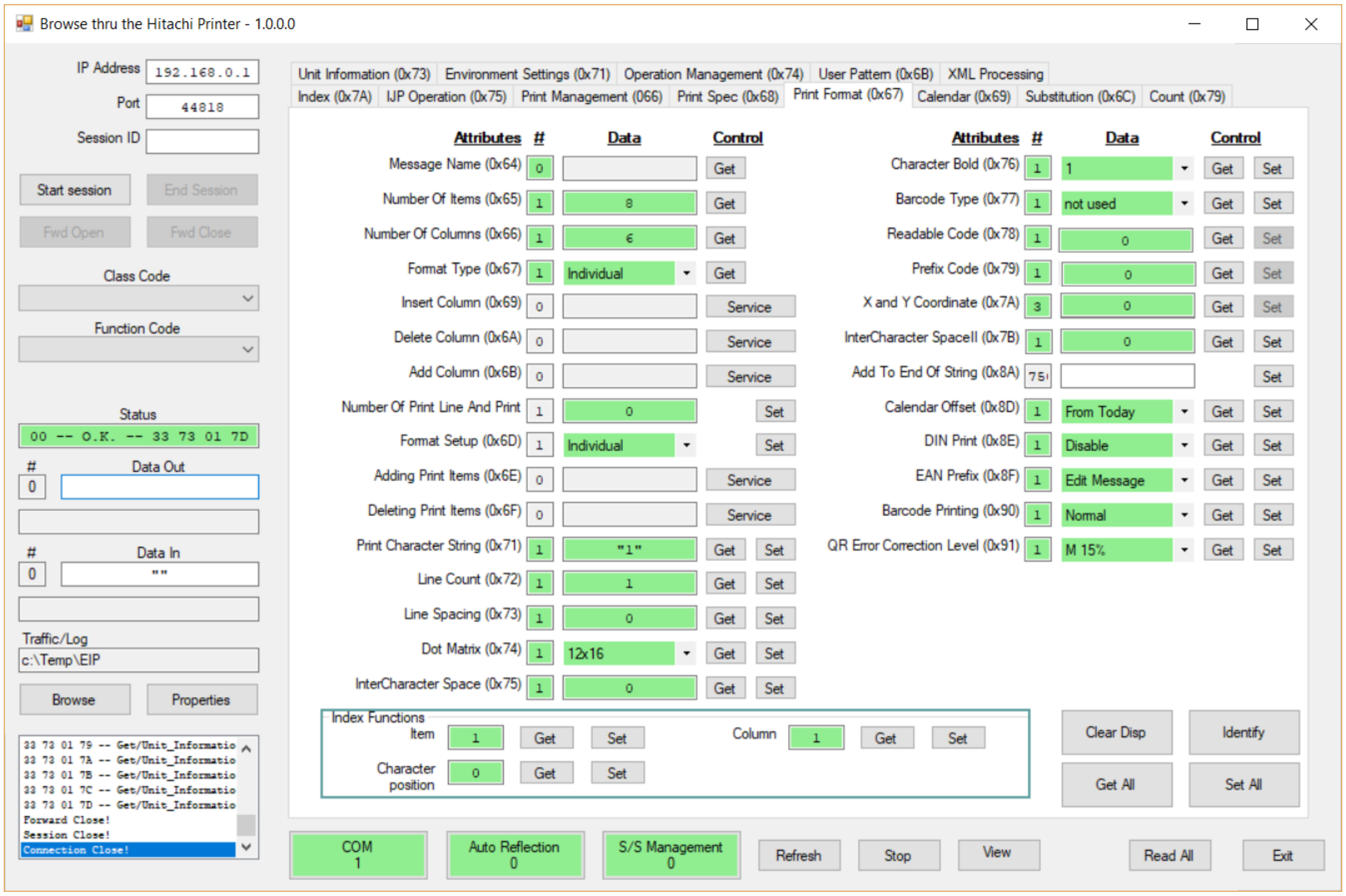
Hitachi UX Model 161
EtherNet/IP
Library and Browser

Test program up and running in minutes.

Interactive tool for all Get/Set/Service even faster.



IP Address 192.168.0.1

Port 44818

Session ID

Status 00 -- O.K. -- 33 73 01 7D

# 0 Data Out

# 0 Data In ""

Traffic/Log c:\Temp\EIP

```
33 73 01 79 -- Get/Unit_Informatio
33 73 01 7A -- Get/Unit_Informatio
33 73 01 7B -- Get/Unit_Informatio
33 73 01 7C -- Get/Unit_Informatio
33 73 01 7D -- Get/Unit_Informatio
Forward Close!
Session Close!
Connection Close!
```

Attributes	#	Data	Control
Message Name (0x64)	0		Get
Number Of Items (0x65)	1	8	Get
Number Of Columns (0x66)	1	6	Get
Format Type (0x67)	1	Individual	Get
Insert Column (0x69)	0		Service
Delete Column (0x6A)	0		Service
Add Column (0x6B)	0		Service
Number Of Print Line And Print	1	0	Set
Format Setup (0x6D)	1	Individual	Set
Adding Print Items (0x6E)	0		Service
Deleting Print Items (0x6F)	0		Service
Print Character String (0x71)	1	"1"	Get Set
Line Count (0x72)	1	1	Get Set
Line Spacing (0x73)	1	0	Get Set
Dot Matrix (0x74)	1	12x16	Get Set
InterCharacter Space (0x75)	1	0	Get Set

