distance
query_ent_var: part_idbyname Line Clip
query_ent_var: constrain 1d_part
query_ent_var: distance arc_length
query_ent_var: variable temp
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: query
curve: select_begin
0
curve: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

Command:

```
query_ent_var: query
```

Purpose:

Specify the creation of a query entity.

Parameters:

None.

Notes:

The query is created using the current query attributes.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: description
query_ent_var: type distance
query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts 20
query_ent_var: constrain line_tool
query_ent_var: line_loc 1 2.7770e-01 7.7363e-02 1.1348e-02
query_ent_var: line_loc 2 7.6144e-01 1.7007e-01 5.5697e-02
query_ent_var: variable Density
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: query
curve: select_begin
0
curve: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

query_ent_var: query_type

Command:

```
query_ent_var: query_type <type>
```

Purpose:

Specify the type of query to be created.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	type	generated	all distance and time queries
		operation	scaling and algebraic sum operation on existing queries
		external	loading externally created or previously saved queries

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "query_ent_var: begin" and "query_ent_var: end" pair, or a "query_ent_var: modify_begin" and "query_ent_var: modify_end" pair.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_all
#
# At line tool over distance query
#
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: description
query_ent_var: query_type generated
query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts 20
query_ent_var: constrain line_tool
query_ent_var: constrain line_tool
query_ent_var: line_loc 1 -7.5000e-01 1.1561e+00 1.0000e+00
query_ent_var: line_loc 2 1.7500e+00 1.1561e+00 1.0000e+00
query_ent_var: variable_1 temperature
query_ent_var: generate_over distance
query_ent_var: variable_2 DISTANCE
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: query
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

Command:

```
query_ent_var: sample_by <option>
```

Purpose:

Specify how to report values queried over time.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	value	(default) reports "Values versus Time"
		fft	"FFT spectral Values vs. (postitive) Frequencies"

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "query_ent_var: begin" and "query_ent_var: end" pair, or a "query_ent_var: modify_begin" and "query_ent_var: modify_end" pair.

Only applicable with the "query_ent_var: type time" command.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select part
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
#
# Query over time
#
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: description
query_ent_var: type time
query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts 84
query_ent_var: begin_simtime 2.2300e+02
query_ent_var: end_simtime 4.8800e+02
query_ent_var: constrain node
query_ent_var: sample_by value
query_ent_var: node_id 1
query_ent_var: variable temp
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: query
#
# Select resulting plot curve
#
curve: select_begin
0
curve: select_end
#
# Modified to sample by FFT
#
query_ent_var: modify_begin
query_ent_var: type time
query_ent_var: constrain node
query_ent_var: sample_by fft
query_ent_var: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

Command:

```
query_ent_var: select_all_timesteps
```

Purpose:

Causes all current timesteps to be selected for querying.

Parameters:

None.

Notes:

This command is not generated by EnSight, but can be placed in a command file to generalize it so you don't have to know how many time steps are present. It can replace the following commands:

```
query_ent_var: begin_simtime <time_value>
query_ent_var: end_simtime <time_value>
query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts <total_points>
```

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: description
query_ent_var: query_type generated
query_ent_var: select_all_timesteps
query_ent_var: constrain node
query_ent_var: sample_by value
query_ent_var: node_id 100
query_ent_var: variable_1 Stress
query_ent_var: generate_over time
query_ent_var: variable_2 TIME
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: query
curve: select_begin
0
curve: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

query_ent_var: variable_1/variable_2

Command:

```
query_ent_var: variable_1 <name>
query_ent_var: variable_2 <name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the variables to be queried. The first variable can be any active variable. The second variable can be distance, time, or a second active variable.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string or constant	`name`	name of the active variable. For variable_1 it can be any active variable. For variable_2, it can be `DISTANCE` if a non-scatter query over distance is being created, `TIME` if a non-scatter query over time is being created, or any active variable if a scatter query is being created. If plotted, variable_1 will be the Y-axis variable and varibe_2 will be the X-axis variable.

Notes:

This command must lie between either a "`query_ent_var: begin`" and "`query_ent_var: end`" pair, or a "`query_ent_var: modify_begin`" and "`query_ent_var: modify_end`" pair.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_all
#
# At line tool over distance query
#
query_ent_var: begin
query_ent_var: description
query_ent_var: query_type generated
query_ent_var: #_of_sample_pts 20
query_ent_var: constrain line_tool
query_ent_var: constrain line_tool
query_ent_var: line_loc 1 -7.5000e-01 1.1561e+00 1.0000e+00
query_ent_var: line_loc 2 1.7500e+00 1.1561e+00 1.0000e+00
query_ent_var: variable_1 temperature
query_ent_var: generate_over distance
query_ent_var: variable_2 DISTANCE
query_ent_var: end
query_ent_var: query
```

See Also:

Associated query_ent_var commands

Commands in this Section:

query_interact

query_interact: #_displayed <num>
query_interact: create <parameters>
query_interact: display_expansion_factor
query_interact: display_id <toggle>
query_interact: label_always_on_top <toggle>
query_interact: label_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
query_interact: marker_size_normalized <scale>
query_interact: marker_visible <toggle>
query_interact: query <query_type>
query_interact: request_method <method>
query_interact: save <filename>
query_interact: search <search_mode>
query_interact: select_default
query_interact: select_varname_begin
query_interact: select_varname_end

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.6, Interactive Probe Query

How To Probe Interactively

query_interact: #_displayed

Command:

```
query_interact: #_displayed  <num>
```

Purpose:

Specifies how many query markers and report lines will be displayed.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	num	number of queries

Notes:

This defines a stack size. Once full, the oldest query is popped off the stack.

Example Usage:

```
variable: activate pressure
query_interact: select_varname_begin
pressure
query_interact:  select_varname_end
query_interact: query xyz
query_interact: #_displayed 3
query_interact: create 12.0 15.1 10.3
query_interact: create 11.0 15.0 10.1
query_interact: create 10.0 15.0 10.3
```

See Also:

Associated query_interact commands

Command:

```
query_interact: create <parameters>
```

Purpose:

Creates a query using the current settings.

Parameters:

Surface Query		
Type	**Parameter**	**Description**
float	`screen_x`	xy normalized screen coordinates (0.0 to 1.0) query occurs on closest surface
	`screen_y`	

Cursor Query		
Type	**Parameter**	**Description**
float	`x_coord`	xyz model coordinates query occurs on point specified
	`y_coord`	
	`z_coord`	

Node Query		
Type	**Parameter**	**Description**
int	`node_id`	node id for query

IJK Query		
Type	**Parameter**	**Description**
int	`i_coord`	ijk coordinates for query
	`j_coord`	
	`k_coord`	

Element Query		
Type	**Parameter**	**Description**
int	`element_id`	element id for query

XYZ Query		
Type	**Parameter**	**Description**
float	`x_coord`	xyz model coordinates query occurs on point specified
	`y_coord`	
	`z_coord`	

Notes:

The parameters vary based on the type of query being used. (See `query_interact: query`)

Query is performed at location specified or at closest node if `query_interact: search closest_node` is specified.

Example Usage:

```
variable: activate pressure
query_interact: select_varname_begin
pressure
query_interact:  select_varname_end
query_interact: query xyz
query_interact: create 12.0 15.1 10.3
```

See Also:

Associated query_interact commands

Command:

```
query_interact: display_expansion_factor
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated query_interact commands

query_interact: display_id

Command:

```
query_interact: display_id <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Causes the node located for the query to be reported.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Notes:

This command is used with `query_interact: search closest_node` to get reporting of the actual node that was used for the query.

Example Usage:

```
variable: activate pressure
query_interact: select_varname_begin
pressure
query_interact:  select_varname_end
query_interact: query cursor
query_interact: search closest_node
query_interact: display_id ON
query_interact: create 12.0 15.1 10.3
```

See Also:

Associated query_interact commands

Command:

```
query_interact: label_always_on_top <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Causes the label written beside the query marker in the graphics window to be rendered on top of any surface that would normally hide or obscure it.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	do not obscure by geometry
		`OFF`	draw only if label is not obscured by geometry

Notes:

This attribute is `ON` by default.

Example Usage:

```
variable: activate pressure
query_interact: select_varname_begin
pressure
query_interact:  select_varname_end
query_interact: query cursor
query_interact: label_always_on_top ON
query_interact: create 12.0 15.1 10.3
```

See Also:

Associated query_interact commands

query_interact: label_rgb

Command:

```
query_interact: label_rgb  <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the RGB color value of the label written next to the query marker in the graphics window.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue contributions of the color within range of 0.0 to 1.0
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Example Usage:

```
variable: activate pressure
query_interact: select_varname_begin
pressure
query_interact:  select_varname_end
query_interact: query cursor
query_interact: label_rgb 0 1 1
query_interact: create 12.0 15.1 10.3
```

See Also:

Associated query_interact commands

Command:

```
query_interact: marker_size_normalized <scale>
```

Purpose:

Specify the size of a query marker.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`scale`	size of marker

Notes:

The default marker scale value is 1.0.

A size of 1.0 indicates to use the computed size

Values >1 scale the computed size larger while values <1 (but >0) shrink the marker.

Example Usage:

```
variable: activate pressure
query_interact: variable pressure
query_interact: query cursor
query_interact: label_visible OFF
query_interact: marker_size_normalized  0.5
query_interact: create 12.0 15.1 10.3
```

See Also:

Associated query_interact commands

query_interact: marker_visible

Command:

```
query_interact: marker_visible <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Sets the visibility of the query marker in the graphics window.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	make markers visible
		`OFF`	do not display markers

Notes:

Marker visibility is `ON` by default.

Example Usage:

```
variable: activate pressure
query_interact: select_varname_begin
pressure
query_interact:  select_varname_end
query_interact: query cursor
query_interact: label_visible OFF
query_interact: marker_visible OFF
query_interact: create 12.0 15.1 10.3
```

See Also:

Associated query_interact commands

Command:

```
query_interact: query <query_type>
```

Purpose:

Sets the type of query to be performed.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	query_type	may be any of the following values:	
		surface	causes the query to occur at a point defined on the first surface encountered by a projection of a given screen x/y coordinate into the z dimension. The x/y coordinates will be specified as arguments to the query_interact: create command
		cursor	causes the query to occur at the cursor location specified as an argument to the query_interact: create command
		node	causes the query to occur at a specified node. The node id will be specified as an argument to the query_interact: create command
		ijk	causes the query to occur at a specific location in an ijk space. The ijk coordinates will be specified as arguments to the query_interact: create command
		element	element – causes the query to occur at a specified element. The element id will be specified as an argument to the query_interact: create command
		xyz	causes the query to occur at a specific location in an xyz space. The xyz coordinates will be specified as arguments to the query_interact: create command
		none	turns query off

Notes:

The exact location of the query, as specified above, may be modified by the query_interact: search command; i.e. if an exact set of coordinates or a cursor position is specified, the actual query may be done at the closest node to this point if query_interact: search closest_node has been specified.

Example Usage:

```
variable: activate pressure
query_interact: select_varname_begin
pressure
query_interact:  select_varname_end
query_interact: query cursor
query_interact: searchclosest_node
query_interact: create 12.0 15.1 10.3
```

See Also:

Associated query_interact commands

Command:

```
query_interact: request_method  <method>
```

Purpose:

Sets the request method for surface pick or cursor-based queries to be on a request or continuous basis.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`method`	may be any of the following values:	
		`continuous`	automatically update as mouse/cursor moves
		`pick`	create the query only when requested via a pick action

Notes:

In continuous mode, the query will be updated continuously while the mouse or cursor is being moved.

Example Usage:

```
variable: activate pressure
query_interact: select_varname_begin
pressure
query_interact:  select_varname_end
query_interact: query cursor
query_interact: request_method pick
query_interact: create 12.0 15.1 10.3
```

See Also:

Associated query_interact commands

query_interact: save

Command:

```
query_interact: save <filename>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the filename into which the Interactive Probe Query Results Table will be saved.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	filename to receive the results table information

Example Usage:

```
variable: activate pressure
query_interact: select_varname_begin
pressure
query_interact:  select_varname_end
query_interact: query xyz
query_interact: #_displayed 3
query_interact: create 12.0 15.1 10.3
query_interact: create 11.0 15.0 10.1
query_interact: create 10.0 15.0 10.3
query_interact: save /home/users/me/probe.txt
```

See Also:

Associated query_interact commands

Command:

```
query_interact: search <search_mode>
```

Purpose:

Sets the search mode for surface pick or cursor queries.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	search_mode	may be any of the following values:	
		exact	query to be done at the exact point specified
		closest_node	query to occur at the node closest to the specified point

Example Usage:

```
variable: activate pressure
query_interact: select_varname_begin
pressure
query_interact:  select_varname_end
query_interact: query cursor
query_interact: search closest_node
query_interact: create 12.0 15.1 10.3
```

See Also:

Associated query_interact commands

query_interact: select_default

Command:

```
query_interact: select_default
```

Purpose:

Causes any following query_interact: commands to affect the default query settings.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

All `query_interact:` commands following `query_interact: select_default` will affect default settings until a new variable is selected to query using `query_interact: select_varname_begin`.

Example Usage:

```
query_interact: select_default
query_interact: marker_visible OFF
query_interact: marker_rgb 1 0 0
query_interact: select_varname_begin
pressure
query_interact: select_varname_end
```

See Also:

Associated query_interact commands

Command:

```
query_interact: select_varname_begin
<varname1  varname2 …varnameN>
query_interact:  select_varname_end
```

Purpose:

Specifies the variables to be queried.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`varnameN`	names of variables to be queried

Example Usage:

```
variable: activate pressure
variable: activate temperature
query_interact: select_varname_begin
pressure
temperature
query_interact:  select_varname_end
query_interact: query cursor
query_interact: create 12.0 15.1 10.3
```

See Also:

Associated query_interact commands

Commands in this Section:

savegeom

savegeom: begin_step <step>
savegeom: binary <toggle>
savegeom: brick_format <option>
savegeom: end_step <step>
savegeom: format <option>
savegeom: maximum_file_size <size>
savegeom: parameters <input_string>
savegeom: resolution <x> <y> <z>
savegeom: save_geometric_entities <filename_prefix>
savegeom: select_all_steps
savegeom: single_file <toggle>
savegeom: step_by <increment>
savegeom: undefined <undef_value>
savegeom: variable <var_name>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 6.1, File Menu Functions

How To Save Geometric Entities

savegeom: brick_format

Command:

```
savegeom: brick_format <option>
```

Purpose:

Specify the format of the values to write out when using brick format.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`option`	`bytes`	for brick of bytes
		`floats`	for brick of floats

Notes:

Used in conjunction with `savegeom: format brick`

Example Usage:

```
part: select_all
savegeom: format brick
savegeom: brick_format floats
savegeom: resolution 128 128 128
savegeom: undefined -1.2345e-10
savegeom: variable pressure
savegeom: save_geometric_entities /tmp/file_prefix
```

See Also:

Associated savegeom commands

Command:

```
savegeom: begin_step <step>
savegeom: end_step <step>
```

Purpose:

Specify the beginning/ending time step for exporting the selected part(s) and active variable(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`step`	the beginning/ending time step in the range I[0,n], where n is the last time step

Example Usage:

```
part: select_all
savegeom: format case
savegeom: binary ON
savegeom: single_file OFF
savegeom: begin_step 0
savegeom: end_step 16
savegeom: step_by 1
savegeom: save_geometric_entities /tmp/file_prefix
```

See Also:

Associated savegeom commands

savegeom: binary

Command:

```
savegeom: binary <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specify either binary or ASCII as the format for the exported files.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	Binary format
		`OFF`	ASCII format

Example Usage:

```
part: select_all
savegeom: format case
savegeom: binary ON
savegeom: single_file OFF
savegeom: select_all_steps
savegeom: save_geometric_entities /tmp/file_prefix
```

See Also:

Associated savegeom commands

Command:

```
savegeom: format <option>
```

Purpose:

Specify the export data file format for the selected part(s) and active variable(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`option`	Include one of the following:	
		`brick`	EnSight volume rendering format
		`case`	EnSight Gold case file format
		`vrml`	VRML (version 2.0) file format
		`UDWName`	Where `UDWName` can be any one of the user-defined writer names that appear in the Save Geometric Entities dialog.

Notes:

The `option` is the format of an included internal format usch as `case` or `vrml`, or a user-defined format that can be site specfic.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_all
savegeom: format case
savegeom: binary ON
savegeom: single_file OFF
savegeom: select_all_steps
savegeom: save_geometric_entities /tmp/file_prefix
```

See Also:

Associated savegeom commands

savegeom: maximum_file_size

Command:

```
savegeom: maximum_file_size <size>
```

Purpose:

Specify the maximum file size (in MBs) for exporting time step data into single file format.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`size`	file size limit in MB (Mega-Bytes)

Notes:

This default value is the maximum file size limit of either 2 Giga-Bytes for 32-bit architecture, or 4 Tera-Bytes for 64-bit architecture machines.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_all
savegeom: format case
savegeom: binary ON
savegeom: single_file ON
savegeom: maximum_file_size 2147.479980
savegeom: select_all_steps
savegeom: save_geometric_entities /tmp/file_prefix
```

See Also:

Associated savegeom commands

Command:

```
savegeom: parameters <input_string>
```

Purpose:

Pass into the User-defined writer a string that can be used to modify the behavior, or supply additional parameters.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`input_string`	up to 200 characters of information that will be passed into the user-defined writer selected.

Notes:

This can be used to provide parameters to a user-defined writer.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_all
savegeom: format STL
savegeom: parameters test string
savegeom: save_geometric_entities /tmp/file_prefix
```

See Also:

Associated savegeom commands

savegeom: resolution

Command:

```
savegeom: resolution <x> <y> <z>
```

Purpose:

Specify the Brick of Values resolution in the x, y, and z directions.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	x	x, y, z direction resolution
	y	
	z	

Notes:

Used in conjunction with `savegeom: format brick`

Example Usage:

```
part: select_all
savegeom: format brick
savegeom: brick_format floats
savegeom: resolution 128 128 128
savegeom: undefined -1.2345e-10
savegeom: variable pressure
savegeom: save_geometric_entities /tmp/file_prefix
```

See Also:

Associated savegeom commands

Command:

```
savegeom: save_geometric_entities <filename_prefix>
```

Purpose:

Specify the file name path and prefix for the selected part and active variable data to be exported.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename_prefix`	directory path and filename prefix to be used for the exported data file

Notes:

The exported files will be saved in the current working directory of the server if no path is provided.

If the format (as defined by `savegeom: format`) is VRML, the filename given will be used directly. If the format is CASE, the multiple files (case, geometry, and variables) are written using the supplied name as the prefix.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_all
savegeom: format case
savegeom: binary ON
savegeom: single_file OFF
savegeom: select_all_steps
savegeom: save_geometric_entities /tmp/file_prefix
or:
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
savegeom: format case
savegeom: binary ON
savegeom: single_file OFF
savegeom: select_all_steps
savegeom: save_geometric_entities /tmp/file_prefix
```

See Also:

Associated savegeom commands

savegeom: select_all_steps

Command:

```
savegeom: select_all_steps
```

Purpose:

Specify all time step data of selected parts (geometry) and active variables to be exported to an EnSight case or VRML file(s).

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
part: select_all
savegeom: format case
savegeom: binary ON
savegeom: single_file OFF
savegeom: select_all_steps
savegeom: save_geometric_entities /tmp/file_prefix
```

See Also:

Associated savegeom commands

Command:

```
savegeom: single_file <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specify whether the selected part(s), or geometry, and each active variable will be exported to a single or to separate time step files.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	combine all geometry time step data into a single file; also for each variable, combine all respective variable timestep data into a single file.
		`OFF`	export data for each geometry time step and each variable time step to a separate file

Example Usage:

```
part: select_all
savegeom: format case
savegeom: binary ON
savegeom: single_file ON
savegeom: maximum_file_size 2147.479980
savegeom: select_all_steps
savegeom: save_geometric_entities /tmp/file_prefix
```

See Also:

Associated savegeom commands

savegeom: step_by

Command:

```
savegeom: step_by <increment>
```

Purpose:

Specify the increment step by which to stride the time steps in exporting the selected part(s) and active variable(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`increment`	increment to stride the time steps in the range of the beginning and ending time steps

Example Usage:

```
part: select_all
savegeom: format case
savegeom: binary ON
savegeom: single_file OFF
savegeom: begin_step 0
savegeom: end_step 16
savegeom: step_by 1
savegeom: save_geometric_entities /tmp/file_prefix
```

See Also:

Associated savegeom commands

Command:

```
savegeom: undefined <undef_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the value to write out as undefined when using brick format.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`undef_value`	any undefined value is written out as this value

Notes:

Used in conjunction with `savegeom: format brick`

Example Usage:

```
part: select_all
savegeom: format brick
savegeom: brick_format floats
savegeom: resolution 128 128 128
savegeom: undefined -1.2345e-10
savegeom: variable pressure
savegeom: save_geometric_entities /tmp/file_prefix
```

See Also:

Associated savegeom commands

savegeom: variable

Command:

```
savegeom: variable <var_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the name of the variable to save when using brick format.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`var_name`	variable name

Notes:

Used in conjunction with `savegeom: format brick`

Example Usage:

```
part: select_all
savegeom: format brick
savegeom: brick_format floats
savegeom: resolution 128 128 128
savegeom: undefined -1.2345e-10
savegeom: variable pressure
savegeom: save_geometric_entities /tmp/file_prefix
```

See Also:

Associated savegeom commands

Commands in this Section:

sepattach

sepattach: begin
sepattach: end
sepattach: create
sepattach: density <variable_name>
sepattach: display_offset <offset_value>
sepattach: method <option>
sepattach: momentum <variable_name>
sepattach: ratio_of_spec_heat <name or value>
sepattach: select_default
sepattach: threshold <variable_name>
sepattach: threshold_filter <option>
sepattach: threshold_max <threshold_value>
sepattach: threshold_min <threshold_value>
sepattach: threshold_value <threshold_value>
sepattach: velocity <variable_name>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.17, Separation/Attachment Lines Create/Update

How To Extract Separation and Attachment Lines

sepattach: begin/end

Command:

```
sepattach: begin
sepattach: end
```

Purpose:

Delimit the modifications for separation or attachment line attributes.

Parameters:

None.

Notes:

These commands are used to set the attributes for a separation or attachment line part creation.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Specify the 2D parent part(s) from which
# to create the separation and attachment lines
#
part: select_begin
 2 3
part: select_end
#
# Compute the separation and attachment lines parts
#
sepattach: begin
sepattach: end
sepattach: create
#
# Now select the newly created separation and
# attachment line parts for subsequent operations
#
part: select_begin
 6 7
part: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated sepattach commands

Command:

```
sepattach: create
```

Purpose:

Create separation and attachment line parts using the currently selected 2D parts and defined attributes.

Parameters:

None.

Notes:

This feature is different from other features in that it creates two parts, i.e. a separation line part, and an attachment line part. In addition, both of these parts are modified with any command change applied to either one or both of these parts.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Specify the 2D parent part(s) from which
# to create the separation and attachment lines
#
part: select_begin
 2 3
part: select_end
#
# Compute the separation and attachment lines parts
#
sepattach: begin
sepattach: end
sepattach: create
#
# Now select the newly created separation and
# attachment line parts for subsequent operations
#
part: select_begin
 6 7
part: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated sepattach commands

sepattach: density

Command:

```
sepattach: density <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the density variable to use in creating/updating the default separation and attachment line part attributes and/or the selected separation and attachment line part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of the density variable (the default `<none>` means to use nothing)

Notes:

This variable is assigned automatically if the variable name description `<Density>` exists. Since the computation of separation and attachment lines depend on velocity, either the velocity variable must be defined or both the density and momentum variables must be defined to obtain the velocity variable.

Example Usage:

```
variables: activate Density
sepattach: select_default
part: modify_begin
sepattach: density Density
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated sepattach commands

Command:

```
sepattach: display_offset <offset_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the offset from the 2D parent part(s) surface from which to display (or lift) the separation and attachment line parts.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`offset_value`	numerical offset value from the 2D surface, (default = 0.)

Notes:

This offset measures in model coordinate units, in the normal direction from the 2D parent part(s) surface(s); and thus, may need to be specified as either a + or - number.

Example Usage:

```
part: modify_begin
sepattach: display_offset -1.0000e-03
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated sepattach commands

sepattach: method

Command:

```
sepattach: method <option>
```

Purpose:

Specify the method, or algorithm, in which to compute the separation and attachment line parts, from either 2D parent part(s) or in recomputing existing 1D separation and attachment line parts.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	phase_plane	an algorithm that computes the separation and attachment lines based on eigen-analysis done in phase plane coordinates

Notes:

Currently only one algorithm offered.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 6 7
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
sepattach: method phase_plane
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated sepattach commands

Command:

```
sepattach: momentum <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the momentum variable to use in creating/updating the default separation and attachment line part attributes and/or the selected separation and attachment line part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of the momentum variable (the default `<none>` means to use nothing)

Notes:

This variable is assigned automatically if the variable name description `<Momentum>` exists. Since the computation of separation and attachment lines depend on velocity, either the velocity variable must be defined or both the density and momentum variables must be defined to obtain the velocity variable.

Example Usage:

```
variables: activate Momentum
sepattach: select_default
part: modify_begin
sepattach: momentum Momentum
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated sepattach commands

sepattach: ratio_of_spec_heat

Command:

```
sepattach: ratio_of_spec_heat <name or value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the ratio of specific heat constant value or variable name to use in creating/updating the default separation and attachment line attributes and/or selected separation and attachment part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`name`	scalar field variable name for the ratio of specific heats
float	`value`	constant value (default = 1.4) for the ratio of specific heats

Notes:

The `<name or value>` can be multiple types depending on variable definition.

Example Usage:

```
sepattach: select_default
part: modify_begin
sepattach: ratio_of_spec_heat 1.4
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated sepattach commands

Command:

```
sepattach: select_default
```

Purpose:

Specify that the default attributes of the separation and attachment line parts are to be set for all subsequent separation and attachment line creates and updates.

Parameters:

None.

Example Usage:

```
sepattach: select_default
part: modify_begin
sepattach: momentum none
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated sepattach commands

sepattach: threshold

Command:

```
sepattach: threshold <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the threshold variable description by which to filter the segments of the selected separation and attachment line parts.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of the scalar variable by which to filter the vortex core segments

Notes:

The default threshold variable for vortex cores is `"fx_sep_att_strengh"`.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
sepattach: threshold Density
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated sepattach commands

Command:

```
sepattach: threshold_filter <option>
```

Purpose:

Specify how to filter out segments of the specified separation and attachment line part, according to the specified threshold variable and value.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	<	filter out all values of the specified threshold variable less than the specified threshold value (default)
		>	filter out all values of the specified threshold variable greater than the specified threshold value

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
sepattach: threshold_filter >
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated sepattach commands

sepattach: threshold_max/min

Command:

```
sepattach: threshold_max <threshold_value>
sepattach: threshold_min <threshold_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the maximum/minimum threshold limit under which to filter the threshold value of the selected separation and attachment line part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`threshold_value`	maximum/minimum threshold variable range limit below which to threshold the separation and attachment lines parts

Notes:

This max must be greater than the min value, and be a valid threshold variable value.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
sepattach: threshold_max 1.0000e+01
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated sepattach commands

Command:

```
sepattach: threshold_value <threshold_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the threshold value by which to filter the segments from the selected separation and attachment line part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`threshold_value`	variable value by which to apply the threshold filter to the vortex core segments

Notes:

This value is automatically set to the minimum separation and attachment line strength variable value of the separation and attachment line parts.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
sepattach: threshold_value 5.0000e-01
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated sepattach commands

sepattach: velocity

Command:

```
sepattach: velocity <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the velocity variable to use in creating/updating the default separation and attachment line part attributes and/or the selected separation and attachment line part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of the velocity variable (the default <none> means to use nothing)

Notes:

This variable is assigned automatically if the variable name description `<Velocity>` exists. Since the computation of separation and attachment lines depend on velocity, either the velocity variable must be defined or both the density and momentum variables must be defined to obtain the velocity variable.

