Model KPCI-488LPA GPIB Controller Interface Card and Model KUSB-488B USB to GPIB Converter

Reference Manual

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Models KPCI-488LPA and KUSB-488B
Reference Manual

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Section 1

Keithley Command-Compatible Functions

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Introduction

This section contains information about Keithley Instruments command-compatible functions. Refer to *Section 2* for information about the National Instruments (NI™)[1] command-compatible functions.

NOTE Refer to *Section 2* for *NI Command-Compatible Functions*.

If you have any questions, please contact your local Keithley Instruments representative or call Keithley Instruments corporate headquarters (toll-free inside the U.S. and Canada only) at 1-888-KEITHLEY (1-888-534-8453), or from outside the U.S. at +1-440-248-0400. For worldwide contact numbers, visit our website at www.keithley.com.

Using Keithley command-compatible functions

Microsoft® Visual Basic® version 6.0 and .NET

To create a Keithley command-compatible application on Microsoft® Windows® XP/2000/Vista™ operating systems, use the the API and Microsoft® Visual Basic® to perform the following steps:

Step 1: Enter Visual Basic and open or create a project

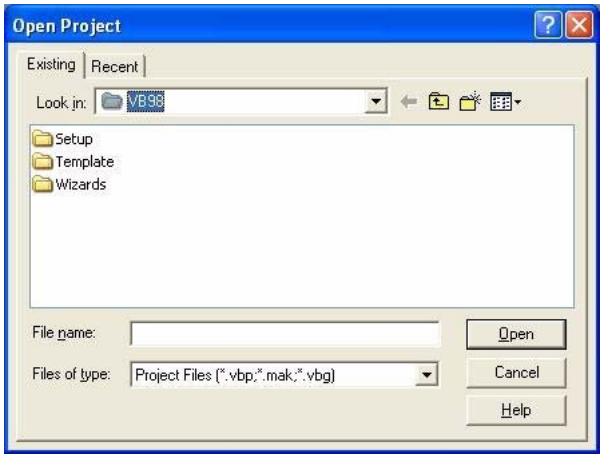
To create a new project:

After opening Visual Basic, select **File > New Project**.

To use an existing project:

1. After opening Visual Basic, select **File > Open Project**. The **Open Project** dialog box displays (*Figure 1-1*).

Figure 1-1: Open Project dialog box



2. Load the project by finding and double-clicking the project file name in the applicable directory.

1. National Instruments™ and NI™ are trademarks of the National Instruments Corporation.

Step 2: Include function declarations and constants file

If it is not already included in the project, add the `IEEEVB.BAS` file (for Visual Basic version 6.0) or the `GPIB_vb.vb` file (for Visual Basic .NET) file as a module to your project. All Keithley command-compatible function declarations and constants are contained in this file, which is used to develop user self-measurement applications.

Step 3: Design the application interface

Add elements (for example, a command button, list box, or text box) on the Visual Basic form used to design the interface. These elements are standard controls from the Visual Basic Toolbox.

To place a needed control on the form:

1. Select the needed control from the **Toolbox**.
2. Draw the control on the form. Alternatively, to place the default-sized control on the form, click the form, then use the **Select Objects** tool to reposition or resize controls.

Step 4: Set control properties

Set control properties from the properties list. To view the properties list, select the desired control and do one of the following:

- Press **F4**
- Select **View > Properties**

  or

- Click the **Properties** button on the toolbar

Step 5: Write the event codes

The event codes define the action desired when an event occurs.

To write the event codes:

1. Double-click the control or form needing an event code; the code module will display.
2. Add new codes as needed. All functions that are declared in `IEEEVB.BAS` or `GPIB_vb.vb` (depending upon the Visual Basic version used) can be called to perform data acquisition operations (for details, refer to *Keithley command-compatible function reference*).

Step 6: Run your application

To run the application, perform one of the following actions:

- Press **F5**
- Select **Run > Start**

  or

- Click the **Start** icon on the toolbar

Microsoft Visual C/C++

To create a Keithley command-compatible library application using the Keithley command-compatible function library (which is CEC command-compatible) and Microsoft Visual C/C++ on a Windows XP/2000 operating system, follow these steps:

Step 1: Enter Visual C/C++ and open an existing project or create a new project

NOTE The project can be a new project, or you can use an existing project.

Step 2: Include function declarations and constants file (IEEE-C.H)

Include the `IEEE-C.H` file in the Visual C/C++ source files that call Keithley command-compatible functions by adding the following statement in the source file:

```
#include "IEEE-C.H"
```

NOTE Keithley command-compatible function declarations and constants are contained in the `IEEE-C.H` file. Use the functions and constants to develop user self data-acquisition applications.

Step 3: Build your application

1. Set suitable compile and link options.
2. Select **Build** from the Build menu (Visual C/C++ version 4.0 and later).
3. Remember to link the Keithley command-compatible library `ieee_32m.lib`.

Microsoft Visual C#

Step 1: Enter Visual C# and open an existing project or create a new project

Step 2: Include the function declarations and constants file (GPIB_CS.cs)

Add the `GPIB_CS.cs` file to your Visual C# project. All Keithley command-compatible functions are contained in the file.

Step 3: Write the event codes

The event codes define the action desired when an event occurs.

To write the event codes:

1. Double-click the control or form needing an event code; the code module displays.
2. Add the new code, as needed. All functions that are declared in the `GPIB_CS.cs` file can be called to perform data acquisition operations (refer to the *Keithley command-compatible function reference* for details).

Step 4: Run your application

To run the application, perform one of the following actions:

• Press **F5**

• Select **Run > Start**

or

• Click the **Start** icon on the toolbar.

Keithley command-compatible function reference

This section contains a detailed description of Keithley Instruments command-compatible library functions, including the compatible library data types and function reference.

GPIBBOARDPRESENT

Description Verifies whether a GPIB board is present in the GPIB system.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
char gpib_board_present(void)
```

Visual Basic

```
GpibBoardPresent( ) As Long
```

Return value 0: GPIB board is not installed

1: GPIB board is installed

BOARDSELECT

Description Designates which board is the active board.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void boardselect (long int bd)
```

Visual Basic

```
call boardselect (ByVal board As Long)
```

Parameters **board**: The board number; valid values are 0 to 3

ENTER

Description Reads data from a specified device.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
long int enter (char *buf, unsigned long maxlen,
  unsigned long *len, long int addr,
  long int  *status)
```

Visual Basic

```
call enter(buf As String, maxlen As Integer,
  len As Integer, addr As Integer, status As Integer)
```

Parameters

buf: The buffer storing the received data

maxlen: The maximum bytes of data to receive; valid value is from 0 to 65535

len: Returns the actual number of received data bytes

addr: The GPIB address of the talker

status: 0: Read data successfully
8: Timeout error

FEATURE

Description Returns the GPIB board settings or hardware features.

Syntax

Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++

```
long int feature (long int f)
```

Visual Basic

```
GPIBFeature (ByVal f As Long) As Long
```

Parameters

f: The feature or setting information desired. Valid FEATURE values are contained in *Table 1-1*.

Table 1-1: FEATURE parameters

Feature (constants)	Features (values)	Returned information
IEEEListener	0	Verifies that ListenerPresent function is supported by the GPIB board; this information value is always 1
IEEEIOBASE	100	The board's I/O base address
IEEETIMEOUT	200	The board's I/O timeout setting
IEEEINPUTEOS	201	The current input EOS character setting
IEEEOUTPUTEOS1	202	The current output EOS character 1 setting
IEEEOUTPUTEOS2	203	The current output EOS character 2 setting
IEEEBOARDSELECT	204	The current active board number

Return value The value of the feature or setting

INITIALIZE

Description Opens and initializes a GPIB board.

Syntax

Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++

```
void initialize (long int addr,
  long int level)
```

Visual Basic

```
call initialize (ByVal addr As Long,
  ByVal level As Long)
```

Parameters

addr : GPIB address assigned to the board

level: 0: Specifies the board as a system controller
1: Specifies the board as a device

LISTENERPRESENT

Description Checks for a specified listener on the GPIB system.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
char listener_present(long int addr)
```

Visual Basic

```
ListenerPresent (ByVal addr As Long) As Long
```

Parameters **addr**: The listener address to check

Return value 0: The specified listener is not present
1: The specified listener is present

PPOLL

Description Performs a parallel poll and reads the status of devices.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ppoll (char  *poll)
```

Visual Basic

```
call ppoll(poll As Integer)
```

Parameters **poll**: Returned parallel polling status

RARRAY

Description Receives a block of binary data (up to 64K) from a device defined as the talker. The GPIB addressing must be performed using the `TRANSMIT` function.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
long int rarray (void *buf,
  unsigned long count, unsigned long *len,
  long int *status)
```

Visual Basic

```
call rarray(buf As Variant, ByVal count As Long,
  l As Integer, status As Integer)
```

Parameters **buf**: The buffer storing the received binary data

count: The maximum data bytes; valid value is 0 to 65535

len: Returns the actual number of received data bytes

Return value 0: Read data successfully
8: Timeout error
32: Data transfer terminated with EOI

RECEIVE

Description Reads data from a specified device, but does not address a talker. The GPIB addressing must be performed using the `TRANSMIT` function.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
long int receive (char *buf, unsigned long maxlen,
  unsigned long *len, long int  *status)
```

Visual Basic

```
call receive (buf As String, maxlen As Integer,
  len As Integer, status As Integer)
```

Parameters

buf: The buffer storing the received data

maxlen: Sets maximum bytes of data to receive

len: Returns the actual number of received data bytes

Return value

0: Read data successfully
8: Timeout error

SEND

Description Sends commands to a specified GPIB device.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
long int send (long int addr, char *buf,
  unsigned long maxlen, long int *status)
```

Visual Basic

```
call send(addr As Integer, buf As String,
  status As Integer)
```

Parameters

addr: The listener address

buf: The buffer storing the data to send

maxlen: Sets the maximum number of data bytes to send

Return value

0: Data sent successfully
8: Timeout error

SETINPUTEOS

Description Sets the terminating character for input data transfer.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void setinputEOS (long int eos_c)
```

Visual Basic

```
call setinputEOS (ByVal eos_c As Long)
```

Parameters

eos_c: The terminating character for input data transfer

SETOUTPUTEOS

Description Sets the terminating characters for output data transfer.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void setoutputEOS (long int e1, long int e2)
```

Visual Basic

```
call setoutputEOS (ByVal e1 As Long, ByVal e2 As Long)
```

Parameters **e1**: The first terminating character for output data transfer

e2: The second terminating character for output data transfer

SETTIMEOUT

Description Sets the maximum duration allowed for a read/write operation (timeout period).

