Strater® Registration Information

Your Strater serial number is located on the CD cover or in the email download instructions, depending on how you purchased Strater.

Register your Strater serial number online at www.GoldenSoftware.com. Or, complete the Registration Form.PDF, located in the main directory of the installation CD. Return the Registration Form.PDF by mail or fax. This information will not be redistributed.

Registration entitles you to free technical support, free minor updates, and upgrade pricing on future Strater releases. The serial number is required when you run Strater the first time, contact technical support, or purchase Strater upgrades.

For future reference, write your serial number on the line below.

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Introduction to Strater

Welcome to Strater, a powerful well logging and borehole plotting software package. Strater creates 14 different log types: depth, line/symbol, crossplot, zone bar, bar, percentage, tadpole, post, classed post, complex text, graphic, lithology, well construction, and function logs. Each log can be modified to suit your needs. Strater creates maps to display well locations, base maps, and well selector lines and cross sections that interpolate between wells. Strater exports to a variety of formats, including direct export to Golden Software’s Voxler program to create Strater cross sections as fence diagrams in 3D space or export data as filled 3D volumes and well data as well renders. Cross sections and maps can display wells as vertical (using measured depth or true vertical depth) or as deviated.

Open data from many different sources, including ASCII text files, LAS files, and most databases. Strater’s internal data structure can contain multiple tables. Multiple boreholes can be stored in the data tables at one time.

Display multiple boreholes in a single borehole view by specifying a different well ID for each log in a borehole view with a few simple mouse clicks. You can also create multiple borehole views, map views, and cross section views in a single project.

Once you design a project, you can use the design repeatedly with other data. There are several features in Strater designed to save time with borehole graphic processing. Take advantage of templates and schemes, which can be used in different projects with different data or in the same project in different view windows. Templates and schemes can be reused; therefore, you do not have to go through the process of creating the layout and changing the properties each time you create a log.

Who Uses Strater?

People from many different disciplines use Strater to display their well data. Users in the oil and gas industry, environmental monitoring firm consultants, mudloggers, mining geoscientists, water quality experts, military personnel, and people working at utilities companies use Strater to best display their data. Data from well studies, LAS files, drill cores, or text files based on seismic studies and subsurface mapping can be displayed in Strater. Anyone wanting to visualize the relationship of their data with stunning graphical output will benefit from Strater’s powerful features!

New features of Strater 4 are summarized:

- In the program: click the Help | Contents command and click on the New Features page in the Introduction book
System Requirements
The minimum system requirements for Strater are:
• Windows XP SP2 or higher, Vista, 7, 8, or higher
• 512 MB RAM minimum for simple data sets, 1 GB RAM recommended
• At least 100 MB of free disk space
• 1024 x 768 or higher monitor resolution with a minimum of 16-bit color depth

Installation Directions
Installing Strater 4 requires logging onto the computer with an account that has Administrator rights. Golden Software does not recommend installing Strater 4 over any previous version of Strater. Strater 4 can coexist with older versions (i.e. Strater 3) as long as they are installed in different directories. By default, the program directories are different. For detailed installation directions, refer to the Readme.rtf file.

To install Strater from a CD:
1. Insert the Strater CD into the CD-ROM drive. The installation program automatically begins on most computers. If the installation does not begin automatically, double-click on the Autorun.exe file located on the Strater CD.
2. Click Install Strater from the Strater Auto Setup dialog to begin the installation.

To install Strater from a download:
1. Download Strater according to the emailed directions you received.
2. Double-click on the downloaded file to begin the installation process.

Updating Strater
To update Strater, open the program and click the Help | Check for Update command. The Internet Update program will check Golden Software's servers for any free updates. If there is an update for your version of Strater (i.e. Strater 4.0 to Strater 4.1), you will be prompted to download the update.

Uninstalling Strater
Windows XP: To uninstall Strater, go to the Windows Control Panel and double-click Add/Remove Programs. Select Strater 4 from the list of installed applications. Click the Remove button to uninstall Strater 4.
Windows Vista: To uninstall **Strater** when using the *Regular Control Panel Home*, click the *Uninstall a program* link. Select **Strater 4** from the list of installed applications. Click the *Uninstall* button to uninstall **Strater 4**.

To uninstall **Strater** when using the *Classic View Control Panel*, double-click *Programs and Features*. Select **Strater 4** from the list of installed applications. Click the *Uninstall* button to uninstall **Strater 4**.

Windows 7: To uninstall **Strater**, go to the Windows Control Panel and click the *Uninstall a program* link. Select **Strater 4** from the list of installed applications. Click the *Uninstall* button to uninstall **Strater 4**.

Windows 8: From the *Start* screen, right-click the **Strater 4** tile and click the *Uninstall* button at the bottom of the screen. Alternatively, right-click anywhere on the *Start* screen and click *All apps* at the bottom of the screen. Right-click the **Strater 4** tile and click *Uninstall* at the bottom of the screen.

**A Note about the Documentation**

The **Strater** documentation includes this quick start guide and the online help. General information is included in the quick start guide. Detailed information about each command and feature of **Strater** is included in the online help. Use the *Help | Contents* command in the program to open the online help. In the event the information you need cannot be located in the online help, other sources of **Strater** help include our support forum, knowledge base, FAQs, newsletters, blog, and contacting our technical support engineers.

You can also purchase a full PDF user’s guide that includes all of the documentation for the program. This PDF user’s guide can be printed by the user, if desired. The guide can be purchased on the Golden Software website at www.GoldenSoftware.com.

Various font styles are used throughout the **Strater** documentation. **Bold** text indicates menu commands, dialog names, window names, and page names. *Italic* text indicates items within a manager or dialog such as group names, options, and field names. For example, the **Save As** dialog contains a *Save as type* drop-down list. **Bold** and *italic* text also may be used occasionally for emphasis.

In addition, menu commands appear as *File | Open*. This means, "click on the *File* menu at the top of the **Strater** window, then click on *Open* within the *File* menu list." The first word is always the menu name, followed by the commands within the menu list.
Three-Minute Tour

We have included several example files with Strater so that you can quickly see some of Strater’s capabilities. Only a few example files are discussed here, and these examples do not include all of Strater’s many log types and features. The Object Manager is a good source of information as to what is included in each file.

Example Strater Files

To view the example Strater files:

1. Open Strater.
2. Click the File | Open command.
3. Click on an .SDG file located in the Samples folder. By default, the Strater Samples folder is located in C:\Program Files\Golden Software\Strater 4\Samples.
4. Click Open and the file opens.

The primary graphical component to a document is a borehole view. A borehole view is either based on a template file or created from scratch by adding the necessary log, header and footer items. Boreholes views, map views, and cross section views display logs, well and base maps, and cross sections of the selected data when the tab is selected. When a data table tab is selected its data appears in the workspace.

Lith Section-1

The Lith Section-1.sdg sample file contains a sample lithology log column. Age, formation, lithology type, and lithology description appear in the borehole view. Three tables are included in the .SDG file and include the information being displayed in the borehole view.

Example Logs

The Example Logs.sdg sample file contains every type of log that Strater can create. Click on a log and the Property Manager updates to show only that log’s properties. Experiment with the properties for the logs to see how the log changes. Click on the map and cross section tabs to experiment with the properties for the map and cross section views. Several tables are also included, with a variety of information.
Using Strater

The general steps to progress from a data file to a borehole view are as follows.

1. Open Strater.
2. Click the File | Open command.
3. In the Open dialog, select the data file and click the Open button. For this example, the data should have From and To columns because of the type of log created. The sample Tutorial 1.xls file can be used with the Lithology sheet.
4. In the data import dialogs, set the column names and rows to import. The data loads into Strater and is displayed in a table.
5. Click on the Borehole 1 tab.
6. Click the Log | Depth command to create a depth log.
7. Click on the screen in the location where you want the depth log to be displayed.
8. In the Open dialog, verify that the Use current table option displays the Lithology table and click Open. The depth log is displayed.
9. Click the Log | Zone Bar command to create a zone bar log.
10. Click on the screen where you want the zone bar log to be displayed.
11. In the Open dialog, verify that the Use current table option displays the Lithology table and click Open. The zone bar log is displayed.
12. Click the File | Save As command. Enter a File name in the Save As dialog and click the Save button to save your Strater project.

To proceed from the borehole view to a map view and cross section view, these steps are used.

1. Click the Cross Section | Create Cross Section command.
2. In the Open Collars File dialog, select and load a collars table. Click on the Example Data.xls file and click Open.
3. Select the Collars sheet and click OK.
4. In the data import dialogs, set the column names and rows to import. At this point, a map view is created.
5. In the Create Well Selector dialog, place the wells in the appropriate order for the cross section in the Wells in selector section and click OK.
6. In the Import Or Select Data To Create Cross Section Logs dialog, use the selected Lithology tables and click OK. A default cross section is created.
Strater User Interface

The Strater user interface consists of the title bar, menu bar, toolbars, view window, managers, and status bar. Strater contains four window types: borehole view, map view, cross section view, and tables. Logs are displayed in the borehole view. Map views display well locations, well selector lines, and base maps. Cross section views display connected logs for multiple wells, connecting the lithology or other stratigraphic information across wells. The tables contain all of the data stored in the project.

This is the Strater window with the View Manager, Object Manager, and Property Manager stacked on the left side. The borehole view window, where the borehole logs are displayed, is on the right side. The toolbars and menu are displayed at the top and the status bar is displayed at the bottom.
Changing the Window Layout
The windows, toolbars, managers, and menu bar display in a docked view by default; however, they can also be displayed as floating windows. The visibility, size, and position of each item may also be changed. Refer to the *Changing the Window Layout* topic in the online help for more information on layout options.

