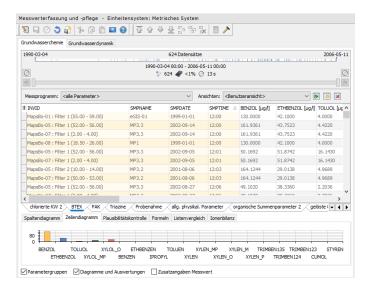
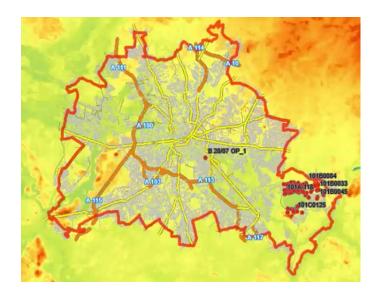


#### **GeODin 9 Feature overview**

#### **Data collection**



#### Maps & layouts

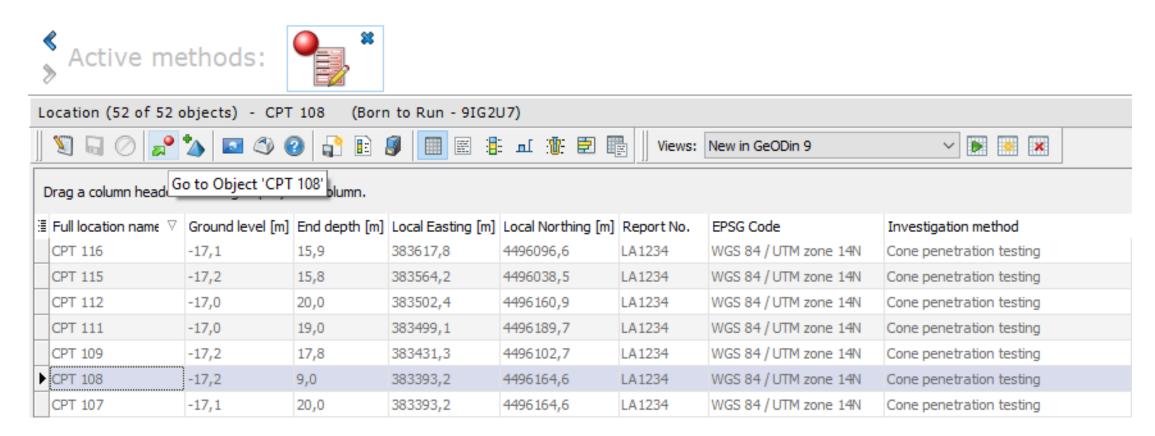


#### More features





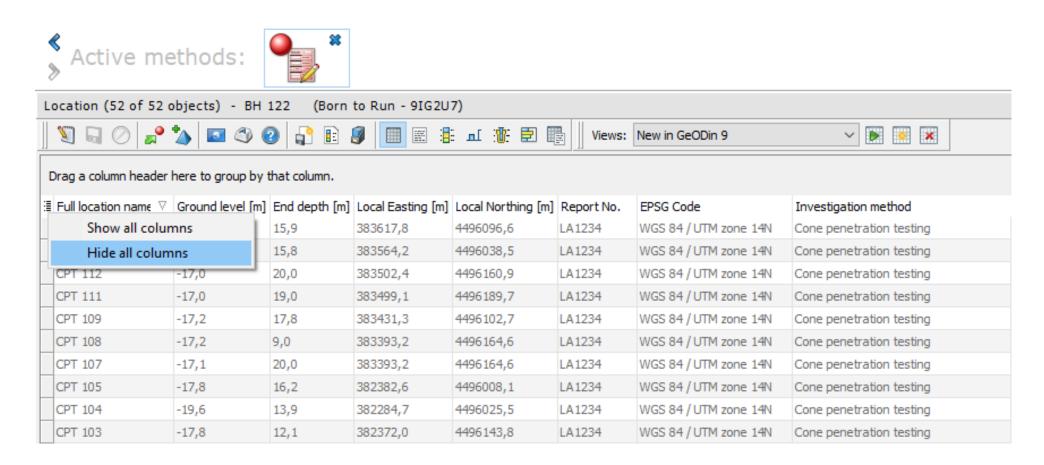
### Go to object



This function takes the currently selected object in the grid view and opens its' detailed data collection masks in the data management method.



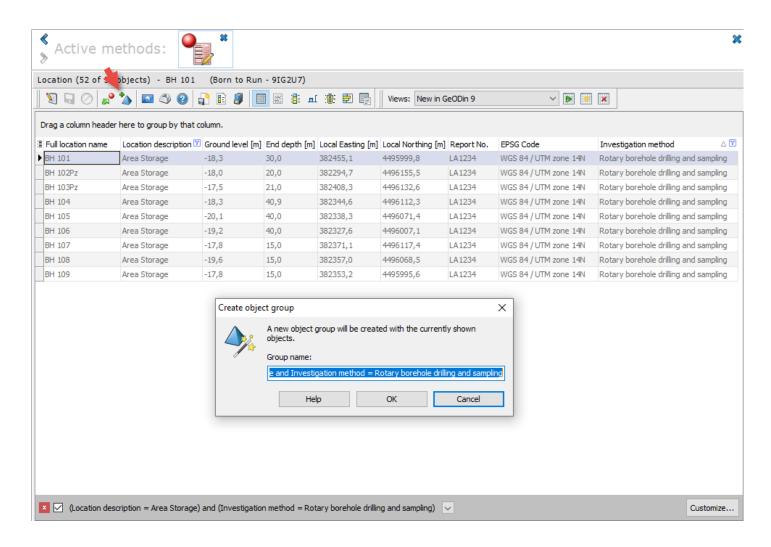
#### Hide/show all columns



Right-clicking allows users to select/de-select every column in the grid view.

