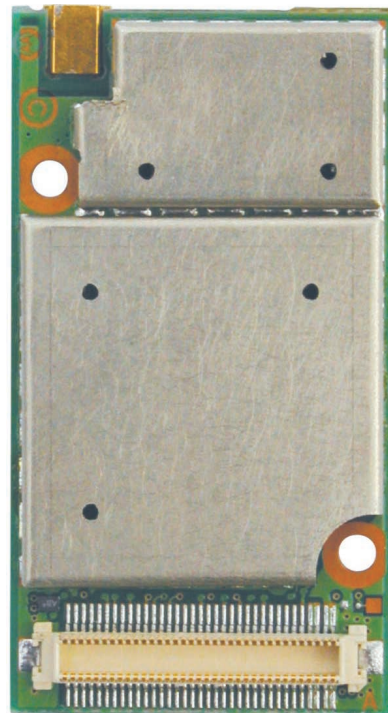


Developer's Guide

Motorola g20 AT Commands

98-08901C68-O



REVISION HISTORY

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REVISION HISTORYii

1.1	SCOPE OF THIS MANUAL.....	1
1.2	WHO SHOULD USE THIS MANUAL	1
1.3	APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS.....	1
1.4	TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	2
1.5	HOW THIS MANUAL IS ORGANIZED.....	3

2.1	IMPROVED OEM FEATURES.....	5
2.1.1	STK.....	5
2.1.2	TCP/UDP IP Connection.....	7
2.1.3	Audio	10
2.2	GPRS OPERATION	12
2.2.1	Overview.....	12
2.2.2	Features and Benefits.....	12
2.2.3	Technical Description (GPRS - Class B Operation).....	12
2.3	CSD OPERATION	12
2.3.1	Overview.....	12
2.3.2	Features and Benefits.....	13
2.3.3	Technical Description.....	13
2.4	SENDING SMS	13
2.4.1	Overview.....	13
2.4.2	Features and Benefits.....	13
2.4.3	Technical Description.....	14
2.5	FAX.....	14
2.5.1	Overview.....	14
2.5.2	Features and Benefits.....	14
2.5.3	Technical Description.....	14
2.6	CHARACTER SETS	15
2.6.1	ASCII Character Set Management	15
2.6.2	GSM Character Set Management	15

2.6.3	UCS2 Character Set Management	15
2.6.4	UTF-8 Character Set Management	16
2.6.5	8859 Character Set Management	16
2.7	AT COMMANDS SUMMARY	17

3. INTRODUCTION TO AT COMMANDS

3.1	AT COMMANDS OVERVIEW	29
3.1.1	General Symbols Used in AT Commands Description	29
3.1.2	General System Abbreviations.....	30
3.2	AT COMMANDS PROTOCOL	30
3.3	AT COMMANDS STRUCTURE	31
3.3.1	Command Structure	31
3.3.2	Results Code Structure.....	32
3.3.3	Response and Indications Structure	32
3.4	AT COMMANDS PROTOCOL & STRUCTURE CONFIGURATION	33
3.5	COMMAND TOKEN TYPES	34
3.5.1	Basic Syntax Command Format	34
3.5.2	S-parameters.....	34
3.5.3	Extended Syntax Command Format	34
3.6	COMMAND ARGUMENT TYPES	34
3.6.1	Numeric Constants	34
3.6.2	String Constants	35
3.7	COMMAND MODE TYPES	35
3.7.1	Parameter Set Command Syntax.....	35
3.7.2	Parameter Read Command Syntax	35
3.7.3	Parameter Test Command Syntax.....	35
3.8	VALUES	36
3.8.1	Range of Values	36
3.8.2	Compound Range of Values	36
3.9	ABORTING COMMANDS	36
3.10	CORE AT COMMANDS.....	37

4. AT COMMANDS REFERENCE

4.1	G18 BACKWARD COMPATIBILITY	41
4.2	MODEM ID.....	41
4.2.1	Subscriber Unit Identity	41
4.2.2	Capability Reporting	48
4.3	CALL CONTROL	51
4.3.1	Managing a CSD (Data) Call	51
4.3.2	Receiving a Data Call	53
4.3.3	Call Control AT Commands	53
4.3.4	Call Status Messages.....	83
4.4	PHONE AND DATE BOOKS	93
4.4.1	Directory Access Commands.....	93
4.4.2	Date Book Access Commands	109
4.4.3	System Date and Time Access Commands.....	113
4.5	SMS	115

4.5.1	SMS Commands	115
4.6	NETWORK	134
4.6.1	Network Commands	134
4.7	HARDWARE INFORMATION	143
4.7.1	Hardware Information	143
4.8	AUDIO	155
4.8.1	Audio Setup.....	156
4.8.2	Audio Tone Commands	158
4.8.3	+MA, Audio Control Commands	162
4.9	ACCESS	169
4.9.1	Access Control Commands.....	169
4.10	MODEM CONFIGURATION AND PROFILE	179
4.10.1	Modem Register Commands.....	179
4.10.2	Sleep Mode Commands	189
4.10.3	Error Handling Commands	195
4.11	UI (USER INTERFACE)	202
4.11.1	+MH, Handset Status/Control.....	202
4.11.2	Unsolicited UI Status Messages.....	209
4.12	GPRS	211
4.12.1	GPRS Commands	211
4.13	NOP - COMPATIBLE	226
4.13.1	IGNORED (Compatible Only) Commands	226
4.14	FAX CLASS 1	227
4.14.1	Fax Commands	228
4.15	FEATURES	237
4.15.1	STK	237
4.15.2	TCP/IP.....	247

5. USING THE COMMANDS

5.1	SETTING UP THE G20 (POWER ON AND INITIAL ACTIONS).....	263
5.1.1	Communication Cable.....	263
5.1.2	Init General	264
5.1.3	SIM Management.....	265
5.1.4	Registration	265
5.1.5	Numbers	266
5.2	SMS	266
5.2.1	Managing Stored Messages in the g20 Memory.....	266
5.2.2	Setting the Notification Indication for Incoming Messages (Using AT+CNMI)	267
5.2.3	Another Possible Option for Setting the CNMI Notification Indication	268
5.2.4	Writing and Saving Messages (Using AT+CMGW and AT+CMSS)	268
5.2.5	Deleting Messages (Using AT+CMGD).....	269
5.3	CALL CONTROL	269
5.3.1	Dialing Using ATD	269
5.3.2	Direct Dialing from Phone Book	271
5.3.3	Dialing the Last Number Example.....	272
5.3.4	Voice Call Manipulations	273
5.4	DATA CALL.....	275

5.4.1	Switching Modes (Data Mode/Command Mode)	275
5.5	GPRS	275
5.5.1	Establishing GPRS PDP Context	275
5.6	CHANGING THE CHARACTER SET	277
5.7	SLEEP MODE	279
5.8	STK	280
5.8.1	Display Text	280
5.8.2	Get Inkey	280
5.8.3	Get Input	280
5.8.4	Play Tone	281
5.8.5	Set Up Menu	281
5.8.6	Select Item	281
5.8.7	Send SMS	282
5.8.8	Set Up Call	282
5.8.9	Call Control	282
5.9	TCP/IP	283
5.9.1	TCP Data Transfer Example	283
5.9.2	Multi-point Data Transfer Example	285
5.9.3	Xoff and Xon Example	286
5.9.4	Error in Reopening a Valid Socket	287
5.10	AUDIO	287
5.10.1	Scenarios for Setting Up Handset Mode or Handsfree Mode	287
 6. TOOLS		
6.1	PC DRIVER	289
6.1.1	Overview	289
6.1.2	Fax Communication by Standard 19200 bps Modem	289
6.1.3	Establishing GPRS PDP Context (Using GPRS Manager)	289
 A. REFERENCE TABLES		
A.1	AT COMMANDS ALPHABETICAL SUMMARY	291
A.2	CHARACTER SET TABLE CS1: (GSM -> UCS-2)	300
A.3	CHARACTER SET TABLE CS2: (ASCII <-> UTF-8)	308
A.4	CHARACTER SET TABLE CS3: (UCS-2 <-> UTF-8)	309
A.5	CHARACTER SET TABLE CS4: (ISO 8859-1 -> GSM)	309
A.6	CHARACTER SET TABLE CS5: (GSM)	310
A.7	CHARACTER SET TABLE CS6: (UCS-2 FULL TABLE)	310
A.8	CHARACTER SET TABLE CS7: (ASCII TABLE)	311

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. System Overview	7
Figure 2. Sidetone	10
Figure 3. Echo Cancel	11
Figure 4. AT Commands Protocol	30
Figure 5. Basic Structure of a Command Line.....	31
Figure 6. Response to a Command Line	32
Figure 7. Flow and Structure Configuration Commands	33
Figure 8. Type A - Basic Audio Setup.....	156
Figure 9. Type B - Advanced Audio Setup.....	157
Figure 10. g20 Audio States Workflow	157
Figure 11. Audio Paths.....	162
Figure 12. Wakeup-In Line	190
Figure 13. Wakeup-Out Line	190
Figure 14. Sleep Mode when S24 > 0	191
Figure 15. g20 Lines when S24 > 0	191
Figure 16. SIM Toolkit.....	238
Figure 17. Phone Connectivity Phases.....	263
Figure 18. Sleep Mode when S24 > 0	279
Figure 19. Display Text.....	280
Figure 20. Get Inkey.....	280
Figure 21. Get Input	280
Figure 22. Play Tone	281
Figure 23. Set Up Menu	281
Figure 24. Select Item	281
Figure 25. Send SMS	282
Figure 26. Set Up Call.....	282
Figure 27. Call Control.....	282
Figure 28. Handset or Handsfree Setup	288

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Terms and Abbreviations	2
Table 2. SMS Type Characteristics.....	14
Table 3. References to Character Set Conversion Tables	15
Table 4. AT Commands	17
Table 5. Syntax Definitions.....	29
Table 6. Core AT Commands	37
Table 7. +CGMM String Parameters	42
Table 8. +CSCS Parameter Optional Values	44
Table 9. Supported Information Items	46
Table 10. +CNUM Parameters.....	47
Table 11. Accessory Features Supported in the g20	48
Table 12. +MAPV Parameters	50
Table 13. +MPDPM Parameters	51
Table 14. D Parameters	54
Table 15. D> Commands	55
Table 16. D> Parameters	55
Table 17. DL Parameters.....	57
Table 18. H Call States.....	58
Table 19. +CRC Parameters.....	61
Table 20. +CLIP Parameters	63
Table 21. +CCWA Parameters.....	66
Table 22. +CHLD Parameters	70
Table 23. +CHLD Actions According to Call State and Operation.....	70
Table 24. +CCFC Parameters.....	73
Table 25. +CLIR Parameters.....	77
Table 26. +CBST Parameters.....	79
Table 27. +COLP Parameters.....	82
Table 28. Call Processing State Codes.....	84
Table 29. +CPAS Parameters.....	86
Table 30. +CLCC Parameters	88
Table 31. +CAOC Parameters.....	91
Table 32. +CPBS Parameters.....	94
Table 33. +CPBR Parameters.....	96
Table 34. +MPBR Parameters.....	98
Table 35. +CPBF Parameters.....	101
Table 36. +MPBF Parameters	102
Table 37. +CPBW Parameters	104
Table 38. +MPBW Parameters.....	106
Table 39. +MDBL Parameters	109
Table 40. +MDBR Parameters	110
Table 41. +MDBAD Parameters	113
Table 42. +CCLK Parameters	114
Table 43. +CSMS Parameters	116
Table 44. +CPMS Parameters	117
Table 45. +CMGF Parameters	119
Table 46. +CSCA Input Characters and Hexadecimal Values.....	120

Table 47. +CSCA Parameters	121
Table 48. +MEGA Parameters	122
Table 49. +CSDH Parameters	123
Table 50. +CNMI Parameters	124
Table 51. +CMTI Parameters.....	126
Table 52. +CGML Parameters	127
Table 53. +MMGL Parameters	128
Table 54. +CMGR Parameters	129
Table 55. +MMAR Parameters	130
Table 56. +CMSS Parameters	131
Table 57. +CMGW Parameters.....	132
Table 58. +CMGD Parameters.....	133
Table 59. +CSQ Parameters	135
Table 60. +CRLP Parameters.....	136
Table 61. +CREG Parameters	137
Table 62. +CGREG Parameters	139
Table 63. +COPS Parameters.....	142
Table 64. +CBC Parameters.....	144
Table 65. +CBAUD Parameters.....	145
Table 66. +IPR Parameters.....	147
Table 67. +MTDTR Parameters.....	149
Table 68. &K Parameters	151
Table 69. &C Parameters	152
Table 70. &D Parameters	153
Table 71. +MCWAKE Parameters.....	154
Table 72. ATS96 and ATS94 Behavior	156
Table 73. +CRTT Parameters.....	158
Table 74. S94 Parameters.....	160
Table 75. S96 Parameters.....	161
Table 76. +MAPATH Parameters.....	163
Table 77. +MAVOL Parameters	165
Table 78. MAFEAT Parameters.....	167
Table 79. MAMUT Parameters.....	168
Table 80. SIM Card Errors.....	170
Table 81. +CPIN Parameters.....	172
Table 82. +CPDW Parameters	174
Table 83. +CLCK Parameters	177
Table 84. Effects of Parameter Settings.....	180
Table 85. V Parameters	180
Table 86. Qn Parameters	181
Table 87. En Parameters.....	183
Table 88. X Parameters	184
Table 89. S-registers and the Associated S-parameters	185
Table 90. &F Parameters.....	188
Table 91. Z Parameters.....	188
Table 92. S24 Parameters.....	192
Table 93. S102 Parameters.....	193

Table 94. +MSCTS Parameters.....	194
Table 95. +CMEE Parameters.....	196
Table 96. +CEER Parameters.....	200
Table 97. +MHIG Parameters.....	203
Table 98. +CKPD Parameters.....	204
Table 99. Character Codes.....	204
Table 100. +MKPD Parameters.....	206
Table 101. +CMER Parameters.....	208
Table 102. +CKEV Parameters.....	209
Table 103. +MUPB Parameters.....	210
Table 104. +CGCLASS Parameters.....	212
Table 105. +CGDCONT Parameters.....	213
Table 106. +CGQMIN Parameters.....	217
Table 107. +CGQREQ Parameters.....	218
Table 108. +CGACT Parameters.....	220
Table 109. +CGATT Parameters.....	222
Table 110. D*99 Parameters.....	224
Table 111. +GPRS Parameters.....	225
Table 112. Ignored (Compatible Only) Commands.....	226
Table 113. Fax Class 1 Command Summary.....	227
Table 114. +FCLASS Parameters.....	229
Table 115. +FTS Parameters.....	230
Table 116. +FRS Parameters.....	231
Table 117. Command Modulation Select Codes.....	232
Table 118. Command Modulation Select Codes.....	234
Table 119. Command Modulation Select Codes.....	235
Table 120. <DCE_by_DTE> and <DTE_by_DCE> Parameters.....	237
Table 121. +MTKE Parameters.....	239
Table 122. +MTKP Field Descriptions.....	240
Table 123. +MTKP Parameters of MTKP Field Descriptions.....	241
Table 124. MTKP Set Command Parameters.....	243
Table 125. +MTKM Parameters.....	245
Table 126. +MTKM Unsolicited Identification Parameters.....	245
Table 127. +MTKC Parameters.....	247
Table 128. +MIPCALL Parameters.....	248
Table 129. +MIPOPEN Parameters.....	250
Table 130. +MIPCLOSE Parameters.....	251
Table 131. +MIPSETS Parameters.....	253
Table 132. +MIPSEND Parameters.....	254
Table 133. +MIPPUSH Parameters.....	256
Table 134. +MIPFLUSH Parameters.....	257
Table 135. +MIPRCV Parameters.....	258
Table 136. +MIPRUDP Parameters.....	259
Table 137. +MIPRTCP Parameters.....	260
Table 138. MIPSTAT Parameters.....	260
Table 139. AT Commands (Alphabetical).....	291
Table 140. GSM to UCS-2 Encoding.....	300

Table 141. ASCII to UTF-8 Encoding.....	308
Table 143. ISO 8859-1 to GSM Encoding.....	309
Table 142. UCS-2 to UTF-8 Encoding	309
Table 144. GSM Encoding.....	310
Table 145. ASCII Table	311

1.1 SCOPE OF THIS MANUAL

This manual introduces the g20 AT commands, and describes how software developers can use these commands to communicate with the g20 device, and to create software applications that communicate with the g20 using these commands.

We at Motorola want to make this guide as helpful as possible. Keep us informed of your comments and suggestions for improvements.

You can reach us by email: g20hd@motorola.com.

1.2 WHO SHOULD USE THIS MANUAL

This manual is intended for software developers who communicate with the g20 device using the AT commands, and create applications to communicate with the g20 device using the AT commands.

1.3 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

g20 Cellular Engine Module Description – 9808901C66-O

g20 Developer's Kit – 9808901C67-O

1.4 TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

This section provides definitions for terms and acronyms used in this document.

Table 1. Terms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Term	Definition/Description
AOC	Advice of Charge
APN	Access Point Name
CB	Cell Broadcast
CSD	Circuit-switched Data
CTS	Clear to Send
DA	Destination Address
DCD	Data Carrier Detect
DCE	Data Communication Equipment (g20)
DSP	Digital Signal Processor
DSR	Data Set Ready
DTE	Data Terminal Equipment (such as terminals, PCs and so on)
DTMF	Dual-Tone Multi-Frequency
DTR	Data Terminal Ready
EF	Elementary Files
ETSI	European Telecommunication Standards Institute
FCC	Federal Communications Commission (U.S.)
FTA	Full Type Approval
GCF	GSM Certification Forum
GGSN	Gate GPRS Support Node
GPIO	General Purpose Input/Output
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
IC	Integrated Circuit
MO	Mobile Originated
MT	Mobile Terminated
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
PCM	Pulse Code Modulation
PDU	Packet Data Unit
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol
RI	Ring Indicator
RTS	Request To Send
SCA	Service Center Address
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module
SM	Short Message
SMS	Short Message Service
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
TOSCA	Type of SCA
USB	Universal Serial Bus

1.5 HOW THIS MANUAL IS ORGANIZED

This manual contains the following chapters:

- **Chapter 1** contains this Preface.
- **Chapter 2** introduces the new product features and provides a list of the AT commands.
- **Chapter 3** provides an introduction to the AT commands, and includes a general explanation of the command's format and usage. It also describes supported character sets and error handling.
- **Chapter 4** provides a reference to all available AT commands, including examples, where relevant.
- **Chapter 5** provides scenarios and examples for implementing various g20 functionality, including g20 setup and connectivity, SMS, call control, data calls, GPRS, Sleep mode, audio, STK and TCP/IP.
- **Chapter 6** describes the PC Driver tool that is provided by the application.
- **Appendix A** provides conversions between different character sets. It also provides an alphabetical list of all the AT commands.

2.1 IMPROVED OEM FEATURES

g20 contains the following new and improved features:

- SIM Application Toolkit (STK)
- TCP/IP support
- Audio - path, gain and algorithm

For a full list of g20 features, refer to the g20 Cellular Engine Module Description manual.

2.1.1 STK

2.1.1.1 Overview

The SIM Application Toolkit is a set of applications and related procedures, which may be used in conjunction with the SIM.

2.1.1.2 Features and Benefits

The SIM Application Toolkit supports the specific mechanism(s) required by SIM applications to interact and operate with the g20. The SIM can inform the terminal via the g20 that it has something to transmit, such as text or data. The terminal can request information from the SIM, such as local news or weather, depending on the network.



Note

STK feature operation requires the cooperation of the SIM provider, in the form of a link and gateway to your database and servers.

2.1.1.3 Technical Description

The following mechanisms have been defined and are described in the sections that follow. These mechanisms are dependent upon the commands and protocols relevant to SIM Application Toolkit in GSM 11.11 [20].

2.1.1.3.1 Profile Download

Profile downloading provides a mechanism for the g20 to transmit information describing its capabilities to the SIM. The g20 is aware of the SIM's capabilities through the SIM Service Table and EFPHASE.

The g20 supports class 2. For details, refer to document TS 101 267 V6.0.0 (1998-04) GSM 11.14 version 6.0.0 GSM Release 1997.

