#	The hash symbol introduces the following numeral systems: - Binary: #B10110 - Octal: #O7612 - Hexadecimal: #HF3A7 - Block data: #21312
	A "white space" (ASCII-Code 0 to 9, 11 to 32 decimal, e.g. blank) separates the header from the parameters.

Table 5-4: Special characters

|	**Parameters**
	
	A pipe in parameter definitions indicates alternative possibilities in the sense of "or". The effect of the command differs, depending on which parameter is used.
	
	Example:
	
	Definition:`HCOPy:PAGE:ORIentation LANDscape | PORTrait`
	
	Command `HCOP:PAGE:ORI LAND` specifies landscape orientation
	
	Command `HCOP:PAGE:ORI PORT` specifies portrait orientation
	
	Mnemonics
	
	A selection of mnemonics with an identical effect exists for several commands. These mnemonics are indicated in the same line; they are separated by a pipe. Only one of these mnemonics needs to be included in the header of the command. The effect of the command is independent of which of the mnemonics is used.
	
	Example:
	
	Definition`SENSE:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution] <numeric_value>`
	
	The two following commands with identical meaning can be created:
	
	`SENS:BAND:RES 1`
	
	`SENS:BWID:RES 1`

`[]`	Mnemonics in square brackets are optional and may be inserted into the header or omitted. Example: `HCOPy[:IMMediate]` `HCOP:IMM` is equivalent to `HCOP`

`{}`	Parameters in curly brackets are optional and can be inserted once or several times, or omitted.
	
	Example: `SENSe:LIST:FREQuency <numeric_value>{,<numeric_value>}`
	
	The following are valid commands:
	
	`SENS:LIST:FREQ 10`
	
	`SENS:LIST:FREQ 10,20`
	
	`SENS:LIST:FREQ 10,20,30,40`

5.3.5 Structure of a command line

A command line may consist of one or several commands. It is terminated by one of the following:

- <New Line>
- <New Line> with EOI
- EOI together with the last data byte

Several commands in a command line must be separated by a semicolon ";".