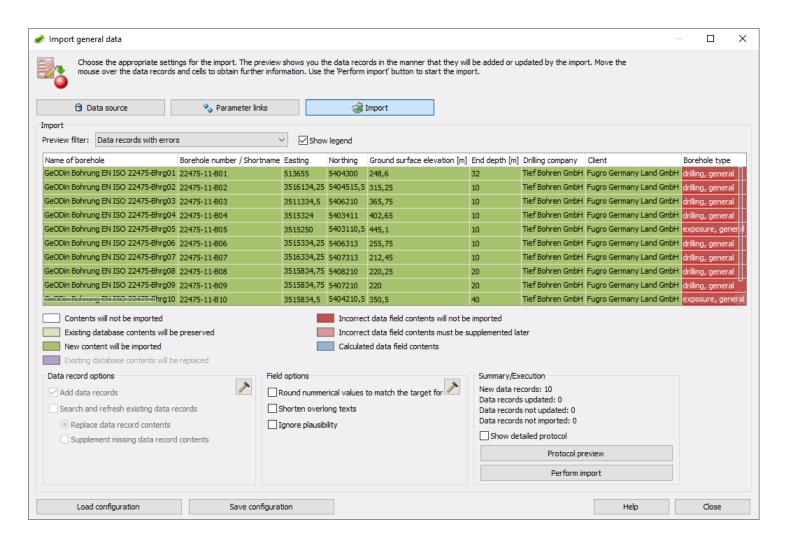


### Create object group



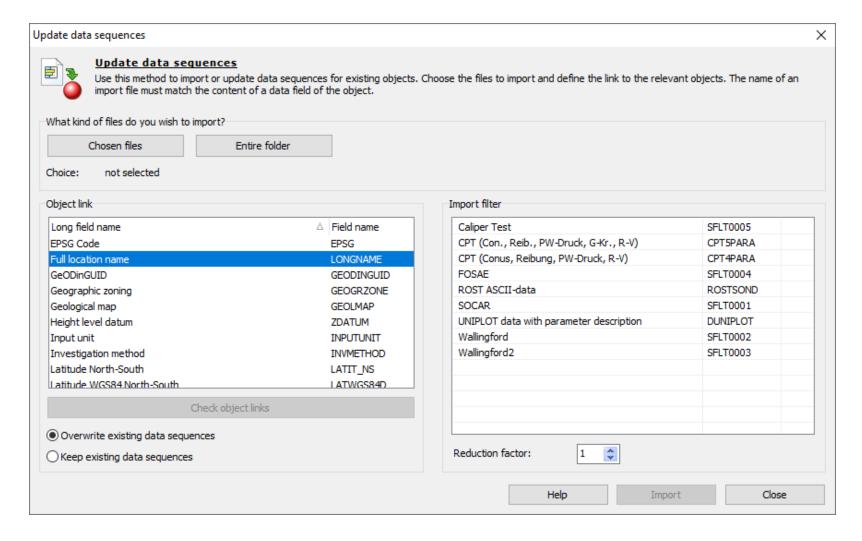


#### Import general data



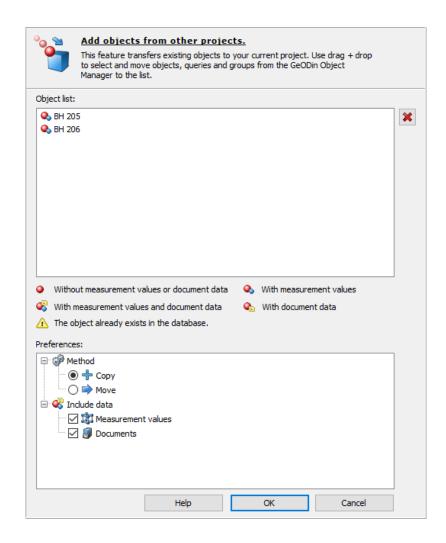


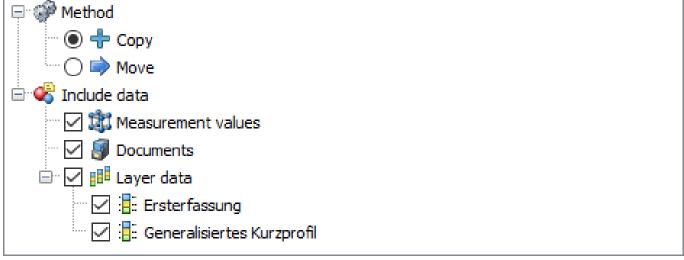
### Update data sequences





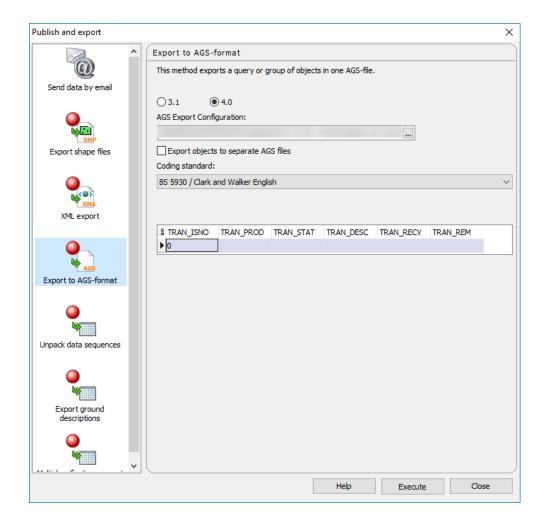
### Add objects with multiple layer descriptions

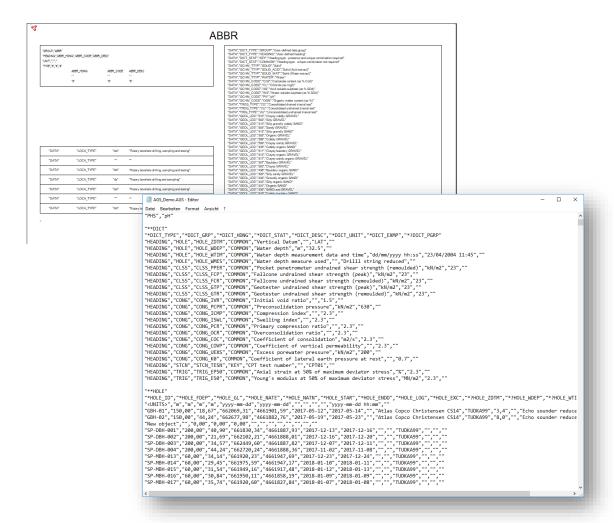






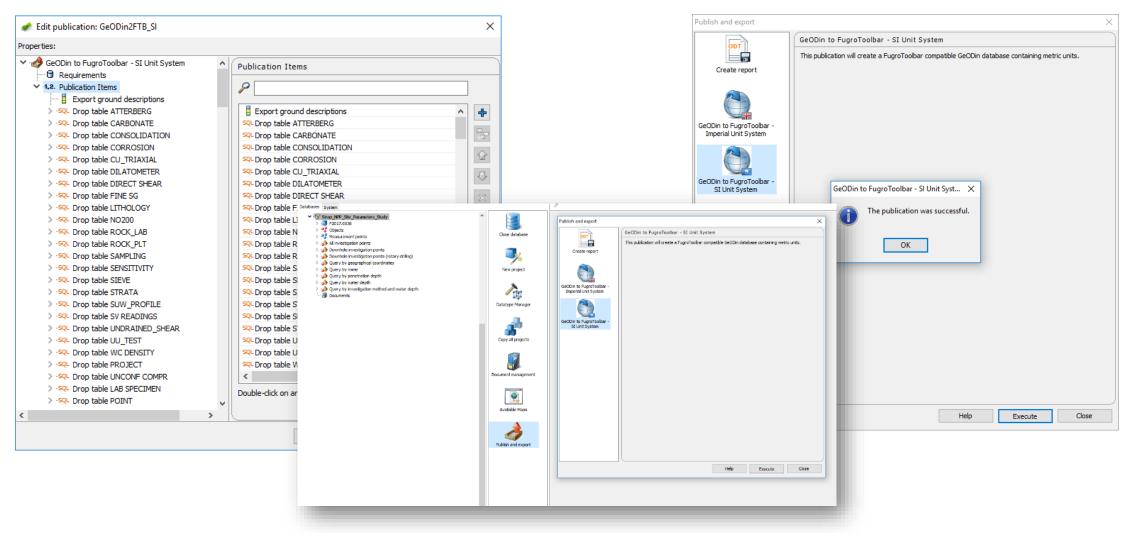
#### **Publications**







#### **Publications**





### **Further improvements**

#### Memory optimization

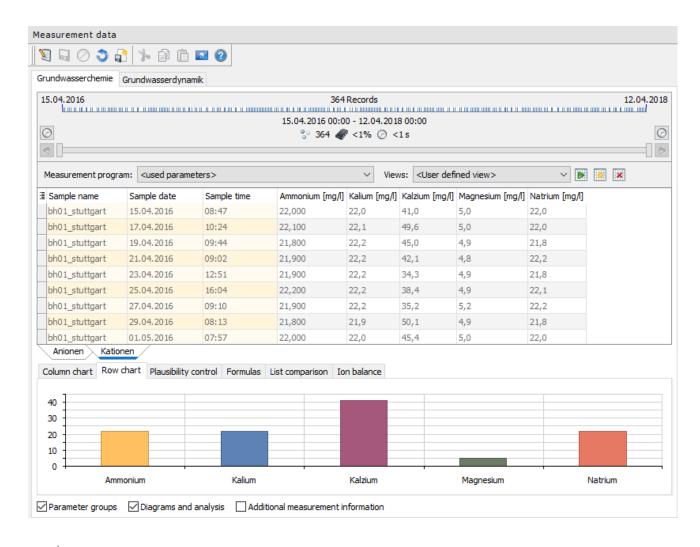
- Memory requirement optimization for the general data grid.
- Significantly more objects can be loaded from a query/group than before.
   Depending on the object type and the scope of the general data, the quantity has been increased at least x10.