Example Usage:

```
variables: activate Velocity
sepattach: select_default
part: modify_begin
sepattach: velocity Velocity
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated sepattach commands

Commands in this Section:

shape

shape: arrow_tip_length
shape: arrow_tip_size
shape: diameter
shape: delete
shape: deselect_all
shape: fill
shape: height
shape: length
shape: line_width
shape: location_x
shape: location_y
shape: modify_begin
shape: modify_end
shape: new_or_mod_shape
shape: new_shape
shape: query_count
shape: query_display_attributes
shape: query_selected_objects
shape: rgb
shape: rotational_angle
shape: select_all
shape: select_all_arrows
shape: select_all_circles
shape: select_all_invisible
shape: select_all_rectangles
shape: select_all_visible
shape: select_begin
shape: select_default
shape: select_end
shape: special1
shape: special2
shape: type
shape: visible
shape: width

See Also:

User Manual - Chapter 8, Annot Mode

shape: arrow_tip_length

Command:

```
shape: arrow_tip_length
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

Command:

```
shape: arrow_tip_size
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

shape: diameter

Command:

```
shape: diameter
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

Command:

```
shape: delete
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

shape: deselect_all

Command:

```
shape: deselect_all
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

Command:

```
shape: fill
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

shape: height

Command:

```
shape: height
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

Command:

```
shape: length
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

shape: line_width

Command:

```
shape: line_width
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

Command:

```
shape: location_x
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

shape: location_y

Command:

```
shape: location_y
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

Command:

```
shape: modify_begin
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

shape: modify_end

Command:

```
shape: modify_end
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

Command:

```
shape: new_or_mod_shape
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

shape: new_shape

Command:

```
shape: new_shape
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

Command:

```
shape: query_count
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

shape: query_display_attributes

Command:

```
shape: query_display_attributes
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

Command:

```
shape: query_selected_objects
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

shape: rgb

Command:

```
shape: rgb
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

Command:

```
shape: rotational_angle
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

shape: select_all

Command:

```
shape: select_all
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

Command:

```
shape: select_all_arrows
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

shape: select_all_circles

Command:

```
shape: select_all_circles
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

Command:

```
shape: select_all_invisible
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

shape: select_all_rectangles

Command:

```
shape: select_all_rectangles
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

Command:

```
shape: select_all_visible
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

shape: select_begin

Command:

```
shape: select_begin
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

Command:

```
shape: select_default
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

shape: select_end

Command:

```
shape: select_end
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

Command:

```
shape: special1
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

shape: special2

Command:

```
shape: special2
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

Command:

```
shape: type
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

shape: visible

Command:

```
shape: visible
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

Command:

```
shape: width
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated shape commands

Commands in this Section:

shell

shell: <str>

See Also:

Command:

```
shell: <str>
```

Purpose:

Have EnSight execute a system command.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`str`	a system command line

Notes:

A typical use of this command might be to move animation images from the local directory to an archive location.

Example Usage:

```
shell: cp image*.rgb /scratch/archive/
```

See Also:

Associated shell commands

Commands in this Section:

shock

shock: begin
shock: end
shock: create
shock: density <variable_name>
shock: enthalpy <variable_name>
shock: gas_constant <value or name>
shock: mach <variable_name>
shock: method <algorithm>
shock: momentum <variable_name>
shock: pressure <variable_name>
shock: ratio_of_spec_heat <name or value>
shock: select_default
shock: temperature <variable_name>
shock: threshold <variable_name>
shock: threshold_filter <option>>
shock: threshold_max <threshold_value>
shock: threshold_min <threshold_value>
shock: threshold_value <threshold_value>
shock: total_energy <variable_name>
shock: variable <variable_name>
shock: velocity <variable_name>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.16, Shock Surface/Region Create/Update
How To Extract Shock Surfaces

shock: begin/end

Command:

```
shock: begin
<shock_command>
shock: end
```

Purpose:

Delimit the modifications for shock part attributes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`shock_command`	"`shock: variable`" commands

Notes:

These commands are used to set the attributtes for a shock part creation.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Specify the 3D parent part(s)
# from which to create the shock part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Compute the shock part by the Surface method
#
shock: begin
shock: variable Pressure
shock: end
shock: create
#
# Now select the newly created shock part
# for subsequent operations
#
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
```

Or:

```
#
# Specify the 3D parent part(s)
# from which to create the shock part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Compute the shock part by the Region method
#
shock: begin
shock: variable none
shock: end
shock: create
#
```

```
# Now select the newly created shock part
# for subsequent operations
#
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated shock commands

Command:

```
shock: create
```

Purpose:

Create a shock part with the currently defined attributes using the currently selected 3D part(s).

Parameters:

None.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Specify the 3D parent part(s)
# from which to create the shock part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Compute the shock part by the Surface method
#
shock: begin
shock: variable Pressure
shock: end
shock: create
#
# Now select the newly created shock part
# for subsequent operations
#
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated shock commands

Command:

```
shock: density <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the density variable to use in creating/updating a shock part or the default attributes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of the density variable (the default name `<none>` means to use nothing)

Notes:

This variable is assigned automatically if the variable name `<Density>` exists.

Since the computation of separation and attachment lines depend on density, either the density variable must be defined or both the pressure and temperature variables must be defined to obtain the density variable.

Example Usage:

```
variables: activate Density
shock: select_default
part: modify_begin
shock: density Density
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated shock commands

shock: enthalpy

Command:

```
shock: enthalpy <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the enthalpy variable to use in creating/updating a shock part or the default attributes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of the enthalpy variable (the default name `<none>` means to use nothing).

Notes:

This variable is not needed unless you are computing the shock via the Region method and transient (moving) shocks are specified via the "`test: toggle_moving_shock`" command.

Example Usage:

```
test: toggle_moving_shock
variables: activate Enthalpy
shock: select_default
part: modify_begin
shock: density Enthalpy
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated shock commands

Command:

```
shock: gas_constant <value or name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the gas constant as a constant value or a variable name to use in creating/updating a shock part or the default attributes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`name`	scalar field variable name for the gas constant
float	`value`	a constant value (default =1.) for the gas constant

Example Usage:

```
shock: select_default
part: modify_begin
shock: gas_constant 1.
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated shock commands

shock: mach

Command:

```
shock: mach <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the mach variable to use in creating/updating a shock part or the default attributes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of the mach variable (the default name `<none>` means to use nothing)

Notes:

Although the specification of this variable is optional, if it exists, its specification will save the creation of a temporary variable. If this variable is not specified or does not exist, it will be created on-the-fly temporarily as needed from dependent density, energy or pressure, velocity or momentum, and ratio of specific heats variables and values.

Example Usage:

```
variables: activate Mach
vortexcore: select_default
part: modify_begin
vortexcore: density Mach
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated shock commands

Command:

```
shock: method <algorithm>
```

Purpose:

Specify the algorithm to use for the computation of the shock part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`algorithm`	`region`	shock computed based on the Lovely and Haimes algorithm where the pressure gradient is dotted with the mach vector to compute a shock test value at each node of the 3D mesh
		`surface`	(default) shock computed based on the Pagendarm algorithm where the shock position in the flow field is given by the maximal gradient of a quantity of density or pressure along the local flow direction

Notes:

The Surface method requires the specification of a shock threshold variable. The Region method does not require the specification of a shock threshold variable.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 8
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
shock: method region
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated shock commands

shock: momentum

Command:

```
shock: momentum <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the momentum variable to use in creating/updating a shock part or the default attributes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of the momentum variable (the default name `<none>` means to use nothing

Notes:

This variable is assigned automatically if the variable name “momentum” exists.

Since the computation of shock depends on velocity, either the velocity variable must be defined or both the density and momentum variables must be defined to obtain the velocity variable.

Example Usage:

```
variables: activate momentum
shock: select_default
part: modify_begin
shock: momentum momentum
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated shock commands

Command:

```
shock: pressure <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the pressure variable to use in creating/updating a shock part or the default attributes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of the pressure variable (the default name `<none>` means to use nothing

Notes:

This variable is used throughout the shock calculation. Although the specification of this variable is optional, if it exists, its specification will save the creation of a temporary variable. If this variable is not specified or does not exist, it will be created on-the-fly temporarily as needed from dependent density, energy, velocity or momentum, and ratio of specific heats variables and values.

Example Usage:

```
variables: activate Pressure
shock: select_default
part: modify_begin
shock: pressure Pressure
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated shock commands

shock: ratio_of_spec_heat

Command:

```
shock: ratio_of_spec_heat <name or value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the ratio of specific heat constant value or variable name to use in creating/updating a shock part or the default attributes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`name`	scalar field variable name for the ratio of specific heats
float	`value`	a constant value (default = 1.4) for the ratio of specific heats

Example Usage:

```
shock: select_default
part: modify_begin
shock: ratio_of_spec_heat 1.4
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated shock commands

Command:

```
shock: select_default
```

Purpose:

Specify that the default attributes of the shock part are to be set for all subsequent shock attribute updates.

Parameters:

None.

Example Usage:

```
vortexcore: select_default
part: modify_begin
shock: momentum none
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated shock commands

shock: temperature

Command:

```
shock: temperature <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the temperature variable to use in creating/updating a shock part or the default attributes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of the temperature variable (the default name `<none>` means to use nothing

Notes:

Although the specification of this variable is optional, if it exists, its specification will save the creation of a temporary variable.

This variable is required for the creation of Density if Density does not exist. If Density exists, no need to create this variable, unless you would like to use this as the shock creation variable for the Surface method.

Example Usage:

```
variables: activate Temperature
shock: select_default
part: modify_begin
shock: momentum Temperature
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated shock commands

Command:

```
shock: threshold <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the threshold variable description by which to filter the segments of the selected shock part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of the scalar variable by which to filter the vortex core segments

Notes:

The default threshold for the Region shock part is `"SHK_Threshold"`. The default threshold for the Region shock part is `"SHK_xxx"`, where xxx is the name of the variable used as the shock creation variable.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 8
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
shock: threshold Density
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated shock commands

shock: threshold_filter

Command:

```
shock: threshold_filter <option>>
```

Purpose:

Specify how to filter out segments of the specified shock part, according to the specified threshold variable and value.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	<	(default) filter out all values of the specified threshold variable less than the specified threshold value
		>	filter out all values of the specified threshold variable greater than the specified threshold value

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 8
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
shock: threshold_filter >
part: modify_end
```

See Also

Associated shock commands

Command:

```
shock: threshold_max <threshold_value>
shock: threshold_min <threshold_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the maximum/minimum threshold limit under which to filter the threshold value of the selected shock part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`threshold_value`	maximum/minimum threshold variable range limit below/ above which to threshold the shock part

Notes:

Max must be greater than the min value, and be a valid threshold variable value.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 8
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
shock: threshold_min 0.1
shock: threshold_max 10.0
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated shock commands

shock: threshold_value

Command:

```
shock: threshold_value <threshold_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the threshold value by which to filter the elements from the selected shock part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`threshold_value`	variable value by which to apply the threshold filter to the shock elements

Notes:

This value is automatically set to a value that should approximate the valid region in which the shock part should exist. Although for some models, further refinement and adjustment of the threshold min/max values is required.

This value must lie within the threshold variable interval [`threshold_min`, `threshold_max`].

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 8
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
shock: threshold_value 5.0000e-01
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated shock commands

Command:

```
shock: total_energy <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the total energy variable to use in creating/updating a shock part or the default attributes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of the total energy variable (the default `<none>` means to use nothing)

Notes:

Although the specification of this variable is optional, if it exists, its specification will save the creation of a temporary variable.

This variable is required for the creation of Pressure if Pressure does not exist. If Pressure exists, no need to create this variable, unless you would like to use this as the shock creation variable for the Surface method.

Example Usage:

```
variables: activate TotalEnergy
vortexcore: select_default
part: modify_begin
shock: velocity TotalEnergy
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated shock commands

shock: variable

Command:

```
shock: variable <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the variable (i.e Density, Energy, Pressure, or Temperature) in which to create the Surface method shock part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of the variable in which to use as the creation variable or the variable in which to apply the gradient calculations for the shock function

Notes:

For the Surface method, this variable is either Density, Energy, Pressure, or Temperature; and this variable must have previously been defined via its respective shock: density, energy, pressure, or temperature definition.

For the Region method, this variable is always pressure, and thus the specification is not needed; thus, `<none>` is used as the shock variable.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Specify the 3D parent part(s)
# from which to create the shock part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Compute the shock part by the Surface method
#
shock: begin
shock: variable Pressure
shock: end
shock: create
#
# Now select the newly created shock part
# for subsequent operations
#
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
```

Or:

```
#
# Specify the 3D parent part(s)
# from which to create the shock part
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
```

```
# Compute the shock part by the Region method
#
shock: begin
shock: variable none
shock: end
shock: create
#
# Now select the newly created shock part
# for subsequent operations
#
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated shock commands

shock: velocity

Command:

```
shock: velocity <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the velocity variable to use in creating/updating a shock part or the default attributes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of the velocity variable (the default `<none>` means to use nothing)

Notes:

Since the computation of shock depends on velocity, either the velocity variable must be defined or both the density and momentum variables must be defined to obtain the velocity variable.

Example Usage:

```
variables: activate Velocity
shock: select_default
part: modify_begin
shock: velocity Velocity
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated shock commands

Commands in this Section:

show_info

show_info: cursor <x-coord> <y-coord> <z-coord>
show_info: element <element_id_number>
show_info: ijk <i-plane_value> <j-plane_value> <k-plane_value>
show_info: node <node_id_number>
show_info: part <part_id_number>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 6.3, Query Menu Functions

How To Get Point, Node, Element, Part Information

show_info: cursor

Command:

```
show_info: cursor <x-coord> <y-coord> <z-coord>
```

Purpose:

Show corresponding part and values of all active variables at the specified x, y, z model location.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x-coord	x, y, z locations of the cursor in model coordinates
	y-coord	
	z-coord	

Notes:

Used in conjuction with the following commands.

```
view_transf: function cursor
view_transf: action translate
view_transf: cursor
```

Example Usage:

```
#
# Toggle-on and position the cursor tool
#
view_transf: function cursor
tools: cursor ON
view_transf: action translate
view_transf: cursor -1.0000e+00 0.500000 0.500000
#
# Revert back to global transformation mode
#
view_transf: function global
#
# Show part and all active variable information at cursor location
#
show_info: cursor -1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
```

Execution of the above example shows the following information in the EnSight Message Window for this dataset:

```
*****************
Point (-1.00000e+00,5.00000e-01,5.00000e-01)(In Frame 0) Query Informa-
tion.
Found in unstructured part # 1.
Found in element # 1698.
Closest node # 1173. (within the element)
Value for Variable temperature is 1.08646e+01.
Values for Variable velocity are:
x=3.64549e-01,y=7.84898e-10,z=2.06609e-02,mag=3.65134e-01.
*****************
```

See Also:

Associated show_info commands

Command:

```
show_info: element <element_id_number>
```

Purpose:

Query/show the associated part connectivity and values of all active variables for the specified element id label.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	element_id_number	a valid element id corresponding to the specified part

Example Usage:

```
#
# Specify which part
#
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
#
# from which to show the corresponding element information.
#
show_info: element 20
```

Execution of the above example shows the following information in the EnSight Message Window for this dataset:

```
*****************
Element 20 Query Information.
Found in unstructured part # 1.
Type of element is 8 Noded hexa
Number of nodes is 8
Node IDs are: 6185 6186 6522 6521 6201 6202 6538 6537
Neighboring Element Information is:
Element neighbor 19 is of type 8 Noded hexa
Element neighbor 504 is of type 8 Noded hexa
Element neighbor 21 is of type 8 Noded hexa
Element neighbor 46 is of type 8 Noded hexa
No element based variables active to show values at the element.
*****************
```

See Also:

Associated show_info commands

Command:

```
show_info: ijk <i-plane_value> <j-plane_value> <k-plane_value>
```

Purpose:

Query/show the associated part connectivity and values of all active variables for the specified i, j, and k location.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	i-plane_value	corresponding i, j, k-plane values
	j-plane_value	
	k-plane_value	

Notes:

Only applicable for structured parts.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Specify the part ...
#
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
#
# and active variables ...
#
variables: select_varname_begin
Density
Energy
Momentum
Velo
variables: select_varname_end
#
# at which to show the specified ijk information.
#
show_info: ijk 1 41 1
```

Execution of the above example shows the following information in the EnSight Message Window for this dataset:

```
*****************
IJK 1 45 1 Query Information.
Node id is: 2465.
Found in structured part # 1.
Coordinates (In Frame 0) are: (2.15279e-02,0.00000e+00,-4.94343e-04)
Value for Variable Density is 5.01719e-01.
Value for Variable Energy is 9.46637e-01.
Values for Variable Momentum are:
x=0.00000e+00,y=0.00000e+00,z=0.00000e+00,mag=0.00000e+00.
Values for Variable Velo are:
x=0.00000e+00,y=0.00000e+00,z=0.00000e+00,mag=0.00000e+00.
*****************
```

See Also:

Associated show_info commands

show_info: node

Command:

```
show_info: node <node_id_number>
```

Purpose:

Query/show the associated part connectivity and values of all active variables for the specified node id label.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`node_id_number`	valid node id corresponding to the specified part

Example Usage:

```
#
# Specify to show the information of node 8000 of part 1
#
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
show_info: node 8000
```

Execution of the above example shows the following information in the EnSight Message Window for this part:

```
*****************
Node 8000 Query Information.
Coordinates (In Frame 0) are: (2.32510e+00,1.66670e-01,8.75000e-01)
Found in unstructured part # 1.
Found in element # 3104.
Found in element # 3105.
Found in element # 3124.
Found in element # 3125.
Found in element # 3588.
Found in element # 3589.
Found in element # 3608.
Found in element # 3609.
Value for Variable temperature is 1.31550e+01.
Values for Variable velocity are:
x=4.87360e-01,y=5.10460e-02,z=-3.70030e-02,mag=4.91421e-01.
*****************
```

See Also:

Associated show_info commands

Command:

```
show_info: part <part_id_number>
```

Purpose:

Query/show the associated model information and extent values for the specified part id.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`part_id_number`	the part GUI number

Example Usage:

```
#
# First, select the part ...
#
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
#
# Then, specify to show its corresponding information.
#
show_info: part 1
```

Execution of the above example shows the following information in the EnSight Message Window for this part:

```
*****************
Part 1 Query Information.
Unstructured part.
Number of nodes 8872
Minimum coordinate(In Frame 0) is (-2.00000e+00,-
2.00000e+00,0.00000e+00)
Maximum coordinate(In Frame 0) is (3.00000e+00,3.00000e+00,2.00000e+00)
Element Information is:
Element type: 8 Noded hexa, count = 7512.
*****************
```

See Also:

Associated show_info commands

Commands in this Section:

solution_time

solution_time: #_of_cycles <num>
solution_time: begin_simtime <time>
solution_time: begin_step <step>
solution_time: current_simtime <time>
solution_time: current_step <step>
solution_time: end_simtime <time>
solution_time: end_step <step>
solution_time: increment <step_by>
solution_time: play_backward
solution_time: play_forward
solution_time: show_as <method>
solution_time: step_backward
solution_time: step_forward
solution_time: stop
solution_time: time_annotation <toggle>
solution_time: timeset_between <method>
solution_time: timeset_leftof <method>
solution_time: timeset_rightof <method>
solution_time: timeset_select <ts_num>
solution_time: timeset_update
solution_time: update_to_current
solution_time: update_to_first
solution_time: update_to_last
solution_time: update_type <method>
solution_time: zoomout

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.2, Flipbook Animation

How To Change Time Steps

solution_time: #_of_cycles

Command:

```
solution_time: #_of_cycles <num>
```

Purpose:

Sets the number of cycles of cyclic transient data. If the first and last time steps represent the same data, one can effectively increase the apparent number of computed time steps, by using this command.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`num`	number of times to cycle the given transient data (default is 1)

Notes:

This is especially useful for things like pathline generation, (where you can only trace as long as you have transient steps) or transient animation that is synchronized to the data.

Example Usage:

```
#
# This sets several of the attributes using time steps
# (Including having the data cycle twice)
#
solution_time: begin_step 0
solution_time: end_step 16
solution_time: current_step 0.0000e+00
solution_time: update_to_current
solution_time: #_of_cycles 2
solution_time: increment 1.0000e+00
solution_time: show_as step
solution_time: update_type discrete
```

See Also:

Associated solution_time commands

Command:

```
solution_time: begin_simtime <time>
solution_time: end_simtime <time>
```

Purpose:

Sets the solution time to be used as the beginning/ending time for subsequent time use.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`time`	solution time to use as the beginning/ending time

Notes:

This is used when the "`solution_time: show_as`" command is set to "`time`". Also, it will be truncated to a solution time directly associated with a time step if "`solution_time: update_type`" is set to "`discrete`".

Can be greater/lesser or equal to the smallest/largest time available.

Example Usage:

```
#
# This sets several of the attributes using simulation time
#
solution_time: show_as time
solution_time: update_type continuous
solution_time: begin_simtime 0.0000e+00
solution_time: end_simtime 1.6000e+01
solution_time: current_simtime 9.0000e+00
solution_time: update_to_current
solution_time: #_of_cycles 1
solution_time: increment 2.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated solution_time commands

solution_time: begin/end_step

Command:

```
solution_time: begin_step <step>
solution_time: end_step <step>
```

Purpose:

Sets the time step to be used as the beginning/ending time step for subsequent time use.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`step`	time step to use as the beginning/ending time step

Notes:

This is used when the "`solution_time: show_as`" command is set to "`step`".

Can be greater/lesser or equal to the smallest/largest time step available.

Example Usage:

```
#
# This sets several of the attributes using time steps
#
solution_time: show_as step
solution_time: update_type discrete
solution_time: begin_step 0
solution_time: end_step 16
solution_time: current_step 0
solution_time: update_to_current
solution_time: #_of_cycles 1
solution_time: increment 1.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated solution_time commands

Command:

```
solution_time: current_simtime <time>
```

Purpose:

Sets the current simulation time. Must be between the beginning time and the ending time.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`time`	The simulation time to use as the current time. If "`solution_time: update_type`" is "`continuous`", this can be set to be any time between the beginning and ending times, even if it lies between data points (interpolation will take place). If the "`solution_time: update_type`" is "`discrete`", this should be the time associated with a time step.

Notes:

This is used when the "`solution_time: show_as`" command is set to "`time`".

Example Usage:

```
#
# This sets several of the attributes using time steps,
# but the current is set 40% between steps 2 and 3.
#
solution_time: show_as step
solution_time: update_type continuous
solution_time: begin_step 0
solution_time: end_step 16
solution_time: current_step 2.4
solution_time: update_to_current
solution_time: #_of_cycles 1
solution_time: increment 1.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated solution_time commands

solution_time: current_step

Command:

```
solution_time: current_step <step>
```

Purpose:

Sets the current time step. Must be between the beginning time step and the ending time step.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int or float	`step`	The time step to use as the current time step. If "`solution_time: update_type`" is "`continuous`", this can be float and thus can be set to be fractionally between time steps (interpolation will take place). If the "`solution_time: update_type`" is "`discrete`", this should be an integer.

Notes:

This is used when the "`solution_time: show_as`" command is set to "`step`".

Example Usage:

```
#
# This sets several of the attributes using simulation time
#
solution_time: show_as time
solution_time: update_type continuous
solution_time: begin_simtime 0.0000e+00
solution_time: end_simtime 1.6000e+01
solution_time: current_simtime 9.0000e+00
solution_time: update_to_current
solution_time: #_of_cycles 1
solution_time: increment 2.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated solution_time commands

Command:

```
solution_time: increment <step_by>
```

Purpose:

Sets the number of steps that are moved when the solution time dialog time stepper buttons are clicked.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`step_by`	number of time steps to advance by or decrease by with one click of the solution time stepper buttons

Notes:

This is a user interface attribute.

Example Usage:

```
#
# This sets several of the attributes using simulation time
# (but at the end it sets the stepper button increment)
#
solution_time: show_as time
solution_time: update_type continuous
solution_time: begin_simtime 0.0000e+00
solution_time: end_simtime 1.6000e+01
solution_time: current_simtime 9.0000e+00
solution_time: update_to_current
solution_time: #_of_cycles 1
solution_time: increment 2.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated solution_time commands

solution_time: play_backward/forward

Command:

```
solution_time: play_backward
solution_time: play_forward
```

Purpose:

Causes the model to be displayed backward/forward through time.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

Is only in effect when the application is idle.

Example Usage:

```
solution_time: play_backward
```

See Also:

Associated solution_time commands

Command:

```
solution_time: show_as <method>
```

Purpose:

Sets method to use for specifying time - either as solution time directly or as time steps of data.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	method	step	to use time steps. Inherently this is discrete in nature, equal to the number of discrete times that data is given. EnSight can however deal with fractional time steps by interpolating between them
		time	to use simulation time directly. This will also cause interpolation to occur if a time is specified which is not at the time associated with a time step

Example Usage:

```
#
# This sets several of the attributes using simulation time
#
solution_time: show_as time
solution_time: update_type continuous
solution_time: begin_simtime 0.0000e+00
solution_time: end_simtime 1.6000e+01
solution_time: current_simtime 9.0000e+00
solution_time: update_to_current
solution_time: #_of_cycles 1
solution_time: increment 2.0000e+00
#
# But here we change it to use time steps
#
solution_time: show_as step
solution_time: update_type discrete
solution_time: begin_step 0
solution_time: end_step 16
solution_time: current_step 5
solution_time: update_to_current
solution_time: #_of_cycles 1
solution_time: increment 1.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated solution_time commands

solution_time: step_backward/forward

Command:

```
solution_time: step_backward
solution_time: step_forward
```

Purpose:

Causes the model to be displayed at previous/next time.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

This command is not generated by the EnSight GUI, but is intended for use with batch or context operations where the time of the first step could vary from model to model.

Example Usage:

```
solution_time: step_backward
```

See Also:

Associated solution_time commands

Command:

```
solution_time: stop
```

Purpose:

Stops the model from being displayed through time.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
solution_time: stop
```

See Also:

Associated solution_time commands

solution_time: time_annotation

Command:

```
solution_time: time_annotation <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Sets whether time annotation will automatically be displayed on the screen during animation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to have annotation of the time be displayed on the screen during animation
		`OFF`	turns off any time annotation

Notes:

None.

