INTREPID Old Project Manager (T01)

Top

The original Project Manager was written using *Interviews* technology. We now refer to this tool as the Old Project Manager, to distinguish it from the upgraded Project Manager which uses *Java* technology.

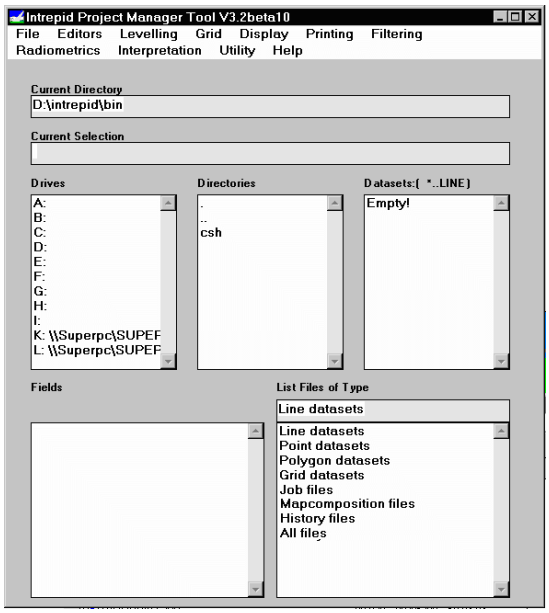
You can use the INTREPID Project Manager to

- Manage INTREPID datasets (Copy, Move, Delete, Append, Rename, Edit Dataset Aliases),
- Launch INTREPID tools in interactive mode with and without task specification files,
- Launch other software of your choice by adding items to the configurable menu bar),
- Execute and coordinate batch tasks for any INTREPID tools,
- Report statistical information on grid datasets and vector dataset fields.

For practical introductions to the Project Manager, see the Guided Tours Locating datasets, viewing statistics, launching tools (G02) and Managing INTREPID datasets (G06).

>> *To start the INTREPID Project Manager*

Use the command **`fmanager.exe`** or run it from the system menu or INTREPID icon. INTREPID displays the Project Manager window.



The Project Manager has a menu bar containing menu options for launching all INTREPID tools. It also has a directory and dataset/file selector. This allows you to specify the working directory for launching INTREPID tools and to obtain information about datasets and files.

>> To use the Project Manager

1. If required, use the List Files of Type list box to select the type of dataset or file you wish to process.
2. If required, use the directory and file selectors to select working directory and file or dataset you wish to use in the process[1].
3. If required, open datasets that wish to examine and view their fields or bands in the Description area (Double click a dataset name to open it). View statistics on individual fields or bands (double click a field or band to view its statistics).
4. Choose the INTREPID tool or file management operation or command you require from the menus.
5. Repeat steps 1–4 as required.
6. When you have finished launching INTREPID tools, choose Quit from the File menu to exit from the Project Manager

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The Project Manager exists independently of the applications that it launches, so if you close it with INTREPID tools still running, they will remain operational.

The directory and dataset/file selector

The directory and dataset/file selector is the main component of the Project Manager window. It shows information about a currently selected directory. The directory shown would be the working directory for a tool launched at that time. The selector has six elements.

The Current Directory text box shows the full path of the current directory.

The Current Selection text box shows the name of the dataset or file currently selected in the Datasets/Files list box (or the first dataset/file in the list if you have not selected one. If you have opened a dataset and selected a field or band, then this is also shown in the text box.

The Directories list box shows the subdirectories contained in the current directory, including **..** representing the parent directory and **.** representing the current directory.

The List Files of Type list box contains the names of types of dataset or file that you may wish to examine or process. If you select (click) one of these types, INTREPID will list only that type of dataset or type in the Datasets list box. See the section below for a list of types.

The Datasets list box contains a list of datasets or files in the current directory. INTREPID only shows the names of datasets/files corresponding to the type you have chosen in the List Files of Type list box.

The Fields/Bands area shows a list of the fields in a vector dataset, and a list of the bands in a grid dataset. To list information in this area, open (double click) an entry in the Datasets list box.

1. Some INTREPID tools do not obtain your dataset or file selection from the Project Manager. In this case you will need to specify the input file or dataset directly to the INTREPID tool after it has started. Your choice of working directory in the Project Manager, however, will always affect the operation of INTREPID tools.

File and dataset masks

You can restrict the type of dataset or file shown in the Datasets list box. Use the List Files of Type list box to choose the type of data you require.

You can choose from the following

- Line datasets
- Point datasets
- Polygon datasets
- Grid datasets
- Hard copy specification (**.map**) files
- Task specification (**.job**) files
- All files

Operations with the directory and dataset/file selector

You can use the selector to

- Set the working directory before launching an INTREPID tool,
- Choose the type of dataset or file you wish to examine or process,
- View a list of
  - The line, point, polygon or grid datasets in a directory,
  - Fields of a line, point or polygon dataset,
  - Bands of a grid dataset,
- View statistics for a field or band of a dataset,
- Execute a task specification (**.job**) or hard copy specification (**.map**) file in batch mode.
- Launch an INTREPID tool according to the contents of a task specification (**.job**) or hard copy specification (**.map**) file.