Docking Managers
**Strater** has a docking mechanism feature that allows for easy docking of managers. Left-click the title bar of a manager and drag it to a new location while holding down the left mouse button. The docking mechanism displays arrow indicators as you move the manager around the screen. When the cursor touches one of the docking indicators in the docking mechanism, a blue rectangle shows the window docking position. Release the left mouse button to allow the manager to be docked in the specified location.

Displaying Managers
Click the appropriate **View | Managers** command to display the various managers. A check mark indicates the manager is visible. No check mark indicates the manager is hidden.

Auto-Hiding Managers
You can increase the view window space by minimizing the managers. To hide the manager, click the button in the upper right corner of the manager when the manager is docked. When the manager is hidden, place the cursor directly over the tab to display the manager again. Click the button to return the manager to a docked position.

Title Bar
The title bar lists the program name plus the saved **Strater**.SDG file name, if any. An asterisk (*) after the file name indicates the file has been modified since it was last saved.

Menu Bar Commands
Menus contain commands that allow you to add, edit, and control the objects in the view windows. See the *Data Tables* and *Borehole, Cross Section, and Map View Commands* help books in the online help for details about the available commands.
Toolbars
Toolbars display buttons that represent menu commands for easier access. Use the View | Toolbars command to show or hide a toolbar. A check mark is displayed next to visible toolbars. Hold the cursor over any tool button on the toolbar to display the function of the button as a screen tip. A more detailed description is displayed in the status bar at the bottom of the window.

Project Tabs
Multiple tables, borehole view, map view, and cross section view windows are displayed as tabs. Click on the tab to display the window. Each type of window displays the name of the window on the tab in a different color. Borehole views are displayed with blue text, map views are displayed with red text, cross section views are displayed with green text, and tables are displayed with black text. This can be changed from the Tools | Options dialog in the Display section.

Status Bar
The status bar is located at the bottom of the window. Use the View | Status Bar command to show or hide the status bar. The status bar displays information about the current command or activity in Strater. The status bar is divided into five sections. The left section displays the number of objects that are currently highlighted or help messages. The next section displays the depth on a cross section or borehole view or the XY coordinates on a map view. The middle section displays the cursor location. The fourth section displays a progress gauge or the estimated time remaining for long tasks or the size of the selected object. The right section displays the active pane for the selected view window.

View Manager
In Strater you can have multiple view window types in one project. This is useful in displaying multiple graphics for multiple wells, displaying different layouts for the same data, or displaying maps or cross sections. The View Manager contains a list of the various borehole views, cross section views, and map views. You can open or close views, add or delete views, and save or load template files in the View Manager.

The check box to the left of a view name indicates if that view is displayed or hidden. If a view is not visible, either check the box next to the view name or click the view name. Unchecking all view check boxes in the View Manager closes the entire project. When the last check box is unchecked a window appears asking you to save any unsaved work in the project. The project then closes.

To display the view properties associated with any view in the View Manager window,
click on the view name. The view properties are listed in the **Property Manager**.

Right-click in the **View Manager** to see options available for adding or deleting views or for loading templates.

- **New Borehole View** creates a new blank borehole view in the current project.
- **New Map View** creates a new blank map view in the current project.
- **New Cross Section View** creates a new blank cross section view in the current project.
- **Delete** deletes the currently highlighted borehole view from the project. There is not an **Edit | Undo** for this operation, so use caution when deleting views.
- **Save Template of Current View** saves only the current view window as a template .TSF file.
- **Load Template** opens a template into the existing project.
- **View Properties** displays the currently selected view window’s borehole, map, or cross section view properties in the **Property Manager**.

**Object Manager**

The **Object Manager** contains a hierarchical list of all objects, separated by pane in the borehole and cross section views. The objects can be selected, added, arranged, edited, and renamed in the **Object Manager** or with menu commands. Changes made in the **Object Manager** are reflected in the view windows, and vice versa. The **Object Manager** is initially docked at the left side below the **View Manager**. The **Object Manager** can be dragged and placed at any location on the screen.

Each item in the **Object Manager** list consists of an icon indicating the object type, a text label for the object, and a check box. A ☑ indicates that the object is visible. A ☐ indicates that the object is not visible. Click the check box to change the visibility of the object. Invisible objects do not appear in the view window and do not appear on exported or printed output.

If an object contains sub-objects, a ▶ or ▼ button displays to the left of the object name. Click on the ▶ or ▼ button to expand or collapse the list. For example, a **Map** object can contain four axes, multiple **Wells** layers, and multiple **Base** layers. To expand the **Map** to see the axes and layers, click on the ▶ next to **Map**. To collapse the **Map**, click on the ▼ next to **Map**.
Click on an object name to select an object and display its properties in the Property Manager. The view window updates to show the object with a selection bounding box and the status bar displays the name of the selected object. To select multiple objects in the Object Manager, hold down the CTRL key and click on each object.

To edit an object’s text ID, select the object and then click again on the selected item (two slow clicks). You must allow enough time between the two clicks so it is not interpreted as a double-click. Enter the new name into the box. Alternatively, you can right-click on an object name and select Rename Object or click the Edit | Rename Object command. Enter a new ID in the Rename Object dialog and click OK.

To change the display order of the objects with the mouse, select an object and drag it to a new position in the list above or below an object at the same level in the tree. The cursor changes to a black arrow if the object can be moved to the location or a red circle with a diagonal line if the object cannot be moved to the indicated location. For example, a log can be moved anywhere within the Log Pane Objects section, but not into the Header Pane Objects section. In addition to dragging objects in the Object Manager, the order can be changed with the Arrange | Order Objects command.

To delete an object, select the object and press the DELETE key on the keyboard or click the Edit | Delete command.

Property Manager

The Property Manager allows you to edit the properties of the currently selected object, such as a depth log or scale bar. Changes made in the Property Manager are immediately reflected in the view window and vice versa. The Property Manager contains a list of all properties for a selected object. The Property Manager can be left open so the properties of selected objects are always visible. Information about the object properties is located in the online help. The Property Manager is initially docked on the left side below the Object Manager. The Property Manager can be dragged and placed at any location on the screen.

Features with multiple options appear with a ▶️ or ◯ button to the left of the name. Click on the ▶️ or ◯ to expand or collapse the list. For example, click on a Depth Log in the Object Manager to select it. In the Property Manager, click on the Label tab. Click the ▶️ next to Layout and you see several options: Frequency, Offset Types,
**Angle,** and **Nudge End Values**.

To change a property, click on the property's value next to the property name. Select a new property from the list, scroll to a new number using the buttons, open a dialog with the button, or type a new value and press ENTER on your keyboard. How a property is changed depends on the property type. For example, a **Bar Log** has a **Bar Size** option that is changed by typing a value or clicking the **button. The **Range Scheme** option can be changed by clicking the existing scheme and selecting a new scheme from the list or by clicking the button and selecting new options in the dialog.

Occasionally, some properties are dependent on other selections. For example, with the **Depth Log**, the **Y Offset** option is not available unless the **Offset Types** is set to **User Defined**.

When working with the **Property Manager**, the up and down ARROW keys move up and down in the **Property Manager** list. The right ARROW key expands collapsed sections and the left ARROW key collapses the section. The TAB key activates the highlighted property.

**Tables**

All data used to generate logs in a borehole view or cross section view, or well locations in a map view must be loaded into a **Strater** project. Data can be opened from a file into a new table, imported from a file into an existing table, or manually entered into a table. Each log type requires specific setup requirements for the associated data table. Refer to the online help **Data Formatting Requirements for Logs** page in the **Log Items** book for additional information.

One important aspect of **Strater** is that data for multiple boreholes may be entered in one or several tables. There is no limit to the number of boreholes that can exist in a table or the number of tables in any **Strater** file.
Creating a New Table

To create a new table, click the File | New | Table command or click the button. In the Create New Table dialog, select the Base Table Type and type a name in the Table Name field. Click Create and the new table is created with the default fields. Enter data manually or import data into the table.

Opening Data

With any window active, click the File | Open command or the button. Use the Look In field to locate the desired file to open. Select the data file and click Open. The data is opened in a new data table. From any existing table window, click the File | Open Multiple command to open multiple data files into new tables.

Importing Data into an Existing Table

To import data into an existing table in the project, click on that table tab to make it active. Click the File | Import command or the button. Use the Look In field to locate the desired file to import. Select the data file and click Open. The data is added to the active table.

Types of Tables

Collars tables, depth tables, interval tables, lithology tables, project settings tables, survey tables, text item tables, and well construction tables can be created in Strater. Each table type has a different function in Strater. Each table has different default required columns. Although all default columns are created, data does not need to be stored in all of the default columns to create the logs.

Collars Table

Collars tables contain location information for each borehole. The default column definitions include Hole ID, Easting, Northing, Elevation, Starting Depth, Ending Depth, Scale, Inclination (or Dip), and Azimuth. The data in this table can be used for header and footer linked text, to set the scaling parameters for the borehole view, or to specify the elevation of the well collar for depth logs. The Inclination (or Dip) and Azimuth columns can be used to calculate true vertical depth for deviated well log displays. The collars table is also used for placing wells in a map view and for approximating distances in a cross section view. Note that a project can have multiple collars tables, but each borehole should be listed in only a single collars table.

Depth Table

Depth tables are used for depth and variable information. The default column
definitions include Hole ID, Depth, and additional parameter columns. The depth information is contained in one column. Depth tables are used for depth, line/symbol, crossplot, bar, percentage, tadpole, post, classed post, complex text, and function logs.

