

**Example:**

Setting command: `HCOPY:PAGE:ORIENTATION LANDscape`

Query: `HCOPY:PAGE:ORI?`

Response: `LAND`

**5.3.3.5 Character strings**

Always enter strings in quotation marks (' or ").

**Example:**

`HCOPY:ITEM:LABEL "Test1"`

`HCOPY:ITEM:LABEL 'Test1'`

**5.3.3.6 Block data**

Block data is a format which is suitable for the transmission of large amounts of data. For example, a command using a block data parameter has the following structure:

`FORMAT:READINGS:DATA #45168xxxxxxxx`

The ASCII character # introduces the data block. The next number indicates how many of the following digits describe the length of the data block. In the example, the 4 following digits indicate the length to be 5168 bytes. The data bytes follow. During the transmission of these data bytes all end or other control signs are ignored until all bytes are transmitted.

#0 specifies a data block of indefinite length. The use of the indefinite format requires a `NL^END` message to terminate the data block. This format is useful when the length of the transmission is not known or if speed or other considerations prevent segmentation of the data into blocks of definite length.

**5.3.4 Overview of syntax elements**

The following tables provide an overview of the syntax elements and special characters.

**Table 5-3: Syntax elements**

:	The colon separates the mnemonics of a command.
;	The semicolon separates two commands of a command line. It does not alter the path.
,	The comma separates several parameters of a command.
?	The question mark forms a query.
*	The asterisk marks a common command.
" "	Quotation marks introduce a string and terminate it (both single and double quotation marks are possible).