Selecting directories (setting the Working Directory)

>> To select the directory you require

Double click its name in the directories list box. To choose a parent directory double click the **/..** notation. You can choose further parents and subdirectories in the same way until you arrive at the directory you require.

Alternatively, you can type the full path of the directory you require in the current directory text box.

Whenever you select a directory, INTREPID displays

- The full path of the directory in the Current Directory text box,
- The subdirectories of the directory in the Directories list box, and the directory's files in the Datasets list box (subject to the type of file currently selected).

Selecting datasets or files

>> To select a dataset or file from the Datasets list box

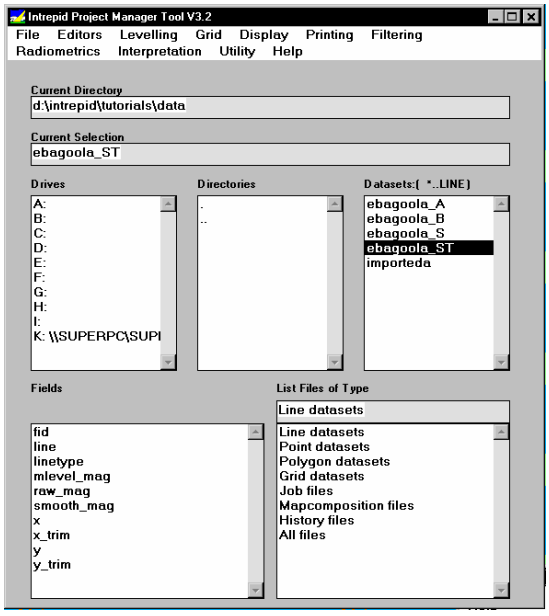
Click its name. INTREPID will highlight the file name and display it in the Current Selection text box. Alternatively, you can type the full path of the file you require in the Current Selection text box.

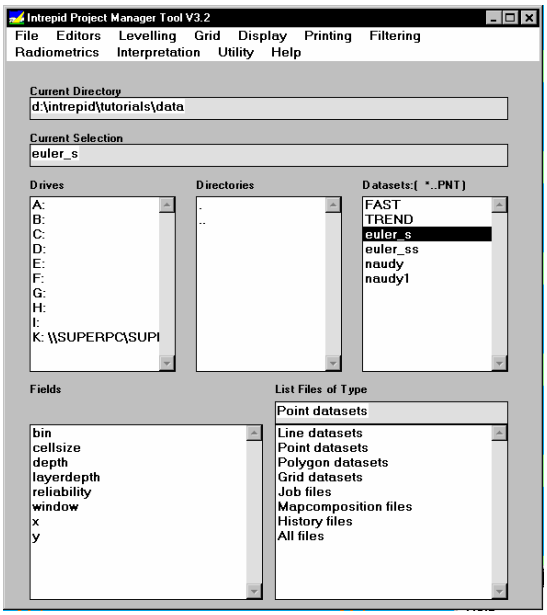
Viewing lists of line, point and polygon dataset fields

>> To view a list of line, point and polygon datasets and a list of their fields,

1. Double click Line, Point or Polygon type in the List Files of Type list box.
2. Choose the directory containing the datasets' directory. INTREPID displays the names of the available datasets in the Datasets list box.
3. To view a list of the fields of the dataset, double click the name of the dataset you require.

INTREPID will list the fields in the Fields/Bands area.



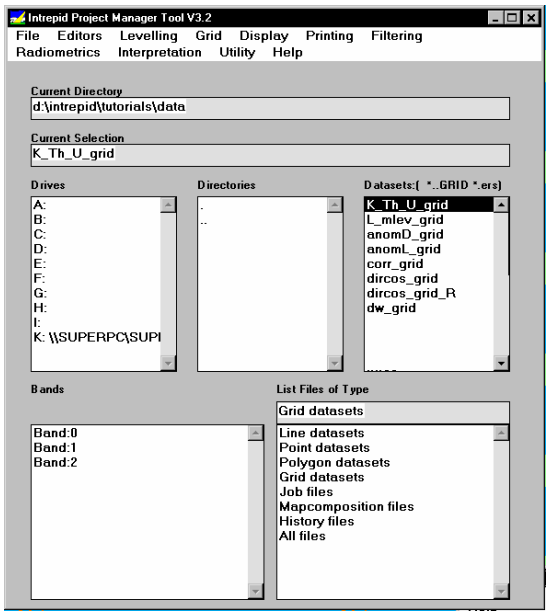


Viewing a grid dataset bands list

>> To view a list of the bands of a grid dataset,

1. Double click Grid type in the List Files of Type list box.
2. Choose the directory containing the dataset directory. INTREPID displays the names of the available datasets in the Datasets list box.
3. Double click the name of the dataset you require.

INTREPID will list the bands in the Bands list box.