Attributes	#	Data	Control
Character Bold (0x76)	1	1	Get Set
Barcode Type (0x77)	1	not used	Get Set
Readable Code (0x78)	1	0	Get Set
Prefix Code (0x79)	1	0	Get Set
X and Y Coordinate (0x7A)	3	0	Get Set
InterCharacter SpaceII (0x7B)	1	0	Get Set
Add To End Of String (0x8A)	75		Set
Calendar Offset (0x8D)	1	From Today	Get Set
DIN Print (0x8E)	1	Disable	Get Set
EAN Prefix (0x8F)	1	Edit Message	Get Set
Barcode Printing (0x90)	1	Normal	Get Set
QR Error Correction Level (0x91)	1	M 15%	Get Set

Index Functions

Item 1 Get Set

Column 1 Get Set

Character position 0 Get Set

COM 1

Auto Reflection 0

S/S Management 0

Contents

1. Hitachi EtherNet/IP Library

The interface to the Hitachi UX Model 161 printer is implemented using Microsoft Visual Studio 2017 and C# Version 7.3. The forms are type Windows Application, the DLLs are type Class Library.

The source code, except for the “Test Drive” application, is not being released at this time.

There are five levels of support provided by the following services:

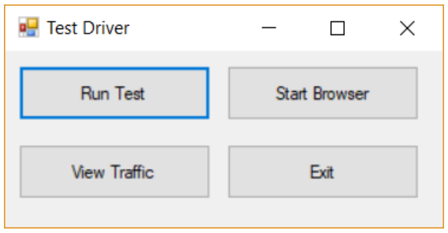
1. EIP – A DLL that hides all the EtherNet/IP Protocol and the internal structure of the Hitachi UX Model 161 printer. Since the I/O is Synchronous, it is useful for single printer applications.
2. Browser – A DLL that utilizes the EIP DLL to expose all the internal structure of the Hitachi UX Model 161 printer.
3. AsyncIO – A DLL that uses the EIP DLL to implement Concurrent Asynchronous I/O to one or more Hitachi printers.
4. Browser – The same functionality as item #2 but as a standalone application.
5. Test Drive – An application released in source form that will allow you to use the level 1, 2, and 3 DLLs above to build and test your own application.

These services provide all the tools needed to take full advantage of the power of the Hitachi Printers. They go from Shrink Wrapped to Custom Developed applications

2. Testing

So, how easy is it?

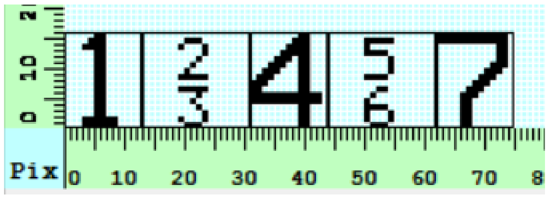
2.1. The Program



Consider you are developing an application that just wants to send a text message to the printer. You want to test sequences and, after they work, move them into your application.

Once you have built your test application, you need to add a reference to the DLL and some code for each of the buttons.

```
using System;
using System.Windows.Forms;
using EIP_Lib;

namespace H_EIP {
   public partial class TestEIP : Form {

      Browser browser = null;
      EIP EIP = null;

      public TestEIP() {
         InitializeComponent();
      }

      private void TestEIP_Load(object sender, EventArgs e) {
         // Comment out next line if browser not needed
         browser = new Browser("192.168.0.1", 44818, @"C:\Temp\EIP");
         if (browser == null) {
            EIP = new EIP("192.168.0.1", 44818, @"C:\Temp\EIP");
         } else {
            EIP = browser.EIP;
         }
      }

      private void cmdViewTraffic_Click(object sender, EventArgs e) {
         EIP.CloseExcelFile(true);
      }

      private void cmdStartBrowser_Click(object sender, EventArgs e) {
         browser?.ShowDialog();
      }

      private void cmdExit_Click(object sender, EventArgs e) {
         Application.Exit();
      }

      private void TestEIP_FormClosing(object sender, FormClosingEventArgs e) {
         EIP.CloseExcelFile(false);
         EIP = null;
         browser = null;
      }

   }
}
```

