

Yokogawa DA100 Driver

File Name	DA100.dll
Manufacturer	Yokogawa América do Sul
Devices	Darwin DA100
Protocol	DA100
Version	2.0.1
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Platform	Win32
Dependencies	IOKit version 1.8 or later
Superblock Readings	No
Level	0

Introduction

The DARWIN (*Data Acquisition and Recording Windows*) system integrates a new concept of architecture for data acquisition, storing, and logging. The remote I/O modules and the data acquisition CPU are completely separated modules. The Yokogawa DA100 Driver supports device models DA100, DS400, and DS600 for communication with **Eclipse Software** applications.

Preparing a Device

Please read carefully the document **IM DA100-01E 080** (*DA100 Data Acquisition Unit User's Manual*) to correctly configure the type of interface, the address, and I/O modules. Then connect the cable, Serial or Ethernet, to the computer in which an **Eclipse Software** application executes.

Driver Configuration

This section contains information about the configuration of **[P]** parameters of this Driver.

[P] Parameters

P1	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)
P2	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)
P3	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)
P4	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)

This Driver does not use the **[P]** parameters. All configurations relative to communication must be performed on the properties window. For more information about the options for configuring communication, please check topic **Documentation of I/O Interfaces**.

Tag Reference

The next tables contain reference values and commands supported by **PLC** and **Block** Tags of this Driver.

Main references

DESCRIPTION	MINIMUM VALUE	MAXIMUM VALUE
Number of modules per unit	1 (one)	5 (five)
Reference channels of a unit	1 (one)	60
Calculation channels of a unit	1 (one)	60
Left or right span	0 (zero)	30000
Left or right scale of channels	-30000	30000
Position of decimal place	0 (zero)	4 (four)
Operation mode	Possible values are 0 : Operation, 1 : Setup, or 2 : Calibration	

Analog Parameters

Voltage input CC (Volt)

INDEX	PARAMETER	VALID INTERVAL
0	20 mV	-20.000 a 20.000 mV
1	60 mV	-60.00 a 60.00 mV
2	200 mV	-200.00 a 200.00 mV
3	2 V	-2.0000 a 2.0000 V
4	6 V	-6.000 a 6.000 V
5	20 V	-20.000 a 20.000 V
6	50 V	-50.00 a 50.00 V

Thermocouple (TC, RRJC)

INDEX	DESCRIPTION	PARAMETER	VALID INTERVAL
0	R	R	0.0 to 1760.0 °C
1	S	S	0.0 to 1760.0 °C
2	B	B	0.0 to 1820.0 °C (precision in the junction compensation for a B type)
3	K	K	-200.0 to 1370.0 °C
4	E	E	-200.0 to 800.0 °C
5	J	J	-200.0 to 1100.0 °C
6	T	T	-200.0 to 400.0 °C
7	N	N	0.0 to 1300.0 °C
8	W	W	0.0 to 2315.0 °C
9	L	L	-200.0 to 900.0 °C
10	U	U	-200.0 to 400.0 °C

INDEX	DESCRIPTION	PARAMETER	VALID INTERVAL
11	KpAu7Fe	KP	0.0 to 300.0 K

Detector of temperature by resistance (RTD)

INDEX	DESCRIPTION	PARAMETER	VALID INTERVAL
0	Pt100: 1 mA	PT1	-200.0 to 600.0 °C
1	Pt100: 2 mA	PT2	-200.0 to 250.0 °C
2	JPt100: 1 mA	JPT1	-200.0 to 550.0 °C
3	JPt100: 2 mA	JPT2	-200.0 to 250.0 °C
4	Pt50: 2 mA	PT50	-200.0 to 550.0 °C
5	Pt100: 1 mA-H	PT1S	-140.00 to 150.0 °C
6	Pt100: 2 mA-H	PT2S	-70.00 to 70.00 °C
7	JPt100: 1 mA-H	JPT1S	-140.00 to 150.00 °C
8	JPt100: 2 mA-H	JPT2S	-70.00 to 70.00 °C
9	Ni100: 1 mA-S (1)	NI1	-200.0 to 250.0 °C
10	No100: 1 mA-D (RTD SAMA)	NI2	-60.0 to 180.0 °C
11	Ni120: 1 mA (RTD DIN)	NI3	-70.0 to 200.0 °C
12	Cu ₁₀ : GE (RTD McGRAW EDISON COMPANY)	CU1	-200.0 to 300.0 °C
13	Cu ₁₀ : L&N	CU2	-200.0 to 300.0 °C
14	Cu ₁₀ : WEED (RTD McGRAW EDISON COMPANY)	CU3	-200.0 to 300.0 °C
15	Cu ₁₀ : BAILEY (RTD McGRAW EDISON COMPANY)	CU4	-200.0 to 300.0 °C
16	J263*B	J263B	0.0 to 300.0 K

NOTE

The specific precision of the compensation interval of indexes 12 (Cu₁₀: GE), 13 (Cu₁₀: L&N), 14 (Cu₁₀: WEED), and 15 (Cu₁₀: BAILEY) is, respectively, -84.4 to 170.0 °C, -75.0 to 150.0 °C, -20.0 to 250.0 °C, and -20.0 to 250.0 °C.

Contact (DI)

INDEX	PARAMETER	VALID INTERVAL
0	LEVL	Possible values are 0 : Off (< 2.4 V) or 1 : On (>= 2.4 V)
1	CONT	Possible values are 0 : Off or 1 : On

Current input CC (mA)

INDEX	PARAMETER	VALID INTERVAL
0	20 mA	-20.000 to 20.000mA

Power monitor (AC)

INDEX	PARAMETER	VALID INTERVAL
0	25V-0.5A	25 VAC, 0.5 A
1	25V-5A	25 VAC, 5 A
2	250V-0.5A	250 VAC, 0.5 A
3	250V-5A	250 VAC, 5 A

Measurement scales (sequence of previous table)

INDEX	PARAMETER	25V-0.5A	25V-5A	250V-0.5A	250V-5A
0 to 4	V1, V2, V3, V13, V0	0.00 to 25.00 Vrms	0.00 to 25.00 Vrms	0.0 to 250.0 Vrms	0.0 to 250.0 Vrms
5 to 9	I1, I2, I3, I13, I0	0.0000 to 0.5000 Arms	0.0000 to 5.000 Arms	0.0000 to 0.5000 Arms	0.000 to 5.000 Arms
10 to 12	P1, P2, P3	-12.50 to 12.50 W	-125.0 to 125.0 W	-125.0 to 125.0 W	-1250 to 1250 W
13	P13	-25.00 to 25.00 W	-250.0 to 250.0 W	-250.0 to 250.0 W	-2500 to 2500 W
14	P0	-37.50 to 37.50 W	-375.0 to 375.0 W	-375.0 to 375.0 W	-3750 to 3750 W
15 to 17	VA1, VA2, VA3	0.00 to 12.50 VA	0.0 to 125.0 VA	0.0 to 125.0 VA	0 to 1250 VA
18	VA13	0.00 to 25.00 VA	0.0 to 250.0 VA	0.0 to 250.0 VA	0 to 2500 VA
19	VA0	0.00 to 37.50 VA	0.0 to 375.0 VA	0.0 to 375.0 VA	0 to 3750 VA
20 to 22	Var1, Var2, Var3	0.00 to 12.50 Var	0.0 to 125.0 Var	0.0 to 125.0 Var	0 to 1250 Var
23	Var13	0.00 to 25.00 Var	0.0 to 250.0 Var	0.0 to 250.0 Var	0 to 2500 Var
24	Var0	0.00 to 37.50 Var	0.0 to 375.0 Var	0.0 to 375.0 Var	0 to 3750 Var
25 to 29	PF1, PF2, PF3, PF13, PF0	-1.00 to 1.00	-1.00 to 1.00	-1.00 to 1.00	-1.00 to 1.00
30 to 34	PH1, PH2, PH3, PH13, PH0	-80.0 to 80.0 deg	-80.0 to 80.0 deg	-80.0 to 80.0 deg	-80.0 to 80.0 deg
35	FREQ	45.00 to 65.00 Hz	45.00 to 65.00 Hz	45.00 to 65.00 Hz	45.00 to 65.00 Hz

Gauge input (STRAIN)

INDEX	PARAMETER	VALID INTERVAL
0	2k	-2000 to 2000 $\mu\epsilon$ (bridge ¼)

INDEX	PARAMETER	VALID INTERVAL
1	2k	-1000 to 1000 $\mu\epsilon$ (bridge $\frac{1}{2}$)
2	2k	-500 to 500 $\mu\epsilon$ (full bridge)
3	20k	-20000 to 20000 $\mu\epsilon$ (bridge $\frac{1}{4}$)
4	20k	-10000 to 10000 $\mu\epsilon$ (bridge $\frac{1}{2}$)
5	20k	-5000 to 5000 $\mu\epsilon$ (full bridge)
6	200k	-200000 to 200000 $\mu\epsilon$ (bridge $\frac{1}{4}$)
7	200k	-100000 to 100000 $\mu\epsilon$ (bridge $\frac{1}{2}$)
9	200k	-50000 to 50000 $\mu\epsilon$ (full bridge)

Pulse input (PULSE)

INDEX	PARAMETER	VALID INTERVAL
0	RATE	0 to 30000
1	GATE	0 to 30000

General index to access input types

INDEX	TABLE
0	Voltage input CC
1	Thermocouple
2	Detector of temperature by resistance
3	Contact
4	Current input CC
5	Measurement scale 25V-0.5A
6	Measurement scale 25V-5A
7	Measurement scale 250V-0.5A
8	Measurement scale 250V-5A
9	Gauge input
10	Pulse input

Rule for Addressing Channels of DA100 Modules

The rule for forming the addressing of channels is expressed by 3 (three) characters grouped in the order **Unit + Slot + Slot Number**.

