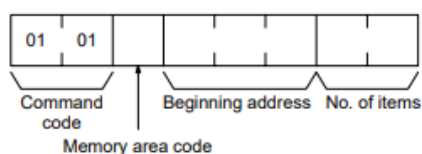
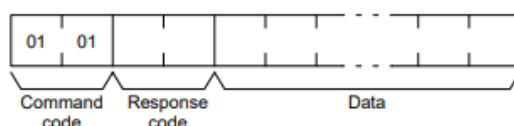


Example 1.

MEMORY AREA READ**Section 2-4****2-4 MEMORY AREA READ**

Reads the contents of the specified number of consecutive memory area words starting from the specified word. All words must be in the same memory area (here, all memory areas with the same memory area code are considered as one area).

Command Block**Response Block****Parameters**

Memory area code (command): The data area to read.

Beginning address (command): The address of the first word/bit/flag to read from memory.

No. of items (command): The number of items to be read.

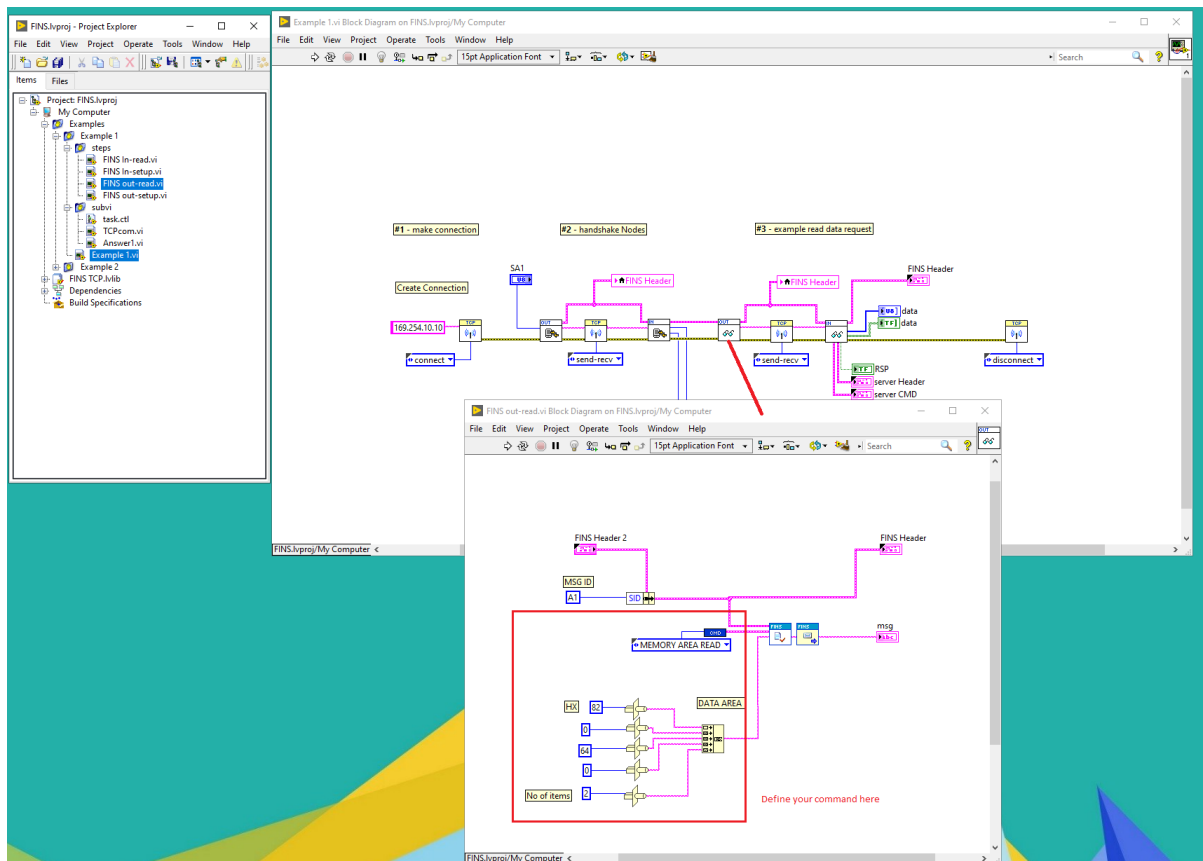
Data (response): The data from the specified words is returned in sequence starting from the beginning address. The required number of bytes in total is calculated as follows:

No. of bytes required by each item x No. of items

Memory Areas

The following data can be read (refer to 2-2 *Memory Area Designations* for PC word/bit address designations):

Memory area	Data	Memory area code	No. of bytes
CIO, TR, CPU Bus Link, and Auxiliary	Bit status	00	1
	Word contents	80	2
Timer/Counter	Completion Flag status	01	1
	PV	81	2
DM	Word contents	82	2
Transition	Flag status	03	1
Step	Flag status	04	1
Forced status	Bit status	05	1
	Word contents	85	2
Expansion DM	Word contents, specified bank	90 to 97 (banks 0 to 7)	2
	Word contents, current bank	98	2
Action	Flag status	1B	1



Example 1.