**Interval Table**
Interval tables are used to show a variable that occurs over a distance interval. There are two depth columns (From and To) in an interval table. The default column definitions are Hole ID, From, To, and additional parameter columns. Interval tables are used for depth, line/symbol, crossplot, zone bar, bar, percentage, tadpole, post, classed post, complex text, graphic, lithology, well construction, and function logs.

**Lithology Table**
Lithology tables are a special type of interval table. These tables define the properties of lithology logs using keywords and schemes. The default column definitions are Hole ID, From, To, Lithology Keyword, Lithology Description, Indent Percentage, Indent Keyword, and Indent Line Scale. Although the primary purpose of a lithology table is to create a lithology log, the lithology table can also be used for depth, line/symbol, crossplot, zone bar, bar, percentage, tadpole, post, classed post, complex text, graphic, well construction, and function logs.

**Project Settings Table**
Project settings tables are a special type of text item table and are automatically created when you open a new Strater project file. They are used to store project information. The default column definitions include Project Name, Company Name, Location, Project Leader, Drilling Date, and Comments. This table stores data that is often used in linked text objects.

**Survey Table**
Survey tables are a special type of depth table used to indicate the direction and azimuth of a directional borehole as it changes down the hole. The default column definitions include Hole ID, Depth, Inclination (or Dip), and Azimuth. The survey table Inclination (or Dip) and Azimuth columns can be used for calculating the true vertical depth of deviated boreholes. Note that a project can have multiple survey tables, but each borehole should be listed in only a single survey table.

**Text Item Table**
Text item tables are tables designed to store attributes for particular boreholes. The default column definitions include Hole ID and Depth. Other columns can be added, depending on the project. For example, drilling date, temperature, geologist, location,
etc. can be stored in a text item table. Any type of data can be imported into this table. If there is a Hole ID defined in the table, the data can be used for linked text.

**Well Construction Table**

Well construction tables are a special type of interval table used to define the geometry of specific items in a well construction log, such as casing and cap information. The default column definitions include Hole ID, From, To, Outer Diameter, Inner Diameter, Offset, and Item information. Well construction logs use keywords and schemes to define the properties for each item in the well construction table. Although the primary purpose of a well construction table is to create a well construction log, the well construction table can also be used to create depth, line/symbol, crossplot, zone bar, bar, percentage, tadpole, post, classed post, complex text, graphic, lithology, and function logs.

**View Window Types**

There are three different view window types available in a Strater workspace: borehole views, map views, and cross section views. There is no limit to the number of view windows that can be associated with a Strater project.

**Adding, Opening, Closing, and Deleting View Windows**

To create a new view window, click the File | New command and select the appropriate view type. A new blank view will appear.

To open an existing view window in the current project, click the appropriate tab name, check the box next to the view in the View Manager, or select Window | [view name].

To close a view window, right-click on the view tab and select Close or uncheck the box to the left of the view name in the View Manager. This does not delete the view from the project, it only closes the tab and turns off the visibility of the view.

To delete a view window, right-click on the view tab and select Delete or right-click on the view name in the View Manager and select Delete.

**Borehole View**

The primary graphical component to a document is a borehole view. A borehole view represents a collection of logs and drawing objects used to graphically display data for one or more boreholes. A borehole view may be derived from a template file or it can be created from an empty borehole view window by adding log items. The borehole
view displays the true data for the project once data are loaded into the data tables. You are presented with an empty borehole view when you first start Strater.

**Creating a New Borehole View**

To create a new blank borehole view, click the File | New | Borehole View command or click the button.

**Opening an Existing Borehole View**

Existing borehole views are opened by clicking the appropriate Borehole tab, clicking on the borehole name in the View Manager, or by selecting Window | [Borehole name]. By default, the first borehole view is named Borehole 1 so this borehole view would be opened by clicking the Window | Borehole 1 command. To open an existing project, use the File | Open command.

**Parts of the Borehole View**

There are three main components of a borehole view: the log pane, header pane, and footer pane. The panes are outlined when you open a blank view. You can change the pane line properties in the Property Manager on the View tab. The size of the panes is changed with the File | Page Setup command.

The header and footer panes generally contain static, unlinked information. The header and footer items are used repeatedly with minimal changes when different borehole data are applied to the view. Linked text, linked scale bars, and inserted map views can be included in these panes and change as new data are applied to the view. Horizontal scale bars can be associated with some log items or they can be created as a stand-alone, static object. When the scale bar is linked to a log item, the scale bar changes as changes are made to the log item to which it is linked. Inserted map views change as the map in the map view window changes.

The information displayed in the log pane is dependent on the selected data and columns in the tables. The information displayed in the log pane is also dependent on the minimum and maximum depth and the scaling values. The data in the tables, combined with the depth and scaling values determine the size of the logs and the number of pages.
Map View
Map views can display well locations and base maps, such as field outlines or exported Surfer maps. Wells can display the collar location or the deviation down the well as a line with a symbol at the end of the well. Individual map layers are positioned according to the map layer’s coordinate system. Each layer can have a separate coordinate system. All layers are reprojected into the Map coordinate system. Refer to the Coordinate Systems section on page 19 for additional information about coordinate systems.

Drawing objects and labels can be added to a map view. A well selector line can be added to a map view to select wells for a cross section. Once a map view is created, it can be inserted into a borehole view or cross section view as a reference image.

Creating a New Map View
To create a new blank map view, click the File | New | Map View command or click the button. Only one Map object can be created in each map view, but each Map can have multiple well layers, base maps, and well selector lines.

Opening an Existing Map View
Existing map views are opened by clicking the appropriate Map tab, clicking on the map name in the View Manager, or by selecting Window | [Map name]. By default, the first map view is named Map 1 so this map view would be opened by clicking the Window | Map 1 command.

Base Maps
Base maps display geographic and political information such as roads, streams, lakes, satellite imagery, or state and county boundaries. Base map files draw objects at precise X, Y locations on a map and can contain points, polygons, polylines, text, and images. Base maps can be created from many common map formats, including .DXF, .SHP, and a variety of image formats.

In a blank map view, click the Map | Create Base Map command or click the button to create a new base map. Select the base map file, such as a .SHP, .DXF, or .TIF file and click Open. The base map is created.

To add a base map to an existing map, click the Map | Add Base Layer command, click the button, or right-click on an existing map and choose Add | Base Layer.
If the properties of the base map should be the same as the other objects in the Map, the base map properties can be edited by clicking on the Map in the Object Manager and editing the properties in the Property Manager. This changes the properties for all layers in the map.

If the properties of the base map should be different than other objects in the Map, the Base map layer should be selected. When the properties are edited while the Base layer is selected, all of the objects in the base layer are changed to reflect the new properties.

Some base maps consist of multiple objects (i.e. polygons, polylines, text, etc.). The sub-objects can be selected individually in the Object Manager and edited in the Property Manager.

**Well Maps**

Wells layers graphically display well locations on a map. Map views display wells with X and Y locations listed in a collars table. All wells in a Wells layer are from the same collar table. Deviations for each well can be displayed. Deviations can be calculated from a survey table, collars table, or any other depth or interval table in the project. Wells can be removed individually from the Wells map to customize the appearance of the map view.

In a blank map view, click the Map | Create Well Map command or click the button to create a new well map. If a single collars table exists, the well map automatically uses that collars table and the new map is created displaying all the wells from the collars table. If no collars table exists, you are prompted for the data file to create a collars table. If multiple collars table exist, you are prompted to select one table.

To add a Wells layer to an existing map, click the Map | Add Well Layer command, clicking the button, or right-click on an existing map and choosing Add | Well Layer. Creating multiple Wells layers allows wells from different collars files to be displayed on the same map. It also allows different schemes to apply to different types of wells.
If the properties of the *Wells* layer should be the same as the other objects in the *Map*, the wells properties can be edited by clicking on the *Map* in the **Object Manager** and editing the properties in the **Property Manager**. This changes the properties for all layers in the map.

If the properties of the *Wells* layer should be different than other objects in the *Map*, the *Wells* map layer should be selected. When the properties are edited while the *Wells* layer is selected, all of the objects in the wells layer are changed to reflect the new properties.

The sub-object wells or well selector lines can be selected individually in the **Object Manager** and edited in the **Property Manager**.

### Well Selector Lines

Once a well map has been created, wells can be connected for creation of a cross section. Wells are selected in the order that they should appear in the cross section, from left to right, with the first selected well being displayed on the left side of the cross section. To connect wells:

1. Click the *Wells* map layer to select it.
2. Click the **Map** | **Add Well Selector** command, click the button, or right-click on an existing map and choose **Add** | **Well Selector**.
3. The cursor changes to . As the cursor approaches a well, the well name appears in a floating box. This makes selecting the correct well easier. Click on the first well to select it. In the map above, this would be well DH-4.
4. Click on each additional well. The order the wells are selected is the order that the logs will appear in the cross section, from left to right. The order the additional wells were selected in the image above would be DH-2, DH-1, and finally DH-3.
5. After the last well is selected, press the ENTER key on the keyboard or double-click on the last well to end the current well selector line.
6. Press ESC on the keyboard or click the button to end selector mode.

The well selector is displayed on the map as a line. In the **Object Manager**, the line name is the names of the selected wells in the order the wells are selected.
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To edit the well selector, click on the well selector object in the **Object Manager**. The line properties for the well selector are located in the **Property Manager**. The wells displayed on the line can also be edited. To add wells, delete wells, or modify the order of wells in the well selector, click on the **Well Selector** tab in the **Property Manager** and click the **Modify Well Selector** button.

- To delete wells, on the right side of the dialog click on the well to be removed. Click the *Remove* button and the selected well is removed from the list.
- To add wells, on the left side of the dialog select the desired well to add. Click the *Add* button. The well is added to the bottom of the list of wells in the selector line.
- To modify the order the wells are connected, on the right side of the dialog click on the well to move, hold down the left mouse button, and drag the well to the desired location.
- Click *OK* when all of the wells are in the proper order on the right side of the dialog. The well selector line updates to show the new well order.

