

LinLogBook, a hamradio logbook for linux

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LinLogBook 0.5

File Edit Statistics Server About

Callsign

Date of QSO	Time of QSO	Callsign	Name	RST received	RST given	Band	Tx Power	Mode	QTH
						40m		PSK31	

Main Prefix: Continent: Country Name: WAZ Zone: ITU Zone: Distance:

Clear Save Delete Delete All Entries Default Band 40m Default Mode PSK31

Overview Details

Date of QSO	Time of QSO	Callsign	Name	RST received	RST given	Band	Tx Power	Mode	QTH
03.02.2013	16:59	VE2ADL	BERT	599	599	20m	5	PSK31	QUEBEC
03.02.2013	16:48	CU4AEA	Gabriel	599	599	20m	5	PSK31	Graciosa
02.02.2013	17:24	EB5DZC	Juan Carlos	568	599	20m	5	PSK31	Cartagena
01.01.2013	0:28	DO1EWT	Bernd	599	599	40m	5	PSK31	Remscheid
31.12.2012	16:17	DO1BKT/P	Bernd	599	599	80m	5	PSK31	Freudenstadt
31.12.2012	15:56	DM2BLE	Fritz	599	599	80m	5	PSK31	Schwedt
22.01.2012	9:37	US3LX				17m	1	PSK31	
17.07.2011	15:47	F/DL2FP/p	Klaus	599	599	15m	1	PSK31	HYERES Ile Giens
03.07.2011	16:53	UT7MT/qrp	TOLY	599	599	20m	1	PSK31	KREMENNAYA
03.07.2011	9:08	UT1PA	Alex	599	599	20m	1	PSK31	Turijsk
21.06.2011	19:59	SQ3LMR	HENRYK	599	599	80m	1	PSK31	GOSTYN
21.06.2011	19:50	DA0HSR	OTTO	599	599	80m	1	PSK31	Rostok

Database DL1KSV.dblog Server is not running

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1 Features

LinLogBook is a highly configurable logbook program. It uses sqlite as sql - database to store its data. You can export your qso data to a file in adif format for uploading to eqsl, LotW or you can directly label your qsl cards. You can configure LinLogBook by defining some tables and assigning some values during the setup process. For more infomations see chapter 5. LinLogBook supports two modes

- Enter the qso data manually
- Run LinLogBook as TCP Logbook server

You can import and export the data in adif format.

2 Requirements

LinLogBook was tested with gcc 4.6.3 and uses sqlite as sql- database version 3.x. It requires qt 4.3 or higher. The latest version was tested with qt 4.8.4

3 Installation

LinLogBook uses qmake, so the process of building does not use the autoconf tools. Do the following steps:

- Untar the LinLogBook package (latest version is 0.5)
tar xzf linlogbook-x.x.tar.gz
or get the latest code from svn
svn checkout svn://svn.code.sf.net/p/linlogbook/code/trunk linlogbook
- Switch to the linlogbook directory
- run:
qmake -unix -o Makefile linlogbook.pro
make
- linlogbook is build in the bin subdirectory. Move the binary into your prefered location , probably /usr/local/bin
- It is recommended that you create a working directory for LinLogBook. For instance create .LinLog in your homedirectory and copy the file basetables.sql into this working directory.

Now you can start linlog and choose your personal setup.

4 For the impatient

After the installation start LinLogBook by running `linlogbook`.

Select File : new Database and select a name for your database.

Select Edit : Create Basetables

Select the file `example.sql` from the LinLog directory.

Select Edit : Define Database Fields and modify the Column `LinLogFields` and the column `DefaultValue` depending on your needs and click OK.

Then select Edit : Create QSo tables

Now you are ready to retrieve qso data.

5 Configuration

Start LinLogBook and go to *Edit* menu. Select *Preferences* and fill out the form. The directory entry is relative to your home directory. It is a good idea to choose the same directory where you have put `basetable.sql`.

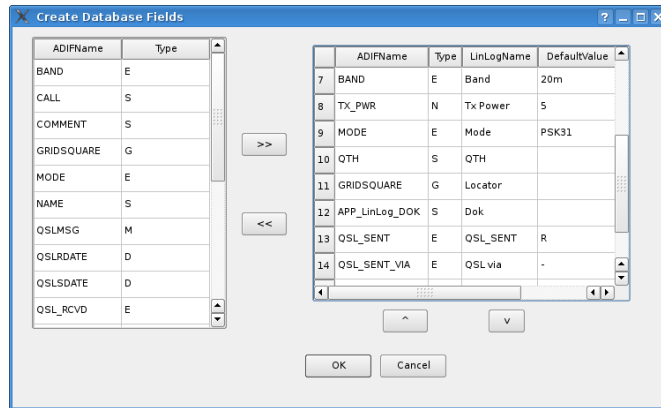
Select the *File* menu and *create a new database*. Then change to the *Edit* menu and create the basetables. You can use the file `basetables.sql` distributed with LinLogBook or you can adjust the tables to your needs by modifying the file `basetables.sql`.

