

Reader Command Reference



This chapter describes the reader commands that you can use while operating the computer. Reader commands, such as Backlight On, allow you to perform a task on the computer.

Using Reader Commands

A reader command causes the computer to perform a task. Some reader commands temporarily override the configuration settings and some actually change the configuration settings. For example, you can turn the backlight on to easily view the T2090 computer screen when you are working in a dimly lit environment.

You can execute reader commands by

- scanning a command from a Code 39 bar code label.
- sending a command from a device through the serial port.
- passing the command string from an application using the im_command function.

There are three general types of reader commands:

- Accumulate mode commands
- Operating commands
- File management commands

The reader commands are listed in alphabetical order within these three categories. You will find the purpose, command syntax, and bar code labels for each reader command in this chapter.

Note: The Code 39 bar code labels in this chapter show an asterisk (*) at the beginning and end of the human-readable interpretation to represent the start and stop codes. If you are creating your own Code 39 bar code labels, your bar code printing utility may automatically supply the asterisks as the start/stop code.

Using Accumulate Mode

You can use Accumulate mode to collect data from a series of bar code labels and enter them as a single label. When you put the computer in Accumulate mode, the computer will collect all scanned bar code labels in the computer's buffer until you scan either the Enter or Exit Accumulate mode command.

As you accumulate the data from bar code labels, the data is visible on the bottom line of the screen. You can edit the accumulated data with the Backspace and Clear commands.

Backspace This command deletes the last character from the current data record you are accumulating.

Clear This command deletes the entire data record you are accumulating.

Note: If you are not in Accumulate mode, the Backspace and Clear commands have no effect and you will hear an error beep.

When you exit Accumulate mode, the accumulated data is "entered" as a data record. Up to 250 characters can be held in the buffer. If the data record count exceeds 250 characters, the data is truncated. If you reset the computer (software or hardware reset), you exit Accumulate mode, the entire buffer is cleared, and all data accumulated is lost.

To use Accumulate mode

The syntax to use the Enter Accumulate command is:

+/data

where:

- +/ is the syntax for the Enter Accumulate mode command.
- *data* is the optional data you want to enter. *Data* can be a reader command that is executed when you exit Accumulate mode.
- 1. Scan this bar code label to Enter Accumulate mode:



2. Scan the bar code label(s) for the data you want to enter. You can scan labels from the "Full ASCII Charts" in Appendix C.

For example, scan this label to change the computer's configuration and set the preamble to the characters ABC.

Change Configuration / Set Preamble to ABC



\$+ADABC

Or, to edit the accumulated data, scan one of these bar code labels:







Note: You can create one bar code label by combining Steps 1 and 2 above. Most of the examples in this manual use one bar code label.

3. Scan this bar code label to exit Accumulate mode and enter the data record.

Exit Accumulate Mode

Enter Accumulate Mode

Purpose:	Enters Accumulate mode. You can accumulate data from a series of bar code
	labels and enter them as a single label.

From COM Port: Not supported

Scan: Enter Accumulate Mode

Backspace

Purpose: Deletes the last character from the current data record being accumulated. If there is no data in the buffer, the command has no effect.

From COM Port: Not supported

Scan: Backspace



Clear

 Purpose:
 Deletes the entire data record you are accumulating. If there is no data in the buffer, the command has no effect.

 From COM Port:
 Not supported

 Scan:
 Clear



Exit Accumulate Mode		
Purpose:	Exits Accumulate mode and transmits the current data record. If no data has been accumulated, an empty data record is entered.	
From COM Port:	Not supported	
Scan:	Exit Accumulate Mode	

Operating Reader Commands

The reader commands you can use to operate or change the computer's configuration are listed in this section. The operating commands are listed in alphabetical order. You will find the purpose, syntax for commands sent from a device connected to the serial port, and bar code labels for these reader commands in this section.

- Backlight [On and Off]
- Change Configuration
- Default Configuration
- Reset Firmware
- Test and Service Mode

Backlight [On or Off]

Purpose: Turns the backlight on to easily view the computer screen in dimly lit environments.

From COM Port: %.1

Scan: To turn the backlight on, scan this bar code:



From COM Port: %.0

Scan: To turn the backlight off, scan this bar code:



Note: The key with the light bulb symbol may be used to toggle the backlight.

Change Configuration

Purpose: This command must precede any configuration command. If you enter a valid string, the computer configuration is modified and the computer sounds a high beep. For help on the configuration commands, see Chapter 6.

From COM Port: \$+command[\$+command]...[\$+command]

where *command* is a configuration command with the value you want to set.

