

## MIFARE® EXAMPLES

Download link: [https://www.d-logic.net/code/nfc-rfid-reader-sdk/ufr-mf-examples-c\\_sharp.git](https://www.d-logic.net/code/nfc-rfid-reader-sdk/ufr-mf-examples-c_sharp.git)

You will see 3 different applications:

- Simplest - It reads card UID, card type, reads/writes linear data on card. It can also format card with transport keys (FF FF FF FF FF FF).
- Simple - same as simplest with added option of reader UI signals, reader type and serial number and card authentication option.
- Advance - same as simple with more authentication option, which will be explained further in the manual.

for work with MIFARE® cards.

### Simplest

The screenshot shows the 'uFr Simplest' application window. It features a menu bar with 'Exit' and 'Reader Open'. Below the menu is a 'Reader Open' button and a checkbox for 'Use Advanced options' with a URL. A red box labeled '1' highlights the 'Advanced options' section, which includes fields for 'Reader type', 'Port name', 'Port interface', and 'Arg'. Below this, an orange box labeled '2' highlights the 'Card Type' (0x21) and 'UID Size' (0x04) fields, along with the 'Card UID' (0xAD69ECD7). A green box labeled '3' highlights the 'FORMAT CARD' button. A blue box labeled '4' highlights the 'Write Data' section, which contains a text area with 'This is a simple test!' and a 'LINEAR WRITE' button. A purple box labeled '5' highlights the 'Read Data' section, which contains a text area with 'This is a simple test!' and a 'LINEAR READ' button. A blue box labeled '6' highlights the status bar at the bottom, which shows 'Function Error' (0x00), 'CARD STATUS' (0x00), and 'CONNECTED' (0x00), all with 'DL\_OK' status.

Function Error	0x00	DL_OK
CARD STATUS	0x00	DL_OK
CONNECTED	0x00	DL_OK

## 1. ReaderOpen and ReaderOpenEx

This part of our application is used for opening communication with our uFR series reader. We implemented 'Advanced options' in which you input arguments necessary for our ReaderOpenEx() function. All you need to do is check the 'Use Advanced options' and provide data in specified fields.

If use of Advanced options is not checked, our application will call standard ReaderOpen() function and will try to find reader connected to your PC.

## 2. Card type and UID

After putting a card on the reader you will be able to see card type, uid, and uid length in bytes, also **CARD\_STATUS** will be changed from **NO\_CARD** to **DL\_OK**.

## 3. Format card

If you click button 'FORMAT CARD', all data on the card will be erased and all sector keys will be set to **0xFFFFFFFFFFFF** - 6 bytes. Additionally, this function will try to overwrite card data with zeros with newly set keys.

## 4. Linear write

For example, we will write '**This is a simple test!**' - simple string. Just write text into text box as shown on the picture and click "LINEAR WRITE".

## 5. Linear read

If you click button 'LINEAR READ' you will be able to see all data on the card as shown on the picture. After clicking 'FORMAT CARD' and erasing all data from card we are now able to see text that we have written in the LINEAR READ text box.

## 6. Function status, card status, and reader status

Function error - result of functions such as Format, Read or Write will be displayed here.

Card status - Displays either DL\_OK or NO\_CARD. NO\_CARD means there is no card detected by the reader.

Reader status - will display DL\_OK if Reader Open function was successful.

## Simple

uFr Simple

Exit

Reader Open

Reader Open

☐ Use Advanced options

<http://www.d-logic.net/nfc-rfid-reader-sdk/>

Advanced options

1

Reader type: ☐ Port name:  Port interface:  Arg:

2

Reader Type

0xD1180022

Card Type

0x21

UID Size

0x04

Reader Serial

0xA5010000

Card Serial

0x4EDE7C89

3

Light Mode

None

Sound Mode

None

READER UI SIGNAL

CONNECTED

0x00

DL\_OK

4

☒ AUTH 1A

☐ AUTH 1B

5

New Card Keys

New Reader Key

Key A

255

255

255

255

255

255

Key B

255

255

255

255

255

255

FORMAT CARD

☐ Hex

Sectors Formatted

6

Linear Read

Linear Write

Read Data

FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF

Linear Address

0

Data Length

10

Read Bytes

10

LINEAR READ

Function Error:

0x00

DL\_OK

CARD STATUS:

0x00

DL\_OK

## 1. ReaderOpen and ReaderOpenEx

This part of our application is same as the one in our Simplest example, it's used for opening communication with our uFR series reader.

