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**Specifikacija vmesnika razširitev za finančne storitve (XFS), izdaja 3.50 - 3. del:
Vmesnik razreda tiskalnikov in naprav za skeniranje - Referenca za programerje**

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.50 - Part 3:
Printer and Scanning Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference

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35.240.15	Identifikacijske kartice. Čipne kartice. Biometrija	Identification cards. Chip cards. Biometrics
35.240.40	Uporabniške rešitve IT v bančništvu	IT applications in banking

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AGREEMENT

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English version

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.50 - Part 3: Printer and Scanning Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference

This CEN Workshop Agreement has been drafted and approved by a Workshop of representatives of interested parties, the constitution of which is indicated in the foreword of this Workshop Agreement.

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Table of Contents

Table of Contents	2
European Foreword.....	5
1. Introduction.....	9
1.1 Background to Release 3.50	9
1.2 XFS Service-Specific Programming.....	9
2. Banking Printers	11
3. Banking Printer Types.....	12
4. Forms Model	13
5. References	14
6. Command Overview	15
7. Info Commands	16
7.1 WFS_INF_PTR_STATUS.....	16
7.2 WFS_INF_PTR_CAPABILITIES.....	23
7.3 WFS_INF_PTR_FORM_LIST.....	30
7.4 WFS_INF_PTR_MEDIA_LIST.....	31
7.5 WFS_INF_PTR_QUERY_FORM.....	32
7.6 WFS_INF_PTR_QUERY_MEDIA.....	34
7.7 WFS_INF_PTR_QUERY_FIELD.....	36
7.8 WFS_INF_PTR_CODELINE_MAPPING.....	39
8. Execute Commands	40
8.1 WFS_CMD_PTR_CONTROL_MEDIA	40
8.2 WFS_CMD_PTR_PRINT_FORM	43
8.3 WFS_CMD_PTR_READ_FORM.....	47
8.4 WFS_CMD_PTR_RAW_DATA.....	50
8.5 WFS_CMD_PTR_MEDIA_EXTENTS	52
8.6 WFS_CMD_PTR_RESET_COUNT.....	54
8.7 WFS_CMD_PTR_READ_IMAGE.....	55
8.8 WFS_CMD_PTR_RESET.....	59
8.9 WFS_CMD_PTR_RETRACT_MEDIA.....	61
8.10 WFS_CMD_PTR_DISPENSE_PAPER.....	62
8.11 WFS_CMD_PTR_SET_GUIDANCE_LIGHT	63
8.12 WFS_CMD_PTR_PRINT_RAW_FILE	65
8.13 WFS_CMD_PTR_LOAD_DEFINITION.....	68
8.14 WFS_CMD_PTR_SUPPLY_REPLENISH.....	69

8.15	WFS_CMD_PTR_POWER_SAVE_CONTROL	70
8.16	WFS_CMD_PTR_CONTROL_PASSBOOK	71
8.17	WFS_CMD_PTR_SET_BLACK_MARK_MODE	72
8.18	WFS_CMD_PTR_SYNCHRONIZE_COMMAND	73
9.	Events	74
9.1	WFS_EXEE_PTR_NOMEDIA	74
9.2	WFS_EXEE_PTR_MEDIINSERTED	75
9.3	WFS_EXEE_PTR_FIELDERROR	76
9.4	WFS_EXEE_PTR_FIELDWARNING	77
9.5	WFS_USRE_PTR_RETRACTBINTHRESHOLD	78
9.6	WFS_SRVE_PTR_MEDIATAKEN	79
9.7	WFS_USRE_PTR_PAPERTHRESHOLD	80
9.8	WFS_USRE_PTR_TONERTHRESHOLD	81
9.9	WFS_SRVE_PTR_MEDIINSERTED	82
9.10	WFS_USRE_PTR_LAMPTHRESHOLD	83
9.11	WFS_USRE_PTR_INKTHRESHOLD	84
9.12	WFS_SRVE_PTR_MEDIADETECTED	85
9.13	WFS_SRVE_PTR_RETRACTBINSTATUS	86
9.14	WFS_EXEE_PTR_MEDIAPRESENTED	87
9.15	WFS_SRVE_PTR_DEFINITIONLOADED	88
9.16	WFS_EXEE_PTR_MEDIAREJECTED	89
9.17	WFS_SRVE_PTR_MEDIAPRESENTED	90
9.18	WFS_SRVE_PTR_MEDIAAUTORETRACTED	91
9.19	WFS_SRVE_PTR_DEVICEPOSITION	92
9.20	WFS_SRVE_PTR_POWER_SAVE_CHANGE	93
10.	Form, Sub-Form, Field, Frame, Table and Media Definitions	94
10.1	Definition Syntax	94
10.2	Form and Media Measurements	95
10.3	Form Definition	96
10.4	SubForm Definition	98
10.5	Field Definition	99
10.6	Frame Definition	104
	Sample 1: Simple framing	107
	Sample 2: Framing with title	108
	Sample 3: Framing with filled interior	109
	Sample 4: Repeated Framing	109
10.7	Media Definition	111
10.8	XFS Form/Media Definition Files in Multi-Vendor Environments	113
11.	Command and Event Flows during Single and Multi Page / Wad Printing .	114
11.1	Single Page / Single Wad Printing with immediate Media Control	114
11.2	Single Page / Single Wad Printing with separate Media Control	115

