From: Hannen, Craig
Sent: Wednesday, July 24, 2002 12:57 PM
To: Hamilton, Eric
Subject: The format for defining user access.

Eric,

     The protocol for MGR to define user access to the CC1 is as follows. I know this format applies to alarm updates, because I checked the communication bytes for alarm updates (it probably applies for camera updates also. I'll check this.). There are 14 bytes for representing user access for 96 users. The way Jacek uses those bytes is a little quirky, but it is consistent. Each user that has access is represented by a bit.

Access for user 1 is defined as follows:

01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

Access for user 2 is defined as follows:

02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

Access for users 1 through 7 is defined as follows:

7F 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

It starts to get a little tricky when the user number is a multiple of 8. When the user number is a multiple of 8, the user number is represented in the last two bytes. So access for user 8 is represented as follows:

00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00

Access for user 16 is represented as follows:

00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 00

Access for users 16 through 32 would be represented as follows:

00 00 7F 7F 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 06 00

So to break it down:

     Byte 1 represents users 1 to 7. Byte 2 represents users 9 to 15. Byte 3 represents users 17 to 23. Byte 4 represents users 25 to 31. Byte 5 represents users 33 to 39. Byte 6 represents users 41 to 47. Byte 7 represents users 49 to 55. Byte 8 represents users 57 to 63. Byte 9 represents users 65 to 71. Byte 10 represents users 73 to 79. Byte 11 represents users 81 to 87. Byte 12 represents users 89 to 95.

Byte 13 represents users 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56.

Byte 14 represents users 64, 72, 80, 88, 96.

     This looks like the kind of information that could be referenced in the P Protocol specification Appendix. If there are any questions about this format, let me know.

Craig Hannen