#### Importing object groups

- Create object groups in the GeODin Object Manager based on import file specifications.
- Information in the import file (e.g. name, coordinates etc.) is compared with the data in the database, and suitable data records are then inserted into the newly created group.

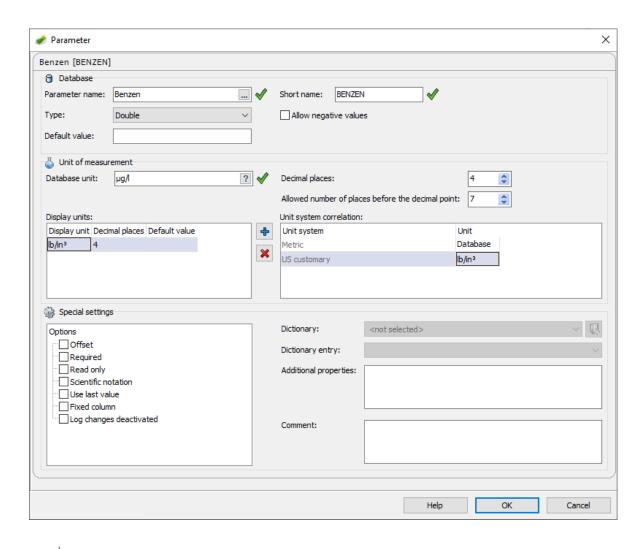


# Time range controller





#### **Unit conversion**





# Formatting numerical values (1)

@.2	Defining the number of decimal places				
\$Datafield\$	-> 8.23 \$Datafield@.1\$		-> 8.2		
@cutdec	Defining the number of significant decimal places				
\$Datafield\$	-> 3.000	\$Datafield@cutdec\$	-> 3		
@ds.	Defining the decimal separator				
\$Datafield\$	-> 8.23	\$Datafield@ds.\$	-> 8.23		
@e	Presentation in scientific notation				
\$Datafield\$	-> 112.20	\$Datafield@e\$	-> 1.122E+2		
@a	Recalcuation of borehole starting elevation				
\$Datafield\$ (with ZCOORDB =10)	-> 1.50	\$Datafield@a\$	-> 8.50		

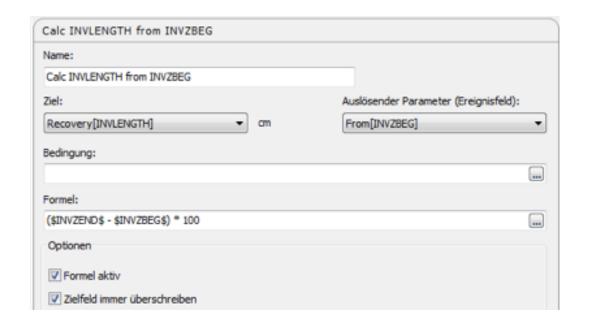


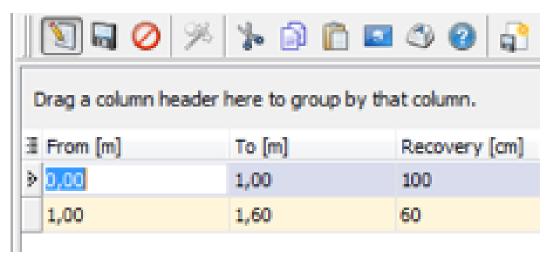
# Formatting numerical values (2)

@p	Always show data fie	Always show data field as a positive value, even if negative in the database				
\$Datafield\$	-> -8.23	\$Datafield@p\$	-> 8.23			
@+	Add a + sign if a valu	Add a + sign if a value is positive or zero				
\$Datafield\$	-> 8.23	\$Datafield@+\$	-> +8.23			
@*Faktor	Multiply the datafield	Multiply the datafield content with a factor				
\$Datafield\$	-> 8.23	\$Datafield@*2\$	-> 16.46			
@grd	Iransform decimal de	Transform decimal degrees to degrees minutes and seconds				
\$Datafield\$	-> 123.456377	\$Datafield@grd\$	-> 123°27'22".9572			
Combination:						
\$Datafield\$	-> 8.23	\$Datafield@.1+ds.\$	-> +8.2			



### **Extending the formula syntax**





Formulae can now be defined that base their calculations on three interlinked data entry fields.

**Example:** Field 3 uses a formula that is based on values in fields 1 and 2. If the value of field 3 is changed then the values of fields 1 and/or field 2 may also be recalculated.



### Highlander plausibility

The so-called highlander plausibility\* is a new function in the macro-parser for formulae and plausibility which is relevant to the number of data sets.

\$Count>DAT:PARAM\$ returns the number of data sets in a data type for the current measurement point. By using a condition the number of data sets can be reduced further:

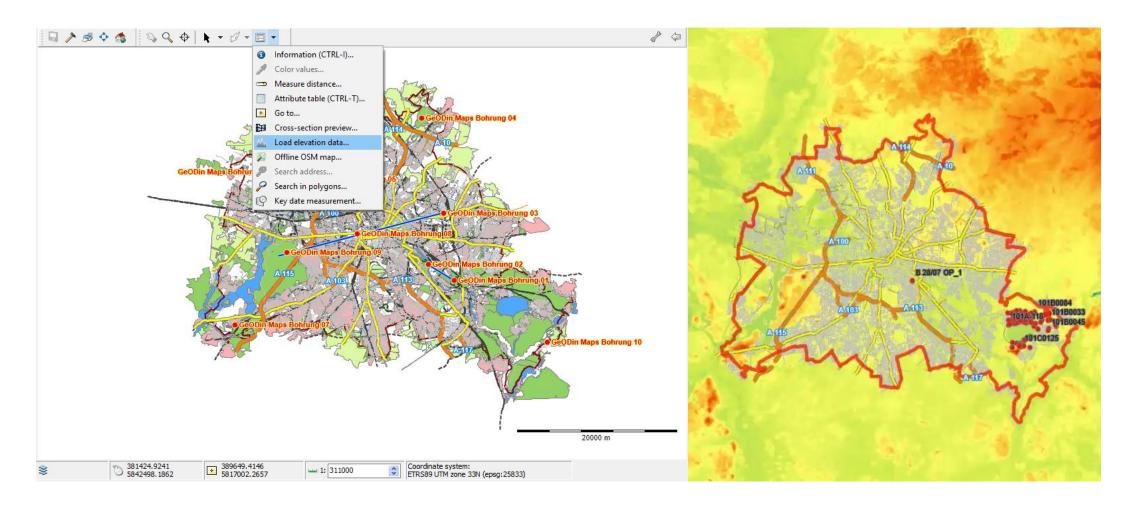
\$%COND[#PARDICT#=,pb']Count>01P:PARDICT\$

The example shows the number of data sets that contain the entry pb in the field PARDICT, whereby this condition is only allowed to occur once per measurement point.