NOTE

When channel is equal to 10, add 1 (one) to the current slot value and configure the channel or relay with the value 0 (zero).

Stand-alone or expansible architecture

UNIT OR SLOT	SLOT 0	SLOT 1	SLOT 2	SLOT 3	SLOT 4	SLOT 5
Unit [I S A]	x01 to x10	x11 to x20	x21 to x30	x31 to x40	x41 to x50	x51 to x60
Unit 0:	001 to 010	011 to 020	021 to 030	031 to 040	041 to 050	051 to 060
Unit 1:	101 to 110	111 to 120	121 to 130	131 to 140	141 to 150	151 to 160
Unit 2:	101 to 110	111 to 120	121 to 130	131 to 140	141 to 150	151 to 160
Unit 3:	301 to 310	311 to 320	321 to 330	331 to 340	341 to 350	351 to 360
Unit 4:	401 to 410	411 to 420	421 to 430	431 to 440	441 to 450	451 to 460
Unit 5:	501 to 510	511 to 520	521 to 530	531 to 540	541 to 550	551 to 560

The value x on the first row of the previous table must be replaced by the respective letter of the unit. Possible values are **I**: Main unit, **S**: **DI** or **DO** type, or **A**: Calculation channel. Therefore, cross-referencing row and column allows knowing the valid addressing interval for a module. For example, to select unit 2 (two) and slot 2 (two) the addressing interval for a module is from 121 to 130.

Users can also address all channels from a unit. For example, the value **Unit 3:** addresses all channels, from 301 to 360. If this interval does not contain all modules, the DA100 module responds with intervals of addresses. The next table contains valid values for each architecture.

Values per architecture

	STAND-ALONE UNIT	EXPANSIBLE UNIT
Unit	0 (zero)	I (DA100, main unit) and from 0 (zero) to 5 (five, sub-units DS400 or DS600)
Slot	0 (zero) to 5 (five)	0 (zero) to 5 (five)
Channel or relay	1 (one) to 10. When the channel is equal to 10, add 1 (one) to the current value of the slot and configure the channel or relay with the value 0 (zero)	1 (one) to 10. When the channel is equal to 10, add 1 (one) to the current value of the slot and configure the channel or relay with the value 0 (zero)

The next table contains the valid intervals in Yokogawa DA100 Driver for the modules of each DA100 unit.

Input or output channels

UNIT	VALID RANGE
0	001 to 060
1	101 to 160
2	201 to 260
3	301 to 360
4	401 to 460
5	501 to 560
I	601 to 660
S	701 to 760

UNIT	VALID RANGE
A	801 to 860

The functionality of Yokogawa DA100 Driver commands are subdivided into the following groups:

- **Effective commands:** From 50 to 62
- **Commands to control execution:** From 100 to 104
- **Commands to request data output:** From 150 to 162

PLC Tags

This section contains information about the configuration of **[N]** parameters of this Driver.

Set Skip Measure

Write-Only

N1	50
N2	Channel. For more information, please check table Input or output channels
N3	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)
N4	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)

This Tag configures a channel to not be read and it is valid only in **Operation** mode.

Set Skip Measure Channel Interval

Write-Only

N1	51
N2	Channel. For more information, please check table Input or output channels
N3	Number of channels starting from the initial channel or 0 (zero) for a single channel
N4	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)

This Tag configures an interval of channels to not be read and it is valid only in **Operation** mode.

Set Measurement Period

Write-Only

N1	60
N2	Sampling. For more information, please check table Samplings
N3	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)
N4	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)

This Tag configures the sampling time, or integration, of a module and it is valid only in **Setup** mode.

NOTE

A sampling time may vary depending on the integration time of A/D and on filters turned on or off. For each condition, the highest sampling limit is one limit above, according to the next examples.

Equivalent integration time for 50 or 60 Hz

INPUT MODULE	FILTER ON	FILTER OFF
10CH	0.5 or 2 (two) if the power monitor module is installed	3 (three)
20CH	2 (two)	4 (four)
30CH	2 (two)	4 (four)

Integration time of 100 ms

INPUT MODULE	FILTER ON	FILTER OFF
10CH	4 (four)	12
20CH	5 (five)	15
30CH	6 (six)	20

Samplings

VALUE	PERIOD
0 (zero)	0.5
1 (one)	1 (one)
2 (two)	2 (two)
3 (three)	3 (three)
4 (four)	4 (four)
5 (five)	5 (five)
6 (six)	6 (six)
7 (seven)	10

VALUE	PERIOD
8 (eight)	12
9 (nine)	15
10	20
11	30
12	60

Select Relay To Turn On or Off Externally

Write-Only

N1	61
N2	Unit. Possible values for this parameter are 0 to 5 : Units from 0 (zero) to 5 (five), 6 : Internal switches, or 7 : Main DA100 unit
N3	Relay. For more information please check table Relays and the table Input or output channels
N4	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)

This Tag enables or disables the relay that can be turned on or off by the module or externally and it is valid only in **Setup** mode.

Relays

VALUE	INTERVAL
0 (zero)	None
1 (one)	Between 01 and 10
2 (two)	Between 01 and 20
3 (three)	Between 01 and 30
4 (four)	Between 01 and 40
5 (five)	Between 01 and 50
6 (six)	Between 01 and 60

NOTE

Execute a change to **Setup** mode using the **Set Mode Selection** Tag before executing this Tag. After executing this Tag, use the **Set Mode Selection** Tag again to return to **Operation** mode.

Set Date and Time

Write-Only

N1	62
N2	Adjustment. Possible values for this parameter are 0 : Same date and time of the computer or 1 : Specify a date and time. In case of specifying a date and time, configure the Value property of this Tag with the date and time in the format expected by the operating system
N3	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)
N4	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)

This Tag adjusts the date and time of a module and it is valid only in **Operation** mode.

System Reconstruction

Write-Only

N1	100
N2	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)
N3	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)
N4	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)

This Tag executes a system reconfiguration at run time and it is valid only in **Operation** mode. A system reconstruction is executed when a new module is added or when a slot is replaced. The time to execute this command is not deterministic. After executing this command, the clock of a DA100 module is initialized with the value "96/01/01 00:00:00".

NOTE

To execute a **Set Mode Selection** command, change the time-out of this Driver to at least 10 seconds (10000 ms) and restart. After executing the **Set Mode Selection** command, configure the time-out to its default value of 1000 ms.

Set Mode Selection

Write-Only

N1	101
N2	Operation mode. Possible values for this parameter are 0 : Operation, 1 : Setup, or 2 : Calibration
N3	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)
N4	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)

This Tag changes the operation mode and it is valid for all modes. The execution of this command may take a non-deterministic time to return. After executing this command, the clock of a DA100 module is started with the value "96/01/01 00:00:00".

NOTE

To execute this command, change the time-out of this Driver for at least 10 seconds (10000 ms) and restart. After executing this command, configure the time-out to its default value of 1000 ms.

Turn Relay Specified by VS Command On or Off

Write-Only

N1	102
N2	Channel. For more information, please check table Input or output channels
N3	Switch. Possible values for this parameter are 0 : Set, 1 : On, or 2 : Off
N4	Mask. Please check the next table for an example of this parameter

This Tag turns on or off the relays specified in the **Select Relay to Turn On or Off Externally** Tag and it is valid only in **Operation** mode.

NOTES

- As switches are performed based on the numbering of a basis, the *N2* parameter must be configured to the first relay of a module.
- If the *N3* parameter is configured with the value 1 (one, On), the relays with a mask in 1 (one) are turned on and the relays with a mask in 0 (zero) keep their current condition.
- If the *N3* parameter is configured with the value 2 (two, Off), the relays with a mask in 1 (one) are turned off and the relays with a mask in 0 (zero) keep their current condition.
- Bits from 11 to 16 of the *N4* parameter are ignored. For alarm modules with only 4 (four) outputs, bits from 5 (five) to 16 are ignored.

The next table contains an example of mask configuration to turn relays on or off with a 16-bit word.

16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	RELAY
0 (zero)	0 (zero)	0 (zero)	0 (zero)	0 (zero)	0 (zero)	1 (one)	1 (one)	1 (one)	0 (zero)	0 (zero)	0 (zero)	1 (one)	1 (one)	1 (one)	1 (one)	Mask
0 (zero)				3 (three)				8 (eight)				F				Value

Byte Output Order

Write-Only

N1	103
N2	Format. Possible values for this parameter are 0 : Data in MSB (<i>Most Significant Byte First</i> , default) format or 1 : Data in LSB (<i>Least Significant Byte First</i>) format
N3	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)
N4	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)

This Tag changes the order of bytes when transferring data and it is valid only in **Operation** mode.

Clear RAM

Write-Only

N1	104
N2	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)
N3	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)
N4	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)

This Tag executes the initialization of values of pre-alarms, scaling, measurements, units, alarms, date and time, and moving average. This Tag is only valid in **Operation** mode.