We implemented 'Advanced options' in which you input arguments necessary for our ReaderOpenEx() function. All you need to do is check the 'Use Advanced options' and provide data in specified fields.

If use of Advanced options is not checked, our application will call standard ReaderOpen() function and will try to find reader connected to your PC.

## 2. Reader type, reader serial, card type and UID

After opening application and putting card on the reader you will see reader type and serial number, card type, card uid and card uid size represented as hexadecimal numbers as shown on the picture.

## 3. Reader signalization

You can choose reader light and sound mode from combo boxes and after clicking 'READER UI SIGNAL' signalization will be visible and you can hear sound from speaker.

## 4. Authentication mode

You can choose between authentication with key A or authentication with key B by clicking on radio boxes in section number '3'.

## 5. Format

- By clicking 'FORMAT CARD' which is on 'New Card Keys' tab, all data on the card will be erased and all sector keys will be set to **0xFFFFFFFFFFFF** - 6 bytes. Additionally it will try to write all zeros to the card with same authentication mode and settings with which the card was formatted.
- If you click on tab 'New Reader Key' you will be able to see button 'FORMAT READER KEYS' which will, after clicking, set entered reader key **0xFFFFFFFFFFFF** - 6 bytes, key under provided index parameter in EEPROM

## 6. Linear read and Write

- On 'Linear Read' tab you have to choose linear address (where to start reading) and data length (how many bytes to read) and click 'LINEAR READ' button. After clicking you will be able to see card data in text box.

- Data can be read/written based on data format selected via radio buttons above, either ASCII or Hex.
- On 'Linear Write' tab, you have to choose linear address (where to start writing) and input data into text box as shown in the picture below:

Linear read/write data format:

☐ ASCII ☒ Hex

Linear Read Linear Write

Write Data

FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF

Linear Address

Data Length  Bytes Written

LINEAR WRITE

Function Error:	0x00	DL_OK
CARD STATUS:	0x00	DL_OK

Linear read/write data format:

☒ ASCII ☐ Hex

Linear Read Linear Write

Write Data

This is a simple test!

Linear Address

Data Length  Bytes Written

LINEAR WRITE

Function Error:	0x00	DL_OK
CARD STATUS:	0x00	DL_OK

Data length will be automatically calculated as you type based on input type (ASCII/Hex). Bytes written shows a number of bytes that are written into card after clicking 'LINEAR WRITE' button.

## Advanced

The screenshot shows the 'uFr Advanced' software window. It features a top menu bar with 'Functions' and 'View All'. Below this is a 'Reader Open' section with a 'Reader Open' button, a checkbox for 'Use Advanced options', and a URL. A red box labeled '1' highlights the 'Advanced options' section, which includes fields for 'Reader type', 'Port name', 'Port interface', and 'Arg'. Below this, a dark red box labeled '2' highlights the 'Reader Type' (0xD1380022), 'Card Type' (0x21), 'UID Size' (0x4), 'Reader Serial' (0x18AC0), and 'Card Serial' (0xAD69ECD7) fields. A green box labeled '3' highlights the 'Light Mode' and 'Sound Mode' dropdowns, along with 'Reader UI Signal', 'Reader Reset', and 'Soft Restart' buttons. A blue box labeled '4' highlights the 'Reader Key' section, which includes a 'Write User Data' button, a hex input field (255 255 255 255 255 255), a 'Hex' checkbox, a 'Key Index' dropdown (0), and a 'Reader Key Write' button. An orange box labeled '5' highlights the 'AUTH 1A' radio button, 'Key Index' dropdown (0), and 'PK Key' hex input field (255 255 255 255 255 255). A purple box labeled '6' highlights the 'Linear read/write data format' section, which includes 'ASCII' and 'Hex' radio buttons, a 'Linear Read' button, and a 'LinearWrite\_AK' dropdown. Below this is a 'Read Data' text area containing 'This is a simple test!'. At the bottom, there are fields for 'Linear Address' (0), 'Data Length' (30), 'Read Bytes' (30), and a 'READ' button. The status bar at the bottom shows 'CONNECTED', '0x00', 'DL OK', and 'CARD STATUS', '0x00', 'DL\_OK'.

uFr Advanced

Functions View All

Reader Open

Reader Open ☐ Use Advanced options <http://www.d-logic.net/nfc-rfid-reader-sdk/>

Advanced options

Reader type:  Port name:  Port interface:  Arg:

