

Programming Guide

DP1308A Programmable Linear DC Power Supply

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RIGOL Technologies, Inc.

Guaranty and Declaration

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Document Overview

Chapter 1 Programming Overview

This chapter introduces how to realize remote control of DP1308A via SCPI commands.

Chapter 2 DP1308A Command Systems

This chapter gives detailed information on each command supported by DP1308A, including command format, function description, considerations when using command as well as some application examples.

Chapter 3 Programming Examples

This chapter provides some programming examples about how to realize the common functions of DP1308A in Visual C++ 6.0 and Visual Basic 6.0 development environment.

Command Quick Reference A-Z

The Appendix lists all the commands alphabetically in favor of quick reference.

Hint:

For the newest edition of this manual please go to <u>http://www.rigol.com</u> to download.

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Chapter 1 Programming Overview

This chapter introduces how to control DP1308A via SCPI commands (Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments).

The chapter contains following topics:

- Communication Interfaces
- SCPI Commands Introduction Command Syntax
 Symbol Description
 Parameter Type
 Command Abbreviation

Communication Interfaces

DP1308A provides three kinds of interfaces for connceting with computer: LAN, USB Device and GPIB.

Operations that you can do with a computer and a DP1308A include:

- Setup the DP1308A
- Output programmable linear DC power supply

Connection:

It is recommended to use the USB interface to connect the instrument to PC.

Please connect the USB Device port at the rear panel of DP1308A with the USB interface on the computer using an USB cable.

SCPI Commands Introduction

Command Syntax

SCPI is a kind of command language basd on ASCII for test and measurement instrument. The commands present a hierarchy structure (tree system) and contain different sub-systems that are distinguished by different root keywords. Each command consists of a "Root" keyword and one or multiple sub-keywords. The keywords are separated by ":" and are followed by the parameter settings available, "?" is added at the end of the command string to indicate query and the command and parameter are separated by "space".

For example, SYSTem:LANGuage:TYPE {EN|CH} SYSTem:LANGuage:TYPE?

SYSTem is the root keyword of this command, **LANGuage** and **TYPE** are second-level and third-level keywords, respectively, all of these keywords are separated by ":". Connects enclosed in the "{}" are the parameters available. "space" is used to divide the command keyword SYSTem:LANGuage:TYPE and the parameter {EN|CH}. SYSTem:LANGuage:TYPE? denotes query.

Besides, "," is used for separating different parameters, for example, OUTPut:TIMEr {P6V|P25V|N25V},<secnum>,<volt>,<curr>,<time>

Symbol Description

The following symbols are not "real" parts of **SCPI** commands, but they are usually used to assist to explain the parameters containd in a command line.

1. Braces { }

The parameters contained in a command such as: {EN|CH}

2. Vertical bar |

The vartical bar separates two or more optional parameters. Only one parameter could be selected for a command such as: Only ON or OFF could be selected from $\{ON|OFF\}$.

3. Square brackets []

The contents such as keywords or parameters enclosed in square brackets could be omitted but all of them would be executed regardless whether they were omitted such as:

SYSTem:BEEPer [:IMMEdiate] {ON|OFF} Thereinto, [:IMMEdiate] can be omitted.

4. Triangle Brackets < >

The parameter value enclosed in < > must be an effective value such as: SYSTem:BRIGht <brightness> Thereinto, <brightness> must be a numerical value such as: SYSTem:BRIGht 5.

Parameter Type

The commands contains 6 kinds of parameters, different parameters has different setting methods.

1. MINimum and MAXimum

Generally, MINimum or MAXimum is used to replace the parameter in some commands. For example, CURRent {<current>|MINimum|MAXimum}

Users can set specific current value using<current> or directly set the current as MINimum or MAXimum.

2. Boolean

The parameter should be "OFF" or "ON". For example, DISPlay:FOCUs {ON|OFF}, "ON" denotes truning on (enable) the focus display, "OFF" denoets turning off.

3. Consecutive Integer

The parameter should be a consecutive integer. For example, SYSTem:BRIGht <brightness> <brightness> could be an integer between 1 and 8 (including 1 and 8).

4. Consecutive Real Number

The parameter can be any value within the effective range and with the required precision. For example,

CURRent {<current>|MINimum|MAXimum}

The command sets the current value of the current channel, <current> could be any real number within the setting range.

5. Discrete

The parameter can only be the cited value. For example, RECAll:LOCal $\{1|2|3|4\}$, the parameter could be 1, 2, 3 or 4.

6. ASCII Character String

The parameter should be the combinations of ASCII characters. For example, STORe:LOCAI $\{1|2|3|4\}$ <name>.

Thereinto, <name> should be a ASCII character string.

Command Abbreviation

According to SCPI syntax, most of commands consistes of both uppercase and lowercase letters, and those uppercase letters are the abbreviation of a command. All the commands are case-insensitive, so you can use any kind of them. But if abbreviation is used, all the capital letters specified in commands must be written completely. For example, INSTrument:NSELect? also could be: INST:NSEL? or inst:nsel?

Chapter 2 DP1308A Command Systems

This chapter gives detailed information of each command supported by DP1308A, including command syntax, function description, using considerations as well as some application examples.

DP1308A contains following commands subsystems:

- Common Commands
- APPLy Commands
- INSTrument Commands
- MEASure Commands
- OUTPut Commands
- SOURce Commands
- DISPlay Commands
- SYSTem Commands
- STORe/RECAll Commands

Common Commands

IEEE standard defines common commands for querying basic instrument information or executing basic operations of the instrument. Those commands usually begin with "*" and holds 3-character long command keyword.

