



Serial Printer Logger

Trust in Confidence!

PRINTED MANUAL

Serial Printer Logger

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1 Introduction

1.1 About Serial Printer Logger

Serial Printer Logger captures data flow from a serial printers and interprets to electronic documents like Microsoft Word or Adobe PDF. Serial Printer Logger provides real-time data collection from dot-matrix printers that connected via RS232, RS485 or Ethernet.

Serial Printer Logger captures serial or network data and writes to a binary log file with RAW data or decode ESC/P control codes and transfers the data to electronic documents.

Key features of Serial Printer Logger is:

- capability to log multiple ports at the same time. Each port may have fully different settings;
- supports most ESC/P and ESC/P 2 control codes, except custom characters;
- captures and decodes bitmap or raster graphics;
- supports different fonts types and sizes;
- supports various paper sizes;
- supports date/time stamping;
- outputs received data without any changes to a log file;
- data export to ready-to-use Microsoft Word (RTF) or Adobe PDF files;
- program messages logging;
- simple, menu-driven step by step set-up - programming is not required to configure the software to collect data;
- many plug-in modules that extending program features;
- works on all Windows versions 9x/Me/NT/2000/XP/Vista, including x86 and x64 platforms.

Unlike most other serial logging applications, Serial Printer Logger can run as a service so that it starts as soon as the operating system starts and doesn't require a user to log in and run it. It will continue to run even as users logon and logoff the workstation.

It is extremely easy to use! The configuration process is fully menu driven and has complete, context sensitive, on-line help. you can easily customize all input to your exact specifications. Once you see how easy it is to use Serial Printer Logger, you will never again take data readings by hand!

Typical usage

A typical application for Serial Printer Logger is to replace one or more dot-matrix printers with one PC that will capture and store documents electronically.

Applications examples

- Data logging systems;
- Remote control systems;
- Alarm systems.

Company home page: <http://www.aggsoft.com/>

Software home page: <http://www.aggsoft.com/serial-printer-logger.htm>

1.2 Glossary

ASCII - An acronym for American Standard Code for Information Interchange. ASCII files are plain, unformatted text files that are understood by virtually any computer. Windows Notepad and virtually any word processor can read and create ASCII files. ASCII files usually have the extension .TXT (e.g., README.TXT).

Binary File - A file that contains data or program instructions written in ASCII and extended ASCII characters.

Bit - Binary digit in the binary numbering system. Its value can be 0 or 1. In an 8-bit character scheme, it takes 8 bits to make a byte (character) of data.

Bytes - A collection of eight bits that represent a character, letter or punctuation mark.

Cable - Transmission medium of copper wire or optical fiber wrapped in a protective cover.

Client/Server - A networking system in which one or more file servers (Server) provide services; such as network management, application and centralized data storage for workstations (Clients).

COM port - Short for a serial communication port. Most serial communication software communicate with a computer through a communication port, and most IBM and IBM-compatible computers support up to four serial ports COM1, COM2, COM3 and COM4. Additional ports can be added by adding additional hardware.

Data bits - A group of bits (1's and 0's) that represent a single character or byte. Typically, there are seven or eight data bits. During an asynchronous communication (e.g., BitCom connecting to CompuServe), each side must agree on the number of data bits. Data bits are preceded by a start bit and followed by an optional parity bit and one or more stop bits.

DNS (Domain Name System) - A DNS server lets you locate computers on a network or the Internet (TCP/IP network) by domain name. The DNS server maintains a database of domain names (host names) and their corresponding IP addresses. PC aggssoft's IP address, 198.63.211.24, corresponds to the DNS name www.aggsoft.com.

Flow control - A method of controlling the amount of data that two devices exchange. In data communications, flow control prevents one modem from "flooding" the other with data. If data comes in faster than it can be processed, the receiving side stores the data in a buffer. When the buffer is nearly full, the receiving side signals the sending side to stop until the buffer has space again. Between hardware (such as your modem and your computer), hardware flow control is used; between modems, software flow control is used.

Handshaking - Is the way in which the data flow between computers/hardware is regulated and controlled. Two distinct kinds of handshaking are described: Software Handshaking and Hardware Handshaking. An important distinction between the kinds of signals of the interface is between data signals and control signals. Data signals are simply the pins which actually transmit and receive the characters, while control signals are everything else.

Internet - A global network of networks used to exchange information using the TCP/IP protocol. It allows for electronic mail and the accessing and retrieval of information from remote sources.

IP, Internet Protocol - The Internet Protocol, usually referred to as the TCP/IP protocol stack,

allows computers residing on different networks to connect across gateways on wide-area networks. Each node on an IP network is assigned an IP address, typically expressed as 'xx.xx.xx.xx'.

IP address (Internet Protocol address) - The address of a computer attached to a TCP/IP network. Every client and server station must have a unique IP address. Client workstations have either a permanent address or one that is dynamically assigned to them each dial-up session. IP addresses are written as four sets of numbers separated by periods; for example, 198.63.211.24.

LAN (Local Area Network) - A network connecting computers in a relatively small area such as a building.

NIC, Network Interface Card - A card containing the circuitry necessary to connect a computer to a particular network media. Typically, the NIC plugs into the computer's accessory bus, (PCI, USB, etc.) and provides a network connection such as 10baseFL (fiber ethernet), thin-net, AUI, etc.

PC - abbreviation for a Personal Computer.

Parity - In data communications, parity is a simple procedure of checking the integrity of transmitted data. The most common type of parity is Even, in which the number of 1's in a byte of data add up to an even number, and None, in which a parity bit is not added.

Ports - A connection point for a cable.

Protocol -A formal description of a set of rules and conventions that govern how devices on a network exchange information.

RS232, RS423, RS422 AND RS485 - The Electronics Industry Association (EIA) has produced standards for RS232, RS423, RS422, and RS485 that deal with data communications. EIA standards were previously marked with the prefix "RS" to indicate the recommended standard. Presently, the standards are now generally indicated as "EIA" standards to identify the standards organization.

Electronic data communications will generally fall into two broad categories: single-ended and differential. RS232 (single-ended) was introduced in 1962. RS232 has remained widely used, especially with CNC control builders. The specification allows for data transmission from one transmitter to one receiver at relatively slow data rates (up to 20K bits/second) and short distances (up to 50' @ the maximum data rate). This 50' limitation can usually be exceeded to distances of 200' or more by using low capacitance cable and keeping the data rates down to 9600 baud and lower.

RTS/CTS Hardware handshaking - uses additional wires to tell a sending device when to stop or start sending data. DTR and RTS refer to these Hardware handshaking lines. you can select whether you need to use DTR or RTS individually, or use both lines for hardware handshaking. See also Xon/ Xoff.

TCP/IP, Transport Control Protocol / Internet Protocol - TCP and IP are communications protocols, that is, structured languages in which data is communicated between one process and another, and between one network and another. TCP/IP is implemented in a multi-level layered structure.

TCP/IP is the 'glue' that ties together the many heterogeneous networks that make up the Internet.

Stop bits - In data communication, one or two bits used to mark the end of a byte (or character). At least one stop bit is always sent.

2 License, Registration and technical support

2.1 License

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Registered customer are entitled to free updates during one year from the date of purchase. It means that during one year you can download and install the latest registered versions of Serial Printer Logger from our site. If you don't want to purchase an updates, you can use the program forever; it will never expire, but you won't be able to use the latest version. If you purchased the software more than one year ago, you are no longer entitled to free upgrade and technical support; however, you can purchase an updates to the latest version at a special, greatly discounted price, and this updates will allow you to have free updates and technical support for another year. The type of update license must match the type of your existing license.

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Should any term of these terms and conditions be declared void or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such declaration shall have no effect on the remaining terms hereof.

If you do not agree to these conditions you should not install this software.

2.2 Limitations

Program is distributed on shareware terms. This means limited and unavailable secondary program possibilities, which become valuable or available after program registration. To register the program read [here](#)^[5].

In trial version of our program are the following limits:

- Trial period is limited by 21 days. After that time program won't work until it is registered.
- Continuous program work time is limited. After set period a message will be displayed and program stops its work;

2.3 How to register

The program is distributed on shareware terms. This signifies limited or unavailable many features of the program, getting of full value or available after program registration.

If you'd like to be a registered user, to get information about the release of new versions, to use technical support and, at last, to get access to disabled functions of the program, register your copy. For registration, please, read [license agreement](#)^[4].

If you want to buy a program through the Internet visit the [registration page](#) of our site. On this page you can get the newest information about the registration process, and also find an order link. After you've have the form of order registration. Enter your personal information and choose the most convenient payment method for you. Further, you'll get notification and follow the notes in it.

More information about services, registration documents, payment means you can get on our [registration page](#) of our site.

Registered users are entitled to FREE upgrades for the major version, they purchased. That means, that in case you bought registration key for version 2.00, you will receive upgrades for versions 2.xx for FREE . If a new authorization code is required it will be issued upon request at no charge to users who have registered for the current major version.

2.4 Support

Technical questions	support@aggsoft.com
Common questions	info@aggsoft.com
Sales questions	sales@aggsoft.com

3 Installation

3.1 System requirements

One of the following operation systems are necessary to run the program:

- Windows 95 (needed to install the last comctrl.dll update, please, visit download section of our site);
- Windows 95 OSR2;
- Windows 98;
- Windows Me.

If you'll use our software on the following OS, then you need administrator privileges for registration and installation:

- Windows NT4 (SP4 and above).
- Windows 2000 Professional;
- Windows 2000 Server;
- Windows XP x86 and x64;
- Windows 2003 Server x86 and x64;
- Windows Vista (all editions) x86 and x64.

You'll also need installed Internet Explorer 5.0 or later to look help on the program.

It is necessary to have at least one free COM port, not busy by any device (mouse, for example) to connect external device.

It is necessary to have at least one working network interface (card) in your PC.

3.2 Installation process

If any beta-version was installed on your computer, remove it.

Quit of the working Serial Printer Logger on installation time.

Run an installation file.

By default, Serial Printer Logger will be installed to the directory "/Programs Files/Serial Printer Logger" of your system disk, but you can change this path.

In the standard distributive of Serial Printer Logger are no additional modules files, which you can download from our [site](#).

4 Program use

4.1 Getting started

After you have successfully installed Serial Printer Logger, use the following simple steps to configure and run it.

Open the Serial Printer Logger program from the Start Menu.

At program run you get into the main program window (fig.1), main elements of which are the main menu, the data window, the program messages list and the status bar. In the data window will be viewed formatted data processig. In the messages list are logged information, warning and error messages. The status bar shows current state of the selected data source, interface error messages and a number of bytes processed. Through the main menu, placed above the data window, you can get access to [program settings](#) ⁹ ("Options/Program settings...") and from the menu "Commands" (fig.2) can open an current log-file or clean the data window.

