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View

Tracky shows in its [main window](#) the earth surface as a grid. On top of it, maps, tracks and several icons can be depicted, see the [legend](#). Note that by default, no tracks, maps and/or POIs are included. Further on will be explained how to import and/or create them.

	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>icon</th> <th>description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>your current position</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>latest known position (if GPS is unable to determine position)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>current track (gray if temporarily no lock)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>previously recorded track (gray if temporarily no lock)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>grid line</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>start of track</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>end of track</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>zoom bar (the label shows the length of the zoom bar)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>marker</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>target</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Point Of Interest (POI)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>example of a label</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	icon	description		your current position		latest known position (if GPS is unable to determine position)		current track (gray if temporarily no lock)		previously recorded track (gray if temporarily no lock)		grid line		start of track		end of track		zoom bar (the label shows the length of the zoom bar)		marker		target		Point Of Interest (POI)		example of a label
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	example of a label																										
Main window.	Legend.																										

You can freely scroll through the area with your stylus. Furthermore, you can use the zoom bar to change the size of the visible area. You can set a marker by tapping with your stylus on the screen. This marker is used a.o. as center point for zooming. The labels of any track or POI show the distance to the user. If a marker is set, then these labels show the distance to the marker.

The view menu gives the following options:

1. Orient grid north

The screen will rotate such that the top of the screen points north. Not the geographical north is taken as reference, but the north of the currently selected grid, see [Configure settings](#).

2. Orient grid north and follow

The screen will rotate as mentioned in (1), and it will follow the user position, i.e., continuously move such that the user position is centered.

3. Orient cur dir and follow (no maps)

The screen will rotate such that it points towards the direction you are currently heading. Furthermore, it will follow the user position, i.e., continuously move such that the user position is centered. Maps will not be depicted.

4. Orient target and follow (no maps)

The screen will rotate such that it points towards the configured target, see [POIs](#). Furthermore, it will follow the user position, i.e., continuously move such that the user position is centered. Maps will not be depicted.

5. Goto marker

The screen will jump to the marker position.

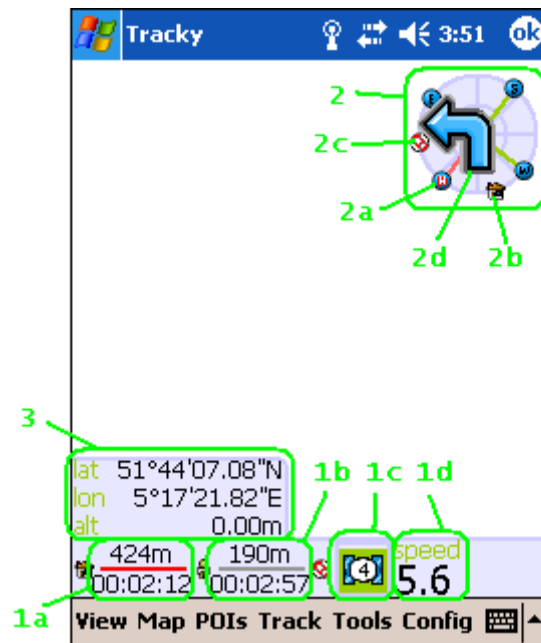
6. Goto target

The screen will jump to the marker position.

If once of the follow options is selected, and you use your stylus to scroll the screen, the follow option will be disabled.

Overlay




Overlays are projected on top of the main window. They show additional information which can also be requested via one of the available tools. The purpose of overlays is to access this information (in brief format) without having to navigate to one of these tools.



Overlays.

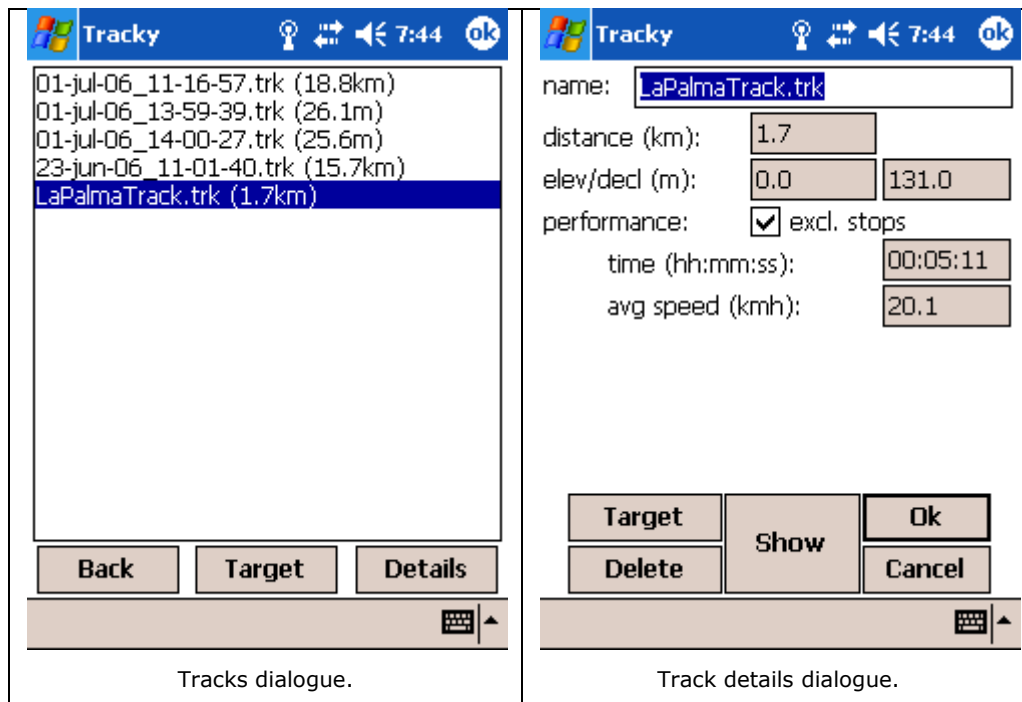
1) Basic info:

- a. track length and time of current track recording,
- b. distance to target and expected time of arrival:
 - when no target is selected, these fields show a question mark ('?')

- if a POI is selected as target, the icon  is shown, and the distance and expected time of arrival to this POI are shown
 - if a track is selected as target, first the icon  is shown, and the distance and expected time of arrival to the start of the track are shown
 - once the start of the track is reached, the icon changes to , and the distance and expected time of arrival to the finish of the track are shown
- c. connection status of GPS device and #satellites in view, and
 - d. speed.
- 2) Compass:
 - a. compass,
 - b. relative position of the start of the recorded track (if track recording is enabled),
 - c. relative position of the target (if a target is set), and
 - d. navigation hints and spoken voice.
 - 3) Locator:
 - Position with possibly a conversion to Grid, Datum, or Degrees/Minutes/Seconds notation (the actual conversion which is performed depends on the status of the [locator tool](#)).