2.1.1.3.2 Proactive SIM

Proactive SIM service provides a mechanism for the SIM to initiate actions to be taken by the g20. The SIM can inform the g20 that it has information to transmit to it. The SIM can issue a variety of commands through this mechanism, including the following:

- Displaying text
- Sending a short message
- Setting up a voice call to a number held by the SIM
- Setting up a data call to a number whose bearer capabilities are held by the SIM
- Sending an SS control or USSD string
- Playing a tone
- Initiating a dialogue with the user (get inkey, get input)
- Requesting SIM initialization and notifying about changes to Elementary File(s) (refresh)
- Providing local information from the g20 to the SIM

2.1.1.3.3 Data Download to SIM

Data downloading to the SIM uses short message service (SMS), point-to-point (PTP) and cell broadcast transport mechanisms. Transfer of information over the SIM-g20 interface uses the ENVELOPE command.

2.1.1.3.4 Menu Selection

The SIM supplies a set of possible menu entries via a proactive SIM command. The menu selection mechanism is used to transfer the SIM application menu item selected by the user to the SIM.

2.1.1.3.5 Call Control by SIM

When this service is activated by the SIM, all dialed digit strings, supplementary service control strings and USSD strings are first passed to the SIM before the g20 sets up the call, the supplementary service operation or the USSD operation. The SIM has the ability to allow, disable or modify the call, the supplementary service operation or the USSD operation. The SIM also has the ability to replace a call request, a supplementary service operation or a USSD operation with another call request or supplementary service operation or USSD operation. For example, a call request can be replaced by a supplementary service operation or a USSD operation, and vice-versa.

2.1.1.3.6 Security

Applications designed using the features in this specification may require the use of methods to ensure data confidentiality, data integrity, and data sender validation, or any subset of these.

2.1.2 TCP/UDP IP Connection

2.1.2.1 Overview

The network capabilities are achieved by using different layers of connections. Every layer of connections provides basic connections to the layer above it. The higher the layer is, the more capabilities it can provide.

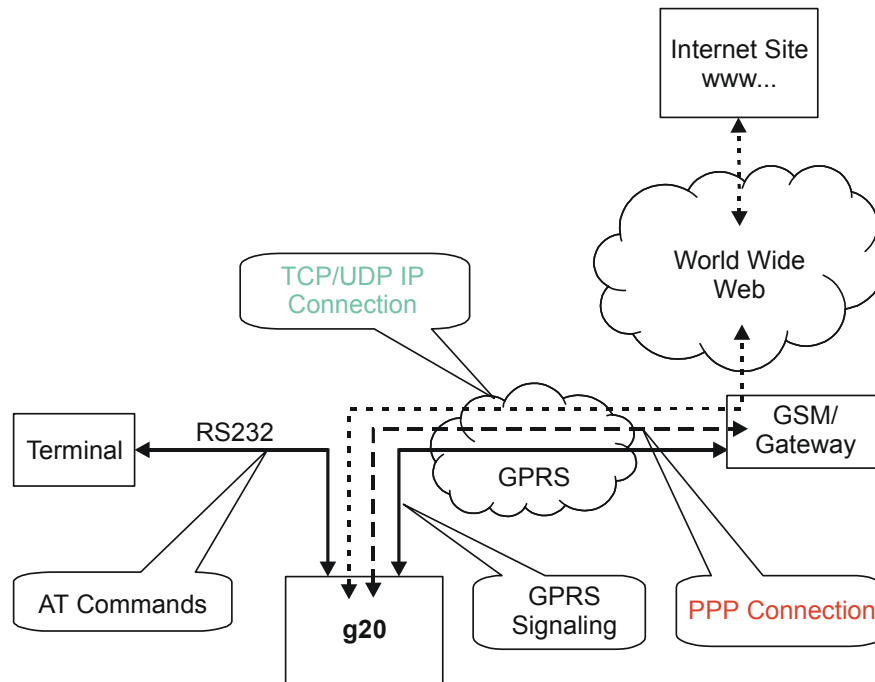


Figure 1. System Overview

The three layers of connections are:

- Physical links
- Point-to-point links
- TCP/UDP links

2.1.2.2 TCP/IP

When establishing the TCP/IP connection the g20 can only be the "initiator". The TCP/IP feature enables the g20 to be a wireless end point for a TCP/IP socket.



Note

The TCP protocol use the value TTL (Time to live) = 64.

2.1.2.2.1 Creating TCP/IP Connections

Connection from the g20 to the Web

The following occurs when creating a TCP/IP connection from the g20 to the Web:

1. The g20 connects to the GPRS network and receives an IP address (using the +MIPCALL command).
2. The g20 opens a TCP/IP stack as one of its "sockets" (it must know the target's IP address and port number).
3. Once the connection is established, data is transferred freely in both directions (upload and download).

Connection with another g20 using the "GPRS Manager"

The following occurs when creating a TCP/IP connection with another g20 using the "GPRS Manager":

1. The OEM on the target side (server) uses the "GPRS Manager" application. When using this application the TCP/IP is external to the OEM. (External TCP stack is used).
2. The target side activates the "server application" (The term "server application" means an application that has the ability to listen on a given IP address and port number).
3. After connecting to the GPRS network, the "server" sends its IP address to the g20 using an alternative connection (for example, CSD, SMS and so on).
4. The server application listens on a known port, waiting for g20 to connect.
5. The g20 connects to the same GPRS network as the server, and receives an IP address (using the +MIPCALL command).
6. The g20 initiates a TCP/IP connection with the listening "server". (It knows the IP address and port number of the server).
7. Once the server is connected, the TCP/IP connection is created and data can be transferred freely in both directions (upload and download).



Note

The server side can use the g18 OEM module too.

2.1.2.3 UDP/IP

The set of AT commands created for the TCP/IP connection is used for the UDP/IP connection as well. Therefore, UDP/IP must open a UDP stack using the MIPOPEN AT command. The connection created does not change any concept regarding the UDP/IP known protocol (which is connectionless), this is just an easy way for the terminal to specify to the g20 which of the four possible stacks should be used.

When establishing the UDP/IP connection, the g20 is both the "initiator" and the "listener".

2.1.2.3.1 Creating UDP/IP Connections

Connection with another g20

The following occurs during a UDP/IP connection with another g20:

1. Side A:
 - The g20 connects to the GPRS network and receives an IP address (using the +MIPCALL command).
 - The g20 opens a UDP/IP stack as one of its "sockets" (using the +MIPOPEN and selecting the protocol UDP).
2. Side B:
 - The g20 connects to the GPRS network and receives an IP address (using the +MIPCALL command).
 - The g20 opens a UDP/IP stack as one of its "sockets" (using the +MIPOPEN and selecting the protocol UDP).
3. Side A and B previously agree on a port number, and exchange their given IP addresses via other means of connection (SMS, CSD, Voice, DB and so on).

4. The g20 sends and receives data to and from the targeted site as it knows the IP address and port number of the target.
5. Sending (accumulating) data is done using the +MIPSEND command.
6. Actual send is done using the +MIPPUSH command, by specifying the IP address and port number of the destination.

**Note**

Every +MIPPUSH sets the destination IP address and destination port number for the current and future transactions. These values are used for the next push if not explicitly overwritten.

Connection from the g20 (client/server) to WEB (client/server)

The following occurs when creating a UDP/IP connection from the g20 (client/server) to WEB (client/server):

1. Client side:
 - The g20 client connects to the GPRS network and receives an IP address (using the +MIPCALL command).
 - The g20 opens a UDP/IP stack as one of its "sockets" (using the +MIOPEN and selecting the protocol UDP).
2. The g20 sends data to the Website, as the Web site's IP address is known and is public, and the port number is previously agreed upon.
3. Sending (accumulating) data is done by the +MIPSEND command.
4. Actual send is done by the +MIPPUSH command by specifying the Website IP address and Website port number.
5. Server side:
 - After receiving the first packet from the client, the server knows the IP address and port number of the g20.
 - The IP address and port number for the specific mobile g20 should be saved in the DB.

**Note**

Every +MIPPUSH sets the destination IP address and destination port number for the current and future transactions. These values are used for the next push if not explicitly overwritten.

2.1.2.4 Features and Benefits

The TCP/UDP IP feature provides the terminal with the following benefits:

- Up to four simultaneous protocol connections.
- Ability to pass data via the protocol stack using AT commands (command mode). This relieves the terminal from switching the RS232 to "binary mode" and back to "command mode".
- Ability to use UDP and TCP simultaneously.
- No need for protocol support from the terminal - only data sending and receiving.
- Reduced memory utilization. The g20 manages the protocol stack and therefore saves terminal memory.

2.1.2.5 Technical Description

Figure 1, "System Overview," on page 7 displays the system overview which comprises the following links and layers:

Physical layer links:

- The terminal is connected to the g20 using a physical RS-232 connection.
- The g20 is connected to the GGSN using a GPRS link.
- The GGSN is connected to the Internet via some sort of physical connection (usually telephone or cable).

Point-to-point layer links:

- AT command protocol is used to transfer data between the terminal and the g20.
- After authentication, the g20 is linked to the GGSN using PPP protocol.
- The GGSN is connected to its Internet service provider using some protocol.

TCP / UDP layer:

- The g20 can transfer data with the WEB using either TCP/IP or UDP/IP protocols.
- The protocol stacks in the terminal or in the OEM must be managed when using TCP/IP or UDP/IP protocols. The g20 software can manage these stacks internally. This enables the g20 to relieve the terminal from the job of managing these protocols.



Note

Currently, the embedded TCP/IP feature may be used only for mobile-initiated connections. The embedded TCP/IP feature cannot listen on a port for incoming connections.

2.1.3 Audio

2.1.3.1 Overview

The audio feature in the g20 module involves three main issues: path (routes the current input and output devices), gain (volume management) and algorithm. For more information, refer to “Audio” on page 155.

2.1.3.2 Features and Benefits

The following algorithm related features are provided:

2.1.3.2.1 Sidetone

Sidetone reduces the microphone audio input that is routed to the selected speaker so that the person speaking can hear himself or herself talking. This creates a slight echo because the speaker sound then gets picked up again by the microphone and is again routed to the speaker, and so on. Echo suppress is designed to take care of this echo.

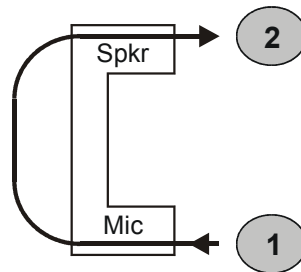


Figure 2. Sidetone

2.1.3.2.2 Echo Cancel

Echo Cancel suppresses a large amount of the output sound picked up by the input device (cancels all echoes).

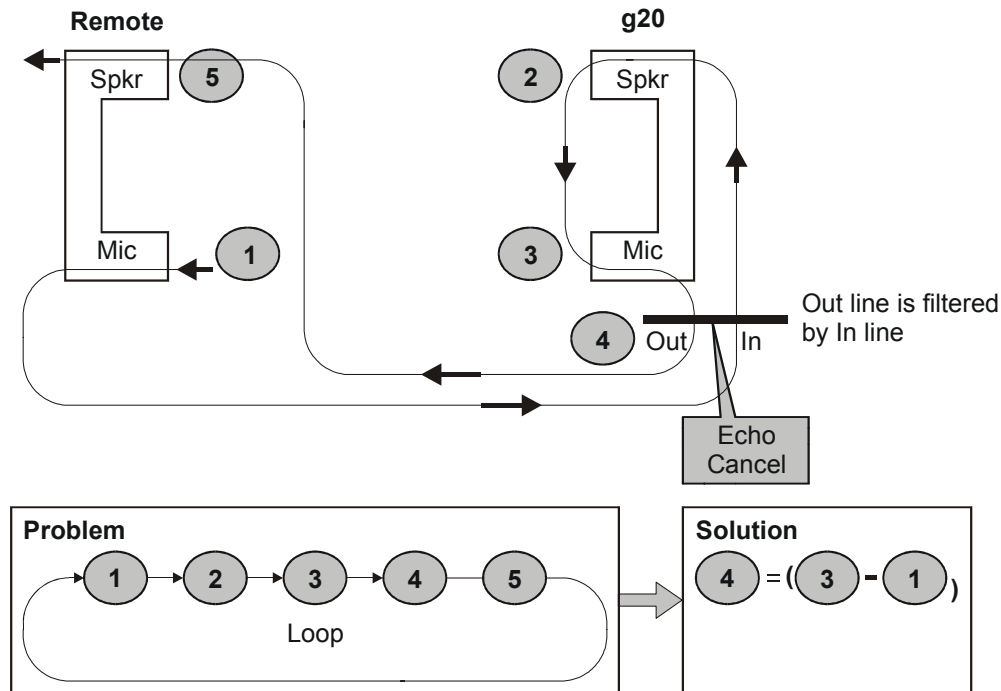


Figure 3. Echo Cancel

2.1.3.2.3 Noise Suppress

Noise suppression improves audio quality in all modes by suppressing environment noise from being picked up by the input device.

2.1.3.3 Technical Description

The path features provide full control over the navigation of the audio in the product.

The gain features provide full control over the volume levels of the different output accessories and tones.

The algorithm provides full control over activation/deactivation of audio quality features such as echo canceling and noise suppression.

The user can access these features by means of AT commands. These are described later in this document.

2.2 GPRS OPERATION

2.2.1 Overview

The GPRS allows the service subscriber to send and receive data in an end-to-end packet-transfer mode, without utilizing network resources in circuit-switched mode.

2.2.2 Features and Benefits

GPRS enables the cost-effective and efficient use of network resources for packet mode data applications:

- Always connected.
- No setup time before data transmission.
- Cost change based on current data communication (not time based).

2.2.3 Technical Description (GPRS - Class B Operation)

The g20 is attached to both GPRS and other GSM services, but can only operate one set of services at a time (GPRS or CSD).

The g20 can activate a GPRS context and at the same time be alerted for an incoming CSD call.

This functionality is available on the g20 single serial line using the following procedure:

1. While in GPRS, listen to the RI signal (RS232) for an incoming CST call ring.
2. Upon being interrupted by the RI signal, drop the DTR line to switch to command mode (depending on the previous DTR configuration: AT&D).
3. Answer the call (suspending the GPRS session).
4. At the end of the call, pull the DTR to resume the GPRS session.

2.3 CSD OPERATION

2.3.1 Overview

GSM CSD bearer service, the most widely used data service, provides a non-transparent (error correction and flow control) data rate of 9.6 kbit/s.

Data transfer over Circuit Switched Data (CSD) is possible. Once the connection is established, data can be transferred to and from the remote side.

The user should take the CSD call setup time into account.

Network operators charge the user for the call time regardless of data usage.

2.3.2 Features and Benefits

CSD operation enables the terminal to perform a data transfer over a circuit switched link.

It enables the user to:

- Connect to a remote modem without any Internet network involvement.
- Own a real IPv4 address and enable its access by connecting to an external ISP.

The following are examples of standard CSD call uses:

- Connecting an Internet Service Provider (ISP).
- Remotely accessing corporate Intranet via Remote Access Server (RAS).
- User specific protocol, where the user defines both the remote and local sides.

2.3.3 Technical Description

GSM network operators typically support the non-transparent CSD bearer service through a modem interworking function. This means that a g20 initiates a data call and the network routes the call to the modem interworking function, which is located at the Mobile Switching Centre (MSC) of the GSM network. The modem interworking function then dials the number supplied by the mobile station.

This is different from voice calls, where the GSM network itself routes the call, often to another mobile station on the same network. The GSM network does not route data calls - it dials the requested number on behalf of the mobile station and leaves the routing to the external wireline telephone network. The main reason for this is that the GSM network has information about what the user wants to do with the data call. For example, the user may be contacting his or her Internet Service Provider (ISP) to send email or dialing the corporate Intranet to set up a virtual private network (VPN) connection to retrieve confidential customer information from a company database.

2.4 SENDING SMS

2.4.1 Overview

The SMS feature provides means for SMS messages handling and the reporting of SMS reception events.

g20 SMS implementation is based on the GSM 07.05 specification.

2.4.2 Features and Benefits

The SMS, as defined within the GSM 900 / 1800 / 1900 digital mobile phone standard, has several unique features:

- A single short message can be up to 160 characters of ASCII text in length (7-bit coded). Message text can comprise words, numbers or an alphanumeric combination.
- Short messages can be written and displayed in various coding schemes, including ASCII and UCS2.
- Reception of an incoming message can invoke an indication to the terminal. This feature is configurable using the command AT+CNMI. SMS received during data calls are not indicated.
- Short messages can be sent and received simultaneously with GSM voice, data and fax calls.

2.4.3 Technical Description

The g20 memory for incoming SMS is SIM-dependent. A new incoming message is saved in the first free memory location, from index 1, according to the SIM card.

The g20 memory can contain up to 73 outgoing messages, including CB messages. A new outgoing message is saved in the next free memory location, from index 101 up to index 352.

Table 2. SMS Type Characteristics

SMS Type	SMS Index	Max Number of SMS
Incoming SMS	1	SIM-dependent
	2	
	...	
	30	
Future use	31	N/A
	...	
	100	
Outgoing SMS	101	73
	102	
	...	
	352	

2.5 FAX

2.5.1 Overview

A Service Class 1 facsimile g20 provides a basic level of services necessary to support Group 3 facsimile operation. This requires support from the facsimile terminal to implement the recommended T.30 procedures for document facsimile transmission and recommended T.4 for representing facsimile images.

2.5.2 Features and Benefits

Sending and receiving Fax services.

2.5.3 Technical Description

Service Class 1 includes the following services, as required or optional in Group 3 facsimile:

- Connection
- Waiting and silence detection
- Data transmission and reception
- HDLC data framing, transparency and error detection
- Message generation

2.6 CHARACTER SETS

The following table includes the references to various tables that provide conversions between the different character sets.

Table 3. References to Character Set Conversion Tables

	From \ To	GSM	ASCII	UTF8	UCS2	ISO-8859-1
ETSI 03.38	GSM	Table CS5			Table CS1	
	ASCII		Table CS7	Table CS2		
	UTF8		Table CS2		Table CS3	
ISO/IEC 10646	UCS2			Table CS3	Table CS6	
ISO/IEC 8859-1	ISO-8859-1	Table CS4				

For the full content of a specific conversion table, refer to Appendix A, Character Set Tables.

2.6.1 ASCII Character Set Management

The American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) is a standard seven-bit code that was proposed by ANSI in 1963, and finalized in 1968. ASCII was established to achieve compatibility between various types of data processing equipment.

2.6.2 GSM Character Set Management

GSM is the default alphabet, as described in section 8.7 (GSM character table).

g20 can store messages coded in any alphabet on the SIM, irrespective of support of an individual alphabet.

The default alphabet is based on 7bit characters.

For more information, refer to ETSI GSM 3.38 v561.

2.6.3 UCS2 Character Set Management

UCS2 is the first officially standardized coded character set, eventually to include the characters of all the written languages in the world, as well as all mathematical and other symbols.

Unicode can be characterized as the (restricted) 2-octet form of UCS2 on (the most general) implementation level 3, with the addition of a more precise specification of the bi-directional behavior of characters, as used in the Arabic and Hebrew scripts.

The 65,536 positions in the 2-octet form of UCS2 are divided into 256 rows with 256 cells in each. The first octet of a character representation denotes the row number, the second the cell number. The first row (row 0) contains exactly the same characters as ISO/IEC 8859-1. The first 128 characters are thus the ASCII characters. The octet representing an ISO/IEC 8859-1 character is easily transformed to the representation in UCS2 by placing a 0 octet in front of it. UCS2 includes the same control characters as ISO/IEC 8859 (also in row 0).

2.6.4 UTF-8 Character Set Management

UTF-8 provides compact, efficient Unicode encoding. The encoding distributes a Unicode code value's bit pattern across one, two, three, or even four bytes. This encoding is a multi-byte encoding.

UTF-8 encodes ASCII in a single byte, meaning that languages using Latin-based scripts can be represented with only 1.1 bytes per character on average.

UTF-8 is useful for legacy systems that want Unicode support because developers do not have to drastically modify text processing code. Code that assumes single-byte code units typically does not fail completely when provided UTF-8 text instead of ASCII or even Latin-1.

Unlike some legacy encoding, UTF-8 is easy to parse. So-called lead and trail bytes are easily distinguished. Moving forwards or backwards in a text string is easier in UTF-8 than in many other multi-byte encoding.

The codes in the first half of the first row in Character Set Table CS2 (UTF-8 <-> ASCII) are replaced in this transformation format by their ASCII codes, which are octets in the range between 00h and 7F. The other UCS2 codes are transformed to between two and six octets in the range between 80h and FF. Text containing only characters in Character Set Table CS3 (UTF-8 <-> UCS-2) is transformed to the same octet sequence, irrespective of whether it was coded with UCS-2.