The table ADIF contains the possible entries your logbook could contain. This table consists of the columns `ADIFName` and `Type`. The `ADIFNames` are taken from the ADIF 2 specifications. (<http://www.adif.org/adif218.htm>) You should only use valid adif names, as these names are taken for exporting the data. I put some names into the table that I use within my own logbook. But there are much more possible entries.

LinLogBook uses the following types of the adif specification:

- String labeled S
- Date labeled D (You can choose the preferred date format in the Preferences panel)
- Time (HH:MM) labeled T
- Gridsquare labeled G . This labeling is used to be able to check the formal syntax of the entered values. If exported in adif format it is outputted as string.
- Enumeration labeled E. For each enumeration you must setup an extra table. See chapter 6 .
- Number labeled N. At the moment treated as string.
- Multiline string labeled as M. At the moment treated as string.

After the definition of the basetables you can choose the items you wish to use in your logbook. To do so, select Define Database Fields in the Edit menu and you'll get the following form:



Select the entries you want to use and move them into the right box. Insert an descriptive text in the third column of the right box. This text will be used as an column header in your logbook later on. The columns appear in your logbook in the same order as the appear in the right box. If you want to change the order of your columns , use the up and down arrows beneath the right box. You can change the columns and their order as long as you didn't create the qso table. You can assign default values to the fields of type 'E' and the type 'N'. You do this by double clicking the corresponding field of the column labeled DefaultValue. If you are satisfied with your definitions create the qso table. Again you find this topic in the Edit menu. Now your logbook is ready to use.

6 Tables for enumerations

For each entry of type enumeration a table containing the posible values must be created. The name of this table must be the name of entry. This table contains two columns. The first is named Id and the second contains the name of the table followed by value. The following example is taken from the definition of the enumeration of the band entry:

```
create table BAND (Id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
BANDvalue UNIQUE NOT NULL);
insert into BAND (BANDvalue) values('160m');
insert into BAND (BANDvalue) values('80m');
insert into BAND (BANDvalue) values('60m');
insert into BAND (BANDvalue) values('40m');
insert into BAND (BANDvalue) values('30m');
```

```

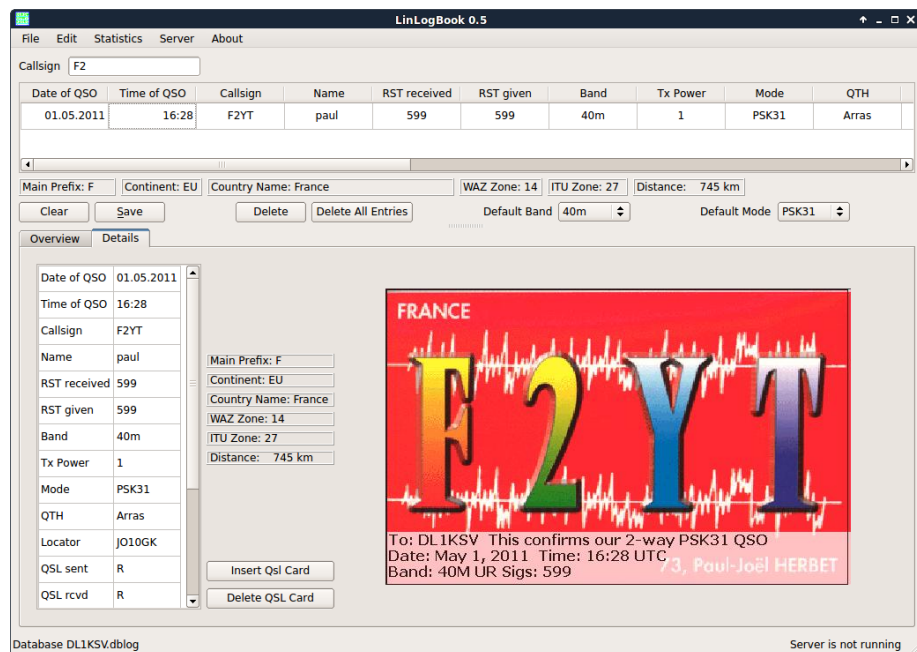
insert into BAND (BANDvalue) values('20m');
insert into BAND (BANDvalue) values('17m');
insert into BAND (BANDvalue) values('15m');
insert into BAND (BANDvalue) values('12m');
insert into BAND (BANDvalue) values('10m');
insert into BAND (BANDvalue) values('6m');
insert into BAND (BANDvalue) values('2m');
insert into BAND (BANDvalue) values('70cm');

```

If you'll work other bands, too, you can enter these bands into this table. Otherwise, if you never operate in some of these bands, you can remove these entries. In this way you can configure LinLogBook depending on your needs.

