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Toolbox User Guide / Filtering a search

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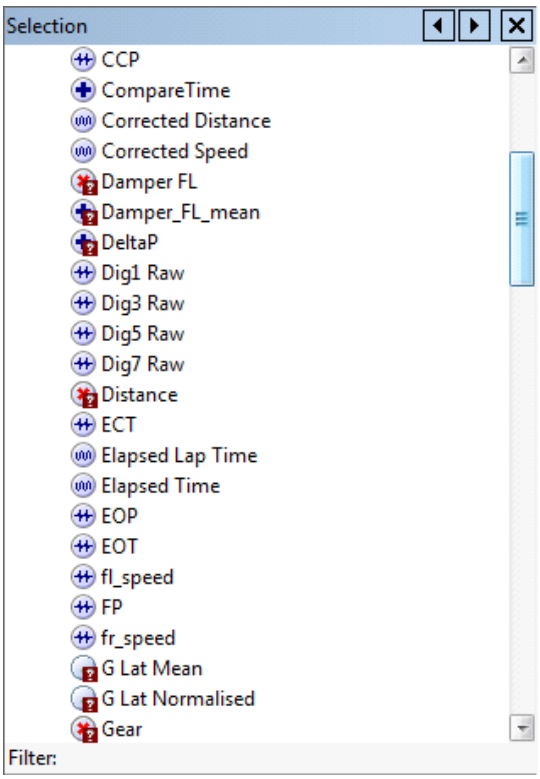
Here is a brief summary of how the Selection Filter in Pi Toolbox is working.

If you open Pi Toolbox, load an outing and then go into the Selection View page, you will have every channel available or created via Pi Maths in the Drop Down list. Sometimes, it is a lot easier to find a channel using the filter proposed to find it quickly and / or find a "group" of channels (Every "Speed", Every Channel referring to "FL", …)

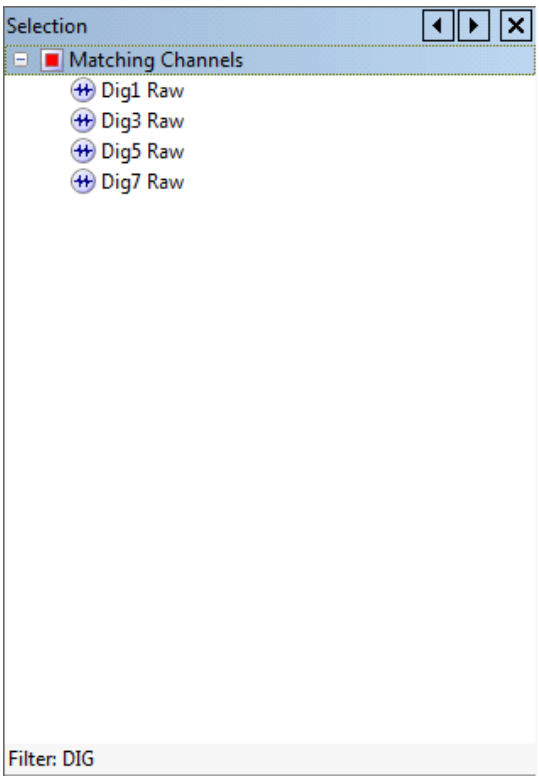


There are three different methods to look for a channel.

1. Typing the name or the firsts characters of the channel
2. Typing the first letter of every word of the channel
3. Looking for characters contained in the channel

1. Using the "Normal" Method

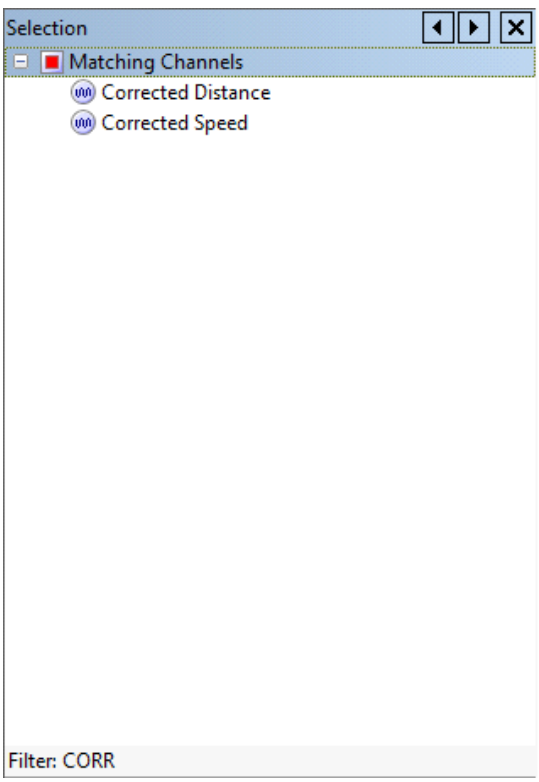
So in the example before, you can type "DIG" in the filter which will give you as answer every channel starting with the letters "DIG"



