

# Digital Storage Oscilloscope

GDS-2000E Series

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## PROGRAMMING MANUAL

GW INSTEK PART NO. Version 1.01, October 2014



ISO-9001 CERTIFIED MANUFACTURER

**GW INSTEK**

October 2014

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# Table of Contents

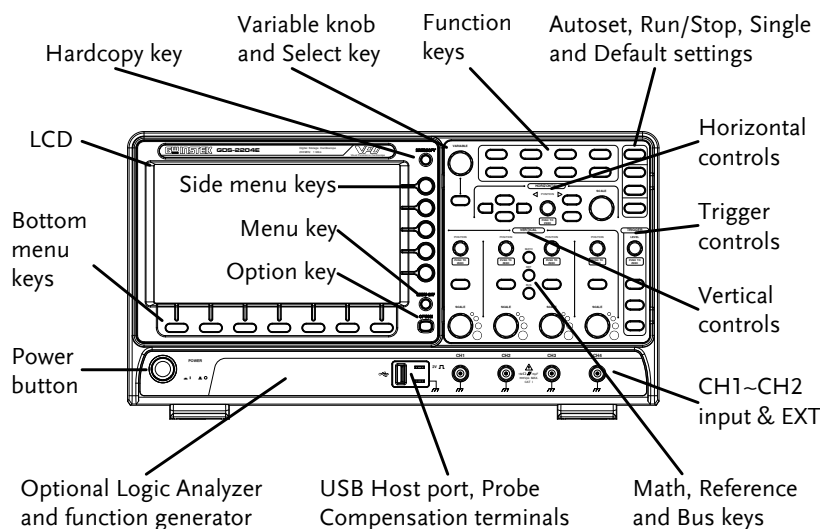
<b>INTERFACE OVERVIEW .....</b>	<b>5</b>
Front Panel Overview .....	5
Interface Configuration .....	6
<b>COMMAND OVERVIEW .....</b>	<b>16</b>
Command Syntax .....	16
List of Commands in Functional Order ....	18
<b>COMMAND DETAILS .....</b>	<b>31</b>
Common Commands .....	33
Acquisition Commands .....	39
Autoscale Commands .....	46
Vertical Commands .....	47
Math Commands .....	53
Cursor Commands .....	62
Display Commands .....	72
Hardcopy Commands .....	76
Measure Commands .....	79
Measurement Commands .....	104
Reference Commands .....	111
Run Command .....	114
Stop Command .....	114
Single Command .....	114
Force Command .....	115
Timebase Commands .....	116
Trigger Commands .....	119
System Commands .....	156
Save/Recall Commands .....	157
Ethernet Commands .....	162
Time Commands .....	163
Bus Decode Commands .....	164

Mark Commands.....	178
Search Commands .....	180
Label Commands .....	213
Segment Commands .....	219
DVM Commands.....	228
Go_NoGo Commands .....	230
Data Logging Commands.....	236
Remote Disk Commands.....	239
<b>APPENDX.....</b>	<b>242</b>
Error messages .....	242
<b>INDEX.....</b>	<b>246</b>

# INTERFACE OVERVIEW

This manual describes how to use the GDS-2000E's remote command functionality and lists the command details. The Overview chapter describes how to configure the GDS-2000E USB and Ethernet remote control interface.

## Front Panel Overview


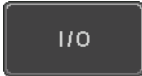




4 channel model shown.

# Interface Configuration

## Configure USB Interface

USB Configuration	PC side connector	Type A, host
	GDS-2000E side connector	Type B, device
	Speed	1.1/2.0
	USB Class	CDC (communications device class)

- Panel Operation
1. Press the Utility key. 
  2. Press *I/O* from the bottom menu. 
  3. Press *USB Device Port* from the side menu and select *Computer*. 
  4. Connect the USB cable to the rear panel device port. 
  5. When the PC asks for the USB driver, select the USB driver included on the accompanying User Manual CD or download the driver from the GW Instek website, [www.gwinstek.com](http://www.gwinstek.com), in the GDS-2000E Download section. The driver automatically sets the GDS-2000E as a serial COM port (Shown as VPO in the PORTS node).

## USB Functionality Check

Terminal Application

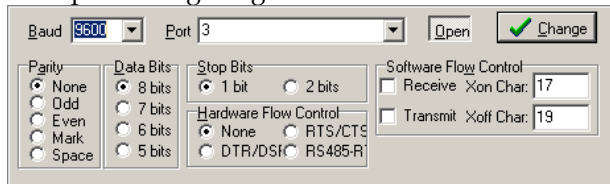
Invoke a terminal application such as RealTerm.

Set the COM port, baud rate, stop bit, data bit, and parity accordingly.

To check the COM port number and associated port settings, see the Device Manager in the PC. For Windows 7:

*Control panel* → *Hardware and Sound* → *Device Manager*

Example: Configuring RealTerm:



Functionality Check

Key in this query command via the terminal application.

`*idn?`

This should return the Manufacturer, Model number, Serial number, and Firmware version in the following format.

*GW,GDS-2202E,PXXXXXX,V1.00*





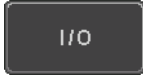

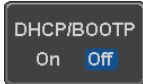
Note

For further details about remote control and remote commands, please see the GDS-2000E programming manual, available on the GW Instek website.

## Configure the Ethernet Interface

Ethernet Configuration	MAC Address	Domain Name
	Instrument Name	DNS IP Address
	User Password	Gateway IP Address
	Instrument IP Address	Subnet Mask
		HTTP Port 80 (fixed)

**Background** The Ethernet interface is used for remote control using a socket server connection. For details, please see the Socket Server section on page 10.

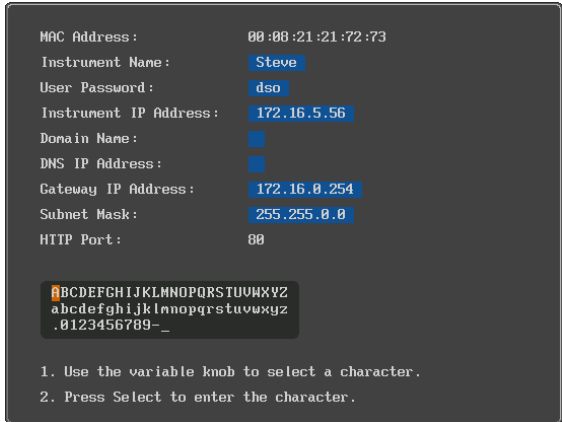
- Panel Operation**
1. Connect the Ethernet cable to the LAN port on the rear panel. 
  2. Press the *Utility* key. 
  3. Press *I/O* from the bottom menu. 
  4. Press *Ethernet* from the side menu. 
  5. Set *DHCP/BOOTP* to *On* or *Off* from the side menu. 



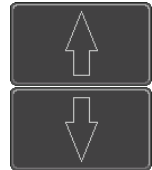
Note

IP addresses will automatically be assigned with DHCP/BOOTP set to on. For Static IP Addresses, DHCP/BOOTP should be set to off.





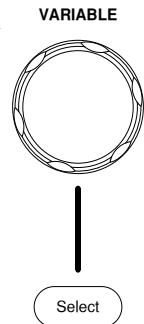
6. Use the *Up* and *Down* arrows on the side menu to navigate to each Ethernet configuration item.



Items      MAC Address, Instrument Name, User Password, Instrument IP Address, Domain Name, DNS IP Address, Gateway IP Address, Subnet Mask

Note: HTTP Port is fixed at 80.

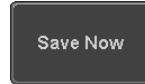
7. Use the *Variable* knob to highlight a character and use the *Select* key to choose a character.



Press *Backspace* to delete a character.



Press *Save Now* to save the configuration. Complete will be displayed when successful.



## Configure Socket Server

The GDS-2000E supports socket server functionality for direct two-way communication with a client PC or device over LAN. By default, the Socket Server is off.

Configure Socket Server

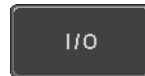
1. Configure the IP address for the GDS-2000E.

Page 8

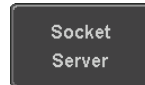
2. Press the *Utility* key.



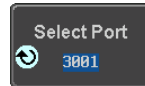
3. Press *I/O* from the bottom menu.



4. Press *Socket Server* from the side menu.

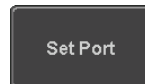


5. Press *Select Port* and choose the port number with the Variable knob.



Range 1024~65535

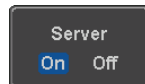
6. Press *Set Port* to confirm the port number.



7. The Current Port icon will update to the new port number.




- Press *Server* and turn the socket server **On**.



## Socket Server Functionality Check

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**NI Measurement and Automation Explorer** To test the socket server functionality, National Instruments Measurement and Automation Explorer can be used. This program is available on the NI website, [www.ni.com](http://www.ni.com).

- |           |  |   |
|-----------|--|---|
| Operation | 1. Configure the IP address for the GDS-2000E.   | Page 8  |
|           | 2. Configure the socket port.  | Page 10   |
|           | 3. Start the NI Measurement and Automation Explorer (MAX) program. Using Windows, press: |  |

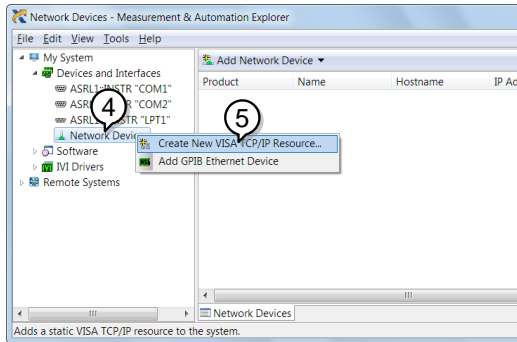
*Start>All Programs>National Instruments>Measurement & Automation*



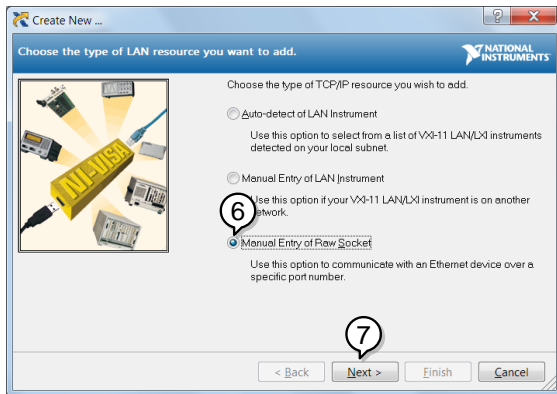
- From the Configuration panel access;
 

*My System>Devices and Interfaces>Network Devices*

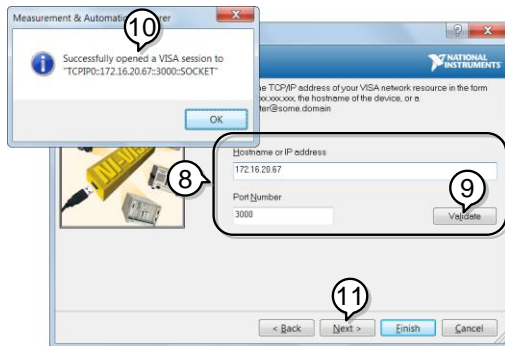
- Right click *Network Devices* and select *Create New Visa TCP/IP Resource...*



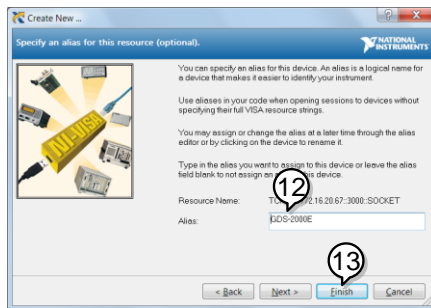
- Select *Manual Entry of Raw Socket* from the popup window.
- Click *Next*.



8. Enter the GDS-2000E's IP address and socket port number.
9. Click *Validate*.
10. A popup will appear to tell you if a VISA socket session was successfully created.
11. Click *Next*.



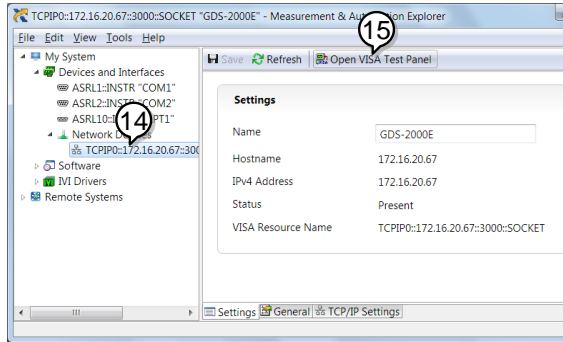
12. Choose an alias for the socket connection if you like.
13. Click *Finish* to finish the configuration.



14. The GDS-2000E will now appear under Network Devices in the Configuration Panel.

Functionality  
Check

15. Click the *Open Visa Test Panel* to send a remote command to the GDS-2000E.

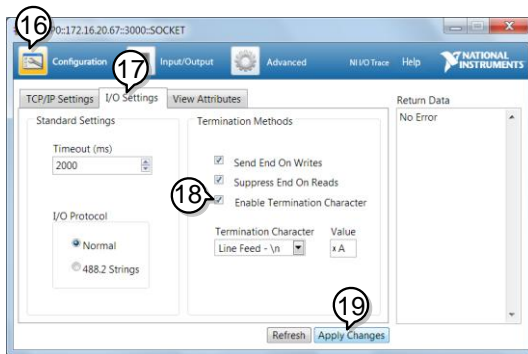


16. Click on the *Configuration* icon.

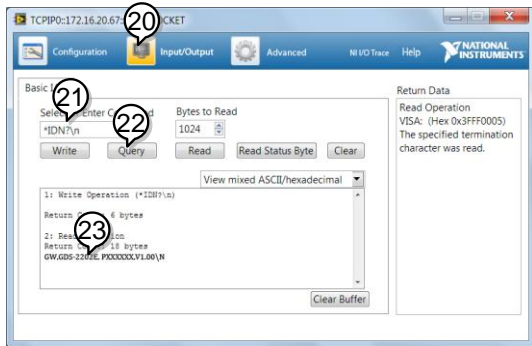
17. Select the *I/O Settings* tab.

18. Mark the *Enable Termination Character* checkbox.  
Make sure the termination character is a line feed (/n, value: xA).

19. Click *Apply Changes*.



20. Click the *Input/Output* icon.
21. Make sure *\*IDN?* query is selected in the *Select or Enter Command* drop box.
22. Click on *Query*.
23. The manufacturer, model number, serial number and firmware version will be displayed in the buffer. For example:  
GW,GDS-2202E,PXXXXXX,V1.00



Note

For further details about remote control and remote commands, please see the GDS-2000E programming manual.

# C **COMMAND OVERVIEW**

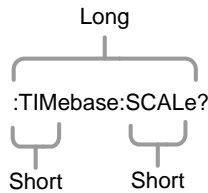
The Command overview chapter lists all GDS-2000E commands in functional order as well as alphabetical order. The command syntax section shows you the basic syntax rules you have to apply when using commands.

## Command Syntax

---

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Compatible standard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USB CDC_ACM compatible</li> <li>• SCPI, 1994 (partially compatible)</li> </ul> |
|---------------------|---|

**Command forms** Commands and queries have two different forms, long and short. The command syntax is written with the short form of the command in capitals and the remainder (long form) in lower case.



The commands can be written in capitals or lower-case, just so long as the short or long forms are complete. An incomplete command will not be recognized.

Below are examples of correctly written commands.

---

LONG :TIMEbase:SCALE? :TIMEBASE:SCALE?  
 :timebase:scale?

---



SHORT :TIM:SCAL? :TIM:SCAL?

Command format :TIMbase:SCALE <NR3>LF

1: command header  
 2: single space  
 3: parameter  
 4: message terminator

Parameter	Type	Description	Example
	<Boolean>	boolean logic	0, 1
	<NR1>	Integers	0, 1, 2, 3
	<NR2>	floating point	0.1, 3.14, 8.5
	<NR3>	floating point with an exponent	4.5e-1, 8.25e+1
	<NRf>	any of NR1, 2, 3	1, 1.5, 4.5e-1
Message terminator	LF	line feed code	

Note Commands are non-case sensitive.

## List of Commands in Functional Order

Common	*IDN? .....	33
	*LRN? .....	33
	*SAV .....	34
	*RCL .....	34
	*RST .....	35
	*CLS .....	35
	*ESE .....	35
	*ESR .....	36
	*OPC .....	36
	*SRE .....	37
	*STB .....	37
<hr/>		
Acquisition	:ACQuire:AVERAge .....	39
	:ACQuire:MODE .....	40
	:ACQuire<X>:MEMory? .....	40
	:ACQuire:FILTer:SOURce .....	42
	:ACQuire:FILTer .....	43
	:ACQuire:FILTer:FREQuency .....	43
	:ACQuire:FILTer:TRACking .....	43
	:ACQuire<X>:STATe? .....	44
	:ACQuire:INTERpolation .....	44
	:ACQuire:RECOrdlength .....	44
	:HEADer .....	45
<hr/>		
Autoscale	:AUTOSet .....	46
	:AUTORSET:MODE .....	46

---

Vertical Scale	:CHANnel<X>:BWLimit.....	47
	:CHANnel<X>:COUPling.....	48
	:CHANnel<X>:DESKew .....	48
	:CHANnel<X>:DISPlay .....	48
	:CHANnel<X>:EXPaNd .....	49
	:CHANnel<X>:IMPedance?.....	49
	:CHANnel<X>:INVert .....	50
	:CHANnel<X>:POSition .....	50
	:CHANnel<X>:PROBe:RATio .....	51
	:CHANnel<X>:PROBe:TYPe .....	51
	:CHANnel<X>:SCALe .....	51

---

Math	:MATH:DISP .....	53
	:MATH:TYPe .....	54
	:MATH:DUAL:SOURce<X> .....	54
	:MATH:DUAL:OPERator .....	54
	:MATH:DUAL:POSition.....	55
	:MATH:DUAL:SCALe.....	55
	:MATH:FFT:SOURce .....	56
	:MATH:FFT:MAG.....	56
	:MATH:FFT:WINDow .....	56
	:MATH:FFT:POSition .....	57
	:MATH:FFT:SCALe.....	57
	:MATH:FFT:HORizontal:SCALe.....	58
	MATH:FFT:HORizontal:POSition .....	58
	:MATH:DEFine .....	58
	MATHVAR?.....	59
	MATHVAR:VAR<X>.....	60
	:MATH:ADVanced:POSition .....	60
	:MATH:ADVanced:SCALe.....	60

---

Cursor	:CURSor:MODE .....	63
	:CURSor:SOURce.....	63
	:CURSor:HUNI .....	64
	:CURSor:HUSE .....	64
	:CURSor:VUNI .....	65

	:CURSor:VUSE .....	65
	:CURSor:DDT .....	65
	:CURSor:H1Position .....	66
	:CURSor:H2Position .....	66
	:CURSor:HDELta .....	67
	:CURSor:V1Position.....	67
	:CURSor:V2Position.....	67
	:CURSor:VDELta .....	68
	:CURSor:XY:RECTangular:X:POSition<X> .....	68
	:CURSor:XY:RECTangular:X:DELta .....	68
	:CURSor:XY:RECTangular:Y:POSition<X> .....	69
	:CURSor:XY:RECTangular:Y:DELta .....	69
	:CURSor:XY:POLar:RADIUS:POSition<X> .....	69
	:CURSor:XY:POLar:RADIUS:DELta .....	70
	:CURSor:XY:POLar:THETA:POSition<X> .....	70
	:CURSor:XY:POLar:THETA:DELta.....	70
	:CURSor:XY:PRODuct:POSition<X> .....	71
	:CURSor:XY:PRODuct:DELta .....	71
	:CURSor:XY:RATio:POSition<X>.....	71
	:CURSor:XY:RATio:DELta .....	72
<hr/>		
Display	:DISPlay:INTensity:WAVEform.....	72
	:DISPlay:INTensity:GRATICule .....	73
	:DISPlay:INTensity:BACKLight .....	73
	:DISPlay:INTensity:BACKLight:AUTODim:ENable ....	73
	DISPlay:INTENSITY:BACKLight:AUTODim:TIME .....	74
	:DISPlay:PERSistence .....	74
	:DISPlay:GRATICule .....	75
	:DISPlay:WAVEform .....	75
	:DISPlay:OUTPut .....	75

---

Hardcopy	:HARDcopy:START .....	76
	:HARDcopy:MODE .....	76
	:HARDcopy:PRINTINKSaver .....	77
	:HARDcopy:SAVEINKSaver .....	77
	:HARDcopy:SAVEFORMat .....	78
	:HARDcopy:ASSIGN .....	78
<hr/>		
Measure	:MEASure:GATing .....	80
	:MEASure:SOURce .....	80
	:MEASure:METHod .....	81
	:MEASUrement:REFLevel:PERCent:HIGH .....	81
	:MEASUrement:REFLevel:PERCent:LOW .....	82
	:MEASUrement:REFLevel:PERCent:MID .....	82
	:MEASUrement:REFLevel:PERCent:MID2 .....	82
	:MEASure:FALL .....	83
	:MEASure:FOVShoot .....	83
	:MEASure:FPReshoot .....	84
	:MEASure:FREQuency .....	84
	:MEASure:NWIDth .....	85
	:MEASure:PDUTy .....	85
	:MEASure:PERiod .....	86
	:MEASure:PWIDth .....	86
	:MEASure:RISe .....	87
	:MEASure:ROVShoot .....	87
	:MEASure:RPReshoot .....	88
	:MEASure:PPULSE .....	89
	:MEASure:NPULSE .....	89
	:MEASure:PEDGE .....	90
	:MEASure:NEDGE .....	90
	:MEASure:AMPlitude .....	91
	:MEASure:MEAN .....	91
:MEASure:CMEan .....	92	
:MEASure:HIGH .....	93	
:MEASure:LOW .....	93	
:MEASure:MAX .....	94	

---

	:MEASure:MIN .....	94
	:MEASure:PK2PK .....	95
	:MEASure:RMS .....	95
	:MEASure:CRMS.....	96
	:MEASure:AREa .....	97
	:MEASure:CARea .....	97
	:MEASure:FRRDelay .....	98
	:MEASure:FRFDelay .....	98
	:MEASure:FFRDelay .....	99
	:MEASure:FFFDelay.....	100
	:MEASure:LRRDelay .....	100
	:MEASure:LRFDelay.....	101
	:MEASure:LFRDelay.....	101
	:MEASure:LFFDelay.....	102
	:MEASure:PHase.....	103
<hr/>		
Measurement	:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:SOURCE<X>.....	104
	:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:TYPE.....	105
	:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:STATE .....	105
	:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:VALue .....	106
	:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:MAXimum .....	107
	:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:MEAN .....	108
	:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:MINimum .....	108
	:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:STDdev .....	109
	:MEASUrement:STATIstics:MODE .....	110
	:MEASUrement:STATIstics:WEIghting .....	110
	:MEASUrement:STATIstics .....	110
<hr/>		
Reference	:REF<X>:DISPlay .....	111
	:REF<X>:TIMebase:POSition .....	111
	:REF<X>:TIMebase:SCALE .....	112
	:REF<X>:OFFSet.....	112
	:REF<x>:SCALE .....	113
<hr/>		
Run	:RUN .....	114

Stop	:STOP .....	114
Single	:SINGLe.....	114
Force	:FORCe.....	115
Timebase	:TIMebase:EXPand .....	116
	:TIMebase:POSition .....	116
	:TIMebase:SCALe.....	116
	:TIMebase:MODE .....	117
	:TIMebase:WINDow:POSition .....	117
	:TIMebase:WINDow:SCALE .....	118
Trigger	:TRIGger:FREQUency.....	121
	:TRIGger:TYPe.....	121
	:TRIGger:SOURce .....	122
	:TRIGger:COUPlE.....	122
	:TRIGger:NREJ .....	122
	:TRIGger:MODE.....	123
	:TRIGger:HOLDoff.....	123
	:TRIGger:LEVel.....	123
	:TRIGger:HLEVel.....	124
	:TRIGger:LLEVel.....	124
	:TRIGger:EDGe:SLOP .....	125
	:TRIGger:DELaY:SLOP .....	125
	:TRIGger:DELaY:TYPe .....	126
	:TRIGger:DELaY:TIME.....	126
	:TRIGger:DELaY:EVENt.....	126
	:TRIGger:DELaY:LEVel .....	127
	:TRIGger:PULSEWidth:POLarity.....	127
	:TRIGger:RUNT:POLarity .....	128
	:TRIGger:RUNT:WHEn .....	128
	:TRIGger:RUNT:TIME .....	129
:TRIGger:RISEFall:SLOP .....	129	
:TRIGger:RISEFall:WHEn .....	129	

:TRIGger:RISEFall:TIME .....	130
:TRIGger:VIDeo:TYPe .....	130
:TRIGger:VIDeo:FIELD .....	131
:TRIGger:VIDeo:LINE .....	131
:TRIGger:VIDeo:POLarity .....	132
:TRIGger:PULSE:WHEn .....	132
:TRIGger:PULSE:TIME .....	133
:TRIGger:TIMEOut:WHEn.....	133
:TRIGger:TIMEOut:TIMER .....	134
:TRIGger:ALTErnate .....	134
:TRIGger:STATe .....	134
:TRIGger:EXTErnal:PROBE:TYPe.....	135
:TRIGger:EXTErnal:PROBE:RATio .....	135
:TRIGger:BUS:TYPe .....	136
:TRIGger:BUS:THReshold:CH<x>.....	136
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:CONDition .....	137
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDReSS:MODE.....	137
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDReSS:TYPe.....	138
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDReSS:VALue .....	138
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDReSS:DIRectiOn .....	139
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATA:SIZE .....	140
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATA:VALue.....	140
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:CONDition .....	141
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATA:SIZE .....	141
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATA:VALue .....	142
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATA:SIZE .....	143
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATA:VALue .....	143
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:CONDition .....	144
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:SIZE .....	144
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:MISO:VALue .....	145
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:MOSI:VALue .....	146
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:CONDition.....	146
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:FRAMEtype .....	147
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:MODE.....	147
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:VALue .....	148



---

	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:DIRection.....	149
	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:QUALifier .....	149
	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:SIZE.....	150
	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:VALue.....	150
	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:CONDition .....	151
	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:QUALifier.....	152
	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:SIZE .....	153
	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:VALue .....	153
	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:ERRTYPE.....	154
	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:IDentifier:VALue .....	154

---

System	:SYSTem:LOCK .....	156
commands	:SYSTem:ERRor.....	156

---

Save/Recall	:RECALL:SETUp .....	157
	:RECALL:WAVEform .....	157
	:SAVE:IMAGe .....	158
	:SAVE:IMAGe:FILEFormat.....	158
	:SAVE:IMAGe:INKSaver.....	159
	:SAVE:SETUp.....	159
	:SAVE:WAVEform.....	160
	:SAVE:WAVEform:FILEFormat .....	161

---

Ethernet	:ETHERnet:DHCP .....	162
Commands		

---

Time Commands	:DATE .....	163
---------------	-------------	-----

---

Bus Decode	:BUS1 .....	165
Commands	:BUS1:STATE .....	165
	:BUS1:TYPe.....	165
	:BUS1:INPut.....	166
	:BUS1:I2C:ADDRess:RWINClude.....	166
	:BUS1:I2C:SCLK:SOURce .....	167
	:BUS1:I2C:SDA:SOURce.....	167
	:BUS1:UART:BITRate.....	167
	:BUS1:UART:DATABits.....	168

---

:BUS1:UART:PARity.....	168
:BUS1:UART:PACKEt .....	169
:BUS1:UART:EOFPacket .....	169
:BUS1:UART:TX:SOURce .....	169
:BUS1:UART:RX:SOURce .....	170
:BUS1:SPI:SCLK:POLARity .....	170
:BUS1:SPI:SS:POLARity.....	170
:BUS1:SPI:WORDSize .....	171
:BUS1:SPI:BITORder .....	171
:BUS1:SPI:SCLK:SOURce .....	171
:BUS1:SPI:SS:SOURce.....	172
:BUS1:SPI:MOSI:SOURce.....	172
:BUS1:SPI:MISO:SOURce .....	172
:BUS1:DISPlay:FORMAt.....	173
:LISTer:DATA .....	173
:BUS1:CAN:SOURce.....	173
:BUS1:CAN:PROBe.....	174
:BUS1:CAN:SAMPLEpoint.....	174
:BUS1:CAN:BITRate .....	174
:BUS1:LIN:BITRate .....	175
:BUS1:LIN:IDFORmat .....	175
:BUS1:LIN:POLARity .....	176
:BUS1:LIN:SAMPLEpoint .....	176
:BUS1:LIN:SOURce .....	176
:BUS1:LIN:STANDard .....	177

Mark Commands	:MARK.....	178
	:MARK:CREATE.....	178
	:MARK:DELEte.....	179

Search	:SEARCH:COPIY .....	181
Commands	:SEARCH:STATE .....	182
	:SEARCH:TOTAL .....	182
	:SEARCH:TRIGger:TYPe.....	182
	:SEARCH:TRIGger:SOURce.....	183

---

:SEARCH:TRIGger:EDGE:SLOP .....	183
:SEARCH:TRIGger:LEVel .....	183
:SEARCH:TRIGger:HLEVel .....	184
:SEARCH:TRIGger:LLEVel .....	184
:SEARCH:TRIGger:PULSEWidth:POLarity .....	185
:SEARCH:TRIGger:RUNT:POLarity .....	185
:SEARCH:TRIGger:RISEFall:SLOP.....	186
:SEARCH:TRIGger:PULSe:WHEn.....	186
:SEARCH:TRIGger:PULSe:TIMe.....	187
:SEARCH:TRIGger:RUNT:WHEn .....	187
:SEARCH:TRIGger:RUNT:TIMe.....	188
:SEARCH:TRIGger:RISEFall:WHEn .....	188
:SEARCH:TRIGger:RISEFall:TIMe .....	189
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:TYPe.....	189
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:CONDition.....	190
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRes:MODE .....	190
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRes:TYPe .....	191
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRes:VALue .....	192
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRes	
:DIRection .....	192
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATa:SIZE.....	193
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATa:VALue.....	193
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:CONDition.....	194
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATa:SIZE .....	195
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATa:VALue ..	196
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATa:SIZE .....	196
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATa:VALue ..	197
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:CONDition.....	198
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATa:SIZE.....	198
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATa:MISO:VALue..	199
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATa:MOSI:VALue..	200
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:CONDition .....	200
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:FRAMeType .....	201
SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:MODE .....	202
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:VALue .....	202

---

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier	
:DIRection .....	203
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:QUALifier ...	204
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:SIZE .....	205
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:VALue .....	205
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:CONDition .....	206
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:QUALifier .....	207
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:SIZE .....	208
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:VALue .....	208
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:ERRTYPE .....	209
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:IDentifier:VALue .....	209
:SEARCH:FFTPeak:METHod .....	210
:SEARCH:FFTPeak:METHod:MPEak .....	211
:SEARCH:FFTPeak:SINFo .....	211

Label Commands	:CHANnel<X>:LABel .....	213
	:CHANnel<X>:LABel:DISPlay .....	214
	:REF<X>:LABel .....	214
	:REF<X>:LABel:DISPlay .....	215
	:BUS1:LABel .....	216
	:BUS1:LABel:DISPlay .....	216
	:SET<X>:LABel .....	217

Segment	:SEGMents:STATE .....	219
Commands	:SEGMents:CURRent .....	220
	:SEGMents:TOTALnum .....	220
	:SEGMents:TIME .....	221
	:SEGMents:DISPALL .....	221
	:SEGMents:MEASure:MODE .....	221
	:SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:SOURce .....	222
	:SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:DIVide .....	222
	:SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:SElect .....	223
	:SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:RESults .....	223
	:SEGMents:MEASure:TABLE:SOURce .....	224
	:SEGMents:MEASure:TABLE:SElect .....	224

	:SEGMENTS:MEASURE:TABLE:LIST .....	225
	:SEGMENTS:MEASURE:TABLE:SAVE .....	225
	:SEGMENTS:SAVE .....	225
	:SEGMENTS:SAVE:SOURCE .....	226
	:SEGMENTS:SAVE:SELECT:START .....	226
	:SEGMENTS:SAVE:SELECT:END .....	227
<hr/>		
DVM Commands	:DVM:STATE .....	228
	:DVM:SOURCE .....	228
	:DVM:MODE.....	229
	:DVM:VALUE .....	229
<hr/>		
Go-NoGo Commands	:GONOGO:CLEAR.....	230
	:GONOGO:EXECUTE .....	230
	:GONOGO:FUNCTION.....	231
	:GONOGO:NGCOUNT.....	231
	:GONOGO:NGDEFINE.....	231
	:GONOGO:SOURCE.....	232
	:GONOGO:VIOLATION.....	232
	:GONOGO:SCRIPT .....	232
	:TEMPLATE:MODE .....	233
	:TEMPLATE:MAXIMUM.....	233
	:TEMPLATE:MINIMUM .....	233
	:TEMPLATE:POSITION:MAXIMUM.....	234
	:TEMPLATE:POSITION:MINIMUM .....	234
	:TEMPLATE:SAVE:MAXIMUM .....	234
	:TEMPLATE:SAVE:MINIMUM .....	235
	:TEMPLATE:TOLERANCE.....	235
	:TEMPLATE:SAVE:AUTO.....	235
<hr/>		
Data Logging Commands	:DATALOG:STATE .....	236
	:DATALOG:SOURCE .....	236
	:DATALOG:SAVE .....	237
	:DATALOG:INTERVAL.....	237
	:DATALOG:DURATION.....	238

---

Remote Disk	:REMOTEDisk:IPADDRESS.....	239
Commands	:REMOTEDisk:PATHName.....	239
	:REMOTEDisk:USERName.....	239
	:REMOTEDisk:PASSWord.....	240
	:REMOTEDisk:MOUNT.....	240
	:REMOTEDisk:AUTOMount.....	241

# C COMMAND DETAILS

The Command details chapter shows the detailed syntax, equivalent panel operation, and example for each command. For the list of all commands, see page18.