Example Usage:

```
solution_time: time_annotation ON
```

See Also:

Associated solution_time commands

Command:

```
solution_time: timeset_between <method>
```

Purpose:

When the current time lies between the steps of a given timeset, this command sets how to handle the situation in the span.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	method	undefined	when between steps, treat the variable as undefined
		interpolate	when between steps, interpolate the variable value from the left and right steps
		nearest	when between steps, use the variable value at the nearest step
		left	when between steps, use the variable value at the step to the left
		right	when between steps, use the variable values at the step to the right

Notes:

The geometry and each variable can be specified according to its own timeset, with different beginning and ending times and number of steps. These timesets are combined into the solution time range in the solution dialog. But, with this general capability comes the need to know what to do when a current time lies outside the extents of, or between the steps of a given timeset.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the timeset
#
solution_time: timeset_select 2
#
# Setting the timeset span handling methods
# (Note that we will interpolate if between)
#
solution_time: timeset_leftof undefined
solution_time: timeset_between interpolate
solution_time: timeset_rightof nearest
#
# Update timesets and model display
#
solution_time: timeset_update
```

See Also:

Associated solution_time commands

solution_time: timeset_leftof

Command:

```
solution_time: timeset_leftof <method>
```

Purpose:

When the current time lies before the beginning step of a given timeset, this command sets how to handle the situation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	method	undefined	when before beginning step, treat the variable as undefined
		nearest	when before beginning step, use the variable value at the nearest step

Notes:

The geometry and each variable can be specified according to its own timeset, with different beginning and ending times and number of steps. These timesets are combined into the solution time range in the solution dialog. But, with this general capability comes the need to know what to do when a current time lies outside the extents of, or between the steps of a given timeset.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the timeset
#
solution_time: timeset_select 2
#
# Setting the timeset span handling methods
# (Note that we will treat as undefined if left of)
#
solution_time: timeset_leftof undefined
solution_time: timeset_between interpolate
solution_time: timeset_rightof nearest
#
# Update timesets and model display
#
solution_time: timeset_update
```

See Also:

Associated solution_time commands

Command:

```
solution_time: timeset_rightof <method>
```

Purpose:

When the current time lies after the ending step of a given timeset, this command sets how to handle the situation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`method`	`undefined`	after the ending step, treat the variable as undefined
		`nearest`	after the ending step, use the variable value at the nearest step

Notes:

The geometry and each variable can be specified according to its own timeset, with different beginning and ending times and number of steps. These timesets are combined into the solution time range in the solution dialog. But, with this general capability comes the need to know what to do when a current time lies outside the extents of, or between the steps of a given timeset.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the timeset
#
solution_time: timeset_select 2
#
# Setting the timeset span handling methods
# (Note that we will treat as nearest if right of)
#
solution_time: timeset_leftof undefined
solution_time: timeset_between interpolate
solution_time: timeset_rightof nearest
#
# Update timesets and model display
#
solution_time: timeset_update
```

See Also:

Associated solution_time commands

solution_time: timeset_select

Command:

```
solution_time: timeset_select <ts_num>
```

Purpose:

Selects the timeset to modify.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`ts_num`	timeset number

Notes:

The geometry and each variable can be specified according to its own timeset, with different beginning and ending times and number of steps. These timesets are combined into the solution time range in the solution dialog. But, with this general capability comes the need to know what to do when a current time lies outside the extents of, or between the steps of a given timeset.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the timeset
#
solution_time: timeset_select 2
#
# Setting the timeset span handling methods
# (Note that we will treat as nearest if right of)
#
solution_time: timeset_leftof undefined
solution_time: timeset_between interpolate
solution_time: timeset_rightof nearest
#
# Update timesets and model display
#
solution_time: timeset_update
```

See Also:

Associated solution_time commands

Command:

```
solution_time: timeset_update
```

Purpose:

Updates the selected timeset and any associated display of the model according to the span handling methods specified.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

The geometry and each variable can be specified according to its own timeset, with different beginning and ending times and number of steps. These timesets are combined into the solution time range in the solution dialog. But, with this general capability comes the need to know what to do when a current time lies outside the extents of, or between the steps of a given timeset.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting the timeset
#
solution_time: timeset_select 2
#
# Setting the timeset span handling methods
# (Note that we will treat as nearest if right of)
#
solution_time: timeset_leftof undefined
solution_time: timeset_between interpolate
solution_time: timeset_rightof nearest
#
# Update timesets and model display
#
solution_time: timeset_update
```

See Also:

Associated solution_time commands

solution_time: update_to_current

Command:

```
solution_time: update_to_current
```

Purpose:

Causes the display and all associated computations of the model to be updated to the currently specified time or step.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
#
# This sets several of the attributes using simulation time
#
solution_time: show_as time
solution_time: update_type continuous
solution_time: begin_simtime 0.0000e+00
solution_time: end_simtime 1.6000e+01
solution_time: current_simtime 9.0000e+00
solution_time: update_to_current
solution_time: #_of_cycles 1
solution_time: increment 2.0000e+00
#
# But here we change it to use time steps
#
solution_time: show_as step
solution_time: update_type discrete
solution_time: begin_step 0
solution_time: end_step 16
solution_time: current_step 5
solution_time: update_to_current
solution_time: #_of_cycles 1
solution_time: increment 1.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated solution_time commands

Command:

```
solution_time: update_to_first
```

Purpose:

Causes the display and all associated computations of the model to be updated to the first time or step of the model.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

This command is not generated by the EnSight GUI, but is intended for use with batch or context operations where the time of the first step could vary from model to model.

Example Usage:

```
solution_time: update_to_first
```

See Also:

Associated solution_time commands

solution_time: update_to_last

Command:

```
solution_time: update_to_last
```

Purpose:

Causes the display and all associated computations of the model to be updated to the last time or step of the model.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

This command is not generated by the EnSight GUI, but is intended for use with batch or context operations where the time of the last step could vary from model to model.

Example Usage:

```
solution_time: update_to_last
```

See Also:

Associated solution_time commands

Command:

```
solution_time: update_type <method>
```

Purpose:

Sets whether times or time steps can be specified between the data steps in the model, thus causing interpolation to be needed.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`method`	`discrete`	no in-between steps or times can be specified
		`continuous`	fractional time steps or simulation times not at a step can be specified

Notes:

This command and "`solution_time: show_as`" combine to control whether interpolation will be needed.

Example Usage:

```
#
# This sets several of the attributes using simulation time
#
solution_time: show_as time
solution_time: update_type continuous
solution_time: begin_simtime 0.0000e+00
solution_time: end_simtime 1.6000e+01
solution_time: current_simtime 9.0000e+00
solution_time: update_to_current
solution_time: #_of_cycles 1
solution_time: increment 2.0000e+00
#
# But here we change it to use time steps
#
solution_time: show_as step
solution_time: update_type discrete
solution_time: begin_step 0
solution_time: end_step 16
solution_time: current_step 5
solution_time: update_to_current
solution_time: #_of_cycles 1
solution_time: increment 1.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated solution_time commands

solution_time: zoomout

Command:

```
solution_time: zoomout
```

Purpose:

Resets the begin and end steps (or begin and end simtimes) to the widest possible settings.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

This may be desirable after one has modified (narrowed) the begin and end steps or time for a given temporary purpose.

Example Usage:

```
solution_time: show_as step
solution_time: update_type discrete
solution_time: begin_step 3
solution_time: end_step 12
solution_time: current_step 5
solution_time: update_to_current
solution_time: #_of_cycles 1
solution_time: increment 1.0000e+00
#
# One could load a flipbook or something like
# that at this point, using the narrowed range
# of 3 to 12.  Then could use the next command
# to get the range back to 0 to 16
#
solution_time: zoomout
```

See Also:

Associated solution_time commands

Commands in this Section:

subset

subset: begin
subset: end
subset: begin_subsetdesc
subset: end_subsetdesc
subset: create
subset: select_default

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.12, Subset Parts Create/Update

How To Create Subset Parts

subset: begin/end

Command:

```
subset: begin
<subset_commands>
subset: end
```

Purpose:

Delimit the modifications for subset part attributes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`subset_commands`	any of the subset attribute commands

Notes:

These commands are used to set the attributes for a subset part creation.

Example Usage:

```
subset: begin
subset: begin_subsetdesc
part_num 1
nodes
1-10
elements
20-30
subset: end_subsetdesc
subset: end
subset: create
```

See Also:

Associated subset commands

Command:

```
subset: begin_subsetdesc
part_num <num>
nodes
<nodes_string>
elements
<elements_string>
subset: end_subsetdesc
```

Purpose:

Encloses the information for parent part number, nodes, and elements for a subset part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`num`	Parent part number of the subset part. Place it on the line with the keyword "`part_num`", as shown in the example.
string	`nodes_string`	List of nodes to include in the subset part. Place the keyword "`nodes`" on a line, then place this string on subsequent lines. Note that the list is a comma separated list of node ids which can also include dash separated ranges of nodes.
string	`elements_string`	List of elements to include in the subset part. Place the keyword "`elements`" on a line, then place this string on subsequent lines. Note that the list is a comma separated list of element ids which can also include dash separated ranges of elements.

Example Usage:

```
subset: begin
subset: begin_subsetdesc
part_num 1
nodes
13,1-10,103,104,200-3000
elements
20-30,100-200,355
subset: end_subsetdesc
subset: end
subset: create
```

See Also:

Associated subset commands

subset: create

Command:

```
subset: create
```

Purpose:

Creates a subset part according to previously defined attributes or defaults.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
subset: begin
subset: begin_subsetdesc
part_num 1
nodes
13,1-10,103,104,200-3000
elements
20-30,100-200,355
subset: end_subsetdesc
subset: end
subset: create
```

See Also:

Associated subset commands

Command:

```
subset: select_default
```

Purpose:

Sets to default subset part, so subsequent attribute changes will apply to the defaults.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
subset: select_default
part: modify_begin
part: colorby_rgb 6.0000e-01 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated subset commands

Commands in this Section:

tensor

tensor: begin
tensor: end
tensor: color_by <method>
tensor: compression_line_width <width>
tensor: compression_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
tensor: create
tensor: display_compression <toggle>
tensor: display_major <toggle>
tensor: display_middle <toggle>
tensor: display_minor <toggle>
tensor: display_tension <toggle>
tensor: line_width_by <method>
tensor: scale_factor <value>
tensor: select_default
tensor: tension_line_width <width>
tensor: tension_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
tensor: tip_shape <shape>
tensor: tip_size <size>
tensor: variable <name>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.21, Tensor Glyph Parts Create/Update

How To Create Tensor Glyphs

tensor: begin/end

Command:

```
tensor: begin
<tensor_command>
<tensor_command>
.
.
.
<tensor_command>
tensor: end
```

Purpose:

Delimit the modifications for tensor parts.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`tensor_command`	any of the tensor attribute commands

Notes:

These commands are used to set the attributes for tensor glyph part creation.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating a tensor variable
#
variables: activate uniaxial_tensor
#
# Selecting all parts as parents
#
part: select_all
#
# Grouping a bunch of tensor attribute commands
#
tensor: begin
tensor: variable uniaxial_tensor
tensor: display_compression ON
tensor: display_tension ON
tensor: display_major ON
tensor: display_minor ON
tensor: display_middle ON
tensor: tip_shape triangle
tensor: tip_size 1.0000e-01
tensor: color_by direction
tensor: compression_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 4.0000e-01
tensor: tension_rgb 0.0000e+00 8.0000e-01 1.0000e+00
tensor: line_width_by direction
tensor: compression_line_width 2
tensor: tension_line_width 4
tensor: end
#
# Creating the tensor glyph part
#
tensor: create
```

See Also:

Associated tensor commands

Command:

```
tensor: color_by <method>
```

Purpose:

Sets the method by which a tensor glyph part is colored.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	method	part	tensor glyph part will be colored according to the "part: colorby_rgb" command, just as any other part
		direction	tensor glyph part will be colored by the rgb values set for tension and compression using the "tensor: tension_rgb" and "tensor: compression_rgb" commands

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating a tensor variable
#
variables: activate uniaxial_tensor
#
# Selecting all parts as parents
#
part: select_all
#
# Grouping a bunch of tensor attribute commands
#
tensor: begin
tensor: variable uniaxial_tensor
tensor: display_compression ON
tensor: display_tension ON
tensor: display_major ON
tensor: display_minor ON
tensor: display_middle ON
tensor: tip_shape triangle
tensor: tip_size 1.0000e-01
tensor: color_by direction
tensor: compression_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 4.0000e-01
tensor: tension_rgb 0.0000e+00 8.0000e-01 1.0000e+00
tensor: line_width_by direction
tensor: compression_line_width 2
tensor: tension_line_width 4
tensor: end
#
# Creating the tensor glyph part
#
tensor: create
#
# Now selecting the tensor glyph part
#
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
#
```

```
# And changing to color by part instead of direction
#
part: modify_begin
tensor: color_by part
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated tensor commands

Command:

```
tensor: compression_line_width <width>
```

Purpose:

Sets the line width (in pixels) that will be used for the compression portion of a tensor glyph if the "`tensor: line_width_by`" command method is set to "`direction`".

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`width`	width in pixels for the compression portion of a tensor glyph (range is 1 to 4)

Notes:

If the "`tensor: line_width_by`" command method is set to "`part`", the tensor glyph part is line width is set in the same manner as any other part.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating a tensor variable
#
variables: activate uniaxial_tensor
#
# Selecting all parts as parents
#
part: select_all
#
# Grouping a bunch of tensor attribute commands
# (included is the one to make compression
#  lines 2 pixels wide)
#
tensor: begin
tensor: variable uniaxial_tensor
tensor: display_compression ON
tensor: display_tension ON
tensor: display_major ON
tensor: display_minor ON
tensor: display_middle ON
tensor: tip_shape triangle
tensor: tip_size 1.0000e-01
tensor: color_by direction
tensor: compression_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 4.0000e-01
tensor: tension_rgb 0.0000e+00 8.0000e-01 1.0000e+00
tensor: line_width_by direction
tensor: compression_line_width 2
tensor: tension_line_width 4
tensor: end
#
# Creating the tensor glyph part
#
tensor: create
```

See Also:

Associated tensor commands

tensor: compression_rgb

Command:

```
tensor: compression_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Sets the color that will be used for the compression portion of a tensor glyph if the "`tensor: color_by`" command method is set to "`direction`".

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`red_val`	red, green, blue color components for the compression line (0.0 to 1.0)
	`grn_val`	
	`blu_val`	

Notes:

If the "`tensor: color_by`" command method is set to "`part`", the tensor glyph part is colored like any other part.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating a tensor variable
#
variables: activate uniaxial_tensor
#
# Selecting all parts as parents
#
part: select_all
#
# Grouping a bunch of tensor attribute commands
# (included is the one to make compression
#  lines a particular color)
#
tensor: begin
tensor: variable uniaxial_tensor
tensor: display_compression ON
tensor: display_tension ON
tensor: display_major ON
tensor: display_minor ON
tensor: display_middle ON
tensor: tip_shape triangle
tensor: tip_size 1.0000e-01
tensor: color_by direction
tensor: compression_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 4.0000e-01
tensor: tension_rgb 0.0000e+00 8.0000e-01 1.0000e+00
tensor: line_width_by direction
tensor: compression_line_width 2
tensor: tension_line_width 4
tensor: end
#
# Creating the tensor glyph part
#
tensor: create
```

See Also:

Associated tensor commands

Command:

```
tensor: create
```

Purpose:

Causes a tensor glyph part to be created according to previously set attributes or defaults.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

The selection of parent part(s) is required.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating a tensor variable
#
variables: activate uniaxial_tensor
#
# Selecting all parts as parents
#
part: select_all
#
# Grouping a bunch of tensor attribute commands
#
tensor: begin
tensor: variable uniaxial_tensor
tensor: display_compression ON
tensor: display_tension ON
tensor: display_major ON
tensor: display_minor ON
tensor: display_middle ON
tensor: tip_shape triangle
tensor: tip_size 1.0000e-01
tensor: color_by direction
tensor: compression_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 4.0000e-01
tensor: tension_rgb 0.0000e+00 8.0000e-01 1.0000e+00
tensor: line_width_by direction
tensor: compression_line_width 2
tensor: tension_line_width 4
tensor: end
#
# Creating the tensor glyph part
#
tensor: create
```

See Also:

Associated tensor commands

tensor: display_compression

Command:

```
tensor: display_compression <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specifies whether the compression portion of a tensor glyph will be displayed or not.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to have the compression portion of the glyph displayed
		`OFF`	to have the compression portion of the glyph displayed

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating a tensor variable
#
variables: activate uniaxial_tensor
#
# Selecting all parts as parents
#
part: select_all
#
# Grouping a bunch of tensor attribute commands
# (One of which is to have the compression displayed)
#
tensor: begin
tensor: variable uniaxial_tensor
tensor: display_compression ON
tensor: display_tension ON
tensor: display_major ON
tensor: display_minor ON
tensor: display_middle ON
tensor: tip_shape triangle
tensor: tip_size 1.0000e-01
tensor: color_by direction
tensor: compression_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 4.0000e-01
tensor: tension_rgb 0.0000e+00 8.0000e-01 1.0000e+00
tensor: line_width_by direction
tensor: compression_line_width 2
tensor: tension_line_width 4
tensor: end
#
# Creating the tensor glyph part
#
tensor: create
#
# Selecting the newly created tensor glyph part
#
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
#
# And turning compression portion off - to
# show how it can be done
#
part: modify_begin
tensor: display_compression OFF
```

```
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated tensor commands

tensor: display_major/middle/minor

Command:

```
tensor: display_major <toggle>
tensor: display_middle <toggle>
tensor: display_minor <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specifies whether the major, middle, or minor eigenvectors of a tensor glyph will be displayed.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to have the specified eigenvector of the glyph displayed
		`OFF`	to not have the specified eigenvector of the glyph displayed

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating a tensor variable
#
variables: activate uniaxial_tensor
#
# Selecting all parts as parents
#
part: select_all
#
# Grouping a bunch of tensor attribute commands
# (Note that all eigenvectors are set to be displayed)
#
tensor: begin
tensor: variable uniaxial_tensor
tensor: display_compression ON
tensor: display_tension ON
tensor: display_major ON
tensor: display_minor ON
tensor: display_middle ON
tensor: tip_shape triangle
tensor: tip_size 1.0000e-01
tensor: color_by direction
tensor: compression_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 4.0000e-01
tensor: tension_rgb 0.0000e+00 8.0000e-01 1.0000e+00
tensor: line_width_by direction
tensor: compression_line_width 2
tensor: tension_line_width 4
tensor: end
#
# Creating the tensor glyph part
#
tensor: create
#
# Selecting the newly created tensor glyph part
#
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
#
# And turning off the middle eigenvector
```

```
#
part: modify_begin
tensor: display_middle OFF
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated tensor commands

Command:

```
tensor: display_tension <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Specifies whether the tension portion of a tensor glyph will be displayed.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	toggle	ON	to have the tension portion of the glyph displayed
		OFF	to not have the tension portion of the glyph displayed

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating a tensor variable
#
variables: activate uniaxial_tensor
#
# Selecting all parts as parents
#
part: select_all
#
# Grouping a bunch of tensor attribute commands
# (One of which is to have the tension displayed)
#
tensor: begin
tensor: variable uniaxial_tensor
tensor: display_compression ON
tensor: display_tension ON
tensor: display_major ON
tensor: display_minor ON
tensor: display_middle ON
tensor: tip_shape triangle
tensor: tip_size 1.0000e-01
tensor: color_by direction
tensor: compression_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 4.0000e-01
tensor: tension_rgb 0.0000e+00 8.0000e-01 1.0000e+00
tensor: line_width_by direction
tensor: compression_line_width 2
tensor: tension_line_width 4
tensor: end
#
# Creating the tensor glyph part
#
tensor: create
#
# Selecting the newly created tensor glyph part
#
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
#
# And turning tension portion off - to
# show how it can be done
#
part: modify_begin
tensor: display_tension OFF
```

```
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated tensor commands

tensor: line_width_by

Command:

```
tensor: line_width_by <method>
```

Purpose:

Sets the method by which a tensor glyph part's line width is controlled.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`method`	`part`	tensor glyph part's line width will be set just as any other part
		`direction`	tensor glyph part's line width will be set by the "`tensor: compression_line_width`" and "`tensor: tension_line_width`" command values

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating a tensor variable
#
variables: activate uniaxial_tensor
#
# Selecting all parts as parents
#
part: select_all
#
# Grouping a bunch of tensor attribute commands
# (Note line width set by direction)
#
tensor: begin
tensor: variable uniaxial_tensor
tensor: display_compression ON
tensor: display_tension ON
tensor: display_major ON
tensor: display_minor ON
tensor: display_middle ON
tensor: tip_shape triangle
tensor: tip_size 1.0000e-01
tensor: color_by direction
tensor: compression_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 4.0000e-01
tensor: tension_rgb 0.0000e+00 8.0000e-01 1.0000e+00
tensor: line_width_by direction
tensor: compression_line_width 2
tensor: tension_line_width 4
tensor: end
#
# Creating the tensor glyph part
#
tensor: create
#
# Now selecting the tensor glyph part
#
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
#
```

```
# And changing to line width to be by part instead of direction
#
part: modify_begin
tensor: line_width_by part
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated tensor commands

tensor: scale_factor

Command:

```
tensor: scale_factor <value>
```

Purpose:

Sets the scale factor to be applied to the tensor glyph.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`value`	the scale factor that to apply to the tensor glyph

Notes:

The factor is applied to major, middle, and minor eigenvectors.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating a tensor variable
#
variables: activate uniaxial_tensor
#
# Selecting all parts as parents
#
part: select_all
#
# Grouping a bunch of tensor attribute commands
# (One of which is the scale factor)
#
tensor: begin
tensor: variable uniaxial_tensor
tensor: scale_factor 1.6700e+00
tensor: display_compression ON
tensor: display_tension ON
tensor: display_major ON
tensor: display_minor ON
tensor: display_middle ON
tensor: tip_shape triangle
tensor: tip_size 1.0000e-01
tensor: color_by direction
tensor: compression_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 4.0000e-01
tensor: tension_rgb 0.0000e+00 8.0000e-01 1.0000e+00
tensor: line_width_by direction
tensor: compression_line_width 2
tensor: tension_line_width 4
tensor: end
#
# Creating the tensor glyph part
#
tensor: create
#
# Now selecting the tensor glyph part
#
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
#
# And changing the scale factor back to 1
#
```

```
part: modify_begin
tensor: scale_factor 1.0000e+00
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated tensor commands

tensor: select_default

Command:

```
tensor: select_default
```

Purpose:

Sets default as the current tensor glyph selection, so subsequent attribute modifications will affect the default.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

When certain attributes will be common to future tensor glyph parts, it is useful to set these once as the default.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Setting to default
#
tensor: select_default
#
# Setting a few things as defaults
#
part: modify_begin
tensor: scale_factor 1.5000e+00
tensor: display_middle OFF
tensor: color_by direction
tensor: compression_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
tensor: tension_rgb 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
tensor: line_width_by part
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated tensor commands

Command:

```
tensor: tension_line_width <width>
```

Purpose:

Sets the line width (in pixels) that will be used for the tension portion of a tensor glyph if the "`tensor: line_width_by`" command method is set to "`direction`".

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`width`	width in pixels for the tension portion of a tensor glyph (range is 1 to 4)

Notes:

If the "`tensor: line_width_by`" command method is set to "`part`", the tensor glyph part is line width is set in the same manner as any other part.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating a tensor variable
#
variables: activate uniaxial_tensor
#
# Selecting all parts as parents
#
part: select_all
#
# Grouping a bunch of tensor attribute commands
# (included is the one to make tension
#  lines 4 pixels wide)
#
tensor: begin
tensor: variable uniaxial_tensor
tensor: display_compression ON
tensor: display_tension ON
tensor: display_major ON
tensor: display_minor ON
tensor: display_middle ON
tensor: tip_shape triangle
tensor: tip_size 1.0000e-01
tensor: color_by direction
tensor: compression_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 4.0000e-01
tensor: tension_rgb 0.0000e+00 8.0000e-01 1.0000e+00
tensor: line_width_by direction
tensor: compression_line_width 2
tensor: tension_line_width 4
tensor: end
#
# Creating the tensor glyph part
#
tensor: create
```

See Also:

Associated tensor commands

tensor: tension_rgb

Command:

```
tensor: tension_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Sets the color that will be used for the tension portion of a tensor glyph if the "`tensor: color_by`" command method is set to "`direction`".

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`red_val`	red, green, blue color components for the tension line (0.0 to 1.0)
	`grn_val`	
	`blu_val`	

Notes:

If the "`tensor: color_by`" command method is set to "`part`", the tensor glyph part is colored like any other part.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating a tensor variable
#
variables: activate uniaxial_tensor
#
# Selecting all parts as parents
#
part: select_all
#
# Grouping a bunch of tensor attribute commands
# (included is the one to make tension
#  lines a particular color)
#
tensor: begin
tensor: variable uniaxial_tensor
tensor: display_compression ON
tensor: display_tension ON
tensor: display_major ON
tensor: display_minor ON
tensor: display_middle ON
tensor: tip_shape triangle
tensor: tip_size 1.0000e-01
tensor: color_by direction
tensor: compression_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 4.0000e-01
tensor: tension_rgb 0.0000e+00 8.0000e-01 1.0000e+00
tensor: line_width_by direction
tensor: compression_line_width 2
tensor: tension_line_width 4
tensor: end
#
# Creating the tensor glyph part
#
tensor: create
```

See Also:

Associated tensor commands

Command:

```
tensor: tip_shape <shape>
```

Purpose:

Sets the shape of the tips on the tensor glyphs

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	shape	none	glyphs will have no tips
		normal	glyphs will have typical 2-line arrowheads
		triangle	glyphs will have triangular arrowheads

Notes:

The direction of the arrowheads will be towards each for compression and away from each other for tension.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating a tensor variable
#
variables: activate uniaxial_tensor
#
# Selecting all parts as parents
#
part: select_all
#
# Grouping a bunch of tensor attribute commands
# (included is the one to make triangle arrowhead tips)
#
tensor: begin
tensor: variable uniaxial_tensor
tensor: display_compression ON
tensor: display_tension ON
tensor: display_major ON
tensor: display_minor ON
tensor: display_middle ON
tensor: tip_shape triangle
tensor: tip_size 1.0000e-01
tensor: color_by direction
tensor: compression_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 4.0000e-01
tensor: tension_rgb 0.0000e+00 8.0000e-01 1.0000e+00
tensor: line_width_by direction
tensor: compression_line_width 2
tensor: tension_line_width 4
tensor: end
#
# Creating the tensor glyph part
#
tensor: create
```

See Also:

Associated tensor commands

tensor: tip_size

Command:

```
tensor: tip_size <size>
```

Purpose:

Sets the size of the tips on the tensor glyphs

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`size`	a relative size factor for tensor glyph tips

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating a tensor variable
#
variables: activate uniaxial_tensor
#
# Selecting all parts as parents
#
part: select_all
#
# Grouping a bunch of tensor attribute commands
# (included is the one to set tip size)
#
tensor: begin
tensor: variable uniaxial_tensor
tensor: display_compression ON
tensor: display_tension ON
tensor: display_major ON
tensor: display_minor ON
tensor: display_middle ON
tensor: tip_shape triangle
tensor: tip_size 1.0000e-01
tensor: color_by direction
tensor: compression_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 4.0000e-01
tensor: tension_rgb 0.0000e+00 8.0000e-01 1.0000e+00
tensor: line_width_by direction
tensor: compression_line_width 2
tensor: tension_line_width 4
tensor: end
#
# Creating the tensor glyph part
#
tensor: create
```

See Also:

Associated tensor commands

Command:

```
tensor: variable <name>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the name of the tensor variable that the tensor glyphs will represent.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	name	name of the tensor variable

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating a tensor variable
#
variables: activate uniaxial_tensor
#
# Selecting all parts as parents
#
part: select_all
#
# Grouping a bunch of tensor attribute commands
# (included the one that specifies the name)
#
tensor: begin
tensor: variable uniaxial_tensor
tensor: display_compression ON
tensor: display_tension ON
tensor: display_major ON
tensor: display_minor ON
tensor: display_middle ON
tensor: tip_shape triangle
tensor: tip_size 1.0000e-01
tensor: color_by direction
tensor: compression_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 4.0000e-01
tensor: tension_rgb 0.0000e+00 8.0000e-01 1.0000e+00
tensor: line_width_by direction
tensor: compression_line_width 2
tensor: tension_line_width 4
tensor: end
#
# Creating the tensor glyph part
#
tensor: create
```

See Also:

Associated tensor commands

Commands in this Section:

text

text: change_text <revised_text>
text: delete
text: justification <justification_type>
text: location_x <coord>
text: location_y <coord>
text: modify_begin
text: modify_end
text: new_text <text>
text: relative_to
text: relative_viewport <viewport>
text: rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
text: rotational_angle <angle>
text: select_all
text: select_begin
text: select_end
text: select_default
text: size <size>
text: visible <toggle>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 8.2, Annot Mode

How To Create Text Annotation

text: change_text

Command:

```
text: change_text  <revised_text>
```

Purpose:

Replaces the currently selected annotation text.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`revised_text`	desired revised text

Example Usage:

```
text: select_begin
 1
text: select_end
text: change_text
this is the revised text!
```

See Also:

Associated text commands

Command:

```
text: delete
```

Purpose:

Deletes the currently selected text in the graphics window.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
text: select_begin
 1 2 3
text: select_end
text: delete
```

See Also:

Associated text commands

text: justification

Command:

```
text: justification <justification_type>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the placement of the selected text in the graphics window, in relation to the point specified in the `text: location_x` and `location_y` commands.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`justification_type`	Must have one of the following values:
		`left`
		`center`
		`right`

Notes:

The default value for justification is left.