2.6.5 8859 Character Set Management

ISO-8859 is an 8 bit character set - a major improvement over the plain 7 bit US-ASCII.

Characters 0 to 127 are always identical with US-ASCII and the positions 128 to 159 hold some less used control characters. Positions 160 to 255 hold language-specific characters. ISO 8859 comprises a full series of 10 standardized multilingual single-byte coded (8 bit) graphic character sets for writing in alphabetic languages:

- Latin 1 (West European)
- Latin 2 (East European)
- Latin 3 (South European)
- Latin 4 (North European)
- Cyrillic
- Arabic
- Greek
- Hebrew
- Latin 5 (Turkish)
- Latin 6 (Nordic)

g20 supports Latin 1.

Latin 1 covers most West European languages, such as French (fr), Spanish (es), Catalan (ca), Basque (eu), Portuguese (pt), Italian (it), Albanian (sq), Rhaeto-Romanic (rm), Dutch (nl), German (de), Danish (da), Swedish (sv), Norwegian (no), Finnish (fi), Faroese (fo), Icelandic (is), Irish (ga), Scottish (gd) and English (en). Afrikaans (af) and Swahili (sw) are also included, extending coverage to much of Africa.

Latin 1 has also been adopted as the first page of ISO-10646.

2.7 AT COMMANDS SUMMARY

The following list contains a summary of all the g20 AT commands sorted by functionality.

Table 4. AT Commands

AT Command	Description	Page
Modem ID		
Subscriber Unit Identity		
+CGM	This command requests manufacturer identification.	41
+CGMI	This command requests manufacturer identification.	41
+GMI	This command requests manufacturer identification.	41
+FMI	This command requests manufacturer identification.	41
+CGMM	This command requests the model identification.	42
+GMM	This command requests the model identification.	42
+FMM	This command requests the model identification.	42
+CGMR	This command requests the revision identification.	43
+GMR	This command requests the revision identification.	43
+FMR	This command requests the revision identification.	43
+CGSN	This command requests the product serial number identification. The serial number is displayed with the prefix "IMEI".	43
+CSCS	This command selects the g20 character set.	44
+CIMI	This command requests the International Mobile Subscriber Identity number.	45
I	This command requests various g20 information items.	46
+CNUM	This command returns up to five strings of text information that identify the g20.	46
\$	This command displays a list of all the AT commands supported by the g20.	48

Table 4. AT Commands (Continued)

AT Command	Description	Page
Capability Reporting		
+MAID	This command returns the AT Feature Review that is supported in the g20.	48
+MAPV	This command returns the version of the user protocol that is supported by the g20.	50
+MPDPM	This command reads the percentage of memory that is used for the shared dynamic memory for the phone book and date book.	50
Call Control		
Call Control Commands		
D	This command places a voice call on the current network, when issued from an accessory device.	53
D>	This command places a voice/fax/data call on the current network by dialing directly from the g20 phone book.	54
DL	This command places a voice call to the last number dialed.	56
H	This command hangs up, or terminates a particular call.	58
A	This command answers an incoming call, placing the g20 into the appropriate mode, as indicated by the RING message.	59
+CRC	This command controls whether to present the extended format of the incoming call indication.	60
RING	This unsolicited event is received when an incoming call (voice, data or fax) is indicated by the cellular network.	60
+CRING	This unsolicited event indicates the type of incoming call.	60
+CLIP	This command controls the Calling Line Identity (CLI) presentation to the terminal when there is an incoming call.	62
+CCWA	This command controls the Call Waiting supplementary service, including settings and querying of the network by the g20.	65
+CHLD	This command controls the Call Hold and Multiparty Conversation supplementary services.	68
+CCFC	This command enables control of the call-forwarding supplementary service.	73
+CLIR	This command enables/disables the sending of caller ID information to the called party, for an outgoing call.	75

Table 4. AT Commands (*Continued*)

AT Command	Description	Page
+CBST	This command selects the bearer service and the connection element to be used when data calls are originated.	78
O	This command returns a phone to the Online Data mode and issues a CONNECT or CONNECT <text> result code.	80
+COLP	This command refers to the GSM supplementary service COLP, Connected Line Identification Presentation, which enables a calling subscriber to get the connected line identity (COL) of the called party after setting up a mobile originated call.	81
&Q	This command selects the asynchronous mode	83
Call Status Messages		
+CPAS	This command returns the current activity status of the g20, for example, call in progress, or ringing.	85
+CLCC	This command returns a list of all current g20 calls and their statuses, and also enables/disables the unsolicited indication of the call list.	87
+CAOC	This command enables the subscriber to get information about the cost of calls.	90
Phone and Date Books		
Directory Access Commands		
+CPBS	This command selects the memory that is to be used for reading and writing entries in g20s that contain more than one phone book memory.	93
+CPBR	This command recalls phone book entries from a specific entry number, or from a range of entries.	95
+MPBR	This command recalls phone book entries from a specific entry number, or from a range of entries.	97
+CPBF	This command enables the user to search the currently active phone book for a particular entry, by name.	100
+MPBF	This command enables the user to search the currently active phone book for a particular entry, by name, and returns fields that are unique to Motorola phones.	102
+CPBW	This command enables the user to store a new entry in the phone book, or delete an existing entry from the phone book.	104
+MPBW	This command enables the user to store a new entry in the phone book, or to delete an existing entry from the phone book.	106

Table 4. AT Commands (Continued)

AT Command	Description	Page
Date Book Access Commands		
+MDBL	This command locks/unlocks the date book database.	109
+MDBR	This command reads entries stored in the date book.	110
+MDBAD	This command sets/reads the auto-delete user preference setting in the date book database.	112
System Date and Time Access Commands		
+CCLK	This command reads/sets the g20's current date and time settings.	113
SMS		
SMS Commands		
+CSMS	This command handles the selection of the SMS service type.	115
+CPMS	This command handles the selection of the preferred storage area for messages.	117
+CMGF	This command handles the selection of message formats.	118
+CSCA	This command handles the selection of the SCA and the TOSCA.	119
+MEGA	This command updates the Email Gateway Address, and is required for all MAs.	121
+CSDH	This command controls whether detailed header information is shown in the text mode result code.	122
+CNMI	This command sends an unsolicited indication when a new SMS message is received by the g20.	123
+CNMA	This command acknowledges the receipt of a +CMT response.	125
+CMT	This unsolicited message forwards the SMS upon its arrival.	125
+CMGL	This command displays a list of SMS messages stored in the g20 memory.	126
+CMTI	This unsolicited message, including the SMS index, is sent upon the arrival of an SMS.	126
+MMGL	This command displays a list of SMS messages stored in the g20 memory.	128
+CMGR	This command enables the user to read selected SMS messages from the g20 memory.	129

Table 4. AT Commands (Continued)

AT Command	Description	Page
+MMAR	This command changes the status of an SMS message in the g20 memory from "REC UNREAD" to "REC READ".	130
+MMGR	This command enables the user to read selected SMS messages from the g20 memory.	130
+CMSS	This command selects and sends pre-stored messages from the message storage.	131
+CMGW	This command writes and saves messages in the g20 memory.	132
+CMGD	This command deletes messages from the g20 memory.	133
Network		
Network Commands		
+CSQ	This command returns the signal strength received by the g20.	134
+CRLP	This command returns the Radio Link Protocol parameters.	135
+CREG	This command enables/disables the network status registration unsolicited result code.	137
+CGREG	This command enables/disables the GPRS network status registration unsolicited result code.	139
+COPS	This command enables accessories to access the network registration information, and the selection and registration of the GSM network operator.	141
Hardware Information		
Hardware Information Commands		
+CBC	This command enables a user to query the battery charger connection.	143
+CBAUD	This command sets the baud rate.	144
+IPR	This command is responsible for setting and saving the request baud rate.	146
+CBAND	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	148
+GCAP	This command requests the overall capabilities of the g20.	147
+MTDTR	This command checks and outputs the physical current status of the DTR pin of the RS232.	148
+MTCTS	This command sets the CTS pin of the RS232 to not active (high), waits one second and then returns the CTS to active (low).	149

Table 4. AT Commands (Continued)

AT Command	Description	Page
&K	This command configures the RTS/CTS flow control.	150
&C	This command determines how the state of the DCD line relates to the detection of the received line signal from the distant end.	151
&D	This command determines how the g20 responds when the DTR (Data Terminal Ready) status is changed from ON to OFF during the online data state.	152
+MCWAKE	This command requests reports on the status of the GPRS coverage.	154
Audio		
Audio Tone Commands		
+CRTT	This command plays one cycle of a ring tone, stops the cycle in the middle, and sets the ring tone to be used.	158
S94	This S-parameter represents the Boolean status, On/Off, of the sidetone feature.	159
S96	This S-parameter represents the Boolean status, On/Off, of the echo cancelling feature in the handsfree.	160
Audio Control Commands (Type A)		
+CMUT	This command controls mute/unmute.	
+CMAVL	This command enables you to determine the volume setting.	
+MA Audio Control Commands (Type B)		
+MAPATH	This command sets/requests the active input accessory, and the output accessory for each feature.	162
+MAVOL	This command enables you to determine a volume setting for a particular feature in a particular accessory.	164
+MAFEAT	This command controls the various algorithm features, such as sidetone, echo cancel and noise suppress.	166
+MAMUT	This command controls the muting/unmuting of all input paths (MIC, HDST_MIC, DIGITAL_RX).	168

Table 4. AT Commands (*Continued*)

AT Command	Description	Page
Access		
Access Control Commands		
A/	This command repeats the last command entered on the terminal.	169
AT	This command checks the AT communication and only returns OK.	170
+CPIN	This command is only relevant for phones that use SIM cards. It unlocks the SIM card when the proper SIM PIN is provided, and unblocks the SIM card when the proper SIM PUK is provided.	170
+CPWD	This command sets a new password for the facility lock.	173
+CLCK	This command locks, unlocks or interrogates a g20 or a network facility <fac>.	176
Modem Configuration and Profile		
Modem Register Commands		
V	This command determines the response format of the data adapter and the contents of the header and trailer transmitted with the result codes and information responses.	179
Q	This command determines whether to output/suppress the result codes.	181
E	This command defines whether the g20 echoes the characters received from the user, (whether input characters are echoed to output).	182
X	This command defines the data adaptor response set, and the CONNECT result code format.	183
Sn	This command reads/writes values of the S-registers, and includes registers 1-49.	184
\S	This command displays the status of selected commands and S-registers.	186
\G	This command sets the use of the software control.	186
\J	This command adjusts the terminal auto rate.	186
\N	This command links the type.	186
?	This command displays the most recently updated value stored in the S-register.	186
&F	This command restores the factory default configuration profile.	187
Z	This command resets the default configuration.	188

Table 4. AT Commands (Continued)

AT Command	Description	Page
Sleep Mode Commands		
S24	This S-parameter activates/disables the Sleep mode. If the parameter value is greater than 0, it represent the number of seconds till the g20 enters sleep mode.	191
S102	This S-register sets the value of the delay before sending the data to the terminal.	192
+MSCTS	This command defines the behavior of the CTS line when the g20 is in Sleep mode.	193
Error Handling Commands		
+CMEE	This command enables/disables the use of result code +CME ERROR: <err> as an indication of an error relating to the functionality of the g20.	195
+CEER	This command returns an extended error report containing one or more lines of information text <report>, determined by the manufacturer, providing reasons for errors.	199
W	This command selects the extended result code.	202
User Interface		
+MH Handset Status Control Commands		
+MHIG	This command enables an intelligent car kit to indicate the ignition state of the vehicle to the g20, which enables the g20 to turn on and off with the ignition, or to enter a power saving state when the ignition is turned off.	203
+CKPD	This command enables the emulated pressing of keys, or virtual keycodes, as if entered from the g20 keypad or from a remote handset.	203
+MKPD	This command enables accessories to control the press and release of key presses.	206
+CMER	This command enables an external accessory to receive key press information from the g20's internal keypad.	207
Unsolicited UI Status Messages		
+CKEV	This command causes the g20 to send an unsolicited message when a key is pressed on the g20 keypad, and local key press echo is enabled.	209
+MUPB	This command causes the g20 to send an event when a phone book entry is accessed or modified by the user.	210
GPRS		

Table 4. AT Commands (Continued)

AT Command	Description	Page
GPRS Commands		
+CGCLASS	This command sets the GPRS mobile station class.	211
+CGDCONT	This command specifies the PDP (Packet Data Protocol) context.	212
+CGQMIN	This command sets the minimum acceptable quality of service profile.	216
+CGQREQ	This command returns the requested quality of service profile.	217
+CGACT	This command activates/deactivates the PDP Context.	219
+CGATT	This command attaches the g20 to the GPRS network.	221
D*99	This command enables the MT to perform the actions necessary for establishing communication between the terminal and the external PDN.	223
+CGPRS	This command indicates whether there is GPRS coverage.	225
NOP Compatible		
Ignored (Compatible Only) Commands		
%C	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
&G	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
&L	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
&M	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
&P	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
&R	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
&S	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
&T	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
\B	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
B	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
\A	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
\K	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
F	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226

Table 4. AT Commands (Continued)

AT Command	Description	Page
L	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
M	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
N	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
P	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
T	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
Y	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
+FAR	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	227
+FCL	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	227
+FDD	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	227
+FIT	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	227
Fax Class 1		
Fax Commands		
+FCLASS	This command places the terminal in particular mode of operation (data, fax, voice).	228
+FTS	This command causes the g20 to stop any transmission.	229
+FRS	This command causes the g20 to listen and to report back an OK result code when the line has been silent for the specified amount of time.	230
+FTM	This command causes the g20 to transmit data.	231
+FRM	This command causes the g20 to enter the receive mode.	233
+FTH	This command causes the g20 to transmit data framed in the HDLC protocol.	234
+FRH	This command causes the g20 to receive HDLC framed data and deliver the next received frame to the terminal.	235
+IFC	This command controls the operation of the local flow control between the terminal and the g20.	236

Table 4. AT Commands (*Continued*)

AT Command	Description	Page
Features		
STK Commands		
+MTKE	This command enables/disables the SIM ToolKit functionalities.	238
+MTKP	This is both a command and an unsolicited event. The command enables the user to respond to an unsolicited event.	240
+MTKM	This is both a command and an unsolicited event. The command selects items from the menu.	244
+MTKC	This unsolicited event notifies the terminal when supplementary services, SMS Control or Call Control are modified.	247
TCP/IP Commands		
+MIPCALL	This command creates a wireless PPP connection with the GGSN, and returns a valid dynamic IP for the g20.	247
+MIPOPEN	This command causes the g20 module to initialize a new socket and open a connection with a remote side.	248
+MIPCLOSE	This command causes the g20 module to free the socket accumulating buffer and disconnect the g20 from a remote side.	251
+MIPSETS	This command causes the g20 to set a watermark in the accumulating buffer. When the watermark is reached, data is pushed from the accumulating buffer into the protocol stack.	252
+MIPSEND	This command causes the g20 to transmit the data that the terminal provides, using an existing protocol stack.	254
+MIPPUSH	This command causes the g20 module to push the data accumulated in its accumulating buffers into the protocol stack.	255
+MIPFLUSH	This command causes the g20 module to flush (delete) data accumulated in its accumulating buffers.	257
+MIPRCV	This unsolicited event is sent to the terminal when data arrives on the protocol stack.	258
+MIPRUDP	This unsolicited event is sent to the terminal when data is received from the UDP protocol stack.	259
+MIPRTCP	This unsolicited event is sent to the terminal when data is received from the TCP protocol stack.	259
+MIPSTAT	This unsolicited event is sent to the terminal indicating a change in link status.	260

Table 4. AT Commands (*Continued*)

AT Command	Description	Page
+MIPXOFF	This unsolicited event is sent to the terminal to stop sending data.	260
+MIPXON	This unsolicited event is sent to the terminal when the g20 has free memory in the accumulating buffer.	261

INTRODUCTION TO AT COMMANDS

3.1 AT COMMANDS OVERVIEW

AT commands are sets of commands used for communication with the g20 cellular modem.

AT commands are comprised of assemblies of ASCII characters which start with the "AT" prefix (except the commands A/ and +++). The AT prefix is derived from the word Attention, which asks the modem to pay attention to the current request (command).

AT commands are used to request services from the g20 cellular modem, such as:

- Call services: dial, answer and hang up
- Cellular utilities: send/receive SMS
- Modem profiles: Auto Answer
- Cellular Network queries: GSM signal quality

3.1.1 General Symbols Used in AT Commands Description

The following syntax definitions apply in this chapter:

Table 5. Syntax Definitions

Syntax	Definition
<CR>	Carriage return character, specified by the value of the S3-register.
<LF>	Line-feed character, specified by the value of the S4-register.
<...>	Name enclosed in angle brackets is a syntax element. The brackets themselves do not appear in the command line.
[...]	Optional sub-parameter of a command or an optional part of terminal information response, enclosed in square brackets. The brackets themselves do not appear in the command line. When the sub-parameter is not provided in the parameter type commands, the new value equals its previous value. In action type commands, the action should be performed on the basis of the recommended default setting of the sub-parameter.
//	Denotes a comment, and should not be included in the command.

3.1.2 General System Abbreviations

The basic system configuration contains a modem and a terminal.

The g20 is the modem and may be referred to as the DCE, the phone, the mobile or the radio.

The terminal may be referred to as the DTE or the TE.

3.2 AT COMMANDS PROTOCOL

The figure below shows a general messaging sequence of AT commands protocol between the terminal and the g20.

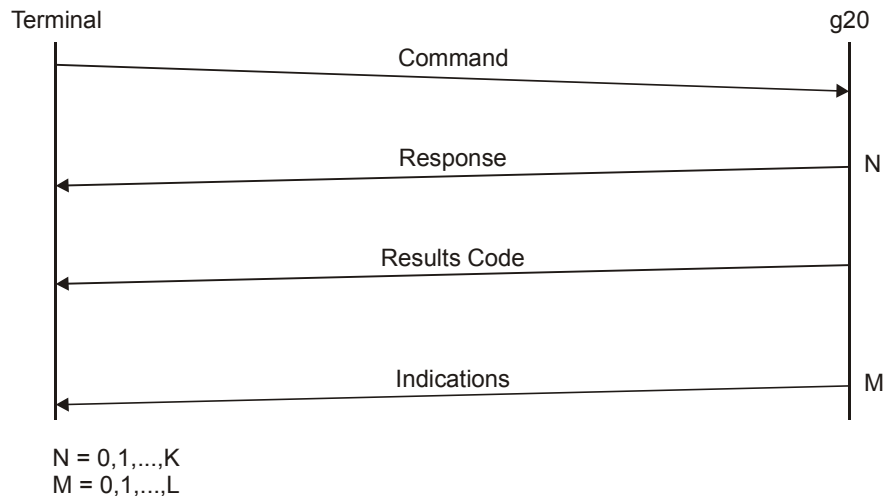


Figure 4. AT Commands Protocol

The AT commands interface is basically a Modem Services Upon Request.

Communication (almost) always begins from the terminal side. This means that any service should be requested from the terminal. Thus a request is called a "command".

Each command must be answered by a "results code" from the g20. The results code reports the command status to the terminal.

Some commands may include several "Response" requests (between 0 to K) to send data back to the terminal.

Some commands may initiate a mode in which, when specified events are generated in the g20, "Indicator" messages are sent asynchronously. Indicators can be between 0 to L.

The g20 can echo characters received from the terminal (commands) back to the terminal.

3.3 AT COMMANDS STRUCTURE

3.3.1 Command Structure

An AT command line may contain one or more commands. Delimiters are used to separate the commands from each other, according to the following structure:

Prefix	Command1	Delimiter	Command2	Delimiter	...	CommandN	Suffix
--------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	-----	----------	--------

Each AT command has the "AT" prefix string.

Each AT command has the suffix <CR>.

The delimiter is either a semicolon ";" or none, meaning space (basic commands).