7 Usage

Start LinLogBook. Open your database from the File menu. Now you can enter your qso data. To make the logging easier, you can select default values for the band and the mode. You can search in your loogbook for a qso with a special callsign by entering the callsign in the callsign field. If you enter only some initial values all callsigns starting with these values are looked for and the qsos are listed. If you select one entry by clicking you can select *Details* and you'll get a detail view.



Here you can store or delete QSL- card images.

7.1 File Menu

Open Database

Here you open an existing database for further processing.

New Database

Here you create a new database. If you select the name of an existing one its contents will be overwritten.

Export for EQSL upload

If the ADIF field EQSL_QSL_SENT is used all records having EQSL_QSL_SENT set to 'R' will be exported to a file. This file could be uploaded to eqsl.cc for instance. While exporting these data the status of the field EQSL_QSL_SENT is set to yes and if the field EQSL_QSLSDATE was added to your database fields it will be set to the current date.

Export for LotW upload

If the ADIF field LOTW_QSL_SENT is used all records having LOTW_QSL_SENT set to 'R' will be exported to a file. This file is in ADIF format and might be a base for an upload to LotW.(You still have to convert the file into a digital signed file.) While exporting these data the status of the field LOTW_QSL_SENT is set to yes and if the field LOTW_QSLSDATE was added to your database fields it will be set to the current date.

Print QSL Card

If the ADIF field QSL_SENT is used all records having QSL_SENT set to 'R' will be printed. You can choose as destination either a printer or a file. Printing to file generates a pdf document. You must define the layout of the print output in the QSL Card Setup in the Edit menu. You will be asked if the print was ok. If you say yes, QSL_SENT is set to yes and if the field QSL_QSLSDATE was added to your database fields it will be set to the current date. Otherwise the QSL_SENT and QSL_QSLSDATE remain unchanged.

Save Database Definition

You can save the definitions (sql statements) of your logbook as a file. You can use this file to setup a new logbook by executing this file in Edit ⇒ Create basetables .

Hint: If you want to modify your logbook, for instance inserting some new columns, save your definitions and export all your qso data as an adif file. Then setup a new, empty database. Use your stored definitions as basetables. Afterwards you can modify your column setup. After creating

the new qso table you can restore your qso data by importing the saved adif file. Don't forget to save the views, too.

Save Views

If you have created views - for instance to calculate some statistics - you can save your views to a file, for later use.

Import city.dat

The city.dat file contains DXCC entities and is maintained by Jim Reisert, AD1C. See <http://country-files.com> for more information and download. To import the city.dat file just download it and then run Import city.dat from the File menu.

Import Adif File

You can import adif data from a file into your logbook. Adif fields in your file that are not defined in your logbook will be ignored.

Export Adif File

You can export all of your logged data into one file. So you can save your data.

7.2 Edit Menu

Here you find the main tasks to configure the appearance and the characteristics of your personal logbook.

Create Basetables

If you setup a new logbook first you have to define which elements the logbook should possibly contain. This is done by creating the basetables. LinlogBook contains a file **basetables.sql** that contains a set of useful definitions. These definitions are made by sql statements and you can expand them by editing this file. For example you can add adif fields by adding values to the ADIF table. You can also expand or reduce the list of bands and modes you are working by editing this file.

You can create these basetables only once !

Define Database Fields

By defining the database fields you select those fields you will actually use in your logbook and you label the columns. You can change this selection up to the final creating of the qso table.

Create QSO Table

Creating the qso table means establishing the logbook. LinLogbook is

ready for use. After this step you can't change the definition of this logbook anymore.

Update Basetables

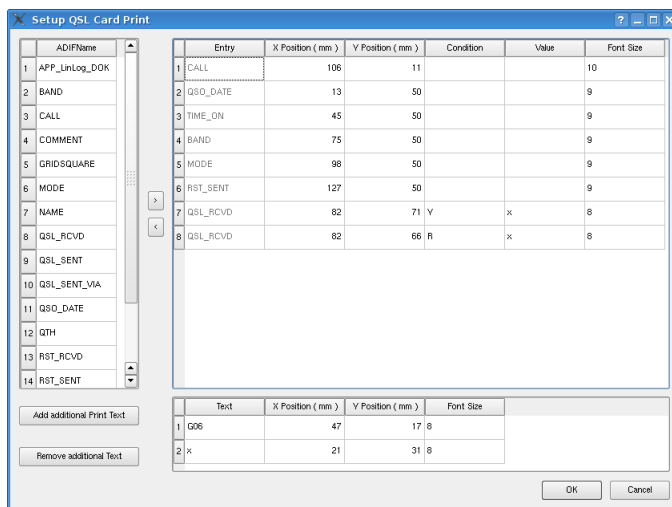
Here you can execute sql statements stored in a file.

