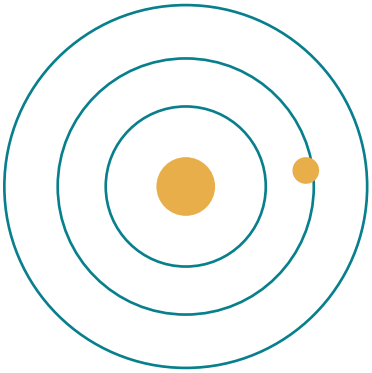
LEARN / EXPLORE / PRACTISE



AstroWonder Neo

Desktop user manual

A friendly guide to your charts,
astrology tools and everyday tasks.

Step-by-step app guides • Worked examples • Plain-language explanations

Edition: 3 November 2026
For AstroWonder Neo 3.0.9

How to use this manual

Begin with the first chapter if you are new to the software. Then choose a feature guide that matches the work you want to do. You do not need to study every technique before using the app.

Buttons and screens can vary with your device and access. Follow the choices visible on your own screen. This manual focuses on using AstroWonder Neo and understanding the results shown by its tools. Interpretive examples help explain those results.

Finding your way

Use the contents below or the PDF bookmarks to reach a chapter. The question-mark buttons in the app open the same feature guides. All help information is included here; no external website is required.

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01 Desktop guide

Use the File, Chart, Numerology, Tools and Help menus. Help to Help topics opens the full manual, and question-mark buttons in dialogs open related articles. The toolbar provides appearance, font, notifications, updates, settings and chart-context popups.

Work with chart tabs

File to New Chart casts a chart from its local time and location. Open loads a saved chart; Modify edits it; Save and Save As preserve it. Select tabs or use Ctrl+Tab to switch charts. Check which chart is active before changing the timebar, rotation or annual year.

Layouts and reports

Chart selects a screen layout. Tools to Design Mode edits screen objects; Print Layout Design edits page layouts. Update Design saves changes. Preview reports before printing. Keyboard shortcuts are listed separately in Help.

Access and storage

Account & Devices shows licence/trial and device status. Connected cloud storage adds remote chart browsing and supported bulk actions. Desktop sign-in, file dialogs and update installation follow the current operating system. Keep independent chart backups.

Before you begin

Words used in this manual

A **button** is a word or picture you select to do something. A **menu** is a list of choices. A **dialog** is the smaller window that opens over your chart. A **field** is a box where you enter information. **Scroll** means moving down or across to see more of a page.

Your first chart

1. Choose New Chart.
2. Enter the person's details, using the date format written on the screen.
3. Select the correct place from the list. Check the state and country when places share a name.
4. Check the time carefully. For example, 18:30 means 6:30 in the evening.
5. Choose Cast to display the chart.
6. Choose Save and give the chart a name you will recognise later.

If you are unsure

Select the small question-mark picture near a dialog's title. Read its help page, then close Help with the X in its top corner. Your original dialog remains underneath. Closing Help does not delete your chart.

Learn in small steps

Start by creating and saving a chart. Next learn the main chart view. Then explore one feature relevant to your own practice. You can return to the same help page as often as you need.

> **REMEMBER**
> Before changing a saved birth time or place, check which person's chart is open. If you want to experiment, keep a separate saved copy.

Make Help easier to read

Use the maximize button beside Close to fill the available app window. Select Restore to return to the size you were using. You can also drag any edge or corner to make the Help window wider or taller. These controls are available on desktop computers.

Print reports

Use Print Layouts for one layout or Print for a named bundle. Select and order the layouts in a bundle, then save it for reuse. Previews open maximized; Save PDF and Print output the document shown. Bundles retain their selections and order on this device, and bundled defaults are added at startup while your saved edits are preserved. Fixed reports include Vimshottari, Yogini, Jaimini Chara and Sthira, Varshaphala Muddha Dasa, Annual (Patyayini) Dasa and Ashtottari Dasa. See Print Layouts and Print for report choices and date ranges.

02 Print Layouts and Print

Preview a layout

Open a chart and choose Print Layouts. Select a layout, then use Previous and Next or enter a page number to inspect its pages. Zoom in, zoom out or fit the page as needed. The preview displays one page at a time and prepares pages as you visit them, so large documents can open without waiting for every page. Paper is white in previews and output, including when the application uses a dark theme. Choose Save PDF to save the displayed document or Print to send it to a printer. Print previews open maximized, including chart layouts, bundles, Panchang, matchmaking and transit reports. Where Restore is available, use it for a smaller preview and Maximize to expand it again. Close returns to the chart.

Print Layouts includes designed page layouts and fixed Dasa reports. Print Layout Design edits your designed layouts on desktop and tablet. Fixed reports have a predefined arrangement and use the current chart calculations. Chart name, print header/footer, document font and selected application language are applied when the PDF is generated.

Print bundles

Use Print to create and print named bundles of layouts. Choose New bundle, enter a name and select the layouts to include. Available layouts are sorted alphabetically; type in Search to filter the list. Filtering does not change the selected layouts or their print order. The selected print-order list scrolls when needed, while the available-layouts list fills the remaining space. Drag the selected layouts or use Move up and Move down to set their print order, then Save. Bundles are saved on this device and remain available after restarting the app.

Choose a saved bundle to preview its pages in the saved layout order. The preview shows one page at a time, with Previous, Next and direct page-number navigation. Page numbers run continuously from the first page to the last. Save PDF and Print generate the complete combined document for the current chart, including pages you have not visited. A progress indicator appears while the full output is prepared. Edit changes a bundle's name, selection or order; Delete bundle removes the saved bundle without deleting its layouts. Renaming a layout does not break its bundle membership. If a layout has been deleted, edit the bundle to replace or remove that missing layout before printing.

Fixed print reports

Vimshottari Dasa is a fixed, one-page report available in Print Layouts and in print bundles. Its nine Mahadashas appear in a three-by-three grid, with beginning and ending times and the nine Bhukti ending times in each block. The first period begins at the chart's birth time; Bhuktis already over at birth retain their names with blank ending dates. The heading shows the remaining Dasa balance at birth. Dates use the existing chart calculations and Dasa settings.

Fixed reports are not offered in the print designer and cannot be renamed, deleted or rearranged there. Choose a designed layout when you want to edit objects. The fixed report uses your print header/footer and the current chart's name; adding it to a bundle includes it in continuous page numbering.

Dasa print ranges

The fixed Vimshottari Dasa (Bhukti), (Anthra) and (Shooksma) reports use a four-by-three grid at deeper period levels. Each printed page contains up to twelve blocks and each block lists the nine ending times of the next level. These dates come from the existing chart calculations.

Get Dasa Range opens once for the reports selected in Print Layouts or the current bundle. It asks only for the required rows: Anthra Date for a Bhukti report, Shooksma Date for an Anthra report, and Pran Date for a Shooksma report. Each required report has its starting date and number of pages on one row. Type the date or use its calendar button to choose a date within the available range, then enter the number of pages. A report starts with the period containing that date and continues chronologically across parent periods. Ending times already past at the starting date are blank in the first block.

The starting date defaults to today when today is inside the calculated Vimshottari range. Otherwise it defaults to the start of that chart's calculated Vimshottari periods, including for very old charts. Dates outside the available range and page counts exceeding the remaining periods are rejected. Use Get Dasa Range in the preview to change the request. Cancel leaves output unavailable until you choose a range. Bundle page numbering continues through all requested report pages.

Fixed Yogini Dasa reports

Yogini Dasa (First Cycle), (Second Cycle) and (Third Cycle) are separate fixed one-page layouts. Each page has eight main periods in a four-row, two-column arrangement, with eight Bhukti beginning and ending times per block. Choose any cycle in Print Layouts, or add the cycles to Print in the desired order for a continuously numbered bundle. These reports do not require a date-range dialog and cannot be edited in the designer.

The calculation uses the natal sidereal Moon and the configured Dasa year length. Add three to the birth Nakshatra number (Ashwini = 1) and divide by eight; remainder zero means Sankata. Mangala, Pingala, Dhanya, Bhramari, Bhadrika, Ulka, Siddha and Sankata last one through eight years, giving a 36-year cycle. The elapsed fraction of the birth Nakshatra determines the first period's elapsed time. Each Bhukti is its parent's duration multiplied by the Bhukti Yogini's years divided by 36. The three cycles are consecutive; only the first cycle hides Bhuktis completed before birth and clips the active Bhukti's beginning to birth. The balance heading names the Yogini active at birth.

Report titles, Yogini names, planet names, date-column labels, print controls and range-dialog messages follow the selected application language. English, Hindi, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu catalogs include translated report labels. Indic scripts are supported in printed reports. Your own chart name, print header/footer and designed layout names retain the text you entered. Installed catalogs receive missing labels without replacing existing user translations.

Fixed Jaimini Dasa reports

Jaimini Chara Dasa (First Cycle), (Second Cycle), (Third Cycle), and Jaimini Sthira Dasa are four separate fixed one-page layouts. Each uses twelve sign blocks in four rows and three columns, with twelve Bhukti beginning and ending dates per block. Choose them in Print Layouts or arrange them in Print bundles. They use the chart name, print header/footer, selected language and continuous bundle page numbering. No date-range prompt is needed.

Chara Dasa starts at the natal Vedic ascendant sign. The ninth sign's odd/even foot determines forward/reverse main-period order. Odd-footed signs are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Libra, Scorpio and Sagittarius. Years are the distance from each sign to its lord, counted forward for odd-footed signs and backward for even-footed signs; a lord at home gives twelve years. Scorpio and Aquarius use Mars/Ketu and Saturn/Rahu: prefer an outside co-lord when the other is at home, then more companions, stronger sign modality (dual, fixed, movable), and the greater period count. This implementation does not add/subtract dignity years. All twelve sign durations repeat for the second and third cycles. Each main period is divided into twelve equal Bhuktis, starting in the next sign and following that parent sign's ninth-sign direction, with its own sign last.

