



# DeTerminal for Windows™

“DTWin”



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Simple, powerful, fully-featured

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Windows™-based software

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for data acquisition and logging

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with Datataker® data loggers

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# About this User's Guide

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This user's guide is designed to get Datataker users up-and-running quickly with Data Electronics' *DeTerminal for Windows* software.

DeTerminal for Windows — called *DTWin* from now on in this guide — is Windows-based software for supervising Datataker data loggers.

What's in this Guide

Section 1 contains...

- **Important Preliminaries:** which Datatakers you can supervise with DTWin, an introduction to the two types of DTWin windows (send and receive), and how DTWin and your Datataker interact.
- **Five Steps to Get You Up-and-Running Quickly:** a checklist of what's needed and what's assumed, the installation procedure, the startup procedure, connecting to the Datataker, and a few basic examples of things you can make the logger do using DTWin.
- An important concept: the difference between DeTerminal commands and Datataker commands.

Section 2 is a quick tour of DTWin's tools — its bars, buttons, windows, commands and Help file.

The appendix lists the files installed or updated during installation of DTWin.

Where To Get Information

This guide provides just the basics of DTWin and its use with your Datataker. Comprehensive details of all DTWin's tools are available in the Help file that is automatically installed along with DTWin.

The Help file also includes a reference section of Datataker commands, Datataker error messages, and ASCII codes. Use the Help file's search facility to quickly locate a specific topic, or start at its "Contents" topic to browse for information.

You'll also find the Help file's *Navigator* — you'll see it when you launch the Help file — useful for finding topics, for monitoring your location as you move through the Help file, and for printing a topic. Note that the Navigator's Print command includes an option for printing the entire Help file.

The two manuals supplied with your Datataker, *Getting Started with Datataker* and the *Datataker Manual*, also cover DeTerminal and the Datataker.



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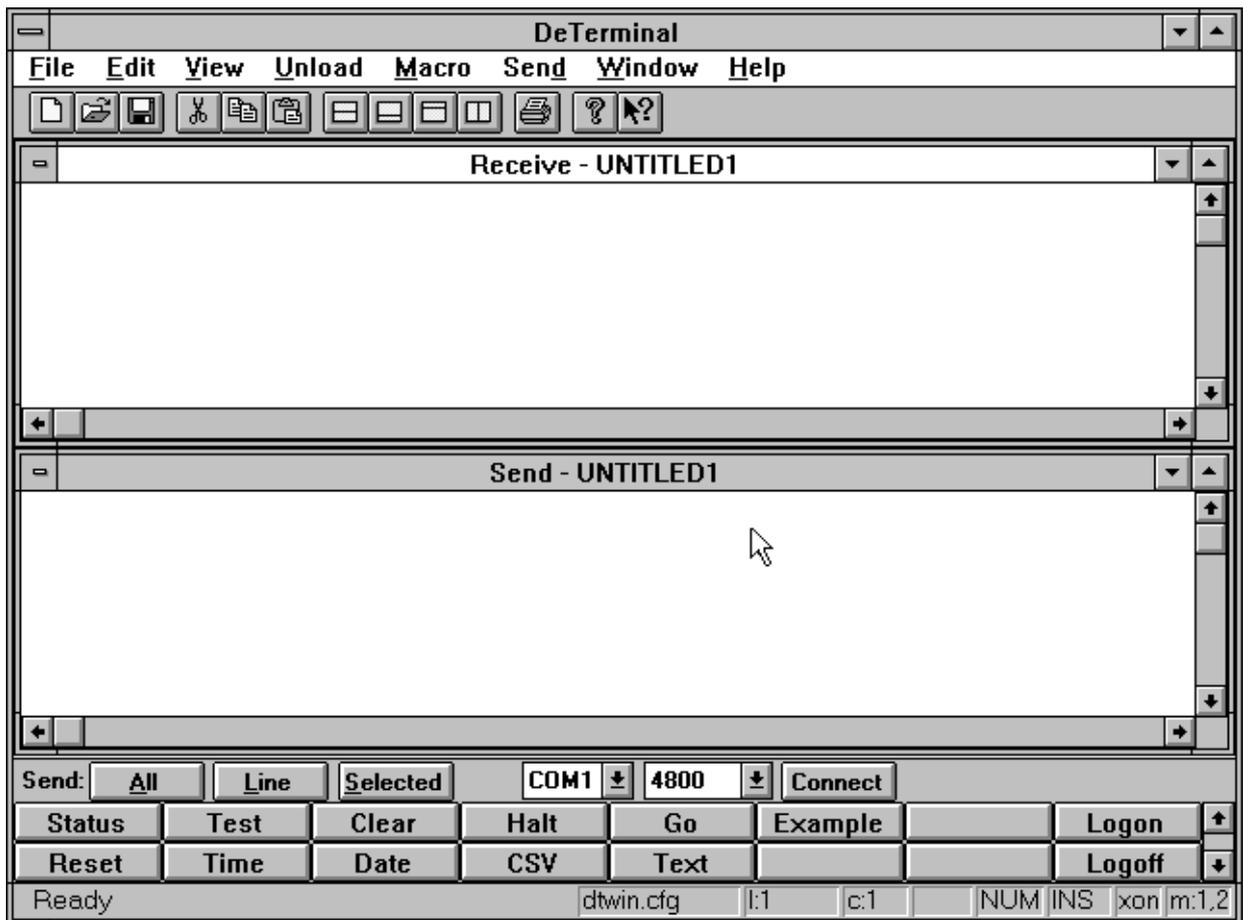
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# Getting Started with DeTerminal for Windows™

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You control, monitor and retrieve data from a Datataker data logger by sending commands to it from a computer.