Two possible usecases are

- You want to expand the bands or modes that can be assigned in your logbook. Write the insert statements into a file and choose this file to update your basetables. In the file BaseTables.sql you see the syntax of the appropriate sql statements.
- You want to expand the bands or modes that can be assigned in your logbook. Write the insert statements into a file and choose this file to update your basetables. In the file BaseTables.sql you see the syntax of the appropriate sql statements. If you want to expand the features of your logbook by inserting additional columns you did not use up to now, you have to recreate your logbook. First you have to save the database definitions and views to files and store the entered data into another file by exporting them as adif file. Then you can create a new database and load your previous definitions by updating the (at this moment empty) basetables by the stored database definitions. After this step the qso table is not defined yet, so you can expand your definition by new database fields. If the favoured fields are not in the adif field list, you have to update your ADIF table. For more informations see chapter 5 . If the definition fits your needs, create the qso table and create the views (if necessary) by updating the basetables by running the file you saved your views to. Now import your saved adif data and your redesigned logbook is ready for use.

QSL Card Setup

Here you define which fields of your logbook will be printed to your qsl card. Additionally you have to define the print position in mm and you can choose a font size between 8 and 12 points. You are even able to print some text conditionally. I use this to mark either the TNX QSL or the PSE QSL text on my qsl card. Here is my setup. Have a look at the two entries of QSL_RCVD



Preferences

At least the database directory, the date format and the separator should be set. You have to set the port, if you want to be able to run the linlog server. The language selection will not be utilised at the moment and the other fields are for later use, too.

7.3 Statistics

LinLogBook owns a simple interface to define statistics. It uses the sql table statistics which has the following definition: create table statistics (Menu-Text UNIQUE NOT NULL,sql NOT NULL); The first column contains the name of entry in the Statistics menu. The second entry contains the corresponding sql statement to calculate the desired statistic. You find two examples in the file Statistics.sql. The first example counts the number of confirmed and unconfirmed qsos for each worked band and mode whilst the second example counts the worked and confirmed qsos for each country. This example requires the cty.dat file to be imported.

Statistic			
Qsos confirmed	Qso unconfirmed	Band	Mode
5	16	10m	PSK31
0	2	15m	PSK31
1	7	17m	PSK31
26	51	20m	PSK31
0	4	20m	RTTY
1	0	20m	SSB
1	1	2m	CW
0	11	2m	FM
44	30	2m	SSB
3	7	30m	PSK31
1	0	30m	RTTY
2	10	40m	PSK31

Statistic		
Country	Worked	Confirmed
Argentina	3	1
Armenia	1	0
Asiatic Russia	1	0
Australia	1	0
Austria	5	5
Azores	1	0
Balearic Islands	1	0
Belgium	7	4
Bulgaria	1	1
Canada	3	0
Croatia	2	1
Czech Republic	6	3

7.4 Server Mode

Additionally you can run LinLogBook in server mode. To do so select start server in the server menu. A small TCP- server will listen on all interfaces. The port is configurable in Preferences in the Edit menu. This feature is intended to be used together with programs for digital modes. Data have to be sent in adif format on a per line basis. Each adif entry has to be one line. Sending <eor> means end of record and leads to storing the received data. Sending @@@@callsign requests informations on the callsign. LinLogBook sends back some country information and if the callsign has already been worked.

8 Appendix

8.1 Update to LinLogBook 0.4

- Install LinLog 0.4
- For security reasons copy your database file to a new file
- Run LinLog 0.4 and open your database
- Export the database contents using export Adif File in the File Menu
- Save the database definition to an file using the corresponding item in the File Menu
- Restart LinLog 0.4 and create a new database. You may use the same name for yor database. In this case the old database will be overwritten.
- Run Create Basetables from the Edit menu
- Choose the file you saved your database definitions to.
- Run update BaseTables from the edit Menu and choose update_from_03_to 04.sql to run.
- Run Define Database Fields from the Edit menu At this stage you might change the column names or the default values assigned to some columns and add or remove some fields.
- Run Create Qso Table from the Edit menu
- Run Import Adif File from the File menu

8.2 Update to LinLogBook 0.5

- Install LinLogBook 0.5
- Run update BaseTables from the edit Menu and choose update_from_04_to_05.sql