CWA 16926-3:2022 (E)

11.3 Multi Page / Multi Wad Printing with immediate Media Control	116
11.4 Multi Page / Multi Wad Printing with separate Media Control	118
11.5 Printing with immediate Media Control and <i>bMediaPresented</i> == FALSE.....	120
12. C-Header File	121

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European Foreword

This CEN Workshop Agreement has been developed in accordance with the CEN-CENELEC Guide 29 “CEN/CENELEC Workshop Agreements – The way to rapid consensus” and with the relevant provisions of CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations - Part 2. It was approved by a Workshop of representatives of interested parties on 2022-11-08, the constitution of which was supported by CEN following several public calls for participation, the first of which was made on 1998-06-24. However, this CEN Workshop Agreement does not necessarily include all relevant stakeholders.

The final text of this CEN Workshop Agreement was provided to CEN for publication on 2022-11-18.

The following organizations and individuals developed and approved this CEN Workshop Agreement:

- AURIGA SPA
- CIMA SPA
- DIEBOLD NIXDORF SYSTEMS GMBH
- FIS BANKING SOLUTIONS UK LTD (OTS)
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The Workshop participants have made every effort to ensure the reliability and accuracy of the technical and non-technical content of CWA 16926-03, but this does not guarantee, either explicitly or implicitly, its correctness. Users of CWA 16926-03 should be aware that neither the Workshop participants, nor CEN can be held liable for damages

CWA 16926-3:2022 (E)

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The CWA is published as a multi-part document, consisting of:

Part 1: Application Programming Interface (API) - Service Provider Interface (SPI) - Programmer's Reference

Part 2: Service Classes Definition - Programmer's Reference

Part 3: Printer and Scanning Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference

Part 4: Identification Card Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference

Part 5: Cash Dispenser Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference

Part 6: PIN Keypad Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference

Part 7: Check Reader/Scanner Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference

Part 8: Depository Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference

Part 9: Text Terminal Unit Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference

Part 10: Sensors and Indicators Unit Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference

Part 11: Vendor Dependent Mode Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference

Part 12: Camera Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference

Part 13: Alarm Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference

Part 14: Card Embossing Unit Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference

Part 15: Cash-In Module Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference

Part 16: Card Dispenser Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference

Part 17: Barcode Reader Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference

Part 18: Item Processing Module Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference

Part 19: Biometrics Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference

Parts 20 - 28: Reserved for future use.

Parts 29 through 47 constitute an optional addendum to this CWA. They define the integration between the SNMP standard and the set of status and statistical information exported by the Service Providers.

Part 29: XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions - Programmer's Reference

Part 30: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions - Printer Device Class

Part 31: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions - Identification Card Device Class

Part 32: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions - Cash Dispenser Device Class

Part 33: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions - PIN Keypad Device Class

Part 34: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions - Check Reader/Scanner Device Class

Part 35: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions - Depository Device Class

Part 36: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions - Text Terminal Unit Device Class

Part 37: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions - Sensors and Indicators Unit Device Class

Part 38: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions - Camera Device Class

Part 39: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions - Alarm Device Class

Part 40: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions - Card Embossing Unit Class

Part 41: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions - Cash-In Module Device Class

Part 42: Reserved for future use.

Part 43: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions - Vendor Dependent Mode Device Class

Part 44: XFS MIB Application Management

Part 45: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions - Card Dispenser Device Class

Part 46: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions - Barcode Reader Device Class

Part 47: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions - Item Processing Module Device Class

Part 48: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions - Biometrics Device Class

Parts 49 - 60 are reserved for future use.