Data Electronics' DeTerminal range of host software is designed to make this programming and supervision of the Datataker, and obtaining data back from it, as easy as possible.

The computer you use for this task is called the *host computer*, and it must be running *host software* (also known as *RS-232 communications software*, or *terminal software*).

DeTerminal for Windows (called *DTWin* throughout this guide) is host software specifically created for Datatakers.

If you've used our original DeTerminal program (DeTerminal for DOS), you'll see that DeTerminal for Windows has all the functionality of its predecessor, PLUS many of the graphical and operational features provided by Microsoft® Windows™ — tool bars, drop-down menus, multiple windows, buttons and macros make this Windows version of DeTerminal even more efficient and more intuitive to use.

## 1-1 Important Preliminaries

### Datataker Models Supported

DTWin is designed to supervise the Datataker 50 and Datataker 500/600 series of data loggers.

### Two Types of Windows

DTWin features two types of windows: send windows and receive windows.

#### Send Windows

Send windows are where you create and edit command files and send them to the Datataker (command files are simply lists of commands, often called *programs*).

Once you've created a program in a send window, you can save it to disk for use in the future. DTWin adds the extension *.CMD* to command files when you save them.

You can also open a text file created in another program (or copy it via the Windows Clipboard) into a send window for editing and sending to the Datataker.

#### Receive Windows

Receive windows are destinations for information being returned from the Datataker — data as it is being measured (real-time data), data unloaded from the Datataker's memory (logged data), or the echo of your commands.

You use receive windows to view returned data, to print it, or to save it to a file.

When you save the contents of a receive window, DTWin adds the extension *.DAT* (data) to the filename and saves it as an ASCII text file. Or, when unloading logged data from the Datataker, you can choose to save it in a format that suits the spreadsheet, database or other programs you use for data display and analysis.

## 1-1 Important Preliminaries

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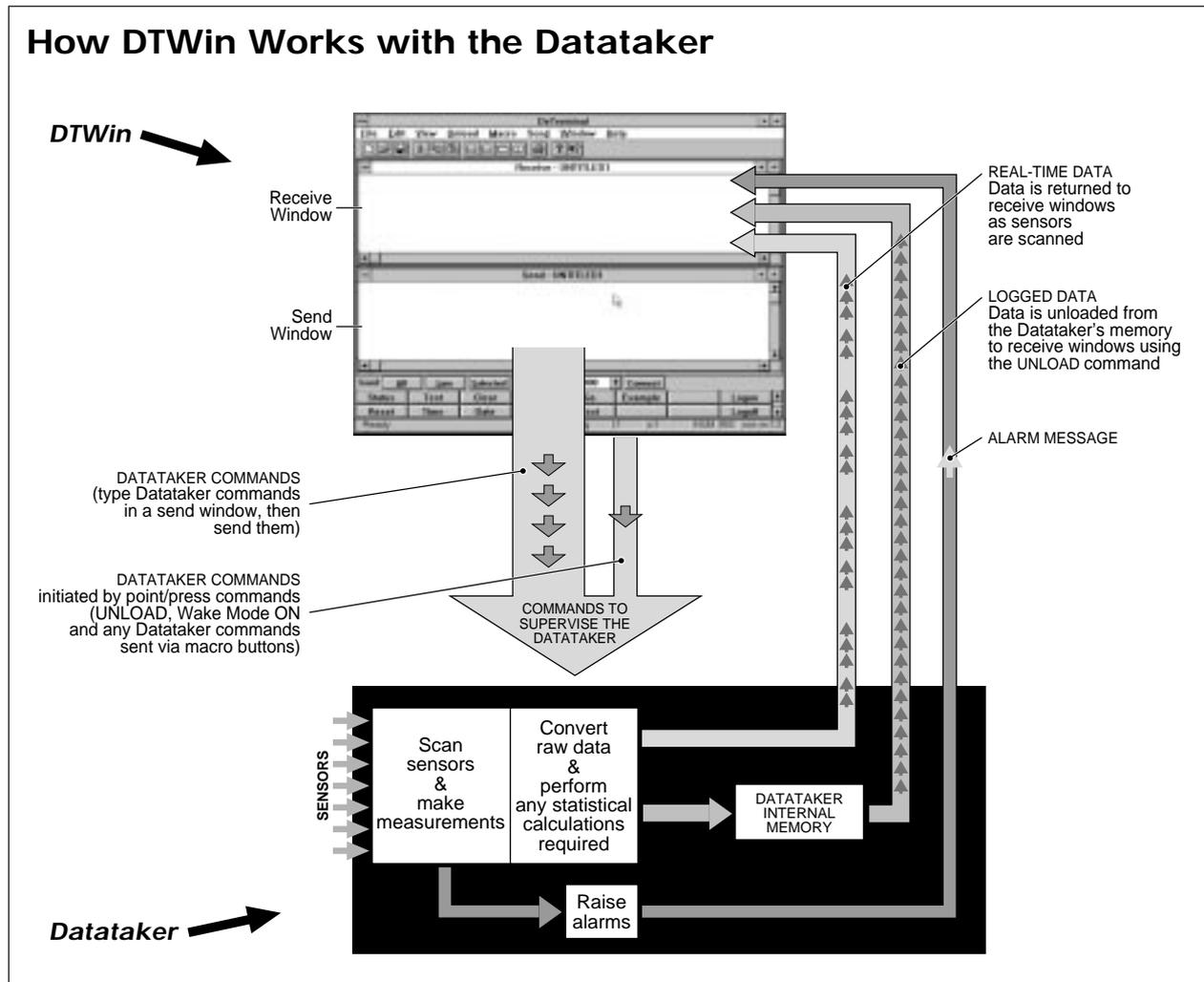
You can have more than one send window, and more than one receive window, open at the same time.

