

Enigma DedVM User Manual

version 1.1
february 2021



Contents

Introduction.....	3
The name Enigma DedVM.....	3
General information.....	4
Requirements.....	4
Supported period.....	4
Swiss Ephemeris.....	4
Free and open source.....	4
Installation.....	5
Folders after installation.....	8
Remove Enigma DedVM.....	8
Approach.....	9
The main screen.....	9
Rules applied when running the tests.....	10
Common.....	10
Sun, Moon and Ascendant in sign.....	11
Positions in the houses 1 or 10.....	11
Positions at a corner.....	11
Elevation.....	11
Maximal.....	11
Most prominent connections.....	12
Unaspected.....	12
Principles.....	12
Setup of data files.....	13
Data for charts.....	13
Definition of results.....	14
Totals and details.....	14
Used abbreviations.....	15
Specification per file.....	15
calculatedCharts.json and subcontrolcharts_xx.json.....	15
SMAResults and SMA_CtrlTotals.....	16
BAMResults and BAM_CtrlTotals.....	17
BCOResults and BCOCtrlTotals.....	18
ELEVResults and ELEV_ctrlTotals.....	18
PRAResults en PRA_ctrltotals.....	19
NASResults and NAS_CtrlTotals.....	19
MAXResults and MAX_CtrlTotals.....	19
PRIResults_* and PRI_*_CtrlTotals.....	20
If an error occurs.....	21
More information.....	22
Stay informed.....	22
Background information.....	22
Copyright and licenses.....	22

Introduction

Enigma DedVM is the first of several programs in the ‘Dedicated’ series of *Enigma*. These series will contain several programs that will support a specific research target. It does not always make sense to add specific wishes for research in the overarching *Enigma* software. And sometimes you want to make software for a specific research available at short-term. In these circumstances a specific program can come in handy. Many of the methods in the *Dedicated* modules will eventually find their way in the overarching *Enigma*.

This program supports an investigation by the dutch researcher Vivian Muller. She investigated the astrological factors that could be relevant in cases of suicide.

This program calculates the charts that are used in this investigation, it creates controlgroups and performs the calculations for these controlgroups, and it calculates the test results for both the real data and the control group.

The results become available in *Json* files. These files are easy to read by humans and by computers.

Of course you can use the provided techniques for other researches than into the astrological aspects of suicide. But please do realize that *Enigma DedVM* cannot be parameterized: you need to accept the settings – orbs etc. – as defined in the program.

The name *Enigma DedVM*

In the *Dedicated* series I will publish programs that always start with *Enigma Ded* (*Enigma Dedicated*), followed by an indication for the research. If the research is reasonably broad I will use the initials of the researcher, in this case VM for Vivian Muller. If we are dealing with a specific technique I will use an abbreviation for that technique.

Jan Kampherbeek

Enschede, the Netherlands, February 24, 2021

General information

Enigma DedVM is written in Kotlin and runs on Windows. Kotlin is an improved version of the programming language Java.

The program is bi-lingual, there is a Dutch and an English version. The result files are only in English.

Requirements

Currently, Enigma DedVM is only tested on a 64-bit version of Windows 10 but it probably also runs on some older versions of Windows.

The preference for the screen size is 1920x1080 (full HD) or larger and the size for text and apps is preferably at 100%.

Internal memory of at least 4 GB is desirable.

The disk drive needs 0,5 GB free space for both the installation package and the installed program.

After installation you can remove the installation package. If you want to use larger files you need to take additional disk-space into account. It could easily sum up to several hundreds of megabytes.

Supported period

You can process charts from 1800 until 2400 CE.

The calendar is always assumed to be Gregorian.

Swiss Ephemeris

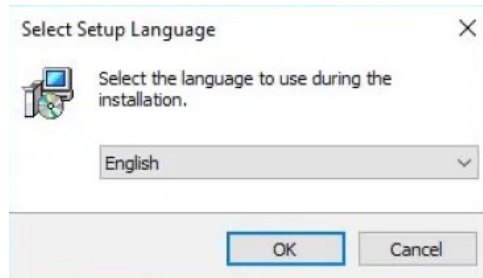
For astronomical calculations Enigma DedVM uses the *Swiss Ephemeris*, the same software as used by most of the current astrology software. The installation package contains the Swiss Ephemeris files for the supported period.