Sthira Dasa reuses the existing natal Brahma calculation shown in Jaimini special points. It starts in Brahma's sign and uses the BPHS convention of forward order for an odd sign and reverse order for an even sign. Movable, fixed and dual signs receive seven, eight and nine years respectively, giving 96 years overall. Each main period has twelve equal Bhuktis proceeding zodiacally from its own sign. Other published Jaimini conventions differ in direction, Brahma selection and subperiod ordering; the conventions above specify this app's output.

Each Bhukti ends within its parent and joins its neighboring Bhukti without a gap.

Fixed Varshaphala Muddha Dasa report

Varshaphala Muddha Dasa is a fixed one-page layout available in Print Layouts and Print bundles. It uses the selected Varshaphala year's existing Muddha Dasa calculation, with nine main periods in a three-by-three grid and nine Bhukti ending times in each block. The report always includes the full annual calculation, regardless of the period currently selected on screen.

The title identifies the annual-return calendar year. The balance heading gives the active planet and remaining whole days at that return. The first printed beginning is the annual return time; Bhuktis already completed at that time keep their names with blank dates. Later dates are copied directly from the existing calculation. Change the chart's Varshaphala year before printing to report another year. Missing annual data prevents output rather than falling back to natal dates.

This report uses the same header/footer, multilingual labels and Indic font fallbacks as the other fixed reports, and joins continuous page numbering in a bundle. No date-range prompt is needed, and the layout is not editable in the designer.

Saved defaults and updates

Print layouts are stored separately in the support-folder **print_layout.json**. A missing file is copied from the application defaults. The file contains a version marker and its layouts. When the asset version is newer than the installed version, startup replaces the entire installed print-layout file with the asset defaults, including any user-created or edited layouts. Unversioned files count as version 0; the current base is version 1. Once the installed version is current or newer, startup keeps existing layouts and edits and appends only missing default layout IDs. Saving a design retains the version marker. Keep a separate copy of customized layouts before installing a release that replaces older layout versions.

At startup, a missing support-folder **print_bundles.json** is copied from the bundled asset. On later starts, asset bundles whose IDs are not already installed are appended in asset order. Existing bundle names, layout choices, print order and custom bundles are preserved. A matching ID is never replaced, and repeated starts do not add duplicates. Deleting a bundled bundle allows it to be restored on the next startup. Invalid saved files are retained for recovery rather than overwritten.

Fixed Annual Dasa report

Annual Dasa is a fixed one-page Patyayini report for the selected Varshaphala year. Its eight main-period blocks are arranged in four rows and two columns. Each block gives the beginning, ending and eight Bhukti ending times. The title shows the annual-return calendar year. Choose the Varshaphala year before opening Print Layouts or Print.

Patyayini uses the annual positions of Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn and Ascendant. Their degrees within their signs, called Krishamshas, are sorted in ascending order. The first Patyamsha equals the first Krishamsha; later Patyamshas are the differences between successive Krishamshas. Each period receives its Patyamsha divided by the largest Krishamsha as its share of the configured Dasa year. The first period starts at the annual return. Bhuktis begin with their main-period lord and follow the same order and proportions. Equal Krishamshas give zero-duration shares, with a consistent body order for ties. Rahu and Ketu are excluded.

Fixed Ashtottari Dasa report

Ashtottari Dasa is a fixed one-page natal report with eight main-period blocks in four rows and two columns. Each block shows its duration in years and eight Bhukti beginning and ending times. The heading gives the Dasa balance at birth. Bhuktis completed before birth retain their names with blank dates; the active Bhukti begins at the printed birth time.

The sequence is Sun (6 years), Moon (15), Mars (8), Mercury (17), Saturn (10), Jupiter (19), Rahu (12) and Venus (21), totalling 108 years. Ketu is excluded. Starting at Ardra, groups of four and three Nakshatras alternate between the eight lords. The 28-star scheme includes Abhijit: Uttarashadha ends after its first three Padas, Abhijit covers its fourth Pada and the first one-fifteenth of Shravana, and the rest belongs to Shravana. Each star contributes an equal share of its lord's period; the Moon's fraction within that star determines the remaining balance. Bhukti durations are the parent duration multiplied by the Bhukti lord's years divided by 108. Dates use the configured Dasa year length.

Editable chakra layouts

Sarvashtakavarga / Sarvachancha Chakra is a one-page layout with the Sarvashtakavarga chart and table above a large Sarvachancha Chakra. **Sudarshan Chakra** is a separate one-page layout containing the three-ring chakra. Both use Vedic objects and the standard print header, footer and language settings.

Preview either layout in Print Layouts, edit its objects in the designer, or add it to a continuously numbered Print bundle.

Other editable print layouts

Divisional Charts contains fifteen divisions. **Varshaphala Chart**, **Varshaphala Sahams** and **Varshaphala Strength** use their corresponding annual objects; choose the Varshaphala year before printing.

Vimshopaka Bala combines the existing Signs Occupied by 16 Divisions, Shodashvarga Dignities and Vimshopaka Bala tables. **Sarvato Bhadra Chakra** places the chart-bound chakra on its own page. Edit their objects in Print Layout Design or include them in Print bundles.

03 KP, cuspal links and body popups

Using the KP features

Background in plain words

KP, or Krishnamurti Paddhati, is associated with K. S. Krishnamurti and developed in twentieth-century India. It pays close attention to the star lord and to smaller divisions called subs. Practitioners use these relationships to judge which houses are connected with a matter and to discuss timing through periods and transits.

Read one planet, one step at a time

1. Open a KP chart or Planetary Positions table.
2. Click or tap a planet name. Planet Analysis opens.
3. Find its sign lord, star lord and sub lord.
4. Read the houses listed under its significations.
5. Use Detailed Info only when you need a deeper ruler chain.

A **lord** is the ruling planet of the sign or division being examined. A **significator** is a planet linked with a house or subject under the chosen rules. A **cusp** is the reference point for a house. Sign placement and house placement can differ, so keep the table's heading in view.

A practice example: a job question

An astrologer may consider houses associated with work and fulfilment, then ask whether the relevant planet, star lord and sub lord connect with those houses. Next they examine the running dasa/bhukti and supporting transits. The app helps display those connections; the final judgement still needs the question, the full chart and the astrologer's method.

Read abbreviations without fear

SGL is sign lord, STL star lord, SL sub lord, SSL sub-sub lord, and SSSL sub-sub-sub lord. Each extra level is a finer division. It is not another physical planet. In extended transit tables, **Upto** tells you when that displayed ruler combination ends; it is not a promised event time.

> **REMEMBER**
> If a planet name does not respond, use a supported KP table or chart. Not every chart picture has clickable labels.

Explore the available views

Krishnamurti Paddhati is a twentieth-century Indian astrological approach associated with K. S. Krishnamurti. It emphasizes Nakshatra lords, unequal subdivisions called subs, and house significations. Cuspal links views explore relationships through cusp and planet lordships.

Chart and table objects

KP objects include Natal Chart, Bhava Chalit, Navamsha, Planetary Positions, Cuspal Positions, Aspects, Small Aspects, General Significators, General Significator Planets, Cuspal Significators and Prime Significators. Choose the source - natal, progression, rotated, transit or movement - where that option is available. Bhava placement can differ from sign placement; a house boundary and a zodiac sign boundary are different.

Click a planet or body

In chart widgets that enable body interaction, click or tap the body label. Selecting a planet opens Planet Analysis; selecting a house cusp opens Cusp Analysis. Static drawings or unsupported widgets need not respond. Click the body rather than an empty chart cell. These analysis dialogs inspect the active chart; they do not edit the birth data.

Planet Analysis

The header identifies the selected planet and its displayed prime significations. Inspect Sign, sign lord, star lord, sub lord and Nakshatra; D/R indicates direct or retrograde motion. Planet Lordships and Cusp Lordships distinguish houses linked through planetary rulers from cusp rulers. Natal, Transit, Movement and Progression blocks appear when their data is available. They represent different calculation sources, so always read the block heading before comparing values.

Detailed Information

Use Detailed Info in Planet Analysis to open the extended view. Read position and ruler chains together with the available significance tables. A sign lord rules the containing sign, a star lord rules its Nakshatra and a sub lord rules its unequal subdivision. The same planet can repeat at different levels. Dasa/bhukti sections show period relationships; they are not a separate change to the chart time.

Cusp Analysis

Click a cusp to inspect the selected house, its position and sign/star/sub ruler chains, then compare its planet and cusp links. The cusp number identifies the house, not a planet. Houses listed in significator tables are traditional associations rather than probability scores.

Cuspal links settings

The four configurable priority positions and elimination option affect how the app orders or filters cuspal-link significations. Keep the same settings when comparing two reports. Ruling Planets is a separate toolbar popup for the selected context, not an alternative name for all significators.

Interactive KP tables and abbreviations

Planetary Positions lets you tap the planet name or its sign/star/sub/sub-sub ruler to inspect that body. Cuspal Positions lets you tap the cusp or a ruler. General Significators, Prime Significators and Cuspal Significators also expose supported body links. Repeated names can refer to the same body through different rows; the dialog header identifies the selected body.

SGL means sign lord, STL star lord, SL sub lord, SSL sub-sub lord and SSSL sub-sub-sub lord. S5 through S9 continue the subdivision ruler chain. These are increasingly fine divisions, not additional physical planets.

General significator groups

In Star of Occupants identifies planets in the Nakshatras of bodies occupying the house. Occupants lists bodies in that house. In Star of Owner follows the house owner's Nakshatra links; Owner identifies the ruling body. The Significators with Star/Sub option adds those ruler details to the displayed significators. Read the selected natal/transit/movement/progression source before comparing groups.

Extended levels and transit intervals

Detailed Information includes the ruler chain through ten columns and an extended transit table. Select level 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 to choose how many ruler levels the interval search tracks. The Upto column marks the end of the displayed interval for that chain, not a predicted event deadline. Changing level clears and recalculates the transit results; wait for calculation to finish before reading them. Higher levels produce finer intervals and depend strongly on precise input time and calculation settings.