DP1308A supports following IEEE488.2 commands:

- 1. *IDN?
- 2. *RST
- 3. *TST?
- 4. *SAV
- 5. *RCL

Detailed information of each IEEE488.2 command:

1. *IDN?	
Syntax	*IDN?
Function	Query ID character string of the instrument, including 4 character segments separated by commas ",": manufacterer, model number, serial number and the edition number that consists of numbers separated by ".".
Return Value	Rigol Technologies, DP1308A, DP1A110300105, 00.01.00.00.01.02.01.01.03.00
2. *RST	
Syntax	*RST
Function	Reset the system to the internally specified state.
3. *TST?	
Syntax	*TST?
Function	Query the results of self-test.
Return Value	The query returns Pass or Error.
4. *SAV	
Syntax	*SAV {1 2 3 4}, <name></name>
Function	Save the current system state to the nonvolatile memory with the name assigned by <name>.</name>
Explanation	4 store locations are available for storing the state of the

	instrument. (number "1", "2", "3" and "4")
5. *RCL	
Syntax	*RCL {1 2 3 4}
Function	Recall the stored instrument state.

APPLy Commands

APPLy commands are used for quickly choosing the channel to be measured and its voltage and current values, making the control over remote interface more easier.

DP1308A supports following **APPLy** commands:

- 1. APPLy
- 2. APPLy?

1. APPLy		
Syntax	APPLy {P6V P25V N25V}[,	{ <volt> DEFault MINimum MAXimum}</volt>
	[,{ <curr> DEFault MINimu</curr>	m[MAXimum}]]
Function	Set the voltage and current	t for a channel.
Explanations	If only one parameter is se	t, <volt> is set.</volt>
	If no parameters is set, the	e command selects the channel (the same
	with the INSTrument[:SE	LEct] command).
Example	1. APPL P25V,10,0.5 S	et the voltage and current on +25V
	cł	nannel as 10 V and 0.5 A.
	2. APPL P6V,6 se	t the voltage on $+6V$ channel as $+6V$.
	3. APPL N25V Se	lect -25V channel as the current channel.
2. APPLy?		
Syntax	APPLy? [{P6V P25V N25V}]
Function	Query the setting values	of voltage and current of the specified
	channel.	
Explanations	If no channel is specified, t	he query returns the voltage and current
	of the current channel.	
Example	P25V,Limit,10.0000V,0.5000	A

INSTrument Commands

Being different with **Apply** commands, **INSTrument** commands provides more flexibility in channel selection, set and query as well as others, which provide basic method for choosing operation channel.

DP1308A supports following **INSTrument** commands:

- 1. INSTrument[:SELEct]
- 2. INSTrument[:SELEct]?
- 3. INSTrument:NSELect
- 4. INSTrument:NSELect?

1. INSTrument[:SELEct]			
Syntax	INSTrument[:SELEct] {P6V P25V N25V}		
Function	Select the channel you want to use.		
Example	INST:SELE P25V		
2. INSTrum	2. INSTrument[:SELEct]?		
Syntax	INSTrument[:SELEct]?		
Function	Query the current channel.		
Return Value	The query returns P6V, P25V or N25V.		
3. INSTrument:NSELect			
Syntax	INSTrument:NSELect {1 2 3}		
Function	Select the channel you want to use.		
Explanations	The channel identifiers in command INSTrument[:SELEct] are		
	expressed in numbers, thereinto, "1" denotes P6V, "2" denotes		
	P25V and "3" denotes N25V.		
Example	INST:NSEL 2		
4. INSTrument:NSELect?			
Syntax	INSTrument:NSELect?		
Function	Query the current channel.		
Return Value	The query returns 1, 2 or 3, which denotes P6V, P25V and N25V,		
	separately.		

MEASure Commands

MEASure commands are used for querying the voltage, current or power value at the current output terminal of the instrument.

DP1308A supports following **MEASure** commands:

- 1. MEASure:CURRent[:DC]?
- 2. MEAsure[:VOLTage][:DC]?
- 3. MEASure:POWEr[:DC]?

1. MEASure	1. MEASure:CURRent[:DC]?		
Syntax	MEASure:CURRent[:DC]? [{P6V P25V N25V}]		
Function	Query the current value at the output terminal of specified		
	channel.		
Explanations	If no channel is specified, the command queries the current value		
	at the output terminal of the channel under operation.		
Return Value	Such as: 0.0530		
2. MEAsure[:VOLTage][:DC]?			
Syntax	MEAsure[:VOLTage][:DC]? [{P6V P25V N25V}]		
Function	Query the voltage value at the output terminal of specified		
	channel.		
Explanations	If no channel is specified, the command queries the voltage value		
	at the output terminal of current channel.		
Return Value	Such as: 3.3310		
3. MEASure	3. MEASure:POWEr[:DC]?		
Syntax	MEASure:POWEr[:DC]? [{P6V P25V N25V}]		
Function	Query the power value at the output terminal of specified channel.		
Explanations	If no channel is specified, the command queries the power value at		
	the output terminal of current channel.		
Return Value	Such as: 0.0600		

OUTPut Commands

OUTPut commands are used for configuring and querying different settings about the instrument including On/Off state, OCP and OVP (for channel), track mode, waveform display and timing function and others.