How DTWin Supervises Data Collection

As the figure *How DTWin Works with the Datataker* shows, you send Datataker commands to your logger from a DTWin send window. These commands determine the configuration

and operation of the Datataker. You use them to define which sensors to scan, when to scan them, when to start and stop logging, and so on.

Real-time data is always returned to DTWin the moment it is measured by the Datataker, but logged data must be requested using the Unload command.



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Data and messages from the Datataker are returned to all open DTWin receive windows, from where you can save it in a variety of formats.

Once the Datataker is programmed and operating, you can disconnect the host computer and leave the Datataker running unattended. The logger continues as programmed, taking sensor readings as scheduled, raising alarms, logging the data to its internal memory or to an external removable memory card, and so on.

Now, get up-and-running quickly with DTWin by following the five steps in the next section.

## 1-2 Five Steps to Get Up-and-Running Quickly

### Step 1: Checklist

Here's what you need to install and use DTWin. Check that you have the following:

- a Datataker 50 or Datataker 500/600 series data logger
- a Datataker-to-PC communications cable (one is supplied with each Datataker)
- a 3½" distribution disk containing the DeTerminal for Windows installation files
- an IBM® or compatible computer with
  - a 3½" floppy disk drive
  - a serial port (*COM port*) available for connection to the Datataker
  - a mouse, plugged in to the correct connector (or *port*) on the back of the computer — if yours is a serial mouse, connect it to a serial port (not the one you'll be using for the Datataker); if yours is a bus mouse, connect it to the dedicated expansion bus socket or card
  - Microsoft Windows 3.1 software (or Windows for Workgroups 3.11)
  - 2 megabytes of free hard disk space
- experience with Microsoft Windows. (This guide does not aim to teach you Windows. If you are inexperienced, refer to the Microsoft publications *User's Guide: Microsoft Windows* and *Getting Started with Microsoft Windows*, or any of the third-party Windows manuals available from general booksellers.)

## 1-2 Five Steps to Get Up-and-Running Quickly

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### Step 2: Installing DTWin

Installing DTWin onto your computer's hard disk is a simple, once-only procedure. It requires no more than 2MB of free space on the hard disk and takes about two minutes to complete.

We recommend that you make a backup copy of the original DTWin floppy disk.

Then store the original and use the copy.

To install DTWin:

- a) Start the computer.
- b) Insert the DTWin disk into the computer's floppy disk drive.
- c) Start Microsoft Windows.

Wait for Windows' Program Manager to appear.

- d) Select **Run...** from the Program Manager's **File** menu. The Run dialog box appears.
- e) In the Run dialog box, type  
**a:install** if the DTWin disk is in floppy drive a:  
or  
**b:install** if the DTWin disk is in floppy drive b:  
Be sure to type **install** correctly — note that it ends with two **l**s.

f) Click on the **OK** button.

g) Follow the on-screen instructions.

Depending on the current configuration of your computer, you'll be asked some or all of the following:

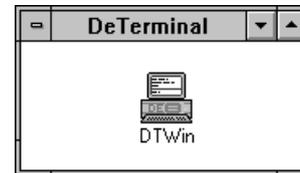
- to select a destination drive for the new software
- to confirm (or change) **DTWIN** as the name of the new directory for DTWin
- to confirm (or change) the creation of a Windows program group named **DeTerminal**
- how changes to your **CONFIG.SYS** and

**AUTOEXEC.BAT** (and other files if you are re-installing DTWin) are to be handled

- to select the computer COM port that DTWin should use when communicating with your Datataker (it must be the COM port to which you'll connect the Datataker), and the baud rate DTWin should use when communicating with your Datataker (it must be the same as your Datataker's baud rate) — if you don't know these, simply accept the defaults for now and change them later once you're running DTWin.