Viewing further information about a field or band

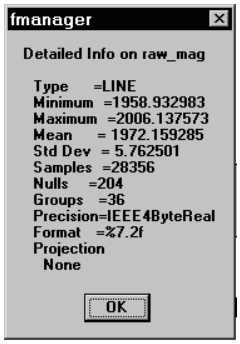
You can view a message box (interactive mode) or a text report (using commands) containing the following information about a vector dataset field or a grid dataset band.

Vector dataset field	Grid dataset band
Dataset type	Dataset type
Minimum value	Number of rows
Maximum value	Number of columns
Mean	Number of bands
Standard Deviation	Grid cells size
Number of samples	Precision
Number of ***null***s	**Current band statistics:**
Number of groups	Minimum value
Precision	Maximum value
Format code	Mean
Datum	Standard Deviation
Projection	Number of samples
Windows	Number of ***null***s
Line type only:	**Grid geolocation**
Number of acquisition lines	Datum
Number of tie lines	Projection
Number of other lines	X, Y Coordinates of origin
Flight number only:	Rotation
Number of flights	

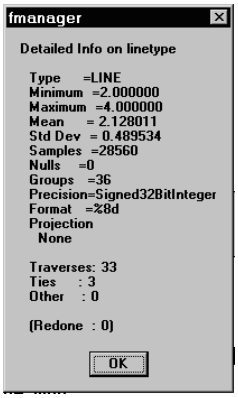
>> To view further information about a field or band interactively

Double click the name or number of the field or band. INTREPID displays the information in a message box.

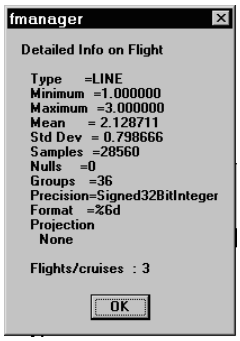
Z field



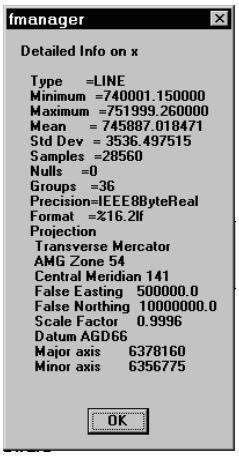
Line type



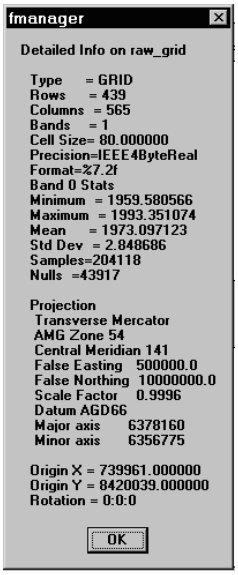
Flight number



Location field



Grid



Obtaining statistics reports from datasets by command

You can obtain abbreviated or full statistics reports for whole vector datasets, vector dataset fields and grid dataset bands using commands.

If you are using the Windows version, INTREPID will create a text file in the current directory with name **fmanager.rpt** containing the report.

If you are using the UNIX version INTREPID will report to **stdout**.

>> To obtain a statistics report of a vector dataset, a vector dataset field or a grid dataset band by command

Use the command **fmanager.exe** with the switch -**short**, -**long**, -**lstats** or -**index** and the relative or full path and name of the vector dataset, vector dataset field or grid dataset band you require. You MUST include the grid or line dataset suffix, eg; potassium.ers, or uranium.grd as part of the expression.

For vector datasets the optional switch -groupby=<groupby field> can be used to group the statistics report by the given groupby field.

The following sections list the appropriate switches for each data type.

If you are obtaining statistics from a band other than band 0 of a multiband grid, add a colon and the band number (e.g., **K_U_Th_grid:1**).

If you omit the switch INTREPID will produce the report for the -**short** setting.

Abbreviated statistics reports

If you use the switch -**short** with a vector dataset, a vector dataset field or a grid dataset band, INTREPID will produce an abbreviated statistics report.

Example 1

```
fmanager.exe -short /disk1/ebagoola_s..DIR
```

This command for a whole line dataset produces the following format:

```
Field        Minimum      Maximum     Mean         StdDev      Nulls
fid          255680       629260       430229.89  114572.23       0
flight            1            1            1         0          0
line           2731         7122         3240      1189.08       0
linetype          2            4            2.12      0.48       0
raw_mag       1958.93      2006.13      1972.15      5.76     204
smooth_mag    1958.88      2006.55      1972.00      5.80       0
x           740001.15    751999.26    745887.02    3536.49       0
y          8408000.69   8419999.77   8414064.53    3486.33       0
```

Example 2

```
fmanager.exe -short /disk1/ebagoola_s..DIR/raw_mag
```

This command for a line dataset field produces the following format:

```
Field     Minimum       Maximum       Mean          StdDev          Nulls
raw_mag   1958.932983   2006.137573   1972.159285   5.762500672     204
line      2731          7122          3240          1189.089472       0
```

Example 3

```
fmanager.exe -short /disk1/K_U_Th_grid.ers:1
```

This command for a grid dataset band produces the following format:

```
Field        Minimum    Maximum     Mean        StdDev       Nulls
k_th_u_grid  12.461414  336.528534  127.606611  50.11758884  1598
```

If the band number is omitted the report will include all bands.