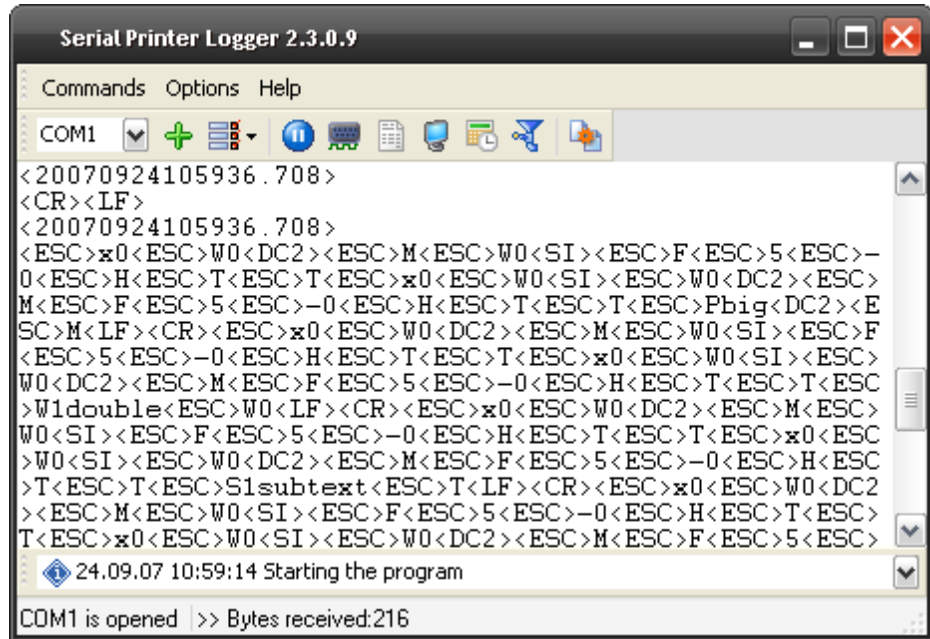


Fig.1 Main program window

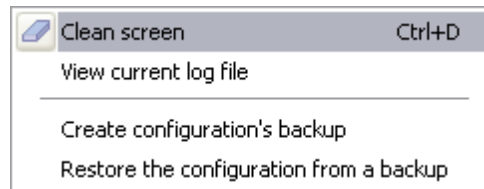


Fig.2. "File" menu item

By default (after installation), the program has not any data sources configured. If the list of data sources on the toolbar is empty, then the program will ask you to add new configuration. Otherwise, the program will fill in the list of data sources and try to start logging of data sources configured. Yes, of course, all your settings are being saved while exiting from the program and loaded while the program start.

Set-Up is as Easy as 1-2-3-4-5

Step 1. Select how you want the data collected.

The Plug-in button on toolbar in main window lets you send data to other Windows application programs as keystrokes, by Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE), OLE, ODBC data source or log serial data to a disk file in the background.

Step 2. Configure one or more data sources.

Click the "Add configuration" button on the toolbar with big green plus and choose [communication parameters](#) ¹³⁾ for your device. The "COM Port settings" tab of the "Configuration options" dialog lets you configure your settings.

Step 3. Configure log file.

Select the "Log file" header in the configuration dialog window and enable logging for a necessary data direction.

Step 4. Define how you want the printer data to be parsed and translated.

The "Plug-in" button on the toolbar in the main window or "Modules" tab in the dialog window lets you specify how to parse, filter and format your data to the fit the exact format required by your application. It also lets you pre-define automatic output strings to be sent to an external device.

Step 5. Activate Serial Printer Logger and watch your data "pop" into your application!

Now, the program process and exports data from one or multiple data sources.

4.2 Introduction

Program can work with any kind of serial devices. Before configuring our software, the following conditions should be executed:

- Device should have a RS-232 serial port interface (can be also used a RS-485 interface with an additional hardware converter);
- Device is configured to send data to serial port with or without requests from a PC side;
- You know all information about serial port parameters of your device (If your device uses hardware or software flow control (please, read your device's data sheet), then you should know about flow control type);
- Device's serial port is connected with computer serial port with a cable (null-modem or other special cable);
- Computer's COM port, to which your device is connected is not busy, for example by mouse software driver.

How to configure port parameters, you can read in the next chapter "[Serial port settings](#)¹³".

Program can work with any kind of network interface cards (NIC). Before configuring our software, the following conditions should be executed:

- If your PC has more than one network interface card (NIC) then Serial Printer Logger will display a list of all the IP addresses for each NIC installed in your system so that you can select the IP Address that you want to use. In order for Serial Printer Logger to act as a server, the PC that it is running on must have at least one network interface card with an IP address assigned to it;
- If Serial Printer Logger will work as a server and your PC receives the IP address dynamically from a DHCP server, then you should ask your network administrator to assign a static IP address to your PC.

How to configure port parameters, you can read in the next chapter "[IP settings](#)¹⁷".

Serial Printer Logger can save data to a log file(s) without any changes (i.e. create raw binary log files) or write to log files depending on the parser module selected. In the first case you can view the log file with any hex editor and use this data for further analysis and remaking. In the second case you can view data with any text editor. You can find more information about log files in the "[Log rotation](#)" chapter.

You can watch the data in the data window ([fig.1](#)). The data view is fully customizable. You can watch data in decimal, hexadecimal or your own format. How to customize data view you can read in the "[Data view](#)" chapter and how to customize program view you can read in the "[Window view](#)" chapter.

The data can be exported or transferred to one or more targets. Most simple way is to configure the log file rotation. But it is small part of all features of Serial Printer Logger. Serial Printer Logger has many additional modules (so-called plug-ins), that are appreciably extending possibilities of the logging software. You can download and install any module supported. Most modules are free of charge for our customers. How to install and configure modules you can read in the "Modules" chapter.

The program and their plug-ins generates many messages and writes they to the list in the main window ([fig.1](#)) and a protocol file, that you can use for administration of the software. You can configure types of system messages. More information about it you can read in the "[Protocol and errors handling](#)" chapter.

The program can stop data process on some old OS, such as Windows 95 and Windows NT after few days of continuous work. You can prevent it with help of the "Auto restart" option ([fig.3](#)). Just specify the time of day, when the program should be being restarted.

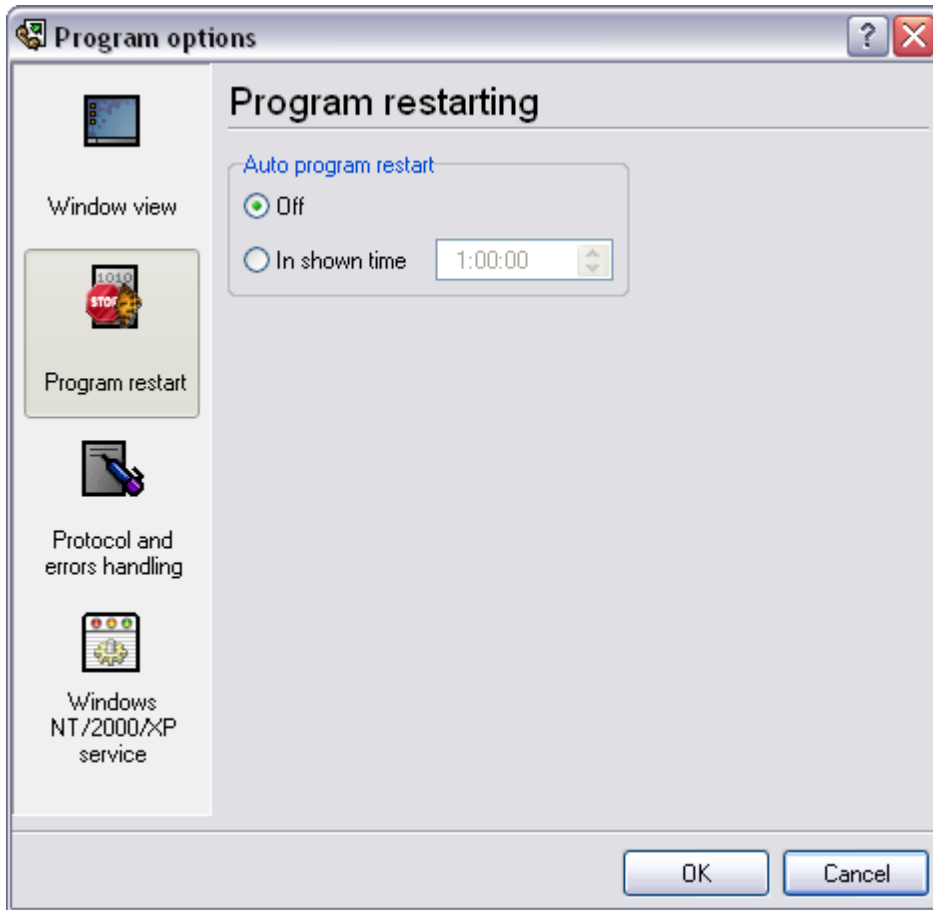


Fig.3 Program restart settings.

4.3 Data flow diagram

This diagram may help you to understand the flow of data within our software and a place of each module. All modules are described in following chapters.

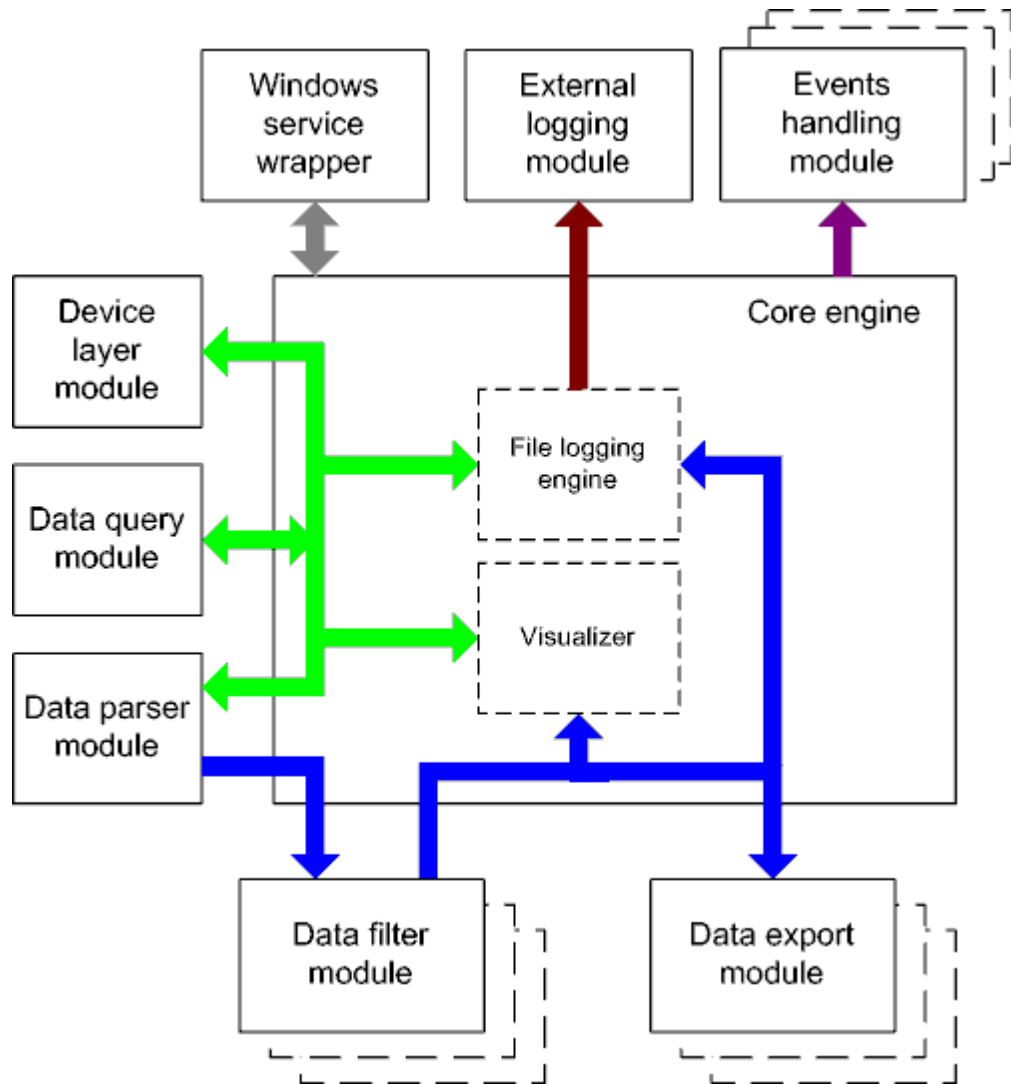


Fig.3 Data flow diagram

History:

■ - Binary flow of data (RAW, unformatted data).