At the end of a successful installation, you'll see the Installation Complete dialog box.

Click on the **OK** button and the installer returns you to the Program Manager where you'll see the new program group and DTWin icon (if you asked the installer to create them).



### Step 3: Starting DTWin

To start DTWin:

- a) Double-click on the DTWin icon.



Every time you start DTWin in this way, you're presented with the main DeTerminal window containing

- a new send window
- a new receive window
- the window size and placement, mode settings, macro buttons and so on that are determined by the default configuration file **DTWIN.CFG**. (Configuration files are explained under "Status Bar" in section 2-1.2 of this guide, and in the Help file.)

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#### Step 4: Connecting to the Datataker

If you plan on sending commands to the Datataker, or viewing or unloading data from it, your computer must be connected to the logger.

#### **WARNING**

Make sure there is no software configured to access the computer COM port you plan to use with the Datataker — a mouse driver, for example.

If there is such software, either re-configure it to a different COM port, unload/disable it while you use DTWin (you'll have to remember to do this every time you run DTWin), or delete it.

Connecting to the Datataker is a two-part procedure: hardware connection and software connection.

#### **Hardware Connection**

You use the communications cable supplied with your Datataker to connect between the Datataker's COM port and a free COM port on the computer.

To make the hardware connection, take the communications cable supplied with your Datataker and connect it between the logger and the computer as follows:

- a) At the Datataker end, plug the 9-pin male connector of the Datataker comms cable into the socket on the Datataker labelled **RS232 COMMS**.
- b) At the computer end, plug the female 9-pin connector of the Datataker cable into the computer's COM port. If the computer is an IBM XT or compatible, you'll need to use the 9- to 25-pin adaptor supplied with the logger.

#### **Software Connection**

Having made the hardware connection, you next make the software connection between the computer running DTWin and the Datataker.

You may have already made the correct connection settings during installation — if you are certain you did so, skip the steps a) and b) below.

To make the software connection:

- a) In the drop-down COM port list box (in DTWin's comms bar — see "Communications Bar" in Section 2-1.2 of this guide), tell DTWin which computer COM port to use by selecting the port to which you connected the Datataker.
- b) Match DTWin's baud rate to that of the Datataker by clicking on the **Connect** button in DTWin's comms bar.  
DTWin transmits to the Datataker, trying different baud rates until it receives a valid response. The Looking for Datataker dialog box reports the progress.

#### **TROUBLESHOOTING**

If the Looking for Datataker dialog box reports "Unable to find a Datataker!", quit DeTerminal and Windows, then re-start Windows and DeTerminal.

Click on the **Connect** button once again.

If the Datataker still can not be found, refer to "Troubleshooting" in the publication *Getting Started with Datataker*.

Connection is now complete and all is ready for two-way communication between DTWin and the Datataker. The COM port and baud rate settings will be automatically saved (in the current configuration file) when you quit DTWin.

## 1-2 Five Steps to Get Up-and-Running Quickly

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### Step 5: Making the Datataker Do Something

Having established two-way communication between DTWin and the Datataker, you can do any of the following operations:

- Use the new (untitled) send window to type Datataker commands or copy them in from another word processor or window via the Clipboard, edit them if necessary, and send them.
- Use the new (untitled) receive window to view data being returned from the Datataker (if the Datataker is running a schedule — schedules are explained in *Getting Started with Datataker* and the *Datataker Manual*).
- Open an existing command file (.CMD) or any other text file for editing and sending. The file appears in a new named send window.
- Open an existing data file (.DAT). The file appears in a new named receive window.
- Unload any logged data (that is, data stored in the Datataker's internal memory or external memory card).
- Save the contents of any send or receive window.
- Save the current DTWin configuration (modes, comms settings, macros, fonts, and so on — see the Help file), or open an existing .CFG file to apply a previously-saved configuration.
- Clear windows entirely.
- Use Cut, Copy, Paste, Find, Replace, and Go to Line commands to locate and edit parts of your program or returned data.
- Change the font (typeface, size and style) of highlighted text.
- Send one line, all lines, or a block of highlighted text to the Datataker.
- Activate the To Datataker mode, Wake mode, or Debug mode (explained in the Help file).
- Print the contents of any send or receive window.
- Obtain detailed on-line Help on all aspects of DTWin.

### Try this:

- a) Click in the send window (to make sure it's active) and type  
**RESET**  
Make sure all five letters are upper case.
- b) With the insertion point (the flashing vertical line, not the arrowhead or I-beam that moves according to the mouse) still in the line, click on the **Send: Line** button in the comms bar.  
In the receive window, you'll see the Datataker respond with  
**Datataker 0 Version x.xx  
Initializing...Done.**

You've just cleared the Datataker's memory and reset its internal settings to their default values.