Full statistics reports

If you use the switch -**long** with a vector dataset, a vector dataset field or a grid dataset band, INTREPID will produce a full statistics report.

Example 1

```
fmanager.exe -long /disk1/ebagoola_s..DIR/raw_mag
```

This command produces a report for the specified field in the following format:

```
Info on  ebagoola_s\raw_mag
Channel 0 -      raw_mag rows=36     cols=1014
                 Type     = LINE
                 DataType=IEEE4ByteReal
                 minimum =1958.932983
                 maximum =2006.137573
                 mean    =1972.159285
                 Std Dev =5.762501
                 samples =28356
                 nulls   =204
```

Example 2

For location fields and grid bands, INTREPID includes datum and projection data:

```
Projection
Transverse Mercator
AMG Zone 54
Central Meridian 141
False Easting   500000.0
False Northing  10000000.0
Scale Factor    0.9996
Datum AGD66
Major axis      6378160
Minor axis      6356775
```

Example 3

For line type fields, INTREPID includes line type data

```
Traverses: 33
Ties     : 3
Other    : 0
(Redone  : 0)
```

Example 4

```
fmanager.exe -long /disk1/ebagoola_s..DIR
```

This command produces a full statistics report for all fields in the dataset using the format described in the preceding examples.

Short statistics reports on a group by group basis

If you use the switch -**lstats** with a whole vector dataset or a vector dataset field, INTREPID will produce a short statistics report on a group by group basis.

Example 5

```
fmanager.exe -lstats /disk1/surv/ebagoola_ST..DIR
```

This command produces a short statistics report for the whole dataset on a group by group basis with the following format:

```
line      =  2731
Samples   =       525

Field      Minimum      Maximum         Mean       StdDev     Nulls QC
       fid       394192       395462    394822.56  403.3206615   0
  linetype            2            2            2            0   0
mlevel_mag  1966.504007  1975.027035   1972.42971  2.098957562   0
smooth_mag      1966.89      1975.02  1972.513981  1.997530812   0
   raw_mag  1971.047974  1975.150024  1973.673356 0.8337617111   1   I
    x_trim    740010.16    748603.24   744292.586  2756.116596   0
         x    740010.16    748603.24   744292.586  2756.116596   0
    y_trim   8408000.69   8408141.75  8408036.651  31.78641919   0
         y   8408000.69   8408141.75  8408036.651  31.78641919   0

line      =  2742
Samples   =       825

Field      Minimum      Maximum         Mean       StdDev     Nulls QC
       fid       367252       368900       368076  476.6025598   0
  linetype            2            2            2            0   0
mlevel_mag  1965.524461  1980.565524  1972.623699  2.965820279   0
smooth_mag      1965.49       1980.6  1972.605115  2.981765992   0
   raw_mag  1965.848022  1980.869995  1972.837629  3.226378268   0
    x_trim    740008.17    751993.21  746031.4135  3490.465065   0
         x    740008.17    751993.21  746031.4135  3490.465065   0
    y_trim   8408308.68   8408512.77    8408413.8  60.17705992   0
         y   8408308.68   8408512.77    8408413.8  60.17705992   0
```

Example 6

```
fmanager.exe -lstats -groupby=linetype /disk1/surv/
ebagoola_ST..DIR
```

This command produces a short statistics report for the whole dataset on a linetype basis with the following format:

```
linetype  =2
Samples   =       26732
Field      Minimum      Maximum         Mean       StdDev     Nulls QC
       fid       255680       629260       421976  112856.3121   0  O
  linetype            2            2            2            0   0
mlevel_mag  1958.857308  2006.610436   1971.85935  5.691068717   0
smooth_mag  1958.880000  2006.550000  1971.888121  5.722414596   0
   raw_mag  1971.047974  1975.150024  1973.673356 0.8337617111   1   I
    x_trim    740010.16    748603.24   744292.586  2756.116596   0
         x    740010.16    748603.24   744292.586  2756.116596   0
    y_trim   8408000.69   8408141.75  8408036.651  31.78641919   0
         y   8408000.69   8408141.75  8408036.651  31.78641919   0

linetype  =4
Samples   =       1828

Field      Minimum      Maximum         Mean       StdDev     Nulls QC
       fid       497346       615380       550921  57207.91057   0
  linetype            4            4            4            0   0
mlevel_mag  1965.524461  1980.565524  1972.623699  2.965820279   0
smooth_mag      1965.49       1980.6  1972.605115  2.981765992   0
   raw_mag  1965.848022  1980.869995  1972.837629  3.226378268   0
    x_trim    740008.17    751993.21  746031.4135  3490.465065   0
         x    740008.17    751993.21  746031.4135  3490.465065   0
    y_trim   8408308.68   8408512.77    8408413.8  60.17705992   0
         y   8408308.68   8408512.77    8408413.8  60.17705992   0
```

Full statistics reports with group index

If you use the switch -**index** with a whole vector dataset or a vector dataset field, INTREPID will produce a full statistics report as described above and add a list of groups (as defined by the 'group by' field—see "'Group by' fields" in INTREPID database, file and data structures (R05)) and the number of data points in each group.