Free and open source

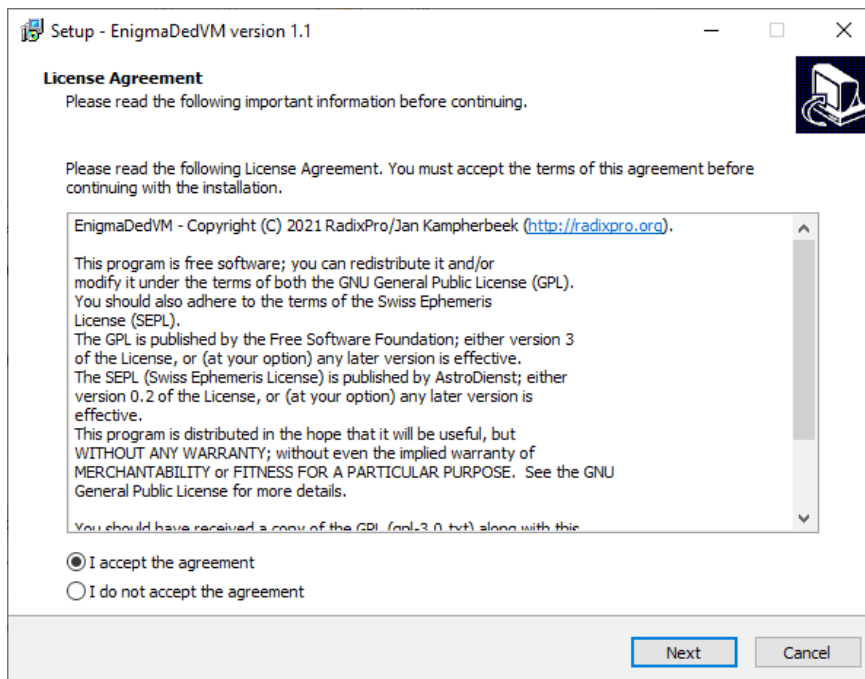
Enigma is free and open source, and that will never change. See the paragraph *More information*.

Installation

You can download Enigma DedVM via <http://radixpro.com/enigma/dedvm>
Via this link you can retrieve the file *EnigmaDedVMInstaller.exe*.
Save this file in a folder, this could be a temporary folder.
Doubleclick the file.

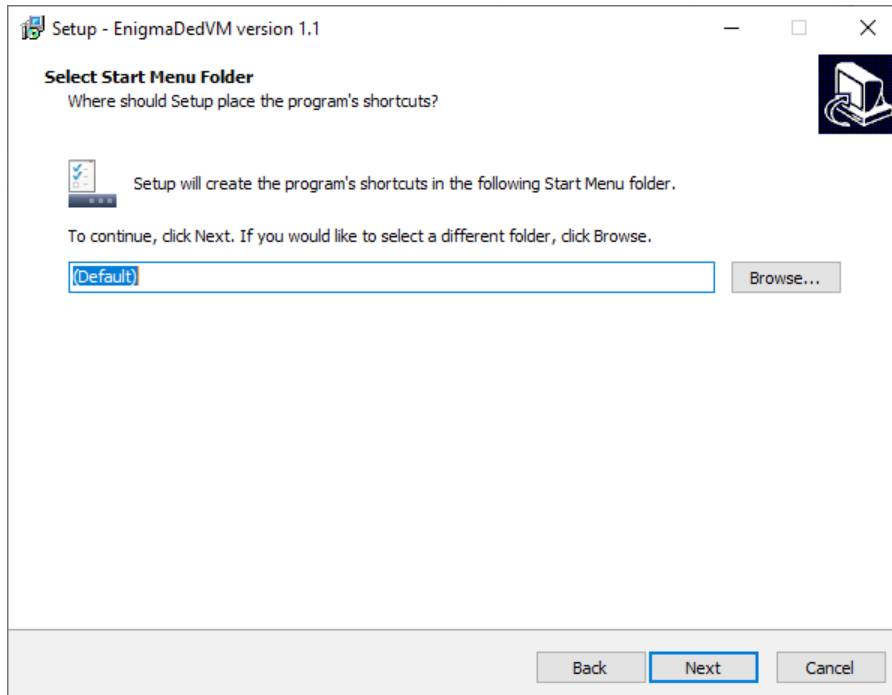


Select the language you want to use during installation: *English* or *Nederlands* (Dutch).
Click **OK**.

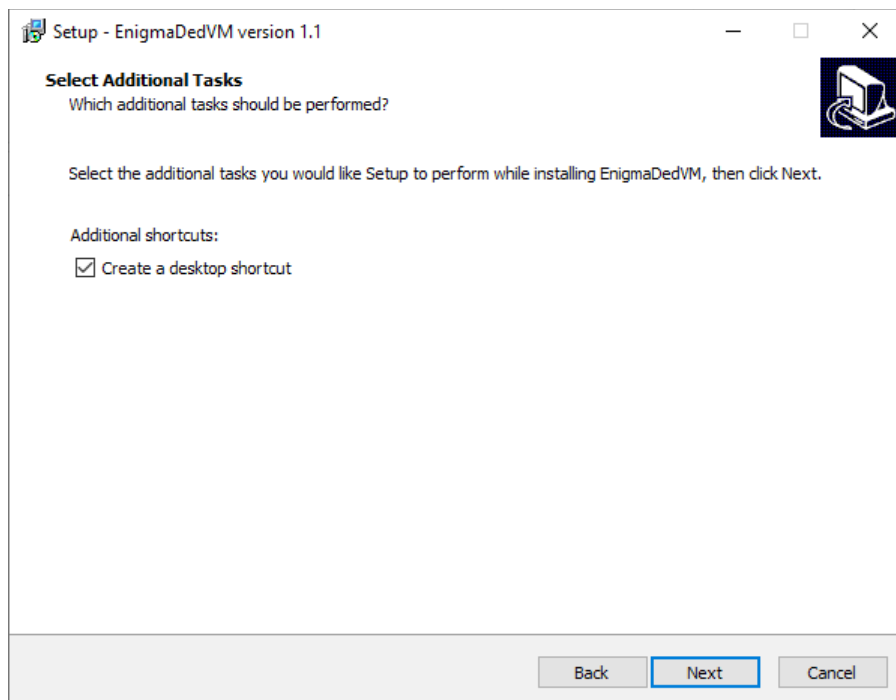


In the license agreement you can read that Enigma DedVM is free and open source. You can also check this agreement, and all mentioned files, in the folder where you will install Enigma DedVM.