■ - Parsed data (formatted data). The data flow was been separated to data packets and variables. Each data packet can be interpreted as a row, and each variable can be interpreted as a column.

Wires with other colors mark other relations with unstructured data flow.

4.4 Configuration

4.4.1 Serial (COM) port

COM port is short for a serial communication port. Most serial communication software communicate with a computer through a communication port, and most IBM and IBM-compatible computers support up to four serial ports COM1, COM2, COM3 and COM4. Additional ports can be added by adding additional hardware.

Serial Printer Logger can manipulate with many serial ports in the same time (up to 255 serial ports).

You can open serial ports in Serial Printer Logger software in two modes:

1. **Spy mode.** In this mode the program monitor data flow on ports selected. In this mode Serial Printer Logger intercept all data exchange between any Windows application and external device;
2. **Standard.** In this mode the program opens a serial port through Windows API functions, and read/write data from/to a serial port as a regular Windows application. In this mode opens a serial port with exclusive rights and other application will not have access to a serial port.

If one or more port are configured already, then Serial Printer Logger is opening these ports and starting logging. If the port is opened successful, then the status bar in the main window displays a status of this port (fig.1⁷). But, before you should configure serial port parameters. For minimization of configuration we combined serial ports with same settings to the "Configuration". The configuration can include one or more serial ports with **identical** settings. For example, if you have many identical devices, that connected to different serial ports, then you can specify port numbers in one configuration only. But, if you want to use serial port with different settings, then you should create more than one configurations.

You can create the new configuration by clicking the "Plus" button in the main window (fig.1⁷) or through the "Options" menu. After you clicked the "Plus" button, the dialog window will be opened (fig.5). The dialog window contains few sections with parameters. The "COM port" section is described in this chapter.

You can manage the configuration created with a drop down menu near the "Plus" button (fig.4).

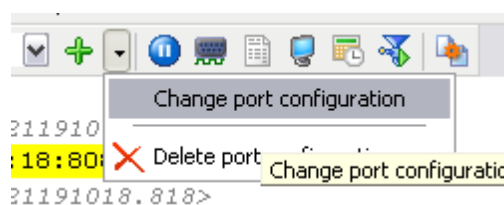


Fig.4 Access to the port configuration

The "COM port settings" tab contains indispensable settings of any serial port: baud rate, data bits, etc. You should configure it with same values, that your external device uses for data exchange. You can test any variant of parameters without closing the dialog window. Just click the "Change now" button (fig.5) and your serial port settings will be applied to the current configuration (please, select serial ports first, then click the "OK" button, and open a serial port configuration again).

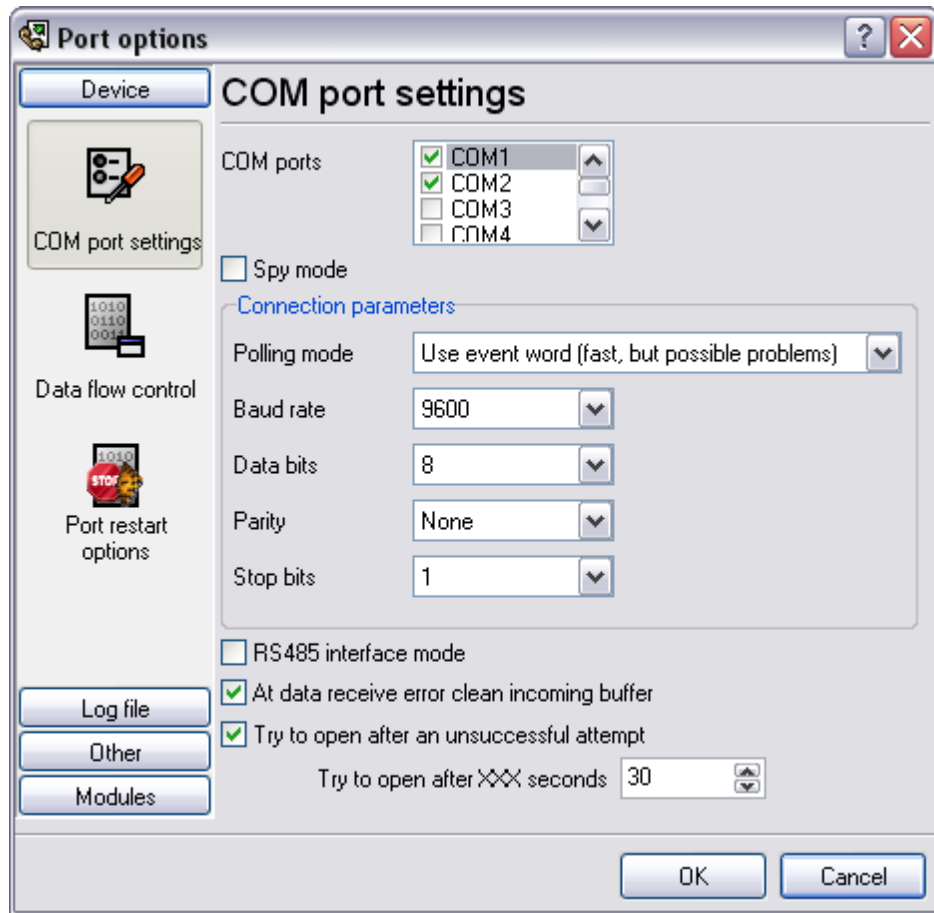


Fig.5 COM port parameters.

If you are logging data over RS-485 with an additional hardware converter and your converter doesn't support data direction auto detection, then specify "**RS485 interface mode**". This option instructs Serial Printer Logger to set the RTS line at low level while data receiving and vice versa. The serial port driver can detect errors while data receiving (for example, bad quality of a connection line). You can specify with the "**At data receive error clean incoming buffer**" option to ignore data blocks, that contain errors and clean an incoming buffer.

In some cases the program can't open a serial port while starting (for example, the port is already used by other application). With the "**Try to open after an unsuccessful attempt**" option you can specify to try to open the serial port again after the interval specified. The program will try to open the serial port until an attempt will successful.

Check line status mode

The Windows communication API provides two methods to check for received data and line/modem status changes: API calls (polling) and an event word. The event word is maintained by the Windows communications driver. As data is received or line/modem status changes occur, the driver sets bits in the event word. The application can check the bits to determine if any communication events occurred. If so, the application can make the appropriate API call to clear the event word and retrieve the data or the new line/modem status values.

Windows also provides API calls to retrieve the same status information provided by the event word but the API calls are slower. Serial Printer Logger uses the event word by default for the fastest possible performance. Unfortunately, there is at least one communication driver (WRPI.DRV, included with some U.S. Robotics modems) that doesn't appear to support the event word. For this and similar drivers, select other mode before Serial Printer Logger will receive data.

To rise data transmit adequacy you can use hardware and/or software data flow control (fig.6). When using hardware data flow control are used some lines (wires) of connecting cable. Depending on used lines, you must setup checks against corresponding fields.

Hardware flow control

When the hardware flow control options are an empty, as they are by default, there is no hardware flow control. The options can be combined to enable hardware flow control.

"Receive flow control" stops a remote device from transmitting while the local input buffer is too full. "Transmit flow control" stops the local device from transmitting while the remote input buffer is too full.

Receive flow control is enabled by including the "Use RTS" and/or "Use DTR" elements in the options. When enabled, the corresponding modem control signals (RTS and/or DTR) are lowered when the input buffer reaches the 90% size of the buffer. The remote must recognize these signals and stop sending data while they are held low.

As the application processes received characters, buffer usage eventually drops below the 10% size of the buffer. At that point, the corresponding modem control signals are raised again. The remote must recognize these signals and start sending data again.

Transmit flow control is enabled by including the "Require CTS" and/or "Require DSR" elements in the options. With one or both of these options enabled, the Windows communications driver doesn't transmit data unless the remote device is providing the corresponding modem status signal (CTS and/or DSR). The remote must raise and lower these signals when needed to control the flow of transmitted characters.

Note that flow control using RTS and CTS is much more common than flow control using DTR and DSR.

Software flow control

This routine turns on one or both aspects of automatic software flow control based on the value assigned to the property.

"Receive flow control" stops a remote device from transmitting while the local receive buffer is too full. "Transmit flow control" stops the local device from transmitting while the remote receive buffer is too full.

Receive flow control is enabled by assigning "On receiving" or "Both" to the "Type" property. When enabled, an XOff character is sent when the input buffer reaches the level 10% size of the buffer. The remote must recognize this character and stop sending data after it is received.

As the application processes received characters, buffer usage eventually drops below the level 10% of the buffer. At that point, an XOn character is sent. The remote must recognize this character and

start sending data again.

Transmit flow control is enabled by assigning "On transmitting" or "Both" to the "Type" property. The 10% and 90% size of the buffer are not used in this case. When transmit flow control is enabled, the communications driver stops transmitting whenever it receives an XOff character. The driver does not start transmitting again until it receives an XOn character or the user sets software flow control to "None".

Software data flow control can be setup on receive, transmit or both modes, but so as the great number of device doesn't need data sending, select only control mode "On receive". In case of activation of data transmit control remote object (in our case your device) can send special codes, signaling about data transmit stop or start. On default, received from device character 0x11 Hex signalizes to COM port driver to start data receive and character 0x13 Hex - to stop data receive from device.



Fig.6 Data flow control.

Spy mode

In this mode Serial Printer Logger doesn't send and receive any data, and only spies data exchange, made by other programs.

To spy received and sent data open COM port before running the given program. If the given program receives data over COM port, the data exchange process will be displayed in data receive window. Don't forget to set up check box "Spy mode" to spy data receive by the given program (if

necessary).

To exit Serial Printer Logger close the given program or stop data exchange over COM port in it.

you must close, which data exchange you spies, *before* closing Serial Printer Logger.

Serial data transfer errors

Line errors can occur during data exchange and displayed in the main program window in the status bar.