Track

Tracky monitors your position each second, and builds up information of the track you travel. It visualizes this track while you are traveling as well as previously recorded tracks and downloaded tracks. Furthermore, Tracky gives detailed information about each track.



Use the track menu to start and stop recording of a track. If a recording is stopped, the track is stored, and a new track is created once the recording is started again. On creation, the track is named with the current date/time.

Choose *Select* in the [track menu](#) to enter the [tracks dialogue](#) that lists all available tracks. The list also shows which track is currently being recorded (if any) by the postfix "...". You can select a track and press the *Target* button to return to the main window, where the Track is set as target. Press the

Details button to get to the [track details dialogue](#). It shows the following attributes of the selected track:

1. Information about the track
 - distance of the track
 - total height that this track elevated (i.e., altimeters) and declined, respectively
2. Information about the performance for this track
 - time
 - average speed

The dialogue offers the following features:

7. If the box *excl. stops* is unchecked, the time and average speed include stops/breaks during the track. If it is checked, then the time and average speed is compensated for stops/breaks.
8. Push the *Target* button to return to the main window, where the start of the track is set as target. The target is used in the compass in the main window and the Dashboard tool where you get support to navigate to the start of the track, and, after that, along the track.
9. Push the *Delete* button to permanently delete the track.
10. Push the *Show* button to return to the main window where the track will be centered in the screen.
11. You can change the track name by editing the text box *name*. Push the *Ok* button to confirm the new name or push *Cancel* to return to the [tracks dialogue](#) without changing the name.

Map

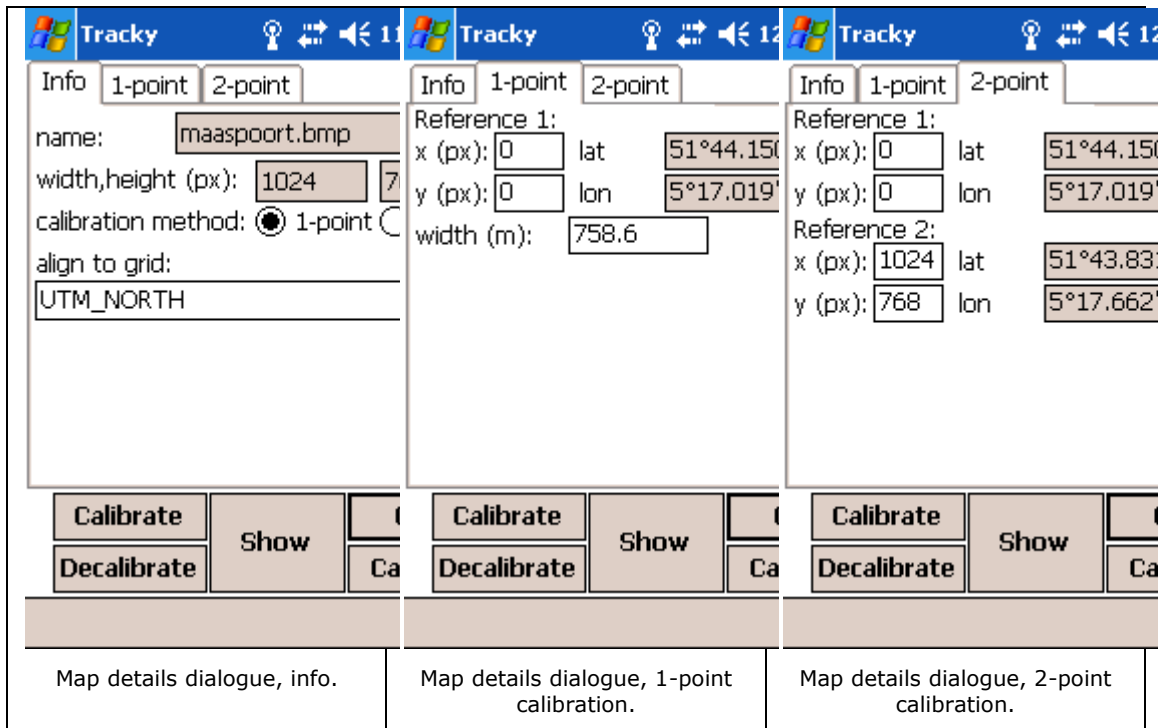
Maps are pictures of for example street maps or satellite photos. For novice users, it is strongly recommended to use the free maps as are available at the [TrackMe](#) section. Before you can use these maps, you need to import them in Tracky as explained in [import/export](#). These maps are already calibrated which means that you do not have to study the possible calibration methods as explained below. You can also import your own maps, which you typically need to calibrate yourself.




Choose *Select* in the map menu to enter the [maps dialogue](#) that lists all loaded maps. The list also shows which maps show load problems and which maps have not yet been calibrated. A map needs to be calibrated before Tracky can properly depict it, i.e., Tracky needs information about the position on the earth surface that is represented by the map. Two calibration methods are supported:



- 1-point: the latitude and longitude of 1 reference point of the map is required, as well as the actual width of the region that is represented by the map
- 2-point: the latitude and longitude of 2 reference points of the map are required

Push *Details* to enter the [map details dialogue](#).



The tabs in the Map details dialogue show information about the map, and its calibration info according to the two calibration methods. You can set your preferred calibration method in the first tab. Besides this, you should specify the grid to which the map is aligned. If you are not sure about the grid, then choose *Default*, which assumes that your map is aligned to the geographical north. You can calibrate the map by the second or third tab, depending on the chosen calibration method. Fill in the details of the reference point(s), their position, and (only for 1-point calibration) the width of the region that is represented by the map. The position of the reference points can be set by clicking the . The [Locator](#) tool is popped-up which enables you to set or convert the latitude and longitude via various approaches. When pressing Ok, the map will show up in the main screen at the specified position.

The reference points can also be set from the main window. First select the map you like to calibrate.

In the main menu the reference point(s) will now be shown as icons  and . You can reposition these reference points by placing your marker at the desired spot, and selecting *set reference 1* or *set reference 2* from the map menu.

You can also calibrate the map without the above mentioned information about reference points. First make sure you recorded or are recording a track that at least partially covers the area that is represented by the map. Now press the *Calibrate* button in the [map details dialogue](#). You can now choose whether you want to calibrate by moving/zooming the map (grid is fixed) or the grid (map is fixed). After making your choice, you will return to the main window where you will see the selected map. Scroll and/or zoom the map or grid (depending on your previous choice) until it is positioned properly. Once done, deselect the *Calibrate* option in the map menu. You can select this option in the menu again to fine-tune the calibration if needed. Do not forget to deselect it when you finished calibrating.