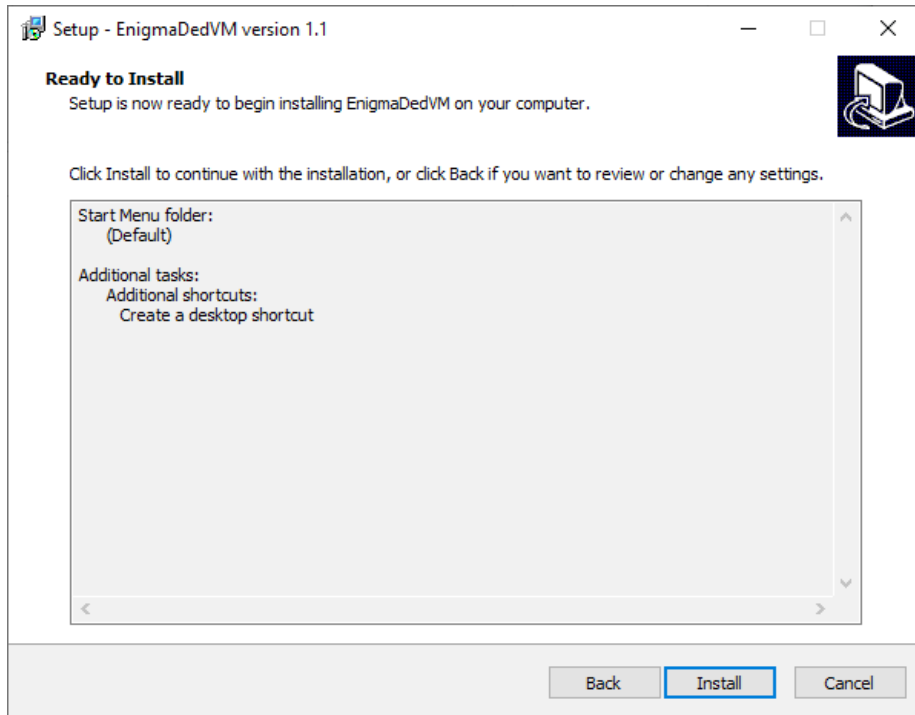
Click the radiobutton before *I accept the agreement* and then **Next**.



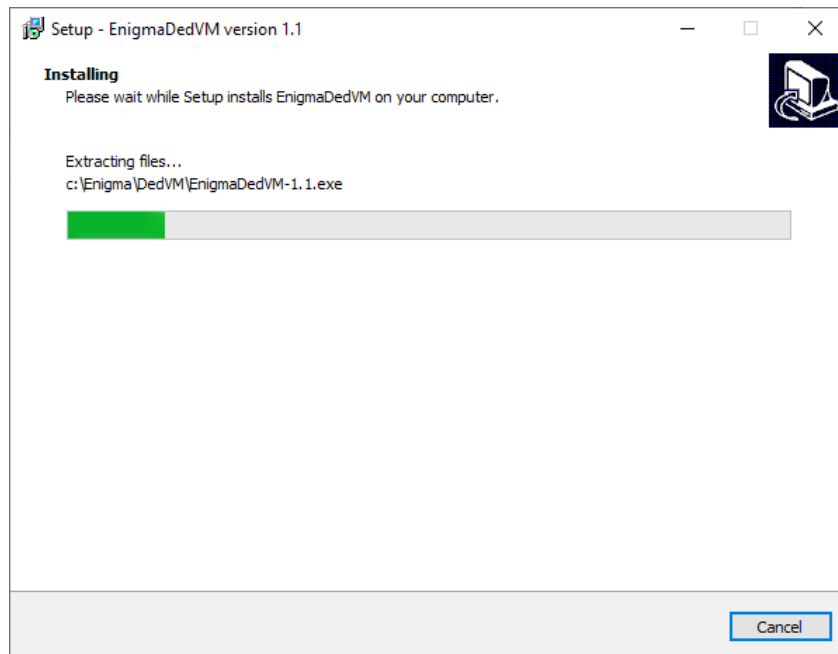
Here you can define where you want to show Enigma in the Windows StartMenu. By default this will be an option *EnigmaDedVM*.