DP1308A supports following **OUTPut** commands:

- 1. OUTPut[:STATe]
- 2. OUTPut[:STATe]?
- 3. OUTPut:OVP:STATe
- 4. OUTPut:OVP:STATe?
- 5. OUTPut:OVP
- 6. OUTPut:OVP?
- 7. OUTPut:OCP:STATe
- 8. OUTPut:OCP:STATe?
- 9. OUTPut:OCP
- 10. OUTPut:OCP?
- 11. OUTPut:TRACk
- 12. OUTPut:TRACk?
- 13. OUTPut:WAVE
- 14. OUTPut:WAVE?
- 15. OUTPut:TIMEr
- 16. OUTPut:TIMEr?
- 17. OUTPut:TIMEr:STATe
- 18. OUTPut:TIMEr:STATe?

1. OUTPut[:STATe]		
Syntax	OUTPut[:STATe] {P6V P25V N25V},{OFF ON}	
Function	Turn on or off the specified channel.	
Example	OUTP:STAT N25V, ON	
2. OUTPut[:STATe]?		
Syntax	OUTPut[:STATe]? {P6V P25V N25V}	
Function	Query whether the specified channel is turned on.	
Return Value	The query returns ON or OFF.	

3. OUTPut:	OVP:STATe
Syntax	OUTPut:OVP:STATe {P6V P25V N25V},{ON OFF}
Function	Enable or disable the overvoltage protection function (OVP) of the
	specified channel.
Explanation	This command is only available for channels currently turned on.
Example	OUTP:OVP:STAT N25V,ON
4. OUTPut:	OVP:STATe?
Syntax	OUTPut:OVP:STATe? {P6V P25V N25V}
Function	Query whether the overvoltage protection function (OVP) of the
	specified channel is enabled or not.
Return Value	The query returns ON or OFF.
5. OUTPut:	OVP
Syntax	OUTPut:OVP {P6V P25V N25V}, <value></value>
Function	Set the overvoltage protection value (OVP) of the specified channel.
Explanations	<value> denotes the overvoltage protection value, the range of</value>
	which varies on different channels:
	1. On +6V channel: $0.1V \sim 6.5V$;
	2. On +25V channel: 0.1V~27V;
	3. On -25V channel: -0.1V~-27V.
Example	OUTP:OVP P6V,2
6 OUTDut	
6. OUTPut: Syntax	OUTPut:OVP? {P6V P25V N25V}
Function	
FUNCTION	Query the overvoltage protection value (OVP) of the specified channel.
Return Value	Such as: -27.0
7. OUTPut:	DCP:STATe
Syntax	OUTPut:OCP:STATe {P6V P25V N25V},{ON OFF}
Function	Enable or disable the overcurrent protection function (OCP) of the
	specified channel.
Explanation	This command is only available for channels currently turned on.
Example	OUTP:OCP:STAT P25V,ON

FunctionQuartFunctionSpReturn ValueTh9. OUTPut:OCPSyntaxOUFunctionSeExplanations <v td=""></v>	UTPut:OCP:STATe? {P6V P25V N25V} uery whether the overcurrent protection function (OCP) of the becified channel is enabled or not. the query returns ON or OFF. UTPut:OCP {P6V P25V N25V}, <value> et the overcurrent protection value (OCP) of the specified channel. value> denotes the overcurrent protection value, the range of</value>
Return Value Th 9. OUTPut: UP Syntax OU Function Se Explanations < 1	Decified channel is enabled or not. The query returns ON or OFF. UTPut:OCP {P6V P25V N25V}, <value> The overcurrent protection value (OCP) of the specified channel.</value>
Return ValueThe9. OUTPut:CPSyntaxOUFunctionSeeExplanations	he query returns ON or OFF. UTPut:OCP {P6V P25V N25V}, <value> et the overcurrent protection value (OCP) of the specified channel.</value>
9. OUTPut:SyntaxOUFunctionSeeExplanations<	• UTPut:OCP {P6V P25V N25V}, <value> et the overcurrent protection value (OCP) of the specified channel.</value>
SyntaxOIFunctionSeExplanations <v td=""></v>	UTPut:OCP {P6V P25V N25V}, <value> et the overcurrent protection value (OCP) of the specified channel.</value>
SyntaxOIFunctionSeExplanations <v td=""></v>	UTPut:OCP {P6V P25V N25V}, <value> et the overcurrent protection value (OCP) of the specified channel.</value>
FunctionSetExplanations <v td=""></v>	et the overcurrent protection value (OCP) of the specified channel.
Explanations <v< td=""><td></td></v<>	
	value> denotes the overcurrent protection value, the range of
W	hich varies on different channels:
1.	On +6V channel: 0.1A~5.5A;
2.	On +25V channel: 0.1A~1.2A;
3.	On –25V channel: 0.1A \sim 1.2A.
Example Ol	UTP:OCP N25V,1
10. OUTPut:OCP	?
Syntax Ol	UTPut:OCP? {P6V P25V N25V}
Function Qu	uery the overcurrent protection value (OCP) of the specified
ch	nannel.
Return Value Su	uch as: 1.0
11. OUTPut:TRA	NCk
Syntax Ol	UTPut:TRACk {P25V N25V OFF}
Function Se	et the track state of the specified channel.
Explanations •	Track function is available only on +25V and-25V channels.
•	The voltages of $\pm 25V$ channels would be the same when the
	track function is enabled for the first time. In track mode, the
	voltage of the corresponding tracking channel varies with the
	voltage of the channel being tracked, which also applies to the
	voltage output value if both +25V and -25V channel are in CV
	mode.
•	To exit track mode, plese select "OFF".
Example Ol	UTP:TRAC P25V
12. OUTPut:TRA	NCk?
Syntax Ol	UTPut:TRACk?

