

# User Manual for CaSty.2.0.exe

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|           C a S t y
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|   C a L I B R A S t y L I Z E D - v e r s i o n 2.0
|
|   p r o g r a m   f o r   C a l i b r a t i n g   S t y l i z e d   I t e m s
|
|           b y   E t t o r e   S c a p p i n i
|
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## Sommario

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## **Introduction**

The CaSty.2.0.exe program aims to allow you to combine the information collected from the diaries with that from the stylized items in a very simple way, with the limit that both must be completed by each individual detected within a single survey. The data needed to obtain useful statistics are relatively few and the indispensable commands are very simple. Finally, the program provides tables and figures containing the information typically needed to present a research report or paper.

This guide will develop with the presentation of examples and commands. When not indicated, the examples will be taken from the simulated data included in the '1.SimpleExample.txt' file. In the final part, the list of commands is presented in alphabetical order.

It should be noted that the current version, CaSty.2.0.exe, works only on the Windows operating system.

To start the procedures, copy the program to a directory in which you want to produce the output and in which there is a file called CaStyInp.txt (or also CaSty.txt, or Cs.txt) and launch the program by double clicking on the icon.

Please note: If errors occur, send the data file and the error code to the following email:  
ettore.scappini@unibo.it

## **Preliminary information**

For the correct functioning of the program and therefore to be able to obtain calibrated data, the program requires little basic information. The file containing the database and the input options is by default 'CaStyInp.txt', *the name cannot be changed*, and must include at least two records of equal length. When the program is launched, the 'CaStyLog.txt' file is created by default. This file is normally not strictly necessary as most of the information is also reported in the output excel format file (see below in the text). It becomes useful in the case of serious errors, in this circumstance the excel format file may not be generated, otherwise the CaStyLog.txt file is created when the program is started, thus allowing you to better understand what caused the interruption of the procedures.

We first point out that the values of an array and the multiple options of the commands must always be separated by a ';', see below in the text.

The minimum information necessary for the functioning of the program consists of two records. A first record, in which the measured presence values broken down by the categories associated with the stylized item used are entered. This record does not necessarily have to be sorted – for example the values can be in ascending or unsorted order, e.g. 8; 20; 12; 30; 50; 70; 90 –, but the sequence must have a correspondence with that derived from the encodings or modalities present in the item. The latter, the stylized presences, have to be ordered in an ascending monotonic way, but not necessarily a strictly ascending monotonic way.

In the indicated file the measured presence is necessarily placed in the first useful data record (even if not at the beginning), e.g.:

```
# (remember that the data after the # is considered a comment)
# Measurement presence (necessary data)
8; 20; 12; 30; 50; 70; 90
```

The second data record, in which the stylized presence values are inserted. This record must be sorted in non-descending order with a sequence corresponding to that of the measured presence. In the indicated file, for example, this information is placed in the second useful data record, e.g.:

```
# Stylized presence (not really necessary data)
0; 6; 8; 30; 60; 90; 100
```

This record is not strictly essential, in its absence the program will duplicate the first record indicated (Measurement presence).

Finally, the third (or second) data record in which the distribution in absolute values of the sample broken down by the categories associated with the stylized item used is entered. This record must not be sorted in ascending order, but the sequence must correspond to that of the measured presence. In the indicated file, for example, this information is placed in the third useful data record, e.g. :

```
# Sample (N) (necessary data)
110;80;60;250;100;300;100
5
```

These are the necessary data for the correct functioning of the program. For example, if we insert the two data records indicated in the CaStyInp.txt file as follows:

```
8; 20; 12; 30; 50; 70; 90  
110; 80; 60; 250; 100; 300; 100
```

Now we will be able to correctly generate an output.