**Coordinate Systems**

A coordinate system is a method of defining how a file’s point locations display on a map. Different types of coordinate systems exist that control how the coordinates are shown in the map view. In **Strater**, a map can be in local coordinates, in a geographic latitude and longitude system, or in a known projection and datum. Refer to the online help *Map Projections* help book for additional information on the various types of projections and coordinate systems available in **Strater**.

In **Strater**, map layers and maps can have an associated coordinate system. All coordinate systems defined by the map layers are converted “on the fly” to the map’s target coordinate system. This allows maps with different coordinate systems to be easily combined in **Strater**.

It is recommended that you do not use projected coordinate systems if you do not need to convert between coordinate systems or if all your data are in the same coordinate system.

**Using Coordinate Systems with Multiple Map Layers**

The steps for creating a map in a specific coordinate system are:

1. Click the **Map | Create Well Map** or **Map | Create Base Map** command.
2. Click on the **Wells** or **Base** map layer to select it.
3. In the **Property Manager**, click on the **Coordinate System** tab.
4. If the **Coordinate System** is not correct, click the *Set* button next to **Coordinate System**. The **Assign Coordinate System** dialog opens.
5. Set the coordinate system in the dialog. This is the initial coordinate system for the map layer. When finished making changes, click OK.

6. Click on the Map object in the Object Manager to select the entire map.

7. To change the coordinate system for the entire map, click on the Coordinate System tab in the Property Manager.

8. If the Coordinate System is not the desired output system, click the Change button next to Coordinate System.

9. Change the desired target coordinate system in the Assign Coordinate System dialog. When finished, click OK.

All of the map layers are converted on-the-fly to the target coordinate system. The entire map is now displayed in the desired target system.

*Strater* does not require that a map projection be defined. As long as all layers have the same X and Y ranges, coordinate systems do not need to be specified. If you do not specify a source coordinate system for each map layer, do not change the target coordinate system for the map. Changes to the target coordinate system for the map can cause the unreferenced map layers to appear incorrectly or to not appear.

**Georeferencing Images**

Image files can be georeferenced before being added to a map view using a .GSR2 or .TFW file. When the image file is imported, the image is automatically georeferenced and located in the correct location on the map.

When an image is imported that is not georeferenced, the lower left corner of the image will appear at the X,Y position of (0,0). To georeference the image, click on the Image in the Object Manager. In the Property Manager, set the minimum and maximum coordinates in the Spatial Extents section. Set the coordinate system for the image by clicking on the Base layer in the Object Manager.

**Cross Section View**

Cross section views display multiple wells on a page. Cross sections can be created from zone bar, lithology, or line/symbol log types. Other log types can be added to the display, similar to a borehole view, but these logs are not included in the automatic cross section connections.

Wells can be automatically connected to display layers, zones, or lithologies defined in a table. The wells can be displayed without connections or with manual connections, connecting the wells where you select. Wells can be displayed vertically or with deviations calculated from Inclination (or Dip) and Azimuth from a table. Well spacing
and elevation hanging can be altered to give you the look you need to display your data. Data can be exported from the cross section view to a data file for use in Surfer or exported to a Voxler 3D display to create a fence diagram. Drawing objects, labels, and other logs can be added to a cross section view.

**Creating a New Cross Section View**
To create a new blank cross section view, click the **File | New | Cross Section View** command or click the button.

**Opening an Existing Cross Section View**
Existing cross section views are opened by clicking the appropriate **Cross Section** tab, clicking on the cross section name in the View Manager, or by selecting **Window | [Cross Section name]**. By default, the first cross section view is named **Cross Section 1** so this cross section view would be opened by clicking the **Window | Cross Section 1** command.

**Creating a Cross Section**
To create a cross section:
1. Click the **Cross Section | Create Cross Section** command.
2. If multiple collars tables exist, select the appropriate collars table in the **Look For Well Locations** dialog and click **OK**.
3. In the **Create Well Selector** dialog, set the order the wells are displayed in the list on the right side of the dialog. The first well listed is on the far left side of the cross section. The last well listed is on the far right side of the cross section. Wells are displayed in the cross section in the order listed on the right side of the dialog. To rearrange the order, click on a well on the right side of the dialog and drag it to the desired location in the list.
4. To add wells to the cross section, click on the well name on the left side of the dialog and click **Add**.
5. To remove wells, click on the well name on the right side of the dialog and click **Remove**.
6. When all wells are in the proper order, click **OK**.
7. In the **Import Or Select Data To Create Cross Section Logs** dialog, set the **Table** and **Data Column** for each well in the list. You can also select the type of cross section created as either **Lithology/Zone bar log** or **Line/Symbol log**. When all of the tables and columns are assigned, click **OK**.

The cross section is created with the default settings. For lithology or zone bar log cross sections, layers are automatically created and assigned a separate color based
on the data in the lithology or interval table. For line/symbol log cross sections, only the line/symbol logs are displayed and layers are not automatically created. For either type of cross section, layers can be added with the Cross Section | Connect Logs with Layers, Cross Section | Layer Marks | Import, or the Cross Section | Layer Marks | Create/Edit commands.

**Editing the Cross Section**

To remove wells displayed in the cross section, click on the well name in the Logs section of the Object Manager. Once a well is selected, press the DELETE key on the keyboard to delete the well.

To change the order that wells are displayed in the cross section, click on the well name in the Logs section of the Object Manager. Hold down the left mouse button and drag the well to a new location. The order that the wells are drawn is the bottom-most well in the Object Manager is displayed on the left side of the cross section and the top-most well in the Object Manager is displayed on the right side of the cross section.

After making any well order changes, a dialog appears prompting the user to recreate the cross section. Click Yes in the dialog to automatically recreate the cross section.

To change the layer properties, click on the Layers object in the Object Manager. In the Property Manager, set the keyword scheme for all of the layers. Or, uncheck the box next to Use Scheme For Line/Fill. Then, click on an individual layer in the Object Manager and set the properties for only that layer in the Property Manager.

To create layers manually, click on the Cross Section, Layers, or Logs object in the Object Manager. Click the Cross Section | Connect Logs with Layers command to draw a new layer. In the Select Or Enter Layer Name dialog, select the layer name or type a new layer name and click OK. Click on the screen near one of the wells to start the outline of the new layer. Continue clicking to create the outline of the new layer. Hold down the SHIFT key on the keyboard and click to create points that are not on a log. Press ENTER on the keyboard when the layer is finished.

To create layers from a table of tops or bottoms for each line/symbol log, click on the Cross Section, Layers, or Logs object in the Object Manager. Click the Cross Section | Layer Marks | Import command. Select the table that contains the layer marks in the Import Layer Marks dialog and click OK. Select the column that contains the top or bottom mark depth in the Select Layer Mark Column dialog and click OK. The marks are imported and the layer lines and/or fills are created.
To create layers by clicking on each log at the top or bottom of each layer, click on the Cross Section, Layers, or Logs object in the Object Manager. Click the Cross Section | Layer Marks | Create/Edit command. Click on the log at the desired top or bottom of a layer. In the Name The Layer dialog, select or type a name for the marker and click OK. Repeat the clicking and naming until all marks have been made. Press ENTER on the keyboard to save the marks. In the Save Layer Marks To Table dialog, set the table name and click OK. A table is created with the marker locations.

When using marks for layer creation, click on the Layers object in the Object Manager to select the layer properties. In the Property Manager, on the Layers tab, check the Fill between Layer Lines command to create filled polygons for each layer.

To change the shape of the layer lines that create the layers for automatic or manual layers, click on the layer that you want to change. Click the Draw | Reshape command. Make any changes by clicking and dragging the nodes that define the layer. Press ESC on the keyboard when all changes are complete. Refer to the Reshape page in the Drawing Objects book in the online help for additional information.

Log Types
Both borehole views and cross section views display logs. Several different log types can be created in Strater. To create a log in either the borehole view or cross section view, click the Log | [log type] command. Click on the screen where the log should be created. In the Open dialog, select the table to use or select a new data file and click Open. The log is displayed with the default options.

Depth Logs
Depth logs are used as a scale bar to display the depth or elevation of the data in the log or cross section pane. True vertical depth can be displayed on a depth log, if azimuth and inclination are available for the wells.

Line/Symbol Logs
Line/symbol logs are used to display data as symbols with connected lines. Line/symbol logs are useful for displaying assay values, geophysical parameters, moisture content, etc.
Crossplot Logs

Crossplot logs are used to display intersections of two data curves on a graph. Crossplot logs can be used to characterize properties such as porosity, water saturation, or clay content by comparing where two logs intersect.

Zone Bar Logs

Zone bar logs display intervals for a wide variety of logging data. For instance, zone bars can represent sample intervals, alteration zones, lithology, contamination layers, etc.

Bar Logs

There are two types of bar logs: standard bars and polarity bars. Standard bar logs plot a bar from the data minimum value to the row’s data value. Polarity bar logs plot data based upon zero so there are bars on both sides of zero if there is a mix of negative and positive data.

Percentage Logs

Percentage logs are similar to bar logs. This log is often used to show the different percentages of items in a sample, such as alterations, amounts of various chemicals, or amounts of various rock types, such as sand, clay, gravel, silt, etc.

Tadpole Logs

Tadpole logs plot symbols representing dip and dip direction as a function of depth. This gives an indication of strike and dip of the bedding planes, fractures, or any other structure along the depth of the borehole.