Reader Type **0xD1380022** Card Type **0x21** UID Size **0x4**

Reader Serial **0x18AC0** Card Serial **0xAD69ECD7**

Light Mode **None** Sound Mode **None**

Reader UI Signal Reader Reset

Soft Restart

Reader Key Write User Data

255 255 255 255 255 255 Key Index **0** Reader Key Write

☐ Hex

CONNECTED 0x00 DL OK

☒ AUTH 1A ☐ AUTH 1B Key Index **0** PK Key 255 255 255 255 255 255

Linear read/write data format:

☒ ASCII ☐ Hex

Linear Read LinearRead\_AKM1/AKM2 LinearRead\_PK Linear Write LinearWrite\_AK

Read Data

This is a simple test!

Linear Address **0** Read Bytes **30** READ

Data Length **30**

CARD STATUS 0x00 DL\_OK

## **1. ReaderOpen and ReaderOpenEx**

This part of our application is same as the one in our Simplest example, it's used for opening communication with our uFR series reader.

We implemented 'Advanced options' in which you input arguments necessary for our ReaderOpenEx() function. All you need to do is check the 'Use Advanced options' and provide data in specified fields.

If use of Advanced options is not checked, our application will call standard ReaderOpen() function and will try to find reader connected to your PC.

## **2. Reader type, reader serial, card type and UID**

After opening application and putting card on the reader you will see reader type and serial number, card type, card uid and card uid size represented as hexadecimal numbers as shown on the picture above.

## **3. Reader signalization and restart**

You can choose reader light and sound mode from combo boxes and after clicking 'READER UI SIGNAL' signalization will be visible and you can hear sound from speaker.

Clicking 'Reader Reset' will cause physical reset of reader communication port.

If you click on the button 'Soft Restart' it will restart the reader by software. It sets all readers parameters to default values and close RF field which resets all the cards in the field.

## **4. Reader keys and data**

- In the 'Reader Key' tab you can see button 'Key Index' combo box in which you can choose between 0 - 31 key number to write into reader by clicking 'Reader Key Write' button.
- In the 'Write User Data' tab you can see text box with caption 'New User Data' in which you can type new user data and write it into reader by clicking 'Write User Data' button.

## **5. Authentication mode**

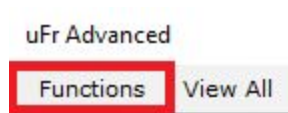
You can choose between authentication with key A or authentication with key B by clicking on radio boxes in section number '4'.

Also, you can choose key index from combobox or enter Provided key (PK) - 6 bytes. They will be used depending on which tab you click in section '5' for linear reading and writing cards data.

- Linear Read - using Key Index
- LinearRead\_AKM1/AKM2 - using auth mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B)
- LinearRead\_PK - using Provided key
- Linear Write - using Key Index
- LinearWrite\_AKM1/AKM2 - using auth mode (AUTH1A or AUTH1B)
- LinearWrite\_PK - using Provided key

## 6. Functions:

If you click on “Functions” at the top of the application, you will see dropdown list with more options for work.



### 6.1 Linear read / Linear write

### 6.2 Block read / Block write

### 6.3 Block in sector read / Block in sector write

### 6.4 Value block read / Value block write

### 6.5 Value block increment / Value block decrement

### 6.6 Value block in sector read / Value block in sector write

### 6.7 Value block in sector increment / Value block in sector decrement

### 6.8 Sector trailer write

### 6.9 Linear format card

## 6.1 Linear read / Linear write

### Reading:

- On 'Linear Read' tab you have to choose key index and authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) for reading which is in section '4', linear address (where to start reading) and data length (how many bytes to read) and click 'READ' button. After clicking you will be able to see card data in text box.
- On 'LinearRead\_AKM1/AKM2' tab you have to choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) for reading which is in section '4', linear address (where to start reading) and data length (how many bytes to read) and click 'READ' button. After clicking you will be able to see card data in text box.



- On 'LinearRead\_PK' tab you have to enter Provided key (6 bytes - 0xFFFFFFFFFFFF is default hex or 255 255 255 255 255 255 decimal) for reading which is in section '4', linear address (where to start reading) and data length (how many bytes to read) and click 'READ' button. After clicking you will be able to see card data in text box.