UART receiver parity error - occurs if you configured invalid parity type;

UART receiver overrun,

UART receiver framing error - occurs if you configured invalid number of stop or data bits;

transmit timeout waiting for CTS,

transmit timeout waiting for DSR,

transmit timeout waiting for RLSD - occurs if you configured invalid hardware flow control or your serial interface cable isn't wired for hardware flow control

transmit queue is full - occurs if Serial Printer Logger can't send data to remote device;

break condition received

4.4.2 TCP/IP settings

UDP vs. TCP

The most commonly used network protocols today are TCP (Transport Control Protocol) and UDP (User Datagram Protocol). TCP is a proven and reliable protocol, and probably the most widely implemented protocol in use on IP networks today. However, TCP has a lot of overhead and payload issues, and can sometimes be 'too-reliable' or robust for many applications. In fact, when used as transport, for many serial based applications TCP can actually hinder reliable communications. In contrast, UDP is a much simpler protocol, and is being used more frequently today - particularly in areas where bandwidth or throughput is constrained. An example is the predominant use of UDP for transport of wireless data applications.

UDP is first a connectionless protocol. Like TCP, UDP runs on top of IP networks. But unlike TCP, UDP does little to help with transport delivery or error recovery. Instead it offers a direct way to send and receive packets, letting the software application manage things like error recovery and data retransmission. Once primarily used for broadcasting small messages, UDP is now used for everything from browsers to Instant Messaging, Video, and Voice over IP applications.

While a powerful tool, the downside to using UDP is that there is not 'connection' report to know that you have end-to-end connectivity. This often makes detecting whether or not a packet is 'making it' from one place to another quite a hassle.

Client vs Server

Serial Printer Logger can be configured to log data from as many ports that you like simultaneously on a single PC. The program uses a multi configurations. Each configuration may contain different

settings for each TCP/IP port. Each configuration has a set of TCP/IP parameters that are described below.

Each port configuration (i.e. TCP/IP connection) in Serial Printer Logger can act as:

1. **Client.** You will need to specify the remote host IP address and the port number for the TCP/IP server that you want to connect to. The IP address that you specify in Serial Printer Logger when configuring it as a client may also be either a URL or the name of a computer located on your network. For example, if you want to connect to a computer named "Plant1", you can simply enter "Plant1" for the IP address instead of the actual IP address. If you are configuring Serial Printer Logger as a client and your network is set up to assign IP addresses dynamically to each individual workstation, then you may need to use the name of the PC that you want to connect to instead of an actual IP address in order to guarantee a connection;
2. **Server.** In this mode you should specify the IP address of the local PC will be used and you only need to specify the port number that you would like to use. If your PC has more than one network interface card (NIC) then Serial Printer Logger will display a list of all the IP addresses for each NIC installed in your system so that you can select the IP Address that you want to use. In order for Serial Printer Logger to act as a server, the PC that it is running on must have at least one network interface card with an IP address assigned to it. In Microsoft Windows, the TCP/IP protocol can be configured to automatically obtain an IP address from a host computer. This means that your PC may not have an IP address until it is connected to a network server or a host computer. You may need to contact your network administrator to assign an IP address to your PC if you wish to configure a TCP/IP server connection. This is done in the network settings for the TCP/IP protocol in your control panel.

After you enter the parameters that you would like to use, you must click the "OK" button to establish a connection between Serial Printer Logger and the TCP/IP port. If the current port configuration is set up as a client, it will immediately try to establish a connection to the specified remote server. If the server is not available, Serial Printer Logger will continually try to establish the connection until it is successful. If the port configuration is set up as a server, it will listen the specified port until a client establishes a connection to it.

If one or more port are configured already, then Serial Printer Logger is opening these ports and starting logging. If the port is opened successful, then the status bar in the main window displays a status of this port ([fig.1⁷⁴](#)). But, before you should configure port parameters that are described below.

You can create the new configuration by clicking the "Plus" button in the main window ([fig.1⁷⁴](#)) or through the "Options" menu. After you clicked the "Plus" button, the dialog window will be opened ([fig.5](#)). The dialog window contains few sections with parameters. The "IP settings" section is described in this chapter.

To log data from more than one TCP/IP connection you would create and configure multiple port configurations. You can manage the configuration created with a drop down menu near the "Plus" button ([fig.4](#)).

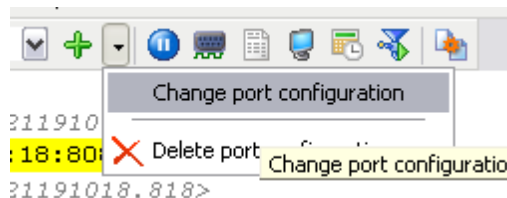


Fig.4 Access to the port configuration

The "IP settings" tab contains indispensable settings of any TCP/IP port: IP address and port.

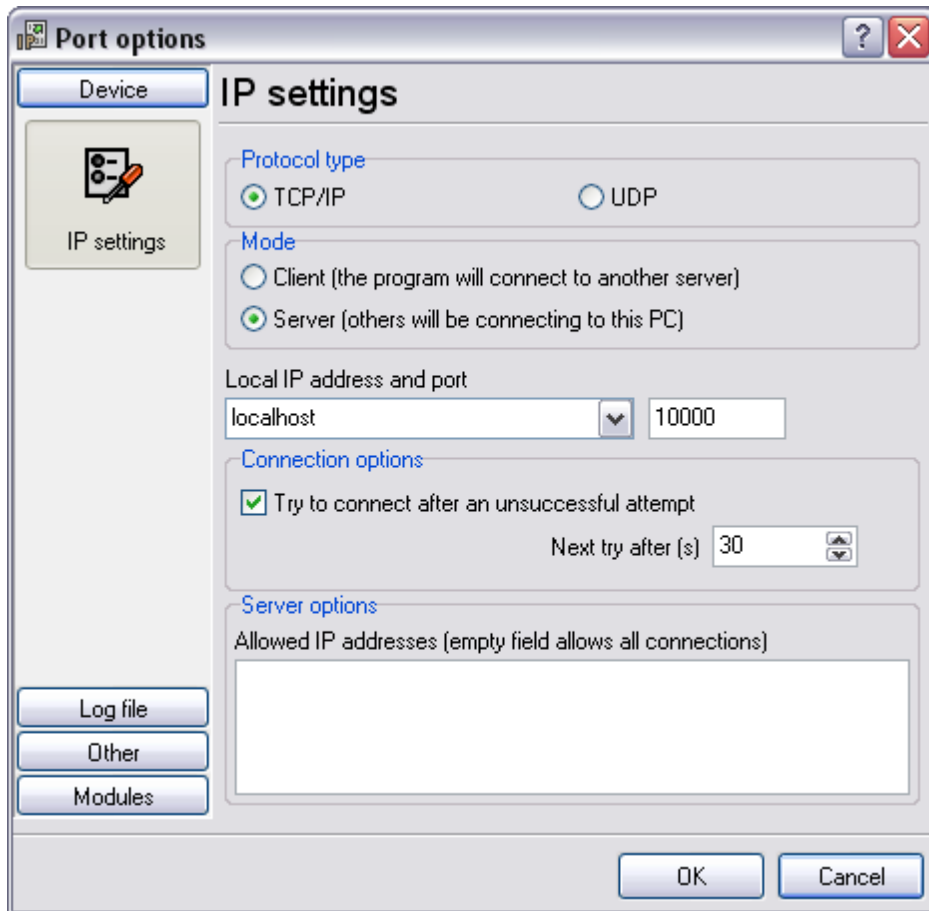


Fig.5 TCP/IP parameters.

Port

In addition to IP address, you should specify how to connect to a remote machine. Our software can be thought of as a trunk line with thousands of individual lines (the ports) which are used to connect machines. Some ports are considered well-known ports. For example, the port typically used for network mail systems (SMTP) is port 25, the telnet port is port 23, the network news server port (NNTP) is typically port 119, and so on. To see a list of well-known ports, inspect the SERVICES file in the Windows directory (for Windows NT it is in the WINNT\SYSTEM32\DRIVERS\ETC directory). The SERVICES file is a text file used by Serial Printer Logger to perform port lookups (which return the service name for the specified port) and port name lookups (which return the port number for the specified service name). You can open this file in any text editor to see a list of port numbers and their corresponding service names. While these well-known ports are not set in stone, they are traditional and their use should be reserved for the service which they represent. When writing network applications, you should select a port number that is not likely to be duplicated by other applications on your network. In most cases you can choose a port number other than any of the well-known port numbers.

The IP address and port number are used in combination to create a socket. A socket is first

created and then is used to establish connection between two computers. How the socket is used depends on whether the application is a client or a server. If an application is a server, it creates the socket, opens it, and then listens on that socket for computers trying to establish a connection. At this point the server is in a polling loop listening and waiting for a possible connection. A client application, on the other hand, creates a socket using the IP address of a particular server and the port number that the server is known to be listening on. The client then uses the socket to attempt to connect to the server. When the server hears the connection attempt, it wakes up and decides whether or not to accept the connection. Usually this is done by examining the IP address of the client and comparing it to a list of known IP addresses (some servers don't discriminate and accept all connections). If the connection is accepted, the client and server begin communicating and data is transmitted.

Connection options

If the remote server (in the client mode) or local network interface (in the server mode) is not available and the "**Try to connect after unsuccessful attempt**" options is True, then Serial Printer Logger will continually try to establish the connection until it is successful. The program will try to establish the connection each N seconds that you can specify in the "**Next try after XXX seconds**" field.

Allowed IP addresses

This option is active in the server mode and allows you to enter one or more IP addresses that have access to the server. IP addresses that are not listed in this fields will be refused by the server. This options is very useful if you transfer your data over Internet connection or your server PC is connected to a big corporate network. You can specify multiple addresses - one per row. If you'll not specify any address here, then Serial Printer Logger will accept connections from all IP addresses.

Firewall settings

After you install Microsoft Windows XP Service Pack 2 (SP2), our Serial Printer Logger may not seem to work. Windows Firewall, enabled by default, blocks unsolicited access to your computer via the network and may be blocking the normal operation of the program. To provide increased security to Windows XP users, Windows Firewall blocks unsolicited connections to your computer. When Windows Firewall detects incoming network traffic that it does not recognize, a Security Alert dialog box appears. The security alert dialog box looks like this:



Fig.6 Firewall alert.

The dialog box includes the following buttons:

- Unblock this program;
- Keep Blocking this program;
- Keep blocking this program, but Ask Me Later.

In order for our program to function properly, you must unblock the program by clicking the Unblock button. Unblocking allows Windows XP SP2 to allow the program to continue to work by adding it as an exception to your Windows Firewall configuration. Exceptions are specific programs and processes that you allow to bypass the firewall. After you add a program as an exception, you no longer receive the security alert. If you choose to continue blocking the program certain functions will be disabled.

Note: If you are using another firewall software, then please, refer to a firewall manual for corresponding settings.