Post Logs

Post logs are used to display a symbol and text at the data position. The symbols can represent sample locations at depth or intervals, and in the case of monitoring wells, the depth to water, contamination, etc.
Classed Post Logs

Classed post logs are similar to the post logs, except classed post logs use range schemes and numerical values to determine the symbol properties.

Complex Text Logs

Complex text logs show text at a specific location or in depth intervals. This type of complex text is generally used for rock descriptions, alteration descriptions, or any general descriptive text. Long text blocks are wrapped to fit within the log width. Separator styles can be used to separate text in long descriptions. You can also merge the contents of two or more consecutive intervals that contain the same displayed text.

Graphic Logs

Graphic logs allow you to specify image file names and display the image as the fill for the appropriate interval. This is useful in displaying photos of core, rock type, alteration, etc.

Lithology Logs

Lithology logs show the various stratigraphic layers in the borehole. The display can be as simple as a filled block from the top to bottom, or the display can be more elaborate and show weathering patterns and line types.

Well Construction Logs

Well construction logs are a visual representation of the well, and are generally used in the environmental industry. This log type shows items such as screen interval, packing material, end caps, and covers.

Function Logs

Function logs allow multiple log variables to be combined into a single log using a mathematical equation. The log variables being combined can contain different depth spacings and be from different tables. In this example log, the line/symbol log and the bar log are combined to create the third function log. A new table is created with the output data.
Creating Logs in the Borehole View or Cross Section View

1. With a borehole view or cross section view active, click the Log | [log type] command or click the toolbar button associated with the desired log item.

2. Move the cursor to the desired position in the log pane or cross section pane and click where the log should be displayed. Log items cannot be added to header or footer panes. The location can be changed later.

3. After clicking in the log or cross section pane, the Open dialog appears. Select a new data source from the Look In field or select the appropriate table in the Use Current Table field to select the data. Click Open.

4. Click through the import data options, if necessary.

Drawing Objects

You can draw text, polygons, polylines, symbols, rectangles, rounded rectangles, ellipses, and unconformities in Strater. In addition to these drawing objects you can import graphics, link text to a data table, add scale bars for log items or cross sections, and add legends for scheme data. In borehole views and cross section views, you can also insert a map view for reference.

Drawing Objects in a View Window

A drawing object is any drawing item that can be added to a borehole view, map view, or cross section view. To draw an object in the view window:

1. Click the Draw | [drawing object] command or click one of the drawing object toolbar buttons.

2. Move the cursor to the view window and click in the location where you want the object to appear.

3. Draw the item. For most items, this involves clicking on the screen in multiple locations or clicking and dragging the mouse on the screen to size the item appropriately. Refer to the online help for each drawing object type for the specific instructions on drawing that object type.

4. Press the ESC key on the keyboard to end drawing mode.

There is no limit to the number of drawing objects that can appear in a view window.
Import Object
Imported objects are generally used to display information such as company logos or other graphic images. You can import images, metafiles, and vector files in any view window. To import an object, click the File | Import command. Select the file in the Import dialog and click Open. The item appears in the view window.

Linked Text
Linked text is used to show information such as location, depth, driller name, etc. Linked text is derived from text, collars, or project settings tables or property settings. Linked text is added to the view window by clicking the Draw | Linked Text command. The linked text object changes when changes are made to the contents in the linked table or property. Use the Property Manager to change the linked text properties.

Scale Bar
A scale bar is used for variables in log items or distances in cross sections. Scale bars are linked to line/symbol, crossplot, bar, tadpole, and function logs or to the horizontal distance on a cross section. You can also create a scale bar that is not associated with a log. Scale bars can be automatically created when the log is created or can be manually created with the Draw | Scale Bar command.

Legends
You can easily create legends that describe the contents of logs, map symbols, or cross section patterns when a scheme is used. Legends display user-defined colors, symbols, numerical ranges, and keywords to help readers understand the visual content of a log. Click the Draw | Legend command to add a legend to any view window.
Inserted Map Views
To insert a map view into a borehole view or cross section view, create the map view exactly as you want it to appear. In the borehole view or cross section view:
1. Click the Draw | Insert Map View command.
2. If multiple map views exist, select the desired map view from the list and click OK.

The map is added to the view window. The map appears exactly as it appears in the map view. To edit the inserted map, click on the map view tab and make adjustments. The adjustments are automatically displayed in the borehole view or cross section view. To resize the inserted map, click on the map. Hold down the left mouse button and drag the bounding box handles to the appropriate size. Click and drag the map to any location on the borehole view or cross section view to move the inserted map.

Schemes and the Scheme Editor
Data table values, schemes, and log properties are all related in the process of creating a log in the borehole view or cross section view.

The data contains depth or interval information, borehole names, and the data to be displayed on the log. Schemes contain property information that is linked to data and is based on ranges or keywords. When scheme information is found in the data, the graphical borehole log displays the properties of the scheme. The Property Manager determines which data table and column are used to create the log, the scheme to use (if any), and properties such as the color and location.

Scheme Requirements
Some log items are dependent on schemes for display. For example, lithology and well construction logs require schemes. Other logs, such as bar logs, can optionally use schemes. The scheme keywords are case-sensitive, so it is advisable to have Strater automatically create the schemes using column data in the New Scheme dialog. To do this, click on the table. Highlight the column that contains the scheme data or keywords and click the Table | Create Scheme command.

Data and Schemes
Since schemes are linked to the data, be sure to understand the data requirements for the type of log being created and the column requirements for the associated scheme type. For example, to use schemes with lithology logs, you must have specific keywords defined in specific columns. Refer to the Data Formatting Requirements for Logs page in the Log Items section of the online help for additional information.
Opening the Scheme Editor
To open the Scheme Editor, click the Draw | Scheme Editor command, click the button next to properties that request schemes in the Property Manager, or click the button.

For example, you may have the word Jasperoid in a lithology keyword column in a lithology table. You can create a scheme containing a fill pattern, line pattern, contact line pattern, and keyword label text properties for Jasperoid. When the scheme is assigned to a lithology log, every time the word Jasperoid is used in the data table column, Strater uses the properties assigned in the scheme in the log display.

The Scheme Editor dialog contains a list of the scheme types on the left, each of which is indicated by the icon. If a scheme is included in this project there is a next to the scheme type.

Scheme Types
There are five main scheme types: keyword, lithology keyword, indent keyword, range, and well construction. The properties for each scheme item vary depending on the scheme type. Refer to the Schemes book in the online help file for more details on each scheme type and the properties of a scheme item in each scheme.

Opening and Saving Schemes
To create a new scheme, click the button at the bottom of the Scheme Editor. The New Scheme dialog opens, where you define the scheme’s properties such as the type of scheme and the number of scheme items. New schemes created in this way can be based on column data by selecting Base Scheme on Column Data. This ensures that the data matches the text in the selected table.
If you would like to reuse schemes with other projects or share schemes with colleagues, save the scheme by clicking the button at the bottom of the Scheme Editor. The scheme is saved as a Strater .SCH scheme file. Click the button at the bottom of the Scheme Editor to open a Strater .SCH scheme file.

**Copying, Converting, and Deleting Schemes**

You can copy a scheme by selecting a scheme name and clicking the button. A duplicate of the scheme appears in the scheme type list. You can edit the copy of the scheme, including the scheme name and scheme item properties. If the copy button is not available, a scheme is not currently selected.

Click the button to convert a lithology scheme to a keyword scheme or a keyword scheme to a lithology scheme. This option is active only when a lithology or keyword scheme is selected. This is useful if you wish to reuse schemes for different log types without recreating complex schemes.

You can delete a scheme by clicking a scheme name and clicking the button. If the delete option is disabled, a scheme name is not selected.

**Editing Scheme Items**

Select a scheme item within a scheme and click the button to delete only that scheme item. Insert a new scheme item by clicking the button when a scheme or scheme item is selected. If the delete or insert scheme items buttons are disabled, a scheme item is not selected. To copy scheme items, click on the scheme item that contains the properties you want to copy. Click the button to copy the item. A new scheme item is created with all of the same properties as the original item.

To reorder scheme items, click on a scheme item name. Hold down the left mouse button and drag the scheme item to the desired location. To sort scheme items in ascending or descending order, click on the scheme name or a scheme item and click either the or button. This reorders the list based on the scheme item name, making it easier to find items in schemes with many items.

If you have made a change to a scheme after it has been applied to a log, map, or cross section, you can click the Apply button to show the changes in the view window.
Templates
Once a borehole view or cross section view is designed, the design can be reused by saving the file as a template. Templates allow you to create, save, and load borehole view designs, cross section view designs, or entire projects to be used in other projects or by other Strater users. Template files have the option of storing a single borehole view or cross section view. Or, the template can store all of the view windows in the project, the schemes, and the table structure without any actual data. Template .TSF files are stand-alone files from the main Strater project .SDG files.

Creating Templates
Templates can be created by either opening an existing project and saving it as a template, or by starting with an empty borehole view or cross section view, creating the view design and saving it as a template.

Click the File | New | Borehole View, click the button, or right-click in the View Manager and select New Borehole View to create a new borehole view. Click the File | New | Cross Section View, click the button, or right-click in the View Manager and select New Cross Section View to create a new cross section view. When the view opens, design the borehole view or cross section view by opening data files and creating the various objects with all of the properties that should be saved. If you do not have data for the logs, you can create the view in design mode.

Saving Templates
You can save templates from either active or design mode. A saved template is stored in the exact format in which it was saved.

To save only a single borehole view or cross section view window, right-click on the view name in the View Manager and select Save Template of Current View. In the Save Active View To Template File dialog, type a File name that indicates the view window type being saved and any other information needed for identification. Click Save and the file is saved to a .TSF file format with only the selected borehole view or cross section view window.

