device.host_status

When this command is sent to the printer, the printer sends three data strings back. To avoid confusion, the host prints each string on a separate line.

This command is similar to the ~HS ZPL command.

The response for this SGD command does not include the STX at the beginning of each data line and does not include the ETX at the end of each data line as found in the ~HS response. Additionally, the first and second response lines for the SGD command contain a CR/LF at the end of each line.

NOTE: When the command is sent, the printer will not send a response to the host if the printer is in one of these conditions:

- MEDIA OUT
- RIBBON OUT
- HEAD OPEN
- REWINDER FULL
- HEAD OVER-TEMPERATURE

Getvar

To return the current setting value:

```
! U1 getvar "device.host_status"
```

Result

Three strings, each on their own line.

```
"aaa,b,c,dddd,eee,f,g,h,iii,j,k,l
mmm,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,uuuuuuuu,v,www
xxxx,y"
```

See definitions for String 1, String 2, and String 3 below.

String 1

```
"aaa,b,c,dddd,eee,f,g,h,iii,j,k,l"
```

The nine-digit binary number is read according to this table:

aaa	communication (interface) settings[a]
b	paper out flag (1 = paper out)
c	pause flag (1 = pause active)
dddd	label length (value in number of dots)
eee	number of formats in receive buffer
f	buffer full flag (1 = receive buffer full)
g	communications diagnostic mode flag (1 = diagnostic mode active)
h	partial format flag (1 = partial format in progress)

[a] This string specifies the printer's baud rate, number of data bits, number of stop bits, parity setting, and type of handshaking. This value is a three-digit decimal representation of an eight-bit binary number. To evaluate this parameter, first convert the decimal number to a binary number.

aaa = a^8 a^7 a^6 a^5 a^4 a^3 a^2 a^1 a^0	
a^7 = Handshake 0 = Xon/Xoff 1 = DTR	a^8 a^2 a^1 a^0 = Baud 0000 = 110 0001 = 300 0110 = 600 0011 = 1200 0100 = 2400 0101 = 4800 0110 = 9600 0111 = 19200 1000 = 28800* 1001 = 38400* 1010 = 57600* 1011 = 14400 * Available only on certain printer models
a^6 = Parity 0 = Odd 1 = Even	
a^5 = Disable/Enable 0 = Disable 1 = Enable	
a^4 = Stop Bits 0 = 2 Bits 1 = 1 Bit	
a^3 = Data Bits 0 = 7 Bits 1 = 8 Bits	

String 2

```
"mmm,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,uuuuuuuu,v,www"
```

mmm	function settings [a]
n	unused
o	head up flag (1 = head in up position)
p	ribbon out flag (1 = ribbon out)
q	thermal transfer mode flag (1 = Thermal Transfer Mode selected)
r	Print Mode .14↑ Values 4 to 5 are only supported in firmware version V60.14.x, V50.14.x, V53. 15.x, or later. • 0 Rewind • 1 Peel-Off • 2 Tear-Off • 3 Cutter • 4 Applicator • 5 Delayed cut • 6 Reserved [b] • 7 Reserved [b] • 8 Reserved [a] • 9 RFID
s	print width mode
t	label waiting flag (1 = label waiting in Peel-off Mode)
uuuuuuuu	labels remaining in batch
v	format while printing flag (always 1)
www	number of graphic images stored in memory

[a] This string specifies the printer's media type, sensor profile status, and communication diagnostics status. As in String 1, this is a three-digit decimal representation of an eight-bit binary number. First, convert the decimal number to a binary number.

[b] These values are only supported on the Xi4, RXi4, ZM400/ZM600, RZ400/RZ600, and ZT200 Series printers.

The eight-digit binary number is read according to this table:

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">mmm = m7 m6m m5 m4 m3 m2 m1 m0</td></tr>
<tr><td>m7 = Media Type
0 = Die-Cut
1 = Continuous</td><td>m4 m3 m2 m1 = Unused
0 = Off
1 = On</td></tr>
<tr><td>m6 = Sensor Profile
0 = Off</td><td>m0 = Print Mode
0 = Direct Thermal
1 = Thermal Transfer</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">m5 = Communications Diagnostics
0 = Off
1 = On</td></tr>
</table>

String 3

"xxxx,y"

xxxx	password (printers running Link-OS v5.3 or earlier versions)
0000	password. (printers running Link-OS 6 or later versions)
y	• 0 (static RAM not installed) • 1 (static RAM installed)