(\* "There can be only one" is the belief and motto among the immortals in the original Highlander film :-)

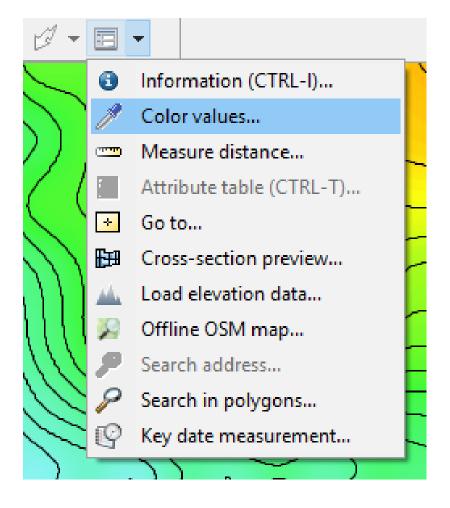


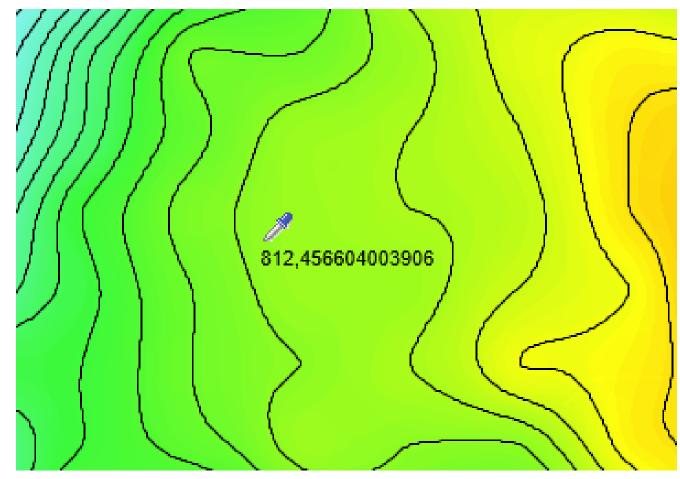
# Loading elevation data





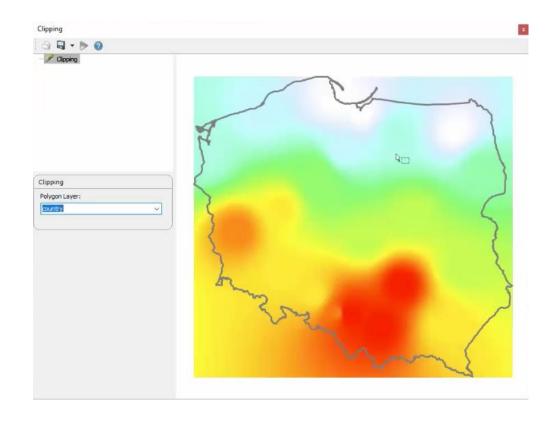
### Native values from pixel layers

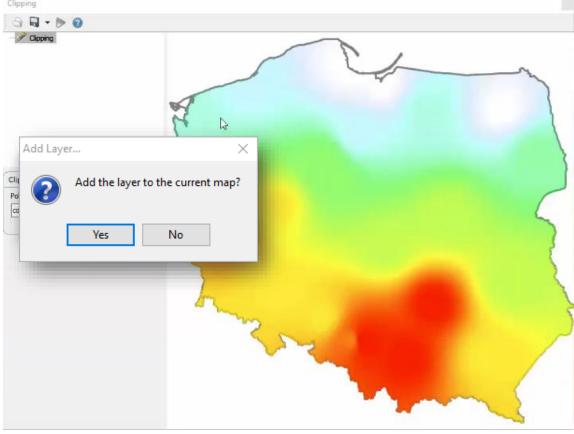






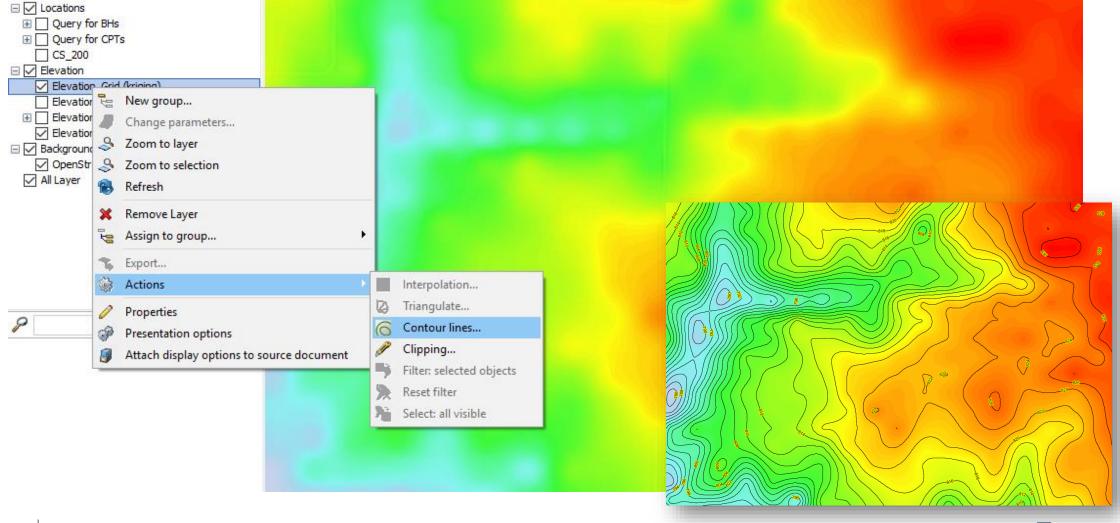
# Clipping



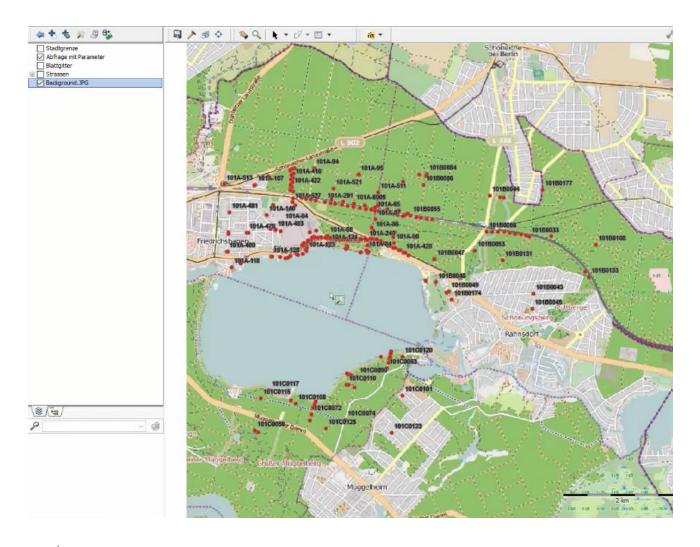




#### **Contour lines**

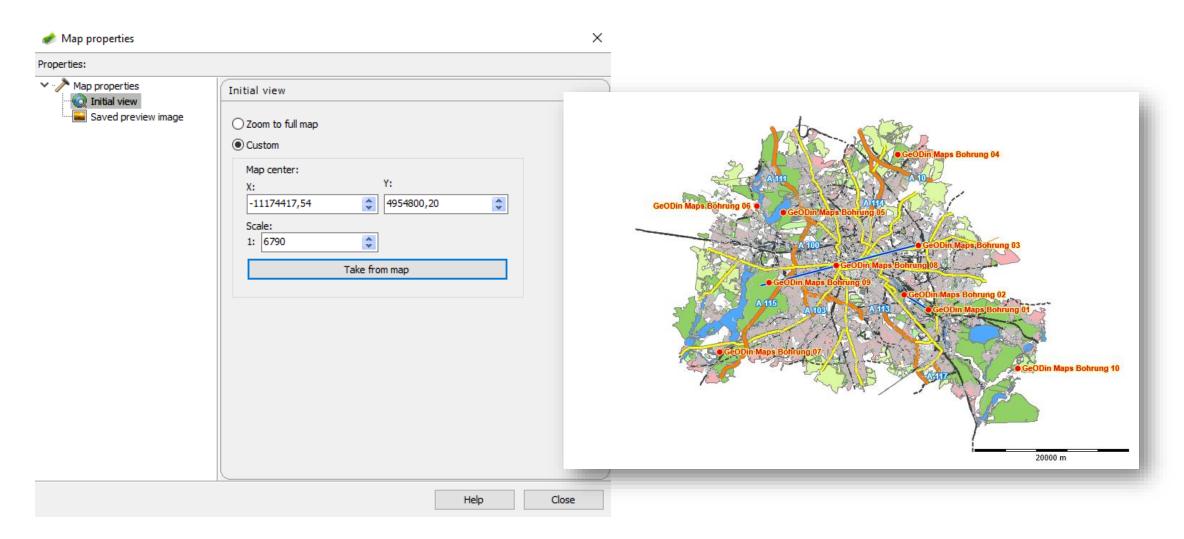