Ruling Planets popup

The toolbar popup presents the ascendant sign/star lords, Moon sign/star lords and weekday lord for its active context. These are a selected set of rulers used in KP practice. They are distinct from the complete significator and deep-level tables.

Nadi views

For the separate Nadi charts, positions, coordinates, sign-based aspects and Nadi analysis dialogs, see Nadi astrology. Nadi tables retain the planet, star-lord and sub-lord house lists separately. KP Prime Significators and KP Aspects remain distinct KP views.

04 Nadi astrology: charts, coordinates and analysis

Start with the Nadi views

The Nadi views support the planet, nakshatra lord and sub-lord approach associated with Umang Taneja. A nakshatra lord is also called a star lord. Read the three house lists separately: the same house can appear at more than one level.

On desktop and tablet, add Nadi Object from the layout palette and choose the required object. Each object can be placed independently in screen and print layouts. On a phone, read the Nadi views available in the chart cards; layout editing is available on desktop and tablet.

Charts and position tables

- **Nadi Chart** shows the Lagna/Rashi chart with a Nadi title.
- **Nadi Bhava Chalit** shows house placements with a Nadi title. Sign placement and house placement can differ.
- **Nadi Planetary Positions** shows planet, sign, degree, occupied house, star lord and sub-lord. It includes Uranus, Neptune and Pluto; Fortuna is not included.
- **Nadi Cuspal Positions** shows cusp, sign, degree, star lord and sub-lord. A cusp marks the start of a house.

The two charts share the corresponding KP chart calculations. The Nadi position tables focus on the ruler levels used here; they do not display sign-lord or deeper sub-sub-lord columns. Read the selected source, such as Natal or Transit, in the title before comparing views.

Nadi Coordinates

Each row contains the planet and its houses, its star lord and that lord's houses, and its sub-lord and that lord's houses. Planet colors identify each ruler and its house list.

The house sets combine occupancy with ownership using house-start cusps. Rahu and Ketu also represent planets linked through conjunction, aspects received and their sign lord. Repeated houses are listed once within each set. Their node representatives are shown in Nadi Analysis.

Read a row

Read the planet's own house set, followed by the star-lord and sub-lord sets. Keep them separate when applying event combinations and supporting or opposing house rules. Use the existing Vimshottari Dasa table for period timing, including Bhukti and Antara where available. KP Prime Significators is not required and its filtered lists should not replace these coordinate sets.

Nadi Aspects

Rows cast relationships; columns receive them. The matrix is directional, so the reverse cell need not show the same relationship.

- **Conj** means the planets occupy the same zodiac sign.
- A number such as **4**, **5**, **7**, **8**, **9** or **10** identifies the sign counted from the planet casting the aspect.
- **N7** marks Rahu or Ketu influencing a planet in the next zodiac sign within seven degrees of separation, including across the zodiac boundary.
- A dash means no relationship under these rules, or the planet's own diagonal cell.

Nadi Aspects uses signs rather than the degree-based aspect matrix in KP Aspects. Use Nadi Coordinates and Nadi Aspects together when checking node relationships.

Open Nadi analysis

Tap a planet or ruler name in a Nadi position table to open Nadi Analysis. Coordinate house lists and supported aspect cells also provide analysis links. The dialog shows the selected planet's position, occupied house, three coordinate sets, node representatives where applicable, and aspects cast and received.

Tap a cusp, its sign or its degree in Nadi Cuspal Positions to open Nadi Cusp Analysis. It shows the cusp position and its star and sub-lords with their house lists. Tap a ruler to inspect that planet's Nadi Analysis. The cuspal sub-lord is examined through its coordinates for matters of that house.

Links inside Nadi analysis update the same dialog. The background stays at one dimming level, and Close dismisses the analysis in one step. These links stay within Nadi analysis rather than opening KP's extended analysis. The question-mark button opens this guide.

Arrange and print

Combine the six Nadi objects with a Vimshottari Dasa object. Tables fill their space and fit text automatically. Preview long node house lists after resizing. Printed tables have no interactive links.

05 Vedic charts, divisions and strengths

A first Vedic reading

Background and purpose

Jyotisha brings together Indian calendar, sky-observation and horoscope traditions developed over many centuries. Different schools give different importance to particular techniques. Start with the main birth chart and add one supporting view at a time.

A simple reading order

1. Confirm the birth details.
2. Find the ascendant, also called Lagna: the starting house of the birth chart.
3. Read the house concerned with the person's question and its lord.
4. Look at the Moon and the relevant planets.
5. Use divisional charts, strengths and periods to deepen that reading.

What the common divisions are used for

The **Navamsha (D9)** is widely used to deepen judgement of planetary condition and relationship matters. **Dashamsha (D10)** is commonly studied for work and public responsibility. **Saptamsha (D7)** is commonly associated with children and lineage. **Dwadashamsha (D12)** is commonly associated with parents and ancestry. These are traditional areas of study, not automatic forecasts from a single placement.

Finer divisions depend closely on accurate birth time. If the recorded time is uncertain, explain that uncertainty before making a very detailed reading.

Strength does not simply mean good

Shadbala asks how strong a planet is under six groups of traditional measures. A strong planet can still express a difficult role in a particular chart. Ashtakavarga points add another way of comparing signs and transits; more points should be read in context, not treated as a percentage chance of success.

A practice example: work

Begin with the work-related house in the main chart, its lord and relevant planets. Then inspect D10, the period running at the time and the transits. If those views disagree, describe the mixed indications instead of choosing only the most attractive one.

REMEMBER
Keep one set of calculation preferences while studying an example. A different house or

ayanamsa choice may change the comparison.

Explore the available views

Jyotisha developed across Indian calendrical, astronomical and interpretive traditions. Different schools use different reference zodiacs, houses and strength rules; the application's chosen convention matters as much as the table name.

Charts and divisions

Birth Chart uses zodiac signs; Bhava Chalit uses house placement. Chandra and Surya charts use Moon and Sun as reference. Gochara charts show transits. Divisional charts subdivide signs: Hora D2, Drekkana D3, Chaturthamsa D4, Panchamsha D5, Shashthamsa D6, Saptamsha D7, Ashtamsha D8, Navamsha D9, Dashamsha D10, Ekadashamsha D11, Dwadashamsha D12, Shodashamsha D16, Vimshamsha D20, Chaturvimshamsha D24, Saptavimshamsha D27, Trimshamsha D30, Khavedamsha D40, Akshavedamsha D45 and Shashtiamsha D60; Nadiamsha is also available. Table variants show the placements numerically. Fine divisions are particularly sensitive to uncertain birth times.

Strengths and relationships

Shadbala combines six traditional strength categories; its graph and table present strength, not a probability of success. Bhavabala concerns houses. Vimshopaka weights divisional dignities; Saptavarga and Shodashvarga views compare divisions. Naisargika Maitri is natural friendship, Tatkalika is temporary friendship and Panchadha combines relationships. Lordships, planetary/cuspal aspects and Jaimini aspects follow their respective rules.

Ashtakavarga

Bhinna tables/graphs show each planet's point contributions; Sarva combines contributions. Trikona and Ekadhipatya reductions transform points according to their named procedures. Pinda Shodhana derives weighted totals after reductions. Compare like-for-like settings, especially Parashara/Varahamihira and Virgo's Rashi Pinda weight.

Special points

Bhava/Hora/Ghatika Lagna are special ascendants. Bhava Padas and Upapada are derived sign references; Karakas are significators ranked under the chosen seven/eight-karaka convention. Karkamsha and Swamsha provide Jaimini-related references. Dhoomadi, Gulikadi and other Upagrahas are derived points, not visible physical planets. Deity tables give traditional division associations.

Sarvachancha and Sudarshan chakras

Sarvachancha Chakra combines the existing unreduced Ashtakavarga data in one circular view. From the centre outward it shows houses, signs, planetary placements, sign totals, the seven Bhinna totals and the individual Prastara contributions. The outer Kakshya labels follow Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sun, Venus, Mercury, Moon and Ascendant. Sarva totals combine the seven planetary Bhinna rows; the Ascendant row is separate. The chart follows the selected Ashtakavarga calculation preferences.

Sudarshan Chakra repeats the natal planetary placements in three concentric rings: Lagna in the inner ring, Moon in the middle and Sun in the outer ring. Each ring begins with its reference sign at the top and counts twelve houses counterclockwise. Sign numbers identify the zodiac signs; R marks retrograde classical planets.

Both are available as separate Vedic objects in design mode. Resize them to fit the available space; text scales automatically. In the chart view, click a planet or Ascendant label to open its existing analysis. Design and print views keep the objects non-interactive.

Sarvato Bhadra Chakra

The grid, sounds, sign positions, Nakshatra sequence and directions have fixed places. The planets, Ascendant and Surya and Chandra bindus are calculated from the current chart. Planet labels appear in their Nakshatra/Pada locations, using planet colours and R for retrograde planets. The central grid includes the fixed signs, Tithi groups and weekday associations for reference.

This view uses 28 Nakshatras including Abhijit. Abhijit spans 276 degrees 40 minutes to 280 degrees 53 minutes 20 seconds; the adjoining Uttarashadha and Shravana spans are shortened. Each plotting span is divided into four equal sound portions. These plotting portions can differ from the ordinary 27-Nakshatra Padas shown in planetary tables. Surya and Chandra bindus count inclusively from the Sun's and Moon's ordinary birth Nakshatras, skipping Abhijit in those counts.

Add Sarvato Bhadra Chakra from the Vedic objects palette or choose its editable print layout. It stretches to the object's width and height without requiring a square. The heading stays above the chart. Central sounds remain in English and Hindi, and outer Pada sounds remain in English; Nakshatra names, sign names, directions and other labels follow the selected application language. Similar sections share a fitted font size unless different font sizes are enabled. The display plots placements and bindus; it does not draw Vedha analysis lines.

06 Varshaphala and dasa periods

Learn annual readings and periods

Where this tradition comes from

Varshaphala means the result or reading of a year. The Tajika annual tradition in India includes ideas transmitted through Persian and Arabic astrology. It studies an annual solar return: the Sun returning to its birth longitude. The return time is not necessarily the same clock time as the birthday.

