

# Data Acquisition Toolbox™

Reference

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### *Data Acquisition Toolbox™ Reference*

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# Base Property Reference

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## **Analog Input and Output and Digital I/O Properties**

Base properties apply to all supported hardware subsystems of a given type (analog input, analog output, or digital I/O). For example, the `SampleRate` property is supported for all analog input subsystems regardless of the vendor.

The properties are categorized according to these subsystems:

Depending on the hardware device you are using, additional property names or property values might be present. For example, only analog input and analog output objects associated with a sound card have a `BitsPerSample` property. The additional property values are also device-specific but are included in this chapter. For example, all supported devices have an `InputType` property, but the value `AC-Coupled` is unique to analog input objects associated with a sound card.



# Analog Input Properties

## Common Properties

The analog input common properties are grouped into the following categories based on usage.

## Analog Input Basic Setup Properties

SampleRate	Specify per-channel rate at which analog data is converted to digital data, or vice versa
SamplesPerTrigger	Specify number of samples to acquire for each channel group member for each trigger that occurs
TriggerType	Specify type of trigger to execute

## Analog Input Logging Properties

LogFileName	Specify name of disk file information is logged to
Logging	Indicate whether data is being logged to memory or disk file
LoggingMode	Specify destination for acquired data
LogToDiskMode	Specify whether data, events, and hardware information are saved to one or more disk files

## Analog Input Trigger Properties

InitialTriggerTime	Absolute time of first trigger
ManualTriggerHwOn	Specify hardware device starts at manual trigger

TriggerChannel	Specify channel serving as trigger source
TriggerCondition	Specify condition that must be satisfied before trigger executes
TriggerConditionValue	Specify voltage value(s) that must be satisfied before trigger executes
TriggerDelay	Specify delay value for data logging
TriggerDelayUnits	Specify units in which trigger delay data is measured
TriggerFcn	Specify callback function to execute when trigger occurs
TriggerRepeat	Specify number of additional times trigger executes
TriggersExecuted	Indicate number of triggers that execute
TriggerType	Specify type of trigger to execute

### **Analog Input Status Properties**

Logging	Indicate whether data is being logged to memory or disk file
Running	Indicate whether device object is running
SamplesAcquired	Indicate number of samples acquired per channel
SamplesAvailable	Indicate number of samples available per channel in engine

## Analog Input Hardware Configuration Properties

ChannelSkew	Specify time between consecutive scanned hardware channels
ChannelSkewMode	Specify how channel skew is determined
ClockSource	Specify clock that governs hardware conversion rate
InputType	Specify analog input hardware channel configuration
SampleRate	Specify per-channel rate at which analog data is converted to digital data, or vice versa

## Analog Input Callback Properties

DataMissedFcn	Specify callback function to execute when data is missed
InputOverRangeFcn	Specify callback function to execute when acquired data exceeds valid hardware range
RuntimeErrorFcn	Specify callback function to execute when run-time error occurs
SamplesAcquired	Indicate number of samples acquired per channel
SamplesAcquiredFcn	Specify callback function to execute when predefined number of samples is acquired for each channel group member
SamplesAcquiredFcnCount	Specify number of samples to acquire for each channel group member before samples acquired event is generated

StartFcn	Specify callback function to execute before device object runs
StopFcn	Specify callback function to execute after device object runs
TimerFcn	Specify callback function to execute when predefined time period passes
TimerPeriod	Specify time period between timer events
TriggerFcn	Specify callback function to execute when trigger occurs

### **Analog Input General Purpose Properties**

BufferingConfig	Specify per-channel allocated memory
BufferingMode	Specify how memory is allocated
Channel	Contain hardware channels added to device object
EventLog	Store information for specific events
Name	Specify descriptive name for the channel
Tag	Specify device object label
Timeout	Specify additional waiting time to extract or queue data
Type	Indicate device object type, channel, or line
UserData	Store data to associate with device object

### **Channel Properties**

The analog input channel properties are given below.

## Analog Input Channel Properties

ChannelName	Specify descriptive channel name
HwChannel	Specify hardware channel ID
HwLine	Specify hardware line ID
Index	MATLAB® index of hardware channel or line
InputRange	Specify range of analog input subsystem
NativeOffset	Indicate offset to use when converting between native data format and doubles
NativeScaling	Indicate scaling to use when converting between native data format and doubles
Parent	Indicate parent (device object) of channel or line
SensorRange	Specify range of data expected from sensor
Type	Indicate device object type, channel, or line
Units	Specify engineering units label
UnitsRange	Specify range of data as engineering units

## Analog Output Properties

### Common Properties

The analog output common properties are grouped into the following categories based on usage.

### Analog Output Basic Setup Properties

SampleRate	Specify per-channel rate at which analog data is converted to digital data, or vice versa
TriggerType	Specify type of trigger to execute

### Analog Output Trigger Properties

InitialTriggerTime	Absolute time of first trigger
TriggerFcn	Specify callback function to execute when trigger occurs
TriggersExecuted	Indicate number of triggers that execute
TriggerType	Specify type of trigger to execute

### Analog Output Status Properties

Running	Indicate whether device object is running
SamplesAvailable	Indicate number of samples available per channel in engine
SamplesOutput	Indicate number of samples output per channel from engine
Sending	Indicate whether data is being sent to hardware device

## Analog Output Hardware Configuration Properties

ClockSource	Specify clock that governs hardware conversion rate
SampleRate	Specify per-channel rate at which analog data is converted to digital data, or vice versa

## Analog Output Data Management Properties

MaxSamplesQueued	Indicate maximum number of samples that can be queued in engine
RepeatOutput	Specify number of additional times queued data is output
Timeout	Specify additional waiting time to extract or queue data

## Analog Output Callback Properties

RuntimeErrorFcn	Specify callback function to execute when run-time error occurs
SamplesOutputFcn	Specify callback function to execute when predefined number of samples is output for each channel group member
SamplesOutputFcnCount	Specify number of samples to output for each channel group member before samples output event is generated
StartFcn	Specify callback function to execute before device object runs
StopFcn	Specify callback function to execute after device object runs

TimerFcn	Specify callback function to execute when predefined time period passes
TimerPeriod	Specify time period between timer events
TriggerFcn	Specify callback function to execute when trigger occurs

### **Analog Output General Purpose Properties**

BufferingConfig	Specify per-channel allocated memory
BufferingMode	Specify how memory is allocated
Channel	Contain hardware channels added to device object
EventLog	Store information for specific events
Name	Specify descriptive name for the channel
OutOfDataMode	Specify how value held by analog output subsystem is determined
Tag	Specify device object label
Type	Indicate device object type, channel, or line
UserData	Store data to associate with device object

### **Channel Properties**

The analog output channel properties are given below.



## Analog Output Channel Properties

ChannelName	Specify descriptive channel name
DefaultChannelValue	Specify value held by analog output subsystem
HwChannel	Specify hardware channel ID
Index	MATLAB index of hardware channel or line
NativeOffset	Indicate offset to use when converting between native data format and doubles
NativeScaling	Indicate scaling to use when converting between native data format and doubles
OutputRange	Specify range of analog output hardware subsystem
Parent	Indicate parent (device object) of channel or line
Type	Indicate device object type, channel, or line
Units	Specify engineering units label
UnitsRange	Specify range of data as engineering units

## Digital I/O Properties

### Common Properties

The digital I/O common properties are given below.

#### Digital I/O Common Properties

Line	Contain hardware lines added to device object
Name	Specify descriptive name for the channel
Running	Indicate whether device object is running
Tag	Specify device object label
TimerFcn	Specify callback function to execute when predefined time period passes
TimerPeriod	Specify time period between timer events
Type	Indicate device object type, channel, or line
UserData	Store data to associate with device object

### Line Properties

The digital I/O line properties are given below.

#### Digital I/O Line Properties

Direction	Specify whether line is for input or output
HwLine	Specify hardware line ID

Index	MATLAB index of hardware channel or line
LineName	Specify descriptive line name
Parent	Indicate parent (device object) of channel or line
Port	Specify port ID
Type	Indicate device object type, channel, or line

## Getting Command-Line Property Help

To get command-line property help, use the `daqhelp` function. For example, to get help for the `SampleRate` property, type:

```
daqhelp SampleRate
```

---

**Note** You can use `daqhelp` without creating a device object.

---

You can also get property characteristics, such as the default property value, using the `propinfo` function. For example, suppose you create the analog input object `ai` for a sound card and you want to find the default value for the `SampleRate` property.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');  
out = propinfo(ai, 'SampleRate');  
out.DefaultValue  
ans =  
    8000
```

## Session-Based Interface

Properties methods used with the session-based interface are listed below.

ActiveEdge	Rising or falling edges of EdgeCount signals
ActivePulse	Active pulse measurement of PulseWidth counter channel
ADCTimingMode	Set channel timing mode
AutoSyncDSA	Automatically Synchronize DSA devices
BridgeMode	Specify analog input device bridge mode
Channels	Array of channel objects associated with session object
Connections	Array of connections in a session
CountDirection	Specify direction of counter channel
Coupling	Specify input coupling mode
Destination	Indicates trigger destination terminal
Device	annel device
Direction	Specify digital channel direction
DurationInSeconds	Specify duration of acquisition
DutyCycle	Duty cycle of counter output channel
EncoderType	Encoding type of counter channel
ExcitationCurrent	Voltage of external source of excitation
ExcitationSource	External source of excitation
ExcitationVoltage	Voltage of excitation source
ExternalTriggerTimeout	Indicate if external trigger timed out

Frequency	Frequency of generated pulses on counter output channel
ID	ID
IdleState	Default state of counter output channel
InitialCount	Specify initial count point
InitialDelay	Delay until output channel generates pulses
IsContinuous	Specify if operation continues until manually stopped
IsDone	Indicate if operation is complete
IsLogging	Indicate if hardware is acquiring or generating data
IsNotifyWhenDataAvailableExceedsAutoControl	Control if is set automatically
IsNotifyWhenScansQueuedBelowAutoControl	Control if is set automatically
IsRunning	Indicate if operation is still in progress
IsSimulated	Indicate if device is simulated
IsWaitingForExternalTrigger	Indicates if synchronization is waiting for an external trigger
MaxSoundPressureLevel	Sound pressure level for microphone channels
MeasurementType	Type counter channel measurement
Name	Specify descriptive name for the channel
Name	Specify descriptive name for the channel
NominalBridgeResistance	Resistance of sensor
NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds	Control firing of DataAvailable event
NotifyWhenScansQueuedBelow	Control firing of DataRequired event

NumberOfScans	Number of scans for operation when starting
R0	Specify resistance value
Range	Specify channel measurement range
Rate	Rate of operation in scans per second
RateLimit	Limit of rate of operation based on hardware configuration
RTDConfiguration	Specify wiring configuration of RTD device
RTDType	Specify sensor sensitivity
ScansAcquired	Number of scans acquired during operation
ScansOutputByHardware	Indicate number of scans output by hardware
ScansQueued	Indicate number of scans queued for output
Sensitivity	Sensitivity of an channel
ShuntLocation	Indicate location of channel's shunt resistor
ShuntResistance	Resistance value of channel's shunt resistor
Source	Indicates trigger source terminal
Terminal	PFI terminal
TerminalConfig	Specify terminal configuration
Terminals	Terminals available on device or CompactDAQ chassis
ThermocoupleType	Select thermocouple type
TriggerCondition	Specify condition that must be satisfied before trigger executes
TriggersPerRun	Indicate the number of times the trigger executes in an operation

---

TriggersRemaining	Indicates the number of trigger to execute in an operation
TriggerType	Type of trigger executed
Type	Display synchronization trigger type
Units	Specify unit of RTD measurement
Vendor	Vendor information associated with session object
ZResetCondition	Reset condition for Z-indexing
ZResetEnable	Enable reset for Z-indexing
ZResetValue	Reset value for Z-indexing





# Base Properties — Alphabetical List

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# ActiveEdge

---

**Purpose** Rising or falling edges of EdgeCount signals

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, use the ActiveEdge property to represent rising or falling edges of a EdgeCount signal.

**Values** You can set the Active edge of a counter input channel to Rising or Falling.

## Examples

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');
ch = s.addCounterInputChannel ('cDAQ1Mod5', 0, 'EdgeCount')
```

```
ch =
```

```
Data acquisition counter input edge count channel 'ctr0' on device 'Dev2'
```

```
    ActiveEdge: Rising
    CountDirection: Increment
    InitialCount: 0
    Terminal: 'PFI8'
    Name: empty
    ID: 'ctr0'
    Device: [1x1 daq.ni.DeviceInfo]
    MeasurementType: 'EdgeCount'
```

Change the Active Edge property to 'Falling':

```
ch.ActiveEdge = 'Falling'
```

```
ch =
```

```
Data acquisition counter input edge count channel 'ctr0' on device 'Dev2':
```

```
    ActiveEdge: Falling
    CountDirection: Increment
    InitialCount: 0
    Terminal: 'PFI8'
    Name: empty
```

```
ID: 'ctr0'  
Device: [1x1 daq.ni.DeviceInfo]  
MeasurementType: 'EdgeCount'
```

## See Also

### Methods

```
daq.Session.addCounterInputChannel,  
daq.Session.addCounterOutputChannel
```

### Class

```
daq.Session
```

# ActivePulse

---

**Purpose** Active pulse measurement of PulseWidth counter channel

**Description** When working with the session-based interface , the ActivePulse property displays the pulse width measurement in seconds of your counter channel, with PulseWidth measurement type.

**Values** Active pulse measurement values include:

- 'High'
- 'Low'

**Examples** Create a session object, add a counter input channel, with the 'EdgeCount' MeasurementType.

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');
ch = s.addCounterInputChannel ('cDAQ1Mod5', 0, 'PulseWidth')
```

```
ch =
```

```
Data acquisition counter input pulse width channel 'ctr0' on device 'cDAQ1Mod5':
```

```
    ActivePulse: High
    Terminal: 'PFI4'
    Name: empty
    ID: 'ctr1'
    Device: [1x1 daq.ni.DeviceInfo]
    MeasurementType: 'PulseWidth'
```

Change the ActiveEdge property to Low.

```
ch.ActivePulse = 'Low'
```

```
ch =
```

```
Data acquisition counter input pulse width channel 'ctr0' on device 'cDAQ1Mod5':
```

```
    ActivePulse: Low
```

```
Terminal: 'PFI4'  
Name: empty  
ID: 'ctr1'  
Device: [1x1 daq.ni.DeviceInfo]  
MeasurementType: 'PulseWidth'
```

## See Also

### Class

`daq.Session`, `daq.Session.addCounterInputChannel`

# ADCTimingMode

---

**Purpose** Set channel timing mode

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, use the ADCTimingMode property to specify if the timing mode in of all channels in the device is high resolution or high speed.

---

**Note** The ADCTimingMode must be the same for all channels on the device.

---

**Values** You can set the ADCTimingMode to:

- 'HighResolution'
- 'HighSpeed'
- 'Best50HzRejection'
- 'Best60HzRejection'

**Examples** Create a session and add an analog input channel:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');
s.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod1','ai1','Voltage');
s.Channels
```

```
ans =
```

```
Data acquisition analog input voltage channel 'ai1' on device 'cDAQ1Mod1'
```

```
    Coupling: DC
TerminalConfig: SingleEnded
    Range: -10 to +10 Volts
    Name: ''
    ID: 'ai1'
    Device: [1x1 daq.ni.CompactDAQModule]
MeasurementType: 'Voltage'
```

```
ADCTimingMode: ''
```

Set the ADCTimingMode property to 'HighResolution':

```
s.Channels.ADCTimingMode = 'HighResolution';
```

## See Also

### Methods

```
daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel
```

### Class

```
daq.Session
```

# AutoSyncDSA

---

**Purpose** Automatically Synchronize DSA devices

**Description** Use this property to enable or disable automatic synchronization between DSA (PXI or PCI) devices in the same session. By default the sessions automatic synchronization capability is disabled.

**Examples** To enable automatic synchronization, create a session and add channels from a DSA device:

```
s=daq.createSession('ni')
s.addAnalogInputChannel('PXI1Slot2',0,'Voltage');
s.addAnalogInputChannel('PXI1Slot3',1,'Voltage');
```

Enable automatic synchronization and acquire data”

```
s.AutoSyncDSA=true;
s.startForeground;
```

**See Also** `daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel`



**Purpose** Specify analog input device bridge mode

**Description** Use this property in the session-based interface to specify the bridge mode, which represents the active gauge of the analog input channel. The bridge mode is 'Unknown' when you add a bridge channel to the session. Change this value to a valid mode to use the channel. Valid bridge modes are:

- 'Full' — All four gauges are active.
- 'Half' — Only two bridges are active.
- 'Quarter' — Only one bridge is active.

**See Also**

**Class**

`daq.Session`

# BufferingConfig

---

**Purpose** Specify per-channel allocated memory

**Description**

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

`BufferingConfig` is a two-element vector that specifies the per-channel allocated memory. The first element of the vector specifies the block size, while the second element of the vector specifies the number of blocks. The total allocated memory (in bytes) is given by

$(\text{block size}) \cdot (\text{number of blocks}) \cdot (\text{number of channels}) \cdot (\text{native data type})$

You can determine the native data type with `daqhwinfo`.

You can allocate memory automatically or manually. If `BufferingMode` is `Auto`, the `BufferingConfig` values are automatically set by the engine. If `BufferingMode` is `Manual`, then you must manually set the `BufferingConfig` values. If you change the `BufferingConfig` values, `BufferingMode` is automatically set to `Manual`.

When memory is automatically allocated by the engine, the block-size value depends on the sampling rate and is typically a binary number. The number of blocks is initially set to a value of 30 but can dynamically increase to accommodate the memory requirements. In most cases, the number of blocks used results in a per-channel memory that is somewhat greater than the `SamplesPerTrigger` value. When you manually allocate memory, the number of blocks is not dynamic and care must be taken to ensure there is sufficient memory to store the acquired data. If the number of samples acquired or queued exceeds the allocated memory, then an error is returned.

You can easily determine the memory allocated and available memory for each device object with the `daqmem` function.

<b>Characteristics</b>	Usage	AI, AO, common to all channels
	Access	Read/write
	Data type	Two-element vector of doubles
	Read-only when running	Yes

**Values** The default value is determined by the engine, and is based on the number of channels contained by the device object and the sampling rate. The `BufferingMode` value determines whether the values are automatically updated as data is acquired. For analog output objects, the default number of blocks is two.

---

**Note** If you change the `BufferingConfig` property for an analog output object, all previously queued output data will get discarded.

---

**Examples** Create the analog input object `ai` for a sound card and add two channels to it.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');  
addchannel(ai,1:2);
```

The block size and number of blocks are given by `BufferingConfig`, while the native data type for the sound card is given by `daqhwinfo`.

```
ai.BufferingConfig  
ans =  
    512    30  
out = daqhwinfo(ai);  
out.NativeDataType  
ans =  
int16
```

# BufferingConfig

---

With this information, the total allocated memory is calculated to be 61,440 bytes. This number is stored by `daqmem`.

```
out = daqmem(ai);  
out.UsedBytes  
ans =  
    61440
```

The allocated memory is more than sufficient to store 8000 two-byte samples for two channels. If more memory was required, then the number of blocks would dynamically grow because `BufferingMode` is set to `Auto`.

## See Also

### Functions

`daqhwinfo`, `daqmem`

### Properties

`BufferingMode`, `SampleRate`, `SamplesPerTrigger`

**Purpose** Specify how memory is allocated

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

BufferingMode can be set to Auto or Manual. If BufferingMode is set to Auto, the data acquisition engine automatically allocates the required memory. If BufferingMode is set to Manual, you must manually allocate memory with the BufferingConfig property.

If BufferingMode is set to Auto and the SampleRate value is changed, then the BufferingConfig values might be recalculated by the engine. Specifically, you can increase (decrease) the block size if SampleRate is increased (decreased). If BufferingMode is set to Auto and you change the BufferingConfig values, then BufferingMode is automatically set to Manual. If BufferingMode is set to Manual, then you cannot set the number of blocks to a value less than three.

For most data acquisition applications, you should set BufferingMode to Auto and have memory allocated by the engine because this minimizes the chance of an out-of-memory condition.

<b>Characteristics</b>	Usage	AI, AO, common to all channels
	Access	Read/write
	Data type	String
	Read-only when running	Yes

<b>Values</b>	{Auto}	Memory is allocated by the data acquisition engine.
	Manual	Memory is allocated manually.

# BufferingMode

---

## See Also

## Functions

daqmem

## Properties

BufferingConfig

**Purpose** Contain hardware channels added to device object

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

`Channel` is a vector of all the hardware channels contained by an analog input (AI) or analog output (AO) object. Because a newly created AI or AO object does not contain hardware channels, `Channel` is initially an empty vector. The size of `Channel` increases as channels are added with the `addchannel` function, and decreases as channels are removed using the `delete` function.

`Channel` is used to reference one or more individual channels. To reference a channel, you must know its MATLAB index, which is given by the `Index` property. For example, you must use `Channel` with the appropriate indices when configuring channel property values.

For scanning hardware, the scan order follows the MATLAB index. Therefore, the hardware channel associated with index 1 is sampled first, the hardware channel associated with index 2 is sampled second, and so on. To change the scan order, you can specify a permutation of the indices with `Channel`.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, AO
Access	Read/write
Data type	Vector of channels
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

Values are automatically defined when channels are added to the device object with the `addchannel` function. The default value is an empty column vector.

# Channel

---

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a National Instruments® card and add three hardware channels to it.

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq','Dev1');  
addchannel(ai,0:2);
```

To set a property value for the first channel added (ID = 0), you must reference the channel by its index using the `Channel` property.

```
chans = ai.Channel(1);  
set(chans,'InputRange',[-10 10])
```

Based on the current configuration, the hardware channels are scanned in order from 0 to 2. To swap the scan order of channels 0 and 1, you can specify the appropriate permutation of the MATLAB indices with `Channel`.

```
ai.Channel([1 2 3]) = ai.Channel([2 1 3]);
```

## See Also

### Functions

`addchannel`, `delete`

### Properties

`HwChannel`, `Index`



**Purpose** Specify descriptive channel name

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

ChannelName specifies a descriptive name for a hardware channel. If a channel name is defined, then you can reference that channel by its name. If a channel name is not defined, then the channel must be referenced by its index. Channel names are not required to be unique.

You can also define descriptive channel names when channels are added to a device object with the `addchannel` function.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, AO, per channel
Access	Read/write
Data type	String
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

The default value is an empty string. To reference a channel by name, it must contain only letters, numbers, and underscores and must begin with a letter.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a sound card and add two channels to it.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');  
addchannel(ai,1:2);
```

To assign a descriptive name to the first channel contained by `ai`:

```
Chan1 = ai.Channel(1)  
set(Chan1, 'ChannelName', 'Joe')
```

# ChannelName

---

You can now reference this channel by name instead of by index.

```
set(ai.Joe, 'Units', 'Decibels')
```

## See Also

### Functions

addchannel

<b>Purpose</b>	Array of channel objects associated with session object
<b>Description</b>	This session object property contains and displays an array of channels added to the session. For more information on the session-based interface, see “Session-Based Interface”.

---

**Tip** You cannot directly add or remove channels using the Channels object properties. Use `daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel` and `daq.Session.addAnalogOutputChannel` to add channels. Use `daq.Session.removeChannel` to remove channels.

---

**Values** The value is determined by the channels you add to the session object.

**Examples** Create a session object, add an analog input channel, and display the session Channels property.

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');
s.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod1', 'ai1', 'Voltage');
s.Channels
```

```
ans =
```

```
Data acquisition analog input channel 'ai1' on device 'cDAQ1Mod1':
```

```
    Coupling: DC
    InputType: Differential
           Range: -10 to +10 Volts
           Name: empty
           ID: 'ai1'
           Device: [1x1 daq.ni.CompactDAQModule]
    ADCTimingMode: empty
```

Add an analog output channel and view the Channels property:

```
s.addAnalogOutputChannel('cDAQ1Mod2', 'ao1', 'Voltage');
```

# Channels

---

```
s.Channels
```

```
ans =
```

```
Number of channels: 2
```

index	Type	Device	Channel	InputType	Range	Name
1	ai	cDAQ1Mod1	ai1	Diff	-10 to +10 Volts	
2	ao	cDAQ1Mod2	ao1	n/a	-10 to +10 Volts	

Change the `InputType` property of the input channel to `SingleEnded`:

```
s.Channels(1).InputType = 'SingleEnded';
```

## See Also

### Methods

```
daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel,  
daq.Session.addAnalogOutputChannel
```

### Class

```
daq.Session
```

**Purpose** Specify time between consecutive scanned hardware channels

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

ChannelSkew applies only to scanning hardware and not to simultaneous sample and hold (SS/H) hardware.

If ChannelSkewMode is set to Minimum or Equisample, then ChannelSkew is automatically set to the appropriate device-specific read-only value. For SS/H hardware, the only valid ChannelSkew value is zero. For some vendors, ChannelSkewMode is automatically set to Manual if you first set ChannelSkew to a valid value.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, common to all channels
Access	Read/write (depends on ChannelSkewMode value)
Data type	Double
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

For SS/H hardware, the only valid value is zero. For scanning hardware, the value depends on ChannelSkewMode. ChannelSkew is specified in seconds.

## See Also

### Properties

ChannelSkewMode

# ChannelSkewMode

---

**Purpose** Specify how channel skew is determined

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

For simultaneous sample and hold (SS/H) hardware, ChannelSkewMode is None. For scanning hardware, ChannelSkewMode can be Minimum, Equisample, or Manual (National Instruments only). SS/H hardware includes sound cards, while scanning hardware includes most Measurement Computing™ and NI boards. Note that some supported boards from these vendors are SS/H, such as Measurement Computing’s PCI-DAS4020/12.

If ChannelSkewMode is Minimum, then the minimum channel skew supported by the hardware is used. Some vendors refer to this as burst mode. If ChannelSkewMode is Equisample, the channel skew is given by  $[(\text{sampling rate})(\text{number of channels})]^{-1}$ . If ChannelSkewMode is Manual, then you must specify the channel skew with the ChannelSkew property. For some vendors, ChannelSkewMode is automatically set to Manual if you first set ChannelSkew to a valid value.

---

**Notes** If you want to use the maximum sampling rate of your hardware, you should set ChannelSkewMode to Equisample.

Large loads on the input device, especially if you are using multiple channels with scanning hardware, can increase the settling time. To improve the settling time, set ChannelSkewMode to Equisample and lower your sample rate.

---

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, common to all channels
Access	Read/write

Data type	String
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

### Advantech®

{Equisample} The channel skew is given by  $[(\text{sampling rate})(\text{number of channels})]^{-1}$ .

### Measurement Computing

{Minimum} The channel skew is set to the minimum supported value.

Equisample The channel skew is given by  $[(\text{sampling rate})(\text{number of channels})]^{-1}$ .

### National Instruments

{Minimum} The channel skew is set to the minimum supported value.

Equisample The channel skew is given by  $[(\text{sampling rate})(\text{number of channels})]^{-1}$ .

Manual The channel skew is given by ChannelSkew.

### Sound Cards

{None} This is the only supported value for SS/H hardware.

## Examples

Create an analog input object for an MCC device and add eight channels.

```
ai = analoginput('mcc',1);  
addchannel(ai,0:7);
```

# ChannelSkewMode

---

Using the default ChannelSkewMode value of Min and the default SampleRate value of 1000, the corresponding ChannelSkew value is

```
ai.ChannelSkew
ans =
    1.0000e-005
```

To use the maximum sampling rate, set ChannelSkewMode to Equisample.

```
ai.ChannelSkewMode = 'Equisample';
ai.Samplerate = 100000/8;
```

## See Also

## Properties

ChannelSkew, SampleRate



**Purpose** Specify clock that governs hardware conversion rate

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

For all supported hardware except Measurement Computing analog output subsystems, `ClockSource` can be set to `Internal`, which specifies that the acquisition rate is governed by the internal hardware clock.

Use this table to map to the National Instruments terminology.

<b>Data Acquisition Toolbox™</b>	<b>NI_DAQmx</b>
Scan Clock	Sample Clock
Sample Clock	Convert Clock

For subsystems without a hardware clock, you must use software clocking to govern the sampling rate. Software clocking allows a maximum sampling rate of 500 Hz and a minimum sampling rate of 0.0002 Hz. An error is returned if more than 1 sample of jitter is detected. Note that you might not be able to attain rates over 100 Hz on all systems.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, AO, common to all channels
Access	Read/write
Data type	String
Read-only when running	Yes

# ClockSource

---

## Values

### Advantech

{Internal}	The internal hardware clock is used (AI only).
External	Externally control the channel clock (AI only).
Software	The computer clock is used.

### Measurement Computing

{Internal}	The internal hardware clock is used.
External	Externally control the channel clock.
Software	The computer clock is used.

### National Instruments

{Internal}	The internal hardware clock is used.
External	Externally control the channel clock (AO only).
ExternalSampleCtrl	Externally control the channel clock. This value overrides the ChannelSkew property value (AI only). This value does not apply to cards with simultaneous sample and hold.

---

**Note** If you set `ClockSource` to `ExternalSampleCtrl` then the value of `ExternalSampleClockSource` specifies the pin whose signal is used as the channel clock for conversions on each channel.

---

**ExternalScanCtrl** Externally control the scan clock. This value overrides the **SampleRate** property value (AI only).

---

**Note** If you set **ClockSource** to **ExternalScanCtrl** then the value of **ExternalScanClockSource** specifies the pin whose signal is used as the scan clock to initiate conversions across a group of channels.

---

**ExternalSampleAndScanCtrl** Externally control the channel and scan clocks. This value overrides the **ChannelSkew** and **SampleRate** property values (AI only). This value does not apply to cards with simultaneous sample and hold.

---

**Note** If you set **ClockSource** to **ExternalSampleAndScanCtrl** then the value of **ExternalSampleClockSource** specifies the pin whose signal is used as the channel clock for conversions on each channel, and the value of **ExternalScanClockSource** specifies the pin whose signal is used as the scan clock to initiate conversions across a group of channels.

---

---

**Note** If you set the **ClockSource** property to one of the **External** options, you must also set the **SampleRate** property to a value close to the external clock rate. **SampleRate** does not directly affect the external device, and the device will not use **SampleRate** if you have set an external clock rate, but this ensures that the toolbox configures itself correctly for expected data rates.

---

# ClockSource

---

## Sound Cards

{Internal}

The internal hardware clock is used.

## See Also

## Properties

ChannelSkew, SampleRate

**Purpose** Array of connections in a session

**Description** This session property contains and displays all connections added to the session. .

---

**Tip** You cannot directly add or remove connections using the Connections object properties. Use `daq.Session.addTriggerConnection` and `daq.Session.addClockConnection` to add connections. Use `daq.Session.removeConnection` to remove connections.

---

**Values** The value is determined by the connections you add to the session.

**Examples** This example shows you how to remove a synchronization connection.

Create a session and add analog input channels and trigger and clock connections.

```
s = daq.createSession('ni')
s.addAnalogInputChannel('Dev1', 0, 'voltage');
s.addAnalogInputChannel('Dev2', 0, 'voltage');
s.addAnalogInputChannel('Dev3', 0, 'voltage');
s.addTriggerConnection('Dev1/PFI4', 'Dev2/PFI0', 'StartTrigger');
s.addTriggerConnection('Dev1/PFI4', 'Dev3/PFI0', 'StartTrigger');
s.addClockConnection('Dev1/PFI5', 'Dev2/PFI1', 'ScanClock');
```

Examine the session Connections property.

```
s.Connections
```

```
ans =
```

```
Start Trigger is provided by 'Dev1' at 'PFI4' and will be received by:
    'Dev2' at terminal 'PFI0'
    'Dev3' at terminal 'PFI0'
```

# Connections

---

```
Scan Clock is provided by 'Dev1' at 'PFI5' and will be received by:  
    'Dev2' at terminal 'PFI1'  
    'Dev3' at terminal 'PFI1'
```

index	Type	Source	Destination
1	StartTrigger	Dev1/PFI4	Dev2/PFI0
2	StartTrigger	Dev1/PFI4	Dev3/PFI0
3	ScanClock	Dev1/PFI5	Dev2/PFI1
4	ScanClock	Dev1/PFI5	Dev3/PFI1

Remove the last clock connection at index 4 and display the session connections.

```
s.removeConnection(4)  
s.Connections
```

```
ans =
```

```
Start Trigger is provided by 'Dev1' at 'PFI4' and will be received by:  
    'Dev2' at terminal 'PFI0'  
    'Dev3' at terminal 'PFI0'
```

```
Scan Clock is provided by 'Dev1' at 'PFI5' and will be received by 'Dev2'
```

index	Type	Source	Destination
1	StartTrigger	Dev1/PFI4	Dev2/PFI0
2	StartTrigger	Dev1/PFI4	Dev3/PFI0
3	ScanClock	Dev1/PFI5	Dev2/PFI1

## See Also

## Methods

```
daq.Session.addTriggerConnection  
daq.Session.addClockConnection
```

## Class

```
daq.Session
```

## Purpose

Specify direction of counter channel

## Description

When working with the session-based interface, use the `CountDirection` property to set the direction of the counter. Count direction can be 'Increment', in which case the counter operates in incremental order, or 'Decrement', in which the counter operates in decremental order.

## Examples

Create a session object, add a counter input channel, and change the `CountDirection`.

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');
ch = s.addCounterInputChannel ('cDAQ1Mod5', 0, 'EdgeCount')
```

```
ch =
```

```
Data acquisition counter input edge count channel 'ctr0' on device 'cDAQ1Mod5':
```

```
    ActiveEdge: Rising
    CountDirection: Increment
    InitialCount: 0
    Terminal: 'PFI8'
    Name: empty
    ID: 'ctr0'
    Device: [1x1 daq.ni.DeviceInfo]
    MeasurementType: 'EdgeCount'
```

Change `CountDirection` to 'Decrement':

```
ch.CountDirection = 'Decrement'
```

```
ch =
```

```
Data acquisition counter input edge count channel 'ctr0' on device 'cDAQ1Mod5':
```

```
    ActiveEdge: Rising
    CountDirection: Decrement
    InitialCount: 0
```

# CountDirection

---

```
Terminal: 'PFI8'  
Name: empty  
ID: 'ctr0'  
Device: [1x1 daq.ni.DeviceInfo]  
MeasurementType: 'EdgeCount'
```

## See Also

### Class

daq.Session, daq.Session.addCounterInputChannel



## Purpose

Specify callback function to execute when data is missed

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

A data missed event is generated immediately after acquired data is missed. This event executes the callback function specified for `DataMissedFcn`. The default value for `DataMissedFcn` is `daqcallback`, which displays the event type and the device object name.

In most cases, data is missed because:

- The engine cannot keep up with the rate of acquisition.
- The driver wrote new data into the hardware’s FIFO buffer before the previously acquired data was read. You can usually avoid this problem by increasing the size of the memory block with the `BufferingConfig` property.

Data missed event information is stored in the `Type` and `Data` fields of the `EventLog` property. The `Type` field value is `DataMissed`. The `Data` field values are given below.

<b>Data Field Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
<code>AbsTime</code>	The absolute time (as a clock vector) the event occurred.
<code>RelSample</code>	The acquired sample number when the event occurred.

When a data missed event occurs, the analog input object is automatically stopped.

# DataMissedFcn

---

<b>Characteristics</b>	Usage	AI, common to all channels
	Access	Read/write
	Data type	String
	Read-only when running	No

**Values** The default value is daqcallback.

## See Also

### Functions

daqcallback

### Properties

EventLog

**Purpose** Specify value held by analog output subsystem

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

DefaultChannelValue specifies the value to write to the analog output (AO) subsystem when data is finished being output from the engine.

DefaultChannelValue is used only when OutOfDataMode is set to DefaultValue. This property guarantees that a known value is held by the AO subsystem if a run-time error occurs. Note that sound cards do not have an OutOfDataMode property.

## Characteristics

Usage	AO, per channel
Access	Read/write
Data type	Double
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

The default value is zero.

## Examples

Create the analog output object `ao` and add two channels to it.

```
ao = analogoutput('nidaq', 'Dev1');  
addchannel(ao, 0:1);
```

You can configure `ao` so that when it stops outputting data, a value of 1 volt is held for both channels.

```
ao.OutOfDataMode = 'DefaultValue';  
ao.Channel.DefaultChannelValue = 1.0;
```

# DefaultChannelValue

---

**See Also**

**Properties**

OutOfDataMode

**Purpose** Indicates trigger destination terminal

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, the `Source` property indicates the device and terminal to which you connect a trigger.

**See Also** `Sourcedaq.Session.addTriggerConnection`

# Device

---

## Purpose

Channel device information

## Description

When working with the session-based interface, the read-only Device property displays device information for the channel.

## Examples

Create a session object, add a counter input channel, and view the Device property.

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');
ch = s.addCounterInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod5', 0, 'EdgeCount');
ch.Device

ans =

ni cDAQ1Mod5: National Instruments NI 9402
Counter input subsystem supports:
  Rates from 0.1 to 80000000.0 scans/sec
  2 channels
  'EdgeCount','PulseWidth','Frequency','Position' measurement types

Counter output subsystem supports:
  Rates from 0.1 to 80000000.0 scans/sec
  3 channels
  'PulseGeneration' measurement type

This module is in chassis 'cDAQ1', slot 5
```

## See Also

### Class

daq.Session, daq.Session.addCounterInputChannel,  
daq.Session.addCounterOutputChannel

**Purpose** Specify digital channel direction

**Description** When you add a digital channel or a group to a session, you can specify the measurement type to be:

- Input
- Output
- Unknown

When you specify the `MeasurementType` as `Bidirectional`, you can use the channel to input and output messages. By default the channel is set to `Unknown`. Change the direction to output signal on the channel.

**Example** To change the direction of a bidirectional signal on a digital channel in the session `s`, type:

```
s.Channels(1).Direction='Output';
```

# Direction

---

**Purpose** Specify whether line is for input or output

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

When adding hardware lines to a digital I/O object with `addline`, you must configure the line direction. The line direction can be `In` or `Out`, and is automatically stored in `Direction`. If a line direction is `In`, you can only read a value from that line. If a line direction is `Out`, you can write or read a line value.

For line-configurable devices, you can change individual line directions using `Direction`. For port-configurable devices, you cannot change individual line directions.

## Characteristics

Usage	DIO, per line
Access	Read/write
Data type	String
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

<code>{In}</code>	The line can be read from.
<code>Out</code>	The line can be read from or written to.

## Examples

Create the digital I/O object `dio` and add two input lines and two output lines to it.

```
dio = digitalio('nidaq','Dev1');  
addline(dio,0:3,{'In','In','Out','Out'});
```



To configure all lines for output:

```
dio.Line(1:2).Direction = 'Out';
```

## See Also

### Functions

`addline`

# DurationInSeconds

---

**Purpose** Specify duration of acquisition

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, use the `DurationInSeconds` property to change the duration of an acquisition. When the session contains output channels, `DurationInSeconds` becomes a read only property and its value is determined by

$$\frac{s.ScansQueued}{s.Rate}$$

**Values** In a session with only input channels, you can enter a value in seconds for the length of the acquisition. Changing the duration changes the number of scans accordingly. By default, the `DurationInSeconds` is set to 1 second.

**Examples** Create a session object, add an analog input channel, and change the duration:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');
s.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod1','ai0','voltage');
s.DurationInSeconds = 2
```

```
s =
```

Data acquisition session using National Instruments hardware:

Will run for 2 seconds (2000 scans) at 1000 scans/second.

Operation starts immediately.

Number of channels: 1

index	Type	Device	Channel	InputType	Range	Name
1	ai	cDAQ1Mod1	ai0	Diff	-10 to +10 Volts	

**See Also**

**Properties**

`NumberOfScans`, `Rate`

**Class**

`daq.Session`, `daq.Session.addCounterInputChannel`

## Purpose

Duty cycle of counter output channel

## Description

When working with the session-based interface, use the `DutyCycle` property to specify the fraction of time that the generated pulse is in active state.

Duty cycle is the ratio between the duration of the pulse and the pulse period. For example, if a pulse duration is 1 microsecond and the pulse period is 4 microseconds, the duty cycle is 0.25. In a square wave, you will see that the time the signal is high is equal to the time the signal is low.

## Examples

Create a session object and add a 'PulseGeneration' counter output channel:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addCounterOutputChannel('cDAQ1Mod5', 'ctr0', 'PulseGeneration')
```

Change the `DutyCycle` to 0.25 and display the channel:

```
s.Channels.Frequency = 200;
```

```
s.Channels
```

```
ans =
```

```
Data acquisition counter output pulse generation channel 'ctr0' on dev
```

```
    IdleState: Low  
    InitialDelay: 2.5e-008  
    Frequency: 100  
    DutyCycle: 0.25  
    Terminal: 'PFI12'  
    Name: empty  
    ID: 'ctr0'  
    Device: [1x1 daq.ni.DeviceInfo]  
    MeasurementType: 'PulseGeneration'
```

# DutyCycle

---

## See Also

## Class

`daq.Session`, `daq.Session.addCounterOutputChannel`

**Purpose** Encoding type of counter channel

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, use the `EncoderType` property to specify the encoding type of the counter input 'Position' channel.

Encoder types include:

- 'X1'
- 'X2'
- 'X4'
- 'TwoPulse'

**See Also** **Class**

`daq.Session`, `daq.Session.addCounterInputChannel`

# EnhancedAliasRejectionEnable

---

**Purpose** Set enhanced alias rejection mode

**Description** Enable or disable the enhanced alias rejection on your DSA device's analog channel. See "Synchronize DSA Devices" for more information. Enhanced alias reject is disabled by default. This property only takes logical values. To enable it, type:

```
s.Channels(1).EnhancedAliasRejectionEnable = 1
```

You cannot modify enhanced rejection mode if you are synchronizing your DSA device using AutoSyncDSA.

**See Also** AutoSyncDSA

## Purpose

Store information for specific events

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

`Eventlog` is a structure array that stores information related to specific analog input (AI) or analog output (AO) events. Event information is stored in the `Type` and `Data` fields of `EventLog`. `Type` stores the event type. The logged event types are shown below.

Event Type	Description	AI	AO
Data missed	Data is missed by the engine.	✓	
Input overrange	A signal exceeds the hardware input range.	✓	
Run-time error	A run-time error is encountered. Run-time errors include timeouts and hardware errors.	✓	✓
Start	The <code>start</code> function is issued.	✓	✓
Stop	The device object stops executing.	✓	✓
Trigger	A trigger executes.	✓	✓

Timer events, samples available events (AI), and samples output events (AO) are not logged.

`Data` stores event-specific information associated with the event type in several fields. For all stored events, `Data` contains the `RelSample` field, which returns the input or output sample number at the time the event occurred. For the `start`, `stop`, `run-time error`, and `trigger` events, `Data` contains the `Abstime` field, which returns the absolute time (as a `clock` vector) the event occurred. Other event-specific fields are included in `Data`. For a description of these fields, refer to “Events and Callbacks”

# EventLog

---

for analog input objects and analog output objects, or the appropriate reference pages in this chapter.

EventLog can store a maximum of 1000 events. If this value is exceeded, then the most recent 1000 events are stored. You can use the `showdaqevents` function to easily display stored event information.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, AO, common to all channels
Access	Read-only
Data type	Structure array
Read-only when running	N/A

## Values

Values are automatically added as events occur. The default value is an empty structure array.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` and add four channels to it.

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq','Dev1');  
chans = addchannel(ai,0:3);
```

Acquire 1 second of data and display the logged event types.

```
start(ai)  
events = ai.EventLog;  
{events.Type}  
ans =  
    'Start'    'Trigger'    'Stop'
```

To examine the data associated with the trigger event:

```
events(2).Data  
ans =  
    AbsTime: [1999 2 12 14 54 52.5456]  
    RelSample: 0
```



Channel: []  
Trigger: 1

## See Also

## Functions

showdaevents

# ExcitationCurrent

---

**Purpose** Voltage of external source of excitation

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, the `ExcitationCurrent` property indicates the voltage of the external source of excitation of an accelerometer, IEPE, or microphone analog input channel.

**See Also** **Properties**

`ExcitationSource`

**Class**

`daq.Session` `daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel`

**Purpose**

External source of excitation

**Description**

When working with the session-based interface, the `ExcitationSource` property indicates the source of excitation of an analog input channel, with accelerometer, IEPE, microphone, or bridge measurement type. Excitation source can be:

- Internal
- External
- None
- Unknown

By default, `ExcitationSource` is set to `Unknown`.

**See Also****Properties**

`ExcitationCurrent`

`ExcitationVoltage`

**Class**

`daq.Session` `daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel`

# ExcitationVoltage

---

**Purpose** Voltage of excitation source

**Description** When working with RTD measurements in the session-based interface, the `ExcitationVoltage` property indicates the excitation voltage value to apply to the bridge measurement.

You can specify any positive voltage value. The default value is 0 volts.

**See Also**

**Properties**

`ExcitationSource`

**Class**

`daq.Session`

**Purpose** Indicate if external trigger timed out

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, the ExternalTriggerTimeout property indicates if the if an external trigger timed out.

**See Also** `daq.Session.addTriggerConnection`

# Frequency

---

**Purpose** Frequency of generated pulses on counter output channel

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, use the Frequency property to set the pulse repetition rate of a counter input channel .

**Values** Specify the frequency in hertz.

**Examples** Create a session object and add a 'PulseGeneration' counter output channel:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addCounterOutputChannel('cDAQ1Mod5', 'ctr0', 'PulseGeneration')
```

Change the Frequency to 200 and display the channel:

```
s.Channels.Frequency = 200;
```

```
s.Channels
```

```
ans =
```

```
Data acquisition counter output pulse generation channel 'ctr0' on device
```

```
        IdleState: Low  
InitialDelay: 2.5e-008  
        Frequency: 200  
        DutyCycle: 0.5  
        Terminal: 'PFI12'  
          Name: empty  
          ID: 'ctr0'  
        Device: [1x1 daq.ni.DeviceInfo]  
MeasurementType: 'PulseGeneration'
```

**See Also**

**Class**

daq.Session, daq.Session.addCounterInputChannel

**Purpose** Specify hardware channel ID

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

All channels contained by a device object have a hardware channel ID and an associated MATLAB index. The channel ID is given by `HwChannel` and the MATLAB index is given by the `Index` property. The `HwChannel` value is defined when hardware channels are added to a device object with the `addchannel` function.

The beginning channel ID value depends on the hardware device. For National Instruments hardware, channel IDs are zero-based (begin at zero). For sound cards, channel IDs are one-based (begin at one).

For scanning hardware, the scan order follows the MATLAB index. Therefore, the hardware channel associated with index 1 is sampled first, the hardware channel associated with index 2 is sampled second, and so on. To change the scan order, you can assign the channel IDs to different indices using `HwChannel`.

<b>Characteristics</b>	Usage	AI, AO, per channel
	Access	Read/write
	Data type	Double
	Read-only when running	Yes

**Values** Values are automatically defined when channels are added to the device object with the `addchannel` function. The default value is one.

**Examples** Create the analog input object `ai` for a National Instruments board and add the first three hardware channels to it.

# HwChannel

---

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq','Dev1');  
addchannel(ai,0:2);
```

Based on the current configuration, the hardware channels are scanned in order from 0 to 2. To swap the scan order of channels 0 and 1, you can assign these channels to the appropriate indices using `HwChannel`.

```
ai.Channel(1).HwChannel = 1;  
ai.Channel(2).HwChannel = 0;
```

## See Also

### Functions

`addchannel`

### Properties

`Channel`, `Index`



**Purpose** Specify hardware line ID

**Description**

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

All lines contained by a digital I/O object have a hardware ID and an associated MATLAB index. The hardware ID is given by `HwLine` and the MATLAB index is given by the `Index` property. The `HwLine` value is defined when hardware lines are added to a digital I/O object with the `addline` function.

The beginning line ID value depends on the hardware device. For National Instruments hardware, line IDs are zero-based (begin at zero).

**Characteristics**

Usage	DIO, per line
Access	Read/write
Data type	Double
Read-only when running	Yes

**Values**

Values are automatically defined when lines are added to the digital I/O object with the `addline` function. The default value is one.

**Examples**

Suppose you create the digital I/O object `dio` and add four hardware lines to it.

```
dio = digitalio('nidaq','Dev1');
addline(dio,0:3,'out');
```

`addline` automatically assigns the indices 1-4 to these hardware lines. You can swap the hardware lines associated with index 1 and index 2 with `HwLine`.

```
dio.Line(1).HwLine = 1;
```

# HwLine

---

```
dio.Line(2).HwLine = 0;
```

## See Also

### Functions

addline

### Properties

Line, Index

**Purpose**

ID of channel in session

**Description**

When working with the session-based interface, the ID property displays the ID of the channel. You set the channel ID when you add the channel to a session object.

**Values****Examples**

Create a session object, add a counter input channel, with the ID 'ctr0'.

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');
ch = s.addCounterInputChannel ('cDAQ1Mod5', 'ctr0', 'EdgeCount')
```

ch =

Data acquisition counter input edge count channel 'ctr0' on device 'cDAQ1Mod5':

```
    ActiveEdge: Rising
    CountDirection: Increment
    InitialCount: 0
    Terminal: 'PFI8'
    Name: empty
    ID: 'ctr0'
    Device: [1x1 daq.ni.DeviceInfo]
    MeasurementType: 'EdgeCount'
```

Change CountDirection to 'Decrement':

```
ch.CountDirection = 'Decrement'
```

ch =

Data acquisition counter input edge count channel 'ctr0' on device 'cDAQ1Mod5':

```
    ActiveEdge: Rising
    CountDirection: Decrement
```

```
InitialCount: 0
  Terminal: 'PFI8'
    Name: empty
      ID: 'ctr0'
        Device: [1x1 daq.ni.DeviceInfo]
MeasurementType: 'EdgeCount'
```

## See Also

### Class

daq.Session

**Purpose** Default state of counter output channel

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, the `IdleState` property indicates the default state of the counter output channel with a 'PulseGeneration' measurement type when the counter is not running.

**Values** `IdleState` is either 'High' or 'Low'.

**Examples** Create a session object and add a 'PulseGeneration' counter output channel:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addCounterOutputChannel('cDAQ1Mod5', 'ctr0', 'PulseGeneration')
```

Change the `IdleState` property to 'High' and display the channel:

```
s.Channels.IdleState = 'High';
```

```
s.Channels
```

```
ans =
```

Data acquisition counter output pulse generation channel 'ctr0' on dev

```
    IdleState: High  
InitialDelay: 2.5e-008  
Frequency: 100  
DutyCycle: 0.5  
Terminal: 'PFI12'  
Name: empty  
ID: 'ctr0'  
Device: [1x1 daq.ni.DeviceInfo]  
MeasurementType: 'PulseGeneration'
```

# IdleState

---

## See Also

## Class

`daq.Session`, `daq.Session.addCounterOutputChannel`

**Purpose** MATLAB index of hardware channel or line

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

Every hardware channel (line) contained by a device object has an associated MATLAB index that is used to reference that channel (line). For example, to configure property values for an individual channel, you must reference the channel through the `Channel` property using the appropriate `Index` value. Likewise, to configure property values for an individual line, you must reference the line through the `Line` property using the appropriate `Index` value.

For channels (lines), you can assign indices automatically with the `addchannel` (`addline`) function. Channel (line) indices always begin at 1 and increase monotonically up to the number of channels (lines) contained by the device object. For channels, index assignments can also be made manually with the `addchannel` function.

For scanning hardware, the scan order follows the MATLAB index. Therefore, the hardware channel associated with index 1 is sampled first, the hardware channel associated with index 2 is sampled second, and so on. To change the scan order, you can assign the channel IDs to different indices using the `HwChannel` or `Channel` property.

`Index` provides a convenient way to access channels and lines programmatically.

<b>Characteristics</b>	Usage	AI, AO, per channel; DIO, per line
	Access	Read-only
	Data type	Double
	Read-only when running	N/A

## Values

Values are automatically defined when channels (lines) are added to the device object with the `addchannel` (`addline`) function. The default value is one.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a sound card and add two hardware channels to it.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');  
chans = addchannel(ai,1:2);
```

You can access the MATLAB indices for these channels with `Index`.

```
Index1 = chans(1).Index;  
Index2 = chans(2).Index;
```

## See Also

### Functions

`addchannel`, `addline`

### Properties

`Channel`, `HwChannel`, `HwLine`, `Line`



**Purpose** Delay until output channel generates pulses

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, use the `InitialDelay` property to set an initial delay on the counter output channel in which the counter is running but does not generate any pulse.

**See Also** **Class**  
`daq.Session`

# InitialCount

---

**Purpose** Specify initial count point

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, use the `InitialCount` property to set the point from which the device starts the counter.