To save the entire project as a template, click the File | Save As command. In the Save As dialog, type a File name that indicates the entire project is being saved and set the Save as type to Strater Template Files (*.tsf). Click Save and the file is saved to a .TSF file format with all view windows, schemes, and table formats.
Loading Templates

To load an existing template file, click the File | Open command or right-click in the View Manager and select Load Template. View windows in the template are loaded into a new borehole view, map view, or cross section view. Tables are automatically created with the format of the data in the template. Once the template is loaded you can import data into the tables, edit the logs to reflect the data, and create additional objects if necessary.

Once a template has been loaded into a new Strater window, the appearance of the view windows remains unchanged if the original source template is changed elsewhere. In order to use any changes made to the original template you must open that template into a new view window.

Only one template can be used in each view window. However, you can open multiple templates into multiple view windows and save them all in a single project file.

Template Information

If there is a template associated with a borehole view it is listed on the View tab in the Property Manager. If the Template Name field is blank a template is not used for this borehole view.

Tutorial

The tutorial is designed to introduce you to some of Strater’s basic features. After you have completed the tutorial, you should be able to begin to use Strater with your own data, creating and editing your own boreholes, maps, and cross sections. We strongly encourage completion of the tutorial before proceeding with Strater. The lessons should be completed in order; however, they do not need to be completed in one session. The tutorial should take approximately one hour to complete.

Tutorial Lesson Overview

The following is an overview of lessons included in the tutorial.

- **Lesson 1 - Opening Data** opens a data file in a new table.
- **Lesson 2 - Creating Logs** creates Depth, Line/Symbol, and Zone Bar logs.
- **Lesson 3 - Changing Properties** edits the log properties.
- **Lesson 4 - Creating and Editing Drawing Items** adds text and a legend.
- **Lesson 5 - Changing Boreholes** changes all of the logs to another borehole and changes an individual log to a different borehole.
- **Lesson 6 - Creating a Map View** creates a well location map and well selector line.
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- **Lesson 7 - Creating a Cross Section View** creates and edits a cross section.
- **Lesson 8 - Saving Information** saves the project and creates a template.

**Using the Tutorial with the Demo Version**

If you are using the demo version of **Strater**, the save, export, print, cut, and copy features are disabled. This means that some steps, such as lesson 8, cannot be completed by users running the demo version. This is noted in the tutorial lesson.

**Starting Strater**

To begin a **Strater** session:

1. Navigate to the installation folder, which is C:\Program Files\Golden Software\Strater 4 by default.
3. A new empty project is created with an empty borehole view and an empty project settings table. If this is the first time that you have opened **Strater**, you will be prompted for your serial number. Your serial number is located on the CD cover, or in the email download instructions, depending on how you purchased **Strater**.
4. If **Strater** is already open, click the File | New | Project command or the button to open a new empty project before continuing with the tutorial.

**Lesson 1 - Opening Data**

Data can be opened in **Strater** before any logs are created, while creating the logs, or after the logs have been created. In this section, the initial data is opened before any logs are created. If you prefer to create a log design first, use **Design Mode**. Design mode is discussed in the online help in the Advanced Tutorial book. To open an existing data file into a new table:

1. Click the File | Open command or click the button.
2. In the Open dialog, navigate to the Strater Samples folder. By default, this is located in C:\Program Files\Golden Software\Strater 4\Samples. Click on the Tutorial 1.xls file and click Open.
3. In the XLS Import Options dialog, select the Depth sheet and click OK.
4. In the Specify Worksheet Column Definitions dialog, check the box next to Specify Column Header Row. This tells **Strater** that the column number specified contains text indicating the column name. Click Next.
5. In the Specify Data Type and Column Positions dialog, set the Data type to Depth (Single Depth).
6. Set the Hole ID and Depth columns to the appropriate columns. Click Finish.
The data is displayed in a new table named *Depth*. This table can now be used to create logs.

**Lesson 2 - Creating Logs**
The most common types of logs are depth logs and line/symbol logs. Data are immediately associated with the log when creating log items in active mode, providing an immediate image representing the log. This section will use the previously loaded data file to create a line/symbol and depth log. Another table will be opened to create a zone bar log.

To create the logs in the borehole view, click on the *Borehole 1* tab.

**Creating a Depth Log**
Depth logs display the borehole’s depth or elevation information. For deviated wells, the depth log can be adjusted so that the true vertical depth can be displayed. To create a depth log:

1. Click the **Log | Depth** command or click the button.
2. Click on the left side of the log pane, where you want the depth log to be located.
3. In the **Open** dialog, make sure that *Depth* is selected in the *Use Current Table* option and in the *File name* box.
4. Click **Open**. The depth log is created with the default properties.

**Creating a Line/Symbol Log**
Line/symbol logs display table data connected with a line in depth order. Lines, symbols, or both line and symbols can be displayed. To create a line/symbol log:

1. Click the **Log | Line/Symbol** command or click the button.
2. Click near the center of the log pane where the line/symbol log should be located.
3. In the **Open** dialog, make sure that *Depth* is selected in the *Use Current Table* option and in the *File name* box.
4. Click **Open**. The line/symbol log is created with the default properties.

Note that a scale bar appears in the header pane. The default option for line/symbol logs is...
to always create a scale bar. The scale bar shows the range of values for the variable being displayed. If scale bars are not desired by default, click the Tools | Options command. Uncheck the box next to the Auto Create Scale Bar option in the General section.

Creating a Zone Bar Log
Zone bar logs display a variety of well log information, such as lithology or layer information. Zone bar logs include two columns of depth data, normally labeled as From and To. Because of this, each row contains data that represents conditions in a depth range. To create a zone bar log:

1. Click the Log | Zone Bar command or click the button.
2. Click in the log pane, to the right of the line/symbol log.
3. In the Open dialog, select Tutorial 1.xls from the Samples folder and click Open.
4. In the XLS Import Options dialog, select the Lithology sheet and click OK.
5. In the Specify Worksheet Column Definitions dialog, check the box next to Specify Column Header Row to use row 1 as the header row. Click Next.
6. In the Specify Data Type and Column Positions dialog, verify that Hole ID, From, and To have the appropriate columns selected. The rest of the columns are not mapped to one of the remaining predefined columns but will be imported into the table. Click Finish.

The zone bar log is created with the default settings. An interval table named Lithology is created with the data from the selected sheet.

Lesson 3 - Changing Properties
The properties of an object are edited by clicking on the object and changing the properties in the Property Manager. The Property Manager is displayed by default on the lower left side of the Strater window. If the Property Manager is not visible, click the View | Managers | Property Manager command. A check mark appears next to the Property Manager if it is visible. When an object is selected, the properties are displayed in the Property Manager.
**Editing Log Item Position and Size**

The easiest way to position or size a log is to click on the log in the **Object Manager** or in the log pane and drag it to a new location or size. However, items can be more accurately positioned with menu commands and toolbars. To accurately position and size the line/symbol log:

1. Click on the line/symbol log in the **Object Manager** or log pane to select it.
2. In the **Position/Size** toolbar, highlight the number next to X: and type in 2.0. Press ENTER on the keyboard and the line/symbol log is moved in the borehole view so the left edge is two inches from the left edge of the paper.
3. Highlight the number next to W: and type 1.5. Press ENTER on the keyboard and the line/symbol log is resized so that the log is one and a half inches wide.
4. Repeat the above steps with the zone bar log and depth log.

An alternate method would be to press the CTRL key on the keyboard and click on all of the log objects in the **Object Manager**. Then, click the **Arrange | Size Objects | Specify Width** command. Type in 1.5 in the dialog and click **OK**. All of the selected objects are resized to 1.5 inches wide with a single command.

**Spacing Objects**

Log items can be positioned relative to one another with the **Arrange** menu commands. To position the depth log relative to the line/symbol log:

1. The line/symbol log should be to the right of the depth log. If the line/symbol log is to the left of the depth log, click on the depth log. Hold down the left mouse button and drag the depth log to the left of the line/symbol log.
2. Click on the depth log to select it.
3. Press the SHIFT key on the keyboard and click on the line/symbol log in the log pane. Or, press the CTRL key on the keyboard and click on the line/symbol log in the **Object Manager**.
4. Click the **Arrange | Space Objects | Left to Right** command.

The line/symbol log remains in the fixed location. The depth log is moved so that the right edge of the depth log bounding box is at the same location as the left edge of the line/symbol log bounding box.

The **Arrange | Space Objects | Right to Left** command can be used when selecting...
the line/symbol log and the zone bar log to move the zone bar log to the immediate right of the line/symbol log.

**Editing Line/Symbol Log Properties**

Each object has unique properties that can be changed. Line/symbol logs can change the column that is being displayed, the scaling, the line, fill, and symbol properties, add labels, and add a background grid behind the line/symbol log. To change the line/symbol log properties:

1. Click on the line/symbol log in either the **Object Manager** or in the plot window to select it.
2. In the **Property Manager**, click on the **Display Properties** tab.
3. Click the next to **Line Properties** to open the line properties section.
4. To increase the line thickness, highlight the value next to **Width** and type a new value, such as 0.02 inches. Press ENTER on the keyboard to make the change.
5. To open the fill properties section, click the next to **Log Fill Properties**.
6. To fill the curve to the left of the line with a blue color, make sure that the **Display Log Fill** option is set to **Left**.
7. Click the **Black** color next to **Foreground** and select **Blue** from the color list. The **Pattern** is automatically changed to solid and the log is filled to the left.
8. To open the symbol properties section, click the next to the **Symbol Properties**.
9. Highlight the zero next to **Symbol Frequency** and type 1. Press ENTER to show a symbol at all points in the table.
10. To set label properties, click on the **Label** tab.
11. Change the **Show Label** to **Data** by clicking on the existing option and selecting **Data** from the list.
12. Click the next to **Layout** to open the label layout section.
13. To reduce the number of labels, highlight the number next to **Frequency** and type 2. Press ENTER on the keyboard and every other label is displayed.
14. Click the word **Center** next to **Offset Types** and select **User Defined** from the list.
15. Highlight the value next to **X Offset** and type 0.150. Press ENTER on the keyboard and the labels are moved to the right side of the symbols and offset by 0.150 inches from the center of the symbol.
Editing Zone Bar Properties

Zone bar logs can change the column that is displayed, add labels, change line and fill properties, and add grid lines behind the log. Normally, the fill is controlled by a scheme, which is discussed in the next section. To edit the zone bar log:

1. Click on the zone bar log in the Object Manager or in the log pane to select it.
2. Click on the Label tab in the Property Manager.
3. To display the name of the lithological layer in each zone on the zone bar, change the Show Label option to Show Label With Fill. The labels are added to the display.