Read an annual chart

1. Open the birth chart and select the Varshaphala year.
2. Confirm the year displayed before reading the annual chart.
3. Look at the annual ascendant and the house related to the person's question.
4. Examine the Year Lord, strengths and relevant Sahams.
5. Compare with the birth chart and the periods already running.

A **Saham** is a calculated sensitive point connected with a topic. **Harsha Bala** and **Panchvargeeya Bala** are different annual strength measures. **Vedha** describes an obstruction/contact under its own rules. These words name parts of the judgement, not final promises.

Understand dasa and bhukti

A **dasa** is a longer planetary period. A **bhukti** is a smaller period within it. Anthra and Sookshma go smaller still. Think of them as a chapter, a section and a paragraph. Read the planet's role in the chart before interpreting its period.

A practice example: the coming year

For a work question, compare the annual work indications with the birth chart, then see whether the relevant running periods support activity in that area. You might describe a year of more responsibility rather than promise a specific appointment. A smaller period helps focus the discussion but does not replace the wider reading.

> **REMEMBER**
> Before comparing two period reports, check that both use the same dasa-year length setting.

Explore the available views

Varshaphala interprets an annual solar return. Tajika annual astrology in India incorporates techniques transmitted through Persian/Arabic traditions. A return chart is calculated for a solar longitude recurrence, rather than simply reusing the birthday's clock time.

Annual tools

Choose the Varshaphala year in the toolbar popup. View the annual chart, house and planetary positions, divisional charts, Sahams, Year Lord, Harsha Bala, Panchvargeeya Bala, Tripataki Chakra and Vedhas. Sahams are calculated lots; bala tables compare named strengths; vedhas describe traditional contacts. Check true/mean node and true/mean solar return options when comparing sources.

Dasa tables

Vimshottari organizes planetary periods and subperiods; Mudda is an annual period system. Current Dasa, Bhukti, Anthra and Sookshma tables show progressively nested intervals. Open the Vimshottari toolbar popup to inspect periods. A date near a boundary may change when the dasa-year length convention changes (360, 365 or 327 days).

07 Jamakol Prasannam

Your first Jamakol reading

Background and purpose

Jamakol Prasannam belongs to Tamil question-reading traditions. It is used when someone brings a particular question, rather than as another name for their birth horoscope. Methods have been passed through different teachers, so two astrologers may use different timing rules. Record your chosen method with the reading.

Begin with a clear question

1. Write the question in a short sentence, such as "Will the planned work go ahead?"
2. Cast the question chart for the intended local time and the astrologer's place.
3. Choose the Jamakol view. On a phone, read the available Jamakol chart card; on desktop or tablet, select a layout containing Jamakol.
4. Read Udayam first. Then look at the house related to the question and its lord.
5. Compare Arudam, Kavippu and the listed findings before forming an opinion.

Understand the three main markers

Udayam is the starting point for counting houses in this reading. **Arudam** is another indication used to examine how the question presents itself. **Kavippu** is a derived marker used in the method's checks for difficulty or obstruction. None of these is a verdict on its own. The Jama grahas are the moving planets of this particular system; their displayed places should not be confused with the ordinary sky-planet positions.

A practice example: a work proposal

For a question about work, an astrologer may study the 10th house and, where relevant, the 11th for fulfilment. Look for the Udayam lord's connections and read any findings involving those houses. If the app lists Kavippu in the selected karya house, treat it as a point to investigate. Ask whether there is an actual delay, missing approval or other obstacle. A separate favourable connection does not automatically cancel every difficulty.

Karya house simply means the house you have selected for the matter being asked about. Choose it because it fits the question, not because its result looks pleasant.

Read the other views

Dignities discuss whether a planet's sign placement supports its role. Relationships show how planets are related in the selected method. Aspects show contacts between them. Motion adds movement information. Findings brings individual checks together in words. Move between these views to understand a reading instead of relying only on the picture.

REMEMBER
Use one method consistently. Changing timing options until the chart gives the desired answer makes a reading difficult to trust.

Explore the available views

Jamakol is a Tamil horary tradition: a chart is interpreted for a question's time and location. Its moving Jama graha ring is distinct from ordinary sky longitudes. Teaching lineages vary, so compare method settings before comparing charts.

Create and display

Cast the question chart for the intended local instant and astrologer's location. Where the chart form offers Arudam by number, enter 1-108. Add Jamakol from the Design Mode palette. Views include Chart, Positions, Calculations, Dignities, Relationships, Aspects, Motion and Findings. The dedicated South Indian grid is used regardless of the application's general chart style.

Main factors

Udayam is the question's reference ascendant and houses are counted from it. Arudam is a derived indication of the question; clock mode advances six degrees per clock minute and resets hourly. Kavippu transfers the forward sign distance from Arudam to Surya Veedhi onto Udayam, reversing the within-sign Arudam degree. Maandi is a separate sensitive point whose method is configurable. Jama planets and the sky planets serve different roles.

Settings and calculation details

Fixed 06:00 ring places the local weekday lord at zero at 06:00 and moves backwards 0.5 degrees per minute, repeating after twelve hours. The alternative solar-half ring makes one reverse circuit per sunrise-sunset or sunset-sunrise half. Udayam can use twelve signs per solar half, thirty degrees per elapsed hour, rounded Drik/Lahiri Tamil-month timing, or rounded Vakya-month timing. Solar Jamam divides each actual solar half into eight periods independently of ring mode. Missing sunrise/sunset data makes dependent values unavailable.

Analysis

Dignities compare sign placement; Relationships compare planetary relations; Aspects show configured contacts; Motion describes movement. Functional signs apply the selected functional-sign convention. Findings list individual checks such as Kavippu in Udayam or the karya house, Arudam in 6/8/12, and Udayam-lord connections. Read each rule and selected karya house rather than treating one finding as a final answer.

08 Panch Pakshi: five-bird timing

Learn Panch Pakshi from the beginning

Background and purpose

Panch Pakshi is a Tamil timing tradition whose name means "five birds". It is associated with Siddhar teaching traditions. Names such as Agathiyar and Romarishi identify methods followed by practitioners; a method name alone does not prove a precise historical date. Its usual purpose is to compare the quality of periods for an activity.

Find the person's bird

1. Open Panch Pakshi from Tools or the phone's tool list.
2. If you know the bird, select it directly.
3. Otherwise choose the birth Nakshatra and birth Paksha, or choose an open birth chart.
4. Choose the method you follow.
5. Set the weekday and Schedule Paksha for the schedule you want to read.

Nakshatra means birth star. **Paksha** is the bright or dark half of the lunar month. Birth Paksha helps identify the person's bird; Schedule Paksha chooses the table for the period being examined. They need not be the same.

What do the activities suggest?

- **Rule:** traditionally a period of greater command or influence; a reader may consider it for an activity requiring confidence.
- **Eat:** traditionally associated with taking in support or nourishment; a reader may discuss preparation or gathering resources.
- **Walk:** traditionally associated with movement or activity; consider the nature of the task rather than assuming all movement is fortunate.
- **Sleep:** a quieter state; often discussed in connection with rest or lower outward effort.
- **Die:** a weak symbolic state in the schedule. It does not predict anyone's death.

The main activity is only the starting point. Read the smaller period and the displayed relationship, power, effect and rating together. The combination can change the reading.

Yamam and Apahara in plain words

A **Yamam** is a larger block of time. An **Apahara** is a smaller part inside it. Think of the Yamam as the chapter and the Apahara as the paragraph: the paragraph gives a closer view of what you are reading.

A practice example: planning a discussion

Suppose a person wishes to choose a time for an important conversation. Find that person's bird, inspect its main activity, then read the smaller period. Compare the effect and rating with another available period. Explain why you prefer one combination under your method; do not call it a guarantee that the other person will agree.

The timing detail you must remember

The app's Day and Night tables are fixed schedules beginning at 06:00. Both contain five 144-minute Yamams. They do not move with the actual sunrise and sunset at your place. A printed row is therefore not automatically a local appointment time. Establish your timing convention before using it for a real activity.

REMEMBER
Do not choose a row only because its rating looks high. Check bird, method, weekday, Paksha, main activity and smaller period first.

Explore the available views

Pancha Pakshi means five birds. This Tamil divinatory timing tradition associates a person with a bird and compares activities through a schedule. Traditional attributions to Siddhars reflect teaching lineages; the app's method labels do not establish an exact date of origin.

Select inputs

Open Tools to Panch Pakshi. Select a bird directly, choose birth Nakshatra plus birth Paksha, or choose an open chart. Choosing another chart here does not activate or edit that chart. Birth Nakshatra and birth Paksha determine the birth bird; Schedule Paksha independently chooses the schedule to inspect. Set weekday and method explicitly when comparing references.

Birds and activities

The birds are Vulture, Owl, Crow, Cock and Peacock. Activities are Eat, Walk, Rule, Sleep and Die. These are traditional activity labels; Die is a low-activity symbolic state, not a prediction of physical death. Read the main activity with its Apahara (sub-period), relationship, power, effect and rating. A rating is a method's internal scale.

Methods and timing

Options are Kakath Pujandar, Saraswati Mahal, Romarishi / Pogar, and Agathiyar Old 1940. Romarishi and Pogar use the same schedule. Each Day and Night table contains five 144-minute Yamams and begins at 06:00. These are fixed traditional schedules, so the displayed times are not adjusted to your local sunrise and sunset. Check this timing convention before choosing a time for an activity.

Read and export

Compare the Day and Night tables, Padu/Bharana birds, Yamam, activity, Apahara and duration. A dash means no rating is available for that activity combination. Export previews a two-page A4 report; Print uses the application output flow.

09 Panchang, calendars and daily periods

Using the daily Panchang

Background and purpose

Panchang grew from Indian calendar and astronomical traditions used to organise observances, seasons and the timing of activities. The word refers to five main parts. Regional calendars and religious traditions do not always apply the same day-selection rules.