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void settimeout (unsigned long int timeout)
```

Visual Basic

```
call settimeout (ByVal timeout As Long)
```

Parameters **timeout**: The timeout value in milliseconds (ms)

SPOLL

Description Performs serial polling and reads the specified device's status.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
long int spoll (long int addr, char *poll,
  long int *status)
```

Visual Basic

```
call spoll(ByVal addr As Integer, poll As Integer,
  status As Integer)
```

Parameters **addr**: The address of the device to poll

poll: Returns the result of serial polling

Return value 0: Data sent successfully
8: Timeout error

SRQ

Description Checks for device service requests.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
char srq(void)
```

Visual Basic

```
srq ( ) As Long
```

Return value 0: The device is not requesting service
1: The device is requesting service

TARRAY

Description Sends a block of binary data from memory to the devices defined as listeners; GPIB addressing must be performed using the `TRANSMIT` function.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
long int tarray (void *buf,
  unsigned long count, long int eoi,
  long int  *status)
```

Visual Basic

```
call tarray (buf as variant, ByVal count As Long,
  ByVal eoi As Integer, status As Integer)
```

Parameters

buf: The buffer storing the data to send

count: The maximum number of data bytes to transmit

eoi: Enable or disable EOI device mode; 0 = disable EOI; 1 = enable EOI

Return value

0: Read data successfully
8: Timeout error
32: Data transfer terminated with EOI

TRANSMIT

Description

Sends GPIB commands and data according to a series of GPIB commands and data in a specified string.

Syntax

Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++

```
long int transmit (char  * cmd,
  unsigned maxlen, long int  * status);
```

Visual Basic

```
call transmit(cmd As String, status As Integer)
```

Parameters

cmd: The buffer containing the command string and data to send; valid `cmd` string values are contained in *Table 1-2*.

maxlen: The maximum number of command string bytes to send

Return value

status:
0: Sent command and data successfully
1: Illegal command syntax
8: Timeout error
16: Unknown command
32: Data transfer terminated with EOI

Table 1-2: TRANSMIT command string parameters

Commands	Description	Example
LISTEN	Sets the addresses of the listeners. The values following LISTEN are the GPIB addresses of the listeners.	"LISTEN 1 2 3" Meaning: Configure devices whose GPIB addresses are 1, 2, and 3, as listeners.
TALK	Sets the address of the talker. The values following TALK are the GPIB addresses of the talker. There is only one talker at a time.	"TALK 0" Meaning: Configure device whose GPIB address is 0, as talker.
SEC	Sets the second address of the talker or listener. This command should follow TALK or LISTEN.	"TALK 0 SEC 1" Meaning: Configure device with primary GPIB address of 0 and secondary address of 1, as talker.
UNT	Untalk.	"UNT"
UNL	Unlisten.	"UNL"
MTA	“My Talk Address,” assigns the active GPIB board as the talker.	"MTA"
MLA	“My Listen Address,” assigns the active GPIB board as the listener.	"MLA"
DATA	Starts the data part. Before the DATA command, the GPIB board must be set as the talker. Strings are enclosed by quotes(') and sent as characters.	"DATA 'hello' 13 10"
END	Sends terminator characters. The DATA command should be called before this command.	"DATA '*IDN?' END" Meaning: Send data message "*IDN?" and then send terminator bytes
REN	Remote Enable	"REN"
EOI	End-or-Identify. The data bytes following EOI are the last bytes to transmit. The last byte is sent with the EOI signal.	"DATA '*IDN?' EOI 10" Meaning: Send data message "*IDN?" and then send line feed with EOI signal.
GTL	Go to local	"GTL"
SPE	Serial poll enable	"SPE"
SPD	Serial poll disable	"SPD"
PPC	Parallel poll configure	"PPC"
PPD	Parallel poll disable	"PPD"
PPU	Parallel poll unconfigure	"PPU"
DCL	Device clear	"DCL"
LLO	Local lockout	"LLO"
CMD	Starts GPIB command. The values followed by CMD are treated as GPIB command messages and sent as binary values.	"CMD 20" Meaning: Send GPIB command message, device clear (DCL).
GET	Group execute trigger	"GET"
SDC	Selected device clear	"SDC"
TCT	Take control	"TCT"
IFC	Interface clear	"IFC"

WAITSRQDEVICE

Description This function waits until a device is requesting service or a timeout error occurs.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
long int waitSRQDevice (long int addr,
  char *poll, long int *status)
```

Parameters

addr: The device address

poll: The returned poll status

status: Indicates whether or not a serial poll was performed

Section 2
NI Command-Compatible Functions

In this section:

Topic (continued) **Page**

Introduction

This section contains information about the National Instruments (NI™)[1] command-compatible functions and how to use them, as well as a reference section containing syntax examples (Microsoft® Visual C/C++, Visual Basic®, and so on). *Appendix A* contains information about *NI command-compatible status codes* and *NI command-compatible function error codes*.

NOTE Refer to *Section 1* for *Keithley Command-Compatible Functions*.

If you have any questions, please contact your local Keithley Instruments representative or call Keithley Instruments corporate headquarters (toll-free inside the U.S. and Canada only) at 1-888-KEITHLEY (1-888-534-8453), or from outside the U.S. at +1-440-248-0400. For worldwide contact numbers, visit our website at www.keithley.com.

Using NI command-compatible functions

This section provides the fundamentals of building applications on Microsoft® Windows® XP/2000/ Vista™ operating systems using NI command-compatible functions and either Microsoft® Visual Basic® or Microsoft® Visual C/C++.

Microsoft Visual Basic version 6.0 and .NET

To create an application with NI command-compatible functions and Visual Basic, follow these steps:

Step 1: Enter Visual Basic and open or create a project

To create a new project:

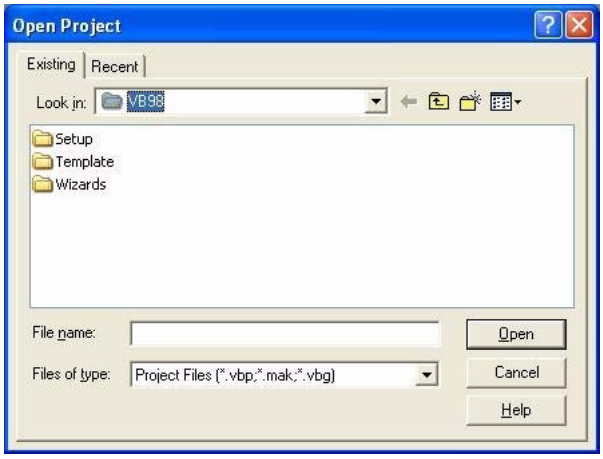
After opening Visual Basic, select **File > New Project**.

To use an existing project:

1. After opening Visual Basic, select **File > Open Project**. The **Open Project** dialog box displays (see *Figure 2-1*).

1. National Instruments™ and NI™ are trademarks of the National Instruments Corporation.

Figure 2-1: Open Project dialog box



2. Load the project by finding and double-clicking the project file name in the applicable directory.

Step 2: Include function declarations and constants file

If it is not already included in the project, add the `GPIB.BAS` file (for Visual Basic 6.0) or `GPIB.vb` file (for Visual Basic.NET) file. All NI command-compatible function declarations and constants that you will use to develop applications are contained in this file.

Step 3: Design the application interface

Add elements (for example, a command button, list box, or text box) on the Visual Basic form used to design the interface. These elements are standard controls from the Visual Basic Toolbox.

To place a needed control on the form:

1. Select the needed control from the **Toolbox**.
2. Draw the control on the form. Alternatively, to place the default-sized control on the form, click the form, then use the **Select Objects** tool to reposition or resize controls.

Step 4: Set control properties

Set control properties from the properties list. To view the properties list, select the desired control and do one of the following:

- Press **F4**
- Select **View > Properties**

or

Click the **Properties** button on the toolbar

Step 5: Write the event codes

The event codes define the action desired when an event occurs.

To write the event codes:

1. Double-click the control or form needing event code; the code module will display.
2. Add new code as needed. All functions that are declared in the `GPIB.BAS` or `GPIB.vb` files (depending upon the Visual Basic version used) can be called to perform operations (for details, refer to *IEEE-488 device-level functions*, *Table 2-1* through *Table 2-4*).

Step 6: Run your application

To run the application, perform one of the following actions:

- Press **F5**
- Select **Run > Start**

  or

- Click the **Start** icon on the toolbar

Microsoft Visual C/C++

To create an application with NI command-compatible functions and Microsoft Visual C/C++, follow these steps:

Step 1: Enter Visual C/C++ and open an existing project or create a new project

---

NOTE The project can be a new project, or you can use an existing project.

Step 2: Include the function declarations and constants file (GPIB.H)

Include `GPIB.H` in the Visual C/C++ source files that call NI command-compatible functions by adding the following statement in the source file:

```
#include "GPIB.H"
```

NOTE NI command-compatible function declarations and constants are contained in the `GPIB.H` file. Use the functions and constants to develop user self data-acquisition applications.

Step 3: Build your application as follows:

1. Set suitable compile and link options.
2. Select **Build** from the Build menu (Visual C/C++ 4.0 and later).
3. Remember to link the NI command-compatible import library `GPIB-32.lib`.

Microsoft Visual C#

Step 1: Enter Visual C# and open an existing project or create a new project

Step 2: Include the function declarations and constants file (GPIB.cs)

Add the `GPIB.cs` file to your Visual C# project. All NI command-compatible functions are contained in the file.

Step 3: Write the event codes

The event codes define the action desired when an event occurs.

To write the event codes:

1. Double-click the control or form needing an event code; the code module displays.

2. Add the new code, as needed. All functions that are declared in `GPIB.cs` can be called to perform data acquisition operations (see *NI command-compatible function reference* for details).

Step 4: Run your application

To run the application, perform one of the following actions:

• Press **F5**

• Select **Run > Start**

or

• Click the **Start** icon on the toolbar.

Overview of NI command-compatible functions

The NI command-compatible functions are grouped into three classes:

- IEEE-488 device-level functions
- IEEE-488 board-level functions
- IEEE-488.2 functions

IEEE-488 device-level functions

Table 2-1 contains IEEE-488 device-level functions.

Table 2-1: IEEE-488 device-level functions

Function	Description
`ibask`	Returns the current value of the selected configuration item.
`ibbna`	Assigns the access board of the designated device.
`ibclr`	Sends the GPIB selected device clear (SDC) message to the designated device.
`ibconfig`	Sets the value of the selected configuration item.
`ibdev`	Opens and initializes a device descriptor.
`ibeos`	Configures the EOS termination mode or character.
`ibeot`	Enables or disables the action that sets the GPIB EOI line to enable while the I/O operation completes.
`ibln`	Checks if there is an available device on the bus.
`ibloc`	Sets the device to local control mode.
`ibonl`	Sets the device online or offline.
`ibpad`	Sets a device primary GPIB address.
`ibpct`	Passes controller-in-charge (CIC) status to another GPIB device that has controller capability.
`ibppc`	Configures parallel polling.
`ibrd`	Reads data from a device to the indicated buffer.
`ibrda`	Reads data from a device to the indicated buffer asynchronously.
`ibrdf`	Reads data from a device to a file.
`ibrdi`	Reads data from a device to the indicated buffer.
`ibrdia`	Reads data from a device to the indicated buffer asynchronously.
`ibrpp`	Performs parallel polling.
`ibrsp`	Performs sequential polling.
`ibsad`	Sets or disables a device secondary GPIB address.
`ibstop`	Stops the asynchronous I/O operation.

Table 2-1: (continued) IEEE-488 device-level functions

Function	Description
ibtmo	Sets the board or device timeout period.
ibtrg	Sends the group execute trigger (GET) message to a device.
ibwait	Monitors events until one or more events occur that are described by mask or that delay operating.
ibwrt	Writes data from a buffer to a device.
ibwrta	Writes data from a buffer to a device asynchronously.
ibwrtf	Writes data from a file to a device.

IEEE-488 board-level functions

Table 2-2 contains IEEE-488 board-level functions.

Table 2-2: IEEE-488 board-level functions

Function	Description
ibask	Returns the current value of the selected configuration item.
ibcac	Sets the assigned GPIB board to be the active controller by setting the ATN line to enable.
ibcmd	Sends GPIB commands.
ibcmda	Sends GPIB commands asynchronously.
ibconfig	Sets the value of the selected configuration item.
ibdma	Enables or disables DMA.
ibeos	Configures the EOS termination mode or character.
ibeot	Enables or disables the action that sets the GPIB EOI line to enable while the I/O operation completes.
ibfind	Opens and initializes the GPIB board descriptor.
ibgts	Sets the board from active control status to standby control status.
ibist	Sets or clears the board individual status (ist) bit for parallel polling.
iblines	Returns the GPIB control lines status.
ibln	Checks for an available device on the bus.
ibloc	Sets the device to local control mode.
ibonl	Sets the device online or offline.
ibpad	Sets the device's primary GPIB address.
ibppc	Configures parallel polling.
ibrd	Reads data from a device to the indicated buffer.
ibrda	Reads data from a device to the indicated buffer asynchronously.
ibrdf	Reads data from a device to a file.
ibrdi	Reads data from a device to the indicated buffer.
ibrdia	Reads data from a device to the indicated buffer asynchronously.
ibrpp	Performs parallel polling.
ibrsc	Sends an interface clear (IFC) message or remote enable (REN) message to request or release the system control.
ibrsv	Requests service and changes the sequential polling status byte.
ibsad	Sets or disables a board secondary GPIB address.
ibsic	Sets the GPIB interface clear (IFC) line to enable at least 100 ns if the GPIB interface is the system controller.
ibsre	Sets or clears the remote enable (REN) line.
ibstop	Stops the asynchronous I/O operation.
ibtmo	Sets the board timeout period.
ibwait	Monitors events until one or more events occur that are described by mask or that delay operating.
ibwrt	Writes data from a buffer to a device.

Table 2-2: (continued) IEEE-488 board-level functions

Function	Description
ibwrta	Writes data from a buffer to a device asynchronously.
ibwrtf	Writes data from a file to a device.

IEEE-488.2 functions

Table 2-3 contains IEEE-488.2 functions.

Table 2-3: IEEE-488.2 functions

Function	Description
AllSpoll	Polls one or more devices sequentially.
DevClear	Sends the selected device clear (SDC) GPIB message to clear the selected device.
DevClearList	Clears multiple devices.
EnableLocal	Sends go to local (GTL) GPIB message to multiple devices to allow local operation of the devices.
EnableRemote	Sets remote enable (REN) line to allow remote programming of devices.
FindLstn	Finds listening devices on the GPIB bus.
FindRQS	Sequentially polls devices to determine which device is requesting service.
PassControl	Sends take-control (TCT) GPIB message, allowing control to pass to another GPIB device with control capability.
PPoll	Performs parallel polling once.
PPollConfig	Controls or releases GPIB data line to configure the device to respond to parallel polling.
PPollUnconfig	Removes configuration that allows device to respond to parallel polling.
RcvRespMsg	Reads data from a device.
ReadStatusByte	Sequentially polls a device.
Receive	Reads data bytes from a device and then stores them in the assigned buffer.
ReceiveSetup	Configures device and interface to a talker and a receiver.
ResetSys	Resets and initializes the devices.
Send	Writes data bytes from the buffer to the device.
SendCmds	Sends GPIB commands.
SendDataBytes	Sends data from the buffer to the device.
SendIFC	Sends the interface clear command to reset GPIB.
SendList	Sends data bytes to multiple GPIB devices.
SendLLO	Sends the local lockout (LLO) message to all devices.
SendSetup	Configures device to receive data.
SetRWLS	Configures device to lockout status of remote-control mode.
TestSRQ	Detects current status of the GPIB service request (SRQ) line.
TestSys	Causes devices to process self tests; sends the "TST?" message to the devices.
Trigger	Sends group execute trigger (GET) GPIB message to a device.
TriggerList	Sends group execute trigger (GET) GPIB message to multiple devices.
WaitSRQ	Waits until the device controls the GPIB SRQ line.

Data types

The GPIB.BAS file defines some data types. The defined data types are used by the NI command-compatible function library and are suggested for your applications. *Table 2-4* shows the names, ranges, and the corresponding data types in Visual C/C++, Visual Basic, and Delphi. These data types are not defined in either the GPIB.BAS or GPIB.PAS files (they are listed for reference).

Table 2-4: Data types

Type name	Description	Range (approximate)	Type		
			Visual C/C++ (32-bit compiler)	Visual Basic	Byte
U8	8-bit ASCII character	0 to 255	Unsigned character	Byte	Small integer
I16	16-bit signed integer	-32768 to 32767	Short	Integer	Word
U16 Addr4882_t	16-bit unsigned integer	0 to 65535	Unsigned short	Not supported; placed by I16	Long integer
I32 ssize_t	32-bit signed integer	-2147483648 to 2147483647	Long	Long	Cardinal
U32 size_t	32-bit unsigned integer	0 to 4294967295	Unsigned long	Not supported; placed by I32	Single
F32	32-bit single-precision floating-point	-3.402823E38 to 3.402823E38	Float	Single	Double
F64	64-bit double-precision floating-point	-1.797683134862315E308 to 1.797683134862315E309	Double	Double	Double

NI command-compatible function reference

Use this section as a function reference for NI command-compatible functions. Refer to *Section 1* for information about *Keithley Command-Compatible Functions*.

ibask

Description This command returns the current value of the selected configuration item.

Support Level Board / device level

Syntax

Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++

```
int ibask (int ud, int option, int *value)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibask (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal opt As Integer,
  rval As Integer) As Integer
```

-or-

```
call ibask (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal opt As
  Integer, rval As Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: board or device unit descriptor

option: the configuration item value will be returned (refer to valid options as shown in *Table 2-5* and *Table 2-6*)

value: the current value of the selected configuration item returned

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, ECAP, EDVR

Table 2-5: ibask board configuration parameter options

Options (constants)	Options (Value)	Returned information
ibaPAD	0x0001	The board current primary address.
ibaSAD	0x0002	The board current secondary address.
ibaTMO	0x0003	The board current I/O timeout.
ibaEOT	0x0004	0: After termination of the writing operation, the GPIB EOI line is not set to enable.
		1: After termination of the writing operation, the GPIB EOI line is set to enable.
ibaPPC	0x0005	The current parallel polling configuration board setting.
ibaAUTOPOLL	0x0007	0: Disable the automatic sequential polling.
		1: Enable the automatic sequential polling.
ibaCICPROT	0x0008	0: Disable the CIC protocol.
		1: Enable the CIC protocol.
ibaIRQ	0x0009	0: Disable the interrupts.
		1: Enable the interrupts.
ibaSC	0x000A	0: The board is not the GPIB system controller.
		1: The board is the GPIB System Controller.
ibaSRE	0x000B	0: While the board becomes the system controller, the GPIB REN line is not set to enable automatically.
		1: While the board becomes the system controller, the GPIB REN line is set to enable automatically.
ibaEOSrd	0x000C	0: Ignore the EOS character during reading.
		1: The reading is stopped while the EOS character is read.
ibaEOSwrt	0x000D	0: The EOI line is not set to enable while the EOS character is sent during writing.
		1: The EOI line is set to enable while the EOS character is sent during writing.
ibaEOScmp	0x000E	0: Compare all EOS with 7 bits.
		1: Compare all EOS with 8 bits.
ibaEOSchar	0x000F	The board current EOS character.
ibaPP2	0x0010	0: The board in the PP1 mode (remote parallel polling configuration).
		1: The board in the PP2 mode (local parallel polling configuration).
ibaTIMING	0x0011	The current board bus timing.
		1: Normal timing (2 μs T1 delay).
		2: High speed timing (500 ns T1 delay).
		3: Very high-speed timing (350 ns T1 delay).
ibaDMA	0x0012	0: DMA is not used for GPIB transfer.
		1: DMA is used for GPIB transfer.
ibaSpollBit	0x0016	0: Disable the SPOLL bit of the ibsta.
		1: Enable the SPOLL bit of the ibsta.

Table 2-5: (continued) ibask board configuration parameter options

Options (constants)	Options (Value)	Returned information
ibaSendLLO	0x0017	0: The GPIB LLO command is not sent while the device is connected by ibfind or ibdev.
		1: The GPIB LLO command is sent while the device is connected by ibfind or ibdev.
ibaPPollTime	0x0019	0: Use standard continue time (2 μs) during parallel polling.
		1 to 17 (approximate): Use different continue time during parallel polling; time corresponds to the ibtmo timing value.
ibaEndBitIsNormal	al0x001A	0: The END bit of the ibsta is set only when the EOI or both EOI and EOS are received; if the EOS is received without EOI, the END bit is not set.
		1: When EOI, EOS, or both EOI and EOS is received, the END bit is set.
ibaist	0x0020	The individual status (ist) bit of the board.
ibaRsv	0x0021	The current status word of the sequential polling of the board.

Table 2-6: ibask device configuration parameter options

Options (constants)	Options (values)	Returned information
ibaPAD	0x0001	The current device primary address.
ibaSAD	0x0002	The current device secondary address.
ibaTMO	0x0003	The current device I/O timeout.
ibaEOT	0x0004	0: After termination of the writing operation, the GPIB EOI line is not set to enable.
		1: After termination of the writing operation, the GPIB EOI line is set to enable.
ibaREADDR	0x0006	0: The unnecessary addressing is not operated during the device-level writing or reading.
		1: The addressing is operated continuously during the device-level writing or reading.
ibaEOSrd	0x000C	0: Ignore the EOS character during reading.
		1: The reading is stopped while the EOS character is read.
ibaEOSwrt	0x000D	0: The EOI line is not set to enable when the EOS character is sent during writing.
		1: The EOI line is set to enable when the EOS character is sent during writing.
ibaEOScmp	0x000E	0: Compare all EOS with 7 bits.
		1: Compare all EOS with 8 bits.
ibaEOSchar	0x000F	The board current EOS character.
ibaSPollTime	0x0018	The waiting time of the driver for the sequential polling response. The time is represented by ibtmo timing value.
ibaEndBitIsNormal	al0x001A	0: The END bit of the ibsta is set only when the EOI or both EOI and EOS are received; if the EOS is received without EOI, the END bit is not set.
		1: When the EOI, EOS, or both EOI and EOS is received, the END bit is set.
ibaBNA	0x0200	The index of the GPIB access board for the assigned device descriptor.

ibbna

Description This command assigns the device unit descriptor to the board name.