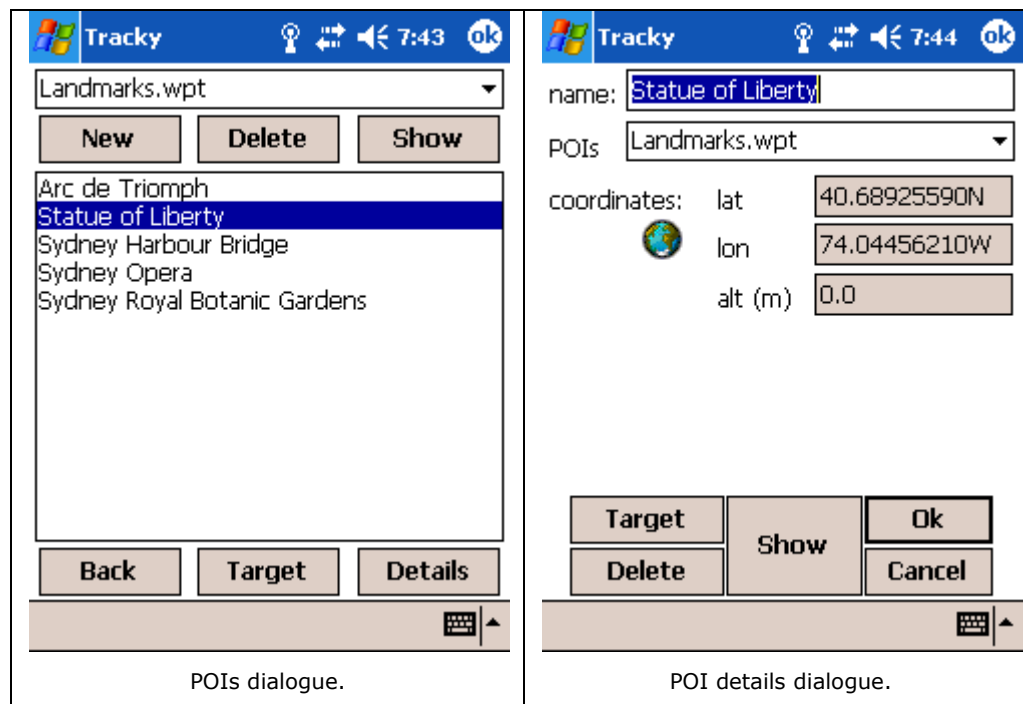
Calibrated maps can be de-calibrated either by pressing the *Decalibrate* button in the [map details dialogue](#) or by removing the map calibration file.

If you press the *Show* button in the [map details dialogue](#), you will return to the main window where the map will be centered in the screen. The button is only enabled for calibrated maps.

Note that calibration settings are stored in a map calibration file, see [import/export](#). You can open this text file and edit it (on your PC, or even on your PocketPC. The calibration settings will be activated once you (re)start Tracky.

POIs

You can mark interesting spots by creating Points Of Interest (POIs). You can easily group and show the existing POIs, and inspect detailed information.




The *Select* option in the POIs menu brings you to the [POIs dialogue](#). POIs are grouped in so called *.wpt* files. You can select one of the available POIs groups in the combo box which will list all the POIs of this group. You can furthermore create a new POIs group, or delete an existing one with the buttons *New* and *Delete* respectively. Press the button *Show* to show the POIs of the selected POIs group.

Select a POI and press *Target* to return to the main window, where the POI is set as target. Press *Details* to jump to the [POI details dialogue](#). It shows the following attributes of the selected POI:

- the name of the POI,
- the name of the POIs group file,
- the latitude and longitude of the POI, and
- the altitude of the POI.

The dialogue offers the following features:

1. Push the *Target* button to return to the main window, where the POI is set as target.
2. Push the *Delete* button to permanently delete the POI.
3. Push the *Show* button to return to the main window where the POI will be centered in the screen.
4. You can change the POI name, group, and coordinates by editing the text boxes. You can pop-up the [Locator](#) tool by clicking on the icon . The tool enables you to set or convert the latitude and longitude values. Push the *Ok* button to confirm the changes or push *Cancel* to return to the [POIs dialogue](#) without changing anything.

The POIs menu enables you to add a new POIs. The POI will be added at the marker position (if the marker is set), or otherwise at your current position.

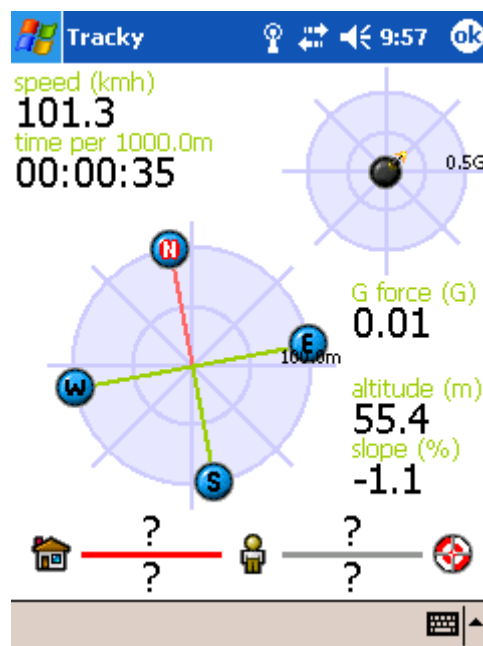
The main window will show all POIs with icons. The icons have a label that show the name of the POI, but also the proximity of the POI, i.e., the distance from your current position to the POI. If you have set the marker, the labels show the distance to the marker. The menu also enables you to delete the marker.

Besides creating POIs, you can also set (and delete) the position of the target. The target is a special kind of POI. It will not be stored permanently, but is used to temporarily set the position you are interested in to reach. The target is used in the *compass* in the main window and the [Dashboard tool](#) where you get support to navigate to the target.

By selecting *Reset user pos* in the POIs menu, the user position is set to the at position of the marker (or at the center of the screen if the marker is not set).

Dashboard tool

Select *Dashboard* in the tools menu to go to the [dashboard tool](#).



Dashboard tool.