Block Tags

This section contains information about the configuration of **[B]** parameters of this Driver.

Set Voltage, Thermocouple, RTD, Contact, Input or mA

Write-Only

B1	52
B2	Channel. For more information, please check table Input or output channels
B3	Input. For more information, please check table General index to access input types
B4	Table. Select the appropriate index according to the type of input in the <i>B3</i> parameter

This Tag configures the voltage scale, type of thermocouple, RTD, current, contact digital input, or VCC digital input. This Tag is only valid in **Operation** mode. The available Elements are the following:

- **1:** Left span
- **2:** Right span

NOTES

- The *B3* parameter can also be checked on document **IM DA100-01E 080** (*DA100 Data Acquisition Unit User's Manual*).
- To configure Elements 1 (one, left span) and 2 (two, right span), type values with 6 (six) values without a decimal point.
- The measuring scale cannot be changed while a report or calculation is executing.

Set Delta or RRJC

Write-Only

B1	53
B2	Channel. For more information, please check table Input or output channels
B3	Difference. Possible values for this parameter are 0 : Difference between Delta channels or 1 : Difference between RRJC channels
B4	Reference. Possible values for this parameter range from 1 (one) and 60

This Tag configures the type of difference between channels or the type of RRJC junction for the **Thermocouple** type. This Tag is valid only in **Operation** mode. The available Elements are the following:

- **1:** Left span
- **2:** Right span

NOTES

- As a reference channel, configure a channel of the same unit of the channel to configure as Delta or RRJC. The reference channel of the *B4* parameter must be less than the channel specified in the *B2* parameter.
- For the type of RRJC junction, the input for the reference channel must have a **Termopar** type.
- For manually inserted values, the format must have a maximum of 6 (six) digits without a decimal point.

Set Power Monitor

Write-Only

B1	54
B2	Channel. For more information, please check table Input or output channels
B3	Connection. Possible values for this parameter are 0 : Type 1Ph2W, 1 : Type 1Ph3W, 2 : Type 3Ph3W-2I, 3 : Type 3Ph3W-3I, or 4 : Type 3Ph4W
B4	Range. Possible values for this parameter are 0 : 25V-0.5A, 1 : 25V-5A, 2 : 250V-0.5A, or 3 : 250V-5A

This Tag configures the power measuring module and it is valid only in **Operation** mode. The available Elements are the following:

- **1**: Scale index. For more information, please check table **Measurement scales**
- **2**: Left span
- **3**: Right span

NOTES

- Configure the *B3* and *B4* parameters in a power measuring module implies in changing the other channels.
- If the module to configure is in channels 1 (one), 3 (three), and 5 (five), the channels 2 (two), 4 (four), and 6 (six) are automatically configured. If the channels 1 (one), 3 (three), and 5 (five) are in **Skip** mode, then these ones can be configured.
- Insert the span values without a decimal point, according to the document **IM DA100-01E 080** (*DA100 Data Acquisition Unit User's Manual*).
- The measuring scale cannot be changed while a report or calculation is executing.

Set Strain Input

Write-Only

B1	55
B2	Channel. For more information, please check table Input or output channels
B3	Strain. For more information, please check table Gauge input
B4	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)

This Tag configures strain inputs and it is valid only in **Operation** mode. The available Elements are the following:

- **1**: Left span
- **2**: Right span

NOTES

- Insert span values without a decimal point, according to the document **IM DA100-01E 080** (*DA100 Data Acquisition Unit User's Manual*).
- The measuring scale cannot be changed while a report or calculation is executing.

Set Pulse Input

Write-Only

B1	56
B2	Channel. For more information, please check table Input or output channels
B3	Measuring. For more information, please check table Pulse input
B4	Position of decimal point, between 0 (zero) and 4 (four), plus the filter. Possible values for this filter are 100 : On or 0 : Off

This Tag configures the pulse input and it is valid only in **Operation** mode. The available Elements are the following:

- **1**: Left span
- **2**: Right span
- **3**: Left scale
- **4**: Right scale

NOTE

The measuring scale cannot be changed while a report or calculation is executing.

Set Scaling

Write-Only

B1	57
B2	Channel. For more information, please check table Input or output channels
B3	Input. For more information, please check table General index to access input types
B4	Table. Select the appropriate index according to the type of input in the <i>B3</i> parameter

This Tag configures the scale parameters per channel and it is valid only in **Operation** mode. The available Elements are the following:

- **1:** Position of the decimal point, between 0 (zero) and 4 (four)
- **2:** Left span
- **3:** Right span
- **4:** Left scale
- **5:** Right scale

NOTE

The measuring scale cannot be changed while a report or calculation is executing.

Set Power Monitor Scaling

Write-Only

B1	58
B2	Channel. For more information, please check table Input or output channels
B3	Connection. Possible values for this parameter are 0: Type 1Ph2W, 1: Type 1Ph3W, 2: Type 3Ph3W-2I, 3: Type 3Ph3W-3I, or 4: Type 3Ph4W
B4	Range. Possible values for this parameter are 0: 25V-0.5A, 1: 25V-5A, 2: 250V-0.5A, or 3: 250V-5A

This Tag configures the scale of power monitoring channels and it is valid only in **Operation** mode. The available Elements are the following:

- **1:** Scale index. For more information, please check table **Measurement scales**
- **2:** Left span
- **3:** Right span
- **4:** Left scale
- **5:** Right scale
- **6:** Position of the decimal point, between 0 (zero) and 4 (four)

NOTE

The measuring scale cannot be changed while a report or calculation is executing.

Set Strain Input Scaling

Write-Only

B1	59
B2	Channel. For more information, please check table Input or output channels
B3	Strain. For more information, please check table Strain input
B4	Position of decimal point, between 0 (zero) and 4 (four)

This Tag configures the type of gauge input and it is valid only in **Operation** mode. The available Elements are the following:

- **1:** Left span
- **2:** Right span
- **3:** Left scale
- **4:** Right scale

NOTE

The measuring scale cannot be changed while a report or calculation is executing.

Read Measured Report Data Output

Read-Only

B1	150
B2	Channel. For more information, please check table Input or output channels
B3	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)
B4	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)

This Tag reads measured report data and it is valid only in **ASCII** mode. The available Elements are the following:

- **1:** Channel
- **2:** Channel + 1 (one)
- **n:** Channel + n
- **n + 1:** Channel + Size of Block Tag

NOTES

- This command allows reading an Element of a Block Tag.
- The range of channels from a DA100 module is the sum of the *B2* parameter with the total size of a Block Tag.
- The timestamp of a Block Tag is written with the timestamp that a DA100 module returns together with the answer of this command.

Read Computed Data Output

Read-Only

B1	152
B2	Channel. For more information, please check table Input or output channels
B3	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)
B4	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)

This Tag reads calculated data and it is valid only in **ASCII** mode.

NOTAS

- This command allows reading an Element of a Block Tag.
- The range of channels read from a DA100 module is the sum of the *B2* parameter with the total size of a Block Tag.
- The timestamp of a Block Tag is written with the timestamp that a DA100 module returns together with the answer of this command.

Read System Configuration Data

Read-Only

B1	156
B2	Number of sub-units available in a system
B3	Return. Possible values for this parameter are 0 : Information about the configuration of a module or 1 : Real-time information about a module
B4	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)

This Tag returns configuration data from a system and it is valid only in **ASCII** mode. The next table contains an example of data returned by this Block Tag.

Example of returned data

ELEMENT	DATA
1	Range of measurement, with a precision of 1 (one) decimal place and unit in seconds
2	Unit. Possible values are I : Main DA100 unit, 0 : DA100-1 sub-unit (stand-alone module), 1 ... 5 : Sub-unit, or E : End mark
3	Name of a module. Possible values are COMM : Communication module, RELAY : Relay output mode, REMOTE : Remote module, INPUT : Universal input module, mA : Current input module (mA), AC : Power measurement module, STRAIN : Gauge input module, PULS : Counting or pulse input module, DI : Digital input module, or ERROR : Error module
4	Hexadecimal code, internal to the module
...	...
N × 13 + 1	

NOTE

The value **N** corresponds to the number of sub-units available in an architecture.

For each sub-unit, users must reserve or add 13 table positions, that is, between 0 (zero) and 5 (five) modules correspond to $6 \times 2 + 1$ module's head. Also, users must add 1 (one) position to store the sampling time. For example, for 2 (two) modules, 1 (one) unit plus 1 (one) sub-unit, the configuration status table must have $2 \times 13 + 1$ positions, that is, 27 positions.

Read Relay Output Status

Read-Only

B1	162
B2	Unit. Possible values for this parameter are 0 : Stand-alone unit or 1 : Expandable unit
B3	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)
B4	Not used, leave it in 0 (zero)

This Tag reads relay output status and it is valid only in **Binary** mode.

NOTES

- This command returns the status of digital input or output modules in **Binary** format.
- In cases in which there is no digital input or output modules nor alarm modules in a DA100 module, the value of outputs for the whole system is 0 (zero).
- The next tables contains the data output for each value of the *B2* parameter.