Support Level Device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibbna (int ud, char *board_name)
```

Syntax **Visual Basic**

```
ibbna (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal udname As String)
  As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibbna (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal udname As String)
```

Parameters **ud**: Device unit descriptor

board_name: The access board name; `gpib0` for example

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, ECAP, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB

ibcac

Description Sets the assigned GPIB board to be the active controller by setting the ATN line to enable. The GPIB board must be the controller-in-charge (CIC) before calling `ibcac`. Use `ibsic` to set the board as the CIC. The board can take control synchronously (1), asynchronously (2), or either (v). If either, the GPIB board tries to create the ATN signal but does not terminate the data transfer (synchronous control is tried first). If this fails, the board takes asynchronous control by immediately creating the ATN signal without considering any current data transfer for asynchronous control.

Support Level Board level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibcac(int ud, int synchronous)
```

Visual Basic

```
idcac (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer) As
  Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibcac (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Board unit descriptor

v: Either synchronous or asynchronous control

0: Asynchronously

1: Synchronously

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB

ibclr

Description This command sends the GPIB selected device clear (SDC) message to the assigned device.

Support Level Device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibclr (int ud)
```

Visual Basic

```
idclr (ByVal ud As Integer) As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibclr (ByVal ud As Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Device unit descriptor

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB

ibcmd

Description Sends GPIB commands. Command words are used to configure the GPIB status; `ibwrt` is used to send the device self-control command. To return the number of transferred command bytes in the global variable, use `ibcntl`.

Support Level Board level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibcmd (int ud, const void *cmd, long cnt)
```

Visual Basic

```
idcmd (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal buf As String,
  ByVal cnt As Long) As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibcmd (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal buf As
  String)
```

Parameters **ud**: Device unit descriptor

buf: The buffer contains the sent command string

cnt: The number of the command bytes; the command bytes that are to be sent

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB, EABO, ENOL

ibcmda

Description This command sends GPIB commands asynchronously. Command words are used to configure the GPIB status and control GPIB devices; `ibwrt` is used to send the device self-control command. To return the number of transferred command bytes in the global variable, use `ibcntl`.

The asynchronous I/O commands (`ibcmda, ibrda, ibwrta`) are designed so that applications can perform other non-GPIB operations while the I/O is in progress. If asynchronous I/O has begun, later GPIB commands are strictly limited; any commands that would interfere with the I/O that is in progress are not allowed. If the I/O has completed, the application and the driver must be resynchronized.

Use one of the following functions to resynchronize:

ibwait: If the CMPL bit of the returned ibsta is set, the driver and application are resynchronized.

ibnotify: If the ibsta value sent to the ibnotify callback contains CMPL, the driver and application are resynchronized.

ibstop: The I/O is stopped, and the driver and application are resynchronized.

ibonl: The I/O is stopped and the interface is reset; the driver and application are resynchronized.

Support Level Board level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibcmda (int ud, const void *cmd, long cnt)
```

Syntax **Visual Basic**

```
idcmda (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal buf As String,
  ByVal cnt As Long) As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibcmda (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal buf As
  String)
```

Parameters

ud: Device unit descriptor

buf: The buffer contains the sent command string

cnt: The number of the command bytes; the command bytes to be sent

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB, EABO, ENOL

ibconfig

Description This command sets the value of the selected configuration item.

Support Level Board / device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibconfig (int ud, int option, int value)
```

Syntax **Visual Basic**

```
idconfig (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal opt As Integer,
  ByVal v As Integer) As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibconfig (ByVal ud As Integer,
  ByVal opt As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Board or device unit descriptor

opt: The configuration item that needs to be changed (valid options are shown in *Table 2-7* and *Table 2-8*)

v: The value of the configuration item that needs to be changed

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, ECAP, EDVR, EOIP

Table 2-7: Board configuration parameter options

Options (constants)	Options (value)	Valid values
ibcPAD	0x0001	Set the board current primary address.
ibcSAD	0x0002	Set the board current secondary address.
ibcTMO	0x0003	Set the board current I/O timeout.
ibcEOT	0x0004	Set the data termination mode for writing.
ibcPPC	0x0005	Configure the board for parallel polling.
		Default: 0.
ibcAUTOPOLL	0x0007	0: Disable the automatic sequential polling.
		1: Enable the automatic sequential polling.
ibcSC	0x000A	Request or release system control. The same as ibrsc.
ibcSRE	0x000B	Control the remote enable (REN) line. The same as ibsre.
		Default: 0.
ibcEOSrd	0x000C	0: Ignore the EOS character during reading.
		1: The reading is stopped while the EOS character is read.
ibcEOSwrt	0x000D	0: The EOI line is not set to enable while the EOS character is sent during writing.
		1: The EOI line is set to enable while the EOS character is sent during writing.
ibcEOScmp	0x000E	0: Compare all EOS with 7 bits.
		1: Compare all EOS with 8 bits.
ibcEOSchar	0x000F	Any 8-bit value. This byte becomes the new EOS character.
ibcPP2	0x0010	0: The board in the PP1 mode (remote parallel-polling configuration).
		1: The board in the PP2 mode (local parallel-polling configuration).
		Default: 0.
ibcTIMING	0x0011	0: Disable.
		1: Normal timing (2 μs T1 delay).
		2: High-speed timing (500 ns T1 delay).
		3: Very high-speed timing (350 ns T1 delay).
		Default: 0.
		The T1 delay is the GPIB source handshake timing.
ibcReadAdjust	0x0013	0: No byte swapping.
		1: Swap pairs of bytes during reading.
		Default: 0.
ibcWriteAdjust	0x0014	0: No byte swapping.
		1: Swap pairs of bytes during writing.
		Default: 0.
ibcSpollBit	0x0016	0: Disable the SPOLL bit of the ibsta.
		1: Enable the SPOLL bit of the ibsta.
		Default: 0.

Table 2-7: (continued) Board configuration parameter options

Options (constants)	Options (value)	Valid values
ibcSendLLO	0x0017	0: The GPIB LLO command is not sent while the device is connected by ibfind or ibdev.
		1: The GPIB LLO command is sent while the device is connected by ibfind or ibdev.
		Default: 0.
ibcPPollTime	0x0019	0: Use standard continue time (2 μs) during parallel polling.
		1 to 17 (approximate): Select a different continue time during parallel polling; the time selected corresponds with the ibtmo timing value.
		Default: 0.
ibcEndBitIsNormal	al0x001A	0: While the EOS is received, the END bit of the ibsta is not set.
		1: While the EOS is received, the END bit of the ibsta is set.
		Default: 1.
ibcist	0x0020	Set the individual status (ist) bit of the board.
ibcRsv	0x0021	Set the status byte of the board sequential polling.
		Default: 0.

Table 2-8: Device configuration parameter options

Options (constants)	Options (values)	Returned information
ibcPAD	0x0001	Set the current device primary address.
ibcSAD	0x0002	Set the current device secondary address.
ibcTMO	0x0003	Set the current device I/O timeout.
ibcEOT	0x0004	Set the data termination mode for writing.
ibcREADDR	0x0006	0: Unnecessary addressing is not operated during device-level writing or reading.
		1: Addressing is operated continuously during the device-level writing or reading.
ibcEOSrd	0x000C	0: Ignore the EOS character during reading.
		1: The reading is stopped while the EOS character is read.
ibcEOSwrt	0x000D	0: The EOI line is not set to enable while the EOS character is sent during writing.
		1: The EOI line is set to enable while the EOS character is sent during writing.
ibcEOScmp	0x000E	0: Compare all EOS with 7 bits.
		1: Compare all EOS with 8 bits.
ibcEOSchar	0x000F	Any 8-bit value. This byte becomes the new EOS character.
ibcSPollTime	0x0018	0 to 17 (approximate): Set the waiting time of the driver for the sequential polling response. The time is represented by ibtmo timing value.
		Default: 11.
ibcEndBitIsNormal	al0x001A	0: When the EOS is received, the END bit of the ibsta is not set.
		1: When the EOS is received, the END bit of the ibsta is set.
		Default: 1.

ibdev

Description Opens and initializes a device descriptor. If ibdev cannot get a valid device descriptor, -1 is returned; the ERR bit of the ibsta and the EDVR bit of the iberr are set.

Support Level Device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibdev (int board_index, int pad, int sad,
  int tmo, int send_eoi, int eosmode)
```

Visual Basic

```
ildev (ByVal bdid As Integer, ByVal pad As Integer,
  ByVal sad As Integer, ByVal tmo As Integer,
  ByVal eot As Integer, ByVal eos As Integer)
  As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibdev (ByVal bdid As Integer, ByVal pad As
  Integer, ByVal sad As Integer, ByVal tmo As Integer,
  ByVal eot As Integer, ByVal eos As Integer,
  ud As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_index**: The index of the device access board

pad: The device primary GPIB address

sad: The device secondary GPIB address

tmo: The I/O timeout value

eot: Enable or disable the device EOI mode

eos: Configure the device EOS character and device EOS modes

Return value The device descriptor or -1

Error Codes EARG, EDVR, ENEB

ibdma

Description This function, which is not supported for the Model KPCI-488LP, enables or disables DMA.

Support Level Board level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibdma (int ud, int v)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibdma (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
  As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibdma (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Board descriptor

dma: Enable or disable DMA mode

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, ECAP, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP

ibeot

Description Enables or disables the action that is setting GPIB EOI line to enable while the I/O operation is completed. If the EOT mode is enabled, the EOI line is set to enable while the last GPIB is written to bytes. Otherwise, there is no operation to be performed while the last byte is sent.

Support Level Board / device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibeot (int ud, int v)
```

Visual Basic

```
ileot (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
  As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibeot (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Board or device descriptor

v: Enable or disable eot mode

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EDVR, ENEB, EOIP

ibeos

Description Configures the EOS termination mode or character.

NOTE Defining an EOS byte does not automatically send it when I/O writing is terminated; you must set the EOS byte after the data strings have been defined by the application.

Support Level Board / device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibeot (int ud, int v)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibeos (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
  As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibeos (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Board or device descriptor

v: EOS mode and character information.

If v = zero: The EOS configuration is disabled.

If v is not = 0: Lower byte is the EOS character; upper byte contains flags that define the EOS mode. *Table 2-9*

shows the different EOS configurations and the corresponding values of v.

Configure Bits A and C to set I/O reading termination:

If Bit A = set, Bit C = clear: The I/O reading terminates when a byte matching the low seven bits of the EOS character is received.

If Bit A = set, Bit C = set: The I/O reading terminates when a byte matching all eight bits of the EOS character is received.

Configure Bits B and C to set GPIB EOI line control during I/O writing:

If Bit B = set, Bit C = clear: The EOI line is enabled when a byte matching the low seven bits of the EOS character is written.

If Bit B = set, Bit C = set: The EOI line is enabled when a byte matching all eight bits of the EOS character is written.

Table 2-9: EOS mode v value

EOS mode	v value		
	Bit	**Upper byte**	**Low byte**
Terminate reading when the EOS is detected.	A	00000100	EOS character
Through the write function, set EOI with EOS.	B	00001000	EOS character
Compare the entire eight bits of the EOS byte rather than the low seven bits.	C	00010000	EOS character

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP

ibfind

Description Opens and initializes the GPIB board descriptor, which can be used in later commands. Similar to the `ibonl 1` command, the `ibfind` command performs a board description initialization. Before the board is put offline by using the `ibonl 0` command, the descriptor that is returned by `ibfind` is valid; -1 is returned if `ibfind` is unable to get a valid descriptor. At the same time, the ERR bit of the ibsta and the EDVR bit of the iberr are set.

Support Level Board level

Syntax

Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++