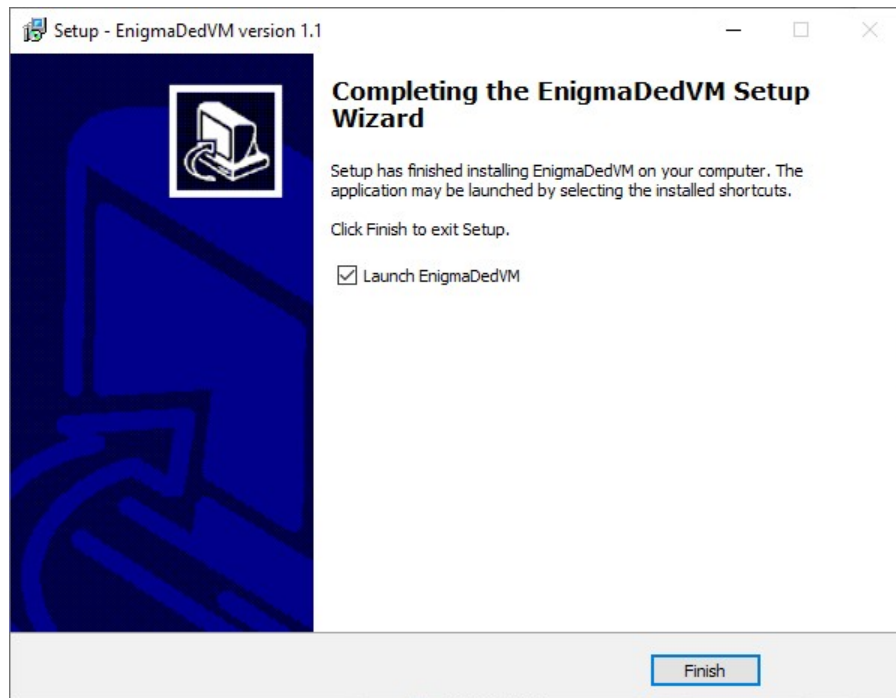
If you select the checkbox *Create a desktop shortcut* you will see an icon on your desktop that you can use to start Enigma DedVM.



You will see an overview of the selections you made. If everything is correct click **Install**.



During installation you will see a green process-bar.



This screen is shown after the installation is completed. You can click *Launch EnigmaDedVM* to start the program now, but this is not necessary. Click **Finish**.

If you confirmed that you want a shortcut on your desktop you will see this icon:



Folders after installation

By default, Enigma uses the following folders:

```
c:\Enigma
|----- \DedVM          base folder for all Enigma software
|----- \data          program and license files
|----- \subcontrolgroups results from tests and log data
|----- \se            sub-controlgroups and results
|----- \jre           files for the Swiss Ephemeris
|----- \doc           Java Runtime: required for this program
|                       this manual and a Dutch version
```

Remove Enigma DedVM

To remove Enigma DedVM from your system, open the configuration screen from Windows, select *Apps*, click at *EnigmaDedVM* and then the button **Remove**.

Approach

EnigmaDedVM calculates and analyses charts. The program also generates controlgroups en calculates and analyses these controlgroups. If you have a relatively small researchgroup your controlgroups will also be small. This means that the controlgroup will show large fluctuations that are purely based on coincidence. You can fix this by creating a large number of controlgroups, perform the tests for these controlgroups and calculate the statistical mean of the results. A general rule can be that you need to have at least several thousands of cases in your controlgroups. If your researchgroup consists of 100 charts you could use 50 or 100 sub-controlgroups: you will effectively calculate 5,000 or 10,000 charts if you do so.

The main screen

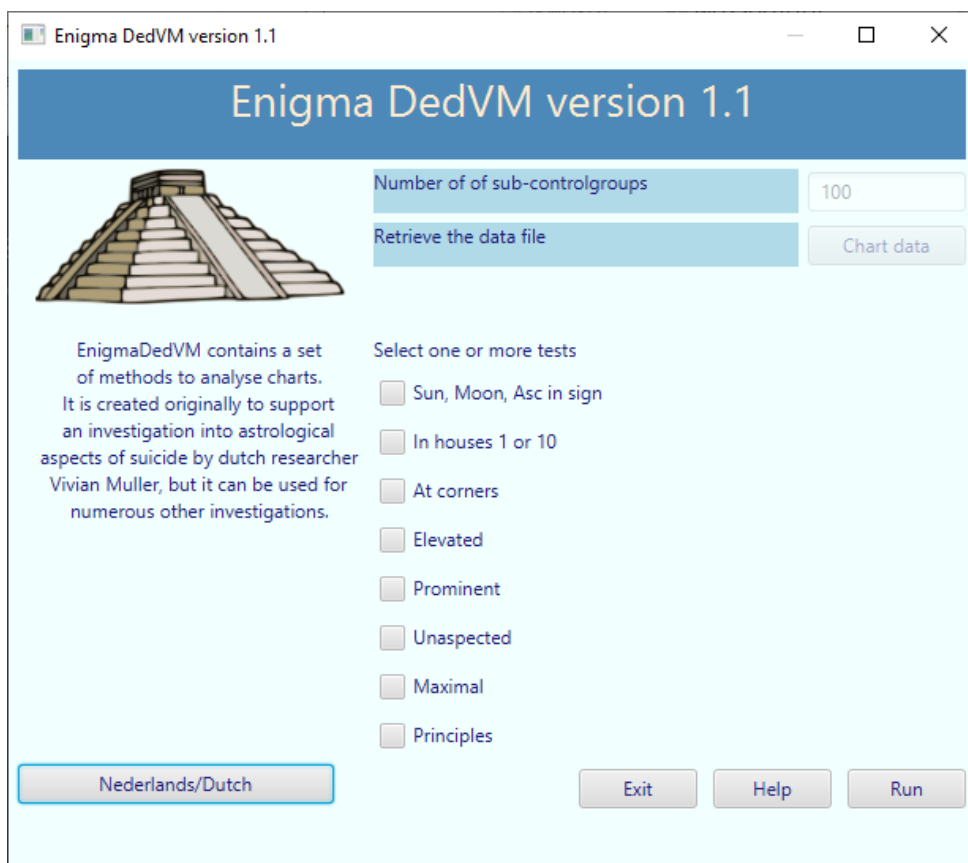
After starting Enigma DedVM you will see a screen with several choices.

