

About TEXT2ADIF

TEXT2ADIF program is designed to convert text files (with fixed width of columns) to the standard ADIF file.

Text file must include minimum of information required by ADIF standard. Some of the information can

be set as "constant" and used in resulting ADIF file. E.g. if all QSOs in source file were made on the one band,

this band can be selected from the band list, that was not included in source file.

Program doesn't require installation. Copy TEXT2ADIF.EXE, TEXT2ADIF.CNT and TEXT2ADIF.HLP to the required directory and run the program.

TEXT2ADIF program is **freeware**. Actual version info is visible when the mouse pointer is moved above HELP button. The newest version can be found on my web: <http://sp7dqr.waw.pl>

This help file was created by OASIS SE software.

All comments please send to the author: Marek Niedzielski SP7DQR (<mailto:marek@sp7dqr.waw.pl>).

[Help file created using Oasis SE \[http://www.interfeb.com\]](http://www.interfeb.com)

History

Ver. 1.05 (December 2006)

- 100 characters in each record
- automatic screen refresh
- different colors for start and stop of columns
- changes in STX field

Ver. 1.03 (November 2005)

- bug with QTH and Name corrected
- selecting date from calendar added
- SRX and STX fields added
- algorithm of valid records changed: if in Time column is valid value (only digits), this record is converted to the Cabrillo record

Ver. 1.02 - internal version

Ver. 1.01 (2004-11-17) - bug with RST_SENT corrected

Ver. 1.0 (2004-05-10) - first vesion

Source/output data

Source file must be a text file with fixed width of columns.

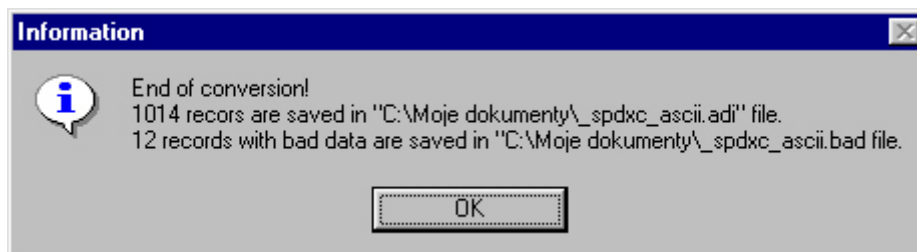
Source file can be selected by clicking on the **Browse** button. The standard Open dialog window enables you to select source file. Name of selected file is shown in **Source file** field:



As you can see above, selected file is type Cabrillo with '**.cbr**' extension. Cabrillo file is a text type file with fixed width of columns, so it can be converted to the ADIF file without problem.

Resulting ADIF file will have the same name as input file, but with '**.adi**' extension. All bad records, which will be not recognized by program as valid records, will be saved in file with '**.bad**' extension. It is recommended that you check this file after conversion.

The end information will look as below:

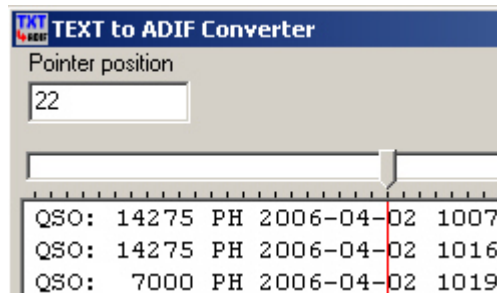


Setup start/stop of columns


For setup start and stop of each data column you must:

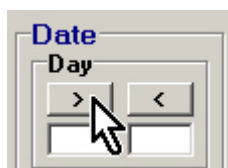
1. Move pointer of trackbar to the required position. Pointer can be moved by mouse or by LEFT/RIGHT arrows keys.

Position of the pointer is visible in '**Pointer position**' field in the left top corner of the main window:

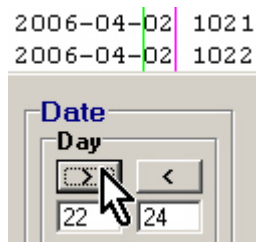



The color of pointer line is red. Color of start line of columns is lime, and stop line of columns is fuchsia.