```
int ibfind (const char *boardname)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibfind (ByVal boardname As String) As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibfind (ByVal boardname As String, ud As
  Integer)
```

Parameters **boardname**: Board name, for example, `gpib0`

Return value The board descriptor or -1

Error Codes EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, ENEB

ibgts

Description Sets the board from active control status to standby control status. The ibgts command sets the GPIB board as the standby control unit and releases the control of the GPIB ATN line.

Support Level Board level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibgts (int ud, int shadow_handshake)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibgts (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
  As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibgts (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Board descriptor

v: Determines whether to handshake with receiver

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EADR, EARG, ECIC, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP

ibist

Description Sets or clears the board individual status (ist) bit for parallel polling.

Support Level Board level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibist (int ud, int ist)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibist (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
  As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibist (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Board descriptor

v: Shows whether to set or clear the ist bit

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP

iblines

Description Returns the GPIB control lines status. The low-order lines byte (Bits 0 to 7) shows that the GPIB interface has the capability to automatically detect the status of each GPIB control line. The upper byte (Bits 8 to 15) shows the status of the GPIB control line. A description of each byte is listed in *Table 2-10*.

To determine whether a GPIB line is controlled:

1. Check the appropriate bit of the low byte to ensure the line can be monitored.

2. Check whether the corresponding bit of the upper byte can be monitored (the appropriate bit of the low byte is 1).

If the checked bit of the upper byte is set (1), the corresponding line is in controlled status; if the checked bit of the upper byte is clear (0), the corresponding line is not in controlled status.

Table 2-10: iblines

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
EOI	ATN	SRQ	REN	INF	NRFD	NDAC	DAV

Support Level Board level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int iblines (int ud, short *line_status)
```

Visual Basic

```
iblines (ByVal ud As Integer, lines As Integer)
  As Integer
```

- or -

```
call iblines (ByVal ud As Integer, lines As Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Board descriptor

line_status: The status information of the returned GPIB control line

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP

ibln

Description Determines if there is an available device on the bus.

Support Level Board / device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibln (int ud, int pad, int sad,
  short *found_listener)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibln (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal pad As Integer,
  ByVal sad As Integer, found_listener As Integer)
  As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibln (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal pad As Integer,
  ByVal sad As Integer, found_listener As Integer)
```

Parameters

ud: Board or device descriptor. The board tests for listeners if ud is a board descriptor; ibln tests for listeners with the interface related to the device if ud is a device descriptor. If a listener is detected, a nonzero value is returned in the found_listener.

pad: Device primary address (addressing value between 0 and 30)

sad: The device secondary address (addressing value is between 96 and 126), NO_SAD or ALL_SAD.

NO_SAD: No secondary addressing; primary addressing only
ALL_SAD: Tests all secondary addresses

found_listener: Shows if there is a device available

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, ECIC, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP

ibloc

Description If a board is not in lockout status, the ibloc command sets the board in local control mode. If LOK does not exist in the status word, ibsta, the board is in a lockout state. If a board is in lockout, calling ibloc has no effect.

If the computer is used as an apparatus, the ibloc command is used to simulate a panel RTL (return to local) switch.

All device-level commands automatically set the device to remote mode (except the Remote Enable (REN) line is not controlled by ibsre; ibloc is used to temporarily set the device from remote mode to local mode before the next device-level command is executed).

Support Level Board / device level

Syntax

Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++

```
int ibloc (int ud)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibloc (ByVal ud As Integer) As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibloc (ByVal ud As Integer)
```

Parameters

ud: Board or device descriptor

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP

ibonl

Description Resets the board or device parameters to default settings and sets the device online or offline. If the device or interface is set to offline, the board or device descriptor has no effect. Once called, use the `ibdev` or `ibfind` commands to access the board or device.

Support Level Board / device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibonl (int ud, int onl)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibonl (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal onl As Integer)
  As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibonl (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal onl As
  Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Board or device descriptor

onl: Online (1) or offline (0)

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, ENEB

ibnotify

Description Uses the selected callback function to notify you of one or more GPIB events. The resynchronization handler is needed after the completion of the asynchronous I/O operation; the global variable is passed to the callback function while the operation of the I/O status is completed.

Support Level Board / device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibnotify (int ud, int mask,
  GpibNotifyCallback_t Callback, void *RefData)
```

Parameters **ud**: Board or device descriptor

mask: GPIB event code. *Table 2-11* contains the valid event codes.

If GPIB mask is a non-zero value, the events specified by `mask` are monitored by `ibnotify`; if one or more of the events appears, the callback function is called. For board-level `ibnotify` call, all mask bits are valid except for ERR and RQS. For device-level `ibnotify` call, CMPL, TIMO, END, and RQS are the only valid mask bits. If TIMO is set in the notify mask, `ibnotify` calls the callback function even if no events have occurred during the time limit. If TIMO is not

set in the notify mask, the callback function is not called until one or more specified events occur.

Table 2-11: GPIB event codes for mask

Event code	Description
- 0	No mask
- TIMO	The notify period is limited by the timeout period (see ibtmo)
- END	END or EOS is detected
- SRQI	SRQ signal is sent (only board level)
- RQS	Device requested service (only device level)
- CMP	I/O completion
- LOK	GPIB interface is in lockout status (only board level)
- REM	GPIB interface is in remote status (only board level)
- CIC	GPIB interface is CIC (only board level)
- ATN	Attention signal is sent (only board level)
- TACS	GPIB interface is a talker (only board level)
- LACS	GPIB interface is a listener (only board level)
- DTAS	GPIB interface is in device trigger status (only board level)
- DCAS	GPIB interface is in device clear status (only board level)

Callback: The address callback function (*Table 2-12* contains a description of the function's properties).

Table 2-12: Callback description (for ibnotify)

Property	Description
Prototype	int_std call Callback (int LocalUd, int Localibsta, int Localiberr, long Localibcntl, void *RefData)
Parameters	**LocalUd**: Board or device descriptor **Localibsta**: The ibsta value **Localiberr**: The iberr value **Localibcntl**: The ibcntl value **RefData**: The user-defined reference data for the callback function
Return value	The next mask of the notified GPIB event
Error code	EDVR

RefData: The user-defined reference data for the callback function

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, ECAP, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP

ibpad

Description Sets a board or device primary GPIB address.

Support Level Board / device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibpad (int ud, int v)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibpad (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
  As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibpad (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
```

Parameters

ud: Board or device descriptor

v: The GPIB primary address (the valid range is 0 to 30)

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP

ibsad

Description Sets or disables a board or device secondary GPIB address.

Support Level Board / device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibsad (int ud, int v)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibsad (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
  As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibsad (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
```

Parameters

ud: Board or device descriptor

v: Set or disable the GPIB secondary address

If v = 0: The secondary address is disabled

If v is not = 0: The secondary address is enabled with a secondary address valid range of 96 to 126 (0x60 to 0x7E)

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP

ibpct

Description Passes controller-in-charge (CIC) status to another GPIB device that has controller capability. The interface automatically releases the ATN line and goes to controller idle status (CIDS).

Support Level Device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibpct (int ud)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibpct (ByVal ud As Integer) As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibpct (ByVal ud As Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Device descriptor

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP

ibppc

Description Configures parallel polling.

If ud is a device descriptor: The `ibppc` command enables or disables the device response to parallel polling. The addressed device sends the parallel poll enable (PPE) or parallel poll disable (PPD) message. Valid parallel poll messages are 96 to 126 (hex 60 to hex 7E) or zero corresponding to sent PPD.

If ud is a board descriptor: The `ibppc` command uses the parallel poll configuration value v to perform a local parallel poll configuration. Valid parallel poll messages are 96 to 126 (hex 60 to hex 7E) or zero corresponding to send PPD. If there are no errors within the calling period, iberr maintains the previous value of the local parallel poll configuration.

Support Level Board / device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibppc (int ud, int v)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibppc (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
  As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibppc (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Device descriptor

v: Enable/disable parallel polling

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, EBUS, ECAP, ECIC, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP

ibrd

Description Reads data from a device to the indicated buffer.

The GPIB is addressed by ibrd, which reads count data bytes (count is the counting value in the counter)

When ud is the device descriptor: The count data bytes are placed in the user buffer. The operation ends when the count data bytes have been read or when `END` is read. If the count bytes reading does not finish before the timeout period ends, the operation stops with an error. The actual number of transferred bytes is returned in the global variable, ibcntl.

When ud is the board descriptor: Count data bytes are read by ibrd and placed in the user buffer. The GPIB has already been addressed by the board-level ibrd; the operation ends when the count data bytes or `END` are read. If the count bytes

reading is not complete within the timeout period (or the board is not CIC, and CIC sends the device clear message on the GPIB bus), the operation stops with an error. The actual number of transferred bytes is returned in the global variable, ibcntl.

Support Level Board / device level

Syntax

Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++

```
int ibrd (int ud, void *buf, long cnt)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibrd (ByVal ud As Integer, buf As String,
  ByVal cnt As Long) As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibrd (ByVal ud As Integer, buf As String)
```

Parameters

ud: Device descriptor

buf: The buffer that stores the data read from the GPIB

cnt: The number of the bytes read from the GPIB

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EABO, EADR, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP

ibrda

Description Asynchronously reads data from a device to the designated buffer. The GPIB is addressed by ibrda, which reads count data bytes (count is the counting value in the counter).

When ud is the device descriptor: The count data bytes are placed in the user buffer. The operation ends when the count data bytes or `END` are read. If the count bytes reading does not finish before the timeout period ends, the operation stops with an error. The actual number of transferred bytes is returned in the global variable, ibcntl.

When ud is the board descriptor: Count data bytes are read by ibrda and placed in the user buffer. The GPIB has already been addressed by the board-level ibrda; the operation ends when the count data bytes or `END` are read. If the count bytes reading is not complete within the timeout period (or the board is not CIC, and CIC sends the device clear message on the GPIB bus), the operation stops with an error. The actual number of transferred bytes is returned in the global variable, ibcntl.

The asynchronous I/O commands (`ibcmda, ibrda, ibwrta`) are designed so that applications can perform other non-GPIB operations while the I/O is in progress. Once the asynchronous I/O has begun, later GPIB commands are

strictly limited; any command that would interfere with the I/O in progress will not be allowed. In this case, EOIP is returned by the driver.

When the I/O is complete, the application and the driver must be resynchronized.

Use one of the following functions to resynchronize:

ibwait: If the CMPL bit of the returned ibsta is set, the driver and application are resynchronized.

ibnotify: If the ibsta value sent to the ibnotify callback contains `CMPL`, the driver and application are resynchronized.

ibstop: The I/O is stopped, and the driver and application are resynchronized.

ibonl: The I/O is stopped and the interface is reset; the driver and application are resynchronized.

Support Level Board / device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibrda (int ud, void *buf, long cnt)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibrda (ByVal ud As Integer, buf As String, ByVal cnt
  As Long) As Integer
```

- or -

```
  call ibrda (ByVal ud As Integer, buf As String)
```

Parameters **ud**: Device descriptor

buf: The buffer that stores the data read from the GPIB

cnt: The number of the bytes read from the GPIB

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EABO, EADR, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP

ibrdf

Description Reads data from a device and saves it to a file.