B2 parameter equal to 0 (zero)

ELEMENT	DATA
1	Size of data block
2	Internal switches (Word 1)
...	...
7	Internal switches (Word 6)
8	Main unit (Word 1)
...	...
13	Main unit (Word 6)

B2 parameter equal to 1 (one)

ELEMENT	DATA
1	Tamanho do bloco de dados
2	Main unit (Word 1)
...	...
7	Main unit (Word 6)
8	Internal switches (Word 1)
...	...
13	Internal switches (Word 6)
14	Sub-unit 0 (Word 1)
...	...
19	Sub-unit 0 (Word 6)
20	Sub-unit 1 (Word 1)
...	...
25	Sub-unit 1 (Word 6)
26	Sub-unit 2 (Word 1)
...	...
31	Sub-unit 2 (Word 6)
32	Sub-unit 3 (Word 1)
...	...
37	Sub-unit 3 (Word 6)

ELEMENT	DATA
38	Sub-unit 4 (Word 1)
...	...
43	Sub-unit 4 (Word 6)
44	Sub-unit 5 (Word 1)
...	...
49	Sub-unit 5 (Word 6)

For both cases, notice that the **Word** value is stored based on the **Byte Output Order** Tag, which determines the byte order.

MSB (Most Significant Byte) format

MSB								LSB							
						1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Not used						10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

The status of relay 1 (one) is equal to 0 (zero). Possible values are **1**: On or **0**: Off.

LSB (Least Significant Byte) format

MSB								LSB							
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0							1	1
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Not used						10	9

The status of relay 1 (one) is equal to 0 (zero). Possible values are **1**: On or **0**: Off.

Documentation of I/O Interfaces

This section contains the documentation of I/O Interfaces referring to **DA100** Driver.

Configuration of a Driver

I/O Interface configuration is performed on a Driver's configuration dialog box. To access the configuration of this dialog box in **Elipse E3** in version 1.0, follow these steps:

1. Right-click a Driver object (IODriver).
2. Select the **Properties** item on the contextual menu.
3. Select the **Driver** tab.
4. Click **Other parameters**.

In **Elipse E3** version 2.0 or later, click **Configure driver**  on a Driver's toolbar. In **Elipse SCADA**, follow these steps:

1. Open the Organizer.

2. Select a Driver on Organizer's tree.
3. Click **Extras** on the **Driver** tab.

Currently, an I/O Interface allows opening only one connection for each Driver. This means that, if users want to access two serial ports, they must add two Drivers to an application and then configure each one of these Drivers for each serial port.

Configuration Dialog Box

The dialog box of I/O Interfaces allows configuring the I/O connection used by a Driver. This dialog box contains the **Setup**, **Serial**, **Ethernet**, **Modem**, and **RAS** tabs, described on the next topics. If a Driver does not implement a specific I/O connection, its corresponding tab is not available for configuration. Some Drivers may contain additional tabs, specific for that Driver, on the configuration dialog box.

Setup Tab

The **Setup** tab contains general configurations of a Driver. This tab is divided into the following groups:

- **General configurations:** Configurations of a Driver's physical layer, time-out, and initialization mode
- **Connection management:** Configurations on how the I/O Interface keeps a connection and which recovery policy is used on failure
- **Logging options:** Controls the generation of log files

The screenshot shows the 'Setup' tab of a configuration dialog. At the top, there's a 'Physical Layer' dropdown menu currently set to 'Ethernet', and a checkbox labeled 'Start driver OFFLINE'. Below this, there are two text input fields: 'Timeout:' with the value '1000' and 'ms', and 'Communication check time:' with the value '5000' and 'ms'. The next section is 'Connection management', which includes a dropdown menu set to 'Automatic (managed by the driver)'. Under this, there are three options: a checked checkbox for 'Retry failed connection every' with a value of '20' seconds, an unchecked checkbox for 'Give up after' with a value of '1' failed retries, and an unchecked checkbox for 'Disconnect if non-responsive for' with a value of '0' seconds. The final section is 'Logging Options', featuring an unchecked checkbox for 'Log to File' with a text box containing the path 'C:\eeLogs\MicrolokII_%DATE%.log', and a 'File size limit (MB):' text box with the value '0' and a note that '0' is unlimited.

Setup tab

General options on the Setup tab

OPTION	DESCRIPTION
Physical Layer	Select the physical layer on a list. Available options are Serial , Ethernet , Modem , and RAS . The selected interface must be configured on its specific tab
Timeout	Configure a time-out, in milliseconds, for the physical layer. This is the amount of time an I/O interface waits to receive any byte from the reception's buffer
Communication check time	Set the time, in milliseconds, to define the interval at which communication is considered to be in an inactive state. As long as an I/O Driver receives valid data, its communication state is considered active. However, if during operation an I/O Driver does not receive valid data inside this period of time, the state is considered inactive. The communication state is shown in the IO.CommunicationStatus Tag
Start driver OFFLINE	Select this option so that a Driver starts in Offline mode or stopped. This means that the I/O interface is not created until this Driver is configured to Online mode by using a Tag in an application. This mode enables a dynamic configuration of an I/O interface at run time

Options on the Connection management group

OPTION	DESCRIPTION
Mode	Selects a management mode of a connection. Selecting the Automatic option allows a Driver to manage the connection automatically, as specified in the next options. Selecting the Manual option allows an application to fully manage a connection
Retry failed connection every ... seconds	Select this option to enable a Driver's connection retry in a certain interval, in seconds. If the Give up after failed retries option is not selected, this Driver keeps retrying until a connection is performed, or until the application is stopped
Give up after ... failed retries	Enable this option to define a maximum number of connection retries. When the specified number of consecutive connection retries is reached, a Driver goes to the Offline mode, assuming that a hardware problem was detected. If a Driver establishes a successful connection, the number of unsuccessful retries is cleared. If this new connection is lost, then the retry counter starts at zero
Disconnect if non-responsive for ... seconds	Enable this option to force a Driver to disconnect if no byte was received by the I/O interface during the specified time-out, in seconds. This time-out must be greater than the time-out configured in the Timeout option

Options on the Logging Options group

OPTION	DESCRIPTION
Log to File	Enable this option and configure the name of a file to write a log. Log files can be large, so use this option for short periods of time, only for testing and debugging purposes. If the %PROCESS% macro is used in the log file name, it is replaced by the identifier of the current process. This option is particularly useful when using several instances of the same Driver in Elipse E3, thus allowing each instance to generate a separate log file. For example, when configuring this option with value "c:\e3logs\drivers\sim_%PROCESS%.log", it generates a file named c:\e3logs\drivers\sim_00000FDA.log for process 0FDAh. Users can also use the %DATE% macro in the file name. In this case a log file is generated every day, in the format aaaa_mm_dd. For example, when configuring this option with value "c:\e3logs\drivers\sim_%DATE%.log", it generates a file named c:\e3logs\drivers\sim_2005_12_31.log in 12/31/2005 and a file named c:\e3logs\drivers\sim_2006_01_01.log in 01/01/2006. Similarly, the %DATE_HOUR% macro generates one log file per hour, in the format aaaa_mm_dd_hh
File size limit (MB)	Configure the log file size limit, in megabytes. A value equal to 0 (zero) means that there is no size limit for the log file

Serial Tab

Use this tab to configure parameters for a **Serial** Interface.

Serial

Port: COM1

Baud rate: 9600

Data bits: 8 data bits

Parity: None

Stop bits: 1 stop bit

☐ Enable 'ECHO' suppression

Handshaking

DTR control: OFF

RTS control: OFF

☐ Wait for CTS before send

CTS timeout: 0 ms

Delay before send: 0 ms

Delay after send: 0 ms

Inter-byte delay (microseconds): 0 μ s

Inter-frame delay (milliseconds): 0 ms

Serial tab

General options on the Serial tab

OPTION	DESCRIPTION
Port	Select a serial port on the list, from COM1 to COM4 , or type the name of a serial port in the format COMn , such as "COM15". When typing the name of a serial port manually, the dialog box only accepts names of serial ports starting with the expression "COM"
Baud rate	Select a baud rate on the list (1200 , 2400 , 4800 , 9600 , 19200 , 38400 , 57600 , or 115200) or type a baud rate, such as 600
Data bits	Select 7 (seven) or 8 (eight) data bits on the list
Parity	Select a parity on the list. The available options are None , Even , Odd , Mark , or List
Stop bits	Select the number of stop bits on the list. The available options are 1 , 1.5 , or 2 stop bits
Enable 'ECHO' suppression	Enable this option to remove the echo received after the I/O Interface sends data via serial port. If this echo is not equal to the bytes just sent, then the I/O Interface aborts communication
Inter-byte delay (microseconds)	Defines a delay between each byte transmitted by the I/O Interface, in millionths of a second, that is, 1000000 is equal to a second. This option must be used with small delays of less than a millisecond
Inter-frame delay (milliseconds)	Defines a delay between packets sent or received by the I/O Interface, in thousandths of a second, that is, 1000 is equal to a second. This delay is applied if the I/O Interface

OPTION	DESCRIPTION
	sends two consecutive packets, or between a received packet and the next sending

The **Handshaking** group configures the usage of **RTS**, **CTS**, and **DTR** signals in the handshaking process, that is, it controls when data can be sent or received via serial line. Most of the time, configuring the **DTR control** option to **ON** and the **RTS control** option to **Toggle** works with **RS232**-type serial lines as well as with **RS485**-type serial lines.