2. If pointer is on the right position for e.g. start of day column on screenshot above, you must click on the  button on the day panel:



3. After click pointer position is copied to the start field. Some data must have be given width, so for some fields column end position will be set automatically. Because day column must have 2 digits, day panel will look as shown below (second line is visible on the column end):



4. If column end is not set automatically (e.g. for Call column), move pointer to the column end and click  button.

More information about each of data column can be found in topics:

[Band/frequency](#)

[Date](#)

[Mode](#)

[Time](#)

[Call](#)

[Comments](#)

[Reports](#)

[Name](#)

[QTH](#)

[Operator](#)

SRX
STX

5. If all columns are set, program screen can look like this:

QSO:	14275	PH	2006-04-02	0953	SP7DQR	59	S	ON5GQ	59	282	
QSO:	14275	PH	2006-04-02	0956	SP7DQR	59	S	MMODXH	59	145	
QSO:	14275	PH	2006-04-02	1007	SP7DQR	59	S	GOMTN	59	432	
QSO:	14275	PH	2006-04-02	1016	SP7DQR	59	S	F8DRE	59	414	
QSO:	7000	PH	2006-04-02	1019	SP7DQR	59	S	LY1CM	59	141	
QSO:	7000	PH	2006-04-02	1021	SP7DQR	59	S	SP0TPAX	59	R	
QSO:	7000	PH	2006-04-02	1022	SP7DQR	59	S	OL3Z	59	303	
QSO:	7000	PH	2006-04-02	1048	SP7DQR	59	S	HA6NL	59	183	
QSO:	7000	PH	2006-04-02	1049	SP7DQR	59	S	UT1KWA	59	123	
QSO:	7000	PH	2006-04-02	1050	SP7DQR	59	S	DP5E	59	500	
QSO:	7000	PH	2006-04-02	1052	SP7DQR	59	S	LY9A	59	628	
QSO:	7000	PH	2006-04-02	1054	SP7DQR	59	S	YL3DQ	59	373	

Band/Freq
Band: > <
Frequency: > <
5 10
Freq. format: ☐ MHz ☒ kHz
From file

Date
Day: > <
22 24
Month: > <
19 21
Year: > <
16 18
☒ from File ☐ as below
2006-12-03

Call
> <
54 68

Name
> <
From file

QTH
> <
From file

Comment
> <
11 13
From file

Mode
> <
11 13
From file

Additional comment for all records
SPDX Contest 2006

Operator
SP7DQR

Help

STX
> <
50 53
☒ from file ☐ as typed:
☐ from file + as typed

SPX
> <
73 79
☐ delete all spaces

Go!

Clear all sets

Exit

6. Now press **Go!** button and wait for the end of conversion. Information about source and result files can be found in the [Source/output data](#) topic.

7. If you have to do again same type of files (e.g. one type of Cabrillo files - for one contest), you can load now next file without making change of column sets. If next file you want convert has the different columns arrangement, click on **Clear all sets** button.

Band/frequency field

Band/frequency panel looks as below:

The image shows a software panel titled "Band/Freq". It is divided into two main sections: "Band" and "Frequency". Each section contains two buttons, ">" and "<", and a text input field. Below the "Frequency" section, there is a "Freq. format" section with two radio buttons: "MHz" and "kHz", with "kHz" being selected. At the bottom of the panel is a dropdown menu labeled "From file".

Band is one of ADIF required fields. It can be set in few ways:

1. Source file includes band information.

For this reason set start and stop of and column and select **From File** option.
There will be <BAND> field in resulting ADIF file.

2. Source file includes frequency information.

Set start and stop of frequency column and select **From File** option. Band will be determined by frequency.

There will be <BAND> and <FREQ> fields in resulting ADIF file.

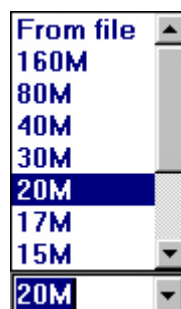
3. Source file includes band and frequency information.

Set start and stop of band and frequency columns and select **From File** option.

There will be <BAND> and <FREQ> (if frequency will not be empty or valid for found band) fields in resulting ADIF file.

4. There are not band and frequency information in the file, but all QSOs were made on one band.

Select required band from the list:

The image shows a vertical list of radio band abbreviations: "160M", "80M", "40M", "30M", "20M", "17M", "15M", and "20M". The "20M" entry is highlighted with a blue background. Above the list is a label "From file" and a small upward-pointing arrow. Below the list is a small downward-pointing arrow.

It will be <BAND> field in resulting ADIF file with selected value.