The GPIB is addressed by `ibrdf`, which reads the data bytes from the GPIB device, then saves them to a file (when `ud` is a device descriptor). The operation stops when `END` is read. If the data transfer does not finish before the timeout period ends, the operation stops with an error. The actual number of transferred bytes is returned in the global variable, ibcntl.

Data bytes are read from the GPIB device by `ibrdf`, then saved to a file when `ud` is the board descriptor. The GPIB has already been addressed by the board-level `ibrdf`; the operation stops when `END` is read. If the data transfer is not complete within the timeout period (or the board is not CIC, and CIC sends the `Device Clear` message on the GPIB bus), the operation stops with an error. The actual number of transferred bytes is returned in the global variable, ibcntl.

Support Level Board / device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibrdf (int ud, const char *filename)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibrdf (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal filename As
  String ) As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibrdf (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal filename
  As String)
```

Parameters **ud**: Device descriptor

filename: The file name; the file stores the read data

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EABO, EADR, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, EFSO, ENEB, EOIP

ibrpp

Description Performs parallel polling.

Support Level Board / device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibrpp (int ud, char *ppr)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibrpp (ByVal ud As Integer, ppr As Integer)
  As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibrpp (ByVal ud As Integer, ppr As Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Device descriptor

ppr: The parallel polling result

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP

ibrsc

Description Sends the interface clear (IFC) or remote enable (REN) message to request or release the system control. The operations that request system controller capability are not allowed if the board releases system control; when the board requests system control, operations that request system controller capability are allowed.

Support Level Board level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibrsc (int ud, int v)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibrsc (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
  As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibrsc (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Device descriptor

v: 0: Release system control; 1: Request system control

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP

ibrsp

Description Performs sequential polling. The device is requesting service if Bit 6 of the response is set. If automatic sequential polling is enabled, the device has already been polled and the previous status byte value is returned by ibrsp.

Support Level Device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibrsp (int ud, char *spr)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibrsp (ByVal ud As Integer, spr As Integer)
  As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibrsp (ByVal ud As Integer, spr As Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Device descriptor

spr: The sequential polling result

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EABO, EARG, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP, ESTB

ibrsv

Description Requests service and changes the status byte of the sequential polling.

Support Level Board level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
ibrsv (int ud, int v)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibrsv (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
  As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibrsv (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Device descriptor

v: The status byte of the sequential polling

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP

ibsic

Description Enables the GPIB interface clear (IFC) line to allow at least 100 ns when the GPIB interface is the system controller by initializing the GPIB interface, designating it as CIC, and activating the controller by setting ATN line.

Support Level Board level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibsic (int ud)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibsic (ByVal ud As Integer) As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibsic (ByVal ud As Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Device descriptor

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP, ESAC

ibsre

Description Sets or clears the remote enable (REN) line. The remote enable (REN) line is used by devices to choose local or remote modes of operation; `ibsre` sets or clears the REN line. The GPIB REN line is enabled when the remote enable line is set, and disabled when the remote enable line is cleared. A device cannot enter remote mode before it receives its listen address and the REN is initiated.

Support Level Board level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibsre (int ud, int v)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibsre (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
  As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibsre (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Board descriptor

v: Sets or clears REN line. 0: clear; 1: set

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP, ESAC

ibstop

Description Stops asynchronous I/O operation. If the `ibsta` command is used when asynchronous I/O is operating, the error code EAB0 is returned to show the I/O was successfully stopped.

Support Level Board / device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibstop (int ud)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibstop (ByVal ud As Integer) As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibstop (ByVal ud As Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Board or device descriptor

Return value The value of the **ibsta**

Error Codes EABO, EBUS, EDVR, ENEB

ibtmo

Description Sets the board or device timeout period. The timeout period is the maximum continuous time allowed for synchronous I/O operation (ibrd and ibwrt for example); or the maximum waiting time of ibwait or ibnotify that uses `TIMO` in the mask. If the operation is not completed within the timeout period, the operation is stopped and returns `TIMO` in ibsta.

Support Level Board / device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibtmo(int ud, int v)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibtmo (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
  As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibtmo (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal v As Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Board or device descriptor

v: Timeout period value. Valid timeout values are shown in *Table 2-13*.

Table 2-13: ibtmo timeout values

Constant	v value	Minimum timeout
TNONE	0	Disabled - no timeout period
T10 µs	1	10 µs
T30 µs	2	30 µs
T100 µs	3	100 µs
T300 µs	4	300 µs
T1 ms	5	1 ms
T3 ms	6	3 ms
T10 ms	7	10 ms
T30 ms	8	30 ms
T100 ms	9	100 ms
T300 ms	10	300 ms
T1 s	11	1 s
T3 s	12	3 s
T10 s	13	10 s
T30 s	14	30 s
T100 s	15	100 s
T300 s	16	300 s

Table 2-13: (continued) ibtmo timeout values

Constant	v value	Minimum timeout
T1000 s	17	1000 s

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP

ibtrg

Description This command sends the group execute trigger (GET) message to a device.

Support Level Device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibtrg (int ud)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibtrg (ByVal ud As Integer) As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibtrg (ByVal ud As Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Device descriptor

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, ENEB, EOIP

ibwait

Description `ibwait` waits for one or more events described by mask (including TIMO) to occur. If TIMO in the wait mask is set, ibwait returns when the timeout period has expired even if no other GPIB events occur. Setting TIMO to zero returns the newest ibsta immediately. If the TIMO in the wait mask is cleared, the function waits indefinitely for a GPIB event (described by mask).

The present ibwait mask bits are the same as ibsta bits. Only the TIMO, END, RQS, and CMPL are valid wait mask bits if `ud` is a device descriptor. Except for RQS, if `ud` is a board descriptor, all wait mask bits are valid.

Support Level Board / device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibwait (int ud, int mask)
```

Syntax **Visual Basic**

```
ibwait (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal mask As Integer)
  As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibwait (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal mask As
  Integer)
```

Parameters **ud**: Board or device descriptor

mask: GPIB events that can be monitored. Valid code values are shown in Table 2-14.

Table 2-14: ibwait valid mask codes

Mask	Bit position	Hex value	Description
ERR	15	8000	GPIB error
TIMO	14	4000	Mask timeout
END	13	2000	END or EOS is detected by GPIB board
SRQI	12	1000	Send SRQ signal (only board)
RQS (only device level)	11	800	Device requesting service
SPOLL	10	400	Controller sequentially polls the board
EVENT	9	200	A DTAS, DCAS, or IFC event occur
CMPL	8	100	I/O completed
LOC	7	80	GPIB board is in lockout status
REM	6	40	GPIB board is in remote status
CIC	5	20	GPIB board is in CIC status
ATN	4	10	Send attention signal
TACS	3	8	GPIB board as a talker
LACS	2	4	GPIB board as a listener
DTAS	1	2	GPIB board is in device trigger status
DCAS	0	1	GPIB board is in device clear status

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EARG, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, ENEB, ESRQ

ibwrt

Description Writes data from a buffer to a device.

When ud is a device descriptor: `ibwrt` addresses the GPIB and writes count data bytes (`cnt` is the tallying value in the counter) from the board's memory to the GPIB device. The operation normally ends when `cnt` number of data bytes have been written; if `cnt` number of bytes are not written completely during the timeout period, the operation stops with an error. The number of bytes actually transferred is returned in the global variable, ibcntl.

When ud is a board descriptor: The board-level `ibwrt` automatically writes `cnt` data bytes from the buffer to the GPIB device. Normally, this operation ends when the `cnt` number of data bytes are completely written; if `cnt` number of bytes are not completely written during the timeout period (or, if the board is not CIC and CIC sends the device clear message on the GPIB bus), the operation stops with an error. The number of bytes actually transferred is returned in the global variable ibcntl.

Support Level Board / device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibwrt (int ud, const void *buf, long cnt)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibwrt (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal buf As String,
  ByVal cnt As Long) As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibwrt (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal buf As
  String)
```

Parameters

ud: Device unit descriptor

buf: The buffer that contains the sent data bytes

cnt: The number of sent data bytes

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EADR, EABO, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB, ENOL

ibwrta

Description Asynchronously writes data from a buffer to a device.

When ud is a device descriptor: `ibwrta` addresses the GPIB and writes count data bytes (`cnt` is the tallying value in the counter) from the board's memory to the GPIB device. The operation normally ends when the count data bytes have been written; if the count bytes are not written completely during the timeout period, the operation stops with an error. The number of bytes actually transferred is returned in the global variable ibcntl.

When ud is a board descriptor: The board-level `ibwrt` automatically writes `cnt` data bytes from the buffer to the GPIB device. Normally, this operation ends when the count data bytes are completely written; if `cnt` bytes are not written during the timeout period (or, if the board is not CIC and CIC sends the device clear message on the GPIB bus), the operation stops with an error. The number of bytes actually transferred is returned in the global variable ibcntl.

The asynchronous I/O commands (`ibcmda, ibrda, ibwrta`) are designed so that applications can perform other non-GPIB operations while the I/O is in progress. If asynchronous I/O has begun, later GPIB commands are strictly limited; any commands that would interfere with the I/O in progress are not allowed. If the I/O has completed, the application and the driver must be resynchronized.

Use one of the following functions to resynchronize:

ibwait: If the CMPL bit of the returned ibsta is set, the driver and application are resynchronized.

ibnotify: If the ibsta value sent to the ibnotify callback contains CMPL, the driver and application are resynchronized.

ibstop: The I/O is stopped, and the driver and application are resynchronized.

ibonl: The I/O is stopped and the interface is reset; the driver and application are resynchronized.

Support Level Board / device level

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
int ibwrta (int ud, const void *buf, long cnt)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibwrta (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal buf As String,
  ByVal cnt As Long) As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibwrta (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal buf As
  String)
```

Parameters

ud: Device unit descriptor

buf: The buffer that contains the sent data bytes

cnt: The number of sent data bytes

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EADR, EABO, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB, ENOL

ibwrtf

Description This command writes data from a file to a device.

