

# gINT and AGS

gINT was the first commercial software application to support the AGS format in 1992. We are fully committed to supporting AGS through all future versions.

The AGS format is an excellent interchange standard for data, but it is cumbersome and awkward for everyday use. gINT allows users to work instead with a more efficient, user-friendly database that is completely AGS-compatible.

## The gINT Difference

With gINT, AGS import and export are just the beginning. gINT's open database structure lets you modify your database to suit your needs while retaining full AGS compatibility.

Here are just a few of the ways you can configure gINT:

### Add, Edit and Rename Tables and Fields

gINT provides a starting database, which most of our users work with for daily use. This database can be completely customised to meet your specific needs.

### Separate Your Data into Different Tables

The AGS monitoring groups (MONP and MONR) are excellent structures for transmitting time-related information such as piezometer, slope inclinometer, and settlement monitoring readings. However, it is much more convenient to have separate tables for each type of instrument. With gINT you can create separate tables as needed and then let gINT map these tables to and from the AGS format.

### Create Component Descriptions

Although the AGS structure stores layer descriptions into one field (GEOL.GEOL\_DESC), you could create a component model of description where each attribute of the description (strength, moisture, particle distribution, main component, minor component, etc.) is stored in a separate field. gINT can easily format and map the full description for AGS.

Depth (m)	Base (m)	Strength	Colour	Minor Constituent 1st	Minor Constituent Conjunction	Minor Constituent 2nd	Particle Size	Principle Type	Additional Description
0	0.9	loose	dark brown	sandy			fine	sand	with some rootlets
0.9	3.5	stiff	brown with blue	silty	to	sandy		clay	with some fine to medium sub-rounded gravel of mixed
3.5	5.5	stiff	brown	silty				clay	with some fine to medium sub-rounded gravel and coal
5.5	5.9	firm		silty				clay	interlaminated with brown silty sandy clay (locally a clayey

*gINT Component Layer Descriptions*

The component structure allows you to control formatting, enforce consistency, and effectively query the data.

## WORLDWIDE AGS SUPPORT

gINT Software offers the finest AGS support available.



gINT is AGS 3.1 compliant and supports AGS formats in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, and Hong Kong.



# gINT AGS UTILITIES

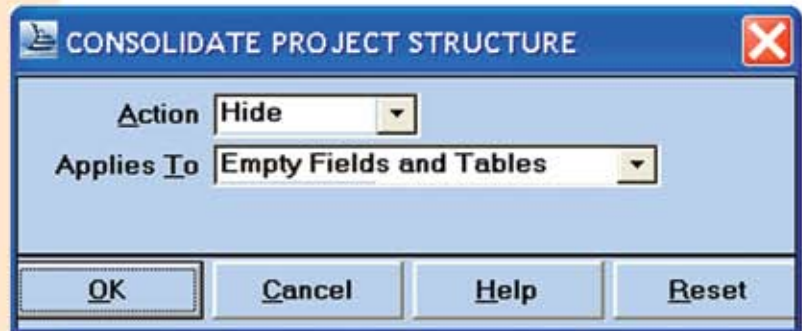
## Project Consolidation

AGS structure, although comprehensive, is enormous and can be unmanageable for everyday use. No one uses all the tables; they just take the pieces they need. The selection can vary from company to company, and project to project.

With gINT, you can import data and then use gINT's Consolidate Project Structure tool to hide empty tables and fields. Any of the hidden tables and fields can be made visible. gINT is the only product on the market that has this useful and time-saving capability.

**Before consolidation:** The image to the right shows the structure of a gINT project after import of an AGS file. There are 8 table groups (Main Group, Rock Coring, Field Testing, etc.) with 75 tables in the groups. The Field Testing group shown at right has 14 tables. All tables and fields are displayed, even those with no data. This makes your data difficult to find and work with.

**After consolidation:** The image at the bottom shows the project after gINT consolidates the structure to hide empty tables and fields. There are now 7 table groups with 35 tables (reduced from the original 8 table groups with 75 tables). The Monitoring group is hidden because tables in that group were empty, and the empty Cone Angle and Rod Mass fields have also been hidden. Note that the Field Testing group now has only 3 tables, compared to 14 in the unconsolidated version above. Using gINT makes it significantly easier to find and move through your AGS data.



*gINT Consolidate Project Structure tool*

Hole ID	Type	Test Method	Hammer Mass (kg)	Standard Drop (mm)	Cone Base Dia (mm)	Rod Dia (mm)	Anvil Damper	Cone Depth (m)	Cone Angle (deg)	Rod Mass (kg/m)	Remarks
DP1	DPH	BS 1377 Part 9: 3.2	50	500	43	35	None	8.00			Groundwater Access difficulties.
LAB-1	DPH	BS 1377 Part 9: 3.2	50	500	43	35	None	8.00			Hole backfilled on completion.