## Values

**Examples** Create a session object, add counter input channel, and change the `InitialCount`.

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');
ch = s.addCounterInputChannel ('cDAQ1Mod5', 0, 'EdgeCount')
```

```
ch =
```

```
Data acquisition counter input edge count channel 'ctr0' on device 'cDAQ1Mod5':
```

```
    ActiveEdge: Rising
    CountDirection: Increment
    InitialCount: 0
    Terminal: 'PFI8'
    Name: empty
    ID: 'ctr0'
    Device: [1x1 daq.ni.DeviceInfo]
    MeasurementType: 'EdgeCount'
```

Change `InitialCount` to 15:

```
ch.InitialCount = 15
```

```
ch =
```

```
Data acquisition counter input edge count channel 'ctr0' on device 'cDAQ1
```

```
    ActiveEdge: Rising
    CountDirection: Increment
    InitialCount: 15
```

```
Terminal: 'PFI8'  
Name: empty  
ID: 'ctr0'  
Device: [1x1 daq.ni.DeviceInfo]  
MeasurementType: 'EdgeCount'
```

## See Also

## Properties

## Class

daq.Session

# InitialTriggerTime

---

**Purpose** Absolute time of first trigger

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

For all trigger types, `InitialTriggerTime` records the time when `Logging` or `Sending` is set to `On`. The absolute time is recorded as a clock vector.

You can return the `InitialTriggerTime` value with the `getdata` function, or with the `Data.AbsTime` field of the `EventLog` property.

If you synchronize multiple `analoginput` and `analogoutput` objects by setting `TriggerType` to `HwDigitalTrigger` and use the same digital trigger signal for all of the subsystems, the `InitialTriggerTime` property will not show the exact identical time for all subsystems.

Although the actual trigger events occurred simultaneously across all subsystems, the `InitialTriggerTime` events are recorded serially on a single thread. This causes the discrepancy of a few milliseconds. The time difference between `InitialTriggerTime` for multiple `Data Acquisition Toolbox` objects will not be consistent due to operating system process scheduling algorithms.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, AO, common to all channels
Access	Read-only
Data type	Six-element vector of doubles
Read-only when running	N/A

## Values

The value is automatically updated when the trigger executes. The default value is a vector of zeros.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a sound card and add two hardware channels to it.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');  
chans = addchannel(ai,1:2);
```

After starting `ai`, the trigger immediately executes and the trigger time is recorded.

```
start(ai)  
abstime = ai.InitialTriggerTime  
abstime =  
1.0e+003 *  
    1.9990    0.0020    0.0190    0.0130    0.0260    0.0208
```

To convert the clock vector to a more convenient form:

```
t = fix(abstime);  
sprintf('%d:%d:%d', t(4),t(5),t(6))  
ans =  
13:26:20
```

## See Also

### Functions

`getdata`

### Properties

`EventLog`, `Logging`, `Sending`

# InputOverRangeFcn

---

## Purpose

Specify callback function to execute when acquired data exceeds valid hardware range

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

An input overrange event is generated immediately after an overrange condition is detected for any channel group member. This event executes the callback function specified for `InputOverRangeFcn`.

An overrange condition occurs when an input signal exceeds the range specified by the `SensorRange` property. Overage detection is enabled only if the analog input object is running and a callback function is specified for `InputOverRangeFcn`.

Input overrange event information is stored in the `Type` and `Data` fields of the `EventLog` property. The `Type` field value is `OverRange`. The `Data` field values are given below.

---

**Note** The input overrange event is not generated if a signal begins outside the range and then goes into the range.

---

Data Field Value	Description
<code>AbsTime</code>	The absolute time (as a <code>clock</code> vector) the event occurred.
<code>Channel</code>	The index of the channel that experienced an overrange signal.

<b>Data Field Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
OverRange	The OverRange value, Off indicates that the channel went from overrange to in range, and On indicates that it went from in range to overrange.
RelSample	The acquired sample immediately before the moment when the overrange transition occurs.

---

**Note** The input signal values will not exceed the values set by the InputRange property. If you set InputRange and SensorRange to the same value, the OverRange event is never received. To receive OverRange events set the value of SensorRange within, and not equal to, the InputRange value.

---

<b>Characteristics</b>	Usage	AI, common to all channels
	Access	Read/write
	Data type	String
	Read-only when running	No

**Values** The default value is an empty string.

**See Also** **Properties**  
EventLog, SensorRange

# InputRange

---

## Purpose

Specify range of analog input subsystem

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

`InputRange` is a two-element vector that specifies the range of voltages that can be accepted by the analog input (AI) subsystem. You should configure `InputRange` so that the maximum dynamic range of your hardware is utilized.

If an input signal exceeds the `InputRange` value, then an overrange condition occurs. Overrange detection is enabled only if the analog input object is running and a value is specified for the `InputOverRangeFcn` property. For many devices, the input range is expressed in terms of the gain and polarity.

AI subsystems have a finite number of `InputRange` values that you can set. If an input range is specified but does not match a valid range, then the next highest supported range is automatically selected by the engine. If `InputRange` exceeds the range of valid values, then an error is returned. Use the `daqhwinfo` function to return the input ranges supported by your board.

Because the engine can set the input range to a value that differs from the value you specify, you should return the actual input range for each channel using the `get` function or the device object display summary. Alternatively, you can use the `setverify` function, which sets the `InputRange` value and then returns the actual value that is set.

---

**Note** If your hardware supports a channel gain list, then you can configure `InputRange` for individual channels. Otherwise, `InputRange` must have the same value for all channels contained by the analog input object.

---



You should use `InputRange` in conjunction with the `SensorRange` property. These two properties should be configured such that the maximum precision is obtained and the full dynamic range of the sensor signal is covered.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, per channel
Access	Read/write
Data type	Two-element vector of doubles
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

The default value is supplied by the hardware driver.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a National Instruments board, and add two hardware channels to it.

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq', 'Dev1');  
addchannel(ai,0:1);
```

You can return the input ranges supported by the board with the `InputRanges` field of the `daqhwinfo` function.

```
out = daqhwinfo(ai);  
out.InputRanges  
ans =  
    -0.0500    0.0500  
    -0.5000    0.5000  
    -5.0000    5.0000  
   -10.0000   10.0000
```

To configure both channels contained by `ai` to accept input signals between -10 volts and 10 volts:

```
ai.Channel.InputRange = [-10 10];
```

# InputRange

---

Some devices allow you to set each channel's `InputRange` property independently:

```
ai.Channel(1).InputRange = [-0.05 0.05];  
ai.Channel(2).InputRange = [-10 10];
```

Alternatively, you can use the `setverify` function.

```
ActualRange = setverify(ai.Channel, 'InputRange', [-10 10]);
```

## See Also

### Functions

`daqhwinfo`, `setverify`

### Properties

`InputOverRangeFcn`, `SensorRange`, `Units`, `UnitsRange`

**Purpose** Specify analog input hardware channel configuration

**Description** For National Instruments devices, `InputType` can be `SingleEnded`, `Differential`, `NonReferencedSingleEnded`, or `PseudoDifferential`. For Measurement Computing devices, `InputType` can be `SingleEnded`, or `Differential`. For sound cards, `InputType` can only be `AC-Coupled`.

If channels have been added to a National Instruments or Measurement Computing analog input object and you change the `InputType` value, then the channels are automatically deleted if the hardware reduces the number of available channels.

<b>Characteristics</b>	Usage	AI, common to all channels
	Access	Read/write
	Data type	String
	Read-only when running	Yes

**Values** **Advantech and Measurement Computing**

<code>Differential</code>	Channels are configured for differential input.
<code>SingleEnded</code>	Channels are configured for single-ended input.

The value for `InputType` on Advantech and MCC boards is always read-only in MATLAB. For Advantech boards, the setting is made in the Advantech Device Manager. For Measurement Computing boards, the setting is made in InstaCal.

## National Instruments

<code>{Differential}</code>	Channels are configured for differential input.
<code>SingleEnded</code>	Channels are configured for single-ended input.
<code>NonReferencedSingleEnded</code>	This channel configuration is used when the input signal has its own ground reference, which is tied to the negative input of the instrumentation amplifier.
<code>PseudoDifferential</code>	Channels are configured for pseudodifferential input, which are all referred to a common ground but this ground is not connected to the computer ground.

## Sound Cards

<code>{AC-Coupled}</code>	The input is coupled so that constant (DC) signal levels are suppressed.
---------------------------	--

**Purpose** Specify if operation continues until manually stopped

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, use `IsContinuous` to specify that the session operation runs until you execute `daq.Session.stop`. When set to `true`, the session will run continuously, acquiring or generating data until stopped.

**Values**

`{false}`  
Set the `IsContinuous` property to `false` to make the session operation stop automatically. This property is set to `false` by default.

`true`  
Set the `IsContinuous` property to `true` to make the session operation run until you execute `daq.Session.stop`.

**Examples** Create a session object, add an analog input channel, and set the session to run until manually stopped:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');
s.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod1', 'ai0', 'voltage');
s.IsContinuous = true
```

```
s =
```

Data acquisition session using National Instruments hardware:

Will run continuously at 1000 scans/second until stopped.

Operation starts immediately.

Number of channels: 1

index	Type	Device	Channel	InputType	Range	Name
1	ai	cDAQ1Mod1	ai0	Diff	-10 to +10 Volts	

**See Also** **Properties**

`IsDone`

# IsContinuous

---

## **Methods**

`daq.Session.stop`, `daq.Session.startBackground`

## **Class**

`daq.Session`

---

<b>Purpose</b>	Indicate if operation is complete
<b>Description</b>	When working with the session-based interface, the read-only <code>IsDone</code> property indicates if the session operation is complete.

---

**Tip** `IsDone` indicates if the session object has completed acquiring or generating data. `IsRunning` indicates if the operation is in progress, but the hardware may not be acquiring or generating data. `IsLogging` indicates that the hardware is acquiring or generating data.

---

<b>Values</b>	<code>true</code> Value is <code>true</code> if the operation is complete.
	<code>false</code> Value is <code>false</code> if the operation is not complete.

**Examples** Create an acquisition session and see if the operation is complete:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addAnalogOutputChannel('cDAQ1Mod2', 'ao1', 'vVoltage');  
s.queueOutputData (linspace(-1, 1, 1000)');  
s.startBackground();  
s.IsDone
```

```
ans =
```

```
0
```

Issue a wait and see if the operation is complete:

```
s.wait()  
s.IsDone
```

```
ans =
```

# IsDone

---

1

## **See Also**

## **Methods**

`daq.Session.startBackground`

## **Class**

`daq.Session`



**Purpose** Indicate if hardware is acquiring or generating data

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, the status of the read-only `IsLogging` property indicates if the hardware is acquiring or generating data.

---

**Tip** `IsLogging` indicates that the hardware is acquiring or generating data. `IsRunning` indicates if the operation is in progress, but the hardware may not be acquiring or generating data. `IsDone` indicates if the session object has completed acquiring or generating data.

---

**Values**

`true`  
Value is `true` if the device is acquiring or generating data.

`false`  
Value is `false` if the device is not acquiring or generating data.

**Examples** Create a session and see if the operation is logging:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addAnalogOutputChannel('cDAQ1Mod2', 'ao1', 'Voltage');  
s.queueOutputData (linspace(-1, 1, 1000));  
s.startBackground();  
s.IsLogging
```

```
ans =
```

```
1
```

Wait until the operation is complete:

```
s.wait()  
s.IsLogging
```

```
ans =
```

# IsLogging

---

0

## See Also

### Properties

IsRunning, IsDone

### Methods

daq.Session.startBackground

### Class

daq.Session

# IsNotifyWhenDataAvailableExceedsAuto

---

**Purpose** Control if NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds is set automatically

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, the IsNotifyWhenDataAvailableExceedsAuto property indicates if the NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds property is set automatically, or you have set a specific value.

---

**Tip** This property is typically used to set NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds back to its default behavior.

---

**Values**

`{true}`  
When the value is true, then the NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds property is set automatically.

`false`  
When the value is false, when you have set the NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds property to a specific value.

**See Also**

**Properties**  
NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds

**Events**  
DataAvailable

**Class**  
daq.Session

# IsNotifyWhenScansQueuedBelowAuto

---

<b>Purpose</b>	Control if NotifyWhenScansQueuedBelow is set automatically
<b>Description</b>	When working with the session-based interface, the IsNotifyWhenScansQueuedBelowAuto property indicates if the NotifyWhenScansQueuedBelow property is set automatically, or you have set a specific value.
<b>Values</b>	<code>{true}</code> When the value is true, then NotifyWhenScansQueuedBelow is set automatically.  <code>false</code> When the value is false, you have set NotifyWhenScansQueuedBelow property to a specific value.
<b>See Also</b>	<b>Properties</b> NotifyWhenScansQueuedBelow, ScansQueued  <b>Events</b> DataRequired  <b>Class</b> daq.Session

**Purpose** Indicate if operation is still in progress

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, the IsRunning status indicates if the operation is still in progress.

---

**Tip** IsRunning indicates if the operation is in progress, but the hardware may not be acquiring or generating data. IsLogging indicates that the hardware is acquiring or generating data. IsDone indicate is if the session object has completed acquiring or generating.

---

**Values**

true  
When the value is true if the operation is in progress.

false  
When the value is false if the operation is not in progress.

**Examples** Create an acquisition session, add a DataAvailable event listener and start the acquisition.

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod1','ai0','voltage');  
lh = s.addlistener('DataAvailable', @plotData);
```

```
function plotData(src,event)  
    plot(event.TimeStamps, event.Data)  
end
```

```
s.startBackground();
```

See if the session is in progress.

```
s.IsRunning
```

```
ans =
```

```
1
```

# IsRunning

---

Wait until operation completes and see if session is in progress:

```
s.wait()  
s.IsRunning
```

```
ans =
```

```
0
```

## See Also

### Properties

IsLogging, IsDone

### Methods

daq.Session.startBackground

### Class

daq.Session

**Purpose** Indicate if device is simulated

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, the IsSimulated property indicates if the session is using a simulated device.

**Values**

true  
When the value is true if the operation is in progress.

false  
When the value is false if the operation is not in progress.

**Examples** Discover available devices.

```
>> d = daq.getDevices
```

```
d =
```

```
Data acquisition devices:
```

index	Vendor	Device ID	Description
1	ni	cDAQ1Mod1	National Instruments NI 9201
2	ni	cDAQ2Mod1	National Instruments NI 9201
3	ni	Dev1	National Instruments USB-6211
4	ni	Dev2	National Instruments USB-6218
5	ni	Dev3	National Instruments USB-6255
6	ni	Dev4	National Instruments USB-6363
7	ni	PXI1Slot2	National Instruments PXI-4461
8	ni	PXI1Slot3	National Instruments PXI-4461

Examine properties of NI 9201, with the device id cDAQ1Mod1 with the index 1.

```
>> d(1)
```

```
ans =
```

```
ni: National Instruments NI 9201 (Device ID: 'cDAQ1Mod1')
  Analog input subsystem supports:
    -10 to +10 Volts range
    Rates from 0.1 to 800000.0 scans/sec
    8 channels ('ai0', 'ai1', 'ai2', 'ai3', 'ai4', 'ai5', 'ai6', 'ai7')
    'Voltage' measurement type
```

This module is in slot 4 of the 'cDAQ-9178' chassis with the name 'cDAQ1'

Properties, Methods, Events

Click the Properties link to see the properties of the device.

```
ChassisName: 'cDAQ1'
ChassisModel: 'cDAQ-9178'
SlotNumber: 4
IsSimulated: true
  Terminals: [48x1 cell]
  Vendor: National Instruments
  ID: 'cDAQ1Mod1'
  Model: 'NI 9201'
  Subsystems: [1x1 daq.ni.AnalogInputInfo]
  Description: 'National Instruments NI 9201'
RecognizedDevice: true
```

Note that the IsSimulated value is true, indicating that this device is simulated.

## See Also

### Properties

IsLogging, IsDone

### Methods

daq.Session.startBackground

### Class

daq.Session



# IsWaitingForExternalTrigger

---

<b>Purpose</b>	Indicates if synchronization is waiting for an external trigger
<b>Description</b>	When working with the session-based interface, the read-only <code>IsWaitingForExternalTrigger</code> property indicates if the acquisition or generation session is waiting for a trigger from an external device. If you have added an external trigger, this property displays <code>true</code> , if not, it displays <code>false</code> .
<b>See Also</b>	<code>daq.Session.addTriggerConnection</code>

# Line

---

**Purpose** Contain hardware lines added to device object

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

`Line` is a vector of all the hardware lines contained by a digital I/O (DIO) object. Because a newly created DIO object does not contain hardware lines, `Line` is initially an empty vector. The size of `Line` increases as lines are added with the `addline` function, and decreases as lines are removed with the `delete` function.

You can use `Line` to reference one or more individual lines. To reference a line, you must know its MATLAB index and hardware ID. The MATLAB index is given by the `Index` property, while the hardware ID is given by the `HWLine` property.

## Characteristics

Usage	DIO
Access	Read/write
Data type	Vector of lines
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

Values are automatically defined when lines are added to the DIO object with the `addline` function. The default value is an empty column vector.

## Examples

Create the digital I/O object `dio` and add four input lines to it.

```
dio = digitalio('nidaq','Dev1');  
addline(dio,0:3,'In');
```

To set a property value for the first line added (ID = 0), you can reference the line by its index using the `Line` property.

```
line1 = dio.Line(1);  
set(line1, 'Direction', 'Out')
```

## See Also

### Functions

addline, delete

### Properties

HwLine, Index

# LineName

---

**Purpose** Specify descriptive line name

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

LineName specifies a descriptive name for a hardware line. If a line name is defined, then you can reference that line by its name. If a line name is not defined, then the line must be referenced by its index. Line names are not required to be unique.

You can also define descriptive line names when lines are added to a digital I/O object with the `addline` function.

## Characteristics

Usage	DIO, per line
Access	Read/write
Data type	String
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

The default value is an empty string. To reference a line by name, it must contain only letters, numbers, and underscores and must begin with a letter.

## Examples

Create the digital I/O object `dio` and add four hardware lines to it.

```
dio = digitalio('nidaq','Dev1');  
addline(dio,0:3,'out');
```

To assign a descriptive name to the first line contained by `dio`:

```
line1 = dio.Line(1);  
set(line1,'LineName','Joe')
```

You can now reference this line by name instead of index.

```
set(dio.Joe, 'Direction', 'In')
```

## See Also

### Functions

addline

# LogFileName

---

**Purpose** Specify name of disk file information is logged to

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

You can log acquired data, device object property values and event information, and hardware information to a disk file by setting the `LoggingMode` property to `Disk` or `Disk&Memory`.

You can specify any value for `LogFileName` as long as it conforms to the MATLAB software naming conventions: the name cannot start with a number and cannot contain spaces. If no extension is specified as part of `LogFileName`, then `daq` is used. The default value for `LogFileName` is `logfile.daq`.

You can choose whether an output file is overwritten or if multiple log files are created with the `LogToDiskMode` property. Setting `LogToDiskMode` to `Overwrite` causes the output file to be overwritten. Setting `LogToDiskMode` to `Index` causes new data files to be created, each with an indexed name based on the value of `LogFileName`.

<b>Characteristics</b>	Usage	AI, common to all channels
	Access	Read/write
	Data type	String
	Read-only when running	Yes

**Values** The default value is `logfile.daq`.

## See Also

### Properties

`Logging`, `LoggingMode`, `LogToDiskMode`

**Purpose** Indicate whether data is being logged to memory or disk file

**Description**

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

Along with the `Running` property, `Logging` reflects the state of an analog input object. `Logging` can be `On` or `Off`.

`Logging` is automatically set to `On` when a trigger occurs. When `Logging` is `On`, acquired data is being stored in memory or to a disk file.

`Logging` is automatically set to `Off` when the requested samples are acquired, an error occurs, or a `stop` function is issued. When `Logging` is `Off`, you can still preview data with the `peekdata` function provided `Running` is `On`. However, `peekdata` does not guarantee that all the requested data is returned.

To guarantee that acquired data contains no gaps, it must be logged to memory or to a disk file. Data stored in memory is extracted with the `getdata` function, while data stored to disk is returned with the `daqread` function. The destination for logged data is controlled with the `LoggingMode` property.

**Characteristics**

Usage	AI, common to all channels
Access	Read-only
Data type	String
Read-only when running	N/A

**Values**

{ <code>Off</code> }	Data is not logged to memory or a disk file.
<code>On</code>	Data is logged to memory or a disk file.

# Logging

---

## See Also

## Functions

daqread, getdata, peekdata, stop

## Properties

LoggingMode, Running



**Purpose** Specify destination for acquired data

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

You can set `LoggingMode` to `Disk`, `Memory`, or `Disk&Memory`. When you set `LoggingMode` to `Disk`, then acquired data (as well as device object and hardware information) is streamed to a disk file. If `LoggingMode` is set to `Memory`, then acquired data is stored in the data acquisition engine. If `LoggingMode` is set to `Disk&Memory`, then acquired data is stored in the data acquisition engine and is streamed to a disk file.

When logging to the engine, you must extract the data with the `getdata` function. If you do not extract this data, and the amount of data stored in memory reaches the limit for the data acquisition object (see `daqmem(obj)`), a **DataMissed** event occurs. At this point, the acquisition stops.

When logging to disk, you can specify the log filename with the `LogFileName` property, and you can control the number of log files created with the `LogToDiskMode` property. You can return data stored in a disk file to the MATLAB workspace with the `daqread` function.

<b>Characteristics</b>	Usage	AI, common to all channels
	Access	Read/write
	Data type	String
	Read-only when running	Yes

# LoggingMode

---

## Values

Disk	Acquired data is logged to a disk file.
{Memory}	Acquired data is logged to memory.
Disk&Memory	Acquired data is logged to a disk file and to memory.

## See Also

### Functions

daqread, getdata

### Properties

LogFileName, LogToDiskMode

**Purpose** Specify whether data, events, and hardware information are saved to one or more disk files

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

LogToDiskMode can be set to `Overwrite` or `Index`. If LogToDiskMode is set to `Overwrite`, then the log file is overwritten each time `start` is issued. If LogToDiskMode is set to `Index`, a different disk file is created each time `start` is issued and these rules are followed:

- The first log filename is specified by the initial value of `LogFileName`.
- If the specified file already exists, it is overwritten and no warning is issued.
- `LogFileName` is automatically updated with a numeric identifier after each file is written. For example, if `LogFileName` is initially specified as `data.daq`, then `data.daq` is the first filename, `data01.daq` is the second filename, and so on.

Separate analog input objects are logged to separate files. You can return data stored in a disk file to the MATLAB workspace with the `daqread` function. If an error occurs during data logging, an error message is returned and data logging is stopped.

<b>Characteristics</b>	Usage	AI, common to all channels
	Access	Read/write
	Data type	String
	Read-only when running	Yes

# LogToDiskMode

---

## Values

Index

Multiple log files are written, each with an indexed filename based on the LogFileName property.

{Overwrite}

The log file is overwritten.

## See Also

### Functions

daqread

### Properties

LogFileName, LoggingMode

**Purpose** Specify hardware device starts at manual trigger

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

You can set `ManualTriggerHwOn` to `Start` or `Trigger`, and it has an effect only when the `TriggerType` property value is `Manual`. If `ManualTriggerHwOn` is `Start`, then the hardware device associated with your device object starts running after you issue the `start` function. If `ManualTriggerHwOn` is `Trigger`, then the hardware device associated with your device object starts acquiring after you issue both the `start` function and you execute a manual trigger with the `trigger` function. You can use `trigger` only when you configure the `TriggerType` property to `Manual`.

You should configure `ManualTriggerHwOn` to `Trigger` when you want to synchronize the input and output of data, or you require more control over when your hardware starts. Note that you cannot use `peekdata` or acquire pretrigger data when you use this value. Additionally, you should not use this value with repeated triggers because the subsequent behavior is undefined.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, common to all channels
Access	Read/write
Data type	String
Read-only when running	Yes

# ManualTriggerHwOn

---

## Values

{Start}	Start the hardware after the start function is issued.
Trigger	Start the hardware after the trigger function is issued.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` and the analog output object `ao` for a sound card and add two channels to each device object.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');
addchannel(ai,1:2);
ao = analogoutput('winsound');
addchannel(ao,1:2);
```

To operate the sound card in full duplex mode, and to minimize the time between when `ai` starts and `ao` starts, you configure `ManualTriggerHwOn` to `Trigger` for `ai` and `TriggerType` to `Manual` for both `ai` and `ao`.

```
set([ai ao], 'TriggerType', 'Manual')
ai.ManualTriggerHwOn = 'Trigger';
```

The analog input and analog output hardware devices will both start after you issue the `trigger` function. For a detailed example that uses `ManualTriggerHwOn`, refer to “Start Multiple Device Objects”.

## See Also

### Functions

`peekdata`, `start`, `trigger`

### Properties

`TriggerType`

**Purpose** Indicate maximum number of samples that can be queued in engine

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

MaxSamplesQueued indicates the maximum number of samples allowed in the analog output queue.

If the BufferingMode is set to Auto, the default value is calculated by the engine, and is based on the memory resources of your system. You can override the default value of MaxSamplesQueued with the daqmem function.

If the BufferingMode is set to Manual, MaxSamplesQueued is updated to indicate the maximum number of samples allowed in the analog output queue based on the number of buffers selected in BufferingConfig.

The value of MaxSamplesQueued can affect the behavior of putdata. For example, if the queued data exceeds the value of MaxSamplesQueued, then putdata becomes a blocking function until there is enough space in the queue to add the additional data.

## Characteristics

Usage	AO, common to all channels
Access	Read-only
Data type	Double
Read-only when running	N/A

## Values

The value is calculated by the data acquisition engine.

## See Also

### Functions

daqmem, putdata

# MaxSoundPressureLevel

---

**Purpose** Sound pressure level for microphone channels

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, use the `MaxSoundPressureLevel` set the maximum sound pressure of the microphone channel in decibels.

**Values** The maximum sound pressure level is based on the sensitivity and the voltage range of your device. When you sent your device `Sensitivity`, the `MaxSoundPressure` value is automatically corrected to match the specified sensitivity value and the device voltage range. You can also specify any acceptable pressure level in decibels. Refer to your microphone specifications for more information.



**Purpose**

Type counter channel measurement

**Description**

When working with the session-based interface, the `MeasurementType` property displays the selected measurement type for your channel.

**Values**

Counter measurement types include:

- 'EdgeCount' (input)
- 'PulseWidth' (input)
- 'Frequency' (input)
- 'Position' (input)
- 'PulseGeneration' (output)

Analog measurement types include:

- 'Voltage' (input and output)
- 'Thermocouple' (input)
- 'Current' (input and output)
- 'Accelerometer' (input)
- 'RTD' (input)
- 'Bridge' (input)
- 'Microphone' (input)
- 'IEPE' (input)

**Examples**

Create a session object, add a counter input channel, with the 'EdgeCount' `MeasurementType`.

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');
ch = s.addCounterInputChannel ('cDAQ1Mod5', 0, 'EdgeCount')

ch =
```

# MeasurementType

---

Data acquisition counter input edge count channel 'ctr0' on device 'cDAQ1Mod5':

```
ActiveEdge: Rising
CountDirection: Increment
InitialCount: 0
Terminal: 'PFI8'
Name: empty
ID: 'ctr0'
Device: [1x1 daq.ni.DeviceInfo]
MeasurementType: 'EdgeCount'
```

## See Also

```
daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel,
daq.Session.addAnalogOutputChannel,
daq.Session.addCounterInputChannel,
daq.Session.addCounterOutputChannel
```

## Class

```
daq.Session
```

**Purpose** Specify descriptive name for the channel

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

When you add a channel , a descriptive name is automatically generated and stored in `Name`. The name is a concatenation the name of the adaptor, the device ID, and the device object type. You can change the value of `Name` at any time.

## Values

The value is defined when you add the channel.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a sound card.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');
```

The descriptive name for `ai` is given by

```
ai.Name
```

```
ans =  
winsound0-AI
```

Change the name to `WindowsSoundChannel` and access the name

```
ai.Name='WindowsSoundChannel'
```

# Name

---

**Purpose** Specify descriptive name for the channel

**Description** When you add a channel , a descriptive name is stored in Name. By default there is no name assigned to the channel. You can change the value of Name at any time.

**Values** You can specify a string value for the name.

## **Examples** **Change the name of an analog input channel**

Create a session and add an analog input channel.

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');
s.addAnalogInputChannel('Dev1', 0, 'Voltage')
```

ans =

```
Data acquisition session using National Instruments hardware:
Will run for 1 second (1000 scans) at 1000 scans/second.
```

```
Number of channels: 1
```

index	Type	Device	Channel	MeasurementType	Range	Name
1	ai	Dev1	ai0	Voltage (Diff)	-10 to +10 Volts	

Create a session object, add a counter input channel, and change the Name.

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');
ch = s.addCounterInputChannel ('cDAQ1Mod5', 0, 'EdgeCount')
```

ch =

```
Data acquisition counter input edge count channel 'ctr0' on device 'cDAQ1Mod5':
```

```
ActiveEdge: Rising
CountDirection: Increment
InitialCount: 0
```

```
Terminal: 'PFI8'  
Name: empty  
ID: 'ctr0'  
Device: [1x1 daq.ni.DeviceInfo]  
MeasurementType: 'EdgeCount'
```

Change Name to 'AI-Voltage':

```
s.Channels(1).Name='AI-Voltage'
```

```
s =
```

```
Data acquisition session using National Instruments hardware:  
Will run for 1 second (1000 scans) at 1000 scans/second.  
Number of channels: 1
```

index	Type	Device	Channel	MeasurementType	Range	Name
1	ai	Dev1	ai0	Voltage (Diff)	-10 to +10 Volts	AI-V

## See Also

### Class

daq.Session

# NativeOffset

---

## Purpose

Indicate offset to use when converting between native data format and doubles

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

NativeOffset, along with NativeScaling, is used to convert data between the native hardware format and doubles.

For analog input objects, you return native data from the engine with the `getdata` function. Additionally, if you log native data to a `.daq` file, then you can read back that data using the `daqread` function. The formula for converting from native data to doubles is

$$\text{doubles data} = (\text{native data})(\text{native scaling}) + \text{native offset}$$

For analog output objects, you queue native data in the engine with the `putdata` function. The formula for converting from doubles to native data is

$$\text{native data} = (\text{doubles data})(\text{native scaling}) + \text{native offset}$$

You return the native data type of your hardware device with the `daqhwinfo` function. Note that the `NativeScaling` value for a given channel might change if you change its `InputRange (AI)` or `OutputRange (AO)` property value.

You might want to return or queue data in native format to conserve memory and to increase data acquisition or data output speed.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, AO, per channel
Access	Read-only

Data type	Double
Read-only when running	N/A

## Values

The default value is device-specific.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a National Instruments board, and add eight channels to it.

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq','Dev1');  
addchannel(ai,0:7);
```

Start `ai`, collect one second of data for each channel, and extract the data from the engine using the native format of the device.

```
start(ai)  
natedata = getdata(ai,1000,'native');
```

You can return the native data type of the board with the `daqwinfo` function.

```
out = daqwinfo(ai);  
out.NativeDataType  
ans =  
double
```

Convert the data to doubles using the `NativeScaling` and `NativeOffset` properties.

```
scaling = get(ai.Channel(1),'NativeScaling');  
offset = get(ai.Channel(1),'NativeOffset');  
data = double(natedata)*scaling + offset;
```

## See Also

### Functions

`daqwinfo`, `daqread`, `getdata`, `putdata`

# NativeOffset

---

## Properties

InputRange, NativeScaling, OutputRange



**Purpose** Indicate scaling to use when converting between native data format and doubles

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

NativeScaling, along with NativeOffset, is used to convert data between the native hardware format and doubles.

For analog input objects, you return native data from the engine with the `getdata` function. Additionally, if you log native data to a `.daq` file, then you can read back that data using the `daqread` function. The formula for converting from native data to doubles is

$$\text{doubles data} = (\text{native data})(\text{native scaling}) + \text{native offset}$$

For analog output objects, you queue native data in the engine with the `putdata` function. The formula for converting from doubles to native data is

$$\text{native data} = (\text{doubles data})(\text{native scaling}) + \text{native offset}$$

You return the native data type of your hardware device with the `daqhwinfo` function. Note that the NativeScaling value for a given channel might change if you change its `InputRange (AI)` or `OutputRange (AO)` property value.

You might want to return or queue data in native format to conserve memory and to increase data acquisition or data output speed.

<b>Characteristics</b>	Usage	AI, AO, per channel
	Access	Read-only

# NativeScaling

---

Data type	Double
Read-only when running	N/A

## Values

The default value is device-specific.

## See Also

### Functions

daqhwinfo, daqread, getdata, putdata

### Properties

InputRange, NativeOffset, OutputRange

**Purpose**

Resistance of sensor

**Description**

When working with the session-based interface, the `NominalBridgeResistance` property displays the resistance of a bridge-based sensor in ohms. This value is used to calculate voltage.

You can specify any accepted positive value in ohms. The default value is 0 until you change it. You must set the resistance to use the channel.

**See Also****Class**

`daq.Session`

# NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds

---

<b>Purpose</b>	Control firing of <code>DataAvailable</code> event
<b>Description</b>	When working with the session-based interface the <code>DataAvailable</code> event is fired when the scans available to the session object exceeds the value specified in the <code>NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds</code> property.
<b>Values</b>	By default the <code>DataAvailable</code> event fires when 1/10 second worth of data is available for analysis. To specify a different threshold change this property to control when <code>DataAvailable</code> fires.

**Examples** Create the session and add an analog input voltage channel. Add an event listener to display the total number of scans acquired for this operation:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');
s.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod4', 1, 'Voltage');
lh = s.addListener('DataAvailable', ...
    @(src, event) disp(s.ScansAcquired));
```

The default the Rate is 1000 scans per second. The session is automatically configured to fire the `DataAvailable` notification 10 times per second.

```
s.Rate
ans =
    1000
s.NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds
ans =
    100
s.IsNotifyWhenDataAvailableExceedsAuto
ans =
    1
```

Increase the Rate to 800,000 scans per second and the `DataAvailable` notification automatically fires 10 times per second:

```
s.Rate = 800000;
```

# NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds

---

```
s.NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds
ans =
    80000
```

Running the acquisition causes the number of scans acquired to be displayed by the callback 10 times:

```
data = s.startForeground;
    80000
    160000
    240000
    320000
    400000
    480000
    560000
    640000
    720000
    800000
```

Increase `NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds` to 160,000. `NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds` is no longer configured automatically when the Rate changes.

```
s.NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds = 160000;
s.IsNotifyWhenDataAvailableExceedsAuto
ans =
    0
data = s.startForeground;
    160000
    320000
    480000
    640000
    800000
```

The `DataAvailable` event is fired only five times per second.

# NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds

---

Set `IsNotifyWhenDataAvailableExceedsAuto` back to `true`. This causes `NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds` to set automatically when `Rate` changes.

```
s.IsNotifyWhenDataAvailableExceedsAuto = true;
s.NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds
ans =
           80000
s.Rate = 50000;
s.NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds
ans =
           5000
```

## See Also

### Properties

`IsNotifyWhenDataAvailableExceedsAuto`

### Events

`DataAvailable`

### Class

`daq.Session`

<b>Purpose</b>	Control firing of DataRequired event
<b>Description</b>	When working with the session-based interface to generate output signals continuously, the DataRequired event is fired when you need to queue more data. This occurs when the ScansQueued property drops below the value specified in the NotifyWhenScansQueuedBelow property.
<b>Values</b>	By default the DataRequired event fires when 1/2 second worth of data remains in the queue. To specify a different threshold, change the this property to control when DataRequired is fired.
<b>See Also</b>	<b>Properties</b> ScansQueued, IsNotifyWhenScansQueuedBelowAuto <b>Events</b> DataRequired <b>Class</b> daq.Session

# NumberOfScans

---

**Purpose** Number of scans for operation when starting

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, use the `NumberOfScans` property to specify the number of scans the session will acquire during the operation. Changing the number of scans changes the duration of an acquisition. When the session contains output channels, `NumberOfScans` becomes a read only property and the number of scans in a session is determined by the amount of data queued.

---

## Tips

- To specify length of the acquisition, use `DurationInSeconds`.
  - To control length of the output operation, use `daq.Session.queueOutputData`.
- 

**Values** You can change the value only when you use input channels.

**Examples** Create an acquisition session, add an analog input channel, and display the `NumberOfScans`.

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod1','ai0','Voltage');  
s.NumberOfScans
```

```
ans =
```

```
1000
```

Change the `NumberOfScans` property.

```
s.NumberOfScans = 2000
```

```
s =
```



Data acquisition session using National Instruments hardware:  
Will run for 2000 scans (2 seconds) at 1000 scans/second.  
Operation starts immediately.

Number of channels: 1

index	Type	Device	Channel	InputType	Range	Name
1	ai	cDAQ1Mod1	ai0	Diff	-10 to +10 Volts	

Changing NumberOfScans changes the duration.

## See Also

### Properties

ScansQueued, DurationInSeconds

### Methods

daq.Session.startForeground, daq.Session.startBackground,  
daq.Session.queueOutputData

### Class

daq.Session

# OutputRange

---

**Purpose** Specify range of analog output hardware subsystem

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

`OutputRange` is a two-element vector that specifies the range of voltages that can be output by the analog output (AO) subsystem. You should configure `OutputRange` so that the maximum dynamic range of your hardware is utilized. For many devices, the output range is expressed in terms of the gain and polarity.

AO subsystems have a finite number of `OutputRange` values that you can set. If an output range is specified but does not match a valid range, then the next highest supported range is automatically selected by the engine. If `OutputRange` exceeds the range of valid values, then an error is returned. Use the `daqhwinfo` function to return the output ranges supported by your board.

Because the engine can set the output range to a value that differs from the value you specify, you should return the actual output range for each channel using the `get` function or the device object display summary. Alternatively, you can use the `setverify` function, which sets the `OutputRange` value and then returns the actual value that is set.

## Characteristics

Usage	AO, per channel
Access	Read/write
Data type	Two-element vector of doubles
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

The default value is determined by the hardware driver.

## Examples

Create the analog output object `ao` for a National Instruments board and add two hardware channels to it.

```
ao = analogoutput('nidaq','Dev1');  
addchannel(ao,0:1);
```

You can return the output ranges supported by the board with the `OutputRanges` field of the `daqwinfo` function.

```
out = daqwinfo(ao);  
out.OutputRanges  
ans =  
    0.0000    10.0000  
   -10.0000    10.0000
```

To configure both channels contained by `ao` to output signals between -10 volts and 10 volts:

```
ao.Channel.OutputRange = [-10 10];
```

Alternatively, you can use the `setverify` function to configure and return the `OutputRange` value.

```
ActualRange = setverify(ao.Channel,'OutputRange',[-10 10]);
```

## See Also

### Functions

`daqwinfo`, `setverify`

### Properties

`Units`, `UnitsRange`

# Parent

---

**Purpose** Indicate parent (device object) of channel or line

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

The parent of a channel (line) is defined as the device object that contains the channel (line).

You can create a copy of the device object containing a particular channel or line by returning the value of `Parent`. You can treat this copy like any other device object. For example, you can configure property values, add channels or lines to it, and so on.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, AO, per channel; DIO, per line
Access	Read-only
Data type	Device object
Read-only when running	N/A

## Values

The value is defined when channels or lines are added to the device object.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a National Instruments board and add three hardware channels to it.

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq','Dev1');  
chans = addchannel(ai,0:2);
```

To return the parent for channel 2:

```
parent = ai.Channel(2).Parent;
```

`parent` is an exact copy of `ai`.

```
isequal(ai,parent)
ans =
     1
```

# Port

---

**Purpose** Specify port ID

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

Hardware lines are often grouped together as a port. Digital I/O subsystems can consist of multiple ports and typically have eight lines per port. When adding hardware lines to a digital I/O object with `addline`, you can specify the port ID. The port ID is stored in the `Port` property. If the port ID is not specified, then the smallest port ID value is automatically used.

## Characteristics

Usage	DIO, per line
Access	Read-only
Data type	Double
Read-only when running	N/A

## Values

The port ID is defined when line are added to the digital I/O object with `addline`.

## Examples

Create the digital I/O object `dio` and add two hardware channels to it.

```
dio = digitalio('nidaq','Dev1');  
addline(dio,0:1,'In');
```

You can use `Port` property to return the port IDs associated with the lines contained by `dio`.

```
dio.Line.Port  
ans =  
     [0]
```

[0]

**See Also**

**Functions**

addline

# R0

---

**Purpose** Specify resistance value

**Description** Use this property to specify the resistance of the device.  
You can specify any acceptable value in ohms. When you add an RTD Channel, the resistance is unknown and the R0 property displays Unknown. You must change this value to set the resistance of this device.

**See Also** **Class**

`daq.Session`

**Properties**

RTDConfiguration, RTDType



**Purpose**

Specify channel measurement range

**Description**

When working with the session-based interface, use the Range to indicate the measurement range of a channel.

**Values**

Range is not applicable for counter channels. For analog channels, value is dependent on the measurement type. This property is read-only for all measurement types except 'Voltage'. You can specify a range in volts for analog channels.

# Rate

---

**Purpose** Rate of operation in scans per second

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, use the Rate property to set the number of scans per second.

---

**Note** Many hardware devices accept fractional rates.

---

---

**Tip** On most devices, the hardware limits the exact rates that you can set. When you set the rate, Data Acquisition Toolbox sets the rate to the next higher rate supported by the hardware. If the exact rate affects your analysis of the acquired data, obtain the actual rate after you set it, and then use that in your analysis.

---

**Values** You can set the rate to any positive nonzero scalar value supported by the hardware in its current configuration.

**Examples** Create a session object and add an analog input channel and change the session rate.

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');
s.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod1','ai1','Voltage');
s.Rate = 10000
```

```
s =
```

```
Data acquisition session using National Instruments hardware:
Will run for 1 second (10000 scans) at 10000 scans/second.
Operation starts immediately.
```

```
Number of channels: 1
```

index	Type	Device	Channel	InputType	Range	Name
1	ai	cDAQ1Mod1	ai1	Diff	-10 to +10 Volts	

Properties, Methods, Events

## See Also

### Properties

DurationInSeconds, NumberOfScans, RateLimit

### Class

daq.Session

# RateLimit

---

**Purpose** Limit of rate of operation based on hardware configuration

**Description** In the session-based interface, the read-only RateLimit property displays the minimum and maximum rates that the session supports, based on the device configuration for the session.

---

**Tip** RateLimit changes dynamically as the session configuration changes.

---

## See Also

### Properties

Rate

### Class

daq.Session

**Purpose** Specify number of additional times queued data is output

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

To send data to an analog output subsystem, it must first be queued in the data acquisition engine with the `putdata` function. If you want to continuously output the same data, you can use multiple calls to `putdata`. However, because each `putdata` call consumes memory, a long output sequence can quickly bring your system to halt.

As an alternative to `putdata`, you can continuously output previously queued data using `RepeatOutput`. Because `RepeatOutput` requeues the data, additional memory resources are not consumed. While the data is being output, you cannot add additional data to the queue.

## Characteristics

Usage	AO, common to all channels
Access	Read/write
Data type	Double
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

The default value is zero.

## Examples

Create the analog output object `ao` for a sound card and add one channel to it.

```
ao = analogoutput('winsound');  
chans = addchannel(ao,1);
```

To queue one second of data:

```
data = sin(linspace(0,10,8000))';
```

# RepeatOutput

---

```
putdata(ao,data)
```

To continuously output data for 10 seconds:

```
set(ao,'RepeatOutput',9)
```

## **See Also**

## **Functions**

putdata

**Purpose**

Specify wiring configuration of RTD device

**Description**

Use this property to specify the wiring configuration for measuring resistance.

When you create an RTD channel, the wiring configuration is unknown and the `RTDConfiguration` property displays `Unknown`. You must change this to one of the following valid configurations:

- `TwoWire`
- `ThreeWire`
- `FourWire`

**See Also****Class**

`daq.Session`

**Properties**

`RO`, `RTDType`

# RTDType

---

**Purpose** Specify sensor sensitivity

**Description** Use this property to specify the sensitivity of a standard RTD sensor in the session-based interface. A standard RTD sensor is defined as a 100-ohm platinum sensor.

When you create an RTD channel, the sensitivity is unknown and the RTDType property displays Unknown. You must change this to one of these valid values:

- Pt3750
- Pt3851
- Pt3911
- Pt3916
- Pt3920
- Pt3928

**See Also** `daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel`

## **Class**

`daq.Session`

## **Properties**

RTDConfiguration, RTDType



**Purpose** Indicate whether device object is running

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

Along with the `Logging` or `Sending` property, `Running` reflects the state of an analog input or analog output object. `Running` can be `On` or `Off`.

`Running` is automatically set to `On` once the `start` function is issued. When `Running` is `On`, you can acquire data from an analog input device or send data to an analog output device after the trigger occurs. For digital I/O objects, `Running` is typically used to indicate if time-based events are being generated.

`Running` is automatically set to `Off` once the `stop` function is issued, the specified data is acquired or sent, or a run-time error occurs. When `Running` is `Off`, you cannot acquire or send data. However, you can acquire one sample with the `getsample` function, or send one sample with the `putsample` function.

<b>Characteristics</b>	Usage	AI, AO, DIO, common to all channels and lines
	Access	Read-only
	Data type	String
	Read-only when running	N/A

<b>Values</b>	<code>{Off}</code>	The device object is not running.
	<code>On</code>	The device object is running.

# Running

---

## **See Also**

## **Functions**

getsample, putsample, start

## **Properties**

Logging, Sending

## Purpose

Specify callback function to execute when run-time error occurs

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

A run-time error event is generated immediately after a run-time error occurs. This event executes the callback function specified for `RuntimeErrorFcn`. Additionally, a toolbox error message is automatically displayed to the MATLAB workspace. If an error occurs that is not explicitly handled by the toolbox, then the hardware-specific error message is displayed.

The default value for `RunTimeErrorFcn` is `daqcallback`, which displays the event type, the time the event occurred, and the device object name along with the error message.

Run-time error event information is stored in the `Type` and `Data` fields of the `EventLog` property. The `Type` field value is `Error`. The `Data` field values are given below.

Data Field Value	Description
<code>AbsTime</code>	The absolute time (as a <code>clock</code> vector) the event occurred.
<code>RelSample</code>	The acquired (AI) or output (AO) sample number when the event occurred.
<code>String</code>	The descriptive error message.

Run-time errors include hardware errors and timeouts. Run-time errors do not include configuration errors such as setting an invalid property value.

# RuntimeErrorFcn

---

<b>Characteristics</b>	Usage	AI, AO, common to all channels
	Access	Read/write
	Data type	String
	Read-only when running	No

**Values** The default value is daqcallback.

## See Also

### Functions

daqcallback

### Properties

EventLog, Timeout

**Purpose** Specify per-channel rate at which analog data is converted to digital data, or vice versa

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

`SampleRate` specifies the per-channel rate (in samples/second) that an analog input (AI) or analog output (AO) subsystem converts data. AI subsystems convert analog data to digital data, while AO subsystems convert digital data to analog data.

AI and AO subsystems have a finite (though often large) number of valid sampling rates. If you specify a sampling rate that does not match one of the valid values, the data acquisition engine automatically selects the nearest available sampling rate. In most data acquisition hardware, some valid sample rates can be non integers. See [The Sampling Rate](#) for more info about valid sample rates.

Because the engine can set the sampling rate to a value that differs from the value you specify, you should return the actual sampling rate using the `get` function or the device object display summary. Alternatively, you can use the `setverify` function, which sets the `SampleRate` value and then returns the actual value that is set. To find out the range of sampling rates supported by your board, use the `propinfo` function. Additionally, because the actual sampling rate depends on the number of channels contained by the device object and the `ChannelSkew` property value (AI only), `SampleRate` should be the last property you set before starting the device object.

<b>Characteristics</b>	Usage	AI, AO, common to all channels
	Access	Read/write

# SampleRate

---

Data type	Double
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

The default value is obtained from the hardware driver.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a sound card and add two channels to it.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');  
addchannel(ai,1:2);
```

You can find out the range of valid sampling rates with the `ConstraintValue` field of the `propinfo` function.

```
rates = propinfo(ai,'SampleRate');  
rates.ConstraintValue  
ans =  
      8000      48000
```

To configure the per-channel sampling rate to 48 kHz:

```
set(ai,'SampleRate',48000)
```

Alternatively, you can use the `setverify` function to configure and return the `SampleRate` value.

```
ActualRate = setverify(ai,'SampleRate',48000);
```

## See Also

### Functions

`propinfo`, `setverify`

### Properties

`ChannelSkew`

**Purpose** Indicate number of samples acquired per channel

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

SamplesAcquired is continuously updated to reflect the current number of samples acquired by an analog input object. It is reset to zero after a start function is issued.

Use the SamplesAvailable property to find out how many samples are available to be extracted from the engine.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, common to all channels
Access	Read-only
Data type	Double
Read-only when running	N/A

## Values

The value is continuously updated to reflect the current number of samples acquired. The default value is zero.

## See Also

### Functions

start

### Properties

SamplesAvailable

# SamplesAcquiredFcn

---

## Purpose

Specify callback function to execute when predefined number of samples is acquired for each channel group member

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

A samples acquired event is generated immediately after the number of samples specified by the `SamplesAcquiredFcnCount` property is acquired for each channel group member. This event executes the callback function specified for `SamplesAcquiredFcn`.

The samples acquired event is executed regardless of its waiting time in the queue.

Use `SamplesAcquiredFcn` to trigger an event each time a specified number of samples is acquired. To process samples at regular time intervals, use the `TimerFcn` property.

Samples acquired event information is not stored in the `EventLog` property. When the callback function is executed, the second argument is a structure containing two fields. The `Type` field value is set to the string `'SamplesAcquired'`, and the `Data` field values are given below.

Data Field Value	Description
<code>AbsTime</code>	The absolute time (as a clock vector) the event occurred.
<code>RelSample</code>	The acquired sample number when the event occurred.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, common to all channels
Access	Read/write



Data type	String
Read-only when running	No

**Values**

The default value is an empty string.

**See Also****Properties**

EventLog, SamplesAcquiredFcnCount, TimerFcn

# SamplesAcquiredFcnCount

---

**Purpose** Specify number of samples to acquire for each channel group member before samples acquired event is generated

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

A samples acquired event is generated immediately after the number of samples specified by SamplesAcquiredFcnCount is acquired for each channel group member. This event executes the callback function specified by the SamplesAcquiredFcn property.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, common to all channels
Access	Read/write
Data type	Double
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

The default value is 1024.

## See Also

### Properties

SamplesAcquiredFcn

**Purpose** Indicate number of samples available per channel in engine

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

For analog input (AI) objects, `SamplesAvailable` indicates the number of samples that can be extracted from the engine for each channel group member with the `getdata` function. For analog output (AO) objects, `SamplesAvailable` indicates the number of samples that have been queued with the `putdata` function, and can be sent (output) to each channel group member.

After data has been extracted (AI) or output (AO), the `SamplesAvailable` value is reduced by the appropriate number of samples. For AI objects, `SamplesAvailable` is reset to zero after a `start` function is issued.

For AI objects, use the `SamplesAcquired` property to find out how many samples have been acquired since the `start` function was issued. For AO objects, use the `SamplesOutput` property to find out how many samples have been output since the `start` function was issued.

<b>Characteristics</b>	Usage	AI, AO, common to all channels
	Access	Read-only
	Data type	Double
	Read-only when running	N/A

**Values** The value is automatically updated based on the number of samples acquired (analog input) or sent (analog output). The default value is zero.

# SamplesAvailable

---

## See Also

## Functions

start

## Properties

SamplesAcquired, SamplesOutput

**Purpose** Indicate number of samples output per channel from engine

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

SamplesOutput is continuously updated to reflect the current number of samples output by an analog output object. It is reset to zero after the device objects stops and data has been queued with the putdata function.

Use the SamplesAvailable property to find out how many samples are available to be output from the engine.

## Characteristics

Usage	AO, common to all channels
Access	Read-only
Data type	Double
Read-only when running	N/A

## Values

The value is continuously updated to reflect the current number of samples output. The default value is zero.

## See Also

### Functions

putdata

### Properties

SamplesAvailable

# SamplesOutputFcn

---

## Purpose

Specify callback function to execute when predefined number of samples is output for each channel group member

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

A samples output event is generated immediately after the number of samples specified by the `SamplesOutputFcnCount` property is output for each channel group member. This event executes the callback function specified for `SamplesOutputFcn`.

Use `SamplesOutputFcn` to trigger an event each time a specified number of samples is output. To process samples at regular time intervals, use the `TimerFcn` property.

Samples output event information is not stored in the `EventLog` property. When the callback function is executed, the second argument is a structure containing two fields. The `Type` field value is set to the string 'SamplesOutput', and the event `Data` field values are given below.

Data Field Value	Description
AbsTime	The absolute time (as a clock vector) the event occurred.
RelSample	The output sample number when the event occurred.

## Characteristics

Usage	AO, common to all channels
Access	Read/write

Data type	String
Read-only when running	No

## Values

The default value is an empty string.

## See Also

### Properties

EventLog, SamplesOutputFcnCount

# SamplesOutputFcnCount

---

**Purpose** Specify number of samples to output for each channel group member before samples output event is generated

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

A samples output event is generated immediately after the number of samples specified by `SamplesOutputFcnCount` is output for each channel group member. This event executes the callback function specified by the `SamplesOutputFcn` property.

## Characteristics

Usage	AO, common to all channels
Access	Read/write
Data type	Double
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

The default value is 1024.

## See Also

### Properties

`SamplesOutputFcn`



**Purpose** Specify number of samples to acquire for each channel group member for each trigger that occurs

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

`SamplesPerTrigger` specifies the number of samples to acquire for each analog input channel group member for each trigger that occurs. If `SamplesPerTrigger` is set to `Inf`, then the analog input object continually acquires data until a `stop` function is issued or an error occurs.