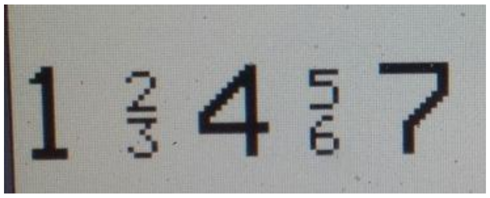


Here is an example of building a simple message. Just copy and paste it into your sample application.

```
// Create a simple message
private void cmdTest_Click(object sender, EventArgs e) {
   if (EIP.StartSession()) {    // Open a session
      if (EIP.ForwardOpen()) {  // open a data forwarding path
         // Get the number of columns (must be outside Auto Reflection block)
         int cols = EIP.GetAttribute(ccPF.Number_Of_Columns);
         EIP.SetAttribute(ccIDX.Automatic_reflection, 1); // Stack up all the operations
         if (cols > 1) { // No need to delete columns if there is only one
            EIP.SetAttribute(ccIDX.Column, 1); // Select column 2 (0 origin on deletes)
            for (int i = 2; i <= cols; i++)
               EIP.ServiceAttribute(ccPF.Delete_Column); // Keep deleting column 2
         }
         EIP.SetAttribute(ccIDX.Item, 1);       // Set column 1(1 origin on Line Count)
         EIP.SetAttribute(ccPF.Line_Count, 1); // Set to 1 line
         for (int i = 2; i <= 5; i++)           // Add four more columns
            EIP.ServiceAttribute(ccPF.Add_Column);
         EIP.SetAttribute(ccIDX.Item, 2); // Stack column 2
         EIP.SetAttribute(ccPF.Line_Count, 2);
         EIP.SetAttribute(ccIDX.Item, 4); // Stack column 4
         EIP.SetAttribute(ccPF.Line_Count, 2);
         for (int i = 1; i <= 7; i++) {
            EIP.SetAttribute(ccIDX.Item, i);  // Select item
            if (i == 1 || i == 4 || i == 7) { // Set the font and text
               EIP.SetAttribute(ccPF.Print_Character_String, $"{i}");
               EIP.SetAttribute(ccPF.Dot_Matrix, "12x16");
            } else {
               EIP.SetAttribute(ccPF.Print_Character_String, $" {i} ");
               EIP.SetAttribute(ccPF.Dot_Matrix, "5x8");
            }
         }
         // Execute all the operations
         EIP.SetAttribute(ccIDX.Automatic_reflection, 0);
         EIP.SetAttribute(ccIDX.Start_Stop_Management_Flag, 2);
      }
      EIP.ForwardClose(); // Must be outside the ForwardOpen if block
   }
   EIP.EndSession();      // Must be outside the StartSession if block
}
```

2.2. The Results

Once you click the Run Text button, the printer will update the display to:



If you want to see what was required to accomplish the task, just click “View Traffic”. All traffic is saved in an Excel Spreadsheet (You will need Microsoft Excel installed).

Access	Class	Attribute	#In	Data In	Raw In	#Out	Data Out	Raw Out
Get	Print format	Number Of Columns	1	5	05			
Set	Index	Automatic reflection				1	1	01
Set	Index	Column				2	1	00 01
Service	Print format	Delete Column						
Service	Print format	Delete Column						
Service	Print format	Delete Column						
Service	Print format	Delete Column						
Set	Index	Item				2	1	00 01
Set	Print format	Line Count				1	1	01
Service	Print format	Add Column						
Service	Print format	Add Column						
Service	Print format	Add Column						
Service	Print format	Add Column						
Set	Index	Item				2	2	00 02
Set	Print format	Line Count				1	2	02
Set	Index	Item				2	4	00 04
Set	Print format	Line Count				1	2	02
Set	Index	Item				2	1	00 01
Set	Print format	Print Character String				2	"1"	31 00
Set	Print format	Dot Matrix				1	12x16	07
Set	Index	Item				2	2	00 02
Set	Print format	Print Character String				4	" 2 "	20 32 20 00
Set	Print format	Dot Matrix				1	5x8	03
Set	Index	Item				2	3	00 03
Set	Print format	Print Character String				4	" 3 "	20 33 20 00
Set	Print format	Dot Matrix				1	5x8	03
Set	Index	Item				2	4	00 04
Set	Print format	Print Character String				2	"4"	34 00
Set	Print format	Dot Matrix				1	12x16	07
Set	Index	Item				2	5	00 05
Set	Print format	Print Character String				4	" 5 "	20 35 20 00
Set	Print format	Dot Matrix				1	5x8	03
Set	Index	Item				2	6	00 06
Set	Print format	Print Character String				4	" 6 "	20 36 20 00
Set	Print format	Dot Matrix				1	5x8	03
Set	Index	Item				2	7	00 07
Set	Print format	Print Character String				2	"7"	37 00
Set	Print format	Dot Matrix				1	12x16	07
Set	Index	Automatic reflection				1	0	00
Set	Index	Start Stop Management Flag				1	2	02

Access, Class, and Attribute lets you know about the request. . “#Out”, “Data Out”, and “Raw Out” describe the data sent to the printer. “#In”, “Data In”, and “Raw In” describe the response from the printer

There is actually much more information in the traffic spreadsheet. Here are the columns I deleted to make the previous table appear on one page.

Date/Time	Elapsed	Count OK	Data OK	Status/Path
19/03/31 13:50:53.2478	1971.8931	N/A	N/A	Connection Open!
19/03/31 13:50:53.2487	1971.8941	N/A	N/A	Session Open!
19/03/31 13:50:53.2537	1971.8991	N/A	N/A	Forward Open!
19/03/31 13:50:53.2867	0.0330	True	True	00 -- O.K. -- 33 67 01 66
19/03/31 13:50:53.3157	0.0290	True	True	00 -- O.K. -- 32 7A 01 65
		Deleted to save space		
19/03/31 13:50:54.0243	0.0160	True	True	00 -- O.K. -- 32 7A 01 65
19/03/31 13:50:54.0783	0.0540	True	True	00 -- O.K. -- 32 7A 01 64
19/03/31 13:50:54.1083	0.8545	N/A	N/A	Forward Close!
19/03/31 13:50:54.1083	0.8595	N/A	N/A	Session Close!
19/03/31 13:50:54.1093	0.8615	N/A	N/A	Connection Close!

