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## Operating modes

The Super Serial Card has two main operating modes: printer mode and communications mode. There is nothing you can do from software to change from one mode to the other because they are set by the position of the jumper block.

❖ *Note to software developers:* If you are writing software that depends on the SSC being in a given operating mode, make sure that your documentation tells the user to set up the SSC in the proper way.

In printer mode, the SSC is set to send data to a printer, local terminal, or other serial device. In communications mode, the SSC is set to operate with a modem. From communications mode, the SSC can enter a special mode called *terminal mode*. In terminal mode the Apple IIe acts like an unintelligent terminal.

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## Operating commands

For each of the operating modes, you can control many aspects of data transmission such as baud rate, data format, and line feed generation.

Your program can change these aspects by sending control codes as commands to the card. All commands are preceded by a command character and followed by a carriage return character (\$0D).

The command character is usually Control-I in printer mode and Control-A in communications mode and terminal mode. In the command examples in the following sections, Control-I is used unless the command being described is available only in communications mode or terminal mode. A carriage return character is represented by its ASCII symbol, CR.

There are three types of command formats:

- A number, represented by n, followed by an uppercase letter with no space between the characters (for example, 4D to set data format 4).
- An uppercase letter by itself (for example, R to reset the SSC).
- An uppercase letter followed by a space and then either E to enable or D to disable a feature (for example, L D to disable automatic insertion of line feed characters).