The five parts in everyday language

- **Vara:** the weekday, with the traditional day's sunrise convention.
- **Tithi:** the lunar day. It can finish at any clock time, so one civil date can contain a change of Tithi.
- **Nakshatra:** the Moon's star region, used in timing and personal comparisons.
- **Yoga:** a daily combination based on the Sun and Moon; its name belongs to the almanac tradition.
- **Karana:** half a Tithi, used as another timing factor.

Read a date correctly

1. Open Panchang and choose the intended date and place.
2. Read the Tithi and Nakshatra and note their ending times.
3. Look at the named periods relevant to your purpose.
4. If choosing for a person, examine the available birth-star/sign suitability groups.
5. Read the observance notes for your tradition before fixing a festival or vrata.

A practice example: a morning activity

Suppose a Tithi ends at 10:20. An activity at 09:00 and one at 11:00 fall in different Tithis even though the civil date is the same. Check the other required factors as well. A favourable daily label does not cancel a restriction your own tradition requires.

Why can two calendars disagree?

First check the place and timezone. Then compare the sunrise definition, reference zodiac, month convention and religious rule. Amanta months end at new moon; Purnimanta months end at full moon. An Adhika month is an added lunar month. These differences can change a calendar label without changing the date printed on your wall calendar.

Times after midnight

A sunrise-based day may include events after civil midnight. Read the date shown beside a time carefully. A missing rise/set event can occur at some far-northern or far-southern places; a blank dependent period should not be treated as a favourable period.

REMEMBER
Start with the five main parts. Add the longer lists of conditions and yogas only as you learn how your tradition uses them.

Explore the available views

Panchanga means five limbs: Vara (weekday), Tithi (Moon-Sun elongation division), Nakshatra (lunar mansion), Yoga (Sun-Moon longitude-sum division) and Karana (half a Tithi). Indian almanac traditions combine these astronomical divisions with regional calendar and ritual rules.

Use the daily viewer

Open Tools to Panchang; choose date and location, then inspect Astronomy, Calendar and the available daily-period/festival sections. Read transition times as local times for that place. The Panchang ayanamsa is independent of the general chart ayanamsa. Drik uses calculated sky positions; Vakya uses its explicitly supported traditional table conventions and scope.

Sunrise day and boundaries

Vara and daily limb lists belong to the sunrise preceding the requested instant. Events after midnight can belong to that sunrise day. At exact division boundaries the new limb begins. Polar places may lack sunrise/sunset; dependent periods remain unavailable rather than receiving invented times.

Calendars and periods

Amanta months end at new moon; Purnimanta at full moon. Adhika is an intercalary lunar month; Kshaya indicates a skipped month. Lunar Shaka and civil Shaka are different calendars. Rahu Kalam, Yamaganda and Gulika divide daylight into eight parts. Abhijit, Brahma, Vijaya, Nishita and other displayed muhurta periods use their named conventions. Festival, Vaishnava and Shannavati listings depend on their specific rule set and location. A generic solar-ingress day count is not automatically every regional solar calendar's date.

Output and comparison

Export the selected daily report or print it. When comparing an almanac, first align location, timezone, ayanamsa, sunrise/refraction settings and regional tradition. Differences can reflect conventions rather than a calculation error.

The eleven daily sections

- Daily Panchang: the five limbs and their local transition times.
- Astronomy: Sun/Moon signs, Nakshatra/Pada transitions, rise/set events and true meridian transit (Madhyahna).
- Calendars: lunar/solar dates, regional year labels, Samvatsara, Julian Day and related epoch counts. An era/year label is a calendar convention, not a different sky position.
- Periods: named daily intervals including Rahu Kalam, Gulika, Yamaganda, Abhijit, Brahma, Vijaya, Nishita, Sandhya, Godhuli, Varjyam, Durmuhurta and Amrit Kalam. Day/night lengths and the selected rule determine their boundaries.
- Conditions: intervals such as Bhadra (Vishti Karana), Ganda Moola, Panchaka and Vinchhudo, plus supported special yogas. These are traditional classifications of an interval.
- Classifications: Anandadi/Tamil Yoga, Jeevanama and Netrama are named daily rule-based categories; their meanings belong to the selected almanac tradition.
- Nivas & Shool: traditional abode/directional classifications including Homahuti, Agnivasa, Chandra Vasa, Shivavasa, Rahu Vasa, Disha Shool and Kumbha Chakra.
- Lagna: local rising-sign intervals. These change with location and time, and are separate from a natal ascendant.
- Panchaka Personal Suitability: personal factors and combinations, including Chandrabalam, Tarabalam and Ashtama Chandra where the required birth context is supplied. Tara compares birth and daily Nakshatras; Chandra factors compare Moon references.
- Annual Roles: Raja, Mantri and related annual office holders describe traditional year-level planetary assignments.
- Festivals & Vratas: supported festival/fasting dates, Ekadashi/Parana and specialised listings such as Shannavati. Read the displayed tradition, rule coverage and local timing. Parana is the prescribed breaking-fast interval under that rule.

Changing a section reads the same calculated result. Specialised regional observance exceptions may differ from a local temple's calendar; check the rule followed by your own tradition.

10 Numerology: a beginner's guide

Numerology is the traditional practice of reading numbers as symbols. An astrologer may use it to discuss a person's habits, a name's character or the theme of a period. It adds a different viewpoint to a consultation; it does not give the same information as a birth chart.

Start with one question

Ask something simple: "What qualities do I tend to express?", "What should I work on this year?" or "How do these name spellings compare?" Choose the tool for that question. You do not need to learn every table at once.

A little background

People in many cultures have attached meaning to numbers. Indian numerology commonly connects 1 to 9 with planets. Western numerology commonly uses Life Path, name numbers and personal cycles. Lo Shu comes from a Chinese number-square tradition. The modern Chaldean and Pythagorean English-letter tables are different conventions; their names should not be taken as proof that today's spelling rules were used unchanged in ancient times.

A simple reading key

These are broad, commonly used themes. Schools differ, and a number should be read alongside the person's circumstances.

- **1 - Initiative:** independence, starting things and leadership. Watch for impatience or trying to do everything alone.
- **2 - Cooperation:** listening, sensitivity and partnership. Watch for indecision or depending too much on approval.
- **3 - Expression:** communication, learning and creativity. Watch for scattered effort or unfinished plans.
- **4 - Structure:** order, persistence and practical work. Watch for rigidity or resisting a useful change.
- **5 - Change:** curiosity, movement and adaptability. Watch for restlessness or taking on too much.
- **6 - Care:** family, responsibility, harmony and service. Watch for overcommitting or trying to control others' choices.

- **7 - Reflection:** study, observation and inner inquiry. Watch for withdrawing or overthinking.
- **8 - Stewardship:** organisation, responsibility and handling resources. Watch for measuring everything by status or control.
- **9 - Completion:** compassion, generosity and letting go. Watch for rescuing others at your own expense.

Indian planetary associations used here are 1 Sun, 2 Moon, 3 Jupiter, 4 Rahu, 5 Mercury, 6 Venus, 7 Ketu, 8 Saturn and 9 Mars. Western keywords do not replace these planetary interpretations.

What about 11, 22 and 33?

Some Western calculations keep these as master numbers. Readers often associate 11 with inspiration and sensitivity, 22 with turning ideas into practical work, and 33 with teaching and care. Also consider their roots: 2, 4 and 6. A master number is not a rank, a promise of greatness or an exemption from ordinary effort.

Choose a numerology tool

- Date Calculator: personality and life cycles
- Name Calculator: the meaning of a chosen spelling
- Name Pyramid: reading a pattern of numbers
- Name Comparison: comparing your own options
- Date Compatibility: discussing two people's styles
- Number Calculator: exploring an everyday number

Read predictions as themes

A numerology reading describes a theme to explore, not a certain event. For example, a personal year associated with change can prompt a discussion about flexibility and learning. It cannot tell you that a job change must happen. Ask the person what is already happening, look for supporting factors and suggest a practical action.

REMEMBER
A useful reading ends with an understandable next step, not fear about a missing digit or a promise attached to a lucky number.

Use it with a chart

On desktop and tablet, a Numerology object can be included in a chart layout. Date readings use the recorded local birth date. Personal cycles follow the chart's selected transit date. On a phone, open the calculator from Numerology and read its results directly. Names are entered separately, so a person's chart name does not silently change the date reading.

11 Date Calculator: get to know the person

Use this tool for a first discussion of temperament, long-term themes and the period a person is moving through. Start with Core Numbers; explore the other views when you are comfortable.

Try it step by step

1. Open Numerology, then Date Calculator.
2. Enter the birth date in the format shown beside the box.
3. Enter the reference date: the day, month or year you want to discuss.
4. Read Core Numbers first. Then choose a grid or cycle table.
5. Write down one strength, one difficulty and one useful action.

Understand the main numbers

Mulank: the everyday style

Mulank, also called Birth or Ruling Number, comes from the day of birth. A person born on the 24th has 2 + 4 = 6. An Indian reading relates 6 to Venus and often discusses harmony, relationships, comfort and responsibility. Ask how those qualities show up in the person's life rather than assuming they all do.

Bhagyank and Life Path: the wider journey

Bhagyank uses all digits of the written birth date. Western Life Path reduces the month, day and year separately, keeping 11, 22 and 33 where applicable. These are related but different conventions. Keep the label with the number when making notes.

Worked example: 24 June 1990

The full date adds to 2 + 4 + 0 + 6 + 1 + 9 + 9 + 0 = 31, then 3 + 1 = 4. Mulank is 6; Bhagyank is 4. Western Life Path also gives 4 here: month 6, day 6, year 1, total 13, root 4. A simple consultation might explore how a caring, harmony-seeking style (6) can work with a need for order and steady effort (4).

Grids: what repeats and what is absent?

The Lo Shu and Western grids arrange the same birth-date digits differently. Zero is left out. Repeated digits show emphasis within that reading tradition; an absent digit is a topic to explore, not a defect or proof that something bad will happen. Complete and empty lines are patterns to discuss. The app shows the pattern without supplying a fixed prediction for every line.