Part 61: Application Programming Interface (API) - Migration from Version 3.40 (CWA 16296:2020) to Version 3.50 (this CWA) - Service Provider Interface (SPI) - Programmer's Reference

Part 62: Printer and Scanning Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.40 (CWA 16296:2020) to Version 3.50 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference

Part 63: Identification Card Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.40 (CWA 16296:2020) to Version 3.50 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference

Part 64: Cash Dispenser Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.40 (CWA 16296:2020) to Version 3.50 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference

Part 65: PIN Keypad Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.40 (CWA 16296:2020) to Version 3.50 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference

Part 66: Check Reader/Scanner Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.40 (CWA 16296:2020) to Version 3.50 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference

Part 67: Depository Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.40 (CWA 16296:2020) to Version 3.50 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference

Part 68: Text Terminal Unit Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.40 (CWA 16296:2020) to Version 3.50 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference

Part 69: Sensors and Indicators Unit Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.40 (CWA 16296:2020) to Version 3.50 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference

Part 70: Vendor Dependent Mode Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.40 (CWA 16296:2020) to Version 3.50 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference

Part 71: Camera Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.40 (CWA 16296:2020) to Version 3.50 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference

Part 72: Alarm Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.40 (CWA 16296:2020) to Version 3.50 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference

Part 73: Card Embossing Unit Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.40 (CWA 16296:2020) to Version 3.50 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference

Part 74: Cash-In Module Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.40 (CWA 16296:2020) to Version 3.50 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference

Part 75: Card Dispenser Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.40 (CWA 16296:2020) to Version 3.50 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference

Part 76: Barcode Reader Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.40 (CWA 16296:2020) to Version 3.50 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference

Part 77: Item Processing Module Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.40 (CWA 16296:2020) to Version 3.50 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference

Part 78: Biometric Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.40 (CWA 16296:2020) to Version 3.50 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference

In addition to these Programmer's Reference specifications, the reader of this CWA is also referred to a complementary document, called Release Notes. The Release Notes contain clarifications and explanations on the CWA specifications, which are not requiring functional changes. The current version of the Release Notes is available online from: https://www.cen.eu/work/Sectors/Digital_society/Pages/WSXFS.aspx.

The information in this document represents the Workshop's current views on the issues discussed as of the date of publication. It is provided for informational purposes only and is subject to change without notice. CEN makes no warranty, express or implied, with respect to this document.

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Revision History:

3.00	October 18, 2000	Initial Release.
3.10	November 29, 2007	For a description of changes from version 3.00 to version 3.10 see the PTR 3.10 Migration document.
3.20	March 2, 2011	For a description of changes from version 3.10 to version 3.20 see the PTR 3.20 Migration document.
3.30	March 19, 2015	For a description of changes from version 3.20 to version 3.30 see the PTR 3.30 Migration document.
3.40	December 06, 2019	For a description of changes from version 3.30 to version 3.40 see the PTR 3.40 Migration document.
3.50	November 18, 2022	For a description of changes from version 3.40 to version 3.50 see the PTR 3.50 Migration document.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background to Release 3.50

The CEN/XFS Workshop aims to promote a clear and unambiguous specification defining a multi-vendor software interface to financial peripheral devices. The XFS (eXtensions for Financial Services) specifications are developed within the CEN (European Committee for Standardization/Information Society Standardization System) Workshop environment. CEN Workshops aim to arrive at a European consensus on an issue that can be published as a CEN Workshop Agreement (CWA).

The CEN/XFS Workshop encourages the participation of both banks and vendors in the deliberations required to create an industry standard. The CEN/XFS Workshop achieves its goals by focused sub-groups working electronically and meeting quarterly.

Release 3.50 of the XFS specification is based on a C API and is delivered with the continued promise for the protection of technical investment for existing applications. This release of the specification extends the functionality and capabilities of the existing devices covered by the specification:

- Addition of E2E security
- PIN Password Entry

1.2 XFS Service-Specific Programming

The service classes are defined by their service-specific commands and the associated data structures, error codes, messages, etc. These commands are used to request functions that are specific to one or more classes of Service Providers, but not all of them, and therefore are not included in the common API for basic or administration functions.

When a service-specific command is common among two or more classes of Service Providers, the syntax of the command is as similar as possible across all services, since a major objective of XFS is to standardize function codes and structures for the broadest variety of services. For example, using the **WFSExecute** function, the commands to read data from various services are as similar as possible to each other in their syntax and data structures.

In general, the specific command set for a service class is defined as a superset of the specific capabilities likely to be provided by the developers of the services of that class; thus any particular device will normally support only a subset of the defined command set.