**Notes.** As will be seen it is possible to specify not the absolute values of the sample, but the relative percentage values e.g:

```
# Percentage distribution (%)  
11.000; 8.000; 6.000; 25.000; 10.000; 30.000; 10.000
```

But you have to introduce the sample command, e.g:

```
Sample = 1000
```

We specify that, in this case, some default options will be applied which can be omitted but which we now indicate with their commands:

```
# Model: 1 Uniform; 6 Linear; 11 new Uniform; 16 new Linear (default)  
Model = 16
```

```
# Name file output (default)  
Output = CaStyOut.xlsx
```

It is noted that it does NOT matter the order in which the commands and data are entered (except that each pair of records must include Measurement presence values first and sample values next).

We emphasize that, as far as possible, the program is transparent in performing the various operations for which it is built: the various steps of the checks and calculations it is performing are written to the

CaStyLog.txt file, while in the output file are reported the data, commands, steps of checks and calculations and also the main warnings.

## Basic information for using the program

### What the program does

In the first part of the procedures the program checks the accuracy of the data. It checks the length of the two, or three data arrays, highlighting the presence of any anomalies that will be signaled with a special warning or error code.

The program then goes on to check the type of data indicated in the sample array. If they are expressed in absolute values it percentages them, otherwise if expressed as a percentage, it checks that the sum is exactly 100 and, in the event that this check is not passed, it readjusts the values proportionally to the error in order to bring the sum to 100. Finally, it checks that the data in the measured presence vector are ordered in a strictly monotonic way. If this check is not verified, it merges the unsorted values in a weighted way, using proximity as a criterion. Then it also meets the corresponding values of the other vector/s.

E.g., hypothetical input data:

8; 20; 12; 30; 50; 70; 90

110; 80; 60; 250; 100; 300; 100

The program checks if array 1 is ordered in a strictly monotonic way. In this case it is not, therefore it checks the unsorted value and the adjacent ones. As a result, we had to manipulate the scales of the item when necessary, by merging the response options in order to reconstruct a monotonic scale of measured presence. The merging is, however, different if the calculation of CDF values is related to cumulative ones or to retro-cumulated ones. In the former case the value chosen as a result of the merging is the last value ( $x = l_i$ ), in the latter case the threshold value of ( $x = t_i$ ) will be chosen.

For example:

If the command is  $CdFCum = 0$ , default value, then you will have:

8; **20**; 30; 50; 70; 90  
11; 14; 25; 10; 30; 10

Otherwise, if the command is CdFCum = 1, then it will have

8; **12**; 30; 50; 70; 90  
11; 14; 25; 10; 30; 10

At this point the program repeats the operation to check the correct ordering of the measured presence vector. If this check is not passed, the merging operation is restarted. Operation that will be repeated as many times as necessary until the measured presence array is obtained, ordered in a strictly monotonous manner.

Note. Only after verifying or re-adjusting the measured presence vector does the program perform a check on the Stylized presence vector. If this is not ordered in a 'non-decreasing' way, it is not necessary for it to be strictly monotone increasing, the program gives an error code and stops.

Only at this point does the calculation of the actual calibration begin.

### ***How it calibrates data***

The program procedures provide calibration using the models described in the article to which we refer. There are four possible calibration models:

'new Linear' model also denoted by the letters 'nL', *this is the default model*;

'new Uniform' model also denoted by the letters 'nU';

'Linear' model also denoted by the letter 'L';

'Uniform' model or also denoted by the letter 'U'.

### ***What it produces as output***

#### *Fixed or default output*

The program's output is a file in excel format which can be assigned any name with or without an extension, this by default will always be set equal to 'xlsx'. The useful command is the **Output** command which, if omitted, has 'CaStyOut.xlsx' as a default value, or any valid file name can be assigned, e.g.:

**Output** = ValidNameFile.xlsx

The content of the **Output** file is divided into three parts placed in three different sheets with non-editable names.

*The first sheet*

The first sheet, called 'DataInfo', together with the CaStyLog.txt file, provides the transcription of the input file 'CaStyInp.txt' and the actual reading of the commands by the program highlighting any warnings, which highlight aspects that may require attention, errors, as a result of which the program stops, and invalid commands. In the latter case, the command is still read but it is signaled with a warning indicating an *unrecognized command*.