Each AT command has the following structure:

Token	Mode	Arguments
-------	------	-----------

The following figure outlines the basic structure of an AT command line:

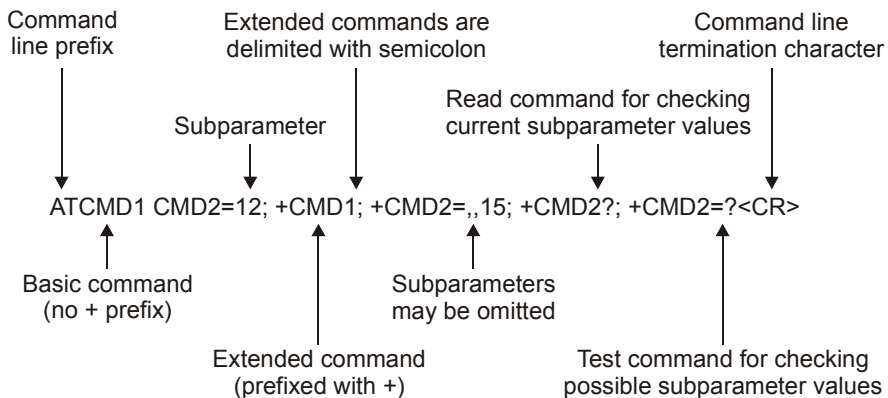


Figure 5. Basic Structure of a Command Line

The following rules must be observed when issuing a command line to the modem:

- Every command line must begin with the letters AT.
- Several commands can be concatenated as one line, as long as the total line does not exceed 140 characters with semicolon characters.
- Characters:

Spaces are ignored. You can leave spaces between each command and between characters of a command. You can also include punctuation in telephone numbers, and type commands in either UPPERCASE or lowercase. For example, the following commands are identical:

ATDT8005551234 < Enter > or

atdt (800) 555-1234 < Enter >

Backspace <S5> character is allowed.

- To cancel a dialing command in progress, send any ASCII character to the modem.
- To execute the command line, send the <CR> ASCII character.

3.3.2 Results Code Structure

When a command is issued, the g20 responds with a message, called a "Result Code", which tells the terminal the result of the command that was requested. Result codes can indicate, for example, the execution status of the command or the remote modem connection status.

Result codes can be represented either as numerical codes or as verbal responses. The g20 responds to verbal response codes by default.

The result code has the following structure:.

Prefix	Code	Suffix
--------	------	--------

where:

The results code prefix is <CR><LF>.

The results code suffix is <CR><LF>.

3.3.3 Response and Indications Structure

The following is the information response and indications structure:

Token	Separator	Arguments
-------	-----------	-----------

where:

The separator is ":".

The following is an example of Response and Results code:

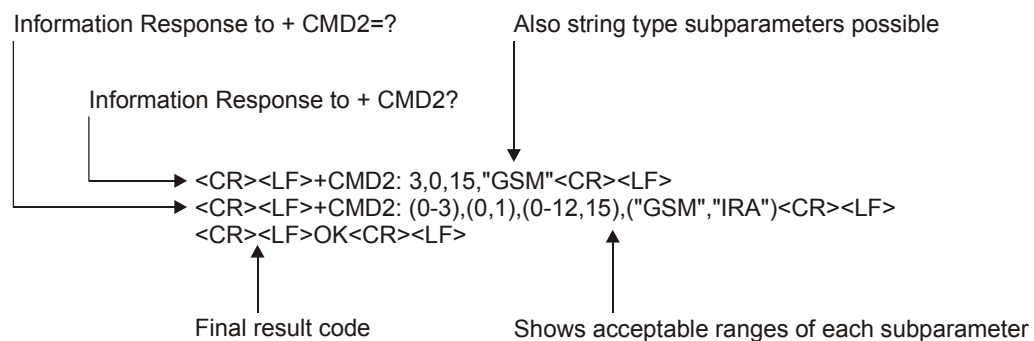


Figure 6. Response to a Command Line

If verbose responses are enabled (using the command V1) and all the commands in a command line have been performed successfully, the result code <CR><LF>OK<CR><LF> is sent from the g20 to the terminal. If numeric responses are enabled (using the command V0), the result code 0<CR> is sent instead.

If verbose responses are enabled (using the command V1) and sub-parameter values of a command are not accepted by the g20 (or if the command itself is invalid or cannot be performed for any reason), the result code <CR><LF>ERROR<CR><LF> is sent to the terminal and no subsequent commands in the command line are processed. If the numeric responses are enabled (using the command V0), the result code 4<CR> is sent instead. The ERROR (or 4) response may be replaced by +CME ERROR: <err> when the command was not processed due to an error related to g20 operation.

3.4 AT COMMANDS PROTOCOL & STRUCTURE CONFIGURATION

The AT commands message flow and structure may be configured by the terminal.

The g20 can be configured not to follow a command with an echo and/or results code. It can be configured to transmit the results code in either of two ways: Verbose or Numeric. This (and other) configurations can be set using the following commands:

- S3=[<value>] Command line termination character (default setting 0x13).
- S4=[<value>] Response formatting character (default 0x10).
- S5=[<value>] Command line editing character (default 0x 8).
- E[<value>] Command echo (default 0, meaning the g20 does not echo commands).
- Q[<value>] Result code suppression (default 0, meaning the g20 transmits result codes).
- V[<value>] g20 response format (default 1, meaning verbose format).
- X[<value>] Defines CONNECT result code format.

The figure below shows the flow and structure configuration commands:

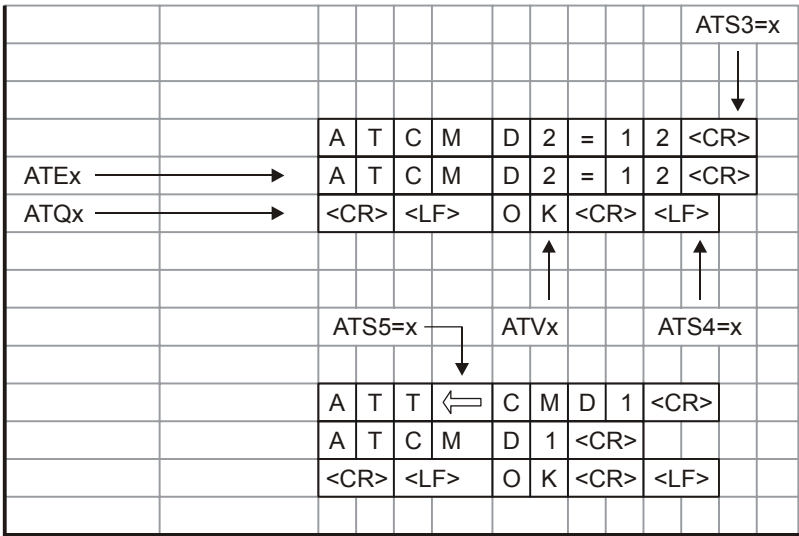


Figure 7. Flow and Structure Configuration Commands

3.5 COMMAND TOKEN TYPES

3.5.1 Basic Syntax Command Format

The format of Basic Syntax commands (except for the D and S commands) is: **<command>[<number>]**

where:

<command> is either a single character, or the "&" character (IA5 2/6) followed by a single character. Characters used in **<command>** are taken from the set of alphabetic characters.

<number> may be a string of one or more characters from "0" through "9" representing a decimal integer value.

3.5.2 S-parameters

Commands that begin with the letter S constitute a special group of parameters known as "S-parameters". These differ from other commands in important respects:

- The number following the S indicates the "parameter number" being referenced. If the number is not recognized as a valid parameter number, an ERROR result code is issued.
- Immediately following this number, either a "?" or "=" character (IA5 3/15 or 3/13, respectively) appears:

"?" is used to read the current value of the indicated S-parameter.

"=" is used to set the S-parameter to a new value. "<parameter_number>"

"<parameter_number"=[<value>]

If the "=" is used, the new value to be stored in the S-parameter is specified in decimal form following the "=".

3.5.3 Extended Syntax Command Format

Both actions and parameters have names, which are used in the related commands. Names always begin with the character "+" (IA5 2/15). Following the "+", from one to sixteen (16) additional characters appear in the command name.

All (GSM) cellular commands have the prefix "+C".

All Fax commands have the prefix "+F".

All General modem commands have the prefix "+G".

Most Motorola propriety commands have the prefix "+M".

3.6 COMMAND ARGUMENT TYPES

<value> consists of either a numeric constant or a string constant.

<compound_value> consist of several **<value>** parameters separated by commas.

Example of compound_value: **<value1>,<value2>,...,<valueN>**

3.6.1 Numeric Constants

Numeric constants are expressed in decimal, hexadecimal, or binary form. In the g20, the definition of each command specifies which form is used for values associated with that command.

3.6.2 String Constants

String constants consist of a sequence of displayable ASCII characters. String constants are bounded at the beginning and end by the double-quote character (").

String parameters are accepted by g20 in the following two formats:

- By entering the string parameter with double-quote characters ("). The parameter should also end with double-quote characters.
- If the string parameter has no digits, it should end with one of the following suffix characters ",", " or ";" or "\r".

3.7 COMMAND MODE TYPES

3.7.1 Parameter Set Command Syntax

The terminal may store a value or values in a parameter by using the SET command.

The parameter definition indicates, for each value, whether the specification of that value is mandatory or optional. For optional values, the definition indicates the assumed (default) value if none is specified. The assumed value may be either a previous value (that is, the value of an omitted sub-parameter retains its previous value), or a fixed value (for example, the value of an omitted sub-parameter is assumed to be zero). Generally, the default value for numeric parameters is 0, and the default value for string parameters is "" (empty string).

The following syntax are used for:

- Actions that have no sub-parameters: **+<name>**
- Parameters that accept a single value: **+<name>=<value>**
- Parameters that accept more than one value: **+<name>=<compound_value>**

3.7.2 Parameter Read Command Syntax

The terminal can determine the current value or values stored in a parameter by using the following syntax: **+<name>?**

3.7.3 Parameter Test Command Syntax

The terminal can test whether a parameter is implemented in the g20, and determine the supported values, by using the following syntax: **+<name>=?**

3.8 VALUES

3.8.1 Range of Values

When the action accepts a single numeric sub-parameter, or the parameter accepts only one numeric value, the set of supported values may be presented in the information text as an ordered list of values.

The following are some examples of value range indications:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| (0) | Only the value 0 is supported. |
| (1,2,3) | The values 1, 2, and 3 are supported. |
| (1-3) | The values 1 through 3 are supported. |
| (0,4,5,6,9,11,12) | The several listed values are supported. |
| (0,4-6,9,11-12) | An alternative expression of the above list. |

3.8.2 Compound Range of Values

When the action accepts more than one sub-parameter, or the parameter accepts more than one value, the set of supported values may be presented as a list of the parenthetically enclosed value range strings (described above), separated by commas.

For example, the information text in response to testing an action that accepts three sub-parameters, and supports various ranges for each of them, could appear as follows: **(0),(1-3),(0,4-6,9,11-12)**

3.9 ABORTING COMMANDS

Some action commands that require time to execute may be aborted while in progress. This is explicitly noted in the description of the command. Aborting a command is accomplished by transmitting any character from the terminal to the g20. A single character is sufficient to abort the command in progress. To ensure that the aborting character is recognized by the g20, it should be sent at the same rate as the preceding command line. The g20 may ignore characters sent at other rates. When an aborting event is recognized by the g20, it terminates the command in progress and returns an appropriate result code to the terminal, as specified for the particular command.

When a command is aborted, this not mean that its operation is reversed. In the case of some network commands, when the abort signal is detected by the g20, although the command is aborted following g20-network negotiation, the operation might be fully completed, partially completed or not executed at all.

3.10 CORE AT COMMANDS

The g20 responds to a limited commands set when the SIM card is not functioning, or not present. These commands are referred to as the "Core AT commands".

In previous products, the Core AT commands were called "Basic AT commands". The name "Core" differentiates between the basic AT commands format and the limited service AT commands.

The following table lists the Core AT commands.

Table 6. Core AT Commands

AT Command	Description	Page
\$	This command displays a list of all the AT commands supported by the g20.	48
%C	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
&C	This command determines how the state of the DCD line relates to the detection of the received line signal from the distant end.	151
&D	This command determines how the g20 responds when the DTR (Data Terminal Ready) status is changed from ON to OFF during the online data state.	152
&F	This command restores the factory default configuration profile.	187
&G	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
&K	This command configures the RTS/CTS flow control.	150
&L	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
&M	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
&P	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
&Q	This command selects the asynchronous mode	83
&R	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
&S	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
&T	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
?	This command displays the most recently updated value stored in the S-register.	186
\A	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
\B	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
\G	This command sets the use of the software control.	186
\J	This command adjusts the terminal auto rate.	186

Table 6. Core AT Commands (Continued)

AT Command	Description	Page
\K	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
\N	This command links the type.	186
\S	This command displays the status of selected commands and S-registers.	186
+CEER	This command returns an extended error report containing one or more lines of information text <report>, determined by the manufacturer, providing reasons for errors.	199
+CGM	This command requests manufacturer identification.	41
+CGMM	This command requests the model identification.	42
+CGMR	This command requests the revision identification.	43
+CGSN	This command requests the product serial number identification. The serial number is displayed with the prefix "IMEI".	43
+CKPD	This command enables the emulated pressing of keys, or virtual keycodes, as if entered from the g20 keypad or from a remote handset.	203
+CMEE	This command enables/disables the use of result code +CME ERROR: <err> as an indication of an error relating to the functionality of the g20.	195
+CMER	This command enables an external accessory to receive key press information from the g20's internal keypad.	207
+CPIN	This command is only relevant for phones that use SIM cards. It unlocks the SIM card when the proper SIM PIN is provided, and unblocks the SIM card when the proper SIM PUK is provided.	170
+CRC	This command controls whether to present the extended format of the incoming call indication.	60
+CSQ	This command returns the signal strength received by the g20.	134
+GCAP	This command requests the overall capabilities of the g20.	147
+GMI	This command requests manufacturer identification.	41
+GMM	This command requests the model identification.	42
+GMR	This command requests the revision identification.	43
A	This command answers an incoming call, placing the g20 into the appropriate mode, as indicated by the RING message.	59
B	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226

Table 6. Core AT Commands (Continued)

AT Command	Description	Page
D	This command places a voice call on the current network, when issued from an accessory device.	53
E	This command defines whether the g20 echoes the characters received from the user, (whether input characters are echoed to output).	182
F	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
H	This command hangs up, or terminates a particular call.	58
I	This command requests various g20 information items.	46
L	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
M	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
N	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
O	This command returns a phone to the Online Data mode and issues a CONNECT or CONNECT <text> result code.	80
P	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
Q	This command determines whether to output/suppress the result codes.	181
Sn	This command reads/writes values of the S-registers, and includes registers 1-49.	184
T	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
V	This command determines the response format of the data adapter and the contents of the header and trailer transmitted with the result codes and information responses.	179
W	This command selects the extended result code.	202
X	This command defines the data adaptor response set, and the CONNECT result code format.	183
Y	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
Z	This command resets the default configuration.	188

AT COMMANDS REFERENCE

4.1 G18 BACKWARD COMPATIBILITY

In the g20 development, special care and thought were given to g18 backward compatibility. For further details, please contact customer support.

4.2 MODEM ID

4.2.1 Subscriber Unit Identity

These commands allow the user to query the type of device that is attached, the technology used in the device, as well as basic operating information about the device.

4.2.1.1 +CGMI, +GMI, +FMI, Request Manufacturer ID

These commands request manufacturer identification. The g20 outputs a string containing manufacturer identification information, indicating that this is a Motorola device.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGMI AT+CGMI?	+CGMI: "Motorola CE, Copyright 2000"
AT+GMI AT+GMI?	+CGMI: "Motorola CE, Copyright 2000"
AT+FMI AT+FMI?	+CGMI: "Motorola CE, Copyright 2000"

Example

```
AT+CGMI
+CGMI: "Motorola CE, Copyright 2000"
```

```
AT+GMI
+CGMI: "Motorola CE, Copyright 2000"
```

AT+FMI

+CGMI: "Motorola CE, Copyright 2000"

4.2.1.2 +CGMM, +GMM, +FMM, Request Model ID

These commands request the model identification. The g20 outputs a string containing information about the specific model, including a list of the supported technology used, and the particular model number.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGMM AT+CGMM?	+CGMM: <list of supported technologies>,<model>
AT+GMM AT+GMM?	+GMM: <list of supported technologies>,<model>
AT+FMM AT+FMM?	+FMM: <list of supported technologies>,<model>

Example

AT+CGMM

+CGMM: "GSM900","GSM1800","g20" //In the North American model

AT+GMM

+GMM: "GSM1900","GSM850", "g20" //In the European model

AT+FMM

+FMM: "GSM900","GSM1800","g20" //In the North American model

The following table shows the +CGMM string parameters.

Table 7. +CGMM String Parameters

String	Description
"GSM900"	GSM at 900 MHz
"GSM1800"	GSM at 1800 MHz
"GSM1900"	GSM at 1900 MHz (North American PCS)
"GSM850"	GSM at 850 MHz

4.2.1.3 +CGMR, +GMR, +FMR, Request Revision

These commands request the revision identification. The g20 outputs a string containing the revision identification information of the software version contained within the device. Typically, the version is a quoted string with less than 255 characters.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGMR AT+CGMR?	+CGMR: <revision>
AT+GMR AT+GMR?	+GMR: <revision>
AT+FMR AT+FMR?	+FMR: <revision>

Example

```
AT+CGMR
+CGMR: "G208_G_0C.01.11I"
```

```
AT+GMR
+GMR: "G208_G_0C.01.11I"
```

```
AT+FMR
+FMR: "G208_G_0C.01.11I"
```

4.2.1.4 +CGSN, Request Product Serial Number Identification

This command requests the product serial number identification, displayed with the prefix "IMEI".

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGSN AT+CGSN?	+CGSN: IMEI<SN> or: +CGSN: IMEI<IMEI>

Example

```
AT+CGSN
+CGSN: IMEI448954035283579
```

4.2.1.5 +CSCS, Select Terminal Character Set

This command selects the g20 character set. The g20 supports the following character sets: GSM, UCS2, UTF8, 8859-1 and ASCII.

The default value, set upon system initialization, is ASCII.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+CSCS=[<chset>]	OK or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CSCS?	+CSCS: <selected character set>

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CSCS=?	+CSCS: (<supported character sets>)

The following table shows the +CSCS parameter optional values.

Table 8. +CSCS Parameter Optional Values

<chset>	Character Set	Input/Output Format
"ASCII"	ASCII	Quoted string. (For example, "AB" equals two 8-bit characters with decimal values 65, 66.)
"GSM"	GSM default alphabet (GSM 03.38 subclause 6.2.1)	Quoted string.
"UCS2"	Unicode (ISO/IEC 10646 [32])	HEX representation. (For example, 00410042 equals two 16-bit characters with decimal values 65, 66.)
"UTF8"	8-bit Unicode (ISO 10646 transformation format)	HEX representation.
"8859-1"	LATIN (ISO 8859-1)	Quoted string.

Example

```
AT+CSCS=?
+CSCS: ("8859-1","ASCII","GSM","UCS2","UTF8")

OK
AT+CSCS?
+CSCS: "ASCII"
OK

AT+CPBW=1,"8475763000",129,"Lin Zhao"
OK
AT+CSCS="UCS2"
OK
AT+CPBR=1
+CPBR: 1, "8475763000",129,004C006E0020005A00680061006F
OK
AT+CSCS="GSM"
OK
AT+CPBR=1
+CPBR: 1, "8475763000",129,"Lin Zhao"
OK
```

4.2.1.6 +CIMI, Request IMSI

This command requests the International Mobile Subscriber Identity number.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CIMI AT+CIMI?	+CIMI: <imsi> or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Example

```
AT+CIMI
+CIMI: 314566320021400
```

4.2.1.7 I, Request Identification Information

This command requests various g20 information items.

Command	Response/Action
ATIn	<information item n> or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the information items that are supported by the g20.

Table 9. Supported Information Items

ATIn	Description	Output
3	Reports Product Title	Motorola Mobile Phone
5	Reports Software Architecture	P2K
7	Reports Product Description	g20 OEM Module
8	Reports Software Version	<current revision>

Example

ATI3

Motorola Mobile Phone

ATI5

P2K

ATI8

G208_G_0C.00.0BI

4.2.1.8 +CNUM, Request MSISDN(s)

This command returns up to five strings of text information that identify the g20. The output string contains double quotes.

On platforms supporting MSISDN numbers, the string(s) returned are the MSISDN numbers and their associated data.

On platforms not supporting MSISDN numbers, this command returns the current phone number of the g20.

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
+CNUM (MSISDN supported)	+CNUM: [<MSISDN1 string>],<MSISDN1>, <MSISDN1 type> [+CNUM: [<MSISDN2 string>],<MSISDN2>, <MSISDN2 type>] [...]
+CNUM (MSISDN not supported)	+CNUM: <phone_number>

The following table shows the +CNUM parameters.