Available options on the Handshaking group

OPTION	DESCRIPTION
DTR control	Select the value ON to keep the DTR signal always on while the serial port is open. Select the value OFF to turn the DTR signal off while the serial port is open. Some devices require the DTR signal always on to allow communication
RTS control	Select the value ON to keep the RTS signal always on while the serial port is open. Select the value OFF to turn the RTS signal off while the serial port is open. Select the value Toggle to turn the RTS signal on while sending bytes via serial port and turn it off when not sending bytes, therefore enabling the reception
Wait for CTS before send	Available only when the RTS control option is configured with the value Toggle . Use this option to force a Driver to check the CTS signal before sending bytes via serial port, after turning the RTS signal on. In this mode, the CTS signal is handled as a permission flag for sending
CTS timeout	Determines a maximum time, in milliseconds, that a Driver waits for the CTS signal after turning the RTS signal on. If the CTS signal is not turned on within this time-out, that Driver then fails the current communication and returns an error
Delay before send	Some serial port devices have a delay when enabling a data sending circuit after the RTS signal is turned on. Configure this option to wait a certain number of milliseconds after turning the RTS signal on and before sending the first byte. IMPORTANT: This delay must be used carefully, because it uses 100% of CPU resources while waiting. System's general performance degrades as this value increases
Delay after send	This is the same effect of the Delay before send option, but in this case the delay is performed after sending the last byte, before turning the RTS signal off

Ethernet Tab

Use this tab to configure parameters of an **Ethernet** Interface. These parameters, except port configurations, must also be configured for use in the **RAS** Interface.

Ethernet

Transport: TCP/IP ▼

☐ PING before connecting
Timeout: 4000 ms
Retries: 1

☐ Listen for connections on port: 0
☐ Share listen port with other processes
☐ Interface: (All Interfaces) ▼
☐ Use IPv6 ☐ Use SSL SSL Settings
☐ Enable 'ECHO' suppression
IP Filter:

Connect to

Main IP:

Port: 502
☐ Local port: 0

☐ Backup IP 1:
Port: 0
☐ Local port: 0

☐ Backup IP 2:
Port: 0
☐ Local port: 0

☐ Backup IP 3:
Port: 0
☐ Local port: 0

Ethernet tab

Available options on the Ethernet tab

OPTION	DESCRIPTION
Transport	Select the value TCP/IP for a TCP socket (<i>stream</i>) or select the value UDP/IP to use a UDP socket (<i>connectionless datagram</i>)
Listen for connections on port	Use this option to wait for new connections in a specific IP port, common in Slave Drivers. If this option remains unselected, a Driver connects to the address and port specified in the Connect to option
Share listen port with other processes	Select this option to share the listening port with other Drivers and processes
Interface	Select the local network interface, identified by its IP address, that a Driver uses to establish and receive connections, or select the value (All Interfaces) to allow connection in any network interface
Use IPv6	Select this option to force a Driver to use addresses in IPv6 format on all Ethernet connections. Leave this option deselected to use the IPv4 format
Enable 'ECHO' suppression	Enable this option to remove the echo from received data. An echo is a copy of sent data, which can be returned before a reply message
IP Filter	List of restricted or allowed IP addresses from where a Driver accepts connections (<i>Firewall</i>). Please check the IO.Ethernet.IPFilter property for more information
PING before connecting	Enable this option to execute a ping command, that is, to check whether a device can be reached on a network, for a device before trying a socket connection. This is a quick way

OPTION	DESCRIPTION
	of determining a successful connection before trying to open a socket with a device. The time-out of a connection with a socket can be very high. The available options are: • Timeout: Specify the number of milliseconds to wait for a reply from a ping command. Users must use a ping command to check the normal reply time, configuring this option for a value above that average. Usually this value can be configured between 1000 and 4000 milliseconds, that is, between 1 (one) and 4 (four) seconds • Retries: Number of retries of a ping command, not counting the first attempt. If all attempts fail, then the socket connection is aborted

Available options on the Connect to group

OPTION	DESCRIPTION
Main IP	Type the IP address of a remote device. Users can use an IP address separated by dots, as well as a URL. In case of a URL, a Driver uses the available DNS service to map that URL to an IP address, such as "192.168.0.13" or "Server1"
Port	Type the IP port of a remote device, between 0 (zero) and 65535
Local port	Select this option to use a fixed local IP port when connecting to a remote device
Backup IP 1, 2, and 3	Indicate the IP address, the IP port, and the fixed local IP port of up to 3 (three) backup addresses of a remote device

Modem Tab

Use this tab to configure parameters of a **Modem** Interface. Some options on the **Serial** tab affect the configuration of a modem, therefore users must also configure the **Serial** Interface.

Modem

Select the modem to use:

Modem settings...

Dial Number:

☐ Accept incoming calls

Modem tab

The **Modem** Interface uses the TAPI modems installed on the computer.

Available options on the Modem tab

OPTION	DESCRIPTION
Select the modem to use	Select a modem on the list of available modems on the computer. If the value Default modem is selected, then the first available modem is used. Selecting this option is recommended specially when an application is used on another computer
Modem settings	Click to open the configuration window of the selected modem
Dial Number	Type a default number for dialing. This value can be changed at run time. Users can use the w character to represent a pause or a waiting time for a dial tone. For example, "0w33313456" dials the number 0 (zero), waits, and then dials the number "33313456"
Accept incoming calls	Enable this option so that a Driver answers the phone when receiving an external call. To use this option, users must configure the Connection management option on the Setup tab to the value Manual

RAS Tab

Use this tab configure parameters of a **RAS** Interface. Users must also configure the **Ethernet** tab.

A **RAS** Interface opens a socket connection with a RAS device. A RAS device is a server of modems available through TCP/IP, waiting for socket connections on an IP port. For each connection accepted on this port, users have access to one modem.

When connecting to a RAS device, first the I/O Interface **IOKit** connects to the socket on the IP address and port configured on the **Ethernet** tab. After opening the socket, the following initialization or connection steps are performed:

1. Clears the socket, that is, removes any **TELNET** greeting message received from a RAS device.
2. Sends an **AT** dial message, in **ASCII** format, in the socket.
3. Waits for a **CONNECT** reply.
4. If the time-out expires, the connection is aborted.
5. If the **CONNECT** reply is received within the time-out, the socket is available for communication with a device, that is, the connection was established.

If step 5 (five) is successful, then the socket behaves as a normal socket, with the RAS device working as a router between a Driver and the device. Bytes sent by a Driver are received by the RAS device and sent to the destination device using a modem. Bytes received by the modem's RAS device are sent back to a Driver using the same socket.

After establishing a connection, the **RAS** interface monitors data received by a Driver. If a "NO CARRIER" **String** is found, the socket is closed. If the RAS device does not send a **NO CARRIER** signal, the **RAS** Interface cannot detect when the modem connection between the RAS device and the final I/O device fails. To recover from this failure, users are strongly advised to enable the **Disconnect if non-responsive** option on the **Setup** tab.

RAS

AT command:

Connection timeout:

0

seconds

Other socket settings should be configured in the "Ethernet" tab!

RAS tab

Available options on RAS tab

OPTION	DESCRIPTION
AT command	A String with the full AT command used to dial to a destination device. For example, "ATDT33313456" dials by tone to number "33313456"
Connection timeout	Number of seconds to wait for a modem's CONNECT reply, after sending an AT command

General Configurations

This section contains information about the configuration of general **I/O Tags** and **Properties** of I/O Interfaces.

I/O Tags

General I/O Interfaces Tags (N2/B2 = 0)

The Tags described next are provided for all supported I/O Interfaces.

IO.CommunicationStatus

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Reading
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	0 (zero)
N4 Parameter	6 (six)
String Configuration	IO.CommunicationStatus

This Tag informs the communication status of a Driver. It indicates how communication works relative to receiving valid data within a time period arbitrated in the configuration. For more information, please check topic **Setup Tab**. Possible values are **0 - Inactive communication**: The Driver did not receive valid data or stopped receiving data after *n* milliseconds, as configured in the properties window, or **1 - Active communication**: The Driver is receiving valid data.

IO.IOKitEvent

Type of Tag	Block Tag
Type of Access	Read-Only
B1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
B2 Parameter	0 (zero)
B3 Parameter	0 (zero)
B4 Parameter	1 (one)
Size Property	4 (four)
ParamItem Property	IO.IOKitEvent

This Block returns Driver events generated by several sources in I/O Interfaces. The **TimeStamp** property of this Block represents the moment this event occurred. The Block Elements are the following:

- **Element 0**: Type of event. Possible values are **0**: Information, **1**: Warning, or **2**: Error
- **Element 1**: Source of an event. Possible values are **0**: Driver (specific of a Driver), **-1**: IOKit (generic events of I/O Interfaces), **-2**: **Serial** Interface, **-3**: **Modem** Interface, **-4**: **Ethernet** Interface, or **-5**: **RAS** Interface
- **Element 2**: Error number, specific for each source of event

- **Element 3:** Message of an event, a **String** specific for each event

NOTE

A Driver keeps a maximum number of 100 events internally. If additional events are reported, older events are discarded.