For 24 June 1990, 9 appears twice; 1, 2, 4 and 6 appear once. The absent digits are 3, 5, 7 and 8. Do not add the derived Mulank or Life Path into the grid: it records the written date only.

Use cycles for a forecast conversation

Personal Year, Month and Day

These describe broad timing themes. Personal Year is the backdrop; Personal Month adds a shorter focus; Personal Day suggests a small daily emphasis. Read them in that order. The app uses January to December, so a Personal Year changes with the calendar year, not on the birthday.

For this birth date and a reference date of 28 October 2026, Personal Year is 4, Personal Month is 5 and Personal Day is 6. A reader could discuss maintaining a reliable plan (4), allowing adjustments during the month (5), and attending to a responsibility on that day (6). This is a planning example, not a forecast of a specific event.

Pinnacles, Challenges and Period Cycles

Pinnacles describe broad phases. Read the age range printed beside each result. Challenges suggest qualities to practise; a zero is a valid result, not "no future" or "no problems". Period Cycles show early, middle and later themes. Do not borrow a Pinnacle age boundary for a different table.

A beginner's reading routine

Start with the person's question, explain the Birth Number, compare the longer-term number, and then discuss the current Personal Year. Use a grid only to deepen that discussion. Avoid overwhelming someone with every result at once.

> **REMEMBER**
> Keep birth-date accuracy and the selected reference date in view. A different reference date changes the timing interpretation, not the person's recorded birth.

Back to the number meanings

12 Name Calculator: understand a spelling

This tool turns the letters you enter into a number pattern. Astrologers may use it to discuss how a personal or business name expresses a quality. It is a way to compare symbolism; it cannot promise reputation, customers or success.

Try it step by step

1. Open Numerology, then Name Calculator.
2. Type the English spelling you actually want to study.
3. Choose Chaldean or Pythagorean. Keep the same system when comparing names.
4. Read the letter values, full total and reduced number.
5. In Pythagorean mode, also read Soul Urge and Personality.

What the results mean

Name Number and compound total

The compound total is the sum before reduction. The reduced Name Number is the main theme used for a simple reading. For example, a 5 theme is often discussed in terms of variety and communication. A reader might ask whether that suits a lively public-facing name. A compound can carry a separate meaning in a teacher's tradition, but the app does not supply a complete dictionary of compound predictions.

Soul Urge and Personality

In Pythagorean mode, vowels are used for Soul Urge: the inner motivation a reader wishes to explore. Consonants give Personality: the outward manner. These are interpretive labels, not a test of someone's true character. If there are no letters in a group, its result is shown as a dash.

Worked example: ANNA

In Chaldean mode A = 1 and N = 5. ANNA totals 1 + 5 + 5 + 1 = 12, then 3. In Pythagorean mode the same letters also give 12 and 3; its vowels total 2, while its consonants total 10, then 1. A simple reading could explore expression (3), a wish for cooperation (2) and an outwardly independent style (1). Ask whether that description is useful to the person.

Why the system matters

Chaldean uses letter groups numbered 1 to 8; no letter is assigned 9. Pythagorean repeats 1 to 9 across A to Z and keeps 11, 22 and 33 in its reductions. Different results can therefore be expected. Neither table changes the pronunciation or legal status of a name.

How should I treat Y?

Choose whether Y acts as a vowel for the spelling you are studying. This depends on pronunciation and your reading method. Keep your choice consistent when comparing candidates.

Apply it in a consultation

Ask what name is normally used and what the person wants the name to communicate. Compare its number theme with those aims. For a business, also consider whether the name is easy to say, remember and spell. Numerology is one part of that choice.

REMEMBER
Enter your own English transliteration for other scripts. Spaces, dots, apostrophes and hyphens are ignored. The calculator does not choose a translation for you.

Back to the number meanings

13 Name Pyramid: follow the pattern

A name pyramid is a picture built from letter numbers. Each row combines neighbouring numbers until one remains. Some numerologists read the final and middle values as a summary of the name's pattern. Interpretations differ between schools, so agree on your method before comparing results.

Try it step by step

1. Open Numerology, then Name Pyramid.
2. Enter the name and birth date.
3. Choose Chaldean or Pythagorean letter values.
4. Choose Addition or Multiplication.
5. Read the first row, follow the rows downward and note the final number.

Worked example: ANNA with Addition

Using Chaldean values, the first row is 1, 5, 5, 1. The next is 6, 1, 6 because 5 + 5 = 10 reduces to 1. The next row is 7, 7. The final value is 5 because 7 + 7 = 14 reduces to 5.

A reader using the broad themes in this guide might discuss adaptability and movement (5). This does not mean the person must move house or change work. The useful question is whether flexibility is a helpful quality to develop.

What about the middle number?

The app highlights a middle cell only when the shape has a single eligible centre: both the number of rows and the number of cells in the middle row must be odd. ANNA has four rows, so it has no middle number. That is normal; it does not make the name unlucky.

Addition and Multiplication are different readings

Changing the method changes the pattern. For ANNA, Multiplication ends at 1. Record the method with your notes and do not choose a method merely because you prefer its final answer.

Use it alongside the Name Calculator

First understand the name total and its reduced theme. Then use the pyramid as an additional conversation about the pattern. Compare the birth-date numbers shown alongside it, but keep birth-date results separate from the name calculation. Vowel and consonant counts are counts of letters, not Soul Urge and Personality totals.

REMEMBER
The pyramid is not a year-by-year calendar. Its rows do not automatically predict the ages at which events will happen.

Read the Name Calculator guide

14 Name Comparison: choose thoughtfully

Use this tool when you already have a few possible spellings and want to compare them under one numerology method. It is especially useful for keeping a consultation organised: everyone can see which spelling produced which total.

Try it step by step

1. Open Numerology, then Name Comparison.
2. Enter the candidate spellings in the spaces provided. You can compare up to 50.
3. Choose one letter-value system for the comparison.
4. If your method calls for it, enter a target root or compound total.
5. Compare the results, then discuss readability and everyday use.

What does a target mean?

A target root is the reduced number you want to compare against. A compound target is the unreduced letter total. A match means the spelling meets that arithmetic condition. Without a target, the match field is a dash. The app does not decide which number should be your personal target.

Worked example: ANNA and ANA

In Chaldean mode ANNA totals 12 and reduces to 3. ANA totals 7. A target root of 3 matches ANNA; a target root of 7 matches ANA. A target compound of 12 is more specific than a root of 3, because other totals can also reduce to 3.

A reading might compare expression and sociability (3) with a more reflective theme (7). This is a discussion of symbolism, not evidence that one spelling will bring more money or a better marriage.

Apply it in real life

For a personal name, ask whether the person likes saying and writing it and whether others can recognise it. For a business name, consider pronunciation, memorability and the kind of service offered. Avoid adding awkward letters simply to force a total. A name that is comfortable to use matters beyond its number.

Keep a clear record

Save the candidates, the system and any chosen targets with your notes. Explain why you considered each option. Changing the target halfway through the comparison makes the advice harder to follow.

> **REMEMBER**
> The tool compares the names you enter. It does not automatically invent spellings or guarantee the effects of a name change.

Read the Name Calculator guide

15 Date Compatibility: understand two styles

This tool places two people's date numbers side by side. Use it to begin a discussion about similarities, different needs and ways of working together. It does not issue a pass/fail decision about a relationship.

Try it step by step

1. Open Numerology, then Date Compatibility.
2. Enter the first person's birth date.
3. Enter the second person's birth date.
4. Compare the same labeled numbers: Birth Number with Birth Number, and Life Path with Life Path.
5. Ask each person how the described qualities show up in daily life.

Worked example: two Birth Numbers

A person born on the 24th has Birth Number 6. A person born on the 14th has Birth Number 5. A simple reading may explore responsibility and care (6) beside variety and freedom (5).

Instead of declaring the pair incompatible, ask: "How will you share duties?" and "How much freedom or routine does each person enjoy?" A useful practical step might be agreeing on responsibilities while keeping some room for individual activities.

Similar numbers can still need balance

Two people with a strong 1 theme may appreciate initiative but disagree over who leads. Two with a strong 2 theme may cooperate well but hesitate to raise a difficult issue. Shared numbers do not guarantee ease; different numbers do not guarantee conflict.

Keep the wider picture

Birth dates alone do not describe the whole relationship. Listen to the people and consider their actual conduct and circumstances. If you use horoscope matching too, read its results separately rather than adding unrelated scores together.

> **REMEMBER**
> There is no compatibility percentage or automatic favourable/unfavourable verdict in this tool. The value lies in a clear comparison and a useful conversation.

Review the number meanings

16 Number Calculator: read an everyday number

Use this tool to explore a number someone has chosen to study, such as a house or reference number. It shows its digits, repetitions and reduction. Numerologists may discuss the resulting theme, while the ordinary purpose of the number remains just as important.

Try it step by step

1. Open Numerology, then Number Calculator.
2. Type the digits exactly as written, including any starting zeros.
3. Read the digit count, repeated digits and total.
4. Follow the reduction to its final root.
5. Use that root as a conversation topic, not a promised outcome.

Worked example: 00128

The written number has five digits. Its sum is 0 + 0 + 1 + 2 + 8 = 11, then a single-digit root of 2. The initial zeros stay visible in the entered number even though they add nothing to the total. A reader could discuss cooperation, patience and tact as a 2 theme.

Everyday application

For a house number, a reader might suggest using the theme as an intention for the home: a 2 theme could prompt more listening and shared decisions. For an identifier or other chosen number, check its practical suitability first. Changing digits does not establish that future events will improve.

Do not confuse different types of numbers

A number's root is not a person's Life Path. A repeated digit in an identifier is not the same thing as a repeated birth-date digit. Keep the name of the tool and the original number beside your interpretation.

> **REMEMBER**
> This tool analyses the number you enter. It does not predict lottery results or select winning numbers.

Review the number meanings

17 Transits and astronomy calculators

Use timing tools without getting lost

What is a transit?