Table 10. +CNUM Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<MSISDN type>	Phone number type 129 Use for local call 145 Use "+" for international access code 128 Unknown

Example

```
at+cnum?
```

```
+CNUM: "David","035558278",129
```

```
AT+CNUM //MSISDNs supported
```

```
+CNUM: PHONENUM1,2173848500,129
```

```
+CNUM: PHONENUM2,2173848501,129
```

```
+CNUM: PHONENUM3,2173848502,129
```

```
+CNUM:"", "",0
```

```
+CNUM:"", "",0
```

```
AT+CNUM //MSISDNs not supported
```

```
+CNUM: ,2173848500,
```

```
+CNUM:"", "",0
```

```
+CNUM:"", "",0
```

```
+CNUM:"", "",0
```

```
+CNUM:"", "",0
```

4.2.1.9 \$, List of All Available AT Commands

This command displays a list of all the AT commands supported by the g20.

Command	Response/Action
AT\$	List of available AT commands

4.2.2 Capability Reporting

This set of commands enables a user to determine g20's protocol level. It also enables other support provided by the g20, such as information about the currently implemented protocol version (used to detect older g20s that may not support all commands), as well as determining which optional commands are implemented in a particular g20 software load.

4.2.2.1 +MAID, Get Accessory Feature Review

This command returns the AT Feature Review that is supported by the g20. The Motorola Available ID (+MAID) read-only command provides a means for an application to obtain a list of available features in a phone. The parameter list output is based on the list of features available in the phone. The ones and zeros indicate whether the particular feature is turned on or off, respectively. This command has been designed for future expansion. Additional features can be added to the end of the string, if required.

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
+MAID	+MAID: <feature 1 status>,<feature 2 status>, ... <feature 11 status>

The following table describes the accessory features that are supported in the g20.

Table 11. Accessory Features Supported in the g20

Feature	Description
<feature 1 status>	Indicates the presence of a phone book in the phone. True Phone book is present. False Phone book is not present.
<feature 2 status>	Indicates the presence of a date book in the phone. True Date book is present. False Date book is not present.
<feature 3 status>	Indicates the presence of an SMS AT Accessory code in the phone. True SMS AT Accessory code is present. False SMS AT Accessory code is not present.

Table 11. Accessory Features Supported in the g20 (Continued)

Feature	Description
<feature 4 status>	Indicates the presence of Mobile Originated SMS AT (MO-SMS AT) support in the phone. True MO-SMS AT is present. False MO-SMS AT is not present.
<feature 5 status>	Indicates the presence of email addresses in the phone book and the MO-SMS Destination Address Field. True Email addresses are present. False Email addresses are not present.
<feature 6 status>	Indicates the presence of multiple phone books in the phone, enabled by inserting a memory stick in the phone. Note: The feature status is an indication of the state of a feature ID, not the actual presence or absence of the memory stick. True Multiple phone books may be present. False Multiple phone books are not present.
<feature 7 status>	Indicates the presence of a SIM card in the phone. Note: The feature status is an indication of the state of a feature ID, not the actual presence or absence of a SIM card. True SIM card may be present. False SIM card is not present.
<feature 8 status>	Indicates the presence of a shared phone/date book. True Shared dynamic memory phone book/date book is present. False Shared dynamic memory phone book/date book is not present.
<feature 9 status>	Indicates the availability of an SMS Multiple Destination Address feature. True SMS Multiple Destination Addresses feature is available. False SMS Multiple Destination Addresses feature is not available.
<feature 10 status>	Indicates the availability of the Distinctive Alert feature, where a specific ring tone can be assigned to an entry in the phone book True Distinctive Alert feature is available. False Distinctive Alert feature is not available.
<feature 11 status>	Indicates the availability of the Phone Book Voice Tags Transferring feature. True Supports Voice Recognition and Phone Book Voice Tags Transferring. False Does not support Voice Recognition, or Supports Voice Recognition, but not Phone Book Voice Tags Transferring.

Example

AT+MAID?

+MAID: 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,0,0,1,1,1,0

OK

4.2.2.2 +MAPV, Get Accessory Protocol Version

This command returns the version of the accessory protocol that is supported in the g20. This version consists of a major version number and a minor version number, and should correspond with the protocol version number reported by the first g20 release including that command. A version of software claiming to support an accessory protocol version must support all commands in accordance with that version of the accessory protocol, as well as all commands for lower numbered versions of the protocol.

Execute Command

Command	Response/Action
+MAPV	+MAPV: <major>.<minor>

The following table shows the +MAPV parameters.

Table 12. +MAPV Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<major>	Major protocol version number
<minor>	Minor protocol version number

Example

AT+MAPV

+MAPV: 2.8.0

OK

4.2.2.3 +MPDPM, Motorola Phone Book/Date Book (used) Percentage in Memory

This command reads the percentage of shared memory being used by the phone book and date book. This command returns a percentage number representing the current amount of memory that is used in the shared memory storage for the phone book and date book.

Execute Command

Command	Response/Action
+MPDPM	+MPDPM: <percent>

The following table shows the +MPDPM parameters.

Table 13. +MPDPM Parameters

<Type>	Description
<percent>	A percentage number (digit value range from 0 to 100) representing the current amount of memory that is used in the shared memory storage for the phone book and the date book.

Example

AT+MPDPM

+MPDPM: 0

OK

4.3 CALL CONTROL

4.3.1 Managing a CSD (Data) Call

The g20 working modes can be divided into two modes of operation.

- **Data Mode:** In this mode, once the g20 has established a link with the remote modem, it does not respond to any data passing through it (except for the Escape Sequence search). The g20 becomes a transparent link, connecting the terminal with the remote side.
- **Command Mode:** In this mode, the g20 responds to the AT commands issued by the terminal. This is the default working mode.



Note

It is possible to switch between the operating modes.

The Terminal mode allows you to instruct the modem to dial a remote modem by issuing the Dial command followed by the phone number. You can also include dial string modifiers in your command line to give the modem additional instructions. The following dial modifiers are available on most modems:

- ", "- Pause
- "; " - Return to the Command mode after dialing - used for a voice call.

4.3.1.1 Simple Dialing

In order to instruct the modem to dial a remote modem from an ordinary tone-dialing telephone line, enter the Dial command followed by the phone number. For example, type the following command:

ATD 876-5555 <Enter>



Note

If you receive characters which were sent, you can disable this with using the Echo command (ATE0 <Enter>).

After issuing the Dial command, and if the remote modem answers the call, the two modems send high-pitched carrier tones to one another which establish the transmission speed and other parameters for the data connection. This process is called negotiation.

After the negotiation process, the message, "CONNECT" followed by the connection speed, is received.

If the other phone line is busy, the message "NO CARRIER" is received.

If the other modem does not answer, the message "NO CARRIER" is received.

Once a connection has been established, the modem is ready to immediately begin transmitting and receiving data. This may vary from sending messages to each other, sending or receiving files, logging on to an information service, or any other data communication task you wish to perform.

4.3.1.2 Switching From Data Mode to Command Mode

To switch the connection from Data mode to Command mode, send the Escape Sequence command (+++).

If the modem responds with "OK" to the Escape command, the modem is in Command mode and the dial connection is still active, and you can use the AT command set.



Note

The character '+' in the Escape Sequence pattern can be changed using the S-register.

Escape is detected only by the g20 and not by the remote side. The remote side stays in the Data mode.

4.3.1.3 Hanging Up

If you are using a communications program, use the "Hang up" or "Disconnect" AT command in the program to disconnect the call.

When using computers in the "Dumb Terminal mode", return to the Command mode by typing the Escape Sequence, +++, and then hang up by typing the Hang up command as follows:

ATH <Enter>

If the g20 responds with "OK", the dial connection is closed.

4.3.1.4 Dialing to an Electronic Telephone Service

When you dial to an electronic telephone service such as telephone banking, you must typically instruct the modem to dial a number, then to wait for call establishment, and then send the password for entering the banking account. A typical command line might look like this:

ATD876-5555,123456; <Enter>

The modem dials the number, then pauses to wait for the call connection (the comma in the command line causes the pause).

You can also create a longer pause by including several commas in a row in the command line, and then send the password to the service.

4.3.2 Receiving a Data Call

ATA <Enter>

This command instructs the modem to be the "answering modem". Either party may be the answering or the originating modem, but both parties cannot be the same modem at the same time.

You hear the modem handshake and see the result code "CONNECT" along with the connection speed.

4.3.3 Call Control AT Commands

4.3.3.1 D, Dial Command

This command places a FAX/DATA/VOICE call on the current network.

The default call type is a data call (CSD). If the +FCLASS command was used to set the call type to be FAX, then the outgoing call is a fax call.

There must be an explicit request in order to make a VOICE call. This request bypasses the +FCLASS setting.

If a DATA/FAX call was originated and answered by the remote side, a "CONNECT" notification is sent to the terminal from the g20, and it moves to the online Data/Fax state (respectively).

For more information about call failure, use the AT+CEER command, described in “+CEER, Extended Error Report” on page 199.



Note

If there is an active voice call and the terminal sends another ATD voice call command to the g20, the active call is put on hold and the new number is called.

Command	Response/Action
ATD<number>[:]	<p>VOICE CALL:</p> <p>1st response - Voice call place begins OK</p> <p>2nd response - Voice call connected: CONNECT</p> <p>DATA/FAX:</p> <p>2nd response only - Data/Fax call connected CONNECT</p> <p>When MO call fails:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Connection Failure - NO CARRIER or BUSY or NO ANSWER 2. General Failure - ERROR 3. Security reason (such as SIM not present) - OPERATION NOT ALLOWED 4. Unknown reason - UNKNOWN CALLING ERROR

The following table shows the D parameters.

Table 14. D Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<number>	<p>Valid phone digits are: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 * # + and , The following characters are ignored: A B C D - () / and <space>.</p> <p>The comma <,> digit: When dialing a voice call, digits until the comma are considered addressing information (phone number). Any digits after the comma are sent as DTMF tones after the voice call is connected. More than one comma causes a pause in sending the tones. When dialing a data/fax call, the comma digit is ignored, and all other digits before and after the comma are considered addressing information (phone number).</p> <p>The plus <+> digit: Indicates that the international access code exists in the number.</p>
semicolon (;)	When given after <number string>, a voice call is originated to the given address, otherwise a data call is originated.

**Note**

ATDP, ATDT, AT*D, <T>, <P> and <*> are ignored. The command is handled as ATD.

The control of supplementary services through the Dial command is not supported as these are controlled through the specific supplementary service commands (CCFC, CLCK, and so on.)

Initiating a GPRS connection is done through ATD*99#, as described in "D*99, Request GPRS Service "D"" on page 223.

Example

```

atd44345678;                //VOICE call (with semicolon)
OK
CONNECT

atd44345678                 //DATA/ FAX call (without semicolon)
...
CONNECT                      //Move to online Data state

```

4.3.3.2 D>, Direct Dialing from Phone Books

This command places a FAX/DATA/VOICE call on the current network by dialing directly from the g20 phone book.

**Note**

+CME ERROR: "NOT FOUND" is returned when no match is found in an existing phone book.

The following table shows a detailed description for the D> commands.

Table 15. D> Commands

Command	Detailed Description
D><alpha>[:]	Originates a call to a phone number with the corresponding alphanumeric field <alpha>. The currently used memory (phone book) is searched for the entry that begins with the alphanumeric pattern <alpha>.
D>mem<n>[:]	Originates a call to a phone number in memory (phone book) mem and stored in entry location <n>. Available memories may be queried with Select Phone Book Storage Test command +CPBS=?, described on page 93. Note: This command does not change the used memory set.
D><n>[:]	Originates a call to a phone number from entry location <n> in the currently used memory.



Note

Current used memory (phone book) set/read is done through the memory command +CPBS=/+CPBS? respectively.

If the g20 goes up, and no default used memory is set, then, if ATD><alpha> or ATD><n> is sent from the terminal, a +CME ERROR: "NOT FOUND" is returned.

The following table shows the D> parameters.

Table 16. D> Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<"alpha">	String type value, which should be equal to an alphanumeric field in a phone book entry. The used character set should be the one selected with Select Terminal Character Set +CSCS. <alpha> is case-sensitive, and should be placed in quotes ("alpha").
<n>	This parameter is also called "speed dial location". It is an integer type memory location. <n> should be in the range of locations available in the memory used.
<"mem">	Mem is not case-sensitive, and should be place in quotes ("mem"). Note: Mem can be used without quotes as well.

Example

```
at+cpbs?
+CPBS: "AD"
```

at+cpbr?

+CPBR: 5,"4444",129,"BE"

+CPBR: 6,"+97235659260",145,"eran"

+CPBR: 7,"035659260",129,"eran"

+CPBR: 8,"+97251632603",145,"long"

+CPBR: 9,"5555",129,"B"

+CPBR: 77,"035619942",129,"er"

atd>"long";

OK

CONNECT //Exact match. 051 632603 dialed and voice call answered.

atd>8;

OK

CONNECT //Speed dial from current phone book. 051 632603 dialed and voice call answered.

atd>"AD"9;

OK

NO CARRIER //5555 call dialed. Number is wrong.

For more examples, refer to “Call Control” on page 269 and “Data Call” on page 275.

4.3.3.3 DL, Dial Last Number

The DL command places a data/voice call to the last number dialed. The call progress information (success/failure) is reported in the same way as for the Dial command. (Refer to “D, Dial Command”, page 53.)

Command	Response/Action
ATDL[:]	<p>Initial Response - Last Number retrieved: ATDL: "DIAL DIGITS" 2nd response - Data/Fax call connected CONNECT</p> <p>1st response - Voice call placement begins OK 2nd response - Voice call connected CONNECT</p>

The following table shows the DL parameters.

Table 17. DL Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
semicolon (;)	<p>If the semicolon (;) is given, a voice call is originated to the last dialed number.</p> <p>If the semicolon (;) is not given, a Fax/Data call is originated.</p> <p>Note: The last dialed call type is irrelevant to the DL command.</p>



Note

When ATDL is issued after a dialed number with comma digit:

- ATDL; (Voice) dials the exact number that was last dialed, including the DTMF tones sent.
- ATDL (Data/Fax) dials the addressing information only (comma and tones are discarded).

Example

```

atdl                                     //Last called number is "035658278"
ATDL: "035658278"
CONNECT                                   //DATA call

atdl;
ATDL: "035658278;"
OK
CONNECT                                   //VOICE call

atdl                                     //Last called number is "035658278,123,78;"
ATDL: "035658278"
CONNECT                                   //DATA call

atdl;                                     //Last called number is "035658278,123,78"
ATDL: "035658278p123p78"
OK
CONNECT                                   //VOICE call
1 2 3                                     //Sent as DTMF tones
...                                       //Pause (dots are not displayed)
7 8                                       //Sent as DTMF tones

```

4.3.3.4 H, Hang-up Call

This command hangs up a call. The g20 terminates the call whether it is a data or voice call, and whether it is an incoming, originating, waiting, or connected call.

A NO CARRIER message is returned to the terminal before the regular OK approval.



Note

To terminate (hang-up) a MO data/fax call while call is placed: Any character sent from the terminal to the g20 causes the Data/Fax call termination, and NO CARRIER is sent from the g20 to the terminal.

To terminate a held Voice call or to terminate a call out of a MTPY call, refer to “+CHLD, Call Related Supplementary Services Command” on page 68.

The following table shows the call states of the H command.

Table 18. H Call States

Call State	Response/Action
IDLE	Error 3 ("operation not allowed")
Single Active	Call released
MTPY Active	Call released (all calls)
Incoming call (RING)	Call released
Single Active and Waiting Call	Single Active released (waiting not affected)
MTPY Active and Waiting Call	MTPY Active released (waiting not affected)
Single Held or MTPY Held	Error 3
Single (or MTPY) Active and Single (or MTPY) Held	Single (or MTPY) Active released
Held (Single or MTPY) and Waiting Call	Waiting call released
Single (or MTPY) Active and Single (or MTPY) Held & Waiting call	Single (or MTPY) Active released

Example

```

RING                //Incoming call
RING                //Incoming call
ath                //Hang-up incoming call
NO CARRIER
OK                  //Incoming call has been terminated - user determined user busy

RING
```

```

ata
OK //Voice call connected
ath //Hang-up connected call
NO CARRIER
OK //Active call has been hung-up - terminated

```

(... Active multi party call, with 3 numbers ...)

```

ath
NO CARRIER
NO CARRIER
NO CARRIER
OK

```

```

atd035659260;
OK
ath //Terminate MO voice call while placed
NO CARRIER
OK

```

Example - Hanging up a data call:

```

atd035659260
CONNECT //Data call connected - Online Data mode
...
+++ //ESC Sequence is sent from the terminal to the g20
OK //The g20 is in Command mode
ath //Terminate Data call
NO CARRIER
OK

```

4.3.3.5 A, Answer Incoming Call

This command answers an incoming VOICE/DATA/FAX call after a RING/+CRING indication is sent to the terminal. If the incoming call is answered (connected), the g20 sends a CONNECT notification to the terminal.

If the MT call fails, the possible notifications are:

- NO CARRIER - Connection Failure
- ERROR - General Failure



Note

A waiting call (an incoming call during another call) is announced by +CCWA rather than RING. A waiting call can be answered only if it is a voice call. The waiting voice call should be answered using the AT+CHLD command, even though ATA will put the active call on hold and connect the waiting call, making it the active call. This ATA action is the same action as AT+CHLD=2

Exception: In the case of an intruder call (Call Waiting), the ATA command is issued and accepts this call. By all standards, ATA in this case (one active call and one CW call) should be rejected.

Example

Example - Answering a voice call:

+CRING: VOICE

+CRING: VOICE

ata

CONNECT //VOICE call connected - g20 is in Command mode

ath

NO CARRIER

OK

Example - Answering a data call:

+CRING: REL ASYNC

+CRING: REL ASYNC

ata

... //Connecting (dots are not displayed)

CONNECT //DATA call connected - g20 is in Online Data mode

4.3.3.6 +CRC, Cellular Result Codes and RING, +CRING - Incoming Call Indication

This command controls whether or not to present the extended format of an incoming call indication. The RING/+CRING indication is sent from the g20 to the terminal when the g20 is alerted by an incoming call from the network. Once this indication is sent, information is available on the calling line via +CLIP. When +CRC is disabled, the indication is RING, and when +CRC is enabled, the indication is +CRING.

Set Command

The Set command enables/disables the extended format of an incoming call indication. When enabled, an incoming call is indicated to the terminal with an unsolicited result code +CRING:<type> instead of the normal RING.

Command	Response/Action
+CRC=<n>	OK

Read Command

The Read command queries the current settings for the cellular result code.

Command	Response/Action
+CRC?	+CRC: <n> OK

Test Command

The Test command returns the possible <n> values.

Command	Response/Action
+CRC=?	+CRC: (list of supported <n>s)

RING/+CRING INDICATION
+CRING: <type> or: RING

The following table shows the +CRC parameters.

Table 19. + CRC Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<n>	0 Extended format disabled 1 Extended format enabled The default value is 0.
<type>	Type of incoming call: ASYNC CSD asynchronous transparent REL ASYNC CSD asynchronous non-transparent FAX Fax class 1 VOICE Normal voice

Example

at+crc?

+CRC: 0

OK

at+crc=?

+CRC: (0,1)

OK

Example - RING/+CRING indication

(..Incoming Data Call..)

RING

RING

RING

at+crc=1 //Enable extended ring format

OK

+CRING: REL ASYNC

+CRING: REL ASYNC

ath

NO CARRIER

OK

4.3.3.7 +CLIP, Calling Line Identification

This command controls the Calling Line Identity (CLI) presentation indication to the terminal when an incoming call is detected by the g20.

This command allows the user to query the provisioning status of the CLI by the network and by the g20. The command also allows the user to enable/disable the CLI presentation by the g20 to the terminal.

The +CLIP indication information varies depending on what is provided by the network and what information is stored in the g20 phone book.

Set Command

The Set command enables or disables the presentation of the CLI indication from the g20 to the terminal.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CLIP=<n>	OK



Note

The Set command does not address the network.

Read Command

The Read command returns the +CLIP enable/disable state in the g20 as well as in the network provisioning state of the CLI presentation.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CLIP?	+CLIP: <n>, <m>

Test Command

The Test command returns the Set command options (0,1).

+CLIP Indication

When the CLI presentation indication is enabled by the g20 (<n>=1), this unsolicited indication is sent to the terminal after the RING indication.

CLIP Indications
+CLIP:<number>, <type>[, <subaddr>, <satype>[,[<alpha>][, <CLI validity>]]]

The following table shows the +CLIP parameters.