### Now do this:

- a) Click in the send window (to make sure it's active) and type  
**D=\D**  
Be sure to type a backslash (\).  
This command sets the Datataker's date to that of the computer.
- b) With the insertion point still in the line, click on the **Send: Line** button.  
DTWin reads the computer's date and sends it to the Datataker, which stores the new value. Then, as user feedback, the Datataker *echoes* the activity by sending the new date back to DTWin, where it appears in all open receive windows. (You can turn this echo off if you wish, using one of the Datataker's *switch* commands.)

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Here's another:

- a) Type the line  
**RA2S 1TK**

Make sure you include a space between the **S** and the **1**.

- b) Send the line to the Datataker.  
This line is a schedule command that programs the Datataker to read channel 1 as a T-type thermocouple every two seconds. The Datataker echoes the command back to the receive window(s), then reports the value it measures every two seconds. (Yes, the values are meaningless because you probably don't have a T-type thermocouple connected to channel 1 of the Datataker at this moment.)

## 1-3 DeTerminal Commands, Datataker Commands

There are two groups of commands you'll use when working with DTWin and your Datataker:

### ■ DTWin Commands

As with any software, DTWin has its own commands. They are divided into two groups: *point/press* commands and *backslash* commands. Point/press commands are the ones you choose from the DTWin menus, or invoke by clicking on the buttons in the DTWin screens or by pressing DTWin keyboard combinations. They allow you to setup DTWin, print, edit text, create macros, and so on. Backslash commands are a special group of "power user" commands.

DTWin commands are described later in this user's guide, and listed in detail in the Help file.

### ■ Datataker Commands

These control the Datataker. For example, you use *parameter* and *switch* commands to configure the Datataker, *schedule* commands to set it scanning the sensors connected to it and making measurements, the *alarm* command to warn you when readings are beyond user-set limits, and the LOGON and LOGOFF commands to start and stop the Datataker recording the measurements.

Typically, you'll type one or more Datataker commands (RESET or RA5S 3TK, for example) in a send window, then use a DTWin command (Send All, for example) to send the Datataker commands to the logger. The logger processes Datataker commands the moment it receives them so, by sending them, you have "programmed the logger".

### Composite Commands

A few Datataker commands incorporate a DTWin command. For example, in the Datataker command T=\T ("set the logger's time to..."), \T is a DTWin command ("get the time from the computer").

## 1-3 DeTerminal Commands, Datataker Commands

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### Macros Make It Easy

If you often send the same Datataker command, you can create a macro, which automates the two operations of typing then sending commands.

### Command References

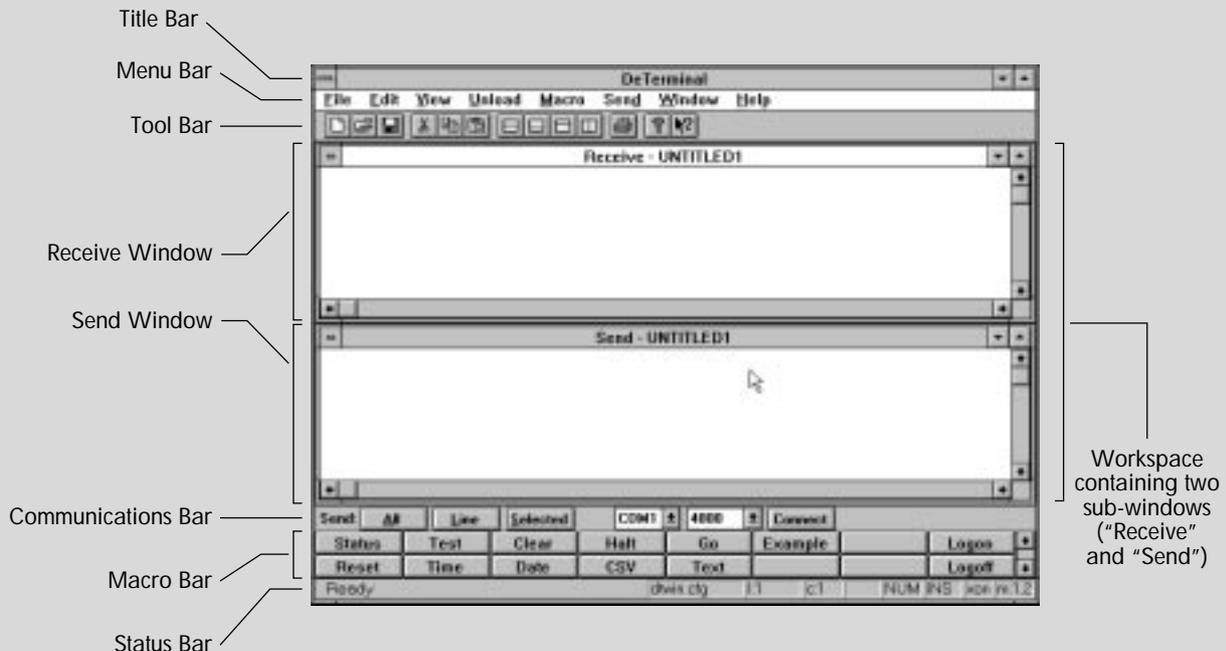
See the *Getting Started with Datataker* user's guide and the *Datataker Manual* — both are supplied with your logger. They describe more of the commands you can send from DTWin to control your Datataker.