*gINT AGS project before consolidation*

Hole ID	Type	Test Method	Hammer Mass (kg)	Standard Drop (mm)	Cone Base Dia (mm)	Rod Dia (mm)	Anvil Damper	Cone Depth (m)	Remarks
DP1	DPH	BS 1377 Part 9: 3.2	50	500	43	35	None	8.00	Groundwater not encountered. Access difficulties. Hole
LAB-1	DPH	BS 1377 Part 9: 3.2	50	500	43	35	None	8.00	Hole backfilled on completion.

*gINT AGS project after consolidation*

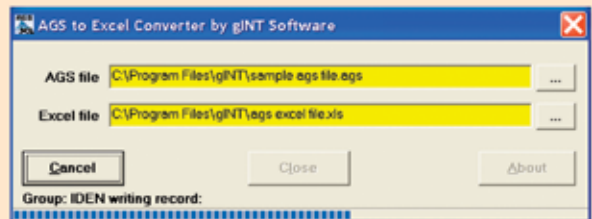
	A	B	C	D
1	HOLE_ID	GEOL_TOP	GEOL_BASE	GEOL_DESC
2	<UNITS>	m	m	
3	BH-1	0	0.9	Loose dark brown sandy fine to medium SAND rootlets (TOPSOIL)
4	BH-1	0.9	3.5	Stiff brown with blue veining silty to sandy CLAY to medium sub-rounded gravel of mixed lithology
5	BH-1	3.5	5.5	Stiff brown silty CLAY with some fine to medium gravel and coal fragments, locally a firm, grey brown silty fine sand at 4.50-5.00m (GLACIAL DEPOSITS)
6	BH-1	5.5	5.9	Firm silty CLAY interlaminated with brown silty (locally a clayey sand) with some predominant flint and chalk (GLACIAL DEPOSITS)
7	BH-1	5.9	7	Dense brown clayey fine SAND locally a firm to medium bedded red fine silty MUDSTONE (MERCIA MUDSTONE III)
8	BH-1	7	9.7	Moderately weak thinly laminated red fine silty MUDSTONE (MERCIA MUDSTONE II)
9	BH-1	9.7	10.8	Slightly weathered (MERCIA MUDSTONE II)
10	BH-1	10.8	14.6	Moderately strong medium interlaminated red MUDSTONE and SILTSTONE, slightly weathered
11	TP-1	0	0.9	Dark brown sandy soil with some rootlets. (TOPSOIL)
12	TP-1	0.9	3.5	Stiff brown with blue veining silty CLAY with some medium sub-rounded gravel of mixed lithology
13	TP-1	3.5	3.8	Red moderately silty MUDSTONE, weak to medium bedded (MERCIA MUDSTONE III)

Excel file created with AGS to Excel Converter

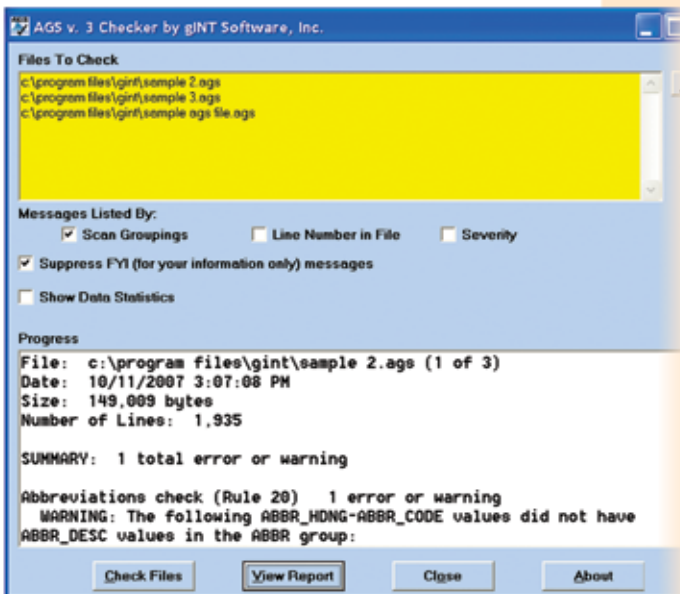
## AGS to Excel Converter

You can easily view your AGS data in Excel® with gINT's AGS to Excel Converter utility. Each AGS group is placed in its own worksheet. You can then edit the file in Excel and save it back to the AGS format.

gINT also allows you to copy/cut and paste directly between gINT and Excel.



gINT AGS to Excel Converter



AGS Checker

## AGS Checker

gINT Software's AGS checker is simple to use and does the best job of any checker in validating AGS files. You can easily check any number of AGS files at the same time.