Table 20. +CLIP Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<n>	Enables/disables the CLI presentation indication after the ring indication: 0 Disable CLI presentation 1 Enable CLI presentation The default is 0.
<m>	Shows the subscriber CLIP service status in the network: 0 CLIP not provisioned 1 CLIP provisioned 2 Unknown (for example, no network and so on)
<"number">	Calling line number. The number format is specified by <type>.

Table 20. +CLIP Parameters (Continued)

<Parameter>	Description
<type>	Type of address octet in integer format: 145 Default when the dialing string includes the international access code character "+". 129 Default when making a local call. 128 Type of number is unknown (usually the output when the number itself is unknown).
<subaddr>	NULL, field not used (String type subaddress of format specified by <satype>)
<satype>	Field not used. Value is always 128 (unknown) - type of sub address octet in integer format.
<"alpha">	Name of the calling party (if provided by the network or if the number is found in the g20 phone books).
<CLI validity>	The Validity of the Calling Line Identity presentation: 0 CLI valid. 1 CLI has been withheld by the originator. 2 CLI is not available due to networking problems or limitations of the originating network.

Example

at+clip?

+CLIP: 0,1 //CLI presentation is disabled by the g20 (0) and is enabled by the network (1)

OK

at+clip=1

OK

Example +CLIP indication:

(...incoming call...)

RING

+CLIP: "2173845400",129,,128,"Doe John",0

Example +CLIP indication with restricted CLI:

at+crcl=1

OK

(...incoming call..., caller restricted the CLI presentation (used at+clir)...)

+CRING: VOICE

+CLIP: "",128,,128,"",1

4.3.3.8 +CCWA, Call Waiting Command

This command controls the Call Waiting supplementary service, including the settings and the queries of the g20 and the network. When the Call Waiting indication is enabled by the g20 and there is a waiting call, a +CCWA: indication is sent from the g20 to the terminal.



Note

The g20 supports only one of the services at a time: Voice, Data or Fax. Multiparty is a voice-only functionality.

A CCWA indication is sent to the terminal only during a voice call-waiting event. A CCWA indication is not sent for a fax/data call during in a voice session.

Set Command

The Set command enables/disables the Call-Waiting indication in the g20 and in the network. Activation, deactivation and status query are supported.



Note

When the <mode> parameter is set to 2 (network query), the <n> parameter is ignored. This means that no enable/disable is performed while querying the network.

Command	Response/Action
+CCWA=[<n>[,<mode>[,<class>]]]	OK If <mode>=2 and the command succeeds: +CCWA: <status>,<class1>[+CCWA: <status>,<class2> [+CCWA: <status>,<class4>]] OK

Read Command

The Read command returns the enable/disable status of the call waiting indication in the g20 (<n>).

Command	Response/Action
+CCWA?	+CCWA: <n> OK

Test Command

The Test command returns <n> values supported by the g20 as a compound value.

Command	Response/Action
+CCWA=?	+CCWA: (list of supported <n>s)

+CCWA Indication

When a call-waiting indication is enabled by the g20 (<n>=1), the following unsolicited indication is sent to the terminal from the g20:

+CCWA Indication
+CCWA:<number>, <type>, <class>, [<alpha>] [,<CLI validity>]

**Note**

During the call waiting state, a RING indication is not sent to the terminal. This means that when <n> is set to 0, the terminal will not be aware of the waiting call.

The maximum number of waiting calls at one time, per mobile access, is one. This means that no further calls are offered to the g20 (and to the terminal) while a call is waiting.

If CLI is NOT provisioned by the network but CCWA: presentation to the terminal is enabled, the g20 sends one of the following indications to the terminal:

+CCWA: "",128,"",1

or

+CCWA: "",128,"",2

The following table shows the +CCWA parameters.

Table 21. +CCWA Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<n>	Enables/disables the call waiting indication to the terminal by the g20. 0 Disable 1 Enable The default is 0.
<mode>	Call waiting service request to the network. When the <mode> parameter is not given, the network is not interrogated. 0 Disable 1 Enable 2 Query status The default is 0.
<class>	Sum of integers each representing a class of information. 1 Voice (telephony) 2 Data (refers to all bearer services) 4 Fax (facsimile services) The default value is 7.
<"number">	Calling line number. The number format is specified by <type>.

Table 21. +CCWA Parameters (*Continued*)

<Parameter>	Description
<type>	Type of address octet in integer format: 145 Default when the dialing string includes the international access code character "+". 129 Default when making a local call. 128 Type of number is unknown (usually the output when the number itself is unknown)
<status>	Call waiting support by the network (output for <mode>=2). 0 Not active 1 Active
<"alpha">	Name of the calling party (if provided by the network or if the number is found in the g20 phone books).

**Note**

When the parameter <mode> is 2 (Query status), the first parameter is ignored and the third parameter is always treated as class = 7.

Example

```
at+ccwa=1 //Enable call waiting on g20
```

```
OK
```

```
at+ccwa=?
```

```
+CCWA: (0,1)
```

```
OK
```

```
at+ccwa?
```

```
+CCWA: 1
```

```
OK
```

Examples of +CCWA set command - network interrogation

```
at+ccwa=1,2 //Class parameter is considered as 7
```

```
+CCWA: 1,1 //Call waiting is active for class 1, voice
```

```
+CCWA=2,0 //Call waiting is not active for class 2, data
```

```
+CCWA=4,0 //Call waiting is not active for class 4, fax
```

```
OK
```

```
at+ccwa=1,2,2           //Class parameter is 2
+CCWA=2,0               //Call waiting is not active for class 2, data
OK
```

```
at+ccwa=1,0
OK                       //Disable the call waiting feature in the network, enable it in the g20
```

```
at+ccwa=,1
OK                       //Enable the call waiting feature in the network
```

Example +CCWA indication

```
atd9311234567;          //Originate a voice call
OK
CONNECT                 //Voice call connected
```

(...conversation...)

(... call waiting indication received by the g20 ...)

```
+CCWA: "+358317654321",145,1,"Bob"
+CCWA: "+358317654321",145,1,"Bob"
```

```
at+chld=0               //Release the waiting call
OK
```

NO CARRIER

```
at+crc=1                //RING indication is not relevant to CCWA indication
OK
```

(...waiting call..., caller restricted to its CLI presentation (used at+clir)...)

```
+CCWA: "",128,1,"",1    //CLI is restricted, but call type recognized as voice
+CCWA: "",128,1,"",1
```

4.3.3.9 +CHLD, Call Related Supplementary Services Command

This command controls the Call Hold and Multiparty Conversation services. This command manipulates voice calls only.

Set Command

The Set command allows the control of the following call related services:

- Call HOLD: A call can be temporarily disconnected from the g20, but the connection is retained by the network.
- MTPY (Multi party) Conversation: Conference calls.

The network does not reserve more than one traffic channel for a mobile station, therefore the g20 can have only one call on hold at a time.

**Note**

Only voice calls can be put on HOLD.

A precondition for the multi-party service is that the g20 is in control of one active call and one call on hold. In this situation, the g20 can request the network to begin the MTPY (Multi Party) service. Once a MTPY call is active, remote parties may be added, disconnected or separated (removed from the MTPY call, but remain connected to the served mobile subscriber). The maximum number of remote parties is 5.

In this command, the term CALL refers to a single or MTPY call.

A single Active call is considered an MTPY call with one call index numbered as 1.

Command	Response/Action
+CHLD=<n>	<p>If the call is terminated: OK (approve request was submitted) NO CARRIER</p> <p>If the call state is changed (link, split, from active to hold, and so on): OK (approve request was done)</p> <p>If the call is terminated and another call is answered: OK (approve request was submitted) NO CARRIER OK (call answered and is now connected)</p>

Test Command

The Test command returns <n> values supported by the g20 to the terminal.

Command	Response/Action
+CHLD=?	<p>+CHLD: (list of supported <n>s) OK</p>

The following table shows the +CHLD parameters.

Table 22. +CHLD Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<n>	<p>Call hold operation:</p> <p>0 Releases all held calls OR Sets User Determined User Busy for a waiting call</p> <p>1 Releases all active calls and accepts the held or waiting call</p> <p>1x Release specific call x, where x is the serial number of a call participating in an active MTPY call.</p> <p>2 Places all active calls on hold and accepts the held or waiting call</p> <p>2x In the case of an active MTPY call, places all active calls on hold, except for call x. Call x remains active.</p> <p>3 Adds a held call to the conversation - MTPY</p> <p>Note: "Held calls" or "active calls" means a held or active single or MTPY call. There cannot be two or more different held/active single/MTPY calls.</p>

The following table shows the +CHLD actions according to state and operation:

Table 23. +CHLD Actions According to Call State and Operation

Call State	CHLD <operation>					
	0 -Release Held Call	1 - Release Active Call, Accept Held Call	1x - Release Active Call x from MTPY Call	2 - Switch Between Held and Active Call	2x - Active MTPY Call to Hold, Except for Call x	3 - Add Held Call to Active Call
IDLE	Error 3					
Single Active Call	Error 3.	Releases active call.	If x=1, releases active call, otherwise error 22.	Puts active call on hold.	Error 3.	Error 3.
MTPY Active Call	Error 3.	Releases active call.	Releases specific active call x. If x does not exist, then error 22.	Puts active call on hold.	Split. If call x does not exist, then error 22.	Error 3.
Incoming Call (RING)	Error 3.					

Table 23. +CHLD Actions According to Call State and Operation (Continued)

Call State	CHLD <operation>					
	0 -Release Held Call	1 - Release Active Call, Accept Held Call	1x - Release Active Call x from MTPY Call	2 - Switch Between Held and Active Call	2x - Active MTPY Call to Hold, Except for Call x	3 - Add Held Call to Active Call
Single Active Call and Waiting Call	Releases waiting call.	Releases active call, accepts waiting call.	Releases specific active call x. If x does not exist, then error 22.	Puts active call on hold, accepts waiting call.	Error 3.	Error 3.
MTPY Active Call and Waiting Call	Releases waiting call.	Releases active call, accepts waiting call.	Releases specific active call x. If x does not exist, then error 22.	Puts active call on hold and accepts waiting call.	Split. If x does not exist, then error 22.	Error 3.
Single Held Call or MTPY Held Call	Releases held call.	Accepts held call.	Error 3.	Accepts held call.	Error 3.	Error 3.
Single (or MTPY) Active Call and Single (or MTPY) Held Call	Releases held call.	Releases active call and accepts held call.	Releases specific active call x. If x does not exist, then error 22.	Switches.	Error 3.	Makes a conference call.
Held (Single or MTPY) Call and Waiting Call	Releases waiting call.	Accepts waiting call.	Error 3.	Accepts waiting call.	Error 3.	Error 3.
Single (or MTPY) Active Call and Single (or MTPY) Held and Waiting Call	Releases waiting call.	Releases active call, and accepts waiting call.	Releases specific active call x. If x does not exist, then error 22.	Error 3 (too many calls on hold).	Error 3.	Makes a conference call. Waiting call is not touched.
Split: Places the active MTPY call on hold, except for a specific call x. Switch: Places the active call on hold and accepts the Held call Error 3: "Operation not allowed" Error 22: "Not found"						

Example

at+chld=?

+CHLD: (0, 1, 1x, 2, 2x, 3)

OK

at+ccwa=1

//Enable call waiting

OK

atd9311234567;

//Originate a voice call

OK

CONNECT

(...conversation...)

+CCWA: "+358317654321",145,1,"Bob" //Awaiting call alerts

at+chld=2

//Put first call on hold and answer the second call

OK

(...conversation...)

at+chld=3

//Add the held call to the conversation

OK

(...MTPY conversation...)

at+chld=22

//Split: Place the MO active call on hold, MT call remains active

OK

at+chld=0

//Release the held call

OK

NO CARRIER

ath

//Release the active call

NO CARRIER

OK

atd9311234567;

//Originate a voice call

OK

CONNECT

+CCWA: "055728386",129,1,"",0 //Waiting call alerts

at+chld=1

//Release the active call, accept the waiting call

OK

NO CARRIER

//Active 9311234567 was released

OK

//Waiting 055728386 was answered

4.3.3.10 +CCFC, Call Forwarding Number and Conditions

This command enables control of the call-forwarding supplementary service. Registration, erasure, activation, deactivation, and status query are supported.

Set Command

The Set command instructs the g20 which call forwarding settings to request from network. The Set command, in query mode, interrogates the network about the subscriber current call forwarding status.

Command	Response/Action
+CCFC=<reason>,<mode> [,<number>[,<type>[,<class> [,<subaddr>[,<satype>[,<time>]]]]]]	If the command succeeds: +CCFC: <status>,<class1>[,<number>,<type> [,<subaddr>,<satype>[,<time>]]][<CR><LF> +CCFC: <status>,<class2>[,<number>,<type> [,<subaddr>,<satype>[,<time>]]][...] +CCFC: (list of supported <reason>s)

Test Command

The Test command returns <reason> values supported by the g20 to the terminal.

Command	Response/Action
+CCFC=?	+CCFC:<reason> OK

The following table shows the +CCFC parameters.

Table 24. +CCFC Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<reason>	0 Unconditional 1 Mobile busy 2 No reply 3 Not reachable 4 All call forwarding 5 All conditional call forwarding
<mode>	0 Disable 1 Enable 2 Query status 3 Registration 4 Erasure
<"number">	Calling line number. The number format is specified by <type>.

Table 24. +CCFC Parameters (*Continued*)

<Parameter>	Description
<type>	Type of address octet in integer format. 145 Default when dialing string includes international access code character "+". 129 Default when making a local call.
<subaddr>	NULL, field not used. (String type subaddress of format specified by <satype>)
<satype>	Field not used. Value is always 128 (unknown) - type of sub address octet in integer format.
<classx>	The sum of integers each representing a class of information. 1 Voice 2 Data - refers to all bearer services. 4 Fax The default value is 7.
<time>	1-30 The number of seconds to wait before calls are forwarded, when "no reply" is enabled or queried. The default value is 20. Note: The parameter must be a multiple of 5, for example, 5, 10, 15 and so on. If not, the modulo of 5 will be ignored.
<status>	0 Not active 1 Active

**Note**

A forward-to phone <number> (and the optional fields <type>, <subaddr> and <satype>) are tied to a <reason> and a <class>. This means that there can be a different <number> for the same <reason> because of a different <class>. When registering without mentioning a <class>, <class>=7 is selected.

A <number> field is mandatory when registering (<mode>=3) and it is irrelevant (ignored) in all other <mode>s.

Example

at+ccfc=?

+CCFC: (0,1,2,3,4,5)

OK

at+ccfc?

+CME ERROR: "operation not allowed"

at+ccfc=0,3,"01256316830",129,1

OK

at+ccfc=1,3,?0545658278? //Register UC forward-to of all classes.

OK

at+ccfc=1,1 //Activate UC forward-to of all classes.

OK

at+ccfc=3,2 //Interrogate reason not-reachable of all classes.

+CCFC: 1,1,+97254151200?,145

+CCFC: 0,2

+CCFC: 0,4

OK //For <reason>=3, forward only voice calls is activated.

at+ccfc=4,2 //Interrogate reason all-call-forwarding for all classes.

+CME ERROR: "no network service" //Interrogation of <reason>=30 is not supported by network.

at+ccfc=2,3,"+972545658278"

OK

at+ccfc=2,0 //Disable call-forwarding for reason no-reply of all classes.

OK

at+ccfc=2,2

+CCFC: 0,1,"+972545658278",145,,20

+CCFC: 0,2,"+972545658278",145,,20

+CCFC: 0,4,"+972545658278",145,,20

OK

4.3.3.11 +CLIR, Calling Line Identification Restriction

This command instructs the g20 to query, enable or disable the presentation of the CLI (calling line ID) of a MO call to the called party. The restriction of the CLI (disable presentation) is dependent both on the g20 and on the network.

The network enables three possible provisions of CLIR:

- Not provisioned (CLIR Off - presentation allowed)
- Provisioned permanently
- Provisioned with Temporary mode

The provision is fixed and cannot be changed by an AT command.

Temporary Mode:

Temporary mode can be in one of two states:

- A - Presentation restricted (CLIR On) as default.
- B - Presentation allowed (CLIR Off) as default. A subscriber to Temporary mode always has a default subscription to state A or B. Temporary-mode provisioning means that the terminal can request the g20 to switch the default mode from A to B, and vice versa.



Note

When a service is in state A, and the terminal wants to enable the CLI presentation (turn CLIR off) for a single call, it can do so using the ATD command. This does not change the Temporary mode state. This can also be done when the service is in state B and the terminal wants to disable the CLI presentation (turn CLIR on) for a single call.

When setting the g20 through the handset (or by using +CKPD), the settings are valid only for the next mobile originated call. After the call, the settings return to default.

Set Command

The Set command instructs the g20 to enable/disable CLI restriction for all MO calls.



Note

The Set command deals only with Temporary mode. Therefore, if the network provisioning is not in Temporary mode, the Set command setting is irrelevant.

It is recommended to run the CLIR Read command and get the network status before the Set command is issued.

Command	Response/Action
+CLIR=[<n>]	OK

Read Command

The Read command returns the current setting of CLIR on the network <m> and on the g20 <n>.

Command	Response/Action
+CLIR?	+CLIR:<n>,<m> OK

Test Command

The Test command returns <n> values supported by the g20.

Command	Response/Action
+CLIR=?	+CLIR: (list of supported <n>s)

The following table shows the +CLIR parameters.

Table 25. +CLIR Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<n>	Adjustment for outgoing calls 0 Disable (CLIR Off = CLI Presented) 1 Enable (CLIR On = CLI Restricted) 2 Disable (CLIR Off = CLI Presented) The default is 2. Note: The standard demand for the Set command (+CLIR =0) is not supported by the g20. (Presentation indicator is used according to the subscription of the CLIR service in the network.)
<m>	Subscriber CLIR service status in the network 0 CLIR not provisioned 1 CLIR provisioned in permanent mode 2 Unknown (for example, no network and so on) 3 CLIR Temporary mode presentation restricted (can be the default) 4 CLIR Temporary mode presentation allowed (can be the default)

Example

at+clir=?

+CLIR: (0,1,2)

OK

at+clir?

+CLIR: 1,4

at+clir=2

OK

atd054565195; //MO voice call

OK

(... calling ...)

(... a g20 that has 054565195 SIM and is CLIP enabled will receive the following on the terminal:

RING

+CLIP: "",128,,128,"",1

RING

+CLIP: "",128,,128,"",1)

ath

NO CARRIER

OK

at+clir=0

OK

atd054565195; //MO voice call

OK

(... calling ...)

(... a g20 that has 054565195 SIM and is CLIP enabled will receive the following on the terminal:

RING

+CLIP: "054565006",129,,128,"",0

RING

+CLIP: "054565006",129,,128,"",0 ...)

ath

NO CARRIER

OK

4.3.3.12 +CBST, Select Bearer Service Type

This command sets the GSM bearer service (data circuit duplex asynchronous and synchronous). It chooses one of the bearer services, the data rate of the service (or actually the modulation when modem IWFs are used), and enables or disables the Radio Link Protocol.

Set Command

The Set command selects the bearer service <name> with data rate <speed> and the connection element <ce> to be used when data calls are originated (refer to GSM 02.02). Values may also be used during mobile terminated data call setup, especially in the case of single numbering scheme calls.



Note

For incoming calls, the bearer service will be taken automatically from incoming parameters and not according to the CBST Set command.

g18 Compatibility Note: The CBST Set command selects the bearer service (data circuit duplex asynchronous and synchronous, PAD access circuit asynchronous, or data packet duplex synchronous) to be used when data calls are originated. (GSM 07.07 version 7.5.0 Release 1998). For incoming calls, the bearer service will be taken automatically from incoming parameters and not according to the CBST Set command.

at+cbst=?

+CBST: (006,007,070,071),(000),(000-001)

The g20 does not change the output (to be compatible with the g18), but for incoming calls, the phone works in automatic mode.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CBST=[<speed>[,<name>[,<ce>]]]	OK +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CBST?	+CBST: <speed>,<name>,<ce> OK

Test Command

The Test command returns values supported by the MA as compound values.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CBST=?	+CBST: (list of supported <speed>s),(list of supported <name>s),(list of supported <ce>s) OK

The following table shows the +CBST parameters.