*The second sheet*

The second sheet (and possibly also the fourth or sixth or eighth if there are two or three or even four calibration models) is called 'Tab&Fig|' to which a suffix equal to the name of the model is added. The names of the sheets indicated are, depending on the calibration model or models calculated, the following:

'Tab&Fig|nL'

'Tab&Fig|nU'

'Tab&Fig|L'

'Tab&Fig|U'

These sheets contain some *basic tables*: the data control and rearrangement tables, the output tables with the calibrated values useful for the analysis and two figures and other tables if requested.

There are two control tables, the first reproduces the distribution of the three variables for the categories of the stylized item (Presence, Stylized and Sample) of the input data. The second, if present, the data rearranged with the indication in the title of the type of changes made, eg:

| new Linear Distribution |                          |                             |               |        |                                     |                          |                             |  |               |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------|
| Original data           |                          |                             |               |        | Modify category values & percentage |                          |                             |  |               |
| Options (i)             | esence (p <sub>i</sub> ) | tylized (s <sub>i</sub> ) % | (N)           |        | Options (i)                         | esence (p <sub>i</sub> ) | tylized (s <sub>i</sub> ) % |  | %             |
| 1                       | 8.000                    | 0.000                       | 110           | 11.000 | 1                                   | 8.000                    | 0.000                       |  | 11.000        |
| 2                       | 20.000                   | 6.000                       | 80            | 8.000  | 2                                   | 16.571                   | 8.000                       |  | 14.000        |
| 3                       | 12.000                   | 8.000                       | 60            | 6.000  | 3                                   | 30.000                   | 30.000                      |  | 25.000        |
| 4                       | 30.000                   | 30.000                      | 250           | 25.000 | 4                                   | 50.000                   | 60.000                      |  | 10.000        |
| 5                       | 50.000                   | 60.000                      | 100           | 10.000 | 5                                   | 70.000                   | 90.000                      |  | 30.000        |
| 6                       | 70.000                   | 90.000                      | 300           | 30.000 | 6                                   | 90.000                   | 100.000                     |  | 10.000        |
| 7                       | 90.000                   | 100.000                     | 100           | 10.000 |                                     |                          |                             |  |               |
|                         |                          |                             |               |        | <b>Total</b>                        | 45.700                   | 51.460                      |  | 100.000       |
|                         | <b>Total</b>             | 45.700                      | 51.460        |        | <b>(N)</b>                          |                          |                             |  | <b>(1000)</b> |
|                         | <b>(N)</b>               |                             | <b>(1000)</b> |        |                                     |                          |                             |  |               |

Notes. In the case of merging between categories, which is necessary in order to ensure that  $p_{i-1} < p_i$ , the reference value given in the 'Stylized(s<sub>i</sub>)' column differs depending on the value of the CdFCum command. See specifications in the command.

The data table (s) with the calibrated values can be from one to three.

The first basic table, always present, contains all the information deemed useful for evaluating the effectiveness of the calibration and the calibrated values. Following the table, additional observations have been added which can be simply informative or even indicative on aspects to be paid attention to and / or warning / s.