The screen is in English but you could switch to Dutch by clicking the button

Nederlands/Dutch. In the Dutch version, this button is labelled **English.**

Before you start with a research, you will need first to define the number of controlgroups that you want to use and after doing so, select a datafile to import. Use the button **Chart data** to import.

This will result in a standard Windows screen for reading a file. Navigate to the file you want to import and select it. Enigma will import the data and automatically calculate the astronomical positions. This action also results in generated and calculated control groups. I will explain later how to setup a data file.



This can take some time if you use many controlgroups. You will receive a notification after the import and processing of the data has been completed.

After you did import the data you will be able to mark one or more of the checkboxes with tests. If you click the button **Run**, Enigma DedVM performs the selected test(s) and saves the results. This will take only a short amount of time: for most tests less than one second. Only the test Principles – which is rather complex – takes a bit longer: a few seconds. You can combine all tests by checking all checkboxes and clicking the button **Run**. After performing the test(s) you will see a popup that says that the results have been saved. You will find the results in the folder *c:\Enigma\DedVM\data*.

As soon as you have imported the data, Enigma DedVM will block the button *Chart data*. Remove the content in the folder *data* to make it possible to use a new set of data.

Rules applied when running the tests

Enigma DedVM supports 8 different tests. Hereafter you will find the rules that are being applied when running these tests. Some of the rules are valid for all tests; you will find these under the heading *Common*.

Common

- We do use the tropical zodiac.
- We do not apply parallax correction.
- Placidus is used as house system.
- There is no overflow for signs: 29°59'59,99" Aries is still Aries and not Taurus.
- There is an overflow/pre-span for houses. This pre-span is defined thus:
 - A cusp has a minimal orb of 3 degrees. Cusps of angles have an orb of 4 degrees.
 - There is no prespan if a planet is retrograde.
 - There is no overflow if the planet is in a different sign than the sign on the cusp.
 - There is no overflow for the lunar node and for the Black Moon.
- Unless indicated otherwise, we use the following aspects: conjunction, opposition, trine, square and sextile. Where indicated we also use the inconjunct.
- The orbs for aspects in the chart are: for a conjunction, opposition, square and trine: 8° for Sun and Moon, and 6° for all other celestial bodies/points. For a sextile 6° for Sun and Moon, and 4° for all other celestial bodies/points. For the inconjunct 3,5 ° for Sun and Moon, and 3° for all other celestial bodies/points.
- We do not use aspects that cross the sign border.
- A celestial body cannot make an aspect with itself.
- For the 'Black Moon' we use the mean apogee of the Moon.
- For the node we use the mean lunar node.

Sun, Moon and Ascendant in sign

We only calculate the positions for Sun, Moon and Ascendant in the signs.

Positions in the houses 1 or 10

We check the positions for Sun, Moon, Planets, Pluto and Cheiron.

Positions at a corner

Corners are ascendant, descendant, MC and IC.

We check if Sun, Moon, planets, Pluto and Cheiron make a conjunction with a corner. Additional condition: the sign of the point and the sign on the cusp have to be the same.

Elevation

The celestial body closest to the MC – measured in longitude – is elevated. Additional condition: an elevated point needs to be within 60 degrees of the MC.

We check Sun, Moon, planets, Pluto and Cheiron.

Maximal

We check Sun, Moon, planets and Pluto. Each celestial body has different conditions.

A celestial body is maximal if it is in specific signs and not in specific houses.

The rules for the celestial bodies are:

Celestial body	Should be in one of the following signs	Not in one of these houses
Sun	Aries, Leo	7, 11, 12
Moon	Taurus, Cancer	8, 10
Mercury	Gemini, Virgo	4, 8, 9, 12
Venus	Taurus, Libra, Pisces	1, 6, 8
Mars	Aries, Scorpio, Capricorn	2, 4, 7, 12
Jupiter	Cancer, Sagittarius, Pisces	3, 6, 10
Saturn	Libra, Capricorn, Aquarius	1, 4, 5, 12
Uranus	Scorpio, Capricorn, Aquarius	2, 4, 5
Neptune	Sagittarius, Pisces	3, 6, 10, 11
Pluto	Aries, Scorpio	2, 7

Most prominent connections

A prominent connection is an aspect by Sun, Moon, planets, Pluto or Cheiron with Sun, Moon, Ascendant, MC or ruler of the Ascendant.

If several planets have the maximum value we take all these planets into account.

Unaspected

The number of celestial bodies that do not form an aspect.

We check Sun, Moon, planets, Pluto and Cheiron. Ascendant and MC are not taken into account.