The default value of `SamplesPerTrigger` is calculated by the data acquisition engine such that one second of data is acquired. This calculation is based on the value of `SampleRate`.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, common to all channels
Access	Read/write
Data type	Double
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

The default value is set by the engine such that one second of data is acquired.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a sound card and add two channels to it.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');  
addchannel(ai,1:2);
```

# SamplesPerTrigger

---

By default, a one second acquisition in which 8000 samples are acquired for each channel is defined. To define a two second acquisition at the same sampling rate:

```
set(ai, 'SamplesPerTrigger', 16000)
```

## See Also

### Functions

stop

### Properties

SampleRate

<b>Purpose</b>	Number of scans acquired during operation
<b>Description</b>	In the session-based interface, the ScansAcquired property displays the number of scans acquired after you start the operation using <code>daq.Session.startBackground</code> .
<b>Values</b>	The read-only value represents the number of scans acquired by the hardware. This value is reset each time you call <code>daq.Session.startBackground</code> .
<b>See Also</b>	<b>Properties</b> NumberOfScans, ScansOutputByHardware <b>Methods</b> <code>daq.Session.startBackground</code> <b>Class</b> <code>daq.Session</code>

# ScansOutputByHardware

---

**Purpose** Indicate number of scans output by hardware

**Description** In the session-based interface, the `ScansOutputByHardware` property displays the number of scans output by the hardware after you start the operation using `daq.Session.startBackground`.

---

**Tip** The value depends on information from the hardware.

---

**Values** This read-only value is based on the output of the hardware configured for your session.

**See Also**

**Properties**

`ScansAcquired`, `ScansQueued`

**Methods**

`daq.Session.queueOutputData`, `daq.Session.startBackground`

**Class**

`daq.Session`

**Purpose** Indicate number of scans queued for output

**Description** In the session-based interface, the ScansQueued property displays the number of scans queued for output `daq.Session.queueOutputData`. The ScansQueued property increases when you successfully call `daq.Session.queueOutputData`. The ScansQueued property decreases when the hardware reports that it has successfully output data.

**Values** This read-only value is based on the number of scans queued.

**See Also** **Properties**

`ScansOutputByHardware`

**Methods**

`daq.Session.queueOutputData`

**Class**

`daq.Session`

# Sending

---

**Purpose** Indicate whether data is being sent to hardware device

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

Along with the `Running` property, `Sending` reflects the state of an analog output object. `Sending` can be `On` or `Off`.

`Sending` is automatically set to `On` when a trigger occurs. When `Sending` is `On`, queued data is being output to the analog output subsystem.

`Sending` is automatically set to `Off` when the queued data has been output, an error occurs, or a `stop` function is issued. When `Sending` is `Off`, data is not being output to the analog output subsystem although you can output a single sample with the `putsample` function.

## Characteristics

Usage	AO, common to all channels
Access	Read-only
Data type	String
Read-only when running	N/A

## Values

<code>{Off}</code>	Data is not being sent to the analog output hardware.
<code>On</code>	Data is being sent to the analog output hardware.

## See Also

### Functions

`putsample`

### Properties

`Running`

**Purpose** Sensitivity of an analog channel

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, the `Sensitivity` property to set the accelerometer or microphone sensor channel.

Sensitivity in an accelerometer channel is expressed as  $\frac{v}{g}$ , or volts per gravity.

Sensitivity in a microphone channel is expressed as  $\frac{v}{pa}$ , or volts per pascal.

**Examples** Create a session object, add an analog input channel, with the 'accelerometer' `MeasurementType`.

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');
s.addAnalogInputChannel('Dev4', 'ai0', 'accelerometer')
```

Data acquisition session using National Instruments hardware:

Will run for 1 second (2000 scans) at 2000 scans/second.

Number of channels: 1

index	Type	Device	Channel	MeasurementType	Range	Name
1	ai	Dev4	ai0	Accelerometer (PseudoDiff)	-5.0 to +5.0 Volts	

Change the `Sensitivity` to  $10.2e-3$  V/G:

```
s.Channels(1).Sensitivity = 10.2e-3
```

```
s =
```

Data acquisition session using National Instruments hardware:

Will run for 1 second (2000 scans) at 2000 scans/second.

Number of channels: 1

index	Type	Device	Channel	MeasurementType	Range	Name
-------	------	--------	---------	-----------------	-------	------

# Sensitivity

---

1 ai Dev4 ai0 Accelerometer (PseudoDiff) -490 to +490 Gravities

## See Also

## Class

daq.Session, daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel



**Purpose** Specify range of data expected from sensor

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

You use `SensorRange` to scale your data to reflect the range you expect from your sensor. You can find the appropriate sensor range from your sensor’s specification sheet.

The data is scaled while it is extracted from the engine with the `getdata` function according to the formula

$$\text{scaled value} = \frac{(A / D \text{ value})(\text{units range})}{(\text{sensor range})}$$

The A/D value is constrained by the `InputRange` property, which reflects the gain and polarity of your hardware channels. The units range is given by the `UnitsRange` property.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, per channel
Access	Read/write
Data type	Two-element vector of doubles
Read-only when running	No

## Values

The default value is determined by the default value of the `InputRange` property.

## See Also

### Functions

`getdata`

# SensorRange

---

## Properties

InputRange, Units, UnitsRange

**Purpose** Indicate location of channel's shunt resistor

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, `ShuntLocation` on the analog input current channel indicates if the shunt resistor is located internally on the device or externally. Values are:

- 'Internal': when the shunt resistor is located internally.
- 'External': when the shunt resistor is located externally.

If your device supports an internal shunt resistor, this property is set to `Internal` by default. If the shunt location is external, you must specify the shunt resistance value.

**See Also** `ShuntResistance` |

# ShuntResistance

---

**Purpose** Resistance value of channel's shunt resistor

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, the analog input current channel's `ShuntResistance` property indicates resistance in ohms. This value is automatically set if the shunt resistor is located internally on the device and is read only.

---

**Note** Before starting an analog output channel with an external shunt resistor, specify the shunt resistance value.

---

**See Also** `ShuntLocation` |

<b>Purpose</b>	Indicates trigger source terminal
<b>Description</b>	When working with the session-based interface, the Source property indicates the device and terminal to which you added a trigger.
<b>See Also</b>	<code>Destinationdaq.Session.addTriggerConnection</code>

# StartFcn

---

## Purpose

Specify callback function to execute before device object runs

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

A start event is generated immediately after the `start` function is issued. This event executes the callback function specified for `StartFcn`. When the callback function has finished executing, `Running` is automatically set to `On` and the device object and hardware device begin executing. Note that the device object is not started if an error occurs while executing the callback function.

Start event information is stored in the `Type` and `Data` fields of the `EventLog` property. The `Type` field value is `Start`. The `Data` field values are given below.

Data Field Value	Description
<code>AbsTime</code>	The absolute time (as a clock vector) the event occurred.
<code>RelSample</code>	The acquired (AI) or output (AO) sample number when the event occurred.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, AO, common to all channels
Access	Read/write
Data type	String
Read-only when running	No

**Values**

The default value is an empty string.

**See Also****Functions**

start

**Properties**

EventLog, Running

# StopFcn

---

## Purpose

Specify callback function to execute after device object runs

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

A stop event is generated immediately after the device object and hardware device stop executing. This occurs when

- A stop function is issued.
- For analog input (AI) objects, the requested number of samples to acquire was reached or data was missed. For analog output (AO) objects, the requested number of samples to output was reached.
- A run-time error occurred.

A stop event executes the callback function specified for **StopFcn**. Under most circumstances, the callback function is not guaranteed to complete execution until sometime after the device object and hardware device stop, and the **Running** property is set to **Off**.

Stop event information is stored in the **Type** and **Data** fields of the **EventLog** property. The **Type** field value is **Stop**. The **Data** field values are given below.

<b>Data Field Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
AbsTime	The absolute time (as a clock vector) the event occurred.
RelSample	The acquired (AI) or output (AO) sample number when the event occurred.



<b>Characteristics</b>	Usage	AI, AO, common to all channels
	Access	Read/write
	Data type	String
	Read-only when running	No

**Values** The default value is an empty string.

## See Also

### Functions

stop

### Properties

EventLog, Running

# Tag

---

**Purpose** Specify device object label

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

Tag provides a means to identify device objects with a label. Using the `daqfind` function and the Tag value, you can identify and retrieve a device object that was cleared from the MATLAB workspace.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, AO, DIO, common to all channels and lines
Access	Read/write
Data type	String
Read-only when running	No

## Values

The default value is an empty string.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a sound card and add two channels to it.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');  
addchannel(ai,1:2);
```

Assign `ai` a label using Tag.

```
set(ai, 'Tag', 'Sound')
```

If `ai` is cleared from the workspace, you can use `daqfind` and the Tag value to identify and retrieve the device object.

```
clear ai  
aicell = daqfind('Tag', 'Sound');  
ai = aicell{1};
```

**See Also**

**Functions**

daqfind

# Terminal

---

**Purpose** PFI terminal of counter subsystem

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, the `Terminal` property indicates the counter subsystem's corresponding PFI terminal.

**See Also** **Class**  
`daq.Session`, `daq.Session.AddCounterInputChannel`,  
`daq.Session.addCounterOutputChannel`,

**Purpose** Specify terminal configuration

**Description** Use the `TerminalConfig` to change the configuration of your analog channel. The property displays the hardware default configuration. You can change this to

- `SingleEnded`
- `NonReferencedSingleEnded`
- `Differential`
- `PseudoDifferential`

**See Also** `TerminalConfigsAvailable` | `daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel`  
| `daq_ref.Session.addAnalogOutputChannel`

# Terminals

---

**Purpose** Terminals available on device or CompactDAQ chassis

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, the `Terminals` on the device or the CompactDAQ chassis lists all available terminals. The list includes terminals available for trigger and clock connections. When you access the `Terminals` property on modules on a CompactDAQ chassis, the terminals are on the chassis, not on the module.

**Examples** Discover available devices:

```
d=daq.getDevices
```

```
d =
```

```
Data acquisition devices:
```

index	Vendor	Device ID	Description
1	ni	cDAQ1Mod1	National Instruments NI 9205
2	ni	cDAQ1Mod2	National Instruments NI 9263
3	ni	cDAQ1Mod3	National Instruments NI 9234
4	ni	cDAQ1Mod4	National Instruments NI 9201
5	ni	cDAQ1Mod5	National Instruments NI 9402
6	ni	cDAQ1Mod6	National Instruments NI 9213
7	ni	cDAQ1Mod7	National Instruments NI 9219
8	ni	cDAQ1Mod8	National Instruments NI 9265

Access the `Terminals` property of NI 9205 with index 1:

```
d(1).Terminals
```

```
ans =
```

```
'cDAQ1/PFIO '  
'cDAQ1/PFI1 '  
'cDAQ1/20MHzTimebase '  
'cDAQ1/80MHzTimebase '
```

```
'cDAQ1/ChangeDetectionEvent'  
'cDAQ1/AnalogComparisonEvent'  
'cDAQ1/100kHzTimebase'  
'cDAQ1/SyncPulse0'  
'cDAQ1/SyncPulse1'  
.  
.  
.
```

## See Also

### Class

daq.Session

### Functions

daq.getDevices,  
daq.Session.addTriggerConnection,daq.Session.addClockConnection

# ThermocoupleType

---

**Purpose** Select thermocouple type

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, use the `ThermocoupleType` property to select the type of thermocouple you will use to make your measurements. Select the type based on the temperature range and sensitivity you need.

**Values** You can set the `ThermocoupleType` to:

- 'J'
- 'K'
- 'N'
- 'R'
- 'S'
- 'T'
- 'B'
- 'E'

By default the thermocouple type is 'Unknown'.

**Examples** Create a session and add an analog input channel with 'Thermocouple' measurement type:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod6','ai1','Thermocouple');  
ans =
```

```
Data acquisition analog input voltage channel 'ai0' on device 'cDAQ1Mod6'
```

```
Units: Celsius  
ThermocoupleType: Unknown  
Coupling: DC  
TerminalConfig: Differential
```



```
Range: 0 to +750 Celsius
Name: ''
ID: 'ai0'
Device: [1x1 daq.ni.CompactDAQModule]
MeasurementType: 'Voltage'
```

Set the ThermocoupleType property to 'J':

```
s.Channels.Thermocoupletype = 'J';
```

## See Also

### Methods

```
daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel
```

### Class

```
daq.Session
```

# Timeout

---

**Purpose** Specify additional waiting time to extract or queue data

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

The `Timeout` value (in seconds) is added to the time required to extract data from the engine or queue data to the engine. Because data is extracted with the `getdata` function, and queued with the `putdata` function, `Timeout` is associated only with these two "blocking" functions.

If the requested data is not extracted or queued after waiting the required time, then a time-out condition occurs and control is immediately returned to the MATLAB workspace. A time-out is one of the conditions for stopping an acquisition. When a time-out occurs, the callback function specified by `RuntimeErrorFcn` is called.

`Timeout` is not associated with hardware time-out conditions. Possible hardware time-out conditions include

- Triggering on a voltage level and that level never occurs
- Externally clocking an acquisition and the external clock signal never occurs
- Losing the hardware connection

To check for hardware timeouts, you might need to poll the appropriate property value.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, AO, common to all channels
Access	Read/write
Data type	Double
Read-only when running	Yes

**Values**

The default value is one second.

**See Also****Functions**

getdata, putdata

**Properties**

RuntimeErrorFcn

# TimerFcn

---

## Purpose

Specify callback function to execute when predefined time period passes

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

A timer event is generated whenever the time specified by the `TimerPeriod` property passes. This event executes the callback function specified for `TimerFcn`. Time is measured relative to when the device object starts running.

Some timer events might not be processed if your system is significantly slow or if the `TimerPeriod` value is too small. The time taken to process an event depends on the sample rate, the performance of your system, and the data itself.

There can only be one timer event waiting in the queue at a given time. The callback function must process all available data to ensure that it keeps up with the inflow of data. Alternatively, you can use the `SamplesAcquiredFcn` (analog input) or `SamplesOutputFcn` (analog output) property to process the data when a specified number of samples is acquired or output.

---

**Note** For analog input objects, use the `SamplesAvailable` property inside a callback function to determine the number of samples available in the queue.

---

For digital I/O objects, timer events are typically used to update and display the state of the device object.

Timer event information is not stored in the `EventLog` property. When the callback function is executed, the second argument is a structure containing two fields. The `Type` field value is set to the string 'Timer', and the event `Data` field value is given below.

<b>Data Field Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
AbsTime	The absolute time (as a clock vector) the event occurred.

<b>Characteristics</b>	Usage	AI, AO, DIO, common to all channels and lines
	Access	Read/write
	Data type	String
	Read-only when running	No

**Values** The default value is an empty string.

**See Also** **Properties**  
EventLog, SamplesAcquiredFcn, SamplesOutputFcn, TimerPeriod

# TimerPeriod

---

**Purpose** Specify time period between timer events

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

TimerPeriod specifies the time, in seconds, that must pass before the callback function specified for TimerFcn is called. Time is measured relative to when the hardware device starts running.

Some timer events might not be processed if your system is significantly slowed or if the TimerPeriod value is too small. For example, a common application for timer events is to display data. However, because displaying data is a CPU-intensive task, some of these events might be dropped.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, AO, DIO, common to all channels and lines
Access	Read/write
Data type	Double
Read-only when running	No

## Values

The default value is 0.1 second.

## See Also

### Properties

TimerFcn

**Purpose** Specify channel serving as trigger source

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

TriggerChannel specifies the channel serving as the trigger source. The trigger channel must be specified before the trigger type. You might need to configure the TriggerCondition and TriggerConditionValue properties in conjunction with TriggerChannel.

For all supported vendors, if TriggerType is Software, then you must acquire data from the channel being used for the trigger source. For National Instruments hardware, if TriggerType is HwAnalogChannel, then TriggerChannel must be the first element of the channel group. The exception is if you are using simultaneous acquisition devices such as the S-series boards, with which you can specify any channel for the TriggerChannel value.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, common to all channels
Access	Read/write
Data type	Vector or scalar
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

The data type can be either vector or scalar, representing one channel. The default value is an empty vector.

## Examples

Create the analog input object ai, add two channels, and define the trigger source as channel 2.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');  
ch = addchannel(ai,1:2);
```

# TriggerChannel

---

```
set(ai, 'TriggerChannel', ch(2))  
set(ai, 'TriggerType', 'Software')
```

## See Also

## Properties

TriggerCondition, TriggerConditionValue, TriggerType



**Purpose**

Specify condition that must be satisfied before trigger executes

**Description**

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

When working with the session-based interface, use the `TriggerCondition` property to specify the signal condition that executes the trigger, which synchronizes operations on devices in a session. For more information, see .

The available trigger conditions depend on the value of `TriggerType`. If `TriggerType` is `Immediate` or `Manual`, the only available `TriggerCondition` is `None`. If `TriggerType` is `Software`, then `TriggerCondition` can be `Rising`, `Falling`, `Leaving`, or `Entering`. These trigger conditions require one or more voltage values to be specified for the `TriggerConditionValue` property.

Based on the hardware you are using, additional trigger conditions might be available. Refer to the values listed below.

**Values****All Supported Hardware**

The following trigger condition is used when `TriggerType` is `Immediate` or `Manual`.

<code>{None}</code>	No trigger condition is required.
---------------------	-----------------------------------

The following trigger conditions are available when `TriggerType` is `Software`.

# TriggerCondition

---

<code>{Rising}</code>	The trigger occurs when the signal has a positive slope when passing through the specified value.
Falling	The trigger occurs when the signal has a negative slope when passing through the specified value.
Leaving	The trigger occurs when the signal leaves the specified range of values.
Entering	The trigger occurs when the signal enters the specified range of values.

## Measurement Computing

The following trigger conditions are available when `TriggerType` is `HwDigital`.

GateHigh	The trigger occurs as long as the digital signal is high.
GateLow	The trigger occurs as long as the digital signal is low.
TrigHigh	The trigger occurs when the digital signal is high.
TrigLow	The trigger occurs when the digital signal is low.
TrigPosEdge	The trigger occurs when the positive (rising) edge of the digital signal is detected.
<code>{TrigNegEdge}</code>	The trigger occurs when the negative (falling) edge of the digital signal is detected.

The following trigger conditions are available when `TriggerType` is `HwAnalog`.

<code>{TrigAbove}</code>	The trigger occurs when the analog signal makes a transition from below the specified value to above.
<code>TrigBelow</code>	The trigger occurs when the analog signal makes a transition from above the specified value to below.
<code>GateNegHys</code>	The trigger occurs when the analog signal is more than the specified high value. The acquisition stops if the analog signal is less than the specified low value.
<code>GatePosHys</code>	The trigger occurs when the analog signal is less than the specified low value. The acquisition stops if the analog signal is more than the specified high value.
<code>GateAbove</code>	The trigger occurs as long as the analog signal is more than the specified value.
<code>GateBelow</code>	The trigger occurs as long as the analog signal is less than the specified value.
<code>GateInWindow</code>	The trigger occurs as long as the analog signal is within the specified range of values.
<code>GateOutWindow</code>	The trigger occurs as long as the analog signal is outside the specified range of values.

## National Instruments

The following trigger conditions are available for AI objects when `TriggerType` is `HwDigital`.

<code>PositiveEdge</code>	The trigger occurs when the positive (rising) edge of a digital signal is detected.
<code>{NegativeEdge}</code>	The trigger occurs when the negative (falling) edge of a digital signal is detected.

# TriggerCondition

---

The following trigger conditions are available for AO objects on NI-DAQmx devices when `TriggerType` is `HwDigital`.

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <code>PositiveEdge</code>   | The trigger occurs when the positive (rising) edge of a digital signal is detected.  |
| <code>{NegativeEdge}</code> | The trigger occurs when the negative (falling) edge of a digital signal is detected. |

The following trigger conditions are available when `TriggerType` is `HwAnalogChannel` or `HwAnalogPin`.

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>{AboveHighLevel}</code> | The trigger occurs when the analog signal is above the specified value.  |
| <code>BelowLowLevel</code>    | The trigger occurs when the analog signal is below the specified value.  |
| <code>InsideRegion</code>     | The trigger occurs when the analog signal is inside the specified region.  |
| <code>LowHysteresis</code>    | The trigger occurs when the analog signal is less than the specified low value with hysteresis given by the specified high value.    |
| <code>HighHysteresis</code>   | The trigger occurs when the analog signal is greater than the specified high value with hysteresis given by the specified low value. |

## See Also

## Properties

`TriggerChannel`, `TriggerConditionValue`, `TriggerType`

**Purpose** Specify condition that must be satisfied before trigger executes

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, use the `TriggerCondition` property to specify the signal condition that executes the trigger, which synchronizes operations on devices in a session. For more information, see .

**Values** Set the trigger condition to `RisingEdge` or `FallingEdge`.

**Examples** Create a session and add channels and trigger to the session.

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');
s.addAnalogInputChannel('Dev1', 0, 'voltage');
s.addAnalogInputChannel('Dev2', 0, 'voltage');
s.addTriggerConnection('Dev1/PFI4', 'Dev2/PFI0', 'StartTrigger');
```

Change the trigger condition to `FallingEdge`.

```
s.Connections(1).TriggerCondition='FallingEdge'
```

```
s =
```

Data acquisition session using National Instruments hardware:

Will run for 1 second (1000 scans) at 1000 scans/second.

Trigger Connection added. (Details)

Number of channels: 2

index	Type	Device	Channel	MeasurementType	Range	Name
1	ai	Dev1	ai0	Voltage (Diff)	-10 to +10 Volts	
2	ai	Dev2	ai0	Voltage (Diff)	-10 to +10 Volts	

**See Also** `daq.Session.addTiggerConnection`

## Properties

`TriggerType`

# TriggerConditionValue

---

**Purpose** Specify voltage value(s) that must be satisfied before trigger executes

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

For all hardware TriggerConditionValue is used when TriggerType is Software, and is ignored when TriggerCondition is None. For vendor specific triggers, refer to the TriggerCondition and the TriggerType properties.

To execute a software trigger, the values specified for TriggerCondition and TriggerConditionValue must be satisfied. When TriggerCondition is Rising or Falling, TriggerConditionValue accepts a single value. When TriggerCondition is Entering or Leaving, TriggerConditionValue accepts a two-element vector of values. For vendor specific values, refer to the TriggerCondition property.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, common to all channels
Access	Read/write
Data type	Double (or a two-element vector of doubles)
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

The default value is zero.

## Examples

Create the analog input object ai and add one channel to it.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');  
ch = addchannel(ai,1);
```

The trigger executes when a signal with a negative slope passing through 0.2 volts is detected on channel 1.

```
set(ai, 'TriggerChannel', ch)
set(ai, 'TriggerType', 'Software')
set(ai, 'TriggerCondition', 'Falling')
set(ai, 'TriggerConditionValue', 0.2)
```

Create the analog input object ai for a National Instruments device and add four channels to it.

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq', 'Dev1');
ch = addchannel(ai, 0:3);
```

The trigger executes when a signal with a positive slope passing through 4.5 volts is detected on PFI2.

```
set(ai, 'TriggerType', 'HwDigital')
set(ai, 'HwDigitalTriggerSource', 'PFI2')
set(ai, 'TriggerCondition', 'PositiveEdge')
set(ai, 'TriggerConditionValue', 4.5)
```

## See Also

## Properties

TriggerCondition, TriggerType

# TriggerDelay

---

**Purpose** Specify delay value for data logging

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

You can define both pretriggers and postriggers. Pretriggers are specified with a negative `TriggerDelay` value while postriggers are specified with a positive `TriggerDelay` value. You can delay a trigger in units of time or samples with the `TriggerDelayUnits` property. Pretriggers are not defined for hardware triggers or when `TriggerType` is `Immediate`.

Pretrigger samples are included as part of the total samples acquired per trigger as specified by the `SamplesPerTrigger` property. If sample-time pairs are returned to the workspace with the `getdata` function, then the pretrigger samples are identified with negative time values.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, common to all channels
Access	Read/write
Data type	Double
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

The default value is zero.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` and add one channel to it.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');  
ch = addchannel(ai,1);
```



Configure ai to acquire 44,100 samples per trigger with 11,025 samples (0.25 seconds) acquired as pretrigger data.

```
set(ai, 'SampleRate', 44100)
set(ai, 'TriggerType', 'Manual')
set(ai, 'SamplesPerTrigger', 44100)
set(ai, 'TriggerDelay', -0.25)
```

## See Also

## Properties

SamplesPerTrigger, TriggerDelayUnits

# TriggerDelayUnits

---

**Purpose** Specify units in which trigger delay data is measured

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

TriggerDelayUnits can be Seconds or Samples. If TriggerDelayUnits is Seconds, then data logging is delayed by the specified time for each channel group member. If TriggerDelayUnits is Samples, then data logging is delayed by the specified number of samples for each channel group member.

The trigger delay value is given by the TriggerDelay property.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, common to all channels
Access	Read/write
Data type	String
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

{Seconds}	The trigger is delayed by the specified number of seconds.
Samples	The trigger is delayed by the specified number of samples.

## See Also

### Properties

TriggerDelay

**Purpose** Specify callback function to execute when trigger occurs

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

A trigger event is generated immediately after a trigger occurs. This event executes the callback function specified for `TriggerFcn`. Under most circumstances, the callback function is not guaranteed to complete execution until sometime after `Logging` is set to `On` for analog input (AI) objects, or `Sending` is set to `On` for analog output (AO) objects.

Trigger event information is stored in the `Type` and `Data` fields of the `EventLog` property. The `Type` field value is `Trigger`. The `Data` field values are given below.

<b>Data Field Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
<code>AbsTime</code>	The absolute time (as a clock vector) the event occurred.
<code>RelSample</code>	The acquired (AI) or output (AO) sample number when the event occurred.
<code>Channel</code>	The index number for each input channel serving as a trigger source (AI only).
<code>Trigger</code>	The trigger number.

## Characteristics

<code>Usage</code>	AI, AO, common to all channels
<code>Access</code>	Read/write
<code>Data type</code>	String
<code>Read-only when running</code>	No

# TriggerFcn

---

## Values

The default value is an empty string.

## See Also

### Functions

trigger

### Properties

EventLog, Logging

**Purpose** Specify number of additional times trigger executes

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

You can configure a trigger to occur once (one-shot acquisition) or multiple times. If `TriggerRepeat` is set to its default value of zero, then the trigger executes once. If `TriggerRepeat` is set to a positive integer value, then the trigger executes once, and is repeated the specified number of times. For example, if the value is set to 2, you will get a total of 3 triggers. If `TriggerRepeat` is set to `inf` then the trigger executes continuously until a `stop` function is issued or an error occurs.

You can quickly evaluate how many triggers have executed by examining the `TriggersExecuted` property or by invoking the `display` summary for the device object. The display summary is invoked by typing the device object name at the MATLAB Command Window.

---

**Note** We have observed that National Instruments USB devices have a significant cycle time for the communications required to trigger the device. If you are using an NI USB device, we recommend that you set up longer acquisitions that use fewer triggers. That is, increase `SamplesPerTrigger` and decrease `TriggerRepeat`.

---

<b>Characteristics</b>	Usage	AI, common to all channels
	Access	Read/write
	Data type	Double
	Read-only when running	Yes

# TriggerRepeat

---

## Values

The default value is zero.

## See Also

### Functions

disp, stop

### Properties

SamplesPerTrigger, TriggersExecuted, TriggerType

**Purpose** Indicate number of triggers that execute

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

You can find out how many triggers executed by returning the value of `TriggersExecuted`. The trigger number for each trigger executed is also recorded by the `Data.Trigger` field of the `EventLog` property.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, AO, common to all channels
Access	Read-only
Data type	Double
Read-only when running	N/A

## Values

The default value is zero.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` and add one channel to it.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');  
ch = addchannel(ai,1);
```

Configure `ai` to acquire 40,000 samples with five triggers using the default sampling rate of 8000 Hz.

```
set(ai,'TriggerRepeat',4)  
start(ai)
```

`TriggersExecuted` returns the number of triggers executed.

```
ai.TriggersExecuted  
ans =  
    5
```

# TriggersExecuted

---

## See Also

## Properties

EventLog



- Purpose** Indicate the number of times the trigger executes in an operation
- Description** When working with the session-based interface, the TriggersPerRun property indicates the number of times the specified trigger executes for one acquisition or generation session.
- See Also** `daq.Session.addTriggerConnection`

# TriggersRemaining

---

**Purpose** Indicates the number of trigger to execute in an operation

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, the `TriggersRemaining` property indicates the number of trigger remaining for this acquisition or generation session. This value depends on the number of triggers set using `TriggersPerRun`.

**See Also** `daq.Session.addTriggerConnection`

**Purpose** Specify type of trigger to execute

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

TriggerType can be Immediate, Manual, or Software. If TriggerType is Immediate, the trigger occurs immediately after the start function is issued. If TriggerType is Manual, the trigger occurs immediately after the trigger function is issued. If TriggerType is Software, the trigger occurs when the associated trigger condition is satisfied (AI only).

For a given hardware device, additional trigger types might be available. Some trigger types require trigger conditions and trigger condition values. Trigger conditions are specified with the TriggerCondition property, while trigger condition values are specified with the TriggerConditionValue property.

When a trigger occurs for an analog input object, data logging is initiated and the Logging property is automatically set to On. When a trigger occurs for an analog output object, data sending is initiated and the Sending property is automatically set to On.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, AO, common to all channels
Access	Read/write
Data type	String
Read-only when running	Yes

# TriggerType

---

## Values

### All Supported Hardware

{Immediate}	The trigger executes immediately after <code>start</code> is issued. Pretrigger data cannot be captured.
Manual	The trigger executes immediately after the <code>trigger</code> function is issued.
Software	The trigger executes when the associated trigger condition is satisfied. Trigger conditions are given by the <code>TriggerCondition</code> property. (AI only).

### Measurement Computing

HwDigital	The trigger source is an external digital signal (AI only). Pretrigger data cannot be captured.
HwAnalog	The trigger source is an external analog signal (AI only).

### National Instruments

HwDigital	The trigger source is an external digital signal. Pretrigger data cannot be captured. Control the trigger source with <code>HwDigitalTriggerSource</code> property. Specify the external digital signal with the <code>TriggerCondition</code> and <code>TriggerConditionValue</code> properties.
HwAnalogChannel	The trigger source is an external analog signal (AI only). To set the trigger source, see <code>TriggerChannel</code> property.
HwAnalogPin	The trigger source is a low-range external analog signal (AI only). Note that <code>HwAnalogPin</code> is supported only for Traditional NIDAQ devices. It is not supported for NIDAQmx devices.

For 1200 Series hardware, `HwDigital` is the only device-specific `TriggerType` value for analog input subsystems. Analog output subsystems do not support any device-specific `TriggerType` values.

---

**Note** The Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor will be deprecated in a future version of the toolbox. If you create a Data Acquisition Toolbox™ object for Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor beginning in R2008b, you will receive a warning stating that this adaptor will be removed in a future release. See the supported hardware page at [www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportededio.html](http://www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportededio.html) for more information.

---

## See Also

### Functions

`start`, `trigger`

### Properties

`Logging`, `Sending`, `TriggerChannel`, `TriggerCondition`, `TriggerConditionValue`

# TriggerType

---

**Purpose** Type of trigger executed

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, use this read only property displays the type of trigger that the source device executes to synchronize operations in the session. Currently all trigger types are digital.

**See Also** **Functions**

`daq.Session.addTriggerConnection`

**Properties**

`TriggerCondition`

**Purpose** Indicate device object type, channel, or line

**Description**

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

Type is associated with device objects, channels, and lines. For device objects, Type can be Analog Input, Analog Output, or Digital I/O. Once a device object is created, the value of Type is automatically defined.

For channels, the only value of Type is Channel. For lines, the only value of Type is Line. The value is automatically defined when channels or lines are added to the device object.

**Characteristics**

Usage	AI, AO, common to all channels and per channel; DIO, common to all lines and per line
Access	Read-only
Data type	String
Read-only when running	N/A

**Values**

**Device Objects**

For device objects, Type has these possible values:

Analog Input	The device object type is analog input.
Analog Output	The device object type is analog output.
Digital IO	The device object type is digital I/O.

The value is automatically defined after the device object is created.

## **Channels and Lines**

For channels, the only value of `Type` is `Channel`. For lines, the only value of `Type` is `Line`. The value is automatically defined when channels or lines are added to the device object.



**Purpose** Display synchronization trigger type

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, this property displays the trigger type

**Characteristics**

Usage	AI, AO, common to all channels and per channel; DIO, common to all lines and per line
Access	Read-only
Data type	String
Read-only when running	N/A

## **Values**

### **Device Objects**

For device objects, Type has these possible values:

Analog Input	The device object type is analog input.
Analog Output	The device object type is analog output.
Digital IO	The device object type is digital I/O.

The value is automatically defined after the device object is created.

### **Channels and Lines**

For channels, the only value of Type is `Channel1`. For lines, the only value of Type is `Line`. The value is automatically defined when channels or lines are added to the device object.

# Units

---

**Purpose** Specify unit of RTD measurement

**Description** Use this property to specify the temperature unit of the analog input channel with RTD measurement type in the session-based interface.

You can specify temperature values as:

- Celsius (Default)
- Fahrenheit
- Kelvin
- Rankine

**See Also** **Class**

`daq.Session`

**Purpose** Specify engineering units label

**Description**

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

`Units` is a string that specifies the engineering units label to associate with your data. You should use `Units` in conjunction with the `UnitsRange` property.

**Characteristics**

Usage	AI, AO, per channel
Access	Read/write
Data type	String
Read-only when running	No

**Values** The default value is `Volts`.

**See Also**

**Properties**

`UnitsRange`

# UnitsRange

---

**Purpose** Specify range of data as engineering units

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

You use `UnitsRange` to scale your data to reflect particular engineering units.

For analog input objects, the data is scaled while it is extracted from the engine with the `getdata` function according to the formula

$$\text{scaled value} = (\text{A/D value})(\text{units range})/(\text{sensor range})$$

The A/D value is constrained by the `InputRange` property, which reflects the gain and polarity of your analog input channels. The sensor range is given by the `SensorRange` property, which reflects the range of data you expect from your sensor.

For analog output objects, the data is scaled when it is queued in the engine with the `putdata` function according to the formula

$$\text{scaled value} = (\text{original value})(\text{output range})/(\text{units range})$$

The output range is constrained by the `OutputRange` property, which specifies the gain and polarity of your analog output channels.

For both objects, you can also use the `Units` property to associate a meaningful label with your data.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, AO, per channel
Access	Read/write
Data type	Two-element vector of doubles
Read-only when running	No

## Values

The default value is determined by the default value of the InputRange or the OutputRange property.

## See Also

### Functions

getdata, putdata

### Properties

InputRange, OutputRange, SensorRange, Units

# UserData

---

**Purpose** Store data to associate with device object

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

UserData stores data that you want to associate with the device object.

Note that if you return analog input object information to the MATLAB workspace using the `daqread` function, the UserData value is not restored.

## Characteristics

Usage	AI, AO, DIO, common to all channels and lines
Access	Read/write
Data type	Any type
Read-only when running	No

## Values

The default value is an empty vector.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` and add two channels to it.

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq', 'Dev1');  
addchannel(ai, 0:1);
```

Suppose you want to access filter coefficients during the acquisition. You can create a structure to store these coefficients, which can then be stored in UserData.

```
coeff.a = 1.0;  
coeff.b = -1.25;  
set(ai, 'UserData', coeff)
```

<b>Purpose</b>	Vendor information associated with session object
<b>Description</b>	In the session-based interface, the Vendor property displays information about the vendor.
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Use the <code>daq.getVendors</code> to get information about vendors.</p> <pre>s = daq.createSession('ni'); v = s.Vendor  v =</pre> <p>Data acquisition vendor 'National Instruments':</p> <pre>          ID: 'ni'       FullName: 'National Instruments' AdaptorVersion: '2.17 (R2010b)'   DriverVersion: '9.1 NI-DAQmx'     IsOperational: true</pre>
<b>Values</b>	a <code>daq.Vendor</code> object that represents the vendor associated with the session.
<b>See Also</b>	<p><b>Properties</b></p> <p><code>ScansQueued</code></p> <p><b>Methods</b></p> <p><code>daq.createSession</code></p> <p><b>Class</b></p> <p><code>daq.Session</code></p>

# ZResetCondition

---

**Purpose**            Reset condition for Z-indexing

**Description**        When working with the session-based interface, use the ZResetCondition property to specify reset conditions for Z-indexing of counter Input 'Position' channels. Accepted values are:

- 'BothHigh'
- 'BothLow'
- 'AHigh'
- 'BHigh'

**See Also**

**Class**

daq.Session, daq.Session.addCounterInputChannel



**Purpose** Enable reset for Z-indexing

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, use the `ZResetEnable` property to specify if you will allow the Z-indexing to be reset on a counter input 'Position' channel.

**See Also** **Class**  
`daq.Session`, `daq.Session.addCounterInputChannel`

# ZResetValue

---

**Purpose** Reset value for Z-indexing

**Description** When working with the session-based interface, use the ZResetValue property to specify the reset value for Z-indexing on a counter input 'Position' channel.

**See Also** **Class**  
daq.Session, daq.Session.addCounterInputChannel

# Device-Specific Properties

---

### Groups by Vendor

Device-specific properties apply only to hardware devices of a specific type or from a specific vendor. For example, the `BitsPerSample` property is supported only for sound cards, while the `NumMuxBoards` property is supported only for National Instruments devices.

The properties are grouped according to these supported vendors:

- “Advantech” on page 3-3

- “Measurement Computing” on page 3-4

- “National Instruments” on page 3-5

- “Parallel Port” on page 3-7

- “Sound Card” on page 3-8

You can display device-specific properties with the `set` function. The device-specific properties are displayed after the base properties.

---

**Note** Some device-specific property values are not available for all devices. Refer to your hardware documentation for detailed information about device-specific behavior.

---

## Advantech

<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Device Objects</b>
TransferMode	Specify how data is transferred from data acquisition device to system memory	AI, AO

## Measurement Computing

<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Device Objects</b>
OutOfDataMode	Specify how value held by analog output subsystem is determined	AO
TransferMode	Specify how data is transferred from data acquisition device to system memory	AI, AO

## National Instruments

Use this table to map to the National Instruments terminology.

Data Acquisition Toolbox	NI_DAQmx
Scan Clock	Sample Clock
Sample Clock	Convert Clock

Property Name	Description	Device Objects
Coupling	Specify input coupling mode	AI
ExternalClockDriveLine	Specify which signal is driven by the clock indicating that an analog output update has occurred	AO
ExternalClockSource	Specify which signal generates an analog output update across channels	AO
ExternalSampleClockDriveLine	Specify which signal line is driven by the clock for sample conversions on each channel	AI
ExternalSampleClockSource	Specify which signal provides clock for sample conversions across channels	AI
ExternalScanClockDriveLine	Specify which signal is driven by the clock indicating the start of a series of conversions across channels	AI
ExternalScanClockSource	Specify which signal starts series of conversions across channels	AI
ExternalTriggerDriveLine	Specify which signal line is driven with a pulse when data acquisition or generation starts	AI

<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Device Objects</b>
HwDigitalTriggerSource	Specify which signal initiates data acquisition	AI, AO
NumMuxBoards	Specify number of external multiplexer devices connected	AI
OutOfDataMode	Specify how value held by analog output subsystem is determined	AO
TransferMode	Specify how data is transferred from data acquisition device to system memory	AI, AO



## Parallel Port

<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Device Objects</b>
BiDirectionalBit	Specify BIOS control register bit that determines bidirectional operation	DIO
PortAddress	Indicate base address of parallel port	DIO

## Sound Card

Property Name	Description	Device Objects
BitsPerSample	Specify number of bits sound card uses to represent each sample	AI, AO
StandardSampleRates	Specify whether valid sample rates snap to small set of standard values, or if you can set sample rate to any value within allowed bounds	AI, AO

### Getting Command-Line Property Help

To get command-line property help, you should use the `daqhelp` function. For example, to get help for the sound card's `BitsPerSample` property:

```
daqhelp BitsPerSample
```

---

**Note** You can use `daqhelp` without creating a device object.

---

You can also get property characteristics, such as the default property value, using the `propinfo` function. For example, suppose you create the analog input object `ai` for a sound card and want to find the default value for the `BitsPerSample` property.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');
out = propinfo(ai, 'BitsPerSample');
out.DefaultValue
ans =
    16
```

# Device-Specific Properties

## — Alphabetical List

---

# BiDirectionalBit

---

**Purpose** Specify BIOS control register bit that determines bidirectional operation

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

BiDirectionalBit can be 5, 6, or 7. The default value is 5 because most parallel port hardware uses bit 5 of the BIOS control register to determine the direction (input or output) of port 0.

If port 0 is unable to input data, you need to configure the BiDirectionalBit value to 6 or 7. Typically, you will not know the bit value required by your port, and some experimentation is required.

---

**Note** The Parallel Port adaptor will be deprecated in a future version of the toolbox. If you create a Data Acquisition Toolbox™ object for 'parallel' beginning in R2008b, you will receive a warning stating that this adaptor will be removed in a future release. See the supported hardware page at [www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html](http://www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html) for more information.

---

## Characteristics

Vendor	Parallel port
Usage	DIO, common to all lines
Access	Read/write
Data type	Double
Read-only when running	Yes

**Values**

{5}, 6, or 7

The BIOS control register bit that determines bidirectional operation.

# BitsPerSample

---

**Purpose** Specify number of bits sound card uses to represent samples

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

BitsPerSample can be 8, 16, or any value between 17 and 32. The specified number of bits determines the number of unique values a sample can take on. For example, if BitsPerSample is 8, the sound card represents each sample with 8 bits. This means that each sample is represented by a number from 0 through 255. If BitsPerSample is 16, the sound card represents each sample with 16 bits. This means that each sample is represented by a number from 0 through 65,535.

For older Sound Blaster cards configured for full duplex operation, you might not be able to set BitsPerSample to 16 bits for both the analog input and analog output subsystems. Instead, you need to set one subsystem for 8 bits, and the other subsystem for 16 bits.

---

**Note** To use the high-resolution (greater than 16 bit) capabilities for some sound cards, you might need to configure BitsPerSample to either 24 or 32 even if your device does not use that number of bits.

---

## Characteristics

Vendor	Sound cards
Usage	AI, AO, common to all channels
Access	Read/write
Data type	Double
Read-only when running	Yes

**Values**

8, {16}, or 17-32

Represent data with the specified number of bits.

# Coupling

---

**Purpose** Specify input coupling mode

**Description** The Coupling property is visible only if the device you are using supports coupling and the value can be changed. Coupling can be DC or AC. If Coupling is DC, the input is connected directly to the amplifier. If Coupling is AC, a series capacitor is inserted between the input connector and the amplifier.

When AC coupling is selected, the DC bias component of the measured signal is filtered out of the waveform by the hardware. This is typically used with dynamic signals such as audio. When DC coupling is selected, the complete signal including the DC bias component is measured. This is typically used with slowly changing signals such as temperature or voltage readings.

**Values**

{AC}	A series capacitor is inserted between the input connector and the amplifier.
DC	The input is connected directly to the amplifier.

The default is set to AC for

- National Instruments devices that use the NI-DAQmx interface and support AC coupling
- National Instruments DSA cards using the Traditional NI-DAQ interface

---

**Note** The Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor will be deprecated in a future version of the toolbox. If you create a Data Acquisition Toolbox™ object for Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor beginning in R2008b, you will receive a warning stating that this adaptor will be removed in a future release. See the supported hardware page at [www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html](http://www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html) for more information.

---



In all other cards, the default is set to DC.

## Examples

In the session-based interface, create a session and add an analog input channel.

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
ch = s.addAnalogInputChannel('Dev4', 'ai1', 'Voltage')
```

Change the coupling type to DC:

```
ch.Coupling = 'DC';
```

In the legacy interface, create the analog input object ai for a National Instruments board, and add a hardware channel to it.

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq', 'Dev1');  
addchannel(ai,0);
```

You can return the coupling modes supported by the board with the Coupling field of the daqwininfo function.

```
out = daqwininfo(ai);  
out.Coupling  
ans =  
    'AC,DC'
```

Configure the channel contained by ai to use dc-coupling:

```
ai.Channel.Coupling = 'DC';  
ai.Channel.Coupling  
ans=  
DC
```

# ExternalClockDriveLine

---

**Purpose** Specify which signal is driven by the clock indicating that an analog output update has occurred

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

ExternalClockDriveLine defines which pin is pulsed when analog output channels are updated. You can use this property to synchronize the operations of multiple cards over the RTSI bus or via external PFI pins.

---

**Note** The National Instruments term for this clock is AO Sample Clock.

---

## Characteristics

Vendor	National Instruments
Usage	AO
Access	Read/write
Data type	String
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

PFI0 to PFI15	Use specified pin from PFI0 through PFI15.
RTSI0 to RTSI6	Use specified pin from RTSI0 through RTSI6.

## See Also

### Properties

ExternalClockSource

**Purpose** Specify which signal generates an analog output update across channels

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

ExternalClockSource specifies the pin whose signal is used as the clock to update analog outputs across a group of channels. This property is in effect when the ClockSource property is set to **External**.

---

**Note** The National Instruments term for this clock is AO Sample Clock.

---

## Characteristics

Vendor	National Instruments
Usage	AO
Access	Read/write
Data type	String
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

PFI0 to PFI15	Use specified pin from PFI0 through PFI15.
RTSI0 to RTSI6	Use specified pin from RTSI0 through RTSI6.

## See Also

### Properties

ClockSource

# ExternalSampleClockDriveLine

---

**Purpose** Specify which signal line is driven by the clock for sample conversions on each channel

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

ExternalSampleClockDriveLine defines which pin is pulsed when conversions occur on each channel. Data acquisition cards with simultaneous sample and hold ignore this property. You can use this property to synchronize the operations of multiple cards over the RTSI bus or via external PFI pins.

---

**Note** The National Instruments term for this clock is AI Convert Clock.

---

## Characteristics

Vendor	National Instruments
Usage	AI
Access	Read/write
Data type	String
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

PFI0 to PFI15	Use specified pin from PFI0 through PFI15.
RTSI0 to RTSI6	Use specified pin from RTSI0 through RTSI6.

## See Also

### Properties

ExternalSampleClockSource

# ExternalSampleClockSource

---

**Purpose** Specify which signal provides clock for sample conversions across channels

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

ExternalSampleClockSource specifies the pin whose signal is used as the channel clock for conversions on each channel. This property is in effect when the ClockSource property is set to ExternalSampleCtrl or ExternalSampleAndScanCtrl.

Data acquisition cards with simultaneous sample and hold ignore this property.

---

**Note** The National Instruments term for this clock is AI Convert Clock.

---

## Characteristics

Vendor	National Instruments
Usage	AI
Access	Read/write
Data type	String
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

PFI0 to PFI15	Use specified pin from PFI0 through PFI15.
RTSI0 to RTSI6	Use specified pin from RTSI0 through RTSI6.

# ExternalSampleClockSource

---

## See Also

## Properties

[ClockSource](#), [ExternalScanClockSource](#)

**Purpose** Specify which signal is driven by the clock indicating the start of a series of conversions across channels

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

ExternalScanClockDriveLine defines which pin is pulsed when a series of conversions across channels start. You can use this property to synchronize the operations of multiple cards over the RTSI bus or via external PFI pins.

---

**Note** The National Instruments term for this clock is AI Sample Clock.

---

## Characteristics

Vendor	National Instruments
Usage	AI
Access	Read/write
Data type	String
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

PFI0 to PFI15	Use specified pin from PFI0 through PFI15.
RTSI0 to RTSI6	Use specified pin from RTSI0 through RTSI6.

## See Also

### Properties

ExternalScanClockSource

# ExternalScanClockSource

---

**Purpose** Specify which signal starts series of conversions across channels

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

ExternalScanClockSource specifies the pin whose signal is used as the scan clock to initiate conversions across a group of channels. This property is in effect when the ClockSource property is set to ExternalScanCtrl or ExternalSampleAndScanCtrl.

---

**Note** The National Instruments term for this clock is AI Sample Clock.

---

## Characteristics

Vendor	National Instruments
Usage	AI
Access	Read/write
Data type	String
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

PFI0 to PFI15	Use specified pin from PFI0 through PFI15.
RTSI0 to RTSI6	Use specified pin from RTSI0 through RTSI6.

## See Also

### Properties

ClockSource, ExternalSampleClockSource



**Purpose** Specify which signal line is driven with a pulse when data acquisition or generation starts

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

ExternalTriggerDriveLine defines which pin is pulsed when a data acquisition or generation starts. You can use this property to synchronize the operations of multiple cards over the RTSI bus or via external PFI pins.

## Characteristics

Vendor	National Instruments
Usage	AI
Access	Read/Write
Data type	String
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

PFI0 to PFI15	Use specified pin from PFI0 through PFI15.
RTSI0 to RTSI6	Use specified pin from RTSI0 through RTSI6.

## See Also

### Properties

HwDigitalTriggerSource

# HwDigitalTriggerSource

---

**Purpose** Specify which signal initiates data acquisition

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

HwDigitalTriggerSource defines which pin is used to initiate a data acquisition when the TriggerType property is set to HwDigital.

## Characteristics

Vendor	National Instruments
Usage	AI, AO
Access	Read/write
Data type	String
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

PFIO to PFI15	Use specified pin from PFIO through PFI15.
RTSIO to RTSI6	Use specified pin from RTSIO through RTSI6.

## See Also

### Properties

TriggerType

**Purpose** Specify number of external multiplexer devices connected

**Description**

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

NumMuxBoards specifies the number of AMUX-64T multiplexer devices connected to your hardware. NumMuxBoards can be 0, 1, 2, or 4. If you are using a 1200 Series board, then NumMuxBoards can only be 0.

**Characteristics**

Vendor	National Instruments Traditional NI-DAQ devices
Usage	AI, common to all channels
Access	Read/write
Data type	Double
Read-only when running	No

---

**Note** The Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor will be deprecated in a future version of the toolbox. If you create a Data Acquisition Toolbox™ object for Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor beginning in R2008b, you will receive a warning stating that this adaptor will be removed in a future release. See the supported hardware page at [www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html](http://www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html) for more information.

---

**Values**

{0}, 1, 2, or 4	The number of AMUX-64T multiplexer devices connected.
-----------------	---

# OutOfDataMode

---

**Purpose** Specify how value held by analog output subsystem is determined

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

When queued data is output to the analog output (AO) subsystem, the hardware typically holds a value. For National Instruments and Measurement Computing devices, the value held is determined by `OutOfDataMode`.

`OutOfDataMode` can be `Hold` or `DefaultValue`. If `OutOfDataMode` is `Hold`, then the last value output is held by the AO subsystem. If `OutOfDataMode` is `DefaultValue`, then the value specified by the `DefaultChannelValue` property is held by the AO subsystem.

## Characteristics

Vendor	Measurement Computing, National Instruments
Usage	AO, common to all channels
Access	Read/write
Data type	String
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

<code>{Hold}</code>	Hold the last output value.
<code>DefaultValue</code>	Hold the value specified by <code>DefaultChannelValue</code> .

## Examples

Create the analog output object `ao` and add two channels to it.

```
ao = analogoutput('nidaq','Dev1');  
addchannel(ao,0:1);
```

You can configure `ao` so that when queued data is finished being output, a value of 1 volt is held for both channels.

```
ao.OutOfDataMode = 'DefaultValue';  
ao.Channel.DefaultChannelValue = 1.0;
```

## See Also

### Properties

`DefaultChannelValue`

# PortAddress

---

**Purpose** Indicate base address of parallel port

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

The PC supports up to three parallel ports that are assigned the labels LPT1, LPT2, and LPT3. You can use any of these standard ports as long as they use the usual base addresses, which are (in hex) 378, 278, and 3BC, respectively.

Additional ports, or standard ports not assigned the usual base addresses, are not accessible by the toolbox. Note that most PCs that support MATLAB will include a single parallel printer port with base address 378 (LPT1).

---

**Note** The Parallel Port adaptor will be deprecated in a future version of the toolbox. If you create a Data Acquisition Toolbox™ object for 'parallel' beginning in R2008b, you will receive a warning stating that this adaptor will be removed in a future release. See the supported hardware page at [www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html](http://www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html) for more information.

---

## Characteristics

Vendor	Parallel port
Usage	DIO, common to all lines
Access	Read only
Data type	String
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

The value is automatically defined when the object is created.

## Examples

Create a digital I/O object for parallel port LPT1 and return the PortAddress value.

```
dio = digitalio('parallel','LPT1');  
get(dio, 'PortAddress')
```

```
ans =  
0x378
```

The returned value indicates that LPT1 uses the usual base address.

# StandardSampleRates

---

**Purpose** Specify whether valid sample rates snap to small set of standard values, or if you can set sample rate to any allowed value

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

StandardSampleRates can be On or Off. If StandardSampleRates is Off, then it is possible to set the sample rate to any value within the bounds supported by the hardware. For most sound cards, the lower bound is 8.000 kHz, while the upper bound is 44.1 kHz. For newer sound cards, an upper bound of 96.0 kHz might be supported. The specified sample rate is rounded up to the next integer value.

If StandardSampleRates is On, then the available sample rates snap to a small set of standard values. The standard values are 8.000 kHz, 11.025 kHz, 22.050 kHz, and 44.100 kHz. If you specify a sampling rate that is within one percent of a standard value, then the sampling rate snaps to that standard value. If you specify a sampling rate that is not within one percent of a standard value, then the sampling rate rounds up to the closest standard value.

Regardless of the StandardSampleRates value, if you specify a sampling rate that is outside the allowed limits, then an error is returned.

