IoT Base Catm

API

Check GPRS network registration catmiot.get_gprs_network_registration() o Check whether the device is registered in the GPRS network. Check network registration catmiot.get_network_registration() o Check whether the device is registered in a regular network. Check signal quality catmiot.get_single_quality() o Check the current signal quality of the device. Check module status catmiot.check_status() o Check the status of the module to see if it is functioning properly. CoAP delete catmiot.delete_coap() o Send a DELETE request via the CoAP protocol to delete resources on the server. CoAP GET url /m5stack-get catmiot.coap_request('/m5stack-get') o Send a GET request via the CoAP protocol to retrieve resources from the specified URL.

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o /m5stack-get: The specified URL path from which to retrieve resources.

```
Init connect IP ( 120.77.157.90 ) port 5683
```

```
catmiot.coap_to_connect('120.77.157.90', 5683)
```

- o Initialize a connection to the specified IP address and port for CoAP protocol communication.
 - o IP: 120.77.157.90
 - o Port: 5683

```
CoAP POST url ( // /m5stack-post ) payload ( // ( ) )
```

```
catmiot.coap_request('/m5stack-post', 2, '')
```

- o Send a POST request via the CoAP protocol to the specified URL.
 - URL: /m5stack-post
 - o Payload: Data payload to be sent.

Disable power save mode

```
catmiot.power_save_mode(0, 0, 0, 0, False)
```

o Disable the device's power-saving mode to ensure it maintains high-performance operation.

Disconnect HTTP services

```
catmiot.disconnect_server()
```

• Disconnect the device from the current HTTP service.

Enable PDP context

```
catmiot.enable_PDP_context()
```

 Enable the PDP context, typically used for GPRS or LTE network communication, ensuring that the data transmission context is established.

```
catmiot.get_ezdata(ezdata_get_kslNzcb, 'GCJ3Ic5h2eXnzV3rT3bBXvrncCaJnART', '')
o Retrieve data from the specified topic.
   o Token: dCtdfg3u5id72J8YCubqu16zMqQunDQh
Remove topic
                      with token
                                    dCtdfg3u5id72J8Ycubqu16zMqQunDQh
 catmiot.remove_ezdata('GCJ3Ic5h2eXnzV3rT3bBXvrncCaJnART', '')
o Delete the specified topic from the remote server.
   o Token: dCtdfg3u5id72J8YCubqu16zMqQunDQh
        Save value
           to topic
                       dCtdfg3u5id72J8Ycubqu16zMqQunDQh
         with token
mode Single v data
 catmiot.set_ezdata('GCJ3Ic5h2eXnzV3rT3bBXvrncCaJnART', '', 0)
• Save data to the specified topic and authenticate with the specified token.
   o Token: dCtdfg3u5id72J8YCubqu16zMqQunDQh
   o Mode: Single (indicating single data save mode).
   o Data: The data to be saved.
Get CCID
 catmiot.get_CCID()
o Get the current SIM card's CCID (Integrated Circuit Card Identifier), which is the unique identifier for the SIM card.
Get IMEI
 catmiot.get_IMEI()
o Get the device's IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identity), which is the unique identifier for the device.
GPRS service ACTIVE *
```

 $\circ~$ Set or check the GPRS service status. Here it is set to ACTIVE, meaning GPRS service is enabled.

catmiot.gprs_service(1)



```
catmiot.http_service(1, '', '', {}, '')
```

- o Send an HTTP GET request to fetch data from a remote server.
 - o Method: GET (HTTP request method)
 - o URL: The requested address.
 - o Headers: Create a Map containing HTTP request headers.
 - o Payload: For POST requests, data can be passed through this parameter.

Power on & Init module

```
catmiot.init_modem(True)
```

o Start and initialize the module, preparing it for subsequent communication and data interaction.

```
Init Tx 15 Rx 13 bandrate 115200 mode Master slave addr 11
```

```
catmiot.modbus_init(15, 13, 115200, 1, 1)
```

• Initialize the UART communication interface, set the TX (transmit) pin to 15, RX (receive) pin to 13, baud rate to 115200, mode to master, and slave address to 1.

```
Read coils slave address 11 starting address 11 coil qty 0
```

```
modbus.read_coils(1, 1, 0)
```

o Read the coil status from slave address 1, starting at address 1, reading 0 coils.

```
Read discrete inputs slave address 1 starting address 1 input qty 0
```

```
modbus.read_discrete_inputs(1, 1, 0)
```

• Read the discrete input status from slave address 1, starting at address 1, reading 0 inputs.

```
Read holding registers slave address 11
                                       starting address [1]
                                                            register qty 0
                                                                            signed True •
 modbus.read_holding_registers(1, 1, 0, True)
o Read data from the holding registers of slave address 1, starting at address 1, reading 0 registers. The data is treated
  as signed values.
 Read input registers slave address 11 starting address 11 register qty 10
                                                                          signed True v
 modbus.read_input_registers(1, 1, 0, True)
o Read data from the input registers of slave address 1, starting at address 1, reading 0 registers. The data is treated
  as signed values.
 Write multiple coils slave address 📜 🚺
                                    starting address [ 1
                                                         output value 0
 modbus.write_multiple_coils(1, 1, 0)
o Write data to multiple coils of slave address 1, starting at address 1, with the output value set to 0.
 Write multiple register slave address (1) starting address (1)
                                                           register value 0
                                                                              signed True
 modbus.write_multiple_registers(1, 1, 0, True)
o Write data to multiple registers of slave address 1, starting at address 1, with the register value set to 0. The data is
  treated as signed values.
 Write single coil slave address 1 output address 1
                                                     output value 🕻 0
 modbus.write_single_coil(1, 1, 0)
o Write a value to a single coil of slave address 1, with the output address set to 1 and the value written as 0.
 Write single register slave address [1] register address [1] register value [1]
                                                                            signed True •
 modbus.write_single_register(1, 1, 0, True)
o Write data to a single register of slave address 1, with the register address set to 1 and the value written as 0. The
```

data is treated as signed values.