| Table, new Linear Distribution, nL(x)  |              |              |              |              |              |              |               |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Options (i)  | 1            | 2            | 3            | 4            | 5            | 6            | Total         |
| Measured presence (p <sub>i</sub> ) %  | 8.000        | 16.571       | 30.000       | 50.000       | 70.000       | 90.000       | 45.700        |
| Stylized presence (limit-l <sub>i</sub> ) %  | 0.000        | 8.000        | 30.000       | 60.000       | 90.000       | 100.000      | 51.460        |
| Sample %   | 11.0         | 14.0         | 25.0         | 10.0         | 30.0         | 10.0         | 100.0         |
| <b>(N)</b>   | <b>(110)</b> | <b>(140)</b> | <b>(250)</b> | <b>(100)</b> | <b>(300)</b> | <b>(100)</b> | <b>(1000)</b> |
| <b>Cumulative population %</b>   |              |              |              |              |              |              |               |
| Stylized CF(S ≤ s <sub>i</sub> )   | 11.0         | 25.0         | 50.0         | 60.0         | 90.0         | 100.0        |               |
| Calibrated nL(S ≤ l <sub>i</sub> )   | 0.0          | 5.5          | 37.5         | 62.5         | 95.0         | 100.0        |               |
| Error Index (EI)   | ∞            | 355          | 33           | -4           | -5           |              |               |
| <b>NOTE: the Cumulative calibrated value nL(x) is calculated from the corresponding Stylized value.</b>                            |              |              |              |              |              |              |               |
| <b>For example: in Option 3 the stylized presence s<sub>i</sub> = 30.000 then the corresponding nL(S ≤ l<sub>i</sub>) = 37.5 .</b> |              |              |              |              |              |              |               |
| <b>NOTE: the Measured presence array was rearranged.</b>   |              |              |              |              |              |              |               |
| <b>NOTE: the command XxMin is missing, the default value was assigned: 0.000</b>   |              |              |              |              |              |              |               |
| <b>NOTE: the command XxMax is missing, the default value was assigned: 100.000</b>   |              |              |              |              |              |              |               |

In the event that the measured presence values are not ordered and therefore it is necessary to make one or more mergers, the program will calculate a second supplementary table containing the merged values and not present in the base table.

The third table (or the second, if present) contains additional values that have been requested to calibrate with the AddStyVal command.

In this case if the command is:

**AddStyVal** = 6.5; 16.5; 37.5; 55; 62.5; 75.0; 85.0; 95

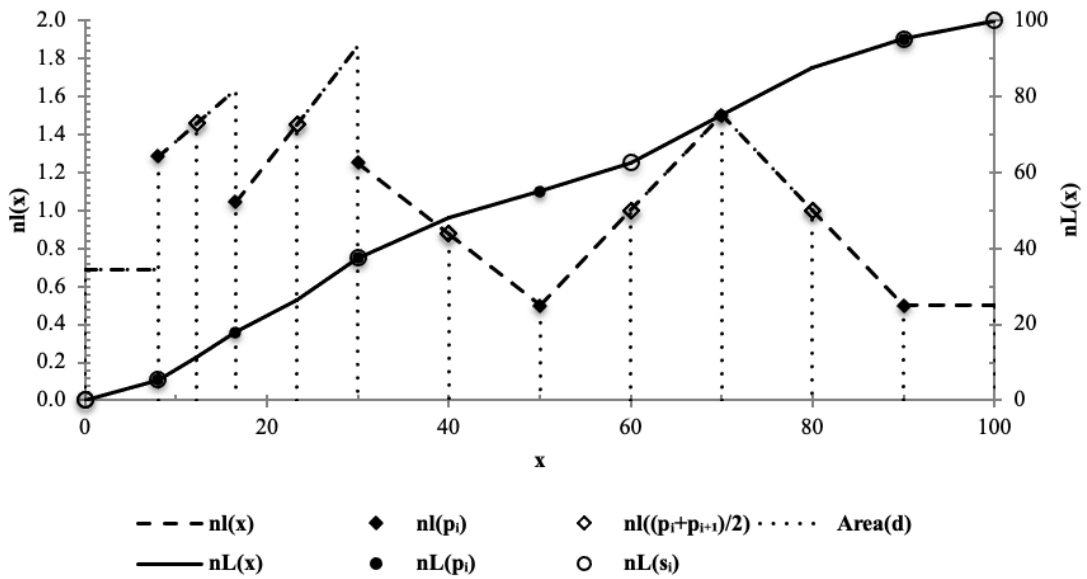
The following table will be obtained:

| <b>Table with Additional point/s</b> |          |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Option/s</b>                      | <b>8</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>15</b> |
| <b>Additional presence (x) %</b>     | 6.500    | 16.500   | 37.500    | 55.000    | 62.500    | 75.000    | 85.000    | 95.000    |
| <b>Cumulative population %</b>       |          |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| <b>Calibrated nL(X ≤ x)</b>          | 4.5      | 17.9     | 45.8      | 58.1      | 65.2      | 81.9      | 91.9      | 97.5      |
| <b>Retro-cumulative population %</b> |          |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| <b>Calibrated nL(X ≥ x)</b>          | 95.5     | 82.1     | 54.2      | 41.9      | 34.8      | 18.1      | 8.1       | 2.5       |

Two figures are created from the calculated calibrated and uncalibrated data.