Also denotes the point about which the text rotates.

Example Usage:

```
text: select_begin
 1
text: select_end
text: location_x  0.5
text: location_y  0.6
text: justification left
```

See Also:

Associated text commands

Command:

```
text: location_x <coord>
text: location_y <coord>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the x/y coordinate of the selected text in the currently selected viewport.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`coord`	A value of 0.0 indicates the left/bottom side of the window, while a value of 1.0 indicates the right/top side.

Notes:

The text position can also be in reference to a specific viewport.

See "`text: relative_viewport`" command.

Example Usage:

```
text: select_begin
 1
text: select_end
text: relative_viewport  2
text: location_x  0.5
text: location_y  0.5
text: justification center
```

See Also:

Associated text commands

text: modify_begin/end

Command:

```
text: modify_begin
text: modify_end
```

Purpose:

Delimit the modifications for text attributes.

Notes:

These optional commands can be used to execute a number of attribute changes at one time for better performance.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
text: select_begin
 1
text: select_end
text: modify_begin
text: rgb 1 0 0
text location_x 100
text location_y 20
text modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated text commands

Command:

```
text: new_text  <text>
```

Purpose:

Creates new text in the graphics window.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`text`	desired text

Example Usage:

```
text: new_text This is the new text!
text: location_x  0.5
text: location_y  0.6
```

See Also:

Associated text commands

text: relative_to

Command:

```
text: relative_to
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated text commands

Command:

```
text: relative_viewport <viewport>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the viewport to which location of the selected text will be relative, when specified by the `text: location_x` and `location_y` commands.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`viewport`	specifies the viewport

Notes:

A value of zero indicates the graphics window.

Example Usage:

```
text: select_begin
 1
text: select_end
text: relative_viewport 0
text: location_x  0.5
text: location_y  0.6
```

See Also:

Associated text commands

text: rgb

Command:

```
text: rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the RGB color value of the selected text in the graphics window.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue color components, (0.0 to 1.0).
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Example Usage:

```
text: select_begin
 1
text: select_end
text: rgb 1.0 0 0
```

See Also:

Associated text commands

Command:

```
text: rotational_angle <angle>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the angle of rotation of the selected text in the graphics window.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`angle`	must be within the range of 0.0 to 360.0

Notes:

A value of 0 for rotation corresponds to the normal, upright orientation of text, with clockwise rotation at higher values.

The text rotates about the justification point.

Example Usage:

```
text: select_begin
 1
text: select_end
text: rotational_angle 45.0
```

See Also:

Associated text commands

text: select_all

Command:

```
text: select_all
```

Purpose:

Selects all of the defined text annotations as the target for future text commands.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
text: select_all
text: delete
```

See Also:

Associated text commands

Command:

```
text: select_begin
<index1  index2 ... indexN>
text: select_end
```

Purpose:

Selects one or more text strings in the graphics window as the target for future `text`: commands

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`indexN`	The text annotation ID

Example Usage:

```
text: select_begin
 1 2
text: select_end
text: rgb 1 0 0
```

See Also:

Associated text commands

text: select_default

Command:

```
text: select_default
```

Purpose:

Causes any following text commands to affect the default settings, rather than a particular text object.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

All text commands following `text: select_default` will affect default settings until a new text object is selected using `text: select_begin/select_end`.

Example Usage:

```
text: select_default
text: visible OFF
text: rgb 1 0 0
text: select_begin
 1
text: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated text commands

Command:

```
text: size <size>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the size of the selected text in the graphics window.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`size`	must be within the range of 0 to 100

Notes:

Text size is specified in arbitrary units, with 0 being the smallest possible text and 100 the largest.

The text scales with the size of the graphics window.

Example Usage:

```
text: select_begin
 1
text: select_end
text: size 25
```

See Also:

Associated text commands

text: visible

Command:

```
text: visible <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Controls the visibility of the selected text in the graphics window.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	annotation is visible
		`OFF`	annotation is not visible

Notes:

Text is visible by default.

Example Usage:

```
text: select_begin
 1
text: select_end
text: visible ON
```

See Also:

Associated text commands

Commands in this Section:

texture

texture: border_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
texture: border_transparency <alpha>
texture: clear
texture: display_type <type>
texture: read <filename>
texture: select <num>

See Also:

How To Map Textures

texture: border_rgb

Command:

```
texture: border_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Selects a texture slot for editing.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue components of the color (range 0.0 to 1.0)
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Example Usage:

```
texture: select 1
texture: border_rgb 1 .5 0.
```

See Also:

texture: border_transparency <alpha>

Associated texture commands

Command:

```
texture: border_transparency <alpha>
```

Purpose:

Sets the trasparency value that will be used outside of the texture space when the texure is clamped

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	alpha	A 0 to 1 transparency value. 0 is fully transparent while 1 is fully opaque

Example Usage:

```
texture: select 1
texture: border_rgb 1 .5 0.
texture: border_transparency 0.
```

See Also:

texture: border_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>

Associated texture commands

texture: clear

Command:

```
texture: clear
```

Purpose:

Remove the texture from the texture slot.

Example Usage:

```
texture: select 0
texture: clear
```

See Also:

Associated texture commands

Command:

```
texture: display_type <type>
```

Purpose:

Set the texture to accept color, color+alpha, or just alph from the loaded image.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`type`	`rgba`	use color and alpha from the texture
		`rgb`	use only color and ignore any alpha defined
		`a`	ignore any color in the texture and use only alpha

Example Usage:

```
texture: select 0
texture: display_type rgb
```

See Also:

Associated texture commands

texture: read

Command:

```
texture: read <filename>
```

Purpose:

Load a texture.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	the image filename to be used as the texture

Notes:

Textures must have a resolution of powers of 2. Any image resolution outside of the acceptable resolution will be truncated.

Example Usage:

```
texture: select 0
texture: read /tmp/grass.jpg
```

See Also:

Associated texture commands

Command:

```
texture: select <num>
```

Purpose:

Selects a texture slot for editing.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	num	the texture slot for editing (0 to 7 inclusive)

Example Usage:

```
texture: select 0
texture: read /tmp/grass.jpg
```

See Also:

Associated texture commands

Commands in this Section:

tools

tools: box <toggle>
tools: cursor <toggle>
tools: line <toggle>
tools: plane <option>
tools: quadric <option>
tools: select_tool <toggle>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 6.5, Tools Menu Functions

How To Use the Cursor (Point) Tool

How To Use the Line Tool

How To Use the Plane Tool

How To Use the Cylinder Tool

How To Use the Sphere Tool

How To Use the Cone Tool

How To Use the Surface of Revolution Tool

tools: box

Command:

```
tools: box <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Turns the box tool on or off.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turn the box tool on
		`OFF`	turn the box tool off

Example Usage:

```
tools: box ON
```

See Also:

Associated tools commands

Command:

```
tools: cursor <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Turns the cursor tool on or off.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turn the tool on
		`OFF`	turn the tool off

Example Usage:

```
tools: cursor ON
```

See Also:

Associated tools commands

tools: line

Command:

```
tools: line <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Turns the line tool on or off.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turn the tool on
		`OFF`	turn the tool off

Example Usage:

```
tools: line ON
```

See Also:

Associated tools commands

Command:

```
tools: plane <option>
```

Purpose:

Turns the plane tool on or off.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	ON	turn the tool on using last representation
		OFF	turn the tool off
		LINE	turn the tool on and drawn with lines
		FILLED	turn the tool on and draw filled

Example Usage:

```
tools: plane ON
```

See Also:

Associated tools commands

tools: quadric

Command:

```
tools: quadric <option>
```

Purpose:

turns the quadric tool on or off.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	CYLINDER	turns the cylinder tool visible
		SPHERE	turn the sphere tool visible
		CONE	turn the cone tool visible
		REVOLUTION	turn the surface of revolution tool visible
		NONE	turn the quadric tool invisible

Example Usage:

```
tools: quadric SPHERE
```

See Also:

Associated tools commands

Command:

```
tools: select_tool <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Turns the selection tool on or off.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turn the selection tool on
		`OFF`	turn the selection tool off

Example Usage:

```
tools: select_tool ON
```

See Also:

Associated tools commands

Commands in this Section:

varextcfd

varextcfd: density <var>
varextcfd: freestream_density <dens>
varextcfd: freestream_mach <num>
varextcfd: freestream_speed_sound <num>
varextcfd: gas_constant <num>
varextcfd: modify_begin
varextcfd: modify_end
varextcfd: momentum <var>
varextcfd: ratio_of_specific_heat <var or num>
varextcfd: show_extended <toggle>
varextcfd: total_energy <var>
varextcfd: velocity <var>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 4.1, Variable Selection and Activation

User Manual - Section 4.3, Variable Creation

How To Create New Variables

varextcfd: density

Command:

```
varextcfd: density <var>
```

Purpose:

Set the density basis variable.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`var`	name of the density variable

Notes:

For extended CFD variables to be computed, the basis variables must be identified and the basis constants defined.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating all variables in this case
#
variables: activate_all
#
# Making extended variables available
#
varextcfd: show_extended ON
#
# Setting the basis variables and constants
#
varextcfd: modify_begin
varextcfd: density Density
varextcfd: momentum Momentum
varextcfd: total_energy Energy
varextcfd: ratio_of_spec_heat 1.4000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_mach 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: gas_constant 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_density 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_speed_sound 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated varextcfd commands

Command:

```
varextcfd: freestream_density <dens>
```

Purpose:

Set the freestream density constant.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	dens	desired value of the freestream density constant

Notes:

For extended CFD variables to be computed, the basis variables must be identified and the basis constants defined.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating all variables in this case
#
variables: activate_all
#
# Making extended variables available
#
varextcfd: show_extended ON
#
# Setting the basis variables and constants
#
varextcfd: modify_begin
varextcfd: density Density
varextcfd: momentum Momentum
varextcfd: total_energy Energy
varextcfd: ratio_of_spec_heat 1.4000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_mach 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: gas_constant 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_density 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_speed_sound 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated varextcfd commands

varextcfd: freestream_mach

Command:

```
varextcfd: freestream_mach <num>
```

Purpose:

Set the freestream mach number constant.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`num`	desired value of the freestream mach number constant

Notes:

For extended CFD variables to be computed, the basis variables must be identified and the basis constants defined.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating all variables in this case
#
variables: activate_all
#
# Making extended variables available
#
varextcfd: show_extended ON
#
# Setting the basis variables and constants
#
varextcfd: modify_begin
varextcfd: density Density
varextcfd: momentum Momentum
varextcfd: total_energy Energy
varextcfd: ratio_of_spec_heat 1.4000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_mach 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: gas_constant 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_density 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_speed_sound 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated varextcfd commands

Command:

```
varextcfd: freestream_speed_sound <num>
```

Purpose:

Set the freestream speed of sound constant.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	num	desired value of the freestream speed of sound constant

Notes:

For extended CFD variables to be computed, the basis variables must be identified and the basis constants defined.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating all variables in this case
#
variables: activate_all
#
# Making extended variables available
#
varextcfd: show_extended ON
#
# Setting the basis variables and constants
#
varextcfd: modify_begin
varextcfd: density Density
varextcfd: momentum Momentum
varextcfd: total_energy Energy
varextcfd: ratio_of_spec_heat 1.4000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_mach 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: gas_constant 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_density 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_speed_sound 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated varextcfd commands

varextcfd: gas_constant

Command:

```
varextcfd: gas_constant <num>
```

Purpose:

Set the gas constant.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	num	desired value of the gas constant

Notes:

For extended CFD variables to be computed, the basis variables must be identified and the basis constants defined.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating all variables in this case
#
variables: activate_all
#
# Making extended variables available
#
varextcfd: show_extended ON
#
# Setting the basis variables and constants
#
varextcfd: modify_begin
varextcfd: density Density
varextcfd: momentum Momentum
varextcfd: total_energy Energy
varextcfd: ratio_of_spec_heat 1.4000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_mach 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: gas_constant 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_density 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_speed_sound 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated varextcfd commands

Command:

```
varextcfd: modify_begin
<varextcfd_command>
<varextcfd_command>
.
.
.
<varextcfd_command>
varextcfd: modify_end
```

Purpose:

Delimit the modifications to the extended CFD attributes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`varextcfd_command`	any of the varextcfd commands

Notes:

For extended CFD variables to be computed, the basis variables must be identified and the basis constants defined.

These are optional commands which increase performance since all changes are made at one time.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating all variables in this case
#
variables: activate_all
#
# Making extended variables available
#
varextcfd: show_extended ON
#
# Setting the basis variables and constants
#
varextcfd: modify_begin
varextcfd: density Density
varextcfd: momentum Momentum
varextcfd: total_energy Energy
varextcfd: ratio_of_spec_heat 1.4000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_mach 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: gas_constant 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_density 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_speed_sound 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated varextcfd commands

varextcfd: momentum

Command:

```
varextcfd: momentum <var>
```

Purpose:

Set the momentum basis variable.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`var`	name of the momentum variable

Notes:

For extended CFD variables to be computed, the basis variables must be identified and the basis constants defined. You must define either momentum or velocity for a basis, but not both.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating all variables in this case
#
variables: activate_all
#
# Making extended variables available
#
varextcfd: show_extended ON
#
# Setting the basis variables and constants
#
varextcfd: modify_begin
varextcfd: density Density
varextcfd: momentum Momentum
varextcfd: total_energy Energy
varextcfd: ratio_of_spec_heat 1.4000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_mach 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: gas_constant 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_density 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_speed_sound 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated varextcfd commands

Command:

```
varextcfd: ratio_of_specific_heat <var or num>
```

Purpose:

Set the ratio of specific heat basis variable, or constant.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string or float	`var` or `num`	name of the ratio of specific heat variable, or the value to use as a constant

Notes:

For extended CFD variables to be computed, the basis variables must be identified and the basis constants defined.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating all variables in this case
#
variables: activate_all
#
# Making extended variables available
#
varextcfd: show_extended ON
#
# Setting the basis variables and constants
#
varextcfd: modify_begin
varextcfd: density Density
varextcfd: momentum Momentum
varextcfd: total_energy Energy
varextcfd: ratio_of_spec_heat 1.4000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_mach 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: gas_constant 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_density 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_speed_sound 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated varextcfd commands

varextcfd: show_extended

Command:

```
varextcfd: show_extended <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Make extended CFD variables available or not.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	toggle	ON	to make extended CFD variables available
		OFF	to make them unavailable.

Notes:

For extended CFD variables to be computed, the basis variables must be identified and the basis constants defined. Once the basis variables and constants are defined, and this command makes them available - the variables can be computed when activated or used.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating all variables in this case
#
variables: activate_all
#
# Making extended variables available
#
varextcfd: show_extended ON
#
# Setting the basis variables and constants
#
varextcfd: modify_begin
varextcfd: density Density
varextcfd: momentum Momentum
varextcfd: total_energy Energy
varextcfd: ratio_of_spec_heat 1.4000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_mach 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: gas_constant 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_density 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_speed_sound 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated varextcfd commands

Command:

```
varextcfd: total_energy <var>
```

Purpose:

Set the `total_energy` basis variable.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`var`	name of the `total_energy` variable

Notes:

For extended CFD variables to be computed, the basis variables must be identified and the basis constants defined.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating all variables in this case
#
variables: activate_all
#
# Making extended variables available
#
varextcfd: show_extended ON
#
# Setting the basis variables and constants
#
varextcfd: modify_begin
varextcfd: density Density
varextcfd: momentum Momentum
varextcfd: total_energy Energy
varextcfd: ratio_of_spec_heat 1.4000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_mach 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: gas_constant 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_density 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_speed_sound 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated varextcfd commands

varextcfd: velocity

Command:

```
varextcfd: velocity <var>
```

Purpose:

Set the velocity basis variable.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`var`	name of the velocity variable

Notes:

For extended CFD variables to be computed, the basis variables must be identified and the basis constants defined. You must define either momentum or velocity for a basis, but not both.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating all variables in this case
#
variables: activate_all
#
# Making extended variables available
#
varextcfd: show_extended ON
#
# Setting the basis variables and constants
#
varextcfd: modify_begin
varextcfd: density Density
varextcfd: velocity Velocity
varextcfd: total_energy Energy
varextcfd: ratio_of_spec_heat 1.4000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_mach 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: gas_constant 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_density 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: freestream_speed_sound 1.0000e+00
varextcfd: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated varextcfd commands

Commands in this Section:

variables

variables: activate <name>
variables: activate_all
variables: deactivate <name>
variables: evaluate <expression>
variables: modify_parameter <varname> param <num>=<string or value>
variables: notify_before_activate <toggle>
variables: save_all_constants <filename>
variables: save_constants <filename>
variables: select_varname_begin
variables: select_varname_end

See Also:

User Manual - Section 4.1, Variable Selection and Activation

How To Create New Variables

How To Activate Variables

variables: activate

Command:

```
variables: activate <name>
```

Purpose:

Activates a variable.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`name`	name of the variable to activate

Notes:

A variable must be activated before it can be used for any purpose.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activate a variable and use it
# to color a part
#
variables: activate temperature
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
part: colorby_palette temperature
```

See Also:

Associated variables commands

Command:

```
variables: activate_all
```

Purpose:

Activates all variables.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating all variables
#
variables: activate_all
```

See Also:

Associated variables commands

variables: deactivate

Command:

```
variables: deactivate <name>
```

Purpose:

Deactivates a variable.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`name`	name of the variable to deactivate

Notes:

A deactivated variable is not available for use, but can be activated again if needed.

If a computed variable is deactivated it is deleted and must be re-specified if needed at a later time.

Example Usage:

```
variables: deactivate temperature
```

See Also:

Associated variables commands

Command:

```
variables: evaluate <expression>
```

Purpose:

Creates a computed variable.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`expression`	expression needed to create a computed variable

Notes:

The expression must conform to one of the many supplied general functions or proper math or calculator operations within EnSight. It is subject to all the limitations of such, so please familiarize yourself with these.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_all
variables: activate_all
variables: evaluate Area = Area(plist)
variables: evaluate Grad = Grad(plist,temperature)
variables: evaluate CmplxTransResp = CmplxTransResp(plist,c_scalar,90.0)
```

See Also:

Associated variables commands

variables: modify_parameter

Command:

```
variables: modify_parameter <varname> param <num>=<string or value>
```

Purpose:

Modifies a parameter of a general function computed variable.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`varname`	computed variable's name
int	`num`	parameter number for the computed variable
string, float or int	`string or value`	proper modified string, or number for the parameter specified

Notes:

Currently only used for modifying the phase angle of a complex transient response variable.

Example Usage:

```
variables: activate_all
part: select_all
variables: evaluate CmplxTransResp = CmplxTransResp(plist,c_scalar,90.0)
function: palette CmplxTransResp
variables: modify_parameter CmplxTransResp param 3=1.1700e+02
```

See Also:

Associated variables commands

Command:

```
variables: notify_before_activate <toggle>
```

Purpose:

A preference that can be set concerning notification when a variable will activated. Since EnSight by default activates variables automatically if needed, this command can cause a confirmation to be requested before a variable is activated.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	user will be asked to confirm a variable activation
		`OFF`	automatic variable activation occurs without any confirmation request (the default)

Example Usage:

```
variables: notify_before_activate ON
```

See Also:

Associated variables commands

variables: save_all_constants

Command:

```
variables: save_all_constants <filename>
```

Purpose:

Saves all active constant variable values to a file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	name of the file in which to save the constants

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating all variables
#
variables: activate_all
#
# Computing area of one part
#
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
variables: evaluate Area = Area(plist)
#
# Computing area of another part
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
variables: evaluate Area2 = Area(plist)
variables: save_all_constants /usr/tmp/all_constants
```

See Also:

Associated variables commands

Command:

```
variables: save_constants <filename>
```

Purpose:

Saves selected constant variable values to a file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	name of the file in which to save the constants

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating all variables
#
variables: activate_all
#
# Computing area of one part
#
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
variables: evaluate Area = Area(plist)
#
# Computing area of another part
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
variables: evaluate Area2 = Area(plist)
#
# Selecting the computed area constant to write them out
#
variables: select_varname_begin
Area
Area2
variables: select_varname_end
#
# Saving the areas to a file
#
variables: save_constants /usr/tmp/my_constants
```

See Also:

Associated variables commands

Command:

```
variables: select_varname_begin
<varname>
<varname>
.
.
.
<varname>
variables: select_varname_end
```

Purpose:

Selects variables for future use.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`varname`	valid name of a variable

Example Usage:

```
#
# Activating all variables
#
variables: activate_all
#
# Computing area of one part
#
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
variables: evaluate Area = Area(plist)
#
# Computing area of another part
#
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
variables: evaluate Area2 = Area(plist)
#
# Selecting the computed area constant to write them out
#
variables: select_varname_begin
Area
Area2
variables: select_varname_end
#
# Saving the areas to a file
#
variables: save_constants /usr/tmp/my_constants
```

See Also:

Associated variables commands

Commands in this Section:

vctarrow

vctarrow: arrow_location <location>
vctarrow: arrow_type <type>
vctarrow: begin
vctarrow: end
vctarrow: component <x_scale> <y_scale> <z_scale>
vctarrow: create
vctarrow: density <value>
vctarrow: display_offset <offset>
vctarrow: projection <proj>
vctarrow: scale_factor <scale/time>
vctarrow: select_default
vctarrow: threshold_low <low>
vctarrow: threshold_high <high>
vctarrow: thresholds <type>
vctarrow: tip_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
vctarrow: tip_shape <type>
vctarrow: tip_size <size>
vctarrow: tip_size_fixed
vctarrow: tip_size_proportional
vctarrow: tip_size_rep <rep>
vctarrow: variable <var_name>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.10, Vector Arrow Create/Update

How To Create Vector Arrows

vctarrow: arrow_location

Command:

```
vctarrow: arrow_location <location>
```

Purpose:

Control the location of the arrows

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`location`	`vertices`	draw vectors at vertices (corner nodes)
		`node`	draw vectors at all nodes
		`element_center`	draw vectors at element centers

Notes:

Discrete particles can only use the 'node' vector location.

For linear elements '`node`' and '`vertices`' give the same result.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: arrow_location element_center
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vctarrow commands

Command:

```
vctarrow: arrow_type <type>
```

Purpose:

Change the visual representation of the arrow shafts

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	type	rectilinear	straight arrows with the length proportional to the vector magnitude
		rect_fixed	straight arrows of fixed length
		curved	arrow shaft curves with the vector

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: arrow_type curved
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vctarrow commands

vctarrow: begin/end

Command:

```
vctarrow: begin
vctarrow: end
```

Purpose:

Delimit the modifications for vector arrow attributes

Parameters:

none

Notes:

These commands are used to set the attributes for a vector arrow part creation.

Example Usage:

```
vctarrow: begin
vctarrow: variable VITESSE
vctarrow: end
vctarrow: create
```

See Also:

Associated vctarrow commands

Command:

```
vctarrow: component <x_scale> <y_scale> <z_scale>
```

Purpose:

Specify a scaling factor for each component of the vector variable, to be used in calculating both the magnitude and direction of the vector arrow.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_scale	scaling for the x-component
	y_scale	scaling for the y-component
	z_scale	scaling for the z-component

Notes:

Specify 1 to use the full value of a component. Specify 0 to ignore the corresponding vector components (and thus confine all vector arrows to planes perpendicular to that axis).

Values may be negative to reverse the direction of the component.

Example Usage:

```
vctarrow: begin
vctarrow: variable VITESSE
vctarrow: end
vctarrow: create
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: component 2.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vctarrow commands

vctarrow: create

Command:

```
vctarrow: create
```

Purpose:

Create a new vector arrow part using the currently defined attributes and selected parent parts.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

The vector variable must be set via the `vctarrow: variable` command before the part can be created.

Example Usage:

```
variables: activate VITESSE
part: select_all
vctarrow: begin
vctarrow: variable VITESSE
vctarrow: end
vctarrow: create
```

See Also:

Associated vctarrow commands

Command:

```
vctarrow: density <value>
```

Purpose:

Control the fraction of the parent's nodes which will display a vector.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`value`	density value between 0 and 1

Notes:

A value of 0.0 results in no arrows, while a value of 1.0 results in an arrow at every node. Between these two values the arrows are randomly distributed at the specified density.

Example Usage:

```
vctarrow: begin
vctarrow: variable VITESSE
vctarrow: end
vctarrow: create
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: density 5.0000e-01
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vctarrow commands

vctarrow: display_offset

Command:

```
vctarrow: display_offset <offset>
```

Purpose:

Specify a visual offset for the vectors from the surface.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`offset`	offset in world coordinates

Notes:

A positive offset moves the vector away from the surface in the direction of the normal.

Example Usage:

```
vctarrow: begin
vctarrow: variable VITESSE
vctarrow: end
vctarrow: create
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: display_offset 1.0000e-01
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vctarrow commands

Command:

```
vctarrow: projection <proj>
```

Purpose:

Apply a projection to the vectors prior to display

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	proj	all	create the vector arrows using all components of the specified vector
		normal	create the vector arrows using the components normal to the surface
		tangential	create the vector arrows using the components tangential to the surface
		component	create two arrows for each target location - one normal and one tangential

Notes:

Vector components are scaled prior to computing the projections.

Example Usage:

```
variables: activate velocity
vctarrow: begin
vctarrow: variable velocity
vctarrow: end
vctarrow: create
part: select_begin
4
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: projection component
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vctarrow commands

vctarrow: scale_factor

Command:

```
vctarrow: scale_factor <scale/time>
```

Purpose:

Control the length of the vector arrows

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`scale/time`	scale factor or time

Notes:

If the arrow type is "`Rectilinear`" this parameter is a scaling multiple to change the magnitude of the vectors. If the type is "`Rect_fixed`" the parameter specifies the absolute magnitude for each vector. If the type is "`Curved`" this parameter controls the integration time for the streamlines which make up the curved part of the arrow.

Example Usage:

```
vctarrow: begin
vctarrow: variable VITESSE
vctarrow: end
vctarrow: create
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: scale_factor 7.0000e-01
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vctarrow commands

Command:

```
vctarrow: select_default
```

Purpose:

Sets the target to the default settings for subsequent attribute modifications.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
vctarrow: select_default
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: variable VITESSE
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vctarrow commands

vctarrow: threshold_low/high

Command:

```
vctarrow: threshold_low <low>
vctarrow: threshold_high <high>
```

Purpose:

Set the low or high threshold value

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`low`	low filter threshold
	`high`	high filter threshold

Notes:

Used with `vctarrow: thresholds`

Example Usage:

```
vctarrow: begin
vctarrow: variable VITESSE
vctarrow: end
vctarrow: create
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: thresholds band
part: modify_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: threshold_low 5.0000e-1
part: modify_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: threshold_high 7.5000e-1
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vctarrow commands

Command:

```
vctarrow: thresholds <type>
```

Purpose:

Apply a threshold filter to the selection of vectors for display.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	type	none	display all vectors
		low	display vectors above the low threshold
		band	display vectors below the low and above the high threshold
		high	display vectors below the high threshold
		low_high	display vectors between low and high threshold

Notes:

Threshold filtering occurs after density filtering. When using both forms of filtering in combination the actual vector density may not be exactly as specified.