Example 7

```
fmanager.exe -index /disk1/surv/ebagoola_ST..DIR
```

This command produces a full statistics report for the whole dataset and adds a group list with the following format:

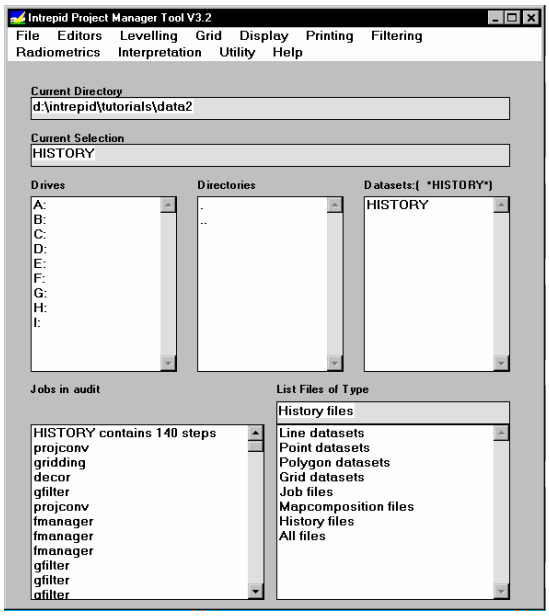
Line	Points	Line	Points	Line	Points	Line	Points
0	525	1	825	2	917	3	840
4	892	5	959	6	809	7	848
8	878	9	812	10	883	11	804
12	902	13	893	14	828	15	969
16	867	17	961	18	907	19	805
20	900	21	819	22	60	23	791
24	824	25	966	26	998	27	959
28	1014	29	298	30	575	31	983
32	421	33	922	34	91	35	815

Viewing a list of tasks in a HISTORY file

>> To view a list of the tasks specified in the* HISTORY *file of the current project directory.

1. Double click History files type in the List Files of Type list box. If a history file exists INTREPID displays the name **HISTORY** in the Datasets list box.
2. Double click the name **HISTORY** in the Datasets list box.

   INTREPID displays a list of the tasks from the history file in the Jobs in Audit list box.



Launching INTREPID tools from .job and .map files in the Datasets list box

You can launch INTREPID tools by double clicking task specification (**.job**) and hard copy specification (**.map**) files in the Datasets list box. See "How to start INTREPID—Overview" in Introduction to INTREPID (R02) for complete instructions.

You can only start tools in interactive mode with single process task specification files designed for the tool being launched (See INTREPID task specification (.job) files (R06)).

INTREPID File and Dataset Management

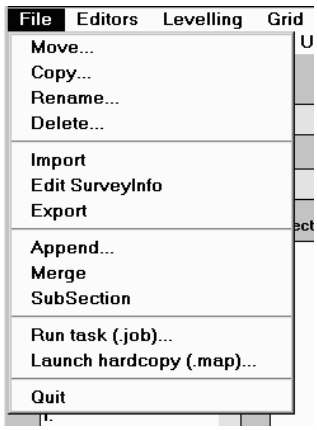
INTREPID offers a full set of file and dataset management operations. The Project Manager performs some of these operations, and other INTREPID tools perform the rest.

The following table summarises basic dataset management operations and includes a reference to the description of the operation in these manuals.

Dataset Management Operation	Reference
Create a dataset and import data into it	Importing to INTREPID datasets (T05)
Assign vector dataset fields to special roles in the dataset, (e.g., nominate the location fields)	Editing the dataset aliases
Rename a dataset or field	Renaming datasets, fields and files
Delete a dataset or field	Deleting datasets, fields and files
Create a subsection of a dataset	Subsections of datasets (T21)
Move a dataset or field	Moving datasets, fields and files
Copy a dataset or field, including smart copy for individual vector dataset fields	Copying datasets, fields and files
Smart copy a vector dataset field, manually specifying the synchronisation key fields *(only available in batch mode)**	INTREPID smart field copying and Project Manager batch tasks
Append one vector dataset to another by appending the additional data points to the end of the dataset	Append
Merge vector datasets so that data from matching groups is stored in the same group	Merging gravity datasets (T56)
Convert a field of a vector dataset to a grid dataset (Grid menu)*	Old Gridding (T22)
Export data from a dataset to another data format	Exporting from INTREPID datasets (T07)

* Not launched from Project Manager File menu

You can perform most of the management operations using options from the File menu.



Import, Append, Merge, Subsection, Export

Import

Using the Import tool you can import data from a wide range of formats and store it as an INTREPID dataset. See Importing to INTREPID datasets (T05) for detailed information.