Example: Change Configuration / Turn Off Beep Volume

The Change Configuration command is followed by the configuration command to turn off the beep volume (BV0).

Default Configuration

Purpose: Sets the computer to its default configuration and reboots the computer.

From COM Port: . +1

Scan: To set the default configuration, scan this bar code:



Reset Firmware

Purpose: Reboots the computer.

From COM Port:

Scan: Reset Firmware

- .

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Test and Service Mode

Purpose: Runs the T2090 Setup program, allowing the user to configure the T2090. When the user exits the Setup program, control returns to whatever program was active when the command was issued. The display is restored to the state it was in immediately before the command was executed.

From COM Port: ..-.

Scan:



..-.

File Management Reader Commands

The reader commands you can use to manage files and applications are listed in this section. The file management commands are listed in alphabetical order. You will find the purpose, syntax for commands sent from a device connected to the serial port, and bar code labels for these reader commands in this section.

- Abort Program
- Delete File
- Receive File Xmodem
- Receive File Ymodem
- Rename File
- Run Program
- Transmit File Xmodem
- Transmit File Ymodem

Abort Program

Purpose: Aborts or exits the application that is running. The computer exits the current application and returns to DOS.

From COM Port: /\$



Scan: Abort Program

Delete File

Purpose:	Deletes a file from a drive on the computer.		
From COM Port:	drive:filename		
	where:		
		is the command to delete a file.	
	drive:	indicates the drive where you want to delete a file. You must include the colon (:) after the drive letter.	
	filename	is the file you want to delete.	
Scan:	1. Scan this ba	ar code label:	
	Enter Accumu	late Mode / Delete File	
	2. Scan the bar code label(s) for the file you want to delete. You can scan labels from the "Full ASCII Charts" in Appendix C. The label must use this format:		
	3. Scan this bar code label to exit Accumulate mode and delete the file.		
	Exit Accumula 	ite Mode	
Or: You can create your own bar code labels to delet this command format:		your own bar code labels to delete files by creating a bar code in format:	
	drive:fi	lename	
Example:	To delete the fi	le SHIPPING.EXE from drive C, use this command:	
	c:shippi	ng.exe	

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Receive File Xmodem

Purpose:	 Receives a file from the host computer through the serial port and saves it on the T2090 computer. You must have the T2090 connected to the host through the communications dock. On the host, you need to transmit the file using a serial communications package that supports the XMODEM protocol (i.e., Windows 3.1 Terminal or Win95 Hyperterminal) or TRANSFER.EXE. .%X1, drive:filename 	
From COM Port:		
	where:	
	.%X	is the command to receive a file from a host using XMODEM protocol.
	1	indicates the T2090 computer's serial port.
	drive:	indicates the drive on the T2090 computer where you want to receive and store the file. You must include the colon (:) after the drive letter.
	filename	is the file you want to receive and save on the T2090.

Scan: 1. Scan this bar code label:

> Enter Accumulate Mode / Receive File *+/.%X1.*

2. Scan the bar code label(s) for the file you want to receive. You can scan labels from the "Full ASCII Charts" in Appendix C. The label must use this format:

drive:filename

3. Scan this bar code label to exit Accumulate mode and receive the file.

Exit Accumulate Mode *_/*

Or: You can create your own bar code labels to receive files by creating a bar code in this command format:

.%X1,drive:filename

To receive the file SHIPPING.EXE on the T2090's drive C, use this command: **Example:**

.%X1,c:shipping.exe

Receive File Ymodem

Purpose:	Receives a file from the host computer through the serial port and saves it on the T2090 computer. You must have the T2090 connected to the host through the communications dock. On the host, you need to transmit the file using a serial communications package that supports the YMODEM protocol (i.e., Windows 3.1 Terminal or Win95 Hyperterminal) or TRANSFER.EXE.		
From COM Port:	.%Y1,drive:	filename	
	where:		
	.%Y	is the command to receive a file from a host using YMODEM protocol.	
	1	indicates the T2090 computer's serial port.	
	drive:	indicates the drive on the T2090 computer where you want to receive and store the file. You must include the colon (:) after the drive letter.	
	filename	is the file you want to receive and save on the T2090.	
Scan:	1. Scan this ba	ar code label:	
	Enter Accumulate Mode / Receive File 		
	 Scan the bar code label(s) for the file you want to receive. You can scan labels from the "Full ASCII Charts" in Appendix C. The label must use format: 		
3 Scan this har code label to exit Accumulate mode and receive the fil		ar code label to exit Accumulate mode and receive the file	
	Exit Accumulate Mode		
Or:	You can create your own bar code labels to receive files by creating a bar code in this command format: .%Y1,drive:filename		