---

Common Commands .....	33
Acquisition Commands .....	39
Autoscale Commands .....	46
Vertical Commands .....	47
Math Commands .....	53
Cursor Commands .....	62
Display Commands .....	72
Hardcopy Commands .....	76
Measure Commands .....	79
Measurement Commands .....	104
Reference Commands .....	111
Run Command .....	114
Stop Command .....	114
Single Command .....	114
Force Command .....	115
Timebase Commands .....	116
Trigger Commands .....	119
System Commands .....	156
Save/Recall Commands .....	157
Ethernet Commands .....	162
Time Commands .....	163
Bus Decode Commands .....	164
Mark Commands .....	178
Search Commands .....	180

Label Commands .....	213
Segment Commands .....	219
DVM Commands .....	228
Go_NoGo Commands .....	230
Data Logging Commands .....	236
Remote Disk Commands .....	239



## Common Commands

*IDN?	33
*LRN?	33
*SAV	34
*RCL	34
*RST	35
*CLS	35
*ESE	35
*ESR	36
*OPC	36
*SRE	37
*STB	37

### \*IDN?

→ Query

**Description** Returns the manufacturer, model, serial number and version number of the unit.

**Syntax** \*IDN?

**Example** \*IDN?  
GW,GDS-2074E,PXXXXXX,V1.XX

### \*LRN?

→ Query

**Description** Returns the oscilloscope settings as a data string.

**Syntax** \*LRN?

**Example** \*LRN?  
  
:DISPlay:WAVEform VECTOR;PERSistence 2.400E-01;  
INTensity:WAVEform 50;INTensity:GRATicule  
50;GRATicule FULL;:CHANnel CH1:DISPlay  
ON;BWLimit FULL;COUPLing DC;INVert  
OFF;POSition -1.600E+00;PROBe:RATio

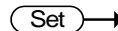
1.000e+01;PROBe:TYPe VOLTAGE;SCALe 2.000E+01;IMPedance 1E+6;EXPand GROUND;:CHANnel CH2:DISPlay ON;BWLimit FULL;COUPling DC;INVert OFF;POSition 0.000E+00;PROBe:RATio 1.000e+01;PROBe:TYPe VOLTAGE;SCALe 2.000E+00;IMPedance 1E+6;EXPand GROUND;:CHANnel CH3:DISPlay OFF;BWLimit FULL;COUPling DC;INVert OFF;POSition 0.000E+00;PROBe:RATio 1.000e+01;PROBe:TYPe VOLTAGE;SCALe 1.000E+00;IMPedance 1E+6;EXPand GROUND;:CHANnel CH4:DISPlay OFF;BWLimit FULL;COUPling DC;INVert OFF;POSition 0.000E+00;PROBe:RATio 1.000e+01;PROBe:TYPe VOLTAGE;SCALe 1.000E+00;IMPedance 1E+6;EXPand GROUND;:MATH:TYPe FFT;DISP OFF;DUAL:SOURce1 CH1;SOURce2 CH2;OPERator MUL;POSition 0.000E+00;SCALe ?;FFT:SOURce CH1;MAG DB;WINDow HANNING;POSition 2.800E-01;SCALe 2.000E+01;MATH:ADVanced:OPERator DIFF;ADVanced:SOURce CH1;ADVanced:EDIT: SOURce1 CH1;ADVanced:EDIT:S

**\*SAV**



Description	Saves the current panel settings to the selected memory number( setup 1 ~ 20).
Syntax	*SAV {1   2   3  ...   20}
Example	*SAV 1 Saves the current panel settings to Set 1.

**\*RCL**



Description	Recalls a set of panel settings.
Syntax	*RCL {1   2   3  ...   20}
Example	*RCL 1 Recalls the selected setup from Set 1.

**\*RST**

Set →

Description Resets the GDS-2000E (recalls the default panel settings).

Syntax \*RST

**\*CLS**

Set →

Description Clears the error queue.

Syntax \*CLS

**\*ESE**

Set →

→ Query

Description Sets or queries the Standard Event Status Enable register.

Syntax \*ESE <NR1>

Query Syntax \*ESE?

Return parameter <NR1> 0~255

Bit Weight	Bit#	Weight	Event	Description
	0	1	OPC	Operation Complete Bit
	1	2	RQC	Not used
	2	4	QYE	Query Error
	3	8	DDE	Device Error
	4	16	EXE	Execution Error
	5	32	CME	Command Error
	6	64	URQ	User Request
	7	128	PON	Power On

Example \*ESE?  
>4

Indicates that there is a query error.

**\*ESR**

→(Query)

**Description**            Queries the Standard Event Status (Event) register. The Event Status register is cleared after it is read.

**Query Syntax**        \*ESR?

**Return parameter** <NR1> 0~255

Bit Weight	Bit#	Weight	Event	Description
	0	1	OPC	Operation Complete Bit
	1	2	RQC	Not used
	2	4	QYE	Query Error
	3	8	DDE	Device Error
	4	16	EXE	Execution Error
	5	32	CME	Command Error
	6	64	URQ	User Request
	7	128	PON	Power On

**Example**              \*ESR?

>4

Indicates that there is a query error.

(Set) →

**\*OPC**

→(Query)

**Description**            The \*OPC command sets the OPC bit (bit0) of the Standard Event Status Register when all current commands have been processed.

The \*OPC? Query returns 1 when all the outstanding commands have completed.

**Syntax**                \*OPC

**Query Syntax**        \*OPC?

**Return parameter** 1       Returns 1 when all the outstanding commands have completed.

Set →  
 → Query

**\*SRE**

---

Description	Sets or queries the Service Request Enable register. The Service Request Enable register determines which registers of the Status Byte register are able to generate service requests.																																								
Syntax	*SRE <NR1>																																								
Query Syntax	*SRE?																																								
Parameter/ Return parameter	<NR1> 0~255																																								
Bit Weight	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Bit#</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Weight</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Event</th> <th style="width: 70%;">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>Not used</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td></td><td>Not used</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>4</td><td></td><td>Not used</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>8</td><td></td><td>Not used</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>16</td><td>MAV</td><td>Message Available Bit</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>32</td><td>ESB</td><td>Event Status Bit</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>64</td><td>MSS</td><td>Master Summary Bit</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>64</td><td>RQS</td><td>Request Service Bit</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>128</td><td></td><td>Not used</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Bit#	Weight	Event	Description	0	1		Not used	1	2		Not used	2	4		Not used	3	8		Not used	4	16	MAV	Message Available Bit	5	32	ESB	Event Status Bit	6	64	MSS	Master Summary Bit	6	64	RQS	Request Service Bit	7	128		Not used
Bit#	Weight	Event	Description																																						
0	1		Not used																																						
1	2		Not used																																						
2	4		Not used																																						
3	8		Not used																																						
4	16	MAV	Message Available Bit																																						
5	32	ESB	Event Status Bit																																						
6	64	MSS	Master Summary Bit																																						
6	64	RQS	Request Service Bit																																						
7	128		Not used																																						
Example	*SRE? >48 Indicates that the MAVB and ESB bit are both set.																																								

**\*STB** → Query

---

Description	Queries the bit sum of the Status Byte register with MSS (Master summary Status) replacing the RQS bit (bit 6).
Query Syntax	*STB?
Return parameter	<NR1> 0 ~ 255

Bit Weight	Bit#	Weight	Event	Description
	0	1		Not used
	1	2		Not used
	2	4		Not used
	3	8		Not used
	4	16	MAV	Message Available Bit
	5	32	ESB	Event Status Bit
	6	64	MSS	Master Summary Bit
	6	64	RQS	Request Service Bit
	7	128		Not used

Example      \*STB?  
                  >16  
                  Indicates that the MAV bit is set.

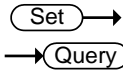
## Acquisition Commands

:ACQuire:AVERage.....	39
:ACQuire:MODE .....	40
:ACQuire<X>:MEMory? .....	40
:ACQuire:FILTer:SOURce .....	42
:ACQuire:FILTer .....	43
:ACQuire:FILTer:FREQuency.....	43
:ACQuire:FILTer:TRACking.....	43
:ACQuire<X>:STATe?.....	44
:ACQuire:INTERpolation .....	44
:ACQuire:RECOrdlength.....	44
:HEADer .....	45

:ACQuire:AVERage 


Description	Selects or returns the number of waveform acquisitions that are averaged in the average acquisition mode.
Syntax	:ACQuire:AVERage {<NR1>  ?}
Related Commands	:ACQuire:MODE
Parameter	<NR1> 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256
Note	Before using this command, select the average acquisition mode. See the example below.
Example	:ACQuire:MODE AVERage :ACQuire:AVERage 2  Selects the average acquisition mode, and sets the average number to 2.



**:ACQuire:MODE**

Description	Selects or returns the acquisition mode.						
Syntax	:ACQuire:MODE {SAMPlE   PDETECT   AVERAge   ?}						
Related Commands	:ACQuire:AVERAge						
Parameter	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>SAMPlE</td> <td>Sample mode sampling</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PDETECT</td> <td>Peak detect sampling</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AVERAge</td> <td>Average sampling mode</td> </tr> </table>	SAMPlE	Sample mode sampling	PDETECT	Peak detect sampling	AVERAge	Average sampling mode
SAMPlE	Sample mode sampling						
PDETECT	Peak detect sampling						
AVERAge	Average sampling mode						
Example	<p>:ACQuire:MODE PDETECT</p> <p>Sets the sampling mode to peak detection.</p>						

**:ACQuire<X>:MEMory?**

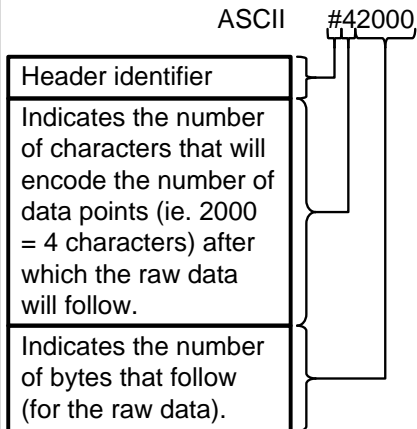


Description	Returns the data in acquisition memory for the selected channel as a header + raw data.				
Syntax	:ACQuire<X>:MEMory?				
Related Commands	:ACQuire:RECOrdlength :HEADer				
Parameter	<X> Channel number (1 to 4)				
Return parameter	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>&lt;string&gt;</td> <td>Returns acquisition settings followed by raw waveform block data.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&lt;waveform block data&gt;</td> <td> <p>&lt;string&gt;</p> <p>Returns the acquisition settings for the selected channel.</p> <p>Format:</p> <p>parameter(1),setting(1);parameter(2),setting(2)...parameter(n),setting(n);Waveform Data;</p> <p>&lt;waveform block data&gt;</p> <p>Header followed by the raw waveform data.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<string>	Returns acquisition settings followed by raw waveform block data.	<waveform block data>	<p>&lt;string&gt;</p> <p>Returns the acquisition settings for the selected channel.</p> <p>Format:</p> <p>parameter(1),setting(1);parameter(2),setting(2)...parameter(n),setting(n);Waveform Data;</p> <p>&lt;waveform block data&gt;</p> <p>Header followed by the raw waveform data.</p>
<string>	Returns acquisition settings followed by raw waveform block data.				
<waveform block data>	<p>&lt;string&gt;</p> <p>Returns the acquisition settings for the selected channel.</p> <p>Format:</p> <p>parameter(1),setting(1);parameter(2),setting(2)...parameter(n),setting(n);Waveform Data;</p> <p>&lt;waveform block data&gt;</p> <p>Header followed by the raw waveform data.</p>				



Format:

Header: The header (in ASCII) encodes the number of bytes for the header followed by the number of data points in bytes for the raw data.



Raw Data:

Each two bytes (in hex) encodes the vertical data of a data point. The data is signed hex data (2's complement, -32768 ~ 32767).

Waveform Raw Data Example:

Header raw data.....

Hex:

23 34 32 30 30 30 00 1C 00 1B 00 1A 00  
1A 00 1B .....

ASCII/Decimal:

#42000 28 27 26 26 27.....

The actual value of a data point can be calculated with the following formula:  
(Decimal value of hex data/AD Factor) \* vertical scale.

Note: AD Factor is fixed as 25. The vertical scale is returned with the

acquisition settings that precede the raw data.

For example if the raw data for a point is 001C (=28 decimal) then,  
 $(28/25) \times 0.5 = 0.56V$

Example :ACQuire1:MEMory?  
 Format,2.0E;Memory Length,10000;IntpDistance,0;  
 Trigger Address,4999;Trigger Level,1.160E+01;  
 Source,CH1;Vertical Units,V;Vertical Units  
 Div,0;Vertical Units Extend  
 Div,15;Label,ACK ;Probe Type,0;Probe  
 Ratio,1.000e+01;Vertical Scale,5.000e+00;Vertical  
 Position,-1.100e+01;Horizontal Units,S;Horizontal  
 Scale,5.000E-04;Horizontal Position,0.000E+00;  
 Horizontal Mode,Main;SincET Mode,Real  
 Time;Sampling Period,5.000e-07;Horizontal Old  
 Scale,5.000E-04;Horizontal Old Position,0.000E+00;  
 Firmware,V0.99b8;Time,02-Oct-14 17:00:43;  
 Waveform Data;  
 #520000.....follows waveform block  
 data in hex.....

Set →

→ Query

:ACQuire:FILTer:SOURce

Description	Returns the source of the filter.
Syntax	:ACQuire:FILTer:SOURce {CH1 CH2 CH3 CH4 ?}
Parameter/ Return parameter	CH1 ~ CH4 Source channel
Example	:ACQuire:FILTer:SOURce? CH1 Sets the filter source to CH1.

**:ACquire:FILTer** (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Turns the filter on/off or queries its status.	
Syntax	:ACquire:FILTer {ON OFF ?}	
Parameter/ Return parameter	ON	Filter on.
	OFF	Filter off.
Example	:ACquire:FILTer? OFF Indicates that the filter is turned off.	

**:ACquire:FILTer:FREquency** (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets or queries the filter frequency.	
Syntax	:ACquire:FILTer:FREquency {DEfault <NRF> ?}	
Parameter/ Return parameter	DEfault	Sets the filter frequency to the default.
	<NRF>	Manually sets the filter frequency. (1Hz ~ 500MHz)
Example	:ACquire:FILTer:FREquency 1 Sets the filter frequency to 1Hz.	

**:ACquire:FILTer:TRACking** (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Turns filter tracking on/off or queries its state.	
Syntax	:ACquire:FILTer:TRACking {ON OFF ?}	
Parameter/ Return parameter	OFF	Tracking off
	ON	Tracking on
Example	:ACquire:FILTer:TRACking ON Turns filter tracking on.	

**:ACquire<X>:STATe?** → Query

Description	Returns the status of waveform data.	
Syntax	:ACquire<X>:STATe?	
Parameter	<X>	Channel number (1 to 4)
Return parameter	0	Raw data is not ready
	1	Raw data is ready
Example	:ACquire1:STATe? 0 Returns 0. Channel 1's raw data is not ready. <i>Note: If the oscilloscope changes the acquisition status from STOP to RUN, the status will be reset as zero.</i>	

Set →

**:ACquire:INTERpolation** → Query

Description	Selects or returns the interpolation mode.	
Syntax	:ACquire:INTERpolation {ET   SINC   ?}	
Parameter/Return parameter	ET	Equivalent Time interpolation. The GDS-2000E doesn't support ET.
	SINC	Sets to SIN(X)/X interpolation
Example	:ACquire:INTERpolation? >SINC Returns SINC as the interpolation mode.	

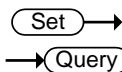
Set →

**:ACquire:RECOrdlength** → Query

Description	Sets or queries the record length.	
Syntax	:ACquire:RECOrdlength {<NRf>   ?}	
Parameter/Return parameter	<NRf>	Record length. Settable record length: (1e+3   1e+4   1e+5   1e+6   1e+7)

Example :ACQuire:RECOrdlength 1e+3  
Sets the record length to 1000 points.

:HEADer



Description Configures whether the returned data of the :ACQuire:MEM query will contain header information or not. It is set to ON by default.

Syntax :HEADer {OFF | ON | ?}

Related Commands :ACQuire<X>:MEMory?

Parameter	ON	Add header information.
	OFF	Don't add header information.

Return parameter Returns the configuration (ON, OFF) for the selected channel.

Example :HEADer ON

## Autoscale Commands

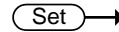
:AUTOSet.....	46
:AUTORSET:MODE.....	46

### :AUTOSet



**Description** Runs the Autoset function to automatically configure the horizontal scale, vertical scale, and trigger according to the input signal.

**Syntax** :AUTOSet



### :AUTORSET:MODE



**Description** Sets the Autoset mode or queries its state.

**Syntax** :AUTORSET:MODE {FITScreen | ACPriority | ?}

**Related Commands** :AUTOSet

<b>Parameter/Return parameter</b>	FITScreen	Fit Screen mode
	ACPriority	AC priority mode

**Example** :AUTORSET?  
FITSCREEN

## Vertical Commands

:CHANnel<X>:BWLimit.....	47
:CHANnel<X>:COUPling.....	48
:CHANnel<X>:DESKew .....	48
:CHANnel<X>:DISPlay .....	48
:CHANnel<X>:EXPanD .....	49
:CHANnel<X>:IMPedance?.....	49
:CHANnel<X>:INVert .....	50
:CHANnel<X>:POSition .....	50
:CHANnel<X>:PROBe:RATio .....	51
:CHANnel<X>:PROBe:TYPe.....	51
:CHANnel<X>:SCALe .....	51

:CHANnel<X>:BWLimit 


Description	Sets or returns the bandwidth limit on/off.	
Syntax	:CHANnel<X>:BWLimit {FULL   <NR3>   ?}	
Parameter	<X>	Channel 1,2,3,4
	FULL	Full bandwidth
	<NR3>	Sets the bandwidth limit to a pre-defined bandwidth.
		100E+6: 100MHz 70E+6: 70MHz 20E+6: 20MHz
Return Parameter	<NR3>	Returns the bandwidth.
	Full	Full bandwidth
Example	:CHANnel1:BWLimit 2.000E+07 Sets the channel 1 bandwidth to 20MHz.	

**:CHANnel<X>:COUPling** 


  


Description	Selects or returns the coupling mode.	
Syntax	CHANnel<X>:COUPling {AC   DC   GND   ?}	
Parameter	<X>	Channel 1,2,3,4
	AC	AC coupling
	DC	DC coupling
	GND	Ground coupling
Return parameter	Returns the coupling mode.	
Example	:CHANnel1:COUPling DC Sets the coupling to DC for Channel 1.	

**:CHANnel<X>:DESKew** 


Description	Sets the deskew time in seconds.	
Syntax	:CHANnel<X>:DESKew { <NR3>   ?}	
Parameter	<X>	Channel 1,2,3,4
	<NR3>	Deskew time: -5.00E -11 to 5.00E-11 -50ns to 50 ns. (10 ps /step)
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the deskew time.
Example	:CHANnel1:DESKew 1.300E-9 Sets the deskew time to 1.3 nano seconds.	

**:CHANnel<X>:DISPlay** 

  

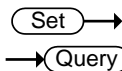

Description	Turns a channel on/off or returns its status.	
Syntax	:CHANnel<X>:DISPlay {OFF   ON   ?}	
Parameter	<X>	Channel 1,2,3,4
	OFF	Channel off
	ON	Channel on



Return Parameter	ON	Channel is on
	OFF	Channel is off

Example :CHANnel1:DISPlay ON  
Turns on Channel 1

**:CHANnel<X>:EXPand**



Description Sets Expand By Ground or Expand By Center for a channel or queries its status.

Syntax :CHANnel<X>:EXPand {GND | CENTER | ?}

Parameter	<X>	Channel 1,2,3,4
	GND	Ground
	CENTER	Center

Return parameter	GND	Expand By Ground
	CENTER	Expand By Center

Example :CHANnel1:EXPand GND  
Sets Channel 1 to Expand By Ground.

**:CHANnel<X>:IMPedance?**



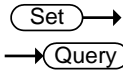
Description Returns the impedance of the oscilloscope. (The impedance of the GDS-2000E is fixed at 1MΩ)

Syntax :CHANnel<X>:IMPedance?

Parameter	<x>	Channel
	1/2/3/4	CH1/2/3/4

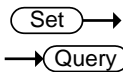
Return parameter <NR3> Returns the impedance value.

Example :CHANnel1:IMPedance?  
1.000000E+06  
The impedance is 1M ohms.



**:CHANnel<X>:INVert**

Description	Inverts a channel or returns its status.	
Syntax	:CHANnel<X>:INVert {OFF   ON   ?}	
Parameter	<X>	Channel 1, 2, 3, 4
	OFF	Invert off
	ON	Invert on
Return parameter	ON	Invert on
	OFF	Invert off
Example	:CHANnel1:INVert ON Inverts Channel 1	



**:CHANnel<X>:POSition**

Description	Sets or returns the position level for a channel.	
Note	The vertical position will only be set to closest allowed value. The position level range depends on the vertical scale.  The scale must first be set before the position can be set.	
Syntax	:CHANnel<X>:POSition { <NRf>   ?}	
Parameter	<X>	Channel 1, 2, 3, 4
	<NRf>	Position. Range depends on the vertical scale.
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the position value.
Example 1	:CHANnel1:POSition 2.4E-3 Sets the Channel 1 position to 2.4mV/mA	
Example 2	:CHANnel1:POSition? 2.4E-3 Returns 2.4mV as the vertical position.	

Set →  
 → Query

**:CHANnel<X>:PROBE:RATio**

Description	Sets or returns the probe attenuation factor.	
Syntax	:CHANnel<X>:PROBE:RATio { <NRf>   ? }	
Related Commands	:CHANnel<X>:PROBE:TYPE	
Parameter	<X>	Channel 1, 2, 3, 4
	<NRf>	Probe attenuation factor
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the probe factor
Example	:CHANnel1:PROBE:RATio 1.00E+0 Sets the Channel 1 probe attenuation factor to 1x	

Set →  
 → Query

**:CHANnel<X>:PROBE:TYPE**

Description	Sets or returns the probe type (voltage/current).	
Syntax	:CHANnel<X>:PROBE:TYPE { VOLTage   CURRent   ? }	
Related Commands	:CHANnel<X>:PROBE:RATio	
Parameter	<X>	Channel 1, 2, 3, 4
	VOLTage	Voltage
	CURRent	Current
Return parameter	Returns the probe type.	
Example	:CHANnel1:PROBE:TYPE VOLTage Sets the Channel 1 probe type to voltage.	

Set →  
 → Query

**:CHANnel<X>:SCALE**

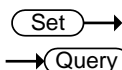
Description	<p>Sets or returns the vertical scale. The scale depends on the probe attenuation factor.</p> <p>Note the probe attenuation factor should be set before the scale.</p>
-------------	--

Syntax	:CHANnel<X>:SCALE { <NRf>   ?}	
Parameter	<X>	Channel 1, 2, 3, 4
	<NRf>	Vertical scale: 2e-3 to 1e+1 2mV to 10V (Probe x1)
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the vertical scale in volts or amps.
Example	:CHANnel1:SCALE 2.00E-2	
	Sets the Channel 1 vertical scale to 20mV/div	

## Math Commands

:MATH:DISP .....	53
:MATH:TYPE .....	54
:MATH:DUAL:SOURce<X> .....	54
:MATH:DUAL:OPERator .....	54
:MATH:DUAL:POSition.....	55
:MATH:DUAL:SCALe .....	55
:MATH:FFT:SOURce .....	56
:MATH:FFT:MAG.....	56
:MATH:FFT:WINDow .....	56
:MATH:FFT:POSition .....	57
:MATH:FFT:SCALe.....	57
:MATH:FFT:HORIZontal:SCALe.....	58
MATH:FFT:HORIZontal:POSition.....	58
:MATH:DEFine .....	58
MATHVAR? .....	59
MATHVAR:VAR<X>.....	60
:MATH:ADVanced:POSition .....	60
:MATH:ADVanced:SCALe.....	60

### :MATH:DISP



Description	Turns the math display on or off on the screen.	
Syntax	:MATH:DISP {OFF ON ?}	
Parameter/ Return parameter	OFF	Math is not displayed on screen
	ON	Math is displayed on screen
Example	:MATH:DISP OFF Math is off.	

Set →  
 → Query

<b>:MATH:TYPE</b>							
Description	Queries or sets the Math type to FFT, Advanced Math or to dual channel math operations						
Syntax	:MATH:TYPE { DUAL   ADVanced   FFT   ? }						
Related Commands	:MATH:DISP						
Parameter	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; border-right: 1px solid black;">DUAL</td> <td>Dual channel operations</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">ADVanced</td> <td>Advanced math operations</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">FFT</td> <td>FFT operations</td> </tr> </table>	DUAL	Dual channel operations	ADVanced	Advanced math operations	FFT	FFT operations
DUAL	Dual channel operations						
ADVanced	Advanced math operations						
FFT	FFT operations						
Return parameter	Returns the math type.						
Example	:MATH:TYPE DUAL Sets the Math type to dual channel math operation.						

Set →  
 → Query

<b>:MATH:DUAL:SOURce&lt;X&gt;</b>							
Description	Sets the dual math source for source 1 or 2.						
Syntax	:MATH:DUAL:SOURce<X> { CH1   CH2   CH3   CH4   REF1   REF2   REF3   REF4   ? }						
Parameter	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; border-right: 1px solid black;">&lt;X&gt;</td> <td>Source number 1 or 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">CH1~4</td> <td>Channel 1 to 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">REF1~4</td> <td>Reference waveforms 1 to 4</td> </tr> </table>	<X>	Source number 1 or 2	CH1~4	Channel 1 to 4	REF1~4	Reference waveforms 1 to 4
<X>	Source number 1 or 2						
CH1~4	Channel 1 to 4						
REF1~4	Reference waveforms 1 to 4						
Return parameter	Returns the source for the source 1 or 2.						
Example	:MATH:DUAL:SOURce1 CH1 Sets source1 as channel 1.						

Set →  
 → Query

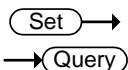
<b>:MATH:DUAL:OPERator</b>	
Description	Sets the math operator for dual math operations.

Syntax :MATH:DUAL:OPERator {PLUS | MINUS | MUL | DIV|?}

Parameter	PLUS	+ operator
	MINUS	- operator
	MUL	× operator
	DIV	÷ operator

Return parameter Returns operator type.

Example :MATH:DUAL:OPERator PLUS  
Sets the math operator as plus (+).



**:MATH:DUAL:POSition**

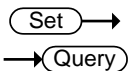
Description Sets the vertical position of the displayed math result expressed by unit/division.

Syntax :MATH:DUAL:POSition {<NRf> | ? }

Parameter	<NRf>	Vertical position Depends on the vertical scale (Unit/Div)
-----------	-------	---

Return parameter <NR3> Returns the vertical position.

Example :MATH:DUAL:POSition 1.0E+0  
Sets the vertical position to 1.00 unit/div.



**:MATH:DUAL:SCALE**

Description Sets the vertical scale of the displayed math result.

Syntax :MATH:DUAL:SCALE {<NRf> | ?}

Parameter	<NRf>	Vertical scale
-----------	-------	----------------

Return parameter <NR3> Returns the scale.

Example :MATH:DUAL:SCALE 2.0E-3  
Sets the vertical scale to 2mV/2mA.

Set →  
→ Query

**:MATH:FFT:SOURce**

---

Description	Sets and queries the FFT math source.	
Syntax	:MATH:FFT:SOURce { CH1   CH2   CH3   CH4   REF1   REF2   REF3   REF4   ? }	
Related commands	:MATH:ADVanced:EDIT:SOURce<X> :MATH:ADVanced:EDIT:OPERator	
Parameter	CH1~4	Channel 1 to 4
	REF1~4	Reference waveform 1 to 4
Return parameter	Returns the FFT source.	
Example	:MATH:FFT:SOURce CH1 Sets the FFT math source as channel 1.	

Set →  
→ Query

**:MATH:FFT:MAG**

---

Description	Sets FFT vertical units as linear or decibels.	
Syntax	:MATH:FFT:MAG {LINEAR   DB   ?}	
Parameter	LINEAR	Linear units (Vrms)
	DB	Logarithmic units (dB)
Return parameter	Returns the FFT vertical units.	
Example	:MATH:FFT:MAG DB Sets FFT vertical units to dB.	

Set →  
→ Query

**:MATH:FFT:WINDow**

---

Description	Sets the windowing filter used for the FFT function.	
Syntax	:MATH:FFT:WINDow {RECTangular HAMming HANning BLAckman ?}	
Parameter	RECTangular	Rectangular window



HAMming	Hamming window
HANning	Hanning window
BLAckman	Blackman window

Return parameter Returns the FFT window.

Example :MATH:FFT:WINDow HAMming  
Sets the FFT window filter to hamming.

Set →

→ Query

### :MATH:FFT:POSition

Description Sets the vertical position of the displayed FFT result.

Syntax MATH:FFT:POSition { <NRf> | ? }

Parameter <NRf> Vertical position: -12e+0 to +12e+0  
(12 units/division to +12 units/division.)

Return parameter <NR3> Returns the vertical position.

Example :MATH:FFT:POSition -2e-1  
Sets the FFT position to -0.2 divisions.

Set →

→ Query

### :MATH:FFT:SCALE

Description Sets the vertical scale of the displayed FFT result.

Syntax :MATH:FFT:SCALE {<NRf> | ?}

Parameter <NRf> Vertical scale:  
Linear: 2e-3 to 1e+3 (2mV~1kV)  
dB: 1e+0 to 2e+1 (1~20dB)

Return parameter <NR3> Returns vertical scale.

Example :MATH:FFT:SCALE 1.0e+0  
Sets the scale to 1dB.

:MATH:FFT:HORizontal:SCALE (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets or queries the zoom scale for FFT math.	
Syntax	:MATH:FFT:HORizontal:SCALE {<NRf>   ?}	
Parameter	<NRf>	Zoom scale: 1 to 20 times
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns zoom scale.
Example	:MATH:FFT:HORizontal:SCALE 5 Sets the zoom scale to 5X.	

MATH:FFT:HORizontal:POSition (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets the horizontal position of the displayed FFT result.	
Syntax	MATH:FFT:HORizontal:POSition { <NRf>   ? }	
Parameter	<NRf>	Horizontal position: 0Hz ~ 999.9kHz
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the vertical position.
Example	:MATH:FFT:HORizontal:POSition 6.0e5 Sets the FFT horizontal position to 600kHz.	

:MATH:DEFine (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets or queries the advanced math expression as a string.	
Syntax	:MATH:DEFine {<string>   ?}	
Related	:MATH:DISP :MATH:TYPE	
Parameter	<string>	An expression enclosed in double quotes. Note, ensure parentheses are used correctly in the expression. The expression can contain the following parts:

Source	CH1~CH4, Ref1~Ref4
Function	Intg(, Diff(, log(, ln(, Exp(, Sqrt(, Abs(, Rad(, Deg(, sin(, cos(, tan(, asin(, acos(, atan(
Variable	VAR1, VAR2
Operator	+, -, *, /, (, ), !, <, >, <=, >=, ==, !=,   , &&
Figure	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, ., E
Measurement	Pk-Pk(, Max(, Min(, Amp(, High(, Low(, Mean(, CycleMean(, RMS(, CycleRMS(, Area(, CycleArea(, ROVShoot(, FOVShoot(, Freq(, Period(, Rise(, Fall(, PosWidth(, NegWidth(, Dutycycle(, FRR(, FRF(, FFR(, FFF(, LRR(, LRF(, LFR(, LFF(, Phase(

Return parameter Returns the expression as a string.

Example :MATH:DISP ON  
:MATH:TYPE ADVanced  
MATH:DEFine "CH1-CH2"  
Sets the math expression to CH1-CH2.

## MATHVAR?



Description	Returns the value of the VAR1 and VAR2 variables.
Syntax	MATHVAR?
Related Commands	MATHVAR:VAR<X> MATH:DEFine
Return parameter	<string> VAR1 <NR3>; VAR2 <NR3>

Example            MATHVAR?  
                     VAR1 1.000000E+06; VAR2 1.0E+1  
                     Returns the value of both variables.

Set →

**MATHVAR:VAR<X>**

→ Query

Description       Sets or returns the VAR1 or VAR2 variables.

Syntax            MATHVAR:VAR<x> {<NRf> | ?}

Related  
 Commands       MATH:DEFine

Parameter       <X>                1, 2 (VAR1 or VAR2)

                    <NRf>             Value of VAR1/VAR2

Return parameter <NR3>       Returns the value of VAR1/VAR2

Example           :MATH:VAR1 6.0e4  
                     Sets VAR1 to 60000.