#### Writing:

- On 'Linear Write' tab, you have to choose key index and authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) for writing which is in section '4', linear address (where to start writing) and input data into text box as shown in the picture below:

Linear read/write data format:

☒ ASCII ☐ Hex

Linear Read LinearRead\_AKM1/AKM2 LinearRead\_PK Linear Write LinearWrite\_AK

Write Data

This is a simple test!

Linear Address 0 Bytes Written 22

Data Length 22

WRITE

Function Error: 0x00 DL\_OK

Data length will be automatically calculated. Bytes written shows a number of bytes that are written into card after clicking 'WRITE' button.

- On 'LinearWrite\_AKM1/AKM2' tab, you have to choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) for writing which is in section '4', linear address (where to start writing) and input data into text box. Data length will be automatically calculated. Bytes written shows a number of bytes that are written into card after clicking 'WRITE' button.
- On 'LinearWrite\_PK' tab, you have to enter Provided key (6 bytes - 0xFFFFFFFFFFFF is default hex or 255 255 255 255 255 255 decimal) for writing which is in section '4', linear

address (where to start writing) and input data into text box. Data length will be automatically calculated based on input type (ASCII/Hex). Bytes written shows a number of bytes that are written into card after clicking 'WRITE' button.

## 6.2 Block read / Block write

Now, we will explain Block Read/Write option.

**Block Read/Write (AKM1,AKM2,PK)**

☒ **AUTH 1A** ☐ **AUTH 1B** Key Index  PK Key

**Block Read** **Block Write**

**Block Read**

Block Address  **READ**

Read Data ☒ Hex

**44CA0362EF080400015E31AA7**

**BlockRead\_AKM1**

Block Address  **READ**

Read Data ☒ Hex

**44CA0362EF080400015E31AA7**

**BlockRead\_AKM2**

Block Address  **READ**

Read Data ☒ Hex

**44CA0362EF080400015E31AA7**

**BlockRead\_PK**

Block Address  **READ**

Read Data ☒ Hex

**44CA0362EF080400015E31AA7**

### Block read:

- In "Block Read" window you can choose block address and ASCII or hex data representation by checking 'Hex' checkbox. For successful reading, you have to choose appropriate key index and authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) from section '1'. Block 0 data is shown at the picture above.
- In "BlockRead\_AKM1" window you can choose block address and ASCII or hex data representation by checking 'Hex' checkbox. For successful reading, you have to choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) from section '1'. Block 0 data is shown at the picture above.
- In "BlockRead\_AKM2" window you can choose block address and ASCII or hex data representation by checking 'Hex' checkbox. For successful reading, you have to choose

authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) from section '1'. Block 0 data is shown at the picture above.

- In "BlockRead\_PK" 'window you can choose block address and ASCII or hex data representation by checking 'Hex' checkbox. For successful reading, you have to enter Provided key (6 bytes - 0xFFFFFFFFFFFF is default hex or 255 255 255 255 255 255 decimal) which is in section '1'. Block 0 data is shown at the picture above.

#### Block write:

- In "Block Write" window you can choose block address and ASCII or hex data input by checking 'Hex' checkbox. For successful writing, you have to enter 16 bytes of data in textbox, choose appropriate key index and authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) from section '1' and then click "WRITE" button. Block 1 data writing is shown at the picture above.
- In "BlockWrite\_AKM1" 'window you can choose block address and ASCII or hex data input by checking 'Hex' checkbox. For successful writing, you have to enter 16 bytes of data in textbox, choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) from section '1' and then click "WRITE" button. Block 1 data writing is shown at the picture above.
- In "BlockWrite\_AKM2" 'window you can choose block address and ASCII or hex data input by checking 'Hex' checkbox. For successful writing, you have to enter 16 bytes of

data in textbox, choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) from section '1' and then click "WRITE" button. Block 1 data writing is shown at the picture above.

- In "BlockWrite\_PK" 'window you can choose block address and ASCII or hex data input by checking 'Hex' checkbox. For successful writing, you have to enter 16 bytes of data in textbox, Provided key (6 bytes - 0xFFFFFFFFFFFF is default hex or 255 255 255 255 255 255 decimal) which is in section '1' and then click "WRITE" button. Block 1 data writing is shown at the picture above.

### 6.3 Block in sector read / Block in sector write

#### Block in sector read:

- In "BlockInSector Read" window you can choose sector address and block address. For successful reading, you have to choose appropriate key index and authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) from section '1'. Block 0 in sector 0 data is shown at the picture above.
- In "BlockInSectorRead\_AKM1" 'window you can choose sector address and block address. For successful reading, you have to choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) from section '1'. Block 0 in sector 0 data is shown at the picture above.