# Offline OpenStreetMap (OSM)



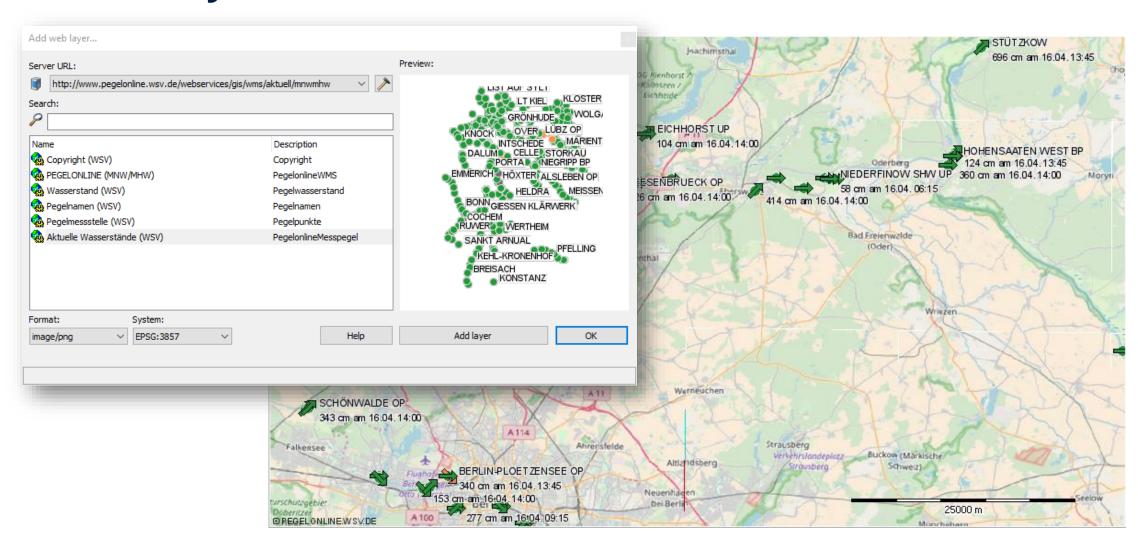


# Map start view



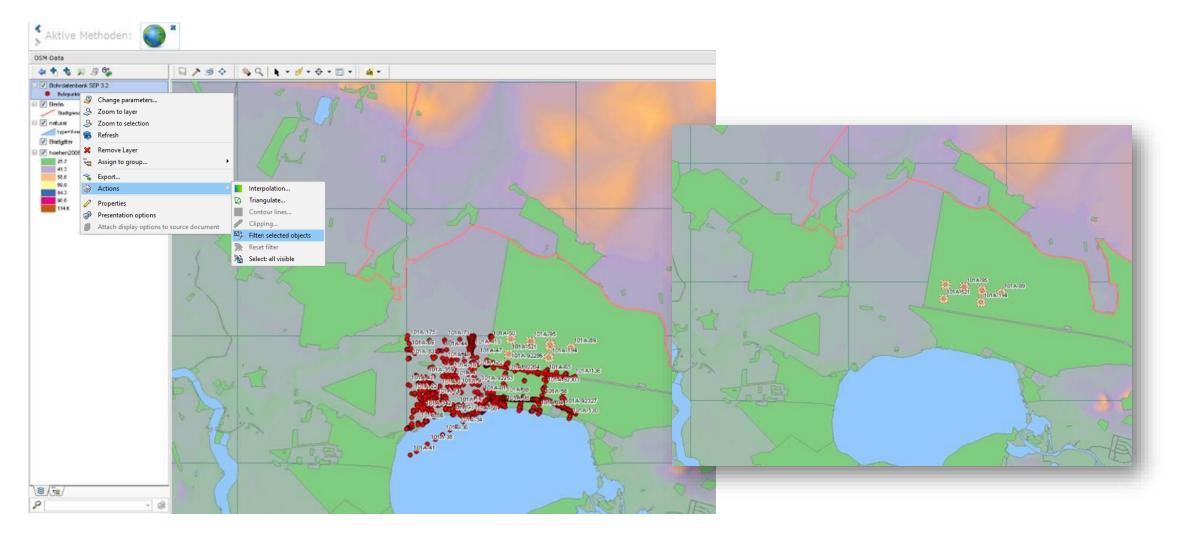


### **WMS-Layer**



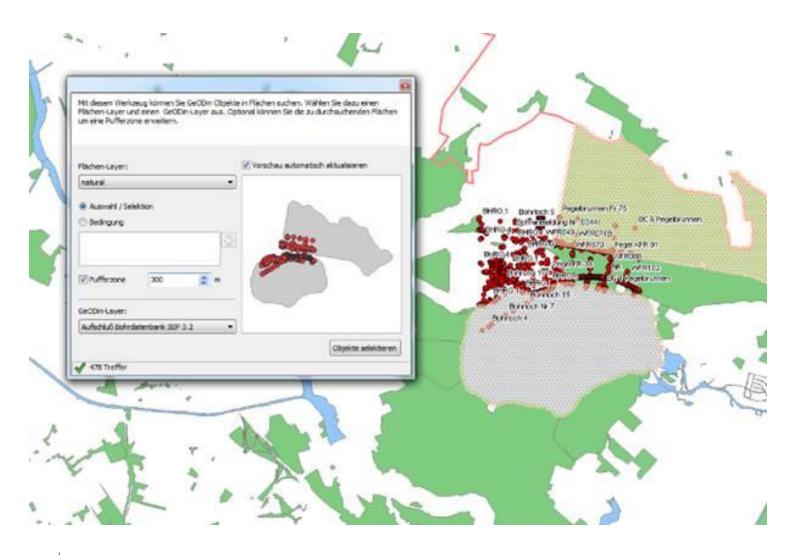


# Selective object filtering





# Searching in defined areas

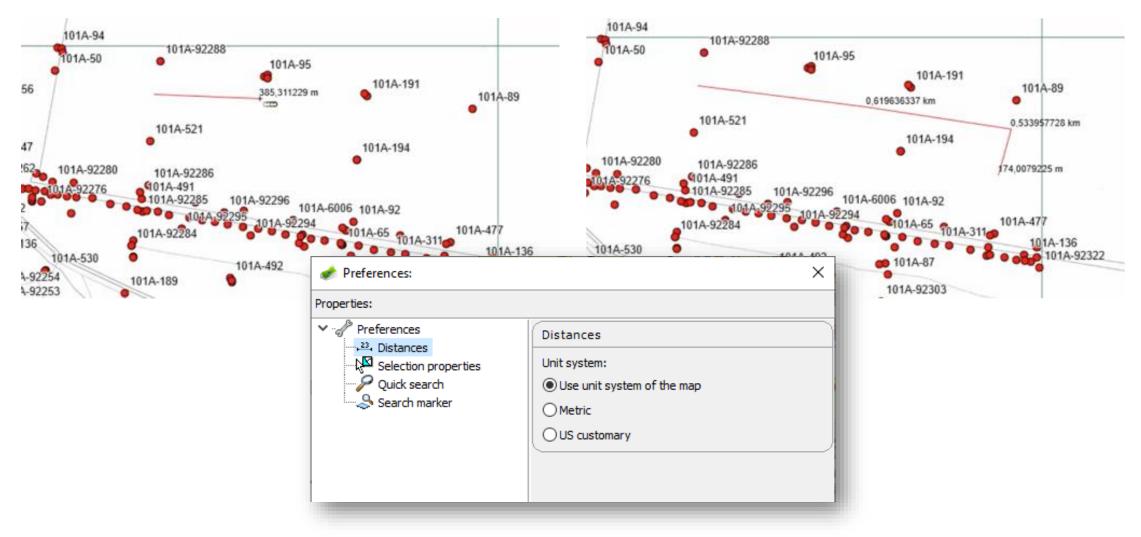




#### Marker

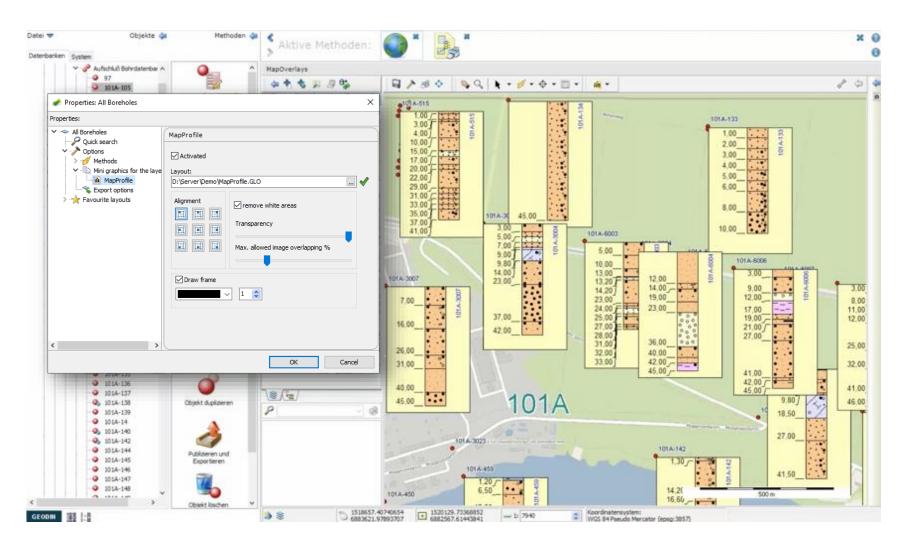


#### Distance measurement





# Maps with overlays (mini graphics)



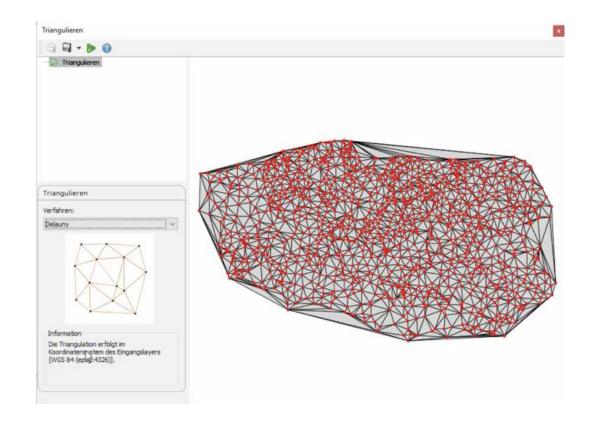


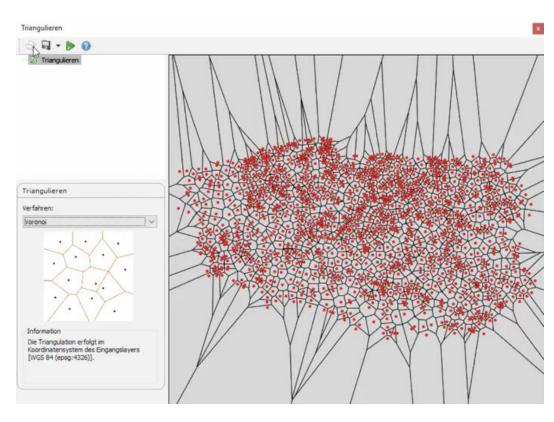
# Maps with overlays (mini graphics)