## Characteristics

Vendor	Sound cards
Usage	AI, AO, common to all channels
Access	Read/write
Data type	String
Read-only when running	Yes



## Values

On

The sample rate can be set only to a small set of standard values.

{Off}

If supported by the hardware, the sample rate can be set to any value within the allowed bounds, up to a maximum of 96.0 kHz.

# TransferMode

---

## Purpose

Specify how data is transferred from data acquisition device to system memory

## Description

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

For National Instruments NI-DAQmx hardware, this property is ignored. The device driver automatically selects the most efficient transfer mode available.

For National Instruments Traditional NI-DAQ hardware, `TransferMode` can be `Interrupts` or `SingleDMA` for both analog input and analog output subsystems. If `TransferMode` is `Interrupts`, then data is transferred from the hardware first-in, first-out memory buffer (FIFO) to system memory using interrupts. If `TransferMode` is `SingleDMA`, then data is transferred from the hardware FIFO to system memory using a single direct memory access (DMA) channel. Some boards also support a `TransferMode` of `DualDMA` for analog input subsystems. For example, the AT-MIO-16E-1 board supports this transfer mode. If `TransferMode` is `DualDMA`, then data is transferred from the hardware FIFO to system memory using two DMA channels. Depending on your system resources, data transfer via interrupts can significantly degrade system performance.

For Measurement Computing hardware, `TransferMode` can be `Default`, `InterruptPerPoint`, `DMA`, `InterruptPerBlock`, or `InterruptPerScan`. If `TransferMode` is `Default`, the transfer mode is automatically selected by the driver based on the board type and the sampling rate. If `TransferMode` is `InterruptPerPoint`, a single conversion is transferred for each interrupt. You should use this property value if your sampling rate is less than 5 kHz or you specify a small block size for memory buffering (as defined by the `BufferingConfig` property). If `TransferMode` is `DMA`, data is transferred using a single DMA channel. If `TransferMode` is `InterruptPerBlock`, a block of data is transferred for each interrupt. You should use this property value if your sampling rate is greater than 5 kHz and you are using a board that has a fast

maximum sampling rate. Note that a data block is defined by the board, and usually corresponds to half the FIFO size. If `TransferMode` is `InterruptPerScan`, data is not transferred until the entire scan is complete. This can only be used when the number of points acquired is less than or equal to the FIFO size. You should use this mode if your sampling rate is higher than the maximum continuous scan rate of the data acquisition device.

---

**Note** If your sampling rate is greater than ~5 kHz, you should avoid using interrupts if possible. The recommended `TransferMode` setting for your application will be described in your hardware documentation, and depends on the specific board you are using and your platform configuration.

---

## Characteristics

Vendor	Measurement Computing, National Instruments
Usage	AI, AO, common to all channels
Access	Read/write
Data type	String
Read-only when running	Yes

## Values

### Advantech

<code>{InterruptPerPoint}</code>	Transfer single data points using interrupts.
<code>InterruptPerBlock</code>	Transfer a block of data using interrupts (AI only).

# TransferMode

---

## Measurement Computing

{Default}	The transfer mode is automatically selected by the driver based on the board type and the sampling rate.
InterruptPerPoint	Transfer single data points using interrupts.
DMA	Transfer data using a single DMA channel (AI only).
InterruptPerBlock	Transfer a block of data using interrupts (AI only).
InterruptPerScan	Transfer all data when the acquisition is complete (AI only).

## National Instruments

Interrupts	Transfer data using interrupts.
SingleDMA	Transfer data using a single DMA channel.
DualDMA	Transfer data using two DMA channels.

This default property value is supplied by the driver. For most devices that support data transfer via interrupts and DMA, `SingleDMA` is the default value.

---

**Note** The Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor will be deprecated in a future version of the toolbox. If you create a Data Acquisition Toolbox™ object for Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor beginning in R2008b, you will receive a warning stating that this adaptor will be removed in a future release. See the supported hardware page at [www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html](http://www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html) for more information.

---

## Examples

Set the TransferMode property for a National Instruments board before acquiring data.

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq', 1);  
set(ai, 'TransferMode', 'SingleDMA');  
addchannel(ai, 1:2);  
softscope(ai)
```

# TransferMode

---

# Block Reference

---

Analog Input  
Analog Input (Single Sample)  
Analog Output  
Analog Output (Single Sample)  
Digital Input  
Digital Output

# Analog Input

---

**Purpose** Acquire data from multiple analog channels of data acquisition device

**Library** Data Acquisition Toolbox

---

**Note** You cannot use certain devices with Data Acquisition Toolbox Simulink® blocks. Refer to the Supported Hardware page to see if your device supports Simulink use.

---

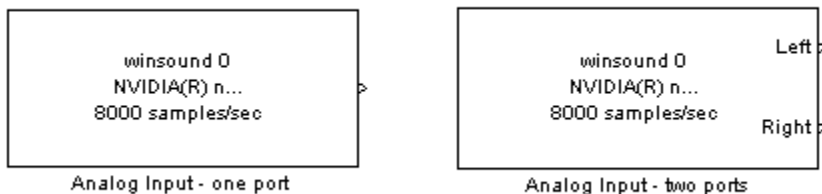
**Description** The Analog Input block opens, initializes, configures, and controls an analog data acquisition device. The opening, initialization, and configuration of the device occur once at the start of the model's execution. During the model's run time, the block acquires data either synchronously (deliver the current block of data the device is providing) or asynchronously (buffer incoming data).

---

**Note** You need a license for both Data Acquisition Toolbox and Simulink software to use this block.

---

The block has no input ports. It has one or more output ports, depending on the configuration you choose in the Source Block Parameters dialog box. The following diagram shows the block configured with one port for both channels and with one port for each channel, in the case of a device that has two channels.





Use the Analog Input block to incorporate live measured data into Simulink for:

- System characterization
- Algorithm verification
- System and algorithm modeling
- Model and design validation
- design control

---

**Note** You can use the Analog Input block only with devices that support clocked acquisition. The block will error out when the model is run with a device that does not support clocking. To acquire data using devices that do not support clocking, use the Analog Input (Single Sample) block.

---

You can use this block for signal applications by using it with basic Simulink and DSP System Toolbox™.

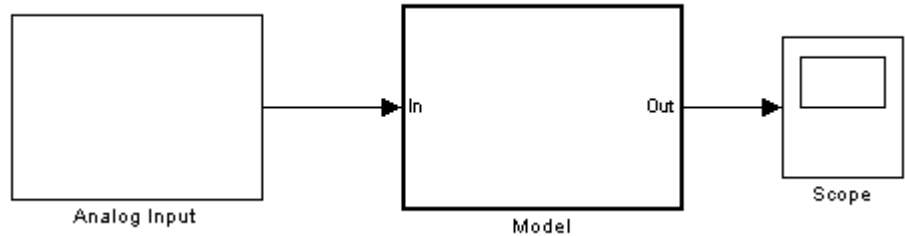
You can use the Analog Input block either synchronously or asynchronously. Select the acquisition mode in the Source Block Parameters dialog box.

The following diagram shows the basic analog input usage scenario, in which you would:

- Acquire data at each time step or once per model execution.
- Analyze the data, or use it as input to a system in the model.
- Optionally display results.

# Analog Input

---



For an example of creating a model using the Analog Input block, see [Example: Bringing Analog Data into a Model](#).

## Other Supported Features

The Analog Input block supports the use of Simulink Accelerator™ mode. This feature speeds up the execution of Simulink models.

---

**Note** You need the C++ Compiler to use Simulink Accelerator mode.

---

The block supports the use of model referencing. This feature lets your model include other Simulink models as modular components.

For more information on these features, see the Simulink documentation.

## Dialog Box

Use the Source Block Parameters dialog box to select your acquisition mode and to set other configuration options.

**Source Block Parameters: Analog Input**

Analog Input  
Acquire block of data from multiple analog channels of a data acquisition device every simulation time step.

Parameters

Acquisition Mode

- Asynchronous - Initiates the acquisition when simulation starts. The simulation runs while data is acquired into a FIFO buffer.
- Synchronous - Initiates the acquisition at each time step. The simulation will not continue until all data is acquired.

Device: winsound 0 (SoundMAX HD Audio)

Hardware sample rate (samples/second): 8000

**Actual rate will be 8000 samples per second.**

Block size: 1

Input type: AC-Coupled

Channels: Select All Unselect All

	Hardware Channel	Name	Input Range
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	Left	-1V to +1V
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	Right	-1V to +1V

Outputs

Number of ports: 1 for all hardware channels

Signal type: Sample-based

Data type: double

OK Cancel Help

# Analog Input

## Acquisition Mode

### Asynchronous

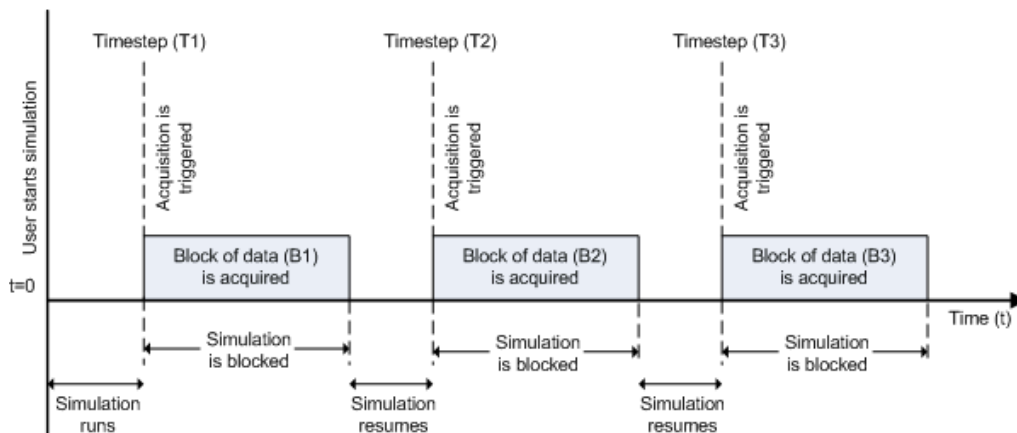
Initiates the acquisition when the simulation starts. The simulation runs while data is acquired into a FIFO (First in, First out) buffer. The acquisition is continuous; the block buffers data while outputting a scan/frame of data at each time step.

### Synchronous

Initiates the acquisition at each time step. The simulation will not continue until the requested block of data is acquired. This is unbuffered input; the block will synchronously output the latest scan/frame of data at each time step.

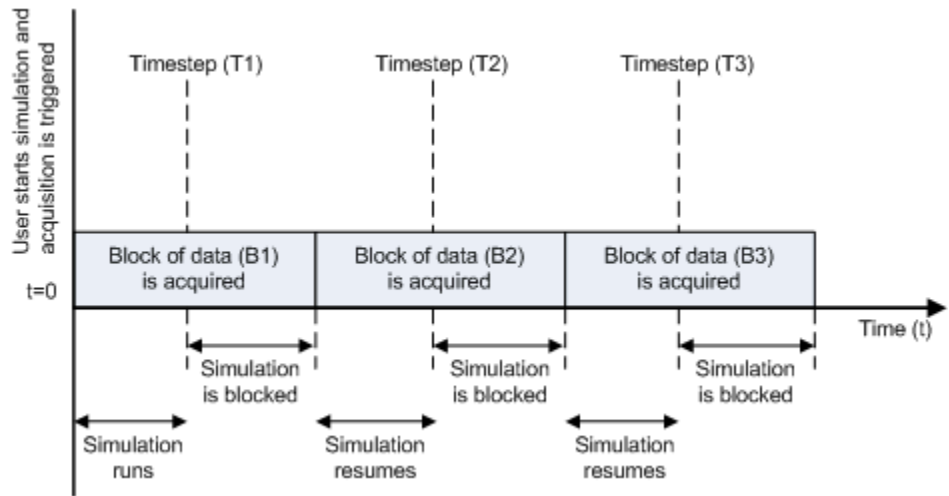
The following diagrams show the difference between synchronous and asynchronous modes for the Analog Input block.

### Synchronous Analog Input



At the first time step (T1), the acquisition is initiated for the required block of data (B1). The simulation does not continue until B1 is completely acquired.

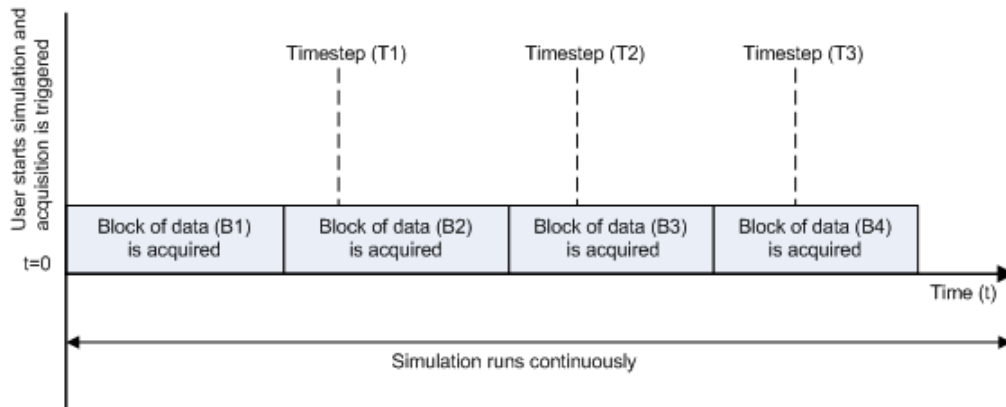
## Asynchronous Analog Input – Scenario 1



Scenario 1 shows the case when simulation speed outpaces data acquisition speed. At the first time step (T1), the required block of data (B1) is still being acquired. Therefore, the simulation does not continue until B1 is completely acquired.

# Analog Input

## Asynchronous Analog Input – Scenario 2



Scenario 2 shows the case when data acquisition speed outpaces simulation speed. At the first time step (T1), the required block of data (B1) has been completely acquired. Therefore, the simulation runs continuously.

---

**Note** Several factors, including device hardware and model complexity, can affect the simulation speed, causing both scenarios 1 and 2 to occur within the same simulation.

---

## Options

### Device

The data acquisition device from which you want to acquire data. The items in the list vary, depending on which devices you have connected to your system. Devices in the list are specified by adaptor/vendor name and unique device ID, followed by the name of the device. The first available device is selected by default.

## Hardware sample rate

The rate at which samples are acquired from the device, in samples per second. This is the sampling time for the hardware. The default is defined when a device is selected.

The sample rate must be a positive real number, and be within the range allowed for the selected hardware.

## Block size

The desired number of data samples to output at each time step for each channel. Block size corresponds to the `SamplesPerTrigger` property for an analog input device. The default value for block size depends on the hardware selected. It must be a positive integer, and be within the range allowed for the selected hardware.

## Input type

Specifies the hardware channel configuration, such as single-ended, differential, etc. The input type is defined by the capabilities of the selected device.

## Channels

The channel configuration table lists your device's hardware channels and lets you configure them. Use the check boxes and selection buttons to specify which channels to acquire data from. These parameters are specified for each selected channel:

**Hardware Channel** — Displays the hardware channel ID specified by the device. The **Hardware Channel** column is read only and the parameters are defined when the device is selected.

The **Name** — Specifies the channel name. By default the table displays any names provided by the hardware, but you can edit the names. For example, if the device is a sound card with two channels, you can name them `Left` and `Right`.

# Analog Input

---

**Input Range** — Specifies the input ranges available for each channel supported by the hardware, and is defined when a device is selected.

## Outputs

### Number of ports

Select **1 for all hardware channels** (default) or **1 per hardware channel**.

Using **1 for all hardware channels** outputs data from a single port as a matrix, with a size of Block size x Number of Channels selected.

Using **1 per hardware channel** outputs data from N ports, where N is equal to the number of selected channels. Each output port will be a column vector with a size of Block size x 1. For naming, each output port will use the channel name if one was specified, or otherwise use [HWChannel + channel ID], for example, HWChanne12.

### Signal type

Select **Sample-based** or **Frame-based**. This option determines whether the signal type is sample-based or frame-based. **Sample-based** is the default.

---

**Note** The **Frame-based** option works only if you have the DSP System Toolbox software installed.

---

### Data type

Select your data type to output from the block. The Analog Input block supports double and native data types, as supported by the hardware. `double` is the default. Native data types will be dynamically populated in this list based on the hardware that is selected. For example, if `int16` is a native data type of a specific



hardware device, then one of the entries for **Data type** will be `int16 (native)`.

**See Also**

Analog Input (Single Sample), Analog Output, Analog Output (Single Sample), Digital Input, Digital Output

# Analog Input (Single Sample)

---

**Purpose** Acquire single sample from multiple analog channels of data acquisition device

**Library** Data Acquisition Toolbox

---

**Note** You cannot use certain devices with Data Acquisition Toolbox Simulink blocks. Refer to the Supported Hardware page to see if your device supports Simulink use.

---

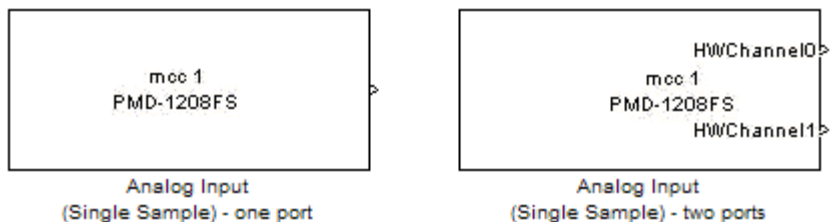
**Description** The Analog Input (Single Sample) block opens, initializes, configures, and controls an analog data acquisition device. The opening, initialization, and configuration of the device occur once at the start of the model's execution. The block acquires a single sample every sample time, synchronously from the device, during the model's run time.

---

**Note** You need a license for both Data Acquisition Toolbox and Simulink software to use this block.

---

The block has no input ports. It has one or more output ports, depending on the configuration you choose in the Source Block Parameters dialog box. The following diagram shows the block configured with one port for both channels and with one port for each channel, in the case of a device that has two channels.



Use the Analog Input (Single Sample) block to incorporate live measured data into Simulink for:

- System characterization
- Algorithm verification
- System and algorithm modeling
- Model and design validation
- Controls design

---

**Note** You can use Analog Input (Single Sample) block only with devices that support single sample acquisition. The block will error out when the model is run with a device that does not support single sample acquisition. To acquire data from devices that do not support acquisition of a single sample (like devices designed for sound and vibration), use the Analog Input block.

---

You can use the Analog Input (Single Sample) block for signal applications by using it with basic Simulink and DSP System Toolbox.

## Other Supported Features

The Analog Input (Single Sample) block supports the use of Simulink Accelerator mode. This feature speeds up the execution of Simulink models.

---

**Note** You need the C++ Compiler to use Simulink Accelerator mode.

---

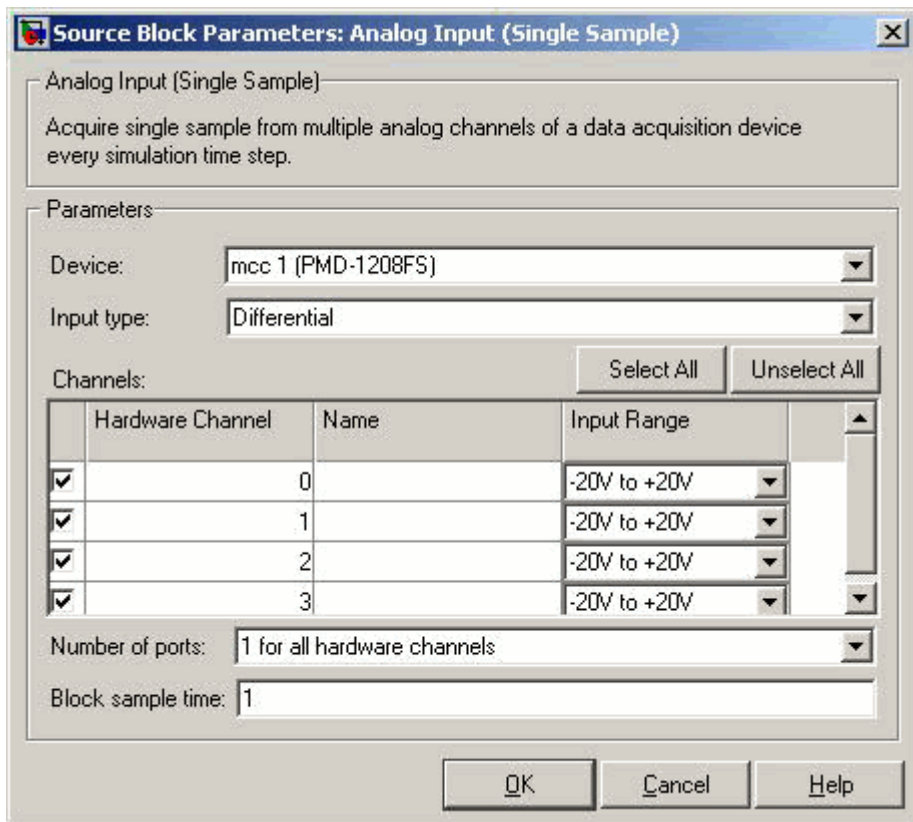
This block supports the use of model referencing. This feature lets your model include other Simulink models as modular components.

For more information on these features, see the Simulink documentation.

# Analog Input (Single Sample)

## Dialog Box

Use the Source Block Parameters dialog box to select your device and to set other configuration options.



## Device

The data acquisition device from which you want to acquire data. The items in the list vary, depending on which devices you have connected to your system. Devices in the list are specified by adaptor/vendor name and unique device ID, followed by the name of the device. The first available device is selected by default.

## Input type

Specifies the hardware channel configuration, such as single-ended, differential, etc. When you select a device, the device capability defines the available values for input type.

## Channels

The channel configuration table lists your device's hardware channels and lets you configure them. Use the check boxes and selection buttons to specify which channels to acquire data from. These parameters are specified for each selected channel:

**Hardware Channel** — Displays the hardware channel ID specified by the device. The **Hardware Channel** column is read-only and the parameters are defined when the device is selected.

**Name** — Specifies the channel name. By default the table will display any names provided by the hardware, but you can edit the names. For example, if you are using a device to acquire indoor and outdoor temperature from two channels, you can name them IndoorTemp and OutdoorTemp.

**Input Range** — Specifies the input ranges available for each channel supported by the hardware, and the available values are defined when a device is selected.

## Number of ports

Select **1 for all hardware channels** (default) or **1 per hardware channel**.

Using **1 for all hardware channels**, outputs data from a single port as a matrix, with a size of [1 x Number of Channels selected].

Using **1 per hardware channel**, outputs data from N ports, where N is equal to the number of selected channels. Each output port will be a scalar value. For naming, each output port will use the channel name if one was specified, or otherwise use ["HWChannel" + channel ID], for example, HWChannel2.

# Analog Input (Single Sample)

---

## **Block sample time**

Specifies the sample time of the block during the simulation. This is the rate at which the block is executed during simulation. The default value is 0.01 (seconds).

## **See Also**

Analog Input, Analog Output, Analog Output (Single Sample), Digital Input, Digital Output

**Purpose** Output data to multiple analog channels of data acquisition device

**Library** Data Acquisition Toolbox

---

**Note** You cannot use certain devices with Data Acquisition Toolbox Simulink blocks. Refer to the Supported Hardware page to see if your device supports Simulink use.

---

**Description** The Analog Output block opens, initializes, configures, and controls an analog data acquisition device. The opening, initialization, and configuration of the device occur once at the start of the model's execution. During the model's run time, the block outputs data to the hardware either synchronously (outputs the block of data as it is provided) or asynchronously (buffers output data).

---

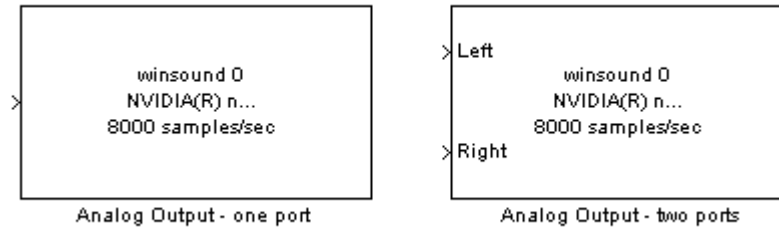
**Note** You need a license for both Data Acquisition Toolbox and Simulink software to use this block.

---

The block has one or more input ports, depending on the option you choose in the Sink Block Parameters dialog box. It has no output ports. The following diagram shows the block configured with one port for both channels and with one port for each channel, in the case of a device that has two channels selected.

# Analog Output

---



---

**Note** You can use the Analog Output block only with devices that support clocked generation. The block will error out when the model is run with a device that does not support clocking. To send data using devices that do not support clocking, use the Analog Output (Single Sample) block.

---

The Analog Output block inherits the sample time from the driving block connected to the input port. The valid data types of the signal at the input port are double or native data types supported by the hardware.

## Other Supported Features

The Analog Output block supports the use of Simulink Accelerator mode. This feature speeds up the execution of Simulink models.

---

**Note** You need the C++ Compiler to use Simulink Accelerator mode.

---

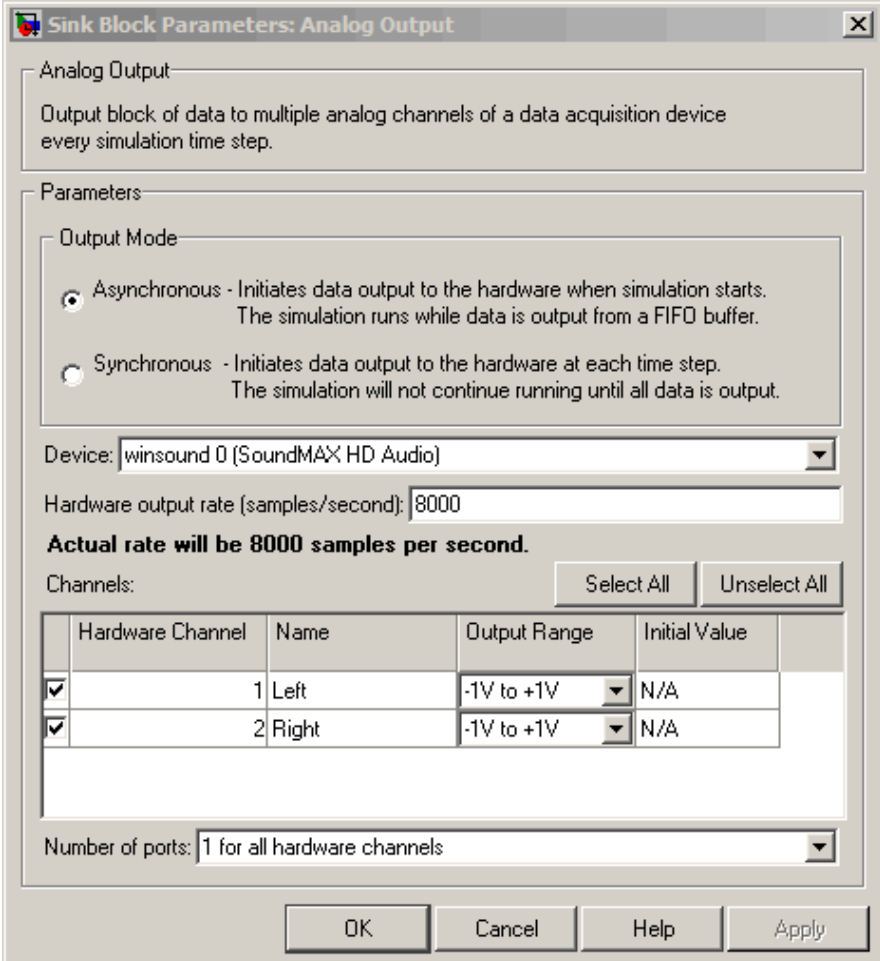
The block supports the use of model referencing. This feature lets your model include other Simulink models as modular components.

For more information on these features, see the Simulink documentation.



## Dialog Box

Use the Sink Block Parameters dialog box to select your acquisition mode and to set other configuration options.



The dialog box is titled "Sink Block Parameters: Analog Output". It contains the following sections:

- Analog Output:** Output block of data to multiple analog channels of a data acquisition device every simulation time step.
- Parameters:**
  - Output Mode:** Two radio buttons: "Asynchronous" (selected) and "Synchronous".
  - Device:** A dropdown menu showing "winsound 0 (SoundMAX HD Audio)".
  - Hardware output rate (samples/second):** A text input field containing "8000".
  - Actual rate will be 8000 samples per second.**
  - Channels:** Two buttons: "Select All" and "Unselect All".
  - Table:** A table with 5 columns: a checkbox, "Hardware Channel", "Name", "Output Range", and "Initial Value".
  - Number of ports:** A dropdown menu showing "1 for all hardware channels".

Buttons at the bottom: OK, Cancel, Help, Apply.

	Hardware Channel	Name	Output Range	Initial Value
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	Left	-1V to +1V	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	Right	-1V to +1V	N/A

# Analog Output

## Output Mode

### Asynchronous

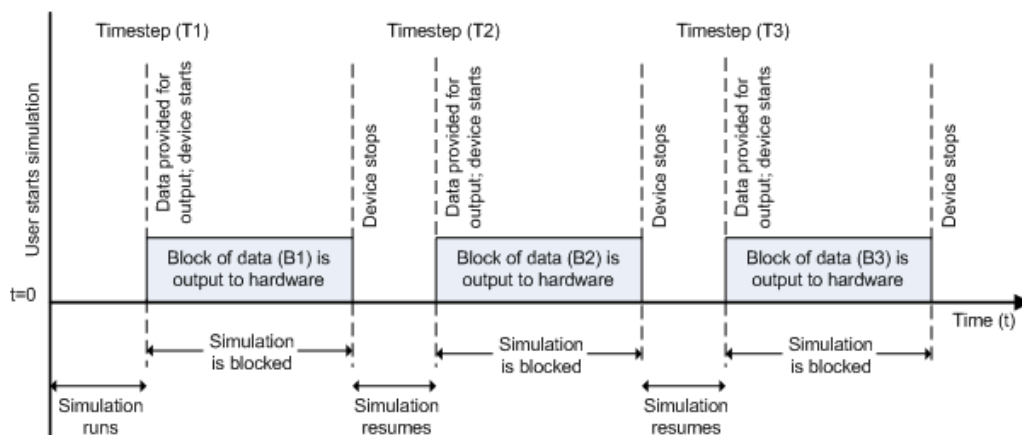
Initiates data output to the hardware when simulation starts. The simulation runs while data is output from a FIFO (First In, First Out) buffer. This mode buffers and outputs data from the block, letting you perform a frame-based or sample-based output.

### Synchronous

Initiates data output to the hardware at each time step. The simulation will not continue running until the current block of data is output. In synchronous mode, the block synchronously outputs a vector or frame of samples provided at each time step.

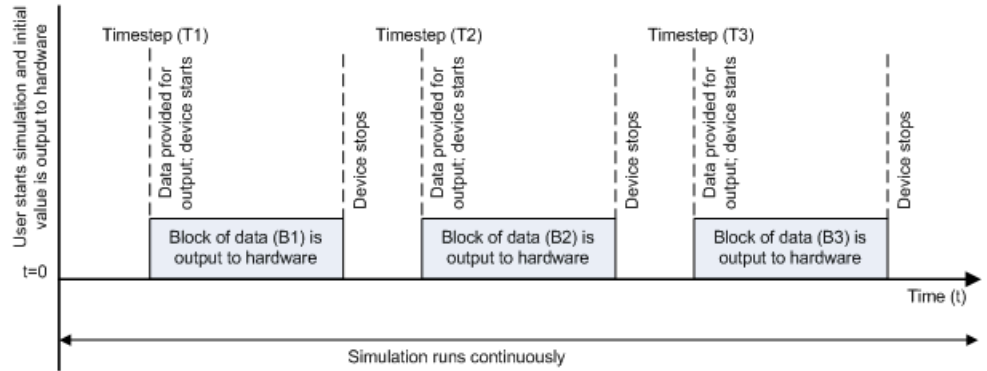
The following diagrams show the difference between synchronous and asynchronous analog output.

### Synchronous Analog Output



At the first time step (T1), data output is initiated and the corresponding block of data (B1) is output to the hardware. The simulation does not continue until B1 is output completely.

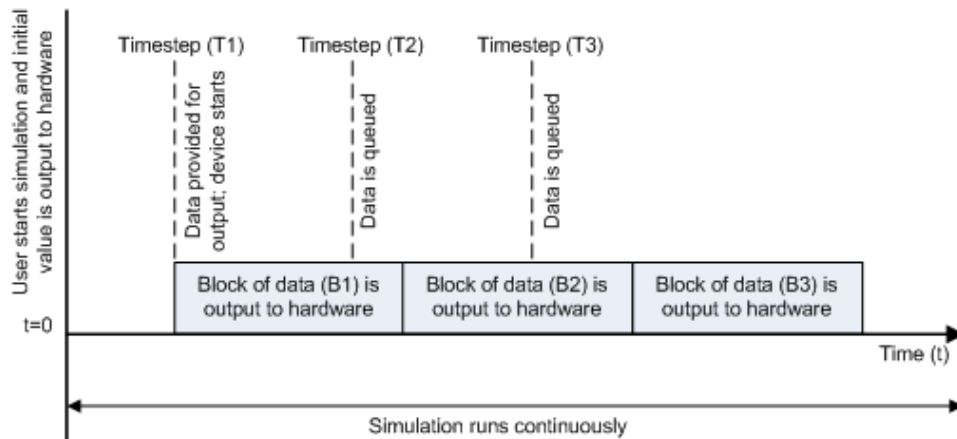
## Asynchronous Analog Output – Scenario 1



Scenario 1 shows the case when data output speed outpaces simulation speed. At the first time step (T1), data output is initiated and the corresponding block of data (B1) is output to the hardware. The simulation runs continuously in this mode.

# Analog Output

## Asynchronous Analog Output – Scenario 2



Scenario 2 shows the case when simulation speed outpaces data acquisition speed. At the first time step (T1), data output is initiated and the corresponding block of data (B1) is output to the hardware. Data is queued at successive time steps and is output to the hardware once the previous block completes. The simulation runs continuously in this mode.

---

**Note** Several factors, including device hardware and model complexity, can affect the simulation speed, causing both scenarios 1 and 2 to occur within the same simulation.

---

## Options

### Device

The data acquisition device to which you want to output data. The items in the list vary, depending on which devices you have connected to your system. Devices in the list are specified by adaptor/vendor name and unique device ID, followed by the name of the device. The first available device is selected by default.

## Hardware output rate

The rate at which samples are output to the device, in samples per second. This output rate for the hardware is defined when a device is selected. The output rate specified must be within the range supported by the selected device.

## Channels

The channel configuration table lists your device's hardware channels and lets you configure them. Use the check boxes and selection buttons to specify which channels to send data to.

**Hardware Channel** — Displays the channel ID specified by the device, and is read only.

**Name** — specifies the channel name. By default the table displays any names provided by the hardware, but you can edit the names. For example, if the device is a sound card with two channels, you can name them **Left** and **Right**.

**Output Range** — Specifies the output ranges available for each channel supported by the hardware, and is defined by the selected device.

**Initial Value** — Specifies the initial value to be output at the start of the simulation, if you are using **Asynchronous** mode. The default value is 0. In **Synchronous** mode, the **Initial Value** column does not appear in the table.

---

**Note** For AC-coupled devices like a sound card, this column is not used and is read only.

---

## Number of ports

Select **1 for all hardware channels** (default) or **1 per hardware channel**.

# Analog Output

---

Using **1 for all hardware channels** inputs data from a single port as a matrix, with a size of [S x Number of Channels selected], where S is number of samples provided as input.

Using **1 per hardware channel** inputs data from N ports, where N is equal to the number of selected channels. Each input port will be a column vector with a size of [S x 1], where S is the number of samples provided as an input. For naming, each output port will use the channel name if one was specified, or otherwise use ["HWChannel" + channel ID], for example, HWChannel2.

## See Also

Analog Input, Analog Input (Single Sample), Analog Output (Single Sample), Digital Input, Digital Output

# Analog Output (Single Sample)

---

**Purpose** Output single sample to multiple analog channels of data acquisition device

**Library** Data Acquisition Toolbox

---

**Note** You cannot use certain devices with Data Acquisition Toolbox Simulink blocks. Refer to the Supported Hardware page to see if your device supports Simulink use.

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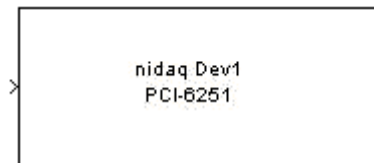
**Description** The Analog Output (Single Sample) block opens, initializes, configures, and controls an analog data acquisition device. The opening, initialization, and configuration of the device occur once at the start of the model's execution. The block outputs a single sample every sample time, synchronously to the hardware, during the model's run time.

---

**Note** You need a license for both Data Acquisition Toolbox and Simulink software to use this block.

---

The block has one or more input ports, depending on the option you choose in the Sink Block Parameters dialog box. It has no output ports. The following diagram shows the block configured with one port for both channels and with one port for each channel, in the case of a device that has two channels selected.



Analog Output  
(Single Sample) - one port



Analog Output  
(Single Sample) - two ports

# Analog Output (Single Sample)

---

---

**Note** You can use Analog Output (Single Sample) block only with devices that support single sample output. The block will error out when the model is run with a device that does not support single sample acquisition. To send data using devices that do not support acquisition of a single sample (like devices designed for sound and vibration), use the Analog Output block.

---

The Analog Output (Single Sample) block inherits the sample time from the driving block connected to the input port. The valid data type of the signal at the input port is double.

## Other Supported Features

The Analog Output (Single Sample) block supports the use of Simulink Accelerator mode. This feature speeds up the execution of Simulink models.

---

**Note** You need the C++ Compiler to use Simulink Accelerator mode.

---

The Analog Output (Single Sample) block supports the use of model referencing. This feature lets your model include other Simulink models as modular components.

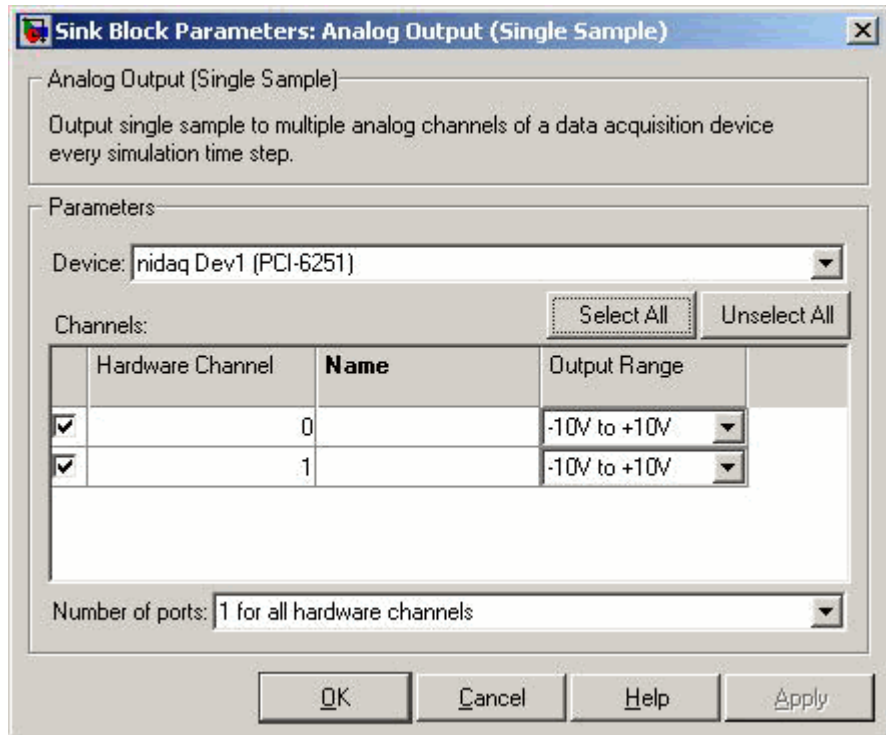
For more information on these features, see the Simulink documentation.



# Analog Output (Single Sample)

## Dialog Box

Use the Sink Block Parameters dialog box to select your device and to set other configuration options.



### Device

The data acquisition device to which you want to output data. The items in the list vary, depending on which devices you have connected to your system. Devices in the list are specified by adaptor/vendor name and unique device ID, followed by the name of the device. The first available device is selected by default.

### Channels

The channel configuration table lists your device's hardware channels and lets you configure them. Use the check boxes and

# Analog Output (Single Sample)

---

selection buttons to specify which channels to acquire data from. These parameters are specified for each selected channel:

**Hardware Channel** — Displays the hardware channel ID specified by the device. The **Hardware Channel** column is read-only and the parameters are defined when the device is selected.

**Name** — Specifies the channel name. By default the table will display any names provided by the hardware, but you can edit the names. For example, if you are sending data and trigger signals to an output device, you can name them Data and TriggerStatus.

**Output Range** — Specifies the output ranges available for each channel supported by the hardware, and the available values are defined when a device is selected.

## Number of ports

Select **1 for all hardware channels** (default) or **1 per hardware channel**.

Using **1 for all hardware channels**, receives data from a single port as a matrix, with a size of [Block size x Number of Channels selected].

Using **1 per hardware channel**, receives data from N ports, where N is equal to the number of selected channels. Each input port will be a scalar. For naming, each output port will use the channel name if one was specified, or otherwise use ["HWChannel" + channel ID], for example, HWChannel2.

## See Also

Analog Input, Analog Input (Single Sample), Analog Output, Digital Input, Digital Output

**Purpose** Acquire latest set of values from multiple digital lines of data acquisition device

**Library** Data Acquisition Toolbox

---

**Note** You cannot use certain devices with Data Acquisition Toolbox Simulink blocks. Refer to the Supported Hardware page to see if your device supports Simulink use.

---

**Description** The Digital Input block synchronously outputs the latest scan of data available from the digital lines selected at each simulation time step. It acquires unbuffered digital data, and the data delivered is a binary vector.

---

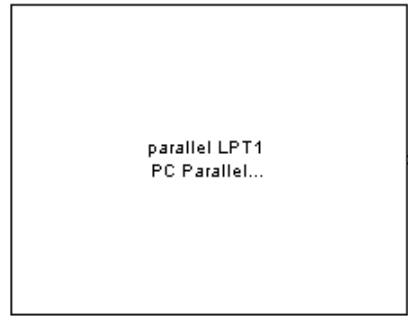
**Note** You need a license for both Data Acquisition Toolbox and Simulink software to use this block.

---

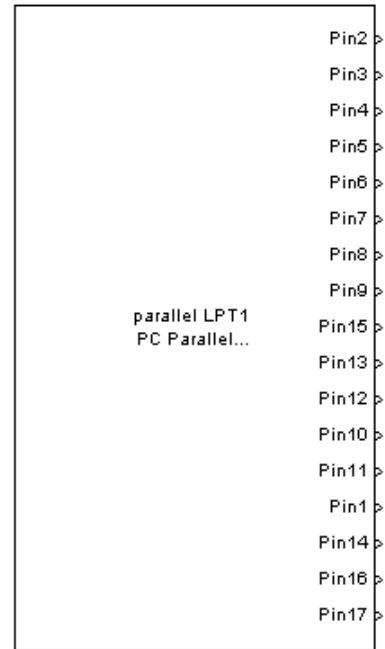
The block has no input ports. It has one or more output ports, depending on the option you choose in the Source Block Parameters dialog box. The following diagram shows the block configured with one port for all lines and with one port for each line, in the case of a device that has 17 lines selected.

# Digital Input

---



Digital Input - one port for all lines

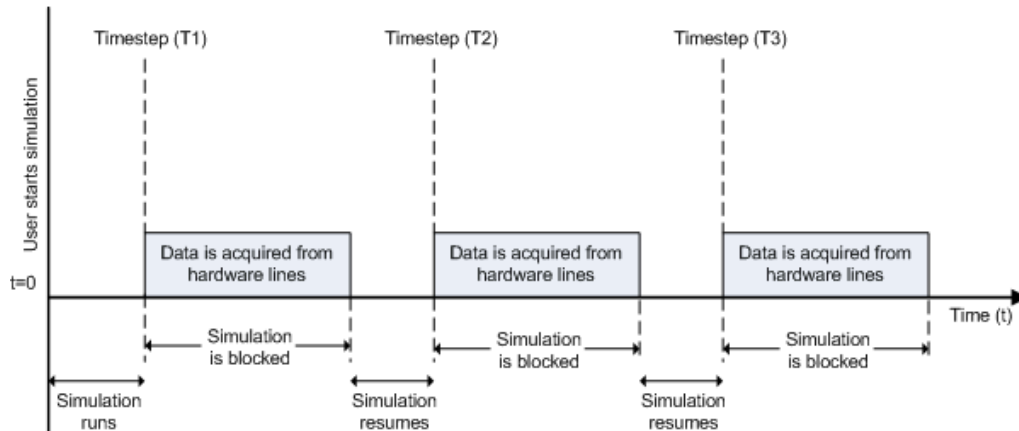


Digital Input - one port for each line

The block inherits the sample time of the model.

The output data is always a binary vector (binvec), i.e., a vector of logical values.

Digital input acquisition is done synchronously. The following diagram shows synchronous digital input.



At the first time step (T1), data is acquired from the selected hardware lines. The simulation does not continue until data is read from all lines.

## Other Supported Features

The Digital Input block supports the use of Simulink Accelerator mode. This feature speeds up the execution of Simulink models.

---

**Note** You need the C++ Compiler to use Simulink Accelerator mode.

---

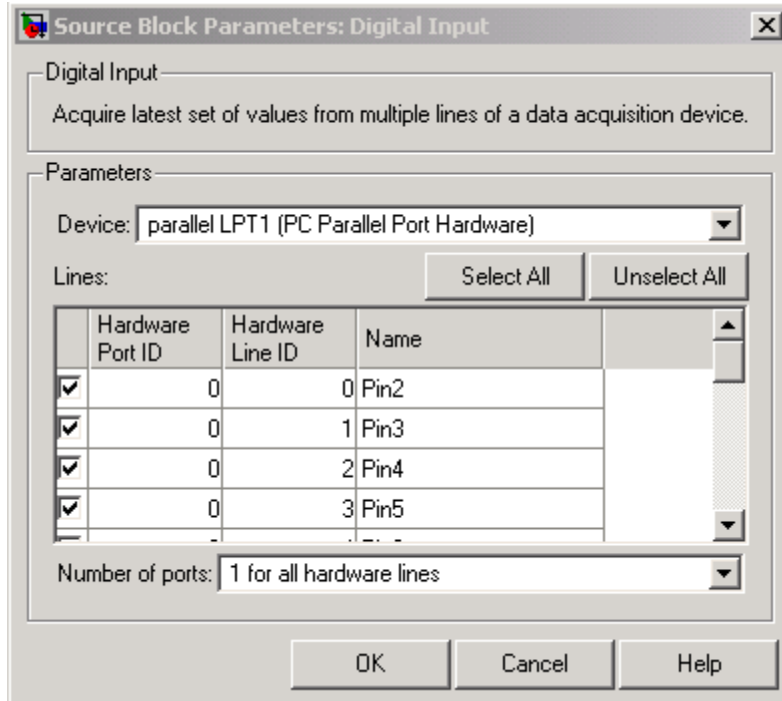
The block supports the use of model referencing. This feature lets your model include other Simulink models as modular components.

For more information on these features, see the Simulink documentation.

# Digital Input

## Dialog Box

Use the Source Block Parameters dialog box to set configuration options.



### Device

The data acquisition device from which you want to acquire data. The items in the list vary, depending on which devices you have connected to your system. Devices in the list are specified by adaptor/vendor name and unique device ID, followed by the name of the device. The first available device is selected by default.

### Lines

The line configuration table lists your device's lines and lets you configure them. The table lists all the lines that can be configured for input. Use the check boxes and selection buttons to specify which lines to acquire data from.

## Hardware Port ID

Specifies the ID for each hardware port. This is automatically detected and filled in by the selected device, and is read only.

## Hardware Line ID

Specifies the ID of the hardware line. This is automatically detected and filled in by the selected device, and is read only.

## Name

Specifies the hardware line name. This is automatically detected and filled in from the hardware, though you can edit the name.

## Number of ports

Select **1 for all hardware lines** (default) or **1 per hardware line**.

Using **1 for all hardware lines** means that the block will have only one output port for all of the lines that are selected in the table. Data must be [S x number of lines], where S is the number of samples. Data will be a binary vector (binvec).

Using **1 per hardware line** means the block will have one output port per selected line. The name of each output port is the name specified in the table for each line. If no name is provided, the name is “Port” + HwPort ID + “Line” + Line ID. For example, if line 2 of hardware port 3 is selected, and you did not specify a name in the line table, Port3Line2 appears in the block. Data will be [1 x 1].

## See Also

Analog Input, Analog Input (Single Sample), Analog Output, Analog Output (Single Sample), Digital Output

# Digital Output

---

**Purpose** Output data to multiple digital lines of data acquisition device

**Library** Data Acquisition Toolbox

---

**Note** You cannot use certain devices with Data Acquisition Toolbox Simulink blocks. Refer to the Supported Hardware page to see if your device supports Simulink use.

---

**Description** The Digital Output block synchronously outputs the latest set of data to the hardware at each simulation time step. It outputs unbuffered digital data. The output data is always a binary vector (binvec).

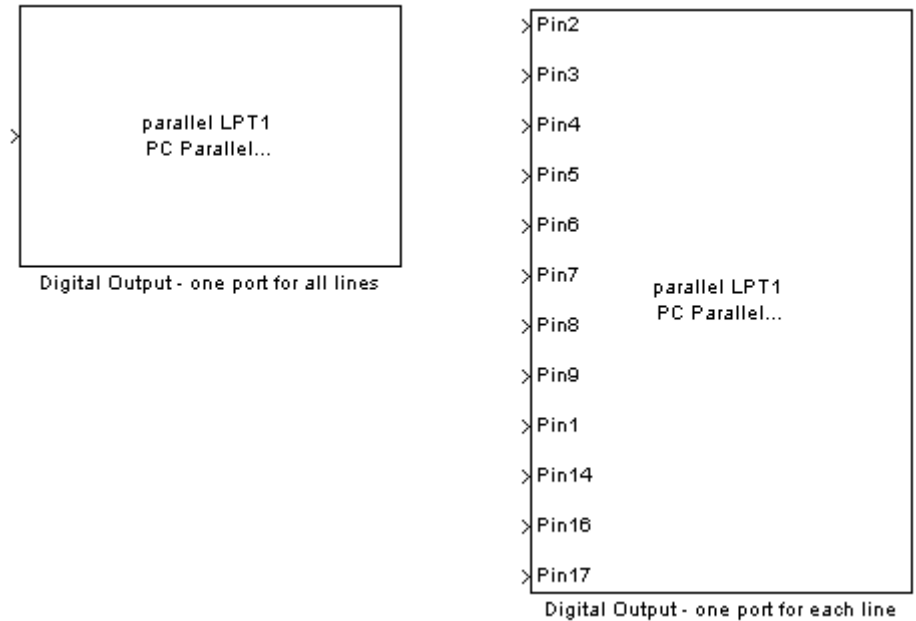
---

**Note** You need a license for both Data Acquisition Toolbox and Simulink software to use this block.

---

The block has no output ports. It can have one or more input ports, depending on the option you choose in the Sink Block Parameters dialog box. The following diagram shows the block configured with one port for all lines and with one port for each line, in the case of a device that has 12 lines selected.



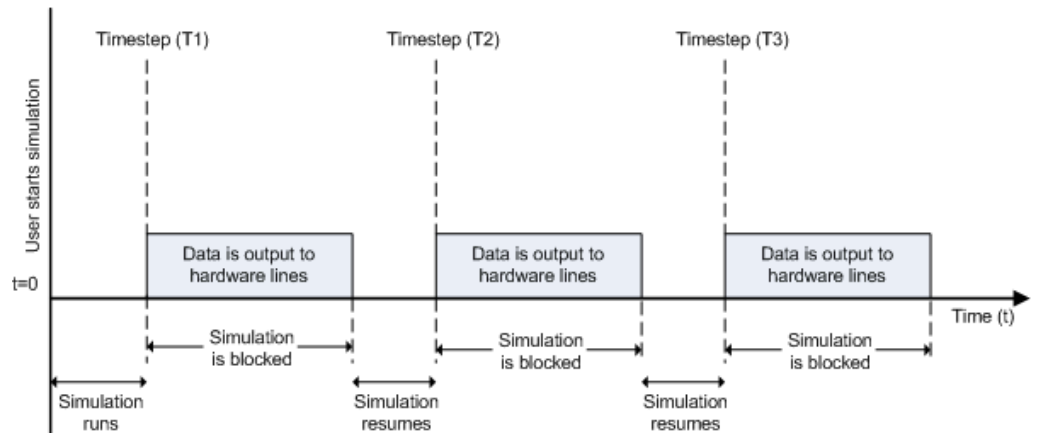


The Digital Output block inherits the sample time from the driving block connected to the input port. The data type of the signal at the input port must be a logical data type.

Digital output is done synchronously. The following diagram shows synchronous digital output.

# Digital Output

---



At the first time step (T1), data is output to the selected hardware lines. The simulation does not continue until data is output to all lines.

## Other Supported Features

The Digital Output block supports the use of Simulink Accelerator mode. This feature speeds up the execution of Simulink models.

---

**Note** You need the C++ Compiler to use Simulink Accelerator mode.

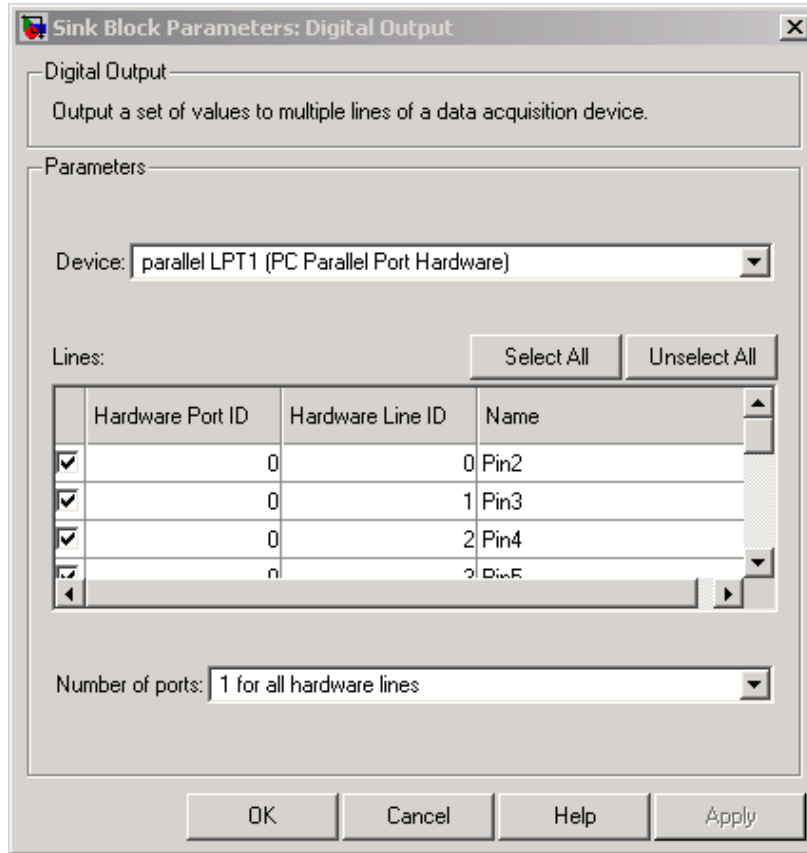
---

The block supports the use of model referencing. This feature lets your model include other Simulink models as modular components.

For more information on these features, see the Simulink documentation.

## Dialog Box

Use the Sink Block Parameters dialog box to set configuration options.



### Device

The data acquisition device to which you want to output data. The items in the list vary, depending on which devices you have connected to your system. Devices in the list are specified by adaptor/vendor name and unique device ID, followed by the name of the device. The first available device is selected by default.

## Lines

The line configuration table lists your device's lines and lets you configure them. Use the check boxes and selection buttons to specify which lines to send data to.

### Hardware Port ID

Specifies the ID for each hardware port. This is automatically detected and filled in by the selected device, and is read only.

### Hardware Line ID

Specifies the ID of the hardware line. This is automatically detected and filled in by the selected device, and is read only.

### Name

Specifies the hardware line name. This is automatically detected and filled in by the selected device, though you can edit the name.

## Number of ports

Select **1 for all hardware lines** (default) or **1 per hardware line**.

Using **1 for all hardware lines** means that the block will have only one input port for all lines selected in the table. Data needs to be [S x number of lines], where S is the number of samples. Data at the input port needs to be a binary vector (binvec).

Using **1 per hardware line** means the block will have one input port per selected line. The name of each input port is the name specified in the table for each line. If no name is provided, the name is "Port" + HwPort ID + Line + Line ID. For example, if line 2 of port 3 is selected, and you did not specify a name in the line table, Port3Line2 appears in the block. Data needs to be [1 x 1].

## See Also

Analog Input, Analog Input (Single Sample), Analog Output, Analog Output (Single Sample), Digital Input

# Function Reference

---

Device Object Creation (p. 6-2)	Create device objects
Channels and Lines (p. 6-3)	Add hardware channels and lines
Property Getting and Setting (p. 6-4)	Display properties
Object Execution (p. 6-5)	Execute device objects
Data Manipulation (p. 6-6)	Work with acquired data
Information and Help (p. 6-7)	Display help information
Utilities (p. 6-8)	General Data Acquisition Toolbox functionality
Session-Based Interface (p. 6-10)	Session-based interface functions and methods using the session-based interface

## **Device Object Creation**

analoginput

Create analog input object

analogoutput

Create analog output object

digitalio

Create digital I/O object

## Channels and Lines

addchannel	Add hardware channels to analog input or output object
addline	Add hardware lines to digital I/O object
addmuxchannel	Add hardware channels to analog input objects when using National Instruments multiplexer board

## Property Getting and Setting

get

inspect

set

setverify

Device object properties

Open Property Inspector

Configure or display device object properties

Configure and return specified property



## Object Execution

islogging	Determine whether analog input object is logging data
isrunning	Determine whether device object is running
issending	Determine whether analog output object is sending data
start	Start device object
stop	Stop device object
trigger	Manually execute trigger for analog input or output object
wait	Wait until analog input or output device object stops running

## Data Manipulation

flushdata	Remove analog input data from data acquisition engine
getdata	Extract analog input data, time, and event information from data acquisition engine
getsample	Immediately acquire one analog input sample
getvalue	Read values from digital input and output lines
peekdata	Preview most recent acquired analog input data
putdata	Queue analog output data in engine for eventual output
putsample	Immediately output one analog output sample
putvalue	Write values to digital output lines

## Information and Help

daqhelp

Help for device objects, constructors, adaptors, functions, and properties

daqhwinfo

Data acquisition hardware information

propinfo

Property characteristics for device objects, channels, or lines

## Utilities

<code>binvec2dec</code>	Convert digital input and output binary vector to decimal value
<code>clear</code>	Remove device objects from MATLAB workspace
<code>daqcallback</code>	Callback function that displays event information for specified event
<code>daqfind</code>	Return device objects, channels, or lines from data acquisition engine to MATLAB workspace
<code>daqmem</code>	Allocate or display analog input and output memory resources
<code>daqread</code>	Read Data Acquisition Toolbox (.daq) file for analog input
<code>daqregister</code>	Register or unregister hardware driver adaptor
<code>daqreset</code>	Remove device objects, engine MEX-file, and adaptor DLLs from memory
<code>dec2binvec</code>	Convert digital input and output decimal value to binary vector
<code>delete</code>	Remove device objects, channels, or lines from data acquisition engine
<code>disp</code>	Summary information for device objects, channels, or lines
<code>ischannel</code>	Check for channels
<code>isdioline</code>	Check for lines
<code>isvalid</code>	Determine whether device objects, channels, or lines are valid
<code>length</code>	Length of device object, channel group, or line group

---

load	Load device objects, channels, or lines into MATLAB workspace
makenames	List descriptive channel or line names
muxchanidx	Multiplexed scanned analog input channel index
obj2mfile	Convert device objects, channels, or lines to MATLAB code
save	Save device objects to MAT-file
showdaqevents	Analog input and output event log information
size	Size of device object, channel group, or line group

## Session-Based Interface

<code>addAnalogInputChannel</code> ( <code>daq.Session</code> )	Add analog input channel
<code>addAnalogOutputChannel</code> ( <code>daq.Session</code> )	Add analog output channel
<code>addClockConnection</code> ( <code>daq.Session</code> )	Add clock connection
<code>addCounterInputChannel</code> ( <code>daq.Session</code> )	Add counter input channel
<code>addCounterOutputChannel</code> ( <code>daq.Session</code> )	Add counter output channel
<code>addDigitalChannel</code> ( <code>daq.Session</code> )	Add digital channel
<code>addListener</code> ( <code>daq.Session</code> )	Create event listener
<code>addTriggerConnection</code> ( <code>daq.Session</code> )	Add trigger connection
<code>binaryVectorToDecimal</code>	Convert binary vector value to decimal
<code>binaryVectorToHex</code>	Convert binary vector value to hexadecimal
<code>daq.createSession</code>	Create data acquisition session for specific vendor hardware
<code>daq.getDevices</code>	Display available National Instruments devices
<code>daq.getVendors</code>	Display available vendors
DataAvailable Event	Notify when acquired data is available to process
DataRequired Event	Notify when additional data is required for output on continuous generation
<code>decimalToBinaryVector</code>	Convert decimal value to binary vector
ErrorOccurred Event	Notify when device-related errors occur

<code>hexToBinaryVector</code>	Convert hexadecimal value to binary vector
<code>inputSingleScan (daq.Session)</code>	Acquire single scan from all input channels
<code>outputSingleScan (daq.Session)</code>	Generate single scan on all output channels
<code>prepare (daq.Session)</code>	Prepare session for operation
<code>queueOutputData (daq.Session)</code>	Queue data to be output
<code>release (daq.Session)</code>	Release session resources
<code>removeChannel (daq.Session)</code>	Remove channel from session object
<code>removeConnection (daq.Session)</code>	Remove clock or trigger connection
<code>resetCounters (daq.Session)</code>	Reset counter channel to initial count
<code>startBackground (daq.Session)</code>	Start background operations
<code>startForeground (daq.Session)</code>	Start foreground operations
<code>stop (daq.Session)</code>	Stop background operation
<code>wait (daq.Session)</code>	Block MATLAB until background operation completes





# Class Reference

---

daq.Session

Represent data acquisition session  
using National Instruments devices

# daq.Session

---

**Purpose** Represent data acquisition session using National Instruments devices

**Description** The session object configures and controls one or more devices including devices plugged into a CompactDAQ chassis, using the session-based interface. This class is not instantiated directly.

**Construction** `s = daq.createSession('vendor')` creates the data acquisition session `s` to work with `vendor` devices. Currently the only supported `vendor` is National Instruments.

## Input Arguments

### vendor

Is the ID of the device `vendor` you want to use. Currently the only supported `vendor` is 'ni'.

## Properties

ActiveEdge	Rising or falling edges of EdgeCount signals
ActivePulse	Active pulse measurement of PulseWidth counter channel
ADCTimingMode	Set channel timing mode
AutoSyncDSA	Automatically Synchronize DSA devices
BridgeMode	Specify analog input device bridge mode
Channels	Array of channel objects associated with session object
Connections	Array of connections in a session
CountDirection	Specify direction of counter channel
Coupling	Specify input coupling mode

Destination	Indicates trigger destination terminal
Device	annel device
Direction	Specify digital channel direction
DurationInSeconds	Specify duration of acquisition
DutyCycle	Duty cycle of counter output channel
EncoderType	Encoding type of counter channel
ExcitationCurrent	Voltage of external source of excitation
ExcitationSource	External source of excitation
ExcitationVoltage	Voltage of excitation source
ExternalTriggerTimeout	Indicate if external trigger timed out
Frequency	Frequency of generated pulses on counter output channel
ID	ID
IdleState	Default state of counter output channel
InitialCount	Specify initial count point
InitialDelay	Delay until output channel generates pulses
IsContinuous	Specify if operation continues until manually stopped
IsDone	Indicate if operation is complete
IsLogging	Indicate if hardware is acquiring or generating data
IsNotifyWhenDataAvailableExceedsControl	Control if is set automatically

IsNotifyWhenScansQueuedBelowAuto	Control if is set automatically
IsRunning	Indicate if operation is still in progress
IsSimulated	Indicate if device is simulated
IsWaitingForExternalTrigger	Indicates if synchronization is waiting for an external trigger
MaxSoundPressureLevel	Sound pressure level for microphone channels
MeasurementType	Type counter channel measurement
Name	Specify descriptive name for the channel
Name	Specify descriptive name for the channel
NominalBridgeResistance	Resistance of sensor
NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds	Control firing of DataAvailable event
NotifyWhenScansQueuedBelow	Control firing of DataRequired event
NumberOfScans	Number of scans for operation when starting
R0	Specify resistance value
Range	Specify channel measurement range
Rate	Rate of operation in scans per second
RateLimit	Limit of rate of operation based on hardware configuration

---

RTDConfiguration	Specify wiring configuration of RTD device
RTDType	Specify sensor sensitivity
ScansAcquired	Number of scans acquired during operation
ScansOutputByHardware	Indicate number of scans output by hardware
ScansQueued	Indicate number of scans queued for output
Sensitivity	Sensitivity of an channel
ShuntLocation	Indicate location of channel's shunt resistor
ShuntResistance	Resistance value of channel's shunt resistor
Source	Indicates trigger source terminal
Terminal	PFI terminal
TerminalConfig	Specify terminal configuration
Terminals	Terminals available on device or CompactDAQ chassis
ThermocoupleType	Select thermocouple type
TriggerCondition	Specify condition that must be satisfied before trigger executes
TriggersPerRun	Indicate the number of times the trigger executes in an operation
TriggersRemaining	Indicates the number of trigger to execute in an operation
TriggerType	Type of trigger executed
Type	Display synchronization trigger type

Units	Specify unit of RTD measurement
Vendor	Vendor information associated with session object
ZResetCondition	Reset condition for Z-indexing
ZResetEnable	Enable reset for Z-indexing
ZResetValue	Reset value for Z-indexing

## Methods

addAnalogInputChannel	Add analog input channel
addAnalogOutputChannel	Add analog output channel
addClockConnection	Add clock connection
addCounterInputChannel	Add counter input channel
addCounterOutputChannel	Add counter output channel
addDigitalChannel	Add digital channel
addListener	Create event listener
addTriggerConnection	Add trigger connection
binaryVectorToDecimal	Convert binary vector value to decimal
binaryVectorToHex	Convert binary vector value to hexadecimal
DataAvailable Event	Notify when acquired data is available to process
DataRequired Event	Notify when additional data is required for output on continuous generation
decimalToBinaryVector	Convert decimal value to binary vector

ErrorOccurred Event	Notify when device-related errors occur
hexToBinaryVector	Convert hexadecimal value to binary vector
inputSingleScan	Acquire single scan from all input channels
outputSingleScan	Generate single scan on all output channels
prepare	Prepare session for operation
queueOutputData	Queue data to be output
release	Release session resources
removeChannel	Remove channel from session object
removeConnection	Remove clock or trigger connection
resetCounters	Reset counter channel to initial count
startBackground	Start background operations
startForeground	Start foreground operations
stop	Stop background operation
wait	Block MATLAB until background operation completes

# daq.Session

---

## Events

DataAvailable	Notify when acquired data is available to process.
DataRequired	Notify when additional data is required for output on continuous generation.
ErrorOccurred	Notify when device-related errors occur.

## Examples

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod1', 'ai0', 'Voltage');  
data = s.startForeground();
```