"Date/Time" reflect the time when the request was made. "Elapsed" is the time between I/O requests. "Count OK" and "Data OK" indicates whether or not the request matched the EtherNet/IP specification for the printer. "Status/Path" shows the command sent and the response from the printer. The "Elapsed" time for Forward/Session/Comnnection Close is the time since the corresponding Open request.

The code in the Test Drive application performs the following:

- "`using EIP_Lib;`" After the DLLS have been added to the list of "References", this allows references to the Class Library without needing to specify the Class Library Name Space on each reference.
- "`EIP = new EIP("192.168.0.1", 44818, @"C:\Temp\EIP");`" Creates a new instance of the EtherNet/IP Class. The three parameters are:
    - IP Address – String for TCP/IPv4 address of the printer.
    - IP Port – Int Port number.
    - Traffic Folder – Folder to use for saving the traffic to and from the printer. The traffic is saved in a Microsoft Excel Spreadsheet.
- "`browser = new HitachiBrowser("192.168.0.1", 44818, @"C:\Temp\EIP")`" Creates a new instance of the Browser Class. The three parameters are the same as the EIP Class.
- "`EIP.CloseExcelFile(true);`" This call is used to manage access to the Excel Traffic file. The parameters are:
    - true – Closes out the current traffic spreadsheet and opens it in Microsoft Excel. A new file will be opened for any new traffic.
    - false – Closes out the traffic Spreadsheet and throws it away. No new file is opened.
- "`browser.ShowDialog()`" Opens the Browser as a Windows Dialog Box.

The Browser and EIP can share the same traffic Excel Spreadsheet. Get the instance of EIP that the Browser generated.

```
// Comment out next line if browser not needed
browser = new Browser("192.168.0.1", 44818, @"C:\Temp\EIP");
if (browser == null) {
   EIP = new EIP("192.168.0.1", 44818, @"C:\Temp\EIP");
} else {
   EIP = browser.EIP;
}
```

You can add your own messages to the Excel Spreadsheet via:

```
EIP.FillInColData("Your text");
```

3. Passing Data

3.1. Connection to the device

EtherNet/IP Protocol defines two layers to control traffic to/from the device. They are the Session Layer and the Forward Layer. Hitachi adds one more layer with Auto Reflection and Start Stop Management.

- Session Layer – Is the connection to the device. It can be kept open for long periods. EIP implements it as:
  - StartSession() – Open a session and return the status.
  - EndSession() – Close a session. If StartSession() is called, EndSession() is also required.
- Forward Layer -- Is the path to the data inside the device. It can be kept open for short bursts of traffic. EIP implements it as:
  - ForwardOpen() – Open a path to the data and return a status.
  - ForwardClose() – Closes the path to the data. If ForwardOpen () is called, ForwardClose () is also required.
- Auto-Reflection – With Auto-Reflection set to 0, Traffic to the printer is executed immediately. With Auto-Reflection set to 1, the commands are “saved” and executed when Auto-Reflection is set to 0 and the Start Stop Management flag is set to 2. Note: If a Get Request is issued when Auto-Reflection is set to 1, the Get is ignored. There is no way for the EtherNet/IP Protocol to return the requested data later. Using Auto-Reflection to build a message is 4-times faster than not using Auto-Reflection.

3.2. Path to the data on the printer

There are two ways to manage the Session and Forward Layers:

- If only one command will be issued, don’t bother with a Session of Forward. EIP will manage the Session/Forward for you.
- If multiple commands are to be sent, open a Session and a Forward around the commands.

If Sessions and Forwards are “Stacked”. EIP manages the state of the layers. If a StartSession() call is made and a session is already open, the open session is used. If an EndSession() call is made and the session was already open when the corresponding StartSession() call was made, the Session is left open. The same applies to the Forward Layer.

```
private void cmdTest_Click(object sender, EventArgs e) {
   if (EIP.StartSession()) {    // Open a session
      if (EIP.ForwardOpen()) {  // open a data forwarding path

         int cols = EIP.GetAttribute(ccPF.Number_Of_Columns);
         EIP.SetAttribute(ccIDX.Automatic_reflection, 1); // Stack up all the operations

         EIP.SetAttribute(ccIDX.Item, 1);      // Set column 1(1 origin on Line Count)
         EIP.SetAttribute(ccPF.Line_Count, 1); // Set to 1 line

         EIP.SetAttribute(ccIDX.Automatic_reflection, 0);
         EIP.SetAttribute(ccIDX.Start_Stop_Management_Flag, 2);
      }
      EIP.ForwardClose(); // Must be outside the ForwardOpen if block
   }
   EIP.EndSession();      // Must be outside the StartSession if block
}
```

3.3. EtherNet/IP Traffic to the printer

The EtherNet/IP protocol defines four parameters for data passed through the Forward Layer. The Hitachi implementation of EtherNet/IP is documented in" EtherNetIP_UsersManual_4th.pdf" available from your Hitachi Distributor.