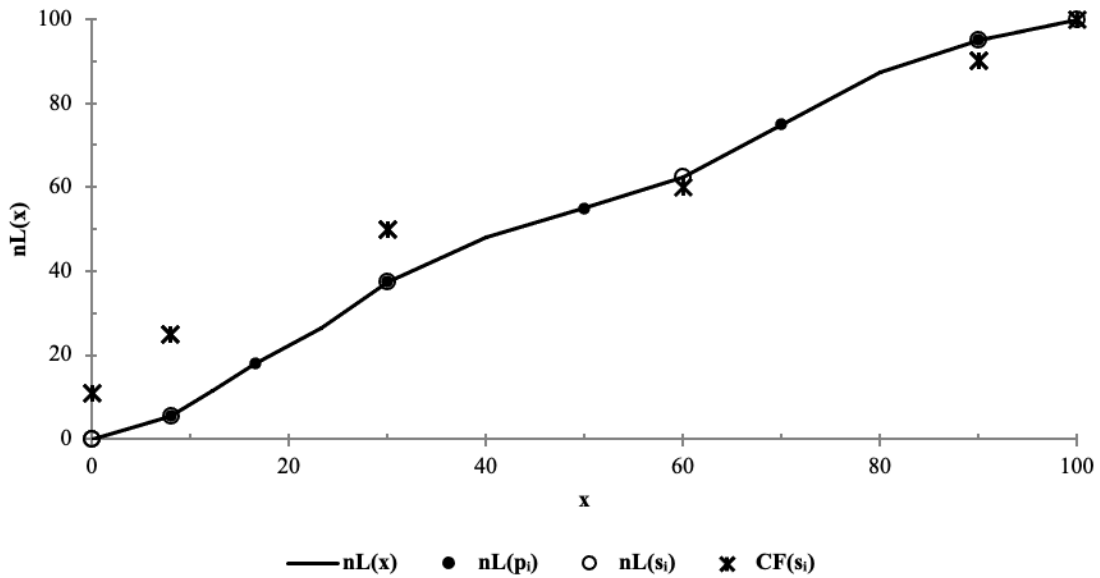
The first shows the values of  $f(x)$  and the calibrated ones  $F(x)$ , indicated in this case, with  $nl(x)$  and  $nL(x)$  and, since 'CalibraArea = 1', the relative area.

Calibrated  $nl(x)$  and  $nL(x)$ , cumulative function



The second figure shows the calibrated  $F(x)$  and uncalibrated (Stylized CF) values.

Calibrated  $nL(x)$  and Stylized CF, cumulative function



While it is possible to request only one, two or all four models at the same time for an analysis, it should be noted that the output format, consisting of tables and figures, cannot be changed.

*The third sheet*

The third sheet (or the fifth or seventh or ninth) is called 'DBase' to which a suffix equal to the name of the model is added. As the name implies, this or these sheets contain the data base(s) on which the figures are based. The names of the sheets indicated are, depending on the calibration model or models calculated, the following:

'DBase|nL'

'DBase|nU'

'DBase|L'

'DBase|U'

*If the independent command is indicated*

If one or more independent variables (command Independent > 0, then nL1, nL2, ...)