## See Also

[daq.createSession](#) | [daq.getDevices](#) | [daq.getVendors](#)



# Functions — Alphabetical List

---

# addchannel

---

## Purpose

Add hardware channels to analog input or output object

## Syntax

```
chans = addchannel(obj,hwch)
chans = addchannel(obj,hwch,index)
chans = addchannel(obj,hwch,'names')
chans = addchannel(obj,hwch,index,'names')
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

## Arguments

<code>obj</code>	An analog input or analog output object.
<code>hwch</code>	Specifies the numeric IDs of the hardware channels added to the device object. Any MATLAB vector syntax can be used.
<code>index</code>	The MATLAB indices to associate with the hardware channels. Any MATLAB vector syntax can be used provided the vector elements are monotonically increasing.
<code>'names'</code>	A descriptive channel name or cell array of descriptive channel names.
<code>chans</code>	A column vector of channels with the same length as <code>hwch</code> .

## Description

`chans = addchannel(obj,hwch)` adds the hardware channels specified by `hwch` to the device object `obj`. The MATLAB indices associated with the added channels are assigned automatically. `chans` is a column vector of channels.

`chans = addchannel(obj,hwch,index)` adds the hardware channels specified by `hwch` to the device object `obj`. `index` specifies the MATLAB indices to associate with the added channels.

`chans = addchannel(obj,hwch,'names')` adds the hardware channels specified by `hwch` to the device object `obj`. The MATLAB indices associated with the added channels are assigned automatically. `names` is a descriptive channel name or cell array of descriptive channel names.

`chans = addchannel(obj,hwch,index,'names')` adds the hardware channels specified by `hwch` to the device object `obj`. `index` specifies the MATLAB indices to associate with the added channels. `names` is a descriptive channel name or cell array of descriptive channel names.

## Tips

### Rules for Adding Channels

- The numeric values you supply for `hwch` depend on the hardware you access. For National Instruments and Measurement Computing hardware, channels are “zero-based” (begin at zero). For sound cards, channels are “one-based” (begin at one).
- Hardware channel IDs are stored in the `HwChannel` property and the associated MATLAB indices are stored in the `Index` property.
- You can add individual hardware channels to multiple device objects.
- For sound cards, you cannot add a hardware channel multiple times to the same device object.
- You can configure sound cards in one of two ways: mono mode or stereo mode. For mono mode, `hwch` must be 1. For stereo mode, the first `hwch` value specified must be 1.

---

**Note** If you are using National Instruments AMUX-64T multiplexer boards, you must use the `addmuxchannel` function to add channels.

---

- When you use the sound card, and only one channel is added to an analog output object the card is put into mono mode. The same signal is output to both channels.

## More About MATLAB Indices

Every hardware channel contained by a device object has an associated MATLAB index that is used to reference the channel. Index assignments are made either automatically by `addchannel` or explicitly with the `index` argument and follow these rules:

- If `index` is not specified and no hardware channels are contained by the device object, then the assigned indices automatically start at one and increase monotonically. If hardware channels have already been added to the device object, then the assigned indices automatically start at the next highest index value and increase monotonically.
- If `index` is specified but the indices are previously assigned, then the requested assignment takes precedence and the previous assignment is reindexed to the next available values. If the lengths of `hwch` and `index` are not equal, then an error is returned and no channels are added to the device object.
- The resulting indices begin at one and increase monotonically up to the size of the channel group.
- If you are using scanning hardware, then the indices define the scan order.
- Sound cards cannot be reindexed.

## Rules for Adding Channels to National Instruments 1200 Series Boards

When using National Instruments 1200 Series hardware, you need to modify the above rules in these ways:

- Channel IDs are given in reverse order with `addchannel`. For example, to add eight single-ended channels to the analog input object `ai`:  

```
addchannel(ai,7:-1:0);
```
- The scan order is from the highest ID to the lowest ID (which must be 0).
- There cannot be any gaps in the channel group.

- When channels are configured in differential mode, the hardware IDs are 0, 2, 4, and 6.

### More About Descriptive Channel Names

You can assign hardware channels descriptive names, which are stored in the `ChannelName` property. Choosing a unique descriptive name can be a useful way to identify and reference channels. For a single call to `addchannel`, you can

- Specify one channel name that applies to all channels that are to be added
- Specify a different name for each channel to be added

If the number of names specified in a single `addchannel` call is more than one but not equal to the number of channels to be added, then an error is returned. If a channel is to be referenced by its name, then that name must not contain symbols. If you are naming a large number of channels, then the `makenames` function might be useful. If a channel is not assigned a descriptive name, then it must be referenced by index.

A sound card configured in mono mode is automatically assigned the name `Mono`, while a sound card configured in stereo mode is automatically assigned the names `Left` for the first channel and `Right` for the second channel. You can change these default channel names when the device object is created, or any time after the channel is added.

## Examples

### National Instruments

Suppose you create the analog input object `AI1` for a National Instruments board, and add the first four hardware channels (channels 0-3) to it.

```
AI1 = analoginput('nidaq', 'Dev1');  
addchannel(AI1, 0:3);
```

The channels are automatically assigned the indices 1-4. If you want to add the first four hardware channels to `AI1` and assign descriptive names to the channels,

# addchannel

---

```
addchannel(AI1,0:3,{'chan1','chan2','chan3','chan4'});
```

Note that you can use the `makenames` function to create a cell array of channel names. If you add channels 4, 5, and 7 to the existing channel group,

```
addchannel(AI1,[4 5 7]);
```

the new channels are automatically assigned the indices 5-7. Suppose instead you add channels 4, 5, and 7 to the channel group and explicitly assign them indices 1-3.

```
addchannel(AI1,[4 5 7],1:3);
```

The new channels are assigned the indices 1-3, and the previously defined channels are reindexed as indices 4-7. However, if you assigned channels 4, 5, and 7 to indices 6-8, an error is returned because there is a gap in the indices (index 5 has no associated hardware channel).

## Sound Card

Suppose you create the analog input object `AI1` for a sound card. Most sound cards have only two channels that can be added to a device object. To configure the sound card to operate in mono mode, you must specify `hwch` as 1.

```
AI1 = analoginput('winsound');  
addchannel(AI1,1);
```

The `ChannelName` property is automatically assigned the value `Mono`. You can now configure the sound card to operate in stereo mode by adding the second channel.

```
addchannel(AI1,2);
```

The `ChannelName` property is assigned the values `Left` and `Right` for the two hardware channels. Alternatively, you can configure the sound card to operate in stereo mode with one call to `addchannel`.

```
addchannel(AI1,1:2);
```

## See Also

[delete](#) | [makenames](#) | [ChannelName](#) | [HwChannel](#) | [Index](#)

# addline

---

## Purpose

Add hardware lines to digital I/O object

## Syntax

```
lines = addline(obj,hwline,'direction')
lines = addline(obj,hwline,port,'direction')
lines = addline(obj,hwline,'direction','names')
lines = addline(obj,hwline,port,'direction','names')
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

## Arguments

<code>obj</code>	A digital I/O object.
<code>hwline</code>	The numeric IDs of the hardware lines added to the device object. Any MATLAB vector syntax can be used.
<code>'direction'</code>	The line directions can be In or Out, and can be specified as a single value or a cell array of values.
<code>port</code>	The numeric IDs of the digital I/O port.
<code>'names'</code>	A descriptive line name or cell array of descriptive line names.
<code>lines</code>	A column vector of lines with the same length as <code>hwline</code> .

## Description

`lines = addline(obj,hwline,'direction')` adds the hardware lines specified by `hwline` to the digital I/O object `obj`. `direction` configures the lines for either input or output. `lines` is a row vector of lines.

`lines = addline(obj,hwline,port,'direction')` adds the hardware lines specified by `hwline` from the port specified by `port` to the digital I/O object `obj`.

`lines = addline(obj,hwline,'direction','names')` adds the hardware lines specified by `hwline` to the digital I/O object `obj`. `names` is a descriptive line name or cell array of descriptive line names.



`lines = addline(obj,hwline,port,'direction','names')` adds the hardware lines specified by `hwline` from the port specified by `port` to the digital I/O object `obj`. `direction` configures the lines for either input or output. `names` is a descriptive line name or cell array of descriptive line names.

You cannot configure lines independently on devices that use the NI-DAQmx adaptor. Refer to “Line and Port Characteristics” for more information about line configurable devices.

## Tips

### Rules for Adding Lines

- The numeric values you supply for `hwline` depend on the hardware you access. For National Instruments and Measurement Computing hardware, line IDs are “zero-based” (begin at zero).
- You can add a line only once to a given digital I/O object.
- Hardware line IDs are stored in the `HwLine` property and the associated MATLAB indices are stored in the `Index` property.
- For a single call to `addline`, you can add multiple lines from one port or the same line ID from multiple ports. You cannot add multiple lines from multiple ports.
- If a port ID is not explicitly referenced, lines are added first from port 0, then from port 1, and so on.
- You can specify the line directions as a single value or a cell array of values. If a single direction is specified, then all added lines have that direction. If supported by the hardware, you can configure individual lines by supplying a cell array of directions.

### More About MATLAB Indices

Every hardware line contained by a device object has an associated MATLAB index that is used to reference the line. Index assignments are made automatically by `addline` and follow these rules:

- If no hardware lines are contained by the device object, then the assigned indices automatically start at one and increase monotonically. If hardware lines have already been added to the

# addline

---

device object, then the assigned indices automatically start at the next highest index value and increase monotonically.

- The resulting indices begin at one and increase monotonically up to the size of the line group.
- The first indexed line represents the least significant bit (LSB) and the highest indexed line represents the most significant bit (MSB).

## More About Descriptive Line Names

You can assign hardware lines descriptive names, which are stored in the `LineName` property. Choosing a unique descriptive name can be a useful way to identify and reference lines. For a single call to `addline`, you can

- Specify one line name that applies to all lines that are to be added
- Specify a different name for each line to be added

If the number of names specified in a single `addline` call is more than one but differs from the number of lines to be added, then an error is returned. If a line is to be referenced by its name, then that name must not contain symbols. If you are naming a large number of lines, then the `makenames` function might be useful. If a line is not assigned a descriptive name, then it must be referenced by index.

## Examples

Create the digital I/O object `dio` and add the first four hardware lines (line IDs 0-3) from port 0.

```
dio = digitalio('nidaq', 'Dev1');  
addline(dio, 0:3, 'in');
```

These lines are automatically assigned the indices 1-4. If you want to add the first four hardware lines to `dio` and assign descriptive names to the lines,

```
addline(dio, 0:3, 'in', {'line1', 'line2', 'line3', 'line4'});
```

Note that you can use the `makenames` function to create a cell array of line names. You can add the first four hardware lines (line IDs 0-3) from port 1 to the existing line group.

```
addline(dio,0:3,1,'out');
```

The new lines are automatically assigned the indices 5-8.

## See Also

`delete` | `makenames` | `HwLine` | `Index` | `LineName`

# addmuxchannel

---

**Purpose** Add hardware channels to analog input objects when using National Instruments multiplexer board

**Syntax**

```
addmuxchannel(obj)
addmuxchannel(obj,chanids)
chans = addmuxchannel(...)
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>obj</code>	An analog input object associated with a National Instruments Traditional NI-DAQ board.
<code>chanids</code>	The hardware channel IDs.
<code>chans</code>	The channels that are added to <code>obj</code> .

**Description**

`addmuxchannel(obj)` adds as many channels to `obj` as is physically possible based on the number of National Instruments AMUX-64T multiplexer (mux) boards specified by the `NumMuxBoards` property. For one mux board, 64 channels are added. For two mux boards, 128 channels are added. For four mux boards, 256 channels are added.

`addmuxchannel(obj,chanids)` adds the channels specified by `chanids` to `obj`. `chanids` refers to the hardware channel IDs of the data acquisition board.

The actual number of channels added to `obj` depends on the number of mux boards used. For example, suppose you are using a data acquisition board with 16 channels connected to one mux board. If `chanid` is 0, then `addmuxchannel` adds four channels. Refer to the *AMUX-64T User Manual* for more information about adding mux channels based on hardware channel IDs and the number of mux boards used.

`chans = addmuxchannel(...)` returns the channels added to `chans`.

## Tips

This function is not available for National Instruments NI-DAQmx boards.

Before using `addmuxchannel`, you must set the `NumMuxBoards` property to the appropriate value. You can use as many as four mux boards with one analog input object. `addmuxchannel` deletes all channels contained by `obj` before new channels are added.

---

**Note** The Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor will be deprecated in a future version of the toolbox. If you create a Data Acquisition Toolbox™ object for Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor beginning in R2008b, you will receive a warning stating that this adaptor will be removed in a future release. See the supported hardware page at [www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html](http://www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html) for more information.

---

## See Also

`muxchanidx`

# analoginput

---

**Purpose** Create analog input object

**Syntax**  
AI = analoginput('adaptor')  
AI = analoginput('adaptor',ID)

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Description** AI = analoginput('adaptor') creates the analog input object AI for a sound card having an ID of 0 (*adaptor* must be winsound). This is the only case where ID is not required.

AI = analoginput('adaptor',ID) creates the analog input object AI for the specified adaptor and for the hardware device with device identifier ID. ID can be specified as an integer or a string.

---

**Note** The Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor will be deprecated in a future version of the toolbox. If you create a Data Acquisition Toolbox™ object for Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor beginning in R2008b, you will receive a warning stating that this adaptor will be removed in a future release. See the supported hardware page at [www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html](http://www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html) for more information.

---

## Tips **Creating Analog Input Objects**

- When an analog input object is created, it does not contain any hardware channels. To execute the device object, hardware channels must be added with the addchannel function.
- You can create multiple analog input objects that are associated with a particular analog input subsystem. However, you can typically execute only one object at a time.

- The analog input object exists in the data acquisition engine and in the MATLAB workspace. If you create a copy of the device object, it references the original device object in the engine.
- If ID is a numeric value, then you can specify it as an integer or a string. If ID contains any nonnumeric characters, then you must specify it as a string. (See the National Instruments example below.)
- The Name property is automatically assigned a descriptive name that is produced by concatenating *adaptor*, ID, and *-AI*. You can change this name at any time.

---

**Notes** When you create an analog input object, it consumes system resources. To avoid this issue, make sure that you do not create objects in a loop. If you must create objects in a loop, make sure you delete them within the loop.

---

## Hardware Device Identifier

When data acquisition devices are installed, they are assigned a unique number which identifies the device in software. The device identifier is typically assigned automatically and can usually be manually changed using a vendor-supplied device configuration utility. National Instruments refers to this identifier as the device name.

For sound cards, the device identifier is typically not exposed to you through the Microsoft® Windows® environment. However, Data Acquisition Toolbox software automatically associates each sound card with an integer ID value. There are two cases to consider:

- If you have one sound card installed, then ID is 0. You are not required to specify ID when creating an analog input object associated with this device.
- If you have multiple sound cards installed, the first one installed has an ID of 0, the second one installed has an ID of 1, and so on. You must specify ID when creating analog input objects associated with devices not having an ID of 0.

# analoginput

---

There are two ways you can determine the ID for a particular device:

- Type `daqhwinfo('adaptor')`.
- Execute the vendor-supplied device configuration utility.

## Input Arguments

### **adaptor**

The hardware driver adaptor name. The supported adaptors are `advantech`, `mcc`, `nidaq`, and `winsound`.

### **ID**

The hardware device identifier. ID is optional if the device object is associated with a sound card having an ID of 0.

## Output Arguments

### **AI**

The analog input object.

## Properties

### **Basic Setup**

SampleRate	Specify per-channel rate at which analog data is converted to digital data, or vice versa
SamplesPerTrigger	Specify number of samples to acquire for each channel group member for each trigger that occurs
TriggerType	Specify type of trigger to execute

### **Channel Properties**

ChannelName	Specify descriptive channel name
HwChannel	Specify hardware channel ID
HwLine	Specify hardware line ID



Index	MATLAB index of hardware channel or line
InputRange	Specify range of analog input subsystem
NativeOffset	Indicate offset to use when converting between native data format and doubles
NativeScaling	Indicate scaling to use when converting between native data format and doubles
Parent	Indicate parent (device object) of channel or line
SensorRange	Specify range of data expected from sensor
Type	Indicate device object type, channel, or line
Units	Specify engineering units label
UnitsRange	Specify range of data as engineering units

## **Trigger Properties**

InitialTriggerTime	Absolute time of first trigger
ManualTriggerHwOn	Specify hardware device starts at manual trigger
TriggerChannel	Specify channel serving as trigger source
TriggerCondition	Specify condition that must be satisfied before trigger executes

TriggerConditionValue	Specify voltage value(s) that must be satisfied before trigger executes
TriggerDelay	Specify delay value for data logging
TriggerDelayUnits	Specify units in which trigger delay data is measured
TriggerFcn	Specify callback function to execute when trigger occurs
TriggerRepeat	Specify number of additional times trigger executes
TriggersExecuted	Indicate number of triggers that execute
TriggerType	Specify type of trigger to execute

## **Logging Properties**

LogFileName	Specify name of disk file information is logged to
Logging	Indicate whether data is being logged to memory or disk file
LoggingMode	Specify destination for acquired data
LogToDiskMode	Specify whether data, events, and hardware information are saved to one or more disk files

## Status Properties

Logging	Indicate whether data is being logged to memory or disk file
Running	Indicate whether device object is running
SamplesAcquired	Indicate number of samples acquired per channel
SamplesAvailable	Indicate number of samples available per channel in engine

## Hardware Configuration Properties

ChannelSkew	Specify time between consecutive scanned hardware channels
ChannelSkewMode	Specify how channel skew is determined
ClockSource	Specify clock that governs hardware conversion rate
InputType	Specify analog input hardware channel configuration
SampleRate	Specify per-channel rate at which analog data is converted to digital data, or vice versa

## Callback Properties

DataMissedFcn	Specify callback function to execute when data is missed
InputOverRangeFcn	Specify callback function to execute when acquired data exceeds valid hardware range

RuntimeErrorFcn	Specify callback function to execute when run-time error occurs
SamplesAcquired	Indicate number of samples acquired per channel
SamplesAcquiredFcn	Specify callback function to execute when predefined number of samples is acquired for each channel group member
SamplesAcquiredFcnCount	Specify number of samples to acquire for each channel group member before samples acquired event is generated
StartFcn	Specify callback function to execute before device object runs
StopFcn	Specify callback function to execute after device object runs
TimerFcn	Specify callback function to execute when predefined time period passes
TimerPeriod	Specify time period between timer events
TriggerFcn	Specify callback function to execute when trigger occurs

## **General Purpose Properties**

BufferingConfig	Specify per-channel allocated memory
BufferingMode	Specify how memory is allocated
Channel	Contain hardware channels added to device object

EventLog	Store information for specific events
Name	Specify descriptive name for the channel
Tag	Specify device object label
Timeout	Specify additional waiting time to extract or queue data
Type	Indicate device object type, channel, or line
UserData	Store data to associate with device object

## Examples

To create an analog input object for a National Instruments device defined as 'Dev1':

```
AI = analoginput('nidaq','Dev1');
```

To create an analog input object for a Measurement Computing device defined as '1':

```
AI = analoginput('mcc','1');
```

## Alternatives

### See Also

[addchannel](#) | [daqhwinfo](#)

# analogoutput

---

**Purpose** Create analog output object

**Syntax**  
AO = analogoutput('adaptor')  
AO = analogoutput('adaptor',ID)

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

'adaptor'	The hardware driver adaptor name. The supported adaptors are advantech, mcc, nidaq, and winsound.
ID	The hardware device identifier. ID is optional if the device object is associated with a sound card having an ID of 0.
AO	The analog output object.

**Description** AO = analogoutput('adaptor') creates the analog output object AO for a sound card having an ID of 0 (*adaptor* must be winsound). This is the only case where ID is not required.

AO = analogoutput('adaptor',ID) creates the analog output object AO for the specified adaptor and for the hardware device with device identifier ID. ID can be specified as an integer or a string.

---

**Note** The Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor will be deprecated in a future version of the toolbox. If you create a Data Acquisition Toolbox™ object for Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor beginning in R2008b, you will receive a warning stating that this adaptor will be removed in a future release. See the supported hardware page at [www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html](http://www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html) for more information.

---

## Tips

### More About Creating Analog Output Objects

- When an analog output object is created, it does not contain any hardware channels. To execute the device object, hardware channels must be added with the `addchannel` function.
- You can create multiple analog output objects that are associated with a particular analog output subsystem. However, you can typically execute only one object at a time.
- The analog output object exists in the data acquisition engine and in the MATLAB workspace. If you create a copy of the device object, it references the original device object in the engine.
- If `ID` is a numeric value, then you can specify it as an integer or a string. If `ID` contains any nonnumeric characters, then you must specify it as a string.
- The `Name` property is automatically assigned a descriptive name that is produced by concatenating *adaptor*, `ID`, and `-AO`. You can change this name at any time.

---

**Notes** When you create an analog output object, it consumes system resources. To avoid this issue, make sure that you do not create objects in a loop. If you must create objects in a loop, make sure you delete them within the loop.

---

### More About the Hardware Device Identifier

When data acquisition devices are installed, they are assigned a unique number which identifies the device in software. The device identifier is typically assigned automatically and can usually be manually changed using a vendor-supplied device configuration utility. National Instruments refers to this number as the device number.

For sound cards, the device identifier is typically not exposed to you through the Microsoft Windows environment. However, Data Acquisition Toolbox software automatically associates each sound card with an integer ID value. There are two cases to consider:

- If you have one sound card installed, then ID is 0. You are not required to specify ID when creating an analog output object associated with this device.
- If you have multiple sound cards installed, the first one installed has an ID of 0, the second one installed has an ID of 1, and so on. You must specify ID when creating analog output objects associated with devices not having an ID of 0.

There are two ways you can determine the ID for a particular device:

- Type `daqhwinfo('adaptor')`.
- Execute the vendor-supplied device configuration utility.

## Properties

### Basic Setup Properties

SampleRate	Specify per-channel rate at which analog data is converted to digital data, or vice versa
TriggerType	Specify type of trigger to execute

### Channel Properties

ChannelName	Specify descriptive channel name
DefaultChannelValue	Specify value held by analog output subsystem
HwChannel	Specify hardware channel ID
Index	MATLAB index of hardware channel or line
NativeOffset	Indicate offset to use when converting between native data format and doubles
NativeScaling	Indicate scaling to use when converting between native data format and doubles



OutputRange	Specify range of analog output hardware subsystem
Parent	Indicate parent (device object) of channel or line
Type	Indicate device object type, channel, or line
Units	Specify engineering units label
UnitsRange	Specify range of data as engineering units

## Trigger Properties

InitialTriggerTime	Absolute time of first trigger
TriggerFcn	Specify callback function to execute when trigger occurs
TriggersExecuted	Indicate number of triggers that execute
TriggerType	Specify type of trigger to execute

## Status Properties

Running	Indicate whether device object is running
SamplesAvailable	Indicate number of samples available per channel in engine
SamplesOutput	Indicate number of samples output per channel from engine
Sending	Indicate whether data is being sent to hardware device

## Hardware Configuration Properties

ClockSource	Specify clock that governs hardware conversion rate
SampleRate	Specify per-channel rate at which analog data is converted to digital data, or vice versa

## Data Management Properties

MaxSamplesQueued	Indicate maximum number of samples that can be queued in engine
RepeatOutput	Specify number of additional times queued data is output
Timeout	Specify additional waiting time to extract or queue data

## Callback Properties

RuntimeErrorFcn	Specify callback function to execute when run-time error occurs
SamplesOutputFcn	Specify callback function to execute when predefined number of samples is output for each channel group member
SamplesOutputFcnCount	Specify number of samples to output for each channel group member before samples output event is generated
StartFcn	Specify callback function to execute before device object runs

StopFcn	Specify callback function to execute after device object runs
TimerFcn	Specify callback function to execute when predefined time period passes
TimerPeriod	Specify time period between timer events
TriggerFcn	Specify callback function to execute when trigger occurs

## **General Purpose Properties**

BufferingConfig	Specify per-channel allocated memory
BufferingMode	Specify how memory is allocated
Channel	Contain hardware channels added to device object
EventLog	Store information for specific events
Name	Specify descriptive name for the channel
OutOfDataMode	Specify how value held by analog output subsystem is determined
Tag	Specify device object label
Type	Indicate device object type, channel, or line
UserData	Store data to associate with device object

# analogoutput

---

## Examples

### National Instruments

To create an analog output object for a National Instruments device defined as 'Dev1':

```
AO = analogoutput('nidaq','Dev1');
```

To create an analog output object for a Measurement Computing device defined as '1':

```
AO = analogoutput('mcc','1');
```

## See Also

[addchannel](#) | [daqhwinfo](#) | [Name](#)

**Purpose** Convert digital input and output binary vector to decimal value

**Syntax** `out = binvec2dec(bin)`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>bin</code>	A binary vector.
<code>out</code>	A double array.

**Description** `out = binvec2dec(bin)` converts the binary vector `bin` to the equivalent decimal number and stores the result in `out`. All nonzero binary vector elements are interpreted as a 1.

**Tips** A binary vector (`binvec`) is constructed with the least significant bit (LSB) in the first column and the most significant bit (MSB) in the last column. For example, the decimal number 23 is written as the `binvec` value `[1 1 1 0 1]`.

---

**Note** The binary vector cannot exceed 52 values.

---

**Examples** To convert the `binvec` value `[1 1 1 0 1]` to a decimal value:

```
binvec2dec([1 1 1 0 1])
ans =
    23
```

**See Also** `dec2binvec`

# clear

---

**Purpose** Remove device objects from MATLAB workspace

**Syntax**

```
clear obj  
clear obj.Channel(index)  
clear obj.Line(index)
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>obj</code>	A device object or array of device objects.
<code>obj.Channel(index)</code>	One or more channels contained by <code>obj</code> .
<code>obj.Line(index)</code>	One or more lines contained by <code>obj</code> .

**Description**

`clear obj` removes `obj` and all associated channels or lines from the MATLAB workspace, but not from the data acquisition engine.

`clear obj.Channel(index)` removes the specified channels contained by `obj` from the MATLAB workspace, but not from the data acquisition engine.

`clear obj.Line(index)` removes the specified lines contained by `obj` from the MATLAB workspace, but not from the data acquisition engine.

**Tips**

Clearing device objects, channels, and lines follows these rules:

- `clear` does not remove device objects, channels, or lines from the data acquisition engine. Use the `delete` function for this purpose.
- If multiple references to a device object exist in the workspace, clearing one reference will not invalidate the remaining references.
- You can restore cleared device objects to the MATLAB workspace with the `daqfind` function.

---

If you use the `help` command to display the file help for `clear`, then you must supply the pathname shown below.

```
help daq/private/clear
```

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai`, copy `ai` to a new variable `aicopy`, and then clear the original device object from the MATLAB workspace.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');  
ch = addchannel(ai,1:2);  
aicopy = ai;  
clear ai
```

Retrieve `ai` from the engine with `daqfind`, and show you that `ai` is identical to `aicopy`.

```
ainew = daqfind;  
isequal(aicopy,ainew)  
ans =  
     1
```

## See Also

[daqfind](#) | [delete](#)

# daqcallback

---

**Purpose** Callback function that displays event information for specified event

**Syntax** `daqcallback(obj,event)`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>obj</code>	A device object.
<code>event</code>	A variable that captures the event information contained by the <code>EventLog</code> property.

**Description** `daqcallback(obj,event)` is an example callback function that displays information to the MATLAB Command Window. For all events, the information includes the event type and the name of the device object that caused the event to occur. For events that record the absolute time in `EventLog`, the event time is also displayed. For run-time error events, the error message is also displayed.

**Tips** You specify `daqcallback` as the callback function to be executed for any event by specifying it as the value for the associated callback property. For analog input objects, `daqcallback` is the default value for the `DataMissedFcn` and `RuntimeErrorFcn` properties. For analog output objects, `daqcallback` is the default value for the `RuntimeErrorFcn` property.

You can use the `showdaqevents` function to easily display event information captured by the `EventLog` property.

**Examples** Create the analog input object `ai` and call `daqcallback` when a trigger event occurs.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');  
addchannel(ai,1);
```



```
set(ai, 'TriggerRepeat', 3)
set(ai, 'TriggerFcn', @daqcallback)
start(ai)
```

**See Also**

[showdaqevents](#) | [DataMissedFcn](#) | [EventLog](#) | [RuntimeErrorFcn](#)

# daqfind

---

**Purpose** Return device objects, channels, or lines from data acquisition engine to MATLAB workspace

**Syntax**

```
out = daqfind
out = daqfind('PropertyName',PropertyValue,...)
out = daqfind(S)
out = daqfind(obj,'PropertyName',PropertyValue,...)
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>'PropertyName'</code>	A device object, channel, or line property name.
<code>PropertyValue</code>	A device object, channel, or line property value.
<code>obj</code>	A device object, array of device objects, channels, or lines.
<code>S</code>	A structure with field names that are property names and field values that are property values.
<code>out</code>	An array or cell array of device objects, channels, or lines.

**Description**

`out = daqfind` returns all device objects that exist in the data acquisition engine. The output `out` is an array.

`out = daqfind('PropertyName',PropertyValue,...)` returns all device objects, channels, or lines that exist in the data acquisition engine and have the specified property names and property values. The property name/property value pairs can be specified as a cell array.

`out = daqfind(S)` returns all device objects, channels, or lines that exist in the data acquisition and have the property names and property values specified by `S`. `S` is a structure with field names that are property names and field values that are property values.

`out = daqfind(obj, 'PropertyName', PropertyValue, ...)` returns all device objects, channels, or lines listed by `obj` that have the specified property names and property values.

## Tips

### More About Finding Device Objects, Channels, or Lines

`daqfind` is particularly useful in these circumstances:

- A device object is cleared from the MATLAB workspace, and it needs to be retrieved from the data acquisition engine.
- You need to locate device objects, channels, or lines that have particular property names and property values.

### Rules for Specifying Property Names and Property Values

- You can use property name/property value string pairs, structures, and cell array pairs in the same call to `daqfind`. However, in a single call to `daqfind`, you can specify only device object properties or channel/line properties.
- You must use the same format as returned by `get`. For example, if `get` returns the `ChannelName` property value as `Left`, you must specify `Left` as the property value in `daqfind` (case matters). However, case does not matter when you specify enumerated property values. For example, `daqfind` will find a device object with a `Running` property value of `On` or `on`.

## Examples

You can use `daqfind` to return a cleared device object.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');
ch = addchannel(ai,1:2);
set(ch,{'ChannelName'},{'Joe';'Jack'})
clear ai
ainew = daqfind;
```

To return the channel associated with the descriptive name `Jack`:

```
ch2 = daqfind(ainew,'ChannelName','Jack');
```

# daqfind

---

To return the device object with a sampling rate of 8000 Hz and the descriptive name winsound0-AI, you can pass a structure to `daqfind`.

```
S.Name = 'winsound0-AI';  
S.SampleRate = 8000;  
daqobj = daqfind(S);
```

## See Also

`clear` | `get` | `propinfo`

**Purpose** Help for device objects, constructors, adaptors, functions, and properties

**Syntax**

```
daqhelp
out = daqhelp('name')
out = daqhelp(obj)
out = daqhelp(obj, 'name')
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

'name'	A device object, constructor, adaptor, function, or property name.
obj	A device object.
out	Contains the specified help text.

**Description**

daqhelp displays a complete listing of Data Acquisition Toolbox constructors and functions along with a brief description of each.

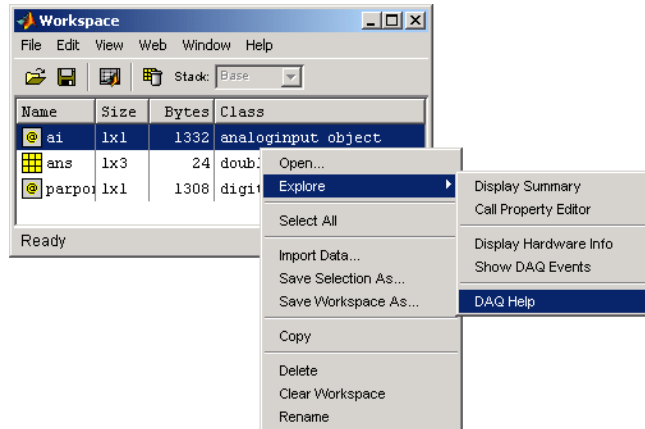
out = daqhelp('name') returns help for the device object, constructor, adaptor, function, or property specified by name. The help text is returned to out.

out = daqhelp(obj) returns a complete listing of functions and properties for the device object obj to out. Help for obj's constructor is also displayed.

out = daqhelp(obj, 'name') returns help for name for the specified device object obj to out. name can be a constructor, adaptor, property, or function name.

## Tips

As shown below, you can also display help via the Workspace browser by right-clicking a device object, and selecting **Explore > DAQ Help** from the context menu.



Access context (pop-up) menus by right-clicking a device object.

## More About Displaying Help

- When displaying property help, the names in the “See Also” section that contain all uppercase letters are function names. The names that contain a mixture of upper- and lowercase letters are property names.
- When displaying function help, the “See Also” section contains only function names.

## Rules for Specifying Names

For the `daqhelp('name')` syntax:

- If name is the name of a constructor, a complete listing of the device object’s functions and properties is displayed along with a brief description of each function and property. The constructor help is also displayed.
- You can display object-specific function information by specifying name as object/function. For example, to display the help for an analog input object’s `getdata` function, name is `analoginput/getdata`.

- You can display object-specific property information by specifying name as `obj.property`. For example, to display the help for an analog input object's `SampleRate` property, name is `analoginput.SampleRate`.

For the `daqhelp(obj, 'name')` syntax:

- If name is the name of a device object constructor and the `.m` extension is included, the constructor help is displayed.
- If name is the name of a function or property, the function or property help is displayed.

## Examples

The following commands are some of the ways you can use `daqhelp` to obtain help on device objects, constructors, adaptors, functions, and properties.

```
daqhelp('analogoutput');  
out = daqhelp('analogoutput.m');  
daqhelp set  
daqhelp analoginput/peekdata  
daqhelp analoginput.TriggerDelayUnits
```

The following commands are some of the ways you can use `daqhelp` to obtain information about functions and properties for an existing device object.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');  
daqhelp(ai, 'InitialTriggerTime')  
out = daqhelp(ai, 'getsample');
```

## See Also

`propinfo`

# daqwinfo

---

**Purpose** Data acquisition hardware information

**Syntax**

```
out = daqwinfo
out = daqwinfo('adaptor')
out = daqwinfo(obj)
out = daqwinfo(obj, 'FieldName')
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

' <i>adaptor</i> '	The hardware driver adaptor name. The supported adaptors are advantech, mcc, nidaq, parallel, and winsound.
obj	A device object or array of device objects.
' <i>FieldName</i> '	A single field name or a cell array of field names.
out	A structure containing the requested hardware information.

**Description**

out = daqwinfo returns general hardware-related information as a structure to out. The returned information includes installed adaptors, the toolbox and the MATLAB software version, and the toolbox name.

out = daqwinfo('adaptor') returns hardware-related information for the specified *adaptor*. The returned information includes the adaptor DLL name, the board names and IDs, and the device object constructor syntax.

---

**Note** If you are trying to discover National Instruments, including CompactDAQ or Counter/Timer subsystem devices, use the daq.getDevices method.

---



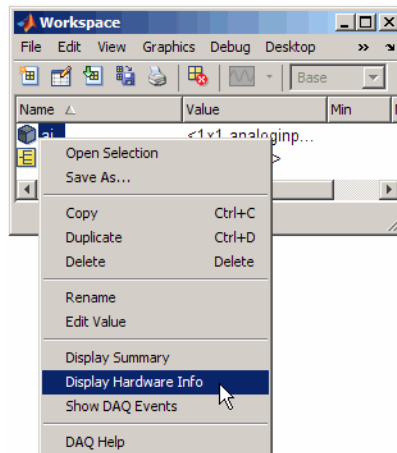
`out = daqwinfo('adaptor','FieldName')` returns the hardware-related information specified by *FieldName* for *adaptor*. *FieldName* must be a single string. `out` is a cell array. You can return a list of valid field names with the `daqwinfo('adaptor')` syntax.

`out = daqwinfo(obj)` returns hardware-related information for the device object `obj`. If `obj` is an array of device objects, then `out` is a 1-by-`n` cell array of structures where `n` is the length of `obj`. The returned information depends on the device object type, and might include the maximum and minimum sampling rates, the channel gains, the hardware channel or line IDs, and the vendor driver version.

`out = daqwinfo(obj,'FieldName')` returns the hardware-related information specified by *FieldName* for the device object `obj`. *FieldName* can be a single field name or a cell array of field names. `out` is an `m`-by-`n` cell array where `m` is the length of `obj` and `n` is the length of *FieldName*. You can return a list of valid field names with the `daqwinfo(obj)` syntax.

## Tips

As shown below, you can also return hardware information via the Workspace browser by right-clicking a device object, and selecting **Display Hardware Info** from the context menu.



## Examples

Display all installed adaptors. Note that this list might be different for your platform.

```
out = daqhwinfo;
out.InstalledAdaptors

ans =
    'advantech'
    'mcc'
    'nidaq'
    'parallel'
    'winsound'
```

To display the device object constructor names for all installed winsound devices:

```
out = daqhwinfo('winsound');
out.ObjectConstructorName
ans =
    'analoginput('winsound',0)'
    'analogoutput('winsound',0)'
```

Create the analog input object `ai` for a sound card. To display the input ranges for `ai`:

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');
out = daqhwinfo(ai);
out.InputRanges
ans =
    -1     1
```

To display the minimum and maximum sampling rates for `ai`:

```
out = daqhwinfo(ai,{'MinSampleRate','MaxSampleRate'})
out =
    [8000]    [44100]
```

---

**Notes** The Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor will be deprecated in a future version of the toolbox. If you create a Data Acquisition Toolbox™ object for Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor beginning in R2008b, you will receive a warning stating that this adaptor will be removed in a future release.

The Parallel adaptor will be deprecated in a future version of the toolbox. If you create a Data Acquisition Toolbox™ object for 'parallel' beginning in R2008b, you will receive a warning stating that this adaptor will be removed in a future release. See the supported hardware page at [www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html](http://www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html) for more information.

---

# daqmem

---

## Purpose

Allocate or display analog input and output memory resources

## Syntax

```
out = daqmem  
out = daqmem(obj)  
daqmem(obj,maxmem)
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

## Arguments

obj	A device object or array of device objects.
maxmem	The amount of memory to allocate.
out	A structure containing information about memory resources.

## Description

out = daqmem returns the object out, which contains several properties describing the memory resources associated with your platform and Data Acquisition Toolbox. The fields are described below.

Field	Description
MemoryLoad	Specifies a number between 0 and 100 that gives a general idea of current memory utilization. 0 indicates no memory use and 100 indicates full memory use.
TotalPhys	Indicates the total number of bytes of physical memory.
AvailPhys	Indicates the number of bytes of physical memory available.

Field	Description
TotalPageFile	Indicates the total number of bytes that can be stored in the paging file. Note that this number does not represent the actual physical size of the paging file on disk.
AvailPageFile	Indicates the number of bytes available in the paging file.
TotalVirtual	Indicates the total number of bytes that can be described in the user mode portion of the virtual address space of the calling process.
AvailVirtual	Indicates the number of bytes of unreserved and uncommitted memory in the user mode portion of the virtual address space of the calling process.
UsedDaq	The total memory used by all device objects.

Note that all the above fields, except for `UsedDaq`, are identical to the fields returned by Windows' `MemoryStatus` function.

`out = daqmem(obj)` returns a 1-by-N structure `out` containing two fields: `UsedBytes` and `MaxBytes` for the device object `obj`. `N` is the number of device objects specified by `obj`. `UsedBytes` returns the number of bytes used by `obj`. `MaxBytes` returns the maximum number of bytes that can be used by `obj`.

`daqmem(obj,maxmem)` sets the maximum memory that can be allocated for `obj` to the value specified by `maxmem`.

## Tips

### More About Allocating and Displaying Memory Resources

- For analog output objects, `daqmem(obj,maxmem)` controls the value of the `MaxSamplesQueued` property.
- If you manually configure the `BufferingConfig` property, then this value supersedes the values specified by `daqmem(obj,maxmem)` and the `MaxSamplesQueued` property.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `aiwin` for a sound card and the analog input object `aini` for a National Instruments board, and add two channels to each device object.

