

The allowable range of *n* is given in each command description that follows.

The choice of enable or disable is indicated with E/D. The underscore character (`_`) before the E/D in commands that allow enable/disable is to remind you that a space is required there.

The SSC checks only numbers and the first letters of commands and options. (All such letters must be uppercase.) Further letters, which you can add to assist your memory, have no effect on the SSC. For example, XOFF Enable is the same as X E. The SSC ignores invalid commands.

Important The spaces in command examples are there for clarity; generally you will not use spaces in a command string. Where a space is required in a command string, an underscore (`_`) character will appear in the text as a reminder.

The command character

The normal command character is Control-I (ASCII \$09) in printer mode, or Control-A (ASCII \$01) in communications mode. If you want to change the command character from Control-I to Control-something else, send Control-I Control-something else. For example, to change the command character to Control-W, send Control-I Control-W. To change back, send Control-W Control-I. No return character is required after either of these commands.

Here is how to do this in BASIC and Pascal:

Applesoft BASIC:

```
PRINT CHR$(9); "new command character"
```

Pascal:

```
WRITELN (CHR(9), 'new command character');
```

You can send the command character itself through the SSC by sending it twice in a row: Control-I Control-I; no return character is required after this command. This special command allows you to transmit the command character without affecting the operation of the SSC, and without having to change to another command character and then back again later.