Example Usage:

```
vctarrow: begin
vctarrow: variable VITESSE
vctarrow: end
vctarrow: create
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: thresholds band
part: modify_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: threshold_low 5.0000e-1
part: modify_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: threshold_high 7.5000e-1
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vctarrow commands

vctarrow: tip_rgb

Command:

```
vctarrow: tip_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Change the color of the arrow tips

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue components of the color tip (range 0.0 to 1.0)
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Notes:

The color of the tip is only used when the tip shape is '`tipped`'

Example Usage:

```
vctarrow: begin
vctarrow: variable VITESSE
vctarrow: end
vctarrow: create
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: tip_shape tipped
part: modify_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: tip_rgb 0.0000e00 1.0000e00 0.0000e00
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vctarrow commands

Command:

```
vctarrow: tip_shape <type>
```

Purpose:

Change the visual representation of the arrow tips

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	type	none	no arrow tips
		cone	arrow tip displayed as a cone
		normal	arrow tip displayed as two short lines
		triangles	arrow tip displayed as two orthogonal triangles
		tipped	arrow tip displayed in a different color

Example Usage:

```
vctarrow: begin
vctarrow: variable VITESSE
vctarrow: end
vctarrow: create
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: tip_shape cone
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vctarrow commands

vctarrow: tip_size

Command:

```
vctarrow: tip_size <size>
```

Purpose:

Change the size of the arrow tips

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`size`	size of the arrow tips

Notes:

This parameter is only used for '`triangle`' or '`normal`' arrow tips, and only when the tip size is '`fixed`'.

Example Usage:

```
vctarrow: begin
vctarrow: variable VITESSE
vctarrow: end
vctarrow: create
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: tip_shape triangle
part: modify_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: tip_size_rep fixed
part: modify_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: tip_size 2.0000e-1
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vctarrow commands

Command:

```
vctarrow: tip_size_fixed
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated vctarrow commands

vctarrow: tip_size_proportional

Command:

```
vctarrow: tip_size_proportional
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated vctarrow commands

Command:

```
vctarrow: tip_size_rep <rep>
```

Purpose:

Set the method for determining tip size

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	rep	fixed	length is specified by the vector tip size attribute
		proportional	length is proportional to the magnitude of the vector

Notes:

This parameter is only used for 'triangle' or 'normal' arrow tips.

Example Usage:

```
vctarrow: begin
vctarrow: variable VITESSE
vctarrow: end
vctarrow: create
part: select_begin
2
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: tip_shape triangle
part: modify_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: tip_size_rep fixed
part: modify_end
part: modify_begin
vctarrow: tip_size 2.0000e-1
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vctarrow commands

vctarrow: variable

Command:

```
vctarrow: variable <var_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the vector variable to be used for vector arrow creation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	var_name	name of an active vector variable

Notes:

The variable must be activated before it can be used in a vector arrow plot.

Example Usage:

```
variables: activate VITESSE
part: select_all
vctarrow: begin
vctarrow: variable VITESSE
vctarrow: end
vctarrow: create
```

See Also:

Associated vctarrow commands

Commands in this Section:

view

view: bounds <toggle>
view: clipping <toggle>
view: default_orientation <direction>
view: fast_display <toggle>
view: feature_qia
view: full_screen <toggle>
view: hardware_line_offset <toggle>
view: hidden_line <toggle> [<red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>]
view: hidden_surface <toggle>
view: perspective <toggle>
view: pick_mode <value>
view: query_mode
view: static_lighting <toggle>
view: stereo <toggle>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 8.6, Quick Desktop Buttons

How To Set Global Viewing Parameters

How To Set Drawing Mode (Line, Surface, Hidden Line)

How To Enable Stereo Viewing

view: bounds

Command:

```
view: bounds <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles on or off the global bounds display

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turns on bounds display
		`OFF`	turns off bounds display

Notes:

Bounds display will be visible in a viewport if this toggle is `ON` and the "`viewport_bounds: visible ON`" is also set.

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on bounds display but turn the bounds off for viewport 1
#
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 1
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: visible OFF
```

See Also:

Associated view commands

Command:

```
view: clipping <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles on or off the auxiliary clipping plane

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turns on auxiliary clipping
		`OFF`	turns off auxiliary clipping

Notes:

When auxiliary clipping is on, objects on the negative side of the plane tool are not drawn. By toggling on or off parts' individual auxiliary clipping attribute (`part: clip`), some parts can be clipped while others are not.

Example Usage:

```
tools: plane ON
view: clipping ON
part: select_partname_begin
"(CASE:Case 1)ami-x hypersonic body"
part: select_partname_end
part: modify_begin
part: clip OFF
part: modify_end
view_transf: function plane
view_transf: rotate 106.516396 0.000000 0.000000
view_transf: function global
```

See Also:

Associated view commands

view: default_orientation

Command:

```
view: default_orientation <direction>
```

Purpose:

Sets the default view orientation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	direction	+x	The viewer is located down the positive x axis looking toward the origin
		-x	The viewer is located down the negative x axis looking toward the origin
		+y	The viewer is located down the positive y axis looking toward the origin
		-y	The viewer is located down the negative y axis looking toward the origin
		+z	The viewer is located down the positive z axis looking toward the origin
		-z	The viewer is located down the negative z axis looking toward the origin

Notes:

Must be executed before data is read.

The default is +z

Example Usage:

```
view: default_orientation +x
```

See Also:

Associated view commands

Command:

```
view: fast_display <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles the fast display setting. When on, parts can be rendered using an alternative representation while being interactively moved.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turns on fast display
		`OFF`	turns off fast display

Notes:

Each part has an attribute that indicates how it will be drawn when fast display is on. See `'part: bounding_rep'`.

Example Usage:

```
view: fast_display ON
part: select_partname_begin
"(CASE:Case 1)external flow field"
part: select_partname_end
part: modify_begin
part: bounding_rep points
part: modify_end
view_transf: rotate -3.021584 51.034481 0.000000
view_transf: function global
```

See Also:

Associated view commands

view: feature_qia

Command:

```
view: feature_qia
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated view commands

Command:

```
view: full_screen <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles full screen rendering

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turns on full screen rendering
		`OFF`	turns off full screen rendering

Notes:

During full screen rendering, the graphics window fills the screen hiding the rest of the user interface and other windows.

Example Usage:

```
view: full_screen ON
```

See Also:

Associated view commands

view: hardware_line_offset

Command:

```
view: hardware_line_offset <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles on or off the use of hardware line offset

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turns on harware line offset
		`OFF`	turns off hardware line offset

Notes:

This command is only used for view preferences.

Example Usage:

```
view: hardware_line_offset ON
view: default_orientation +Z
view: hidden_surface OFF
```

See Also:

Associated view commands

Command:

```
view: hidden_line <toggle> [<red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>]
```

Purpose:

Toggles global hidden line drawing.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turns on hidden line drawing
		`OFF`	turns off hidden line drawing
float	`red_val`	optional red, green, blue color values (range 0.0 to 1.0) for the hidden lines when hidden surface (See `view: hidden_surface`) is also `ON`	
	`grn_val`		
	`blu_val`		

Notes:

Each part has a part attribute that determines whether or not it will be drawn with hidden lines if the global setting is on (See `part: hidden_line`).

If the optional RGB values are specified, they must be values between 0.0 and 1.0. If none are specified, then 0.0, 0.0, 0.0 are used.

Example Usage:

```
VERSION 8.20
view: hidden_line ON 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
part: modify_begin
part: hidden_line OFF
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated view commands

view: hidden_surface

Command:

```
view: hidden_surface <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles display of shaded surfaces.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turns on shaded surfaces
		`OFF`	turns off shaded surfaces (line drawing)

Notes:

Each part has an attribute that determines whether it will be drawn in shaded or in line mode (`part: hidden_surface`).

Example Usage:

```
view: hidden_surface ON
part: select_partname_begin
"(CASE:Case 1)ami-x hypersonic body"
part: select_partname_end
part: modify_begin
part: hidden_surface OFF
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated view commands

Command:

```
view: perspective <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles global perspective rendering.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turns on perspective rendering
		`OFF`	turns off perspective rendering

Notes:

Perspective rendering causes things further in distance to appear smaller than closer objects. If this setting is off then objects will be rendered in orthographic mode which does not use perspective foreshortening.

Each viewport has a local setting. See `viewport: perspective`

Example Usage:

```
view: perspective ON
```

See Also:

Associated view commands

view: pick_mode

Command:

```
view: pick_mode <value>
```

Purpose:

Sets what type of pick will be performed when the 'p' key is pressed.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	value	center_of_transform	pick a point to set the center of transformation
		cursor	pick a point to specify the cursor tool location
		line	pick two points to specify the line tool location
		look_at	set the look at point
		part	select the part under the mouse
		plane	pick three points to specify the plane tool location
		plane_2pt	draw a line to position the plane tool
		plane_normal	pick the plane tool z-direction
		plane_origin	pick the plane tool origin
		elements_to_blank	pick elements to blank

Notes:

See the EnSight User's Manual for instructions on how to operate each of these picks.

Example Usage:

```
view: pick_mode part
view: pick_mode cursor
view_transf: cursor -9.941673 -39.746929 3.714395
```

See Also:

Associated view commands

Command:

```
view: query_mode
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated view commands

view: static_lighting

Command:

```
view: static_lighting <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles the static lighting model.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turns on static lighting
		`OFF`	turns off static lighting

Notes:

If static lighting is off (the default), then the light does not move as the scene moves. If it is on, then the light will move as the scene moves. The light direction for static lighting is set when it is toggled on.

Example Usage:

```
view: static_lighting ON
```

See Also:

Associated view commands

Command:

```
view: stereo <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggles stereo rendering.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turns on stereo rendering
		`OFF`	turns off stereo rendering

Notes:

Stereo rendering will only occur if the graphics hardware supports it.

Example Usage:

```
view: stereo ON
test: larger stereo separation
```

See Also:

Associated view commands

Commands in this Section:

view_transf

view_transf: action <method>
view_transf: axis <which>
view_transf: box_axis <axis> <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
view_transf: box_length <x_len> <y_len> <z_len>
view_transf: box_origin <x_ori> <y_ori> <z_ori>
view_transf: center_of_transform <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
view_transf: cone_angle <angle>
view_transf: cone_axis <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
view_transf: cone_origin <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
view_transf: cursor <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
view_transf: cylinder_axis <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
view_transf: cylinder_origin <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
view_transf: cylinder_radius <rad>
view_transf: distance <dist>
view_transf: fit <viewport>
view_transf: function <mode>
view_transf: initialize_viewports
view_transf: limit <value>
view_transf: line <end_pt> <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
view_transf: line_by_nodeids
view_transf: line_length <length>
view_transf: look_at <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
view_transf: look_from <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
view_transf: plane <corner_pt> <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
view_transf: plane_by_nodeids
view_transf: plane_equation <A> <B> <C> <D>
view_transf: plane_normal <x_dir> <y_dir> <z_dir>
view_transf: plane_origin <x_ori> <y_ori> <z_ori>
view_transf: plane_size <x_size> <y_size>
view_transf: redo
view_transf: reset_by_action
view_transf: reset_rot_trn_scl
view_transf: reset_tool_constrain <option>
view_transf: restore_view <filename>
view_transf: revolution_#_of_points <number_of>
view_transf: revolution_axis <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
view_transf: revolution_origin <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
view_transf: revolution_point <pt_number> <x_coord> <y_coord>
view_transf: rotate <x_ang> <y_ang> <z_ang>
view_transf: save_view <filename>
view_transf: scale <x_scale> <y_scale> <z_scale>
view_transf: select_tool <xmin> <xmax> <ymin> <ymax>
view_transf: sphere_axis <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
view_transf: sphere_origin <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
view_transf: sphere_radius <value>
view_transf: spin <num> <x_ang> <y_ang> <z_ang>
view_transf: translate <x_dist> <y_dist> <z_dist>
view_transf: undo

view_transf: view_recall <option>
view_transf: view_store <option>
view_transf: viewport_link <toggle>
view_transf: viewport_state_copy
view_transf: zclip_back <z_loc>
view_transf: zclip_float <toggle>
view_transf: zclip_front <z_loc>
view_transf: zclip_min <z_min>
view_transf: zoom <factor>
view_transf: zoom_style <style>
view_transf: zoom_to_selectregion

See Also:

User Manual - Chapter 9, Transformation Control

How To Rotate, Zoom, Translate, Scale

How To Set Z Clipping

How To Set LookFrom / LookAt

How To Set Auxiliary Clipping

How To Define and Change Viewports

How To Save and Restore Viewing Parameters

How To Reset Tools and Viewports

Command:

```
view_transf: action <method>
```

Purpose:

Sets the transformation method for interaction in the user interface.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	method	rotate	sets transformation mode to rotate
		translate	sets transformation mode to translate
		scale	sets transformation mode to scale
		zoom	sets transformation mode to zoom
		band_zoom	initialize for a rubber band zoom
		select_tool_pos	initialize for selection tool manipulation

Notes:

This is not a necessary command. It is used to change the user interface to reflect the transformation currently attached to the mouse button tied to the transformation action (by default the left mouse button).

Example Usage:

```
view_transf: action translate
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: axis

Command:

```
view_transf: axis <which>
```

Purpose:

Sets the axis to use for rotate, translate, and scale transformations.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`which`	`x`	action will take place about or in the direction of the x axis
		`y`	action will take place about or in the direction of the y axis
		`z`	action will take place about or in the direction of the z axis
		`all`	action will take place about or in the direction of the all three (or the combined) axes

Notes:

Used in the transformation dialog to control the axis about which transformational values are applied.

The axis is either the global system or, if in Frame mode, the selected frame's axis system.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the axis to x
# and rotate about the x axis 15 degrees
#
view_transf: axis x
view_transf: rotate 15.000000 0.000000 0.000000
#
# Set the axis to be y
# and translate one unit in the -negative y direction
#
view_transf: axis y
view_transf: translate 0.0000e+00 -1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: box_axis <axis> <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
```

Purpose:

Specify the direction vectors for a box tool.

Param eters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	axis	x	specifies which axis is being defined
		y	
		z	
float	x_comp	The x component of the direction vector	
	y_comp	The y component of the direction vector	
	z_comp	The z component of the direction vector	

Notes:

The direction vectors are in reference to the selected coordinate frame.

Example Usage:

```
tools: box ON
view_transf: function box
view_transf: box_length 3.000000e+00 4.000000e+00 5.000000e+00
view_transf: box_origin 0.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
view_transf: box_axis x 1.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
view_transf: box_axis y 0.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
view_transf: box_axis z 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 1.000000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: box_length

Command:

```
view_transf: box_length <x_len> <y_len> <z_len>
```

Purpose:

Specify the size of the box tool in the x, y, and z directions.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_len	The length of box tool in the x, y, z direction
	y_len	
	z_len	

Notes:

The lengths are in relation to the box axis directions.

Example Usage:

```
tools: box ON
view_transf: function box
view_transf: box_length 3.000000e+00 4.000000e+00 5.000000e+00
view_transf: box_origin 0.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
view_transf: box_axis x 1.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
view_transf: box_axis y 0.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
view_transf: box_axis z 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 1.000000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: box_origin <x_ori> <y_ori> <z_ori>
```

Purpose:

Specify the origin of the box tool in reference to the selected coordinate frame.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_ori	The x, y, z origin of the box tool
	y_ori	
	z_ori	

Example Usage:

```
tools: box ON
view_transf: function box
view_transf: box_length 3.000000e+00 4.000000e+00 5.000000e+00
view_transf: box_origin 0.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
view_transf: box_axis x 1.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
view_transf: box_axis y 0.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
view_transf: box_axis z 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 1.000000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: center_of_transform

Command:

```
view_transf: center_of_transform <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
```

Purpose:

Set the point in space that will be the origin for transformations.

Param eters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_coord	model x coordinate of the desired transformation origin
	y_coord	model y coordinate of the desired transformation origin
	z_coord	model z coordinate of the desired transformation origin

Notes:

Since transformations can be different per viewport, this can be set for each viewport, thus a viewport selection is needed if more than one viewport is being used.

Cannot be set during keyframe animation.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting two viewports
#
viewport: select_begin
2 3
viewport: select_end
#
# Setting the center of transformations to be
# at (.5 .6 1) for each of these viewports
#
view_transf: center_of_transform 5.0000e-01 6.0000e-01 1.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: cone_angle <angle>
```

Purpose:

Set the angle for the cone tool.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`angle`	the cone angle (in degrees)

Notes:

Use with `view_transf: cone_axis` and `view_transf: cone_origin` to specify the cone tool location and orientation

Example Usage:

```
#
# Turns the display of the quadric cone on
# (only one quadric tool at a time can be on)
#
tools: quadric cone
#
# Sets the angle and other attributes of the cone tool
#
view_transf: cone_angle 25.000000
view_transf: cone_axis 1.000000 0.100000 0.000000
view_transf: cone_origin -0.750000 0.700000 1.000000
#
# Turns off the display of the quadric tool
#
tools: quadric none
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: cone_axis

Command:

```
view_transf: cone_axis <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
```

Purpose:

Sets the axis for the cone tool.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_comp	x, y, z directional components for the cone tool axis
	y_comp	
	z_comp	

Notes:

Use with `view_transf: cone_angle` and `view_transf: cone_origin` to specify the cone tool location and orientation.

The components are in reference to the selected frame.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Turns display of the quadric cone on
# (only one quadric tool at a time can be on)
#
tools: quadric cone
#
# Sets the axis and other attributes of the cone tool
#
view_transf: cone_angle 25.000000
view_transf: cone_axis 1.000000 0.100000 0.000000
view_transf: cone_origin -0.750000 0.700000 1.000000
#
# Turns off the display of the quadric tool
#
tools: quadric none
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: cone_origin <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
```

Purpose:

Sets the origin point for the tip of the cone tool.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_coord	x, y, z coordinates of the cone tool origin
	y_coord	
	z_coord	

Notes:

Use with `view_transf: cone_angle` and `view_transf: cone_axis` to specify the cone tool location and orientation

The components are in reference to the selected frame.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Turns display of the quadric cone on
# (only one quadric tool at a time can be on)
#
tools: quadric cone
#
# Sets the origin and other attributes of the cone tool
#
view_transf: cone_angle 25.000000
view_transf: cone_axis 1.000000 0.100000 0.000000
view_transf: cone_origin -0.750000 0.700000 1.000000
#
# Turns off the display of the quadric tool
#
tools: quadric none
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: cursor

Command:

```
view_transf: cursor <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
```

Purpose:

Sets the location of the cursor tool.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_coord	x, y, z coordinates of the cursor
	y_coord	
	z_coord	

Notes:

The components are in reference to the selected frame.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Sets the cursor to the point (.79563 1 .8554)
#
view_transf: cursor 0.795630 1.000000 0.855400
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: cylinder_axis <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
```

Purpose:

Sets the axis for the cylinder tool.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_comp	x, y, z directional components for the cylinder tool axis
	y_comp	
	z_comp	

Notes:

Use with `view_transf: cylinder_origin` and `view_transf: cylinder_radius` to fully define the cylinder tool

The components are in reference to the selected frame.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Turns display of the quadric cylinder on
# (only one quadric tool at a time can be on)
#
tools: quadric cylinder
#
# Sets the axis and other attributes of the cylinder tool
#
view_transf: cylinder_axis 1.000000 0.100000 0.000000
view_transf: cylinder_origin -0.750000 0.700000 1.000000
view_transf: cylinder_radius 1.500000
#
# Turns off the display of the quadric tool
#
tools: quadric none
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: cylinder_origin

Command:

```
view_transf: cylinder_origin <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
```

Purpose:

Sets the origin point for one end of the cylinder tool.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_coord	x, y, z coordinates of the cylinder tool origin
	y_coord	
	z_coord	

Notes:

Use with `view_transf: cylinder_axis` and `view_transf: cylinder_radius` to fully define the cylinder tool.

The components are in reference to the selected frame.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Turns display of the quadric cylinder on
# (only one quadric tool at a time can be on)
#
tools: quadric cylinder
#
# Sets the origin and other attributes of the cylinder tool
#
view_transf: cylinder_axis 1.000000 0.100000 0.000000
view_transf: cylinder_origin -0.750000 0.700000 1.000000
view_transf: cylinder_radius 1.500000
#
# Turns off the display of the quadric tool
#
tools: quadric none
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: cylinder_radius <rad>
```

Purpose:

Set the radius value for the cylinder tool.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`rad`	cylinder radius value (in model coordinates)

Notes:

Use with `view_transf: cylinder_origin` and `view_transf: cylinder_axis` to fully define the cylinder tool.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Turns the display of the quadric cylinder on
# (only one quadric tool at a time can be on)
#
tools: quadric cylinder
#
# Sets the radius and other attributes of the cylinder tool
#
view_transf: cylinder_axis 1.000000 0.100000 0.000000
view_transf: cylinder_origin -0.750000 0.700000 1.000000
view_transf: cylinder_radius 1.500000
#
# Turns off the display of the quadric tool
#
tools: quadric none
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: distance

Command:

```
view_transf: distance <dist>
```

Purpose:

Sets the distance from the look_from to the look_at point.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`dist`	distance between the `look_from` and the `look_at` point (in model system)

Notes:

Since transformations can be different per viewport, this can be set for each viewport, thus a viewport selection is needed if more than one viewport is being used.

This command causes the look_from point to move along the line between the `look_from` and the `look_at` point to the desired distance. The `look_at` point does not move.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting two viewports
#
viewport: select_begin
1 3
viewport: select_end
#
# Setting the look_at and look_from points
# for each of these viewports
#
view_transf: look_at 1.0000e+00 5.0000e-01 1.0000e+00
view_transf: look_from 5.0000e-01 5.0000e-01 2.0000e+01
#
# Changing the distance between the look_at and the look_from
# points. The look_at point will not change, but the
# look_from point will be moved appropriately
#
view_transf: distance 2.5000e+01
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: fit <viewport>
```

Purpose:

Appropriate scaling and translations are done so that the visible parts fit in the selected viewport.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`viewport`	viewport number in which the model will be fit. (0, 1, ...)

Notes:

Example Usage:

```
#
# too fit the model in viewport 0
#
view_transf: fit 0
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: function <mode>
```

Purpose:

Sets the transformation mode.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	mode	box	box tool mode (rotate, translate or scale the box tool according to the global or local frame selected)
		cone	quadric cone tool mode (translate or scale the cone tool according to the global or local frame selected)
		cursor	cursor tool mode (translate cursor in global or local frame directions according to frame selected)
		cylinder	quadric cylinder tool mode (translate or scale the cylinder tool according to the global or local frame selected)
		frame	frame definition mode (rotates or translates the selected frame coordinate triad directions and/or origin in the model coordinate system
		global	global transformation mode (rotate, translate, zoom, or scale the model about the screen coordinate system)
		line	line tool mode (translate or scale the line tool according to the global or local frame selected)
		local	local transformation mode (rotate, translate, zoom, or scale the model about a local axis frame)
		plane	plane tool mode (rotate, translate or scale the plane tool according to the global or local frame selected)
		revolution	quadric revolution tool mode (translate or scale the revolution tool according to the global or local frame selected)
		select_tool	selection tool mode (translate or scale the selection tool in the screen coordinate system, so that zooms or selections can be made)
		sphere	quadric sphere tool mode (translate or scale the sphere tool according to the global or local frame selected)

Example Usage:

```
#
# Sets the function to cursor mode
# and translates the cursor
#
view_transf: function cursor
view_transf: translate 0.295634 -0.014792 -0.144601
#
# Return to global transformation mode
#
view_transf: function global
```

```
#
# Does some global transformations
#
view_transf: zoom 1.431051
view_transf: rotate -1.071430 21.547768 0.000000
view_transf: translate 0.620558 0.000000 0.000000
#
# Sets Frame transform mode (local)
#
view_transf: function local
#
# Selects the viewport and frame to use
#
viewport: select_begin
3
viewport: select_end
frame: select_begin
1
frame: select_end
#
# And translate the parts attached to frame 1
#
view_transf: translate 0.0000E+00 -4.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
#
# Return to global transformation mode
#
view_transf: function global
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: initialize_viewports

Command:

```
view_transf: initialize_viewports
```

Purpose:

Resets transformations, `look_at` viewing parameters, and z clipping to the original values applied when model was first displayed.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

Since transformations can be different per viewport, this can be applied to each viewport. Thus, a viewport selection is needed if more than one viewport is being used.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting two viewports
#
viewport: select_begin
1 3
viewport: select_end
#
# Reinitializing these 2 viewports
#
view_transf: initialize_viewports
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: limit <value>
```

Purpose:

Sets value represented by the extreme ends of the transformation slider in the transformation dialog.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`value`	the value to set as the limit for a complete movement of the cursor in the positive or negative directions

Notes:

This is a control for the user interface. Moving the slider all the way to the right will apply this value once positively. Moving it all the way to the left will apply this value once negatively. The slider is self centering, so one can continue to apply these amounts to the selected transformations.

Associated with this is the Increment, which is the value that is applied (positively or negatively) by clicking the stepper button once.

Example Usage:

```
view_transf: limit 5.000000
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: line

Command:

```
view_transf: line <end_pt> <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
```

Purpose:

Sets the location of the line tool by setting two endpoints.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	end_pt	1 - for the first end of the line
		2 - for the second end of the line
float	x_coord	the x coordinate of the end point
	y_coord	the y coordinate of the end point
	z_coord	the z coordinate of the end point

Notes:

Coordinates are in reference to the selected coordinate frame.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the line tool endpoints
#
view_transf: line 1 -0.723300 0.700000 1.000000
view_transf: line 2 1.723300 0.500000 1.000000
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: line_by_nodeids
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: line_length

Command:

```
view_transf: line_length <length>
```

Purpose:

Changes the line tool length.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`length`	desired length of the line tool

Notes:

When this is applied, the location of endpoint 1 will not change, but endpoint 2 will be moved along the line through endpoint 1 and endpoint 2, until the points are separated by the length desired.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the line tool endpoints
#
view_transf: line 1 -0.723300 0.700000 1.000000
view_transf: line 2 1.723300 0.500000 1.000000
#
# Now make the tool 10 units long
# (endpoint 2 will be moved)
#
view_transf: line_length 10.000000
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: look_at <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
```

Purpose:

Sets the look_at point for the selected viewport(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_coord	model x, y, z coordinates of the `look_at` point
	y_coord	
	z_coord	

Notes:

Since transformations can be different per viewport, this can be set for each viewport, thus a viewport selection is needed if more than one viewport is being used.

Coordinates are in reference to the model coordinate system.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting two viewports
#
viewport: select_begin
1 3
viewport: select_end
#
# Setting the look_at and look_from points
# for each of these viewports
#
view_transf: look_at 1.0000e+00 5.0000e-01 1.0000e+00
view_transf: look_from 5.0000e-01 5.0000e-01 2.0000e+01
#
# Changing the distance between the look_at and the look_from
# points. The look_at point will not change, but the
# look_from point will be moved appropriately
#
view_transf: distance 2.5000e+01
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: look_from

Command:

```
view_transf: look_from <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
```

Purpose:

Sets the look_from point for the selected viewport(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_coord	model x, y, z coordinates of the `look_from` point
	y_coord	
	z_coord	

Notes:

Since transformations can be different per viewport, this can be set for each viewport, thus a viewport selection is needed if more than one viewport is being used.

Coordinates are in reference to the model coordinate system.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting two viewports
#
viewport: select_begin
1 3
viewport: select_end
#
# Setting the look_at and look_from points
# for each of these viewports
#
view_transf: look_at 1.0000e+00 5.0000e-01 1.0000e+00
view_transf: look_from 5.0000e-01 5.0000e-01 2.0000e+01
#
# Changing the distance between the look_at and the look_from
# points. The look_at point will not change, but the
# look_from point will be moved appropriately
#
view_transf: distance 2.5000e+01
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: plane <corner_pt> <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
```

Purpose:

Sets the location of the plane tool by setting three corner points.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	corner_pt	1 - for the first corner of the plane tool
		2 - for the second corner of the plane tool
		3 - for the third corner of the plane tool
	x_coord	x coordinate of the corner point
	y_coord	y coordinate of the corner point
	z_coord	z coordinate of the corner point

Notes:

These points are best thought of as 1 being the lower left corner, 2 being the lower right corner, and 3 being the upper right corner.

Coordinates are in reference to the selected coordinate frame.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the plane tool corner points
#
view_transf: plane 1 -0.750000 -0.750000 0.900000
view_transf: plane 2 1.750000 -0.750000 1.100000
view_transf: plane 3 1.750000 2.000000 1.000000
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: plane_by_nodeids

Command:

```
view_transf: plane_by_nodeids
```

Purpose:

This command has not yet been documented.