# Triangulation

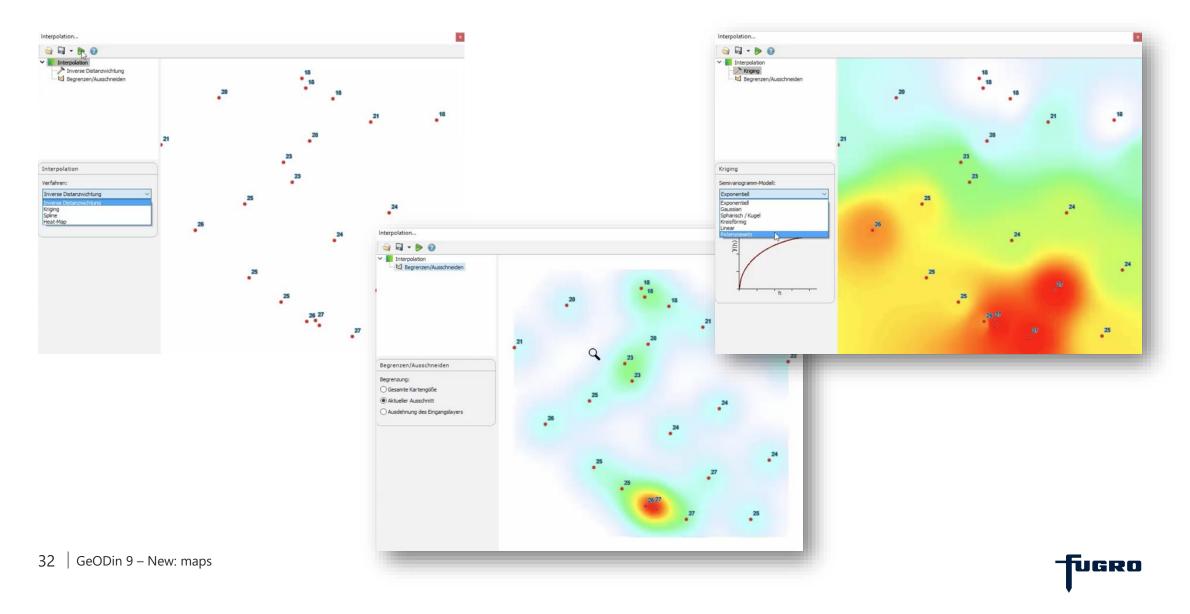




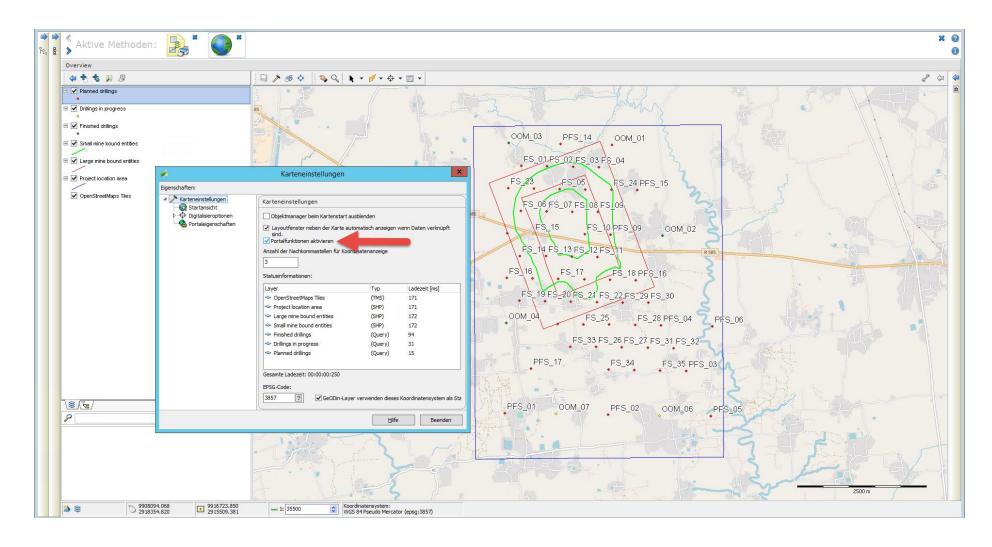
Verfahren: Delauny (links) und Voronoi (rechts)