The first sheet is called 'Tab&Fig|' to which a suffix equal to the name of the model is added. The names of the sheets indicated are, depending on the calibration model or models calculated, the following:

'Tab&Fig|nL0'

'Tab&Fig|nU0'

'Tab&Fig|L0'

'Tab&Fig|U0'

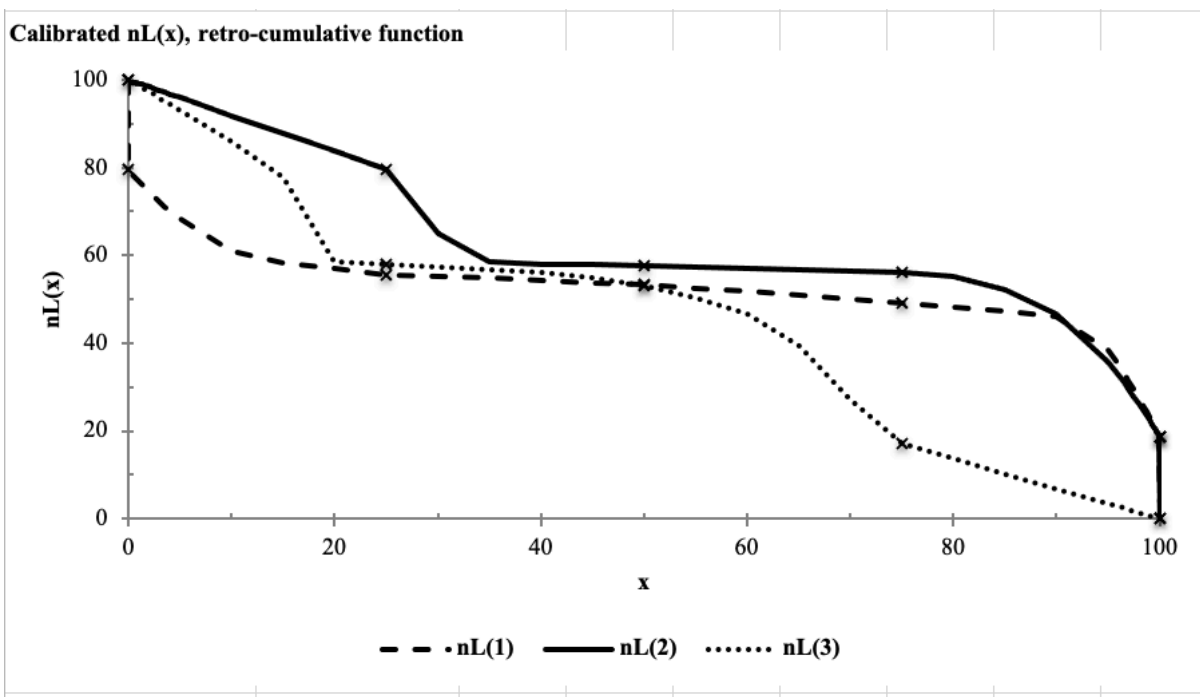
This sheet contains one cumulative *basic table and graph*:

**Netherland, Sport, 2005, compared: stylized items, daily & weekly diary**

**new Linear Distribution**

**Calibrated table with Standard point/s, nL(x)**

| Options                | Presence (range) | nL(1)         | nL(2)          | nL(3)         |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1                      | 0.00-0.00        | 20.6          | 0.0            | 0.0           |
| 2                      | 0.00-25.00       | 23.9          | 20.3           | 42.1          |
| 3                      | 25.00-50.00      | 2.3           | 22.1           | 4.8           |
| 4                      | 50.00-75.00      | 4.0           | 1.6            | 36.0          |
| 5                      | 75.00-100.00     | 30.6          | 37.4           | 17.1          |
| 6                      | 100.00-100.00    | 18.6          | 18.6           | 0.0           |
| <b>Total %</b>         |                  | 100.0         | 100.0          | 100.0         |
| <b>Presence mean %</b> |                  | 53.586        | 66.091         | 45.180        |
| <b>(N)</b>             |                  | <b>(2204)</b> | <b>(15428)</b> | <b>(2204)</b> |



For the other sheets to follow, the tables are those indicated for the case where Independent = 0 repeated for the number of independent variables. In this case, the names of the sheets indicated are, depending on the calibration model or models calculated, the following:

'Tab&Fig|nL1', 'Tab&Fig|nL2', ..., 'Tab&Fig|nLk' with k = Independent

'Tab&Fig|nU1', ..., 'Tab&Fig|nUk', ...