Parameters:

Notes:

Example Usage:

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: plane_equation <A> <B> <C> <D>
```

Purpose:

Sets the location of the plane tool by specifying the coefficients of the plane equation (Ax + By + Cz = D).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	A	the x coefficient
	B	the y coefficient
	C	the z coefficient
	D	the constant term

Notes:

Coefficients are in reference to the selected coordinate frame.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the plane tool by the plane equation
#
view_transf: plane_equation -1.000000 0.500000 12.499997 11.659089
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: plane_normal

Command:

```
view_transf: plane_normal <x_dir> <y_dir> <z_dir>
```

Purpose:

Specify the plane tool orientation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_dir	x, y, z component of the plane tool normal
	y_dir	
	z_dir	

Notes:

The normal is in reference to the selected coordinate frame.

Example Usage:

```
tools: plane ON
view_transf: function plane
#
# define the plane to be located at 0,1,0 with the z-axis (plane normal)
# pointing in the x direction.  The plane is 3 units in X and 4 units in
Y
# (x and y according to the plane definition)
#
view_transf: plane_origin 0.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
view_transf: plane_normal 1.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
view_transf: plane_size 3.000000e+00 4.000000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: plane_origin <x_ori> <y_ori> <z_ori>
```

Purpose:

Specify the plane tool origin.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_ori	The x, y, z origin of the plane tool
	y_ori	
	z_ori	

Notes:

The origin is in reference to the selected coordinate frame.

Example Usage:

```
tools: plane ON
view_transf: function plane
#
# define the plane to be located at 0,1,0 with the z-axis (plane normal)
# pointing in the x direction.  The plane is 3 units in X and 4 units in
Y
# (x and y according to the plane definition)
#
view_transf: plane_origin 0.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
view_transf: plane_normal 1.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
view_transf: plane_size 3.000000e+00 4.000000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: plane_size

Command:

```
view_transf: plane_size <x_size> <y_size>
```

Purpose:

Specify the plane tool size.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_size	Size of the plane tool in the x, y direction
	y_size	

Notes:

X and Y directions are according to the plane tool definition.

Example Usage:

```
tools: plane ON
view_transf: function plane
#
# define the plane to be located at 0,1,0 with the z-axis (plane normal)
# pointing in the x direction.  The plane is 3 units in X and 4 units in
Y
# (x and y according to the plane definition)
#
view_transf: plane_origin 0.000000e+00 1.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
view_transf: plane_normal 1.000000e+00 0.000000e+00 0.000000e+00
view_transf: plane_size 3.000000e+00 4.000000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: redo
```

Purpose:

Redo the undo.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
view_transf: function global
view_transf: rotate 2.510301e+01 7.117291e+01 0.000000e+00
view_transf: undo
view_transf: redo
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: reset_by_action

Command:

```
view_transf: reset_by_action
```

Purpose:

Initializes the current action transformation, thus removing the effect of that transformation.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

Since transformations can be different per viewport, this command can be used for each viewport, thus a viewport selection is needed if more than one viewport is being used.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the action to rotate
# and the axis to be x
#
view_transf: action rotate
view_transf: axis x
#
# Select the viewport(s) desired
#
viewport: select_begin
0 2
viewport: select_end
#
# perform a couple of rotates
#
view_transf: rotate 0.500000 0.000000 0.00000
view_transf: rotate -30.00000 0.000000 0.00000
#
# Now remove both rotates using this command
# because the action is rotate.
#
view_transf: reset_by_action
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: reset_rot_trn_scl
```

Purpose:

Removes the rotation, translation, and scale transformations in the selected viewports.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

Since transformations can be different per viewport, this command can be used for each viewport, thus a viewport selection is needed if more than one viewport is being used.

In Frame mode initializes the selected frames.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the viewport(s) desired
#
viewport: select_begin
0 2
viewport: select_end
#
# perform some rotations, translations and/or scales
#
view_transf: rotate 15.535719 -27.859741 0.000000
view_transf: translate 0.620558 0.000000 0.000000
view_transf: scale 1.2000e+00 1.2000e+00 1.2000e+00
#
# Now remove these transformations using this command
#
view_transf: reset_rot_trn_scl
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: reset_tool_constrain

Command:

```
view_transf: reset_tool_constrain <option>
```

Purpose:

Sets scope for the resetting of tool locations. The reset can cause the tool to be placed at its initial default location or at the center of the parts in the current viewport.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	by_global	causes the tool to be placed at the initial default location.
		by_viewport	causes the tool to be places at the center of the parts in the current viewport

Notes:

The state set here applies to all future tool resets.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set the tool reset state to be "by viewport"
#
view_transf: reset_tool_constrain by_viewport
#
# Select the viewport(s) desired
#
viewport: select_begin
0
viewport: select_end
#
# Reset the plane tool to the center of parts
# parts in viewport 0
#
view_transf: function plane
view_transf: reset_rot_trn_scl
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: restore_view <filename>
```

Purpose:

Restores a previously saved view state file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	name of the file containing the saved view

Notes:

Since transformations are viewport independent, you need to select the desired viewport before restoring a view state (if you are using multiple viewports).

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the viewport(s) desired
#
viewport: select_begin
0
viewport: select_end
#
# Save the current view state into the file
# /usr/tmp/view1
#
view_transf: save_view /usr/tmp/view1
#
# You could now do other transformations etc...
#
# And then when you want to restore to the view state
# we saved, do the following
#
view_transf: restore_view /usr/tmp/view1
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: revolution_#_of_points

Command:

```
view_transf: revolution_#_of_points <number_of>
```

Purpose:

Defines the number of points on the revolution tool.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	number_of	number of points defined for the revolution tool

Example Usage:

```
#
# Turns display of the quadric surface of revolution on
# (only one quadric tool at a time can be on)
#
tools: quadric revolution
#
# Sets the axis and other attributes of the revolution tool
#
view_transf: revolution_origin 0.500000 0.700000 1.000000
view_transf: revolution_axis 0.995040 0.099504 0.000000
view_transf: revolution_#_of_points 7
view_transf: revolution_point 1 -1.250000 0.500000
view_transf: revolution_point 2 -0.625000 0.500000
view_transf: revolution_point 3 0.000000 1.000000
view_transf: revolution_point 4 0.301802 0.720000
view_transf: revolution_point 5 0.319820 0.710000
view_transf: revolution_point 6 0.625000 0.500000
view_transf: revolution_point 7 1.250000 0.500000
#
# Turns off the display of the revolution tool
#
tools: quadric none
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: revolution_axis <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
```

Purpose:

Sets the axis for the revolution tool.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_comp	x, y, z directional components of the revolution tool axis
	y_comp	
	z_comp	

Notes:

Coordinates are in reference to the selected coordinate frame.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Turns display of the quadric surface of revolution on
# (only one quadric tool at a time can be on)
#
tools: quadric revolution
#
# Sets the axis and other attributes of the revolution tool
#
view_transf: revolution_origin 0.500000 0.700000 1.000000
view_transf: revolution_axis 0.995040 0.099504 0.000000
view_transf: revolution_#_of_points 7
view_transf: revolution_point 1 -1.250000 0.500000
view_transf: revolution_point 2 -0.625000 0.500000
view_transf: revolution_point 3 0.000000 1.000000
view_transf: revolution_point 4 0.301802 0.720000
view_transf: revolution_point 5 0.319820 0.710000
view_transf: revolution_point 6 0.625000 0.500000
view_transf: revolution_point 7 1.250000 0.500000
#
# Turns off the display of the revolution tool
#
tools: quadric none
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: revolution_origin

Command:

```
view_transf: revolution_origin <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
```

Purpose:

Sets the origin point for the first end of the revolution tool.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_coord	x, y, z coordinates of 1st end of the revolution tool
	y_coord	
	z_coord	

Notes:

Coordinates are in reference to the selected coordinate frame.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Turns display of the quadric surface of revolution on
# (only one quadric tool at a time can be on)
#
tools: quadric revolution
#
# Sets the axis and other attributes of the revolution tool
#
view_transf: revolution_origin 0.500000 0.700000 1.000000
view_transf: revolution_axis 0.995040 0.099504 0.000000
view_transf: revolution_#_of_points 7
view_transf: revolution_point 1 -1.250000 0.500000
view_transf: revolution_point 2 -0.625000 0.500000
view_transf: revolution_point 3 0.000000 1.000000
view_transf: revolution_point 4 0.301802 0.720000
view_transf: revolution_point 5 0.319820 0.710000
view_transf: revolution_point 6 0.625000 0.500000
view_transf: revolution_point 7 1.250000 0.500000
#
# Turns off the display of the revolution tool
#
tools: quadric none
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: revolution_point <pt_number> <x_coord> <y_coord>
```

Purpose:

Defines the location of the given point in relation to the revolution axis.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	pt_number	revolution tool point number for which the coordinates are being given
float	x_coord	x coordinate of the point on the revolution tool. Namely, the distance parallel to the revolution axis from the origin of the tool
	y_coord	y coordinate of the point on the revolution tool. Namely, the distance perpendicular to the revolution axis from the origin of the tool

Example Usage:

```
#
# Turns display of the quadric surface of revolution on
# (only one quadric tool at a time can be on)
#
tools: quadric revolution
#
# Sets the axis and other attributes of the revolution tool
#
view_transf: revolution_origin 0.500000 0.700000 1.000000
view_transf: revolution_axis 0.995040 0.099504 0.000000
view_transf: revolution_#_of_points 7
view_transf: revolution_point 1 -1.250000 0.500000
view_transf: revolution_point 2 -0.625000 0.500000
view_transf: revolution_point 3 0.000000 1.000000
view_transf: revolution_point 4 0.301802 0.720000
view_transf: revolution_point 5 0.319820 0.710000
view_transf: revolution_point 6 0.625000 0.500000
view_transf: revolution_point 7 1.250000 0.500000
#
# Turns off the display of the revolution tool
#
tools: quadric none
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: rotate

Command:

```
view_transf: rotate <x_ang> <y_ang> <z_ang>
```

Purpose:

Specifies a rotation (in degrees about each of the axes). Used for global, frame, and tool transformations.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_ang	number of degrees to rotate about the x,y,z axes. (sign is according to the right-hand rule)
	y_ang	
	z_ang	

Notes:

Since transformations can be different per viewport, this can be set for each viewport, thus a viewport selection is needed if more than one viewport is being used.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting viewport(s)
#
viewport: select_begin
2
viewport: select_end
#
# Set the axis to x
# and rotate about the x axis 15 degrees
#
view_transf: axis x
view_transf: rotate 15.000000 0.000000 0.000000
#
# Set the axis to be y
# and translate one unit in the -negative y direction
#
view_transf: axis y
view_transf: translate 0.0000e+00 -1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
#
# Now showing it with a plane tool rotation
#
tools: plane ON
view_transf: function plane
view_transf: rotate 0.000000 -39.575481 0.000000
view_transf: function global
#
# And now with a local transformation
#
part: select_default
frame: create
frame: select_begin
1
frame: select_end
part: select_begin
1
part: select_end
```

```
frame: assign 1
view_transf: function local
view_transf: axis y
view_transf: rotate 0.000000 27.000000 0.000000
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: save_view

Command:

```
view_transf: save_view <filename>
```

Purpose:

Save the current view state into a file.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	the name (including the path) of the file in which to save the view state

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select the viewport(s) desired
#
viewport: select_begin
0
viewport: select_end
#
# Save the current view state into the file
# /usr/tmp/view1
#
view_transf: save_view /usr/tmp/view1
#
# You could now do other transformations etc...
#
# And then when you want to restore to the view state
# we saved, do the following
#
view_transf: restore_view /usr/tmp/view1
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: scale <x_scale> <y_scale> <z_scale>
```

Purpose:

Defines a scaling in each of the axis directions. Used for global, frame, and tool transformation.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_scale	scale factor to apply to x, y, z coordinates
	y_scale	
	z_scale	

Notes:

Since transformations can be different per viewport, this can be set for each viewport, thus a viewport selection is needed if more than one viewport is being used.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting viewport(s)
#
viewport: select_begin
2
viewport: select_end
#
# Applying a global scaling
# (evenly in all directions)
#
view_transf: scale 1.2000e+00 1.2000e+00 1.2000e+00
#
# Now with a local transformation
# (Scaling only in the z direction)
#
frame: select_begin
1
frame: select_end
view_transf: function local
view_transf: scale 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 5.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: select_tool

Command:

```
view_transf: select_tool <xmin> <xmax> <ymin> <ymax>
```

Purpose:

Sets the location of the selection tool by setting normalized screen min and max values.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`xmin`	minimum x screen coordinate (0 to 1)
	`xmax`	maximum x screen coordinate (0 to 1)
	`ymin`	minimum y screen coordinate (0 to 1)
	`ymax`	maximum y screen coordinate (0 to 1)

Notes:

The screen is considered normalized as 0 to 1 in both x and y directions, with the origin in the bottom left.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Set select tool location
#
tools: select_tool ON
view_transf: select_tool 0.25 0.25 0.75 0.75
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: sphere_axis <x_comp> <y_comp> <z_comp>
```

Purpose:

Sets the axis components for the sphere tool.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_comp	x, y, z components of the sphere tool axis
	y_comp	
	z_comp	

Notes:

Coordinates are in reference to the selected coordinate frame.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Turns display of the quadric sphere tool on
# (only one quadric tool at a time can be on)
#
tools: quadric sphere
#
# Sets the axis and other attributes of the sphere tool
#
view_transf: sphere_radius 1.500000
view_transf: sphere_axis 1.000000 0.100000 0.000000
view_transf: sphere_origin 0.500000 0.700000 1.000000
#
# Turns off the display of the sphere tool
#
tools: quadric none
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: sphere_origin

Command:

```
view_transf: sphere_origin <x_coord> <y_coord> <z_coord>
```

Purpose:

Sets the origin point for the first end of the sphere tool.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_coord	x, y, z coordinates of 1st end of the sphere tool
	y_coord	
	z_coord	

Notes:

Coordinates are in reference to the selected coordinate frame.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Turns display of the quadric sphere tool on
# (only one quadric tool at a time can be on)
#
tools: quadric sphere
#
# Sets the origin and other attributes of the sphere tool
#
view_transf: sphere_radius 1.500000
view_transf: sphere_axis 1.000000 0.100000 0.000000
view_transf: sphere_origin 0.500000 0.700000 1.000000
#
# Turns off the display of the sphere tool
#
tools: quadric none
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: sphere_radius <value>
```

Purpose:

Defines the radius of the sphere tool.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`value`	radius of the sphere tool

Example Usage:

```
#
# Turns display of the quadric sphere tool on
# (only one quadric tool at a time can be on)
#
tools: quadric sphere
#
# Sets the axis and other attributes of the sphere tool
#
view_transf: sphere_radius 1.500000
view_transf: sphere_axis 1.000000 0.100000 0.000000
view_transf: sphere_origin 0.500000 0.700000 1.000000
#
# Turns off the display of the sphere tool
#
tools: quadric none
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: spin

Command:

```
view_transf: spin <num> <x_ang> <y_ang> <z_ang>
```

Purpose:

Applies a global rotation multiple times.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	num	number of times that the rotation is to be applied
float	x_ang	number of degrees to rotate about the x, y, z axes. (sign is according to the right-hand rule)
	y_ang	
	z_ang	

Notes:

Interactively, the model will continue to spin until the user stops it. Once stopped, the command language contains the number of times the rotation was applied.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting viewport(s)
#
viewport: select_begin
2
viewport: select_end
#
# Spin only works with global rotations
#
view_transf: function global
#
# Apply the rotation specified
* (In this case, 105 times)
#
view_transf: spin 105 0.602679 -10.175333 0.000000
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: translate <x_dist> <y_dist> <z_dist>
```

Purpose:

Specifies a translation in each of the coordinate directions. Used for global, frame, and tool transformations.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	x_dist	distance to translate in the x, y, z directions
	y_dist	
	z_dist	

Notes:

Since transformations can be different per viewport, this can be set for each viewport, thus a viewport selection is needed if more than one viewport is being used.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Sets the function to cursor mode
# and translates the cursor
#
view_transf: function cursor
view_transf: translate 0.295634 -0.014792 -0.144601
#
# Return to global transformation mode
#
view_transf: function global
#
# Does some global transformations
# (one of which is a translate)
#
view_transf: zoom 1.431051
view_transf: rotate -1.071430 21.547768 0.000000
view_transf: translate 0.620558 0.000000 0.000000
#
# Sets Frame transform mode (local)
#
view_transf: function local
#
# Selects the viewport and frame to use
#
viewport: select_begin
3
viewport: select_end
frame: select_begin
1
frame: select_end
#
# And translate the parts attached to frame 1
#
view_transf: translate 0.0000E+00 -4.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
#
# Return to global transformation mode
```

```
#
view_transf: function global
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: undo
```

Purpose:

Undo the last transformation or tool definition.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
view_transf: function global
view_transf: rotate 2.510301e+01 7.117291e+01 0.000000e+00
view_transf: undo
view_transf: redo
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: view_recall <option>
```

Purpose:

View the model from a standard (or customized) view position.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	F5	right side view (or a custom view if so saved)
		F6	top view (or a custom view if so saved)
		F7	front view (or a custom view if so saved)
		F8	previous view (or a custom view if so saved)
		+X	from the positive x direction toward the origin
		+Y	from the positive y direction toward the origin
		+Z	from the positive z direction toward the origin
		-X	from the negative x direction toward the origin
		-Y	from the negative y direction toward the origin
		-Z	from the negative z direction toward the origin

Notes:

The `F5, F6, F7` views have standard right, top, and front views for a default. These can be altered by the user using the "`view_transf: view_store`" command. Since transformations can be different per viewport, this can be set for each viewport, thus a viewport selection is needed if more than one viewport is being used.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select viewport for which you wish
# to modify the view
#
viewport: select_begin
1
viewport: select_end
view_transf: view_recall F5
#
# Selecting a different viewport
# to show another example
#
viewport: select_begin
2
viewport: select_end
view_transf: view_recall +Y
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: view_store <option>
```

Purpose:

Stores a current View state as a state attached to one of the four customizable function keys.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	F5	function key F5, (default of which is right side view)
		F6	function key F6, (default of which is top view
		F7	function key F7, (default of which is front view)
		F8	function key F8, (default of which is previous view)

Notes:

The F5, F6, F7 views have standard right, top, and front views for a default. These can be altered by the user using this command. The views stored here can be recalled using the "view_transf: view_recall" command.

Since transformations can be different per viewport, this can be set for each viewport, thus a viewport selection is needed if more than one viewport is being used.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select viewport that contains the
# view that you wish to store.
#
viewport: select_begin
1
viewport: select_end
#
# Store it into the desired F key
#
view_transf: view_store F5
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: viewport_link

Command:

```
view_transf: viewport_link <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Link the interactive global transformations of multiple viewports. This causes any transformations applied to one of the viewports to be applied to all the other linked viewports as well.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to link all currently selected viewports
		`OFF`	to unlink all currently selected viewports

Notes:

Only interactive transforms are linked.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting three viewports, and linking them
#
viewport: select_begin
0 1 2
viewport: select_end
view_transf: viewport_link ON
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: viewport_state_copy
```

Purpose:

Save the transformation state of the currently selected viewport (for the purpose of applying it to a different viewport with the "`view_transf: viewport_state_paste`" command.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select viewport for which you wish
# to save the transformation state
#
viewport: select_begin
1
viewport: select_end
view_transf: viewport_state_copy
#
# Select the viewport you wish to
# apply this state to
#
viewport: select_begin
2
viewport: select_end
view_transf: viewport_state_paste
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: zclip_back/front

Command:

```
view_transf: zclip_back <z_loc>
view_transf: zclip_front <z_loc>
```

Purpose:

Sets the position of the back/front z-clip plane

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`z_loc`	z coordinate of the back/front z-clipping plane

Notes:

This value is used only when "`view_transf: zclip_float`" is `OFF`. Since transformations can be different per viewport, this can be set for each viewport, thus a viewport selection is needed if more than one viewport is being used.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select viewport
#
viewport: select_begin
1
viewport: select_end
#
# Set z-clip float OFF and set the location
# the front and back clipping planes
#
view_transf: zclip_float OFF
view_transf: zclip_front 7.2296e+00
view_transf: zclip_back 3.5459e+01
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: zclip_float <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Sets the z-clipping state. The front and back z-clipping planes can "`float`" so that they are always outside the model - causing no z-clipping to occur, or they can be set once initially and are then subject to manual modification.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	to have the z-clip planes float near, but outside the model z extents
		`OFF`	to be able to manually set front and back z-clipping plane locations

Notes:

Since the z-buffer uses the resolution between the front and back clipping planes, it is desirable to have these planes "near" the model. However, unless you specifically want to perform z-clipping, these by default "float" as needed to avoid any z-clipping. If you want z-clipping control, you can turn this "floating" behavior off and set the front and back plane locations yourself. During the float mode, near clipping will occur if it must be at the specified minimum z-clip location. A minimum is needed to avoid z reflection.Since transformations can be different per viewport, this can be set for each viewport, thus a viewport selection is needed if more than one viewport is being used.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select viewport
#
viewport: select_begin
1
viewport: select_end
#
# Set z-clip float OFF and set the location
# of the front and back clipping planes
#
view_transf: zclip_float OFF
view_transf: zclip_front 7.2296e+00
view_transf: zclip_back 3.5459e+01
#
# To have them float instead
#
view_transf: zclip_float ON
view_transf: zclip_min 4.00000e-04
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: zclip_min

Command:

```
view_transf: zclip_min <z_min>
```

Purpose:

Sets the minimum to which the front z-clipping plane is allowed to "float".

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`z_min`	minimum allowable z location for the front z-clipping plane

Notes:

Since the z-buffer uses the resolution between the front and back clipping planes, it is desirable to have these planes "`near`" the model. However, unless you specifically want to perform z-clipping, these by default "`float`" as needed to avoid any z-clipping. If you want z-clipping control, you can turn this "`floating`" behavior off and set the front and back plane locations yourself. During the float mode, near clipping will occur if it must be at the specified minimum z-clip location. A minimum is needed to avoid z reflection. Since transformations can be different per viewport, this can be set for each viewport, thus a viewport selection is needed if more than one viewport is being used.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Select viewport
#
viewport: select_begin
1
viewport: select_end
#
# Set z-clip float OFF and set the location
# of the front and back clipping planes
#
view_transf: zclip_float OFF
view_transf: zclip_front 7.2296e+00
view_transf: zclip_back 3.5459e+01
#
# To have them float instead
# (note the minimum being set)
#
view_transf: zclip_float ON
view_transf: zclip_min 4.00000e-04
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: zoom <factor>
```

Purpose:

Move the viewer closer or farther away.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`factor`	amount of zoom scaling

Notes:

Since transformations can be different per viewport, this can be set for each viewport, thus a viewport selection is needed if more than one viewport is being used.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Selecting viewport(s)
#
viewport: select_begin
2
viewport: select_end
#
# Applying a zoom factor
#
view_transf: zoom 1.431051
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

view_transf: zoom_style

Command:

```
view_transf: zoom_style <style>
```

Purpose:

Select the zoom user interaction style.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`style`	`automatic_slide`	will continue to zoom as long as mouse button is down
		`manual_drag`	will zoom only when the mouse is dragged

Example Usage:

```
view_transf: zoom_style automatic_slide
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Command:

```
view_transf: zoom_to_selectregion
```

Purpose:

Perform the zoom according to the current location of the selection tool.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
tools: select_tool ON
view_transf: function global
view_transf: select_tool .25 .25 .75 .75
view_transf: zoom_to_selectregion
view_transf: undo
view_transf: redo
```

See Also:

Associated view_transf commands

Commands in this Section:

viewport

viewport: background_image <filename>
viewport: background_type <type>
viewport: blend_editlevel <level_num>
viewport: blend_levels <num>
viewport: blend_position <position>
viewport: blend_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
viewport: border_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
viewport: border_visible <toggle>
viewport: constant_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
viewport: delete
viewport: height <height>
viewport: hidden_line <toggle>
viewport: hidden_surface <toggle>
viewport: light_converttoabs
viewport: light1_azimuth <angle>
viewport: light1_elevation <angle>
viewport: light1_position <option>
viewport: light2_intensity <amount>
viewport: lower
viewport: new
viewport: origin_x <coord>
viewport: origin_y <coord>
viewport: perspective <toggle>
viewport: raise
viewport: select_all
viewport: select_begin
viewport: select_end
viewport: select_default
viewport: track <location>
viewport: tracking_node_id <nid>
viewport: tracking_partbyname <partname>
viewport: tracking_part_id <pid>
viewport: viewport_dimension <option>
viewport: viewport_layout <option>
viewport: visible <toggle>
viewport: width <width>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 8.4, VPort Mode

How To Define and Change Viewports

viewport: background_image

Command:

```
viewport: background_image <filename>
```

Purpose:

Specify the image file to be used as the background for the selected viewport(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`filename`	the image file to use as the background

Notes:

Image file types supported are: xpm and bmp

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport: background_type image
viewport: background_image /tmp/mybackground.xpm
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

Command:

```
viewport: background_type <type>
```

Purpose:

Specify the type of background to be displayed for the selected viewport(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`type`	the following types are applied to the selected viewports	
		`blended`	blend the background color between the specified colors between each specified level
		`constant`	color the background a constant color (default)
		`inherit`	inherits the background color of the main viewport, (viewport 0), i.e. the main view's background color shows through
		`image`	uses the image specified with `viewport: background_image <filename>` as the background.

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport: background_type blended
viewport; blend_levels 3
viewport: blend_editlevel 1
viewport: blend_rgb 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
viewport: blend_editlevel 2
viewport: blend_rgb 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
viewport: blend_editlevel 3
viewport: blend_position 3.2000e-01
viewport: blend_rgb 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
viewport: select_begin
 1
viewport: select_end
viewport: background_type inherit
viewport: select_begin
 2
viewport: select_end
viewport: background_type constant
viewport: constant_rgb 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

viewport: blend_editlevel

Command:

```
viewport: blend_editlevel <level_num>
```

Purpose:

Specify the level to edit of the corresponding blended background type for the selected viewport(s), i.e. used to edit either the position or color of the level.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`level_num`	specified level number for the blended background type

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport: background_type blended
viewport; blend_levels 3
viewport: blend_editlevel 1
viewport: blend_rgb 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
viewport: blend_editlevel 2
viewport: blend_rgb 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
viewport: blend_editlevel 3
viewport: blend_position 3.2000e-01
viewport: blend_rgb 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

Command:

```
viewport: blend_levels <num>
```

Purpose:

Specify the number of (vertical) levels of the corresponding blended background type for the selected viewport(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`num`	number of levels in I[1,n] for the blended background type

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport: blend_levels 3
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

viewport: blend_position

Command:

```
viewport: blend_position <position>
```

Purpose:

Specify the position of the specified blend level of the corresponding blended background type for the selected viewport(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`position`	normalized position in I[0.,1.] for the blended background level

Notes:

Blend level 0 must be located at 0.

Blend level N must be locted at 1.

Blend level N must be > N-1.

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport: background_type blended
viewport; blend_levels 3
viewport: blend_editlevel 2
viewport: blend_position 3.2000e-01
viewport: blend_rgb 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

Command:

```
viewport: blend_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Specify the red, green and blue components of the blended background color for the specified level of the selected viewport(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue color component values given in I[0.,1.]
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport: background_type blended
viewport; blend_levels 3
viewport: blend_editlevel 2
viewport: blend_position 3.2000e-01
viewport: blend_rgb 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

viewport: border_rgb

Command:

```
viewport: border_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Set the color for the viewport border.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue color component values given in I[0.,1.]
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Notes:

By default the border color is white.

Used only if `viewport: border_visible` is `ON`.

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 1
viewport: select_end
viewport: border_rgb 1. 0. 1.
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

Command:

```
viewport: border_visible <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Set visibility of viewport border.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	for visible border
		`OFF`	for invisible border

Notes:

Viewport borders are on by default.