```
aiwin = analoginput('winsound');  
addchannel(aiwin,1:2);  
aini = analoginput('nidaq','Dev1');  
addchannel(aini,0:1);
```

To display the total memory used by all existing device objects:

```
out = daqmem;  
out.UsedDaq  
ans =  
    69120
```

To configure the maximum memory used by `aiwin` to 640 KB:

```
daqmem(aiwin,640000)
```

To configure the maximum memory used by each device object with one call to `daqmem`:

```
daqmem([aiwin aini],[640000 480000])
```

## See Also

[BufferingConfig](#) | [MaxSamplesQueued](#)

**Purpose** Read Data Acquisition Toolbox (.daq) file for analog input

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**See Also** daqread

# daqregister

---

**Purpose** Register or unregister hardware driver adaptor

**Syntax**

```
daqregister('adaptor')  
daqregister('adaptor','unload')  
out = daqregister(...)
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

'adaptor'	The hardware driver adaptor name. The supported adaptors are <code>advantech</code> , <code>mcc</code> , <code>nidaq</code> , <code>parallel</code> , and <code>winsound</code> .
'unload'	Specifies that the hardware driver adaptor is to be unloaded.
out	Captures the message returned by <code>daqregister</code> .

---

**Note** The Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor will be deprecated in a future version of the toolbox. If you create a Data Acquisition Toolbox™ object for Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor beginning in R2008b, you will receive a warning stating that this adaptor will be removed in a future release.

The Parallel adaptor will be deprecated in a future version of the toolbox. If you create a Data Acquisition Toolbox™ object for 'parallel' beginning in R2008b, you will receive a warning stating that this adaptor will be removed in a future release. See the supported hardware page at [www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html](http://www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html) for more information.

---

**Description** `daqregister('adaptor')` registers the hardware driver adaptor specified by *adaptor*.



---

**Notes** You must have administrative privileges to register or unregister hardware driver adaptors.

If you are using a Windows Vista™ machine, you must log on with Administrative privileges and run MATLAB. You should then execute `daqregister` with elevated permissions. This will allow the User Account Control feature on your computer to run correctly.

---

For third-party adaptors, *adaptor* must include the full pathname.

`daqregister('adaptor', 'unload')` unregisters the hardware driver adaptor specified by *adaptor*. For third-party adaptors, *adaptor* must include the full pathname.

`out = daqregister(...)` captures the resulting message in `out`.

## Tips

A hardware driver adaptor must be registered so the data acquisition engine can make use of its services. Unless an adaptor is unloaded, registration is required only once.

For adaptors that are included with the toolbox, registration occurs automatically when you first create a device object. However, you might need to register third-party adaptors manually. In either case, you must install the associated hardware driver before registration can occur.

## Examples

The following command registers the sound card adaptor provided with the toolbox.

```
daqregister('winsound');
```

The following command registers the third-party adaptor `myadaptor.dll`. Note that you must supply the full pathname to `daqregister`.

```
daqregister('D:/MATLABR12/toolbox/daq/myadaptors/  
myadaptor.dll');
```

# daqreset

---

**Purpose** Remove device objects, engine MEX-file, and adaptor DLLs from memory

**Syntax** `daqreset`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Description** `daqreset` removes all device objects existing in the engine, and unloads all data acquisition executables loaded by the engine (including the adaptor DLLs and the engine MEX-file).

You should use `daqreset` to return the MATLAB workspace to a known initial state of having no device objects and no data acquisition MEX-file or DLLs loaded in memory. When the MATLAB workspace returns to this state, the data acquisition hardware is reset.

---

**Note** `daqreset` only affects Data Acquisition Toolbox engine and its adaptors. It does not affect the hardware. To reset the hardware you must use the tools supplied by the hardware vendor. Refer to your hardware documentation for details.

---

**See Also** `clear` | `delete`

**Purpose** Convert digital input and output decimal value to binary vector

**Syntax**

```
out = dec2binvec(dec)
out = dec2binvec(dec, bits)
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

dec	A decimal value. dec must be nonnegative.
bits	Number of bits used to represent the decimal number.
out	A logical array containing the binary vector.

**Description**

`out = dec2binvec(dec)` converts the decimal value `dec` to an equivalent binary vector and stores the result as a logical array in `out`.

`out = dec2binvec(dec, bits)` converts the decimal value `dec` to an equivalent binary vector consisting of at least the number of bits specified by `bits`.

**Tips** **More About Binary Vectors**

A binary vector (`binvec`) is constructed with the least significant bit (LSB) in the first column and the most significant bit (MSB) in the last column. For example, the decimal number 23 is written as the `binvec` value `[1 1 1 0 1]`.

**More About Specifying the Number of Bits**

- If `bits` is greater than the minimum number of bits required to represent the decimal value, then the result is padded with zeros.
- If `bits` is less than the minimum number of bits required to represent the decimal value, then the minimum number of required bits is used.

# dec2binvec

---

- If `bits` is not specified, then the minimum number of bits required to represent the number is used.

## Examples

To convert the decimal value 23 to a binvec value:

```
dec2binvec(23)
ans =
     1     1     1     0     1
```

To convert the decimal value 23 to a binvec value using six bits:

```
dec2binvec(23,6)
ans =
     1     1     1     0     1     0
```

To convert the decimal value 23 to a binvec value using four bits, then the result uses five bits. This is the minimum number of bits required to represent the number.

```
dec2binvec(23,4)
ans =
     1     1     1     0     1
```

## See Also

`binvec2dec`

**Purpose** Remove device objects, channels, or lines from data acquisition engine

**Syntax**

```
delete(obj)
delete(obj.Channel(index))
delete(obj.Line(index))
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>obj</code>	A device object or array of device objects.
<code>obj.Channel(index)</code>	One or more channels contained by <code>obj</code> .
<code>obj.Line(index)</code>	One or more lines contained by <code>obj</code> .

**Description**

`delete(obj)` removes the device object specified by `obj` from the engine. If `obj` contains channels or lines, they are removed as well. If `obj` is the last object accessing the driver, then the driver and associated adaptor are unloaded.

`delete(obj.Channel(index))` removes the channels specified by `index` and contained by `obj` from the engine. As a result, the remaining channels might be reindexed.

`delete(obj.Line(index))` removes the lines specified by `index` and contained by `obj` from the engine. As a result, the remaining lines might be reindexed.

**Tips** Deleting device objects, channels, and lines follows these rules:

- `delete` removes device objects, channels, or lines from the data acquisition engine but not from the MATLAB workspace. To remove variables from the workspace, use the `clear` function.
- If multiple references to a device object exist in the workspace, then removing one device object from the engine invalidates the remaining

# delete

---

references. These remaining references should be cleared from the workspace with the `clear` function.

- If you delete a device object while it is running, then a warning is issued before it is deleted. You cannot delete a device object while it is logging or sending data.

You should use `delete` at the end of a data acquisition session. You can quickly delete all existing device objects with the command `delete(daqfind)`.

If you use the `help` command to display the file help for `delete`, then you must supply the pathname shown below.

```
help daq/daqdevice/delete
```

## Examples

### National Instruments

Create the analog input object `ai` for a National Instruments board, add hardware channels 0-7 to it, and make a copy of hardware channels 0 and 1.

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq', 'Dev1');  
addchannel(ai,0:7);  
ch = ai.Channel(1:2);
```

To delete hardware channels 0 and 1:

```
delete(ch)
```

These channels are deleted from the data acquisition engine and are no longer associated with `ai`. The remaining channels are reindexed such that the indices begin at 1 and increase monotonically to 6. To delete `ai`:

```
delete(ai)
```

### Sound Card

Create the analog input object `AI1` for a sound card, and configure it to operate in stereo mode.

```
AI1 = analoginput('winsound');  
addchannel(AI1,1:2);
```

You can now configure the sound card for mono mode by deleting hardware channel 2.

```
delete(AI1.Channel(2))
```

If hardware channel 1 is deleted instead, an error is returned.

**See Also**

[clear](#) | [daqreset](#)

# digitalio

---

**Purpose** Create digital I/O object

**Syntax** `DIO = digitalio('adaptor',ID)`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>'adaptor'</code>	The hardware driver adaptor name. The supported adaptors are <code>advantech</code> , <code>mcc</code> , <code>nidaq</code> , and <code>parallel</code> .
<code>ID</code>	The hardware device identifier.
<code>DIO</code>	The digital I/O object.

**Description** `DIO = digitalio('adaptor',ID)` creates the digital I/O object `DIO` for the specified *adaptor* and for the hardware device with device identifier `ID`. `ID` can be specified as an integer or a string.

---

**Notes** The Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor will be deprecated in a future version of the toolbox. If you create a Data Acquisition Toolbox™ object for Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor beginning in R2008b, you will receive a warning stating that this adaptor will be removed in a future release.

The Parallel adaptor will be deprecated in a future version of the toolbox. If you create a Data Acquisition Toolbox™ object for `'parallel'` beginning in R2008b, you will receive a warning stating that this adaptor will be removed in a future release. See the supported hardware page at [www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html](http://www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html) for more information.

---



## Tips

### More About Creating Digital I/O Objects

- When a digital I/O object is created, it does not contain any hardware lines. To execute the device object, hardware lines must be added with the `addline` function.
- You can create multiple digital I/O objects that are associated with a particular digital I/O subsystem. However, you can execute only one of these digital I/O objects at a time for the generation of timing events.
- The digital I/O object exists in the data acquisition engine and in the MATLAB workspace. If you create a copy of the device object, it references the original device object in the engine.
- The `Name` property is automatically assigned a descriptive name that is produced by concatenating `adaptor`, `ID`, and `-DIO`. You can change this name at any time.

---

**Note** When you create a digital input or output object, it consumes system resources. To avoid this issue, make sure that you do not create objects in a loop. If you must create objects in a loop, make sure you delete them within the loop.

---

### The Parallel Port Adaptor

The toolbox provides basic DIO capabilities through the parallel port. The PC supports up to three parallel ports that are assigned the labels LPT1, LPT2, and LPT3. You can use only these ports. If you add additional ports to your system, or if the standard ports do not use the default memory resources, they will not be accessible by the toolbox. For more information about the parallel port, refer to “Parallel Port Characteristics”.

### More About the Hardware Device Identifier

When data acquisition devices are installed, they are assigned a unique number, which identifies the device in software. The device identifier is typically assigned automatically and can usually be manually

changed using a vendor-supplied device configuration utility. National Instruments refers to this number as the device number.

There are two ways you can determine the ID for a particular device:

- Type `daqhwinfo('adaptor')`.
- Open the vendor-supplied device configuration utility.

## Properties

### Common Properties

Line	Contain hardware lines added to device object
Name	Specify descriptive name for the channel
Running	Indicate whether device object is running
Tag	Specify device object label
TimerFcn	Specify callback function to execute when predefined time period passes
TimerPeriod	Specify time period between timer events
Type	Indicate device object type, channel, or line
UserData	Store data to associate with device object

### Line Properties

Direction	Specify whether line is for input or output
HwLine	Specify hardware line ID

---

Index	MATLAB index of hardware channel or line
LineName	Specify descriptive line name
Parent	Indicate parent (device object) of channel or line
Port	Specify port ID
Type	Indicate device object type, channel, or line

## Examples

Create a digital I/O object for a National Instruments device defined as 'Dev1'.

```
DIO = digitalio('nidaq','Dev1');
```

Create a digital I/O object for a Measurement Computing device defined as '1'.

```
DIO = digitalio('mcc','1');
```

Create a digital I/O object for parallel port LPT1.

```
DIO = digitalio('parallel','LPT1');
```

## See Also

[addline](#) | [daqhwinfo](#) | [Name](#)

**Purpose** Summary information for device objects, channels, or lines

**Syntax**  
`disp(obj)`  
`disp(obj.Channel(index))`  
`disp(obj.Line(index))`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>obj</code>	A device object.
<code>obj.Channel(index)</code>	One or more channels contained by <code>obj</code> .
<code>obj.Line(index)</code>	One or more lines contained by <code>obj</code> .

**Description** `disp(obj)` displays summary information for the specified device object `obj`, and any channels or lines contained by `obj`. Typing `obj` at the Command Window produces the same summary information.

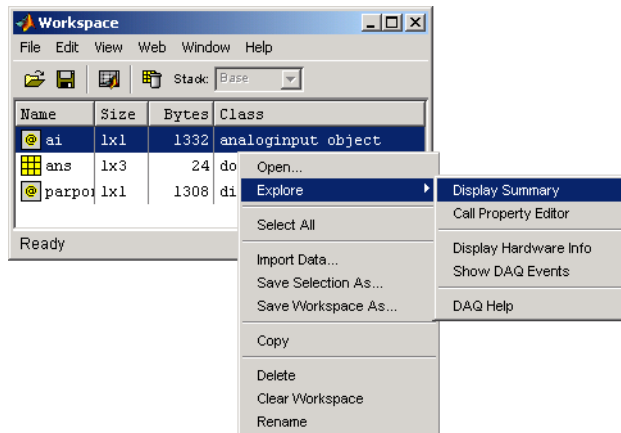
`disp(obj.Channel(index))` displays summary information for the specified channels contained by `obj`. Typing `obj.Channel(index)` at the Command Window produces the same summary information.

`disp(obj.Line(index))` displays summary information for the specified lines contained by `obj`. Typing `obj.Line(index)` at the Command Window produces the same summary information.

**Tips** You can invoke `disp` by typing the device object at the MATLAB Command Window or by excluding the semicolon when

- Creating a device object
- Adding channel or lines
- Configuring property values using the dot notation

As shown below, you can also display summary information via the Workspace browser by right-clicking a device object, a channel object, or a line object and selecting **Explore > Display Summary** from the context menu.



Access context (pop-up) menus by right-clicking a device object.

## Examples

All the commands shown below produce summary information for the device object AI or the channels contained by AI.

```
AI = analoginput('winsound')
chans = addchannel(AI,1:2)
AI.SampleRate = 44100
AI.Channel(1).ChannelName = 'CH1'
chans
```

# flushdata

---

**Purpose** Remove analog input data from data acquisition engine

**Syntax**  
`flushdata(obj)`  
`flushdata(obj, 'mode')`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>obj</code>	An analog input object or array of analog input objects.
<code>'mode'</code>	Specifies how much data is removed from the engine.

**Description** `flushdata(obj)` removes all data from the data acquisition engine and resets the `SamplesAvailable` property to zero.

`flushdata(obj, 'mode')` removes data from the data acquisition engine depending on the value of `mode`:

- If `mode` is `all`, then `flushdata` removes all data from the engine and the `SamplesAvailable` property is set to 0. This is the same as `flushdata(obj)`.
- If `mode` is `triggers`, then `flushdata` removes the data acquired during one trigger. `triggers` is a valid choice only when the `TriggerRepeat` property is greater than 0 and the `SamplesPerTrigger` property is not `inf`. The data associated with the oldest trigger is removed first.

**Examples** Create the analog input object `ai` for a National Instruments board and add hardware channels 0-7 to it.

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq', 'Dev1');  
addchannel(ai, 0:7);
```

A 2-second acquisition is configured and the device object is executed.

```
set(ai, 'SampleRate', 2000)
duration = 2;
ActualRate = get(ai, 'SampleRate');
set(ai, 'SamplesPerTrigger', ActualRate*duration)
start(ai)
wait(ai, duration+1)
```

Four thousand samples will be acquired for each channel group member. To extract 1000 samples from the data acquisition engine for each channel:

```
data = getdata(ai, 1000);
```

You can use `flushdata` to remove the remaining 3000 samples from the data acquisition engine.

```
flushdata(ai)
ai.SamplesAvailable
ans =
    0
```

## See Also

[getdata](#) | [SamplesAvailable](#) | [SamplesPerTrigger](#) | [TriggerRepeat](#)

## Purpose

Device object properties

## Syntax

```
out = get(obj)
out = get(obj.Channel(index))
out = get(obj.Line(index))
out = get(obj, 'PropertyName')
out = get(obj.Channel(index), 'PropertyName')
out = get(obj.Line(index), 'PropertyName')
get(...)
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

## Arguments

<code>obj</code>	A device object or array of device objects.
<code>obj.Channel(index)</code>	One or more channels contained by <code>obj</code> .
<code>obj.Line(index)</code>	One or more lines contained by <code>obj</code> .
<code>'PropertyName'</code>	A property name or a cell array of property names.

## Description

`out = get(obj)` returns the structure `out`, where each field name is the name of a property of `obj` and each field contains the value of that property.

`out = get(obj.Channel(index))` returns the structure `out`, where each field name is the name of a channel property of `obj` and each field contains the value of that property.

`out = get(obj.Line(index))` returns the structure `out`, where each field name is the name of a line property of `obj` and each field contains the value of that property.

`out = get(obj, 'PropertyName')` returns the value of the property specified by `PropertyName` to `out`. If `PropertyName` is replaced by a



1-by-n or n-by-1 cell array of strings containing property names, then `get` returns a 1-by-n cell array of values to `out`. If `obj` is an array of data acquisition objects, then `out` will be an m-by-n cell array of property values where `m` is equal to the length of `obj` and `n` is equal to the number of properties specified.

`out = get(obj.Channel(index), 'PropertyName')` returns the value of *PropertyName* to `out` for the specified channels contained by `obj`. If multiple channels and multiple property names are specified, then `out` is an m-by-n cell array where `m` is the number of channels and `n` is the number of properties.

`out = get(obj.Line(index), 'PropertyName')` returns the value of *PropertyName* to `out` for the specified lines contained by `obj`. If multiple lines and multiple property names are specified, then `out` is an m-by-n cell array where `m` is the number of lines and `n` is the number of properties.

`get(...)` displays all property names and their current values for the specified device object, channel, or line. Base properties are displayed first followed by device-specific properties.

## Tips

If you use the `help` command to display the file help for `get`, then you must supply the pathname shown below.

```
help daq/daqdevice/get
```

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a sound card and configure it to operate in stereo mode.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');  
addchannel(ai,1:2);
```

The commands shown below are some of the ways you can use `get` to return property values.

```
chan = get(ai, 'Channel');  
out = get(ai, {'SampleRate', 'TriggerDelayUnits'});  
out = get(ai);
```

# get

---

```
get(chan(1), 'Units')  
get(chan, {'Index', 'HwChannel', 'ChannelName'})
```

## See Also

set | setverify

**Purpose**

Extract analog input data, time, and event information from data acquisition engine

**Syntax**

```
data = getdata(obj)
data = getdata(obj,samples)
data = getdata(obj,samples,'type')
[data,time] = getdata(...)
[data,time,abstime] = getdata(...)
[data,time,abstime,events] = getdata(...)
[data,...] = getdata(obj, 'P1', V1, 'P2', V2,...)
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>obj</code>	An analog input object.
<code>samples</code>	The number of samples to extract. If <code>samples</code> is not specified, the number of samples extracted is given by the <code>SamplesPerTrigger</code> property.
<code>'type'</code>	Specifies the format of the extracted data as double (the default) or as native.
<code>data</code>	An m-by-n array, where m is the number of samples extracted and n is the number of channels contained by <code>obj</code> .
<code>time</code>	An m-by-1 array of relative time values in seconds, where m is the number of samples extracted. <code>time = 0</code> is defined as the point at which data logging begins, i.e., when the <code>Logging</code> property of <code>obj</code> is set to <code>On</code> . Measurement of <code>time</code> , with respect to 0, continues until the acquisition is stopped, i.e., when the <code>Logging</code> property of <code>obj</code> is set to <code>Off</code> .

<code>abstime</code>	The absolute time of the first trigger returned as a <code>clock</code> vector. This value is identical to the value stored by the <code>InitialTriggerTime</code> property.
<code>events</code>	A structure containing a list of events that occurred during the time period the samples were extracted.

## Description

`data = getdata(obj)` extracts the number of samples specified by the `SamplesPerTrigger` property for each channel contained by `obj`. `data` is an `m`-by-`n` array, where `m` is the number of samples extracted and `n` is the number of channels.

`data = getdata(obj, samples)` extracts the number of samples specified by `samples` for each channel contained by `obj`.

`data = getdata(obj, samples, 'type')` extracts the number of samples specified by `samples` in the format specified by `type` for each channel contained by `obj`.

`[data, time] = getdata(...)` returns data as sample-time pairs. `time` is an `m`-by-1 array of relative time values, where `m` is the number of samples returned in `data`. Each element of `time` indicates the relative time, in seconds, of the corresponding sample in `data`, measured with respect to the first sample logged by the engine.

`[data, time, abstime] = getdata(...)` extracts data as sample-time pairs and returns the absolute time of the trigger. The absolute time is returned as a `clock` vector and is identical to the value stored by the `InitialTriggerTime` property.

`[data, time, abstime, events] = getdata(...)` extracts data as sample-time pairs, returns the absolute time of the trigger, and returns a structure containing a list of events that occurred during the time period the samples were extracted. The events returned are a sub set of those stored by the `EventLog` property.

`[data, ...] = getdata(obj, 'P1', V1, 'P2', V2, ...)` specifies the number of samples to be returned, the format of the data matrix, and whether to return a `tscollection` object.

The following table shows a summary of properties.

Property	Description
Samples	Specify the number of samples to return.
DataFormat	Specify the data format as <code>double</code> (default) or <code>native</code> .
OutputFormat	Specify the output format as <code>matrix</code> (default) or <code>tscollection</code> .

---

**Note** When the `ClockSource` property for this function is set to one of the `External` options, the timing will be controlled externally and the values returned in the `time` variable will not accurately reflect the actual relative time of each sample. It is however an approximation based on the `SampleRate` you have configured.

---

## Tips

### More About `getdata`

- In most circumstances, `getdata` returns all requested data and does not miss any samples. In the unlikely event that the engine cannot keep pace with the hardware device, it is possible that data is missed. If data is missed, the `DataMissedFcn` property is called and the device object is stopped.
- `getdata` is a *blocking* function because it returns execution control to the MATLAB workspace only when the requested number of samples is extracted from the engine for each channel group member.
- You can issue `^C` (**Ctrl+C**) while `getdata` is blocking. This will not stop the acquisition but will return control to the MATLAB software.
- The amount of data that you can extract from the engine is given by the `SamplesAvailable` property.
- It is a good practice to use a `wait` command before your `getdata` command if the `getdata` is going to get all data returned by the

analog input subsystem. For example, if your analog input object is `ai` and you have set `duration` to be the number of seconds for the acquisition, you could add the following line right before the `getdata`:

```
wait(ai,duration+1)
```

- Setting the `OutputFormat` property to `tscollection` causes `getdata` to return a `tscollection` object. In this case, only the data left-hand argument is used.
- For more information on using the Time Series functionality, see “Example: Time Series Objects and Methods” in the MATLAB documentation.

## More About Extracting Data From the Engine

- After the requested data is extracted from the engine, the `SamplesAvailable` property value is automatically reduced by the number of samples returned.
- If the requested number of samples is greater than the samples to be acquired, then an error is returned.
- If the requested data is not returned in the expected amount of time, an error is returned. The expected time to return data is given by the time it takes the engine to fill one data block plus the time specified by the `Timeout` property.
- If multiple triggers are included in a single `getdata` call, a NaN is inserted into the returned data and time arrays and the absolute time returned is given by the first trigger.
- When you use multiple immediate triggers Data Acquisition Toolbox cannot determine the “dead” time between triggers. Because of this, the toolbox assumes the “dead” time = 1 sample. For example if the sample rate is 1000 samples per second the toolbox assumes the “dead” time between triggers is one millisecond. The `time` argument returned by `getdata` reflects this assumption.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a National Instruments board and add hardware channels 0 to 3 to it.

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq','Dev1');  
addchannel(ai,0:3);
```

Configure a 1-second acquisition with `SampleRate` set to 1000 samples per second and `SamplesPerTrigger` set to 1000 samples per trigger.

```
set(ai,'SampleRate',1000)  
set(ai,'SamplesPerTrigger',1000)  
start(ai)
```

The following `getdata` command blocks execution control until all sample-time pairs, the absolute time of the trigger, and any events that occurred during the `getdata` call are returned.

```
wait(ai,1)  
[data,time,abstime,events] = getdata(ai);
```

`data` is returned as a 1000-by-4 array of doubles, `time` is returned as a 1000-by-1 vector of relative times, `abstime` is returned as a clock vector, and `events` is returned as a 3-by-1 structure array.

To extract the 1000 data samples from hardware channel 0 only, examine the first column of `data`.

```
chan0_data = data(:,1);
```

The three events returned are the start event, the trigger event, and the stop event. To return specific event information about the stop event, you must access the `Type` and `Data` fields.

```
EventType = events(3).Type;  
EventData = events(3).Data;
```

## See Also

```
flushdata | getsample | peekdata | timeseries | tscollection  
| wait | DataMissedFcn | EventLog | SamplesAvailable |  
SamplesPerTrigger | Timeout
```

# getsample

---

**Purpose** Immediately acquire one analog input sample

**Syntax** `sample = getsample(obj)`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>obj</code>	An analog input object.
<code>sample</code>	A row vector containing one sample for each channel contained by <code>obj</code> .

**Description** `sample = getsample(obj)` immediately returns a row vector containing one sample for each channel contained by `obj`.

**Tips** Using `getsample` is a good way to test your analog input configuration. Additionally:

- `getsample` does not store samples in, or extract samples from, the data acquisition engine.
- You can execute `getsample` at any time after channels have been added to `obj`.
- `getsample` is not supported for sound cards and Dynamic Signal Acquisition and Generation (DSA) cards.

---

**Note** Refer to the “Hardware Limitations by Vendor” section before you access National Instruments devices with the NI-DAQmx adaptor simultaneously from multiple applications.

---



## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` and add eight channels to it.

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq','Dev1');  
ch = addchannel(ai,0:7);
```

The following command returns one sample for each channel.

```
sample = getsample(ai);
```

## See Also

[getdata](#) | [peekdata](#)

# getvalue

---

**Purpose** Read values from digital input and output lines

**Syntax**  
`out = getvalue(obj)`  
`out = getvalue(obj.Line(index))`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>obj</code>	A digital I/O object.
<code>obj.Line(index)</code>	One or more lines contained by <code>obj</code> .
<code>out</code>	A binary vector.

**Description**

`out = getvalue(obj)` returns the current value from all lines contained by `obj` as a binary vector to `out`.

`out = getvalue(obj.Line(index))` returns the current value from the lines specified by `obj.Line(index)`.

## Tips

### More About Reading Values from Lines

- By default, `out` is returned as a binary vector (`binvec`). A `binvec` value is constructed with the least significant bit (LSB) in the first column and the most significant bit (MSB) in the last column. For example, the decimal number 23 is written as the `binvec` value `[1 1 1 0 1]`.
- You can convert a `binvec` value to a decimal value with the `binvec2dec` function.
- If `obj` contains lines from a port-configurable device, the data acquisition engine will automatically read from all the lines even if they are not contained by the device object.
- When `obj` contains lines configured for output, `getvalue` returns the most recently output value set by `putvalue`. If you have not called

`putvalue` since you created the `digitalio` object, then `getvalue` returns a 0. `getvalue` cannot ascertain the current output value on the hardware.

---

**Note** Refer to the “Hardware Limitations by Vendor” section before you access National Instruments devices with the NI-DAQmx adaptor simultaneously from multiple applications.

---

## Examples

Create the digital I/O object `dio` and add eight input lines to it.

```
dio = digitalio('nidaq', 'Dev1');  
lines = addline(dio, 0:7, 'in');
```

To return the current values from all lines contained by `dio` as a `binvec` value:

```
out = getvalue(dio);
```

## See Also

`binvec2dec`

# inspect

---

**Purpose** Open Property Inspector

**Syntax** `inspect(obj)`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments** `obj` An object or an array of objects.

**Description** `inspect(obj)` opens the Property Inspector and allows you to inspect and set properties for the object `obj`.

**Tips** You can also open the Property Inspector via the Workspace browser by double-clicking an object in the Workspace list.

The Property Inspector does not automatically update its display. To refresh the Property Inspector, open it again.

**Examples** Create the analog input object `ai` for a sound card and add two channels.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');  
addchannel(ai,1:2);
```

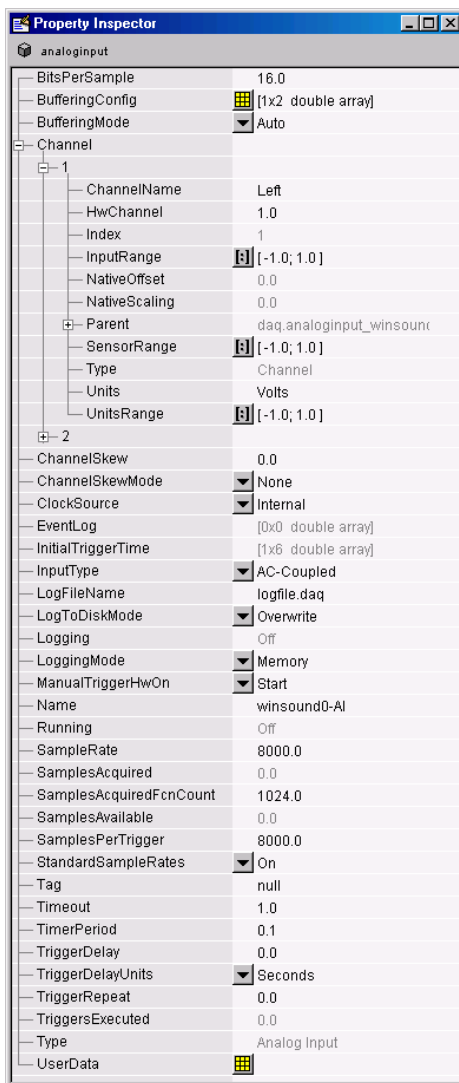
Open the Property Inspector for the object `ai`.

```
inspect(ai)
```

The Property Inspector is shown below.

You can expand the properties that are arrays of objects. In the following figure, the `Channel` property is expanded to enumerate the individual channel objects that make up this property.

You can also expand these individual channel objects to display their own properties, as shown for channel 1.

**See Also**

daqfind | daqhelp | get | propinfo | set

# ischannel

---

**Purpose** Check for channels

**Syntax** `out = ischannel(obj.Channel(index))`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

`obj.Channel(index)` One or more channels contained by `obj`.

`out` A logical value.

**Description** `out = ischannel(obj.Channel(index))` returns a logical 1 to `out` if `obj.Channel(index)` is a channel. Otherwise, a logical 0 is returned.

**Tips** `ischannel` does not determine if channels are valid (associated with hardware). To check for valid channels, use the `isvalid` function.

Typically, you use `ischannel` directly only when you are creating your own files.

**Examples** Suppose you create the function `myfunc` for use with Data Acquisition Toolbox software. If `myfunc` is passed one or more channels as an input argument, then the first thing you should do in the function is check if the argument is a channel.

```
function myfunc(chan)
% Determine if a channel was passed.
if ~ischannel(chan)
    error('The argument passed is not a channel.');
```

```
end
```

You can examine Data Acquisition Toolbox software files for examples that use `ischannel`.

**See Also**    `isvalid`

# isdioline

---

**Purpose** Check for lines

**Syntax** `out = isdioline(obj.Line(index))`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>obj.Line(index)</code>	One or more lines contained by <code>obj</code> .
<code>out</code>	A logical value.

**Description** `out = isdioline(obj.Line(index))` returns a logical 1 to `out` if `obj.Line(index)` is a line. Otherwise, a logical 0 is returned.

**Tips** `isdioline` does not determine if lines are valid (associated with hardware). To check for valid lines, use the `isvalid` function. Typically, you use `isdioline` directly only when you are creating your own files.

**Examples** Suppose you create the function `myfunc` for use with Data Acquisition Toolbox software. If `myfunc` is passed one or more lines as an input argument, then the first thing you should do in the function is check if the argument is a line.

```
function myfunc(line)
% Determine if a line was passed.
if ~isdioline(line)
    error('The argument passed is not a line.');
```

end

You can examine Data Acquisition Toolbox software files for examples that use `isdioline`.



**See Also**    `isvalid`

# islogging

---

**Purpose** Determine whether analog input object is logging data

**Syntax** `bool = islogging(obj)`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Description** `bool = islogging(obj)` returns `true` if the analog input object `obj` is logging data, otherwise `false`. An analog input object is logging if the value of its `Logging` property is set to `On`.

If `obj` is an array of analog input objects, `bool` is a logical array where each element in `bool` represents the corresponding element in `obj`. If an object in `obj` is logging data, `islogging` sets the corresponding element in `bool` to `true`, otherwise `false`. If any of the analog input objects in `obj` is invalid, `islogging` returns an error.

**Examples** Create an analog input object and add a channel.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');  
addchannel(ai, 1)
```

To put the analog input object in a logging state, start acquiring data. The example acquires 10 seconds of data to increase the amount of time that the object remains in the logging state.

```
set(ai, 'SamplesPerTrigger', 10*get(ai, 'SampleRate'))  
start(ai)
```

When the call to the `start` function returns, and the object is still acquiring data, use `islogging` to check the state of the object.

```
bool = islogging(ai)  
bool =  
    1
```

Create a second analog input object.

```
ai2 = analoginput('winsound');
```

Start one of the analog input objects again, such as `ai`, and use `islogging` to determine which of the two objects is logging.

```
start(ai)
bool = islogging([ai ai2])
bool =
     1     0
```

## See Also

[isrunning](#) | [issending](#) | [start](#) | [stop](#) | [Logging](#) | [LoggingMode](#)

# isrunning

---

**Purpose** Determine whether device object is running

**Syntax** `bool = isrunning(obj)`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Description** `bool = isrunning(obj)` returns `true` if the device object `obj` is running, otherwise `false`. A device object is running if the value of its `Running` property is set to `On`.

If `obj` is an array of device objects, `bool` is a logical array where each element in `bool` represents the corresponding element in `obj`. If an object in `obj` is running, the `isrunning` function sets the corresponding element in `bool` to `true`, otherwise `false`. If any of the device objects in `obj` is invalid, `isrunning` returns an error.

**Examples** Create an analog input object and add a channel.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');  
addchannel(ai, 1)
```

To put the analog input object in a running state, configure a manual trigger and then start the object.

```
set(ai, 'TriggerType', 'Manual')  
start(ai)
```

Use `isrunning` to check the state of the object.

```
bool = isrunning(ai)  
bool =  
    1
```

Create an analog output object.

```
ao = analogoutput('winsound');
```

Use `isrunning` to determine which of the two objects is running.

```
bool = isrunning([ai ao])
bool =
    1     0
```

## See Also

`islogging` | `issending` | `start` | `stop` | `Running`

# issending

---

**Purpose** Determine whether analog output object is sending data

**Syntax** `bool = issending(obj)`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Description** `bool = issending(obj)` returns `true` if the analog output object `obj` is sending data to the hardware device, otherwise `false`. An analog output object is sending if the value of its `Sending` property is set to `On`.

If `obj` is an array of analog output objects, `bool` is a logical array where each element in `bool` represents the corresponding element in `obj`. If an object in `obj` is sending, the `issending` function sets the corresponding element in `bool` to `true`, otherwise `false`. If any of the analog output objects in `obj` is invalid, `issending` returns an error.

**Examples** Create an analog output object and add a channel.

```
ao = analogoutput('winsound');  
addchannel(ao, 1);
```

To put the analog output object in a sending state, start acquiring data. The example sends 10 seconds of data to increase the amount of time that the object remains in the sending state.

```
putdata(ao, ones(10*get(ao, 'SampleRate'),1));  
start(ao)
```

When the call to the `start` function returns, and the object is still sending data, use `issending` to check the state of the object.

```
bool = issending(ao)  
bool =  
    1
```

Create a second analog output object.

```
ao2 = analogoutput('winsound');
```

Start one of the analog output objects again, such as `ao`, and use `issending` to determine which of the two objects is sending.

```
putdata(ao, ones(10*get(ao,'SampleRate'),1));
start(ao)
bool = issending([ao ao2])
bool =
     1     0
```

## See Also

[islogging](#) | [isrunning](#) | [start](#) | [stop](#) | [Sending](#)

# isvalid

---

**Purpose** Determine whether device objects, channels, or lines are valid

**Syntax**

```
out = isvalid(obj)
out = isvalid(obj.Channel(index))
out = isvalid(obj.Line(index))
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>obj</code>	A device object or array of device objects.
<code>obj.Channel(index)</code>	One or more channels contained by <code>obj</code> .
<code>obj.Line(index)</code>	One or more lines contained by <code>obj</code> .
<code>out</code>	A logical array.

**Description**

`out = isvalid(obj)` returns a logical 1 to `out` if `obj` is a valid device object. Otherwise, a logical 0 is returned.

`out = isvalid(obj.Channel(index))` returns a logical 1 to `out` if the channels specified by `obj.Channel(index)` are valid. Otherwise, a logical 0 is returned.

`out = isvalid(obj.Line(index))` returns a logical 1 to `out` if the lines specified by `obj.Line(index)` are valid. Otherwise, a logical 0 is returned.

**Tips**

Invalid device objects, channels, and lines are no longer associated with any hardware and should be cleared from the workspace with the `clear` function.

Typically, you use `isvalid` directly only when you are creating your own files.



## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a National Instruments board and add eight channels to it.

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq','Dev1');
ch = addchannel(ai,0:7);
```

To verify the device object is valid:

```
isvalid(ai)
ans =
     1
```

To verify the channels are valid:

```
isvalid(ch) '
ans =
     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1
```

If you delete a channel, then `isvalid` returns a logical 0 in the appropriate location:

```
delete(ai.Channel(3))
isvalid(ch) '
ans =
     1     1     0     1     1     1     1     1
```

Typically, you use `isvalid` directly only when you are creating your own files. Suppose you create the function `myfunc` for use with Data Acquisition Toolbox software. If `myfunc` is passed the previously defined device object `ai` as an input argument,

```
myfunc(ai)
```

the first thing you should do in the function is check if `ai` is a valid device object.

```
function myfunc(obj)
% Determine if an invalid handle was passed.
if ~isvalid(obj)
```

# isvalid

---

```
        error('Invalid data acquisition object passed.');
```

```
end
```

You can examine Data Acquisition Toolbox software files for examples that use `isvalid`.

## **See Also**

`clear` | `delete` | `ischannel` | `isdioline`

**Purpose** Length of device object, channel group, or line group

**Syntax**

```
out = length(obj)
out = length(obj.Channel)
out = length(obj.Line)
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>obj</code>	A device object or array of device objects.
<code>obj.Channel</code>	The channels contained by <code>obj</code> .
<code>obj.Line</code>	The lines contained by <code>obj</code> .
<code>out</code>	A double.

**Description**

`out = length(obj)` returns the length of the device object `obj` to `out`.

`out = length(obj.Channel)` returns the length of the channel group contained by `obj`.

`out = length(obj.Line)` returns the length of the line group contained by `obj`.

**Examples**

Create the analog input object `ai` for a National Instruments board and add eight channels to it.

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq','Dev1');
aich = addchannel(ai,0:7);
```

Create the analog output object `ao` for a National Instruments board, add one channel to it, and create the device object array `aiao`.

```
ao = analogoutput('nidaq','Dev1');
aoch = addchannel(ao,0);
```

# length

---

```
aiao = [ai ao]
```

Index:	Subsystem:	Name:
1	Analog Input	nidaqmxDev1-AI
2	Analog Output	nidaqmxDev1-AO

To find the length of aiao:

```
length(aiao)
ans =
    2
```

To find the length of the analog input channel group:

```
length(aich)
ans =
    8
```

## See Also

[size](#)

**Purpose** Load device objects, channels, or lines into MATLAB workspace

**Syntax**

```
load file
load file obj1 obj2. . .
out = load('file','obj1','obj2',. . .)
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

file	The MAT-file name.
obj1 obj2...	Device objects, an array of device objects, channels, or lines.
out	A structure containing the loaded device objects.

**Description**

`load file` returns all variables from the MAT-file `file` into the MATLAB workspace.

`load file obj1 obj2...` returns the specified device objects from the MAT-file `file` into the MATLAB workspace.

`out = load('file','obj1','obj2',...)` returns the specified device objects from the MAT-file `file` as a structure to `out` instead of directly loading them into the workspace. The field names in `out` match the names of the loaded device objects. If no device objects are specified, then all variables existing in the MAT-file are loaded.

**Tips**

Loading device objects follows these rules:

- Unique device objects are loaded into the MATLAB workspace as well as the engine.
- If a loaded device object already exists in the engine but not the MATLAB workspace, the loaded device object automatically reconnects to the engine device object.

# load

---

- If a loaded device object already exists in the workspace or the engine but has different properties than the loaded object, then these rules are followed:
  - The read-only properties are automatically reset to their default values.
  - All other property values are given by the loaded object and a warning is issued stating that property values of the workspace object have been updated.
- If the workspace device object is running, then it is stopped before loading occurs.
- If identical device objects are loaded, then they point to the same device object in the engine. For example, if you saved the array

```
x = [ai1 ai1 ai2]
```

only `ai1` and `ai2` are created in the engine, and `x(1)` will equal `x(2)`.

- Values for read-only properties are restored to their default values upon loading. For example, the `EventLog` property is restored to an empty vector. Use the `propinfo` function to determine if a property is read only.
- Values for the `BufferingConfig` property when the `BufferingMode` property is set to `Auto`, and the `MaxSamplesQueued` property might not be restored to the same value because both these property values are based on available memory.

---

**Note** `load` is not used to read in acquired data that has been saved to a log file. You should use the `daqread` function for this purpose.

---

If you use the `help` command to display the help for `load`, then you must supply the pathname shown below.

```
help daq/private/load
```

**Examples**

This example illustrates the behavior of `load` when the loaded device object has properties that differ from the workspace object.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');  
addchannel(ai,1:2);  
save ai  
ai.SampleRate = 10000;  
load ai  
Warning: Loaded object has updated property values.
```

**See Also**

[daqread](#) | [propinfo](#) | [save](#)

# makenames

---

**Purpose** List descriptive channel or line names

**Syntax** `names = makenames('prefix',index)`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>'prefix'</code>	A string that constitutes the first part of the name.
<code>index</code>	Numbers appended to the end of <code>prefix</code> — any MATLAB vector syntax can be used to specify <code>index</code> as long as the numbers are positive.
<code>names</code>	An m-by-1 cell array of channel names where m is the length of <code>index</code> .

**Description** `names = makenames('prefix',index)` generates a cell array of descriptive channel or line names by concatenating `prefix` and `index`.

**Tips** You can pass `names` as an input argument to the `addchannel` or `addline` function.

If `names` contains more than one descriptive name, then the size of `names` must agree with the number of hardware channels specified in `addchannel`, or the number of hardware lines specified in `addline`.

If the channels or lines are to be referenced by name, then `prefix` must begin with a letter and contain only letters, numbers, and underscores. Otherwise the names can contain any character.

**Examples** Create the analog input object `AI`. You can use `makenames` to define descriptive names for each channel that is to be added to `AI`.

```
AI = analoginput('nidaq','Dev1');
```



```
names = makenames('chan',1:8);
```

names is an eight-element cell array of channel names chan1, chan2,..., chan8. You can now pass names as an input argument to the addchannel function.

```
addchannel(AI,0:7,names);
```

## See Also

[addchannel](#) | [addline](#)

# muxchanidx

---

**Purpose** Multiplexed scanned analog input channel index

**Syntax**  
`scanidx = muxchanidx(obj,muxboard,muxidx)`  
`scanidx = muxchanidx(obj,absmuxidx)`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>obj</code>	An analog input object associated with a National Instruments Traditional NI-DAQ board.
<code>muxboard</code>	The multiplexer board.
<code>muxidx</code>	The index number of the multiplexed channel.
<code>absmuxidx</code>	The absolute index number of the multiplexed channel.
<code>scanidx</code>	The scanning index number of the multiplexed channel.

**Description**

`scanidx = muxchanidx(obj,muxboard,muxidx)` returns the scanning index number of the multiplexed channel specified by `muxidx`. The multiplexer (mux) board is specified by `muxboard`. For each mux board, `muxidx` can range from 0-31 for differential inputs and 0-63 for single-ended inputs. `muxboard` and `muxidx` are vectors of equal length.

`scanidx = muxchanidx(obj,absmuxidx)` returns the scanning index number of the multiplexed channel specified by `absmuxidx`. `absmuxidx` is the absolute index of the channel independent of the mux board.

For single-ended inputs, the first mux board has absolute index values that range between 0 and 63, the second mux board has absolute index values that range between 64 and 127, the third mux board has absolute index values that range between 128 and 191, the fourth mux board has absolute index values that range between 192 and 255. For

example, the absolute index value of the second single-ended channel on the fourth mux board (muxboard is 4 and muxidx is 1) is 193.

---

**Note** The Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor will be deprecated in a future version of the toolbox. If you create a Data Acquisition Toolbox™ object for Traditional NI-DAQ adaptor beginning in R2008b, you will receive a warning stating that this adaptor will be removed in a future release. See the supported hardware page at [www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html](http://www.mathworks.com/products/daq/supportedio.html) for more information.

---

## Tips

scanidx identifies the column number of the data returned by `getdata` and `peekdata`.

Refer to the *AMUX-64T User Manual* for more information about adding mux channels based on hardware channel IDs and the number of mux boards used.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a National Instruments board that is connected to four AMUX-64T multiplexers, and add 256 channels to `ai` using `addmuxchannel`.

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq',1);  
ai.InputType = 'SingleEnded';  
ai.NumMuxBoards = 4;  
addmuxchannel(ai);
```

The following two commands return a scanned index value of 14.

```
scanidx = muxchanidx(ai,4,1);  
scanidx = muxchanidx(ai,193);
```

## See Also

`addmuxchannel`

# obj2mfile

---

**Purpose** Convert device objects, channels, or lines to MATLAB code

**Syntax**

```
obj2mfile(obj, 'file')  
obj2mfile(obj, 'file', 'syntax')  
obj2mfile(obj, 'file', 'all')  
obj2mfile(obj, 'file', 'syntax', 'all')
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

## Arguments

<code>obj</code>	A device object, array of device objects, channels, or lines.
<code>'file'</code>	The file that the MATLAB code is written to. The full pathname can be specified. If an extension is not specified, the <code>.m</code> extension is used.
<code>'syntax'</code>	Syntax of the converted the MATLAB code. By default, the <code>set</code> syntax is used. If <code>dot</code> is specified, then the subscripted referencing syntax is used. If <code>named</code> is specified, then named referencing is used (if defined).
<code>'all'</code>	If <code>all</code> is specified, all properties are written to <code>file</code> . If <code>all</code> is not specified, only properties that are not set to their default values are written to <code>file</code> .

## Description

`obj2mfile(obj, 'file')` converts `obj` to the equivalent MATLAB code using the `set` syntax and saves the code to `file`. By default, only those properties that are not set to their default values are written to `file`.

`obj2mfile(obj, 'file', 'syntax')` converts `obj` to the equivalent MATLAB code using `syntax` and saves the code to `file`. The values for `syntax` can be `set`, `dot`, or `named`. `set` uses the `set` syntax, `dot` uses subscripted assignment (dot notation), and `named` uses named referencing (if defined).

`obj2mfile(obj, 'file', 'all')` converts `obj` to the equivalent MATLAB code using the `set` syntax and saves the code to `file`. `all` specifies that all properties are written to `file`.

`obj2mfile(obj, 'file', 'syntax', 'all')` converts `obj` including all of `obj`'s properties to the equivalent MATLAB code using `syntax` and saves the code to `file`.

## Tips

If the `UserData` property is not empty or if any of the callback properties are set to a cell array of values or a function handle, then the data stored in those properties is written to a MAT-file when the object is converted and saved. The MAT-file has the same name as the file containing the object code (see the example below).

You can recreate the saved device objects by typing the name of the file at the Command Window. You can also recreate channels or lines, by typing the name of the file with a device object as the only input.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a sound card, add two channels, and set values for several properties.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');
addchannel(ai,1:2);
set(ai, 'Tag', 'myai', 'TriggerRepeat', 4)
set(ai, 'StartFcn', {@mycallback, 2, magic(10)})
```

The following command writes MATLAB code to the files `myai.m` and `myai.mat`.

```
obj2mfile(ai, 'myai.m', 'dot')
```

`myai.m` contains code that recreates the analog input code shown above using the dot notation for all properties that have their default values changed. Because `StartFcn` is set to a cell array of values, this property appears in `myai.m` as

```
ai.StartFcn = startfcn1;
```

and is saved in `myai.mat` as

## obj2mfile

---

```
startfcn1 = {@mycallback,2,magic(10)};
```

To recreate ai and assign the device object to a new variable ainew:

```
ainew = myai;
```

The associated MAT-file, `myai.mat`, is automatically loaded.

**Purpose**

Preview most recent acquired analog input data

**Syntax**

```
data = peekdata(obj,samples)
data = peekdata(obj,samples,'type')
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>obj</code>	An analog input object.
<code>samples</code>	The number of samples to preview for each channel contained by <code>obj</code> .
<code>'type'</code>	Specifies the format of the extracted data as <code>double</code> (the default) or as <code>native</code> .
<code>data</code>	An m-by-n matrix where m is the number of samples and n is the number of channels.

**Description**

`data = peekdata(obj,samples)` returns the latest number of samples specified by `samples` to `data`.

`data = peekdata(obj,samples,'type')` returns the number of samples specified by `samples` in the format specified by `type` for each channel contained by `obj`. If `type` is specified as `native`, the data is returned in the native data format of the device. If `type` is specified as `double` (the default), the data is returned as doubles.

**Tips****More About Using peekdata**

- Unlike `getdata`, `peekdata` is a *nonblocking* function that immediately returns control to the MATLAB workspace. Because `peekdata` does not block execution control, data might be missed or repeated.
- `peekdata` takes a “snapshot” of the most recent acquired data and does not remove samples from the data acquisition engine. Therefore,

the `SamplesAvailable` property value is not affected when `peekdata` is called.

## Rules for Using `peekdata`

- You can call `peekdata` before a trigger executes. Therefore, `peekdata` is useful for previewing data before it is logged to the engine or to a disk file.
- In most cases, you will call `peekdata` while the device object is running. However, you can call `peekdata` once after the device object stops running.
- If `samples` is greater than the number of samples currently acquired, all available samples are returned with a warning message stating that the requested number of samples were not available.
- If you start an analog input object and `LoggingMode` is `Memory` or `Disk&Memory`, extract the acquired data from the engine, using `getdata`. You can also flush it out using `flushdata`. If you do not extract or flush data, you receive a `DataMissed` event when the amount of acquired data reaches the `MaxBytes` limit for the object as seen by `daqmem`. The acquisition then stops.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a National Instruments board, add eight input channels, and configure `ai` for a two-second acquisition.

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq', 'Dev1');
addchannel(ai, 0:7);
set(ai, 'SampleRate', 2000)
set(ai, 'SamplesPerTrigger', 4000)
```

After issuing the start function, you can preview the data.

```
start(ai)
data = peekdata(ai, 100);
```

`peekdata` returns 100 samples of data for each of the eight channels added to the object. If 100 samples are not available, then whatever



samples are available will be returned and a warning message is issued. The data is not removed from the data acquisition engine.

## **See Also**

daqmem | flushdata | getdata | getsample | SamplesAvailable

# propinfo

---

## Purpose

Property characteristics for device objects, channels, or lines

## Syntax

```
out = propinfo(obj)
out = propinfo(obj, 'PropertyName')
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

## Arguments

<code>obj</code>	A device object, channels, or lines.
<code>'PropertyName'</code>	A valid <code>obj</code> property name.
<code>out</code>	A structure whose field names are the property names for <code>obj</code> (if <code>PropertyName</code> is not specified).

## Description

`out = propinfo(obj)` returns the structure `out` whose field names are the property names for `obj`. Each property name in `out` contains the fields shown below.

Field Name	Description
Type	The property data type. Possible values are any, callback, double, and string.
Constraint	The type of constraint on the property value. Possible values are bounded, callback, enum, and none.
ConstraintValue	The property value constraint. The constraint can be a range of valid values or a list of valid string values.
DefaultValue	The property default value.

Field Name	Description
ReadOnly	Indicates when the property is read-only. Possible values are <code>always</code> , <code>never</code> , and <code>whileRunning</code> .
DeviceSpecific	If the property is device-specific, a 1 is returned. If a 0 is returned, the property is supported for all device objects of a given type.