Editing Schemes

Schemes are an important part of Strater. Schemes provide a mechanism to define drawing properties, such as line, fill, and symbol properties, from a table value. Once a scheme is created, it can be used in many logs, cross sections, and other projects. This avoids the need to duplicate work. Schemes are not used in all log types, but they are used in several, including the zone bar log. Schemes are required for lithology, percentage, and well construction logs. Schemes are optional for bar, classed post, post, and zone bar logs. Scheme properties can be edited from any view by clicking the Draw | Scheme Editor command or clicking the button.

A zone bar log uses a keyword scheme to relate data table information to interval block properties, such as fill color or fill pattern. When you created this log, Strater automatically created a basic, default scheme to fill the log with random colors. To edit the scheme connected with the zone bar log:

1. Click the button to open the Scheme Editor.
2. On the left side of the Scheme Editor, click the \( \text{+} \) next to Lithology: Lithology Keyword. The five scheme items are displayed below the scheme name.
3. Click the Jasperoid item. The item properties are displayed on the right side of the Scheme Editor.
4. Set the fill properties to any desired pattern and color you wish. For instance, you may click next to Pattern and select the BIF image.
5. Select the Granite item on the left side of the dialog.
6. Set different fill properties. For instance, click next to Foreground and set the color to a dark green. Or, click the solid fill next to Pattern and select a diagonal cross fill pattern.
7. Continue changing the properties for each of the remaining items until the fill properties for all five items have been changed.

8. Click OK and the Scheme Editor closes. The scheme properties are automatically applied to the zone bar log.

Note that the scheme item names are case-sensitive. If you were to change Granite to granite in one cell in the table, the scheme item properties would not be displayed for that interval.

Lesson 4 - Creating and Editing Drawing Items

The header and footer panes typically contain information about the company, borehole, etc. Most of this information is static; however, some of the information can change depending on data changes. You can create a variety of objects such as rectangles, lines, and text to display information anywhere in any view window. This lesson creates a text object and multiple linked text objects. The text blocks are then aligned and a legend is added.

Creating Text

To add text to the borehole view:

1. Click the Draw | Text command or click the button.
2. Move the cursor into the borehole view. Click the left mouse button when the cursor is above the depth log in the header pane.
3. The Text Editor opens. Type Depth (feet).
4. Click OK and Depth (feet) appears in the location where the mouse was clicked.
5. Press ESC on the keyboard to end drawing mode.
6. Click on the text. A bounding box appears. You can click and drag the text to move the text to the desired location.
7. With the text selected, highlight the number next to the Points option in the Font section of the Property Manager. Type a new size value and press ENTER on the keyboard to make the change.

Creating Linked Text

Linked text shows information that changes with the borehole being displayed, such as location information, depth, driller name, or page number. Linked text is derived from a table or borehole view property setting. So, when the data changes, the text automatically updates.

1. Click the Draw | Linked Text command or click the button.
2. Near the top left of the header section, click to add linked text. The default linked text object, the hole ID, appears.
3. Click a second time below the DH-1 text. Another DH-1 appears.
4. Press ESC on the keyboard to end drawing mode.
5. Click on the first DH-1 in either the Object Manager or in the header pane.
6. In the Property Manager, click on the Label tab.
7. Click the \( \square \) next to Format to open the text format section.
8. Next to Prefix, type Borehole ID: with a space after the colon. Press ENTER on the keyboard and the text appears to the left of the borehole ID number.
9. Click on the second DH-1 text in either the Object Manager or in the log pane.
10. Click on the Linked Text tab in the Property Manager.
11. Click the Hole ID text next to the Linked Text Type option and select Current Page from the list. The page number is displayed.
12. Click on the Label tab.
13. Next to Prefix, type Page: with a space after the colon. Press ENTER on the keyboard and the contents of the linked text box updates.

**Aligning Text**

There are several ways to position objects, including text boxes, in Strater.

- Click and drag objects to new locations.
- Click the Arrange | Align Objects command to automatically position objects relative to other objects.
- Click the Arrange | Space Objects command to control spacing between objects.
- Use the Position/Size toolbar to manually and precisely position objects.

To align the linked text objects:
1. Select the first linked text box by clicking on the Linked Text 1 object in the Object Manager.
2. Press and hold the CTRL key on the keyboard.
3. In the Object Manager, click on Linked Text 2.
4. Click the Arrange | Align Objects | Left command. The text blocks are now horizontally aligned along the left edge of the text.
5. Click on the Text 1 object in the Object Manager.
6. Press and hold the CTRL key on the keyboard.

![Borehole ID: DH-1](image-url)

Align text to create a more organized layout for the borehole.
7. Click on the Scale Bar - Au object in the Object Manager.
8. Click the Arrange | Align Objects | Middle command. The depth text and the scale bar are now vertically aligned.

Creating a Legend
Legends can be added to explain information contained in a log, such as the zone bar log. To add a legend:
1. Click on the zone bar log to select it.
2. Click the Draw | Legend command or click the button.
3. Click on the borehole view where the legend should be located. The legend can appear in any of the panes. After clicking, the legend automatically appears.
4. Press the ESC key on the keyboard to end drawing mode.

The legend can be edited in the Property Manager to show fill properties, symbol properties, or both. The options can appear in multiple columns and with the text on the left or right side. The online help has additional information about formatting the legend in the Advanced Tutorial book.

Lesson 5 - Changing Boreholes
It is very easy to change boreholes in Strater. As mentioned earlier, the tables can contain data for multiple boreholes and the project can reference more than one table.

Changing All Logs to a New Borehole
In our example, the Lithology and Depth tables both contain DH-1 and DH-2 in the Hole ID column. You can easily change all of the items in the borehole view from DH-1 data to DH-2 data. To change the borehole:
1. Click the View | View Properties command, click in the white space in the log pane, or click the button, or click on the Borehole 1: DH-1 view name in the View Manager.
2. Click DH-1 next to Hole ID Filter and select DH-2 from the list. The borehole log items and linked text change to reflect the DH-2 data.

Changing One Log to a New Borehole
To change only one log to a different borehole:
1. Click on the log that should be changed, such as the zone bar log.
2. In the **Property Manager**, click on the **Base** tab.

3. Click the well name next to **Hole ID Filter** and select the appropriate borehole name, such as **DH-1**. The zone bar log automatically updates to show the new borehole’s data.

When changing only a single log, only the selected log changes to the new data. In this case, the depth log, line/symbol log, and linked text continue to show the DH-2 data. Only the zone bar log shows the DH-1 data. The borehole view tab and the **Hole ID Filter** in the **Property Manager** show **-Multi-** to indicate that multiple logs are displayed in this borehole view.

**Lesson 6 - Creating a Map View**

A map view can represent each of the wells in a collars table as a symbol on a map. Each well in the collars table is displayed as a separate symbol. Wells can be edited as a group or individually. The map also contains a set of four axes, that can be edited individually. Base layers, additional well layers, and well selector lines can be added to maps.

**Opening a New Map View**

New map views in an existing project are created by clicking the **File | New | Map View** command or clicking the button.

**Displaying the Well Locations**

In the new map view, wells can be displayed based on information in the collars table. A collars table can be opened using the **File | Open** command or can be opened when creating the well map. To create the well map:

1. Click the **Map | Create Well Map** command or click the button.
2. In the **Open Collars File** dialog, select the **Example Data.xls** file and click **Open**.
3. In the **XLS Import Options** dialog, select the **Collars** sheet and click **OK**.
4. In the **Specify Worksheet Column Definitions** dialog, make sure that **Specify Column Header Row** is checked and click **Next**.
5. In the **Specify Data Type and Column Positions** dialog, set the **Hole ID**, **Starting Depth**, **Ending Depth**, **Elevation**, **Easting**, and **Northing** columns to the appropriate columns and click **Finish**. The two wells appear on the map.

The well map is displayed with the default properties. Because only two wells are visible, the wells are located at the extremes of the map limits.
Changing the Well Properties

All of the well properties can be edited. To make changes to the well symbol and add well labels:

1. Click on the *Wells 1* map layer in the **Object Manager**.
2. In the **Property Manager**, click on the **Label** tab.
3. Next to the *Label 1* option, click on *[None]* and select *Hole ID* from the list. By default, the name appears below the symbol.
4. Next to the *Label 2* option, click on *[None]* and select *Elevation* from the list. This displays the elevation of the well below the well name.
5. Currently a scheme is used to display wells, but all symbols can be the same. To not use the scheme, click on the *Wells* tab in the **Property Manager**.
6. Uncheck the box next to the *Use Keyword Scheme For Symbols* option.
7. Click on the **Symbol** tab.
8. Change the *Symbol* by clicking on the existing symbol and selecting the desired symbol from the list.