IO.PhysicalLayerStatus

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Read-Only
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	0 (zero)
N4 Parameter	2 (two)
String Configuration	IO.PhysicalLayerStatus

This Tag indicates the status of a physical layer. Possible values are the following:

- **0:** Physical layer stopped, that is, a Driver is in **Offline** mode, the physical layer failed when initializing, or exceeded the maximum number of reconnection attempts
- **1:** Physical layer started but not connected, that is, a Driver is in **Online** mode but the physical layer is not connected. If the **Connection management** option is configured with the value **Automatic**, the physical layer can be connecting, disconnecting, or waiting for a reconnection attempt. If the **Connection management** option is configured with the value **Manual**, then the physical layer remains in this status until forced to connect
- **2:** Physical layer connected, that is, the physical layer is ready for use. This **DOES NOT** mean a device is connected, only that the access layer is working

IO.SetConfigurationParameters

Type of Tag	Block Tag
Type of Access	Read-Only
B1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
B2 Parameter	0 (zero)
B3 Parameter	0 (zero)
B4 Parameter	3 (three)
Size Property	2 (two)
ParamItem Property	IO.SetConfigurationParameters

Use this Tag to change any property of a Driver's configuration dialog box at run time.

This Tag works only while a Driver is in **Offline** mode. To start a Driver in **Offline** mode, select the **Start driver OFFLINE** option on that Driver's configuration dialog box. Users can write to a PLC Tag or to a Block Tag containing the parameters to change. Writing individual Block Elements is not supported, the whole Block must be written at once.

In **Elipse SCADA**, users must use a Block Tag. Every parameter to configure uses two Block Elements. For example, if users want to configure 3 (three) parameters, then the size of the Block must be 6 (six, 3×2). The first Element is the property's name, as a **String**, and the second Element is the property's value, according to the next example.

```
// 'Block' must be a Block Tag with automatic reading,
// scan reading, and automatic writings disabled.
// Configure all parameters
Block.element001 = "IO.Type" // Parameter 1
Block.element002 = "Serial"
Block.element003 = "IO.Serial.Port" // Parameter 2
Block.element004 = 1
Block.element005 = "IO.Serial.BaudRate" // Parameter 3
Block.element006 = 19200
// Writes the whole Block
Block.Write()
```

When using **Elipse E3**, the ability to create arrays at run time allows using an I/O Tag as well as a Block Tag. Users can use the **Write** method of a Driver to send the parameters directly to that Driver, without creating a Tag, according to the next example.

```
Dim arr(6)
' Configure all array elements
arr(1) = "IO.Type"
arr(2) = "Serial"
arr(3) = "IO.Serial.Port"
arr(4) = 1
arr(5) = "IO.Serial.BaudRate"
arr(6) = 19200
' There are two methods to send parameters
' Method 1: Using an I/O Tag
tag.WriteEx arr
' Method 2: Without using a Tag
Driver.Write -1, 0, 0, 3, arr
```

A variation of the previous example uses a bidimensional array.

```
Dim arr(10)
' Configure all array elements. Notice the array was resized
' to 10 elements. Empty array elements are ignored by a Driver
arr(1) = Array("IO.Type", "Serial")
arr(2) = Array("IO.Serial.Port", 1)
arr(3) = Array("IO.Serial.BaudRate", 19200)
Driver.Write -1, 0, 0, 3, arr
```

A Driver does not validate parameter names or passed values, therefore be careful when writing parameters and values. The **Write** method fails if the configuration array is incorrectly created. Users can check the log of a Driver or use the *writeStatus* parameter of the **WriteEx** method to find out the exact cause of an error.

```
Dim arr(10), strError
arr(1) = Array("IO.Type", "Serial")
arr(2) = Array("IO.Serial.Port", 1)
arr(3) = Array("IO.Serial.BaudRate", 19200)
If Not Driver.WriteEx -1, 0, 0, 3, arr, , strError Then
    MsgBox "Failed configuring Driver parameters: " + strError
End If
```

IO.WorkOnline

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Reading or Writing
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	0 (zero)
N4 Parameter	4 (four)
String Configuration	IO.WorkOnline

This Tag informs the current status of a Driver and allows starting or stopping the physical layer. Possible values are the following:

- **0 - Driver Offline:** Physical layer is closed or stopped. This mode allows a dynamic configuration of a Driver's parameters using the **IO.SetConfigurationParameters** Tag
- **1 - Driver Online:** Physical layer is open or executing. While in **Online** mode, the physical layer can be connected or disconnected and its current status can be checked using the **IO.PhysicalLayerStatus** Tag

In the next example, using **Eclipse E3**, a Driver is configured to **Offline** mode, its COM port is changed, and then configured to **Online** mode again.

```
'Configure to Offline mode
Driver.Write -1, 0, 0, 4, 0
'Change port to COM2
Driver.Write -1, 0, 0, 3, Array("IO.Serial.Port", 2)
'Configure to Online mode
Driver.Write -1, 0, 0, 4, 1
```

The **Write** method may fail when configuring a Driver to **Online** mode, that is, writing the value 1 (one). In this case, this Driver remains in **Offline** mode. The cause of failure can be:

- Type of physical layer incorrectly configured, probably an invalid value was configured in the **IO.Type** property
- This Driver may have run out of memory
- Physical layer probably did not create its working thread. Search the log file for a message "Failed to create physical layer thread!"
- Physical layer could not start. The cause of this failure depends on the type of physical layer. It can be an invalid serial port number, a failure when starting Windows Sockets, or a failure when starting TAPI (modem), among others. This cause is recorded on the log file

IMPORTANT

Even if the configuration of a Driver to **Online** mode is successful, this does not necessarily mean the physical layer is ready to use, that is, ready to execute input and output operations with an external device. The **IO.PhysicalLayerStatus** Tag must be checked to ensure the physical layer is connected and ready for communication.

Properties

These are general properties of all supported I/O Interfaces.

IO.ConnectionMode

9 Controls the management mode of a Connection. Possible values are **0**: Automatic mode, in which a Driver manages the connection or **1**: Manual mode, in which an application manages the connection.

IO.GiveUpEnable

■ When configured to True, defines a maximum number of reconnection attempts. If all reconnection attempts fail, a Driver enters the **Offline** mode. When configured to False, a Driver tries until a reconnection is successful.

IO.GiveUpTries

9 Number of reconnection attempts before this one is aborted. For example, if the value of this property is equal to 1 (one), a Driver tries only one reconnection when the connection is lost. If this one fails, this Driver enters the **Offline** mode.

IO.InactivityEnable

■ Configure to True to enable and to False to disable inactivity detection. The physical layer is disconnected if inactive for a certain period of time. The physical layer is considered inactive only if it is capable of sending data but not capable of receiving it back.

IO.InactivityPeriodSec

9 Number of seconds to check for inactivity. If the physical layer is inactive for this period of time, it is then disconnected.

IO.RecoverEnable

■ Configure to True to enable a Driver to recover lost connections and to False to leave a Driver in **Offline** mode when a connection is lost.

IO.RecoverPeriodSec

9 Delay time between two connection attempts, in seconds.

NOTE

The first reconnection is executed immediately after a connection is lost.

IO.StartOffline

■ Configure to True to start a Driver in **Offline** mode and to False to start a Driver in **Online** mode.

NOTE

It is pointless to change this property at run time, as it can only be changed when a Driver is already in **Offline** mode. To configure a Driver in **Online** mode at run time, write the value 1 (one) to the **IO.WorkOnline** Tag.

IO.TimeoutMs

9 Defines a time-out for the physical layer, in milliseconds. One second is equal to 1000 milliseconds.

IO.Type

 Defines the type of physical interface used by a Driver. Possible values are the following:

- **N or None:** Does not use a physical interface, that is, a Driver must provide a customized interface
- **S or Serial:** Uses a local serial port (COM n)
- **M or Modem:** Uses a local modem, internal or external, accessed via TAPI (*Telephony Application Programming Interface*)
- **E or Ethernet:** Uses a TCP/IP or UDP/IP socket
- **R or RAS:** Uses a **RAS** (*Remote Access Server*) Interface. A Driver connects to a RAS device using the **Ethernet** Interface and then sends an **AT** (*dial*) command

Statistical Configuration

This section contains information about the configuration of **I/O Tags** and **Properties** of I/O Interfaces statistics.

I/O Tags

Tags of I/O Interface Statistics (N2/B2 = 0)

The Tags described next display statistics for all I/O Interfaces.

IO.Stats.Partial.BytesRecv

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Read-Only
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	0 (zero)
N4 Parameter	1101
Configuration by String	IO.Stats.Partial.BytesRecv

This Tag returns the number of bytes received in the current connection.

IO.Stats.Partial.BytesSent

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Read-Only
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	0 (zero)
N4 Parameter	1100
Configuration by String	IO.Stats.Partial.BytesSent

This Tag returns the number of bytes sent through the current connection.

IO.Stats.Partial.TimeConnectedSeconds

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Read-Only
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	0 (zero)
N4 Parameter	1102
Configuration by String	IO.Stats.Partial.TimeConnectedSeconds

This Tag returns the number of seconds a Driver is connected in the current connection or 0 (zero) if a Driver is disconnected.

IO.Stats.Partial.TimeDisconnectedSeconds

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Read-Only
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	0 (zero)
N4 Parameter	1103
Configuration by String	IO.Stats.Partial.TimeDisconnectedSeconds

This Tag returns the number of seconds a Driver is disconnected since the last connection ended or 0 (zero) if a Driver is connected.