`out = propinfo(obj, 'PropertyName')` returns the structure `out` for the property specified by `PropertyName`. If `PropertyName` is a cell array of strings, a cell array of structures is returned for each property.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a sound card and configure it to operate in stereo mode.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');
addchannel(ai,1:2);
```

To capture all property information for all common `ai` properties:

```
out = propinfo(ai);
```

To display the default value for the `SampleRate` property:

```
out.SampleRate.DefaultValue
ans =
    8000
```

To display all the property information for the `InputRange` property:

```
propinfo(ai.Channel, 'InputRange')
ans =
    Type: 'double'
    Constraint: 'Bounded'
    ConstraintValue: [-1 1]
    DefaultValue: [-1 1]
    ReadOnly: 'whileRunning'
    DeviceSpecific: 0
```

# propinfo

---

## **See Also**

daqhelp

**Purpose** Queue analog output data in engine for eventual output

**Syntax** `putdata(obj,data)`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>obj</code>	An analog output object.
<code>data</code>	The data to be queued in the engine.

**Description** `putdata(obj,data)` queues the data specified by `data` in the engine for eventual output to the analog output subsystem. `data` must consist of a column of data for each channel contained by `obj`. That is, `data` must be an m-by-n matrix, where m rows correspond to the number of samples and n columns correspond to the number of channels in `obj`.

`data` can consist of doubles or native data types but cannot contain NaNs. `data` must contain a column of data for each channel contained in `obj`. If `data` contains any data points that are not within the `UnitsRange` of the channel it pertains to, the data points will be clipped to the bounds of the `UnitsRange` property.

`data` can be a `tscollection` object or `timeseries` object. If `data` is a `tscollection` object, there must be one `timeseries` per channel in `obj`. If `data` is a `timeseries` object, there must be only one channel in `obj`. If the `tscollection` or `timeseries` object contains gaps, or is sampled at a different rate than the `SampleRate` of `obj`, the data will be resampled at the rate of `obj` using a zero order hold.

For more information on using the Time Series functionality, see “Example: Time Series Objects and Methods” in the MATLAB documentation.

## Tips

### More About Queuing Data

- Data must be queued in the engine before `obj` is executed.
- `putdata` is a *blocking* function because it returns execution control to the MATLAB workspace only when the requested number of samples is queued in the engine for each channel group member.
- If the value of the `RepeatOutput` property is greater than 0, then all queued data is automatically requeued until the `RepeatOutput` value is reached. `RepeatOutput` must be configured before `start` is issued.
- After `obj` executes, you can continue to queue data unless `RepeatOutput` is greater than 0.
- Due to buffering constraints on certain devices, additional data queued close to the termination of the previous data may not be output to the device. To insure that all data is output, queue additional data well before the device has output all data.
- You can queue data in the engine until the value specified by the `MaxSamplesQueued` property is reached, or the limitations of your hardware or computer are reached.
- You should not modify the `BitsPerSample`, `InputRange`, `SensorRange`, and `UnitsRange` properties after calling `putdata`. If these properties are modified, all data is deleted from the data acquisition engine. If you add a channel after calling `putdata`, all data will be deleted from the buffer.
- The `timeseries` object must contain a single column of data.

### More About Outputting Data

- Data is output as soon as a trigger occurs.
- An error is returned if a NaN is included in the data stream.
- You can specify data as the native data type of the hardware.
- If the output data is not within the range specified by the `OutputRange` property, then the data is clipped.

- The `SamplesOutput` property keeps a running count of the total number of samples that have been output per channel.
- The `SamplesAvailable` property tells you how many samples are ready to be output from the engine per channel. After data is output, `SamplesAvailable` is automatically reduced by the number of samples sent to the hardware.

## Examples

Create the analog output object `ao` for a National Instruments board, add two output channels to it, and generate 10 seconds of data to be output.

```
ao = analogoutput('nidaq','Dev1');  
ch = addchannel(ao,0:1);  
set(ao,'SampleRate',1000)  
data = linspace(0,1,10000)';
```

Before you can output data, it must be queued in the engine using `putdata`.

```
putdata(ao,[data data])  
start(ao)
```

## See Also

`putsample` | `timeseries` | `tscollection` | `MaxSamplesQueued` | `OutputRange` | `RepeatOutput` | `SamplesAvailable` | `SamplesOutput` | `Timeout` | `UnitsRange`

# putsample

---

**Purpose** Immediately output one analog output sample

**Syntax** `putsample(obj,data)`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>obj</code>	An analog output object.
<code>data</code>	The data to be queued in the engine.

**Description** `putsample(obj,data)` immediately outputs the row vector `data`, which consists of one sample for each channel contained by `obj`.

**Tips** Using `putsample` is a good way to test your analog output configuration. Additionally:

- `putsample` does not store samples in the data acquisition engine.
- `putsample` can be executed at any time after channels have been added to `obj`.
- `putsample` is not supported for sound cards and Dynamic Signal Acquisition and Generation (DSA) cards.

---

**Note** Refer to the “Hardware Limitations by Vendor” section before you access National Instruments devices with the NI-DAQmx adaptor simultaneously from multiple applications.

---

**Examples** Create the analog output object `ao` for a National Instruments board and add two hardware channels to it.



```
ao = analogoutput('nidaq', 'Dev1');  
ch = addchannel(ao, 0:1);
```

To call putsample for ao:

```
putsample(ao, [1 1])
```

## See Also

putdata

# putvalue

---

**Purpose** Write values to digital output lines

**Syntax**  
`putvalue(obj,data)`  
`putvalue(obj.Line(index),data)`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>obj</code>	A digital I/O object.
<code>obj.Line(index)</code>	One or more lines contained by <code>obj</code> .
<code>data</code>	A decimal value or binary vector.

**Description**

`putvalue(obj,data)` writes `data` to the hardware lines contained by the digital I/O object `obj`.

`putvalue(obj.Line(index),data)` writes `data` to the hardware lines specified by `obj.Line(index)`.

## Tips

### More About Writing Values to Lines

- You can specify `data` as either a decimal value or a binary vector. A binary vector (or *binvec*) is constructed with the least significant bit (LSB) in the first column and the most significant bit (MSB) in the last column. For example, the decimal number 23 is written as the binary vector [1 1 1 0 1].
- If `obj` contains lines from a port-configurable device, then all lines will be written to even if they are not contained by the device object.
- An error will be returned if `data` is written to an input line.
- An error is returned if you attempt to write a negative value.
- If a decimal value is written to a digital I/O object and the value is too large to be represented by the hardware, then an error is returned.

---

**Note** Refer to the “Hardware Limitations by Vendor” section before you access National Instruments devices with the NI-DAQmx adaptor simultaneously from multiple applications.

---

## Examples

Create the digital I/O object `dio` and add four output lines to it.

```
dio = digitalio('nidaq', 'Dev1');  
lines = addline(dio, 0:3, 'out');
```

Write the value 8 as a decimal value and as a binary vector.

```
putvalue(dio, 8)  
putvalue(dio, [0 0 0 1])
```

# save

---

**Purpose** Save device objects to MAT-file

**Syntax**  
`save file`  
`save file obj1 obj2...`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>file</code>	The MAT-file name.
<code>obj1 obj2...</code>	One or more device objects or an array of device objects.

**Description**

`save file` saves all the MATLAB variables to the MAT-file `file`. If an extension is not specified for `file`, then a `.MAT` extension is used.

`save file obj1 obj2...` saves the specified device objects to `file`.

**Tips** Saving device objects follows these rules:

- You can use `save` in the functional form as well as the command form shown above. When using the functional form, you must specify the filename and device objects as strings.
- Samples associated with a device object are not stored in the MAT-file. You can bring these samples into the MATLAB workspace with the `getdata` function, and then save them to the MAT-file using a separate variable name. You can also log samples to disk by configuring the `LoggingMode` property to `Disk` or `Disk&Memory`.
- Values for read-only properties are restored to their default values upon loading. For example, the `EventLog` property is restored to an empty vector. Use the `propinfo` function to determine if a property is read only.

- Values for the `BufferingConfig` property (if the `BufferingMode` property is set to `Auto`) and the `MaxSamplesQueued` property might not be restored because both these property values are based on available memory.

If you use the `help` command to display the help for `save`, then you must supply this pathname:

```
help daq/private/save
```

**See Also**

```
getdata | load | propinfo
```

# set

---

**Purpose** Configure or display device object properties

**Syntax**

```
set(obj)
props = set(obj)
set(obj, 'PropertyName')
props = set(obj, 'PropertyName')
set(obj, 'PropertyName', PropertyValue, ...)
set(obj, PN, PV)
set(obj, S)
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

obj	A device object, array of device objects, channels, or lines.
'PropertyName'	A property name.
PropertyValue	A property value.
PN	A cell array of property names.
PV	A cell array of property values.
S	A structure whose field names are device object, channel, or line properties.
props	A structure array whose field names are the property names for obj, or a cell array of possible values.

**Description** set(obj) displays all configurable properties for obj. If a property has a finite list of possible string values, then these values are also displayed. props = set(obj) returns all configurable properties to props. props is a structure array with fields given by the property names, and possible

property values contained in cell arrays. If the property does not have a finite set of possible values, then the cell array is empty.

`set(obj, 'PropertyName')` displays the valid values for the property specified by *PropertyName*. *PropertyName* must have a finite set of possible values.

`props = set(obj, 'PropertyName')` returns the valid values for *PropertyName* to `props`. `props` is a cell array of possible values or an empty cell array if the property does not have a finite set of possible values.

`set(obj, 'PropertyName', PropertyValue, ...)` sets multiple property values with a single statement. Note that you can use structures, property name/property value string pairs, and property name/property value cell array pairs in the same call to `set`.

`set(obj, PN, PV)` sets the properties specified in the cell array of strings `PN` to the corresponding values in the cell array `PV`. `PN` must be a vector. `PV` can be *m*-by-*n* where *m* is equal to the specified number of device objects, channels, or lines and *n* is equal to the length of `PN`.

`set(obj, S)` where `S` is a structure whose field names are device object properties, sets the properties named in each field name with the values contained in the structure.

## Tips

If you use the `help` command to display the help for `set`, then you must supply the pathname shown below.

```
help daq/daqdevice/set
```

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a sound card and configure it to operate in stereo mode.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');  
addchannel(ai, 1:2);
```

To display all of `ai`'s configurable properties and their valid values:

```
set(ai)
```

# set

---

To set the value for the `SampleRate` property to 10000:

```
set(ai, 'SampleRate', 10000)
```

The following two commands set the value for the `SampleRate` and `InputType` properties using one call to `set`.

```
set(ai, 'SampleRate', 10000, 'TriggerType', 'Manual')  
set(ai, {'SampleRate', 'TriggerType'}, {10000, 'Manual'})
```

You can also set different channel property values for multiple channels.

```
ch = ai.Channel(1:2);  
set(ch, {'UnitsRange', 'ChannelName'}, {[ -1 1] 'Name1'; [ -2 2]  
 'Name2'})
```

## See Also

[get](#) | [setverify](#)



**Purpose** Configure and return specified property

**Syntax**

```
Actual = setverify(obj,'PropertyName',PropertyValue)
Actual = setverify(obj.Channel(index),'PropertyName',PropertyValue)
Actual = setverify(obj.Line(index),'PropertyName',PropertyValue)
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

obj	A device object or array of device objects.
'PropertyName'	A property name.
PropertyValue	A property value.
obj.Channel(index)	One or more channels contained by obj.
obj.Line(index)	One or more lines contained by obj.
Actual	The actual value for the specified property.

**Description**

Actual = setverify(obj,'PropertyName',PropertyValue) sets *PropertyName* to PropertyValue for obj, and returns the actual property value to Actual.

Actual = setverify(obj.Channel(index),'PropertyName',PropertyValue) sets *PropertyName* to PropertyValue for the channels specified by index, and returns the actual property value to Actual.

Actual = setverify(obj.Line(index),'PropertyName',PropertyValue) sets *PropertyName* to PropertyValue for the lines specified by index, and returns the actual property value to Actual.

## Tips

`setverify` is equivalent to the commands

```
set(obj, 'PropertyName', PropertyValue)
Actual = get(obj, 'PropertyName')
```

Using `setverify` is not required for setting property values, but it does provide a convenient way to verify the actual property value set by the data acquisition engine.

`setverify` is particularly useful when setting the `SampleRate`, `InputRange`, and `OutputRange` properties because these properties can only be set to specific values accepted by the hardware. You can use the `propinfo` function to obtain information about the valid values for these properties.

If a property value is specified but does not match a valid value, then

- If the specified value is within the range of supported values,
  - For the `SampleRate` and `InputRange` properties, the value is automatically rounded up to the next highest supported value.
  - For all other properties, the value is automatically selected to be the nearest supported value.
- If the value is not within the range of supported values, an error is returned and the current property value remains unchanged.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a National Instruments AT-MIO-16DE-10 board, add eight hardware channels to it, and set the sample rate to 10,000 Hz using `setverify`.

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq', 'Dev1');
ch = addchannel(ai, 0:7);
ActualRate = setverify(ai, 'SampleRate', 10000);
```

Suppose you use `setverify` to set the input range for all channels contained by `ai` to -8 to 8 volts.

```
ActualInputRange = setverify(ai.Channel, 'InputRange', [-8 8]);
```

The InputRange value was actually rounded up to -10 to 10 volts.

```
ActualInputRange{1}  
ans =  
  -10    10
```

**See Also**

[get](#) | [propinfo](#) | [set](#) | [InputRange](#) | [OutputRange](#) | [SampleRate](#)

# showdaqevents

---

**Purpose** Analog input and output event log information

**Syntax**

```
showdaqevents(obj)
showdaqevents(obj,index)
showdaqevents(struct)
showdaqevents(struct,index)
out = showdaqevents(...)
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

obj	An analog input or analog output object.
index	The event index.
struct	An event structure.
out	A one column cell array of event information.

**Description**

showdaqevents(obj) displays a summary of the event log for obj.

showdaqevents(obj,index) displays a summary of the events specified by index for obj.

showdaqevents(struct) displays a summary of the events stored in the structure struct.

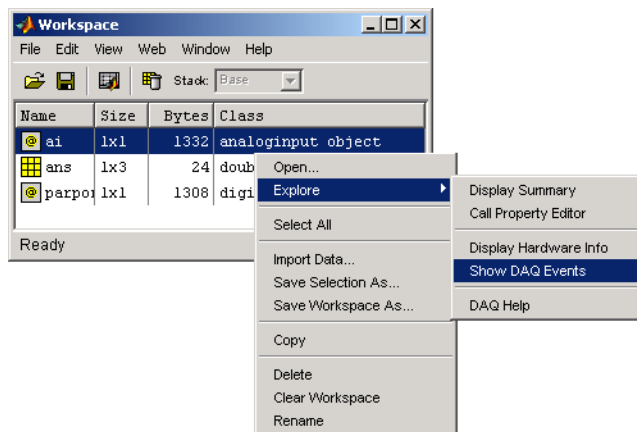
showdaqevents(struct,index) displays a summary of the events specified by index stored in the structure struct.

out = showdaqevents(...) outputs the event information to a one column cell array out. Each element of out is a string that contains the event information associated with that index value.

## Tips

You can pass a structure of event information to showdaqevents. This structure can be obtained from the getdata function, the daqread function, or the EventLog property.

As shown below, you can also display event information via the Workspace browser by right-clicking a device object and selecting **Explore > Show DAQ Events** from the context menu.



Access context (pop-up) menus by right-clicking a device object.

## Examples

Create the analog input object ai for a sound card, add two channels, and configure ai to execute three triggers.

```
ai = analoginput('winsound');
ch = addchannel(ai,1:2);
set(ai,'TriggerRepeat',2)
```

Start ai and display the trigger event information with showdaqevents.

```
start(ai)
showdaqevents(ai,2:4)
```

```
2 Trigger#1      ( 17:07:06, 0 )           Channel: N/A
3 Trigger#2      ( 17:07:07, 8000 )        Channel: N/A
4 Trigger#3      ( 17:07:08, 16000 )       Channel: N/A
```

# showdaqevents

---

## See Also

[daqread](#) | [getdata](#) | [EventLog](#)

**Purpose** Size of device object, channel group, or line group

**Syntax**

```
d = size(obj)
[m1,m2,m3,...,mn] = size(obj)
m = size(obj,dim)
d = size(obj.Channel)
[m1,m2,m3,...,mn] = size(obj.Channel)
m = size(obj.Channel,dim)
d = size(obj.Line)
[m1,m2,m3,...,mn] = size(obj.Line)
m = size(obj.Line,dim)
```

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

<b>Arguments</b>	obj	A device object or array of device objects.
	dim	The dimension.
	obj.Channel	The channels contained by obj.
	obj.Line	The lines contained by obj.
	d	A two-element row vector containing the number of rows and columns in obj.
	m1,m2,m3,...,mn	Each dimension of obj is captured in a separate variable.
	m	The length of the dimension specified by dim.

**Description**

`d = size(obj)` returns the two-element row vector `d = [m,n]` containing the number of rows and columns in `obj`.

`[m1,m2,m3,...,mn] = size(obj)` returns the length of the first `n` dimensions of `obj` to separate output variables. For example, `[m,n] =`

# size

---

`size(obj)` returns the number of rows to `m` and the number of columns to `n`.

`m = size(obj,dim)` returns the length of the dimension specified by the scalar `dim`. For example, `size(obj,1)` returns the number of rows.

`d = size(obj.Channel)` returns the two-element row vector `d = [m,n]` containing the number of rows and columns in the channel group `obj.Channel`.

`[m1,m2,m3,...,mn] = size(obj.Channel)` returns the length of the first `n` dimensions of the channel group `obj.Channel` to separate output variables. For example, `[m,n] = size(obj.Channel)` returns the number of rows to `m` and the number of columns to `n`.

`m = size(obj.Channel,dim)` returns the length of the dimension specified by the scalar `dim`. For example, `size(obj.Channel,1)` returns the number of rows.

`d = size(obj.Line)` returns the two-element row vector `d = [m,n]` containing the number of rows and columns in the line group `obj.Line`.

`[m1,m2,m3,...,mn] = size(obj.Line)` returns the length of the first `n` dimensions of the line group `obj.Line` to separate output variables. For example, `[m,n] = size(obj.Line)` returns the number of rows to `m` and the number of columns to `n`.

`m = size(obj.Line,dim)` returns the length of the dimension specified by the scalar `dim`. For example, `size(obj.Line,1)` returns the number of rows.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a National Instruments board and add eight channels to it.

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq','Dev1');  
ch = addchannel(ai,0:7);
```

To find the size of the device object:

```
size(ai)  
ans =
```



```
1 1
```

To find the size of the channel group:

```
size(ch)
ans =
     8     1
```

**See Also**

length

# softscope

---

**Purpose** Open data acquisition oscilloscope

**Syntax**  
`softscope`  
`softscope(obj)`  
`softscope('fname.si')`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>obj</code>	An analog input object.
<code>fname.si</code>	Name of the file containing Oscilloscope settings.

**Description** `softscope` opens the Hardware Configuration graphical user interface (GUI), which allows you to configure the hardware device to be used with the Oscilloscope. The Oscilloscope opens when you click the **OK** button, and at least one hardware channel is selected.

`softscope(obj)` opens the Oscilloscope configured to display the data acquired from the analog input object, `obj`. `obj` must contain at least one hardware channel.

`softscope('fname.si')` opens the Oscilloscope using the settings saved in the `softscope` file specified by `fname`. `fname` is generated from the Oscilloscope's **File > Save** or **File > Save As** menu item.

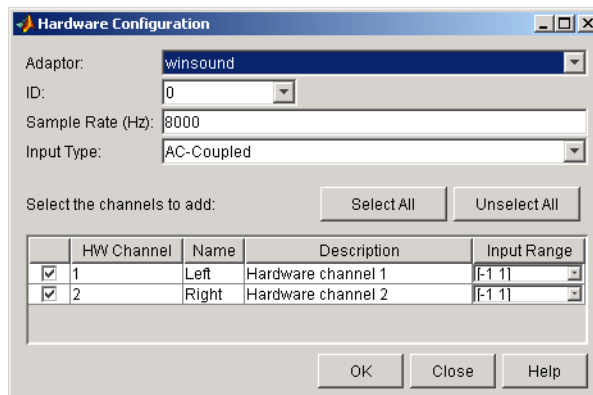
**Tips** The Oscilloscope is a graphical user interface (GUI) that allows you to

- Stream acquired data into a display.
- Scale displayed data, and configure triggers and measurements.
- Configure analog input hardware settings.
- Export measurements and acquired data.

To support these tasks, the Oscilloscope includes several helper GUIs, which are described below.

## Hardware Configuration

The Hardware Configuration GUI allows you to add channels from a particular hardware device to the Oscilloscope GUI. You can configure the device's sample rate and input type, as well as the input range for each added channel. The GUI shown below is configured to add both sound card channels using the default sample rate.



## Oscilloscope

The Oscilloscope GUI consists of these panes:

- **Display** pane — The display pane contains the hardware channel data (a trace) and the measurements, if defined. The display area also contains labels for each channel's horizontal and vertical units, and indicators for
  - Each trace
  - The trigger level (if defined)
  - The location of the start of the trigger (used for pretriggers)
- **Channel** pane — The channel pane lists the hardware channels, math channels, and reference channels that are currently being

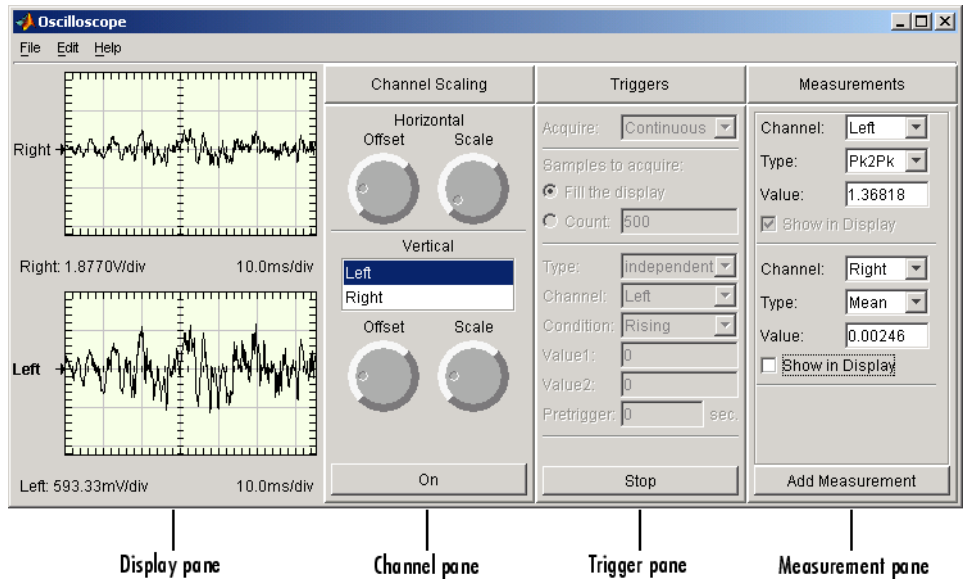
viewed in a display. The Channel Panel also contains knobs for configuring

- The display's horizontal offset and horizontal scale
- The selected channel's vertical offset and vertical scale
- **Trigger** pane — The trigger pane allows you to define how data acquisition is initiated. There are three trigger types:
  - One-shot — Acquire the specified number of samples once.
  - Continuous — Continuously acquire the specified number of samples.
  - Sequence — Continuously acquire the specified number of samples, and use the dependent trigger type each time.

For each trigger type, the Oscilloscope begins to acquire data after you press the **Trigger** button.

- **Measurement** pane — The measurement pane lists all measurements that are currently being taken. When defining a measurement, you must specify
  - The hardware, math, or reference channel
  - The measurement type
  - Whether the measurement result is drawn as a cursor in the display

The Oscilloscope GUI shown below is configured to display the sound card channels in separate displays.

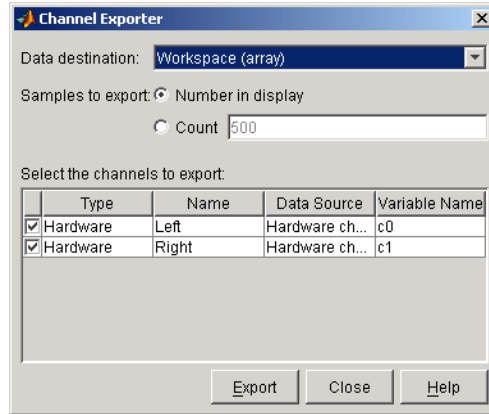


## Channel Exporter

The Channel Exporter allows you to export the data associated with a hardware channel, a math channel, or a reference channel. You can export the channel data to one of four destinations:

- The MATLAB workspace as an array
- The MATLAB workspace as a structure
- A MATLAB figure window
- A MAT-file

All channels added to the oscilloscope are listed in the GUI.

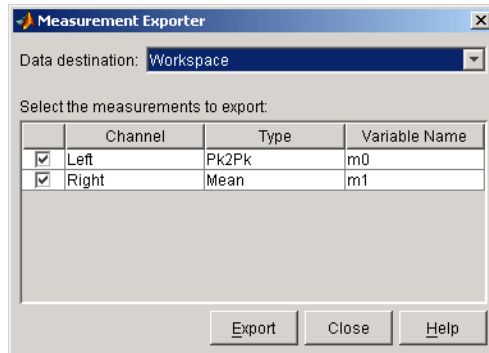


## Measurement Exporter

The Measurement Exporter allows you to export the data associated with a measurement. You can export the measurement to one of three destinations:

- The MATLAB workspace
- A MATLAB figure window
- A MAT-file

The number of measurements exported depends on the `BufferSize` property value. By default, `BufferSize` is 1 indicating that the last measurement value calculated is available to export.

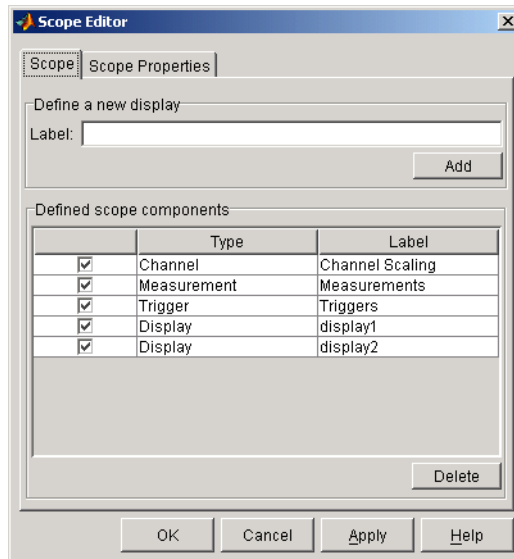


## Scope Editor

The Scope Editor consists of two panes:

- **Scope** — Add and remove displays, the channel pane, the measurement pane, and the trigger pane. Note that you can define as many displays as you want, but there can only be only one channel pane, measurement pane, and trigger pane in the Oscilloscope at a time.

- **Scope Properties** — Configure properties for the displays, the channel pane, the measurement pane, and the trigger pane.



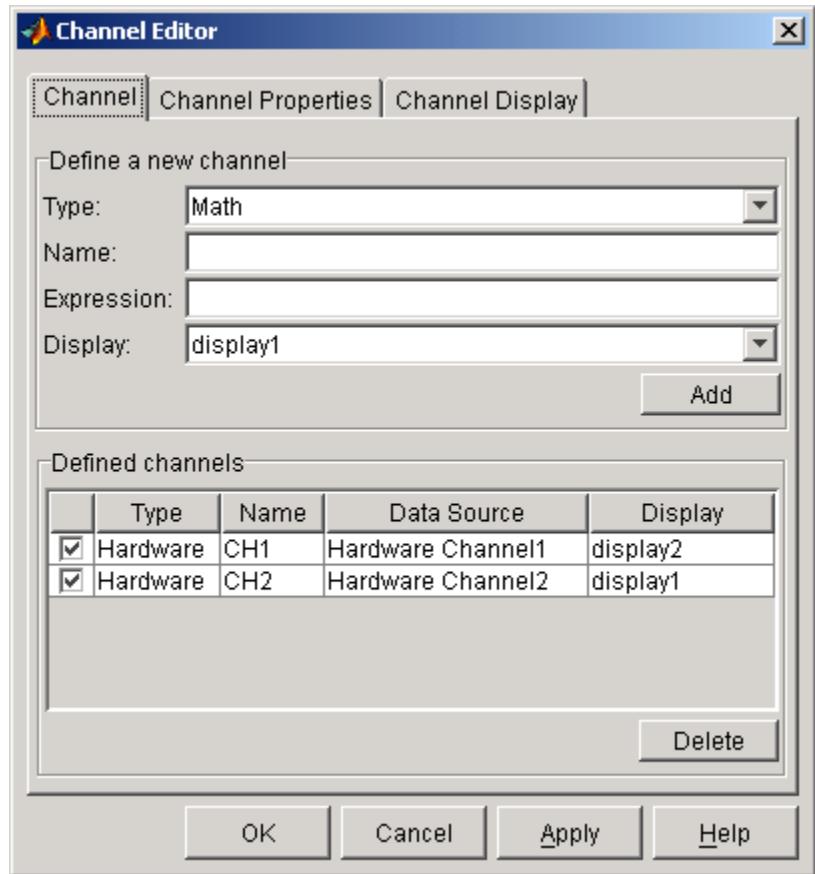
## Channel Editor

The Channel Editor consists of three panes:

- **Channel** — Add or delete math channels and reference channels, and select which defined channels are available to the Oscilloscope.
- **Channel Properties** — Configure properties for defined hardware channels, math channels, and reference channels.



- **Channel Display** — Select the Oscilloscope display for each defined channel, or choose to not display a channel.

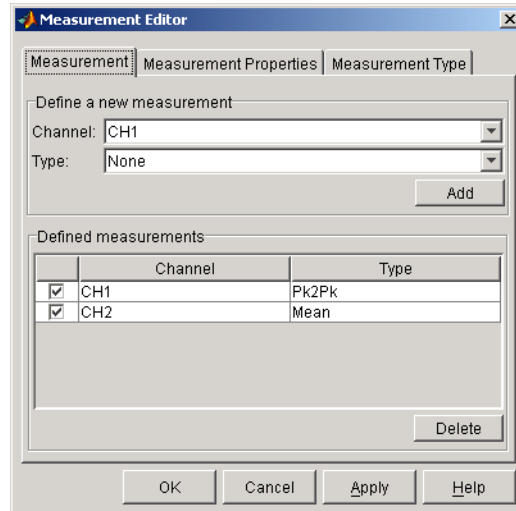


### Measurement Editor

The Measurement Editor consists of three panes:

- **Measurement** — Add or delete measurements, and select which defined measurements are available to the Oscilloscope.

- **Measurement Properties** — Configure properties for the defined measurements.
- **Measurement Type** — Add or delete measurement types, and select which defined measurement types are available to the Oscilloscope.



**Purpose** Start device object

**Syntax** start(obj)

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments** obj                      A device object or an array of device objects.

**Description** start(obj) initiates the execution of the device object obj.

**Tips** When start is issued for an analog input or analog output object,

- The callback function specified for StartFcn is executed.
- The Running property is set to On.
- The start event is recorded in the EventLog property.
- Data existing in the engine is flushed.

Although an analog input or analog output object might be executing, data logging or sending is not necessarily initiated. Data logging or sending requires a trigger event to occur, and depends on the TriggerType property value.

For any device object, you can specify start as the value for a callback property.

```
ai.StopFcn = @start;
```

---

**Note** You typically execute a digital I/O object to periodically update and display its state. Refer to the diopanel example to see this behavior.

---

## start

---

If you want to synchronize the input and output of data, or you require more control over when your hardware starts, you should use the `ManualTriggerHwOn` property.

### **See Also**

`stop` | `trigger` | `EventLog` | `ManualTriggerHwOn` | `Running` | `Sending`  
| `TriggerType`

**Purpose** Stop device object

**Syntax** stop(obj)

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments** obj                      A device object or an array of device objects.

**Description** stop(obj) terminates the execution of the device object obj.

**Tips** An analog input object automatically stops when the requested samples are acquired or data is missed. An analog output object automatically stops when the queued data is output. These two device objects can also stop executing under one of these conditions:

- The Timeout property value is reached.
- A run-time error occurs.

For analog input objects, stop must be used when the TriggerRepeat property or SamplesPerTrigger property is set to inf. For analog output objects, stop must be used when the RepeatOutput property is set to inf. When stop is issued for either of these device objects,

- The Running property is set to Off.
- The Logging property or Sending property is set to Off.
- The callback function specified for StopFcn is executed.
- The stop event is recorded in the EventLog property.
- All pending callbacks for this object are discarded.

For any device object, you can specify stop as the value for a callback property.

# stop

---

```
ao.TimerFcn = @stop;
```

---

**Note** Issuing `stop` is the only way to stop an executing digital I/O object. You typically execute a digital I/O object to periodically update and display its state. Refer to the `diopanel` example.

---

## See Also

[start](#) | [trigger](#) | [EventLog](#) | [Logging](#) | [RepeatOutput](#) | [Running](#) | [SamplesPerTrigger](#) | [Sending](#) | [Timeout](#) | [TriggerRepeat](#)

**Purpose** Manually execute trigger for analog input or output object

**Syntax** `trigger(obj)`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>obj</code>	An analog input or analog output object or an array of these device objects.
------------------	--

**Description** `trigger(obj)` manually executes a trigger.

**Tips** After `trigger` is issued,

- The absolute time of the trigger event is recorded by the `InitialTriggerTime` property.
- The `Logging` property or `Sending` property is set to `On`.
- The callback function specified by `TriggerFcn` is executed.
- The trigger event is recorded in the `EventLog` property.

You can issue `trigger` only if `TriggerType` is set to `Manual`, `Running` is `On`, and `Logging` is `Off`.

**See Also** `start` | `stop` | `InitialTriggerTime` | `Logging` | `Running` | `Sending` | `TriggerFcn` | `TriggerType`

# wait

---

**Purpose** Wait until analog input or output device object stops running

**Syntax** `wait(obj,waittime)`

---

**Note** You cannot use the legacy interface on 64-bit MATLAB. See “Using the Session-Based Interface” to acquire and generate data.

---

**Arguments**

<code>obj</code>	A device object or an array of device objects.
<code>waittime</code>	The maximum time to wait for <code>obj</code> to stop running.

**Description** `wait(obj,waittime)` blocks the MATLAB Command Window, and waits for `obj` to stop running. You specify the maximum waiting time, in seconds, with `waittime`. `waittime` overrides the value specified for the `Timeout` property. If `obj` is an array of device objects, then `wait` might wait up to the specified time for each device object in the array.

`wait` is particularly useful if you want to guarantee that the specified data is acquired before another task is performed.

**Tips** If `obj` is not running when `wait` is issued, or if an error occurs while `obj` is running, then `wait` immediately relinquishes control of the Command Window.

When `obj` stops running, its `Running` property is automatically set to `Off`. `obj` can stop running under one of these conditions:

- The requested number of samples is acquired (analog input) or sent out (analog output).
- The `stop` function is issued on that object.
- A run-time error occurs.
- The `Timeout` property value is reached (`waittime` supersedes this value).



---

All callbacks, including the `StopFcn`, are executed before `wait` returns.

## Examples

Create the analog input object `ai` for a National Instruments board, add eight channels to it, and configure a 25-second acquisition.

```
ai = analoginput('nidaq','Dev1');  
ch = addchannel(ai,0:7);  
ai.SampleRate = 2000;  
ai.TriggerRepeat = 4;  
ai.SamplesPerTrigger = 10000;
```

You can use `wait` to block the MATLAB Command Window until all the requested data is acquired. Because the expected acquisition time is 25 seconds, the `waittime` argument is 26. If the acquisition does not complete within this time, then a timeout occurs.

```
start(ai)  
wait(ai,26)
```

## See Also

[EventLog](#) | [Running](#) | [StopFcn](#) | [Timeout](#)

# daq.createSession

---

<b>Purpose</b>	Create data acquisition session for specific vendor hardware																
<b>Syntax</b>	<code>session = daq.createSession ('vendor')</code>																
<b>Description</b>	<code>session = daq.createSession ('vendor')</code> creates a session object that you can configure to perform operations using a CompactDAQ device.																
<b>Input Arguments</b>	<b>vendor</b> Enter the vendor name for the device you want to create a session object for. The session-based interface currently supports National Instruments devices only, represented with the abbreviation <code>ni</code> .																
<b>Output Arguments</b>	<b>session</b> The data acquisition session object that represents a session with hardware from a specific vendor.																
<b>Properties</b>	Session acquisition and generation properties: <table><tr><td>Channels</td><td>Array of channel objects associated with session object</td></tr><tr><td>Connections</td><td>Array of connections in a session</td></tr><tr><td>DurationInSeconds</td><td>Specify duration of acquisition</td></tr><tr><td>IsContinuous</td><td>Specify if operation continues until manually stopped</td></tr><tr><td>IsDone</td><td>Indicate if operation is complete</td></tr><tr><td>IsLogging</td><td>Indicate if hardware is acquiring or generating data</td></tr><tr><td>IsNotifyWhenDataAvailableExceedsAutoControl</td><td>Control if is set automatically</td></tr><tr><td>IsNotifyWhenScansQueuedBelowAutoControl</td><td>Control if is set automatically</td></tr></table>	Channels	Array of channel objects associated with session object	Connections	Array of connections in a session	DurationInSeconds	Specify duration of acquisition	IsContinuous	Specify if operation continues until manually stopped	IsDone	Indicate if operation is complete	IsLogging	Indicate if hardware is acquiring or generating data	IsNotifyWhenDataAvailableExceedsAutoControl	Control if is set automatically	IsNotifyWhenScansQueuedBelowAutoControl	Control if is set automatically
Channels	Array of channel objects associated with session object																
Connections	Array of connections in a session																
DurationInSeconds	Specify duration of acquisition																
IsContinuous	Specify if operation continues until manually stopped																
IsDone	Indicate if operation is complete																
IsLogging	Indicate if hardware is acquiring or generating data																
IsNotifyWhenDataAvailableExceedsAutoControl	Control if is set automatically																
IsNotifyWhenScansQueuedBelowAutoControl	Control if is set automatically																

<code>NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds</code>	Control firing of <code>DataAvailable</code> event
<code>NotifyWhenScansQueuedBelow</code>	Control firing of <code>DataRequired</code> event
<code>NumberOfScans</code>	Number of scans for operation when starting
<code>Range</code>	Specify channel measurement range
<code>Rate</code>	Rate of operation in scans per second
<code>RateLimit</code>	Limit of rate of operation based on hardware configuration
<code>ScansAcquired</code>	Number of scans acquired during operation
<code>ScansOutputByHardware</code>	Indicate number of scans output by hardware
<code>ScansQueued</code>	Indicate number of scans queued for output
<code>Vendor</code>	Vendor information associated with session object

## Examples

Create a session object `s`:

```
s = daq.createSession ('ni')
```

```
s =
```

Data acquisition session using National Instruments hardware:

Will run for 1 second (1000 scans) at 1000 scans/second.

No channels have been added.

# daq.createSession

---

## See Also

`daq.Session` | `daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel` |  
`daq.Session.addAnalogOutputChannel` | `daq.getDevices` |  
`daq.getVendors`

## How To

- “Using the Session-Based Interface”

**Purpose** Display available National Instruments devices

**Syntax**  
`daq.getDevices`  
`device = daq.getDevices`

**Description** `daq.getDevices` lists National Instruments, including CompactDAQ devices available to your system. Use `device = daq.getDevices` stores this list in the variable `device`.

**Tips** Devices not supported by the toolbox are denoted with an \*. For a complete list of supported CompactDAQ devices, see the Supported Hardware page in the Data Acquisition Toolbox area of the MathWorks Web site.

**Output Arguments** **device**  
The variable that you want to store a list of National Instruments devices available to your system.

**Examples** Get a list of all devices available to your system and store it in the variable `d`:

```
d = daq.getDevices
```

```
d =
```

```
Data acquisition devices:
```

index	Vendor	Device ID	Description
1	ni	cDAQ1Mod1	National Instruments NI 9205
2	ni	cDAQ1Mod2	National Instruments NI 9263
3	ni	cDAQ1Mod3	National Instruments NI 9234
4	ni	cDAQ1Mod4	National Instruments NI 9201
5	ni	cDAQ1Mod5	National Instruments NI 9402
6	ni	cDAQ1Mod6	National Instruments NI 9213

# daq.getDevices

---

```
7    ni    cDAQ1Mod7 National Instruments NI 9219
8    ni    cDAQ1Mod8 National Instruments NI 9265
9    ni    cDAQ2Mod1 National Instruments NI 9201
10   ni    Dev1      National Instruments USB-6211
11   ni    Dev2      National Instruments USB-6218
12   ni    Dev3      National Instruments USB-6255
13   ni    Dev4      National Instruments USB-6363
14   ni    Dev5      National Instruments PCIe-6363
15   ni    PXI1Slot2 National Instruments PXI-4461
16   ni    PXI1Slot3 National Instruments PXI-4461
```

To get detailed information about a module on the chassis, type `d(index)`. For example, to get information about NI 9265, which has the index 5, type:

```
d(5)

ans =

ni: National Instruments NI 9402 (Device ID: 'cDAQ1Mod5')
  Counter input subsystem supports:
    Rates from 0.1 to 80000000.0 scans/sec
    4 channels ('ctr0', 'ctr1', 'ctr2', 'ctr3')
    'EdgeCount', 'PulseWidth', 'Frequency', 'Position' measurement types

  Counter output subsystem supports:
    Rates from 0.1 to 80000000.0 scans/sec
    4 channels ('ctr0', 'ctr1', 'ctr2', 'ctr3')
    'PulseGeneration' measurement type

This module is in slot 5 of the 'cDAQ-9178' chassis with the name 'cDAQ1'.
```

You can also click on the name of the device in the list. You can now access detailed device information which includes:

- subsystem type

- rate
- number of available channels
- measurement type

**See Also**

`daq.Session` | `daq.getVendors` | `daq.createSession`

**How To**

- “Using the Session-Based Interface”

# daq.getVendors

---

**Purpose** Display available vendors

**Syntax**  
`daq.getVendors`  
`vendor = daq.getVendors`

**Description** `daq.getVendors` lists vendors available to your machine and MATLAB.  
`vendor = daq.getVendors` stores this list in the variable `vendor`.

---

**Note** The current release of Data Acquisition Toolbox only supports National Instruments devices.

---

**Output Arguments** **vendor**  
The variable that stores a list of vendors available to your device.

**Examples** Get a list of all vendors available to your machine and MATLAB and store it in the variable `v`:

```
v = daq.getVendors
```

```
v =
```

```
Data acquisition vendor 'National Instruments':
```

```
    ID: 'ni'  
    FullName: 'National Instruments'  
    AdaptorVersion: '3.2 (R2012b)'  
    DriverVersion: '9.2.3 NI-DAQmx'  
    IsOperational: true
```

Data Acquisition Toolbox currently only supports National Instruments, including CompactDAQ devices, denoted with the abbreviation 'ni'.

**See Also** `daq.Session` | `daq.getDevices` | `daq.createSession`



**How To**

- “Using the Session-Based Interface”

# daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel

---

## Purpose

Add analog input channel

## Syntax

```
s.addAnalogInputChannel(deviceID, channelID,  
measurementType)  
ch = s.addAnalogInputChannel(deviceID, channelID,  
measurementType)  
[ch, idx] = s.addAnalogInputChannel(deviceID, channelID,  
measurementType)
```

## Description

`s.addAnalogInputChannel(deviceID, channelID, measurementType)` adds a channel on the device represented by `deviceID`, with the specified `channelID`, and channel measurement type, represented by `measurementType`, to the session `s`. Measurement types are vendor specific.

`ch = s.addAnalogInputChannel(deviceID, channelID, measurementType)` creates and displays the object `ch`.

`[ch, idx] = s.addAnalogInputChannel(deviceID, channelID, measurementType)` creates and displays the object `ch`, representing the channel that was added and the index, `idx`, which is an index into the array of the session object's `Channels` property.

## Tips

- Use `daq.createSession` to create a session object before you use this method.
- To use counter channels, see `daq.Session.addCounterInputChannel`.

## Input Arguments

### deviceID

Specify the vendor-defined ID of the device. The specified channel is created for this device. The device ID is the ID of the device that you obtain by calling `daq.getDevices`.

### channelID

Specify the ID of the channel added to the device. You can also add a range of channels.

# daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel

---

For NI devices, use either a terminal name, like 'ai2', or a numeric equivalent like 2 for the channel ID.

---

**Note** Channel ID is the physical location of the channel on the device. The index for this channel displayed in the session indicates this channels position in the session. If you add a channel with channel ID 'ai2' as the first channel in your session, the session index will be 1.

---

## measurementType

Specify a string that represents a vendor-defined measurement type. Measurement types include:

- 'Voltage'
- 'Thermocouple'
- 'Current'
- 'Accelerometer'
- 'RTD'
- 'Bridge'
- 'Microphone'
- 'IEPE'

## Output Arguments

**ch**

Object representing the channel you added.

**idx**

An index into the array of the session object's Channels property.

# daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel

---

## Properties

ADCTimingMode	Set channel timing mode
BridgeMode	Specify analog input device bridge mode
Coupling	Specify input coupling mode
Device	annel device
ExcitationCurrent	Voltage of external source of excitation
ExcitationSource	External source of excitation
ExcitationVoltage	Voltage of excitation source
ExternalTriggerTimeout	Indicate if external trigger timed out
ID	ID
MaxSoundPressureLevel	Sound pressure level for microphone channels
MeasurementType	Type counter channel measurement
Name	Specify descriptive name for the channel
NominalBridgeResistance	Resistance of sensor
R0	Specify resistance value
Range	Specify channel measurement range
RTDConfiguration	Specify wiring configuration of RTD device
RTDType	Specify sensor sensitivity
ScansAcquired	Number of scans acquired during operation

# daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel

---

Sensitivity	Sensitivity of an channel
ShuntLocation	Indicate location of channel's shunt resistor
ShuntResistance	Resistance value of channel's shunt resistor
TerminalConfig	Specify terminal configuration
ThermocoupleType	Select thermocouple type
Units	Specify unit of RTD measurement

## Examples

Add an analog input current channel:

```
s = daq.createSession ('ni')
s.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod3', 'ai0', 'Current');
```

Add an analog input thermocouple channel. Specify output arguments to represent the channel object and the index:

```
s = daq.createSession ('ni')
[ch, idx] = s.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ2Mod6', 'ai0', 'Thermocouple')
```

Add analog input voltage channels 0, 2, and 4:

```
s = daq.createSession ('ni')
s.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod1', [0 2 4], 'Voltage');
```

---

## See Also

[daq.Session.startBackground](#) | [daq.Session.startForeground](#)  
| [daq.Session.addAnalogOutputChannel](#) |  
[daq.Session.removeChannel](#) | [daq.Session](#)

## How To

- “Using the Session-Based Interface”

# daq.Session.addAnalogOutputChannel

---

## Purpose

Add analog output channel

## Syntax

```
s.addAnalogOutputChannel(deviceID, channelID,  
    measurementType)  
ch = s.addAnalogOutputChannel(deviceID, channelID,  
    measurementType)  
[ch, idx] = s.addAnalogOutputChannel(deviceID, channelID,  
    measurementType)
```

## Description

`s.addAnalogOutputChannel(deviceID, channelID, measurementType)` adds an analog output channel on the device represented by `deviceID`, with the specified `channelID`, and channel measurement type, defined by `measurementType`, on the session object, `s`. Measurement types are vendor specific.

`ch = s.addAnalogOutputChannel(deviceID, channelID, measurementType)` creates and displays the object `ch`, representing the channel that was added.

`[ch, idx] = s.addAnalogOutputChannel(deviceID, channelID, measurementType)` creates and displays the object `ch`, representing the channel that was added and the index, `idx`, which is an index into the array of the session object's `Channels` property.

## Tips

- Use `daq.createSession` to create a session object before you use this method.
- To use counter channels, see `daq.Session.addCounterInputChannel`.

## Input Arguments

### deviceID

Specify the vendor-defined ID of the device on which you will create the analog output channel.

### channelID

Specify the ID of the channel added to the device. You can also add a range of channels.

# daq.Session.addAnalogOutputChannel

---

For NI devices, use either a terminal name, like 'ao2', or a numeric equivalent like 2, for the channel ID.

## measurementType

Specify a string that represents a vendor-defined measurement type. Measurement types include: .

- 'Voltage'
- 'Current'

## Output Arguments

### ch

Object representing the channel you added.

### idx

An index into the array of the session object's Channels property.

## Properties

Device	annel device
ExcitationCurrent	Voltage of external source of excitation
ExcitationSource	External source of excitation
ExternalTriggerTimeout	Indicate if external trigger timed out
ID	ID
MaxSoundPressureLevel	Sound pressure level for microphone channels
MeasurementType	Type counter channel measurement
Name	Specify descriptive name for the channel
Range	Specify channel measurement range

# daq.Session.addAnalogOutputChannel

---

ScansOutputByHardware	Indicate number of scans output by hardware
ScansQueued	Indicate number of scans queued for output
Sensitivity	Sensitivity of an channel
TerminalConfig	Specify terminal configuration

## Examples

Add an analog output voltage channel:

```
s = daq.createSession ('ni')
s.addAnalogOutputChannel('cDAQ1Mod2','ao0', 'Voltage');
```

Add four output current channels:

```
s = daq.createSession ('ni')
s.addAnalogOutputChannel('cDAQ1Mod8',0:3, 'Current');
```

---

## See Also

[daq.session.startBackground](#) | [daq.session.startForeground](#) | [daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel](#) | [daq.Session.removeChannel](#) | [daq.Session](#)

## How To

- “Using the Session-Based Interface”



**Purpose** Remove channel from session object

**Syntax** `s.removeChannel(idx)`

**Description** `s.removeChannel(idx)` removes the channel specified by `idx` from the session objects.

**Input Arguments** **idx**  
Index of the channel in the session.

**Examples** Start with a session `s`, with two analog input and two analog output voltage channels and display channel information.

```
s
```

```
s =
```

```
Data acquisition session using National Instruments hardware:
```

```
  No data queued. Will run at 1000 scans/second.
```

```
  Operation starts immediately.
```

```
  Number of channels: 4
```

index	Type	Device	Channel	InputType	Range	Name
1	ai	cDAQ1Mod4	ai0	SingleEnd	-10 to +10 Volts	
2	ai	cDAQ1Mod4	ai1	SingleEnd	-10 to +10 Volts	
3	ao	cDAQ1Mod2	ao0	n/a	-10 to +10 Volts	
4	ao	cDAQ1Mod2	ao1	n/a	-10 to +10 Volts	

Remove channel 'ai0' currently with the index 1 from the session:

```
s.removeChannel(1)
```

To see how the indexes shift after you remove a channel, type:

```
s
```

```
s =
```

# daq.Session.removeChannel

---

Data acquisition session using National Instruments hardware:  
No data queued. Will run at 1000 scans/second.  
All devices synchronized using cDAQ1 CompactDAQ chassis backplane. (Details)

Number of channels: 3

index	Type	Device	Channel	InputType	Range	Name
1	ai	cDAQ1Mod4	ai1	SingleEnd	-10 to +10 Volts	
2	ao	cDAQ1Mod2	ao0	n/a	-10 to +10 Volts	
3	ao	cDAQ1Mod2	ao1	n/a	-10 to +10 Volts	

Remove the first output channel 'ao0' currently at index 2:

```
s.removeChannel(2)
```

The session displays one input and one output channel:

```
s.Channels
```

```
ans =
```

Number of channels: 2

index	Type	Device	Channel	InputType	Range	Name
1	ai	cDAQ1Mod4	ai1	SingleEnd	-10 to +10 Volts	
2	ao	cDAQ1Mod2	ao1	n/a	-10 to +10 Volts	

---

To remove multiple channels together, type the channel indexes as an array. Create a session with multiple channels:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod7',1:3, 'Voltage');  
s.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod7',0, 'Current');  
s.addCounterInputChannel('Dev2',0:1,'EdgeCount');  
s
```

```
s =
```

```
Data acquisition session using National Instruments hardware:
```

```
Will run for 1 second (2 scans) at 2 scans/second.
```

```
Number of channels: 6
```

index	Type	Device	Channel	MeasurementType	Range	Name
1	ai	cDAQ1Mod7	ai1	Voltage (Diff)	-60 to +60 Volts	
2	ai	cDAQ1Mod7	ai2	Voltage (Diff)	-60 to +60 Volts	
3	ai	cDAQ1Mod7	ai3	Voltage (Diff)	-60 to +60 Volts	
4	ai	cDAQ1Mod7	ai0	Current	-0.025 to +0.025 A	
5	ci	Dev2	ctr0	EdgeCount	n/a	
6	ci	Dev2	ctr1	EdgeCount	n/a	

Remove channel 2 to channel 5 with one `daq.Session.removeChannel` command:

```
s.removeChannel(2:5);
```

```
s
```

```
s =
```

```
Data acquisition session using National Instruments hardware:
```

```
Will run for 1 second (2 scans) at 2 scans/second.
```

```
Number of channels: 2
```

index	Type	Device	Channel	MeasurementType	Range	Name
1	ai	cDAQ1Mod7	ai1	Voltage (Diff)	-60 to +60 Volts	
2	ci	Dev2	ctr1	EdgeCount	n/a	

## See Also

`daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel` |  
`daq.Session.addAnalogOutputChannel`

# daq.Session.startBackground

---

**Purpose** Start background operations

**Syntax** `s.startBackground()`

**Description** `s.startBackground()` starts the operation of the session object, `s`, without blocking MATLAB command line and other code. To block MATLAB execution, use `daq.Session.startForeground`.