The dashboard shows the following figures:

- the current speed,
- the time per distance (used by runners to show how much time it takes at the current speed to traverse a certain ([configurable](#)) distance),
- the current G-force (in G),
- the current altitude,
- the current slope (in %, a positive number means you are ascending, a negative number means you are descending),
- track length and time (if a track is being recorded), and
- (over the air) distance to target and expected time of arrival (if a target has been set)

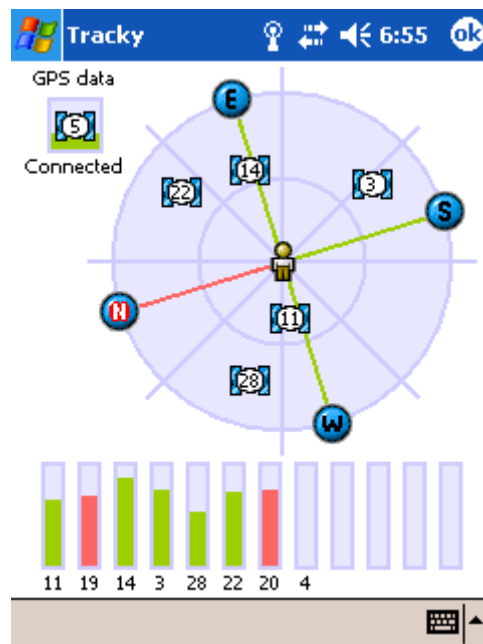
A compass shows the relative position of the (geographic) north/east/west/south. It furthermore shows the direction you should travel to get back home (the start of the track recording), or to get to the target (if a target is set). When the proximity to home/target is less than 100m, the respective icon will further approach the center of the compass, and thereby enabling you to precisely navigate where you want to be. Centrally positioned in the compass, a big arrow will appear when a target is set. The arrow shows which direction to go in order to reach the target. Moreover, navigation hints are given by spoken voice (!) to enable you to navigate to the target without having to look down to your PocketPC all the time.

The dashboard tool also features a G-force meter. This unique feature gives insight in the G-force that you are currently experiencing. The G-force is not only quantified in size, also the direction if visualized! You are accelerating when the 'bomb' icon is shown in the upper part, and you are decelerating when the bomb is in the lower part. When it is on the left hand side or the right hand side, you are sharply turning left or right, respectively. The maximum G force it can show is 0.5G... it takes extreme muscles or a fast car to reach that!

Tap anywhere on the screen to return to the main window.

Satellite status tool

Select *Satellite status* in the tools menu to go to the [satellite status tool](#).



Satellite status tool.

In the upper left corner, the connection status with the GPS device is shown. An increasing bar shows that data is being received from your GPS device. The bar colors green if the data is valid, or red if the data is not valid (probably a wrong baud rate setting is configured). The figure in the satellite icon corresponds with the number of satellites in view from which reliable information is being received.

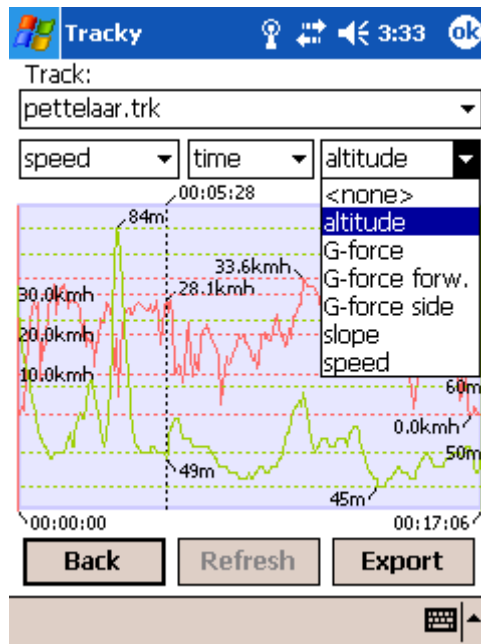
The large compass shows the actual positions of all satellites that are in view. The numbers correspond with the numbers below the bars at the bottom of the screen. These bars show whether reliable or unreliable data is received from the satellite (green or red bar), and its signal strength. Tracky should receive from at least 3 satellites reliable data to determine your position. Reliable data from more satellites will in general lead to more precise position information.

Use this tool to optimize the position of your GPS receiver. Since the satellite status is updated each second, you will quickly find out what influences the position of the GPS receiver.

Tap anywhere on the screen to return to the main window.

Trackalyzer tool

Select Trackalyzer in the tools menu to go to the [Trackalyzer tool](#).



Trackalyzer tool.

You can use the Trackalyzer tool to analyze your tracks in a graph. Select a track, and select the data you want to analyze:

- altitude,
- G-force (in G),
- forward oriented G-force (in G, positive values indicate acceleration, negative values indicate deceleration),
- sideward oriented G-force (in G, positive values indicate left turn, negative values indicate right turn),
- slope (in %)
- speed


You make independent choices for the left and the right vertical axis. You can choose to plot that data on a time scale or on a distance scale (horizontal axis). Besides the plot, the minimum and maximum values are depicted. By tapping or moving your stylus in the graph area, a measurement line appears that gives detailed information of the selected data at that point.

Use the button *Refresh* to include the latest information in the graph if the track you are analyzing is currently being recorded.

Use the button *Export* to export the plotted information to a file. It will be formatted in a so called Tab Separated File (.tsf) which can for instance easily be imported in spreadsheet programs such as MS Excel. Such programs allow you to further analyze the track data, e.g., to compare it with former track recordings.