IO.Stats.Total.BytesRecv

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Read-Only
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	0 (zero)
N4 Parameter	1001
Configuration by String	IO.Stats.Total.BytesRecv

This Tag returns the number of bytes received since a Driver was loaded.

IO.Stats.Total.BytesSent

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Read-Only
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	0 (zero)
N4 Parameter	1000
Configuration by String	IO.Stats.Total.BytesSent

This Tag returns the number of bytes sent since a Driver was loaded.

IO.Stats.Total.ConnectionCount

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Read-Only
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	0 (zero)
N4 Parameter	1004
Configuration by String	IO.Stats.Total.ConnectionCount

This Tag returns the number of connections a Driver already established, successfully, since it was loaded.

IO.Stats.Total.TimeConnectedSeconds

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Read-Only
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	0 (zero)
N4 Parameter	1002
Configuration by String	IO.Stats.Total.TimeConnectedSeconds

This Tag returns the number of seconds a Driver remained connected since it was loaded.

IO.Stats.Total.TimeDisconnectedSeconds

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Read-Only
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	0 (zero)
N4 Parameter	1003
Configuration by String	IO.Stats.Total.TimeDisconnectedSeconds

This Tag returns the number of seconds a Driver remained disconnected since it was loaded.

Properties

Currently, there are no properties defined specifically to display I/O Interface statistics at run time.

Ethernet Interface Configuration

This section contains information about the configuration of **I/O Tags** and **Properties** of an **Ethernet** Interface.

I/O Tags

Tags of an Ethernet Interface (N2/B2 = 4)

The Tags described next allow controlling and identifying an **Ethernet** Interface at run time and they are also valid when the **RAS** Interface is selected.

IMPORTANT

These Tags are available **ONLY** while a Driver is in **Online** mode.

IO.Ethernet.IPSelect

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Reading or Writing
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	4 (four)
N4 Parameter	0 (zero)
String Configuration	IO.Ethernet.IPSelect

Indicates the active IP address. Possible values are **0**: The main IP address is selected, **1**: The first alternative or backup IP address is selected, **2**: The second alternative or backup IP address is selected, or **3**: The third alternative or backup IP address is selected.

If the **Ethernet** or **RAS** Interface is connected, this Tag indicates which one of the four configured IP addresses is in use. If the Interface is disconnected, this Tag indicates which IP address is used first on the next attempt to connect.

During the connection process, if the active IP address is not available, the I/O Interface tries to connect using the other IP address. If the connection with the alternative IP address works, it is configured as the active IP address (automatic switchover).

To force a manual switchover, write values from 0 (zero) to 3 (three) to this Tag. This forces a reconnection with the specified IP address (**0**: Main address or **1, 2, 3**: Alternative address) if a Driver is currently connected. If a Driver is disconnected, this Tag configures the active IP address for the next attempt to connect.

IO.Ethernet.IPSwitch

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Write-Only
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	4 (four)
N4 Parameter	1 (one)
String Configuration	IO.Ethernet.IPSwitch

Any value written to this Tag forces a manual switchover. If the main IP address is active, then the first alternative or backup IP address is activated, and so on for all alternative IP addresses and returning to the main address until a connection is established.

If a Driver is disconnected, this Tag configures the active IP address for the next attempt to connect.

IO.Ethernet.SocketState

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Read-Only
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	4 (four)
N4 Parameter	2 (two)
String Configuration	IO.Ethernet.SocketState

The Value property of this Tag corresponds to socket states as a map of bits:

- **Bit 0**: 0 (zero, not listening) or 1 (one, listening)
- **Bit 1**: 0 (zero, disconnected) or 1 (one, connected)

Properties

These properties control the configuration of an **Ethernet** Interface.

NOTE

The **Ethernet** Interface is also used by the **RAS** Interface.

IO.Ethernet.AcceptConnection

■ Configure to False if a Driver must not accept external connections, that is, if a Driver behaves as a master, or configure to True to enable the reception of connections, that is, if a Driver behaves as a slave.

IO.Ethernet.BackupEnable[2,3]

■ Configure to True to enable an alternative or backup IP address. If the reconnection attempt with the main IP address fails, a Driver tries to use an alternative IP address. Configure to False to disable its usage.

IO.Ethernet.BackupIP[2,3]

A Alternative or backup IP address of a remote device. Users can use a numerical address, as well as a device's host name, such as "192.168.0.7" or "SERVER2".

IO.Ethernet.BackupLocalPort[2,3]

9 Local port number to be used when connecting to an alternative IP address of a remote device. Used only if **IO.Ethernet.BackupLocalPortEnable** is equal to True.

IO.Ethernet.BackupLocalPortEnable[2,3]

■ Configure to True to force the use of a specific local port when connecting to an alternative or backup IP address or configure to False to use any available local port.

IO.Ethernet.BackupPort[2,3]

9 Port number of an alternative or backup IP address of a remote device, used with the **IO.Ethernet.BackupIP** property.

IO.Ethernet.IPFilter

A List with a comma-separated IPv4 or IPv6 addresses, which defines from which addresses a Driver accepts or blocks connections. Users can use asterisks, such as "192.168.*.*", or intervals, such as "192.168.0.41-50", in any part of IP addresses. To block an IP address or a range of IP addresses, use the tilde ("~") character at the beginning of the address, according to the next examples:

- **192.168.0.24**: Accepts only connections from IPv4 address 192.168.0.24
- **192.168.0.41-50**: Accepts connections from IPv4 addresses in the interval between 192.168.0.41 and 192.168.0.50
- **192.168.0.***: Accepts connections from IPv4 addresses in the interval between 192.168.0.0 and 192.168.0.255
- **fe80:3bf:877::** (expands to fe80:03bf:0877:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:****)**: Accepts connections from IPv6 addresses in the interval between fe80:03bf:0877:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000 and fe80:03bf:0877:0000:0000:0000:0000:ffff:ffff
- **192.168.0.10, 192.168.0.15, 192.168.0.20**: Accepts connections from IPv4 addresses 192.168.0.10, 192.168.0.15, and 192.168.0.20
- **~192.168.0.95, 192.168.0.***: Accepts connections from IPv4 addresses in the interval between 192.168.0.0 and 192.168.0.255, except the IPv4 address 192.168.0.95

When a Driver receives a connection attempt, the list of filters is scanned sequentially from left to right, searching for a specific authorization or block for the IP address where the connection comes from. If no element on the list corresponds to the IP address, the authorization or block are dictated by the last element of that list:

- If the last element on the list is an authorization, such as "192.168.0.24", then all IP addresses not found on the list are blocked
- If the last element on the list is a block, such as "~192.168.0.24", then all IP addresses not found on the list are authorized

If an IP address appears on more than one filter on the list, the leftmost filter has precedence. For example, in case of "~192.168.0.95, 192.168.0.*", the IP address 192.168.0.95 fits both rules, but the rule that wins is the leftmost one, "~192.168.0.95", and therefore this IP address is blocked.

When **IOKit** blocks a connection, it logs a message "Blocked incoming socket connection from {IP}!".

In case of UDP connections in broadcast listening mode, in which a Driver can receive packets from different IP addresses, blocks or permissions are performed at each packet received. If a packet is received from a blocked IP address, it logs a message "Blocked incoming packet from {IP} (discarding {N} bytes)!".

IO.Ethernet.ListenIP

 IP address of the local network interface that a Driver uses to establish and accept connections. Leave this property empty to establish and accepts connections using any local network interface.

IO.Ethernet.ListenPort

 Number of the IP port used by a Driver to listen to connections.

IO.Ethernet.MainIP

 IP address of a remote device. Users can use a numerical address, as well as a device's host name, such as "192.168.0.7" or "SERVER2".

IO.Ethernet.MainLocalPort

 Local port number to use when connecting to the main IP address of a remote device. This value is only used if the **IO.Ethernet.MainLocalPortEnable** property is equal to True.

IO.Ethernet.MainLocalPortEnable

 Configure to True to force the use of a specific local port when connecting to the main IP address of a remote device or configure to False to use any available local port.

IO.Ethernet.MainPort

 Number of the IP port of a remote device, used with the **IO.Ethernet.MainIP** property.

IO.Ethernet.PingEnable

 Configure to True to enable sending a **ping** command to the IP address of a remote device, before trying to connect to the socket. This socket's connection time-out cannot be controlled, therefore sending a **ping** command before connecting is a fast way to detect if the connection is going to fail. Configure to False to disable a **ping** command.

IO.Ethernet.PingTimeoutMs

 Delay time to wait for a response from a **ping** command, in milliseconds.

IO.Ethernet.PingTries

 Maximum number of attempts of a **ping** command. Minimum value is 1 (one), including the first **ping** command.

IO.Ethernet.ShareListenPort

 Configure to True to share a listening port with other Drivers and processes or False to open a listening port in exclusive mode. To successfully share a listening port, all Drivers and processes that use that port must open it in shared mode. When a listening port is shared, each incoming connection is distributed to one of the processes listening. This way, if a Slave Driver only supports one connection at a time, users can use several instances of this Driver listening on the same port, therefore simulating a Driver with support for multiple connections.

IO.Ethernet.SuppressEcho

 Configure to True to eliminate echoes in communication. An echo is the unwanted reception of an exact copy of all data packets a Driver sent to a device.

IO.Ethernet.Transport

 Defines a transport protocol. Possible values are **T** or **TCP**: Uses the TCP/IP protocol or **U** or **UDP**: Uses the UDP/IP protocol.