Example: To receive the file SHIPPING.EXE on the T2090's drive C, use this command:

.%Y1,c:shipping.exe

Rename File			
Purpose:	Renames a file stored on the T2090 computer.		
From COM Port:	<pre>drive:oldfilename,drive:newfilename where:</pre>		
		is the command to rename a file.	
	drive:	indicates the drive where the <i>oldfilename</i> is stored. You must include the colon (:) after the drive letter.	
	oldfilename	is the name of the file you want to rename.	
	drive:	indicates the drive where the <i>newfilename</i> is stored. You must include the colon (:) after the drive letter. The drive letter MUST match the drive letter you entered for the <i>oldfilename</i> .	
	newfilename	is the new name of the file.	
Scan:	 Scan this bar code label: Enter Accumulate Mode / Rename File Image: Scan the bar code label(s) for the file you want to rename. You can scan labels from the "Full ASCII Charts" in Appendix C. The label must use th format: drive:oldfilename,drive:newfilename Scan this bar code label to exit Accumulate mode and rename the file. Exit Accumulate Mode Image: Scan the scan base of th		
Or:	*_/* You can create in this comma drive:o.	e your own bar code labels to rename files by creating a bar code nd format: ldfilename,drive:newfilename	
Example:	To rename the file SHIPPING.EXE on drive C to DOCK1.EXE, use this comr		

Run Program

Purpose: Runs the specified program or application that is stored on the T2090 computer.

From COM Port: //drive:filename

where:

//	is the command to run an application.
drive:	indicates the drive where the application is stored. You must include the colon (:) after the drive letter.

filename is the application you want to run.

Scan: 1. Scan this bar code label:

Enter Accumulate Mode / Run Program

2. Scan the bar code label(s) for the application you want to run. You can scan labels from the "Full ASCII Charts" in Appendix C. The label must use this format:

drive:filename

3. Scan this bar code label to exit Accumulate mode and run the application.



Or: You can create your own bar code labels to run applications by creating a bar code in this command format:

//drive:filename

Example: To run the application SHIPPING.EXE, use this command:

//c:shipping.exe

Transmit File Xmodem

Purpose:	Transmits a file from the T2090 computer through the serial port and saves it on the host computer. You must have the T2090 computer connected to the host through the EZ Dock docking. On the host, you need to receive the file using a serial communications package that supports the XMODEM protocol (i.e., Windows 3.1 Terminal or Win95 Hyperterminal) or TRANSFER.EXE.	
From COM Port:	%%X1,drive:filename	
	where:	
	%%X	is the command to transmit a file using XMODEM protocol.

1indicates the T2090 computer's serial port.drive:indicates the drive where the file is stored on the T2090. You
must include the colon (:) after the drive letter.

filename is the file you want to transmit.

Scan: 1. Scan this bar code label:



2. Scan the bar code label(s) for the file you want to transmit. You can scan labels from the "Full ASCII Charts" in Appendix C. The label must use this format:

drive:filename

3. Scan this bar code label to exit Accumulate mode and transmit the file.



Or: You can create your own bar code labels to transmit files by creating a bar code in this command format:

%%X1,drive:filename

Example: To transmit the file SHIPPING.DAT from drive C to the host, use this command: %%X1,c:shipping.dat

Transmit File Ymodem

 e: Transmits a file from the T2090 computer through the serial port and saves it the host computer. You must have the T2090 computer connected to the host through the EZ Dock docking. On the host, you need to receive the file using serial communications package that supports the YMODEM protocol (i.e., Windows 3.1 Terminal or Win95 Hyperterminal) or TRANSFER.EXE. **Y1, drive:filename where: 	
	Transmits a fi the host comp through the E serial commun (i.e., Windows %%Y1, <i>drive</i> where: %%Y 1



drive: indicates the drive where the file is stored on the T2090. You must include the colon (:) after the drive letter.

filename is the file you want to transmit.

Scan: 1. Scan this bar code label:



2. Scan the bar code label(s) for the file you want to transmit. You can scan labels from the "Full ASCII Charts" in Appendix C. The label must use this format:

drive:filename

3. Scan this bar code label to exit Accumulate mode and transmit the file.



Or: You can create your own bar code labels to transmit files by creating a bar code in this command format:

%%Y1,drive:filename

Example: To transmit the file SHIPPING.DAT from drive C to the host, use this command: %%Y1,c:shipping.dat