An exception are duets: two planets that are aspected with each other but do not have any other aspect are considered to be unaspected.

Principles

- There are 12 principles and they represent a combination of house, sign and ruler.
- For principle 1 also an aspect with the Ascendant is taken into account. For principle 10 also an aspect with the MC is taken into account.
- We define the totals for each position/aspect.
- A celestial body cannot form an aspect with itself.
- We check the following celestial bodies/points: Sun, Moon, planets, Pluto, Cheiron, mean Lunar Node and the mean Apogee of the Moon. The last point is labelled as *Black Moon*.

For the 12 principles we use the following criteria.

Principe	Planets in sign	Aspects with	Positions in house	Aspects with lord	Aspects with Asc or MC
1	Ram	Mars	1	1	Asc
2	Taurus	Venus	2	2	-
3	Gemini	Mercury	3	3	-
4	Cancer	Moon	4	4	-
5	Leo	Sun	5	5	-
6	Virgo	Mercury	6	6	-
7	Libra	Venus	7	7	-
8	Scorpio	Pluto	8	8	-
9	Sagittarius	Jupiter	9	9	-
10	Capricorn	Saturn	10	10	MC

11	Aquarius	Uranus	11	11	-
12	Pisces	Neptune	12	12	-

Setup of data files

All data needs to be defined in the CSV format (CSV stands for ‘comma separated values’). You can create the files in Excel or LibreOffice Calc but you can also define them directly in an ASCII-editor.

Important: files always need to consists of ASCII (plain text). You cannot create the files with a wordprocessor but you can use an ASCII-editor like Notepad or Notepad++. If you save a file with Excel you need to select the csv-format and use no quotes.

Data for charts

For the data you use the following setup:

The first line in the file will contain the following text:

```
id, name, longitude, latitude, date, cal, time, zone, dst
```

the following lines, each on its own line, contain the data and look as follows:

```
22, Jan, 6E54, 52N13, 1953/1/29, g, 8:37:30, 1, n
```

Subsequently this indicates the following items, separated with a comma:

- 1st position(id) *22*: a unique indication. This can be a number or a text but it can be used only once in the file.
- 2nd position (name) *Jan*: the name for this chart.
- 3rd position (longitude) *6E54*: the geographic longitude in degrees and minutes, separated by the direction. Take care: the direction is always ‘W’ for western and always ‘E’ for eastern longitude. Do not use other characters. This format does not support seconds.
- 4th position (latitude) *52N13*: the geographic latitude in degrees and minutes, separated by the direction. Take care: the direction is always ‘N’ for northern and always ‘S’ for southern latitude. Do not use other characters. This format does not support seconds.
- 5th position (date) *1953/1/29*: the date, subsequently year, month and day, separated with a slash ‘/’.

- 6th position (cal) *g*: The calendar: ‘g’ for Gregorian and ‘j’ for Julian. In Enigma DedVm you always need to use ‘g’.
- 7th position (time) *8:37:30*: the time. Hours, minutes and optionally seconds, separated with a colon ‘:’.
- 8th position (zone) *1*: the difference with UT/GMT. For eastern longitude positive, for western longitude negative.
- 9th position (dst) *n*: Daylight Saving Time, ‘y’ if dst is applicable, otherwise ‘n’.

An example:

```
id, name, longitude, latitude, date, cal, time, zone, dst
22, Jan, 6E54, 52N13, 1953/1/29, g, 8:37:30, 1, n
23, Piet, 5E52, 51N48, 1989/7/1, g, 12:30, 1, y
```

Definition of results

After running the tests, you will find several files in the folder *data*. This folder is directly underneath the folder where you installed Enigma DedVM, typically: c:\Enigma\DedVM\data.

The calculated positions are saved as *calculatedCharts.json*. The data for the controlgroups is in the sub-folder *subcontrolgroups* Using the name *subcontrolcharts_N.json*, where ‘N’ stands for a sequence number. The number of these files depends on the choice you made for the number of controlgroups.

The results are in the files that start with an abbreviation, e.g. *MAX*, followed with *Results.json* for the results for the real data and with *ctrltotals.json* for the totals of the results based on the data for the control group. The countings for the sub-controlgroups are in the folder *subcontrolgroups* using a name like *XXX_subctrlResults_N.json*. Replace ‘XXX’ with the anme for the test (.e.g. ‘MAX’) and ‘N’ with the sequence of the sub-controlgroup.

Totals and details

The files can be large, often more than some thousands of lines. You will always find the totals in a few lines at the start of the file. They are followed by the details: everything separated per chart.

Please notice!

Do check the size of the file before eventually printing it.

Printing is actually superfluous, you are probably only interested in the first lines of the file.

Used abbreviations

- SMA – Sun, Moon and Ascendant in signs
- BAM – Positions of bodies in house 1 or 10
- BCO – Positions of bodies at the corners
- ELEV – Elevation (closest to the MC)
- PRA – Prominently aspected
- NAS – Not aspected
- MAX – Maximal
- PRI – Principles 1 up to and including 12, after the abbreviation you will find the number of the principle.