Limitations

The specific limit of connections is dependent on how much physical memory your server has, and how busy the connections are:

The Memory Factor: According to Microsoft, the WinNT and successor kernels allocate sockets out of the non-paged memory pool. (That is, memory that cannot be swapped to the page file by the virtual memory subsystem.) The size of this pool is necessarily fixed, and is dependent on the amount of physical memory in the system. On Intel x86 machines, the non-paged memory pool stops growing at 1/8 the size of physical memory, with a hard maximum of 128 megabytes for Windows NT 4.0, and 256 megabytes for Windows 2000. Thus for NT 4, the size of the non-paged pool stops increasing once the machine has 1 GB of physical memory. On Win2K, you hit the wall at 2 GB.

The "Busy-ness" Factor: The amount of data associated with each socket varies depending on how that socket's used, but the minimum size is around 2 KB. Overlapped I/O buffers also eat into the

non-paged pool, in blocks of 4 KB. (4 KB is the x86's memory management unit's page size.) Thus a simplistic application that's regularly sending and receiving on a socket will tie up at least 10 KB of non-pageable memory.

The Win32 event mechanism (e.g. `WaitForMultipleObjects()`) can only wait on 64 event objects at a time. Winsock 2 provides the `WSAEventSelect()` function which lets you use Win32's event mechanism to wait for events on sockets. Because it uses Win32's event mechanism, you can only wait for events on 64 sockets at a time. If you want to wait on more than 64 Winsock event objects at a time, you need to use multiple threads, each waiting on no more than 64 of the sockets.

If you have more than 64 connection at a time, then we recommend to create multiple configuration in our software (the green plus button). Each configuration will use different port number and will run in a different thread. This change will allow to decrease an influence of Windows limitations.

Keep alive

A TCP keep-alive packet is a short packet which is sent periodically by the OS to keep the connection alive. The connection stay alive because those packets and their replies generate small traffic on the connection when the application is idle.

Keep-alives can be used to verify that the computer at the remote end of a connection is still available.

It is simply an ACK with the sequence number set to one less than the current sequence number for the connection. A host receiving one of these ACKs responds with an ACK for the current sequence number.

TCP keep-alives can be sent once every `KeepAliveTime` (defaults to 7,200,000 milliseconds or two hours) if no other data or higher-level keep-alives have been carried over the TCP connection. If there is no response to a keep-alive, it is repeated once every `KeepAliveInterval` seconds. `KeepAliveInterval` defaults to 1 second. Some (buggy) routers may not handle keep-alive packets properly.

Our software supports three modes of keep alive:

1. **Off** - the program doesn't use keep alive at all. You can disable keep alive if your network is very stable or your routers doesn't support it.
2. **System** - the program will use keep alive, but use system values of `KeepAliveTime` and `KeepAliveInterval`. These values are stored in the following registry branch:

```
[HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters]
```

```
KeepAliveTime (32-bit number) = milliseconds
```

```
KeepAliveInterval (32-bit number) = milliseconds
```

3. **Custom** - the program will use keep alive, but you can specify your values of `KeepAliveTime` and `KeepAliveInterval`, that are more applicable for your network and system. **Note**: in our software you should define these values in seconds.

4.4.3 Data view change

The data in the main window (fig.1^{7h}) can be displayed in two modes (fig.7):

1. **The data can be displayed before processing.** Before processing the data I fully comply with that has been read.
2. **The data can be displayed after processing.** After processing the data can be modified depending on the parser.

Note: Settings above are not available in Serial Printer Logger

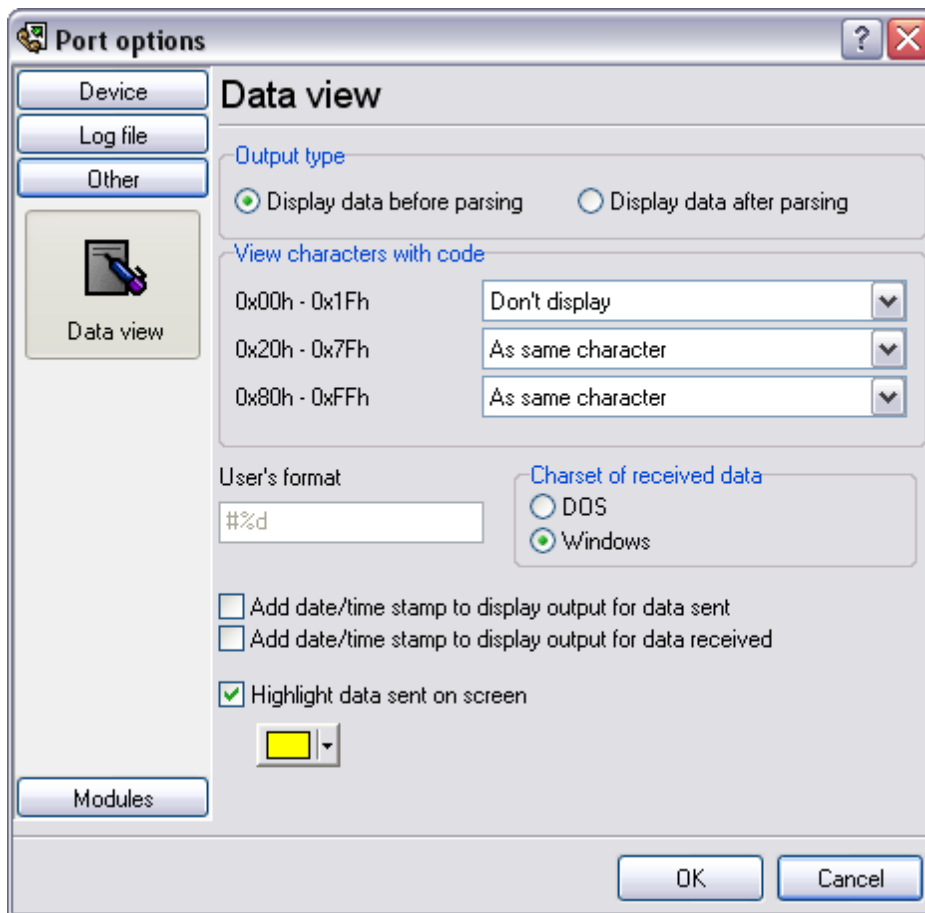


Fig.7. Data view

Data view settings, that can be configured on the "Data view" tab:

1. **View characters with code** - the program can interpret and decode bytes as characters. You can select decoding mode for each characters range. If the range doesn't have the corresponding character, that's why these data can be displayed only in hexadecimal and decimal code.
2. You can set up data byte display **users format**. The directive %d shows to display an decimal code, the directive %x - hex code. You can set any framing characters before/after the user format.
3. **Highlight data sent on screen** - string with sent data will be highlighted by the set color.
4. You can select add **date/time stamp** to display output for data.

4.4.4 Log files

4.4.4.1 Log rotation

The main function of Serial Printer Logger is logging data to a file (so-called, log file). The "Log rotation" tab has a rich set of options for it. (fig.8).

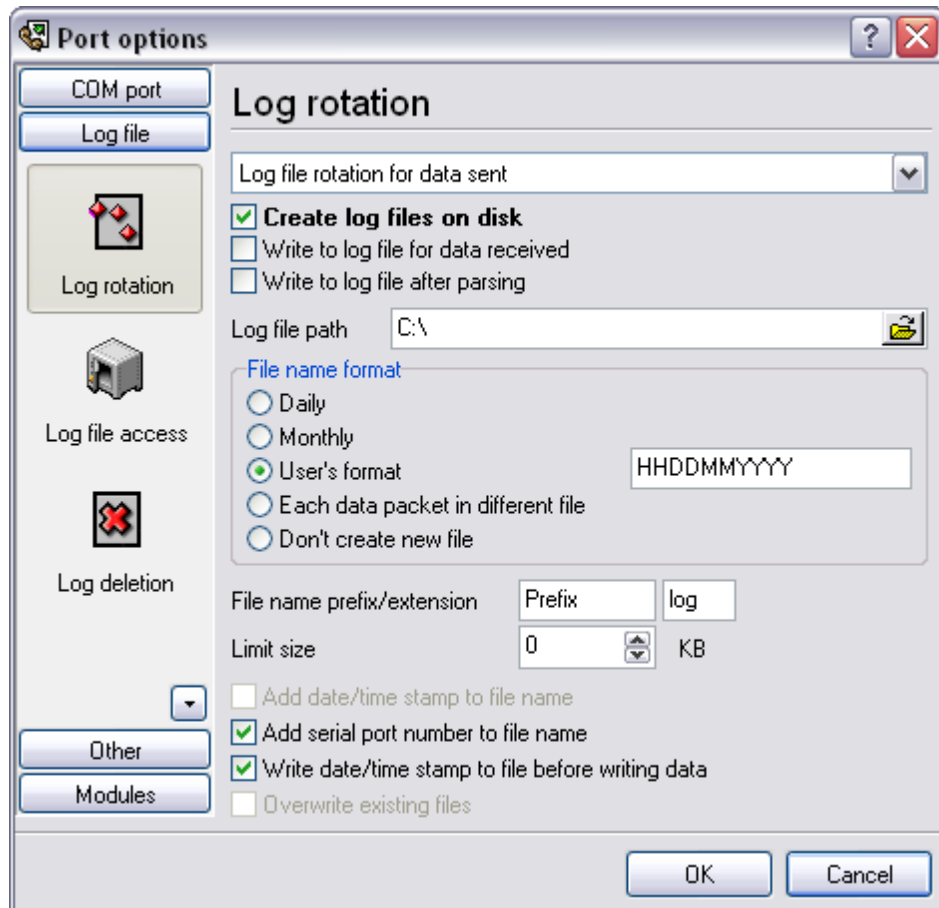


Fig.8. Log-file forming modes.

First of all, select log file what you can configure:

- **Log file for data received** - all data received will be saved here.
- **Log file for data sent** - all data sent will be saved here. If you want to save data to the same file, as data received, then select the "Log file rotation for data sent" from the list and enable two options: "Create log files on disk" and "Write to log for data received". Yes, of course, you should configure a log rotation for data received before.

later, set the "Create log file on disk" option to checked state. Then you can set path to folder, where files will be created with the help of dialog window, which will be showed up after clicking a button with picture of opening folder. You should select a necessary folder in the dialog window and click the "OK" button.

Note: The program can work with network paths too, but in this mode, the program will increase data flow over a network and can be failed with exceptional errors.

A log file name can be stamped with date and time. In this case a new log file is created periodically. The time stamp format depends on the selected period. For instance, if the "**File name prefix**" field is set to "sample", the "**File extension**" field to "log" and the "**File name format**" option is "Daily", then each log file created will have the format "sampleYYYYMMDD.log". On March 21st, 2003, the log file will be "sample20030321.log". Please, note, that the final extension (after the final period), remains at the end of the file name.

Log rotation mode is defined by the following key parameters:

- **File name prefix** - text string, which will be added at file name beginning;
- **File name extension** - text string, which will be a file extension (characters after dot);
- **Log file limit size** - the "Limit size" field specify the maximum size in kilobytes of any log file. If you'll specify zero size, then the file size will not be limited. Otherwise, if the log file size will exceed the limit specified, then the log file content will be deleted and file filling will start from beginning.