Changing the Map Properties

The map properties control the size of the map and the symbol, line, and font properties for all of the objects in the map. To change the limits and scale of the map:

1. Click on the *Map 1* object in the **Object Manager**.
2. In the **Property Manager**, click on the **Scale** tab.
3. To use different scales in the X and Y directions, uncheck the box next to *Proportional XY Scaling*.
4. Set the *Length (Page Units)* to 7 inches for both the *X Scale* and *Y Scale* by highlighting the existing value and typing 7.0. Press ENTER on the keyboard to make the change. Creating a map that fits nicely within the page boundaries is important if you insert the map view in a borehole view or cross section view because the entire map view page boundary is inserted.
5. Click on the **Limits** tab to set the size of the map.
6. Check the box next to *Use Data Limits* to have the limits controlled exactly by the objects in the map.
7. Click the *Fit All* button to expand the limits to include all of the text associated with the wells.

Adding a Well Selector Line

A well selector line can be used to create a cross section. Wells are selected in the order that they should appear in the cross section with the furthest left well in the cross section selected first on the map. To connect wells:
1. Click the *Wells 1* map layer.

2. Click the **Map | Add Well Selector** command, click the button, or right-click on the map and choose **Add | Well Selector**.

3. The cursor changes to . As the cursor approaches a well, the well name appears in a floating box. This makes selecting the correct well easier. Click on the first well, *DH-1*, to select it.

4. Click on each additional well in the order that the logs will appear in the cross section. Click on *DH-2* next.

5. Press the ENTER key on the keyboard or double-click on the last well to end the current well selector line.

6. Press ESC on the keyboard to end selector mode. The wells are connected with a line.

### Lesson 7 - Creating a Cross Section View

A cross section can be created displaying lithology and zone bar logs or displaying line/symbol logs. Wells can be connected with layers, representing lithologies or zones in the data. Layers can be edited or manually created.

#### Opening a New Cross Section View

New cross section views in an existing project are created by clicking the **File | New | Cross Section View** command or clicking the button.

#### Displaying Wells in the Cross Section

To add the wells to the cross section view:

1. Click the **Cross Section | Create Cross Section** command.

2. On the right side of the **Create Well Selector** dialog, select the order the wells should be displayed in the cross section. The *Wells in selector* should show DH-1 and then DH-2. Click **OK**.

3. To create the cross section from lithology or zone bar logs, set the *Type of cross section logs to be created* to *Lithology/Zone bar log* in the **Import Or Select Data To Create Cross Section Logs** dialog.

4. Since the *Table* and *Data Column* are already defined for both logs, click **OK**.
The default cross section is created, displaying zone bar logs for both wells and connected lithologies.

**Editing Cross Section Properties**

Some properties control options for the entire cross section, such as layer labels, well headers, and distances between wells.

1. To add layer names, click on the *Layers* object in the *Object Manager*.
2. In the *Property Manager*, click on the *Layers* tab.
3. Check the box next to *Show Layer Labels* and the layer names are displayed.
4. To add well headers, click the *Cross Section | Add Well Headers* command. The well name and symbol are added to the header pane.
5. Click the *Well Header 1* object in the *Object Manager*.
6. In the *Property Manager*, click on the *Distance* tab.
7. To display distances between wells, check the box next to *Show Distance*.

**Inserting a Map View**

The map view can be inserted into the cross section by clicking the *Draw | Insert Map View* command. After the map view appears, you can click on it and drag it to the desired location. To edit the inserted map view, edit the original map view. The inserted map automatically updated.

**Reshaping the Cross Section Connections**

The lines connecting wells in the cross section can be edited. Currently, two pinchouts are shown connecting toward the bottom of the cross section. To separate these layers:

1. Click on the layer to edit. For instance, to edit the *Granite* pinchout, click on the *Granite* pinchout on the left side of the cross section.
2. Click the *Draw | Reshape* command to enter redraw mode.
3. Because the *Granite* and *Basalt* pinchouts share a common central node, you can separate the two pinchouts.

The cross section shows the two wells and layers in the cross section pane. The well names, distance between the wells, and the inserted map view are in the header pane.
by using the SHIFT key. Hold the SHIFT key down on the keyboard and drag the
right most node toward the left side of the cross section.
4. Click on the Basalt pinchout on the right side of the cross section.
5. Hold the SHIFT key down on the keyboard and drag the left most nodes toward the
right side of the cross section.
6. Continue editing the cross section until all of the layers have the desired shape.
7. Press ESC on the keyboard to end reshape mode.

Refer to the Reshape page in the Drawing Objects book in the online help file for
additional information on using the reshape command.

Lesson 8 - Saving Information
When you have completed the project, you can save the file to a Strater file or a
template file. Strater files save the schemes, data, and all view windows to the file.
Templates can save a single borehole or cross section view window or the entire
project, but without the actual data. If you are using the demo version, the save
command is not available. To save the file:
1. Click the File | Save As command.
2. Set the Save as type to Strater Files (*.sdg) or to Strater Template Files (*.tsf).
   Saving a template in this manner saves the entire project to the template.
3. Type a File name.
4. Click Save and the file is saved.

Printing the Online Help
The online help topics may be printed. You can print a single topic, a section of the
table of contents, or all topics in the table of contents. Open the online help by clicking the Help | Contents command in the Strater window.

To print one topic, click the topic you want to print and click the button. If the
Contents page is open in the help navigation pane, the Print Topics dialog appears.
Select Print the selected topic and click OK.

To print one book, the Tutorial for example, click the Contents tab on the left side of
the help window, click on the book you want to print such as the Tutorial, and click the button. In the Print Topics dialog, select Print the selected heading and all subtopics and click OK. All the topics included in the book are printed.
To print all of the topics in the help file, select the **Strater 4** book in the help book, and click the button. In the **Print Topics** dialog, select *Print the selected heading and all subtopics* and click **OK**. All the topics included in the online help table of contents are printed.

WARNING: Printing the entire help file takes hundreds of letter-sized sheets of paper and is very time consuming to print. There is no table of contents or index printed with the file.

You can purchase the full PDF user’s guide that includes all of the documentation for the program. This PDF user’s guide can be printed by the user, if desired. The guide can be purchased on the Golden Software website at www.GoldenSoftware.com.

**Getting Help**

The quick start guide is a quick way to learn about the basics in **Strater**. There are also other sources of help for **Strater**.

Extensive information about **Strater** is located in the online help. Click the **Help | Contents** command to access the online help. You can navigate the online help using the **Contents, Index, Search**, and **Favorites** tabs on the navigation pane to the left of the topic page.

**Strater** also contains context-sensitive help. Highlight a menu command, window region, or dialog and press the F1 key to display help for the highlighted item. You may also access context-sensitive help by pressing SHIFT+F1 or clicking on the button. Then, click on a menu command, toolbar button, or screen region to view information specific to that item. The help window appears with additional information.

In addition, most dialogs contain a help button. Click the button in a dialog title bar to open the help topic for the displayed properties. To open help topics for the specific item highlighted in the **Property Manager**, click on the item in the **Property Manager** and press the F1 key on the keyboard.

**Internet Resources**

There are several internet help resources available:

- Direct links to the Golden Software home page (www.GoldenSoftware.com), the **Strater** product page, frequently asked questions, and the knowledge base are
available by clicking Help | Golden Software on the Web.

- The Help | Feedback commands send a problem report, suggestion, or information request by email directly to Strater technical support.
- Click the Forums button in the online help to post a question or comment in our public support forums.
- Click the Knowledge Base button in the online help to search for an answer in our frequently updated knowledge base.
- Watch the training videos on our website at www.GoldenSoftware.com/support-central.shtml.
- Read through our blog items at http://www.GoldenSoftware.com/blog.

Technical Support

Golden Software’s technical support is free to registered users of Golden Software products. Our technical support staff is trained to help you find answers to your questions quickly and accurately. We are happy to answer all of your questions about any of our products, both before and after your purchase. We also welcome suggestions for improvements to our software and encourage you to contact us with any ideas you may have for adding new features and capabilities to our programs.

Technical support is available Monday through Friday 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM Mountain Time, excluding major United States holidays. We respond to most technical questions within one business day. When contacting us with your question, have the following information available:

- Your Strater serial number (located on the CD shipping cover, in the download directions, and in the Help | About Strater dialog)
- Your Strater version number, found in Help | About Strater
- The operating system you are using (Windows XP, Vista, 7, 8, or higher)
- Whether you are using a 32-bit or 64-bit Strater program and operating system

If you encounter problems with Strater, you are welcome to send an email message to Golden Software using the Help | Feedback | Problem Report command. This message is delivered directly to StraterSupport@GoldenSoftware.com. Report the steps you perform when the problem occurs and include the full text of any error messages that are displayed. You are welcome to attach a .ZIP file (10 MB maximum) containing the .SDG file that illustrates the problem or contact technical support if you have very large zipped attachments to send.
# Quick Start Guide

## Contact Information
Telephone: 303-279-1021  
Fax: 303-279-0909  
Email: StraterSupport@GoldenSoftware.com  
Web: www.GoldenSoftware.com (includes FAQs, knowledge base, support forum, training videos, newsletters, blog, downloads, and more!)  
Mail: Golden Software, Inc., 809 14th Street, Golden, Colorado 80401-1866, USA

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Before calling, please check the following available resources as your question may already be answered.

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**Business Hours**

Technical Support:

Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM, Mountain Time

Product Sales:

Online orders available 24 hours, 7 days a week with 2 business hour delivery

**Golden Software Contact Information**

www.GoldenSoftware.com
StraterSupport@GoldenSoftware.com
phone: 303-279-1021
fax: 303-279-0909