FINS out-read.vi

This defines what command you want to send.

The example defines a 'Memory Area Read' (see previous page for details).

Specifically, it is reading:

Memory area code (1 Byte)

82 the DM memory area (code 82)

Beginning address (3 Bytes)

0 =0

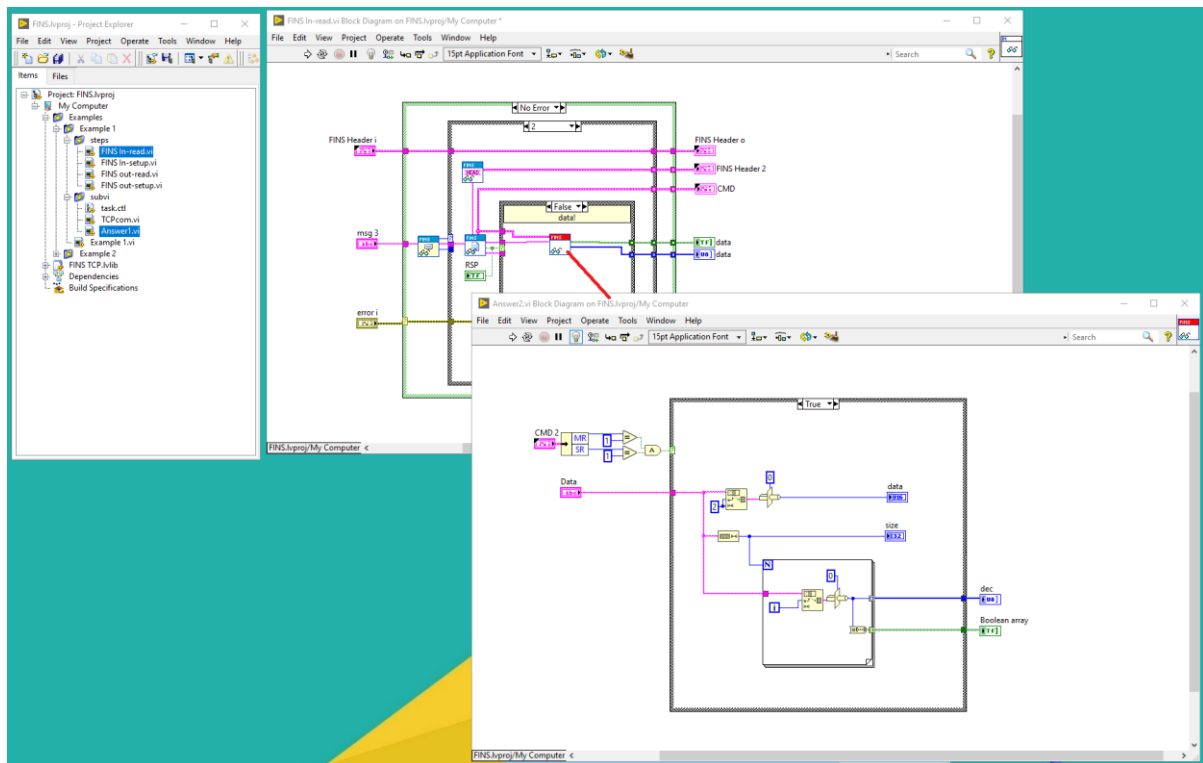
64 =hex to decimal = 100

0 =0

No. of items

2

This command will read memory areas D00100 and D00101, as D00100 is the starting address, and we request 2 items to read.



Next, after sending the command, the data will be sent back and will need to be decoded.

This is done in FINS In-read.vi, with Answer1.vi.

As per the Omron Command Reference Manual, the “response block” is a byte string which will need to be divided up, with 2bytes per memory DM memory area.

In this example that is 2 bytes for DM00100 and 2 bytes for DM00101.

This data can then be converted for use, such as Hex or Boolean.