Set →

**:MATH:ADVanced:POSition**

→ Query

Description       Sets the vertical position of the advanced math result, expressed in unit/div.

Syntax            MATH:ADVanced:POSition {<NRf> | ?}

Parameter       <NRf>             Vertical position: -12e+0 to +12e+0  
                     (12 units/division to +12 units/division.)

Return parameter <NR3>       Returns the vertical position.

Example           :MATH:ADVanced:POSition 1.0e+0  
                     Sets the position as 1.00 unit/div.

Set →

**:MATH:ADVanced:SCALE**

→ Query

Description       Sets or queries the vertical scale the advanced math result.

Syntax            :MATH:ADVanced:SCALE {<NRf> | ?}

---

Parameter	<NRf>	Vertical scale
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the vertical scale.
Example	:MATH:ADVanced:SCALe 2.0E-3 Sets the vertical scale to 2mV/Div.	

---

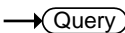
## Cursor Commands

---

:CURSor:MODE .....	63
:CURSor:SOURce.....	63
:CURSor:HUNI .....	64
:CURSor:HUSE .....	64
:CURSor:VUNI .....	65
:CURSor:VUSE .....	65
:CURSor:DDT.....	65
:CURSor:H1Position.....	66
:CURSor:H2Position.....	66
:CURSor:HDELta .....	67
:CURSor:V1Position.....	67
:CURSor:V2Position.....	67
:CURSor:VDELta .....	68
:CURSor:XY:RECTangular:X:POSition<X> .....	68
:CURSor:XY:RECTangular:X:DELta .....	68
:CURSor:XY:RECTangular:Y:POSition<X> .....	69
:CURSor:XY:RECTangular:Y:DELta .....	69
:CURSor:XY:POLar:RADIUS:POSition<X> .....	69
:CURSor:XY:POLar:RADIUS:DELta .....	70
:CURSor:XY:POLar:THETA:POSition<X> .....	70
:CURSor:XY:POLar:THETA:DELta.....	70
:CURSor:XY:PRODuct:POSition<X> .....	71
:CURSor:XY:PRODuct:DELta .....	71
:CURSor:XY:RATio:POSition<X>.....	71
:CURSor:XY:RATio:DELta .....	72

---

**:CURSor:MODE** 

**Description** Sets cursor mode to horizontal (H) or horizontal and vertical (HV).

Note: When the cursor source is set to bus, then only the horizontal cursor is available.

**Syntax** :CURSor:MODE {OFF | H | HV | ? }

<b>Parameter</b>	OFF	Turns the cursors off.
	H	Turns the horizontal cursors on.
	HV	Turns horizontal and vertical cursors on.

**Return parameter** Returns the state of the cursors (H, HV, OFF).

**Example** :CURSor:MODE OFF  
Turns the cursors off.

**:CURSor:SOURce** 


**Description** Sets or queries the cursor source.

**Syntax** :CURSor:SOURce {CH1 | CH2 | CH3 | CH4 | REF1 | REF2 | REF3 | REF4 | MATH | BUS1 | ? }

<b>Parameter</b>	CH1~CH4	Channel 1 to 4
	REF1~4	Reference waveform 1 to 4
	MATH	Math source
	BUS1	Bus source

**Return parameter** Returns the cursor source.

**Example** :CURSor:SOURce CH1  
Turns the cursor source as channel 1.

Set →

← Query

**:CURSor:HUNI**

Description	Sets or queries the units for the horizontal bar cursors.	
Syntax	:CURSor:HUNI {SEConds   HERTz   DEGrees   PERcent   ?}	
Related Commands	:CURSor:MODE	
Parameter	SEConds	Sets the cursor units to time in seconds.
	HERtz	Sets the cursor units to frequency.
	DEGrees	Sets the cursor units to degrees.
	PERcent	Sets the cursor units to percent.
Return parameter	Returns the unit type.	
Example	:CURSor:HUNI SEConds Sets the units to time in seconds.	

**:CURSor:HUSE**

Set →

Description	Sets the current cursor position as the phase or ratio reference for the Percent or Degrees (horizontal) cursors.	
Note	This command can only be used when :CURSor:HUNI is set to DEGrees or PERcent.	
Syntax	:CURSor:HUSE {CURRent}	
Related Commands	:CURSor:MODE :CURSor:HUNI	
Parameter	CURRent	Uses the current horizontal position
Example	:CURSor:HUSE CURRent.	



		Set →
		→ Query
<b>:CURSor:VUNI</b>		
Description	Sets or queries the units for the vertical bar cursors.	
Syntax	:CURSor:VUNI {BASE   PERcent   ?}	
Related Commands	:CURSor:MODE	
Parameter	BASE	Sets the vertical cursor units the same as the scope units (V or A).
	PERcent	Sets the displayed units to percent.
Return parameter	Returns the unit type.	
Example	:CURSor:VUNI BASE Sets the units to the base units.	

		Set →
<b>:CURSor:VUSE</b>		
Description	Sets the current cursor position as the ratio reference for the Percent (vertical) cursors.	
Note	This command can only be used when :CURSor:VUNI is set to PERcent.	
Syntax	:CURSor:VUSE {CURRent}	
Related Commands	:CURSor:MODE :CURSor:VUNI	
Parameter	CURRent	Uses the current vertical position
Example	:CURSor:VUSE CURRent.	

		→ Query
<b>:CURSor:DDT</b>		
Description	Returns the deltaY/deltaT (dy/dT) readout. This function is only supported if the source channels are CH1~4, Ref1~4 or Math.	
Syntax	:CURSor:DDT{?}	

Related Commands :CURSOR:MODE

Return Parameter <NR3> Returns the readout in <NR3> format.

Example :CURSOR:DDT?  
4.00E-05

Set →

→ Query

### :CURSOR:H1Position

Description Sets or returns the first horizontal cursor (H1) position.

Syntax :CURSOR:H1Position {<NRf>| ?}

Related Commands :CURSOR:H2Position

Parameter <NRf> Horizontal position

Return parameter Returns the cursor position.

Example :CURSOR:H1Position?  
-1.34E-3  
Returns the H1 cursor position as -1.34ms.

Set →

→ Query

### :CURSOR:H2Position

Description Sets or returns the second horizontal cursor (H2) position.

Syntax :CURSOR:H2Position {<NRf>| ?}

Related Commands :CURSOR:H1Position

Parameter <NRf> Horizontal Position

Return parameter Returns the cursor position.

Example :CURSOR:H2Position 1.5E-3  
Sets the H2 cursor position to 1.5ms.

**:CURSor:HDELta** → Query

Description	Returns the delta of H1 and H2.	
Syntax	:CURSor:HDELta{?}	
Return Parameter	<NR3>	Returns the distance between two horizontal cursors.
Example	:CURSor:HDELta? 5.0E-9 Returns the horizontal delta as 5ns.	

Set →

**:CURSor:V1Position** → Query

Description	Sets the first vertical cursor (V1) position.	
Syntax	:CURSor:V1Position {<NRf> ?}	
Parameter	<NRf>	Vertical position. Depends on the vertical scale.
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the cursor position.
Example	:CURSor:V1Position 1.6E -1 Sets the V1 cursor position to 160mA.	

Set →

**:CURSor:V2Position** → Query

Description	Sets the first vertical cursor (V2) position.	
Syntax	:CURSor:V2Position {<NRf> ?}	
Parameter	<NRf>	Vertical position. Depends on the vertical scale.
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the cursor position.
Example	:CURSor:V2Position 1.1E-1 Sets the V2 cursor position to 110mA.	

**:CURSor:VDELta** → Query

Description	Returns the delta of V1 and V2.	
Syntax	:CURSor:VDELta{?}	
Return Parameter	<NR3>	Returns the difference between two vertical cursors.
Example	:CURSor:VDELta? 4.00E+0 Returns the vertical delta as 4 volts.	


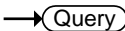
**:CURSor:XY:RECTangular:X:POSition<X>** Set →  
→ Query

Description	Sets or queries the horizontal position in XY mode for the X rectangular coordinates for cursor 1 or 2.	
Syntax	:CURSor:XY:RECTangular:X:POSition<X> {<NRf> ?}	
Parameter	<X>	Cursor 1, 2
	<NRf>	Horizontal position co-ordinates
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the cursor position.
Example	:CURSor:XY:RECTangular:X:POSition1 4.0E-3 Sets the X-coordinate cursor 1 position to 40mV/mV.	

**:CURSor:XY:RECTangular:X:DELta** → Query

Description	Returns the delta value of cursor 1 and 2 on the X coordinate.	
Syntax	:CURSor:XY:RECTangular:X:DELta{?}	
Return Parameter	<NR3>	Returns the delta value of cursor 1 and 2 as <NR3>.

Example :CURSor:XY:RECTangular:X:DELta? 80.0E-3  
Returns the horizontal delta as 80mV.

:CURSor:XY:RECTangular:Y:POSition<X>  

Description Sets or queries the vertical position in XY mode for the Y rectangular coordinates for cursor 1 or 2.

Syntax :CURSor:XY:RECTangular:Y:POSition<X> {<NRf>|?}

Parameter	<X>	Cursor 1, 2
	<NRf>	Vertical position co-ordinates

Return parameter <NR3> Returns the cursor position.

Example :CURSor:XY:RECTangular:Y:POSition1 4.0E-3  
Sets the Y-coordinate cursor 1 position to 40mV/mV.

:CURSor:XY:RECTangular:Y:DELta 

Description Returns the delta value of cursor 1 and 2 on the Y coordinate.

Syntax :CURSor:XY:RECTangular:Y:DELta{?}

Return Parameter	<NR3>	Returns the delta value of cursor 1 and 2 as <NR3>.
------------------	-------	---

Example :CURSor:XY:RECTangular:Y:DELta? 80.0E-3  
Returns the horizontal delta as 80mV.

:CURSor:XY:POLar:RADIUS:POSition<X> 

Description Queries the polar radius position for the specified cursor in XY mode, where X can be either cursor 1 or 2.

Syntax	:CURSor:XY:POLar:RADIUS:POSition<X>{?}	
Parameter	<X>	1, 2 (cursor 1, cursor 2)
Return Parameter	<NR3>	Returns the polar radius position.
Example	:CURSor:XY:POLar:RADIUS:POSition1? 80.0E-3 Returns the polar radius position as 80.0mV.	

**:CURSor:XY:POLar:RADIUS:DELta** → Query

Description	Returns the radius delta value of cursor 1 and 2.	
Syntax	:CURSor:XY:POLar:RADIUS:DELta{?}	
Return Parameter	<NR3>	Returns the radius delta.
Example	:CURSor:XY:POLar:RADIUS:DELta? 31.4E-3 Returns the radius delta as 31.4mV.	

**:CURSor:XY:POLar:THETA:POSition<X>** → Query

Description	Queries the polar angle for the specified cursor in XY mode, where X can be either 1 or 2.	
Syntax	:CURSor:XY:POLar:THETA:POSition<X>{?}	
Parameter	<X>	1, 2 (Cursor 1, Cursor 2)
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the polar angle.
Example	:CURSor:XY:POLAR:RADIUS:POSition1? 8.91E+1 Returns the polar angle for cursor1 as 89.1°.	

**:CURSor:XY:POLar:THETA:DELta** → Query

Description	Queries the polar angle delta between cursor1 and cursor2.	
-------------	--	--

Syntax	:CURSor:XY:POLar:THETA:DELta{?}
Return parameter	<NR3> Returns the theta delta between cursor1 and cursor2.
Example	:CURSor:XY:POLar:THETA:DELta? 9.10E+0 Returns the delta as 9.1°.

**:CURSor:XY:PRODUct:POSition<X>** → Query

Description	Queries the product in XY mode for the specified cursor, where x can be either 1 or 2.
Syntax	:CURSor:XY:PRODUct:POSition<X>{?}
Parameter	<X> 1, 2 (Cursor 1, Cursor 2)
Return parameter	<NR3> Returns the product value of the Cursor1 or Cursor2.
Example	:CURSor:XY:PRODUct:POSition1? 9.44E-5 Returns the product of cursor1 as 94.4uVV.

**:CURSor:XY:PRODUct:DELta** → Query

Description	Queries the product delta in XY mode.
Syntax	:CURSor:XY:PRODUct:DELta{?}
Return parameter	<NR3> Returns the product delta.
Example	:CURSor:XY:PRODUct:DELta? 1.22E-5 Returns the product delta as 12.2uVV.

**:CURSor:XY:RATIo:POSition<X>** → Query

Description	Queries the ratio in XY mode for the specified cursor, where x can be either cursor 1 or 2.
-------------	---

Syntax	:CURSor:XY:RATio:POSition<X>{?}	
Parameter	<X>	1, 2 (Cursor 1, Cursor 2)
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the ratio.
Example	:CURSor:XY:RATio:POSition? 6.717E+1 Returns the ratio value as 6.717V/V.	

:CURSor:XY:RATio:DELta → Query

Description	Queries the ratio delta in XY mode.	
Syntax	:CURSor:XY:RATio:DELta{?}	
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the ratio delta.
Example	:CURSor:XY:RATio:DELta? 5.39E+1 Returns the ratio delta as 53.9V/V.	

## Display Commands

:DISPlay:INTensity:WAVEform.....	72
:DISPlay:INTensity:GRATicule .....	73
:DISPlay:INTensity:BACKLight .....	73
:DISPlay:INTensity:BACKLight:AUTODim:ENable ....	73
DISplay:INTENSITy:BACKLight:AUTODim:TIME .....	74
:DISPlay:PERSistence .....	74
:DISPlay:GRATicule .....	75
:DISPlay:WAVEform .....	75
:DISPlay:OUTPut .....	75

:DISPlay:INTensity:WAVEform Set →  
→ Query

Description	Sets or queries the waveform intensity level.	
-------------	---	--



Syntax	:DISPlay:INTensity:WAVEform {<NRf>   ?}
Parameter	<NRf> 0.0E+0 to 1.0E+2 (0% to 100%)
Return Parameter	<NR3> Returns the intensity.
Example	:DISPlay:INTensity:WAVEform 5.0E+1 Sets the waveform intensity to 50%.

Set →

→ Query

**:DISPlay:INTensity:GRATICule**

Description	Sets or queries the graticule intensity level.
Syntax	:DISPlay:INTensity:GRATICule {<NRf>   ?}
Parameter	<NRf> 1.0E+0 to 1.0E+2 (10% to 100%)
Return Parameter	<NR3> Returns the graticule intensity.
Example	:DISPlay:INTensity:GRATICule 5.0E+1 Sets the graticule intensity to 50%.

Set →

→ Query

**:DISPlay:INTensity:BACKLight**

Description	Sets or queries the intensity of the backlight display.
Syntax	:DISPlay:INTensity:BACKLight {<NRf>   ?}
Parameter	<NRf> 1.0E+0 to 1.0E+2 (10% to 100%)
Return Parameter	<NR3> Returns the backlight intensity.
Example	:DISPlay:INTensity:BACKLight 5.0E+1 Sets the backlight intensity to 50%.

Set →

→ Query

**:DISPlay:INTensity:BACKLight:AUTODim  
:ENABLE**

Description	Sets or queries the display auto-dim function.
Syntax	:DISPlay:INTensity:BACKLight:AUTODim:ENABLE {OFF   ON   ?}

Parameter/	OFF	Turn auto-dim on.
Return parameter	ON	Turn auto-dim off.

Example :DISPlay:INTensity:BACKLight:AUTODim:ENABle ON  
Turns the auto-dim function on.

DISPlay:INTENSITY:BACKLight:AUTODim Set →  
:TIME ←Query

Description	Sets or queries the display auto-dim time.	
Syntax	:DISPlay:INTensity:BACKLight:AUTODim:TIME { <NR1>   ? }	
Parameter/	<NR1>	1 ~ 180 minutes. Time in minutes.
Return parameter		

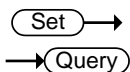
Example :DISPlay:INTensity:BACKLight:AUTODim:TIME 10  
Sets the auto-dim time to 10 minutes.

:DISPlay:PERSistence Set →  
←Query

Description	Sets or queries the waveform persistence level.	
Syntax	:DISPlay:PERSistence { INFINite   OFF   <NRf>   ? }	
Parameter	<NRf>	1.6E-2 ~ 4.0E+0. (16mS to 10S) Range(1.6E-2, 30E-3, 60E-3, 120E-2, 240E-3, 500E-3, 750E-3, 1, 1.5,2,...,9.5,10
	INFINite	Infinite persistence
	OFF	No persistence
Return Parameter	<NR3>	Returns the persistence time.
	INFINite	Infinite persistence
	OFF	No persistence

Example :DISPlay:PERSistence 2.0E+0  
Sets the persistence to 2 seconds.

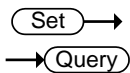
**:DISPlay:GRATicule**



Description	Sets or queries graticule display type.			
Syntax	:DISPlay:GRATicule {FULL   GRID CROSSs   FRAME   ?}			
Parameter	FULL		CROSSs	
	FRAME		GRID	

Return parameter Returns the graticule type.

Example :DISPlay:GRATicule FULL  
Sets the graticule to



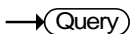
**:DISPlay:WAVEform**

Description	Sets or queries whether the waveforms are drawn as vectors or dots.	
Syntax	:DISPlay:WAVEform {VECTor   DOT   ?}	
Parameter	VECTor	Vectors
	DOT	Dots

Return parameter Returns VECTOR or DOT.

Example :DISPlay:WAVEform VECTor  
Sets the waveform to vectors.

**:DISPlay:OUTPut**



Description	Returns the screen image as a 16 bit RGB run length encoded image.
Syntax	:DISPlay:OUTPut{?}

Return parameter Format: header+data+LF

For example assuming the image data size is 60072 bytes then the following would be returned:

#560072<[count] [color] [count] [color]..... ><LF>

Where #560072 is the header, each [count] and [color] data are 2 bytes and <LF> is a line feed character.

## Hardcopy Commands

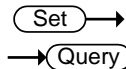
:HARDcopy:START .....	76
:HARDcopy:MODE .....	76
:HARDcopy:PRINTINKSaver .....	77
:HARDcopy:SAVEINKSaver .....	77
:HARDcopy:SAVEFORMat .....	78
:HARDcopy:ASSIGN.....	78

### :HARDcopy:START



Description	Executing the HARDcopy:START command is the equivalent of pressing the Hardcopy key on the front panel.
Syntax	:HARDcopy:START
Related Commands	:HARDcopy:MODE :HARDcopy:PRINTINKSaver :HARDcopy:SAVEINKSaver :HARDcopy:SAVEFORMat :HARDcopy:ASSIGN

### :HARDcopy:MODE



Description	Sets or queries whether hardcopy is set to print or save.
Syntax	:HARDcopy:MODE { PRINT   SAVE   ? }

Related Commands :HARDcopy:START

Parameter	PRINT	Print mode
	SAVE	Save mode

Return parameter Returns the mode.(PRINT/SAVE)

Example :HARDcopy:MODE PRINT  
Sets hardcopy to print.

Set →

→ Query

### :HARDcopy:PRINTINKSaver

Description Sets Inksaver On or Off for printing.

Syntax :HARDcopy:PRINTINKSaver { OFF | ON | ? }

Related Commands :HARDcopy:START  
:HARDcopy:MODE

Parameter	ON	Inksaver ON
	OFF	Inksaver OFF

Return parameter Returns the print Ink Saver mode.(ON/OFF)

Example :HARDcopy:PRINTINKSaver ON  
Sets Ink Saver to ON for printing.

Set →

→ Query

### :HARDcopy:SAVEINKSaver

Description Sets Inksaver On or Off for saving screen images.

Syntax :HARDcopy:SAVEINKSaver { OFF | ON | ? }

Related Commands :HARDcopy:START  
:HARDcopy:MODE

Parameter	ON	Inksaver ON
	OFF	Inksaver OFF

Return parameter Returns the screen image Ink Saver mode (ON/OFF).

Example :HARDcopy:SAVEINKSaver ON  
Sets Inksaver to ON for saving screen images.

Set →  
 → Query

**:HARDcopy:SAVEFORMat**

---

Description	Sets or queries the image save file type.	
Syntax	:HARDcopy:SAVEFORMat { PNG   BMP   ? }	
Related Commands	:HARDcopy:START :HARDcopy:MODE	
Parameter	PNG	PNG file format
	BMP	BMP file format
Return parameter	Returns the image file format (PNG/BMP).	
Example	:HARDcopy:SAVEFORMat PNG Sets the file format to PNG.	

Set →  
 → Query

**:HARDcopy:ASSIGN**

---

Description	Sets or queries what file type the hardcopy key has been assigned to save.	
Syntax	:HARDcopy:ASSIGN {IMAGe   WAVEform   SETUp   ALL   ?}	
Related Commands	:HARDcopy:START :HARDcopy:MODE	
Parameter	IMAGe	Save image files.
	WAVEform	Save waveforms.
	SETUp	Save the panel setup.
	ALL	Save All (image, waveform,setup)
Return parameter	Returns the file type. (IMAGE/WAVEFORM/SETUP/ALL)	
Example	:HARDcopy:ASSIGN IMAGE. Set the hardcopy key to save image files.	

## Measure Commands

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:MEASure:GATing.....	80
:MEASure:SOURce .....	80
:MEASure:METHod .....	81
:MEASUrement:REFLevel:PERCent:HIGH.....	81
:MEASUrement:REFLevel:PERCent:LOW .....	82
:MEASUrement:REFLevel:PERCent:MID .....	82
:MEASUrement:REFLevel:PERCent:MID2 .....	82
:MEASure:FALL.....	83
:MEASure:FOVShoot .....	83
:MEASure:FPReshoot .....	84
:MEASure:FREQuency .....	84
:MEASure:NWIDth .....	85
:MEASure:PDUTy.....	85
:MEASure:PERiod .....	86
:MEASure:PWIDth .....	86
:MEASure:RISe.....	87
:MEASure:ROVShoot.....	87
:MEASure:RPReshoot .....	88
:MEASure:PPULSE.....	89
:MEASure:NPULSE .....	89
:MEASure:PEDGE .....	90
:MEASure:NEDGE .....	90
:MEASure:AMPlitude.....	91
:MEASure:MEAN .....	91
:MEASure:CMEan .....	92
:MEASure:HIGH .....	93
:MEASure:LOW .....	93
:MEASure:MAX .....	94
:MEASure:MIN .....	94
:MEASure:PK2PK .....	95
:MEASure:RMS .....	95
:MEASure:CRMS.....	96

:MEASure:AREa .....97  
 :MEASure:CARea .....97  
 :MEASure:FRRDelay .....98  
 :MEASure:FRFDelay .....98  
 :MEASure:FFRDelay .....99  
 :MEASure:FFFDelay.....100  
 :MEASure:LRRDelay .....100  
 :MEASure:LRFDelay.....101  
 :MEASure:LFRDelay.....101  
 :MEASure:LFFDelay.....102  
 :MEASure:PHase.....103

---

Set →  
 → Query

**:MEASure:GATing**

---

Description	Sets or queries the measurement gating.	
Syntax	:MEASure:GATing { OFF   SCREEn   CURSor   ? }	
Parameter	OFF	Full record
	SCREEn	Gating set to screen width
	CURSor	Gating between cursors
Return parameter	Returns the gating. (OFF, SCREEN, CURSOR)	
Example	:MEASure:GATing OFF Turns gating off (full record).	

---

Set →  
 → Query

**:MEASure:SOURce**

---

Description	Sets or queries the measurement source for source1 or source2.	
Syntax	:MEASure:SOURce<X> { CH1   CH2   CH3   CH4   MATH   ? }	
Parameter	<X>	Source1 or source2
	CH1~CH4	Channel 1 to 4

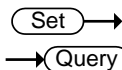


**MATH** Math

Return parameter Returns the source (CH1, CH2, CH3, CH4, MATH)

Example :MEASure:SOURce1 CH1  
Sets source1 to channel 1.

**:MEASure:METHOD**



Description Sets or queries the method used to determine the High-Low measurement values.

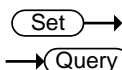
Syntax :MEASure:METHOD { AUTO | HISTogram | MINMax | ? }

Parameter	<b>AUTO</b>	Set to auto.
	<b>HISTogram</b>	Set to the Histogram method.
	<b>MINMax</b>	Set to the Min-Max method.

Return parameter Returns the measurement method (AUTO, HISTOGRAM, MINMAX)

Example :MEASure:METHOD: AUTO  
Set the measurement method to auto.

**:MEASUrement:REFLevel:PERCent:HIGH**



Description Sets or queries the high reference level as a percentage.

Syntax :MEASUrement:REFLevel:PERCent:HIGH {<NRF> | ?}

Parameter	<b>&lt;NRF&gt;</b>	0 - 100%
-----------	--------------------	----------

Return parameter Returns the high reference level

Example :MEASUrement:REFLevel:PERCent:HIGH 50.1  
Set the high reference level to 50.1%.

:MEASUREMENT:REFLevel:PERCent:LOW (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets or queries the low reference level as a percentage.	
Syntax	:MEASUREMENT:REFLevel:PERCent:LOW {<NRF>   ?}	
Parameter	<NRF>	0 - 100%
Return parameter	Returns the low reference level.	
Example	:MEASUREMENT:REFLevel:PERCent:LOW 40.1 Set the low reference level to 40.1%.	

:MEASUREMENT:REFLevel:PERCent:MID (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets or queries the first mid reference level as a percentage.	
Syntax	:MEASUREMENT:REFLevel:PERCent:MID {<NRF>   ?}	
Parameter	<NRF>	0 - 100%
Return parameter	Returns the mid reference level.	
Example	:MEASUREMENT:REFLevel:PERCent:MID 50 Set the mid reference level to 50%.	

:MEASUREMENT:REFLevel:PERCent:MID2 (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets or queries the second mid reference level as a percentage.	
Syntax	:MEASUREMENT:REFLevel:PERCent:MID2 {<NRF>   ?}	
Parameter	<NRF>	0 - 100%
Return parameter	Returns the mid reference level of the second source.	
Example	:MEASUREMENT:REFLevel:PERCent:MID2 50 Set the mid reference level to 50%.	

**:MEASure:FALL**

→ Query

Description	Returns the fall time measurement result.	
Syntax	:MEASure:FALL{?}	
Related Commands	:MEASure:SOURce<X>	
Return parameter	<NR3>	
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.
Note	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	<pre>:MEASure:SOURce1 CH1 :MEASure:FALL?</pre> <p>Selects Channel 1 as the source, and then measures the fall time.</p>	

**:MEASure:FOVShoot**

→ Query

Description	Returns the fall overshoot amplitude.	
Syntax	:MEASure:FOVShoot{?}	
Related Commands	:MEASure:SOURce<X>	
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the fall overshoot as a percentage
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.
Note	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	

Example :MEASure:SOURce1 CH1  
 :MEASure:FOVShoot?  
 1.27E+0  
 Selects Channel 1, and then measures the fall overshoot.

**:MEASure:FPReshoot** → Query

Description	Returns fall preshoot amplitude.	
Syntax	:MEASure:FPReshoot{?}	
Related Commands	:MEASure:SOURce<X>	
Returns	Returns the fall preshoot as <NR3>.	
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the fall preshoot as a percentage.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.
Note	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:MEASure:SOURce1 CH1 :MEASure:FPReshoot? Selects Channel 1, and then measures the fall preshoot.	

**:MEASure:FREQuency** → Query

Description	Returns the frequency value.	
Syntax	:MEASure:FREQuency{?}	
Related Commands	:MEASure:SOURce<X>	
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the frequency in Hz.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.

**Note** Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.

**Example** :MEASure:SOURce1 CH1  
 :MEASure:FREQuency?  
 >1.0E+3  
 Selects Channel 1, and then measures the frequency.

**:MEASure:NWIDth** → Query

**Description** Returns the first negative pulse width timing.

**Syntax** :MEASure:NWIDth{?}

**Related Commands** :MEASure:SOURce<X>

<b>Return parameter</b>	<b>&lt;NR3&gt;</b>	Returns the negative pulse width in seconds.
	<b>Chan Off</b>	Indicates the source channel is not activated.

**Note** Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.

**Example** :MEASure:SOURce1 CH1  
 :MEASure:NWIDth?  
 4.995E-04  
 Selects Channel 1, and then measures the negative pulse width.

**:MEASure:PDUTy** → Query

**Description** Returns the positive duty cycle ratio as percentage.

**Syntax** :MEASure:PDUTy{?}

**Related commands** :MEASure:SOURce<X>

**Return parameter** **<NR3>** Returns the positive duty ratio.

Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.
----------	--

**Note** Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.

**Example** :MEASure:SOURce1 CH1  
 :MEASure:PDUTy?  
 5.000E+01  
 Selects Channel 1, and then measures the positive duty cycle.

**:MEASure:PERiod** → Query

**Description** Returns the period.

**Syntax** :MEASure:PERiod{?}

**Related Commands** :MEASure:SOURce<X>

<b>Return parameter</b> <NR3>	Returns the period.
Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.

**Note** Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.

**Example** :MEASure:SOURce1 CH1  
 :MEASure:PERiod?  
 1.0E-3  
 Selects Channel 1, and then measures the period.

**:MEASure:PWIDth** → Query

**Description** Returns the first positive pulse width.

**Syntax** :MEASure:PWIDth{?}

**Related Commands** :MEASure:SOURce<X>

Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the positive pulse width.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.

**Note** Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.

**Example** :MEASure:SOURce1 CH1  
 :MEASure:PWIDth?  
 5.0E-6  
 Selects Channel 1, and then measures the positive pulse width.

### :MEASure:RISe

→ Query

Description	Returns the first pulse rise time.	
Syntax	:MEASure:RISe{?}	
Related Commands	:MEASure:SOURce<X>	
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the rise time.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.

**Note** Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.

**Example** :MEASure:SOURce1 CH1  
 :MEASure:RISe?  
 8.5E-6  
 Selects Channel 1, and then measures the rise time.

### :MEASure:ROVShoot

→ Query

Description	Returns the rising overshoot over the entire waveform in percentage.	
Syntax	:MEASure:ROVShoot{?}	

Related Commands :MEASure:SOURce<X>

Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the overshoot.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.

Note Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.

Example :MEASure:SOURce1 CH1  
 :MEASure:ROVShoot?  
 5.00E+00  
 Selects Channel 1, and then measures the rise overshoot.

**:MEASure:RPReshoot** → (Query)

Description Returns rising preshoot over the entire waveform in percentage.

Syntax :MEASure:RPReshoot{?}

Related Commands :MEASure:SOURce<X>

Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the rising preshoot.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.

Note Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.

Example :MEASure:SOURce1 CH1  
 :MEASure:RPReshoot?  
 2.13E-2  
 Selects Channel 1, and then measures the rise preshoot.



**:MEASure:PPULSE**

→ Query

Description	Returns the number of positive pulses.	
Syntax	:MEASure:PPULSE{?}	
Related Commands	:MEASure:SOURce<X>	
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the number of positive pulses.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.
Note	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	<pre>:MEASure:SOURce1 CH1 :MEASure:PPULSE? 6.000E+00</pre> Selects Channel 1, and then measures the number of positive pulses.	

**:MEASure:NPULSE**

→ Query

Description	Returns the number of negative pulses.	
Syntax	:MEASure:NPULSE{?}	
Related Commands	:MEASure:SOURce<X>	
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the number of negative pulses.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.

**Note** Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.

**Example** :MEASure:SOURce1 CH1  
 :MEASure:NPULSE?  
 4.000E+00  
 Selects Channel 1, and then measures the number of negative pulses.

**:MEASure:PEDGE** → **Query**

**Description** Returns the number of positive edges.

**Syntax** :MEASure:PEDGE{?}

**Related Commands** :MEASure:SOURce<X>

<b>Return parameter</b>	<NR3>	Returns the number of positive edges.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.

**Note** Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.

**Example** :MEASure:SOURce1 CH1  
 :MEASure:PEDGE?  
 1.100E+01  
 Selects Channel 1, and then measures the number of positive edges.

**:MEASure:NEDGE** → **Query**

**Description** Returns the number of negative edges.

**Syntax** :MEASure:NEDGE{?}

**Related Commands** :MEASure:SOURce<X>

<b>Return parameter</b>	<NR3>	Returns the number of negative edges.
-------------------------	-------	---------------------------------------

	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.
Note	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	<pre>:MEASure:SOURce1 CH1 :MEASure:NEDGE? 1.100E+01</pre> Selects Channel 1, and then measures the number of negative edges.	

**:MEASure:AMPLitude**

→ Query

Description	Returns the amplitude difference between the Vhigh-Vlow.	
Syntax	:MEASure:AMPLitude{?}	
Related Commands	:MEASure:SOURce<X>	
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the amplitude.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.
Note	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	<pre>:MEASure:SOURce1 CH1 :MEASure:AMPLitude? 3.76E-3</pre> Selects Channel 1, and then measures the amplitude.	

**:MEASure:MEAN**

→ Query

Description	Returns the mean voltage/current of one or more full periods.	
Syntax	:MEASure:MEAN{?}	

Related Commands	:MEASure:SOURce<X>	
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the mean.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.
Note	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:MEASure:SOURce1 CH1 :MEASure:MEAN? 1.82E-3 Selects Channel 1, and then measures the mean value.	