- Service – For Hitachi EIP, these are Get, Set, and Service (Enum "`AccessCode`")
- Class – For Hitachi, there are referred to as Class Codes (Enum "`ClassCode`")
- Instance – For Hitachi EIP, this is always 1.
- Attribute – For Hitachi EIP, their Enum names are:
  - **ccPDM** `// 0x66 Print data management function`
  - **ccPF** `// 0x67 Print format function`
  - **ccPS** `// 0x68 Print specification function`
  - **ccCal** `// 0x69 Calendar function`
  - **ccUP** `// 0x6B User pattern function`
  - **ccSR** `// 0x6C Substitution rules function`
  - **ccES** `// 0x71 Environment setting function`
  - **ccUI** `// 0x73 Unit Information function`
  - **ccOM** `// 0x74 Operation management function`
  - **ccIJP** `// 0x75 IJP operation function`
  - **ccCount** `// 0x79 Count function`
  - **ccIDX** `// 0x7A Index function`
- Data – The data associated with a service request is in the form of a byte array and is defined in the Hitachi Protocol. To shield the user from having to match the specification, the data format is all resolved by EIP. The user can build the data stream if needed. Format routines are provided and will always match the level of the Hitachi EtherNet/IP implementation.

EIP defines three methods to pass data to/from the Hitachi printer. It is up to the user to determine the best Session/Forward layers controls:

- GetAttribute – Issues a Get Service request.
- SetAttribute – Issues a Set Service request.
- ServiceAttribute – Issues a Service Service Request.

Consider out test program. It has Get, Set, and Service requests:

- A Get -- "`int cols = EIP.GetAttribute(ccPF.Number_Of_Columns);`" – This simply returns the number of columns by getting the data from the printer by specifying only the attribute "". No need for the user to know what to send or how to interpret the result.
- A Set – "`EIP.SetAttribute(ccIDX.Automatic_reflection, 1);`" – Again, sets the flag in the Index section of the printer. Again, the data structure is hidden from the user.
- A Service – "`EIP.ServiceAttribute(ccPF.Delete_Column);`" – The whole point of this in the program is to repeat the deleting of a certain column.

Further hiding of the data structure of the printer from the user. Consider something like setting the font. Depending on the make and model of the printer, the index associated with the 5X8 font varies. The UX, UX TUPI and UX InterNet/IP all have different mappings. EIP resolves that by allowing the following:

- `EIP.SetAttribute(ccIDX.Item, i);`
- `EIP.SetAttribute(ccPF.Print_Character_String, $" {i} ");`
- `EIP.SetAttribute(ccPF.Dot_Matrix, "5x8");`

The mapping of the Font to the target printer is resolved by EIP.

Status/Path	Access	Class	Attribute	#Out	Data Out	Raw Out
00 -- O.K. -- 32 7A 01 66	Set	Index	Item	2	2	00 02
00 -- O.K. -- 32 67 01 71	Set	Print_format	Print_Character_String	4	" 2 "	20 32 20 00
00 -- O.K. -- 32 67 01 74	Set	Print_format	Dot_Matrix	1	5x8	03

EIP hides the fact that:

- The index attribute is a 16-bit number.
- The text is UTF8 with a trailing null character.
- The setting for a 5X8 font is a 3 on this printer.

4. Using Human Readable Parameters

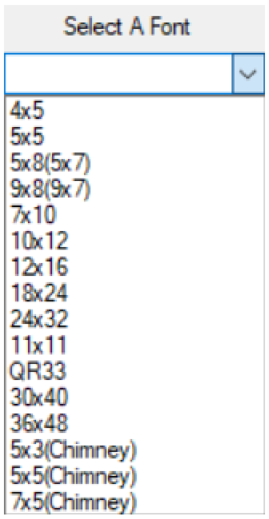
The Font names are not the only parameters that can be passed in Human Readable form. There are currently 23 different attributes that can be referenced symbolically.

```
public enum fmtDD {
   None = -1,
   Decimal = 0,
   EnableDisable = 1,
   DisableSpaceChar = 2,
   Hour12_24 = 3,
   CurrentTime_StopClock = 4,
   OnlineOffline = 5,
   None_Signal_1_2 = 6,
   UpDown = 7,
   ReadableCode = 8,
   BarcodeType = 9,
   NormalReverse = 10,
   M15Q25 = 11,
   EditPrint = 12,
   YesterdayToday = 13,
   FontType = 14,
   Orientation = 15,
   ProductSpeedMatching = 16,
   HighSpeedPrint = 17,
   TargetSensorFilter = 18,
   UserPatternFont = 19,
   Messagelayout = 20,
   ChargeRule = 21,
   TimeCount = 22,
}
```