# Interpolation

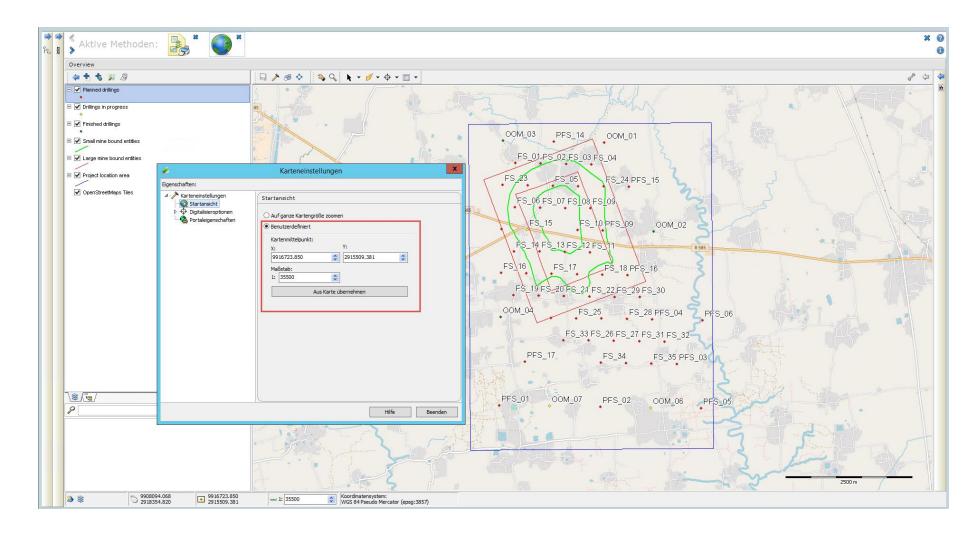


# Map in WebGIS



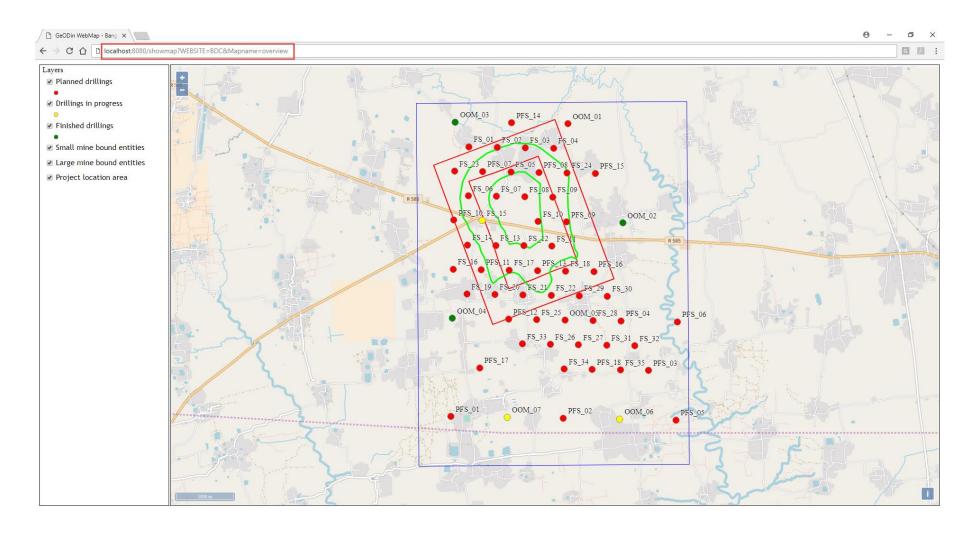


# Map in WebGIS



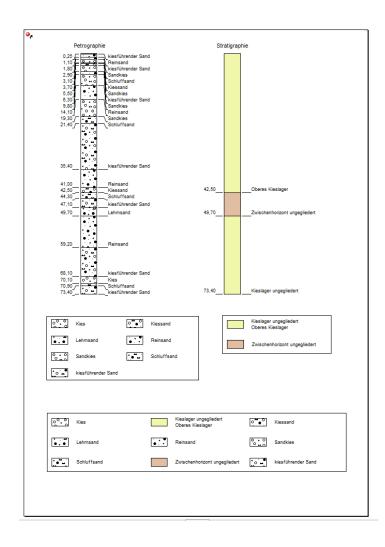


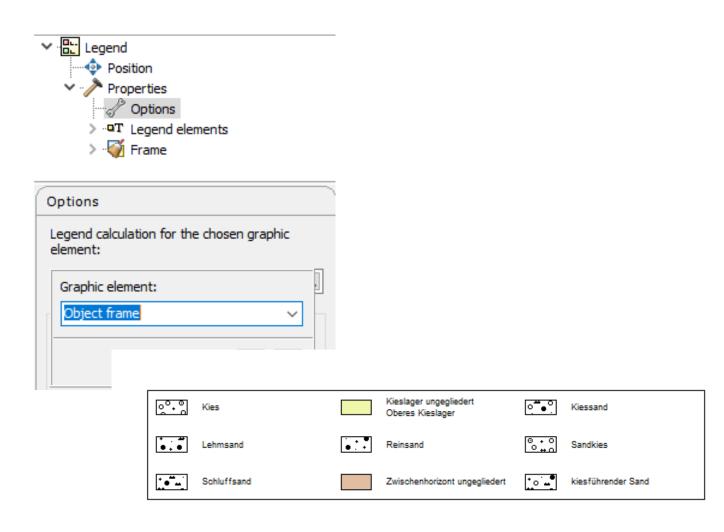
# Map in WebGIS





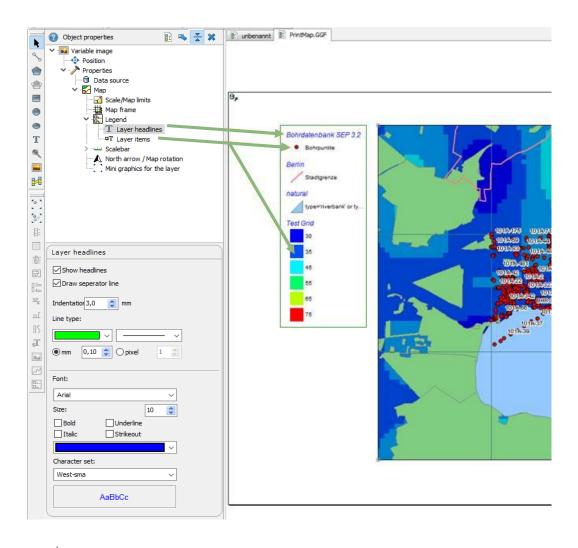
### Legends for several profiles





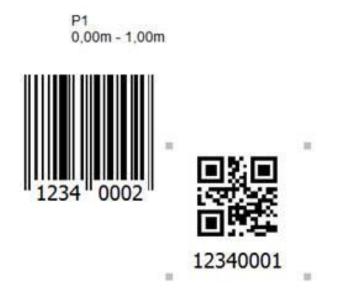


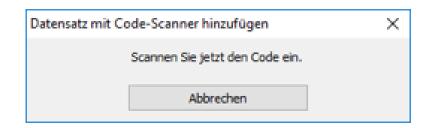
# Map legends in layouts





#### **Barcode and QR codes**

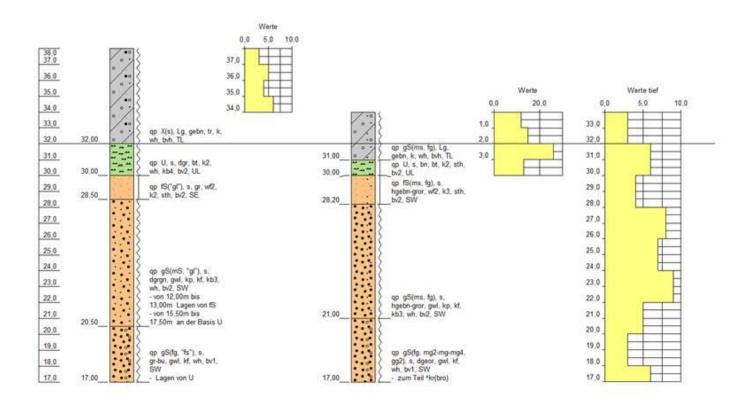




Name	Ergebnisse	ID	Barcode	Foto
P1		12340001	12340001	
P2		12340002	12340002	
P3	Betonangriffsgrad, einachsige Druckfestigkeit des gestörten Bodens, Porenanteil bei lockerster Lagerung, Wassergehalt an der Ausrollgrenze	12340003	12340003	