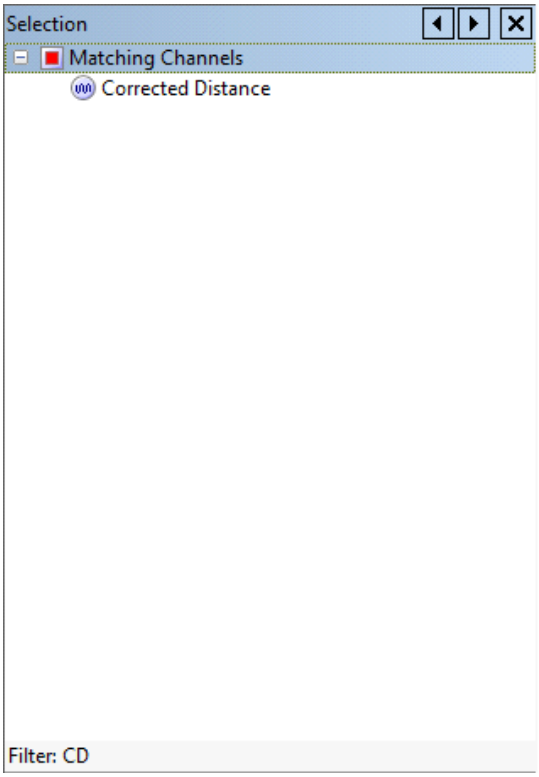
The limits of this method are that it doesn't recognise the second word (Instead of Dig, if you type "RAW" the matching result will be nothing or ONLY the channels starting with RAW).

2. Using the "First Character" Method

Another way to find quickly a multiple words channel is to type the first characters of each word: For example if you look for "Corrected Speed" you can type "Corr" or "Corrected" as the first method suggests and it will for example give you the result shown below:



In order to "separate" these two channels you can type the first character of every word : To get as result "Corrected Distance" just type "CD" or to get "Corrected Speed" type "CS".



In this example the advantage of this method is not really obvious but with a lot more channel, it can makes the search a lot quicker. Please note that this method is working for more than two words (Typing "BPF" will return for example "Brake Press Front", if the channel exists).

The limits of this method is that it doesn't recognise the "_" character as a separator. For example, if you have the channel "Brake_Bias" typing "BB" will not work…

3. Using the Wildcard method

In the filter, you have the possibility to look for channels finishing or containing some characters. For that, you need to hit " Ctrl Shift * " . You have to be careful typing this cause typing a normal star "*" character will not have the same effect! To know that you are in the correct "mode" (that we can call Wildcard mode) the star needs to be highlighted in grey as follow:

Filter: *

Again if you have the normal "*" and not the highlighted it will not work!

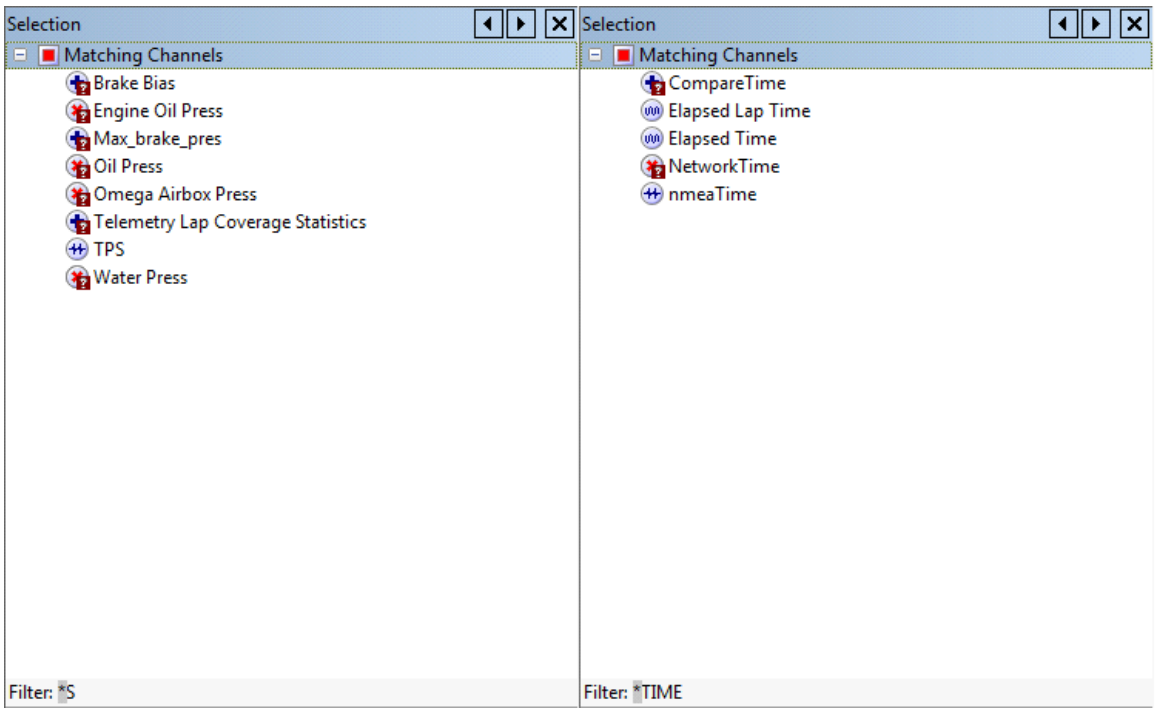
This method is the most useful one when manipulating underscored named channels to isolate some groups:

- **xxx***

Probably the "less" useful of the * methods: it will return every channel starting with the characters you put before the wildcard (So the same than the "Normal Method")

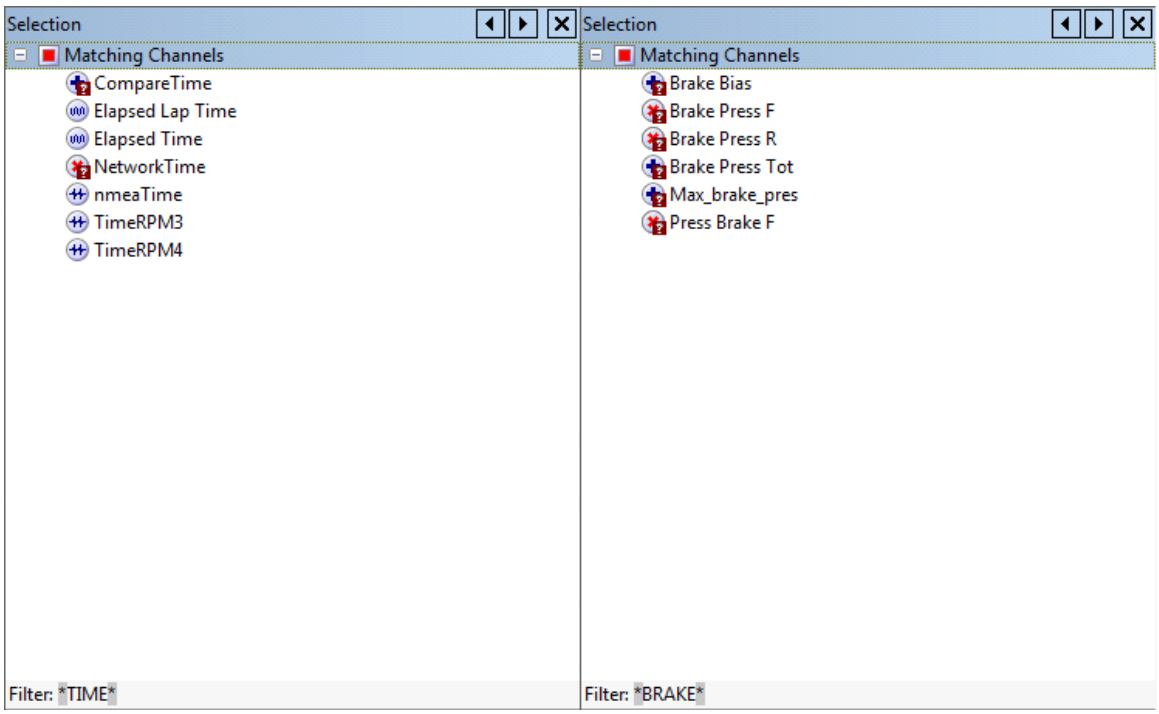
- ***xxx**

This method will return every channel ending with the characters following the wildcard:



- ***xxx***

As you can guess, this method is probably the most useful one, it will return every channel containing the characters between the two wildcards.



This method allows you to look for every channel containing some characters, even if there is underscores, if it starts, ends or only contain the characters.

4. Example

To sum all these methods, here is a small example: We want to look for the channel "n_wheel_fl". To find it you can type:

1) N : Will not reduce a lot the channel list…
2) *FL : Will give you every channel ending with "FL". Might be useful to isolate a part of the car
3) *FL* : Will give you every channel containing "FL". Depends of the channel naming method.
4) *WHEEL*: Will give you every channel containing "WHEEL".

The NW Method will not work because of the underscore.

There is so many way of looking for or isolating channels. Some of them are quicker to find a channel, some are quicker to isolate a type of channels (Temp, Press, Wheel, MAP, PS, …) but this is different for everybody and depends of the channel naming method.