When ud is a device descriptor: `ibwrtf` addresses the GPIB and writes all data bytes in `filename` to the GPIB device. The operation normally ends when all the data bytes are written; if all the bytes are not written during the timeout period, the operation stops with an error. The number of bytes actually transferred is returned in the global variable ibcntl.

When ud is a board descriptor: The board-level `ibwrtf` automatically writes all data bytes in `filename` to the GPIB device. Normally, this operation ends when all the data bytes are completely written; if all data bytes are not written during the timeout period (or, if the board is not CIC and CIC sends the device clear message on the GPIB bus), the operation stops with an error. The number of bytes actually transferred is returned in the global variable, ibcntl.

Support Level Board / device level

Syntax

Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++

```
int ibwrtf (int ud, const char *filename)
```

Visual Basic

```
ibwrtf (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal filename As
  String) As Integer
```

- or -

```
call ibwrtf (ByVal ud As Integer, ByVal filename
  As String)
```

Parameters

ud: Device descriptor

filename: The file name; the file contains the data written

Return value The value of the ibsta

Error Codes EABO, EADR, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR

Multi-device functions

This section contains an NI command-compatible multi-device IEEE-488 function reference. Refer to *Section 1* for information about *Keithley Command-Compatible Functions*.

AllSpoll

Description Sequentially polls one or more devices. The responses and number of responses of the poll are individually stored in resultList and ibcntl.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void AllSpoll (int board_desc,
  const Addr4882_t addressList[], short resultList[])
```

Visual Basic

```
call AllSpoll (ByVal board_desc As Integer,
  addressList ( ) As Integer,
  resultList ( ) As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**:Board ID

addressList:The list of the device addresses ended by `NOADDR`

resultList: The list of sequential poll responses of the devices; the devices correspond to the device addresses in `addrlist`

Error Codes EARG, EABO, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB

DevClear

Description Sends the selected device clear (SDC) GPIB message to clear the selected device. If the address is constant NOADDR (the end point of the list), the universal device clear (DCL) message is sent to all devices.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void DevClear (int board_desc, Addr4882_t address)
```

Visual Basic

```
call DevClear (ByVal board_desc As Integer,
  ByVal address As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

address: The device address; the device that needs to be cleared

Error Codes EARG, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB

DevClearList

Description Clears multiple devices. If the address is the constant NOADDR, the DCL message is sent to all devices.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void DevClearList (int board_desc,
  const Addr4882_t addressList[])
```

Visual Basic

```
call DevClearList (ByVal ud As Integer,
  addressList ( ) As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

addressList: The list of the device addresses ended by NOADDR; the devices that need to be cleared

Error Codes EARG, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB

EnableLocal

Description Sends a go to local (GTL) GPIB message to multiple devices, setting them in local mode so they can operate locally. If only the constant in `addrlist` is NOADDR, the remote enable (REN) GPIB line is set to disable.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void EnableLocal (int board_desc,
  const Addr4882_t addressList[])
```

Visual Basic

```
call EnableLocal (ByVal ud As Integer,
  addressList ( ) As Integer)
```

Parameters **Board_desc**: board ID

addressList: The list of the device addresses ended by NOADDR; the devices are waiting to return to local mode

Error Codes EARG, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB, ESAC

EnableRemote

Description This command sets the remote enable (REN) line to enable, which places addressList devices into a listen-active state, allowing them to be programmed remotely (remote GPIB programmable).

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void EnableRemote (int board_desc,
  const Addr4882_t addressList[])
```

Visual Basic

```
call EnableRemote (ByVal ud As Integer,
  addressList ( ) As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

addressList: The list of the device addresses ended by NOADDR; the devices are waiting to go to remote-control mode

Error Codes EARG, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB, ESAC

FindLstn

Description Finds listening devices on the GPIB bus testing all primary addresses in `padlist` as follows:

If a device exists in a given padlist: The device primary address is stored in resultlist.

If a device does not exist in the padlist: The function tests all the secondary addresses of the primary ones and stores the addresses of any finding devices. ibcntl includes the actual numbers of addresses stored in resultlist.

Syntax

Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++

```
void FindLstn (int board_desc,
  const Addr4882_t padList[], Addr4882_t resultList[],
  int maxNumResults)
```

Visual Basic

```
call FindLstn (ByVal ud As Integer, padList ( )
  As Integer, resultList ( ) As Integer,
  ByVal maxNumResults As Integer)
```

Parameters

board_desc: Board ID

padList: The list of the GPIB primary addresses ended by NOADDR

resultList: The list of all listening device addresses; the listening devices found by the `FindLstn` function

maxNumResults: The maximum number of the `resultList`

Error Codes EARG, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB, ETAB

FindRQS

Description Sequentially polls devices to determine which device is requesting service; the resulting byte is returned in ibcntl. ibcntl contains the index of the device requesting service in `addrList`. If no device is requesting service, ETAB and the index of NOADDR are individually returned in iberr and ibcntl.

Syntax

Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++

```
void FindRQS (int board_desc, const Addr4882_t
addressList[], short *result)
```

Visual Basic

```
call FindRQS (ByVal ud As Integer, addressList ( )
  As Integer, result As Integer)
```

Parameters

board_desc: Board ID

addressList:The list of the GPIB primary addresses ended by NOADDR

result: The sequentially polled return byte of the device requesting service

Error Codes EARG, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB, ETAB

PassControl

Description Sends the take control (TCT) GPIB message to the device to pass control to another GPIB device with control capability. The device changes to controller-in-charge (CIC) status when the interface is no longer CIC status.

Syntax

Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++

```
void PassControl (int board_desc, Addr4882_t address)
```

Visual Basic

```
call PassControl (ByVal board_desc As Integer,
  ByVal address As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

address: The list of the GPIB primary addresses ended by NOADDR

Error Codes EAGR, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB

PPoll

Description Performs parallel polling one time. The board sends a command to all devices (see `PPollConfig` and `PPollUnconfig`). The controller can simultaneously obtain one-bit status messages relayed from up to eight devices when parallel polling is performed.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void PPoll (int board_desc, short *result)
```

Visual Basic

```
call PPoll (ByVal board_desc As Integer,
  result As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

result: The result of the parallel polling

Error Codes EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB

PPollConfig

Description Controls or releases the GPIB data line to configure the device to respond to parallel polling.

If lineSense is equal to the ist bit of the device: The assigned GPIB data line is controlled in a parallel polling duration.

If lineSense is not equal to the ist bit of the device: The assigned data line is not controlled in a parallel polling duration. The controller can simultaneously obtain one-bit status messages related with it from up to eight devices by a parallel polling.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void PPollConfig (int board_desc, Addr4882_t address,
  int dataLine, int lineSense)
```

Visual Basic

```
call PPollConfig (ByVal ud As Integer,
  ByVal address As Integer, ByVal dataLine As Integer,
  ByVal lineSense As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

address: The device address of the device is waiting to be configured.

dataLine: Data line on which the device responds to parallel polling; its range is from 1 to 8.

lineSense: Senses the parallel polling response; its value is either 0 or 1.

Error Codes EARG, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB

PPollUnConfig

Description Unconfigures the devices to respond to parallel polling. If there is only the constant NOADDR in the address list (`addrlist`), the parallel poll unconfigure (PPU) GPIB message is sent to all GPIB devices. The devices unconfigured by this function will not be included in the following parallel polling.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void PPollUnconfig (int board_desc,
  const Addr4882_t addressList[])
```

Visual Basic

```
call PPollUnconfig (ByVal ud As Integer,
  addressList ( ) As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

addressList: The list of the device addresses ended by NOADDR

Error Codes EAGR, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB

RcvRespMsg

Description Reads data from a device. The `RcvRespMsg` function assumes that the interface is in the listen-active status and addresses a device as a talker. The function reads data continuously, until either "count" data have been read or the terminal condition is detected. If the terminal condition is DTOPend, the reading action is stopped and the EOI line is set to enable while the STOPend is received. Otherwise, the reading action is stopped while the eight-bit EOS character is detected. Returns the actual number of transferred bytes in the global variable, ibcntl.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void RcvRespMsg (int board_desc, void *buffer,
  long count, int termination)
```

Visual Basic

```
call RcvRespMsg (ByVal ud As Integer, buf As String,
  ByVal termination As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

buffer: The buffer for storing the read data

count: The number of read bytes

termination: The description of the data termination mode

Error Codes EABO, EADR, EARG, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB

ReadStatusByte

Description Sequentially polls a device. If the sixth bit (hex 40) of the response is set, the device is requesting service.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void ReadStatusByte (int board_desc,
  Addr4882_t address, short *result)
```

Visual Basic

```
call ReadStatusByte (ByVal us As Integer,
  ByVal addr As Integer, result As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

address: Device address

result: Response byte of the sequential polling

Error Codes EABO, EARG, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB

Receive

Description Reads data bytes from a device, and then stores them in the assigned buffer. Receives the device address described by addressing to a talker, setting the interface to a receiver, reading count data bytes from the device, and storing these data bytes into the buffer. The operation is normally stopped when the count data bytes are read or the terminal condition is detected. If the terminal condition is STOPend, the EOI line is set to enable while the STOPend byte is received. Otherwise, the reading operation is stopped while the 8-bit EOS character is detected. Returns the actual number of transferred bytes in the global variable, ibcntl.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void Receive (int board_desc, Addr4882_t address,
  void *buffer, long count, int termination)
```

Visual Basic

```
call Receive (ByVal ud As Integer,
  ByVal addr As Integer, buf As String,
  ByVal termination As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board id

address: The device address; the device is read by the function for data

buffer: The buffer that stores the read data

termination: Device termination mode (STOPend or EOS character)

Error Codes EABO, EARG, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB

ReceiveSetup

Description Configures the device to be a talker and the interface to a receiver. After the command `ReceiveSetup` is sent, the `RcvRespMsg` function is usually called to transfer the data from the device to the interface. `ReceiveSetup` is helpful for multiple `RcvRespMsg` calls. When `ReceiveSetup` is enabled, the re-addressing is not necessary when each data block is received.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void ReceiveSetup (int board_desc,
  Addr4882_t address)
```

Visual Basic

```
call ReceiveSetup (ByVal ud As Integer,
  ByVal addr As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

address: The device address; the device you want the talker to address

Error Codes EARG, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB

ResetSys

Description Resets and initializes devices. The function contains three steps:

1. Reset the GPIB by controlling the remote enable (REN) line, and then controlling the interface clear (IFC) line.
2. Send the universal device clear (DCL) GPIB message to clear all devices.
3. Finally, send the `*RST\n` message to the address list (`addrlist`) to complete resetting and initialization of the device.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void ResetSys (int board_desc,
  const Addr4882_t addressList[])
```

Visual Basic

```
call ResetSys (ByVal ud As Integer,
  addressList ( ) As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

addressList: The list of the device addresses ended by NOADDR

Error Codes EABO, EARG, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, ENOL, EOIP, ENEB, ESAC

Send

Description Writes data bytes from the buffer to the device. The operation is normally stopped until the count data bytes have been written.