The currently defined formats look like:

```
// Attribute DropDown conversion
static public string[][] DropDowns = new string[][] {
   new string[] { },                                      // 0 - Just decimal values
   new string[] { "Disable", "Enable" },                  // 1 - Enable and disable
   new string[] { "Disable", "Space Fill", "Character Fill" },  // 2 - Disable, space fill, character fill
   new string[] { "TwentyFour Hour", "Twelve Hour" },     // 3 - 12 & 24 hour
   new string[] { "Current Time", "Stop Clock" },         // 4 - Current time or stop clock
   new string[] { "Off Line", "On Line" },                // 5 - Offline/Online
   new string[] { "None", "Signal 1", "Signal 2" },       // 6 - None, Signal 1, Signal 2
   new string[] { "Up", "Down" },                         // 7 - Up/Down
   new string[] { "None", "5X5", "5X7" },                 // 8 - Readable Code 5X5 or 5X7
   new string[] { "not used", "code 39", "ITF", "NW-7", "EAN-13", "DM8x32", "DM16x16", "DM16x36",
                  "DM16x48", "DM18x18", "DM20x20", "DM22x22", "DM24x24", "Code 128 (Code set B)",
                  "Code 128 (Code set C)", "UPC-A", "UPC-E", "EAN-8", "QR21x21", "QR25x25",
                  "QR29x29", "GS1 DataBar (Limited)", "GS1 DataBar (Omnidirectional)",
                  "GS1 DataBar (Stacked)", "DM14x14", },
                                                          // 9 - Barcode Types
   new string[] { "Normal", "Reverse" },                  // 10 - Normal/reverse
   new string[] { "M 15%", "Q 25%" },                     // 11 - M 15%, Q 25%
   new string[] { "Edit Message", "Print Format" },       // 12 - Edit/Print
   new string[] { "From Yesterday", "From Today" },       // 13 - From Yesterday/Today
   new string[] { "4x5", "5x5", "5x8(5x7)", "9x8(9x7)", "7x10", "10x12", "12x16", "18x24", "24x32",
                  "11x11", "QR33", "30x40", "36x48", "5x3(Chimney)", "5x5(Chimney)", "7x5(Chimney)"},
                                                          // 14 - Font Types
   new string[] { "Normal/Forward", "Normal/Reverse",
                  "Inverted/Forward", "Inverted/Reverse",},   // 15 - Orientation
   new string[] { "None", "Encoder", "Auto" },            // 16 - Product speed matching
   new string[] { "HM", "NM", "QM", "SM" },               // 17 - High Speed Print
   new string[] { "Time Setup", "Until End of Print" },   // 18 - Target Sensor Filter
   new string[] { "4x5", "5x5", "5x8(5x7)", "9x8(9x7)", "7x10", "10x12", "12x16", "18x24", "24x32",
                  "11x11", "5x3(Chimney)", "5x5(Chimney)", "7x5(Chimney)", "QR33", "30x40", "36x48"  },
                                                          // 19 - User Pattern Font Types
   new string[] { "Individual", "Overall", "Free Layout" },   // 20 - Message Layout
   new string[] { "Standard", "Mixed", "Dot Mixed" },     // 21 - Charge Rule
   new string[] { "5 Minutes", "6 Minutes", "10 Minutes", "15 Minutes", "20 Minutes", "30 Minutes" },
                                                          // 22 - Time Count renewal period
};
```

Should the Hitachi Mappings change, the table will also change. The symbolic references will remain correct.



Just add the Combo Box on your screen and add the following code to your application. To take advantage of this table in your code, they can be referenced as follows:

```
cbFont.Items.AddRange(EIP.DropDowns[(int)fmtDD.FontType]);
```

The integer values returned by the printer are available in either the integer form or symbolic form. But, be careful. If you use the integer value returned by the printer to reference something in one of the lists, some entries are 0-origin index, others have 1-origin index. EIP can provide the origin value (See the Min and Max attributes in the AttrData Class Described Later).

5. Hitachi Data Layout

5.1. Types of Data

There are 16 different known layouts of information sent to and from the printer. There are more just referred to a “Struct” that I have not deciphered yet.

```
public enum DataFormats {
   None = -1,      // No formating
   Decimal = 0,    // Unsigned Decimal numbers up to 8 digits (Big Endian)
   DecimalLE = 1,  // Unsigned Decimal numbers up to 8 digits (Little Endian)
   SDecimal = 2,   // Signed Decimal numbers up to 8 digits (Big Endian)
   SDecimalLE = 3, // Signed Decimal numbers up to 8 digits (Little Endian)
   UTF8 = 4,       // UTF8 characters followed by a Null character
   UTF8N = 5,      // UTF8 characters without the null character
   Date = 6,       // YYYY MM DD HH MM SS 6 2-byte values in Little Endian format
   Bytes = 7,      // Raw data in 2-digit hex notation
   XY = 8,         // x = 2 bytes, y = 1 byte
   N2N2 = 9,       // 2 2-byte numbers
   N2Char = 10,    // 2-byte number + UTF8 String + 0x00
   ItemChar = 11,  // 1-byte item number + UTF8 String + 0x00
   Item = 12,      // 1-byte item number
   GroupChar = 13, // 1 byte group number + UTF8 String + 0x00
   MsgChar = 14,   // 2 byte message number + UTF8 String + 0x00
   N1Char = 15,    // 1-byte number + UTF8 String + 0x00
   N1N1 = 16,      // 2 1-byte numbers
}
```

The building of the byte arrays that are sent to/from the printer uses one of these formats specifications. The format might vary for the Get and Set of an Attribute. However, this is all hidden from the user. For users that just must dig deeper, here is how an Attribute is managed inside EIP.