**:MEASure:CMEan** → (Query)

Description	Returns the mean voltage/current of one full period.	
Syntax	:MEASure:CMEan{?}	
Related Commands	:MEASure:SOURce<X>	
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the cyclic mean.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.
Note	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:MEASure:SOURce1 CH1 :MEASure:CMEan? 9.480E-01 Selects Channel 1, and then measures the mean value of the first period.	

**:MEASure:HIGH**

→ Query

Description	Returns the global high voltage/current.	
Syntax	:MEASure:HIGH{?}	
Related Commands	:MEASure:SOURce<X>	
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the high value.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.
Note	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	<pre>:MEASure:SOURce1 CH1 :MEASure:HIGH? 3.68E-3</pre> Selects Channel 1, and then measures the high voltage/current.	

**:MEASure:LOW**

→ Query

Description	Returns the global low voltage/current.	
Syntax	:MEASure:LOW{?}	
Related Commands	:MEASure:SOURce<X>	
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the global low value.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.
Note	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	

Example :MEASure:SOURce1 CH1  
 :MEASure:LOW?  
 1.00E-0  
 Selects Channel 1, and then measures the low current/voltage.

**:MEASure:MAX** → Query

Description Returns the maximum amplitude.

---

Syntax :MEASure:MAX{?}

---

Related Commands :MEASure:SOURce<X>

---

Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the maximum amplitude.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.

---

Note Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.

Example :MEASure:SOURce1 CH1  
 :MEASure:MAX?  
 1.90E-3  
 Selects Channel 1, and then measures the maximum amplitude.

**:MEASure:MIN** → Query

Description Returns the minimum amplitude.

---

Syntax :MEASure:MIN{?}

---

Related Commands :MEASure:SOURce<X>

---

Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the minimum amplitude.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.

Note Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.

Example :MEASure:SOURce1 CH1  
 :MEASure:MIN?  
 -8.00E-3  
 Selects Channel 1, and then measures the minimum amplitude.

**:MEASure:PK2PK** → Query

Description Returns the peak-to-peak amplitude (difference between maximum and minimum amplitude).

Syntax :MEASure:PK2Pk{?}

Related Commands :MEASure:SOURce<X>

Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the voltage or current peak to peak measurement.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.

Note Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.

Example :MEASure:SOURce1 CH1  
 :MEASure:PK2Pk?  
 2.04E-1  
 Selects Channel 1, and then measures the peak-to-peak amplitude.

**:MEASure:RMS** → Query

Description Returns the root-mean-square voltage/current of one or more full periods.

Syntax :MEASure:RMS{?}

Related Commands	:MEASure:SOURce<X>	
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the RMS value.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.
Note	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:MEASure:SOURce1 CH1 :MEASure:RMS? 1.31E-3 Selects Channel 1, and then measures the RMS voltage/current.	

**:MEASure:CRMS**

→ **Query**

Description	Returns the root-mean-square voltage/current of one full periods.	
Syntax	:MEASure:CRMS{?}	
Related Commands	:MEASure:SOURce<X>	
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the CRMS value.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.
Note	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:MEASure:SOURce1 CH1 :MEASure:CRMS? 1.31E-3 Selects Channel 1, and then measures the CRMS voltage/current.	



**:MEASure:AREa**

→ Query

Description	Returns the voltage/current area over one or more full periods.	
Syntax	:MEASure:AREa{?}	
Related Commands	:MEASure:SOURce<X>	
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the area value.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.
Note	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	
Example	:MEASure:SOURce1 CH1 :MEASure:AREa? 1.958E-03 Selects Channel 1, and then measures the area.	

**:MEASure:CARea**

→ Query

Description	Returns the voltage/current area over one full period.	
Syntax	:MEASure:CARea{?}	
Related Commands	:MEASure:SOURce<X>	
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the area value.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.
Note	Before using this command, select the measurement channel. See the example below.	

Example :MEASure:SOURce1 CH1  
 :MEASure:CARea?  
 1.958E-03  
 Selects Channel 1, and then measures the area.

**:MEASure:FRRDelay** → Query

Description Returns the delay between the first rising edge of source1 and the first rising edge of source2.

Syntax :MEASure:FRRDelay{?}

Related Commands :MEASure:SOURce<X>

Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the delay.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.

Note Select the two source channels before entering this command.

Example :MEASure:SOURce1 CH1  
 :MEASure:SOURce2 CH2  
 :MEASure:FRRDelay?  
 -4.68E-6  
 Select channel 1 and 2 as source1/2, and then measure FRR.

**:MEASure:FRFDelay** → Query

Description Returns the delay between the first rising edge of source1 and the first falling edge of source2.

Syntax :MEASure:FRFDelay{?}

Related Commands :MEASure:SOURce<X>

Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the delay.
------------------	-------	--------------------

	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.
Note	Select the two source channels before entering this command.	
Example	<pre>:MEASure:SOURce1 CH1 :MEASure:SOURce2 CH2 :MEASure:FRFDelay? 3.43E-6</pre> <p>Select channel 1 and 2 as source1/2, and then measures FRF.</p>	

**:MEASure:FFRDelay** → 

Description	Returns the delay between the first falling edge of source1 and the first rising edge of source2.	
Syntax	:MEASure:FRRDelay{?}	
Related Commands	:MEASure:SOURce<X>	
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the delay.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.
Note	Select the two source channels before entering this command.	
Example	<pre>:MEASure:SOURce1 CH1 :MEASure:SOURce2 CH2 :MEASure:FRRDelay? -8.56E-6</pre> <p>Select channel 1 and 2 as delay source1/2, and then measure FFR.</p>	

**:MEASure:FFFDelay** → Query

Description	Returns the delay between the first falling edge of source1 and the first falling edge of source2.	
Syntax	:MEASure:FFFDelay{?}	
Related Commands	:MEASure:SOURce<X>	
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the delay.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.
Note	Select the two source channels before entering this command.	
Example	:MEASure:SOURce1 CH1 :MEASure:SOURce2 CH2 :MEASure:FFFDelay? -8.89E-6 Select channel 1 and 2 as delay source1/2, and then measure FFF.	

**:MEASure:LRRDelay** → Query

Description	Returns the delay between the first rising edge of source1 and the last rising edge of source2.	
Syntax	:MEASure:LRRDelay{?}	
Related Commands	:MEASure:SOURce<X>	
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the delay.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.
Note	Select the two source channels before entering this command.	

Example :MEASure:SOURce1 CH1  
 :MEASure:SOURce2 CH2  
 :MEASure:LRRDelay?  
 -8.89E-6  
 Select channel 1 and 2 as delay source1/2, and then measure LRR.

**:MEASure:LRFDelay** → Query

Description Returns the delay between the first rising edge of source1 and the last rising edge of source2.

Syntax :MEASure:LRFDelay{?}

Related Commands :MEASure:SOURce<X>

Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the delay.
	Chan Off	Indicates the source channel is not activated.

Note Select the two source channels before entering this command.

Example :MEASure:SOURce1 CH1  
 :MEASure:SOURce2 CH2  
 :MEASure:LRFDelay?  
 -4.99E-6  
 Select channel 1 and 2 as delay source1/2, and then measure LRF.

**:MEASure:LFRDelay** → Query

Description Returns the delay between the first falling edge of source1 and the last rising edge of source2.

Syntax :MEASure:LFRDelay{?}

Related Commands :MEASure:SOURce<X>

Return parameter	<NR3> Chan Off	Returns the delay. Indicates the source channel is not activated.
Note	Select the two source channels before entering this command.	
Example	<pre>:MEASure:SOURce1 CH1 :MEASure:SOURce2 CH2 :MEASure:LFRDelay? -9.99E-6</pre> <p>Select channel 1 and 2 as delay source1/2, and then measure LFR.</p>	

**:MEASure:LFFDelay**




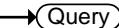
Description	Returns the delay between the first falling edge of source1 and the last falling edge of source2.	
Syntax	:MEASure:LFFDelay{?}	
Related Commands	:MEASure:SOURce<X>	
Return parameter	<NR3> Chan Off	Returns the delay. Indicates the source channel is not activated.
Note	Select the two source channels before entering this command.	
Example	<pre>:MEASure:SOURce1 CH1 :MEASure:SOURce2 CH2 :MEASure:LFFDelay? -9.99E-6</pre> <p>Select channel 1 and 2 as delay source1/2, and then measure LFF.</p>	

**:MEASure:PHase**

→ Query

## Measurement Commands

:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:SOURCE<X>..... 104  
 :MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:TYPE..... 105  
 :MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:STATE ..... 105  
 :MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:VALue ..... 106  
 :MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:MAXimum ..... 107  
 :MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:MEAN ..... 108  
 :MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:MINImum ..... 108  
 :MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:STDdev ..... 109  
 :MEASUrement:STATIstics:MODe ..... 110  
 :MEASUrement:STATIstics:WEIghting ..... 110  
 :MEASUrement:STATIstics ..... 110

:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:SOURCE<X>  

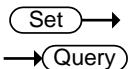
Description	Sets or queries the measurement source for a selected automatic measurement. This is a statistics related command.	
Syntax	:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:SOURCE<X> { CH1   CH2   CH3   CH4   MATH   ? }	
Related commands	:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:TYPE	
Parameter	MEAS<X>	The automatic measurement number from 1 to 8.
	SOURCE<X>	SOURCE1: the source for all single channel measurements.
	SOURCE<X>	SOURCE2: the source for all delay or phase measurements.
	CH1 to CH4	Channel 1, 2, 3, 4
	MATH	Math source
Return parameter	CH1 to CH4	Channel 1, 2, 3, 4



**MATH** Math source

**Example** :MEASUREMENT:MEAS1:SOURCE1  
>CH1  
Returns the (first) source for measurement 1.

**:MEASUREMENT:MEAS<X>:TYPE**



**Description** Sets or queries the measurement type for a selected automatic measurement. This is a statistics related command.

**Syntax** :MEASUREMENT:MEAS<X>:TYPE  
{PK2pk | MAXimum | MINimum | AMPLitude | HIGH | LOW | MEAN | CMean | RMS | CRMs | AREa | CAREa | ROVShoot | FOVShoot | RPReshoot | FPReshoot | FREQuency | PERiod | RISE | FALL | PWIdth | NWIdth | PDUty | PPULSE | NPULSE | PEDGE | NEDGE | FRRDelay | FRFDelay | FFRDelay | FFFDelay | LRRDelay | LRFDelay | LFRDelay | LFFDelay | PHAse | ?}

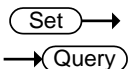
**Related commands** :MEASUREMENT:MEAS<X>:SOURCE<X>

**Parameter** **MEAS<X>** The automatic measurement number from 1 to 8.

**Return parameter** Returns the measurement type

**Example** :MEASUREMENT:MEAS1:TYPE RMS  
Sets measurement 1 to RMS measurement.

**:MEASUREMENT:MEAS<X>:STATE**



**Description** Sets or queries the state of a selected measurement. This is a statistics related command.

**Syntax** :MEASUREMENT:MEAS<X>:STATE { ON | OFF | 1 | 0 | ? }


Related commands	:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:SOUrce<X> :MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:TYPe	
Parameter	MEAS<X>	The automatic measurement number from 1 to 8.
	ON/1	Turn the measurement on.
	OFF/0	Turn the measurement off.
Return parameter	0	Measurement is off.
	1	Measurement is on.
Example	:MEASUrement:MEAS1:STATE 1 Turns measurement 1 on.	

**:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:VALue** → Query

Description	Returns the measurement results for the selected measurement. This is a statistics related command.	
Syntax	:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:VALue?	
Related Commands	:MEASUre:SOUrce<X>	
Parameter	MEAS<X>	The automatic measurement number from 1 to 8.
	<NR3>	Returns the measurement for the selected measurement number.
Note	The measurement source(s), measurement number, measurement type and measurement state must first be set before a measurement result can be returned.	

Example           :MEASUrement:MEAS1:SOUrce1 CH1  
                   :MEASUrement:MEAS1:TYPe PK2PK  
                   :MEASUrement:MEAS1:STATE ON  
                   :MEASUrement:MEAS1:VALue?  
                   5.000E+0

Selects channel 1 as the source for measurement 1, sets measurement 1 to peak to peak measurement and then turns on the measurement. The result returns the peak to peak measurement.

**:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:MAXimum**           → 

Description       Returns the maximum measurement results for the selected measurement from the last time the statistics were reset. This is a statistics related command.

Syntax            :MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:MAXimum?

Related Commands :MEASUrement:STATIstics:MODE

Parameter	MEAS<X>	The automatic measurement number from 1 to 8.
-----------	---------	---

Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the measurement for the selected measurement number.
------------------	-------	--

Example           :MEASUrement:MEAS3:SOUrce1 CH1  
                   :MEASUrement:MEAS3:TYPe PK2PK  
                   :MEASUrement:MEAS3:STATE ON  
                   :MEASUrement:STATIstics:MODE ON  
                   :MEASUrement:MEAS3:MAXimum?  
                   2.800E-02

Returns the maximum measurement result for measurement number 3.

**:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:MEAN** → **Query**

Description	Returns the mean measurement results for the selected measurement from the last time the statistics were reset. This is a statistics related command.	
Syntax	:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:MEAN?	
Related Commands	:MEASUrement:STATIstics:MODE	
Parameter	MEAS<X>	The automatic measurement number from 1 to 8.
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the measurement for the selected measurement number.
Example	<pre>:MEASUrement:MEAS3:SOUrce1 CH1 :MEASUrement:MEAS3:TYPe PK2PK :MEASUrement:MEAS3:STATE ON :MEASUrement:STATIstics:MODE ON :MEASUrement:MEAS3:MEAN? 2.090E-02</pre> <p>Returns the mean measurement result for measurement number 3.</p>	

**:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:MINIum** → **Query**

Description	Returns the minimum measurement results for the selected measurement from the last time the statistics were reset. This is a statistics related command.	
Syntax	:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:MINIum?	
Related Commands	:MEASUrement:STATIstics:MODE	
Parameter	MEAS<X>	The automatic measurement number from 1 to 8.

Return parameter	<code>&lt;NR3&gt;</code>	Returns the measurement for the selected measurement number.
------------------	--------------------------	--

Example

```
:MEASUrement:MEAS3:SOUrce1 CH1
:MEASUrement:MEAS3:TYPe PK2PK
:MEASUrement:MEAS3:STATe ON
:MEASUrement:STATIstics:MODE ON
:MEASUrement:MEAS3:MINImum?
1.600E-02
```

Returns the minimum measurement result for measurement number 3.

**:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:STDdev** → Query

Description	Returns the standard deviation for the selected measurement from the last time the statistics were reset. This is a statistics related command.
-------------	---

Syntax	:MEASUrement:MEAS<X>:STDdev?
--------	------------------------------

Related Commands	:MEASUrement:STATIstics:MODE
------------------	------------------------------


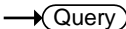
Parameter	MEAS<X>	The automatic measurement number from 1 to 8.
-----------	---------	---


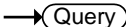
Return parameter	<code>&lt;NR3&gt;</code>	Returns the measurement for the selected measurement number.
------------------	--------------------------	--


Example

```
:MEASUrement:MEAS3:SOUrce1 CH1
:MEASUrement:MEAS3:TYPe PK2PK
:MEASUrement:MEAS3:STATe ON
:MEASUrement:STATIstics:MODE ON
:MEASUrement:MEAS3:STDdev?
1.530E-03
```

Returns the standard deviation for measurement number 3.

		
<b>:MEASUREMENT:STATISTICS:MODE</b>		
<hr/>		
Description	Puts the statics measurement results on the display or queries whether the statistics are displayed.	
Syntax	:MEASUREMENT:STATISTICS:MODE {OFF   ON   ?}	
Related commands	:MEASUREMENT:STATISTICS	
Parameter/ Return parameter	ON	Display the statistics on the screen.
	OFF	Remove the statistics from the screen
Example	:MEASUREMENT:STATISTICS:MODE ON Displays statistics on the screen.	

		
<b>:MEASUREMENT:STATISTICS:WEIGHTING</b>		
<hr/>		
Description	Sets and queries the number of samples (weighting) used for the statistics calculations.	
Syntax	:MEASUREMENT:STATISTICS:WEIGHTING { <NR1>   ? }	
Parameter/ Return parameter	<NR1>	Number of samples (2~1000)
Example	:MEASUREMENT:STATISTICS:WEIGHTING 5 Sets the number of samples to 5.	

		
<b>:MEASUREMENT:STATISTICS</b>		
<hr/>		
Description	Resets the statics calculations. This command will clear all the currently accumulated measurements.	
Syntax	:MEASUREMENT:STATISTICS {RESET}	

## Reference Commands

:REF<X>:DISPlay.....	111
:REF<X>:TIMebase:POSition .....	111
:REF<X>:TIMebase:SCALe .....	112
:REF<X>:OFFSet .....	112
:REF<x>:SCALe .....	113

:REF<X>:DISPlay 
 Set →  
 →  Query

**Description** Sets or queries whether a reference waveform will be shown on the display. A reference waveform must first be saved before this command can be used.

**Syntax** :REF<x>:DISPlay { OFF| ON| ? }

<b>Parameter</b>	<X>	Reference waveform 1, 2, 3, 4.
	OFF	Turns the selected reference waveform off
	ON	Turns the selected reference waveform on

**Return parameter** Returns the status of the selected reference waveform. (OFF, ON).

**Example** :REF1:DISPlay ON  
Turns on reference1 (REF 1) on the display.

:REF<X>:TIMebase:POSition 
 Set →  
 →  Query

**Description** Sets or returns the selected reference waveform time base position.

**Syntax** :REF<X>:TIMebase:POSition { <Nrf> | ? }

**Related commands** :REF<X>:DISPlay

Parameter	<X>	Reference waveform 1, 2, 3, 4.
	<NRf>	Horizontal co-ordinates

Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the reference waveform position
------------------	-------	---

Example :REF1:TIMEbase:POSition -5.000E-5  
 Selects reference 1, and then sets the horizontal position to -50us.

Set →  
 → Query

---

**:REF<X>:TIMEbase:SCALE**

Description	Sets or returns the selected reference waveform time base scale.
-------------	--

Syntax	:REF<X>:TIMEbase:SCALE { <NRf>   ?}
--------	-------------------------------------

Related commands	:REF<X>:DISPlay
------------------	-----------------

Parameter	<X>	Reference waveform 1, 2, 3, 4.
	<NRf>	Horizontal scale

Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the reference waveform scale.
------------------	-------	---------------------------------------

Example :REF1:TIMEbase:SCALE 5.00E-4  
 Selects reference 1, and then sets the horizontal scale to 500us/div.

Set →  
 → Query

---

**:REF<X>:OFFSet**

Description	Sets or returns the selected reference waveform vertical position (offset).
-------------	---

Syntax	:REF<X>:OFFSet { <NRf>   ?}
--------	-----------------------------

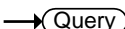
Related commands	:REF<X>:DISPlay
------------------	-----------------

Parameter	<X>	Reference waveform 1, 2, 3, 4.
	<NRf>	Vertical offset



Return parameter <NR3> Returns the reference waveform vertical position.

Example :REF1:OFFSet -5.000E-2  
 Selects reference 1, and then sets the vertical position to -50mV/mA.

:REF<x>:SCALE  

Description Sets or returns the selected reference waveform vertical scale.

Syntax :REF<X>:SCALE { <NRf> | ? }

Related commands :REF<X>:DISPlay

Parameter <X> Reference waveform 1, 2, 3, 4.  
 <NRf> Vertical scale

Return parameter <NR3> Returns the reference waveform vertical scale.

Example :REF1:SCALE 5.000E-2  
 Selects reference 1, and then sets the vertical scale to 50mV | mA/div.

## Run Command

---

:RUN



---

Description	The run command allows the oscilloscope to continuously make acquisitions (equivalent to pressing the Run key on the front panel).
-------------	--

---

Syntax	:RUN
--------	------

---

## Stop Command

---

:STOP



---

Description	The stop command stops the oscilloscope making further acquisitions (equivalent to pressing the Stop key on the front panel).
-------------	---

---

Syntax	:STOP
--------	-------

---

## Single Command

---

:SINGle



---

Description	The single command allows the oscilloscope to capture a single acquisition when trigger conditions have been fulfilled (equivalent to pressing the Single key on the front panel).
-------------	--

---

Syntax	:SINGle
--------	---------

---

## Force Command

---

:FORCe



---

Description	The Force command forces an acquisition (equivalent to pressing the Force-Trig key on the front panel).
-------------	---

---

Syntax	:FORCe
--------	--------

---

## Timebase Commands

:TIMebase:EXPand .....	116
:TIMebase:POSItion .....	116
:TIMebase:SCALe .....	116
:TIMebase:MODe .....	117
:TIMebase:WINDow:POSItion .....	117
:TIMebase:WINDow:SCALe .....	118

:TIMebase:EXPand (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets or queries the horizontal expansion mode.	
Syntax	:TIMebase:EXPand {CENTer TRIGger ?}	
Parameter/Return parameter	CENTer	Expand from the center of the display.
	TRIGger	Expand from the trigger point.
Example	:TIMebase:EXPand TRIGger Sets the expansion point to the trigger point.	

:TIMebase:POSItion (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets or queries the horizontal position.	
Syntax	:TIMebase:POSItion {<NRf>   ?}	
Parameter	<NRf>	Horizontal position
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the horizontal position
Example	:TIMebase:POSItion 5.00E-4 Sets the horizontal position as 500us.	

:TIMebase:SCALe (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets or queries the horizontal scale.	
-------------	---------------------------------------	--

Syntax	:TIMebase:SCALE {<NRf>   ?}	
Parameter	<NRf>	Horizontal scale
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the horizontal scale.
Example	:TIMebase:SCALE 5.00E-2 Sets the horizontal scale to 50ms/div.	

Set →

**:TIMebase:MODE**

→ Query

Description	Sets or queries the time base mode. The time base mode determines the display view window on the scope.	
Syntax	:TIMebase:MODE {MAIN   WINDow   XY   ?}	
Parameter	MAIN	Sets the time base mode to the main screen.
	WINDow	Sets the time base mode to the zoom window.
	XY	Sets the time base mode to the XY display.
Return parameter	Returns the time base mode (MAIN, WINDOW, XY)	
Example	:TIMebase:MODE MAIN Sets the time base mode to the main mode.	

Set →

**:TIMebase:WINDow:POSition**

→ Query

Description	Sets or queries the zoom horizontal position.	
Syntax	:TIMebase:WINDow:POSition {<NRf>   ?}	
Related commands	:TIMebase:MODE	
Parameter	<NRf>	Horizontal position for zoom window
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the zoom horizontal position.

Example :TIMebase:WINDow:POSition 2.0E-3  
 Sets the zoom horizontal position as 20ms.

Set →

:TIMebase:WINDow:SCALE

→ Query

Description	Sets or queries the zoom horizontal scale.	
Note	If the oscilloscope is under "ZOOM" mode, the main timebase function will be disabled and cannot be modified.	
Syntax	:TIMebase:WINDow:SCALE {<NRf>   ?}	
Related commands	:TIMebase:MODE	
Parameter	<NRf>	Zoom horizontal scale. The range will depend on the time base.
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the zoom horizontal scale.
Example	:TIMebase:WINDow:SCALE 2.0E-3 Sets the zoom horizontal scale to 2ms.	

## Trigger Commands

---

:TRIGger:FREQuency.....	121
:TRIGger:TYPe.....	121
:TRIGger:SOURce .....	122
:TRIGger:COUPle.....	122
:TRIGger:NREJ .....	122
:TRIGger:MODE.....	123
:TRIGger:HOLDoff.....	123
:TRIGger:LEVel.....	123
:TRIGger:HLEVel.....	124
:TRIGger:LLEVel.....	124
:TRIGger:EDGE:SLOP .....	125
:TRIGger:DELaY:SLOP .....	125
:TRIGger:DELaY:TYPe .....	126
:TRIGger:DELaY:TIME.....	126
:TRIGger:DELaY:EVENT.....	126
:TRIGger:DELaY:LEVel .....	127
:TRIGger:PULSEWidth:POLarity.....	127
:TRIGger:RUNT:POLarity .....	128
:TRIGger:RUNT:WHEn.....	128
:TRIGger:RUNT:TIME .....	129
:TRIGger:RISEFall:SLOP .....	129
:TRIGger:RISEFall:WHEn .....	129
:TRIGger:RISEFall:TIME.....	130
:TRIGger:VIDeo:TYPe .....	130
:TRIGger:VIDeo:FIELD .....	131
:TRIGger:VIDeo:LINE.....	131
:TRIGger:VIDeo:POLarity .....	132
:TRIGger:PULSe:WHEn .....	132
:TRIGger:PULSe:TIME .....	133
:TRIGger:TIMEOut:WHEn.....	133
:TRIGger:TIMEOut:TIMER .....	134
:TRIGger:ALTErnate .....	134

:TRIGger:STATe ..... 134

:TRIGger:EXTERnal:PROBe:TYPe..... 135

:TRIGger:EXTERnal:PROBe:RATio ..... 135

:TRIGger:BUS:TYPe ..... 136

:TRIGger:BUS:THReshold:CH<x>..... 136

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:CONDition ..... 137

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRes:MODE..... 137

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRes:TYPe..... 138

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRes:VALue ..... 138

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRes:DIRection ..... 139

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATa:SIZE ..... 140

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATa:VALue..... 140

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:CONDition ..... 141

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATa:SIZE ..... 141

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATa:VALue ..... 142

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATa:SIZE ..... 143

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATa:VALue ..... 143

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:CONDition ..... 144

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATa:SIZE ..... 144

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATa:MISO:VALue ..... 145

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATa:MOSI:VALue ..... 146

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:CONDition..... 146

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:FRAMeType ..... 147

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:MODE..... 147

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:VALue ..... 148

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:DIRection ..... 149

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATa:QUALifier ..... 149

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATa:SIZE..... 150

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATa:VALue..... 150

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:CONDition ..... 151

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATa:QUALifier ..... 152

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATa:SIZE ..... 153

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATa:VALue ..... 153

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:ERRTYPe..... 154

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:IDentifier:VALue..... 154



**:TRIGger:FREQuency**

→ Query

Description	Queries the trigger frequency.
Syntax	:TRIGger:FREQuency{?}
Return parameter	<NR3> Returns the trigger frequency.
Example	:TRIGger:FREQuency? 1.032E+3 Returns the trigger frequency.

**:TRIGger:TYPe**

Set →  
→ Query

Description	Sets or queries the trigger type.																
Syntax	:TRIGger:TYPe {EDGE   DELay   PULSEWidth   VIDEo   RUNT   RISEFall   BUS   TIMEOut   ? }																
Parameter	<table border="0"> <tr><td>EDGE</td><td>Edge trigger</td></tr> <tr><td>DELay</td><td>Delay trigger</td></tr> <tr><td>PULSEWidth</td><td>Pulse width trigger</td></tr> <tr><td>VIDeo</td><td>Video trigger</td></tr> <tr><td>RUNT</td><td>Runt trigger</td></tr> <tr><td>RISEFall</td><td>Rise and fall trigger</td></tr> <tr><td>BUS</td><td>Bus trigger</td></tr> <tr><td>TIMEOut</td><td>Timeout trigger</td></tr> </table>	EDGE	Edge trigger	DELay	Delay trigger	PULSEWidth	Pulse width trigger	VIDeo	Video trigger	RUNT	Runt trigger	RISEFall	Rise and fall trigger	BUS	Bus trigger	TIMEOut	Timeout trigger
EDGE	Edge trigger																
DELay	Delay trigger																
PULSEWidth	Pulse width trigger																
VIDeo	Video trigger																
RUNT	Runt trigger																
RISEFall	Rise and fall trigger																
BUS	Bus trigger																
TIMEOut	Timeout trigger																
Return parameter	Returns the trigger type.																
Example	:TRIGger:TYPe EDGE Sets the trigger type to edge.																

:TRIGger:SOURce (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets or queries the trigger source.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:SOURce { CH1   CH2   CH3   CH4   EXT   LINe   ? }	
Parameter	CH1 to CH4	Channel 1 to channel 4
	EXT	External source
	LINe	AC Line
Return parameter	Returns the trigger source.	
Example	:TRIGger:SOURce CH1 Sets the trigger source to channel 1.	

:TRIGger:COUPlE (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets or queries the trigger coupling.	
Note	Applicable for edge and delay triggers only.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:COUPlE {AC   DC   HF   LF   ? }	
Parameter	AC	AC mode
	DC	DC mode
	HF	High frequency rejection
	LF	Low frequency rejection
Return parameter	Returns the trigger coupling.	
Example	:TRIGger:COUPlE AC Sets the trigger coupling to AC.	

:TRIGger:NREJ (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets or queries noise rejection status.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:NREJ {OFF  ON  ? }	

Parameter	OFF	Turns noise rejection off
	ON	Turns noise rejection on

Return parameter Returns the noise rejection status (ON, OFF).

Example :TRIGger:NREJ ON  
Turns noise rejection on.

Set →

→ Query

### :TRIGger:MODE

Description Sets or queries the trigger mode.

Syntax :TRIGger:MODE {AUTo | NORMal | ?}

Parameter	AUTo	Auto trigger (Untriggered roll)
	NORMal	Normal trigger

Return parameter Returns the trigger mode.

Example :TRIGger:MODE NORMAL  
Sets the trigger mode to normal.

Set →

→ Query

### :TRIGger:HOLDoff

Description Sets or queries the holdoff time.

Syntax :TRIGger:HOLDoff {<NRf> | ?}

Parameter <NRf> Holdoff time

Return parameter <NR3> Returns the trigger holdoff time.

Example :TRIGger:HOLDoff 1.00E-8  
Sets the trigger holdoff time to 10ns.

Set →

→ Query

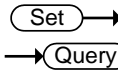
### :TRIGger:LEVel

Description Sets or queries the level.

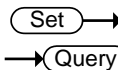
Note Not applicable to Pulse Runt and Rise & Fall triggers.

Syntax	:TRIGger:LEVel {TTL   ECL   SETTO50   <NRf>   ?}	
Related commands	:TRIGger:TYPe	
Parameter	<NRf>	Trigger level value.
	TTL	Sets the trigger level to TTL.
	ECL	Sets the trigger level to ECL.
	SETTO50	Sets the trigger level to the User level (50% by default).
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the trigger level.
Example1	:TRIGger:LEVel TTL Sets the trigger to TTL.	
Example2	:TRIGger:LEVel 3.30E-1 Sets the trigger level to 330mV/mA.	

**:TRIGger:HLEVel**



Description	Sets or queries the high trigger level.	
Note	Applicable for Rise and Fall/Pulse Runt triggers.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:HLEVel {<NRf>   ?}	
Related commands	:TRIGger:TYPe	
Parameter	<NRf>	High level value.
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the trigger high level.
Example	:TRIGger:HLEVel 3.30E-1 Sets the trigger high level to 330mV/mA.	



**:TRIGger:LLEVel**

Description	Sets or queries the low trigger level.	
Note	Applicable for Rise and Fall/Pulse Runt triggers.	

Syntax	:TRIGger:LLEVel {<NRf>   ?}	
Related commands	:TRIGger:TYPe	
Parameter	<NRf>	Low level value.
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the trigger low level.
Example	:TRIGger:LLEVel -3.30E-3 Sets the trigger low level to -330mV/mA.	

:TRIGger:EDGE:SLOP  

Description	Sets or queries the trigger slope.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:EDGE:SLOP {RISe   FALL   EITHer   ? }	
Related commands	:TRIGger:TYPe	
Parameter	RISe	Rising slope
	FALL	Falling slope
	EITHer	Either rising or falling slope
Return parameter	Returns the trigger slope.	
Example	:TRIGger:EDGE:SLOP FALL Sets the trigger slope to falling.	

:TRIGger:DELAy:SLOP  

Description	Sets or queries the trigger slope for the delay trigger.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:DELAy:SLOP {RISe   FALL   EITHer   ? }	
Related commands	:TRIGger:TYPe	
Parameter	RISe	Rising slope
	FALL	Falling slope
	EITHer	Either rising or falling slope

Return parameter Returns the trigger slope.

Example :TRIGger:DElay:SLOP FALL  
Sets the trigger slope to falling.

:TRIGger:DElay:TYPE (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description Sets or queries the trigger delay type.

Syntax :TRIGger:DElay:TYPE {TIME | EVENT | ?}

Related commands :TRIGger:TYPE

Parameter	TIME	Sets the delay type to time.
	EVENT	Sets the delay type to event.

Return parameter Returns the trigger delay type.

Example :TRIGger:DElay:TYPE TIME  
Sets the delay type to time delay.

:TRIGger:DElay:TIME (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description Sets or queries the delay time value.

Syntax :TRIGger:DElay:TIME {<NRf> | ?}

Related commands :TRIGger:DElay:TYPE

Parameter	<NRf>	Delay time (1.00E-8~1.00E+1)
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Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the delay time.
------------------	-------	-------------------------

Example :TRIGger:DElay:TIME 1.00E-6  
Sets the delay time to 1us.

:TRIGger:DElay:EVENT (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description Sets or queries the number of events for the event delay trigger.