Export

Using the Export tool you can export data from an INTREPID dataset to a wide range of other formats (See Exporting from INTREPID datasets (T07) for detailed information).

Append

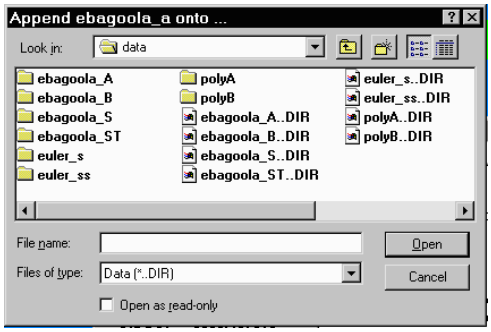
Using the Append operation you can append one line or point dataset to another. The purpose of this operation is to combine two datasets that are part of the same survey, perhaps from different flights or different survey periods. The Append operation will only work when the two datasets have exactly the same corresponding field names and types.

Because of the limited purpose of this operation INTREPID does not check for data integrity, but simply appends each field file onto the end of the corresponding field file in the target dataset.

>> To append a dataset to another of the same structure

1 Locate the dataset or file that you are appending and select it so that its name appears in the Current Selection text box.

2 Choose Append from the File menu. INTREPID displays the Append dialog box.



Use the directory/file list box(es) to select the dataset to which you wish to append the current dataset, or type the full path of the target dataset in the Append Onto text box.

3 Choose Select. INTREPID will append the dataset according to your specifications.

Merging vector datasets

INTREPID Merge can combine two vector datasets so that data points from matching groups are stored in the same group in the output dataset and duplicate records are ignored.

You can use Merging for combining gravity datasets where the data is grouped by station number. You can merge two datasets so that INTREPID stores the data from each station in the same group.

See Merging gravity datasets (T56) for details.

Subsection

Using the Subsection tool you can copy data that lies within a specified region or corresponds to some logical rule into a new independent dataset. See Subsections of datasets (T21) for details.

Editing the dataset aliases

You can edit the dataset aliases of the currently selected vector dataset. See "Vector dataset field aliases" in INTREPID database, file and data structures (R05) for information about this file.

>> To edit the dataset aliases

1 Locate the vector dataset whose aliases you wish to edit and select it so that its name appears in the Current Selection text box.

2 Choose Edit Dataset Aliases from the File menu. See "Vector dataset field aliases" in INTREPID database, file and data structures (R05) for further instructions.

You can also use a text editor to directly edit the INTREPID standard information (**`.isi`**) file.

Deleting, renaming, moving

When you delete, rename or move INTREPID datasets, INTREPID automatically adjusts the auxiliary files and directories accordingly. INTREPID will not, however, automatically modify relative paths inside **.job** and **.map** files that existed before the change.

Deleting datasets, fields and files

You can delete a dataset or a field of a dataset or an auxiliary file such as a **.job** file.

>> *To delete a file or dataset*

1 Locate the dataset or file and select it so that its name appears in the Current Selection text box.

2 Choose Delete from the file menu. INTREPID displays a confirm dialog box

Choose Yes to confirm the deletion. INTREPID will delete the dataset or file.

Renaming datasets, fields and files

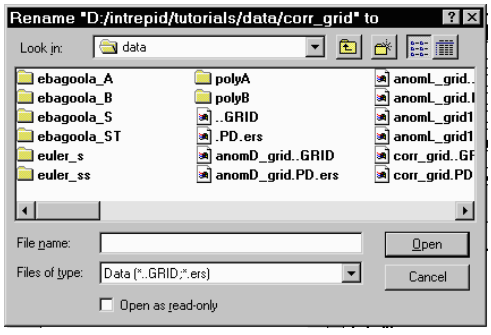
You can rename a dataset or a field of a dataset or an auxiliary file such as a **.job** file.

>> *To rename a file or dataset*

1 Locate the dataset or file and select it so that its name appears in the Current Selection text box.

2 Choose Rename from the file menu.

INTREPID displays the Rename dialog box



3 Type the new name for the dataset or file in the Rename To text box, then choose Select.

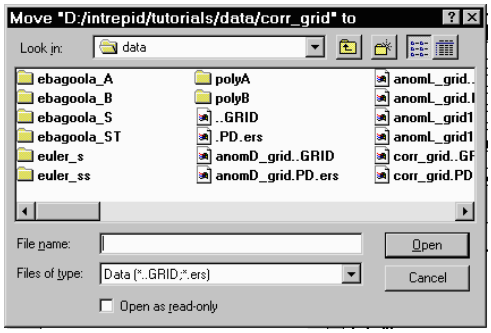
Note: You can only change the name of a dataset or file using this operation. Do not attempt to move the dataset or file to another directory. Use Move from the File menu to change the location of files or datasets before or after renaming.

Moving datasets, fields and files

You can move a dataset or a field of a dataset or an auxiliary file such as a **`.job`** file to a different directory. The Move operation is not available in batch mode.

>> To move a file or dataset

1. Locate the dataset or file and select it so that its name appears in the Current Selection text box.
2. Choose Move from the File menu. INTREPID displays the Move dialog box.