When you use `startBackground()` with analog input channels, the operation uses the `DataAvailable` event to deliver the acquired data. This event is fired periodically while an acquisition is in progress. For more information, see “Events and Listeners — Concepts”.

When you add analog output channels to the session, you must call `queueOutputData()` before calling `startBackground()`.

During a continuous generation, the `DataRequired` event is fired periodically to request additional data to be queued to the session. See `DataRequired` for more information.

By default, the `IsContinuous` property is set to `false` and the operation stops automatically. If you have set it to `true`, use `daq.Session.stop` to stop background operations explicitly.

Use `daq.Session.wait` to block MATLAB execution until a background operation is complete.

## Tips

- If your session has analog input channels, you must use a `DataAvailable` event to receive the acquired data in a background acquisition.
- If your session has analog output channels and is continuous, you can use a `DataRequired` event to queue additional data during background generations.
- Create an acquisition session and add a channel before you use this method. See `daq.createSession` for more information.
- Call `daq.Session.prepare` to reduce the latency associated with startup and to preallocate resources.

- Use an ErrorOccurred event to display errors during an operation.

## Examples

Acquire data in the background by creating a session and adding a listener to access the acquired data using an anonymous function:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod1', 'ai0', 'Voltage');  
lh = s.addlistener('DataAvailable', @plotData);
```

```
function plotData(src,event)  
    plot(event.TimeStamps, event.Data)  
end
```

Start the session and perform other MATLAB operations:

```
s.startBackground();  
% perform other MATLAB operations.
```

Since this is not a continuous operation, the operation stops automatically.

Delete the listener:

```
delete (lh)
```

---

For a continuous background generation, add a listener event to queue additional data to be output:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addAnalogOutputChannel('cDAQ1Mod2', 0, 'Voltage');  
s.IsContinuous = true;  
s.Rate = 10000;  
data = linspace(-1, 1, 1000);  
lh = s.addlistener('DataRequired', ...  
    @(src,event) src.queueOutputData(data));  
s.queueOutputData(data)  
s.startBackground();
```

# daq.Session.startBackground

---

```
% perform other MATLAB operations during the generation.
```

The operation is continuous,

```
s.stop();  
delete(lh);
```

## See Also

```
daq.createSession | daq.Session.startForeground  
| daq.Session.addAnalogOutputChannel |  
daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel | daq.Session.prepare  
| daq.Session.addlistener | daq.Session | DataAvailable |  
DataRequired | ErrorOccurred
```

## Purpose

Start foreground operations

## Syntax

```
s.startForeground  
data = s.startForeground  
[data,timeStamps,triggerTime] = s.startForeground
```

## Description

`s.startForeground` starts operations of the session object, `s`, and blocks MATLAB command line and other code until the session operation is complete.

To perform other MATLAB operations while the session operation executes, use `daq.Session.startBackground`.

`data = s.startForeground` returns the data acquired in the output parameter, `data`.

`[data,timeStamps,triggerTime] = s.startForeground` returns the data acquired, timestamps relative to the time the operation is triggered, and a trigger time indicating the absolute time the operation was triggered.

If a session includes output channels, call `queueOutputData` before calling `startForeground`.

You cannot perform continuous operations using `startForeground`. To perform continuous operations use `daq.Session.startBackground`.

## Output Arguments

### **data**

An  $m \times n$  matrix of doubles where  $m$  is the number of scans acquired, and  $n$  is the number of input channels in the session.

### **timeStamps**

The timestamps relative to the time the operation is triggered in an  $m \times 1$  array where  $m$  is the number of scans.

### **triggerTime**

A MATLAB serial date time stamp representing the absolute time when `timeStamps = 0`.

# daq.Session.startForeground

---

## Examples

Acquire data by creating a session with an analog input channel:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod1', 'ai0', 'Voltage');
```

Start the acquisition and save the acquired data into the variable data:

```
data = s.startForeground;
```

---

Generate a signal by creating a session with an analog output channel:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addAnalogOutputChannel('cDAQ1Mod2', 'ao0', 'Voltage')
```

Create and queue an output signal and start the generation:

```
outputSignal = linspace(-1, 1, 1000);  
s.queueOutputData(outputSignal);  
s.startForeground;
```

## See Also

```
daq.createSession | daq.Session.startBackground  
| daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel |  
daq.Session.addAnalogOutputChannel | daq.Session.prepare |  
daq.Session
```



## Purpose

Create event listener

## Syntax

```
lh = addlistener('eventName',@callback)  
lh = addlistener('eventName', @(src, event) expr)
```

## Description

*lh* = addlistener('eventName',@callback) creates a listener for the specified event, eventName, and fires the callback function, callback. *lh* is the variable in which the listener handle is stored. Create a callback function that executes when the listener detects the specified event. The callback can be any MATLAB function.

*lh* = addlistener('eventName', @(src, event) *expr*) creates a listener for the specified event, eventName, and fires an anonymous callback function. The anonymous function uses the specified input arguments and executes the operation specified in the expression *expr*. Anonymous functions provide a quick means of creating simple functions without storing them to a file. For more information, see Anonymous Functions.

## Tips

- You must delete the listener once the operation is complete.

```
delete (lh)
```

## Input Arguments

### 'eventName'

Name of the event to listen for. Available events include:

- 'DataAvailable'
- 'DataRequired'
- 'ErrorOccurred'

### callback

Name of the function to execute when the specified event occurs.

### src

The session object, where the event occurred.

# daq.Session.addlistener

---

## **event**

Specified event object. For more information, see Session Events.

## **expr**

Expression that represents the body of the function.

## **Output Arguments**

### **lh**

Handle to the event listener returned by `addlistener`. Delete the listener once the operation completes.

## **Examples**

Add a listener to an acquisition session by first:

- Creating a session
- Adding an analog input channel

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod1', 'ai0', 'Voltage');
```

Add a listener for the `DataAvailable` event:

```
lh = s.addlistener('DataAvailable', @plotData);
```

Create the `plotData` callback function and save it as `plotData.m`:

```
function plotData(src,event)  
    plot(event.TimeStamps, event.Data)  
end
```

Acquire data in the background:

```
s.startBackground();
```

Wait for the operation to complete and delete the listener:

```
delete (lh)
```

---

Add a listener using an anonymous function to a signal generation session by first:

- Creating a session.
- Setting `IsContinuous` to `true`.
- Adding two analog output channels.

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.IsContinuous = true;  
s.addAnalogOutputChannel('cDAQ1Mod2', 0:1, 'Voltage');
```

Create output data for the two channels:

```
outputData0 = linspace(-1, 1, 1000)';  
outputData1 = linspace(-2, 2, 1000)';
```

Queue the output data:

```
s.queueOutputData([outputData0 outputData1]);
```

Add an anonymous listener and generate the signal in the background:

```
lh = s.addlistener('DataRequired', @(src,event)...  
    src.queueOutputData([outputData0 outputData1]));
```

Generate signals in the background:

```
s.startBackground();
```

Perform other MATLAB operations, and then stop the session.

```
s.stop ()
```

Delete the listener:

```
delete (lh)
```

# daq.Session.addlistener

---

## See Also

daq.createSession | daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel  
| daq.Session.addAnalogOutputChannel |  
daq.Session.startBackground | DataAvailable | DataRequired  
| ErrorOccurred

## How To

- “Working with the Session-Based Interface”

**Purpose** Prepare session for operation

**Syntax** `s.prepare`

**Description** `s.prepare` configures and allocates hardware resources for the session and reduces the latency of `daq.Session.startBackground` and `daq.Session.startForeground` methods. This method is optional and is automatically called as needed.

**See Also** `daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel` |  
`daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel` |  
`daq.Session.addAnalogOutputChannel` | `daq.Session.release`

# daq.Session.wait

---

**Purpose** Block MATLAB until background operation completes

**Syntax** `s.wait ()`  
`s.wait (timeout)`

**Description** `s.wait ()` blocks MATLAB until the background operation completes. Press **Ctrl+C** to abort the wait.  
`s.wait (timeout)` blocks MATLAB until the operation completes or the specified time-out occurs.

**Tips**

- You cannot call `wait` if you have set the session's `IsContinuous` property to `true`.
- To terminate the operation, use `daq.Session.stop`

**Input Arguments**

**timeout**  
Maximum time in seconds before the wait throws an error.

**Examples** Create a session and add an analog output channel:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addAnalogOutputChannel('cDAQ1Mod2', 'ao0', 'Voltage');
```

Queue some output data:

```
s.queueOutputData(zeros(10000,1));
```

Start the session and issue a wait. This blocks MATLAB for all data is output.

```
s.startBackground();  
% perform other MATLAB operations.  
s.wait()
```

Queue more data and wait for up to 15 seconds:

```
s.queueOutputData(zeros(10000,1));
```

```
s.startBackground();  
% perform other MATLAB operations.  
s.wait(15);
```

### See Also

[daq.Session.startBackground](#) | [daq.Session.stop](#)

# daq.Session.stop

---

**Purpose** Stop background operation

**Syntax** `s.stop()`

**Description** `s.stop()` stops the session and all associated hardware operations in progress. If your operation has acquired data and the `DataAvailable` event has not yet fired, the `stop` command will fire the event and deliver the data acquired up to that point.

**See Also** `daq.Session.startBackground` | `daq.Session.wait` | `daq.Session`



**Purpose** Release session resources

**Syntax** `s.release ()`

**Description** `s.release ()` releases all session hardware resources.

In most cases this method is optional. Data Acquisition Toolbox has exclusive access to the data acquisition hardware that it is using in an operation. This improves performance and is handled automatically when you associate a device to a session object. In certain cases, like when you use multiple session objects with the same hardware, or you use applications other than MATLAB to access the hardware, you may choose to explicitly release the hardware.

Hardware resources associated with a session are automatically released when you delete the session object, or you assign a different value to the variable containing your session object.

**Examples** Create a session and add an analog input voltage channel and acquire data in the foreground:

```
s1 = daq.createSession('ni');  
s1.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ3Mod1', 'ai0', 'Voltage');  
s1.startForeground;
```

Release the session hardware and create another session object with an analog input voltage channel on the same device as the previous session. Acquire in the foreground:

```
s1.release()  
s2 = daq.createSession('ni');  
s2.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ3Mod1', 'ai2', 'Voltage');  
s2.startForeground;
```

**See Also** `daq.Session.prepare` | `daq.Session.startForeground` | `daq.Session.startBackground` | `daq.Session`

# daq.Session.inputSingleScan

---

**Purpose** Acquire single scan from all input channels

**Syntax** `data = s.inputSingleScan()`  
`[data, triggerTime] = s.inputSingleScan()`

**Description** `data = s.inputSingleScan()` immediately acquires a single scan from each input channel in the session and returns the data acquired in a 1xn array of doubles, `data`, where `n` is the number of input channels in the session.

`[data, triggerTime] = s.inputSingleScan()` immediately acquires a single scan from each input channel in the session and returns the data acquired in a 1xn array of doubles, `data`, where `n` is the number of input channels in the session. `triggerTime` is a MATLAB serial date time stamp representing the time the data is acquired.

**Tips** To acquire more than a single input, use `daq.Session.startForeground`.

**Output Arguments**

**data**  
A 1xn array of doubles, where `n` is the number of input channels in the session.

**triggerTime**  
A MATLAB serial date time stamp representing the time the data is acquired.

## Examples **Analog Input**

Acquire a single input from an analog channel.

1

Create a session and add two analog input channels:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod1', 1:2, 'Voltage');
```

**2**

Input a single scan:

```
data = s.inputSingleScan
```

```
data =
```

```
-0.1495    0.8643
```

## Digital Input

Acquire a single input from a digital channel.

**1**

Create a session and add two digital channels with InputOnly measurement type:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addDigitalChannel('dev1', 'Port0/Line0:1', 'InputOnly');
```

**2**

Input a single scan:

```
data = s.inputSingleScan
```

## Counter Input

Acquire a single input from a counter channel.

**1**

Create a session and add a counter input channel with EdgeCount measurement type:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addCounterInputChannel('Dev1',0, 'EdgeCount');
```

**2**

## daq.Session.inputSingleScan

---

Input a single edge count:

```
data = s.inputSingleScan
```

### See Also

```
daq.createSession | daq.Session.addAnalogInputChannel  
| daq.Session.addCounterInputChannel |  
daq.Session.addDigitalChannel | daq.Session.outputSingleScan  
| daq.Session.startForeground
```

**Purpose** Queue data to be output

**Syntax** `s.queueOutputData (data)`

**Description** `s.queueOutputData (data)` queues data to be output. When using analog output channels, you must queue data before you call `daq.Session.startForeground` or `daq.Session.startBackground`.

**Input Arguments** **data**  
An  $m \times n$  matrix of doubles where  $m$  is the number of scans to generate, and  $n$  is the number of output channels in the session.

**Examples** Create a session, add an analog output channel, and queue some data to output:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addAnalogOutputChannel('cDAQ1Mod2', 'ao0', 'Voltage');  
s.queueOutputData (linspace(-1, 1, 1000)');  
s.startForeground;
```

---

Queue output data for multiple channels:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addAnalogOutputChannel('cDAQ1Mod2', 0:1, 'Voltage');  
data0 = linspace(-1, 1, 1000)';  
data1 = linspace(-2, 2, 1000)';  
s.queueOutputData ([data0 data1]);  
s.startBackground
```

**See Also** `daq.createSession` | `daq.Session.addAnalogOutputChannel` | `daq.Session.startBackground` | `daq.Session.startForeground`

# daq.Session.outputSingleScan

---

**Purpose** Generate single scan on all output channels

**Syntax** `s.outputSingleScan(data)`

**Description** `s.outputSingleScan(data)` outputs a single scan of data on one or more analog output channels.

**Input Arguments**

**data**  
A 1xn matrix of doubles where n is the number of output channels in the session.

## Examples **Analog Output**

Output a single scan on two analog output voltage channels

**1**

Create a session and add two analog output channels.

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addAnalogOutputChannel('cDAQ1Mod2', 0:1, 'Voltage');
```

**2**

Create an output value and output a single scan for each channel added.

```
s.outputSingleScan([1.5 4]);
```

## **Digital Output**

Output one value each on 2 lines on a digital channel

**1**

Create a session and add two digital channels from port 0 that measures output only:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addDigitalChannel('dev1', 'Port0/Line0:1', 'OutputOnly')
```

## 2

Output one value each on the two lines:

```
s.outputSingleScan([0 1])
```

## See Also

```
daq.createSession | daq.Session.addAnalogOutputChannel | |  
daq.Session.addDigitalChannel | daq.Session.outputSingleScan  
| daq.Session.inputSingleScan
```

# DataAvailable Event

---

**Purpose** Notify when acquired data is available to process

**Syntax** `lh = session.addlistener('DataAvailable',callback);`  
`lh = session.addlistener('DataAvailable',`  
`@(src, event) expr)`

**Description** `lh = session.addlistener('DataAvailable',callback);` creates a listener for the `DataAvailable` event. When data is available to process, the callback is executed. The callback can be any MATLAB function with the `(src, event)` signature.

`lh = session.addlistener('DataAvailable', @(src, event) expr)` creates a listener for the `DataAvailable` event and fires an anonymous callback function. The anonymous function requires the specified input arguments and executes the operation specified in the expression `expr`. Anonymous functions provide a quick means of creating simple functions without storing your function to a file. For more information see [Anonymous Functions](#).

The callback has two required parameters: `src` and `event`. `src` is the session object for the listener and `event` is a `daq.DataAvailableInfo` object containing the data associated and timing information. Properties of `daq.DataAvailableInfo` are:

## Data

An  $m \times n$  matrix of doubles where  $m$  is the number of scans acquired, and  $n$  is the number of input channels in the session.

## TimeStamps

The timestamps relative to `TriggerTime` in an  $m \times 1$  array where  $m$  is the number of scans acquired.

## TriggerTime

A MATLAB serial date time stamp representing the absolute time the acquisition trigger occurs.



## Tips

- Frequency with which the DataAvailable event is fired, is controlled by `NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds`

## Examples

Create a session, add an analog input channel, and change the duration of the acquisition:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');
s.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod1', 'ai0', 'Voltage');
s.DurationInSeconds = 5;
```

To add a listener for the DataAvailable event to plot the data, type:

```
lh = s.addlistener('DataAvailable', @plotData);
```

Create a function that plots the data when the event occurs:

```
function plotData(src,event)
    plot(event.TimeStamps, event.Data)
end
```

Start the acquisition and wait:

```
s.startBackground();
s.wait();
```

Delete the listener:

```
delete (lh)
```

## See Also

`daq.Session.addlistener` | `daq.Session` |  
`daq.Session.startBackground` | `NotifyWhenDataAvailableExceeds`  
| `IsNotifyWhenDataAvailableExceedsAuto`

# DataRequired Event

---

**Purpose** Notify when additional data is required for output on continuous generation

**Syntax** `lh = session.addlistener('DataRequired',callback);`  
`lh = session.addlistener('DataRequired',`  
`@(src,event) expr);`

**Description** `lh = session.addlistener('DataRequired',callback);` creates a listener for the DataRequired event. When more data is required, the callback is executed. The callback can be any MATLAB function with the (src, event) signature.

`lh = session.addlistener('DataRequired', @(src,event) expr);` creates a listener for the DataRequired event and fires an anonymous function. The anonymous function requires the specified input arguments and executes the operation specified in the expression `expr`. Anonymous functions provide a quick means of creating simple functions without storing your function to a file. For more information see Anonymous Functions.

The callback has two required parameters: `src` and `event`. `src` is the session object for the listener and `event` is a `daq.DataRequiredInfo` object.

- Tips**
- The callback is typically used to queue more data to the device.
  - Frequency is controlled by `NotifyWhenScansQueuedBelow`.

**Examples** Add an anonymous listener to a signal generation session by first:

- Creating a session
  - Adding two analog output channels
- ```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.IsContinuous = true  
s.addAnalogOutputChannel('cDAQ1Mod2', 0:1, 'Voltage');
```

Create output data for the two channels :

```
outputData0 = (linspace(-1, 1, 1000))';  
outputData1 = (linspace(-2, 2, 1000))';
```

Queue the output data and add an anonymous listener and generate the signal in the background:

```
s.queueOutputData([outputData0, outputData1]);  
lh = s.addlistener('DataRequired', ...  
    @(src,event) src.queueOutputData([outputData0, outputData1]));
```

Generate data and pause for up to 15 seconds:

```
s.startBackground();  
pause (15)
```

Delete the listener:

```
delete (lh)
```

### See Also

[daq.Session.addListener](#) | [IsContinuous](#) | [daq.Session](#) | [NotifyWhenScansQueuedBelow](#) | [IsNotifyWhenScansQueuedBelowAuto](#)

# ErrorOccurred Event

---

**Purpose** Notify when device-related errors occur

**Syntax** `lh = session.addListener('ErrorOccurred', callback);`  
`lh = session.addListener('ErrorOccurred' @(src,event)`  
`expr);`

**Description** `lh = session.addListener('ErrorOccurred', callback);` creates a listener for the `ErrorOccurred` event. When an error occurs, the callback is executed. The callback can be any MATLAB function with the `(src, event)` signature.

`lh = session.addListener('ErrorOccurred' @(src,event) expr);` creates a listener for the `ErrorOccurred` event and fires an anonymous function. The anonymous function requires the specified input arguments and executes the operation specified in the expression `expr`. Anonymous functions provide a quick means of creating simple functions without storing your function to a file. For more information, see [Anonymous Functions](#)

The callback has two required parameters: `src` and `event`. `src` is the session object for the listener and `event` is a `daq.ErrorOccurredInfo` object. The `daq.ErrorOccurredInfo` object contains the `Error` property, which is the `MException` associated with the error. You could use the `MException.getReport` method to return a formatted message string that uses the same format as errors thrown by internal MATLAB code.

**Examples** Create a session, and add an analog input channel:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addAnalogInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod1', 'ai0', 'Voltage');
```

To get a formatted report of the error, type:

```
lh = s.addListener('ErrorOccurred' @(src,event) disp(event.Error.getReport()));
```

Acquire data, wait and delete the listener:

```
s.startBackground();
```

```
s.wait()  
delete(lh)
```

### **See Also**

```
daq.Session.addlistener | daq.Session.startBackground |  
daq.Session | MException
```

# daq.Session.addCounterInputChannel

---

## Purpose

Add counter input channel

## Syntax

```
s.addCounterInputChannel(deviceID, channelID,  
    measurementType)  
ch = s.addCounterInputChannel(deviceID, channelID,  
    measurementType)  
[ch, idx] = s.addCounterInputChannel(deviceID, channelID,  
    measurementType)
```

## Description

`s.addCounterInputChannel(deviceID, channelID, measurementType)` adds a counter channel on the device represented by `deviceID`, with the specified `channelID`, and channel measurement type, represented by `measurementType`, to the session `s`. Measurement types are vendor specific.

`ch = s.addCounterInputChannel(deviceID, channelID, measurementType)` returns the object `ch`.

`[ch, idx] = s.addCounterInputChannel(deviceID, channelID, measurementType)` returns the object `ch`, representing the channel that was added and the index, `idx`, which is an index into the array of the session object's `Channels` property.

## Tips

Use `daq.createSession` to create a session object before you use this method.

## Input Arguments

### deviceID

Specify the vendor-defined ID of the device. The specified channel is created for this device. Obtain by calling `daq.getDevices`.

### channelID

Specify the ID of the channel added to the device. You can also add a range of channels.

For NI devices, use either a terminal name, like 'ctr2', or a numeric equivalent like 2 for the channel ID.

### measurementType

# daq.Session.addCounterInputChannel

---

Specify a string that represents a vendor-defined measurement type. Measurement types include:

- 'EdgeCount'
- 'PulseWidth'
- 'Frequency'
- 'Position'

To see a list of all measurement types supported by a device, type `daq.getDevices` and then click on the device in the list.

## Output Arguments

**ch**

Object representing the channel you added.

**idx**

An index into the array of the session object's `Channels` property.

## Properties

|                 |                                                        |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| ActiveEdge      | Rising or falling edges of EdgeCount signals           |
| ActivePulse     | Active pulse measurement of PulseWidth counter channel |
| CountDirection  | Specify direction of counter channel                   |
| Device          | annel device                                           |
| EncoderType     | Encoding type of counter channel                       |
| ID              | ID                                                     |
| InitialCount    | Specify initial count point                            |
| MeasurementType | Type counter channel measurement                       |

# daq.Session.addCounterInputChannel

---

|                 |                                          |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------|
| Name            | Specify descriptive name for the channel |
| Terminal        | PFI terminal                             |
| ZResetCondition | Reset condition for Z-indexing           |
| ZResetEnable    | Enable reset for Z-indexing              |
| ZResetValue     | Reset value for Z-indexing               |

## Examples

Add a counter input EdgeCount channel:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni')
s.addCounterInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod5', 'ctr0', 'EdgeCount')
```

Add a counter input Frequency channel. Specify output arguments to represent the channel object and the index:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni')
[ch, idx] = s.addCounterInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod5', 1, 'Frequency')
```

Add counter input channels 0, 2, and 4:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni')
s.addCounterInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod5', [0 2 4], 'EdgeCount');
```

---

## See Also

`daq.Session.inputSingleScan` | `daq.Session.startForeground`  
| `daq.Session.startBackground` | `daq.Session.removeChannel` |  
`daq.Session`

## How To

•



# daq.Session.addCounterOutputChannel

---

## Purpose

Add counter output channel

## Syntax

```
s.addCounterOutputChannel(deviceID, channelID,  
    measurementType)  
ch = s.addCounterOutputChannel(deviceID, channelID,  
    measurementType)  
[ch, idx] = s.addCounterOutputChannel(deviceID, channelID,  
    measurementType)
```

## Description

`s.addCounterOutputChannel(deviceID, channelID, measurementType)` adds a counter output channel on the device represented by *deviceID*, with the specified *channelID*, and channel measurement type, defined by *measurementType*, on the session object, *s*. Measurement types are vendor specific.

`ch = s.addCounterOutputChannel(deviceID, channelID, measurementType)` returns the object *ch*, representing the channel that was added.

`[ch, idx] = s.addCounterOutputChannel(deviceID, channelID, measurementType)` returns the object *ch*, representing the channel that was added and the index, *idx*, which is an index into the array of the session object's `Channels` property.

## Tips

Use `daq.createSession` to create a session object before you use this method.

## Input Arguments

### **deviceID**

Specify the vendor-defined ID of the device. The specified channel is created for this device. The device ID is the ID of the device that you obtain by calling `daq.getDevices`.

### **channelID**

Specify the ID of the channel added to the device. You can also add a range of channels.

# daq.Session.addCounterOutputChannel

---

For NI devices, use either a terminal name, like 'ctr2', or a numeric equivalent like 2, for the channel ID.

## measurementType

Specify a string that represents a vendor-defined measurement type. A valid output measurement type is 'PulseGeneration'.

## Output Arguments

### ch

Object representing the channel you added.

### idx

An index into the array of the session object's Channels property.

## Properties

|                 |                                                         |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Device          | annel device                                            |
| DutyCycle       | Duty cycle of counter output channel                    |
| Frequency       | Frequency of generated pulses on counter output channel |
| ID              | ID                                                      |
| IdleState       | Default state of counter output channel                 |
| InitialDelay    | Delay until output channel generates pulses             |
| MeasurementType | Type counter channel measurement                        |
| Name            | Specify descriptive name for the channel                |

## Examples

Add an counter output PulseGeneration channel:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni')
s.addCounterOutputChannel('cDAQ1Mod3', 'ctr0', 'PulseGeneration')
```

# daq.Session.addCounterOutputChannel

---

Add two counter output PulseGeneration channels:

```
s = daq.createSession ('ni')
s.addCounterOutputChannel('cDAQ1Mod3',0:1,'PulseGeneration')
```

---

## See Also

[daq.session.startBackground](#) |  
[daq.Session.addCounterInputChannel](#) |  
[daq.Session.removeChannel](#) | [daq.Session](#)

## How To

.

# daq.Session.resetCounters

---

**Purpose** Reset counter channel to initial count

**Syntax** `s.resetCounters()`

**Description** `s.resetCounters()` restarts the current value of counter channels configured in the session object, `s` to the specified `InitialCount` property on each channel.

- Tips**
- Reset counters only if you are performing on-demand operations using `daq.Session.inputSingleScan` or `daq.Session.outputSingleScan`
  - Create an acquisition session and add a channel before you use this method. See `daq.createSession` for more information.
  - Use `daq.Session.startCounters` to start the counter channels.
  - Use `daq.Session.stopCounters` to stop the counter channels.

**Examples** **1** Create a session with a counter channel with an 'EdgeCount' measurement type:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addCounterInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod5', 0, 'EdgeCount');
```

**2** Acquire data:

```
s.inputSingleScan
```

```
ans =
```

```
756
```

**3** Reset the counter to the default value, 0, and acquire again:

```
s.resetCounters
```

```
s.inputSingleScan
```

```
ans =
```

303

**See Also** [daq.createSession](#) | | [daq.Session](#)

**Tutorials**

- “Counter Channels”

**How To**

-

# daq.Session.startCounters

---

**Purpose** Start counter channels

**Syntax** `s.startCounters()`

**Description** `s.startCounters()` starts counter channels configured in the session object, `s`.

**Tips**

- Create an acquisition session and add a channel before you use this method. See `daq.createSession` for more information.

**Examples**

- 1 Create a session with a counter channel with an 'EdgeCount' measurement type:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');  
s.addCounterInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod5', 0, 'EdgeCount');
```

- 2 Start the counter and acquire data:

```
s.startCounters;  
  
s.inputSingleScan  
  
ans =  
  
756
```

**See Also** `daq.createSession` | `daq.Session.startForeground` | `daq.Session.addCounterInputChannel` | `daq.Session.addCounterOutputChannel` | `daq.Session`

**How To**

- “Using the Session-Based Interface”
- 
-

|                    |                                                                                                         |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>     | Stop counter channels                                                                                   |
| <b>Syntax</b>      | <code>s.stopCounters()</code>                                                                           |
| <b>Description</b> | <code>s.stopCounters()</code> stops counter channels configured in the session object, <code>s</code> . |

- Tips**
- Create an acquisition session and add a channel before you use this method. See `daq.createSession` for more information.
  - Use `daq.Session.resetCounter` to restart the count from the channels initial count.

**Examples**

Add an counter input EdgeCount channel:

```
s = daq.createSession ('ni')
s.addCounterInputChannel('cDAQ1Mod5', 'ctr0', 'EdgeCount')
```

Start the counters and input a single scan:

```
s.startCounters

s.inputSingleScan

ans =
```

```
    133
```

Stop the counter:

```
s.stopCounters;
```

---

**See Also**

`daq.createSession` | `daq.Session.startCounters`  
| `daq.Session.addCounterOutputChannel` |  
`daq.Session.addCounterInputChannel` | `daq.Session`

# daq.Session.stopCounters

---

## How To

- “Using the Session-Based Interface”
- 
-



# daq.Session.addTriggerConnection

---

## Purpose

Add trigger connection

## Syntax

```
s.addTriggerConnection(source,destination,type)
tc = s.addTriggerConnection(source,destination,type)
[tc,idx]= s.addTriggerConnection(source,destination,type)
```

## Description

`s.addTriggerConnection(source,destination,type)` establishes a trigger connection from the specified source device and terminal to the specified destination device and terminal, of the specified connection type.

`tc = s.addTriggerConnection(source,destination,type)` establishes a trigger connection from the specified source and terminal to the specified destination device and terminal, of the specified connection type and displays it in the variable `tc`.

`[tc,idx]= s.addTriggerConnection(source,destination,type)` establishes a trigger connection from the specified source device and terminal to the specified destination device and terminal of the specified connection type and displays the connection in the variable `tc` and the connection index, `idx`.

## Tips

- Before adding trigger connections, create a session using `daq.createSession`, and add channels to the session.

## Input Arguments

### **source**

Specify a source for the trigger connection. Valid values are:

`'external'`

When your trigger is based on an external event.

`'deviceID/terminal'`

When your trigger source is on a specific terminal on a device in your session. For example, `'Dev1/PFI1'`, for more information on device ID see [Device](#). For more information on terminal see [Terminals](#).

# daq.Session.addTriggerConnection

---

*'chassisId/terminal'*

When your trigger source is on a specific terminal on a chassis in your session, for example, 'cDAQ1/PFI1'. For more information on terminal see [Terminals](#).

You can have only one trigger source in a session.

## **destination**

Specify a destination for the trigger connection. Valid values are:

*'external'*

When your trigger source is connected to an external device.

*'deviceID/terminal'*

When your trigger source is connected to another device in your session, for example, 'Dev1/PFI1'. For more information on device ID see [Device](#). For more information on terminal see [Terminals](#).

*'chassisId/terminal'*

When your trigger source is connected to a chassis in your session, for example, 'cDAQ1/PFI1'. For more information on terminal see [Terminals](#).

You can also specify multiple destination devices as an array, for example, {'Dev1/PFI1', 'Dev2/PFI1'}.

## **type**

Specify the trigger connection type. `StartTrigger` is the only connection type available for trigger connections at this time.

## **Output Arguments**

**tc**

Object representing the trigger connection you added.

**idx**

An index into the array of the session object's `Connections` property.

## Properties

|                             |                                                                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Destination                 | Indicates trigger destination terminal                            |
| ExternalTriggerTimeout      | Indicate if external trigger timed out                            |
| IsWaitingForExternalTrigger | Indicates if synchronization is waiting for an external trigger   |
| Source                      | Indicates trigger source terminal                                 |
| Terminals                   | Terminals available on device or CompactDAQ chassis               |
| TriggerCondition            | Specify condition that must be satisfied before trigger executes  |
| TriggersPerRun              | Indicate the number of times the trigger executes in an operation |
| TriggersRemaining           | Indicates the number of trigger to execute in an operation        |
| TriggerType                 | Type of trigger executed                                          |

## Examples

### Add External Start Trigger Connection

Create a session and add an analog input channel from Dev1 to the session.

```
s=daq.createSession('ni')
s.addAnalogInputChannel('Dev1','ai0', 'Voltage');
```

Add a trigger connection from an external device to terminal PFI1 on Dev1 using the 'StartTrigger' connection type:

```
s.addTriggerConnection('external', 'Dev1/PFI1', 'StartTrigger')
```

# daq.Session.addTriggerConnection

---

## Export Trigger to External Device

To Add trigger connection going to an external destination, create a session and add an analog input channel from Dev1 to the session.

```
s=daq.createSession('ni')
s.addAnalogInputChannel('Dev1','ai0','Voltage');
```

Add a trigger from terminal PFI0 on Dev1 to an external device using the 'StartTrigger' connection type:

```
s.addTriggerConnection('Dev1/PFI1','external','StartTrigger')
```

## Save Trigger Connection in Variables

To display a trigger connection in a variable, create a session and add an analog input channel from Dev1 and Dev2 to the session.

```
s=daq.createSession('ni')
s.addAnalogInputChannel('Dev1','ai0','Voltage');
s.addAnalogInputChannel('Dev2','ai1','Voltage');
```

Add a trigger connection from terminal PFI1 on Dev1 to terminal PFI0 on Dev2 using the 'StartTrigger' connection type and store it in tc

```
tc = s.addTriggerConnection('Dev1/PFI1','Dev2/PFI0','StartTrigger');
```

## See Also

[daq.createSession](#) [daq.Session.addClockConnection](#) | [daq.Session.removeConnection](#) |

## Related Examples

- 
- “Multiple-Device Synchronization”
- “Multiple-Chassis Synchronization”

**Concepts**     •  
                  •

# daq.Session.addClockConnection

---

## Purpose

Add clock connection

## Syntax

```
s.addClockConnection(source,destination,type)
cc = s.addClockConnection(source,destination,type)
[cc,idx]= s.addClockConnection(source,destination,type)
```

## Description

`s.addClockConnection(source,destination,type)` adds a clock connection from the specified source device and terminal to the specified destination device and terminal, of the specified connection type.

`cc = s.addClockConnection(source,destination,type)` adds a clock connection from the specified source device and terminal to the specified destination device and terminal, of the specified connection type and displays it in the variable `cc`.

`[cc,idx]= s.addClockConnection(source,destination,type)` adds a clock connection from the specified source device and terminal to the specified destination device and terminal, of the specified connection type and displays the connection in the variable `cc` and the connection index, `idx`.

## Tips

- Before adding clock connections, create a session using `daq.createSession`, and add channels to the session.

## Input Arguments

### **source**

Specify a source for the clock connection. Valid values are:

`'external'`

When your clock is based on an external event.

`'deviceID/terminal'`

When your clock source is on a specific terminal on a device in your session, for example, `'Dev1/PFI1'`. For more information on device ID see [Device](#). For more information on terminal see [Terminals](#).

*'chassisId/terminal'*

When your clock source is on a specific terminal on a chassis in your session, for example, 'cDAQ1/PFI1'. For more information on terminal see [Terminals](#).

You can have only one clock source in a session.

## **destination**

Specify a destination for the clock connection. Valid values are:

*'external'*

When your clock source is connected to an external device.

*'deviceID/terminal'*

When your clock source is connected to another device in your session, for example, 'Dev1/PFI1'. For more information on device ID see [Device](#). For more information on terminal see [Terminals](#).

*'chassisId/terminal'*

When your clock source is connected to a chassis in your session, for example, 'cDAQ1/PFI1'. For more information on terminal see [Terminals](#).

You can also specify multiple destination devices as an array, for example, {'Dev1/PFI1', 'Dev2/PFI1'}.

## **type**

Specify the clock connection type. `ScanClock` is the only connection type available for clock connections at this time.

## **Output Arguments**

### **cc**

Object representing the clock connection you added.

### **idx**

An index into the array of the session object's `Connections` property.

# daq.Session.addClockConnection

---

## Properties

|             |                                                     |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Destination | Indicates trigger destination terminal              |
| Source      | Indicates trigger source terminal                   |
| Terminals   | Terminals available on device or CompactDAQ chassis |

## Examples

### Add External Scan Clock

Create a session and add an analog input channel from Dev1 to the session.

```
s=daq.createSession('ni')
s.addAnalogInputChannel('Dev1','ai0', 'Voltage');
```

Add a clock connection from an external device to terminal PFI1 on Dev1 using the 'ScanClock' connection type:

```
s.addClockConnection('external','Dev1/PFI1','ScanClock')
```

### Export Scan Clock to External Device

To add clock connection going to an external destination, create a session and add an analog input channel from Dev1 to the session.

```
s=daq.createSession('ni')
s.addAnalogInputChannel('Dev1','ai0', 'Voltage');
```

Add a clock from terminal PFI0 on Dev1 to an external device using the 'ScanClock' connection type:

```
s.addClockConnection('Dev1/PFI1','external','ScanClock')
```



## Save Clock Connection in Variables

To display a clock connection in a variable, create a session and add an analog input channel from Dev1 and Dev2 to the session.

```
s=daq.createSession('ni')
s.addAnalogInputChannel('Dev1','ai0','Voltage');
s.addAnalogInputChannel('Dev2','ai1','Voltage');
```

Add a clock connection from terminal PFI1 on Dev1 to terminal PFI0 on Dev2 with 'ScanClock' connection type, storing it in cc :

```
cc = s.addClockConnection('Dev1/PFI1','Dev2/PFI0','ScanClock');
```

## See Also

[daq.createSession](#) [daq.Session.addTriggerConnection](#) | [daq.Session.removeConnection](#) |

## Related Examples

- 
- 
- “Multiple-Device Synchronization”
- “Multiple-Chassis Synchronization”

## Concepts

- 
-

# daq.Session.removeConnection

---

**Purpose** Remove clock or trigger connection

**Syntax** `s.removeConnection(idx);`

**Description** `s.removeConnection(idx);` removes the specified clock or trigger with the index, `idx`, from the session. The connected device remains in the session, but no longer synchronizes with other connected devices in the session.

**Input Arguments** **idx**  
Index of the connection you want to remove.

**Examples** Create clock and trigger connections in session `s`:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');
s.addAnalogInputChannel('Dev1','ai0','Voltage')
s.addAnalogInputChannel('Dev2','ai0','Voltage')
s.addAnalogInputChannel('Dev3','ai0','Voltage')
s.addTriggerConnection('Dev1/PFI0',{'Dev2/PFI0','Dev3/PFI0}','StartTrigger');
s.addClockConnection('Dev1/PFI1',{'Dev2/PFI1','Dev3/PFI1'}'ScanClock');
```

View existing synchronization connections in the session:

```
s.Connections
```

```
Synchronization summary:
```

```
Start Trigger is provided by 'Dev1' on terminal 'PFI0' and will be received
```

```
Scan Clock is provided by 'Dev1' on terminal 'PFI1' and will be received
```

| index | ConnectionType | Source    | Destination |
|-------|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1     | StartTrigger   | Dev1/PFI0 | Dev2/PFI0   |
| 2     | StartTrigger   | Dev1/PFI0 | Dev3/PFI0   |
| 3     | ScanClock      | Dev1/PFI1 | Dev2/PFI1   |

```
4      ScanClock      Dev1/PFI1  Dev3/PFI1
```

Remove the trigger connection with the index 2 from Dev3/PFI0 to Dev1/PFI0:

```
s.removeConnection(2);
```

View updated connections:

```
s.Connections
```

| index | ConnectionType | Source    | Destination |
|-------|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1     | StartTrigger   | Dev1/PFI0 | Dev2/PFI0   |
| 2     | ScanClock      | Dev1/PFI1 | Dev2/PFI1   |
| 3     | ScanClock      | Dev1/PFI1 | Dev3/PFI1   |

|

## See Also

[daq.createSession](#) [daq.Session.addClockConnection](#) |  
[daq.Session.addTriggerConnection](#) |

## Concepts

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- 
-

# daq.Session.addDigital Channel

---

**Purpose** Add digital channel

**Syntax**

```
s.addDigitalChannel(deviceID,channelID,measurementType)
ch =
s.addDigitalChannel(deviceID,channelID,measurementType)
[ch, idx] = s.addDigitalChannel(deviceID,channelID,
    measurementType)
```

**Description** `s.addDigitalChannel(deviceID,channelID,measurementType)` adds digital channel on the device represented by `deviceID`, with the specified port and single line combination and the channel measurement type to the session, `s`.

```
ch =
s.addDigitalChannel(deviceID,channelID,measurementType)
creates and displays the digital channel ch.
```

```
[ch, idx] =
s.addDigitalChannel(deviceID,channelID,measurementType)
creates and displays the digital channel ch that was added
and the index, idx, which is an index into the array of the
session object's Channels property.
```

---

**Note** To input and output decimal values, use the conversion functions:

- `decimalToBinaryVector`
  - `binaryVectorToDecimal`
  - `hexToBinaryVector`
  - `binaryVectorToHex`
-

## Tips

- Create a session using `daq.createSession` before adding digital channels.
- Change the `Direction` of a bidirectional channel before you read or write digital data.

## Input Arguments

### **deviceID - Specify the vendor-defined ID of the device.**

A channel is created for the specified device. To obtain the device ID, call `daq.getDevices`.

### **channelID - Specify the port and the line you want to use on this device.**

Add the channel with both the port and the line specified, for example `'port0/line0'`. You can add a port and line or a range of lines on a port that you will use on this channel. To add more than one line, use `'port0/line0:3'` or `'port1/line0, port0/line0, port2/line1'`.

### **measurementType - Specify a string that represents the channel's measurement type. Digital channels can be:**

- `InputOnly`
- `OutputOnly`
- `Bidirectional`

## Output Arguments

### **ch - Object representing the digital channels added in the session. Use this object to access properties on the channel.**

Examine the channels added to the session using the

```
s = daq.createSession('ni')
[ch, idx]=s.addDigitalChannel('dev1', 'Port0/Line0:1', 'InputOnly')
```

# daq.Session.addDigital Channel

---

**idx** - An index into the array of the session object's Channels property. The index displays the position of the channel in the session . If you add a channel with channel ID 'port0/line0' as the first channel in your session, the session index will be 1. Use the index to access the Channels properties.

Examine the direction of two digital channels:

```
s = daq.createSession('ni')
[ch, idx]=s.addDigitalChannel('dev1', 'Port0/Line0:1', 'InputOnly')
s.Channels(idx).Direction
```

## Properties

|           |                                          |
|-----------|------------------------------------------|
| Device    | channel device                           |
| Direction | Specify digital channel direction        |
| ID        | ID                                       |
| Name      | Specify descriptive name for the channel |

## Examples

### Add Digital Channels

Discover available digital devices on your system, create a session with digital channels.

Find all installed devices and get detailed subsystem information for NI USB-6255:

```
d=daq.getDevices
```

```
d =
```

```
Data acquisition devices:
```

```
index Vendor Device ID      Description
-----
1      ni      Dev1      National Instruments USB-6255
```

# daq.Session.addDigital Channel

---

```
2    ni    Dev2    National Instruments USB-6363
```

```
d(1)
```

```
ans =
```

```
ni: National Instruments USB-6255 (Device ID: 'Dev1')
```

```
  Analog input subsystem supports:
```

```
    7 ranges supported
```

```
    Rates from 0.1 to 1250000.0 scans/sec
```

```
    80 channels ('ai0' - 'ai79')
```

```
    'Voltage' measurement type
```

```
  Analog output subsystem supports:
```

```
    -5.0 to +5.0 Volts, -10 to +10 Volts ranges
```

```
    Rates from 0.1 to 2857142.9 scans/sec
```

```
    2 channels ('ao0', 'ao1')
```

```
    'Voltage' measurement type
```

```
  Digital subsystem supports:
```

```
    24 channels ('port0/line0' - 'port2/line7')
```

```
    'InputOnly', 'OutputOnly', 'Bidirectional' measurement types
```

```
  Counter input subsystem supports:
```

```
    Rates from 0.1 to 80000000.0 scans/sec
```

```
    2 channels ('ctr0', 'ctr1')
```

```
    'EdgeCount', 'PulseWidth', 'Frequency', 'Position' measurement types
```

```
  Counter output subsystem supports:
```

```
    Rates from 0.1 to 80000000.0 scans/sec
```

```
    2 channels ('ctr0', 'ctr1')
```

```
    'PulseGeneration' measurement type
```

```
Create a session with input, output, and bidirectional channels using  
Dev1:
```

```
s = daq.createSession('ni');
```

# daq.Session.addDigital Channel

---

```
s.addDigitalChannel('dev1', 'Port0/Line0:1', 'InputOnly');  
s.addDigitalChannel('dev1', 'Port0/Line2:3', 'OutputOnly');  
s.addDigitalChannel('dev1', 'Port2/Line0:1', 'Bidirectional')
```

```
ans =
```

Data acquisition session using National Instruments hardware:

Clocked operations using startForeground and startBackground are disabled

Only on-demand operations using inputSingleScan and outputSingleScan are enabled

Number of channels: 6

| index | Type | Device | Channel     | MeasurementType         | Range | Name |
|-------|------|--------|-------------|-------------------------|-------|------|
| 1     | dio  | Dev1   | port0/line0 | InputOnly               | n/a   |      |
| 2     | dio  | Dev1   | port0/line1 | InputOnly               | n/a   |      |
| 3     | dio  | Dev1   | port0/line2 | OutputOnly              | n/a   |      |
| 4     | dio  | Dev1   | port0/line3 | OutputOnly              | n/a   |      |
| 5     | dio  | Dev1   | port2/line0 | Bidirectional (Unknown) | n/a   |      |
| 6     | dio  | Dev1   | port2/line1 | Bidirectional (Unknown) | n/a   |      |

## See Also

[daq.Session.inputSingleScan](#) | [daq.Session.outputSingleScan](#)  
| [daq.createSession](#) | [decimalToBinaryVector](#)  
| [binaryVectorToDecimal](#) | [hexToBinaryVector](#) |  
[binaryVectorToHex](#)

## Related Examples

- “Acquire Non-Clocked Digital Data”
- “Generate Non-Clocked Digital Data”

## Concepts

-



## Purpose

Convert decimal value to binary vector

## Syntax

```
decimalToBinaryVector(decimalNumber)
decimalToBinaryVector(decimalNumber,numberOfBits)
decimalToBinaryVector(decimalNumber,numberOfBits,bitOrder)
decimalToBinaryVector(decimalNumber,[],bitOrder)
```

## Description

`decimalToBinaryVector(decimalNumber)` converts positive decimal number to a binary vector, represented using the minimum number of bits.

`decimalToBinaryVector(decimalNumber,numberOfBits)` converts decimal number to a binary vector with the specified number of bits.

`decimalToBinaryVector(decimalNumber,numberOfBits,bitOrder)` converts decimal number to a binary vector with the specified number of bits in the specified bit ordering.

`decimalToBinaryVector(decimalNumber,[],bitOrder)` converts decimal number to a binary vector with default number of bits in the specified bit ordering.

## Input Arguments

**decimalNumber** - Specify the number you want to convert to binary vector.

You can only specify positive integer scalars.

### Data Types

single | double | int8 | int16 | int32 | int64 | uint8 | uint16 | uint32 | uint64

**numberOfBits** - specify the number of bits required to correctly represent the decimal number.

# decimalToBinaryVector

---

This is an optional argument. Specify the number of bits you want your decimal represented in. If you do not specify the number of bits, the number is represented using the minimum number of bits needed.

**Default:** If you do not specify the number of bits, the number is represented using the minimum number of bits needed.

## **bitOrder - Specify the bit order for the binary vector representation.**

Specify `MSBFirst` if you want the first element of the output to contain the most significant bit of the decimal number. By default, the MSB is displayed first.

Specify `LSBFirst` if you want the first element of the output to contain the least significant bit of the decimal number.

**Default:** The default for this optional argument is `MSBFirst`.

## **Examples**

### **Convert the decimal 6 to a binary vector**

```
decimalToBinaryVector(6)
```

```
ans =
```

```
    1    1    0
```

### **Convert the decimal 6 into a binary vector of specific bits**

Convert the number 6 to an 8-bit binary vector with the most significant bit as the first element:

```
decimalToBinaryVector(6, 8, 'MSBFirst')
```

```
ans =
```

```
    0    0    0    0    0    1    1    0
```

## Convert the decimal 6 into a binary vector with LSB first

Convert the number 6 to a binary vector with the least significant bit as the first element, using the default bit length:

```
decimalToBinaryVector(6, [], 'LSBFirst')
```

```
ans =
```

```
     0     1     1
```

**See Also** [hexToBinaryVector](#)[binaryVectorToDecimal](#)[binaryVectorToHex](#)

## Related Examples

- “Generate Signals Using Decimal Data”

# binaryVectorToDecimal

---

|                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>         | Convert binary vector value to decimal                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Syntax</b>          | <code>binaryVectorToDecimal(binaryVector)</code><br><code>binaryVectorToDecimal(binaryVector,bitOrder)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Description</b>     | <code>binaryVectorToDecimal(binaryVector)</code> converts binary vector to a decimal.<br><br><code>binaryVectorToDecimal(binaryVector,bitOrder)</code> converts binary vector with the specified bit orientation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Input Arguments</b> | <b>binaryVector</b> - Specify the binary vector you want to convert to a decimal.<br><br><b>bitOrder</b> - Specify the bit order for the binary vector representation.<br><br>Specify <code>MSBFirst</code> if you want the first element of the output to contain the most significant bit of the decimal number. By default, the MSB is displayed first.<br><br>Specify <code>LSBFirst</code> if you want the first element of the output to contain the least significant bit of the decimal number.<br><br><b>Default:</b> The default for this optional argument is <code>MSBFirst</code> . |
| <b>Examples</b>        | <b>Convert the binary vector 1 1 0 to a decimal</b><br><br><code>binaryVectorToDecimal([1 1 0])</code><br><br><code>ans =</code><br><br>6<br><br><b>Convert a binary vector 1 1 0 with LSB first</b><br><br><code>binaryVectorToDecimal([1 1 0], 'LSBFirst')</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

ans =

6

**See Also** `hexToBinaryVector` `decimalToBinaryVector` `binaryVectorToHex`

## **Related Examples**

- “Generate Signals Using Decimal Data”

# hexToBinaryVector

---

**Purpose** Convert hexadecimal value to binary vector

**Syntax** `hexToBinaryVector(hexNumber)`  
`hexToBinaryVector(hexNumber,numberOfBits)`  
`hexToBinaryVector(hexNumber,numberOfBits,bitOrder)`

**Description** `hexToBinaryVector(hexNumber)` converts hexadecimal number to a binary vector.

`hexToBinaryVector(hexNumber,numberOfBits)` converts hexadecimal number to a binary vector with the specified number of bits.

`hexToBinaryVector(hexNumber,numberOfBits,bitOrder)` converts hexadecimal number to a binary vector with the specified number of bits in the specified bit ordering.

**Input Arguments** **hexNumber - Specify the hexadecimal you want to convert to binary vector.**

Specify a hexadecimal number as a character.

**numberOfBits - specify the number of bits required to correctly represent the decimal number.**

This is an optional argument. If you do not specify the number of bits, the number is represented using the minimum number of bits needed.

**bitOrder - Specify the bit order for the binary vector representation.**

Specify `MSBFirst` if you want the first element of the output to contain the most significant bit of the decimal number. By default, the MSB is displayed first.

Specify `LSBFirst` if you want the first element of the output to contain the least significant bit of the decimal number.

**Default:** The default for this optional argument is `MSBFirst`.

## Examples

### Convert the hexadecimal 'A1' to a binary vector

```
hexToBinaryVector('A1')
```

```
ans =
```

```
1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1
```

### Convert the hexadecimal 'A1' number into a binary vector of specific bits

Convert 'A1' to an 12-bit binary vector with the most significant bit as the first element:

```
hexToBinaryVector('A1',12, 'MSBFirst')
```

```
ans =
```

```
0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
```

### Convert the hexadecimal 'A1' into a binary vector with LSB first

Convert the number 'A1' to a binary vector with the least significant bit as the first element, using the default bit length:

```
hexToBinaryVector('A1', [], 'LSBFirst')
```

```
ans =
```

```
1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1
```

**See Also** [decimalToBinaryVector](#)[binaryVectorToDecimal](#)[binaryVectorToHex](#)

## Related Examples

- “Acquire Digital Data In Hexadecimal Values”

# binaryVectorToHex

---

**Purpose** Convert binary vector value to hexadecimal

**Syntax** `binaryVectorToHex(binaryVector)`  
`binaryVectorToHex(binaryVector,bitOrder)`

**Description** `binaryVectorToHex(binaryVector)` converts input binary vector to a hexadecimal.

`binaryVectorToHex(binaryVector,bitOrder)` converts input binary vector with the specified bit orientation.

**Input Arguments** **binaryVector** - Specify the binary vector you want to convert to a hexadecimal. The binary vector must be a row vector with 0s and

**bitOrder** - Specify the bit order for the binary vector representation.

Specify `MSBFirst` if you want the first element of the output to contain the most significant bit of the decimal number. By default, the MSB is displayed first.

Specify `LSBFirst` if you want the first element of the output to contain the least significant bit of the decimal number.

**Default:** The default for this optional argument is `MSBFirst`.

**Examples** **Convert the binary vector 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 to a hexadecimal**

```
binaryVectorToHex([0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1])
```

```
ans =
```

```
    3D
```



## Convert a binary vector 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 with LSB first

Convert the binary vector to a hexadecimal with the least significant bit first:

```
binaryVectorToHex([0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1], 'LSBFirst')
```

```
ans =
```

```
BC
```

**See Also** [hexToBinaryVector](#)[binaryVectorToDecimal](#)[decimalToBinaryVector](#)

## Related Examples

- “Acquire Digital Data In Hexadecimal Values”

# binaryVectorToHex

---

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