Query the track state of the specified channel.
Such as: TRACK_P25_ON
WAVE
OUTPut:WAVE {P6V P25V N25V},{OFF ON}
Turn on or off the waveform display function of the specified channel.
OUTP:WAVE N25V, OFF
•
NAVE?
OUTPut:WAVE? {P6V P25V N25V}
Query whether the waveform display function of the specified
channel is turned on.
The query returns ON or OFF.
FIME r
OUTPut:TIMEr
{P6V P25V N25V}, <secnum>,<volt>,<curr>,<time></time></curr></volt></secnum>
Set the timing parameters of the specified channel.
The values such as voltage <volt>, current<curr> and output time</curr></volt>
<time> of a channel could be defined as required, and up to five</time>
groups of timing outputs could be set per channel, the range of
<secnum> is 1~5.</secnum>
OUTP:TIME P25V,2,5,0.5,2
TMF-2
OUTPut:TIMEr? {P6V P25V N25V}
Query the timing parameters of the specified channel.
The query returns the five groups of timing parameters and each group of them contains:
<pre>secnum>, <volt>, <curr>, <time>; such as:</time></curr></volt></pre>
1,0.00,0.000,0;2,0.00,0.000,0;3,0.00,0.000,0;4,0.00,0.000,0;5,0.00,
0.000,0;
0.000,0,
TIMEr:STATe
OUTPut:TIMEr:STATe {P6V P25V N25V},{OFF ON}
Turn off or on the timing output of the specified channel.

	OUTPut:TIMEr command starts from 1.	
Example	OUTP:TIME:STAT P6V,ON	
18. OUTPut:TIMEr:STATe?		
Syntax	OUTPut:TIMEr:STATe? {P6V P25V N25V}	
Function	Query whether the timing output of the specified channel is enabled	
	or not.	
Return Value	The query returns PAUSE, RUN or OFF.	
	• PAUSE: timing output is enabled but the corresponding channel	
	is not enabled.	
	• RUN: both the timing output and the corresponding channel are	
	enabled.	
	• OFF: neither of the two is enabled or the timimg finishes.	

SOURce Commands

SOURce commands are used for setting the current and voltage for the current channel.

DP1308A supports following **SOURce** commands:

- 1. [SOURce:]CURRent[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]
- 2. [SOURce:]CURRent[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]?
- 3. [SOURce:]VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]
- 4. [SOURce:]VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]?

1. [SOURce	:]CURRent[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]	
Syntax	[SOURce:]CURRent[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]	
	{ <current> MINimum MAXimum}</current>	
Function	Set the current value of the current channel.	
Explanations	 The current of the current channel would change to the setting value as soon as this command was received 	
	successfully.	
	 Select "<current>" to set the current value manually; select</current> 	
	"MINimum" to set the minimum and "MAXimum" to set the	
	maximum.	
	 Different channels have different current ranges. 	
	On +6V channel: 0 \sim 5.25A;	
	On ±25V channel: 0 \sim 1.05A	
Example	SOUR:CURR:LEV:IMM:AMPL 0.5	
2. [SOURce	:]CURRent[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]?	
Syntax	[SOURce:]CURRent[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]? [MINimum	
	MAXimum]	
Function	Query the setting value of the current of the channel under	
	operation.	
Explanations	• The query returns the setting value of the current of the	
	channel under operation once the command is recieved.	
	• Select "MINimum" to query and return the minimum value and	
	"MAXimum" to query and return the maximum.	

Return Value	Such as: P6V,Limit Current,5.0000A
3. [SOURce	e:]VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]
Syntax	[SOURce:]VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]
	{ <voltage> MINimum MAXimum}</voltage>
Function	Set voltage value of the current channel.
Explanations	 The voltage of the current channel would change to the setting value as soon as this command is received successfully. Select "<voltage>" to set the voltage manually; select "MINimum" to set the minimum and "MAXimum" to set the maximum.</voltage> Different channles have different voltage ranges. On +6V: 0~+6.3V; On +25V: 0~+26.25V; On -25V: 0~-26.25V.
Example	SOUR:VOLT:LEV:IMM:AMPL MIN
4. [SOURce	e:]VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]?
Syntax	[SOURce:]VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]?
	[MINimum MAXimum]
Function	Query the setting value of the voltage of the current channel.
Explanations	 The query returns the setting value of the voltage of the current channel once the command is recieved. Select "MINimum" to query and return the minimum value and "MAXimum" to query and return the maximum.
Return Value	Such as: P6V,Limit Voltage,0.0000V

DISPlay Commands

DISPlay commands are used for setting the diaplay parameters for the instrument.

DP1308A supports following **DISPlay** command:

1. DISPlay:FOCUs

1. DISPlay:FOCUs	
Syntax	DISPlay:FOCUs {ON OFF}
Function	Enable or disable the focus display of the instrument.
Example	DISP:FOCU OFF

SYSTem Commands

SYSTem commands provide some system information such as: language, function setting, power-on mode, instrument control, LAN setting, system self-test and the like.