Syntax	:TRIGger:DElay:EVENT {<NR1>   ?}	
Related commands	:TRIGger:DElay:TYPe	
Parameter	<NR1>	1~65535 events
Return parameter	<NR1>	Returns the number of events.
Example	:TRIGger:DElay:EVENT 2 Sets the number of events to 2.	

Set →  
 → Query

**:TRIGger:DElay:LEVel**

Description	Sets or queries the trigger delay level.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:DElay:LEVel {<NRf>   ?}	
Parameter	<NRf>	Delay trigger level
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the delay trigger.
Example	:TRIGger:DElay:LEVel 5.00E-3 Sets the delay trigger level to 5mV/mA.	

Set →  
 → Query

**:TRIGger:PULSEWidth:POLarity**

Description	Sets or queries the pulse width trigger polarity.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:PULSEWidth:POLarity {POSitive   NEGative   ?}	
Related commands	:TRIGger:TYPe	
Parameter	POSitive	Positive polarity
	NEGative	Negative polarity
Return parameter	Returns the pulse width polarity.	
Example	:TRIGger:PULSEWidth:POLarity POSitive Sets the pulse width polarity to positive.	

Set →  
 → Query

**:TRIGger:RUNT:POLarity**

---

Description	Sets or queries the Pulse Runt trigger polarity.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:RUNT:POLarity { POSitive   NEGative   EITher   ? }	
Related commands	:TRIGger:TYPe	
Parameter	POSitive	Positive polarity
	NEGative	Negative polarity
	EITher	Positive or negative polarity
Return parameter	Returns the pulse runt trigger polarity.	
Example	:TRIGger:RUNT:POLarity POSitive Sets the Pulse Runt trigger polarity to positive.	


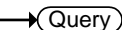
Set →  
 → Query

**:TRIGger:RUNT:WHEn**

---


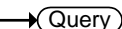
Description	Sets or queries the Pulse Runt trigger conditions.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:RUNT:WHEn {MOREthan  LESSthan   EQual   UNEQual   ? }	
Related commands	:TRIGger:TYPe :TRIGger:RUNT:TIMe	
Parameter	MOREthan	>
	LESSthan	<
	EQual	=
	UNEQual	≠
Return parameter	Returns the pulse runt trigger condition.	
Example	:TRIGger:RUNT:WHEn UNEQual Sets the Pulse Runt trigger condition to unequal (≠).	



 →  
 → 

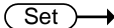
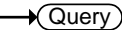
---

<b>:TRIGger:RUNT:TIME</b>	
Description	Sets or queries the Pulse Runt trigger time.
Syntax	:TRIGger:RUNT:TIME {<NRf>   ? }
Related commands	:TRIGger:TYPE :TRIGger:RUNT:WHEn
Parameter	<NRf> Pulse runt time (4nS to 10S)
Return Parameter	<NR3> Returns the runt time in seconds.
Example	:TRIGger:RUNT:TIME 4.00E-5 Sets the runt time to 40.0uS.

 →  
 → 

---

<b>:TRIGger:RISEFall:SLOP</b>	
Description	Sets or queries the Rise & Fall slope.
Syntax	:TRIGger:RISEFall:SLOP {RISe   FALL   EITheR   ?}
Parameter	RISe Rising slope FALL Falling slope EITheR Either rising or falling slope
Return parameter	Returns the rise & fall slope.
Example	:TRIGger:RISEFall:SLOP RISe Sets the Rise & Fall slope to rising.

 →  
 → 

---

<b>:TRIGger:RISEFall:WHEn</b>	
Description	Sets or queries the rise/fall trigger conditions.
Syntax	:TRIGger:RISEFall:WHEn {MOREthan   LESSthan   EQual   UNEQual   ? }
Related commands	:TRIGger:TYPE :TRIGger:RISEFall:TIME
Parameter	MOREthan >

LESSthan	<
Equal	=
UNEQual	≠

**Return parameter** Returns the rise/fall trigger condition.

**Example** :TRIGger:RISEFall:WHEn UNEQual  
 Sets the Rise and Fall trigger condition to unequal (≠).

Set →

→ Query

**:TRIGger:RISEFall:TIME**

**Description** Sets or queries the Rise and Fall time.

**Syntax** :TRIGger:RISEFall:TIME {<NRf> | ? }

**Related commands** :TRIGger:TYPe  
 :TRIGger:RISEFall:WHEn

**Parameter** <NRf> Rise and Fall time (4nS to 10S)

**Return Parameter** <NR3> Returns the rise and fall time in seconds.

**Example** :TRIGger:RISEFall:TIME 4.00E-5  
 Sets the trigger rise & fall to 40.0us.

Set →

→ Query

**:TRIGger:VIDeo:TYPe**

**Description** Sets or queries the video trigger type.

**Syntax** :TRIGger:VIDeo:TYPe {NTSC | PAL | SECam | EDTV480P | EDTV576P | HDTV720P | HDTV1080I | HDTV1080P | ? }

**Related commands** :TRIGger:TYPe

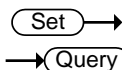
Parameter	NTSC	NTSC
	PAL	PAL
	SECam	SECAM

EDTV480P	Extra definition TV 480P
EDTV576P	Extra definition TV 576P
HDTV720P	High definition TV 720P
HDTV1080I	High definition TV 1080i
HDTV1080P	High definition TV 1080P

**Return parameter** Returns the video trigger type.

**Example** :TRIGger:VIDeo:TYPe NTSC  
Sets the video trigger to NTSC.

**:TRIGger:VIDeo:FIELD**



**Description** Sets or queries the video trigger field.

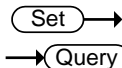
**Syntax** :TRIGger:VIDeo:FIELD { FIELD1 | FIELD2 | ALLFields | ALLLines | ? }

**Related commands** :TRIGger:TYPe

Parameter	FIELD1	Trigger on field 1
	FIELD2	Trigger on field 2
	ALLFields	Trigger on all fields
	ALLLines	Trigger on all lines

**Return parameter** Returns the video trigger field.

**Example** :TRIGger:VIDeo:FIELD ALLFields  
Sets the video trigger to trigger on all fields.



**:TRIGger:VIDeo:LINE**

**Description** Sets or queries the video trigger line.

**Syntax** :TRIGger:VIDeo:LINE {<NR1> | ? }

**Related commands** :TRIGger:TYPe

Parameter	<NR1>	Video line
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the video trigger line.
Example	:TRIGger:VIDeo:LINE 1 Sets the video trigger to line 1.	

:TRIGger:VIDeo:POLarity (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets or queries the video trigger polarity.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:VIDeo:POLarity { POSitive   NEGative   ? }	
Related commands	:TRIGger:TYPe	
Parameter	POSitive	Positive polarity
	NEGative	Negative polarity
Return parameter	Returns the video trigger polarity.	
Example	:TRIGger:VIDeo:POLarity POSitive Sets the video trigger polarity to positive.	

:TRIGger:PULSe:WHEn (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets or queries the pulse width trigger conditions.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:PULSe:WHEn { MOREthan   LESSthan   Equal   UNEqual   ? }	
Related commands	:TRIGger:TYPe :TRIGger:PULSe:TIME	
Parameter	MORE than	>
	LESSthan	<
	Equal	=
	UNEqual	≠


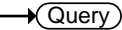
Return parameter Returns the pulse width trigger conditions.

Example :TRIGger:PULSe:WHEn UNEQual  
 Sets the trigger pulse width conditions to not equal to (≠).

:TRIGger:PULSe:TIME 
  


Description	Sets or queries the pulse width time.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:PULSe:TIME {<NRf>   ?}	
Related commands	:TRIGger:TYPe :TRIGger:PULSe:WHEn	
Parameter	<NRf>	Pulse width time (4ns~10s)
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the pulse width time in seconds.

Example :TRIGger:PULSe:TIME 4.00E-5  
 Sets the trigger pulse width to 40.0us.

:TRIGger:TIMEOut:WHEn 
  


Description	Sets or queries the timeout trigger condition.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:TIMEOut:WHEn {HIGH LOW EITHer ?}	
Related commands	:TRIGger:TIMEOut:TIMER	
Parameter	HIGH	Signal is high.
	LOW	Signal is low.
	EITHer	Signal is high or low.

Return parameter Returns the timeout condition (HIGH, LOW, EITHER).

Example1 :TRIGger:TIMEOut:WHEn LOW  
 Sets the timeout condition to low.

Set →  
 → Query

**:TRIGger:TIMEOut:TIMER**

---

Description	Sets or returns timeout trigger time.
Syntax	:TRIGger:TIMEOut:TIMER {<NRf>   ? }
Related commands	:TRIGger:TIMEOut:WHEn
Parameter	<NRf> Timeout time. (4nS to 10S).
Return parameter	Returns the timeout time as <NR3>.
Example	:TRIGger:TIMEOut:TIMER? 8.960e-05

Set →  
 → Query

**:TRIGger:ALTErnate**

---

Description	Sets alternating between source triggers on or off or queries its state.
Syntax	:TRIGger:ALTErnate {OFF   ON  ?}
Parameter	OFF Alternate off ON Alternate on
Return parameter	Returns the Alternate trigger status (ON, OFF).
Example	:TRIGger:ALTErnate ON Turns on alternating between source triggers.

→ Query

**:TRIGger:STATe**

---

Description	Returns the current state of the triggering system.
Syntax	:TRIGger:STATe?
Return parameter	*ARMED Indicates that the oscilloscope is acquiring pretrigger information.

*AUTO	Indicates that the oscilloscope is in the automatic mode and acquires data even in the absence of a trigger.
*READY	Indicates that all pretrigger information has been acquired and that the oscilloscope is ready to accept a trigger.
*SAVE	Indicates that the oscilloscope is in save mode and is not acquiring data.
*TRIGGER	Indicates that the oscilloscope triggered and is acquiring the post trigger information.

Example           :TRIGger:STATe?  
                   AUTO  
                   The trigger is in auto mode.

Set →  
 → Query

Description	Sets or queries the external probe type.				
Syntax	:TRIGger:EXTERnal:PROBE:TYPe { VOLTage   CURRent   ? }				
Related commands	:TRIGger:EXTERnal:PROBE:RATio				
Parameter	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e0e0e0; padding: 2px;">VOLTage</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Voltage</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e0e0e0; padding: 2px;">CURRent</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Current</td> </tr> </table>	VOLTage	Voltage	CURRent	Current
VOLTage	Voltage				
CURRent	Current				
Return parameter	Returns the probe type.				
Example	:TRIGger:EXTERnal:PROBE:TYPe? CURRENT				

Set →  
 → Query

Description	Sets or queries the external probe ratio (attenuation).
-------------	---

Syntax	:TRIGger:EXTERnal:PROBE:RATio {<NRf>   ?}	
Related commands	:TRIGger:EXTERnal:PROBE:TYPe	
Parameter	<NRf>	External probe attenuation factor.
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the probe attenuation factor.
Example	:TRIGger:EXTERnal:PROBE:RATio? 5.000000e+01	

**:TRIGger:BUS:TYPe** → Query

Description	Returns the current bus type.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:BUS:TYPe?	
Return parameter	I2C	I2C mode
	SPI	SPI mode
	UART	UART mode
	CAN	CAN mode
	LIN	LIN mode
Example	:TRIGger:BUS:TYPe? UART	

**:TRIGger:BUS:THReshold:CH<x>** Set →  
→ Query

Description	Sets or queries the threshold level for the selected channel.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:BUS:THReshold:CH<X> {<NR3>   ?}	
	<X>	CH1 ~ CH4
	<NR3>	Threshold level
Return Parameter	<NR3>	Returns the threshold level
Example	:TRIGger:BUS:THReshold:CH1 1 Sets the CH1 threshold to 1V.	



**:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:CONDition** 



Description	Sets or queries the I <sup>2</sup> C trigger conditions.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:CONDition {START   STOP   REPEATstart   ACKMISS   ADDRess   DATA   ADDRANDDATA   ? }	
Parameter	START	Set Start as the I <sup>2</sup> C trigger condition.
	STOP	Set Stop as the I <sup>2</sup> C trigger condition.
	REPEATstart	Set Repeat of Start as the I <sup>2</sup> C trigger condition.
	ACKMISS	Set Missing Acknowledgement as the I <sup>2</sup> C trigger condition.
	ADDRess	Set Address as the I <sup>2</sup> C trigger condition.
	DATA	Set Data as the I <sup>2</sup> C trigger condition.
	ADDRANDDATA	Set Address and Data as the I <sup>2</sup> C trigger condition.
Return parameter	Returns the I <sup>2</sup> C bus trigger condition.	

**Example** :TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:CONDition ADDRess  
Set Address as the I2C trigger condition.

**:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:MODE** 



Description	Sets or queries the I <sup>2</sup> C addressing mode (7 or 10 bits).	
Syntax	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:MODE {ADDR7   ADDR10   ? }	
Related commands	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:CONDition	

Parameter	ADDR7	7 bit addressing
	ADDR10	10 bit addressing
Return Parameter	0	7 bit addressing
	1	10 bit addressing

Example :TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:MODE?  
0  
The addressing mode is currently set to 7 bits.

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:TYPE Set →  
← Query

Description	Sets the I <sup>2</sup> C bus address type, or queries what the setting is.
Syntax	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:TYPE {GENERALcall   STARtbyte   HSmode   EEPROM   CBUS   ?}
Related commands	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:CONDition

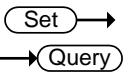
Parameter	GENERALcall	Set a general call address (0000 000 0).
	STARtbyte	Set a start byte address. (0000 000 1)
	HSmode	Set a high-speed mode address. (0000 1xx x)
	EEPROM	Set an EEPROM address. (1010 xxx x)
	CBUS	Set a CBUS address. (0000 001 x)

Return Parameter Returns the address type

Example :TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:TYPE?  
CBUS

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:VALue Set →  
← Query

Description	Sets or queries the I <sup>2</sup> C bus address value when the I <sup>2</sup> C bus is set to trigger on Address or Address/Data.
-------------	--

Syntax	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:VALue {<string>   ? }	
Related commands	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:MODE	
Parameter	<sting>	7/10 characters, must be enclosed in double quotes, "string". x = don't care 1 = binary 1 0 = binary 0
Return Parameter	Returns the address value.	
Example1	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:MODE ADDR7 :TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:VALue "xxx0101" Sets the address to XXX0101	
Example 2	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:VALue? XXX0101	
	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:DIRection	
Description	Sets or queries the address bit as read write or don't care.	
Note	This setting only applies when the I <sup>2</sup> C trigger is set to trigger on Address or Address/Data	
Syntax	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:DIRection { READ   WRITE   NOCARE   ? }	
Related commands	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:CONDition	
Parameter	READ WRITE NOCARE	Set read as the data direction. Set write as the data direction. Set either as the data direction.
Return Parameter	Returns the direction (READ, WRITE, NOCARE).	
Example	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:DIRection READ Sets the direction to READ.	

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATA:SIZE (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets or queries the data size in bytes for the I <sup>2</sup> C bus.	
Note	This setting only applies when the I <sup>2</sup> C trigger is set to trigger on Data or Address/Data	
Syntax	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATA:SIZE {<NR1>   ? }	
Related commands	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:CONDition	
Parameter	<NR1>	Number of data bytes (1 to 5).
Return parameter	<NR1>	Returns the number of bytes.
Example	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATA:SIZE 3 Sets the number of bytes to 3.	

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATA:VALue (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets or queries the triggering data value for the I <sup>2</sup> C bus when the I <sup>2</sup> C bus is set to trigger on Data or Address/Data.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATA:VALue {<string>   ? }	
Related commands	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATA:SIZE	
Parameter	<sting>	The number of characters in the string depends on the data size setting. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".  x = don't care 1 = binary 1 0 = binary 0
Return Parameter	Returns the data value.	

Example 1	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATA:SIZE 1 :TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATA:VALue "1x1x0101" Sets the value to XXX0101
Example 2	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATA:VALue? 1X1X0101

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:CONDition 



**Description** Sets or queries the UART triggering condition.

**Syntax** :TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:CONDition { RXSTArt | RXDATA | RXENDPacket | TXSTArt | TXDATA | TXENDPacket | TXPARIttyerr | RXPARIttyerr | ? }

<b>Parameter</b>	RXSTArt	Set trigger on the RX Start Bit.
	RXDATA	Set trigger on RX Data.
	RXENDPacket	Set trigger on the RX End of Packet condition.
	RXPARIttyerr	Set trigger on RX Parity error condition.
	TXSTArt	Set trigger on the TX Start Bit.
	TXDATA	Set trigger on TX Data.
	TXENDPacket	Set trigger on the TX End of Packet condition.
	TXPARIttyerr	Set trigger on TX Parity error condition.

**Return Parameter** Returns the triggering condition.

**Example** :TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:CONDition TXDATA  
Sets the UART bus to trigger on Tx Data.

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATA:SIZE 



**Description** Sets or queries the number of bytes for UART data.

Note This setting only applies when the UART trigger is set to trigger on Rx Data

Syntax :TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATA:SIZE {<NR1> | ?}

Related commands :TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:CONDition

Parameter <NR1> Number of bytes (1 to 10).

Return parameter <NR1> Returns the number of bytes.

Example :TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATA:SIZE 5  
Sets the number of bytes to 5.

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATA:VALue 

Description Sets or queries the triggering data value for the UART bus when the bus is set to trigger on Rx Data.

Syntax :TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATA:VALue {<string> | ?}


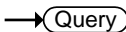
Related commands :TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATA:SIZE



Parameter <string> The number of characters in the string depends on the data size setting. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".  
x = don't care  
1 = binary 1  
0 = binary 0

Return Parameter Returns the data value.

Example1 :TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:CONDition RXDATA  
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATA:SIZE 1  
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATA:VALue "1x1x0101"  
Sets the value to 1x1x0101

Example 2 :TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATA:VALue?  
1X1X0101

		 
<b>:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATA:SIZE</b>		
Description	Sets or queries the number of bytes for UART data.	
Note	This setting only applies when the UART trigger is set to trigger on Tx Data	
Syntax	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATA:SIZE {<NR1>   ?}	
Related commands	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:CONDition	
Parameter	<NR1>	Number of bytes (1 to 10).
Return parameter	<NR1>	Returns the number of bytes.
Example	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATA:SIZE 5 Sets the number of bytes to 5.	

		 
<b>:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATA:VALue</b>		
Description	Sets or queries the triggering data value for the UART bus when the bus is set to trigger on Tx Data.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATA:VALue {<string>   ?}	
Related commands	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATA:SIZE	
Parameter	<string>	The number of characters in the string depends on the data size setting. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".  x = don't care 1 = binary 1 0 = binary 0
Return Parameter	Returns the data value.	

Example1 :TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:CONDition TXDATA  
 :TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATA:SIZE 1  
 :TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATA:VALue "1x1x0101"  
 Sets the value to 1x1x0101

Example 2 :TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATA:VALue?  
 1X1X0101

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:CONDition 


  


Description	Sets or queries the SPI triggering condition.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:CONDition {SS   MISO   MOSI   MISOMOSI   ? }	
Parameter	SS	Set to trigger on the Slave Selection condition.
	MISO	Set to trigger on the Master-In Slave-Out condition.
	MOSI	Set to trigger on the Master-Out Slave-In condition.
	MISOMOSI	Set to trigger on the Master-In Slave-Out and Master-Out Slave-In conditions.

Return Parameter Returns the triggering condition.

Example :TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:CONDition MISO  
 Sets the SPI bus to trigger on MISO.

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:SIZE 

Description	Sets or queries the number of words for SPI data.	
Note	This setting only applies when the SPI trigger is set to trigger on MISO, MOSI or MISO/MOSI	
Syntax	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:SIZE {<NR1>   ? }	



Related commands :TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:CONDition

Parameter <NR1> Number of words (1 to 32).

Return parameter <NR1> Returns the number of words.

Example :TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:SIZE 10  
Sets the number of words to 10.

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:MISO:VALue  

Description Sets or queries the triggering data value for the SPI bus when the bus is set to trigger on MISO or MISO/MOSI.

Syntax :TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:MISO:VALue {<string> | ? }


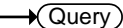
Related commands :TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:SIZE


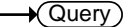
Parameter <string> The number of characters in the string depends on the data size setting. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".  
x = don't care  
1 = binary 1  
0 = binary 0

Return Parameter Returns the data value.

Example1 :TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:CONDition MISO  
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:SIZE 2  
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:MISO:VALue "1x1x0101"  
Sets the value to 1x1x0101

Example 2 :TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:MISO:VALue?  
1X1X0101

		 
<b>:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:MOSI:VALue</b>		
Description	Sets or queries the triggering data value for the SPI bus when the bus is set to trigger on MOSI or MISO/MOSI.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:MOSI:VALue {<string>   ? }	
Related commands	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:SIZE	
Parameter	<sting>	The number of characters in the string depends on the data size setting. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".  x = don't care 1 = binary 1 0 = binary 0
Return Parameter	Returns the data value.	
Example1	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:CONDition MOSI :TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:SIZE 2 :TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:MOSI:VALue "1x1x0101" Sets the value to 1x1x0101	
Example2	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:MOSI:VALue? 1X1X0101	

		 
<b>:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:CONDition</b>		
Description	Sets or returns the CAN trigger condition.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:CONDition {SOF FRAMeType IDentifier DATA IDANDDATA EOF ACKMISS STUFFERR ?}	
Parameter/	SOF	Triggers on a start of frame

Return parameter	FRAMeType	Triggers on the type of frame
	Identifier	Triggers on a matching identifier
	DATA	Triggers on matching data
	IDANDDATA	Triggers on matching identifier and data field
	EOF	Triggers on the end of frame
	ACKMISS	Triggers on a missing acknowledge
	STUFFERR	Triggers on a bit stuffing error

Example1 :TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:CONDition SOF  
Triggers on a start of frame.

Example2 :TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:CONDition?  
>SOF

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:FRAMeType 

Description Sets or returns the frame type for a CAN FRAMeType trigger.

Syntax :TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:FRAMeType {DATA|REMOte|ERRor|OVERLoad|?}

Parameter/ Return parameter	DATA	Sets the frame type to data frame
	REMOte	Sets the frame type to remote frame
	ERRor	Sets the frame type to error frame
	OVERLoad	Sets the frame type to overload

Example :TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:FRAMeType DATA  
Sets the frame type to DATA.

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:MODE 

Description Sets or returns the CAN identifier mode for the bus.

Syntax	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:MODE {STANDard EXTended ?}	
Parameter/ Return parameter	STANDard	Standard addressing mode
	EXTended	Extended addressing mode
Example	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:MODE? >STANDARD  Returns the addressing mode.	

Set →

← Query

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:VALue		
Description	Sets or returns the identifier string used for the CAN trigger.  Note: Only applicable when the trigger condition is set to ID or IDANDDATA.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:VALue {<string> ?}	
Related Commands	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:MODE	
Parameter/ Return parameter	<string>	The size of the string depends on the data size setting. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".  String contents: x = don't care 1 = binary 1 0 = binary 0
Example	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:CONDition ID :TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:MODE STANDARD :TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:VALue "01100X1X01X" :TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:VALue? >01100X1X01X	


**:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:DIRection**

Description	Sets or queries the address bit as read, write or don't care.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:DIRection {READ WRITE NOCARE ?}	
Parameter/ Return parameter	READ	Sets read as the data direction
	WRITE	Sets write as the data direction
	NOCARE	Sets either as the data direction
Example1	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:DIRection? >WRITE	
Example2	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:DIRection READ :TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:DIRection? > READ	


**:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:QUALifier**

Description	Sets or returns the CAN data qualifier. Note: Only applicable when the triggering condition is set to DATA or IDANDDATA.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:QUALifier {LESSthan MOREthan EQUAL UNEQUAL LESSEQUAL MOREEQUAL ?}	
Parameter/ Return parameter	LESSthan	Triggers when the data is less than the qualifier value.
	MOREthan	Triggers when the data is greater than the qualifier value.
	EQUAL	Triggers when the data is equal to the qualifier value.
	UNEQUAL	Triggers when the data is not equal to the qualifier value.

LESSEQual	Triggers when the data is less than or equal to the qualifier value.
MOREEqual	Triggers when the data is more than or equal to the qualifier value.

Example :TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:QUALifier?>EQUAL  
 :TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:QUALifier MOREthan  
 :TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:QUALifier?>MOREthan

(Set) →

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:SIZE

→ (Query)

Description Sets or returns the length of the data string in bytes for a CAN trigger.  
 Note: Only applicable when the condition is set to DATA or IDANDDATA.

Syntax :TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:SIZE {<NR1>|?}

Parameter/ Return parameter	<NR1>	1~8 (bytes)
--------------------------------	-------	-------------

Example :TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:SIZE?>1  
 :TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:SIZE 2  
 :TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:SIZE?>2

(Set) →

:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:VALue

→ (Query)

Description Sets or returns the binary data string to be used for a CAN trigger.  
 Note: Only applicable when the condition is set to DATA or IDANDDATA.

Related Commands :TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:SIZE

Syntax :TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:VALue {<string>|?}

Parameter/ Return parameter	<string>	The size of the string depends on the data size setting. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".  String contents: x = don't care 1 = binary 1 0 = binary 0
--------------------------------	----------	--

Example

```
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:SIZE 1
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:VALue "01010X1X"
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:VALue?
>01010X1X
```

Set →  
 → Query

**Description**      Sets or returns the LIN trigger condition.

**Syntax**

```
:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:CONDition
{SYNCFieLd|IDentifier|DATA|IDANDDATA|WAKEup|
SLEEP|ERRor|?}
```

Parameter/ Return parameter	SYNCFieLd	Sets the LIN trigger condition to the sync field.
	IDentifier	Sets the LIN trigger condition to identifier field.
	DATA	Sets the LIN trigger condition to the data field.
	IDANDDATA	Sets the LIN trigger condition to identifier and data field
	WAKEup	Sets the LIN trigger condition to wake up.
	SLEEP	Sets the LIN trigger condition to sleep.
	ERRor	Sets the LIN trigger condition to error.

```
Example      :TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:CONDition?
              >IDANDDATA
              :TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:CONDition DATA
              :TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:CONDition?
              >DATA
```

Set →

← Query

**:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:QUALifier**


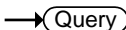
**Description**      Sets or returns the LIN data qualifier.  
 Note: Only applicable when the trigger condition is set to DATA or IDANDDATA.


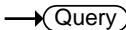
**Syntax**            :TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:QUALifier  
 {LESSthan|MOREthan|EQUAL|UNEQUAL|LESSEQUAL|M  
 OREEQUAL?}

<b>Parameter/ Return parameter</b>	LESSthan	Triggers when the data is less than the qualifier value.
	MOREthan	Triggers when the data is greater than the qualifier value.
	EQUAL	Triggers when the data is equal to the qualifier value.
	UNEQUAL	Triggers when the data is not equal to the qualifier value.
	LESSEQUAL	Triggers when the data is less than or equal to the qualifier value.
	MOREEQUAL	Triggers when the data is more than or equal to the qualifier value.

```
Example      :TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:QUALifier?
              >EQUAL
              :TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:QUALifier MOREthan
              :TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:QUALifier?
              >MORETHAN
```



		 
<b>:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:SIZE</b>		
Description	Sets or returns the length of the data string in bytes for the LIN trigger. Note: Only applicable when the condition is set to DATA or IDANDDATA.	
Syntax	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:SIZE {<NR1> ?}	
Parameter/ Return parameter	<NR1>	1~8 (bytes)
Example	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:SIZE? >1  :TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:SIZE 2  :TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:SIZE? >2	

		 
<b>:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:VALue</b>		
Description	Sets or returns the binary data string to be used for the LIN trigger. Note: Only applicable when the condition is set to DATA or IDANDDATA.	
Related Commands	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:SIZE	
Syntax	:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:VALue {<string> ?}	
Parameter/ Return parameter	<string>	The size of the string depends on the data size setting. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".  String contents: x = don't care 1 = binary 1 0 = binary 0

```
Example      :TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:SIZE 1
              :TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:VALue "01010X1X"
              :TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:VALue?
              >01010X1X
```

Set →

→ Query

**:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:ERRTYPE**

**Description** Sets or returns the error type be used for the LIN trigger.

**Syntax** :TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:ERRTYPE  
{SYNC|PARity|CHECKsum|?}

<b>Parameter/ Return parameter</b>	SYNC	Sets the LIN error type to SYNC.
	PARity	Sets the LIN error type to parity.
	CHECKsum	Sets the LIN error type to checksum.

```
Example      :TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:ERRTYPE?
              >SYNC
              :TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:ERRTYPE CHECKSUM
              :TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:ERRTYPE?
              >CHECKSUM
```

Set →

→ Query

**:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:IDentifier:VALue**

**Description** Sets or returns the identifier string to be used for the LIN trigger.  
  
Note: Only applicable when the condition is set to ID or IDANDDATA.

**Syntax** :TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:IDentifier:VALue {<string>|?}

<b>Parameter/ Return parameter</b>	<string>	The size of the string depends on the data size setting. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".
--	----------	--

String contents:

x = don't care

1 = binary 1

0 = binary 0

---

Example           :TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:CONDition ID  
                  :TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:IDentifier:VALue "00X1X01X"  
                  :TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:IDentifier:VALue?  
                  >01100X1X01X

## System Commands

:SYSTem:LOCK .....	156
:SYSTem:ERRor .....	156

:SYSTem:LOCK 



Description	Turns the panel lock on off.	
Syntax	:SYSTem:LOCK {OFF   ON   ? }	
Parameter	OFF	System lock off
	ON	System lock on
Return parameter	Returns the status of the panel lock (ON, OFF).	
Example	:SYSTem:LOCK ON Turns the panel lock on.	

:SYSTem:ERRor 

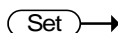


Description	Queries the error queue. See the appendix on page 242 for details.	
Syntax	:SYSTem:ERRor?	
Return parameter	Returns the last message in the error queue.	
Example	:SYSTem:ERRor? +0, "No error."	

## Save/Recall Commands

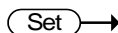
:RECALL:SETUp .....	157
:RECALL:WAVEform .....	157
:SAVe:IMAGe .....	158
:SAVe:IMAGe:FILEFormat .....	158
:SAVe:IMAGe:INKSaver .....	159
:SAVe:SETUp .....	159
:SAVe:WAVEform .....	160
:SAVe:WAVEform:FILEFormat .....	161

### :RECALL:SETUp



Description	Recalls setup settings from memory or USB.	
Syntax	:RECALL:SETUp {S1~S20   <file path>("Disk:/xxx.SET", "USB:/xxx.SET")}	
Parameter	S1~S20	Recall Set1~Set20
	<file path>	Recall a file from the DSO internal files system or from a USB flash drive.
Example	:RECALL:SETUp S1 Recalls setup setting S1 from memory. :RECALL:SETUp "Disk:/DS0001.SET" Recall the setup setting DS0001.SET from the internal memory.	

### :RECALL:WAVEform



Description	Recalls a waveform from wave1~wave20 or from file to REF1~4.
Note	Detail CSV files cannot be recalled.
Syntax	:RECALL:WAVEform {W<n>   <file path> ("Disk:/xxx.LSF", "USB:/xxx.LSF")}, REF<X>

Parameter	n	1~20 (Wave1~wave20)
	<file page>	Filename in file path. Example: "Disk:/xxx.LSF", "USB:/xxx.LSF", "Disk:/xxx.CSV", "USB:/xxx.CSV"
	<X>	1,2,3,4 (REF1, REF2, REF3, REF4)

Example :RECALL:WAVEform W1, REF1  
 Recalls the waveform stored in Wave1 to reference 1.

**:SAVE:IMAGe**



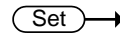
Description Saves a screen image to the assigned file path with a specified filename.

Syntax :SAVE:IMAGe {<file path> ("Disk:/xxx.PNG", "USB:/xxx.BMP")}

Related commands :SAVE:IMAGe:FILEFormat  
 :SAVE:IMAGe:INKSaver

Parameter	xxx.PNG or xxx.BMP	File name (8 characters max)
-----------	--------------------	------------------------------

Example :SAVE:IMAGe "Disk:/pic1.PNG"  
 Saves a screen image named pic1.png to the root directory (Disk:/) of the scope.  
 :SAVE:IMAGe "USB:/pic1.BMP"  
 Saves a screen image named pic1.bmp to the root directory of the external USB flash disk.



**:SAVE:IMAGe:FILEFormat**



Description Sets the file format for image.

Syntax :SAVE:IMAGe:FILEFormat {PNG | BMP | ?}

Related commands :SAVE:IMAGe  
 :SAVE:IMAGe:INKSaver

Parameter	PNG	Sets the file format to PNG
	BMP	Sets the file format to BMP

Return parameter Returns the file format (PNG, BMP).

Example :SAVE:IMAGE:FILEFormat PNG  
Sets the image file format to PNG.

### :SAVE:IMAGE:INKSaver

Set →

→ Query

Description Turns Ink Saver on or off.

Syntax :SAVE:IMAGE:INKSaver {OFF | ON |?}

Related commands :SAVE:IMAGE  
:SAVE:IMAGE:FILEFormat

Parameter	OFF	Turns Inksaver off.
	ON	Turns Inksaver on.

Return parameter Returns Ink Saver status (ON, OFF).

Example :SAVE:IMAGE:INKSaver ON  
Turns Ink Saver on.

### :SAVE:SETUp

Set →

Description Saves the current setup to internal memory (Set1~Set20) or the designated file path.