P4				

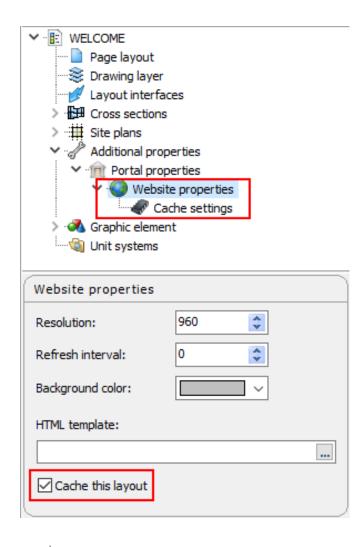


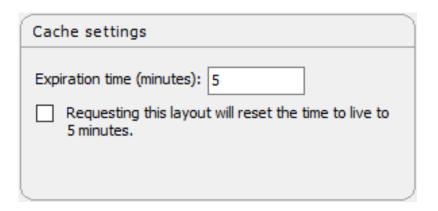
#### Data sequence grids in cross-sections





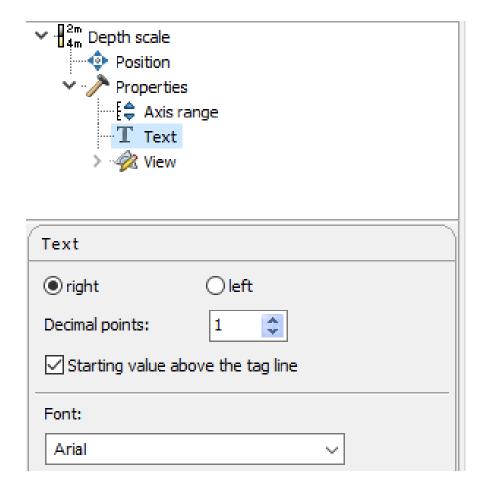
### Cache settings for portal layouts

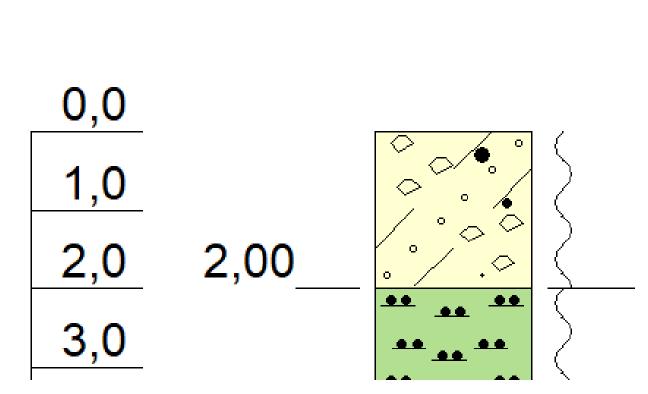






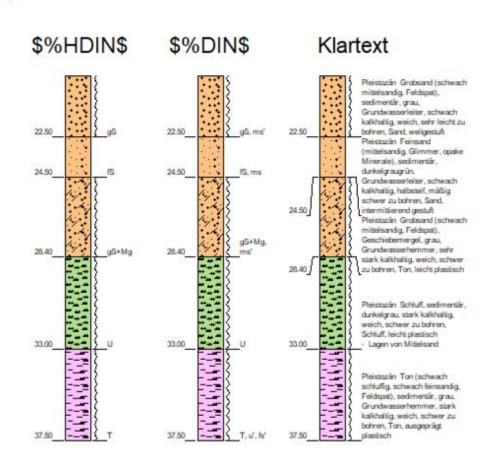
# Starting value for depth scale





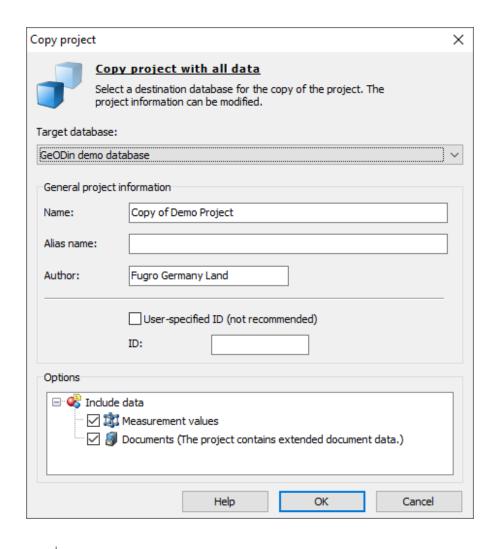


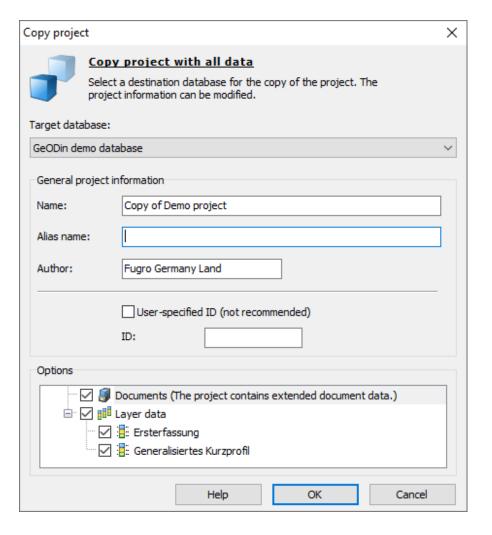
# Labelling macro: \$%HDIN\$





### Copy projects with multiple layer descriptions







#### Contact us

Questions, feedback & new ideas?

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# Thank you

- +49 (0)30 93651 317
- support@geodin.com
- www.geodin.com