DP1308A supports following **SYSTem** commands:

- 1. SYSTem:LANGuage:TYPE
- 2. SYSTem:LANGuage:TYPE?
- 3. SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMediate]
- 4. SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMediate]?
- 5. SYSTem:BRIGht
- 6. SYSTem:BRIGht?
- 7. SYSTem:POWEron
- 8. SYSTem:POWEron?
- 9. SYSTem:LOCal
- 10. SYSTem:REMote
- 11. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DHCP[:STATe]
- 12. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DHCP[:STATe]?
- 13. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:AUTOip[:STATe]
- 14. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:AUTOip[:STATe]?
- 15. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:MANualip[:STATe]
- 16. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:MANualip[:STATe]?
- 17. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:IPADdress
- 18. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:IPADdress?
- 19. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SMASk
- 20. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SMASk?
- 21. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATEway
- 22. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATEway?
- 23. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DNS
- 24. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DNS?
- 25. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLy
- 26. SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDRess
- 27. SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDRess?
- 28. SYSTem:SELF:TEST:AD?
- 29. SYSTem:SELF:TEST:DA?
- 30. SYSTem:SELF:TEST:FPGA?
- 31. SYSTem:SELF:TEST:USB?

-

- 32. SYSTem:SELF:TEST:LAN?
- 33. SYSTem:SELF:TEST:FAN?
- 34. SYSTem:OTP
- 35. SYSTem:OTP?

1. SYSTem	:LANGuage:TYPE
Syntax	SYSTem:LANGuage:TYPE {EN CH}
Function	Choose the type of system language.
Example	SYST:LANG:TYPE CH
2. SYSTem	:LANGuage:TYPE?
Syntax	SYSTem:LANGuage:TYPE?
Function	Query the system language selected.
Return Value	The query returns English or Chinese.
3. SYSTem	:BEEPer[:IMMediate]
Syntax	SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMediate] {ON OFF}
Function	Turn on or off the beeper.
Explanations	The instrument will make a sound when a system prompting
	message appears or any key is pressed after the beeper is turned
	on.
Example	SYST:BEEP:IMM ON
4. SYSTem	:BEEPer[:IMMediate]?
Syntax	SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMediate]?
Function	Query whether the beeper is enabled.
Return Value	The query returns ON or OFF.
5. SYSTem	BRIGht
Syntax	SYSTem:BRIGht <brightness></brightness>
Function	Adjust the LCD brightness of the instrument.
Explanations	The available range of <brightness> is: 1~8.</brightness>
Example	SYST:BRIG 5
6. SYSTem	:BRIGht?

Syntax	SYSTem:BRIGht?
Function	Query the LCD brightness of the instrument.
Return Value	Such as: 6
7. SYSTem	:POWEron
Syntax	SYSTem:POWEron {DEF LAST}
Function	Set the power-on mode of system.
Explanations	• "DEF": denotes the system will be restored to factory defaults
	when restart the instrument.
	 "LAST": denotes the system will be restored to the settings before last power-off when restart the instrument.
Example	SYST:POWE DEF
Lxample	STST.FOWL DEI
8. SYSTem	:POWEron?
Syntax	SYSTem:POWEron?
Function	Query the power-on mode of system.
Return Value	The query returns Last or Default.
9. SYSTem	:LOCal
Syntax	SYSTem:LOCal
Function	Set the instrument as local mode.
Explanations	All keys on the front panel could be used normally in local mode.
Example	SYST:LOC
10. SYSTem	REMote
Syntax	SYSTem:REMote
Function	Set the instrument as remote mode.
Explanations	All keys on the front panel are disabled in remote mode except the
	"Local" key (numeric key 7).
Example	SYST:REM
11. SYSTem	:COMMunicate:LAN:DHCP[:STATe]
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DHCP[:STATe] {ON OFF}
Function	Set the state of DHCP mode.
Explanation	Execute the SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLy command after
	sending this command to apply the newly set state.
Example	SYST:COMM:LAN:DHCP:STAT ON

12. SYSTem	:COMMunicate:LAN:DHCP[:STATe]?
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DHCP[:STATe]?
Function	Query whether the DHCP mode is enabled or not.
Return Value	The query returns ON or OFF.
13. SYSTem	:COMMunicate:LAN:AUTOip[:STATe]
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:AUTOip[:STATe] {ON OFF}
Function	Set the state of AUTOip mode.
Explanation	Execute the SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLy command after
	sending this command to apply the newly set state.
Example	SYST:COMM:LAN:AUTO:STAT ON
14. SYSTem	:COMMunicate:LAN:AUTOip[:STATe]?
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:AUTOip[:STATe]?
Function	Query whether the AUTOip mode is enabled or not.
Return Value	The query returns ON or OFF.
15. SYSTem	:COMMunicate:LAN:MANualip[:STATe]
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:MANualip[:STATe] {ON OFF}
Function	Set the state of MANualip mode.
Explanation	Execute the SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLy command after
	sending this command to apply the newly set state.
Example	SYST:COMM:LAN:MAN:STAT ON
16. SYSTem	:COMMunicate:LAN:MANualip[:STATe]?
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:MANualip[:STATe]?
Function	Query whether the MANualip mode is enabled or not.
Return Value	The query returns ON or OFF.
17. SYSTem	:COMMunicate:LAN:IPADdress
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:IPADdress <ip></ip>
Function	Set the IP address of the LAN.
Explanations	• This command is only available under manual IP mode.
	• <ip> is ASCII character string and its range is from 1.0.0.0 to</ip>
	223.255.255.255 (except 127.nnn.nnn.nnn).
	• The new IP address does not go into effect until the command