There are three cases in which a Service Provider may receive a service-specific command that it does not support:

The requested capability is defined for the class of Service Providers by the XFS specification, the particular vendor implementation of that service does not support it, and the unsupported capability is **not** considered to be fundamental to the service. In this case, the Service Provider returns a successful completion, but does no operation. An example would be a request from an application to turn on a control indicator on a passbook printer; the Service Provider recognizes the command, but since the passbook printer it is managing does not include that indicator, the Service Provider does no operation and returns a successful completion to the application.

The requested capability is defined for the class of Service Providers by the XFS specification, the particular vendor implementation of that service does not support it, and the unsupported capability **is** considered to be fundamental to the service. In this case, a `WFS_ERR_UNSUPP_COMMAND` error for Execute commands or `WFS_ERR_UNSUPP_CATEGORY` error for Info commands is returned to the calling application. An example would be a request from an application to a cash dispenser to retract items where the dispenser hardware does not have that capability; the Service Provider recognizes the command but, since the cash dispenser it is managing is unable to fulfil the request, returns this error.

CWA 16926-3:2022 (E)

The requested capability is *not* defined for the class of Service Providers by the XFS specification. In this case, a WFS_ERR_INVALID_COMMAND error for Execute commands or WFS_ERR_INVALID_CATEGORY error for Info commands is returned to the calling application.

This design allows implementation of applications that can be used with a range of services that provide differing subsets of the functionalities that are defined for their service class. Applications may use the **WFSGetInfo** and **WFSAsyncGetInfo** commands to inquire about the capabilities of the service they are about to use, and modify their behavior accordingly, or they may use functions and then deal with error returns to make decisions as to how to use the service.

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2. Banking Printers

This specification describes the functionality of the services provided by banking printers and scanning devices under XFS, focusing on the following areas:

- application programming for printing
- print document definition
- integration with the Windows architecture
- scanning images for devices such as check scanners

These descriptions include definitions of the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the **WFSAsyncExecute**, **WFSExecute**, **WFSGetInfo** and **WFSAsyncGetInfo** functions.

The requirements for printing in banking applications are significantly different from those of the conventional PC environment, and the XFS support delivers the foundation for financial application printing, including:

- **Controlled access to shared printers**

The banking printers can be shared between workstations and the XFS layer provides the ability for the application to manage ownership of a print device. This allows an application to identify the operator granted control of the printer, and to ensure that a teller printing multiple documents is not interrupted by work for other applications.

- **Application controlled printing**

In the banking environment, it is necessary for the application to receive positive feedback on the availability of print devices, and the success or failure of individual print operations. The XFS printer support provides a standard mechanism for application retrieval of this status information.

- **Management of printing peripherals**

Distributed banking networks require the ability to track the availability and failure of printing peripherals on a branch and system-wide basis. Through the XFS **WFSRegister** function monitoring programs can collect error alerts from the banking printers.

- **Vendor independent API and document definition**

All of the XFS peripheral implementations are designed around a standardized family of APIs to allow application code portability across vendor hardware platforms. With printers, it is also recognized that banks invest a significant amount of resource in the authoring of print documents. The XFS printer service class is implemented around a forms model which also standardizes the basic document definition. This extends the investment protection provided by XFS compliant systems to include this additional part of the application development.

- **Windows printing integration**

It is possible for a banking printer to offer printing capabilities that can be accessed by non-banking specific applications, such as general office productivity packages. This would not, for example, be true for a receipt printer, but it could be the case for a device with document printing capabilities. A vendor may choose an XFS implementation that allows both types of applications (XFS and Windows applications using the Windows printing subsystem) to share the printing devices. The vendor should specify any impact this approach has on XFS subsystem operation, such as error reporting.

Full implementation of the above features depends on the individual vendor-supplied Service Providers. This specification outlines the functionality and requirements for applications using the XFS printer and scanning services, and for the development of those services.

3. Banking Printer Types

The XFS printer service defines and supports five types of banking printers through a common interface:

- **Receipt Printer**

The receipt printer is used to print out sheet documents. It may or may not require insert or eject operations, and often includes an operator identification device, e.g. Teller A and Teller B lights, for shared operation.

- **Journal Printer**

The journal is a continuous form device used to record a hardcopy audit trail of transactions, and for certain report printing requirements.

- **Passbook Printer**

The passbook device is physically and functionally the most complex printer. The XFS definition supports automatic positioning of the book, as well as read/write capability for an optional integrated magnetic stripe. The implementation also manages the book geometry - i.e. the margins and centerfolds - presenting the simplest possible application interface while delivering the full range of functionality.