Specification per file

calculatedCharts.json and subcontrolcharts_xx.json

In *calculatedCharts.json* you will find the data and the calculated positions for the imported charts. *subcontrolcharts_xx.json* contains the same information for the control data. The information is only relevant if you have doubts about the correct calculation. Part of the information is astronomical and only required for the functioning of the program.

The files have the following content. I will indicate in green what the meaning is of each part, obviously the green text cannot be found in the original files. All values are decimal.

```
{
  "name" : "data_long_calculatedCharts.json",           name of file
  "creation" : "2020-12-27T17:45:51.323532400",       time of creation for file
  "charts" : [ {                                       start of the list with charts
    "id" : "1",                                       id of the chart
    "name" : "Casus 1",                               the name used
    "location" : {
      "geoLat" : 50.833333333333336,                   geographic latitude
      "geoLon" : 4.383333333333334                     geographic longitude
    }
  },
```

```

"jdUt" : 2433438.7604166665,           Julian day number, measured in UT
"armc" : 352.22638227604324,         Right Ascension of the MC
"epsilon" : 23.4481355186670         Obliquity of the earth axis
"dateTimeParts" : {                  Date and time
  "year" : 1950,
  "month" : 6,
  "day" : 6,
  "hour" : 7,
  "minute" : 15,
  "second" : 0,
  "offsetUt" : 1.0
},

```

```

"pointPositions" : [ {               List with positions for this chart
  "point" : "SUN",                  The point that has been calculated
  "lon" : 74.97609775612004,       The longitude from 0 degrees Aries
  "speed" : 0.9567922065025802     The daily speed in degrees
}, {
  "point" : "MOON",                Same for the other points
  "lon" : 330.69846717669316,
  "speed" : 12.876921696503885
},

```

Continued for the other calculated points.

], At the end of the chart the positions for the calculated cusps. First a dummy zero value, followed by the cusps 1 .. 12 .

```

"cusps" : [ 0.0, 110.19183287890871, 126.23316326302421, 145.46263065621454,
171.5363843239976, 208.90835147453183, 253.9427203720275, 290.1918328789087,
306.2331632630242, 325.4626306562145, 351.5363843239976, 28.908351474531834,
73.9427203720275 ]

```

},

.... continued for the remaining charts

SMAResults and SMA_CtrlTotals

Results for Sun, Moon and ascendant in signs.

Both datafiles give the sums between square brackets. The twelve values indicate the signs of the zodiac in that sequence and show how often Sun, Moon or ascendant – for all charts - are in those signs.

In SMA_CtrlTotals you will find the means calculated for all controlgroups. In SMAResults and the subcontrolgroup-results in SMA_subctrlresults_N you will find all details as described hereafter.

The details can be found after *countsPerChart*, per chart it shows the signs for Sun, Moon and ascendant, in that sequence.

```
{
  "totalsSun" : [ 8, 8, 11, 10, 11, 5, 6, 6, 9, 8, 10, 8 ],
  "totalsMoon" : [ 6, 7, 7, 6, 10, 7, 8, 8, 6, 12, 15, 8 ],
  "totalsAsc" : [ 2, 3, 6, 12, 13, 16, 9, 9, 6, 9, 12, 3 ],
  "countsPerChart" : [ {
    "id" : "1",
    "name" : "Casus 1",
    "counts" : [ 3, 12, 4 ]      meaning: Sun in Gemini, Moon in Pisces, asc in Cancer
  }, ... and the remaining charts
```

BAMResults and BAM_CtrlTotals

Results for positions in house 1 or 10.

In the first line *bodySpec* you will find a summary of the points used.

After *totals* you will find the results for these points in the same sequence as in *bodySpec*.

In the example Mercury is therefore 23 times positioned in either house 1 or house 10.

After *details* you will find the totals per chart.

```
{
  "bodySpec" : [ "SUN", "MOON", "MERCURY", "VENUS", "MARS", "JUPITER", "SATURN", "URANUS",
  "NEPTUNE", "PLUTO", "CHIRON" ],
  "totals" : [ 22, 17, 23, 21, 7, 16, 25, 21, 18, 12, 17, 0 ],
  "details" : [ {
    "id" : "1",
    "name" : "Casus 1",
    "counts" : [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1 ]
  }, {
    "id" : "2",
    "name" : "Casus 2",
```

```
    "counts" : [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
  }, and the reamining charts
```

BCOResults and BCOCtrlTotals

Results for positions at the corners.

The setup is the same as in BAMResults.

A summary in *bodySpec* and in *totals* the results for the points in the same sequence as in *bodySpec*. After *details* you will find the counts per chart.

```
{
  "bodySpec" : [ "SUN", "MOON", "MERCURY", "VENUS", "MARS", "JUPITER", "SATURN", "URANUS",
"NEPTUNE", "PLUTO", "CHIRON" ],
  "totals" : [ 19, 13, 14, 16, 17, 7, 12, 17, 16, 13, 19 ],
  "details" : [ {
    "id" : "1",
    "name" : "Casus 1",
    "counts" : [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
  }
]
```

ELEVResults and ELEV_ctrlTotals

Results for elevation: planets closest to the MC.

In *bodySpec* the points that are checked, and after *totals*, the totals per point in the same sequence.