3. Use the directory list box to select the new directory for the file or dataset, or type the full path of the new directory for the file or dataset in the Move To text box.
4. Choose Select. INTREPID will move the file or dataset according to your specifications.

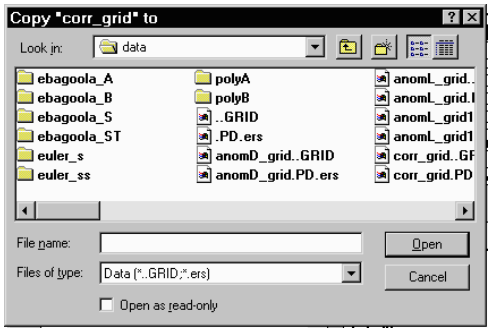
Note: Do not specify a file or dataset name in the Move To text box. Use Rename from the File menu to change the names of files or datasets before or after moving.

Copying datasets, fields and files

You can copy a dataset or a field of a dataset or an auxiliary file such as a **`.job`** file to a different directory. If you copy a field of a survey from one dataset to another, INTREPID will automatically adjust the data to synchronise with the fiducial record of the target dataset (see below).

>> To copy a file or dataset

1. Locate the dataset or file and select it so that its name appears in the Current Selection text box.
2. Choose Copy from the File menu. INTREPID displays the Copy dialog box.



3 Use the directory list box to select the directory for the copy of the file or dataset, or type the full path of this directory in the Copy To text box.

4 Choose Select. INTREPID will copy the file or dataset according to your specifications.

Note: Do not specify a file or dataset name in the Copy To text box. Use Rename from the File menu to change the names of files or datasets before or after copying.

INTREPID smart field copying

If you copy fields within a survey between datasets with different sampling rates, INTREPID will automatically resample the data to synchronise with the sampling rate of the target directory.

If you copy fields between datasets that are part of the same survey but have different fiducial ranges (perhaps because one dataset is a subsection of the other), INTREPID will automatically copy only the data that is within the fiducial range of the target dataset. If the target dataset has a fiducial range outside that of the source dataset, INTREPID will set the data in the fiducial range not supplied by the source dataset to ***null***.

In each case INTREPID uses the fiducial (and line number and flight number if they exist) fields of the survey to as a **synchronisation key** to match and interpolate the data as it is copied between the datasets. INTREPID will use the fields described by the **Fiducial** and **LineNumber** and **FlightNumber** aliases.

If there is no source data for a line / group or a flight, INTREPID sets the field to ***null*** for the line / group or flight in the target dataset.

Manually specifying fields for the synchronisation key

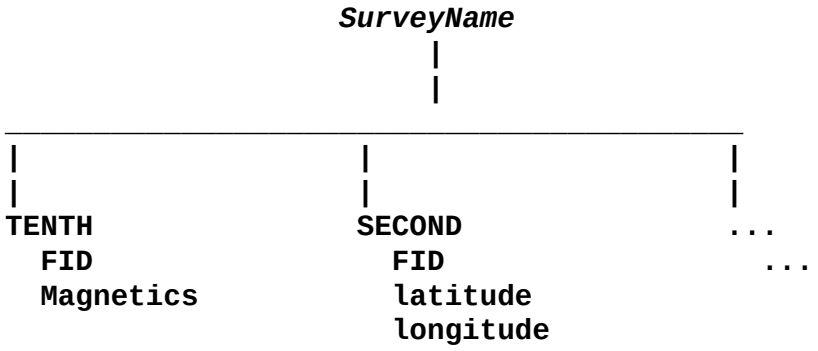
You can manually specify the fiducial and line number fields for the synchronisation key using the **`Interpolate`** action in batch mode. These specifications will override the aliases in the INTREPID standard information (**`.isi`**) file. See Project Manager batch tasks for instructions.

Example 1

The following survey has data recorded at two different sampling rates: 1 second and 0.1 second. There is a separate directory for each sampling rate

- 0.1 second data is stored in the **TENTH** directory (**FID, Magnetics**)
- 1 second data is stored in the **SECOND** directory (**FID, latitude, longitude**).

Each directory has its own fiducial field containing the fiducial counts at which its data was sampled.



In this survey the location data (the **latitude** and **longitude** fields) are stored in the **SECOND** directory. You may wish to create a set of location fields in the **TENTH** directory. The data in this directory has ten samples per second instead of one.

During the copy process you will need to

- Synchronise the fiducial values in each directory and
- Interpolate nine new values between each pair of original values.

If you copy the **latitude** and **longitude** field files from **SECOND** to **TENTH**, INTREPID's copy operation will automatically synchronise and interpolate the data as required in the new directory.

Example 2

You have created a subsection of a dataset, then derived an additional field in the original dataset. You wish to copy this new data to the subsection. INTREPID's smart copying process, will automatically copy only those parts of the data that are within the subsection.