- In “BlockInSectorRead\_AKM2” ’window you can choose sector address and block address. For successful reading,you have to choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) from section ‘1’. Block 0 in sector 0 data is shown at the picture above.
- In “BlockInSectorRead\_PK” ’window you can choose sector address and block address. For successful reading,you have to enter Provided key (6 bytes - 0xFFFFFFFFFFFF is default hex or 255 255 255 255 255 255 decimal) which is in section ‘1’. Block 0 in sector 0 data is shown at the picture above.

**BlockInSector Read/Write (AKM1,AKM2,PK)**

☒ AUTH 1A ☐ AUTH 1B Key Index 0 PK Key 255 255 255 255 255 255

BlockInSector Read BlockInSector Write

**BlockInSector Write**

Write Data: digital logic

Sector Address: 0

Block Address: 1

**WRITE**

☐ Hex

**BlockInSectorWrite\_AKM1**

Write Data: digital logic

Sector Address: 0

Block Address: 1

**WRITE**

☐ Hex

**BlockInSectorWrite\_AKM2**

Write Data: digital logic

Sector Address: 0

Block Address: 1

**WRITE**

☐ Hex

**BlockInSectorWrite\_PK**

Write Data: digital logic

Sector Address: 0

Block Address: 1

**WRITE**

☐ Hex

Function Error: 0x00 DL OK

#### Block in sector write:

- In “BlockInSector Write’ window you can choose sector address and block address and enter ASCII data For successful writing, you have to choose appropriate key index and authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) from section ‘1’. Block 1 in sector 0 data writing is shown at the picture above.
- In “BlockInSectorWrite\_AKM1” window you can choose sector address and block address and enter ASCII data. For successful writing,you have to choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) from section ‘1’. Block 1 in sector 0 data writing is shown at the picture above.



- In "BlockInSectorWrite\_AKM2" window you can choose sector address and block address and enter ASCII data. For successful writing, you have to choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) from section '1'. Block 1 in sector 0 data writing is shown at the picture above.
- In "BlockInSectorWrite\_PK" window you can choose sector address and block address and enter ASCII data. For successful writing, you have to enter Provided key (6 bytes - 0xFFFFFFFFFFFF is default hex or 255 255 255 255 255 255 decimal) which is in section '1'. Block 1 in sector 0 data writing is shown at the picture above.

## VALUE BLOCKS

If you want to configure blocks for value, you have to change blocks access bits. Click on "Functions" dropdown list at the top of the application and then select "Linear Format Card" option.

**Linear Format Card (AKM1,AKM2,PK)**

☒ **AUTH 1A** ☐ **AUTH 1B** Key Index: 0 PK Key: 255 255 255 255 255 255

**KEY A** 255 255 255 255 255 255 ☐ Hex

**KEY B** 255 255 255 255 255 255 ☐ Hex

LinearFormatCard LinearFormatCard\_AKM1 LinearFormatCard\_AKM2 LinearFormatC

Block Access Bits  Sector Trailer Access Bits

Sector Trailer Byte 9  **FORMAT** Sectors Formatted

Function Error: CARD STATUS: 0x00 DL\_OK

For configuring blocks as value blocks please refer to:

<https://www.d-logic.net/code/nfc-rfid-reader-sdk/ufr-doc/blob/master/uFR%20Series%20NFC%20reader%20API.pdf>

and look for “block access bits” and “sector trailer access bits”.

## 6.4 Value block read / Value block write

The screenshot displays a software interface titled "ValueBlock Read/Write(AKM1,AKM2,PK)". At the top, there is a section labeled "1" containing radio buttons for "AUTH 1A" (selected) and "AUTH 1B", a "Key Index" dropdown set to "0", and a "PK Key" field with six input boxes, each containing "255". Below this, there are two tabs: "ValueBlock Read" (active) and "ValueBlock Write". The main area contains four sub-windows, each with a "Block Address" set to "1" and a "READ" button. The "ValueBlock Read" window shows a "Read Value" of "0" and a "Value Address" of "15". The other three windows ("ValueBlockRead\_AKM1", "ValueBlockRead\_AKM2", and "ValueBlockRead\_PK") also show a "Read Value" of "0" and a "Value Address" of "15". A red box highlights the entire interface, with a small red "2" in the bottom right corner.