In addition, complete details of DTWin commands (that is, point/press commands and backslash commands) and Datataker commands, error messages and other reference information are provided in the Help file.

### Printout

To obtain a listing of the commands on paper, you can print sections of the Help file — or the entire file — using the DTWin Help *Navigator*, which you'll see when you launch the Help file.

## DTWin: The Big Picture



# What's Available in DTWin — a QUICK Tour of the Tools

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DTWin puts many tools at your disposal for supervising a Datataker data logger.

This section *introduces* the bars, buttons and windows that comprise the DTWin interface you see on the computer screen, and the DTWin commands.

After you've read this section, refer to the DTWin Help file (which you access from DTWin's Help menu) because it presents these topics in full detail. It also contains a reference section that lists Datataker commands, Datataker error messages, and ASCII codes.

## Helpful References

If you are inexperienced with Windows, refer to the Microsoft publications *Microsoft Windows User's Guide* and *Getting Started with Microsoft Windows*, or any of the third-party Windows reference books available.

Other helpful publications are Data Electronics' *Getting Started with Datataker* and the *Datataker Manual*, both of which are supplied with your Datataker.

## 2-1 Bars, Buttons and Windows

### 2-1.1 The Big Picture

The figure *DTWin: The Big Picture* opposite shows the main components of the DTWin application window.

Most of DTWin's tools (all except backslash commands — see later) are available to you from here: the title bar, menu bar and tool bar at the top; the communications bar, macro bar and status bar at the bottom; and a workspace in the middle which can contain one or more *sub-windows* (also referred to as *program items*, *document windows*, *documents*, *windows* or *files*).

There are two types of sub-windows:

- Send windows, where you type commands to send to the Datataker.
- Receive windows, where you can see information returned from the Datataker — data as it is being measured (*real-time* data), data as it is being unloaded from the Datataker (*logged* data), command echoes (verifies that the Datataker is receiving your commands), Datataker internal test results, and status information.

The following sections give you an overview of these components.

## 2-1 Bars, Buttons and Windows

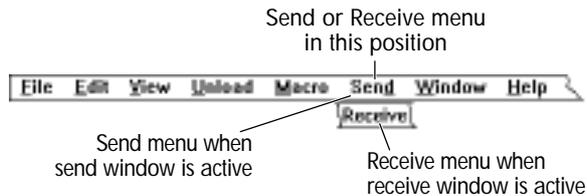
### 2-1.2 Bars and Buttons

#### Title Bar



The DTWin title bar is the strip across the top of the application window. It contains the window's name, the Control menu box, and two sizing buttons.

#### Menu Bar



The DeTerminal for Windows commands are collected into nine groups:

- file-related commands (opening, closing, saving, printing,...)
- text editing commands (cut, copy, paste, select, find,...)
- commands that alter your view of DTWin (showing or hiding various bars)
- the Unload command
- the Edit (macro) Buttons command
- commands for sending information to the Datataker
- commands for receiving information from the Datataker
- commands for arranging sub-windows
- commands for obtaining help.

These seven groups of commands are available to you from the DTWin menu bar. Click on the name of the group in the menu bar: a drop-down menu appears from which you choose a command. Shortcut key combinations, where available, are listed in the menus beside their commands.

The following figure shows DTWin's menus. Each menu item is described in the Help file.

#### DTWin Menus

File	
New...	
Open...	Ctrl+O
Close	
Save	Ctrl+S
Save As...	
Save All...	
Load Config...	
Save Config...	
Print...	Ctrl+P
Print Setup...	
1 DOC_A	
2 DOC_AA	
3 DOC_X01	
4 DOC_Z43	
Exit	

Edit	
Undo	Ctrl+Z
Cut	Ctrl+X
Copy	Ctrl+C
Paste	Ctrl+V
Clear	Alt+C
Select Line	Ctrl+L
Select All	Ctrl+A
Find...	Ctrl+F
Replace...	Ctrl+R
Go to Line...	F10

View
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Toolbar
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Status Bar
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Comms Bar
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Macro Bar

#### Unload

Macro
Edit Buttons

Send	
All	Alt+A
Line	Alt+L
Selected	Alt+S
To Datataker	
Wake Mode	
Exit	

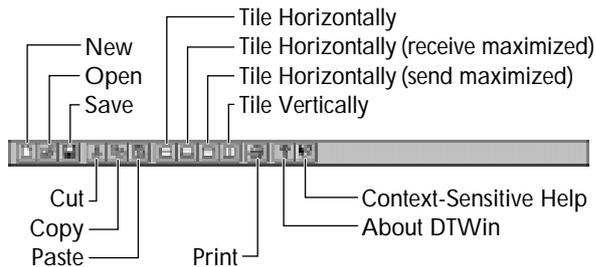
Receive	
Debug	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> QM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Edit Lock	ASCII
Exit	Control
	Decimal
	Hex
	Octal

Window	
Cascade	
Tile Horizontally	
Tile Receive Maximized	
Tile Send Maximized	
Tile Vertically	
Arrange Icons	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 Send - UNTITLED1	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 Receive - UNTITLED1	

Help	
DTWin Help Contents	
DTWin Commands	
Datataker Commands	
Search for Help on...	
Using Windows Help	
About DTWin...	