Syntax :SAVE:SETUp {<file path> ("Disk:/xxx.SET", "USB:/xxx.SET) | S1~S20}

Parameter	S1~S20	Saves the setup to Set1~Set20
	File path	Saves the setup to disk to the specified file path.

Example :SAVe:SETUp S1  
 Saves the current setup to Set1 in internal memory.  
 :SAVe:SETUp "Disk:/DS0001.SET"  
 Saves the current setup to DS0001.SET in the root directory of the internal memory.

**:SAVe:WAVEform**



Description	Saves a waveform to internal memory or to a designated file path.	
Related commands	:SAVe:WAVEform:FILEFormat	
Syntax	:SAVe:WAVEform {CH1~REF4, REF<X> }   {CH1~REF4, W1~W20}   {CH1~ALL, file path}	
Parameter	CH1~REF4,	CH1~CH4, Math, REF1~4
	<X>	1,2,3,4 (REF1, REF2, REF3, REF4)
	W1~W20	Wave1~Wave20
	ALL	All the displayed waveforms on screen.
	File path	Saves the waveform(s) to disk or USB to the specified file path. (LSF or CSV, but note that detail CSV can't be recalled to the scope.)

Example 1 :SAVe:WAVEform CH1, REF2  
 Saves the channel1 waveform to REF2.

Example 2 :SAVe:WAVEform:FILEFormat LSF  
 :SAVe:WAVEform ALL, "Disk:/ALL001"  
 Sets the file format to LSF. A folder named "ALL001" is created and saves all displayed waveforms to the "ALL001" directory in the LSF format.



Example 3 :SAVe:WAVEform:FILEFormat FCSV  
 :SAVe:WAVEform ALL, "Disk:/ALL002"  
 Sets the file format to FCSV(fast CSV format). It then saves the all channel's waveforms to the root directory (Disk:/) of the internal flash disk in the CSV format (with the filename ALL002.CSV).

Example 4 :SAVe:WAVEform:FILEFormat LSF  
 :SAVe:WAVEform CH2, "Disk:/DS0003.LSF"  
 Save the channel 2's waveform to the root directory (Disk:/) of the internal flash disk in the LSF format with DS0003.LSF as the filename.

:SAVe:WAVEform:FILEFormat 
  


Description	Sets the waveform savefile format.	
Syntax	:SAVe:WAVEform:FILEFormat {LSF   DCSV   FCSV   ?}	
Parameter	LSF	Sets the file format to the GDS 2000E's internal file format, LSF. (xxx.LSF) (no support LA)
	DCSV	Sets the file format to detail CSV. (xxx.CSV)
	FCSV	Sets the file format to fast CSV. (xxx.CSV)
Return parameter	Returns the file format (LSF , DCSV, FCSV).	

Example :SAVe:WAVEform:FILEFormat LSF  
 Sets the file format to LSF.

## Ethernet Commands

:ETHERnet:DHCP .....162

:ETHERnet:DHCP 
 →  
 →

Description	Sets or queries the DHCP settings.	
Syntax	:ETHERnet:DHCP { OFF   ON   ? }	
Parameter	ON	Turns DHCP on.
	OFF	Turns DHCP off.
Example	:ETHERnet:DHCP ON Turns DHCP on.	

## Time Commands

:DATE .....163

:DATE



Description	Sets the system date and time.	
Syntax	:DATE {<string>}	
Parameter	<string>	"YYYYMMDDhhmmss" Where: YYYY: year MM: month DD: day hh: hour mm: minute ss: second
Example	:DATE "20140802142830" Sets the time and date as: Year: 2014, Month: 08, Day: 02, Hour: 14 (2PM), Minute: 28, Second: 30.	

## Bus Decode Commands

---

:BUS1 .....	165
:BUS1:STATE .....	165
:BUS1:TYPE.....	165
:BUS1:INPut .....	166
:BUS1:I2C:ADDReSS:RWINClude .....	166
:BUS1:I2C:SCLK:SOURce .....	167
:BUS1:I2C:SDA:SOURce.....	167
:BUS1:UART:BITRate.....	167
:BUS1:UART:DATABits.....	168
:BUS1:UART:PARItY.....	168
:BUS1:UART:PACKet .....	169
:BUS1:UART:EOFPAcket .....	169
:BUS1:UART:TX:SOURce .....	169
:BUS1:UART:RX:SOURce .....	170
:BUS1:SPI:SCLK:POLARity .....	170
:BUS1:SPI:SS:POLARity.....	170
:BUS1:SPI:WORDSize .....	171
:BUS1:SPI:BITORder .....	171
:BUS1:SPI:SCLK:SOURce .....	171
:BUS1:SPI:SS:SOURce.....	172
:BUS1:SPI:MOSI:SOURce .....	172
:BUS1:SPI:MISO:SOURce.....	172
:BUS1:DISPlay:FORMAt .....	173
:LISTer:DATA .....	173
:BUS1:CAN:SOURce.....	173
:BUS1:CAN:PROBe.....	174
:BUS1:CAN:SAMPLEpoint.....	174
:BUS1:CAN:BITRate .....	174
:BUS1:LIN:BITRate .....	175
:BUS1:LIN:IDFORmat .....	175
:BUS1:LIN:POLARity .....	176
:BUS1:LIN:SAMPLEpoint .....	176

:BUS1:LIN:SOURce .....176  
 :BUS1:LIN:STANDard .....177

**:BUS1**

→ Query

Description	Returns the supported BUS types.
Syntax	:BUS1?
Return Parameter	Returns the supported bus types.
Example	BUS1? I2C,SPI,UART, CAN, LIN

Set →

**:BUS1:STATE**

→ Query

Description	Sets or queries the state of the bus.
Syntax	:BUS1:STATE { OFF   ON   ? }
Related commands	:BUS1:TYPe
Parameter/Return parameter	OFF Turns the bus off. ON Turns the bus on.
Example	:BUS1:STATE ON Turns the bus on.

Set →

**:BUS1:TYPe**

→ Query

Description	Sets or queries the type of bus.
Syntax	:BUS1:TYPe { UART   I2C   SPI   CAN   LIN   ? }
Related commands	:BUS1:STATE
Parameter/Return parameter	UART Sets the bus to UART mode. I2C Sets the bus to I <sup>2</sup> C mode.

	SPI	Sets the bus to SPI mode.
	CAN	Sets the bus to CAN mode.
	LIN	Sets the bus to LIN mode.

Example :BUS1:TYPE SPI  
Sets the bus to SPI mode.

Set →

**:BUS1:INPut**

→ Query

Description	Sets or returns the analog source.	
Syntax	:BUS1:INPut {ANALog   ?}	
Parameter/Return parameter	ANALog	Sets the source to the analog inputs
	DIGital	Sets the source to the digital inputs

Example1 :BUS1:INPut ANALog  
:BUS1:CAN:SOURce CH1

Set →

**:BUS1:I2C:ADDRes:RWINClude**

→ Query

Description	Sets or queries whether the read/write bit is included in the I <sup>2</sup> C address.	
Syntax	:BUS1:I2C:ADDRes:RWINClude { OFF   ON   ? }	
Related commands	:BUS1:STATE	
Parameter	OFF	The R/W bit is not included.
	ON	The R/W bit is included.
Return parameter	0	The R/W bit is not included.
	1	The R/W bit is included.

Example :BUS1:I2C:ADDRes:RWINClude ON  
Includes the R/W bit in the I<sup>2</sup>C address.

**:BUS1:I2C:SCLK:SOURce** 


**Description** Sets or queries which channel is used for the I<sup>2</sup>C SCLK source.

**Syntax** :BUS1:I2C:SCLK:SOURce { CH1 | CH2 | CH3 | CH4 | ? }

**Parameter/Return parameter** CH1 to CH4 Analog channels 1 ~ 4.

**Example** :BUS1:I2C:SCLK:SOURce CH1  
Sets channel 1 as the SCLK source.

**:BUS1:I2C:SDA:SOURce** 


**Description** Sets or queries which channel is used for the I<sup>2</sup>C SDA source.

**Syntax** :BUS1:I2C:SDA:SOURce { CH1 | CH2 | CH3 | CH4 | ? }

**Parameter/Return parameter** CH1 to CH4 Analog channels 1 ~ 4.

**Example** :BUS1:I2C:SDA:SOURce CH1  
Sets channel 1 as the SDA source.

**:BUS1:UART:BITRate** 

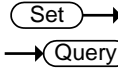

**Description** Sets or queries the UART bit rate.

**Syntax** :BUS1:UART:BITRate {<NR1>| ? }

Parameter/Return parameter	<NR1>		UART bit rate (0~31)	
	<NR1>	Rate (bps)	<NR1>	Rate (bps)
	0	50	16	15200
	1	75	17	19200
	2	110	18	28800
	3	134	19	31250

4	150	20	38400
5	300	21	56000
6	600	22	57600
7	1200	23	76800
8	1800	24	115200
9	2000	25	128000
10	2400	26	230400
11	3600	27	460800
12	4800	28	921600
13	7200	29	1382400
14	9600	30	1843200
15	14400	31	2764800

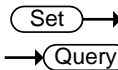
Example :BUS1:UART:BITRate 10  
Sets the bit rate to 2400.



**:BUS1:UART:DATABits**

Description	Sets or queries the number UART data for bus 1.	
Syntax	:BUS1:UART:DATABits { 5   6   7   8   9   ? }	
Parameter/Return parameter	5	5 data bits in the UART frame.
	6	6 data bits in the UART frame.
	7	7 data bits in the UART frame.
	8	8 data bits in the UART frame.

Example :BUS1:UART:DATABits 7  
Sets the UART frame to 7 bits.



**:BUS1:UART:PARity**

Description	Sets or queries the UART bus parity.	
Syntax	:BUS1:UART:PARity { <NR1>   ? }	



Parameter/Return parameter	<NR1>	0: None 1: Odd parity 2: Even parity
----------------------------	-------	--

Example :BUS1:UART:PARItY 1  
Sets the parity to odd.

:BUS1:UART:PACKEt 


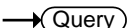


Description Sets or queries the UART packet setting.

Syntax :BUS1:UART:PACKEt {<NR1> | ? }

Parameter/Return parameter	<NR1>	0: Off 1: On
----------------------------	-------	-----------------

Example :BUS1:UART:PACKEt 1  
Turns UART packets on.

:BUS1:UART:EOFPacket 



Description Sets or queries the EOF character for the UART packet setting.

Syntax :BUS1:UART:EOFPacket <NR1>

Parameter/Return parameter	<NR1>	0: NULL 1: LF (line feed) 2: CR (carriage return) 3: SP (space character) 4: FF
----------------------------	-------	---

Example :BUS1:UART:EOFPacket 2  
Sets the OEF character to CR.

:BUS1:UART:TX:SOURce 



Description Sets or queries which channel is used for the UART Tx source.

Syntax	:BUS1:UART:TX:SOURce { OFF   CH1   CH2   CH3   CH4   ? }	
Parameter/Return parameter	OFF CH1 to CH4	Off, no Tx source Analog channels CH1 to CH4
Example	:BUS1:UART:TX:SOURce CH1 Sets channel 1 as the Tx source.	

Set →

→ Query

:BUS1:UART:RX:SOURce

Description	Sets or queries which channel is used for the UART Rx source.	
Syntax	:BUS1:UART:RX:SOURce { OFF   CH1   CH2   CH3   CH4   ? }	
Parameter/Return parameter	OFF CH1 to CH4	Off, no Rx source Analog channels CH1 to CH4
Example	:BUS1:UART:RX:SOURce CH1 Sets channel 1 as the Rx source.	

Set →

→ Query

:BUS1:SPI:SCLK:POLARity

Description	Sets or queries the polarity of the SCLK line for the SPI bus.	
Syntax	:BUS1:SPI:SCLK:POLARity { FALL   RISE   ? }	
Parameter/Return parameter	FALL RISE	Sets the polarity to falling edge. Sets the polarity to rising edge.
Example	:BUS1:SPI:SCLK:POLARity FALL Sets the polarity to falling edge.	

Set →

→ Query

:BUS1:SPI:SS:POLARity

Description	Sets or queries the polarity of the SS line for the SPI bus.	
-------------	--	--

Syntax	:BUS1:SPI:SS:POLARity { LOW   HIGH   ? }	
Parameter/Return parameter	LOW	Active low polarity
	HIGH	Active high polarity
Example	:BUS1:SPI:SS:POLARity LOW Sets the SS line to active low.	

:BUS1:SPI:WORDSize (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets the number of bits per word for the SPI bus.	
Syntax	:BUS1:SPI:WORDSize {<NR1>   ? }	
Parameter/Return parameter	<NR1>	Bits per word (4~32)
Example	:BUS1:SPI:WORDSize 4 Sets the word size to 4 bits per word.	

:BUS1:SPI:BITOrder (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets or queries the bit order for the SPI bus.	
Syntax	:BUS1:SPI:BITOrder {<NR1>   ? }	
Parameter/Return parameter	<NR1>	0: MSB bit first
		1: LSB bit first
Example	:BUS1:SPI:BITOrder? 0 The bit order is currently set as MSB bit first.	

:BUS1:SPI:SCLK:SOURce (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets or queries which channel is used for the SPI SCLK source.	
Syntax	:BUS1:SPI:SCLK:SOURce { CH1   CH2   CH3   CH4   ? }	

Parameter/Return parameter CH1 to CH4 Analog channels CH1 to CH4

Example :BUS1:SPI:SCLK:SOURce CH1  
Sets channel 1 as the SPI SCLK source.

:BUS1:SPI:SS:SOURce (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description Sets or queries which channel is used for the SPI SS source.

Syntax :BUS1:SPI:SS:SOURce { CH1 | CH2 | CH3 | CH4 | ? }

Parameter/Return parameter CH1 to CH4 Analog channels CH1 to CH4

Example :BUS1:SPI:SS:SOURce CH1  
Sets channel 1 as the SPI SS source.

:BUS1:SPI:MOSI:SOURce (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description Sets or queries which channel is used for the SPI MOSI source.

Syntax :BUS1:SPI:MOSI:SOURce { OFF | CH1 | CH2 | CH3 | CH4 | ? }

Parameter/Return parameter CH1 to CH4 Analog channels CH1 to CH4  
OFF No MOSI source.

Example :BUS1:SPI:MOSI:SOURce CH1  
Sets channel 1 as the SPI MOSI source.

:BUS1:SPI:MISO:SOURce (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description Sets or queries which channel is used for the SPI MISO source.

Syntax :BUS1:SPI:MISO:SOURce { OFF | CH1 | CH2 | CH3 | CH4 | ? }

Parameter/Return parameter CH1 to CH4 Analog channels CH1 to CH4

parameter	OFF	No MISO source.
-----------	-----	-----------------

Example :BUS1:SPI:MISO:SOURce CH1  
Sets channel CH1 as the SPI MISO source.

→  
 →

**:BUS1:DISplay:FORMAt**

Description	Sets or queries the display format for the bus, either binary or hexadecimal.	
-------------	---	--

Syntax	:BUS1:DISplay:FORMAt { BINary   HEXadecimal   ASCII   ? }	
--------	---	--

Parameter/Return parameter	BINary	Binary format
	HEXadecimal	Hexadecimal format

Example : BUS1:DISplay:FORMAt BINary  
Sets the display format to binary.

**:LISTer:DATA** →

Description	Returns the Event Table data as a binary block data.	
-------------	--	--

Syntax	:LISTer:DATA?	
--------	---------------	--

Return Parameter	Returns the event table as binary block data. The binary block data contains comma separated data with new lines at the end of each row.	
------------------	--	--

→  
 →

**:BUS1:CAN:SOURce**

Description	Sets or returns the CAN input source.	
-------------	---------------------------------------	--

Syntax	:BUS1:CAN:SOURce { CH1   CH2   CH3   CH4   ? }	
--------	--	--

Parameter/Return parameter	CH1 ~ CH4	Analog channel source
----------------------------	-----------	-----------------------

Example :BUS1:CAN:SOURCE?  
>CH1  
Returns the CAN source.

Set →  
 → Query

**:BUS1:CAN:PROBe**

---

Description	Sets or returns the signal type of the CAN bus.	
Syntax	:BUS1:CAN:PROBe {CANH   CANL   TX   RX   ? }	
Parameter/Return parameter	CANH	CAN-High
	CANL	CAN-Low
	TX	Transmit
	RX	Receive
Example	:BUS1:CAN:PROBe? >CANH  :BUS1:CAN:PROBe CANL  :BUS1:CAN:PROBe? >CANL	

→ Query

**:BUS1:CAN:SAMPLEpoint**

---

Description	Returns the sample point of the CAN bus.	
Syntax	:BUS1:CAN:SAMPLEpoint?	
Return Parameter	Returns the sample point of the CAN bus as a percentage of the bit time.	
Example	:BUS1:CAN:SAMPLEpoint? 50  Returns the sample point as a percentage.	

Set →  
 → Query

**:BUS1:CAN:BITRate**

---

Description	Sets or returns the bit rate of the CAN bus.	
Syntax	:BUS1:CAN:BITRate {RATE10K RATE20K RATE50K RATE125K RATE250K RATE500K RATE800K RATE1M   ?}	
Parameter/Return	RATE10K	10 kbps

parameter	RATE20K	20 kbps
	RATE50K	50 kbps
	RATE125K	125 kbps
	RATE250K	250 kbps
	RATE500K	500 kbps
	RATE800K	800 kbps
	RATE1M	1 Mbps

Example :BUS1:CAN:BITRate?  
 >RATE250K  
 :BUS1:CAN:BITRate rate10k  
 :BUS1:CAN:BITRate?  
 >RATE10K

Set →  
 → Query

**:BUS1:LIN:BITRate**

Description	Sets or returns the bit rate of the LIN bus.	
Syntax	:BUS1:LIN:BITRate {<NR1>   ?}	
Parameter/Return parameter	<NR1>	1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 10417, 19200

Example :BUS1:LIN:BITRate 9600  
 Sets the LIN bit rate to 9600 kbps.

Set →  
 → Query

**:BUS1:LIN:IDFormat**

Description	Sets or returns the LIN ID format.	
Syntax	:BUS1:LIN:IDFormat {NOPARity PARity ?}	
Parameter/Return parameter	NOPARity	Don't include parity bits with Id.
	PARity	Include parity bits with Id.

Example :BUS1:LIN:IDFormat?  
 NOPARITY  
 Returns the ID format.

**:BUS1:LIN:POLARity** (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets or returns the LIN polarity.	
Syntax	:BUS1:LIN:POLARity {NORMal INVerted ?}	
Parameter/Return parameter	NORMal	Normal LIN polarity
	INVerted	Inverted LIN polarity
Example	:BUS1:LIN:POLARity? NORMAL Returns the LIN polarity.	

**:BUS1:LIN:SAMPLEpoint** → (Query)

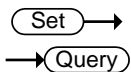
Description	Returns the sample point.	
Syntax	:BUS1:LIN:SAMPLEpoint?	
Return Parameter	Returns the sample point of the LIN bus as a percentage.	
Example	:BUS1:LIN:SAMPLEpoint? 50 Returns the sample point as a percentage.	

**:BUS1:LIN:SOURce** (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets or returns the LIN data source.	
Syntax	:BUS1:LIN:SOURce {CH1   CH2   CH3   CH4   ? }	
Parameter/Return parameter	CH1 ~ CH4	Analog channel source
Example	:BUS1:LIN:SOURCE? >CH1 Returns the LIN source.	



**:BUS1:LIN:STANDard**



Description	Sets or returns the LIN standard.	
Syntax	:BUS1:LIN:STANDard {V1X V2X BOTH ?}	
Parameter/Return parameter	V1X	Lin standard version 1.x
	V2X	Lin standard version 2.x
	BOTH	Both standards
Example	:BUS1:LIN:STANDard? >BOTH Returns the LIN standard.	

## Mark Commands

:MARK.....	178
:MARK:CREATE.....	178
:MARK:DELEte.....	179

### :MARK (Set) →

Description	Move to next or previous event mark.	
Syntax	:MARK { NEXT   PREVIOUS }	
Related commands	:MARK:CREATE :MARK:DELEte	
Parameter	NEXT	Move to next mark
	PREVIOUS	Move to previous mark
Example	:MARK NEXT Moves to the next event mark.	

### :MARK:CREATE (Set) →

Description	Creates a mark on the waveform at the current position or creates a mark for all the events for the current waveform.	
Syntax	:MARK:CREATE { CURRENT   ALL }	
Related commands	:MARK :MARK:DELEte	
Parameter	CURRENT	Creates a mark at the current position
	ALL	Creates a mark for all the events.
Example	:MARK:CREATE CURRENT Creates a mark at the current position.	

**:MARK:DELEte**



**Description**      Deletes the current mark or all the marks on a waveform.

**Syntax**            :MARK:DELEte { CURRent | ALL }

**Related commands**      :MARK  
:MARK:CREATE

<b>Parameter</b>	CURRent	Deletes the current mark
	ALL	Deletes all the marks

**Example**            :MARK:DELEte CURRent  
Deletes the current mark.

## Search Commands

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:SEARCH:COPY .....	181
:SEARCH:STATE .....	182
:SEARCH:TOTAL .....	182
:SEARCH:TRIGger:TYPe .....	182
:SEARCH:TRIGger:SOURce.....	183
:SEARCH:TRIGger:EDGE:SLOP .....	183
:SEARCH:TRIGger:LEVel .....	183
:SEARCH:TRIGger:HLEVel .....	184
:SEARCH:TRIGger:LLEVel .....	184
:SEARCH:TRIGger:PULSEWidth:POLarity .....	185
:SEARCH:TRIGger:RUNT:POLarity .....	185
:SEARCH:TRIGger:RISEFall:SLOP .....	186
:SEARCH:TRIGger:PULSE:WHEn.....	186
:SEARCH:TRIGger:PULSE:TIME.....	187
:SEARCH:TRIGger:RUNT:WHEn .....	187
:SEARCH:TRIGger:RUNT:TIME .....	188
:SEARCH:TRIGger:RISEFall:WHEn .....	188
:SEARCH:TRIGger:RISEFall:TIME .....	189
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:TYPe.....	189
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:CONDition.....	190
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRes:MODE ....	190
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRes:TYPe .....	191
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRes:VALue .....	192
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRes	
:DIRection .....	192
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATa:SIZE.....	193
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATa:VALue .....	193
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:CONDition.....	194
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATa:SIZE.....	195
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATa:VALue..	196
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATa:SIZE .....	196
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATa:VALue..	197
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:CONDition.....	198

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATa:SIze.....198  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATa:MISO:VALue.199  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATa:MOSI:VALue.200  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:CONDition .....200  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:FRAMetype .....201  
 SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:MODE ...202  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:VALue ...202  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier  
 :DIRection .....203  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATa:QUALifier....204  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATa:SIze .....205  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATa:VALue .....205  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:CONDition .....206  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATa:QUALifier .....207  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATa:SIze .....208  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATa:VALue .....208  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:ERRTYPE .....209  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:IDentifier:VALue....209  
 :SEARCH:FFTPeak:METhod .....210  
 :SEARCH:FFTPeak:METhod:MPEak.....211  
 :SEARCH:FFTPeak:SINFo.....211

**:SEARCH:COPY**



Description	Copies the search settings to the trigger settings or copies the trigger settings to the search settings.	
Syntax	:SEARCH:COPY {SEARCHtotrigger TRIGgertosearch}	
Parameter	SEARCHtotrigger	Copy the search setting to the trigger settings.
	TRIGgertosearch	Copy the trigger settings to the search settings.
Example	:SEARCH:COPY SEARCHtotrigger Copies the search settings to the trigger settings.	

Set →  
 → Query

**:SEARCH:STATE**

---

Description	Sets or queries whether the Search function is on or off.	
Syntax	:SEARCH:STATE { OFF   ON   ? }	
Parameter/Return parameter	OFF	Turn the Search function on.
	ON	Turn the Search function off.
Example	:SEARCH:STATE ON Turn Search on.	

→ Query

**:SEARCH:TOTAL**

---

Description	Returns the total number of events found from the search function.	
Syntax	:SEARCH:TOTAL?	
Return parameter	<NR1>	Number of events.
Example	:SEARCH:TOTAL? 5	

Set →  
 → Query

**:SEARCH:TRIGger:TYPe**

---

Description	Sets or queries the search trigger type.	
Syntax	:SEARCH:TRIGger:TYPe { EDGe   PULSEWidth   RUNT   RISEFall   FFTPeak   BUS   ? }	
Parameter/Return parameter	EDGe	Edge trigger
	PULSEWidth	Pulse width trigger
	RUNT	Runt trigger
	RISEFall	Rise and Fall trigger
	FFTPeak	FFT Peak trigger
	BUS	Bus trigger

Example :SEARCH:TRIGger:TYPe EDGE  
Sets the search trigger to the edge type.

:SEARCH:TRIGger:SOURce  

Description Sets or queries the search trigger source.

Syntax :SEARCH:TRIGger:SOURce {CH1 | CH2 | CH3 | CH4 | ?}

Parameter/Return parameter CH1 to CH4 Channel 1 to Channel 4

Example :SEARCH:TRIGger:SOURce CH1  
Sets the search trigger source as CH1.

:SEARCH:TRIGger:EDGE:SLOP  

Description Sets or queries the search trigger slope.

Syntax :SEARCH:TRIGger:EDGE:SLOP {RISe | FALL | EITHER | ?}

Related commands :SEARCH:TRIGger:TYPe

Parameter	RISe	Rising slope
	FALL	Falling slope
	EITHER	Either rising or falling slope

Return parameter Returns the trigger slope.

Example :SEARCH:TRIGger:EDGE:SLOP FALL  
Sets the search trigger slope to falling.

:SEARCH:TRIGger:LEVel  

Description Sets or queries the search trigger level.

Syntax :SEARCH:TRIGger:LEVel {TTL | ECL| SETTO50 | <NRf> | ?}

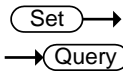
Related commands :SEARCH:TRIGger:TYPE

Parameter	<NRf>	Trigger level value
	TTL	Sets the search trigger level to TTL.
	ECL	Sets the search trigger level to ECL.
	SETTO50	Sets the search trigger level to the User level (50% by default).

Return parameter <NR3> Returns the trigger.

Example1 :SEARCH:TRIGger:LEVel TTL  
Sets the search trigger level to TTL.

Example2 :SEARCH:TRIGger:LEVel 3.30E-1  
Sets the search trigger level to 330mV/mA.



**:SEARCH:TRIGger:HLEVel**

Description Sets or queries the high level search trigger.

Note Applicable for Rise and Fall/Pulse Runt search triggers.

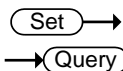
Syntax :SEARCH:TRIGger:HLEVel { <NRf> | ?}

Related commands :SEARCH:TRIGger:TYPE

Parameter	<NRf>	High level value.
-----------	-------	-------------------

Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the high level search trigger.
------------------	-------	--

Example :SEARCH:TRIGger:HLEVel 3.30E-1  
Sets the high level search trigger to 330mV/mA.



**:SEARCH:TRIGger:LLEVel**

Description Sets or queries the low level search trigger.

Note Applicable for Rise and Fall/Pulse Runt triggers.

Syntax :SEARCH:TRIGger:LLEVel { <NRf> | ?}



Related commands :SEARCH:TRIGger:TYPe

Parameter <NRf> Low level value.

Return parameter <NR3> Returns the low level.

Example :SEARCH:TRIGger:LLEvel -3.30E-3  
Sets the low level search trigger to 330mV/mA.

:SEARCH:TRIGger:PULSEWidth:POLarity  

Description Sets or queries the pulse width search trigger polarity.

Syntax :SEARCH:TRIGger:PULSEWidth:POLarity {POSitive | NEGative | ?}

Related commands :SEARCH:TRIGger:TYPe

Parameter POSitive Positive polarity  
NEGative Negative polarity

Return parameter Returns the pulse width polarity.

Example :SEARCH:TRIGger:PULSEWidth:POLarity POSitive  
Sets the pulse width polarity to positive.

:SEARCH:TRIGger:RUNT:POLarity  

Description Sets or queries the Pulse Runt search trigger polarity.

Syntax :SEARCH:TRIGger:RUNT:POLarity {POSitive | NEGative | EITher | ?}

Related commands :SEARCH:TRIGger:TYPe

Parameter	POSitive	Positive polarity
	NEGative	Negative polarity
	EITHer	Positive or negative polarity

Return parameter Returns the pulse runt search trigger polarity.

Example :SEARCH:TRIGger:RUNT:POLarity POSitive  
Sets the Pulse Runt search trigger polarity to positive.

Set →

→ Query

**:SEARCH:TRIGger:RISEFall:SLOP**

Description Sets or queries the slope of the Rise and Fall search trigger.

Syntax :SEARCH:TRIGger:RISEFall:SLOP { RISE | FALL | EITHer | ? }

Related commands :SEARCH:TRIGger:TYPE

Parameter	RISe	Rising slope
	FALL	Falling slope
	EITHer	Either rising or falling slope

Return parameter Returns the rise & fall slope.

Example :SEARCH:TRIGger:RISEFall :SLOP RISe  
Sets the Rise & Fall search trigger slope to rising.

Set →

→ Query

**:SEARCH:TRIGger:PULSe:WHEN**

Description Sets or queries the pulse width search trigger conditions.

Syntax :SEARCH:TRIGger:PULSe:WHEn { MOREthan | LESSthan | EQual | UNEQual | ? }

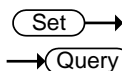
Related commands :SEARCH:TRIGger:TYPE  
:SEARCH:TRIGger:PULSe:TIME

Parameter	MOREthan	>
	LESSthan	<
	EQual	=
	UNEQual	≠

Return parameter Returns the pulse width search trigger conditions.

Example :SEARCH:TRIGger:PULSe:WHEn UNEQual  
Sets the pulse width search trigger conditions to not equal to (≠).

:SEARCH:TRIGger:PULSe:TIME



Description Sets or queries the pulse width search trigger time.

Syntax :SEARCH:TRIGger:PULSe:TIME {<NRf> | ?}

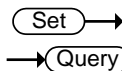
Related commands :SEARCH:TRIGger:TYPE  
:SEARCH:TRIGger:PULSe:WHEn

Parameter <NRf> Pulse width time (4ns~10s)

Return parameter <NR3> Returns the pulse width time in seconds.

Example :SEARCH:TRIGger:PULSe:TIME 4.00E-5  
Sets the pulse width search trigger to 40.0us.

:SEARCH:TRIGger:RUNT:WHEn



Description Sets or queries the pulse runt search trigger conditions.

Syntax :SEARCH:TRIGger:RUNT:WHEn {MOREthan | LESSthan | EQual | UNEQual | ?}

Related commands :SEARCH:TRIGger:TYPE  
:SEARCH:TRIGger:RUNT:TIME

Parameter MOREthan >  
LESSthan <

Equal =  
 UNEQual ≠

**Return parameter** Returns the pulse runt search trigger conditions.

**Example** :SEARCH:TRIGger:RUNT:WHEn UNEQual  
 Sets the pulse runt search trigger condition to unequal (≠).

Set →

→ Query

**:SEARCH:TRIGger:RUNT:TIME**

**Description** Sets or queries the pulse runt search trigger time.

**Syntax** :SEARCH:TRIGger:RUNT:TIME {<NRf> | ? }

**Related commands** :SEARCH:TRIGger:TYPE  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:RUNT:WHEn

**Parameter** <NRf> Pulse runt time (4nS to 10S)

**Return Parameter** <NR3> Returns the runt time in seconds.

**Example** :SEARCH:TRIGger:RUNT:TIME 4.00E-5  
 Sets the pulse runt time to 40.0uS.

Set →

→ Query

**:SEARCH:TRIGger:RISEFall:WHEn**

**Description** Sets or queries the rise and fall search trigger conditions.

**Syntax** :SEARCH:TRIGger:RISEFall:WHEn {MOREthan | LESSthan | EQual | UNEQual | ? }

**Related commands** :SEARCH:TRIGger:TYPE  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:RISEFall:TIME

**Parameter** MOREthan >  
 LESSthan <  
 Equal =  
 UNEQual ≠

**Return parameter** Returns the rise and fall search trigger condition.

Example :SEARCH:TRIGger:RISEFall:WHEn UNEQual  
 Sets the rise and fall search trigger condition to unequal (≠).

:SEARCH:TRIGger:RISEFall:TIME (Set) →  
 → (Query)

Description	Sets or queries the rise and fall time.	
Syntax	:SEARCH:TRIGger:RISEFall:TIME {<NRf>   ? }	
Related commands	:SEARCH:TRIGger:TYPE :SEARCH:TRIGger:RISEFall:WHEn	
Parameter	<NRf>	Rise and Fall time (4nS to 10S)
Return Parameter	<NR3>	Returns the rise and fall time in seconds.
Example	:SEARCH:TRIGger:RISEFall:TIME 4.00E-5 Sets the trigger rise and fall time to 40.0us.	