If the program works continuously for a long time, it is possible that the log file will have a large size and this file will be inconvenient for looking and analysing. For this there is the possibility to create files in dependence with the time on PC. You can select one variant predefined or set up new one:

- **Daily** - file will be created with name containing prefix, and date in format DDMMYYYY, where DD is two-digit day sign, MM is two-digit month sign and YYYY is four digits of the current year. The file name extension will be added at the end of file;
- **Monthly** - file will be created with name containing prefix, and date in MMYYYY format. The file name extension will be added at the end of file;
- **Each data packet in different file** - in this mode the program splits data flow to a different file. In this mode you should configure the parser or the program will split a data by timeout about 300 ms.
- **Don't create new file** - in this mode the program will write all data to one file. It is recommended for a small data flow. Otherwise your log file will be too big and a performance of the program will fall down;
- **User's format** - file will be created with name containing prefix and date in showed by you format (for example, DDMMYYYY). The file name extension will be added at the end of file. The file may not contain format signs, then file name will be constant. You should not use characters, that the OS doesn't allow in file name, such as "/", "\", ".", "?" and some others.

Date and time formatting codes:

d - day, not adding null(1-31).
dd - day, adding null(01-31).
ddd - day of the week in text form(Mon-Sat) according to standard, set on this computer.
dddd - day of the week in full text form(Monday-Saturday) according to standard, set on this computer.
m - month, not adding null(1-12).
mm - month, adding null (01-12).
mmm - month in text form(Jan-Dec) according to standard, set on this computer.
mmmm - month in full text form (January- December) according to standard, set on this computer.
yy - year in the form of two last digits(00-99)

yyyy - year in the form of four last digits (0000-9999).
h - hours, not adding null (0-23).
hh - hours, adding null (00-23).
n - minutes, not adding null (0-59).
nn - minutes, adding null (00-59).
s - seconds, not adding null (0-59).
ss - seconds, adding null (00-59).

Example: you want to create log file every hour. It is desired that file name starts from "sample_log" and the file extension "txt".

Answer: set file prefix = sample_log_, file extension= txt (without dot!). In file name format show HHDDMMYYYY. Now file will be created every hour. Naturally, you can set any formatting characters combination, described higher.

If you want to access to a log file while the program work, then you should configure [access mode settings](#) ^[26] for the log file in the next chapter.

4.4.4.2 Log file access

During work can be such situations, when it is necessary to get access to a file with *current* data (current log file) from other applications (for example, for data processing). But while you are accessing the current log file Serial Printer Logger can't write data to a log file and all data at this moment will be lost. We recommend to use a temporary file for data storage. It is most safe way. (fig.9).

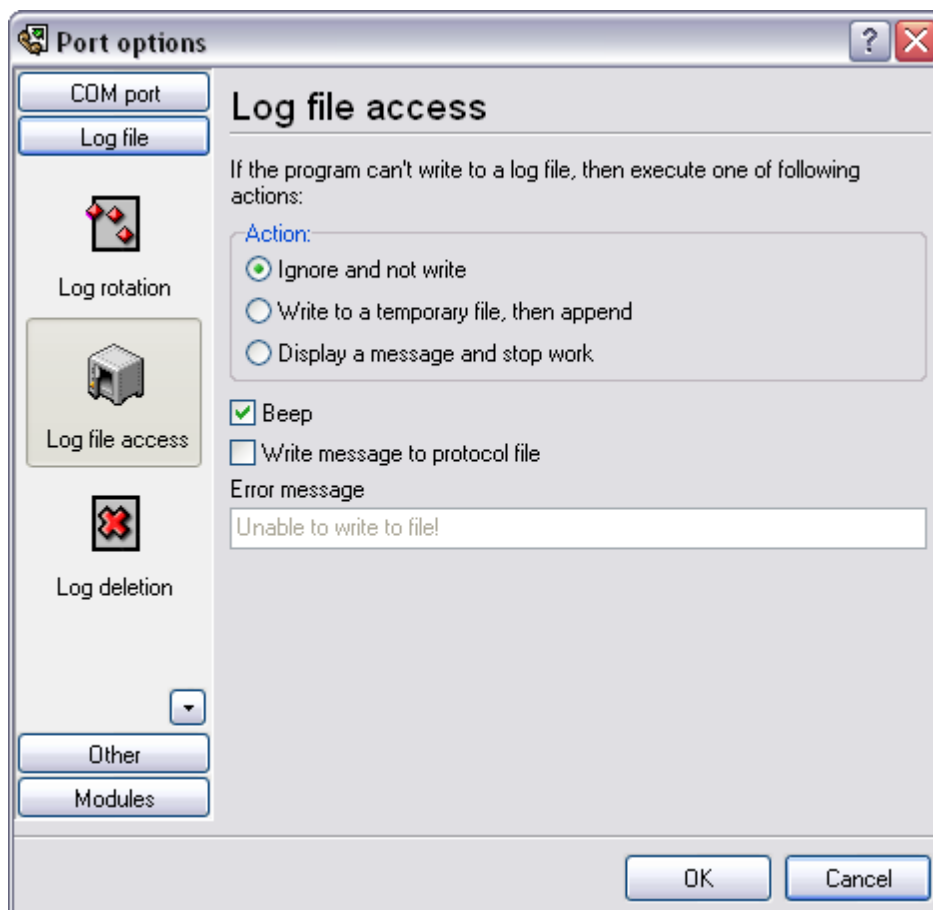


Fig.9. File access mode.

You can select one from following variants:

- **Ignore and not write** - with this mode, the data will be **lost**;
- **Write to a temporary file, then append** - a temporary file will be created, to which writing will be done. After access to current file will be got, temporary file content will be added to the end of main file. But mind that if file is created in dependence of time, there can be a situation when at temporary file forming name of the main file will be changed. Then temporary file will be added to the end of newly created file.
- **Display a message and stop work** - data will be lost until dialog window is closed.

You can set up your message text, which will be displayed at writing error to data file. The sound signal can be on for an additional indication. You can also enable writing a message to a protocol file.

4.4.4.3 Log deletion

The deletion of files will help you to avoid stuffing your hard disk with needless information. Log files can be deleted either depending on the time of storing or when the maximal number of files is exceeded.

When deleting files by the time of their storage, the files that were modified last time before the

specified period are deleted.

When controlling the number of files, the files with the oldest modification dates are deleted first.

You can select both variants of file deletion. In that case files will be deleted when either of the conditions is true.

4.4.4.4 PDF/RTF logging

4.4.4.4.1 Introduction

PDF logging or RTF logging plugin modules allow you to capture data flow from a serial printer to a Adobe PDF or a Microsoft Word RTF document. Modules create ready-to-use files, so you may re-print these files later, copy to another computer or create a backup copy.


Most printers are using ESC/P codes in their output. The EPSON created the ESC/P printer control language, the industry standard for simple, sophisticated, efficient operation of dot-matrix printers was born. With the scalable fonts, high-resolution color raster graphics, and advanced page handling available with ESC/P 2, EPSON has narrowed the gap between dot-matrix and page printers. Features previously found only on laser printers are now available at affordable dot-matrix printer prices.

Our modules support most ESC/P commands and allow to create PDF/RTF documents with different font types and graphics.

4.4.4.4.2 Installation

1. Close main application, if it was run;
2. Copy module distributive file to your hard disk;
3. Run file on execution, clicking twice in Explorer on its name;
4. Execute setup wizard's instructions. In common case, if earlier was installed main application, enough to press several times button "Next". All necessary for installation data, wizard will get himself;
5. Restart main application. In case of successful installation module name will show up in options, on tab "Log file".

If, due to some reasons, You couldn't install publication module, so consult technical support service on address support@aggsoft.com and our professionals will be glad to help you.

If module is compatible with our program, its brief description You will see in module list (pic.1). Some modules may demand additional setting. To output module setting dialog select it from the drop-down list and press the "[Advanced](#) " button.



Pic.1. Installed plugin module

4.4.4.4.3 Setup

Document settings

The module allows you to configure the following settings (fig.1):

- **Decode ESC/P control codes** - If you'll activate this option, then our module will extract information about a font type and graphics from a data flow. Therefore some options in the dialog window will be disabled.
- **LQ mode** - some printers support LQ mode. This mode allows you to select print quality (draft or LQ). In the LQ mode graphics have more density, so if you've found that graphics in a document isn't decoded properly, then try to enable/disable this options.
- **Paper settings** - select paper size in your document
- **Font type** - please, select a font type that you want to use in a document. Some printer fonts don't exist on a PC, so you should select a font that most compatible with your printer font. In most cases Courier is a best choice. If you want to use another font, then we recommend to use fonts with fixed size of characters like Fixedsys, Courier.
- **Font size** - of you've selected to decode ESC/P codes, then this option is disabled, because ESC/P controls font size, otherwise your may define size here.
- **Font charset** - if you're printing documents with non-latin characters, then please, select your

charset here.

- **Bold, Italic** - allows you to specify a font type if you've not selected to decode ESC/P codes.
- **Wrap words** - allows you to split very long strings to two or more rows in a document.
- **Tab indent** - the module will replace a <TAB> ASCII code with this number of spaces. This option is available if you've selected to decode ESC/P codes.

The screenshot shows a 'Document settings' dialog box with the following configuration:

- Decode ESC/P control codes
- LQ mode
- Paper settings: A4 210 x 297 mm
- Font type and size: Courier New, 8
- Font charset: ANSI
- Font/Page color: Black, White
- Font style: Bold, Italic, Wrap words
- Tab indent: 4
- Timeouts: Close file (ms) 3000, Reset state (ms) 2000
- Buttons: Initialize, Close file, Reset

Fig.1 Module settings

Timeouts

Timeouts allows you to avoid data loss, damage and garbage.

- **Close file (ms)** - allows to close the document after this period. If the module didn't receive any bytes at this interval, then module writes data from an internal buffer to a file and closes a document. Next time the module opens document again and restores a last outputting position. Therefore this timeout allows you to increase a module performance, because decreases a number of "Open/Close" operations. If you'll specify zero in this field, then the module will not use this timeout.
- **Close file button** - allows to close file manually.
- **Reset state (ms)** - the module resets its state after this timeout. It allows you to restore an initial state of the module if a connection with a printer was broken while print a document. After this timeout the module restores default values of font style, size, graphics mode etc. If you'll specify zero in this field, then the module will not use this timeout.
- **Reset button** - allows to reset module state manually.
- **Initialize button** - this button resets the module state and additionally resets a last outputting position.

4.5 Window view

This tab in program options (fig. 16) allows you to customize appearance of the main window of the program (fig.17). You can access this tab through the "Options->Program options" menu item in the main window.