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 1
viewport: select_end
viewport: border_visible OFF
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

viewport: constant_rgb

Command:

```
viewport: constant_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Specify the red, green and blue components of the constant background color for the selected viewport(s)

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue color component values given in I[0.,1.]
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
  2
viewport: select_end
viewport: background_type constant
viewport: constant_rgb 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

Command:

```
viewport: delete
```

Purpose:

Delete all selected viewports.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

After selected viewports have been deleted, the main viewport (0) will be selected.

The main viewport (0) cannot be deleted.

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 2 5
viewport: select_end
viewport: delete
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

viewport: height

Command:

```
viewport: height <height>
```

Purpose:

Specify the normalized height for the selected viewport(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`height`	normalized height I[0.,1.]

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport: origin_x 3.3333e-01
viewport: origin_y 0.0000e+00
viewport: width 5.1712e-01
viewport: height 1.0000e+00
viewport: select_begin
 1 2
viewport: select_end
viewport: height 2.5000e-01
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

Command:

```
viewport: hidden_line <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggle whether hidden line meshes are to be overlaid onto parts in active viewport(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Notes:

A part will be displayed with hidden lines if:

(a) `view: hidden-line  ON`

(b) `viewport: hidden_line  ON`

(c) `part: hidden_line  ON`

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport: hidden_line OFF
viewport: select_begin
 1
viewport: select_end
viewport: hidden_line ON
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

viewport: hidden_surface

Command:

```
viewport: hidden_surface <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggle whether hidden surfaces are to be removed from parts in active viewport(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`toggle`	`ON`
		`OFF`

Notes:

A part will be displayed with shading if:

(a) `view: hidden-surface  ON`

(b) `viewport: hidden_surface  ON`

(c) `part: hidden_surface  ON`

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport: hidden_surface OFF
viewport: select_begin
 1
viewport: select_end
viewport: hidden_surface ON
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

Command:

```
viewport: light_converttoabs
```

Purpose:

Converts light coordinates which are relative to the viewport to be absolute (relative to the model's coordinate system) and thus have a static lighting effect.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

none

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 3
viewport: select_end
viewport: light1_position Relative
viewport: light1_azimuth -9.702e+01
viewport: light1_elevation 3.750e+01
viewport: light_converttoabs
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

viewport: light1_azimuth

Command:

```
viewport: light1_azimuth <angle>
```

Purpose:

Defines the azimuth angle of light source 1.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`angle`	azimuth angle for light source 1

Notes:

This command needs to be used in conjunction with the `viewport: light1_elevation <angle>` and `viewport: light1_position <option>` commands.

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 3
viewport: select_end
viewport: light1_position Relative
viewport: light1_azimuth -9.702e+01
viewport: light1_elevation 3.750e+01
viewport: light_converttoabs
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

Command:

```
viewport: light1_elevation <angle>
```

Purpose:

Defines the elevation angle of light source 1.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`angle`	elevation angle for light source 1

Notes:

This command needs to be used in conjunction with the `viewport: light1_azimuth <angle>` and `viewport: light1_position <option>` commands.

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 3
viewport: select_end
viewport: light1_position Relative
viewport: light1_azimuth -9.702e+01
viewport: light1_elevation 3.750e+01
viewport: light_converttoabs
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

viewport: light1_position

Command:

```
viewport: light1_position <option>
```

Purpose:

Defines whether light source 1 is defined in the model coordinate system (absolute) or in reference to the viewer.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`option`	Absolute	in model coordinate system
		Relative	relative to the viewer

Notes:

This command needs to be used in conjunction with the `viewport: light1_azimuth <angle>` and `viewport: light1_elevation <angle>` commands.

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 3
viewport: select_end
viewport: light1_position Relative
viewport: light1_azimuth -9.702e+01
viewport: light1_elevation 3.750e+01
viewport: light_converttoabs
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

Command:

```
viewport: light2_intensity <amount>
```

Purpose:

Defines the intensity of light source 2, which is always at the location of the viewer (camera).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`amount`	intensity of light source 2 (between 0.0 and 1.0)

Notes:

None

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 3
viewport: select_end
viewport: light1_position Relative
viewport: light1_azimuth -9.702e+01
viewport: light1_elevation 3.750e+01
viewport: light_converttoabs
viewport: light2_intensity 3.100e-01
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

viewport: lower

Command:

```
viewport: lower
```

Purpose:

Lower the selected viewport(s) to be located beneath all the other viewports - except the main viewport.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

The main viewport (0) always remains beneath all viewports; and thus, is neither raised or lowered.

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 3 4
viewport: select_end
viewport: lower
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

Command:

```
viewport: new
```

Purpose:

Specify a new viewport to be created.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

New viewport indexing sequentially increments in the range I[1,16].

Example Usage:

```
viewport: new
viewport: select_begin
 1
viewport: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

viewport: origin_x/y

Command:

```
viewport: origin_x <coord>
viewport: origin_y <coord>
```

Purpose:

Specify the normalized x/y-coordinate value of the origin for the selected viewport(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`coord`	lower left/bottom of viewport with range I[0.,1.]

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport: origin_x 3.3333e-01
viewport: origin_y 0.0000e+00
viewport: width 5.1712e-01
viewport: height 1.0000e+00
viewport: select_begin
 1 2
viewport: select_end
viewport: origin_x 1.0000e-01
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

Command:

```
viewport: perspective <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggle whether viewing frustrum is to be perspective or orthographic in selected viewport(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	one of following toggle values:	
		`ON`	perspective viewing frustrum (default)
		`OFF`	orthographic viewing frustrum

Notes:

Geometry will be shown with perspective if:

(a) `view: perspective  ON`

(b) `viewport: perspective  ON`

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport: perspective OFF
viewport: select_begin
 1
viewport: select_end
viewport: perspective ON
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

viewport: raise

Command:

```
viewport: raise
```

Purpose:

Specify the selected viewport(s) to be located above all the other viewports.

Parameters:

none

Notes:

The main viewport (0) always remains beneath all viewports; and thus, is neither raised or lowered.

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 2
viewport: select_end
viewport: raise
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

Command:

```
viewport: select_all
```

Purpose:

Select all created viewports for editing.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_all
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

viewport: select_begin/end

Command:

```
viewport: select_begin
  <id1 id2 ...idn>
viewport: select_end
```

Purpose:

Set active viewport(s) selection construct for subsequent viewport modification.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`idn`	list of viewport number(s) to be active for editing.

Notes:

All other "`viewport:`" commands operate off this setting.

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
view_trans: function global
viewport: viewport_layout two_vertical
viewport: select_begin
 1 2
viewport: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

Command:

```
viewport: select_default
```

Purpose:

Allows the setting of default viewport attributes prior to creating the next viewport.

Parameters:

none

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_default
viewport: perspective OFF
viewport: background_type constant
viewport: constant_rgb 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 0.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

viewport: track

Command:

```
viewport: track <location>
```

Purpose:

Specify the location of the position to track (if any tracking is to be used). Tracking causes the viewer (camera) to stay tuned on the postion chosen as the model moves.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`location`	`Off`	no tracking will be performed
		`part_centroid`	track the centroid of the specified part
		`part_xmin`	track the min x coord of the specified part
		`part_xmax`	track the max x coord of the specified part
		`part_ymin`	track the min y coord of the specified part
		`part_ymax`	track the max y coord of the specified part
		`part_zmin`	track the max y coord of the specified part
		`part_zmax`	track the max y coord of the specified part
		`node_number`	track the node number specified

Notes:

None

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport: track part_centroid
viewport: tracking_part_id 9
viewport: select_begin
 2
viewport: select_end
viewport: track node_number
viewport: tracking_part_id 21
viewport: tracking_node_id 983
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

Command:

```
viewport: tracking_node_id <nid>
```

Purpose:

Specify the node id to track. Tracking causes the viewer (camera) to stay tuned on the postion chosen as the model moves.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`nid`	The id of the node that will be tracked

Notes:

One should also specify the part that contains this node id, because node ids are only unique within parts in EnSight.

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport: track part_centroid
viewport: tracking_part_id 9
viewport: select_begin
 2
viewport: select_end
viewport: track node_number
viewport: tracking_part_id 21
viewport: tracking_node_id 983
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

viewport: tracking_partbyname

Command:

```
viewport: tracking_partbyname <partname>
```

Purpose:

Specify the part name to use for the other location options for tracking. Tracking causes the viewer (camera) to stay tuned on the postion chosen as the model moves.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`partname`	The name of the part that will be tracked by one of the options

Notes:

One must specify the part that will be used for the part centroid, min/max, or node number tracking option chosen in `viewport: track <location>` command

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport: track part_centroid
viewport: tracking_partbyname flowfield
viewport: select_begin
 2
viewport: select_end
viewport: track node_number
viewport: tracking_partbyname outflow
viewport: tracking_node_id 983
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

Command:

```
viewport: tracking_part_id <pid>
```

Purpose:

Specify the part id to use for the other location options for tracking. Tracking causes the viewer (camera) to stay tuned on the postion chosen as the model moves.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`pid`	The id of the part that will be tracked by one of the options

Notes:

One must specify the part that will be used for the part centroid, min/max, or node number tracking option chosen in `viewport: track <location>` command

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport: track part_centroid
viewport: tracking_part_id 9
viewport: select_begin
 2
viewport: select_end
viewport: track node_number
viewport: tracking_part_id 21
viewport: tracking_node_id 983
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

viewport: viewport_dimension

Command:

```
viewport: viewport_dimension <option>
```

Purpose:

Set the dimension of the viewport.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`option`	includes the following viewport dimensions:
		`3D` (default)
		`2D`

Notes:

Dimension 2D is handy for displaying 2D clips and/or developed surfaces.

A 2D viewport can only be transfomed in 2D.

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 0 1
viewport: select_end
viewport: viewport_dimension 3D
viewport: select_begin
 2
viewport: select_end
viewport: viewport_dimension 2D
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

Command:

```
viewport: viewport_layout <option>
```

Purpose:

Specify the type of layout to be used in dividing the graphics window into viewports.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	includes the following types of viewport layouts:	
		one	
		two_vertical	
		two_horizontal	
		four_equal	
		four_withthreeleft	Three viewports on left + one large
		four_withthreebottom	Three viewports on bottom + one large

Notes:

When creating a layout of viewports, the active viewport defaults to the last viewport created, i.e. if creating `four_equal` viewports, the active viewport is the last of the four created.

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
view_trans: function global
viewport: viewport_layout two_vertical
viewport: select_begin
 1
viewport: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

viewport: visible

Command:

```
viewport: visible <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Toggle whether selected viewports are visible.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	viewport is visible
		`OFF`	viewport is not visible

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport: visible OFF
viewport: select_begin
 1
viewport: select_end
viewport: visible ON
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

Command:

```
viewport: width <width>
```

Purpose:

Specify the normalized width for the selected viewport(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`width`	normalized width I[0.,1.]

Example Usage:

```
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport: origin_x 3.3333e-01
viewport: origin_y 0.0000e+00
viewport: width 5.1712e-01
viewport: height 1.0000e+00
viewport: select_begin
 1 2
viewport: select_end
viewport: width 2.5000e-01
```

See Also:

Associated viewport commands

Commands in this Section:

viewport_bounds

viewport_bounds: auto_size <toggle>
viewport_bounds: axis_linewidth <line_width>
viewport_bounds: axis_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
viewport_bounds: axis_x_format <format>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_format <format>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_format <format>
viewport_bounds: axis_x_gridextentloc <extent>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_gridextentloc <extent>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_gridextentloc <extent>
viewport_bounds: axis_x_gridtype <grid_type>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_gridtype <grid_type>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_gridtype <grid_type>
viewport_bounds: axis_x_labelaxisloc <label_location>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_labelaxisloc <label_location>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_labelaxisloc <label_location>
viewport_bounds: axis_x_labelextentloc <extent>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_labelextentloc <extent>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_labelextentloc <extent>
viewport_bounds: axis_x_labelrgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_labelrgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_labelrgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
viewport_bounds: axis_x_min <min>
viewport_bounds: axis_x_max <max>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_min <min>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_max <max>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_min <min>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_max <max>
viewport_bounds: axis_x_numgrid <num>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_numgrid <num>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_numgrid <num>
viewport_bounds: axis_x_numsubgrid <num>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_numsubgrid <num>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_numsubgrid <num>
viewport_bounds: axis_x_sgridtype <grid_type>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_sgridtype <grid_type>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_sgridtype <grid_type>
viewport_bounds: dimension <dimension>
viewport_bounds: grid_linetype <line_type>
viewport_bounds: grid_linewidth <width>
viewport_bounds: grid_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
viewport_bounds: length <size_option>
viewport_bounds: subgrid_linetype <line_type>
viewport_bounds: subgrid_linewidth <width>
viewport_bounds: subgrid_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
viewport_bounds: transparency <value>
viewport_bounds: visible <toggle>

See Also:

User Manual - Chapter 8, Part Bounds Attributes

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: auto_size <toggle>
```

Purpose:

When geometry changes the bounds display will resize if this toggle is set

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	toggle	ON	resize the bounds when the geometry changes
		OFF	do not resize the bounds

Example Usage:

```
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: auto_size OFF
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

viewport_bounds: axis_linewidth

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: axis_linewidth <line_width>
```

Purpose:

Set the line width for the bounds axis

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`line_width`	the pixel width for the axis

Example Usage:

```
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: visible ON
viewport_bounds: axis_linewidth 2
viewport_bounds: axis_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: axis_rgb  <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Set the color for the bounds axis

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue color components (must be between 0.0 and 1.0)
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Example Usage:

```
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: visible ON
viewport_bounds: axis_linewidth 1
viewport_bounds: axis_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

viewport_bounds: axis_x/y/z_format

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: axis_x_format <format>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_format <format>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_format <format>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the format to be used for labels along the x/y/z axis

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`format`	may be any valid C language format string

Example Usage:

```
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: axis_x_format %.2f
viewport_bounds: axis_y_format %g
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: axis_x_gridextentloc <extent>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_gridextentloc <extent>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_gridextentloc <extent>
```

Purpose:

Specifies which bounds will receive grids and subgrid lines

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`extent`	Can be any of the following:	
		`min`	draw the grid/subgrid lines for the minimum axis
		`max`	draw the grid/subgrid lines for the maximum axis
		`both`	draw the grid/subgrid lines for both the min and max axis

Example Usage:

```
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: axis_x_gridextentloc both
viewport_bounds: axis_y_gridextentloc min
viewport_bounds: axis_z_gridextentloc max
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

viewport_bounds: axis_x/y/z_gridtype

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: axis_x_gridtype <grid_type>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_gridtype <grid_type>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_gridtype <grid_type>
```

Purpose:

Set the line type for the x/y/z grid bounds

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`grid_type`	Can be any of the following:	
		`none`	specifies no grid lines
		`grid`	specifies a solid grid line
		`tick`	specifies tick marks only

Notes:

If `grid`, the line type is specified via the `viewport_bounds: grid_linetype` command

Example Usage:

```
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: axis_x_gridtype solid
viewport_bounds: axis_y_gridtype none
viewport_bounds: axis_z_gridtype tick
viewport_bounds: grid_linetype solid
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: axis_x_labelaxisloc <label_location>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_labelaxisloc <label_location>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_labelaxisloc <label_location>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the location for the x/y/z axis labels for bounds display

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`label_location`	Can be any of the following:	
		`none`	do not display labels along this axis
		`all`	display all of the labels
		`beg_end`	display only the labels for the first and last grid

Notes:

When label_location is “`all`”, the number of labels is controlled by the `viewport_bounds: axis_x/y/z_numgrid` command

Example Usage:

```
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: length as_specified
viewport_bounds: axis_x_min 0.
viewport_bounds: axis_x_max 1.
viewport_bounds: axis_x_numgrid 5
viewport_bounds: axis_x_labelaxisloc beg_end
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

viewport_bounds: axis_x/y/z_labelextentloc

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: axis_x_labelextentloc <extent>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_labelextentloc <extent>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_labelextentloc <extent>
```

Purpose:

Specifies which bounds axis will receive labels

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`extent`	Can be any of the following:	
		`min`	label the grid marks for the minimum axis
		`max`	label the grid marks for the maximum axis
		`both`	label both the minimum and maximum axis

Example Usage:

```
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: axis_x_labelextentloc both
viewport_bounds: axis_y_labelextentloc min
viewport_bounds: axis_z_labelextentloc max
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: axis_x_labelrgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_labelrgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_labelrgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Set the color for the x/y/z axis labels

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue color components (must be between 0.0 and 1.0)
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Example Usage:

```
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: axis_x_labelrgb 4.0000e-01 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

viewport_bounds: axis_x/y/z_min/max

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: axis_x_min <min>
viewport_bounds: axis_x_max <max>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_min <min>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_max <max>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_min <min>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_max <max>
```

Purpose:

Sets the minimum value for the x/y/z axis

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`min`	the minimum axis value
	`max`	the maximum axis value

Notes:

If the length attribute is set to rounded the resulting min/max x/y/z value will be modified from the specified value

Example Usage:

```
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: axis_linewidth 1
viewport_bounds: axis_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
viewport_bounds: length as_specified
viewport_bounds: axis_x_min 0.2
viewport_bounds: axis_x_max 0.6
viewport_bounds: axis_y_min 0.0
viewport_bounds: axis_y_max 1.0
viewport_bounds: axis_z_min -1.
viewport_bounds: axis_z_max 1.
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: axis_x_numgrid <num>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_numgrid <num>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_numgrid <num>
```

Purpose:

Set the number of grid marks along the x/y/z axis

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`num`	the number of grid marks to be used

Notes:

If the length attribute is set to `rounded` the resulting number of grid marks will be modified from the specified value.

Example Usage:

```
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: axis_linewidth 1
viewport_bounds: axis_rgb 1.0000e+00 0.0000e+00 1.0000e+00
viewport_bounds: length as_specified
viewport_bounds: axis_x_numgrid 5
viewport_bounds: axis_y_numgrid 3
viewport_bounds: axis_z_numgrid 7
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

viewport_bounds: axis_x/y/z_numsubgrid

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: axis_x_numsubgrid <num>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_numsubgrid <num>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_numsubgrid <num>
```

Purpose:

Set the number of subgrid marks along the x/y/z axis

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`num`	the number of subgrid marks to be used

Notes:

If the length attribute is set to `rounded` the resulting number of subgrid marks will be modified from the specified value.

Example Usage:

```
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: length as_specified
viewport_bounds: axis_x_numsubgrid 2
viewport_bounds: axis_y_numsubgrid 2
viewport_bounds: axis_z_numsubgrid 3
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: axis_x_sgridtype <grid_type>
viewport_bounds: axis_y_sgridtype <grid_type>
viewport_bounds: axis_z_sgridtype <grid_type>
```

Purpose:

Set the line type for the x/y/z subgrid bounds

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`grid_type`	Can be any of the following:	
		`none`	specifies no grid lines
		`grid`	specifies a solid grid line
		`tick`	specifies tick marks only

Notes:

If "`grid`", the line type is specified via the `viewport_bounds: subgrid_linetype` command

Example Usage:

```
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: axis_x_sgridtype solid
viewport_bounds: axis_y_sgridtype none
viewport_bounds: axis_z_sgridtype tick
viewport_bounds: subgrid_linetype solid
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

viewport_bounds: dimension

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: dimension <dimension>
```

Purpose:

Set the bounds display to 2D or 3D.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	dimension	2D	set the bound display to 2D
		3D	set the bound display to 3D

Notes:

The 2D option is only available for 2D viewports and 3D viewports display in orthographic mode.

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on bounds display and make the bounds for
# viewport 0 2D
#
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: dimension 2D
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: grid_linetype <line_type>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the type of grid lines that will be drawn for bounds display.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`line_type`	Can be any of the following:
		`solid`
		`dotted`
		`dash`

Example Usage:

```
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: visible ON
viewport_bounds: grid_linewidth 2
viewport_bounds: grid_linetype dotted
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

viewport_bounds: grid_linewidth

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: grid_linewidth <width>
```

Purpose:

Set the bounds axis grid line width

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`width`	specifies the width in pixels

Example Usage:

```
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: visible ON
viewport_bounds: grid_linewidth 2
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: grid_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Set the color for the bounds grid lines

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue color components (must be between 0.0 and 1.0)
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Example Usage:

```
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: visible ON
viewport_bounds: grid_linewidth 2
viewport_bounds: grid_rgb 0.5 1 0
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

viewport_bounds: length

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: length <size_option>
```

Purpose:

Use min/max information as specified or use round numbers

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	size_option	as_specified	use the min/max values for the axis and number of tick/subticks as specified
		rounded	use the min/max values specified to produce round numbers. Also round the number of ticks/subticks.

Example Usage:

```
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: visible ON
viewport_bounds: axis_linewidth 1
viewport_bounds: length as_specified
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: subgrid_linetype <line_type>
```

Purpose:

Specifies the type of subgrid lines that will be drawn for bounds display.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
constant	`line_type`	Can be any of the following:
		`solid`
		`dotted`
		`dash`

Example Usage:

```
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: visible ON
viewport_bounds: subgrid_linewidth 2
viewport_bounds: subgrid_linetype dotted
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

viewport_bounds: subgrid_linewidth

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: subgrid_linewidth <width>
```

Purpose:

Set the bounds axis subgrid line width

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
int	`width`	specifies the width in pixels

Example Usage:

```
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: visible ON
viewport_bounds: subgrid_linewidth 2
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: subgrid_rgb <red_val> <grn_val> <blu_val>
```

Purpose:

Set the color for the bounds subgrid lines

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	red_val	red, green, blue color components (must be between 0.0 and 1.0)
	grn_val	
	blu_val	

Example Usage:

```
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: visible ON
viewport_bounds: subgrid_linewidth 2
viewport_bounds: subgrid_rgb 0.5 0.5 0.5
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

viewport_bounds: transparency

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: transparency <value>
```

Purpose:

Sets the opaqueness for the bounds display

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
float	`value`	opaqueness value	0 = completely transparent
			1 = completely opaque

Example Usage:

```
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 0
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: transparency 0.5
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

Command:

```
viewport_bounds: visible <toggle>
```

Purpose:

Turn on bounds display for a viewport

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	`toggle`	`ON`	turn bounds display on
		`OFF`	turn bounds display off

Example Usage:

```
#
# turn on bounds display but turn the bounds off for viewport 1
#
view: bounds ON
viewport: select_begin
 1
viewport: select_end
viewport_bounds: visible OFF
```

See Also:

Associated viewport_bounds commands

Commands in this Section:

vortexcore

vortexcore: begin
vortexcore: end
vortexcore: create
vortexcore: density <variable_name>
vortexcore: method <algorithm>
vortexcore: momentum <variable_name>
vortexcore: ratio_of_spec_heat <name or value>
vortexcore: select_default
vortexcore: threshold <variable_name>
vortexcore: threshold_filter <option>
vortexcore: threshold_max <threshold_value>
vortexcore: threshold_min <threshold_value>
vortexcore: threshold_value <threshold_value>
vortexcore: velocity <variable_name>

See Also:

User Manual - Section 7.15, Vortex Core Create/Update

How To Extract Vortex Cores

vortexcore: begin/end

Command:

```
vortexcore: begin
vortexcore: end
```

Purpose:

Delimit the modifications for vortexcore attributes.

Parameters:

None.

Notes:

These commands are used to set the attributes for a vortex core creation.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Specify the 3D parent part(s)
# from which to create the vortex cores
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Compute the vortex cores part
#
vortexcore: begin
vortexcore: end
vortexcore: create
#
# Now select the newly created vortex part
# for subsequent operations
#
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated vortexcore commands

Command:

```
vortexcore: create
```

Purpose:

Create a vortex core part with the currently defined attributes and the selected 3D parent parts.

Parameters:

None.

Example Usage:

```
#
# Specify the 3D parent part(s)
# from which to create the vortex cores
#
part: select_begin
 1
part: select_end
#
# Compute the vortex cores part
#
vortexcore: begin
vortexcore: end
vortexcore: create
#
# Now select the newly created vortex part
# for subsequent operations
#
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
```

See Also:

Associated vortexcore commands

vortexcore: density

Command:

```
vortexcore: density <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the density variable to use in creating/updating a vortex core part or the default attributes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	the name of the density variable (the default `<none>` means to use nothing)

Notes:

This variable is assigned automatically if the variable name `<Density>` exists.

Since the computation of separation and attachment lines depend on velocity, either the velocity variable must be defined or both the density and momentum variables must be defined to obtain the velocity variable.

Example Usage:

```
variables: activate Density
vortexcore: select_default
part: modify_begin
vortexcore: density Density
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vortexcore commands

Command:

```
vortexcore: method <algorithm>
```

Purpose:

Specify the algorithm to use to compute the vortex core parts.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	algorithm	vorticity	vortex cores computed when the vorticity and velocity vectors are coincident
		eigen_analysis	vortex cores computed when the appropriate eigen-analysis indicates the element is intersected by swirling flow (default)

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
vortexcore: method vorticity
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vortexcore commands

vortexcore: momentum

Command:

```
vortexcore: momentum <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the momentum variable to use in creating/updating a vortex core part or the default attributes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of the momentum variable (the default name `<none>` means to use nothing)

Notes:

This variable is assigned automatically if the variable name `<Momentum>` exists.

Since the computation of separation and attachment lines depend on velocity, either the velocity variable must be defined or both the density and momentum variables must be defined to obtain the velocity variable.

Example Usage:

```
variables: activate Momentum
vortexcore: select_default
part: modify_begin
vortexcore: momentum Momentum
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vortexcore commands

Command:

```
vortexcore: ratio_of_spec_heat <name or value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the ratio of specific heat constant value or variable name to use in creating/updating a vortex core part or the default attributes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`name`	scalar field variable name for the ratio of specific heats
float	`value`	constant value (default = 1.4) for the ratio of specific heats

Example Usage:

```
vortexcore: select_default
part: modify_begin
vortexcore: ratio_of_spec_heat 1.4
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vortexcore commands

vortexcore: select_default

Command:

```
vortexcore: select_default
```

Purpose:

Specify that the default attributes of the vortex core part are to be set for all subsequent vortex core creates and updates.

Parameters:

None.

Example Usage:

```
vortexcore: select_default
part: modify_begin
vortexcore: momentum none
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vortexcore commands

Command:

```
vortexcore: threshold <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the threshold variable description by which to filter the segments of the selected vortex cores part.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of the scalar variable by which to filter the vortex core segments

Notes:

The default threshold variable for vortex cores is "`fx_vortcore_streng`".

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
vortexcore: threshold Density
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vortexcore commands

vortexcore: threshold_filter

Command:

```
vortexcore: threshold_filter <option>
```

Purpose:

Specify how to filter out segments of the specified vortex cores part, according to the specified threshold variable and value.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description	
constant	option	<	(default) filter out all values of the specified threshold variable less than the specified threshold value
		>	filter out all values of the specified threshold variable greater than the specified threshold value

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
vortexcore: threshold_filter >
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vortexcore commands

Command:

```
vortexcore: threshold_max <threshold_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the maximum threshold limit under which to filter the threshold value of the selected vortex cores part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`threshold_value`	maximum threshold variable range limit below which to threshold the vortex cores part

Notes:

This value must be greater than the `threshold_min` value, and be a valid threshold variable value. This value is initially automatically adjusted usually to an order of magnitude above the threshold value.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
vortexcore: threshold_max 1.0000e+01
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vortexcore commands

vortexcore: threshold_min

Command:

```
vortexcore: threshold_min <threshold_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the minimum threshold limit above which to filter the threshold value of the selected vortex cores part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`threshold_value`	minimum threshold variable range limit above which to threshold the vortex cores part

Notes:

This value must be less than the `threshold_max` value, and be a valid threshold variable value. This value is initially adjusted to the threshold value.

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
vortexcore: threshold_min 1.0000e-01
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vortexcore commands

Command:

```
vortexcore: threshold_value <threshold_value>
```

Purpose:

Specify the threshold value by which to filter the segments from the selected vortex cores part(s).

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
float	`threshold_value`	variable value by which to apply the threshold filter to the vortex core segments

Notes:

This value is automatically set to the minimum vortex core strength variable value of the vortex cores part. This value must lie within the threshold variable interval [`threshold_min`,`theshold_max`].

Example Usage:

```
part: select_begin
 5
part: select_end
part: modify_begin
vortexcore: threshold_value 5.0000e-01
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vortexcore commands

vortexcore: velocity

Command:

```
vortexcore: velocity <variable_name>
```

Purpose:

Specify the velocity variable to use in creating/updating a vortex core part or the default attributes.