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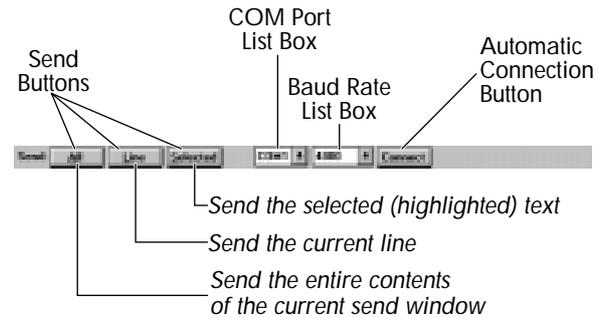
## Tool Bar



The DTWin tool bar contains thirteen buttons that allow you to quickly initiate the following operations:

- File buttons: New, Open, Save, Print
- Text edit buttons: Cut, Copy, Paste
- Tiling buttons: Tile Horizontally, Tile Horizontally with the Receive Window Maximized, Tile Horizontally with the Send Window Maximized, Tile Vertically
- Help Buttons.

## Communications Bar



The communications bar (*comms* bar) is the strip immediately below DTWin's workspace. It contains the following command buttons and list boxes to configure and control your RS-232 communication with the Datataker:

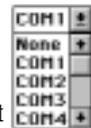
### Send Buttons



Use the send buttons to send part or all of the contents of the active send window to the computer's currently-selected COM port (and hence to the Datataker). The three send buttons are only available when a send window is active — that is, in front of any others, with its title bar highlighted. Otherwise, the send buttons are greyed out.

### COM Port List Box

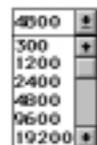
DTWin routes all computer-to-Datataker communication via the computer COM port shown at the top of the COM port list box. Selecting a port closes any open port and attempts to open the new port.



Select (from the drop-down list) the COM port to which your Datataker is connected. Select **None** to close all COM ports.

### Baud Rate List Box

Click on the arrow at the right-hand end of the baud rate list box to display a pop-up list of common baud rates. Set DTWin's operating baud rate from this list: it must match the baud rate to which the Datataker is set. Alternatively, let DTWin



## 2-1 Bars, Buttons and Windows

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detect and set the baud rate that matches that of the Datataker (see the next topic, “Automatic Connection Button”).

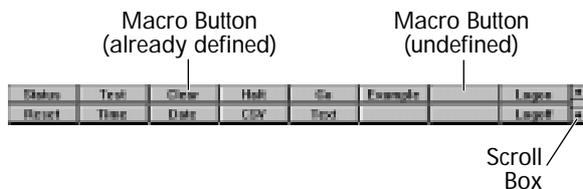
### Automatic Connection Button

Click the **Connect** button to have DTWin match the Datataker’s baud rate automatically.



To do this, DTWin cycles through a range of baud rates until successful communication is established with the Datataker. Therefore the Datataker must **ALREADY** be connected by cable to the computer via the COM port selected in the COM port list box.

### Macro Bar



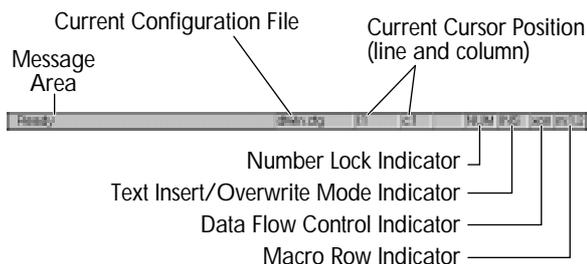
The DTWin macro bar consists of 64 user-definable buttons. Use these to automate tasks you do regularly in DTWin. They are arranged in eight rows of eight buttons — use the scroll box on the right-hand end of the macro bar to access them. Note the indicator immediately below the scroll box, in the status bar — it tells you which of the eight rows of macro buttons you are currently viewing.

As shown above, DTWin is shipped with some useful functions already assigned to the first two rows of macro buttons (you can edit or remove these if you wish).

To create or edit a macro, hold down the Ctrl key and click the desired macro button (or select/tick **Edit Buttons** under the Macro menu, then click one of the macro buttons). A dialog box opens in which you enter the title (appears on the button) and the macro instructions (DTWin backslash commands or Datataker commands).

To play a particular macro, click on its button. (If you previously ticked **Edit Buttons** to enable you to edit the macro button, un-tick **Edit Buttons** now so that you can use the macro buttons normally.)

### Status Bar



The status bar lies across the bottom of the DTWin window.

The left-hand end of the status bar is a message area that gives you on-the-spot information about DTWin. For example, when you highlight a menu item, a short message appears here to remind you of the item’s function or, after connecting to the Datataker, a message appears here to confirm the connection and baud rate.