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```
Function code READ_COILS_STATUS >
 1~6,15,16
• Set the MODBUS function code to READ_COILS_STATUS, used to read the status of coils.
Get address
 modbus.find_address
o Get the slave address currently in use for MODBUS communication.
Get function code
 modbus.find_function
\circ~ Get the function code currently being executed in MODBUS operation.
Get quantity
 modbus.find_quantity
o Get the quantity of values being read or written in the current MODBUS request.
Init function READ_COILS_STATUS v start addr 0
                                               quantity 0
 modbus.function_init(1, 0, 0)
o Initialize the MODBUS slave function code as READ_COILS_STATUS to read the status of coils starting from the
  specified address and quantity.
 Receive ADU request
 modbus.receive_req_create_pdu()
o Receive an ADU (Application Data Unit) request, indicating that data has been received from the master device.
Send ADU response buffer 1
```

```
modbus.create_slave_response(1)
```

o Send the ADU response data buffer, responding to the master's request.

```
Update function READ_COILS_STATUS v start addr 0 quantity 0 value 0 create list with 0
```

```
modbus.update_process(1, 0, 0, [0, 0, 0])
```

 Update the READ_COILS_STATUS function, read the status of the specified number of coils from the starting address, and return the corresponding data list.

MQTT check connection

```
catmiot.mqtt_ischeck_connect()
```

o Check the connection status of the MQTT server.

```
port 1883
client id username password ( 22)
keepalive 120
```

```
catmiot.mqtt_to_connect('mqtt.m5stack.com', 1883, '', '', '', 120)
```

 Initialize an MQTT server connection, setting the server address, port, client ID, username, password, and keep-alive time.

MQTT disconnect

```
catmiot.mqtt_disconnect()
```

o Disconnect from the MQTT server.

MQTT poll downlink message

```
catmiot.mqtt_poll()
```

o Poll for downlink messages to check if the MQTT server has any new messages sent to the device.

```
MQTT publish topic

payload

QoS

Catmiot.mqtt_publish(
```

catmiot.mqtt_publish('', '', 0)

o Publish a message to the specified MQTT topic, including the message payload and QoS (Quality of Service) setting.

```
catmiot.mqtt
_subscribe('', iotbasecatm_mqtt_cb, 0)
```

o Subscribe to the specified MQTT topic and set the QoS (Quality of Service) level.

```
MQTT subscribe callback topic catm_topic msg catm_msg catm_msg
```

```
def iotbasecatm_mqtt_cb(catm_mq_topic, catm_mq_payload):
   global ezdata_value1, catm_topic, catm_msg
   catm_topic = catm_mq_topic
   catm_msg = catm_mq_payload
   pass
```

• Set the callback function for when an MQTT topic subscription receives a message, handling the received topic and message.

```
MQTT unsubscribe topic C " 2"
```

```
catmiot.mqtt_unsubscribe('')
```

• Unsubscribe from the specified MQTT topic.

```
Network active id 0 v action active v
```

```
catmiot.network_active(0, 1)
```

o Activate the specified network ID and set its action to active.

```
Network IP id 0
```

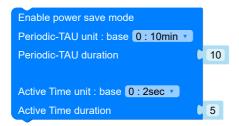
catmiot.get_network_ip(0)

o Retrieve the IP address of the specified network.

Power down module

catmiot.poweroff()

o Power off the module.



```
catmiot.power_save_mode(0, 10, 0, 5)
```

- o Enable power-saving mode and set the periodic TAU (time interval) and active time period.
 - o Periodic-TAU: Set in units of 10 minutes, 10 means the wake-up interval is 10 x 10 minutes, or 100 minutes.
 - o Active Time: Set in units of 2 seconds, 5 means the device will remain active for 10 seconds after waking up.

Set command echo mode OFF 🔻

catmiot.set_command_echo_mode(0)

o Set the command echo mode to OFF, i.e., disable command echoing.

Show PDP address

catmiot.show_PDP_address()

- Display the PDP (Packet Data Protocol) address, typically used for checking the network connection status of the device.
- Remain cache

```
modbus._mdbus_uart.any()
```

o Check if there is any remaining data in the UART buffer.

modbus._mdbus_uart.read() Read all available data from the UART. Read line modbus._mdbus_uart.readline() Read one line of data from the UART until encountering a newline character (typically \n). Read to the characters modbus._mdbus_uart.read(10) Read a specified number of characters from the UART, here set to read 10 characters.

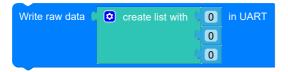
modbus._mdbus_uart.write('')

• Write the specified data to the UART.

Write a line 6 6 97 in UART

modbus._mdbus_uart.write(''+"\r\n")

o Write one line of data to the UART, usually accompanied by a newline character (\n).



modbus._mdbus_uart.write(bytes([0, 0, 0]))

- Write a raw data list to the UART.
 - Here, a list is created containing three values 0, 0, 0, indicating that these values will be sent via UART.