Not only does the gINT AGS Checker detect errors, it can also:

- Find conditions that could compromise data quality.
- Find unnecessary or redundant data or missing, non-critical, descriptive data
- Display messages by severity, AGS data groups, and/or line number.
- Generate data statistics such as the number of records in each, number of holes of each type with total drilling length, and the number of samples of each type.

## Quick and Easy Data Entry

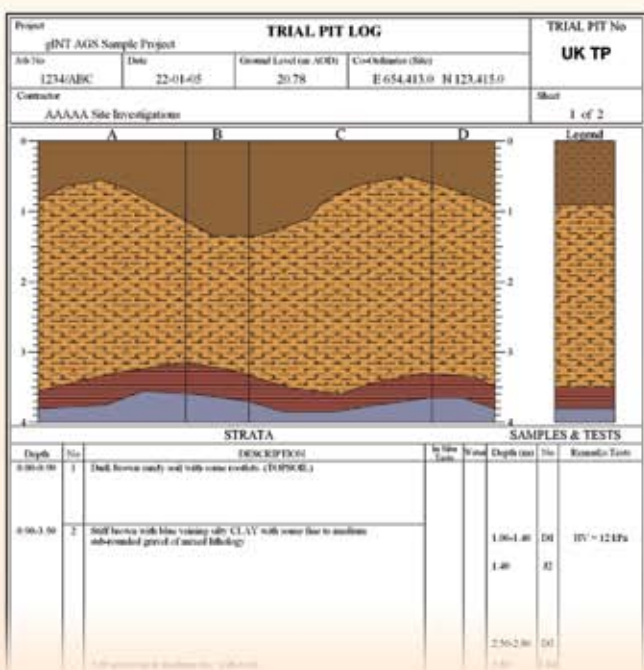
gINT's spreadsheet-style data entry lets you rapidly enter your data, or you can use graphic-input mode to see your logs change as you enter data. You can also add lookup fields, default values, and required fields to speed input, reduce errors and enforce consistency.

## Superior Excel Support

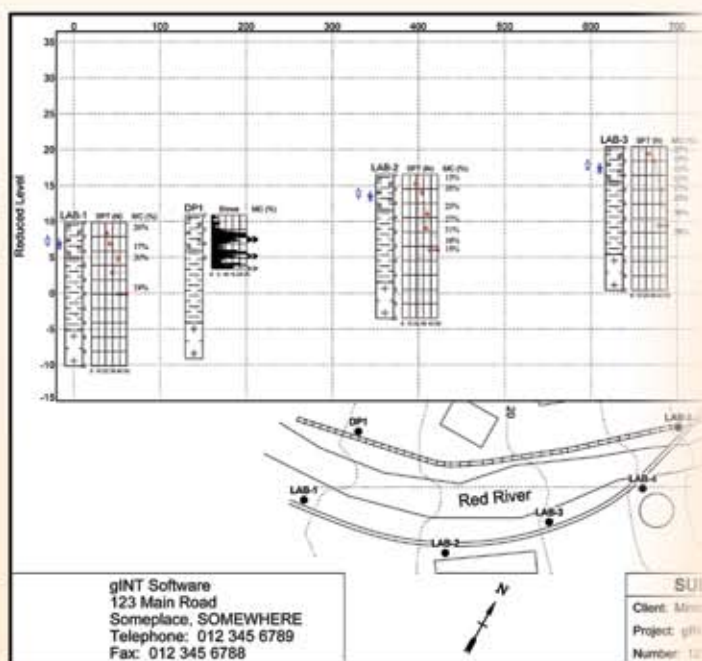
In addition to AGS import/export and the AGS to Excel converter, gINT let you import and export Excel files directly. You can also cut-and-paste directly between gINT and Excel and between different tables in gINT.

## Powerful, Flexible Reporting

gINT comes with over 20 different example reports, including borehole logs, fences/sections, graphs, histograms, tables, site maps and more. You can modify these reports or create your own, or we can create custom reports for you.



Trial Pit Log



Fence with SPT and DCP

## gINT 'Smart Forms'

All gINT reports can be made 'smart' so they respond to different data conditions. For example, a report could show or hide columns depending on the presence or absence of data, or data could be formatted differently (bold, underlined, different color) when it reaches specified parameters. This lets you use one report for many data conditions.

[Contact us today to learn more about gINT and AGS.](#)