### Value block read:

- In “ValueBlock Read” window you have to choose block address, appropriate key index and authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which are in section ‘1’, then click “READ” button. Block 1 value reading is shown above
- In “ValueBlockRead\_AKM1” window you have to choose block address and authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which is in section ‘1’, then click “READ” button. Block 1 value reading is shown above
- In “ValueBlockRead\_AKM2” window you have to choose block address and authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which is in section ‘1’, then click “READ” button. Block 1 value reading is shown above.
- In “ValueBlockRead\_PK” window you have to choose block address and you have to enter Provided key (6 bytes - 0xFFFFFFFFFFFF is default hex or 255 255 255 255 255 255

255 decimal) which is in section '1', then click "READ" button. Block 1 value reading is shown above.

**ValueBlock Read/Write(AKM1,AKM2,PK)**

☐ AUTH 1A    ☒ AUTH 1B

Key Index 0

PK Key 255 255 255 255 255 255

ValueBlock Read

ValueBlock Write

**ValueBlock Write**

Write Value 10

Value Address 15

Block Address 1

WRITE

**ValueBlockWrite\_AKM1**

Write Value 10

Value Address 15

Block Address 1

WRITE

**ValueBlockWrite\_AKM2**

Write Value 10

Value Address 15

Block Address 1

WRITE

**ValueBlockWrite\_PK**

Block Address 10

Value Address 15

Write Value 1

WRITE

2

#### Value block write:

- In "ValueBlock Write" you have to enter value, value address, block address and choose appropriate key index and authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which are in section '1', then click "WRITE" button. Block 1 value writing is shown above.
- In "ValueBlockWrite\_AKM1" you have to enter value, value address, block address and choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which is in section '1', then click "WRITE" button. Block 1 value writing is shown above.
- In "ValueBlockWrite\_AKM2" you have to enter value, value address, block address and choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which is in section '1', then click "WRITE" button. Block 1 value writing is shown above.
- In "ValueBlockWrite\_PK" you have to enter value, value address, block address and you have to enter Provided key (6 bytes - 0xFFFFFFFFFFFF is default hex or 255 255 255



255 255 255 decimal) which is in section '1', then click "WRITE" button. Block 1 value writing is shown above.

## 6.5 Value block increment / Value block decrement

Value block increment:

The screenshot displays a software interface titled "ValueBlock Increment/Decrement (AKM1,AKM2,PK)". At the top, there are radio buttons for "AUTH 1A" and "AUTH 1B" (selected), a "Key Index" dropdown set to "0", and a "PK Key" field containing six "255" values. Below this, there are two tabs: "ValueBlock Increment" (selected) and "ValueBlock Decrement". The main area contains four sub-windows, each with an "INCREMENT" button:

- ValueBlock Increment:** Increment Value: 10, Block Address: 1.
- ValueBlock Increment AKM1:** Increment Value: 10, Block Address: 1.
- ValueBlock Increment AKM2:** Increment Value: 10, Block Address: 1.
- ValueBlock Increment PK:** Increment Value: 10, Block Address: 1.

Red numbers "1" and "2" are visible in the top-left and bottom-right corners of the interface, respectively.

- In "ValueBlock Increment" window you have to enter increment value, block address, and choose appropriate key index and authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which are in section '1', then click "INCREMENT" button. Block 1 value incrementing is shown above.
- In "ValueBlock Increment AKM1" window you have to enter increment value, block address and choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which is in section '1', then click "INCREMENT" button. Block 1 value incrementing is shown above.
- In "ValueBlock Increment AKM2" window you have to enter increment value, block address and choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which is in section '1', then click "INCREMENT" button. Block 1 value incrementing is shown above.

- In “ValueBlock Increment PK” window you have to enter increment value, block address and you have to enter Provided key (6 bytes - 0xFFFFFFFFFFFF is default hex or 255 255 255 255 255 decimal) which is in section ‘1’, then click “INCREMENT” button. Block 1 value incrementing is shown above.