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:TYPE → (Query)

Description	Returns the current bus type.	
Syntax	:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:TYPE?	
Return parameter	I2C	I2C mode
	SPI	SPI mode
	UART	UART mode
	CAN	CAN mode
	LIN	LIN mode
Example	:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:TYPE? UART	


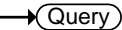
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:CONDition (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description	Sets or queries the I <sup>2</sup> C search trigger conditions.	
Syntax	:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:CONDition {START   STOP   REPEATstart   ACKMISS   ADDRESS   DATA   ADDRANDDATA   ? }	
Parameter	START	Set Start as the I <sup>2</sup> C search trigger condition.
	STOP	Set Stop as the I <sup>2</sup> C search trigger condition.
	REPEATstart	Set Repeat of Start as the I <sup>2</sup> C search trigger condition.
	ACKMISS	Set Missing Acknowledgement as the I <sup>2</sup> C search trigger condition.
	ADDRESS	Set Address as the I <sup>2</sup> C search trigger condition.
	DATA	Set Data as the I <sup>2</sup> C search trigger condition.
	ADDRANDDATA	Set Address and Data as the I <sup>2</sup> C search trigger condition.
Return parameter	Returns the I <sup>2</sup> C bus search trigger condition.	
Example	:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:CONDition ADDRESS Set Address as the I <sup>2</sup> C search trigger condition.	


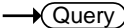
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRESS (Set) →  
→ (Query)  
:MODE

Description	Sets or queries the I <sup>2</sup> C addressing mode (7 or 10 bits) for the search trigger.	
Syntax	:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRESS:MODE {ADDR7   ADDR10   ? }	

Related commands	:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:CONDition	
Parameter	ADDR7	7 bit addressing
	ADDR10	10 bit addressing
Return Parameter	0	7 bit addressing
	1	10 bit addressing
Example	:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:MODE? 0  The addressing mode is current set to 7 bits.	

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess       →  
:TYPE      ← 

Description	Sets the I <sup>2</sup> C bus address type, or queries what the setting is for the search trigger.	
Syntax	:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:TYPE {GENERalcall   STARtbyte   HSmode   EEPROM   CBUS   ?}	
Related commands	:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:CONDition	
Parameter	GENERalcall	Set a general call address (0000 000 0).
	STARtbyte	Set a start byte address. (0000 000 1)
	HSmode	Set a high-speed mode address. (0000 1xx x)
	EEPROM	Set an EEPROM address. (1010 xxx x)
	CBUS	Set a CBUS address. (0000 001 x)
Return Parameter	Returns the address type	
Example	:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:TYPE? CBUS	

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess        
:VALue      

**Description**      Sets or queries the I<sup>2</sup>C bus address value when the I<sup>2</sup>C search trigger is set to trigger on Address or Address/Data.

**Syntax**      :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:VALue  
{<string> | ? }


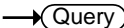
**Related commands**      :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:MODE

**Parameter**      <string>      7/10 characters, must be enclosed in double quotes "string".  
x = don't care  
1 = binary 1  
0 = binary 0

**Return Parameter**      Returns the address value in binary.

**Example 1**      :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:MODE  
ADDR7  
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:VALue  
"xxx0101"  
Sets the address to XXX0101

**Example 2**      :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess:VALue?  
XXX0101

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRess        
:DIRrection      

**Description**      Sets or queries the address bit as read write or don't care for the search function.

**Note**      This setting only applies when the I<sup>2</sup>C search trigger is set to trigger on Address or Address/Data



Syntax :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRes:DIRectio  
{ READ | WRITE | NOCARE | ? }

Related commands :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:CONDition

Parameter	READ	Set read as the data direction.
	WRITE	Set write as the data direction.
	NOCARE	Set either as the data direction.

Return Parameter Returns the direction (READ, WRITE, NOCARE).

Example :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:ADDRes:DIRectio  
READ  
Sets the direction to READ.

Set →  
 → Query

Description Sets or queries the data size in bytes for the I<sup>2</sup>C bus.

Note This setting only applies when the I<sup>2</sup>C search trigger is set to trigger on Data or Address/Data

Syntax :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATA:SIZE {<NR1> | ? }

Related commands :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:CONDition

Parameter	<NR1>	Number of data bytes (1 to 5).
-----------	-------	--------------------------------

Return parameter	<NR1>	Returns the number of bytes.
------------------	-------	------------------------------

Example :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATA:SIZE 3  
Sets the number of bytes to 3.

Set →  
 → Query



Description Sets or queries the triggering data value for the I<sup>2</sup>C bus when the I<sup>2</sup>C search trigger is set to trigger on Data or Address/Data.

Syntax	:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATA:VALue {<string>   ? }	
Related commands	:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATA:SIZE	
Parameter	<string>	The number of characters in the string depends on the data size setting. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".  x = don't care  1 = binary 1  0 = binary 0

Return Parameter Returns the data value.

Example 1 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATA:SIZE 1  
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATA:VALue "1x1x0101"  
  
Sets the value to XXX0101

Example 2 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:I2C:DATA:VALue? 1X1X0101


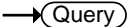
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART   
:CONDition 

Description	Sets or queries the UART search triggering condition.	
Syntax	:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:CONDition { RXSTArt   RXDATA   RXENDPacket   TXSTArt   TXDATA   TXENDPacket   TXPARItYerr   RXPARItYerr   ? }	
Parameter	RXSTArt	Set search trigger on the RX Start Bit.
	RXDATA	Set search trigger on RX Data.
	RXENDPacket	Set search trigger on the RX End of Packet condition.

RXPARltyerr	Set search trigger on RX Parity error condition.
TXSTArt	Set search trigger on the TX Start Bit.
TXDATA	Set search trigger on TX Data.
TXENDPacket	Set search trigger on the TX End of Packet condition.
TXPARltyerr	Set search trigger on TX Parity error condition.

**Return Parameter** Returns the search triggering condition.

**Example** :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:CONDition TXDATA  
Sets the UART bus to trigger on Tx Data for the search function.

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATA:   
SIZE 

**Description** Sets or queries the number of bytes for UART data.

**Note** This setting only applies when the UART search trigger is set to trigger on Rx Data

**Syntax** :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATA:SIZE {<NR1> | ?}

**Related commands** :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:CONDition

**Parameter** <NR1> Number of bytes (1 to 10).

**Return parameter** <NR1> Returns the number of bytes.

**Example** :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATA:SIZE 5  
Sets the number of bytes to 5.

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATA: VALue (Set) →  
→ (Query)

**Description** Sets or queries the search triggering data value for the UART bus when the bus is set to trigger on Rx Data.

**Syntax** :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATA:VALue {<string> | ? }

**Related commands** :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATA:SIZE

<b>Parameter</b>	<sting>	The number of characters in the string depends on the data size setting. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".  x = don't care 1 = binary 1 0 = binary 0
------------------	---------	--

**Return Parameter** Returns the data value.

**Example 1** :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:CONDition RXDATA  
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATA:SIZE 1  
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATA:VALue "1x1x0101"  
Sets the value to 1x1x0101

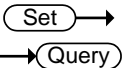
**Example 2** :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:RX:DATA:VALue? 1X1X0101

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATA :SIZE (Set) →  
→ (Query)

**Description** Sets or queries the number of bytes for UART data.

**Note** This setting only applies when the UART search trigger is set to trigger on Tx Data

Syntax	:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATA:SIZE {<NR1>   ?}	
Related commands	:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:CONDition	
Parameter	<NR1>	Number of bytes (1 to 10).
Return parameter	<NR1>	Returns the number of bytes.
Example	:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATA:SIZE 5 Sets the number of bytes to 5.	

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATA: VALue 

Description	Sets or queries the search triggering data value for the UART bus when the bus is set to trigger on Tx Data.	
Syntax	:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATA:VALue {<string>   ? }	
Related commands	:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATA:SIZE	
Parameter	<sting>	The number of characters in the string depends on the data size setting. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".  x = don't care 1 = binary 1 0 = binary 0
Return Parameter	Returns the data value.	
Example 1	:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:CONDition TXDATA :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATA:SIZE 1 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATA:VALue "1x1x0101"  Sets the value to 1x1x0101	

Example 2           :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:UART:TX:DATA:VALue?  
                          1X1X0101

Set →

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:CONDition → Query

Description       Sets or queries the SPI search triggering condition.

Syntax             :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:CONDition {SS | MISO  
                          | MOSI | MISOMOSI | ? }

Parameter	SS	Set to trigger on the Slave Selection condition.
	MISO	Set to trigger on the Master-In Slave-Out condition.
	MOSI	Set to trigger on the Master-Out Slave-In condition.
	MISOMOSI	Set to trigger on the Master-In Slave-Out and Master-Out Slave-In conditions.

Return Parameter Returns the triggering condition.

Example           :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:CONDition MISO  
                          Sets the SPI bus to trigger on MISO.

Set →

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:SIZE → Query

Description       Sets or queries the number of words for SPI data for the search function.

Note               This setting only applies when the SPI search trigger is set to trigger on MISO, MOSI or MISO/MOSI


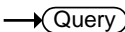
Syntax             :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:SIZE {<NR1> | ?}

Related commands       :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:CONDition

Parameter       <NR1>       Number of words (1 to 32).

Return parameter <NR1> Returns the number of words.

Example :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATa:SIZE 10  
Sets the number of words to 10.

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATa:MISO:   
VALue 

Description Sets or queries the search triggering data value for the SPI bus when the bus is set to trigger on MISO or MISO/MOSI.

Syntax :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATa:MISO:VALue {<string> | ? }


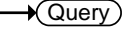
Related commands :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATa:SIZE

Parameter <string> The number of characters in the string depends on the data size setting. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".  
x = don't care  
1 = binary 1  
0 = binary 0

Return Parameter Returns the data value.

Example 1 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:CONDition MISO  
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATa:SIZE 2  
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATa:MISO:VALue "1x1x0101"  
Sets the value to 1x1x0101

Example 2 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATa:MISO:VALue? 1X1X0101

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:MOSI:  →  
 VALue 

**Description** Sets or queries the search triggering data value for the SPI bus when the bus is set to trigger on MOSI or MISO/MOSI.

**Syntax** :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:MOSI:VALue {<string> | ? }

**Related commands** :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:SIZE

<b>Parameter</b>	<string>	The number of characters in the string depends on the data size setting. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".  x = don't care 1 = binary 1 0 = binary 0
------------------	----------	--

**Return Parameter** Returns the data value.

**Example1** :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:CONDition MOSI  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:SIZE 2  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:MOSI:VALue "1x1x0101"  
 Sets the value to 1x1x0101

**Example2** :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:SPI:DATA:MOSI:VALue?  
 1X1X0101

 →

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:CONDition 

**Description** Sets or returns the CAN search trigger condition.



Syntax	:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:CONDition {SOF FRAMeType Identifier DATA IDANDDATA EOF ACKMISS STUFFERR ?}	
Parameter/ Return parameter	SOF	Sets search to trigger on a start of frame
	FRAMeType	Sets search to trigger on the type of frame
	Identifier	Sets search to trigger on a matching identifier
	DATA	Sets search to trigger on matching data
	IDANDDATA	Sets search to trigger on matching identifier and data field
	EOF	Sets search to trigger on the end of frame
	ACKMISS	Sets search to trigger on a missing acknowledge
	STUFFERR	Sets search to trigger on a bit stuffing error

Example1 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:CONDition SOF  
Triggers search on a start of frame.

Example2 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:CONDition?  
>SOF

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:FRAMeType  



Description Sets or returns the frame type for the CAN FRAMeType search trigger.

Syntax :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:FRAMeType  
{DATA|REMote|ERRor|OVERLoad|?}

Parameter/ Return parameter	DATA	Sets the frame type to data frame
	REMote	Sets the frame type to remote frame
	ERRor	Sets the frame type to error frame

**OVERLoad** Sets the frame type to overload

Example :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:FRAMeType DATA  
Sets the frame type to DATA.


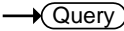
SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:   
MODE 

Description Sets or returns the CAN identifier mode for the bus.

Syntax :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:MODE {STANDard|EXTended|?}

Parameter/ Return parameter **STANDard** Standard addressing mode  
**EXTended** Extended addressing mode

Example :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:MODE? >STANDARD  
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:MODE EXTENDED  
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:MODE? >EXTENDED

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:   
VALue 

Description Sets or returns the identifier string used for the CAN search trigger.  
Note: Only applicable when the search trigger condition is set to ID or IDANDDATA.


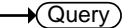
Syntax :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:VALue {<string>|?}

Related Commands :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:MODE

Parameter/ Return parameter	<string>	The size of the string depends on the data size setting. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".  String contents: x = don't care 1 = binary 1 0 = binary 0
--------------------------------	----------	--

Example

```
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:CONDition ID
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:MODE
STANDARD
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:VALue
"01100X1X01X"
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:VALue?
>01100X1X01X
```

```
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier 
:DIRection 
```

Description Sets or queries the address bit as read, write or don't care.

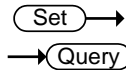
Syntax :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:DIRection {READ|WRITE|NOCARE|?}

Parameter/ Return parameter	READ	Sets read as the data direction
	WRITE	Sets write as the data direction
	NOCARE	Sets either as the data direction

Example2

```
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:DIRection?
>WRITE
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:DIRection
READ
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:IDentifier:DIRection?
>READ
```

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:  
QUALifier



**Description** Sets or returns the CAN data qualifier.  
 Note: Only applicable when the search triggering condition is set to DATA or IDANDDATA.

**Syntax** :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:QUALifier  
 {LESSthan|MOREthan|Equal|UNEQual|LESSEQual|M  
 OREEQual|?}

<b>Parameter/ Return parameter</b>	LESSthan	Sets search to trigger when the data is less than the qualifier value.
	MOREthan	Sets search to trigger when the data is greater than the qualifier value.
	Equal	Sets search to trigger when the data is equal to the qualifier value.
	UNEQual	Sets search to trigger when the data is not equal to the qualifier value.
	LESSEQual	Sets search to trigger when the data is less than or equal to the qualifier value.
	MOREEQual	Sets search to trigger when the data is more than or equal to the qualifier value.

**Example** :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:QUALifier?  
 >EQUAL  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:QUALifier  
 MOREthan  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:QUALifier?  
 >MORETHAN

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:SIZE (Set) →  
→ (Query)

**Description** Sets or returns the length of the data string in bytes for the CAN search trigger.  
 Note: Only applicable when the condition is set to DATA or IDANDDATA.

**Syntax** :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:SIZE {<NR1>|?}

<b>Parameter/ Return parameter</b>	<NR1>	1~8 (bytes)
--	-------	-------------

**Example**

```
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:SIZE?
>1
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:SIZE 2
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:SIZE?
>2
```

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:VALue (Set) →  
→ (Query)

**Description** Sets or returns the binary data string to be used for the CAN search trigger.

**Related Commands** :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:SIZE

**Syntax** :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:VALue {<string>|?}

<b>Parameter/ Return parameter</b>	<string>	The size of the string depends on the data size setting. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".  String contents: x = don't care 1 = binary 1 0 = binary 0
--	----------	--

```
Example      :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:SIZE 1
              :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:VALue
              "01010X1X"
              :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:CAN:DATA:VALue?
              >01010X1X
```



```
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:CONDition  →(Set)→
                                         →(Query)
```

**Description**        Sets or returns the LIN search trigger condition.

**Syntax**             :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:CONDition  
                          {SYNCField|IDentifier|DATA|IDANDDATA|WAKEup|SLEEP|ERRor|?}

<b>Parameter/ Return parameter</b>	<b>SYNCField</b>	Sets the LIN search trigger condition to the sync field.
	<b>IDentifier</b>	Sets the LIN search trigger condition to identifier field.
	<b>DATA</b>	Sets the LIN search trigger condition to the data field.
	<b>IDANDDATA</b>	Sets the LIN search trigger condition to identifier and data field
	<b>WAKEup</b>	Sets the LIN search trigger condition to wake up.
	<b>SLEEP</b>	Sets the LIN search trigger condition to sleep.
	<b>ERRor</b>	Sets the LIN search trigger condition to error.

```
Example      :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:CONDition?
              >IDANDDATA
              :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:CONDition DATA
              :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:CONDition?
              >DATA
```

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:  →  
 QUALifier 

**Description**      Sets or returns the LIN data qualifier.  
 Note: Only applicable when the search trigger condition is set to DATA or IDANDDATA.

**Syntax**            :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:QUALifier  
 {LESSthan|MOREthan|EQUAL|UNEQUAL|LESSEQUAL|M  
 OREEQUAL|?}

<b>Parameter/ Return parameter</b>	LESSthan	Sets search to trigger when the data is less than the qualifier value.
	MOREthan	Sets search to trigger when the data is greater than the qualifier value.
	EQUAL	Sets search to trigger when the data is equal to the qualifier value.
	UNEQUAL	Sets search to trigger when the data is not equal to the qualifier value.
	LESSEQUAL	Sets search to trigger when the data is less than or equal to the qualifier value.
	MOREEQUAL	Sets search to trigger when the data is more than or equal to the qualifier value.

**Example**            :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:QUALifier?  
 >EQUAL  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:QUALifier  
 MOREthan  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:QUALifier?  
 >MORETHAN

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:SIZE (Set) →  
→ (Query)

**Description**      Sets or returns the length of the data string in bytes for the LIN search trigger.  
 Note: Only applicable when the condition is set to DATA or IDANDDATA.

**Syntax**            :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:SIZE {<NR1>|?}

<b>Parameter/ Return parameter</b>	<b>&lt;NR1&gt;</b>	1~8 (bytes)
--	--------------------	-------------

**Example**            :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:SIZE?  
                          >1  
                          :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:SIZE 2  
                          :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:SIZE?  
                          >2

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:VALue (Set) →  
→ (Query)

**Description**      Sets or returns the binary data string to be used for the LIN search trigger.  
 Note: Only applicable when the condition is set to DATA or IDANDDATA.

**Related Commands**    :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:SIZE

**Syntax**            :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:VALue {<string>|?}

<b>Parameter/ Return parameter</b>	<b>&lt;string&gt;</b>	The size of the string depends on the data size setting. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".  String contents: x = don't care 1 = binary 1 0 = binary 0
--	-----------------------	--



Example :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:SIZE 1  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:VALue  
 "01010X1X"  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:DATA:VALue?  
 >01010X1X


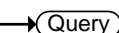
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:ERRTYPE  →  
 → 

Description Sets or returns the error type to be used for the LIN search trigger.

Syntax :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:ERRTYPE  
 {SYNC|PARItY|CHecksum|?}

Parameter/ Return parameter	SYNC	Sets the LIN error type to SYNC.
	PARItY	Sets the LIN error type to parity.
	CHecksum	Sets the LIN error type to checksum.

Example :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:ERRTYPE?  
 >SYNC  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:ERRTYPE CHECKSUM  
 :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:ERRTYPE?  
 >CHECKSUM

:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:IDentifier:  →  
 VALue → 

Description Sets or returns the identifier string to be used for the LIN search trigger.  
 Note: Only applicable when the condition is set to ID or IDANDDATA.  
 Requirements: Firmware version V1.19 or later with DS2-LA8 (or DS2-LA16).

Syntax :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:IDentifier:VALue  
 {<string>|?}

Parameter/ Return parameter	<string>	The size of the string depends on the data size setting. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".  String contents: x = don't care 1 = binary 1 0 = binary 0
--------------------------------	----------	--

Example :SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:CONDition ID  
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:IDentifier:VALue "00X1X01X"  
:SEARCH:TRIGger:BUS:B1:LIN:IDentifier:VALue? >01100X1X01X

:SEARCH:FFTPeak:METHod (Set) →  
← (Query)

Description	Sets or returns the FFT peak method type.	
Related Commands	:SEARCH:TRIGger:TYPE :SEARCH:FFTPeak:METHod:MPEak :SEARCH:TRIGger:LEVEL	
Syntax	:SEARCH:FFTPeak:METHod {MPEak   LEVEL   ?}	
Parameter/ Return parameter	MPEak	Sets the peak method to the Max Peak type.
	LEVEL	Sets the peak methods to the Level type.

Example :SEARCH:FFTPeak:METHod LEVEL  
:SEARCH:FFTPeak:METHod?  
>LEVEL  
:SEARCH:TRIGger:LEVEL?  
>1.000E+00  
:SEARCH:TRIGger:LEVEL 2  
:SEARCH:TRIGger:LEVEL?  
>2.000E+00

		Set →
		→ Query
<b>:SEARCH:FFTPeak:MEthod:MPEak</b>		
Description	Sets the active peak number (1 ~ 10) or return the frequency of the active peak number.	
Related Commands	:SEARCH:TRIGger:TYPe :SEARCH:FFTPeak:MEthod	
Syntax	:SEARCH:FFTPeak:MEthod:MPEak {<NR1>   ?}	
Parameter	<NR1>	Active peak number.
Return parameter	<NR3>	Frequency of the active peak.
Example	:SEARCH:FFTPeak:MEthod MPEak :SEARCH:FFTPeak:MEthod? >MPEAK :SEARCH:FFTPeak:MEthod:MPEak? >1.000E+00 :SEARCH:FFTPeak:MEthod:MPEak 2 :SEARCH:FFTPeak:MEthod:MPEak? >2.000E+00	

		Set →
		→ Query
<b>:SEARCH:FFTPeak:SINFo</b>		
Description	Sets or returns the State Info to “Mark” or “Peak”.	
Related Commands	:SEARCH:TRIGger:TYPe	
Syntax	:SEARCH:FFTPeak:SINFo {MARK   PEAK   ?}	

Parameter/ Return parameter	MARK	Sets the State Info to Mark.
	PEAK	Sets the State Info to Peak.

---

Example           :SEARCH:FFTPeak:SINFo?  
                  >PEAK  
                  :SEARCH:FFTPeak:SINFo mark  
                  :SEARCH:FFTPeak:SINFo?  
                  >MARK


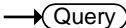
## Label Commands


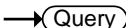
:CHANnel<X>:LABel.....	213
:CHANnel<X>:LABel:DISPlay.....	214
:REF<X>:LABel.....	214
:REF<X>:LABel:DISPlay.....	215
:BUS1:LABel.....	216
:BUS1:LABel:DISPlay.....	216
:SET<X>:LABel.....	217

:CHANnel<X>:LABel 


Description	Sets or returns the file label for the selected channel.	
Syntax	:CHANnel<X>:LABel {<string>   ?}	
Related commands	:CHANnel<X>:LABel:DISPlay	
Parameter	<X>	Channel 1, 2, 3, 4
	<string>	The string must be no more than 8 characters and only contain alphanumeric characters in addition to period, dash and underscore characters. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".
Return parameter	<string>	Returns the label for the selected channel. No return indicates that there has not been a file label assigned for the selected channel.
Example1	:CHANnel1:LABel "CH1_lab" Sets the channel 1 label as "CH1_lab".	
Example2	:CHANnel1:LABel? CH1_lab	

		
		
<b>:CHANnel&lt;X&gt;:LABel:DISPlay</b>		
Description	Turns the label on/off for the selected channel or returns its status.	
Syntax	:CHANnel<X>:LABel:DISPlay { OFF   ON   ? }	
Related commands	:CHANnel<X>:LABel	
Parameter	<X>	Channel 1, 2, 3, 4
	OFF	Turns the file label off for the selected channel.
	ON	Turns the file label on for the selected channel.
Return parameter	Returns the status of the file label for the selected channel (ON, OFF).	
Example	<pre>:CHANnel1:LABel "CH1" :CHANnel1:LABel:DISPlay ON :CHANnel1:LABel:DISPlay? ON</pre> <p>Sets the channel 1 label to "CH1" and then turns the label display on. The query return shows that the label is on.</p>	

		
		
<b>:REF&lt;X&gt;:LABel</b>		
Description	Sets or returns the file label for the selected reference waveform.	
Syntax	:REF<X>:LABel {<string>   ?}	
Related commands	:REF<X>:LABel:DISPlay	
Parameter	<X>	REF 1, 2, 3, 4

	<string>	The string must be no more than 8 characters and only contain alphanumeric characters in addition to period, dash and underscore characters. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".
Return parameter	<string>	Returns the label for the selected reference waveform. No return indicates that there has not been a file label assigned for the selected reference waveform.

Example1 :REF1:LABel "REF1\_lab"  
Sets the REF1 label as "REF1\_lab".

Example2 :REF1:LABel?  
REF1\_lab

:REF<X>:LABel:DISPlay 

Description Turns the label on/off for the selected reference waveform or returns its status.

Syntax :REF<X>:LABel:DISPlay { OFF | ON | ? }

Related commands :REF<X>:LABel

Parameter	<X>	Reference waveform 1, 2, 3, 4
	OFF	Turns the file label off for the selected reference waveform.
	ON	Turns the file label on for the selected reference waveform.

Return parameter Returns the status of the file label for the selected reference waveform (ON, OFF).

Example :REF1:LABel "REF1"  
 :REF1:LABel:DISPlay ON  
 :REF1:LABel:DISPlay?  
 ON

Sets the label for reference waveform 1 to "REF1" and then turns the label display on. The query return shows that the label is on.

Set →

→ Query

**:BUS1:LABel**

Description	Sets or returns the file label for the bus.	
Syntax	:BUS1:LABel {<string>   ?}	
Related commands	:BUS1:LABel:DISPlay	
Parameter	<string>	The string must be no more than 8 characters and only contain alphanumeric characters in addition to period, dash and underscore characters. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".
Return parameter	<string>	Returns the label for the bus. No return indicates that there has not been a file label assigned for bus.

Example1 :BUS1:LABel "Bus"  
 Sets the bus label as "Bus".

Example2 :BUS1:LABel?  
 Bus

Set →

→ Query

**:BUS1:LABel:DISPlay**

Description	Turns the label on/off for the bus or returns its status.	
Syntax	:BUS1:LABel:DISPlay { OFF   ON   ? }	



Related commands	:BUS1:LABel	
Parameter	OFF	Turns the file label off for the bus.
	ON	Turns the file label on for the bus.
Return parameter	Returns the status of the file label for the bus (ON, OFF).	
Example	:BUS1:LABel "Bus"	
	:BUS1:LABel:DISPlay ON :BUS1:LABel:DISPlay? ON	
	Sets the label for the bus to "Bus" and then turns the label display on. The query return shows that the label is on.	

:SET<X>:LABel 

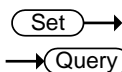
Description	Sets or returns the file label for the selected setup.	
Syntax	:SET<X>:LABel {<string>   ?}	
Related commands	:SET<X>:LABel:DISPlay	
Parameter	<X>	Setup number 1 to 20
	<string>	The string must be no more than 8 characters and only contain alphanumeric characters in addition to period, dash and underscore characters. The string must be enclosed in double quotes, "string".
Return parameter	<string>	Returns the label for the selected setup. No return indicates that there has not been a file label assigned for the selected setup.
Example1	:SET1:LABel "SET1_lab"	
	Sets the label for setup 1 as "SET1_lab".	

Example2       :SET1:LABel?  
                  SET1\_lab

## Segment Commands

:SEGMENTS:STATE .....	219
:SEGMENTS:CURRENT .....	220
:SEGMENTS:TOTALNUM .....	220
:SEGMENTS:TIME .....	221
:SEGMENTS:DISPALL .....	221
:SEGMENTS:MEASURE:MODE .....	221
:SEGMENTS:MEASURE:PLOT:SOURCE .....	222
:SEGMENTS:MEASURE:PLOT:DIVIDE .....	222
:SEGMENTS:MEASURE:PLOT:SELECT .....	223
:SEGMENTS:MEASURE:PLOT:RESULTS .....	223
:SEGMENTS:MEASURE:TABLE:SOURCE .....	224
:SEGMENTS:MEASURE:TABLE:SELECT .....	224
:SEGMENTS:MEASURE:TABLE:LIST .....	225
:SEGMENTS:MEASURE:TABLE:SAVE .....	225
:SEGMENTS:SAVE .....	225
:SEGMENTS:SAVE:SOURCE .....	226
:SEGMENTS:SAVE:SELECT:START .....	226
:SEGMENTS:SAVE:SELECT:END .....	227

### :SEGMENTS:STATE



**Description** Turns the segmented memory function on/off or queries its state.

**Syntax** :SEGMENTS:STATE { OFF | ON | ? }

**Related commands** :RUN  
:STOP

<b>Parameter/ Return parameter</b>	OFF	Turns the segmented memory off.
	ON	Turns the segmented memory on.

**Example1** :SEGMENTS:STATE ON  
Turns segmented memory on.

Set →

→ Query

**:SEGMents:CURRent**

**Description** Sets or queries the current segment. The total number of segments depends on the record length.

**Syntax** :SEGMents:CURRent  
{SETTOMIN|SETTOMAX|<NR1>|?}

**Related commands** :SEGMents:STATE  
:SEGMents:TOTalnum

<b>Parameter/ Return parameter</b>	SETTOMIN	Current segment = min segment
	SETTOMAX	Current segment = max segment
	<NR1>	1~29000

**Example1** :SEGMents:CURRent 10  
Sets the current segment to segment number 10.

Set →

→ Query

**:SEGMents:TOTalnum**

**Description** Sets or queries the total number of segments for the segmented memory function. The total number of segments depends on the record length.

**Syntax** :SEGMents:TOTalnum  
{SETTOMIN|SETTOMAX|<NR1>|?}

**Related commands** :SEGMents:STATE  
:SEGMents:CURRent

<b>Parameter/ Return parameter</b>	SETTOMIN	Sets to the minimum number
	SETTOMAX	Sets to the maximum number
	<NR1>	1~29000

**Example1** :SEGMents:TOTalnum SETTOMAX  
Sets the number of segments to max number (29000).

**:SEGMents:TIME**

→ Query

Description	Returns the time of the current segment in relation to the first segment.
Syntax	:SEGMents:TIME?
Related commands	:SEGMents:STATE :SEGMents:CURRent
Return parameter	The segment time as <NR3>.
Example	:SEGMents:TIME? >8.040E-03 Returns the segment time.

**:SEGMents:DISPALL**

Set →

→ Query

Description	Sets or queries whether all the segments are displayed on the screen.
Syntax	:SEGMents:DISPALL {OFF ON ?}
Related commands	:SEGMents:STATE :SEGMents:CURRent
Parameter/ Return parameter	OFF Turns the display all function off. ON Turns the display all function on.
Example1	:SEGMents:DISPALL ON Turns the display all function on.

**:SEGMents:MEASure:MODE**

Set →

→ Query

Description	Sets or queries the measurement mode.
Syntax	:SEGMents:MEASure:MODE {OFF PLOT TABLE ?}
Related commands	:MEASurement:MEAS<x>

Parameter/ Return parameter	OFF	Disables the automatic measurement function for the segments measurement.
	PLOT	Sets the measurement mode to Statistics.
	TABLE	Sets the measurement mode to a measurement list.

Example :SEGMents:MEASure:MODE?  
>PLOT  
Returns the measurement mode as Statistics.

Set →  
 → Query

**:SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:SOURce**

Description Sets or queries the statistics source.

Syntax :SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:SOURce {<NR1> | ? }

Related commands :SEGMents:MEASure:MODE  
:SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:DIVide  
:SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:SElect  
:SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:RESults

Parameter/ Return parameter	<NR1>	1~8 (Automatic measurement item 1~8)
--------------------------------	-------	--------------------------------------

Example1 :SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:SOURce 1  
Sets the source as auto measurement item 1.

Set →  
 → Query

**:SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:DIVide**

Description Sets or queries the number of bins for the statistics function.

Syntax :SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:DIVide {<NR1> | ? }

Related commands :SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:SOURce  
:SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:SElect

Parameter/ Return parameter	<NR1>	1~20
--------------------------------	-------	------

Example1 :SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:DIVide 5  
Sets the number of bins to 5 for the statistics function.

:SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:SElect (Set) →  
← (Query)

Description Sets or queries which bin to view the statics of.

Syntax :SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:SElect {<NR1> | ? }

Related commands :SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:SOURce  
:SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:DIVide

Parameter	<NR1>	1~20 (cannot exceed the number of bins)
-----------	-------	--

Return parameter Return the bin number as <NR3>.

Example1 :SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:SElect 5  
Set to bin number 5.

:SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:RESults ← (Query)

Description Returns the results of the currently selected bin for the statistics measurement.

Note At least one automatic measurement must be turned on.

Syntax :SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:RESults?

Related commands :SEGMents:STATE  
:SEGMents:MEASure:MODE PLOT  
:SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:SOURce  
:SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:DIVide  
:SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:SElect

Return parameter Returns the statistics measurements as a string.

Example :SEGMents:STATE ON  
 STOP  
 :SEGMents:MEASure:MODE PLOT  
 :SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:SOURce 1  
 :SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:DIVide 10  
 :SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:SElect 1  
 :SEGMents:MEASure:PLOT:RESults?  
 > MAX,1.000kHz;MIN,1.000kHz;MEAN,1.000kHz;  
 Bin Statistics,1 of 10;Percent,10.00%;Count,1;  
 Measured,10;Unmeasured,0;Bin Range,  
 1.000kHz~1.000kHz;  
 Plots the results for automatic measurement #1,  
 bin 1 of 10.

:SEGMents:MEASure:TABLE:SOURce Set →  
→ Query

Description	Sets or queries the source of the measurement list.	
Syntax	:SEGMents:MEASure:TABLE:SOURce {CH1   CH2   CH3   CH4   ? }	
Related commands	:SEGMents:MEASure:MODE :SEGMents:MEASure:TABLE:SElect :SEGMents:MEASure:TABLE:LIST	

Parameter/ Return parameter	CH1~CH4	Channel 1 to 4
--------------------------------	---------	----------------

Example1 :SEGMents:MEASure:TABLE:SOURce CH1  
 Sets the source to CH1.