Consider the Print Specification (Class Code 0x68) Attribute (Dot Matrix 0x74). Data within EIP is stored as:

```
new AttrData((byte)ccPF.Dot_Matrix, GSS.GetSet, false, 11,            // Dot Matrix 0x74
   new Prop(1, DataFormats.Decimal, 1, 16, fmtDD.FontType),           //   Data
   new Prop(0, DataFormats.Decimal, 0, 0, fmtDD.None),                //   Get
   new Prop(1, DataFormats.Decimal, 1, 16, fmtDD.FontType)),          //   Set
```

The data can be interpreted as:

- Line #1 == General Information:
  - The Enum value for the attribute.
  - Whether it has Get, Set, both Get and Set, or just service.
  - A flag to avoid this property because it causes a printer issue (reported to Hitachi).
  - Sort Order (sometimes I list by Attribute name, sometimes by attribute value).
- Line #2 == Description of the data in the printer
  - Number of bytes.
  - Format of the data.
  - Minimum value.
  - Maximum value.
  - Name conversion dropdown.
- Line #3 == Same as Line #2 but for the GetAttribute request.
- Line #4 == Same as Line #2 but for the SetAttribute request.

The same applies for service only functions. Consider the Print_data_management (Class Code 0x66) Attribute (Select Message 0x64).

```
new AttrData((byte)ccPDM.Select_Message, GSS.Service, false, 9,        // Select Message 0x64
   new Prop(0, DataFormats.Decimal, 0, 0, fmtDD.None),                 //   Data
   new Prop(2, DataFormats.Decimal, 1, 2000, fmtDD.None)),             //   Service
```

Two bytes of decimal data must be sent on the request.

5.2. Accessing EtherNet/IP Data Descriptors

EIT provides access to this data thru two Classes:

The AttrData Class:

```
public ClassCode Class { get; set; }           // The class code is set when the dictionary is built
public byte Val { get; set; } = 0;             // The Attribute (Makes the tables easier to read)
public bool HasSet { get; set; } = false;      // Supports a Set Request
public bool HasGet { get; set; } = false;      // Supports a Get Request
public bool HasService { get; set; } = false;  // Supports a Service Request
public int Order { get; set; } = 0;            // Sort Order if Alpha Sort is requested
public bool Ignore { get; set; } = false;      // Indicates that the request will hang printer
// Four views of the printer data
public Prop Data { get; set; }     // As it appears in the printer
public Prop Get { get; set; }      // Data to be passed on a Get Request
public Prop Set { get; set; }      // Data to be passed on a Set Request
public Prop Service { get; set; }  // Data to be passed on a Service Request
```

The Prop Class

```
public int Len { get; set; }
public DataFormats Fmt { get; set; }
public long Min { get; set; }
public long Max { get; set; }
public fmtDD DropDown { get; set; }
```

To get all the information you might need about Getting/Setting the dot matrix for an item, use the following.

```
AttrData attr = EIP.GetAttrData(ccPF.Dot_Matrix);
```