If eotmode is set to DABend: The EOI line is set to enable while the final byte is sent.

If eotmode is set to NULLend: The EOI line is set to disable while the final byte is sent.

If eotmode is set to NLend: The EOI line is controlled while the final byte and the following new character \n has been sent.

Returns the actual number of transferred bytes in the global variable, ibcntl.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void Send (int board_desc, Addr4882_t address,
  const void *buffer, long count, int eot_mode)
```

Visual Basic

```
call Send (ByVal ud As Integer,
  ByVal addr As Integer, ByVal buf As String,
  ByVal eot_mode As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

address: The device address

buffer: The sent data bytes

count: Data count

eot_mode: Data termination mode (DABend, NULLend, or NLend)

Error Codes EABO, EARG, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, ENOL, EOIP, ENEB

SendCmds

Description Sends GPIB commands, and then returns the number of transferred command bytes in the global variable, ibcntl.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void SendCmds (int board_desc, const void *cmdbuf,
  long count)
```

Visual Basic

```
call SendCmds (ByVal ud As Integer,
  ByVal cmdbuf As String)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

cmdbuf: The sent command bytes

count: Data count

Error Codes EABO, ECIC, EDVR, ENOL, EOIP, ENEB

SendDataBytes

Description Sends data from the buffer to the device. The `SendDataBytes` function assumes that the interface on the GPIB bus is in the talk-active status and already addresses the devices as listeners.

If eotmode is set to DABend: The EOI line is controlled while the final byte is sent.

If eotmode is set to NULLend: The EOI line is not controlled while the final byte is sent.

If eotmode is set to NLend: The EOI line is set to enable when the final byte and the following new character `\n` have been sent.

Returns the actual number of transferred bytes in the global variable, ibcntl.

Syntax

Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++

```
void SendDataBytes (int board_desc,
  const void *buffer, long count, int eotmode)
```

Visual Basic

```
call SendDataBytes (ByVal ud As Integer,
  ByVal buf As String, ByVal term As Integer)
```

Parameters

board_desc: Board ID

buffer: The sent data bytes

count: Data count

eot_mode: Data terminal mode (`DABend`, `NULLend`, `NLend`)

Error Codes EABO, EADR, EARG, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, ENOL, EOIP, ENEB

SendList

Description Sends data bytes to multiple GPIB devices. The `SendList` function addresses all devices listed in address list (`addrlist`) as listeners, addresses the interface to talk, and then transfers the data from the buffer to the devices.

If eotmode is set to DABend: The EOI line is set to enable while the final byte is sent.

If eotmode is set to NULLend: The EOI line is set to disable while the final byte is sent.

If eotmode is set to NLend: The EOI line is set to enable when the final byte and the following new character `\n` has been sent.

Returns the actual number of transferred bytes in the global variable, ibcntl.

Syntax

Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++

```
void SendList (int board_desc,
  const Addr4882_t addressList[], const void  *buffer,
  long count, int eotmode)
```

Visual Basic

```
call SendList (ByVal ud As Integer,
  addressList ( ) As Integer, ByVal buf As String,
  ByVal term As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

addressList: The list of the device addresses; the devices that send data bytes

buffer: The sent data bytes

count: Data count

eotmode: Data termination mode (`DABend`, `NULLend`, or `NLend`)

Error Codes EABO, EARG, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB

SendIFC

Description Sends the interface clear (IFC) command to reset GPIB. The `SendIFC` command, which is a part of GPIB initialization, forces the interface to controller-in-charge of GPIB. The function also ensures that the connected devices are not addressed and the interface calls of the devices are in idle status.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void SendIFC (int board_desc)
```

Visual Basic

```
call SendIFC (ByVal ud As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

Error Codes ENEB, ESAC, EDVR, EOIP

SendLLO

Description Sends the local lockout (LLO) message to all devices. When the LLO is in effect, only the controller-in-charge can change device states by sending appropriate GPIB messages. `SendLLO` is reserved for use in uncommon local and remote situations. Under normal conditions, `SetRWLS` is used to place a device in remote operation with lockout.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void SendLLO (int board_desc)
```

Visual Basic

```
call SendLLO (ByVal ud As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

Error Codes EBUS, ECIC, ENEB, ESAC, EDVR, EOIP

SendSetup

Description Configures the device to receive data by setting the devices listed in `addressList` as listeners and setting the interface talk-active. After the `SendSetup` call, `SendDataBytes` sends data from the interface to the devices.

When multiple `SendDataBytes` calls are used for transferring data, the address setting capability of `SendSetup` is especially useful because each device does not need to be addressed while each data block is transferred.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void SendSetup (int board_desc,
  const Addr4882_t addressList[])
```

Visual Basic

```
call SendSetup (ByVal ud As Integer,
  addrs ( ) As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

addressList: The list of the devices ended by NOADDR

Error Codes EABO, EARG, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB

SetRWLS

Description Configures the device to lockout status of remote-control mode. `SetRWLS` sets the devices listed in `addrlist` to remote-control mode by controlling the remote enable (REN) GPIB line. Then, the `LLO GPIB` message sets the devices to lockout status. Before the controller-in-charge calls `EnableLocal` to release local lockout, you cannot locally operate these devices.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void SetRWLS ((int board_desc,
  const Addr4882_t addressList[])
```

Visual Basic

```
call SetRWLS (ByVal ud As Integer,
  addressList ( ) As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

addressList: The list of the device addresses ended by NOADDR

Error Codes EARG, EBUS, ECIC, EDVR, EOIP, ENEB, ESAC

TestSRQ

Description Detects the current status of the GPIB service request (SRQ) line. If the SRQ is controlled, the result contains a non-zero value. If it is not controlled, the result contains a zero value. The `TestSRQ` command gets the current status of GPIB SRQ line. The `WaitSRQ` command waits until the device controls the GPIB SRQ line.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void TestSRQ (int board_desc, short *result)
```

Visual Basic

```
call TestSRQ (ByVal ud As Integer, result As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

result: The status of the SRQ line

Error Codes EDVR, EOIP, ENEB

TestSys

Description Causes devices to process self tests by sending the `TST?` message to the devices, which makes the devices test themselves individually. It then reads 16-bit self-test results from the devices. The self-test result `0\n` shows that the device passed its self test (if the self test result is not `0\n`, it means that the device did not pass its self test). Refer to the documents that came with the device to determine cause of the failed self test.

If `TestSys` does not return `Error` (for example, the ERR bit is not set in ibsta), the failure number of the self tests is contained in ibcntl.

Alternatively, the meaning of the ibcntl depends on the returned failure. If the device does not send a response in a limited time, then the test result (`?`) is reported, and the error EABO is returned.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void TestSys (int board_desc, Addr4882_t *addrlist,
  short resultList[])
```

Visual Basic

```
call TestSys (ByVal ud As Integer,
  addrlist ( ) As Integer, resultList ( ) As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

addrlist: The list of the device addresses ended by NOADDR

resultList: The list of the self test results; each test item corresponds to each address listed in `addrlist`

Error Codes EABO, EARG, EBUS, EDVR, ECIC, EOIP, ENEB, ENOL

Trigger

Description Sends the group execute trigger (GET) GPIB message to a device. If the address is constant NOADDR, the GET messages are sent to the devices that are currently listen-active on the GPIB bus.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void Trigger (int board_desc, Addr4882_t address)
```

Visual Basic

```
call Trigger (ByVal ud As Integer,
  ByVal address As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

address: The device address; the device to be triggered

Error Codes EARG, EBUS, EDVR, ECIC, EOIP, ENEB

TriggerList

Description Sends the group execute trigger (GET) GPIB message to multiple devices. If there is only constant NOADDR in the `addrlist`, no device is addressed and the GET message is sent to the devices that are currently listen-active on the GPIB bus.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void TriggerList (int board_desc,
  const Addr4882_t addressList[])
```

Visual Basic

```
call TriggerList (ByVal ud As Integer,
  addressList ( ) As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

addressList: The list of the device addresses ended by NOADDR

Error Codes EARG, EBUS, EDVR, ECIC, EOIP, ENEB

WaitSRQ

Description Waits until the device controls the GPIB SRQ line. When `WaitSRQ` returns, the result contains a non-zero value if the SRQ line is controlled. If it is not controlled, the result contains a zero value. Get the current status of the GPIB SRQ line by using the `TestSRQ` command. Use `WaitSRQ` to wait before the SRQ line can be controlled.

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
void WaitSRQ (int board_desc, short *result)
```

Visual Basic

```
call WaitSRQ (ByVal ud As Integer,
  result As Integer)
```

Parameters **board_desc**: Board ID

result: The status of the SRQ line

Error Codes EDVR, EOIP, ENEB

Appendix A
Status/Error Codes

In this appendix:

NI command-compatible status codes

This section contains information about possible error codes produced when using the National Instruments™ (NI)[1] command-compatible functions. All commands update global status word ibsta which contains the GPIB status and the message from the user's GPIB hardware. After every command, the user can use the ERR bit of the ibsta to detect errors. The ibsta is a 16-bit word. A bit value equal to one (1) means the condition occurred; a bit value equal to zero (0) means the condition did not occur.

Table A-1: NI command-compatible status codes

Mnemonic	Position	Hex	Type	Description
ERR	15	8000	device, board	GPIB error
TIMO	14	4000	device, board	Timeout
END	13	2000	device, board	END or EOS has been detected
SRQI	12	1000	board	SRQ interrupt occurred
RQS	11	800	device	Device requesting service
SPOLL	10	400	board	Board has been sequentially polled by controller
EVENT	9	200	board	DCAS, DTAS, or IFC event occurred
CMPL	8	100	device, board	I/O completion
LOK	7	80	board	Lockout status
REM	6	40	board	Remote status
CIC	5	20	board	Control-In-Charge
ATN	4	10	board	Send attention message
TACS	3	8	board	Talk status
LACS	2	4	board	Listen status
DATS	1	2	board	Device trigger status
DCAS	0	1	board	Device clear status

1. National Instruments™ and NI™ are trademarks of the National Instruments Corporation.

NI command-compatible function error codes

NI command-compatible function error codes are listed in the following table. Note that, the error variable is meaningful only when the ERR bit of the status variable, ibsta, is placed. Click the error mnemonic, and you can obtain a detailed description and the solution for each error.

Table A-2: NI command-compatible function error codes

Error mnemonic	iberr value	Meaning description
EDVR	0	OS error
ECIC	1	Function requests GPIB board as CIC
ENOL	2	No listen device on the GPIB bus
EADR	3	GPIB board addressing error
EARG	4	Invalid argument
ESAC	5	GPIB board is not on the system controller requesting status
EABO	6	I/O operation is aborted (timeout)
ENEB	7	GPIB board does not exit
EDMA	8	DMA error
EOIP	10	Asynchronous I/O in progress
ECAP	11	The operation is not performed
EFSO	12	File system error
EBUS	14	GPIB bus error
ESTB	15	The status byte queue of the sequential polling overflow
ESRQ	16	SRQ is stuck in ON state
ETAB	20	Table problem

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