Some passbook devices also support the dispensing of new passbooks from up to four passbook paper sources (upper, aux, aux2, lower). Some passbook devices may also be able to place a full passbook in a parking station, print the new passbook and return both to the customer. Passbooks can only be dispensed or moved from the parking station if there is no other media in the print position or in the entry/exit slot.

- **Document Printer**

Document printing is similar to receipt printing - a set of fields are positioned on one or more inserted sheets of paper - but the focus is on full-size forms. It should be noted that the XFS environment supports the printing of text and graphic fields from the application. The electronic printing of the form image (the template portion of the form which is usually pre-printed with dot-matrix style printers) may also be printed by the application.

- **Scanner Printer**

<https://www.iso.org/standard/70431.html> The scanner printer is a device incorporating both the capabilities to scan inserted documents and optionally to print on them. These devices may have more than one area where documents may be retained.

Additional hardware components, like scanners, stripe readers, OCR readers, and stamps, normally attached directly to the printer are also controlled through this interface. Additionally the Printer and Scanning class interface can also be used for devices that are capable of scanning without necessarily printing. This includes devices such as Check Scanners.

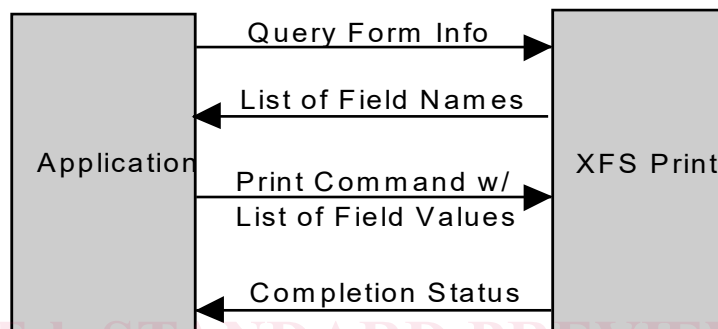
The specification refers to the terms paper and media. When the term paper is used this refers to paper that is situated in a paper supply attached to the device. The term media is used for media that is inserted by the customer (e.g. check and other material that is scanned) or that is issued to the customer (e.g. a receipt or statement). Receipt, document printers and also passbook printers with white passbook dispensing capability have both. As soon as the paper gets printed it becomes media. Scanners only have media. The term media does not apply to journal printers. When paper is in the print position it is classified as media, on some printers that maintain paper under the print head there will always be both media and paper.

4. Forms Model

The XFS printing class functionality is based on a “forms” model for printing. Banking documents are represented as a series of text and/or graphic fields output from the application, and positioned on the document by the XFS printing system.

The form is an object which includes the positioning and presentation information for each of the fields in the document. The application selects a form, and supplies only the field data and the control parameters to fully define the print document.

The form objects are owned and managed by the XFS printing service. To optimize maintainability of the system, the application can query the service for the list of fields required to print a given form. Through this mechanism, it is not necessary to duplicate the field contents of forms in application authoring data. The figure below outlines the printing process from the application's view.



The XFS implementation recognizes that the form object must be supported by job-specific data to fully address printing requirements. As an example, a form defining a passbook print line will need to have its origin defined externally in order to be reused for different passbook lines. These job specific parameters are supplied on the call to the **WFSExecute: WFS_CMD_PTR_PRINT_FORM** command. ⁰²³

In some cases, the application wants to print a block of data without considering it as a series of separate fields. One example is a line of journal data, fully formatted by the application. This can be handled by defining a one field form, or by use of the **WFSExecute: WFS_CMD_PTR_RAW_DATA** command.

The document definition under XFS printing is standardized to provide portability across vendor implementations. The standard has been defined at the source language level for the document definition, allowing vendor differences at the runtime level to manage implementation specific dependencies, providing several areas where vendors can provide value-added extensions. As an example, a vendor providing a graphical form definition tool can produce the field definition object format directly. The XFS requirements for portability are:

- A vendor must be able to export print format in the standardized field definition source format for portability to other systems.
- A vendor must be able to import document formats produced on other systems in the standardized field definition source format.
- A vendor can extend the field definition source language, but any verbs included in the standard must be implemented strictly as defined by the standard. Import and export facilities must be tolerant of source language extensions, reporting but ignoring the exceptions.

The document definition also recognizes that unique hardware restrictions may require tuning of field positioning from one vendor's platform to another. To enhance portability, the XFS document format has specifically been defined to allow a single reference adjustment for all fields to avoid forcing the customer to reposition each field.