A transit is a planet's position at the time you are examining. In a consultation, compare that position with the birth chart and running periods. The position is displayed by the software; the meaning comes from the astrological method you use.

A first transit exercise

1. Open a birth chart you know well.
2. Open Transits and choose a date you want to study.
3. Compare the same planet in the birth and transit views.
4. Note the houses involved and the running period.
5. Write a possible theme, then compare it with the person's actual circumstances.

Helpful words

Ayanamsa is the offset used to set a sidereal zodiac's starting point. **Sidereal time** is a time measure used for chart orientation, not the time to type as a person's ordinary birth time. **Ghati** is a traditional time unit; one common ghati equals 24 minutes. You can use these calculators for study or to compare a traditional record.

Eclipses and rise/set times

A solar eclipse happens near new moon when the Moon covers the Sun from some places. A lunar eclipse happens near full moon when the Moon passes through Earth's shadow. An eclipse listed for the world may not be visible where you live. For local circumstances, choose the location and read its local event times.

> **REMEMBER**
> Keep the person's ordinary local birth time in the birth form. Do not replace it with sidereal time or a ghati value unless the form explicitly asks for that.

Explore the available views

Transits and transit print

Choose a target instant and inspect the calculated positions or search controls offered in the transit dialog. Transit Print generates the available transit report. Timebar shifts the selected chart time context; verify the active chart and step unit before advancing. Rotation changes the reference ascendant; progression and movement are separate chart sources. A transit is a calculated sky position at an event time, while its astrological meaning depends on the selected system.

Ayanamsa Calculator

Compare the offset between tropical and sidereal zodiacs for a date and method. Different ayanamsas set different zero points. Sayana uses the tropical reference. A custom epoch and offset should only be used when you know the intended convention.

Ghati Calculator

Convert between clock time and traditional units. One ghati is 24 minutes and one pala/vighati is 24 seconds in the common 60-ghati day. Check the dialog's reference time when expressing elapsed time from sunrise.

Sidereal Time Calculator

Sidereal time measures Earth's rotation relative to the stellar reference and is used in chart orientation. It is not another timezone or a replacement for civil birth time. Check date, longitude and displayed local/Greenwich context.

Eclipses

Solar and Lunar Eclipse finders search the requested interval; Local Solar Eclipses adds visibility circumstances for a chosen place. Global occurrence does not mean an eclipse is visible locally. Read contact times, event type and location together.

Rising and setting

Select body, date and location to calculate rise/set events under the configured disc-centre/refraction rules. At high latitudes some events do not occur on a given date.

Planetarium and Astronomical Data

Add a Miscellaneous Object in Design Mode and choose Planetarium or Astronomical Data. Both use the current chart's calculated positions. They can be placed independently in screen and print layouts, with the standard title bar, planet colours and fitted text. The object names and labels follow the application language.

Horizon view

Horizon shows the planets in the sky for the chart's date, time and location. Drag left or right to turn, and up or down to look higher or lower. Use the zoom buttons, mouse wheel or a two-finger pinch to change the field of view. Reset view returns to the initial direction and zoom. Moving the view changes only the camera; it does not change the chart time or planet positions.

Select a planet in the sky to display its longitude, azimuth, altitude, distance and angular diameter. The planet buttons along the bottom also select a body and centre the horizon view on it. If the Moon or another body is not visible, choose its button: it may be outside the viewing direction or below the horizon. Negative altitude means below the horizon; these bodies are drawn more faintly. Azimuth is measured from north through east. Altitude is geometric, with observer parallax at the chart location and without atmospheric refraction; observer elevation is taken as sea level.

Nearby labels describe nearby directions on the sky, not orbital order or distance. Pluto can appear between Jupiter and Saturn in this view while being much farther away. Read the selected body's distance to compare its separation from Earth.

Zodiac view

Use the view button to switch between Horizon and Zodiac. Zodiac shows Earth-centred chart longitudes within sign, Nakshatra and Pada rings, with house-cusp markers. Drag to rotate and use the same zoom controls. Radial spacing is schematic: the tracks do not represent physical orbits or distances. The designer's View property chooses the initial view for a placed object, including in print output.

Apparent sizes and planet markers

Disc sizes depend on physical diameter and calculated Earth distance. The Moon is smaller than Mercury physically but appears much larger because it is closer. The Sun and Moon can appear nearly equal in size. Small markers are enlarged for readability, so the view is an illustrated comparison rather than a literal telescope scale; the selected body's angular diameter gives its calculated apparent size in arcseconds.

Rahu and Ketu are reference directions, shown with symbolic markers and without physical distances or angular diameters. Their labels do not carry an R marker. Other planets show R when retrograde. Selecting a body changes the displayed details; it does not alter the chart.

Astronomical table

Astronomical Data lists longitude, latitude, distance, right ascension and declination, together with the rate of change of each value. Longitude follows the chart's zodiac and ayanamsa settings. Right ascension and declination use the equinox of the calculation date. The table's coordinates and distances are geocentric; the horizon view additionally accounts for the observer's location.

Angles, including right ascension, are in degrees. Angular rates are degrees per day, distance is in astronomical units (AU), and distance rate is AU per day. Extra decimal places preserve the Moon's small distance. A dash means the value is unavailable or not applicable, including physical distances for the lunar nodes.

Design and print behaviour

Camera movement and planet selection are enabled in the ordinary chart display. In Design Mode and print output, the object is static so arranging objects does not rotate the sky. Resize either object to fit its page; the table fits its text to the available space. For printed sky views, choose Horizon or Zodiac in the object's View property before previewing.

18 Transits and transit print

Transits and transit print

Choose a target instant and inspect the calculated positions or search controls offered in the transit dialog. Transit Print generates the available transit report. Timebar shifts the selected chart time context; verify the active chart and step unit before advancing. Rotation changes the reference ascendant; progression and movement are separate chart sources. A transit is a calculated sky position at an event time, while its astrological meaning depends on the selected system.

For the full background, conventions and learning links, see the related manual.

Full astronomy-tools guide

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Convert between clock time and traditional units. One ghati is 24 minutes and one pala/vighati is 24 seconds in the common 60-ghati day. Check the dialog's reference time when expressing elapsed time from sunrise.

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Full astronomy-tools guide

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Rising and setting

Select body, date and location to calculate rise/set events under the configured disc-centre/refraction rules. At high latitudes some events do not occur on a given date.

For the full background, conventions and learning links, see the related manual.

Full astronomy-tools guide

24 Matchmaking and comparison

A beginner's matching consultation

Background and purpose

Horoscope matching is a traditional way of comparing factors in two birth charts. Schools differ in their points, exceptions and priorities. A total is meaningful only within the method that produced it.

Read a comparison step by step

1. Check both people's names, dates, times and places.
2. Select the intended pair in Matchmaking.
3. Read the factor names before the total.
4. Note which factors need a closer chart judgement.
5. Explain the findings in ordinary language and allow questions.

A useful way to explain a result

Say which factor is being compared and what that factor represents in your method. If the results are mixed, describe the mixture. A difference between two people can be a subject for discussion rather than a reason for an alarming conclusion.

> **REMEMBER**
> Do not turn a numerology comparison and a horoscope points total into a new combined percentage. They describe different things.

Explore the available views

Open multiple charts and choose Matchmaking on desktop, or use the mobile Matchmaking entry. Select the people/charts to compare and inspect the available comparison tables. Traditional matching systems compare different factors; read the factor name, points scale and any explanatory labels before using a total.

Compare and report

Check both birth records and calculation settings first. Dasa Porutham uses the chosen 12- or 40-point convention. KP matching and other displayed tables have their own rules; they should not be combined into a new percentage. Preview the generated report, save a PDF or print through the normal output flow. Missing input data should be corrected before interpreting incomplete results.

Significance

Matching is a traditional interpretive practice. A table's score represents that rule set, and cannot substitute for the people involved assessing their own relationship.

25 Design Mode and print layouts

Edit a screen layout

Open a chart, then Tools to Design Mode. Use Chart to select, create, rename or delete a layout. Add objects from the palette: KP, Nadi, Cuspal Links, Vedic, Varshaphala, Dasa, Numerology, Jamakol, Text, Image and chart-information strings. Choose each object's element/source, title and style properties. Multiple objects can show different views of the same chart.

Arrange objects

Select an object, drag to move and use handles/properties to resize. Use multiple selection for group edits. Copy, cut, paste and duplicate preserve object settings. Undo/redo reverses design edits. Grid, alignment and arrangement controls help organize the page. Hidden objects are excluded from visible-object selection. In screen design mode, the trash button beside the page tabs deletes the selected object. When no object is selected, it asks for confirmation before deleting the current page.

Save and leave

Update Design saves edited layouts; its availability reflects unsaved edits. Exit Design Mode returns to the chart. Save or discard when prompted. Naming or deleting a layout affects presentation, so check that you selected the intended layout.

Print Layout Design

Print layouts are separate from screen layouts. Select the print layout and page configuration, arrange objects within its page, then preview output. Print Layouts opens a PDF preview for an individual layout. Choose a print layout, browse it with the page controls, then use Save PDF or Print for the complete document. The preview opens maximized; use Restore to resize it or Maximize to expand it again. Close returns to the chart. Save and Print use the same document shown in the preview. Header/footer text comes from Settings. Font fitting and object size can alter wrapping; preview long tables and translated text before printing.

Text and images

Text objects are for your annotations; information-string objects display calculated chart values. Images are decorative or explanatory assets. Editing labels does not change chart calculations. Use the keyboard article for canvas editing commands.

Nadi objects

Add Nadi Object and choose Nadi Chart, Nadi Bhava Chalit, Nadi Planetary Positions, Nadi Cuspal Positions, Nadi Coordinates or Nadi Aspects. Each is an independent placed object, including in the printout designer. Use the separate Dasa object for Vimshottari periods. Nadi charts have their own titles; existing KP objects retain theirs. See Nadi astrology for the table columns and analysis links.

Print and export

Use Print Layouts to preview one layout, or Print to assemble and output a saved bundle. Both previews open maximized. See Print Layouts and Print for bundle management, fixed Dasa reports, date ranges and multilingual output.