Table 26. +CBST Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<speed>	<p>0 Auto-bauding (automatic selection of the speed; this setting is possible in case of 3.1 kHz modem and non-transparent service)</p> <p>4 2400 bps (V.22bis)</p> <p>6 4800 bps (V.32)</p> <p>7 9600 bps (V.32)</p> <p>14 14400 bps (V.34)</p> <p>68 400 bps (V.110 or X.31 flag stuffing)</p> <p>70 4800 bps (V.110 or X.31 flag stuffing)</p> <p>71 9600 bps (V.110 or X.31 flag stuffing)</p> <p>75 14400 bps (V.110 or X.31 flag stuffing)</p> <p>The default value is 7.</p> <p>Note: Currently the g20 supports:</p> <p>2 bands: 4800 and 9600 bps</p> <p>2 protocols: V.110 and V.32</p>
<name>	<p>0 Data circuit asynchronous (UDI or 3.1 kHz modem)</p> <p>1 Data circuit synchronous (UDI or 3.1 kHz modem)</p> <p>The default value is 0.</p>

Table 26. +CBST Parameters (Continued)

<Parameter>	Description
<ce>	0 Transparent 1 Non-transparent 2 Transparent and non-transparent. Transparent preferred 3 Transparent and non-transparent. Non-transparent preferred The default value is 1.

Example**At+cbst=?**

+CBST: (000,004,006,007,014,068,070,071,075),(000-001),(000-003)

OK

At+cbst?

+CBST: 7,0,1

OK

at+cbst=6

OK

at+cbst?

+CBST: 6,0,1

OK

4.3.3.13 O, Return to Online Data State

This command returns the g20 from the Command mode to the Online Data mode and issues a CONNECT or CONNECT <text> result code.

After dialing or answering (atd/ata commands and connect), the phone enters the Online Data mode where it is able to transfer data, but not to enter AT commands.

The ESC command +++, transfers the phone to the Command mode (able to input AT commands, while preserving the Data call). The O command returns the phone to the fully Online Data mode (as it was before using the ESC command).

**Note**

The escape character '+' can be changed using the S2-register.

The time delay between two consecutive "+"s is configured using the S12-register.

Execute Command

Command	Response/Action
ATO	CONNECT +CME ERROR: <err> If phone is not in Data Call NO CARRIER: If connection is not successfully resumed.

Example

```

ATD035684072           //Calling a remote modem - data call
CONNECT                //g20 is in Data mode

                        //Escaping back to Command mode using the +++ sequence
OK

AT                      //g20 is in Command mode
OK

ATO                     //Returning to Data mode
CONNECT

```

4.3.3.14 +COLP, Connected Line Identification

This command refers to the GSM supplementary service COLP, Connected Line Identification Presentation, which enables a calling subscriber to get the connected line identity (COL) of the called party after setting up a mobile originated call. The command enables/disables the presentation of the COL at the terminal. It has no effect on the execution of the supplementary service COLR in the network.

The ability to present COLP at the terminal is controlled by the network provisions. In GSM, the COLP Read command is network dependent, and as it queries information from the network, it may not be allowed by networks that do not allow interrogation of the network.

In MODE 14, the output of +COLP command must be in one of the following formats: either the name string is not supported, or there are four commas before the name string, as in the CLIP format.

When enabled (and the called subscriber allows), +COLP: <number>,<type>[,<subaddr>,<satype> [,<alpha>]] intermediate result code is returned from the TA to the terminal before any +CR or V.25ter responses.

**Note**

This command in the current phase is not fully tested, and is subject to change.

Set Command

The Set command changes the current settings.

Command	Response/Action
AT+COLP=[<n>]	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command gives the result code presentation and COLP service status settings.

Command	Response/Action
AT+COLP?	+COLP: <n>,<m> OK

Test Command

The Test command returns the values supported by the terminal as a compound value.

Command	Response/Action
AT+COLP=?	+COLP: (list of supported <n>s) OK

The following table shows the +COLP parameters.

Table 27. +COLP Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<n>	Sets/shows the result code presentation status in the terminal. 0 Disable 1 Enable The default value is 0.
<m>	Shows the subscriber COLP service status in the network: 0 COLP not provisioned 1 COLP provisioned 2 Unknown (for example, no network) The default value is 2.
<number>	String type phone number of the format specified by <type>.

Table 27. +COLP Parameters (Continued)

<Parameter>	Description
<type>	Type of address octet in integer format (refer to GSM 04.08 sub-clause 10.5.4.7).
<subaddr>	String type sub-address of format specified by <satype>.
<satype>	Type of sub-address octet in integer format (refer to GSM 04.08 sub-clause 10.5.4.8).
<alpha>	Optional string type alphanumeric representation of <number> corresponding to the entry found in the phone book. The used character set should be the one selected with the +CSCS command.

Example

At+colp=0/1

OK

At+colp=2/3

+CME ERROR: invalid characters in text string

4.3.3.15 &Q, Asynchronous Mode

This command selects the asynchronous mode.

Qn	Description
Q0	Normal asynchronous operation (no error correction)
Q5	Error corrected operation (default)
Q6	Normal asynchronous operation (no error correction)

4.3.4 Call Status Messages

The g20 provides detailed information about the call progression and the error states to privileged accessories. This information is sent to the accessories as unsolicited responses when enabled from the g20. Accessories can request the current state of the call processing engine by using the query form of this command. When a change occurs in the call processing engine state, this information is broadcast to all the accessories.

The following table shows the Call Processing State codes. These codes are transmitted by the g20 when the call processing engine (or equivalent) changes state, for example when exiting a call. These codes are generic information codes that are intended to be reused, as much as possible, among all technologies. States 1 - 17 are call processing states, and can be queried. States 64 to 72 announce various phases of call origination, which can be thought of as sub-states of MCST 17.

Table 28. Call Processing State Codes

Code	Description
1	Idle call state
2	Single incoming call
3	Single call active
4	Single call held
5	Multi-party call active
6	Multi-party call held
7	Dual call (fully connected active call and held call)
8	Dual multi-party call active
9	Dual multi-party call held
10	Single active call plus call waiting
11	Multi-party call active plus call waiting
12	Single call held plus call waiting
13	Multi-party call held plus call waiting
14	Dual calls plus call waiting
15	Dual multi-party calls active plus call waiting
16	Dual multi-party calls held plus call waiting
17	Call control busy
64	Calling
65	Call Failed (with Exit and Retry softkeys displayed)
66	Redialing (with Cancel softkey on left)
67	Waiting for Service (TDMA specific)
68	No Service

Table 28. Call Processing State Codes (Continued)

Code	Description
69	No Redial
70	Outgoing Calls Restricted (with OK softkey on right)
71	Outgoing Calls Phone Book Only (with OK softkey on right)
72	Security Fail

4.3.4.1 +CPAS, Phone Activity Status

This command returns the current activity status of the g20, for example, call in progress, or ringing.

Execute Command

The Execute command returns the activity status <pas> of the g20. It can be used to interrogate the g20.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CPAS	+CPAS: <pas> OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CPAS=?	+CPAS: (list of supported <pas>s) OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the +CPAS parameters

Table 29. +CPAS Parameters

<Parameter>	Description		
<pas>	0	Ready	The g20 allows commands from the terminal
	1	Unavailable	The g20 does not allow commands from the terminal
	2	Unknown	The g20 is not guaranteed to respond to instructions
	3	Ringing (MT calls)	The g20 is ready for commands from the terminal, but the ringer is active
	4	Call in progress	The g20 is ready for commands from the terminal, but a call is in progress
	5	Asleep	The g20 is unable to process commands from the terminal as it is in a low functionality state



Note

g18 backward compatibility <pas> supports values 0,3,4.

Example

```
at+CPAS
```

```
+CPAS: 000
```

```
OK
```

```
at+CPAS=?
```

```
+CPAS: (000-005)
```

```
OK
```

```
at+CPAS?
```

```
ERROR
```

```
AT+CPAS
```

```
//Voice call active state
```

```
+CPAS: 004
```

```
OK
```

4.3.4.2 +CLCC, List Current Calls

This command returns a list of all current g20 calls and their statuses, and also enables/disables the unsolicited indication of the call list. (If no calls are received, no information response is sent to the terminal.)

If the command succeeds but no calls are available, no information response is sent to the terminal.

The maximum number of simultaneous multiparty calls is 5+1 (5 in active group and 1 in hold).

On all platforms besides Telematics-enabled GSM platforms, this command responds with a +CME error indicating that the operation is not supported.

Set Command

The Set command enables/disables unsolicited indications.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CLCC=<state>	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Execute Command

The Execute command enables the receiving of data about current calls.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CLCC	+CLCC: <idx>,<dir>,<call state>, <mode>, <mpty>[,<number>,<type>,<alpha>] OK

Read Command

The Read command returns the call status.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CLCC?	+CLCC: <state> OK or: +CME ERROR <err>

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CLCC=?	+CLCC: (List of supported <state>s) OK or: +CME ERROR <err>

The following table shows the +CLCC parameters

Table 30. +CLCC Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<state>	0 Disable CLCC unsolicited indication 1 Enable CLCC unsolicited indication The default value is 0.
<idx>	Integer type, call identification number
<dir>	0 Mobile originated call (MO) 1 Mobile terminated call (MT)
<call state>	The state of the call 0 Active 1 Held 2 Dialing (MO call) 3 Alerting (MO call) 4 Incoming (MT call) 5 Waiting (MT call) 6 Released
<mode>	Bearer/Teleservice 0 Voice Call 1 Data 2 Fax
<mpty>	Multiparty status 0 Call is not part of a multiparty call 1 Call is one of multiparty call parties
<number>	Phone number in the format specified by <type>. Contains a string of up to 32 characters.
<type>	Phone number display format. Type of address octet in integer format (refer to GSM 04.08 [8] subclause 10.5.4.7) 129 Local number 145 International number with access character +

Table 30. +CLCC Parameters (Continued)

<Parameter>	Description
<alpha>	Text representation of the phone book entry. String type alphanumeric representation of <number> corresponding to the entry found in the phone book. Contains a string of up to 20 characters.

Example

AT+CLCC=?

+CLCC: (0,1)

OK

AT+CLCC

+CLCC: 1,0,0,0,0,"01256316830",129,"Shmuel"

OK

AT+CLCC?

+CLCC: 0

OK

AT+CLCC=1

//Example with unsolicited indication

OK

ATD055490698;

OK

+CLCC: 1,0,2,0,0,"055490698",129,"Alpha"

+CLCC: 1,0,3,0,0,"055490698",129," Alpha "

OK

+CLCC: 1,0,0,0,0,"055490698",129," Alpha "

ATH

NO CARRIER

OK

+CLCC: 1,0,6,0,0,"055490698",129," Alpha "

4.3.4.3 +CAOC, Advice of Charge

This command enables the subscriber to get information about the cost of calls. If supported, this command also activates/deactivates unsolicited event reporting of the CCM (Current Call Meter) information.

The unsolicited report +CCCM:<ccm> is sent when the CCM value changes, but not more than once every 10 seconds.


Note

The CCM value depends on the network properties (charge for MO or/and MT calls).

There are two states in which the command can be activated:

- In IDLE state - returns the last call cost.
- In a voice/data state - returns the accumulated cost, including the current call.

Set Command

The Set command returns the CCM value from the g20, or activates/deactivates unsolicited reports.

Command	Response/Action
+CAOC=<mode>	OK or: [+CAOC:<ccm>] or: +CME ERROR:<err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the current CAOC mode.

Command	Response/Action
+CAOC?	+CAOC: <mode> OK
+CAOC	OK or: [+CAOC: <ccm>] or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

The Test command returns the supported mode values.

Command	Response/Action
+CAOC=?	+CAOC: (list of supported <mode>s) OK

The following table shows the +CAOC parameters.

Table 31. +CAOC Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<mode>	0 Queries the CCM value 1 Deactivates unsolicited reporting of the CCM value 2 Activates unsolicited reporting of the CCM value



Note

<CCM>: String type value representing three bytes of the current call meter value in hexadecimal format (for example, "00001E" indicates decimal value 30).

Example

Example with prepaid SIM card with 56700.00L prepaid before the test.

```

at
OK
at+caoc=2
OK
atd+97254565190;
OK
OK

+CCCM: "000000"

+CCCM: "000006"
at+caoc
+CAOC: "000009"

OK

+CCCM: "00000e"

+CCCM: "000016"
at+caoc
+CAOC: "00001d"

OK

```

AT Commands Reference

+CCCM: "00001e"

+CCCM: "000027"

at+caoc=0

+CAOC: "00002d"

OK

at+caoc=2

OK

+CCCM: "00003d"

at+caoc

+CAOC: "00003f"

OK

+CCCM: "000046"

at

+CCCM: "00004e"

+caoc

+CAOC: "00004f"

OK

+CCCM: "000056"

at+caoc

+CAOC: "00005d"

OK

+CCCM: "00005e"

NO CARRIER

at+caoc

+CAOC: "000066"

OK

//567 - 102(66h) = 465

OK

There is now 46500.00L prepaid remaining on the SIM card.



Note

The above example shows first time activation of the AOC feature using the g20. Therefore, the accumulated cost is equal to the current call cost.

4.4 PHONE AND DATE BOOKS

4.4.1 Directory Access Commands

This set of commands enables read/write access to the phone book contained within the g20, including both the numeric and the alpha information contained in the location. If the g20 does not support the alpha directory, an empty string is returned for the alpha information. The presentation is according to GSM 07.07.

In some cases, it may be possible to use these commands to access the dialed and received call stacks. However, as these phone books cannot be edited, the +CPBW command does not work on them.

4.4.1.1 +CPBS, Select Phone Book Memory

This command selects the memory that is to be used for reading and writing entries in the g20's phone books' memory. (When there is separate storage on the SIM card and in the g20's internal EEPROM).

Set Command

The Set command selects the phone book memory storage which is to be used by other phone book commands.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CPBS=<storage>	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the currently selected phone book memory, number of used entries and total number of entries in the phone book memory.

Command	Response/Action
+CPBS?	+CPBS: <storage>[,<used>,<total>]

Test Command

Test command returns the supported storages as a compound value.

Command	Response/Action
+CPBS=?	+CPBS: (list of supported <storage>s) OK

The following table shows the +CPBS parameters.

Table 32. +CPBS Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<storage>	<p>List of supported phone books and their storage IDs</p> <p>DC g20 dialed calls list (+CPBW may not be applicable for this storage).</p> <p>EN SIM (or g20) emergency number (+CPBW is not be applicable for this storage).</p> <p>FD SIM Fixed dialing phone book.</p> <p>LD SIM Last dialed phone book (the same as "DC").</p> <p>MC g20 missed (unanswered received) calls list (+CPBW may not be applicable for this storage).</p> <p>ME g20 phone book.</p> <p>MT Combined g20 and SIM phone book.</p> <p>AD Combined SIM and g20 phone book</p> <p>ON SIM (or g20) own numbers (MSISDNs) list (reading of this storage may be available through +CNUM also).</p> <p>RC g20 received calls list (+CPBW may not be applicable for this storage).</p> <p>SM SIM phone book.</p> <p>TA Terminal phone book.</p> <p>QD Quick Dial phone book.</p> <p>DD Quick Dial phone book.</p> <p>The default value is AD.</p>
<used>	Integer type value indicating the number of used locations in the selected memory.
<total>	Integer type value indicating the total number of entries in the selected phone book memory.

Example

At+cpbs=?

+CPBS: "ME","MT","DC","MC","RC","AD","QD"

OK

```

At+cpbs?                                //Read default <storage> after power up
+CPBS:                                  //Before reading SIM
OK
+CPBS: "AD"                             //After reading SIM
OK

At+cpbs="MT"
OK

```

4.4.1.2 +CPBR, Read Phone Book Entries

This command recalls phone book entries from a specific entry number or from a range of entries. If only one entry is specified, and that entry is empty, OK is returned. If a range of entries is requested, all entries that contain data within that range are returned. If a listing fails in a g20 error, +CME ERROR: <err> is returned.

This command can also be used to obtain information about the number of entries and the maximum size of a phone number and alpha tag fields in the phone book.

This command acts on the currently active phone book, as selected with the +CPBS command (Refer to “+CPBS, Select Phone Book Memory”, page 93.)

Set Command

The Set command returns phone book entries.

Command	Response/Action
+CPBR=<index1>[,<index2>]	[+CPBR: <index1>,<number>,<type>,<text> [<CR><LF> +CPBR: <index2>,<number>,<type>,<text>]] OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

The Test command returns the entry range supported by the current storage as a compound value and the maximum lengths of the <number> and <text> fields.

Command	Response/Action
+CPBR=?	+CPBR: (list of supported <index1>s),[<nlength>], [<tlength>] OK

The following table shows the +CPBR Parameters.

Table 33. +CPBR Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<index1> <index2>	Index for a given phone book entry
<number>	Phone number of a given entry
<type>	The address type of a phone number 129 Use for local call 145 Use "+" for international access code 128 Unknown Note that "128" is used to represent an email address or a mailing list. In this case, <ph_type> can be used to further differentiate between the two.
<text>	Text identifier for a phone book entry, according to the character set as specified by command +CSCS.
<nlength>	The maximum number of digits in the <number>.
<tlength>	The maximum number of characters in the <text> entry



Note

The MC and RC have the same memory storage area, therefore there are only 10 entries in total. Some of the entries are listed if the MC phone book is selected, and others are listed if the RC phone book is selected. The phone book selection is done using the AT+CPBS command.

Example

```
At+cpbs="ME"
```

```
OK
```

```
At+cpbr=?
```

```
+CPBR: 1-100,40,24
```

```
OK
```

```
At+cpbr=1
```

```
OK
```

```
At+cpbr=1,3
```

```
OK
```

At+cpbs="MT"

OK

At+cpbr=?

+CPBR: 1-350,40,24

OK

At+cpbr=1,3

OK

At+cpbr=1,350

+CPBR: 101, "+97252999080", 145, "Voice Mail"

OK

4.4.1.3 +MPBR, Read Extended Phone Book Entries

This command is similar to the +CPBR command, except that it returns several extra fields, including: phone type, voice tag and index, alert tone, backlight, indication of whether number is the primary number, category and profiling icon.

This command can also be used to obtain information about the number of locations and the maximum size of the phone number and alpha tag fields in the phone book.



Note

In mailing lists, the <number> field specifies a list of speed dial numbers corresponding to other phone book entries. These speed dial numbers cannot specify other mailing list entries. Each mailing list should have at least one speed dial number. Also, a non mailing list phone book entry can be a member of more than one mailing lists.

A mailing list is represented by a list of speed dial numbers separated by spaces. For a mailing list, only the following fields apply: <index>, <number>, <type>, <text>, <ph_type>, <voice_tag> and <category>. All the other fields are ignored.

Additionally, this command can be used to associate first name and last name attributes with the record. This data is used by SyncML.

This command acts on the currently active phone book, as selected with the +CPBS command (Refer to “+CPBS, Select Phone Book Memory”, page 93).

Profiling icons, categories and mailing list features are not supported on all platforms.

In MODE 14, only the following fields apply: <index>, <number>, <type>, <text>, <ph_type> and <voice_tag>. All the other fields are ignored.

Some versions of this command return a boolean value for the voice tag indicating whether it is present. Other versions return a range (0-21) indicating its location.

Refer to the corresponding +MAID bits to determine the specific behavior for each of these features.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+MPBR=<index1>[,<index2>]	+MPBR: <index>,<number>,<type>,<text>,<ph_type>,<voice_tag>,<alert_tone>,<backlight>,<is_primary>,<category>,<profiling_icon>,<first_last_enabled>,<sub_field_index>

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
+MPBR=?	+MPBR: <index range>,<nlength>,<tlength>,<ptypes>,<voice tag range>,<email_length>,<dr_range>,<bl_range>,<is_primary_range>,<ctegory_range>,<icon_range>,<num_of_mailing_list_enteries>,<first_last_enabled_range>

The following table shows the +MPBR parameters.

Table 34. +MPBR Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<index1> <index2>	Index for a given phone book entry.
<index range>	Range of phone book indices.
<nlength>	Maximum size of a phone number, in digits.
<tlength>	Maximum number of characters in the <text> entry.
<ptypes>	Maximum number of allowed phone types
<voice_tag range>	Lists the range of valid values for <voice_tag>.
<email_length>	Maximum string length for the email address in the <number> field when phone type is "email".
<dr_range>	Range of distinctive ringer (alert) tones. This range only represents the valid (flexed) alert tones for the specific g20. Note that 255 is the setting for no ringer tone and is always present.
<bl_range>	Range of backlight styles.
<is_primary_range>	Lists the range of valid values for the <is_primary> field.

