KaleidaGraph Hints

- **Help**

    Under **Help** menu

- **Entering Data <Chapters 4 and 5>**

    Under the **File** menu, you can either create a new data window (**New**); open an existing data window (**Open**); or import binary data, text or Excel files (**Import** <p 261>).

    Using the **Import** command, you can also import plots, macros, and style or layout sheets.

    You can format a column by selecting the **Data** menu and **Column format** <pp 71-72>. There are 6 types of data that can be entered and column labels can include subscripts and superscripts.

    Column labels can include subscripts by placing "\d" within the label, superscripts by placing "\u" within the label, and text on the line by placing "\n" within the label. The superscripts and subscripts will only be seen in plots and not in the data table.

    Data can be entered manually, added by generating a series <**Function** menu and **Create series...** pp 74-75>, or by using formulas. Formulas can be entered from the formula window (**Window** menu and **Formula entry** <pp 105-112>).

- **Entering Formulas <pp 105-112>**

    Memory locations (constants) are designated by "m" and a number between 0 and 99.

    Column locations are designated by "c" and a number. The number of the column is shown in a little box near the column label.

    Multiple line equations can be written in the Posted Note icon (lower left icon). Each piece of the formula ends with a semi-colon. Comments can be added between the semi-colon and the next time that you hit the carriage return.

    Many sophisticated options can be added to the formulas by clicking on one of the menus as the top of the Formula Entry or Posted Note windows.

- **Saving Data and Plots**

    Select a data or graph window. The data or graph can be saved (**Save Data** or **Save Data As...**) or exported (**Export...**) under the **File** menu.

    Plot formats that can be exported including bitmap and PICT>

- **Operating on Data <Chapter 5>**

    Data can be transposed, sorted, masked, and binned. Transposition exchanges rows and columns, sorting is similar to sorting in Excel, masking allows one to protect data so it is not used in plots or calculations, and binning allows one to see the distribution of the data.

- **Plot (Graphs) <Chapters 6-9>**

    After putting data in the data window, you can select a graph type by picking the graph type under the **Gallery** menu.

    Additional data can be added to the plot by returning to the **Gallery** menu and selecting the correct columns.

    The plot can be reformatted by picking various options under the **Plot** and **Format** menus.

When you form a plot, a palette is shown. Using the palette, you can pick the arrow (selection tool), the letter T (text), a rectangle (shapes), lines or arrows (line), make a table from the plot (table), erase (eraser), find coordinates (box with lines emanating from it), select part of the data (two boxes with one with a check mark), align (square and circle with arrows), zoom (two boxes), and change the plot attributes (the bottom 3 boxes). Information on the plot tools can be found in the manual at pp 35-36 and chapter 8.

- **Curve Fits <Chapters 10,22>**

    You can select already defined curve fits by selecting a particular fit under the **Curve Fit** menu. You will be asked on what data you would like to curve fit. If you want to see the formula on the plot, select **Display Equation** under the **Plot** menu (this is a toggle 1 -ta uarc), m0 -1pi42 ll98 can sktickeled