6. One level deeper

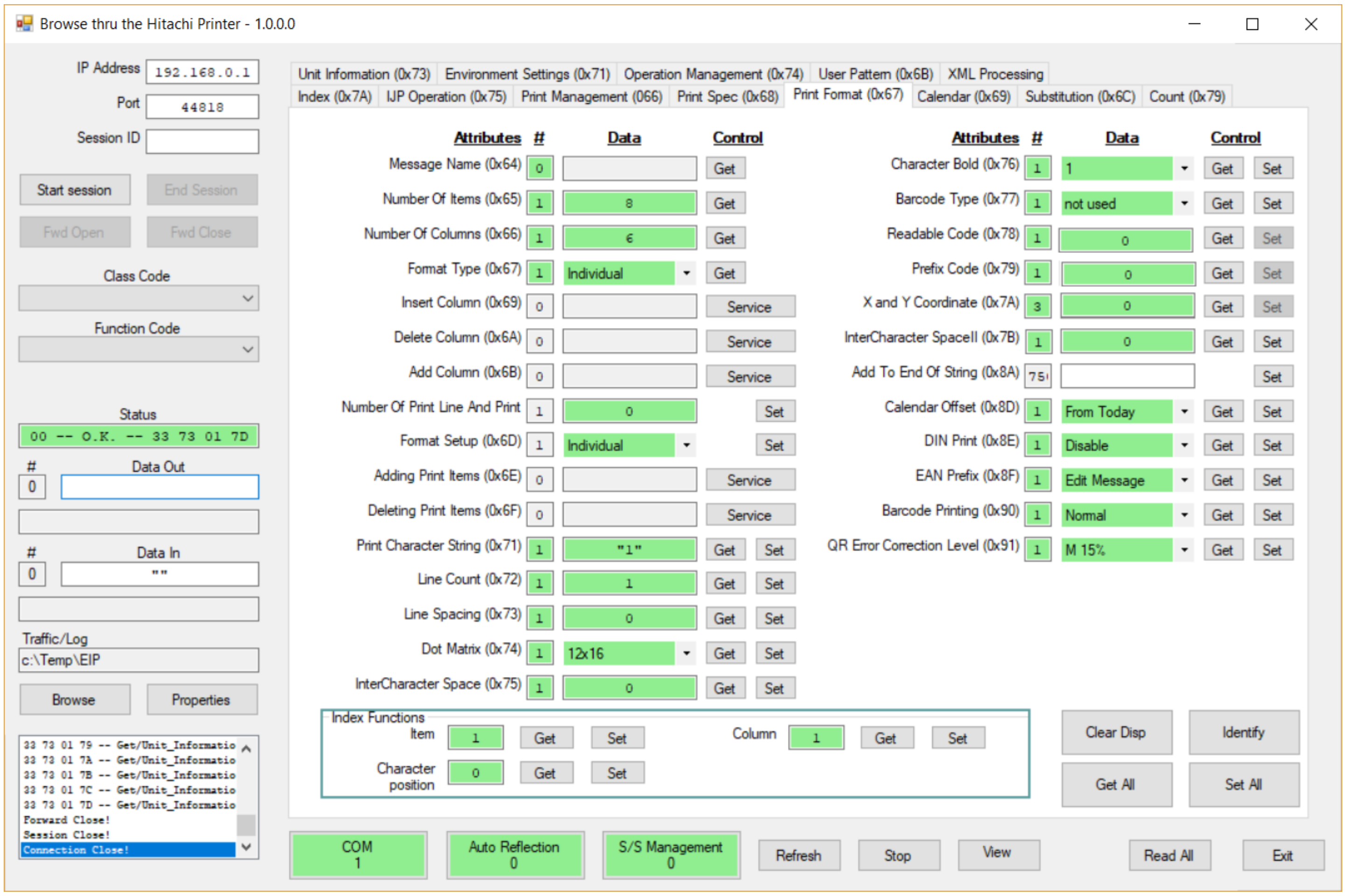
Sometimes there are things that just do not fit the mold. There is a need to build the byte array that will be sent as data to the printer. EIP Supports that scenario. For example

```
AttrData attr = EIP.GetAttrData(ccPF.Print_Character_String);
byte[] data1 = EIP.Encode.GetBytes("Hello World");                // To UTF8 without a Null
byte[] data2 = EIP.FormatOutput(attr.Set, " and Hello Dolly");    // To UTF8 with a Null
EIP.SetAttribute(attr.Class, attr.Val, EIP.Merge(data1, data2)); // Merge the two arrays
```

This is an example of getting strings from different places to send to the printer in a single request. If the null character was at the end of data1, it would cause the printer to stop processing the message.

7. The Browser

Now that your test drive worked, it is time to take a serious look into the printer. Click the “Start Browser” button to look inside the printer



Browse thru the Hitachi Printer - 1.0.0.0

IP Address	192.168.0.1
Port	44818
Session ID	
Status	00 -- O.K. -- 33 73 01 7D
Data Out #	0
Data In #	0
Data In	""
Traffic/Log	c:\Temp\EIP

```
33 73 01 79 -- Get/Unit_Informatio
33 73 01 7A -- Get/Unit_Informatio
33 73 01 7B -- Get/Unit_Informatio
33 73 01 7C -- Get/Unit_Informatio
33 73 01 7D -- Get/Unit_Informatio
Forward Close!
Session Close!
Connection Close!
```

Attributes	#	Data	Control
Message Name (0x64)	0		Get
Number Of Items (0x65)	1	8	Get
Number Of Columns (0x66)	1	6	Get
Format Type (0x67)	1	Individual	Get
Insert Column (0x69)	0		Service
Delete Column (0x6A)	0		Service
Add Column (0x6B)	0		Service
Number Of Print Line And Print	1	0	Set
Format Setup (0x6D)	1	Individual	Set
Adding Print Items (0x6E)	0		Service
Deleting Print Items (0x6F)	0		Service
Print Character String (0x71)	1	"1"	Get Set
Line Count (0x72)	1	1	Get Set
Line Spacing (0x73)	1	0	Get Set
Dot Matrix (0x74)	1	12x16	Get Set
InterCharacter Space (0x75)	1	0	Get Set

Attributes	#	Data	Control
Character Bold (0x76)	1	1	Get Set
Barcode Type (0x77)	1	not used	Get Set
Readable Code (0x78)	1	0	Get Set
Prefix Code (0x79)	1	0	Get Set
X and Y Coordinate (0x7A)	3	0	Get Set
InterCharacter SpaceII (0x7B)	1	0	Get Set
Add To End Of String (0x8A)	75		Set
Calendar Offset (0x8D)	1	From Today	Get Set
DIN Print (0x8E)	1	Disable	Get Set
EAN Prefix (0x8F)	1	Edit Message	Get Set
Barcode Printing (0x90)	1	Normal	Get Set
QR Error Correction Level (0x91)	1	M 15%	Get Set

Index Functions

Item	1
Character position	0
Column	1

COM 1	Auto Reflection 0	S/S Management 0

The index function is set to “1” so the Print Format display represents what you sent to Item 1 in the printer. The entries in Pink just say that what the printer returned did not match the EtherNet/IP Spec. Generally because they have no meaning. For example, the Layout is Individual so the X/Y coordinates are not used.

Play with it. You cannot hurt anything. There are 13 screens of Get/Set/Service buttons for experimenting. Just click a button and see how the printer changes.