:SEGMents:MEASure:TABLE:SElect Set →  
→ Query

Description	Sets or queries a segment to view in the measurement table.	
Syntax	:SEGMents:MEASure:TABLE:SElect {<NR1>   ? }	



Related commands :SEGMents:TOTAlnum

Parameter <NR1> 1~29000

Return parameter Returns the number of segments as <NR3>.

Example1 :SEGMents:MEASure:TABLE:SElect 10  
Select segment number 10.

**:SEGMents:MEASure:TABLE:LIST** → Query

Description Returns the measurement results of each segment in the list.

Syntax :SEGMents:MEASure:TABLE:LIST?

Return parameter Returns the measurements results as a string for each segment.

Example :SEGMents:MEASure:TABLE:LIST?  
>"GW GDS-2074E, serial number PXXXXXX,  
version V1.11",Segment Summary : CH1, Seg.,Pk-  
Pk (V),Pk-Pk (V),1,8.00m,8.00m.....etc

**:SEGMents:MEASure:TABLE:SAVE** Set →

Description Saves the list of segment automatic measurement results.

Syntax :SEGMents:MEASure:TABLE:SAVE

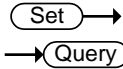
**:SEGMents:SAVE** Set →

Description Saves the segments.

Syntax :SEGMents:SAVE

Related Commands :SEGMents:SAVE:SOURce  
:SEGMents:SAVE:SElect:START  
:SEGMents:SAVE:SElect:END

Example :SEGMents:SAVe:SOURce CH1  
 :SEGMents:SAVe:SELEct:STARt 1  
 :SEGMents:SAVe:SELEct:END 10  
 :SEGMents:SAVe



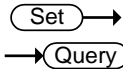
**:SEGMents:SAVe:SOURce**

Description Sets or queries the source segment waveform to save.

Syntax :SEGMents:SAVe:SOURce {CH1 | CH2 | CH3 | CH4 | ? }

Parameter/ Return parameter CH1~CH4 Channel 1 to 4.

Example :SEGMents:SAVe:SOURce CH1  
 >Sets the source to CH1.



**:SEGMents:SAVe:SELEct:STARt**


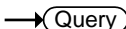
Description Sets or queries the starting segment to save from. The number of possible segments depends on the record length.

Syntax :SEGMents:SAVe:SELEct:STARt {SETTOMIN | SETTOMAX | <NR1> | ? }

Related commands :SEGMents:TOTalnum

Parameter/ Return parameter SETTOMIN Sets the starting segment to min segment.  
 SETTOMAX Sets the starting segment to the max segment.  
 <NR1> Sets the segment to 1~29000

Example :SEGMents:SAVe:SELEct:STARt 2  
 Sets the starting segment to segment number 2.

		 
<b>:SEGMents:SAVe:SElect:END</b>		
Description	Sets or queries the ending segment to save from. The number of possible segments depends on the record length.	
Syntax	:SEGMents:SAVe:SElect:END {SETTOMIN   SETTOMAX   <NR1>   ? }	
Related commands	:SEGMents:TOTalnum	
Parameter/ Return parameter	SETTOMIN	Sets the starting segment to min segment.
	SETTOMAX	Sets the starting segment to the max segment.
	<NR1>	Sets the segment to 1~29000.
Return parameter	<NR3>	Returns the ending segment as NR3.
Example	:SEGMents:SAVe:SElect:END 10 Sets the ending segment to segment number 10.	

## DVM Commands

The DVM commands are only available when the optional DVM software is installed.

:DVM:STATE .....	228
:DVM:SOURce .....	228
:DVM:MODE .....	229
:DVM:VALue .....	229

:DVM:STATE 



Description	Sets or queries the DVM state to on or off.	
Syntax	:DVM:STATE {OFF   ON   ? }	
Related commands	:DVM:SOURce :DVM:MODE	
Parameter/ Return parameter	OFF	Turns the DVM off.
	ON	Turns the DVM on.
Example	:DVM:STATE ON Turns the DVM state on.	

:DVM:SOURce 



Description	Sets or queries the source of the DVM.	
Syntax	:DVM:SOURce {CH1 CH2 CH3 CH4 ?}	
Related commands	:DVM:STATE :DVM:MODE	
Parameter/ Return parameter	CH1~CH4	Channel 1 to 4.
Example	:DVM:SOURce CH1 Sets the DVM source to channel 1.	

<span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px 5px;">Set</span> → → <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px 5px;">Query</span>											
<b>:DVM:MODE</b>											
Description	Sets or queries the DVM mode.										
Syntax	:DVM:MODE {ACRMS DC DCRMS DUTY FREQUENCY ?}										
Related commands	:DVM:SOURce :DVM:STATE										
Parameter/ Return parameter	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e0e0e0;">ACRMS</td> <td>Sets the mode to AC RMS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e0e0e0;">DC</td> <td>Sets the mode to DC</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e0e0e0;">DCRMS</td> <td>Sets the mode to DC RMS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e0e0e0;">DUTY</td> <td>Sets the mode to AC Duty</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e0e0e0;">FREQUENCY</td> <td>Sets the mode to AC frequency</td> </tr> </table>	ACRMS	Sets the mode to AC RMS	DC	Sets the mode to DC	DCRMS	Sets the mode to DC RMS	DUTY	Sets the mode to AC Duty	FREQUENCY	Sets the mode to AC frequency
ACRMS	Sets the mode to AC RMS										
DC	Sets the mode to DC										
DCRMS	Sets the mode to DC RMS										
DUTY	Sets the mode to AC Duty										
FREQUENCY	Sets the mode to AC frequency										
Example	:DVM:MODE DUTY Sets the DVM mode to DUTY.										

→ <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px 5px;">Query</span>	
<b>:DVM:VALue</b>	
Description	Returns the measurement value of the selected mode.
Syntax	:DVM:VALue?
Related commands	:DVM:SOURce :DVM:STATE :DVD:MODE
Return parameter	Returns the measurement value as <NR3>.
Example	:DVM:VALue? >8.410E-04 Returns the measurement.

## Go\_NoGo Commands

The GoNoGo APP must first be launched (or use the command, “:GONogo:SCRipt”) before any of the Go\_NoGo or Template commands can be used.

:GONogo:CLear.....	230
:GONogo:EXECute .....	230
:GONogo:FUNCTion.....	231
:GONogo:NGCount .....	231
:GONogo:NGDefine.....	231
:GONogo:SOURce .....	232
:GONogo:VIOLation .....	232
:GONogo:SCRipt.....	232
:TEMPlate:MODE .....	233
:TEMPlate:MAXimum.....	233
:TEMPlate:MINimum.....	233
:TEMPlate:POSition:MAXimum.....	234
:TEMPlate:POSition:MINimum .....	234
:TEMPlate:SAVe:MAXimum .....	234
:TEMPlate:SAVe:MINimum .....	235
:TEMPlate:TOLerance.....	235
:TEMPlate:SAVe:AUTo.....	235

### :GONogo:CLear

Set →

Description      Clears the Go/NoGo counter.

Syntax             :GONogo:CLear

### :GONogo:EXECute

Set →  
→ Query

Description      Enables or disables the Go/NoGo function or queries its state.

Syntax             :GONogo:EXECute {OFF|ON|?}

Parameter/	OFF	Disabled
Return Parameter	ON	Enabled

Example :GONogo:EXECute OFF  
Turns Go/NoGo off.

**:GONogo:FUNction** (Set) →

Description Initializes the Go/NoGo APP. This must be run after the Go/NoGo APP has been started.

Syntax :GONogo:FUNction

**:GONogo:NGCount** → (Query)

Description Returns the Go/NoGo counter.

Syntax :GONogo:NGCount{?}

Return parameter Returns a string in the following format “number of violations,total tests”

Example :GONogo:NGCount?  
> 3,25  
Indicates that 3 violations occurred over 25 tests.

**:GONogo:NGDefine** (Set) →  
→ (Query)

Description Sets the Go/NoGo “When” conditions.

Syntax :GONogo:NGDefine {EXITs|ENTers}?

Parameter/	EXITs	Sets the NoGo condition to when the input signal exceeds the limit boundary.
Return Parameter	ENTers	Sets the NoGo condition to when the input signal stays within the limit boundary.

Example :GONogo:NGDefine EXITs  
Sets the Go/NoGo condition to EXITs.

Set →  
 → Query

---

:GONogo:SOURce	
Description	Sets the source for the Go/NoGo signal.
Syntax	:GONogo:SOURce {CH1 CH2 CH3 CH4 ?}
Parameter/ Return Parameter	CH1~CH4
Example	:GONogo:SOURce CH1 Sets the source to CH1.

Set →  
 → Query

---


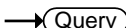
:GONogo:VIOLation	
Description	Sets or returns actions for the Go/NoGo violations.
Syntax	:GONogo:VIOLation {STOP   CONTInue   ?}
Parameter/ Return Parameter	STOP The waveform will be frozen. CONTInue Ignore the violation.
Example	:GONogo:VIOLation STOP Sets violation action to STOP.


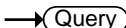
Set →


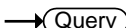
---

:GONogo:SCRipt	
Description	Activates/Deactivates the Go/NoGo APP or queries its state.
Syntax	:GONogo:SCRipt {OFF   ON   ?}
Parameter/ Return Parameter	ON Turns Go/NoGo APP on. OFF Turns the Go/NoGo APP off.
Example	:GONogo:SCRipt? >ON The Go/NoGo script is on.



	 						
<b>:TEMPlate:MODE</b>							
Description	Sets or returns the Go/NoGo template mode.						
Syntax	:TEMPlate:MODE {MAXimum MINimum AUTO ?}						
Parameter/ Return Parameter	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; background-color: #e0e0e0;">MAXimum</td> <td>Maximum template</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e0e0e0;">MINimum</td> <td>Minimum template</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e0e0e0;">AUTO</td> <td>Auto template</td> </tr> </table>	MAXimum	Maximum template	MINimum	Minimum template	AUTO	Auto template
MAXimum	Maximum template						
MINimum	Minimum template						
AUTO	Auto template						
Example	:TEMPlate:MODE AUTO Sets the template mode to AUTO.						

	 				
<b>:TEMPlate:MAXimum</b>					
Description	Defines or queries which waveform memory (REF1 or W1~W20) is set to the maximum template.				
Syntax	:TEMPlate:MAXimum {REF1 W1~W20 ?}				
Parameter/ Return Parameter	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; background-color: #e0e0e0;">REF1</td> <td>Reference one</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e0e0e0;">W1~W20</td> <td>Waveform memory 1 to 20</td> </tr> </table>	REF1	Reference one	W1~W20	Waveform memory 1 to 20
REF1	Reference one				
W1~W20	Waveform memory 1 to 20				
Example	:TEMPlate:MAXimum REF1 Saves the maximum template to REF1.				

	 				
<b>:TEMPlate:MINimum</b>					
Description	Defines or queries which waveform memory (REF1 or W1~W20) is set to the minimum template.				
Syntax	:TEMPlate:MINimum {REF2 W1~W20 ?}				
Parameter/ Return Parameter	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; background-color: #e0e0e0;">REF2</td> <td>Reference one</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e0e0e0;">W1~W20</td> <td>Waveform memory 1 to 20</td> </tr> </table>	REF2	Reference one	W1~W20	Waveform memory 1 to 20
REF2	Reference one				
W1~W20	Waveform memory 1 to 20				
Example	:TEMPlate:MINimum REF2 Saves the minimum template to REF2.				

:TEMPlate:POSition:MAXimum (Set) →  
← (Query)

Description	Sets or queries the position of the maximum template.	
Syntax	:TEMPlate:POSition:MAXimum {<NR2> ?}	
Parameter	<NR2>	Desired template position (-12.0 ~ +12.0 divisions)
Return parameter	Returns the position in the following format: “<NR2>Div”	
Example	:TEMPlate:POSition:MAXimum 3.00 Sets the maximum template position to 3.00 divisions.	

:TEMPlate:POSition:MINimum (Set) →  
← (Query)

Description	Sets or queries the position of the minimum template.	
Syntax	:TEMPlate:POSition:MINimum {<NR2> ?}	
Parameter	<NR2>	Desired template position (-12.0 ~ +12.0 divisions)
Return parameter	Returns the position in the following format: “<NR2>Div”	
Example	:TEMPlate:POSition:MINimum 3.00 Sets the minimum template position to 3.00 divisions.	

:TEMPlate:SAVe:MAXimum (Set) →

Description	Saves the maximum template.
Syntax	:TEMPlate:SAVe:MAXimum

**:TEMPlate:SAVe:MINimum** (Set) →

Description      Saves the maximum template.

Syntax            :TEMPlate:SAVe:MINimum

(Set) →

**:TEMPlate:TOLerance**

→ (Query)

Description      Sets or queries the tolerance as a percentage.

Syntax            :TEMPlate:TOLerance {<NR2>|?}

Parameter/ Return Parameter	<NR2>	The auto tolerance range (0.4% ~ 40%)
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Example            :TEMPlate:TOLerance 10  
Sets the tolerance to 10%.

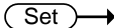
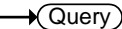
**:TEMPlate:SAVe:AUTO** (Set) →



Description      Saves the AUTO template (maximum and minimum templates).

Syntax            :TEMPlate:SAVe:AUTO

## Data Logging Commands

:DATALOG:STATE .....	236
:DATALOG:SOURce .....	236
:DATALOG:SAVe .....	237
:DATALOG:INTerval .....	237
:DATALOG:DURation .....	238

<b>:DATALOG:STATE</b>		 
Description	Sets or queries the state of the data logging app.	
Syntax	:DATALOG:STATE {OFF ON ?}	
Related commands	:DATALOG:SOURce :DATALOG:SAVe :DATALOG:INTerval :DATALOG:DURation	
Parameter/Return parameter	OFF	Turns the data logging off.
	ON	Turns the data logging on.
Example	:DATALOG:STATE ON Turns the data logging app on.	

<b>:DATALOG:SOURce</b>		 
Description	Sets or queries the data logging source channel.	
Syntax	:DATALOG:SOURce {CH1~CH4 all ?}	
Related commands	:DATALOG:STATE :DATALOG:SAVe :DATALOG:INTerval :DATALOG:DURation	
Parameter/Return	CH1 ~CH4	Channel 1, 2, 3 or 4

parameter      all      All displayed channels.

Example            :DATALOG:SOURce CH1  
                       Sets the source to CH1.

Set →

→ Query

**:DATALOG:SAVe**

Description      Sets or queries the save format as image or waveform.

Syntax            :DATALOG:SAVe {IMAGe|WAVEform|?}

Related commands    :DATALOG:STATE  
                       :DATALOG:SOURce  
                       :DATALOG:INTerval  
                       :DATALOG:DURation

Parameter/Return parameter    IMAGe      Save as images.  
     WAVEform    Save as waveforms.

Example            :DATALOG:SAVe WAVEform  
                       Sets the save format to waveform.

Set →

→ Query

**:DATALOG:INTerval**

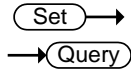
Description      Sets or queries the recording interval time in seconds. The interval times that can be set are dependent on the settings of the DATALOG:SOURCE and DATALOG:SAVe commands.

Syntax            :DATALOG:INTerval {<NR1>|?}

Related commands    :DATALOG:STATE  
                       :DATALOG:SOURce  
                       :DATALOG:SAVe  
                       :DATALOG:DURation

Parameter/Return parameter	<NR1>	<p>Sets returns the interval time in discrete seconds:</p> <p>Interval time for DATALOG:SOURCE = All or DATALOG:SAVE=IMAGE: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 60, 120</p> <p>Interval time for DATALOG:SOURCE = CH1~CH4: 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30, 60, 120</p>
----------------------------	-------	---

**Example**           : DATALOG:INTerval 5  
 Sets the recording interval to 5 seconds.



**:DATALOG:DURation**

Description	Sets or queries the recording duration time in minutes.
Syntax	:DATALOG:DURation {<NR1> ?}
Related commands	:DATALOG:STATE :DATALOG:SOURce :DATALOG:SAVe :DATALOG:INTerval

Parameter/Return parameter	<NR1>	<p>Sets returns the duration time in discrete minutes:</p> <p>5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, 210, 240, 270, 300, 330, 360, 390, 420, 450, 480, 510, 540, 570, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 3000, 3600, 4200, 4800, 5400, 6000</p>
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**Example**           : DATALOG:DURation 10  
 Sets the recording duration to 10 minutes.

## Remote Disk Commands

:REMOTEDisk:IPADdress .....	239
:REMOTEDisk:PATHName .....	239
:REMOTEDisk:USERName .....	239
:REMOTEDisk:PASSWord .....	240
:REMOTEDisk:MOUNT.....	240
:REMOTEDisk:AUTOMount.....	241

:REMOTEDisk:IPADdress 
 Set →  
 Query

Description	Sets or returns the IP address of remote disk.	
Syntax	:REMOTEDisk:IPADdress {<string> ?}	
Parameter/ Return parameter	<string>	IP address enclosed in double quotes. Eg., 172.16.20.255
Example	:REMOTEDisk:IPADdress "172.16.20.255" Sets the remote disk IP address as 172.16.20.255.	

:REMOTEDisk:PATHName 
 Set →  
 Query

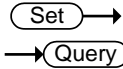
Description	Sets or returns the file path of the remote disk.	
Syntax	:REMOTEDisk:PATHName {<string> ?}	
Parameter/ Return parameter	<string>	File path in enclosed in double quotes eg., "remote_disk"
Example	:REMOTEDisk:PATHName "remote_disk" Sets the file path to c:/remote_disk.	

:REMOTEDisk:USERName 
 Set →  
 Query

Description	Sets or queries the account username for the remote disk.	
Syntax	:REMOTEDisk:USERName {<string>   ? }	

Parameter/Return parameter	<code>&lt;string&gt;</code>	User name enclosed in double quotes eg., "User_Name".
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Example           :REMOTEDisk:USERName "User\_Name"  
                   Sets the account name as User\_Name.



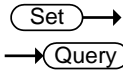
:REMOTEDisk:PASSWord

Description	Sets or queries the account password for the remote disk.
-------------	---

Syntax	:REMOTEDisk:PASSWord {<string>   ? }
--------	--------------------------------------

Parameter/Return parameter	<code>&lt;string&gt;</code>	Username password enclosed in double quotes eg., "Password".
----------------------------	-----------------------------	--

Example           :REMOTEDisk:PASSWord "Password"  
                   Sets the account password as Password.



:REMOTEDisk:MOUNT

Description	Turns remote disk on/off or queries its state.
-------------	--

Syntax	:REMOTEDisk:MOUNT { OFF   ON   ? }
--------	------------------------------------

Parameter/Return parameter	OFF	Unmount remote disk
	ON	Mount remote disk

Example           :REMOTEDisk:IPADDRESS "172.16.5.154"  
                   :REMOTEDisk:PATHName "remote\_disk"  
                   :REMOTEDisk:USERName "guest"  
                   :REMOTEDisk:PASSWord "password"  
                   :REMOTEDisk:MOUNT ON  
                   Sets the remote disk parameters and mounts the remote disk.



:REMOTEDisk:AUTOMount 


Description	Turns automount on/off or queries its state. The remote disk must be configured beforehand.	
Syntax	:REMOTEDisk:AUTOMount { OFF   ON   ? }	
Parameter/Return parameter	OFF	Don't mount the remote disk at start up.
	ON	Automatically mount the remote disk on start up.
Example	:REMOTEDisk:AUTOMount ON Turns the automount function on.	

# APPENDIX

## Error messages

Description      The following error messages may be returned from the :SYSTem:ERRor? query. For details see page 156.

List of error messages	Error number, "Error Description"
	+0, "No error."
	-100, "Command error"
	-101, "Invalid character"
	-102, "Syntax error"
	-103, "Invalid separator"
	-104, "Data type error"
	-105, "GET not allowed"
	-108, "Parameter not allowed"
	-109, "Missing parameter"
	-110, "Command header error"
	-111, "Header separator error"
	-112, "Program mnemonic too long"
	-113, "Undefined header"
	-114, "Header suffix out of range"
	-115, "Unexpected number of parameters"
	-120, "Numeric data error"
	-121, "Invalid character in number"
	-123, "Exponent too large"
	-124, "Too many digits"
	-128, "Numeric data not allowed"
	-130, "Suffix error"
	-131, "Invalid suffix"
	-134, "Suffix too long"
	-138, "Suffix not allowed"

- 140, "Character data error"
- 141, "Invalid character data"
- 144, "Character data too long"
- 148, "Character data not allowed"
- 150, "String data error"
- 151, "Invalid string data"
- 158, "String data not allowed"
- 160, "Block data error"
- 161, "Invalid block data"
- 168, "Block data not allowed"
- 170, "Expression error"
- 171, "Invalid expression"
- 178, "Expression data not allowed"
- 180, "Macro error"
- 181, "Invalid outside macro definition"
- 183, "Invalid inside macro definition"
- 184, "Macro parameter error"
  
- 200, "Execution error"
- 201, "Invalid while in local"
- 202, "Settings lost due to rtl"
- 203, "Command protected"
- 210, "Trigger error"
- 211, "Trigger ignored"
- 212, "Arm ignored"
- 213, "Init ignored"
- 214, "Trigger deadlock"
- 215, "Arm deadlock"
- 220, "Parameter error"
- 221, "Settings conflict"
- 222, "Data out of range"
- 223, "Too much data"
- 224, "Illegal parameter value"
- 225, "Out of memory"
- 226, "Lists not same length"
- 230, "Data corrupt or stale"
- 231, "Data questionable"
- 232, "Invalid format"
- 233, "Invalid version"
- 240, "Hardware error"

- 241, "Hardware missing"
- 250, "Mass storage error"
- 251, "Missing mass storage"
- 252, "Missing media"
- 253, "Corrupt media"
- 254, "Media full"
- 255, "Directory full"
- 256, "File name not found"
- 257, "File name error"
- 258, "Media protected"
- 260, "Expression error"
- 261, "Math error in expression"
- 270, "Macro error"
- 271, "Macro syntax error"
- 272, "Macro execution error"
- 273, "Illegal macro label"
- 274, "Macro parameter error"
- 275, "Macro definition too long"
- 276, "Macro recursion error"
- 277, "Macro redefinition not allowed"
- 278, "Macro header not found"
- 280, "Program error"
- 281, "Cannot create program"
- 282, "Illegal program name"
- 283, "Illegal variable name"
- 284, "Program currently running"
- 285, "Program syntax error"
- 286, "Program runtime error"
- 290, "Memory use error"
- 291, "Out of memory"
- 292, "Referenced name does not exist"
- 293, "Referenced name already exists"
- 294, "Incompatible type"
  
- 300, "Device-specific error"
- 310, "System error"
- 311, "Memory error"
- 312, "PUD memory lost"
- 313, "Calibration memory lost"
- 314, "Save/recall memory lost"

- 315, "Configuration memory lost"
- 320, "Storage fault"
- 321, "Out of memory"
- 330, "Self-test failed"
- 340, "Calibration failed"
- 350, "Queue overflow"
- 360, "Communication error"
- 361, "Parity error in program message"
- 362, "Framing error in program message"
- 363, "Input buffer overrun"
- 365, "Time out error"
  
- 400, "Query error"
- 410, "Query INTERRUPTED"
- 420, "Query UNTERMINATED"
- 430, "Query DEADLOCKED"
- 440, "Query UNTERMINATED after indefinite response"

# INDEX

ACQuire	
AVERage.....	39
HEADer .....	45
INTERpolation.....	44
MEMory.....	40
MODe .....	40
RECOrdlength .....	44
STATe.....	42, 43, 44
AUTORSET	
MODe.....	46
AUTOSet .....	46
BUS1.....	165
CAN	
BITRate .....	174
PROBe.....	174
SAMPLepoint.....	174
SOURce.....	173
DISplay	
FORMAt.....	173
I2C	
ADDResS	
RWINClude .....	166
SCLK	
SOURce.....	166
SDA	
SOURce.....	167
LABel.....	216
DISplay .....	216
LIN	
BITRate .....	175
IDFORmat .....	175
POLARity.....	176
SAMPLepoint.....	176
SOURce.....	176
STANDard .....	177
SPI	
BITORder .....	171
MISO	
SOURce.....	172
MOSI	
SOURce.....	172
SCLK	
POLARity .....	170
SOURce.....	171
SS	
POLARity .....	170
SOURce.....	172
WORDSize .....	171
STATE .....	165
TYPe.....	165, 166
UART	
BITRate .....	167, 168
EOFPACKET.....	169
PACKET .....	169
PARity .....	168
RX	
SOURce.....	170
TX	
SOURce.....	169
CHANnel	
BWLimit.....	47
COUPLing .....	48
DESKew .....	48
DISplay.....	48
EXPand.....	49
IMPedance.....	49, 59
INVert.....	50
LABel.....	213
DISplay .....	214
POSition .....	50
PROBE	
TYPe .....	51
PROBE	
RATio.....	51
SCALE.....	51
CLS .....	35
CURSor	
DDT .....	65
H1Position.....	66
H2Position.....	66
HDELta .....	67
HUNI.....	64

HUSE.....	64	Ethernet	
MODE.....	63	interface.....	8
SOURce.....	63	ETHERnet	
V1Position.....	67	DHCP.....	162
VDELta.....	68	FORCe.....	115
VUNI.....	65	Front panel diagram.....	5
VUSE.....	65	GONogo	
XY		CLEar.....	230
POLar		EXECute.....	230
RADIUS		FUNCTION.....	231
DELta.....	70	NGCount.....	231
POSition.....	69	NGDefine.....	231
THETA		SCRipt.....	232
DELta.....	70	SOURce.....	232
POSition.....	70	VIOLation.....	232
PRODUCT		HARDcopy	
DELta.....	71	ASSIGN.....	78
POSition.....	71	MODE.....	76
RATio		PRINTINKSaver.....	77
DELta.....	72	SAVEFORMat.....	78
RATio		SAVEINKSaver.....	77
POSition.....	71	START.....	76
RECTangular		HEADer.....	45
X		IDN?.....	33
DELta.....	68	Interface.....	6
POSition.....	68	LISTer	
Y		DATA.....	173
DELta.....	69	LRN?.....	33
POSition.....	69	MARK.....	178
DATALOG		CREATE.....	178
DURation.....	238	DELEte.....	179
INTerval.....	237	MATH	
SAVe.....	237, 240, 241	ADVanced	
SOURce.....	236, 239, 240	OPERator.....	58
STATE.....	236, 239	POSition.....	60
DATE.....	163	SCALE.....	60
DISPlay		DISP.....	53
GRATICule.....	75	DUAL	
INTensity		OPERator.....	54
GRATICule.....	73, 74	POSition.....	55
WAVEform.....	72	SCALE.....	55
OUTPut.....	75	SOURce.....	54
PERSistence.....	74	DVM	
WAVEform.....	75	MODE.....	229
DVM		SOURce.....	228
MODE.....	229	STATE.....	228
SOURce.....	228	Error list.....	242
STATE.....	228		

FFT	
HORizontal	
SCALe .....	58
MAG .....	56
POSition .....	57, 58
SCALe .....	57
SOURce .....	56
WINDow .....	56
TYPE .....	54
MEASure	
AMPLitude .....	91
AREa .....	97
CARea .....	97
CMEan .....	92
FALL .....	83
FFFDelay .....	100
FFRDelay .....	99
FOVShoot .....	83
FPReshoot .....	84
FREQUency .....	84
FRFDelay .....	98
FRRDelay .....	98
GATing .....	80
HIGH .....	93
LFFDelay .....	102
LFRDelay .....	101
LOW .....	93
LRFDelay .....	101
LRRDelay .....	100
MAX .....	94
MEAN .....	91
METHod .....	81, 82
MIN .....	94
NEDGE .....	90
NPULSE .....	89
NWIDTH .....	85
PDUTy .....	85
PEDGE .....	90
PERiod .....	86
PHAsE .....	103
PK2PK .....	95
PPULSE .....	89
PWIDth .....	86
RISe .....	87
RMS .....	95, 96
ROVShoot .....	87
RPReshoot .....	88
SOURce .....	80
MEASurement	
MEAS	
MAXimum .....	107
MEAN .....	108
MINImum .....	108
SOURCE .....	104
STATE .....	105
STDdev .....	109
TYPE .....	105
VALue .....	106
STATIstics .....	110
MODE .....	110
WEIghting .....	110
RCL .....	34
RECALL	
SETUp .....	157
WAVEform .....	157
REF	
DISPlay .....	111
LABel .....	214
DISPlay .....	215
OFFSet .....	112
SCALe .....	113
TIMEbase	
POSition .....	111
SCALe .....	112
Remote control	
interface configuration .....	6
RS-232C	
function check .....	7
RST .....	35
RUN .....	114
SAV .....	34
SAVe	
IMAGE .....	158
FILEFormat .....	158
INKSaver .....	159
SETUp .....	159
WAVEform .....	160
FILEFormat .....	161
SEARCH	
COPY .....	181
STATE .....	182
TOTAL .....	182
TRIGger	
BUS	



B1		WHEN.....	188
CAN		RUNT	
CONDition.....	200	POLarity.....	185
DATA		TIME.....	188
QUALifier.....	204	WHEN.....	187
SIZE.....	205	SOURce.....	183
VALue.....	205	TYPe.....	182
FRAMeType.....	201		
IDentifier		SEGMENTS	
DIRection.....	203	CURRent.....	220
MODE.....	202	DISPALL.....	221
VALue.....	202	MEASure	
I2C		MODE.....	221
ADDReSS		PLOT	
DIRection.....	192	DIVide.....	222
MODE.....	190	RESults.....	223
TYPe.....	191	SELect.....	223
VALue.....	192	SOURce.....	222
CONDition.....	190	TABLE	
DATA		LIST.....	225
SIZE.....	193	SAVe.....	225
VALue.....	193	SELect.....	224
LIN		SOURce.....	224
CONDition.....	206	SAVe.....	225
DATA		SELect	
QUALifier.....	207	END.....	227
SIZE.....	208	STARt.....	226
VALue.....	208	SOURce.....	226
ERRTYPE.....	209, 210, 211	STATE.....	219
IDentifier		TIME.....	221, 229
VALue.....	209	TOTAlnum.....	220
SPI			
CONDition.....	198	SET	
DATA		LABel.....	217
MISO.....	199	SINGLE.....	114
MOSI.....	200		
SIZE.....	198	Socket server	
UART		function check.....	11
CONDition.....	194	Socket server	
RX		interface.....	10
DATA.....	195, 196	STOP.....	114
TX			
DATA.....	196, 197	SYSTEM	
TYPe.....	189	ERRor.....	156
EDGE		LOCK.....	156
SLOP.....	183	TEMPLATE	
HLEVel.....	184	MAXimum.....	233
LEVel.....	183	MINimum.....	233
LLEVel.....	184	MODE.....	233
PULSe		POSition	
TIME.....	187	MAXimum.....	234
WHEn.....	186		
PULSEWidth			
POLarity.....	185		
RISEFall			
SLOP.....	186		
TIME.....	189		

MINimum .....	234	VALue .....	146
SAVE		SIZE .....	144
AUto .....	235	UART	
MAXimum .....	234	CONDition .....	141
MINimum .....	235	RX	
TOLerance .....	235	DATA	
TIMEbase		SIZE .....	141
EXPand .....	116	VALue .....	142
MODE .....	117	TX	
POSition .....	116	DATA	
SCALE .....	116	SIZE .....	143
WINDow		VALue .....	143
POSition .....	117	TYPE .....	136
SCALE .....	118	COUPLE .....	122
TRIGger		DELAy	
ALternate .....	134	EVENT .....	126
BUS		LEVel .....	127
B1		SLOP .....	125
CAN		TIME .....	126
CONDition .....	146	TYPE .....	126
DATA		EDGE	
QUALifier .....	149	SLOP .....	125
SIZE .....	150	EXTERNAL	
VALue .....	150	PRObe	
FRAMetype .....	147	RATio .....	135
IDentifier		TYPE .....	135
DIRection .....	149	FREQuency .....	121
MODE .....	147	HLEVel .....	123, 124
VALue .....	148	HOLDoff .....	123
I2C		LLEVel .....	124
ADDRESS		MODE .....	123
DIRection .....	139	NREJ .....	122
MODE .....	136, 137	PULSe	
TYPE .....	138	TIME .....	133
VALue .....	138	WHEn .....	132
CONDition .....	137	PULSEwidth	
DATA		POLarity .....	127
SIZE .....	140	RISEFall	
VALue .....	140	SLOP .....	129
LIN		TIME .....	130
CONDition .....	151	WHEn .....	129
DATA		RUNT	
QUALifier .....	152	POLarity .....	128
SIZE .....	153	TIME .....	129
VALue .....	153	WHEn .....	128
ERRTYPE .....	154	SOURce .....	122
IDentifier		STATe .....	134
VALue .....	154	TIMEOut	
SPI		TIMER .....	134
CONDition .....	144	WHEn .....	133
DATA		TYPE .....	121
MISO		VIDeo	
VALue .....	145	FIELD .....	131
MOSI		LINE .....	131

POLarity.....	132	function check.....	7
TYPe .....	130	remote control interface .....	6
USB			