Value block decrement:

**ValueBlock Increment/Decrement (AKM1,AKM2,PK)**

1 ☐ AUTH 1A ☒ AUTH 1B Key Index 0 PK Key 255 255 255 255 255 255

ValueBlock Increment ValueBlock Decrement

**ValueBlock Decrement**

Decrement Value 10

Block Address 1

DECREMENT

**ValueBlockDecrement\_AKM1**

Decrement Value 10

Block Address 1

DECREMENT

**ValueBlockDecrement\_AKM2**

Decrement Value 10

Block Address 1

DECREMENT

**ValueBlockDecrement\_PK**

Decrement Value 10

Block Address 1

DECREMENT

2

- In “ValueBlock Decrement” window you have to enter decrement value, block address, and choose appropriate key index and authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which are in section ‘1’, then click “DECREMENT” button. Block 1 value decrementing is shown above.
- In “ValueBlock Decrement AKM1” window you have to enter decrement value, block address and choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which is in section ‘1’, then click “DECREMENT” button. Block 1 value decrementing is shown above.
- In “ValueBlock Decrement AKM2” window you have to enter decrement value, block address and choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which is in section ‘1’, then click “DECREMENT” button. Block 1 value decrementing is shown above.
- In “ValueBlock Decrement PK” window you have to enter decrement value, block address and you have to enter Provided key (6 bytes - 0xFFFFFFFFFFFF is default hex

or 255 255 255 255 255 255 decimal) which is in section '1', then click "INCREMENT" button. Block 1 value decrementing is shown above.

## 6.7 Value block in sector increment / Value block in sector decrement

Value block in sector increment:

### ValueBlockInSector Increment/Decrement(AKM1,AKM2,PK)

☒ **AUTH 1A**    ☐ **AUTH 1B**    Key Index 0    PK Key 255 255 255 255 255 255

ValueBlockInSector Increment
ValueBlockInSector Decrement

#### ValueBlockInSector Increment

Increment Value 10

Sector Address 0 INCREMENT

Block Address 1

#### ValueBlockInSectorIncrementAKM2

Increment Value 10

Sector Address 0 INCREMENT

Block Address 1

#### ValueBlockInSectorIncrementAKM1

Increment Value 10

Sector Address 0 INCREMENT

Block Address 1

#### ValueBlockInSectorIncrementPK

Increment Value 10

Sector Address 0 INCREMENT

Block Address 1

- In “ValueBlockInSector Increment” window you have to enter increment value, sector address, block address and choose appropriate key index and authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which are in section ‘1’, then click “INCREMENT” button. Block 1 in sector 0 value incrementing is shown above.
- In “ValueBlockInSector Increment AKM1” window you have to enter increment value, sector address, block address and choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which is in section ‘1’, then click “INCREMENT” button. Block 1 in sector 0 value incrementing is shown above.
- In “ValueBlockInSector Increment AKM2” window you have to enter increment value, sector address, block address and choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which is in section ‘1’, then click “INCREMENT” button. Block 1 in sector 0 value incrementing is shown above.

- In “ValueBlockInSector Increment PK” window you have to enter increment value, sector address, block address you have to enter Provided key (6 bytes - 0xFFFFFFFFFFFF is default hex or 255 255 255 255 255 255 decimal) which is in section ‘1’, then click “INCREMENT” button. Block 1 in sector 0 value incrementing is shown above.

Value block in sector decrement:

**ValueBlockInSector Increment/Decrement(AKM1,AKM2,PK)**

☒ AUTH 1A ☐ AUTH 1B Key Index 0 PK Key 255 255 255 255 255 255

ValueBlockInSector Increment ValueBlockInSector Decrement

**ValueBlockInSector Decrement**

Decrement Value 10

Sector Address 0

Block Address 1 DECREMENT

**ValueBlockInSectorDecrementAKM1**

Decrement Value 10

Sector Address 0

Block Address 1 DECREMENT

**ValueBlockInSectorDecrementAKM2**

Decrement Value 10

Sector Address 0

Block Address 1 DECREMENT

**ValueBlockInSectorDecrementPK**

Decrement Value 10

Sector Address 0

Block Address 1 DECREMENT

- In “ValueBlockInSector Decrement” window you have to enter decrement value, sector address, block address and choose appropriate key index and authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which are in section ‘1’, then click “DECREMENT” button. Block 1 in sector 0 value decrementing is shown above.
- In “ValueBlockInSector Decrement AKM1” window you have to enter decrement value, sector address, block address and choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which is in section ‘1’, then click “DECREMENT” button. Block 1 in sector 0 value decrementing is shown above.
- In “ValueBlockInSector Decrement AKM2” window you have to enter decrement value, sector address, block address and choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which is in section ‘1’, then click “DECREMENT” button. Block 1 in sector 0 value decrementing is shown above.