In *details* the results per chart: the position and the distance to the MC.

```
{
  "bodySpec" : [ "SUN", "MOON", "MERCURY", "VENUS", "MARS", "JUPITER", "SATURN", "URANUS",
"NEPTUNE", "PLUTO", "CHIRON" ],
  "totals" : [ 8, 3, 10, 4, 7, 10, 5, 25, 14, 6, 8 ],
  "details" : [ {
    "id" : "1",
    "name" : "Casus 1",
    "point" : "JUPITER",
    "distance" : 14.767540745537701
  }
], {
```

PRAResults en PRA_ctrltotals

Results for prominent aspects.

In *bodySpec* the points that are checked and after *totals* the totals per point, in the same sequence.

In *details* the results per chart. Several planets can be prominent in the same chart.

```
{
  "bodySpec" : [ "SUN", "MOON", "MERCURY", "VENUS", "MARS", "JUPITER", "SATURN", "URANUS",
"NEPTUNE", "PLUTO", "CHIRON" ],
  "totals" : [ 17, 12, 16, 16, 23, 28, 27, 23, 36, 26, 35 ],
  "details" : [ {
    "id" : "1",
    "name" : "Casus 1",
    "counts" : [ 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
  }
]
```

NASResults and NAS_CtrlTotals

Results for unaspected planets.

In *bodySpec* the points that are checked and after *totals* the totals per point, in the same sequence.

In *details* the results per chart.

```
{
  "bodySpec" : [ "SUN", "MOON", "MERCURY", "VENUS", "MARS", "JUPITER", "SATURN", "URANUS",
"NEPTUNE", "PLUTO", "CHIRON" ],
  "totals" : [ 0, 0, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 1 ],
  "details" : [ {
    "id" : "1",
    "name" : "Casus 1",
    "counts" : [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
  }
]
```

MAXResults and MAX_CtrlTotals

Results for maximal planets.

In *bodySpec* the points that are checked and after *totals* the totals per point, in the same sequence.

In *details* the results per chart.

```
{
  "bodySpec" : [ "SUN", "MOON", "MERCURY", "VENUS", "MARS", "JUPITER", "SATURN", "URANUS",
  "NEPTUNE", "PLUTO" ],
  "totals" : [ 16, 10, 10, 18, 14, 22, 13, 9, 6, 2 ],
  "details" : [ {
    "id" : "1",
    "name" : "Casus 1",
    "counts" : [ 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
  }
]
```

PRIResults_* and PRI_*_CtrlTotals

Results for principles.

Replace the star * with the sequence number of the principle (1 .. 12)

There are two variants: principles 1 and 10; and the remaining principles. After *totals* you will find per point/planet a summary called *values*. Here you will find subsequently:

- planet in its own sign
- aspect with planet for the principle
- in house according to the principle
- aspect with the ruler of the house according to the principle
- aspect with ascendant (for principle 1) or with the MC (for principle 10)

```
{
  "principleIndex" : 1,
  "totals" : [ {
    "body" : "SUN",
    "values" : [ 11, 38, 13, 28, 38, 128 ]   the last value only for 1 and 10
  }, and the remaining points
], "details" : [ {
  "id" : "1",
  "name" : "Casus 1",
}
```

```
"description" : "Planet in own sign - asp/planet - in house - asp/lord - asp asc/mc (if
appl.) - total",
"totals" : {
  "body" : "TOTAL",
  "values" : [ 1, 4, 0, 4, 2, 11 ]
},
"details" : [ {
  "body" : "SUN",
  "values" : [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ]
}, and the remaining points for this chart
}
and the remaining charts
```

If an error occurs

If it does not work out as expected you will often find more information in the file *enigma.log* in the folder *c:/Enigma/DedVM/data*

This file contains information about lines in the datafile that are incorrect.

More information

Stay informed

- At the site <http://radixpro.com/enigma> you will find general information about Enigma and also on the available versions.
- At Facebook you can subscribe to the group *Enigma: Software for Astrological Research*: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/246475509388734/>. Via this group you will be informed about the developments.
- If a new version is available, or if there are other important developments, I will send an email to people who are interested. You can subscribe by sending an email to enigma@radixpro.org with the subject *subscribe*. You can unsubscribe by sending the subject *unsubscribe*.

Background information

If you want to learn about the technical specifics of Enigma you can take a look at the site <http://radixpro.org/enigma>. There you will read about downloading all source code (in Kotlin and sometimes in Java) and you can download a manual for programmers.

Copyright and licenses

Enigma is free but also open source, you can download the code, check it and use it for your own programs. Enigma also uses code from the Swiss Ephemeris, and that means additional conditions are in place. If you make your own software free and open source there will not be a problem. Check for more information:

- <http://radixpro.org/documentation/EnigmaCopyright.txt> (the license conditions of Enigma).
- <http://radixpro.org/documentation/gpl-3.0.txt> (the conditions of the GPL whereon the conditions of Enigma are based).
- <http://radixpro.org/documentation/se-license.html> (additional conditions by the Swiss Ephemeris).

These files are also available in the folder `c:\Enigma\DedVM`

As a 'normal' user of Enigma you of course do not have to worry about licenses. These are only important for programmers that want to use the code.