

The background features a dark purple gradient with a perspective view of a road or path receding into the distance. The road is flanked by rows of binary code (0s and 1s) that appear to be glowing or reflecting off the surface, creating a sense of depth and digital connectivity.

GPIB Command Information

Section 6

GPIB Command Information

This section of the catalog provides a look at some of JFW's existing remote commands for GPIB test systems. The interface card JFW uses for GPIB systems is different than the interface card we use in our Ethernet and RS-232 test systems. Therefore, there are differences in what JFW can offer for remote commands depending on the control type of the test system. In addition to these standard commands we have listed in this catalog, JFW can provide you with custom remote commands if requested. The commands listed in the catalog are only typical remote commands. For the remote commands for a specific model, please refer to the system manual.

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Identification

This command echoes back information about the test system.

Syntax: IDN?

Example: **IDN?** - Returns "JFW Industries, Inc., Model 50PA-374, Firmware Rev A"

Notes: Command is not case sensitive.
Command does not have to be terminated by a carriage return.

GPIB Command Information

Set Attenuator

The set attenuator command is used to set the attenuation level of a specific attenuator.

Syntax: SAx y
 x = attenuator number
 y = attenuation level

Example: **SA1 127** Sets attenuation of attenuator #1 to 127dB
 SA12 98 Sets attenuation of attenuator #12 to 98dB

Notes: Command is not case sensitive.
 Command does not have to be terminated by a carriage return.

Read Attenuator

The read attenuator command returns the attenuation setting for a specific attenuator.

Syntax: RAx?
 x = attenuator number

Example: **SA2 85** - Sets the attenuation of attenuator #2 to 85dB
 RA2? - Reads attenuator #2 setting and returns “**85dB**”

Notes: Command is not case sensitive.
 Command does not have to be terminated by a carriage return.

GPIB Command Information

Set Switch

The set switch command is used to set a switch to a specific port number.

Syntax: SSx y
 x = switch number
 y = port number

Example: **SS1 8** - Sets switch #1 to port #8
 SS2 5 - Sets switch #2 to port #5

Notes: Command is not case sensitive.
 Command does not have to be terminated by a carriage return.

Read Switch

The read switch command returns the port setting for a specific switch.

Syntax: RSx?
 x = switch number

Example: **SS1 8** - Sets switch #1 to port #8
 RS1? - Reads switch #1 setting and returns "J8"

Notes: Command is not case sensitive.
 Command does not have to be terminated by a carriage return.

GPIB Command Information

Set Output

The set output command is used to set the output port of a matrix switch to a specific input port.

Syntax: SOx y
 x = output port number
 y = input port number

Example: **SO3 1** - Connects output port #3 to input port #1
 SO8 4 - Connects output port #8 to input port #4

Notes: Command is not case sensitive.
 Command does not have to be terminated by a carriage return.

Read Output

The read output command is used to see if the output port is connected to any input port.

Syntax: ROx?
 x = output port number

Example: **SO3 1** - Connects output port #3 to input port #1
 RO3? - Reads output port #3 setting and returns “**J1**”
 SO3 0 - Sets output port #3 to unused state
 RO3? - Reads output port #3 setting and returns “**J0**”

Notes: Command is not case sensitive.
 Command does not have to be terminated by a carriage return.

GPIB Command Information

Set Input

The set input command is used to set the input port of a matrix switch to a specific output port.

Syntax: S1x y
 x = input port number
 y = output port number

Example: **S11 3** - Connects input port #1 to output port #3
 S14 8 - Connects input port #4 to output port #8

Notes: Command is not case sensitive.
 Command does not have to be terminated by a carriage return.

Read Input

The read input command is used to see if the input port is connected to any input port.

Syntax: R1x?
 x = input port number

Example: **S13 12** - Connects input port #3 to output port #12
 RI3? - Reads input port #3 setting and returns “**J12**”

 S13 0 - Sets input port #3 to unused state
 RI3? - Reads output port #3 setting and returns “**J0**”

Notes: Command is not case sensitive.
 Command does not have to be terminated by a carriage return.