Date field

Date panel looks as below:

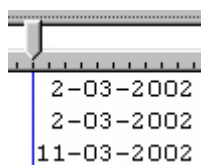


The Date panel is a vertical window titled "Date". It contains three sections: "Day", "Month", and "Year". Each section has two buttons, ">" and "<", and two input boxes. In the "Day" section, the boxes contain "22" and "24". In the "Month" section, the boxes contain "19" and "21". In the "Year" section, the boxes contain "16" and "18". Below these sections are two radio buttons: "from File" (selected) and "as below". At the bottom is a date field showing "2005-10-17" with a dropdown arrow.


Date is one of ADIF required fields. Selected Date is placed in QSO_DATE ADIF field.

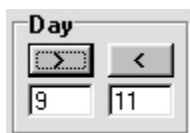
Set of the day column:

1. Move pointer to the position of day column start. Don't forget, that day column must have two digits. If there is only one digit for the day in your file, add SPACE as first digit (like in example above):



A horizontal ruler with a vertical pointer is shown above a list of dates. The pointer is positioned at the start of the day column. The dates are: "2-03-2002", "2-03-2002", and "11-03-2002".

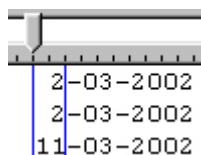
2. If pointer is on right position, click  button on Day panel:



The "Day" panel is shown with the ">" button highlighted. The input boxes contain "9" and "11".

Pointer position is copied to the column start indicator. "2" is added to this value and column stop indicator is automatically set.

3. Start and stop of day column is visible on the screen:

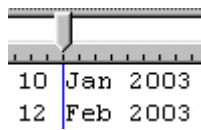


A horizontal ruler with a vertical pointer is shown above a list of dates. The pointer is positioned at the start of the day column. The dates are: "2-03-2002", "2-03-2002", and "11-03-2002".

Set of the month column:

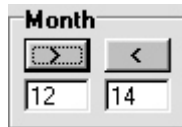
If month is as number ('03' in example above), you set start and stop like for Day column.
If month is an word, sets of start and stop is very similar:

1. Move pointer to the position of month column start:

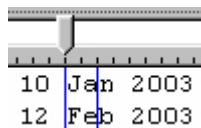


10 Jan 2003
12 Feb 2003

2. Click  button on Month panel:

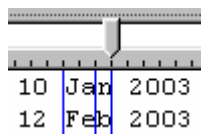


Pointer position is copied to the column start indicator. "2" is added to this value and column stop indicator is automatically set. So, start and stop for month will look like this:



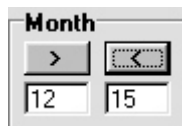
10 Jan 2003
12 Feb 2003

3. Column shown above, is not correctly set for this case. Column must have 3 letters width. Move pointer to the right place:

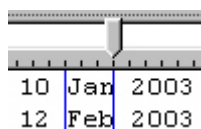


10 Jan 2003
12 Feb 2003

4. and press  button on Month panel:

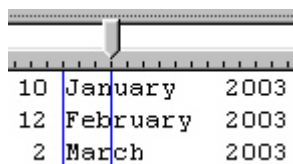


5. Sets of Month will look like below:



10 Jan 2003
12 Feb 2003

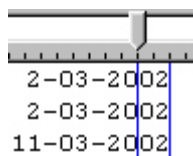
If months in source file are not as abbreviation, select Month column as below:



10 January 2003
12 February 2003
2 March 2003

Set of the year column:

Column start and stop are set like start and stop for Day column. Only two last digits from year are taken into consideration, so right sets for year column will look like below:



2-03-2002
2-03-2002
11-03-2002

Select QSOs date from Calendar:

If all QSOs in the file were made during one day, or there is not date information in text file, the date of all QSOs can be entered manually or selected from calendar. You can edit visible date:

☐ as below

2005-08-22 ▾

or open calendar by clicking on the right arrow.

Date

Day

>

<

22

24

Call

>

<

55


67

<

sierpień 2005

>

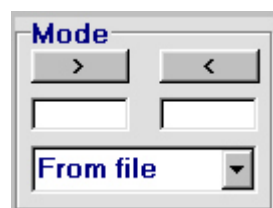
Pn	Wt	Śr	Cz	Pt	So	N
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4

 Dziś: 2005-10-17

2005-08-22 ▾

Mode field

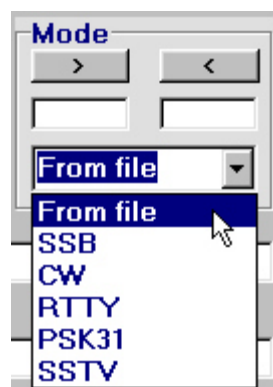
Mode panel looks as shown below:



MODE is one of ADIF required fields.