IO.Ethernet.UseIPv6

 Configure to True to use IPv6 addresses on all Ethernet connections or configure to False to use IPv4 addresses (default).

Modem Interface Configuration

This section contains information about the configuration of **I/O Tags** and **Properties** of a **Modem** (TAPI) Interface.

I/O Tags

Tags of a Modem Interface (N2/B2 = 3)

The Tags described next allow controlling and diagnosing a **Modem** (TAPI) Interface at run time.

IMPORTANT

These Tags are available **ONLY** while a Driver is in **Online** mode.

IO.TAPI.ConnectionBaudRate

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Read-Only
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	3 (three)
N4 Parameter	5 (five)
String Configuration	IO.TAPI.ConnectionBaudRate

Indicates a baud rate value for the current connection. If a modem is not connected, returns the value 0 (zero).

IO.TAPI.Dial

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Write-Only
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	3 (three)
N4 Parameter	1 (one)
String Configuration	IO.TAPI.Dial

Write any value to this Tag to force a **Modem** Interface to start a call. This is an asynchronous command, only starting the call process. Users can monitor the **IO.TAPI.IsModemConnected** Tag to detect when a call is established.

IO.TAPI.HangUp

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Write-Only
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	3 (three)
N4 Parameter	4 (four)
String Configuration	IO.TAPI.HangUp

Any value written to this Tag hangs the current call up.

NOTE

Use this command only when managing the physical layer manually or when explicitly trying to force a Driver to restart the communication. If the physical layer is configured for automatic reconnection, a Driver immediately tries to reestablish the connection.

IO.TAPI.IsModemConnected

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Read-Only
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	3 (three)
N4 Parameter	3 (three)
String Configuration	IO.TAPI.IsModemConnected

This Tag indicates the status of a modem connection. Possible values are **0**: The modem is not connected, but it may be performing or receiving an external call or **1**: The modem is connected and a Driver completed or received an external call successfully. While it is in this status, the physical layer can send or receive data.

IO.TAPI.IsModemConnecting

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Read-Only
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	3 (three)
N4 Parameter	6 (six)
String Configuration	IO.TAPI.IsModemConnecting

This Tag indicates the status of a modem connection, with more details than the **IO.TAPI.IsModemConnected** Tag. Possible values are **0**: Modem is not connected, **1**: Modem is connecting, that is, performing or receiving an external call, **2**: Modem is connected. While in this status, the physical layer can send or receive data, or **3**: Modem is disconnecting the current call.

IO.TAPI.ModemStatus

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Read-Only
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	3 (three)
N4 Parameter	2 (two)
String Configuration	IO.TAPI.ModemStatus

Returns a **String** with the current status of a modem. Possible values are the following:

- **"No status!"**: The **Modem** Interface was not open yet or was already closed
- **"Modem initialized OK!"**: The **Modem** Interface was initialized successfully
- **"Modem error at initialization!"**: A Driver could not initialize modem's line. Check that Driver's log file for more details
- **"Modem error at dial!"**: A Driver could not start or accept a call
- **"Connecting..."**: A Driver started a call successfully, and is currently processing that call
- **"Ringing..."**: Indicates that the modem is receiving an external call, but it did not accepted it yet
- **"Connected!"**: A Driver connected successfully, that is, completed or accepted an external call
- **"Disconnecting..."**: A Driver is turning the current call off
- **"Disconnected OK!"**: A Driver turned the current call off
- **"Error: no dial tone!"**: A Driver aborted a call because the available line signal was not detected
- **"Error: busy!"**: A Driver aborted a call because the line was busy
- **"Error: no answer!"**: A Driver aborted a call because no answer was received from the other modem
- **"Error: unknown!"**: Current call was aborted because of an unknown error

IO.TAPI.PhoneNumber

Type of Tag	I/O Tag
Type of Access	Reading or Writing
N1 Parameter	-1 (minus one)
N2 Parameter	0 (zero)
N3 Parameter	3 (three)
N4 Parameter	0 (zero)
String Configuration	IO.TAPI.PhoneNumber

This Tag is a **String** that reads or changes the telephone number used by the **IO.TAPI.Dial** Tag. When changing this Tag, the new value is used only on the next **Dial** command.

Properties

These properties control the configuration of a **Modem** (TAPI) Interface.

IO.TAPI.AcceptIncoming

9 Configure to False if a modem cannot accept external calls, that is, if a Driver behaves as a master, and configure to True to enable receiving calls, that is, if a Driver behaves as a slave.

IO.TAPI.ModemID

9 This is the identification number of a modem. This ID is created by Windows and used internally to identify a modem on a list of devices installed on a computer. This ID may not remain valid if a modem is reinstalled or an application is executed on another computer.

NOTE

It is advisable to configure this property as 0 (zero), indicating that a Driver must use the first available modem.

IO.TAPI.PhoneNumber

A A telephone number used by **Dial** commands, such as "0w01234566", in which the "w" character forces a modem to wait for a call sign.

RAS Interface Configuration

This section contains information about the configuration of **I/O Tags** and **Properties** of a **RAS** Interface.

I/O Tags

Tags of a RAS Interface (N2/B2 = 5)

Currently, there are no Tags defined specifically to manage a **RAS** Interface at run time.

Properties

These properties control the configuration of a **RAS** Interface.

NOTE

A **RAS** Interface uses the **Ethernet** Interface, which therefore must be also configured.

IO.RAS.ATCommand

A An **AT** command to send through a socket to force a RAS device to perform a call using the current RAS channel, such as "ATDT6265545".

IO.RAS.CommandTimeoutSec

9 Time to wait for a **CONNECT** message in response to an **AT** command, in seconds.

Serial Interface Configuration

This section contains information about the configuration of **I/O Tags** and **Properties** of a **Serial** Interface.

I/O Tags

Tags of a Serial Interface (N2/B2 = 2)

Currently, there are no Tags defined specifically to manage a **Serial** Interface at run time.

Properties

These properties control the configuration of a **Serial** Interface.

IO.Serial.Baudrate

9 Specifies a baud rate of a serial port, such as 9600.

IO.Serial.CTSTimeoutMs

9 Time to wait for a **CTS** signal, in milliseconds. After turning the **RTS** signal on, a timer is started to wait for a **CTS** signal. If this timer expires, a Driver aborts sending bytes through the serial port. Available only when the **IO.Serial.RTS** property is configured with the value **Toggle** and the **IO.Serial.WaitCTS** property is configured to True.

IO.Serial.DataBits

9 Specifies the number of data bits to configure a serial port. Possible values are **5**: Five data bits, **6**: Six data bits, **7**: Seven data bits, or **8**: Eight data bits.

IO.Serial.DelayAfterMs

9 Number of milliseconds to delay after the last byte is sent through a serial port, but before turning the **RTS** signal off. Available only when the **IO.Serial.RTS** property is configured with the value **Toggle** and the **IO.Serial.WaitCTS** property is configured to False.

IO.Serial.DelayBeforeMs

9 Number of milliseconds to delay after turning the **RTS** signal on, but before data is sent. Available only when the **IO.Serial.RTS** property is configured with the value **Toggle** and the **IO.Serial.WaitCTS** property is configured to False.

IO.Serial.DTR

A Indicates how a Driver deals with the **DTR** signal. Possible values are **OFF**: **DTR** signal is always turned off or **ON**: **DTR** signal is always turned on.

IO.Serial.InterbyteDelayUs

9 Delay time, in milliseconds (1/1000000 of a second), for each two bytes sent through a **Serial** Interface.

IO.Serial.InterframeDelayMs

9 Delay time, in milliseconds, before sending a packet after the last packet sent or received.

IO.Serial.Parity

A Specifies a parity for the configuration of a serial port. Possible values are **E or Even**: Even parity, **N or None**: No parity, **O or Odd**: Odd parity, **M or Mark**: Mark parity, or **S or Space**: Space parity.

IO.Serial.Port

9 Number of the local serial port. Possible values are **1**: Uses the COM1 port, **2**: Uses the COM2 port, **3**: Uses the COM3 port, or **n**: Uses the COMn port.

IO.Serial.RTS

A Indicates how a Driver deals with the **RTS** signal. Possible values are **OFF**: **RTS** signal always off, **ON**: **RTS** signal always on, or **Toggle**: Turns the **RTS** signal on when transmitting data and turns the **RTS** signal off when not transmitting data.

IO.Serial.StopBits

9 Specifies the number of stop bits for the configuration of a serial port. Possible values are **1**: One stop bit, **2**: One and a half stop bit, or **3**: Two stop bits.

IO.Serial.SuppressEcho

9 Use a value different from 0 (zero) to enable suppressing the echo or 0 (zero) to disable it.

IO.Serial.WaitCTS

☑ Configure to True to force a Driver to wait for the **CTS** signal before sending bytes when the **RTS** signal is turned on. Available only when the **IO.Serial.RTS** property is configured with the value **Toggle**.

Driver's Revision History

VERSION	DATE	AUTHOR	COMMENTS
2.0.1	08/04/2026	M. Ludwig	Driver updated to IOKit library version 3.0 and Visual Studio 2022 (<i>Case 38849</i>).
1.0.1	11/04/2005	F. Machado T. Rossi	- Revision of documentation. - Initial version of this Driver.

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