'Tab&Fig|L1', ..., 'Tab&Fig|nLk', ...

'Tab&Fig|U1', ..., 'Tab&Fig|nUk', ...

Note: in this case the calibrated table uses values from the AddStyVal vector if present, otherwise it uses a vector containing default standard values (0.0; 25.0; 50.0; 75.0; 100.0) .

## **Limits**

The program is built to calibrate arrays containing from a minimum of 4 to a maximum of 9 values and the maximum of Independent are 9.

## How to use the commands

The commands that must be entered in the procedures are **NOT CASE SENSITIVE**, they will therefore ignore the uppercase or lowercase characters (eg: AddStyVal or addstyval or ADDSTyVAL). We also specify that all records starting with a hash '#' or an asterisk '\*' are considered comment records.

All commands must be indicated by separating the command from the option with a '=', for example if the sample used is 1000 cases, to indicate it, we will have to use the Sample command and indicate as follows:

**Sample** = 1000

Finally, the data in the arrays or the multiple options must be separated by a ';'. If we want to, for example, calibrate in the four possible ways we should use the Model command and indicate as follows:

# Comment: 16 -> nL(x) (default); 11 -> nU(x); 6 -> L(x); 1 -> U(x)

Es: **Model** = 1; 6; 11; 16

## Glossary of commands (in alphabetic order)

### AddStyVal

**AddStyVal** = Additional calibrated values to the stylized values

Other values for which calibration is required

example: **AddStyVal** = 6.5; 16.5; 37.5; 55; 62.5; 75.0; 85.0; 95

limit: max values = 12

No default value

### CalibraArea

**CalibraArea** = Locating the Calibration Area on the figure

*Options:* 0, no indication concerning the identified area

1, indications related to the identified area

example: **CalibraArea** = 1

default value: **CalibraArea** = 0

### CdFCum

**CdFCum** = Calibration of Cumulative values or retro-cumulated values

*Options:* 0, Cumulative F(x)

1, Retro-Cumulative F(x)

example: **CdFCum** = 1

default value: **CdFCum** = 0

Note: Since version 2.0, changes have been introduced in the calculation and presentation of data. More specifically, in the case of amalgamations the reference value, shown in the 'Stylized( $s_i$ )' column and in the tables, differs depending on the value of the CdFCum command. In the case of requesting cumulative frequencies, the highest (last) value among the merged ones will be considered ( $s_i = l_i$ ), otherwise in the case of requesting back-cumulated frequencies, the lowest (threshold) value among the merged ones will be considered ( $s_i = t_i$ ).

### Cite

**Cite** = Citing the references.

*Options:* 0, no references;

17

1, references.

Default value: Cite= 0

## **DecimalNot**

**DecimalNot** = Decimal Notation

*Options:* ‘ . ’ or *period* or *dot*, American or Great Britain notation to indicate the decimal place, alternatively ‘ , ’ or *comma*, European countries notation to indicate the decimal place

example: **DecimalNot** = ‘ . ’

*or just:* **DecimalNot** = .

or **DecimalNot** = *dot*

default value: **DecimalNot** = *period*

Note: it is full recommended or preferable to use the default option, period or ‘ . ’ or dot.