Additional Vedic objects

Sarvachancha Chakra, Sudarshan Chakra and Sarvato Bhadra Chakra are separate Vedic objects linked to the current chart. Their titles use the standard object title bar. Sarvato Bhadra Chakra can stretch independently in width and height; its sounds remain in English and Hindi while other labels follow the application language. See Vedic charts for the data shown and Print Layouts and Print for the supplied editable layouts.

Miscellaneous objects

Add Miscellaneous Object and choose Planetarium or Astronomical Data. The Planetarium View property sets Horizon or Zodiac for the placed object. In the normal chart display, drag to turn or tilt the horizon, zoom, and select planets for their coordinates and apparent sizes. These controls are inactive while designing and printing. Astronomical Data presents the coordinates, distances and daily rates in a separate fitted table. See Transits and astronomy calculators for controls, units and coordinate conventions.

26 Keyboard shortcuts

Chart workspace

- Ctrl+N: New Chart.
- Ctrl+O: Open Chart.
- Ctrl+S: Save active chart.
- Ctrl+M: Modify active chart.
- Ctrl+F4: Close active chart.
- Ctrl+Tab: next open chart.
- Ctrl+Shift+Tab: previous open chart.

These commands apply to the chart workspace and require applicable chart state.

Design canvas

- Ctrl/Cmd+C, X, V: copy, cut, paste selected objects.
- Ctrl/Cmd+D: duplicate selection.
- Ctrl/Cmd+A: select all visible objects.
- Ctrl/Cmd+Z: undo; Ctrl/Cmd+Shift+Z or Ctrl/Cmd+Y: redo.
- Escape: clear selection.
- Delete: remove selected objects.
- Arrow keys: move selection one canvas unit.
- Shift+Arrow: resize by one unit.
- Ctrl+Arrow: move toward an alignment guide/boundary.
- Ctrl+Shift+Arrow: resize toward an alignment guide/boundary.

Canvas shortcuts are ignored while editing a text field. Chart commands use Ctrl as implemented; Cmd support listed above belongs specifically to canvas editing. On touch devices use the corresponding visible controls.

27 Settings: every calculation and app preference

Settings edit a draft. Save applies the selected choices; leaving with unsaved changes can prompt you to save or discard. Calculation choices can alter chart results. Keep a record of them when comparing software.

Calculation and reference zodiac

- Chart style: South Indian or North Indian presentation; it does not change planetary longitude.
- Language: translates supported labels. Date entry order: DD/MM/YYYY or MM/DD/YYYY. Picker icons add date/time pickers; time entry uses 24-hour HH:mm:ss. Milliseconds controls extra displayed time precision.
- General ayanamsa: Krishnamurti Refined, Lahiri, Raman, Yukteshwar, Bhasin, Fagan, IAU2006, Sayana or Custom. Sidereal choices set a zodiac offset; Sayana is tropical. Custom start year/month/day and start ayanamsa define an epoch; the ayanamsa difference offset adds the selected correction.
- Panchang ayanamsa: independent reference for the daily Panchang; align it separately when comparing almanacs.
- Rahu/Ketu: true nodes include oscillation; mean nodes smooth it. Varshaphala has its own node choice.
- Vedic and KP house systems are independent: Sripati, Equal House, Horizon, Campanus, Koch, Placidus, Regiomontanus, Equal Vehlow or Meridian. They change house boundaries and associated significations.
- Geocentric latitude selects the supported geocentric latitude treatment for calculations.
- Solar disc centre selects centre versus limb treatment for solar events. Refraction includes atmospheric bending. Both can shift sunrise, sunset and dependent daily periods.
- Days in dasa: 360, 365 or 327 days per selected year convention; this shifts period boundaries.

Strength, divisions and Jaimini

- House reference in Digbala: Bhava Madhya (house centre) or Bhava Sandhi (house start). These use Vedic houses, not KP cusps.
- Mercury in Drigbala: always benefic, or malefic with malefics; this affects graha aspects. Raman Bhava aspects treat Mercury as benefic independently.

- Mercury in Pakshabala: independently choose always benefic or conditional malefic treatment.
- Jupiter Drik Bala: full or quarter weight.
- Virgo Rashi Pinda: weight 5 or 6 in the selected pinda calculation.
- Ashtakavarga: Parashara or Varahamihira tables; contributions can differ.
- Karakas: seven excluding Rahu, seven including Rahu, or eight; this changes the selected significator set.
- Exceptions for Padas: enables the named exception convention for derived padas.

Cuspal links

Drag the four priority entries - Star Lord, Sub Lord, Sub-sub Lord and Posited - to choose their cuspal-link ordering. Elimination 8-12 enables the app's eighth/twelfth relative-house filtering rule for the relevant ruler links. Different order/filter choices can change the displayed links without changing planet longitudes.

Varshaphala, transit and matching

- Mean solar return: selects the mean-return convention instead of the ordinary return option.
- Varshaphala true/mean node: separate annual-chart node treatment.
- Lagna in transit: birth-chart Lagna, event-time Lagna or event-time Moon as the reference.
- Dasa Porutham: 40-point or 12-point convention for that matching factor. Scores from different scales should not be compared directly.

Jamakol

- Ring: fixed 06:00 clock motion or sunrise/sunset proportional solar-half motion.
- Udayam: equal solar-half, fixed-hour, rounded Drik Tamil month, or rounded Vakya month. The Drik month uses Lahiri solar ingresses; Vakya has its own supported table scope.
- Arudam: clock-minute or 1-108 question-number input as offered by the chart form.
- Maandi: Sun-offset or chart-ascendant convention.
- Functional signs: applies the configured functional-sign rules in analysis.

See the Jamakol article before comparing results across lineages.

Location, typography and print

Default location chooses the starting city for applicable tools, not a correction to every stored birth record. Add City records a location when the database lacks it; confirm coordinates and timezone.

Document font family controls chart/report text. Minimum/maximum size bound font fitting; allowing different sizes lets objects fit independently. Font choice and size affect layout, not astronomical values. Print header/footer adds report text; inspect the print preview for wrapping.

Appearance, updates and sync

Appearance controls the available theme, light/dark choice, colours and theme editing/import/export. Application update preferences govern the supported update checks. Cloud Sync manages provider connection and chart synchronization; inspect account and connection status before bulk operations. Theme and sync availability varies by platform. Settings sections can be hidden where a platform does not support them.

Application appearance details

- Theme family chooses the colour collection. Manual Light/Dark chooses its variant.
- Automatic appearance switches using Light Start and Light End clock times; an overnight interval can cross midnight. On native mobile, system appearance takes precedence where supported.
- Automatic updates enables supported background update checks. A skipped version records the release dismissed by the update flow; manual Check for Updates is still available.
- Restore chart tabs: Always restores the previous workspace, Ask prompts at startup, Never starts without restoring those tabs.
- Theme editor allows named theme colours and separate light/dark variants. Save a theme before selecting it; import/export transfers theme definitions rather than chart data.
- Language editor changes translation labels; select a language, filter keys, edit translations and save. This does not translate your chart names or change calculations.

28 Account, cloud sync, rewards and updates

Account and devices

Open Help to Account & Devices (or the drawer). Review sign-in, licence/trial status and registered devices. Available access actions depend on platform and account. Follow the account screen for device management and paid-access prompts.

Chart synchronization

Connect a supported provider under Settings to Sync. Open Cloud browses remote charts; bulk import uploads selected local records when available. Review the chosen provider/account and sync status before deleting or replacing records. A disconnected or busy provider can disable commands. Keep independent backups before bulk changes.

Rewards and output

Eligible mobile users can open Rewards & Points and follow the displayed earn/redeem options. Export and printing can check point balance or access rights. A failed output should be retried after resolving its displayed error.

Updates and notifications

Use the update button or application update settings to check releases. Notifications show application messages. Installation behavior varies by platform. If an update fails, record the displayed message and current version before contacting support.

29 Words you will meet

Keep this page nearby when learning a new system. The same word can have a slightly different use in different traditions.

Chart and place

- **Natal chart:** a chart for a person's birth.
- **Horary or Prasna:** a chart used to examine a particular question.
- **Lagna or ascendant:** the starting reference for counting houses in the selected chart.
- **Bhava:** house; a division used to discuss a field of life.
- **Rashi:** zodiac sign.
- **Graha:** a planet or planetary factor used in the astrological tradition.
- **Lord:** the planet that rules the sign, star or division being discussed.
- **Cusp:** a house reference point; read it under the selected house method.
- **Timezone:** the local clock difference from the world's reference time. Choose the right place and check historical clock adjustments when needed.
- **DST:** a seasonal clock adjustment used in some places and years.

Timing and interpretation

- **Nakshatra:** a star region used in Indian astrology; often called a birth star when referring to the Moon at birth.
- **Pada:** one of four parts of a Nakshatra.
- **Paksha:** the bright or dark half of a lunar month.
- **Tithi:** a lunar day, which can end at any clock time.
- **Dasa and bhukti:** a larger planetary period and a smaller period inside it.
- **Transit or gochara:** a planetary position at the time being studied.
- **Retrograde:** apparent backward motion, often shown as R; D means direct.
- **Dignity:** a traditional judgement of how a planet is placed, such as own sign or exaltation.
- **Aspect:** a relationship or contact between planets or points under the selected rules.
- **Muhurta:** a selected time or a traditional time division, depending on context.
- **Ayanamsa:** the adjustment used to set the starting point of a sidereal zodiac.

Using AstroWonder Neo

- **Layout:** the arrangement of charts, tables and text on a screen or printed page.
- **Preview:** look at a report before saving or printing it.
- **Export:** make a separate report file from the results.
- **PDF:** a document file you can read, share or print with its page layout preserved.
- **Sync:** keep chart records connected with the selected cloud account.
- **Cloud:** storage reached through an online account.

REMEMBER
If a term is unfamiliar, first identify which chart or tradition you are reading. Similar-looking tables can have different purposes.