Parameters:

Type	Parameter	Description
string	`variable_name`	name of the velocity variable (the default `<none>` means to use nothing)

Notes:

This variable is automatically assigned if the variable name `<velocity>` exists.

Since the computation of separation and attachment lines depend on velocity, either the velocity variable must be defined or both the density and momentum variables must be defined to obtain the velocity variable.

Example Usage:

```
variables: activate Velocity
vortexcore: select_default
part: modify_begin
vortexcore: velocity Velocity
part: modify_end
```

See Also:

Associated vortexcore commands

Symbols

$APPENV_ 21
$APPTOTALTIMESTEPS 21
$APPUSERHOME 21
$APPUSERNAME 21

A

anim_flipbook 27
begin_simtime 28
begin_time_step 29
cycle 30
delete_all_pages 31
display_speed 32
dynamic_line 33
dynamic_plane 35
dynamic_value 37
end_simtime 39
end_time_step 40
interactive_part 41
load 43
load_as 44
load_type 45
move_dynamic_plane 48
number_to_create 50
page 51
play_backward/forward 52
regen_all_pages 53
run_type 54
save_images 55
save_multiple_images 56
save_win_size 57
save_win_type 58
select_all_timesteps 59
show_from_page 60
show_to_page 61
specify_time_as 62
step_backward/forward 63
step_by 64
step_simtime 65
stop 66
time 67
anim_keyframe 69
acceleration 70
animate_transparency 71
begin/end_simtime 72
begin/end_time_step 73
command key 74
create_keyframe 75
cycle 76
delete_back_to 77
hold 78
keyframing 79
restore/save 80
run 81
run_from/to 82
specify_time_as 83
step_by 84
step_simtime 85
sub_frames 86
timeline_arrive_type 93
timeline_delete 95
timeline_new 87
timeline_select 89
timeline_specify_incr 91
timeline_start/end_keyframe 96
timeline_start/end_step 98
timeline_start/end_time 100
timeline_start/end_type 102
timeline_step_increment 104
timeline_time_increment 106
use_interactive_parts 108
use_spline 109
use_transient_data 110
anim_quick 111
accelerate_first / last 112
create_keyframes 113
explode_direction 114
explode_distance 115
explode_origin 116
explode_view 117
fly_around 118
fly_direction 119
fly_revolutions 120
rotate_direction 121
rotate_objects 122
rotate_revolutions 123
total_frames 124
anim_recorders 125
file_prefix filename 126
record 127
render_offscreen 128
anim_screens 129
save_multiple_images 130
type 131
x/y_max/min 132
anim_traces 133
color_by 134
delta_time 135
head_detail 136
head_scale 137
head_size_by 138
head_type 139
head_variable 140
line_width 141
max_time 142

Index

multiple_pulses 143
particle_time 144
pulse_interval 145
RGB. 146
set_max_time 147
start_time 148
sync_to_transient 149
annot_entlbl. 151
element_rgb 152
element_threshold_high/low. 153
element_thresholds. 154
node_rgb 155
node_threshold_high/low 156
node_thresholds 157
annotation 159
3d_label_size 160
axis_global 161
axis_local 162
axis_model 163
deselect_all 164
element_labeling. 165
legend 166
node_labeling 167
text_display 168
B
boundarylayer 169
create_update 170
density. 171
determine_velocity_by 172
dynamic_viscosity. 173
freestream_density 174
freestream_velocity. 175
modify_begin/end 176
momentum 177
normal_distance 178
velocity 179
velocity_magnitude 180
C
case 181
add 182
apply_context 183
create_viewport. 184
delete. 185
reflect_model_in 186
reflect_model_origin 187
replace 188
select. 189
viewports. 190
clip 191
angle 193
axis 194
begin/end 195
box_axis 196
box_length 197
box_origin. 198
create 199
create_delta 200
delta 201
dimension2/dimension3. 202
dimension2/dimension3_step 203
domain 204
extents 205
general_equation 206
grid_pts 207
ijk_axis 208
ijk_axis_scale. 209
interactive_type 210
line 211
line_by_nodeids. 212
mesh_plane 213
number_to_create 214
origin 215
plane 216
plane_by_nodeids 217
plane_extents. 218
plane_type 219
point 220
pts_on_line. 221
radius 222
revolution_points 223
revolve_part 224
revolve_partbyname 225
rtz_axis. 226
select_default. 227
slider_range_ijk 228
slider_step 229
slider_step_ijk 230
slider_x/y/z. 231
tool 232
value. 233
x/y/z_min/max_infinite 234
command 235
delay. 236
delay_refresh 237
part_selection_by. 238
print 239
Command Mapping 20
connect 241
backend 242
connect. 243
default 244
directory pathname 245
executable filename. 246
login_id username 247

machine hostname 248
type value 249
contour 251
begin/end 252
component 253
create 254
display_offset 255
distribution 256
label_decimal_places 257
label_format 258
label_rgb 259
label_spacing 260
label_visible 261
levels 262
levels_visible 263
range 264
select_default 265
subcontours 266
sublevels 267
sublevels_visible 268
sync_to_palette 269
variable 270
curve 271
assign 272
delete 273
desc 274
line_style 275
line_type 276
line_width 277
load 278
marker 279
marker_scale 280
normalize_x/y 281
offset 282
rgb 283
save 284
scale 285
select_all 286
select_begin/end 287
select_default 288
smooth_subpoints 289
visible 290
D
data 291
add 292
binary_files_are 293
boundary 294
format 295
geometry 296
measured 297
new_static_done 298
new_static_ready 299
new_time 300
new_transient_time 301
path 302
plot3ddimension 303
plot3diblank 304
plot3dmulti_zone 305
plot3dread_as 306
read 307
reader_option 308
replace 309
result 310
start_time 311
data_partbuild 313
begin/end 314
create 315
create_iblank 316
data_type 317
description 319
domain 321
estet_domain 322
estetbuildvector 323
estetdelta 324
estetnoderange_i/j/k 325
estetstep 326
estetvector_x/y/z 327
estetvectordesc 328
iblank_type 329
mpgsload 330
n3sall_elements 331
n3sboundary 332
n3scode 333
n3scolor_number 334
n3scondition 335
nodedelta 336
noderange_i/j/k 337
nodestep 338
select_all 340
select_begin/end 339
select_byexpr_begin/end 341
select_byname_begin/end 342
devsrf 381
axis 382
begin/end 383
create 384
origin 385
projection 386
scale_factor_u/v 387
seam_vector 388
select_default 389
dial 343
background 344
background_rgb 345

Index

big_hand_range 346
big_hand_rgb 347
border 348
delete. 349
deselect_all 350
little_hand 351
little_hand_range 352
little_hand_rgb 353
location_x 354
location_y 355
minimum 356
modify_begin. 357
modify_end 358
new_dial 359
new_or_mod_dial 360
query_count 361
query_display_attributes. 362
query_selected_objects 363
radius. 364
select_all 365
select_all_invisible 366
select_all_visible 367
select_begin 368
select_default 369
select_end. 370
show_as 371
tick_marks 372
vallue_size 378
value 373
value_decimal_places 374
value_format 375
value_location 376
value_rgb 377
variable 379
visible 380

E

elevsurf 391
begin/end 392
component 393
create 394
offset 395
scale_factor. 396
select_default 397
sidewall 398
surface 399
variable 400

Examples 6

exit 20

F

file 401
animation_file 403
animation_frames 404
animation_multiple_images 405
animation_reset_flipbook. 406
animation_reset_time 407
animation_reset_traces 408
animation_window_size. 409
animation_window_xy 410
image_color_type. 411
image_convert 412
image_encapsulated 413
image_envideo_type 414
image_file. 415
image_format 416
image_gamma 417
image_numpasses. 418
image_orientation 419
image_plot_only. 420
image_postscript_cull 421
image_postscript_prev. 422
image_postscript_subd 423
image_postscript_type. 424
image_printer_command 425
image_printer_model 426
image_quality. 427
image_saturation 428
image_scale_factor 429
image_screen_tiling. 430
image_stereo 431
image_to_file 432
image_to_printer 433
image_window_size. 434
image_window_xy 435
restore_context 436
restore_full_backup 437
save_context 438
save_context_type. 439
save_full_backup 440
save_image 441
save_multile_images 442
save_scenario_file 443
save_scenario_project. 444
save_scenario_view 445
scenario_desc_begin/end 446
scenario_flipbook_anim 447
scenario_format 448
scenario_keyframe_anim. 449
scenario_trace_anim 450
scenario_transient_anim 451

frame 453
#_of_labels_x/y/z 454
assign. 455
create 456
delete 457

- len_x/y/z . . . 458
- line_width . . . 459
- modify_begin/end . . . 460
- orientation_x/y/z . . . 461
- origin . . . 462
- rgb . . . 463
- select_all . . . 464
- select_begin/end . . . 465
- select_default . . . 466
- symmetry_angle . . . 467
- symmetry_axis . . . 468
- symmetry_delta . . . 469
- symmetry_file . . . 470
- symmetry_mirror_x/y/z/xy/yz/xz/xyz . . . 471
- symmetry_rinstances . . . 472
- symmetry_tinstances . . . 473
- symmetry_type . . . 474
- symmetry_use_file . . . 475
- type . . . 476
- visible . . . 477
- x/y/z_labels . . . 478

function . . . 479
- #_of_colors . . . 480
- #_of_levels . . . 481
- display_undefined . . . 482
- edit_level . . . 483
- limit_fringes . . . 484
- modify_begin/end . . . 485
- over_time . . . 486
- palette . . . 487
- range . . . 488
- restore . . . 489
- restore_predefinedpal . . . 490
- RGB . . . 491
- save . . . 492
- save_all . . . 493
- save_current_case . . . 494
- scale . . . 495
- select_default . . . 496
- set_palette_to_minmax . . . 497
- type . . . 498
- value . . . 499

G

gauge . . . 501
- background . . . 502
- background_rgb . . . 503
- border . . . 504
- delete . . . 505
- deselect_all . . . 506
- height . . . 507
- level_rgb . . . 508
- location_x . . . 509
- location_y . . . 510
- maximum . . . 511
- minimum . . . 512
- modify_begin . . . 513
- modify_end . . . 514
- new_gauge . . . 515
- new_or_mod_gauge . . . 516
- orientation . . . 517
- query_count . . . 518
- query_display_attributes . . . 519
- query_selected_objects . . . 520
- select_all . . . 521
- select_all_invisible . . . 522
- select_all_visible . . . 523
- select_begin . . . 524
- select_default . . . 525
- select_end . . . 526
- value . . . 527
- value_decimal_places . . . 528
- value_format . . . 529
- value_location . . . 530
- value_rgb . . . 531
- value_size . . . 532
- visible . . . 533
- width . . . 534

I

interrupt . . . 20

Introduction . . . 5
- Begin/End Constructs . . . 19
- Command Mapping . . . 20
- Examples . . . 6
- Incompatitibilities . . . 26
- Other commands . . . 20
- Portability . . . 18
- Scripting . . . 20

isos . . . 535
- begin/end . . . 536
- component . . . 537
- constraint . . . 538
- create . . . 539
- create_delta . . . 540
- interactive_auto_delta . . . 541
- interactive_rangemin/rangemax . . . 542
- interactive_type . . . 543
- min/max . . . 544
- number_to_create . . . 545
- select_default . . . 546
- type . . . 547
- value . . . 548
- variable . . . 549

L

legend . . . 551

Index

format 552
height. 553
location_x/y 554
orientation 555
select_all 556
select_default 557
select_palette_begin/end 558
text_position 559
text_rgb 560
text_size 561
title. 562
type 563
visible 564
width 565

line 567
arrowhead 568
delete. 569
location_x/y 570
modify_begin/end 571
new_line 572
rgb 573
select_all 574
select_begin/end. 575
select_default 576
visible 577
width 578

logo. 579
delete. 580
location_x/y 581
modify_begin/end 582
new_logo. 583
scale 584
select_all 585
select_begin/end. 586
select_default 587
visible 588

M

material 589
begin/end 590
create 591
select_byname_begin/end 592
select_default 593
subdivide 594
type 595

message-window 597
clear. 598
save. 599

model 601
ijk_axis visibility. 602
ijk_axis_scale 603
noderangestep_i/j/k. 604
select_default 605

P

part
active 610
allow_default_editing 611
bounding_rep 612
clip 613
colorby_palette. 614
colorby_rgb 615
colorby_selected_var. 616
copy 617
create_assign_viewport. 618
create_assign_viewports 619
delete 620
description 621
displace_by 623
displace_factor. 622
elt_blanking 624
elt_failure_logicalop 625
elt_failure_op1/op2 626
elt_failure_op1value/op2value. 627
elt_failure_variable. 628
elt_feature_angle 629
elt_rep_pointsnormals 630
elt_representation 631
elt_shrink_factor. 632
entity_label_elt 633
entity_label_node. 634
extract 635
fill_pattern. 636
get_mainpartlist_select 637
group 638
hidden_line. 639
hidden_surface 640
light_diff 641
light_h_int. 642
light_shin 643
line_style 644
line_width 645
merge 646
mirror_original 647
modify_begin/end. 648
node_detail 649
node_scale. 650
node_sizeby. 651
node_type 652
node_variable 653
opaqueness 654
reduce_polygons 655
reduce_polygons_factor 656
ref_frame 657
select_all 658
select_all_case 659

select_all_default 660
select_begin/end 661
select_byexpr_begin/end 662
select_byname_begin/end 663
select_default 664
select_lastcreatedpart 665
select_lastonecreated 666
select_mainpartlist_all 667
select_partexpr_begin/end 668
select_partname_begin/end 669
shading 670
show_selection_inmainlist 671
symmetry_angle 672
symmetry_axis 673
symmetry_mirror_x/y/z/xy/yz/xz/xyz . 674
symmetry_rinstances 675
symmetry_type 676
texture_coord_type 677
texture_interpolation 678
texture_mode 679
texture_object 680
texture_origin 681
texture_origin_nodeid 682
texture_origin_use 683
texture_repeat_mode 684
texture_sorigin/torigin_nodeid 685
texture_svariable/tvariable 686
texture_svector 687
texture_tvector 688
ungroup 689
updtparts 690
viewport_vis 691
visibility_elt 692
visibility_line 693
visibility_node 694
visible 695

play
filename 20

plot 697
animate_curves 699
auto_scale 700
axis_linewidth 701
axis_rgb 702
axis_swap_minmax 703
axis_x/y_gridtype 704
axis_x/y_labelformat 705
axis_x/y_labelrgb 706
axis_x/y_labelsize 707
axis_x/y_labeltype 708
axis_x/y_max 709
axis_x/y_min 710
axis_x/y_numgrid 711
axis_x/y_numsubgrid 712
axis_x/y_origin 713
axis_x/y_scale 714
axis_x/y_sgridtype 715
axis_x/y_title 716
axis_x/y_titlergb 717
axis_x/y_titlesize 718
axis_x/y_visible 719
background_rgb 720
background_type 721
border_rgb 722
border_visible 723
delete_plot 724
grid_linetype 725
grid_linewidth 726
grid_rgb 727
height 728
legend_rgb 729
legend_textsize 730
legend_visible 731
origin_x/y 732
plot_title 733
select_all 734
select_begin/end 735
select_default 736
subgrid_linetype 737
subgrid_linewidth 738
subgrid_rgb 744
time_marker 739
time_marker_rgb 740
time_marker_style 741
time_marker_value 742
time_marker_width 743
title_rgb 745
title_textsize 746
visible 747
width 748

Portability 18

prefs 749
abort_server_operations 750
abort_server_time 751
auto_legend_display 752
auto_legend_replace 753
auto_load_parts 754
cull_lines 755
default_data_directory 756
default_palette 757
fastdisplay_point_res 758
fastdisplay_sparse_res 759
frame_mode_allowed 760
function_editor_type 761
icon_help_labels 762

Index

large_parts_list 763
legend_colorby 764
macro_panel 765
new_data_notification 766
part_panel 767
partlist_displaytree 768
resetlegend_ontimechange 769
starting_time_step. 770
static_fast_display. 771
tool_tips. 772
transparency_resort 773
use_continuous_perelem 774
user_defined_input 775
user_input_rotatesens 776
user_input_rotateusing 777
user_input_zoomsens. 778
user_input_zoomusing 779
view_mode_allowed 780
profile 781
begin/end 782
component 783
create 784
in_plane. 785
offset 786
scale_factor. 787
select_default 788
variable 789
ptrace 791
#_of_arrows 793
add_file 794
add_net 795
add_part 797
add_partbyname 798
add_pt 799
add_rake 801
add_surface_net 803
add_surface_pt 805
add_surface_rake 807
animate 809
arrow_size. 811
arrows 810
begin 812
component 813
create_bypartname. 817
create_file 814
create_net 815
create_part 816
create_pt 818
create_rake 819
create_surface_net 820
create_surface_pt 821
create_surface_rake 822
default_emit_file. 823
default_emit_net 824
default_emit_part 825
default_emit_partbyname 826
default_emit_pt 827
default_emit_rake 828
delete_emitter 829
delta_time. 830
display_offset 831
emit_at_current_time 832
emit_density. 833
emit_number 834
mass_rebound 835
massed_ballistic_coef 836
massed_coef_friction. 837
massed_coef_restitution 838
massed_drag 839
massed_drag_coefficient. 840
massed_fluid_density 842
massed_fluid_viscosity 843
massed_gravity_vector 845
massed_initial_use_fluid 846
massed_initial_velocity 847
massed_particle_density 849
massed_particle_diameter 850
massed_particles. 848
massed_pressure 851
massed_pressure_gradient 852
massed_rebound_fraction 853
massed_rebound_wallhits 854
massed_use_ballistic. 855
max_angle 856
min_angle. 857
min_steps. 858
modify_emit_totoolloc 859
modify_fileemit_name 860
modify_netemit_points. 861
modify_partemit_byname 862
modify_partemit_num 863
modify_rakeemit_points. 864
representation 865
ribbon_width. 866
rot_angle 867
select_default. 868
select_emitter_begin/end. 869
start_time 870
surface_restricted 871
total_time 872
trace_direction 873
type. 874
variable. 875
variable_offset 876

Q

query_ent_var 877
- #_of_sample_pts. 878
- auto_plot_checkexisting 880
- auto_plot_queries 881
- begin/end 882
- begin_simtime. 883
- constrain 884
- cursor_loc 886
- description. 887
- distance. 888
- elem_id 889
- end_simtime 890
- generate_over. 891
- ijk. 892
- line_loc 893
- marker_rgb 894
- marker_size_normalized. 895
- marker_visible. 896
- modify_begin/end 897
- multiple_segments_by 898
- node_id 899
- operation_factor1/_factor2 900
- operation_query1byname/_query2byname901
- origin 902
- part_id 903
- part_idbyname 904
- query 905
- query_type 906
- sample_by. 907
- select_all_timesteps 909
- variable_1/variable_2 910

query_interact 911
- #_displayed. 912
- create 913
- display_expansion_factor 915
- display_id 916
- label_always_on_top 917
- label_rgb 918
- marker_size_normalized. 919
- marker_visible. 920
- query 921
- request_method 923
- save. 924
- search 925
- select_default 926
- select_varname_begin/end 927

R

Reserved Variables. 21
- $APPENV_ 21
- $APPTOTALTIMESTEPS. 21
- $APPUSERHOME 21
- $APPUSERNAME 21

S

savegeom 929
- begin/end_step 931
- binary 932
- brick_format 930
- format. 933
- maximum_file_size 934
- parameters. 935
- resolution 936
- save_geometric_entities 937
- select_all_steps 938
- single_file 939
- step_by. 940
- undefined 941
- variable. 942

Scripting 20
- Examples 22
- While Loops 23

sepattach
- begin/end 944
- create 945
- density 946
- display_offset. 947
- method 948
- momentum 949
- ratio_of_spec_heat 950
- select_default. 951
- threshold 952
- threshold_filter 953
- threshold_max/min 954
- threshold_value 955
- velocity 956

shape. 957
- arrow_tip_length 958
- arrow_tip_size 959
- delete 961
- deselect_all 962
- diameter 960
- fill 963
- height 964
- length 965
- line_width 966
- location_x. 967
- location_y. 968
- modify_begin 969
- modify_end 970
- new_or_mod_shape 971
- new_shape. 972
- query_count 973
- query_display_attributes 974
- query_selected_objects. 975

Index

rgb . . . 976
rotational_angle . . . 977
select_all . . . 978
select_all_arrows . . . 979
select_all_circles . . . 980
select_all_invisible . . . 981
select_all_rectangles . . . 982
select_all_visible . . . 983
select_begin . . . 984
select_default . . . 985
select_end . . . 986
special1 . . . 987
special2 . . . 988
type . . . 989
visible . . . 990
width . . . 991
shell . . . 993,994
shock . . . 995
begin/end . . . 996
create . . . 998
density . . . 999
enthalpy . . . 1000
gas_constant . . . 1001
mach . . . 1002
method . . . 1003
momentum . . . 1004
pressure . . . 1005
ratio_of_spec_heat . . . 1006
select_default . . . 1007
temperature . . . 1008
threshold . . . 1009
threshold_filter . . . 1010
threshold_max/min . . . 1011
threshold_value . . . 1012
total_energy . . . 1013
variable . . . 1014
velocity . . . 1016
show_info . . . 1017
cursor . . . 1018
element . . . 1019
ijk . . . 1020
node . . . 1022
part . . . 1023
solution_time . . . 1025
#_of_cycles . . . 1026
begin/end_simtime . . . 1027
begin/end_step . . . 1028
current_simtime . . . 1029
current_step . . . 1030
increment . . . 1031
play_backward/forward . . . 1032
show_as . . . 1033
step_backward/forward . . . 1034
stop . . . 1035
time_annotation . . . 1036
timeset_between . . . 1037
timeset_leftof . . . 1038
timeset_rightof . . . 1039
timeset_select . . . 1040
timeset_update . . . 1041
update_to_current . . . 1042
update_to_first . . . 1043
update_to_last . . . 1044
update_type . . . 1045
zoomout . . . 1046
subset . . . 1047
begin/end . . . 1048
begin/end_subsetdesc . . . 1049
create . . . 1050
select_default . . . 1051
T
tensor . . . 1053
begin/end . . . 1054
color_by . . . 1055
compression_line_width . . . 1057
compression_rgb . . . 1058
create . . . 1059
display_compression . . . 1060
display_major/middle/minor . . . 1062
display_tension . . . 1064
line_width_by . . . 1066
scale_factor . . . 1068
select_default . . . 1070
tension_line_width . . . 1071
tension_rgb . . . 1072
tip_shape . . . 1073
tip_size . . . 1074
variable . . . 1075
text . . . 1077
change_text . . . 1078
delete . . . 1079
justification . . . 1080
location_x/y . . . 1081
modify_begin/end . . . 1082
new_text . . . 1083
relative_to . . . 1084
relative_viewport . . . 1085
rgb . . . 1086
rotational_angle . . . 1087
select_all . . . 1088
select_begin/end . . . 1089
select_default . . . 1090
size . . . 1091
visible . . . 1092

texture 1093
border_rgb. 1094
border_transparency. 1095
clear. 1096
display_type 1097
read 1098
select. 1099
tools 1101
box. 1102
cursor 1103
line. 1104
plane 1105
quadric 1106
select_tool. 1107
V
varextcfd 1109
density. 1110
freestream_density 1111
freestream_mach 1112
freestream_speed_sound. 1113
gas_constant. 1114
modify_begin/end 1115
momentum 1116
ratio_of_specific_heat. 1117
show_extended. 1118
total_energy 1119
velocity 1120
variables. 1121
activate 1122
activate_all 1123
deactivate 1124
evaluate. 1125
modify_parameter. 1126
notify_before_activate. 1127
save_all_constants 1128
save_constants. 1129
select_varname_begin/end 1130
vctarrow 1131
arrow_location. 1132
arrow_type 1133
begin/end 1134
component 1135
create 1136
density. 1137
display_offset 1138
projection. 1139
scale_factor. 1140
select_default 1141
threshold_low/high 1142
thresholds 1143
tip_rgb 1144
tip_shape. 1145
tip_size. 1146
tip_size_fixed 1147
tip_size_proportional 1148
tip_size_rep 1149
variable. 1150
view 1151
bounds 1152
clipping. 1153
default_orientation 1154
fast_display 1155
feature_qia 1156
full_screen 1157
hardware_line_offset 1158
hidden_line. 1159
hidden_surface 1160
perspective. 1161
pick_mode 1162
query_mode. 1163
static_lighting 1164
stereo 1165
view_transf 1167
action 1169
axis. 1170
box_axis. 1171
box_length 1172
box_origin. 1173
center_of_transform. 1174
cone_angle 1175
cone_axis. 1176
cone_origin 1177
cursor 1178
cylinder_axis 1179
cylinder_origin 1180
cylinder_radius. 1181
distance 1182
fit. 1183
function. 1184
initialize_viewports. 1186
limit. 1187
line 1188
line_by_nodeids. 1189
line_length 1190
look_at 1191
look_from 1192
plane 1193
plane_by_nodeids 1194
plane_equation 1195
plane_normal 1196
plane_origin 1197
plane_size 1198
redo 1199
reset_by_action 1200

Index

reset_rot_trn_scl 1201
reset_tool_constrain 1202
restore_view 1203
revolution_#_of_points 1204
revolution_axis 1205
revolution_origin 1206
revolution_point. 1207
rotate 1208
save_view 1210
scale 1211
select_tool 1212
sphere_axis. 1213
sphere_origin 1214
sphere_radius 1215
spin 1216
translate 1217
undo 1219
view_recall 1220
view_store 1221
viewport_link 1222
viewport_state_copy 1223
zclip_back/front 1224
zclip_float 1225
zclip_min 1226
zoom 1227
zoom_style 1228
zoom_to_selectregion. 1229
viewport 1231
background_image 1232
background_type 1233
blend_editlevel 1234
blend_levels 1235
blend_position. 1236
blend_rgb 1237
border_rgb. 1238
border_visible 1239
constant_rgb 1240
delete. 1241
height. 1242
hidden_line 1243
hidden_surface 1244
light_converttoabs. 1245
light1_azimuth. 1246
light1_elevation 1247
light1_position 1248
light2_intensity 1249
lower 1250
new 1251
origin_x/y. 1252
perspective 1253
raise. 1254
select_all 1255
select_begin/end 1256
select_default. 1257
track 1258
tracking_node_id 1259
tracking_part_id 1261
tracking_partbyname 1260
viewport_dimension 1262
viewport_layout 1263
visible 1264
width. 1265
viewport_bounds 1267
auto_size 1269
axis_linewidth. 1270
axis_rgb 1271
axis_x/y/z_format. 1272
axis_x/y/z_gridextentloc. 1273
axis_x/y/z_gridtype 1274
axis_x/y/z_labelaxisloc 1275
axis_x/y/z_labelextentloc. 1276
axis_x/y/z_labelrgb 1277
axis_x/y/z_min/max 1278
axis_x/y/z_numgrid 1279
axis_x/y/z_numsubgrid 1280
axis_x/y/z_sgridtype 1281
dimension. 1282
grid_linetype. 1283
grid_linewidth 1284
grid_rgb 1285
length 1286
subgrid_linetype. 1287
subgrid_linewidth 1288
subgrid_rgb 1289
transparency 1290
visible 1291
vortexcore. 1293
begin/end 1294
create 1295
density 1296
method 1297
momentum 1298
ratio_of_spec_heat 1299
select_default. 1300
threshold 1301
threshold_filter 1302
threshold_max 1303
threshold_min 1304
threshold_value 1305
velocity 1306