- In “ValueBlockInSector Decrement PK” window you have to enter decrement value, sector address, block address you have to enter Provided key (6 bytes - 0xFFFFFFFFFFFF is default hex or 255 255 255 255 255 255 decimal) which is in section ‘1’, then click “DECREMENT” button. Block 1 in sector 0 value decrementing is shown above.

## 6.8 Sector trailer write

**Sector Trailer Write(AKM1,AKM2,PK)**

☒ **AUTH 1A** ☐ **AUTH 1B** Key Index: 0 PK Key: 255 255 255 255 255 255

**KEY A** 255 255 255 255 255 255 ☐ Hex

**KEY B** 255 255 255 255 255 255 ☐ Hex

SectorTrailerWrite | SectorTrailerWrite\_AKM1 | SectorTrailerWrite\_AKM2 | SectorTrailerV

Addressing Mode: [v] Trailer Access Bits: [v]  
 Block or Sector Address: [ ] Trailer Byte 9: [ ]  
 Access Bits 0: [v]  
 Access Bits 1: [v]  
 Access Bits 2: [v]

**WRITE**

- In “SectorTrailerWrite” tab you have to enter new key A and new key B which are in section ‘2’, choose addressing mode (0 - absolute or 1 - relative), sector address, block 0 access bits, block 1 access bits, block 2 access bits, sector trailer access bits, sector trailer byte 9 which are in section ‘3’ and choose appropriate key index and authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which is in section ‘1’, then click “WRITE” button.
- In “SectorTrailerWrite\_AKM1” tab you have to enter new key A and new key B which are in section ‘2’, choose addressing mode (0 - absolute or 1 - relative), sector address, block 0 access bits, block 1 access bits, block 2 access bits, sector trailer access bits, sector trailer byte 9 which are in section ‘3’ and choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which is in section ‘1’, then click “WRITE” button.
- In “SectorTrailerWrite\_AKM2” tab you have to enter new key A and new key B which are in section ‘2’, choose addressing mode (0 - absolute or 1 - relative),



sector address, block 0 access bits, block 1 access bits, block 2 access bits, sector trailer access bits, sector trailer byte 9 which are in section '3' and choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which is in section '1', then click "WRITE" button.

- In "SectorTrailerWrite\_PK" tab you have to enter new key A and new key B which are in section '2', choose addressing mode (0 - absolute or 1 - relative), sector address, block 0 access bits, block 1 access bits, block 2 access bits, sector trailer access bits, sector trailer byte 9 which are in section '3' and you have to enter Provided key (6 bytes - 0xFFFFFFFFFFFF is default hex or 255 255 255 255 255 decimal) which is in section '1', then click "WRITE" button.

## 6.9 Linear format card

**Linear Format Card (AKM1,AKM2,PK)**

1 ☒ **AUTH 1A** ☐ **AUTH 1B** Key Index 0 PK Key 255 255 255 255 255 255

**KEY A** 255 255 255 255 255 255 ☐ Hex

**KEY B** 255 255 255 255 255 255 ☐ Hex 2

LinearFormatCard LinearFormatCard\_AKM1 LinearFormatCard\_AKM2 LinearFormatCard

Block Access Bits

Sector Trailer Access Bits

Sector Trailer Byte 9

**FORMAT**

Sectors Formatted

3

- In "LinearFormatCard" tab you have to enter new key A and new key B which are in section '2', block access bits, sector trailer access bits and sector trailer byte 9 which are in section '3' and choose appropriate key index and authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which is in section '1', then click "FORMAT" button.
- In "LinearFormatCard\_AKM1" tab you have to enter new key A and new key B which are in section '2', block access bits, sector trailer access bits and sector trailer byte 9 which are in section '3' and choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which is in section '1', then click "FORMAT" button.

- In “LinearFormatCard\_AKM2” tab you have to enter new key A and new key B which are in section ‘2’, block access bits, sector trailer access bits and sector trailer byte 9 which are in section ‘3’ and choose authentication mode (AUTH 1A or AUTH 1B) which is in section ‘1’, then click “FORMAT” button.
- In “LinearFormatCard\_PK” tab you have to enter new key A and new key B which are in section ‘2’, block access bits, sector trailer access bits and sector trailer byte 9 which are in section ‘3’ and you have to enter Provided key (6 bytes - 0xFFFFFFFFFFFF is default hex or 255 255 255 255 255 255 decimal) which is in section ‘1’, then click “FORMAT” button