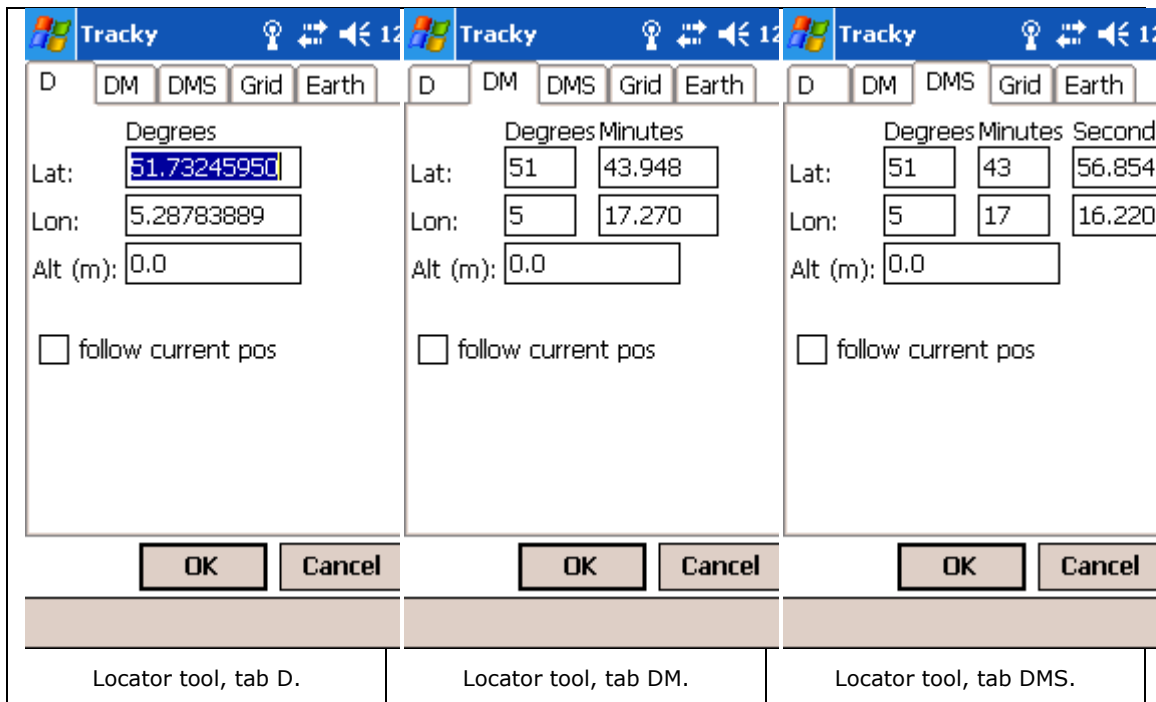
Warning. Tracks that you download from the internet sometimes show extreme values for speed and/or G-force. Typically, these tracks have not been live recorded, but they have been 'drawn' from behind a PC and the time stamps in these files has been ignored.

Locator tool

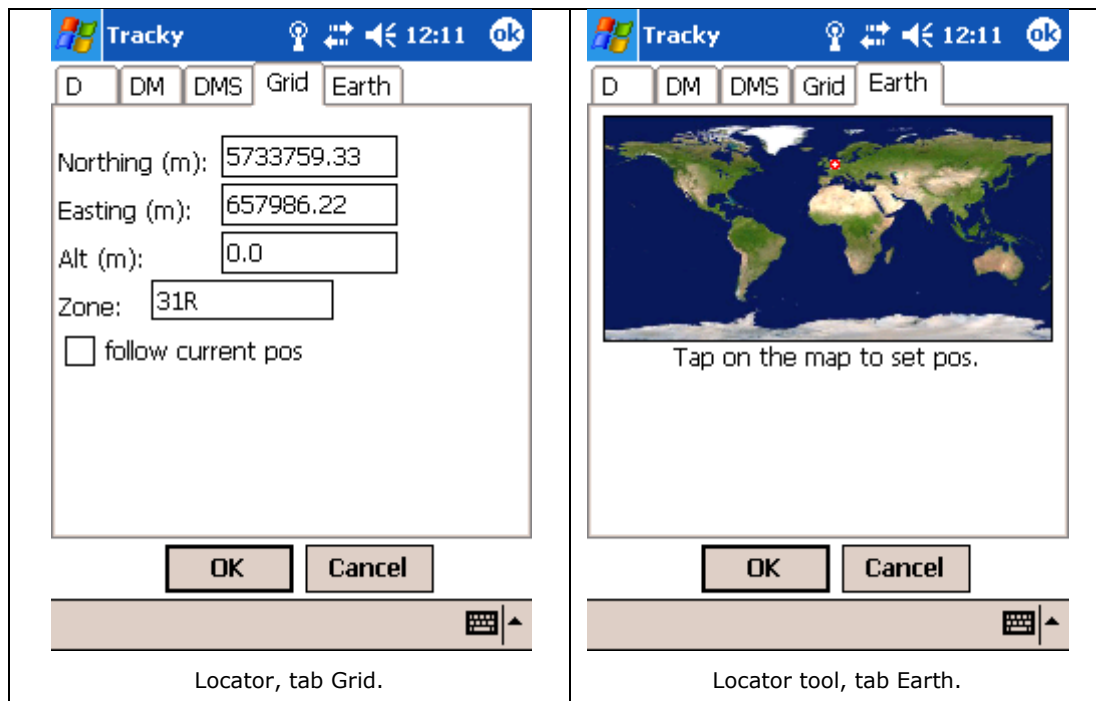
Select Locator in the tools menu to start the Locator tool. The tool enables you to convert any location to several grids, zones, and datums, and vice versa. The tool is also embedded in the [map details dialogue](#) and the [POI details dialogue](#) and can be started by clicking on the  icon.

The tool contains five tabs, so called [D](#), [DM](#), [DMS](#), [Grid](#), and [Earth](#). Each tab shows – in some format – a position. When the Locator tool is started from the main window, this position represents your actual position, or the position of the marker (if set). Each tab offers a different means to analyze and change the position. If you confirm these changes by pressing the button *Ok*, you will return to the

main window and the marker will be set at the changed position. If you press the button *Cancel*, the changes will be lost and the marker will remain at its previous location.




Tabs [D](#), [DM](#), and [DMS](#) show the position in latitude and longitude in degrees, possibly split-up in minutes and seconds. The altitude is given in the configured altitude unit. All positions are given in the currently configured *Datum*, see [configure settings](#). Check the box 'follow current pos' to have the position continuously updated to follow your current position.



[Tab Grid](#) is used to convert a position to the currently configured grid (in *Northing* and *Easting* values), see [configure settings](#).

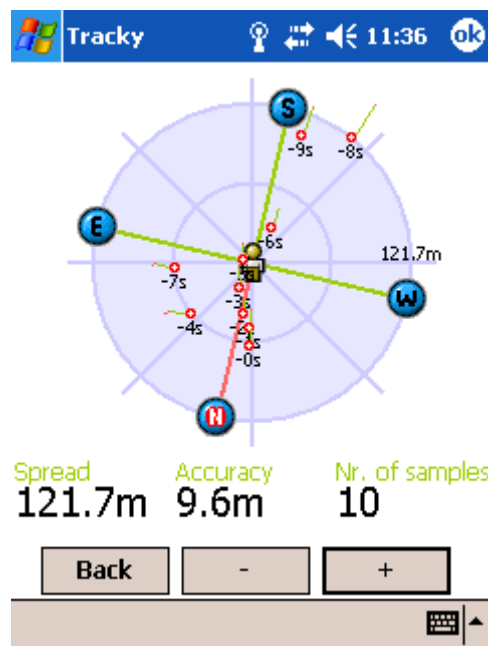
Dependent on the configured grid (see [supported grids](#)), a *zone* will be shown. The following zones are supported:

- Universal Transverse Mercator ([UTM](#))
- State Plane Coordinate System ([SPCS](#)) - write only
- Ordnance Survey Great Britain ([OSGB](#)) - read only
- Deutsches Haupt Dreiecks Netz (Gauss-Krüger) ([DHDN](#)) - write only

[Tab Earth](#) show a map of the Earth. The pointer  represents the defined position. By tapping or moving with your styles on the map, you can change the position of the pointer. The corresponding latitude and longitude values are immediately updated.