	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLy has been executed
	after this command.
Example	SYST:COMM:LAN:IPAD 172.16.3.32
18. SYSTem	:COMMunicate:LAN:IPADdress?
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:IPADdress?
Function	Query the IP address of the LAN.
Return Value	Such as: 255.0.5.255
19. SYSTem	:COMMunicate:LAN:SMASk
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SMASk <submask></submask>
Function	Set the subnet mask of the LAN.
Explanations	 This command is only available under manual IP mode.
	 <submask> is ASCII character string and its range is from</submask>
	1.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255.
	 The new subnet mask does not go into effect until the
	command SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLy has been
	executed after this command.
Example	SYST:COMM:LAN:SMAS 255.255.255.0
20. SYSTem	:COMMunicate:LAN:SMASk?
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SMASk?
Function	Query the subnet mask of the LAN.
Return Value	Such as: 255.255.255.0
	:COMMunicate:LAN:GATEway
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATEway <gateway></gateway>
Function	Set the gateway of the LAN.
Explanations	• This command is only available under manual IP mode.
	 <gateway> is ASCII character string and its range is from</gateway>
	1.0.0.0 to 223.255.255.255 (except 127.nnn.nnn.nnn).
	• The new gateway does not go into effect until the command
	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLy has been executed
	after this command.
Example	SYST:COMM:LAN:GATE 172.16.3.1

22. SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATEway?

Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATEway?
Function	Query the gateway of the LAN.
Return Value	Such as: 172.16.3.1
23. SYSTem	:COMMunicate:LAN:DNS
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DNS <dns></dns>
Function	Set the DNS server of the LAN.
Explanations	• This command is only available under manual IP mode.
	• <dns> is ASCII character string and its range is from 1.0.0.0 to</dns>
	223.255.255.255 (except 127.nnn.nnn.nnn).
	• The new DNS server setting does not go into effect until the
	command SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLy has been
	executed after this command.
Example	SYST:COMM:LAN:DNS 172.16.2.3
	:COMMunicate:LAN:DNS?
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DNS?
Function	Query the DNS server of the LAN.
Return Value	Such as: 172.16.2.3
25. SYSTem	:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLy
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:APPLy
Function	Apply the selected parameters about LAN.
Example	SYST:COMM:LAN:APPL
26. SYSTem	:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDRess
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDRess <gpib address=""></gpib>
Function	Set the GPIB address of the instrument.
Explanations	The available range of $\langle \text{gpib} \text{ address} \rangle$ is: $1 \sim 30$.
Example	SYST:COMM:GPIB:ADDR 10
	:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDRess?
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDRess?
Function	Query the GPIB address of the instrument.
Return Value	Such as: GPIB Address:10
28. SYSTem	:SELF:TEST:AD?

Syntax	SYSTem:SELF:TEST:AD?
Function	Query the self-test result of the AD converter.
Return Value	The query returns Pass or Error after self-test.
29. SYSTem	:SELF:TEST:DA?
Syntax	SYSTem:SELF:TEST:DA?
Function	Query the self-test result of the DA converter.
Return Value	The query returns Pass or Error after self-test.
30. SYSTem	:SELF:TEST:FPGA?
Syntax	SYSTem:SELF:TEST:FPGA?
Function	Query the self-test result of the FPGA module.
Return Value	The query returns Pass or Error after self-test.
	:SELF:TEST:USB?
Syntax	SYSTem:SELF:TEST:USB?
Function	Query the self-test result of the USB interface.
Return Value	The query returns Pass or Error after self-test.
32. SYSTem	:SELF:TEST:LAN?
Syntax	SYSTem:SELF:TEST:LAN?
Function	Query the self-test result of the LAN.
Return Value	The query returns Pass or Error after self-test.
	SELF:TEST:FAN?
Syntax	SYSTem:SELF:TEST:FAN?
Function	Query the self-test result of the fan.
Return Value	The query returns Pass or Error after self-test.
34. SYSTem	:OTP
Syntax	SYSTem:OTP {ON OFF}
Function	Enable or disable OTP function.
Example	SYST:OTP OFF
35. SYSTem	OTD2
	SYSTem:OTP?
Syntax	

Function	Query whether the OTP is enabled or not.
Return Value	The query returns On or OFF.

STORe/RECAll Commands

STORe/RECAll commands save the system state into the internal or external memory or recall these states from assigned positon in memory.

DP1308A supports following **STORe/RECAII** commands:

- 1. STORe:LOCal
- 2. STORe:EXTErnal
- 3. RECAll:LOCal
- 4. RECAll:EXTErnal

1. STORe:LOCal	
Syntax	STORe:LOCal {1 2 3 4}, <name></name>
Function	Save the current system state into the internal nonvolatile memory
	with the name specified in <name>. This command has the same</name>
	function as the *SAV command.
Explanations	4 memory locations are provided by DP1308A for saving the
	instrument state (number "1", "2", "3", "4").
Example	STOR:LOC 1,RIGOL
2. STORe:E	XTErnal
Syntax	STORe:EXTErnal <name></name>
Function	Save the current system state into root directory of the external
	memory with the name specified in <name>.</name>
Example	STOR:EXTE RIGOL
3. RECAII:L	OCal
Syntax	RECAll:LOCal {1 2 3 4}
Function	Recall the file of system state from the assigned positon of internal
	memory. This function has the same function as the *RCL
	command.
Example	RECA:LOC 2
4. RECAII:E	XTErnal
Syntax	RECAll:EXTErnal <name></name>

Function	Recall the file of system state in the root directory of the external
	memory.
Example	RECA:EXTE RIGOL

Chapter 3 Programming Examples

This chapter lists some programming examples of how to realize common functions of DP1308A in the development environments of Visual C++ 6.0 and Visual Basic 6.0. All the examples are based on VISA (Virtual Instrument Software Architecture).