Start and stop of Mode column are set by using pointer and buttons in Mode panel. PH and RY in Cabrillo file are converted to SSB and RTTY mode. PSK and PSK3 are converted to PSK31 mode.

If file consists Mode information, please select **From File** option. But if all QSOs in the file were made using the same mode, it can be selected from the list:



Time field

Time panel looks as shown below:



TIME_ON is one of ADIF required fields. Time from selected column is placed in TIME_ON field in ADIF file.

Start and stop of Time column are set by using pointer and buttons in Time panel. Time may have 4 digits only (select first option of time format - hhmm) or 4 digits separated by any character (e.g. space, ";", "-") (select second option of time format - hh:mm).

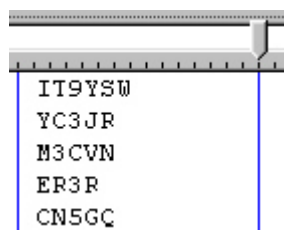
Call field

Call panel looks as shown below:



CALL is one of ADIF required fields.

Start and stop of Call column are set by using pointer and buttons in Call panel. Call column may be broader than calls in it - all spaces on both sides of calls are deleted.



Comments

Comment placed in ADIF file has two parts:

1. First part is taken from the Comment column. This panel looks as shown bellow:



2. Second part of comment is taken from "**Additional comment for all records**" field.

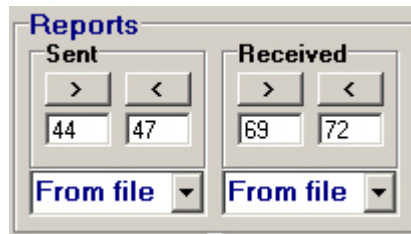


Comment from this field is placed in all ADIF records. It can be a Contest's Name, Locator or something else...

If Comment data is empty (no comment from source file and from "**Additional comment...**" field, <COMMENT> field is not added to ADIF file.

Reports

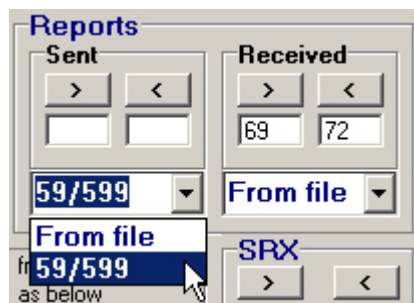
Reports panel looks as shown below:



The Reports panel is divided into two main sections: **Sent** and **Received**. Each section contains two navigation buttons, **>** and **<**, and two input fields. In the **Sent** section, the input fields contain the values 44 and 47. In the **Received** section, the input fields contain the values 69 and 72. Below each set of input fields is a dropdown menu labeled **From file**.

Left panel is a Received Report, right panel is a Sent Report.

Reports can be taken from the source file, but (e.g. for contests) may be set for all records. In that case report is set automatically to 59 for SSB/SSTV and to 599 for the other modes:



This image shows the Reports panel with the **Sent** section dropdown menu open. The dropdown menu displays the value **59/599** and the option **From file**. The **Received** section remains unchanged with values 69 and 72 in its input fields. Below the dropdown menu, the text "fr" and "as below" are visible. To the right of the dropdown menu, there is a section labeled **SPX** with two navigation buttons, **>** and **<**.

Name field

Name panel looks as shown below:



Left and right spaces for name from selected column are deleted.

QTH field

QTH panel looks as shown below:



Left and right spaces for QTH from selected column are deleted.

Operator field

It is possible to place Operator call in all ADIF records. Type Operator Call in the Operator field:

Operator
SP7DQR

SRX

To use **TEXT2ADIF** software as converter from any column text file to Cabrillo file, **SRX** and **STX** fields can be used.

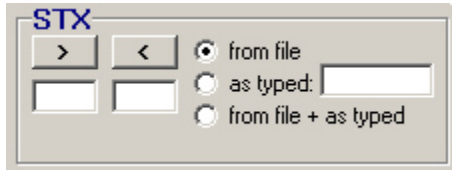


SRX field is an numerical field in **ADIF** standard, but I use it for temporary save of any control group type (numerical or string) in ADIF file.

If you have ADIF file with **SRX** and **STX** fields (and all other default fields), it can be converted to Cabrillo file using **ADIF2CABRILLO** program.