## **FxMax**

**FxMax** = in the Figure, Maximum value of abscises x

useful in case it is necessary to compare several figures

example: **FxMax** = 92.5

default value: **FxMax** = 100

## **FxMin**

**FxMin** = in the Figure, Minimum value of abscises x

useful in case it is necessary to compare several figures

example: **FxMin** = 10.1

default value: **FxMin** = 0

## **FXxMax**

**FXxMax** = in the Figure, Maximum value of ordinate F(x)

useful in case it is necessary to compare several figures

example: **FXxMax** = 90

default value: **FXxMax** = 100

### **FXxMin**

**FXxMin** = in the Figure, Minimum value of ordinate  $F(x)$

useful in case it is necessary to compare several figures

example: **FXxMin** = 10

default value: **FXxMin** = 0

### **FyMax**

**FyMax** = in the Figure, Maximum value of the ordinate  $f(x)$

useful in case it is necessary to compare several figures

example: **FyMax** = 2.5

No default value

### **FyMin**

**FyMin** = in the Figure, Minimum value of the ordinate  $f(x)$

useful in case it is necessary to compare several figures

example: **FyMin** = .1

No default value

### **XxMax**

**XxMax** = Max value of  $x - p_{I+1}$  – in the model

useful in case of fixed Max value of  $p_{I+1} < 100$

example: **XxMax** = 93.603

default value: **XxMax** = 100

Note: usable only if Independent = 0

### **XxMin**

**XxMin** = Min value of  $x - p_0$  – in the model

useful in case of fixed Min value of  $p_0 > 0$

example: **XxMin** = 1.290

default value: **XxMin** = 0

Note: usable only if Independent = 0

## **Independent**

**Independent** = number of independent base data

*Options:* 0, no multiple base data

1...n, one or more independent base data

example: **Independent** = 3

default value: **Independent** = 0

limit: max values = 9

Note1: the base data are constituted of multiple of two arrays. Then each base data has two arrays:

the presence array and the sample array (see also the command sample)

Note2, the various groups of arrays 1,2,3,...n, are calculated independently to which it follows that

the number of categories need not necessarily be equal among the various groups of data.

## **Model**

**Model** = calibration used Model

*Options:* 16, new Linear Calibration (nL)

11, new Uniform Calibration (nU)

6, Linear Calibration (L)

1, Uniform Calibration (U)

example: **Model** = 1; 6; 11; 16

default value: **Model** = 16

## **Output**

**Output** = Output file

example: **Output** = *Output.xlsx* or simple **Output** = *Output*

default value: **Output** = *CaStyOut.xlsx*

Note: if not present, the program adds to the file name the extension *xlsx*, and eventually change the extension from *xls* in *xlsx*.

## **Sample**

**Sample** = Number of cases in the sample (N)

example: **Sample** = 1000

No default value

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Note: if this command is present, it is assumed that the 'sample distribution' vector is in percentages, differently if the sample option is not present it is assumed that the sample distribution is expressed in absolute values or cases.

If the variable **Independent** > 0, then the Sample parameter takes the form:

If Independent =1

Sample1 = Number of cases in the sample1 (N)

If Independent =2

Sample1 = Number of cases in the sample1 (N)

Sample2 = Number of cases in the sample2 (N)

...

if Independent = **n**

Sample1

Sample2

...

Samplen

## **SetMQ**

**SetMQ** = Report in 'DBase' the values of the linear equation  $m_i$  (slope) and  $q_i$  (constant)

Options: 0, No

1, Yes

example: **SetMQ** = 1

default value **SetMQ** = 0

Note: valid only for Models 6 and 16

## **StepData**

**StepData** = improve the definition in the presentation of figures

example: **StepData** = 3

default value = None

Note: the range of possible values is between 0.1 to 10

## **StyCF**

**StyCF** = it calculates CF values using the stylized presence values of array 1, and uses the same values to calculate calibrate CDF in the other arrays

Options: 0, No

1, Yes

example: **StyCF** = 1

default value **StyCF** = 0

Note: valid only for Independent > 0

## **SubTitle**

**SubTitle** = Work subtitle

example: **SubTitle** = -|-|-|- First analisys -|-|-|-

No default value

Note: the length of the text cannot exceed 90 characters.

## **Title**

**Title** = Work title

example: **Title** = -|-|-|- Calibra Data -|-|-|-

default value: **Title** = Calibra Stylized Items

Note: the length of the text cannot exceed 90 characters.

## Significant changes between versions

### 1.0 and 2.0

In this version commands that must be entered in the procedures **are not case-sensitive**.

#### *New commands*

FXxMax

FXxMin

Independent

StyCF

SetMQ

#### *Comandi modificati*

CdFCum: Since version 2.0, changes have been introduced in the calculation and presentation of data.

Improvements have been made in error correction information.

Minor bugs have been fixed.