

## **Hard Copy Command Group**

### **Hard Copy Overview**

Hard copy commands enables you to make hard copies of data files or send the data to a specified file. In addition, these commands provide you with information about (and the ability to set) file path settings.

## Hard Copy Commands

Command	Description
HARDCopy?	Returns format, layout, and port information
HARDCopy	Sends a screen copy that can either be stored or printed
HARDCopy:FILENAME?	Returns the hardcopy file path
HARDCopy:FILENAME	Sets the hardcopy file path
HARDCopy:PORT?	Returns the data format that will be used on the next hardcopy command
HARDCopy:PORT	Sets whether the data will be sent to a file or printed on the next hardcopy command

## HARDCopy

### Description

This command sends a copy of the screen display followed by an EOI to the port specified by HARDCopy:PORT. The format and layout of the output is specified with the HARDCopy:FORMat and HARDCopy:LAYout commands. This command is equivalent to pressing the **PRINT** button on the front panel.

The HARDCopy query returns format, layout and port information.

### Group

Hardcopy

### Related Commands

\*WAI (see page 328), \*CLS? (see page 318)

### Syntax 1

HARDCopy START

### Syntax 2

HARDCopy?

### Arguments

- START

This initiates a screen copy that is sent to the controller where it can be stored in a file or redirected to a printing device.

**Note:** Use the \*WAI command between HARDCopy START commands to ensure that the first hardcopy is complete before starting another.

### Example 1

HARDCopy START

This command initiates a screen copy that can either be stored in file format or printed.

### Example 2

HARDCopy?

This query returns format, layout and port information.

## **HARDCopy:FILENAME**

### **Description**

This command sets or returns the file that will be sent hardcopy data on the next **HARDCopy** command.

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### **Related Commands**

HARDCopy (see page 146)

### **Syntax 1**

```
HARDCopy:FILENAME <file path>
```

### **Syntax 2**

```
HARDCopy:FILENAME?
```

### **Argument**

- <file path>

This specifies that the hardcopy is sent to the named file. <file path> is a quoted string that defines the file name and path. Input the file path using the form <drive>/<dir>/<filename>.<drive> and one or more <dir>s are optional. <filename> stands for a filename of up to 128 characters. While filename extensions are not required, they are highly recommended.

You can automatically create different names for files. You do this by using the question mark (?) as a special wildcard character. These stand for numbers the oscilloscope will insert sequentially in the filename. For example, if you placed two question marks at the end of the filename, then the oscilloscope would append 00 to the first file created, 01 to the next, and 02 to the next. This helps you automatically create different names for files. It is particularly useful in automated testing situations.

### **Example 1**

```
HARDCopy:FILENAME "TEK.IBM"
```

This command sets TEK.IBM as the selected file name.

### **Example 2**

```
HARDCopy:FILENAME?
```

This query might return HARDCOPY:FILENAME "TEK.IBM" as the selected file.

### **Example 3**

```
HARDCopy:FILENAME "TEK?? . IBM"
```

This command sets TEK as the selected file name with a numeric, two-digit suffix. The oscilloscope might return HARDCOPY:FILENAME "TEK00 . IBM" ; "TEK01 . IBM", indicating TEK.00.IBM as the first file and TEK.01.IBM as the second file.

## **HARDCopy:PORT**

### **Description**

This command selects or returns whether the hardcopy data will be sent to a file or printed on the next hardcopy command (i.e. HARDCopy START command). This is equivalent to selecting Print in the File menu and then either choosing Print to file or specifying the default printer.

### **Group**

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### **Related Commands**

HARDCopy (see page 146), HARDCopy:FILENAME (see page 147)

### **Syntax 1**

`HARDCopy:PORT {FILE|PRINTER}`

### **Syntax 2**

`HARDCopy:PORT?`

### **Arguments**

- `FILE`

This specifies that the hardcopy is stored in the file specified in the HARDCopy:FILENAME command.

- `PRINTER`

This specifies that the hardcopy is sent to the printer specified in the Print dialog box.

### **Example 1**

`HARDCopy:PORT FILE`

This command stores the hardcopy in the file specified in the HARDCopy:FILENAME command.

### **Example 2**

`HARDCopy:PORT?`

This query might return `HARDCOPY:PORT FILE`, indicating that hardcopies are sent to the specified file.