Accurator tool

Select Accurator in the tools menu to go to the [Accurator tool](#).



Accurator tool.

The accurator tool is an advanced tool to gain more accurate position than given by your GPS device. It uses advanced forward reckoning and averaging techniques. *Averaging* means that multiple samples of the position as given by your GPS device are taken and averaged to filter out small distortions in the position information. By averaging alone, the averaged position would always lack behind your current position. Only if your speed is zero, averaging would not have this undesired effect. To overcome this, the *forward reckoning* technique is used: for each sample, the speed as well as the acceleration is used to compute the predicted position of the sample at the current time. By this, moving at constant speed, but even moving at constant acceleration will still give a very accurate and valid indication of your position! The data which is used for these techniques is depicted in the dialogue:

- each sample is represented by the icon  with a label which indicates the 'age' of the sample: the current sample is 0 seconds old, and older samples have age -1 second, -2 seconds, etc.
- the green line starting from each sample represents the predicted speed of that sample at the current time
- the (often very small) red line starting from the end-point of each green line represents the predicted acceleration of the sample at the current time

Furthermore, the *Spread* and the *Accuracy* are given:

- The *Spread* is the maximum distance between the predicted positions of all samples. It represents the reliability of the accuracy, i.e., a high spread (one or 2 meters is already considered high) is for example the result of many environmental distortions (trees, high buildings), or unpredicted movements of the user.

- The *Accuracy* is the estimated deviation of the computed position with your actual position.

The number of samples can be configured by the buttons – and +. It is advised to use around 2 to 10 samples. Only when you want to have a very accuracy, and realize that you should not move then too unpredictably, increase the number of samples.

TrackMe tool

Select TrackMe in the tools menu to go to the [TrackMe tool](#).

Tracky 11:20 ok

follow your position on
www.TrackThisOut.com/tm.html

nickname: myname

private/public PIN code: ****

upload interval (s): 10

status:
Enabled. Previous upload was done 4 seconds ago.

Back Enable Disable

TrackMe tool.

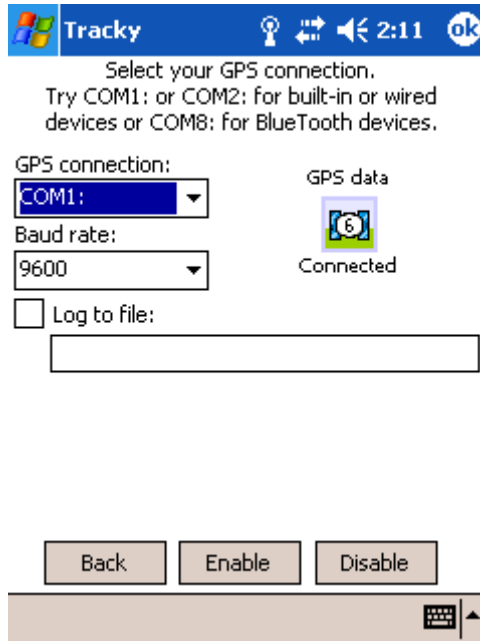
The TrackMe tool allows others to follow your position **live** on internet! For this tool to work, you need to have an internet connection on your device by for example GPRS or WiFi. Please refer to your telecom service provider about details how to obtain this and how to configure your device. Test if you have internet connection (e.g., by running the internet explorer) before you proceed with the TrackMe tool.

You should specify a unique nickname and a private PIN code. Do not give this PIN code to others since it prevents others from using the same nickname. You can (optionally) configure a public PIN code. This PIN code is needed by those who like to follow your position on internet. The upload interval indicates how frequent your position is uploaded.

Once you have configured the parameters as mentioned above, you can enable the TrackMe tool by pressing the button *Enable*. The status section will continuously show if and when uploads of your position are done. If successful, then e.g. you friends can open an internet explorer on their PC and go to the [TrackMe](#) section. Fill-in the applicable nickname and public PIN code, press the button *Follow*, and see where you are, beautifully projected on a map of GoogleMaps!

Configure GPS

The menu *config* gives access to the [GPS configuration dialogue](#).



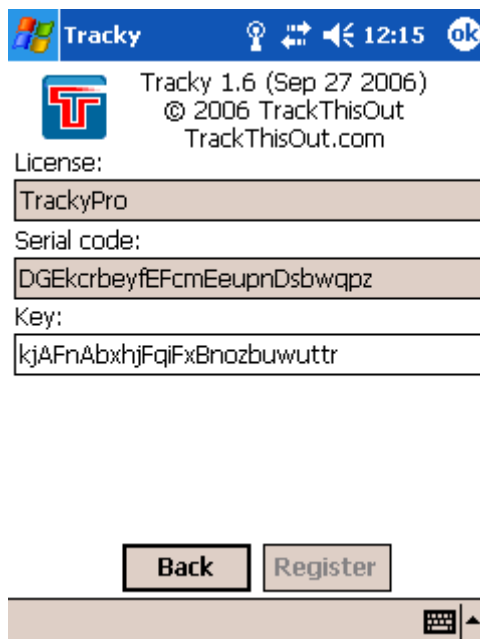
GPS configuration dialogue.

Use the [GPS configuration dialogue](#) to configure the connection to your GPS receiver. If you don't know which COM port to select, you can just try them one by one. For built-in or wired GPS receivers, often COM1: or COM2: is used, for Bluetooth GPS receivers try COM8:. Configure the connection at 9600baud, if this does not work, then try other values or inspect the manual of your GPS receiver to find out the correct baud rate. The colored icon shows the connection status with the GPS device. An increasing bar (green or red) shows that data is being received from your GPS device. The bar is colored green if the data is valid, or red if the data is not valid (probably a wrong baud rate setting is chosen). The figure in the satellite icon corresponds with the number of satellites in view from which reliable information is being received.

The option 'log to file' can be selected to log all data from you GPS receiver to a file. All data will be appended to the specified file. Also when you quite Tracky and start it next time, the logging will continue. Be careful with this option, since the log file will grow and may clutter your file system.

Configure license

The menu *config* gives access to the [License configuration dialogue](#).



License configuration dialogue.