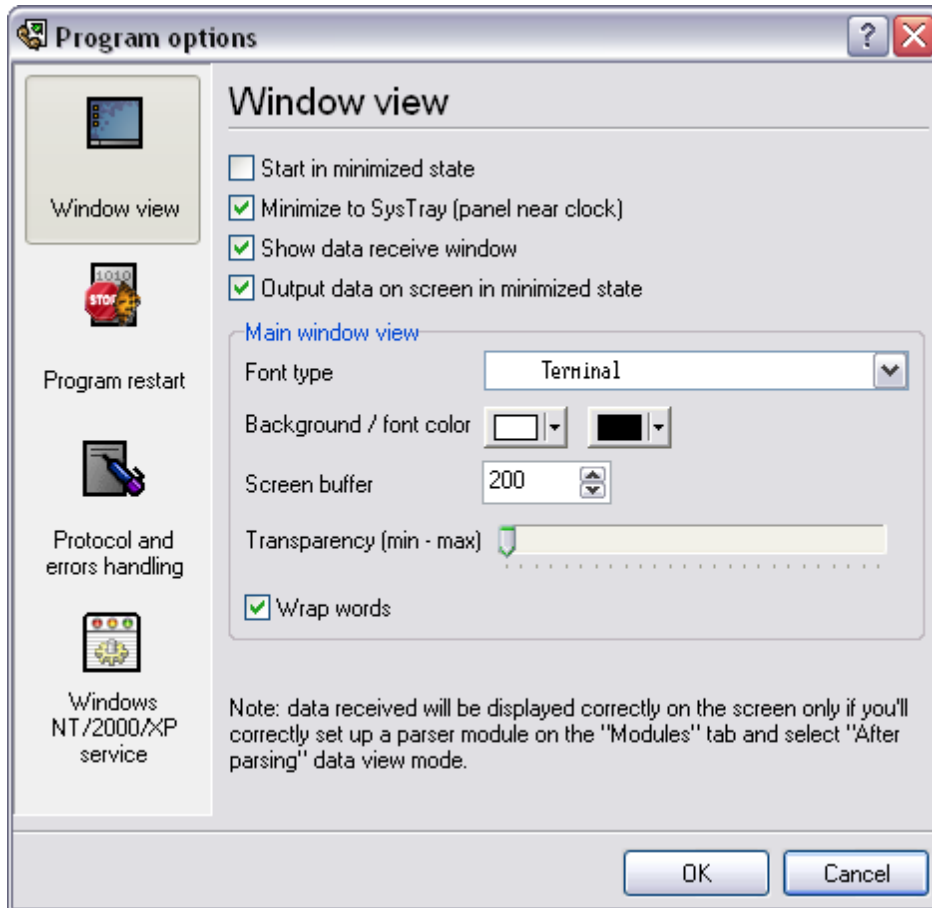


Fig.16. Window view setting

You can set following parameters:

- **Start in minimized state** - at start Serial Printer Logger will automatically put its icon on panel near clock (SysTray fig.17);
- **Minimize to SysTray** - while the main window of Serial Printer Logger minimizes, the program will automatically put its icon to the panel near clock;
- **Show data window** - if you specify this option, then the program will display all data in the main window. If you are logging many ports on slow PC, then you can decrease computer CPU load rate with disabling of this option;
- **Output data on screen in minimized state** - if you'll enable this option, then the program will display processed data in minimized state. If you are logging many data sources on slow PC, then you can decrease computer central processor load rate with disabling of this option;
- **Font type** - the data will be displayed with this font type in the main window only. We recommend to use mono-spaced fonts in this field, such as: Terminal, Courier etc.;
- **Screen buffer** - at exceeding of value specified the data window will be cleaned;

- **Window view** - will let you setup data window view (font color, font type, background color).
- **Transparency** - in Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows 2003 will let you set transparency of the main window. The most left position is normal window view and most right position is maximum transparency.
- **Wrap words** - if you didn't configure a parser module or your data flow doesn't contain a blocks separator, then your data without this option enabled will be displayed as one long string in the data window.



Fig.17 Systray - panel near clock

4.6 Program restart

Sometimes the program should be restarted. It can be done automatically at the specified time. To do that, specify the time for restarting the program on the "Program restart" tab in program options "Options->Program options".

You can also set the program to initiate the serial interface at the specified time. On some old versions of the Windows NT operating system it could help to avoid the loss of data when the program has been working for a long time without restarting. Please use the "Other->Port restart" tab in [port options](#)¹³.

4.7 Protocol and errors handling

While the program execute, she generates many messages about errors and events. All these messages are being registered in a protocol file. This can be start or stop of the program, some messages from plug-in modules etc. On this tab you can define the kind of messages, which you want to put a protocol file (fig.18). Here you can set maximum protocol file size and a formatting mode. Usually, the protocol file is in a program folder and has the name of the program with the 'log' extension.

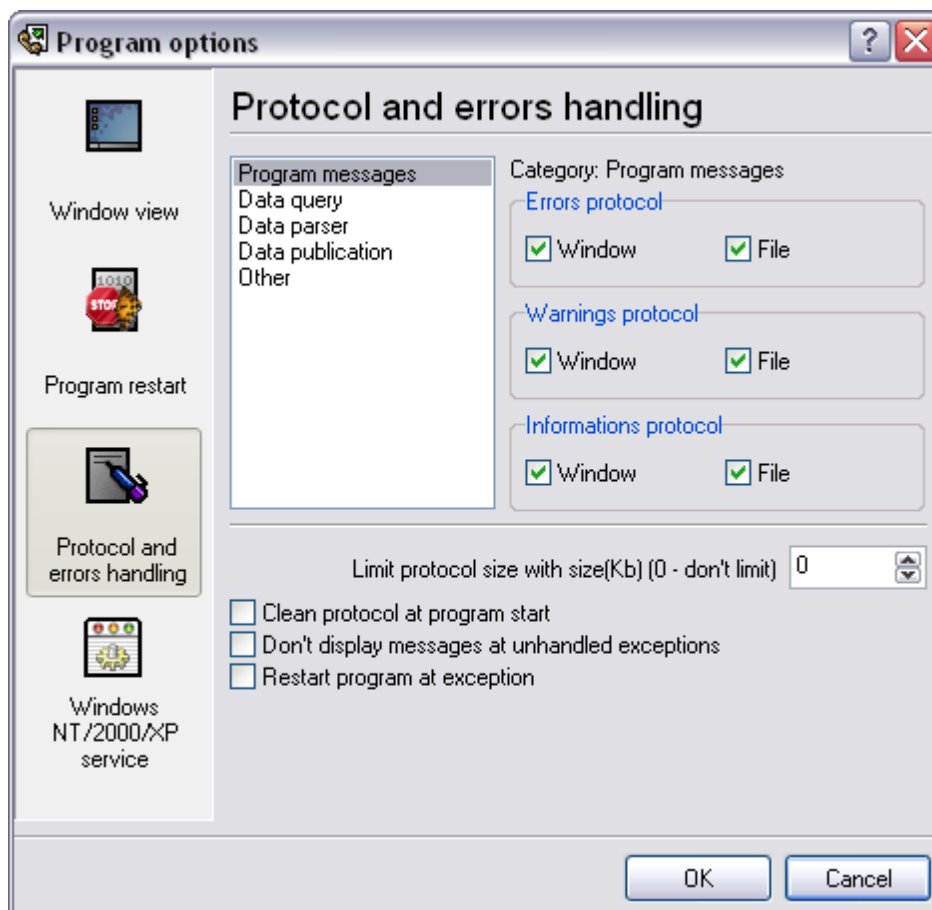


Fig.18. Protocol settings.

Serial Printer Logger works with three types of messages:

- **Information messages** - this type of messages informs you on operations which are fulfilled in the current time;
- **Warnings** - warns you of possible failures or possible errors. Interference of the user is not required, but check is required;
- **Errors** - the program has detected an error which elimination needs involvement of the user.

There is the possibility to log following events:

- **Program messages** - messages about start or stop of the program, etc.;
- **Data query** - messages which are generated in a data query module;
- **Data parser** - messages which are generated in a data parser module;
- **Data export** - messages which are generated in a data export module;
- **Other** - messages that can not be associated with types above.

You can write each type of messages to a protocol file or/and to the list in the main window. Please, specify necessary options for each message type at "Window" and "File" fields.

If you don't want to allow to grow a protocol file size to an unlimited size, then you can enable the "Clean protocol at program start" or limit protocol file size in the "Size" field.

Some exceptional messages can occur while the program execute. In most cases these messages crash the program and the most safe way is to restart the program. Please, specify the "Restart program at exception" option and the program will be restarted automatically.

If you want look all program messages, then you can disable the "Don't display messages at unhandled exceptions" check box and the program will open the exception message window with detailed information.

4.8 Windows NT/2000/XP/Vista service

4.8.1 Configuration

Windows NT/2000/XP/Vista services use will let you:

- control service on local and remote computers, including remote computers with Windows NT 4.0 system;
- setup actions on emergency service restore in case of failure, for example auto service or computer restart (only on computers with Windows 2000 or later);
- create for services other names and descriptions, to find them easier (only on computers with system Windows 2000 or later);
- run service before user login (password input);
- service can be setup on automatic start after operation system load.

Note: you must be logged in as an administrator in order to change the configuration or control the service in any way (start, stop, pause, continue).

If you want to use the program as a service application, then, please, go to the "Options -> Program options -> Windows NT/2000/XP service" tab (fig.19), then enable the "Use program as a service" check box. Later, please, specify the startup type of the service. There can be following variants:



Fig.19 Service settings.

1. **Automatic** - service will be started automatically at every Windows start, before user login;
2. **Manual** - you can start the service application in the "Services" window in the Control panel (fig.22);
3. **Disabled** - service can't be started.

If you want to change program settings while service mode, then enable the "Allow service to interact with desktop" option. In this case, the program will put the icon to the SysTray (fig.20). But then your interactive service will be restarted while user log off.



Fig.20 Service icon in Systray.

If you use data bases or special drivers, before service run, these applications must be run. You can specify what services should be started before Serial Printer Logger in the "Program depends on services" window (fig.21).

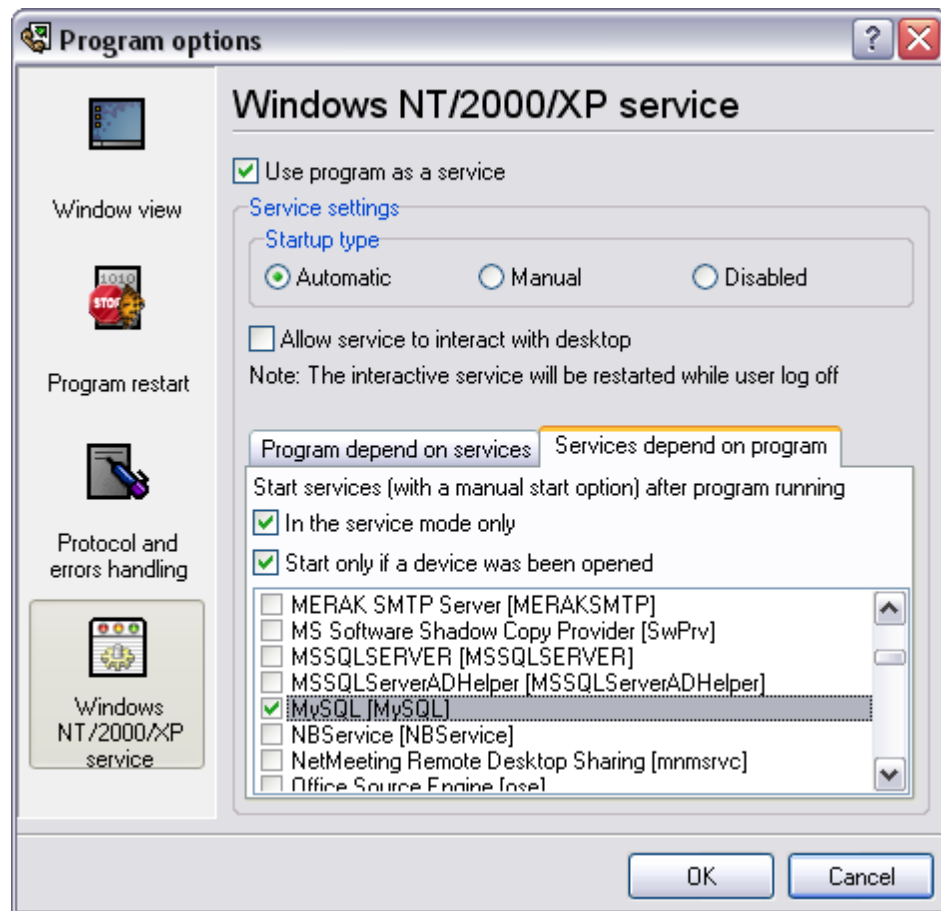


Fig.21 Service settings #2.