VISA is an API (Application Programming Interface) used for controlling instruments. It is convenient for users to develop testing applications which are independent of the types of instrument and interface. Note that "VISA" mentioned here is NI (National Instrument)-VISA. NI-VISA is an API written by NI based on VISA standard. Users can use NI-VISA to achieve the communication between the DP1308A and PC via GPIB, USB, LAN and such instrument bus. As VISA has defined a set of software commands, users can control the instrument without understanding the working state of the interface bus. For more details, please refer to NI-VISA help.

A typical application of VISA contains the fowling parts:

- 1. Set up the conversation for the existing resource
- 2. Configure the resource (such as: Baud rate)
- 3. Close the conversation

This chapter contains following topics:

- Prepare for Programming
- Programming in Visual C++ 6.0
- Programming in Visual Basic 6.0

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Prepare for Programming

First verify your computer has installed VISA library of NI (download it from <u>http://www.ni.com</u>). Here, the default installation path is C:\Program Files\IVI Foundation\VISA.

Here, the USB interface of DP1308A is used to communicate with the PC and please use the USB data cable to connect the USB Device interface at the rear panel of the instrument to the USB interface of the PC. See the figure below.



After successful connection, turn on the instrument and a "Found New Hardware Wizard" dialog box appears. Please follow the instructions to install the "USB Test and Measurement Device (Agilent)" on the PC. See the figure below.



By now, the preparations for programming are finished. In the following part, detailed introductions are given about the programming demos in the Visual C++ 6.0 and Visual Basic 6.0 development environment.

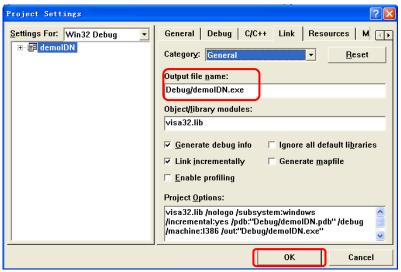
Programming in Visual C++ 6.0

Open Visual C++ 6.0, take the following steps:

- **1.** Create a project based on MFC.
- 2. Choose Project→Settings→C/C++; select "Code Generation" in Category and "Debug Multithreaded DLL" in Use run-time library; click OK.

Project Settings	2
Settings For: Win32 Debug	General Debug C/C++ Link Resources M I Category: Code Generation Beset Beset Processor: Use run-time [ibrary: Debug Multithreaded DI * Calling convention: Struct member alignment: cdecl * * 8 Bytes * * Project Options: /nologo /MDd /W3 /Gm /GX /Z1 /Od /D "WIN32" /D * //nologo /MDd /W3 /Gm /GX /Z1 /Od /D "WIN32" /D * # //DEBUG" /D "_WINDOWS" /D "_AFXDLL" /D "_MBCS" # #
·	OK Cancel

Choose Project → Settings → Link, add the file "visa32.lib" manually in Object/library modules.



4. Choose Tools → Options → Directories; select "Include files" in Show directories for, and then dblclick the blank in Directories to add the path of "Include": C:\Program Files\IVI Foundation\VISA\WinNT\include.

Select **"Library files"** in **Show directories for**, and then dblclick the blank in **Directories** to add the path of **"Lib"**:

C:\Program Files\IVI Foundation\VISA\WinNT\lib\msc.

Options	? 🛛
Editor Tabs Debug Compatibility Build	Directories Works
Platform: Show direct	tories for:
Win32 Include file	s 🔹
Directories:	🖱 X 🕈 🗲 🛛
D:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\VC98\INCl D:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\VC98\MFC D:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\VC98\ATL C:\PROGRAM FILES\IVI FOUNDATION\VISA\WINNT\	C\INCLUDE
	DK Cancel

Note: At present, VISA library has been added successfully.

5. Add controls: Text, Com box, Button and Edit. See the figure below.

demoIDN		×
Command	Send and Read	
Edit	 	

1) Name the **Text** "Command";

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- Choose Data in the property of Com box and input the *IDN? command manually;
- 3) Choose **General** in the property of **Edit** and select **Disable**.
- 4) Name **Button** "Send and Read" and dbclick it to add the following codes:

```
ViSession defaultRM, vi;
char buf [256] = {0};
CString s,strTemp;
char* stringTemp;
```

```
ViChar buffer [VI_FIND_BUFLEN];
ViRsrc matches=buffer;
ViUInt32 nmatches;
ViFindList list;
```

```
viOpenDefaultRM (&defaultRM);
```

```
// acquire USB resource of visa
viFindRsrc(defaultRM, "USB?*", &list,&nmatches, matches);
viOpen (defaultRM,matches,VI_NULL,VI_NULL,&vi);
viPrintf (vi, "*RST\n");
```

```
// send the receiving commands
m_combox.GetLBText(m_combox.GetCurSel(),strTemp);
strTemp = strTemp + "\n";
stringTemp = (char *)(LPCTSTR)strTemp;
viPrintf (vi,stringTemp);
```

```
// read the result
viScanf (vi, "%t\n", &buf);
```

```
// display the results
UpdateData (TRUE);
m_receive = buf;
UpdateData (FALSE);
viClose (vi);
viClose (defaultRM);
```

6. Save, compile and run the project, you will get an EXE file. When the DP1308A has been successfully connected with PC, choose ***IDN?** and click **"Send and Read"**, the instrument will return the result.