STX

To use **TEXT2ADIF** software as converter from any column text file to Cabrillo file, **STX** and **SRX** fields can be used.

The image shows a small dialog box titled "STX" in blue text. Inside the dialog, there are two buttons labeled ">" and "<". Below these buttons are two empty text input fields. To the right of the input fields, there are three radio buttons with corresponding labels: "from file" (which is selected), "as typed:", and "from file + as typed". The "as typed:" label is followed by a small text input field.

STX field can be use from the file or may be typed in the filed on the right side. This possibility is useful, if you must convert a text file (log), where operator wrote (example) **All reports sent during contest: 599SP**

If two-parts control group was used during contest (e.g. serial number and province), but there is only serial number in the file, the option "**from file + as typed**" can be used. Select start and stop of the serial number in the file and type province in the "**as typed**" field.

STX field is an numerical field in **ADIF** standard, but I use it for temporary save of any control group type (numerical or string) in ADIF file.

If you have ADIF file with **SRX** and **STX** fields (and all other default fields), it can be converted to Cabrillo file using **ADIF2CABRILLO** program.

Amateur Data Interchange Format 1.0 (ADIF)

Specifications

Ever since software has become a part of amateur radio, there have been as many data formats as there have been ham radio software programmers. Hams have struggled with converting data among various formats. Several hams have been discussing such a standard via an Internet discussion. In early 1996 KK7A promoted the idea of a standard for exchange of ham data. An internet reflector was set up for discussing such a standard. WF1B and WN4AZY, as publishers of commercial ham radio software, have

taken the best suggestions from this discussion and formed a proposal. Ray introduced it at the 1996 Dayton hamvention. Within a year, most software publishers adapted this proposal. We wish to thank e

everyone who has contributed to this effort.

ADIF is infinitely extensible--it will never be outgrown. It can handle binary as well as text data. New data elements may be added to this specification without "breaking" older implementations. It may be easily programmed in any language. The data itself is easily read by eye, and may be used to transfer data via Internet without any encoding.

Purpose:

Provide a standard interchange independent of operating system or programming language for amateur data that will permit easy and direct transfer of data conforming to the standard between various amateur programs as well awards and contest sponsors.

Data to be Interchanged:

The ADIF standard must not be limited to log data. It should incorporate other categories such as awards multiplier lists, packet spot data, contest rules, etc., and must be expandable to incorporate any new type of data that may appear in the future as the hobby grows and changes. However, as of version 1.0, only specifications for log data have been implemented. Anyone wishing to interchange other types of data will still find these specifications helpful. All that is necessary to transfer other types of data is to apply to ADIF a definition of fields and records to be transferred.

ADIF components:

ADIF consists of three components:

1. Physical specifications--a specification of how fields and records are stored.
2. Field type definitions--Specification of how a particular type of data is stored. For instance, DATE should be stored with ASCII characters in the format YYYYMMDD. Examples of other possible data types are Numeric, Windows .BMP picture, binary data containing unspecified non-textual data, or freeform text containing multiple lines.
3. Field definitions--a list of data elements (Call, QSO Date, DXCC country, etc.), and a description of valid values. Each field has a name that is from one to ten characters long. The field name may include the characters A-Z, 0-9, and _, but must begin with a letter. (This is for easy transfer with xBase and other popular existing data formats).
4. File definitions--a description of a category of data. For instance, log data is defined as all data resulting from a QSO, including exchanged info plus any data related specifically to a QSO, such as band/mode, comments, traffic exchanged during the QSO, awards tracking info, and contest scoring info. A category will include a list of fields supported by the ADIF standard for each category. Each record in the file will contain one or more of the supported fields.

Additional fields that are not part of the ADIF specification, may be added by those creating ADIF files. This will permit export of user-defined fields. However, there is of course no guarantee that these undocumented fields will be imported by a program reading ADIF files, or that a chosen name may not be used for another purpose and imported into the wrong field in future ADIF specifications. Therefore, creators of ADIF files are encouraged to cooperate when adding new fields to so as to derive maximum benefit from ADIF.

(Above text is taken from original ADIF specification. For more information look at the ADIF web page (<http://www.hosenose.com/adif>))

Actual (newest) ADIF specification is 2.1.6.

Fields required

A log record is the data resulting from logging one QSO. ADIF does not specify a minimum required set of fields for log data. Although a record should contain at least :

Call

QSO Date

Time On

Band

Mode