The [License configuration dialogue](#) shows detailed information about the *Tracky version* you have installed. It furthermore shows which *license* is active. The *serial code* uniquely identifies your PocketPC and is linked to any license you buy. When you choose to buy a license, you have to specify this serial code. On return, you will receive a license key which you should enter in the *key* text box. By pressing the button *Register*, the key is tested and the license activated. A license is valid for all minor updates, i.e., a license for Tracky 1.0 will also be valid for 1.1, 1.2, etc. It will not be valid for Tracky 2.0 and further versions.

Configure language

The menu *config* gives access to the [Language configuration dialogue](#).

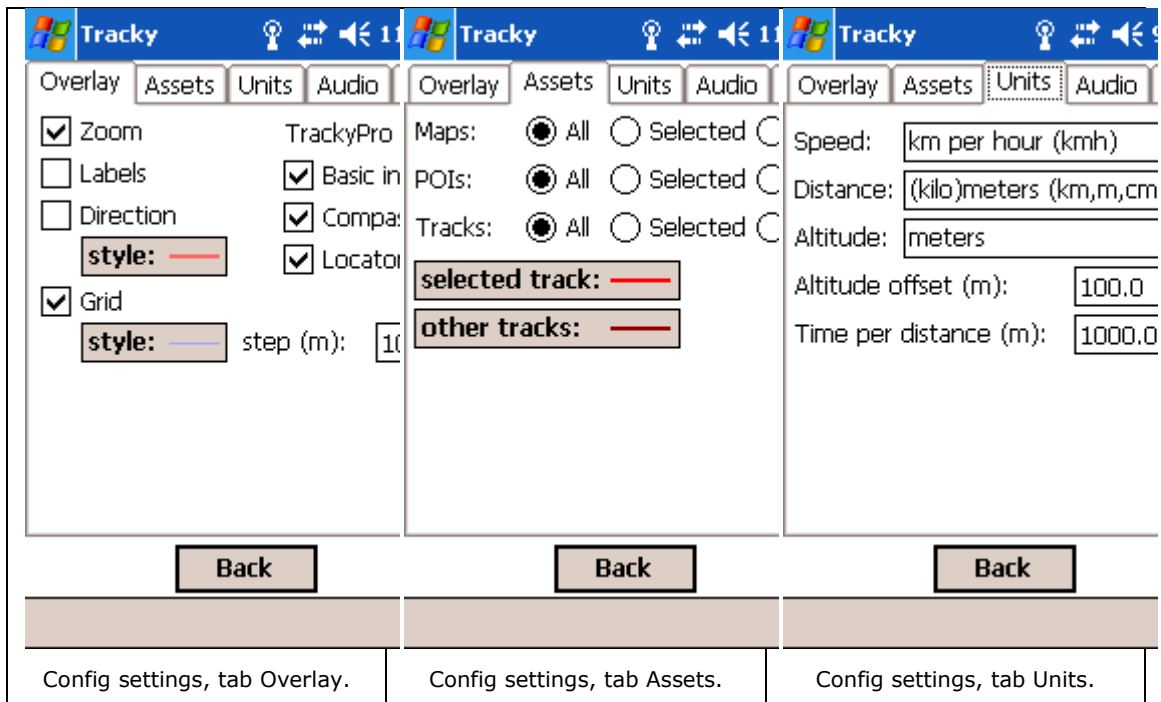


Language configuration dialogue.

You can choose your preferred language. All texts, buttons, and pop-ups will appear in the selected language.

Configure settings

The menu *config* gives access to the settings dialogues.



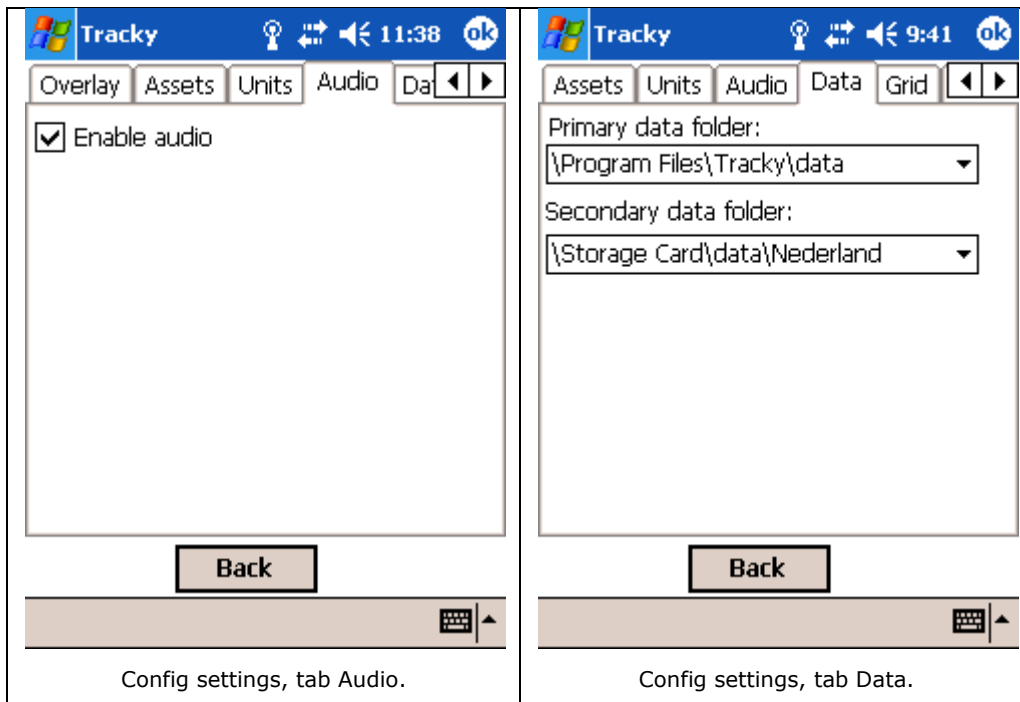
[Tab Overlay](#) allows you to control the visualization of the overlays:

- Zoom : enable/disable zoom bar
- Labels : enable/disable labels (if disabled, the labels still pop-up shortly when the marker is set)
- Direction : enable/disable and set the style of the triangular shape indicating your current direction
- Grid : enable/disable and set the style of the grid (the value for *step* represents the distance between the grid lines)
- Basic info : enable/disable basic info (only supported in TrackyPro)
- Compass : enable/disable the compass (only supported in TrackyPro)
- Locator : enable/disable the position information (only supported in TrackyPro)

[Tab Assets](#) allows you to control the visualization of the assets:

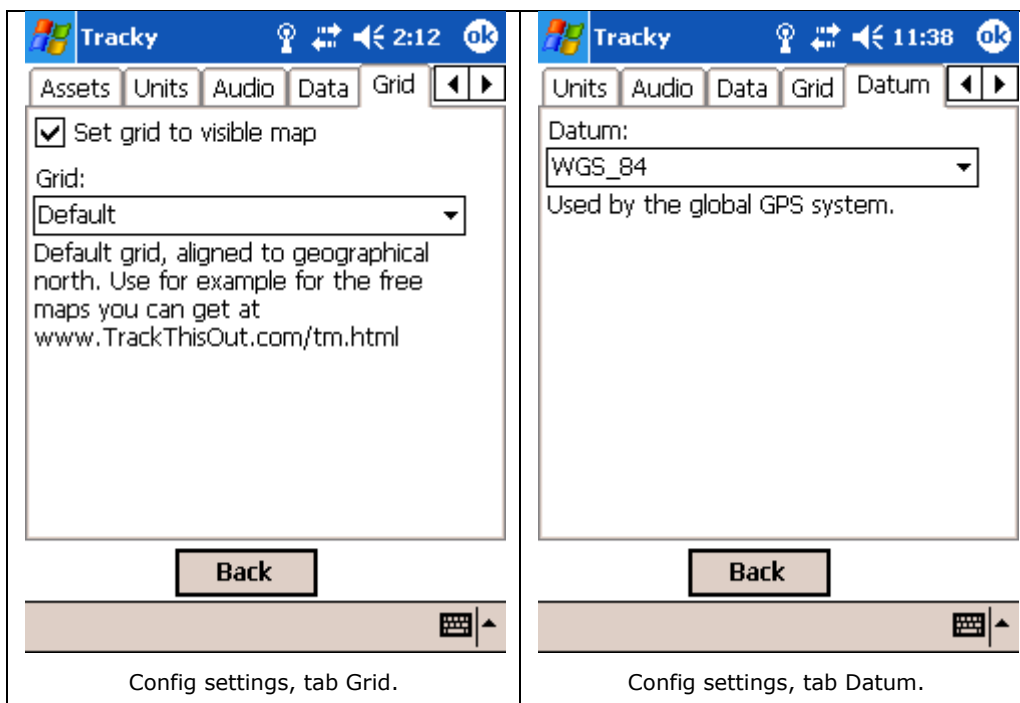
- Maps : show all maps, only the selected one, or no maps at all
- POIs : show all POI groups, only the selected one, or no POI groups at all
- Tracks : show all tracks, only the selected one, or no tracks at all
- selected track : set the style for the selected track
- other tracks : set the style for the other, i.e., not-selected, tracks

[Tab Units](#) allows you to configure the units. Different units can be selected for speed, distance, and altitude. Furthermore, an offset can be configured which is used to correct the altitude indication. Finally, the basis for the 'time per distance' can be given, see the [Dashboard tool](#).



[Tab Audio](#) allows you to enable/disable the audio samples which warn you about the GPS lock found/lost, and the spoken navigation hints.

[Tab Data](#) allows you to set the primary and secondary data folders. These folders are used at start-up to read all Maps, POI groups, and Tracks. The primary folder is used to store newly created POI groups and/or tracks. When you change these data folders, a restart of Tracky is required to read all data from it.



[Tab Grid](#) allows you to configure the grid to be used, see [supported grids](#). Grids and their associated zones are widely used in cartography, i.e., (paper) maps. If you have such maps, then you can use this feature to find e.g. your current position on these maps. First configure the required grid in this settings dialogue, and then use the grid tab in the locator tool to inspect and/or set the position based on this grid. The checkbox 'Set grid to visible map' will automatically select the grid which is

associated with a map once this map is visible. Maps will only be shown when its grid corresponds with the configured grid. So by checking this box it is ensured that your maps are visible.

[Tab Datum](#) allows you to configure the datum to be used, see [supported datums](#). By default, GPS positions are given in the so called WGS_84 datum. Other datums do however exist, which all try to better model the earth shape by means of different shaped ellipsoids. All coordinates that show up in Tracky are given in the selected datum.

Import/export

Data for tracks, maps, and POIs is stored in one of the two configurable data folders on your PocketPC. You can use the files in these folders to exchange tracks, maps, and POIs with others. The data folders will only be processed when (re)starting Tracky.

To import/export files, first connect your PocketPC with you PC with a serial/USB cable or via Infra Red or WiFi. Now start Microsoft® ActiveSync® and select *Explore* in the menu bar to browse to the mentioned folder on your PocketPC. Now you can either import files in Tracky, i.e., copy files from your PC to one of the data folders, or export files by copying them from your PocketPC to your PC.

The table below gives an overview of the supported file formats.

extension	type	format
.trk	track file	Garmin™ PCX5 track standard
.gif	map picture	Graphics Interchange Format
.bmp	map picture	Windows® Bitmap
.jpg	map picture	Joint Photographic Experts Group
.ico	map picture	Windows® Icon
.png	map picture	Portable Network Graphics
.txt	map calibration file	<p>Tracky map calibration format.</p> <p>A map calibration file <i><map>.txt</i> stores calibration info for map picture <i><map>.gif</i> or <i><map>.bmp</i>. The file has the following contents (given numbers are examples):</p> <pre>width = 1024 height = 768 grid = 1 reflx = 358 refly = 118 lat1 = 48.19955271 lon1 = 6.85414643 widthM = 17705.64</pre> <p>Width and height specify the size of the map picture (in pixels). Grid specifies the grid to which this map is aligned, see supported grids. Ref1x and ref1y specify the position of the first reference point (in pixels, relative from the top-left corner of the map). Lat1 and lon1 store the absolute position of that reference point (in degrees using the WGS_84 datum). The attribute <i>widthM</i> specifies the area width of the map picture.</p> <p>Instead of the attribute <i>widthM</i>, also a second reference point can be given. The file then has the following contents:</p> <pre>width = 1024 height = 768 grid = 1 reflx = 358 refly = 118 lat1 = 48.19955271 lon1 = 6.85414643 ref2x = 1024 ref2y = 768 lat2 = 48.09837385 lon2 = 7.00968051</pre> <p>Note that you can also omit this file and use Tracky to calibrate your maps, as explained in the section map feature.</p>

.wpt	POIs group file	Garmin™ PCX5 POIs standard
.tsf	track export file	Tab Separated File with track data
.pgl	GPS log file	NMEA-0183 standard

Limitations

We adopt the *try before your buy* model. Tracky includes a free **TrackyTry** license which limits usage to 15 minutes, i.e., the application will abort. In these 15 minutes, you can freely discover all features and determine any possible compatibility problems with your PocketPC and/or GPS receiver. If you have become interested in Tracky, you are encouraged to buy either a **TrackyLite** or a **TrackyPro** license and you can use Tracky without any limitations.