Programming in Visual Basic 6.0

Open Visual Basic 6.0, take the following steps:

- **1.** Create a **Standard EXE** project.
- 2. Choose **Project**→**Add Module**→**Existing**; find the "**visa.bas**" file in the filefolder of **include** under the path of NI-VISA and add it;

Add Module		? 🔀
New Exist	ing	
Look in:	include	- 🗈 🖆 💷
🐝 <mark>visa32. ba</mark> 😽 vpptype. b		
File name:	visa32.bas	Open (0)
Files of type:	Basic Files (*.bas)	Cancel
		Help (H)
Don't show this dialog in the future		

3. Add desired **Text Box** and **CommondButton** in the **Form** window to get the following interface:

		• • • •
Command	: Send : Read	: : :
::		
		111
• • .		
· • .		
		1.1.1
		111
• •		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
BIGO)L Technologies, Inc.	
	L'i comologico, mo.	
	2009-03-06	

4. Enter the programming environment and add the following codes:

Private Sub Form_Load()

```
Dim stat
              As ViStatus
Dim dfltRM
              As ViSession
Dim sesn
               As ViSession
Dim fList
              As ViFindList
Dim rsrcName As String * VI_FIND_BUFLEN
Dim instrDesc As String * VI_FIND_BUFLEN
Dim nList
              As Long
Dim i As Integer
stat = viOpenDefaultRM(dfltRM)
If (stat < VI_SUCCESS) Then
    Rem Error initializing VISA ..... exiting
    Exit Sub
End If
Rem Find all Serial instruments in the system
stat = viFindRsrc(dfltRM, "?*", fList, nList, rsrcName)
If (stat < VI_SUCCESS) Then
    Rem Error finding resources ..... exiting
    viClose (dfltRM)
    Exit Sub
End If
```

```
Combo1.AddItem rsrcName

viDeviceID(0) = rsrcName

i = 1

While (nList)

stat = viFindNext(fList, rsrcName)

If (stat < VI_SUCCESS) Then

Exit Sub

Else

Combo1.AddItem rsrcName

viDeviceID(i) = rsrcName

End If

nList = nList - 1

i = i + 1

Wend

End Sub
```

Public Function SendToDevice(ByVal DeviceStr As String, RmtCmd As String)

Dim stat As ViStatus Dim dfltRM As ViSession Dim sesn As ViSession Dim retCount As Long Dim cmdLen As Integer Dim fList As ViFindList Dim rsrcName As String * VI_FIND_BUFLEN Dim instrDesc As String * VI_FIND_BUFLEN Dim nList As Long cmdLen = Len(RmtCmd)

Rem Begin by initializing the system stat = viOpenDefaultRM(dfltRM) If (stat < VI_SUCCESS) Then

Rem Error initializing VISA...exiting Exit Function

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```
End If
```

Rem Open communication with IO Device Rem NOTE: For simplicity, we will not show error checking stat = viOpen(dfltRM, DeviceStr, VI_NULL, VI_NULL, sesn) Rem Set the timeout for message-based communication stat = viSetAttribute(sesn, VI_ATTR_TMO_VALUE, 5000) stat = viWrite(sesn, RmtCmd, cmdLen, retCount) stat = viClose(sesn) stat = viClose(dfltRM)End Function Public Function ReadFromDevice(ByVal DeviceStr As String, RmtCmd As String) As String Const MAX CNT = 200 Dim stat As ViStatus Dim dfltRM As ViSession Dim sesn As ViSession Dim retCount As Long Dim buffer As String * MAX CNT Dim cmdLen As Integer cmdLen = Len(RmtCmd)Rem Begin by initializing the system stat = viOpenDefaultRM(dfltRM)If (stat < VI_SUCCESS) Then Rem Error initializing VISA...exiting **Exit Function** End If Rem Open communication with IO Device Rem NOTE: For simplicity, we will not show error checking stat = viOpen(dfltRM, DeviceStr, VI_NULL, VI_NULL, sesn) Sleep (100) Rem Set the timeout for message-based communication

```
stat = viSetAttribute(sesn, VI_ATTR_TMO_VALUE, 5000)
Sleep (100)
stat = viWrite(sesn, RmtCmd, cmdLen, retCount)
'DoEvents
Sleep (500)
stat = viRead(sesn, buffer, MAX_CNT, retCount)
'DoEvents
ReadFromDevice = buffer
Sleep (100)
stat = viClose(sesn)
stat = viClose(dfltRM)
End Function
```

5. Save and run the project, you will get a command input interface. After you connect the instrument with PC successfully, the instrument could be controlled easily via commands.

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*RCL 2-3				
*RST 2-2				
*SAV 2-2				
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SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATEway? 2-19	SYSTem:SELF:TEST:DA? 2-21
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