Further to the right, the line and column indicators show the current position of the cursor (the flashing I-beam, not the arrow pointer) relative to the top left-hand corner of the current send or receive window. You’ll find that knowing the line number and column number is useful when editing and debugging large command files.

Indicators for the Number Lock function, the text insert or overwrite mode, data flow control (xon or xoff sent by the Datataker) and the currently-visible macro button rows are at the right-hand end of the bar.

### Configuration File

The name of the current configuration file (the file that determines DTWin’s mode settings, window size and position, fonts, macro button settings and so on — extension .CFG) is displayed in the centre of the status bar. At any time, to change DTWin’s look, mode settings and macros, you can load other configuration files you may have created. See the Help file for a list of the DTWin characteristics that are saved in a .CFG file.

Configuration files are saved automatically when you quit DTWin, so whatever settings are in force when you quit will be restored the next time you start DTWin with that configuration file loaded.



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## 2-2 DTWin Commands — An Overview

DTWin commands are divided into two groups: point/press commands and backslash commands.

### 2-2.1 Point/Press Commands

The point/press commands are presented in the section “DTWin Commands” of the DTWin Help file.

You activate them by choosing an item from a menu, by clicking on a button with the mouse, or by pressing keyboard combinations.

They are “everyday housekeeping” commands that deal with file, text and window operations, showing or hiding DTWin’s bars, sending and receiving information, unloading logged data, macros and Help.

### 2-2.2 Backslash Commands

The backslash commands are also presented in the section “DTWin Commands” of the DTWin Help file.

Backslash commands are special because you type them in a send window and then send them just like a Datataker command — but, because of the backslash character that begins each of these commands, they are not actually sent to the Datataker. The backslash character (\) you type at the start of each of these commands is an instruction to DTWin: “For internal (DTWin) use only. Do not send to Datataker.”

Think of this special group of DTWin commands as being “power user” commands. They give you extra control over the computer’s COM port, the receive windows (and associated .DAT files), the execution of command files, mode switching, the computer’s speaker, and so on.

Although you may rarely use these commands, a few of them are indispensable when writing command files — \W5, for example (see the sample command files and command lines in the Help file).

Backslash commands are also known as *interactive commands*.

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## 2-3

# What's in the Help File

Everything in Section 2 of this user's guide is presented in full detail in the Help file. Once you've scanned through this user's guide, use the DTWin Help file as your main source of information.

There's More

Note that Part C of the Help file, "Task Help", contains real-life examples of DeTerminal commands and Datataker commands we think you'll find useful.

Furthermore, as a ready-reference, Part D of the Help file, "Reference Library", contains the complete listing of

- Datataker commands — channel types, channel options, switches, parameters, system variables, polynomials, spans, functions, general commands and COM port commands
- Datataker error messages
- ASCII codes.

# Appendix

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## Where the Files Go

### New Files

The DTWin installer puts the following files in the directories shown. Note that the installation process makes *NO* changes to the files WIN.INI or SYSTEM.INI.

DESTINATION	FILE NAME	DESCRIPTION
<b>Installation Directory</b> (example: C:\DTWIN)	DTWIN.EXE	The DTWin application
	DTWIN.CFG	The default DTWin configuration file
	DTWIN.HLP	The DTWin Help file
	DTWIN.DHN	The DTWin Help Navigator file
	TER.DLL	The text-editing Dynamic Link Library file used by DTWin
<b>Windows Directory</b> (example: C:\WINDOWS)	D2HNAV.EXE	The Help Navigator application
	D2HNAV.HLP	Help on using the Help Navigator
	DTWIN.INI	Remembers DTWin's most recently used files (created after the first use of DTWin)
	DTWIN.GRP	The DTWin program group file (optionally created during installation)
<b>Windows System Directory</b> (example: C:\WINDOWS\SYSTEM)	D2HTOOLS.DLL	Used by the Help Navigator
	D2HLINK.DLL	Used by the Help Navigator

### Updated Files

The DTWin installer updates the following files *if your existing version is older*.

DESTINATION	FILE NAME	DESCRIPTION
<b>Windows System Directory</b> (example: C:\WINDOWS\SYSTEM)	COMMDDL.DLL	The Common Dialog Dynamic Link Library file (if updated, follow the installation instructions then restart Windows to enable file saves)
	MSOUTLIN.VBX	Used by the Help Navigator





Data Electronics (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.  
7 Seismic Court  
Rowville  
VIC 3178  
Australia

Phone 03 764 8600  
+61 3 764 8600

Fax 03 764 8997  
+61 3 764 8997

Data Electronics U.S.A., Inc.  
17941 Sky Park Circle, Suite H  
Irvine, CA 92714  
USA

Phone 1-800-9-LOGGER  
714 851 5300  
+1 714 851 5300

Fax 714 851 5303  
+1 714 851 5303

Data Electronics  
26 Business Centre West – Avenue One  
Letchworth Garden City  
Hertfordshire SG6 2HB  
United Kingdom

Phone 01462 481291  
+44 1462 481291

Fax 01462 481375  
+44 1462 481375

World Wide Web  
<http://www.datataker.com/~dtaker>