In some case you need to start Serial Printer Logger before starting other services. In this case you should:

- Switch a start mode of a target service to "Manual";
- Start Serial Printer Logger;
- Set on the target service at the "Services depend on ASDL" tab;
- Select mode when you need start these service;
- Restart Serial Printer Logger.

After you installed the service mode of the program, restart a computer or run the service manually from the "Services" window in the Control panel (fig.22)

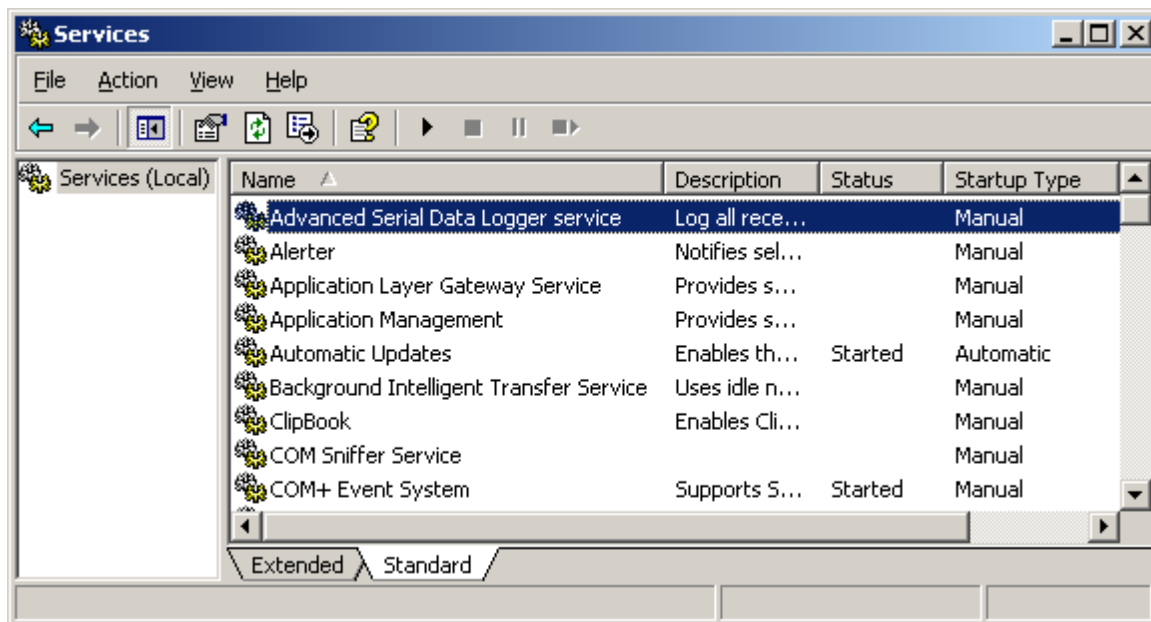


Fig.22 Manual service run (in Windows 2000).

After start of the service, the service processes names will be displayed in a process list: `sprnloggersrv.exe` and `sprnlogger.exe` (fig.23). The '`sprnloggersrv.exe`' application makes interface between the service manager and the Serial Printer Logger software. Unlike `svany.exe` utility, our service stops safely.

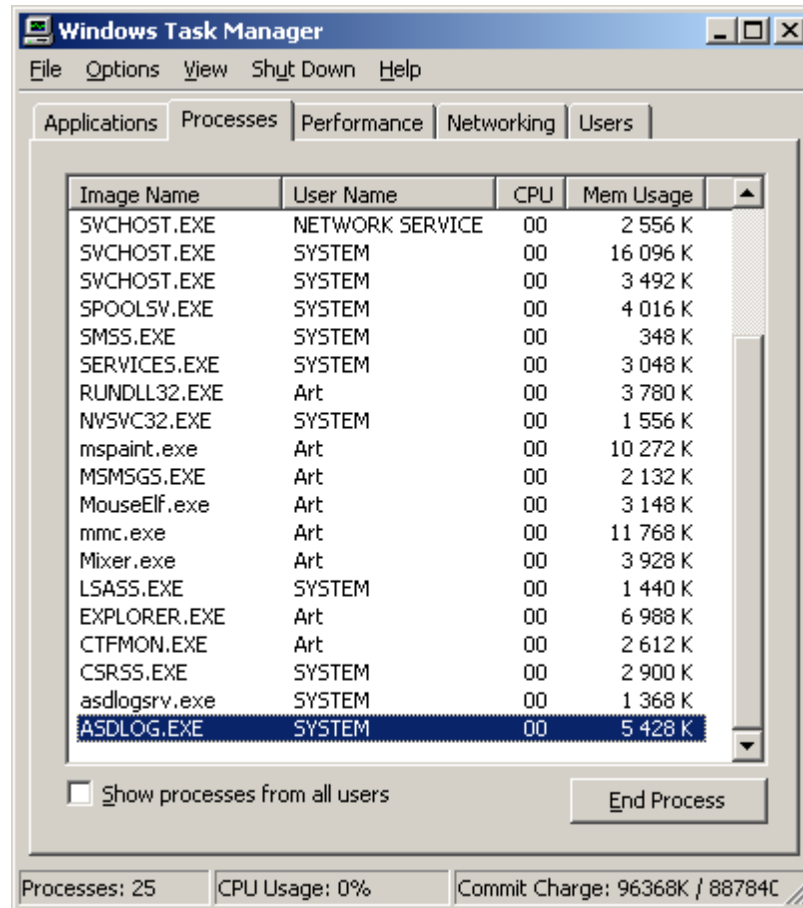


Fig.23 Process list.

If you want to configure the program as a service, then you must be logged with administrator rights. The service application can be controlled, stopped or removed with help of a command line string. Run sprnloggersrv.exe with following parameters:

- /? - short help;
- /I - install service for start in manual mode;
- /A - install service for start in automatic mode;
- /D - install service in off state;
- /R - remove service from computer.

4.8.2 Windows Vista notes

One of the ways Vista's security was improved was by separating system services and user applications into separate 'sessions'. Keeping the system services isolated helps to better secure them, but also makes any interactive interface unavailable to the user. That's where the Interactive Services Detection service comes in. When a service needs to interact with the user, Interactive Services Detection presents a dialog that will switch the user to the session where the service is running so they can interact with the service. For an excellent, detailed description of this, see next paragraph.

Many sites recommend disabling this service, but doing so will result in you not being able to

interact with any services that require your attention. This service is run manually by default, so there is little point to disabling it unless you don't want to be bothered by important information from the software you may be trying to run.

- **Display Name:** Interactive Services Detection
- **Service Name:** UI0Detect
- **Process Name:** UI0Detect.exe
- **Description:** Enables user notification of user input for interactive services, which enables access to dialogs created by interactive services when they appear. If this service is stopped, notifications of new interactive service dialogs will no longer function and there may no longer be access to interactive service dialogs. If this service is disabled, both notifications of and access to new interactive service dialogs will no longer function.
- **Path to Executable:** %windir%\system32\UI0Detect.exe
- **Default Startup:**
 - * Home Basic: Manual
 - * Home Premium: Manual
 - * Business: Manual
 - * Enterprise: Manual
 - * Ultimate: Manual

4.9 Useful advices

- Look through hint helps on all window elements - this will help you to get a picture of this element's function.
- Baud rate, data bits number, stop bits number, parity type and other can be changed during program work, without program reload!
- To transfer settings to another computer, save settings to file or to run at one time several Serial Printer Logger program instances use option "Save settings to INI-file". In that case program settings will be placed in file sprnlogger.ini in folder, where program is installed.
- Many main window elements have "hot" keys for quick access to its functions.
 - Ctrl+S - analogues to click on "Start/Pause" button on toolbar.
 - Ctrl+C - analogues to click on "Clear" button on toolbar.
 - Ctrl+P - call options window with configuration settings.
 - Ctrl+L - call options window with log file settings.
 - With Ctrl+W hot key You can configure window view.
 - Ctrl+R - show window with program's restart settings.
 - Ctrl+E - Windows NT/2000/XP service settings is available here.
 - Ctrl+M - here you can configure queries, parsers and other modules.

4.10 Work complete

After program work stop all program settings will be saved in Windows registry. Opened for reading/writing data sources will be automatically closed and will be available for other applications.

6 Having problems?

6.1 Program doesn't run or work

It is necessary to make sure in proper time installation on your computer, so as if you put clock after program installation, protection from use after trial period works.

Also program won't work, if you started SoftIce application debug environment or some other. In any other case, please, inform our developers about your problems, our address support@aggsoft.com.

6.2 FAQ

Question: Why COM port doesn't open?

Answer: Probably, some other program already uses it (COM port). This can be DOS application, for example.

Question: What to do?

Answer: Close application, using this communicative port (for DOS application close also DOS session window). Or use other communicative port. Probably, at start or some program stop was made some fatal error and COM port wasn't properly closed.

Question: Is it possible to set variable data transmit rate or transmit 9 data bits?

Answer: No, Windows operation system doesn't let such liberties.

Question: What cutoff point type to use: DB25 or DB 9?

Answer: It makes no difference, select only in program corresponding COM-port. USUALLY DB25 - COM2, DB9 - COM1

Question: Is cable connection direct or null-modem?

Answer: Everything depends on your device cutoff point. Usually it is necessary to use null-modem cable, in which signals are moved apart in this way:

Device		Computer
RXD	<-->	TXD
TXD	<-->	RXD
GND	<-->	GND

if device uses special signals DTR and others and you don't want to use hardware data transmit control, at device side connect 7 and 8 contacts of DB9 cutoff point or analogous DB25 cutoff point signals.

More hardware tips and articles you can found on our site <http://www.aggsoft.com>.

Question: Is data receive becomes at once after program start or data receive must be started?

Answer: Everything depends on your device type, usually in device settings is selected to echo view

data to COM port. If your device doesn't support this mode, write what initialization string must be sent to read out data, and we add this possibility to the program.