Launching INTREPID tools from Project Manager menus

You can launch INTREPID tools using Project Manager menus for interactive sessions without task specification (**.job**) or hard copy specification (**.map**) files using the Project Manager menus.

Using task specification files

The Project Manager can launch an INTREPID tool for an interactive session and automatically load a task specification file with required settings. See "How to start INTREPID—Interactive mode" in Introduction to INTREPID (R02) for instructions.

The Project Manager can launch and coordinate tasks for itself and for other INTREPID tools in batch mode. See "How to start INTREPID—Batch mode" in Introduction to INTREPID (R02) for general instructions. The following sections give further information about this capability.

Project Manager batch tasks

You can store sets of specifications for Project Manager dataset management operations in task specification (**`.job`**) files.

>> To create a task specification file for Project Manager operations

You must use a text editor or extract text for a similar task from the **`HISTORY`** file and edit it for the required task. See Project Manager task specification file structure.

Project Manager task specification file structure

Project Manager task specification files perform dataset management operations as listed in the table below.

Here is an example of a Project Manager task specification file.

```
Process Begin
   Name = filemanager
   Input = /disk1/survey/ebagoola_s
   Output = /disk1/survey/ebagoola_s1
   Parameters Begin
      Action = Rename
   Parameters End
Process End
```

You can use the following keywords for the **`Action =`** statement.

Action	`Action =` Keyword
Rename a dataset or field	**`Rename`**
Delete a dataset or field	**`Delete`**
Copy a dataset or field, including smart copy for vector dataset fields	**`Copy`**
Smart copy a vector dataset field, manually specifying the synchronisation key fields *(only available in batch mode)*	**`Interpolate`**
Append one vector dataset to another by appending the additional data points to the end of the dataset	**`Append`**
Merge vector datasets so that data from matching groups is stored in the same group	Merge is a separate tool which has its own task specification file syntax. See Merging gravity datasets (T56) for details.
Move a dataset or field	not available in batch mode
Edit dataset aliases	**`EditDatasetAliases`**

Smart copy / Interpolate process notes

The smart copy process copies a field from one vector dataset (the source dataset) to another vector dataset (the target dataset), synchronising the data points using a **synchronisation key**. The key ideally combines fiducial + line number + flight number fields. See Copying datasets, fields and files for information and examples.

The **`Interpolate`** version of smart copy enables you to specify the names of the fiducial and line number fields in the two datasets for use in the synchronisation key. Interpolate is *only available in batch mode*.

To specify the fiducial and / or line number fields for the synchronisation key, use the following statements in the **`Parameters`** block of the task specification file:

```
FromFiducial  =
ToFiducial =
FromLineNumber =
ToLineNumber =
```

Specifying the synchronisation key

INTREPID requires a fiducial field in each dataset for the process. It will also use line number and flight number fields if they exist. When selecting matching fiducial, line number and flight number fields for synchronisation, INTREPID uses the following in order of preference:

1. If you specify **`Interpolate`** with fields specified in the **`From`**, **`To`** parameter statements (see above), INTREPID uses them.
2. If there are fields still required for the synchronisation key INTREPID will use the fields described by the **Fiducial** and **LineNumber** and **FlightNumber** aliases.
3. If flight number and/or line number fields are not available, INTREPID will 'make do' with the fields that are available.

Example of `Interpolate` task specification file

In this example

- **`fid1`** and **`line_no`** are fields of the dataset **`ebagoola_s`** and
- **`fiducial`** and **`line_number`** are fields of the dataset **`ebagoola_s1`**.

```
Name = filemanager
    Input = /disk1/survey/ebagoola_s
    Output = /disk1/survey/ebagoola_s1
    Parameters Begin
        Action = interpolate
        FromFiducial  = fid1
        ToFiducial = fiducial
        FromLineNumber = line_no
        ToLineNumber = line_number
    Parameters End
Process End
```

Tasks for other INTREPID tools

You can use the Project Manager to launch and coordinate the execution of batch mode tasks for other INTREPID tools. You can do this interactively or using commands.

The Project Manager has special capabilities with batch processing. It can execute a task specification file which contains

- Task specifications for any INTREPID tool.
- Specifications for more than one task, placed one after another in the task specification file.
- Instructions to repeat one or more tasks a number of times, with the ability to specify parameters for different repetitions.

See INTREPID task specification (`.job`) files (R06) for details.

Executing batch mode tasks with the Project Manager

>> To use a task specification file for a batch mode task launched using commands

1. Change to the directory containing the project on which you wish to work (i.e., the directory required by the task specification file).
2. Type the command **`fmanager.exe`** with the switch -**`batch`** followed by the name of the task specification file.

   For example, if you had a task specification file called **`surv_proc1.job`** you would use the command

   ```
   fmanager.exe -batch surv_proc1.job
   ```

>> To use a task specification file for a batch mode task launched interactively

See the instructions in 'To launch a batch task from the Project Manager window' in section "How to start INTREPID—Batch mode" in Introduction to INTREPID (R02) for detailed instructions.

Help

You can use the help menu to display help text on the topics shown in the menu illustration below.