Table 34. +MPBR Parameters (Continued)

<Parameter>	Description
<category_range>	Lists the maximum range of phone book categories. 1 General category and default.
<icon_range>	Lists the range of pre-defined icons associated with the phone book entries. 255 Invalid icon and default.
<num_of_mailing_list_entries>	Lists the maximum number of speed dial numbers in the <number> field when phone type is "mailing list".
<first_last_enabled_range>	Lists the range of valid values for the <first_last_enabled> field.
<number>	A phone number, unless: If ph_type is "Email", it is an Email address. If ph_type is "Mailing list", it is a set of speed dial numbers.

Example

```
AT+MPBR=? //Ring tones 0-31, 101-131, 255 flexed on
+MPBR: 1-79,32,20,8,0-21,50,(0-31,101-131,255),(0-2),(0-1),(1-30),(0-14,255),25,(0-1,255)
OK
```

```
AT+MPBR=? //Ring tones 1, 15, 20-30, 101-131, 255 flexed on
+MPBR: 1-79,32,20,8,0-21,50,(1,15,20-30,101-131,255),(0-2),(0-1),(1-30),(0-14,255),25,(0-1,255)
OK
```

```
AT+MPBR=? //Ring tones 1, 255 flexed on
+MPBR: 1-79,32,20,8,0-21,50,(1,255),(0-2),(0-1),(1-30),(0-14,255),25,(0-1,255)
OK
```

```
AT+MPBR=? //Ring tones 1, 3, 5, 7, 101, 255 flexed on
+MPBR: 1-79,32,20,8,0-21,50,(1,3,5,7,101,255),(0-2),(0-1),(1-30),(0-14,255),25,(0-1,255)
OK
```

```
AT+MPBR=21 //A mailing list "Friends" with 4 members and voice_tag set to 1 and category set to 3
+MPBR: 21,"1 2 5 10",128,"Friends",7,1,255,0,1,3,255,255,0
```

```
AT+MPBR=22 //A mailing list "Business" with 3 members and voice_tag set to 5 and category set to
"General"
+MPBR: 22,"7 9 10",128,"Business",7,5,255,0,1,1,255,255,0
```

AT+MPBR=23 //Entry with "Clinton" with last name designation
+MPBR: 23,"18007598888",129,"Clinton",3,2,255,0,0,1,0,1,0
OK

AT+MPBR=1,20 //Entries without first name/last name information
+MPBR: 2,"8475767800",129,"Moto Voicemail",4,0,23,0,1,2,14,255,0
+MPBR: 10,"8475551212",129,"",1,1,6,0,1,1,255,255,0
OK

AT+MPBR=25 //Entry with first and last name information ("Clinton" is the last name)
+MPBR: 25,"18887598888",129,"George Clinton",3,2,255,0,0,1,0,0,7
OK

AT+MPBR=25 //Entry with first and last name information ("George" is the last name)
+MPBR: 25,"18887598888",129,"George Curious",3,2,255,0,0,1,0,1,7
OK

4.4.1.4 +CPBF, Find Phone Book Entries

This execution command enables the user to search for a particular entry, by name, in the currently active phone book. If no matching entry is found, the command returns OK. If multiple matches are found, all are returned.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+CPBF=<findtext>	[+CPBF: <index1>,<number>,<type>,<text>[[...] <CR><LF> +CBPF: <index2>,<number>,<type>,<text>]] OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CPBF=?	+CPBF: [<nlength>],[<tlength>] OK

The following table shows the +CPBF parameters.

Table 35. +CPBF Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<findtext>	Case-sensitive text substring to search for, according to the character set specified by the +CSCS command.
<index1> <index2>	Index for a given phone book entry
<number>	Phone number of a given entry
<type>	The address type of a phone number 129 Use for local call 145 Use "+" for international access code 128 Unknown Note that "128" is used to represent an email address or a mailing list. In this case, <ph_type> can be used to further differentiate between the two.
<text>	Text identifier for a phone book entry that starts with the substring <findtext>, according to the character set as specified by command +CSCS.

Example

At+cpbs="MT" //Selecting phone book

OK

At+cpbf="k" //Searching for "k" and not finding it.

OK

At+cpbf="Voice" //Searching for string "Voice" and finding Voice Mail.

+CPBR: 101,"+97252999080", 145,"Voice Mail"

OK

At+cpbf="" //Searching for everything in phone book, and finding nothing.

OK

AT+CPBF="Moto"

+CPBF: 2,"8475767800",129,"Moto Voicemail"

4.4.1.5 +MPBF, Find Extended Phone Book Entries

This command is similar to +CPBF, except that it also returns the extra fields that are unique to Motorola phones. These fields include the phone type, voice tag, alert tone, backlight, is_primary field, category and profiling icon, as described in Table 36, below.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+MPBF=<findtext>	+MPBR: <index>,<number>,<type>,<text>, <ph_type>,<voice_tag>,<alert_tone>,<backlight>, <is_primary>,<category>,<profiling_icon>, <first_last_enabled>,<sub_field_index> or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the +MPBF parameters.

Table 36. +MPBF Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<findtext>	Text identifier for a phone book entry, according to the character set as specified by command +CSCS.
<index>	Index for a given phone book entry
<number>	Phone number of a given entry
<type>	The address type of a phone number 129 Use for local call 145 Use "+" for international access code 128 Unknown Note that "128" is used to represent an email address or a mailing list. In this case, <ph_type> can be used to further differentiate between the two.
<ph_type>	Type of phone number to be stored in the entry: 0 Work 1 Home 2 Main 3 Mobile 4 Fax 5 Pager 6 Email 7 Mailing list

Table 36. +MPBF Parameters (Continued)

<Parameter>	Description
<voice_tag>	Voice tag index associated with a phone book entry 0 Invalid voice tag 1-21 Valid voice tag The range upper bound is a variable. +MPBR=? should be used to determine the upper bound.
<alert_tone>	The distinctive alert tone style that represents the number of the originator of an incoming call 255 Invalid alert tone entry indicating that no ringer is set
<backlight>	This field is reserved to support future implementation of the backlight feature
<is_primary>	Indicates whether the number is the primary number for the user 0 Non-primary number 1 Primary number
<profiling_icon>	Indicates the index of the icon associated with the phone book entry 0-14 Valid pre-defined icons 255 Invalid icon
<category>	Category associated with the phone book entry. 1-30 Number of categories that can be defined. Maximum number of categories is 30. The default value is 1.
<first_last_enabled>	This field determines whether the phone book record contains information about the split between the first name and the last name. 0 Second sub-field is the last (family) name. 1 Second sub-field in <text> is the first (given) name. 255 Record does not contain information about the first name and last name fields.
<sub_field_index>	A zero based index pointing to the first character in the second subfield. 0 First sub-field does not exist. If the <first_last_enabled> field is 255, then the value in this field is ignored. The second sub-field is defined as all characters following the first sub-field.

Example

```
AT+MPBF="Moto"
+MPBF: 2,"8475767800",129,"George",3,
OK
```

4.4.1.6 +CPBW, Write Phone Book Entry

This command enables the user to store a new entry in the phone book, or edit/delete an existing entry from the phone book. A particular entry in the phone book can be stored, or the next available entry is used.

This command writes the entry in the currently active phone book, selected with the +CPBS command (Refer to “+CPBS, Select Phone Book Memory”, page 93). The entry is selected by <index>, the phone number is entered into the <number> field and text associated with the number is entered into the <text> field. If these fields are omitted, the phone book entry is deleted. If the <index> field is omitted, but a number is entered in the <number> field, the phone number is entered into the first available entry in the phone book. If the writing fails in a g20 error, +CME ERROR: <err> is returned.

In the case of SIM storage, the length of the field may not be available. If the g20 is not currently reachable, +CME ERROR: <err> is returned. If the storage does not offer format information, the format list should not have parentheses.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CPBW=[<index>][,<number>[,<type>,<text>]]]	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

This command queries the allowable command field and sizes.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CPBW=?	+CPBW: (list of supported <index>s),[<nlength>], (list of supported <type>s),[<tlength>] OK

The following table shows the +CPBW parameters.

Table 37. +CPBW Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<index>	Index for a given phone book entry
<number>	Phone number of a given entry
<type>	The address type of a phone number 129 Use for local call 145 Use “+” for international access code 128 Unknown Note that “128” is used to represent an email address or a mailing list. In this case, <ph_type> can be used to further differentiate between the two.
<text>	Text identifier for a phone book entry, according to the character set as specified by command +CSCS.

Table 37. +CPBW Parameters (Continued)

<Parameter>	Description
<nlength>	The maximum size of a phone number, in digits
<tlength>	The maximum number of characters in the <text> entry

Example

At+cpbs="MT"

OK

At+cpbw=?

+CPBW: 1-350,40,16

OK

At+cpbw=

+CME ERROR: invalid characters in text string

AT+cpbw=92,"+123456",145,"Test"

AT+cpbr=92

OK

+CPBR: 92,"+123456",145,"Test"

AT+cpbw=92,"+987654",145,"Te"

AT+cpbr=92

OK

+CPBR: 092,"+987654",145,"Te"

AT+CPBW=?

+CPBW: 1-99,32,20

AT+CPBW=,"8005551212",129,"Sam Spade" //Store information in first available location

OK

AT+CPBW=21 //Erase location 21

OK

4.4.1.7 +MPBW, Write Extended Phone Book Entry

This command enables the user to store a new entry in the phone book, or to delete an existing entry from the phone book. An entry can be stored in a particular location in the phone book, or in the next available location.

This command differs from the GSM 07.07 "+CPBW" command in that it accepts the input from several extra fields, including phone type, voice tag and index, alert tone, backlight, is_primary field, category and profiling icon.

Additionally, this command can be used to associate the first name and last name attributes with the record. This data is used by SyncML.



Note

In mailing lists, the <number> field specifies a list of speed dial numbers corresponding to other phone book entries. Refer to "+MPBR, Read Extended Phone Book Entries", page 97, for further details.

In mailing lists, only the following fields apply: <index>, <number>, <type>, <text>, <ph_type>, <voice_tag> and <category>. All the other fields are ignored.

Email addresses cannot contain the '#' character.

Profiling icons, categories and mailing list features are not supported on all platforms.

Some versions of this command return a boolean value for the voice tag indicating whether it is present or not. Other versions return a range (0-21) indicating its location.

Refer to the corresponding +MAID bits to determine specific behaviors for each of these features on different implementations.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+MPBW=[<index>][,<number>[,<type>,<text>,<ph_type>[,<voice_tag>,<alert_tone>[,<backlight>,<is_primary>[,<category>,<profiling_icon>[,<first_last_enabled>,<sub_field_index>]]]]]]]]]	OK or: CME ERROR.

The following table shows the +MPBW parameters.

Table 38. +MPBW Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<index>	Index for a given phone book entry
<index range>	Range of phone book indices
<number>	A phone number, unless: If ph_type is "Email", it is an Email address. If ph_type is "Mailing list", it is a set of speed dial numbers.

Table 38. +MPBW Parameters (Continued)

<Parameter>	Description
<type>	<p>The address type of a phone number</p> <p>129 Use for local call</p> <p>145 Use "+" for international access code</p> <p>128 Unknown</p> <p>Note that "128" is used to represent an email address or a mailing list. In this case, <ph_type> can be used to further differentiate between the two.</p>
<text>	Text identifier for a phone book entry, according to the character set as specified by command +CSCS.
<ph_type>	<p>Type of phone number to be stored in the entry:</p> <p>0 Work</p> <p>1 Home</p> <p>2 Main</p> <p>3 Mobile</p> <p>4 Fax</p> <p>5 Pager</p> <p>6 Email</p> <p>7 Mailing list</p>
<voice_tag>	<p>Voice tag index associated with a phone book entry</p> <p>0 Invalid voice tag</p> <p>1-21 Valid voice tag</p> <p>The range upper bound is a variable. +MPBR=? should be used to determine the upper bound.</p>
<alert_tone>	<p>The distinctive alert tone style that represents the number of the originator of an incoming call</p> <p>255 Invalid alert tone entry indicating that no ringer is set</p>
<backlight>	This field is reserved to support future implementation of the backlight feature
<is_primary>	<p>Indicates whether the number is the primary number for the user</p> <p>0 Non-primary number</p> <p>1 Primary number</p>
<profiling_icon>	<p>Indicates the index of the icon associated with the phone book entry</p> <p>0-14 Valid pre-defined icons</p> <p>255 Invalid icon</p>
<category>	<p>Category associated with the phone book entry.</p> <p>1-30 Number of categories that can be defined.</p> <p>Maximum number of categories is 30.</p> <p>The default value is 1.</p>

Table 38. +MPBW Parameters (Continued)

<Parameter>	Description
<first_last_enabled>	<p>This field determines whether the phone book record contains information about the split between the first name and the last name.</p> <p>0 Second sub-field is the last (family) name.</p> <p>1 Second sub-field in <text> is the first (given) name.</p> <p>255 Record does not contain information about the first name and last name fields.</p>
<sub_field_index>	<p>A zero based index pointing to the first character in the second subfield.</p> <p>0 First sub-field does not exist.</p> <p>If the <first_last_enabled> field is 255, then the value in this field is ignored. The second sub-field is defined as all characters following the first sub-field.</p>

Example

AT+MPBW=,"8005551212",129,"Sam Spade",2,3,0,1,1,3,0,0,4 //Store the primary number for user "Sam Spade" in first available location and provide first name/last name information ("Spade" is the last name)

OK

AT+MPBW=12,"+5551212",145,"Sam Spade",0,0,12,0,0,1,255,255,0 //Store the non-primary number for user "Sam Spade" in index 12 and omit first name/last name information

OK

AT+MPBW=15,"2345678",129,"Matt",0,0,12,0,0,1,255,1,0 //Store the non-primary number for user "Matt" in index 15 and provide first name/last name information ("Matt" is the first name)

OK

AT+MPBW=16,"7891011",129,"Smith",0,0,12,0,0,1,255,0,0 //Store the non-primary number for user "Smith" in index 16 and provide first name/last name information ("Smith" is the last name)

OK

AT+MPBW=20,"1 3 5 12",128,"Friends",7,1,255,0,0,3 //Store a mailing list "Friends" in index 20 and provide the fields that apply

AT+MPBW=21 //Erase location 21

OK

4.4.2 Date Book Access Commands

This set of commands enables read/write access to the date book contained in the g20. These commands are optional, and are only supported if the g20 offers date book operations.

4.4.2.1 +MDBL, Lock/Unlock Date Book

This command locks/unlocks the date book database. It is used primarily to synchronize the date book with PIM (Personal Information Management) software.

Set Command

The set command forces a lock/unlock of the date book database.

Command	Response/Action
+MDBL=<n>	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the current date book lock/unlock status.

Command	Response/Action
+MDBL?	MDBL: <n>

Test Command

The Test command returns the current lock/unlock settings.

Command	Response/Action
+MDBL=?	MDBL: <n>

The following table shows the +MDBL parameters.

Table 39. +MDBL Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<n>	0 Unlock date book 1 Lock date book

Example

AT+MDBL=?

+MDBL: (0-1)

OK

AT+MDBL=1

OK

AT+MDBL?

+MDBL: 1

4.4.2.2 +MDBR, Read Date Book Entry

This command reads an entry or range of entries stored in the date book.

Set Command

The set command returns an entry or a range of entries.

Command	Response/Action
+MDBR=<i1>[,<i2>]	+MDBR:<i>,<ev_title>,<timed>,<al_en>,<start_time>,<start_date>,<duration>,<al_time>,<al_date>,<repeat>

Test Command

The Test command returns all the pertinent date book parameters required for the PIM software.

Command	Response/Action
+MDBR=?	+MDBR: <entries>,<used>,<strlen>,<ex_max>,<ex_type_max>

The following table shows the +MDBR parameters.

Table 40. +MDBR Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<i1>,<i2>	Entry or range of entries (integer format)
<entries>	Total number of datebook entries
<used>	Number of entries currently used
<strlen>	Maximum string length of event title

Table 40. +MDBR Parameters (*Continued*)

<Parameter>	Description
<ex_max>	Maximum number of event exceptions
<ex_type_max>	Maximum number of event exception types
<i>	Entry index Event index
<ev_title>	Text representing the event title
<timed>	0 Alarm not timed 1 Alarm timed
<al_en>	0 Alarm disabled 1 Alarm enabled
<start_time>	Event start time
<start_date>	Event start date
<duration>	Event duration, in minutes
<al_time>	Event alarm time
<al_date>	Event alarm date
<repeat>	0 Non-recurring event 1 Repeat daily 2 Repeat weekly 3 Repeat monthly on date 4 Repeat monthly on day 5 Repeat yearly
<ex_no>	Occurrence of event (0 = first)
<ex_type>	Type of event exception
<1>	Remove occurrence <ex_no> only

Example

AT+MDBR=?

+MDBR: 375,12,64,64,1

OK

AT+MDBR=0,1

+MDBR: 0,"Status Meeting",1,1,"13:30","01-13-2000",90,"13:25","01-13-2000",2

+MDBRE: 0,7,1

+MDBRE: 0,11,1

+MDBRE: 0,23,1

+MDBR: 1,"Pay Taxes!",1,1,"23:45","04-15-2000",15,"23:25","04-15-2000",5

OK

4.4.2.3 +MDBAD, Date Book Auto Delete User Preference

This command sets/reads the auto-delete user preference setting in the date book database. The setting controls the length of time that date book records are stored after the event has occurred, and the length of time that the To Do list items are stored once they have been completed, or are overdue.

Set Command

The Set command sets the auto-delete value.

Command	Response/Action
+MDBAD=<n>	Ok or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the current auto-delete setting.

Command	Response/Action
+MDBAD?	MDBAD: <n>

Test Command

The Test command returns the possible +MDBAD settings.

Command	Response/Action
+MDBAD=?	MDBAD: (list of supported <n>s)

The following table shows the +MDBAD parameters.

Table 41. +MDBAD Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<n>	<p>The number of weeks to wait before auto-deleting records</p> <p>0 Never auto-delete this record</p> <p>1 Auto-delete after one week</p> <p>2 Auto-delete after two weeks</p> <p>4 Auto-delete after four weeks</p> <p>8 Auto-delete after eight weeks</p>

Example

```
AT+MDBAD=?
+MDBAD: (0,1,2,4,8)
OK
```

```
AT+MDBAD=1
OK
```

```
AT+MDBAD?
+MDBAD: 1
OK
```

4.4.3 System Date and Time Access Commands

4.4.3.1 +CCLK, Read/Set System Date and Time

This command reads/sets the g20's current date and time settings. It is compliant with the GSM 07.07 Specification's +CCLK command.

Set Command

The Set command sets the date and time on the system clock.

Command	Response/Action
+CCLK=<time>	<p>OK</p> <p>or:</p> <p>+CME ERROR: <err></p>

Read Command

The Read command returns the current date and time setting.

Command	Response/Action
+CCLK?	+CCLK: <time>

Test Command

The Test command returns valid parameters for the +CCLK Set command.

Command	Response/Action
+CCLK=?	+CCLK (list of supported <time>s) OK

The following table shows the +CCLK parameters.

Table 42. +CCLK Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<time>	ASCII string of format yy/MM/dd,hh:mm:ss±zz or yy/MM/dd,hh:mm:ss yy 2-digit year [1970-2069] MM 2-digit month [01-12] dd 2-digit day of month [00-31] hh 2-digit hour [00-23] mm 2-digit minute [00-59] ss 2-digit seconds [00-59] zz (optional) time zone offset from GMT, in quarter-hours [-47...+48]. If this value is not specified, the time zone offset will default to the value currently stored in the g20.

Example

AT+CCLK=?

+CCLK: "99/12/31,23:59:59,(-47-+48)"

OK

AT+CCLK="00/12/25,08:30:00"

OK

```
AT+CCLK?
+CCLK: "00/12/25,08:30:05-08"
AT+CCLK="01/07/04,21:00:12+43"
OK
```

```
AT+CCLK?
+CCLK: "01/07/04,21:00:34+43"
OK
```

4.5 SMS

4.5.1 SMS Commands

Most of the support for SMS data transmission and reception is according to the GSM 07.05 specification. This standard provides for an external terminal unit to send and receive information in an SM. This standard also provides for the transferring of messages between the g20 and the terminal, and the reporting of SM reception events.

Only text-mode SMSs are supported. PDU and block mode are not be supported.

4.5.1.1 +CSMS, Select Message Service

This command handles the selection of the messaging service. It returns the types of messages that are supported by the g20.

Set Command

The Set command sets the type of service and returns the types of messages supported by the g20.

Command	Response/Action
+CSMS=<service>	+CSMS: <mt>,<mo>,<bm> or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the supported message types along with the current service setting.

Command	Response/Action
+CSMS?	+CSMS: <service>,<mt>,<mo>,<bm>

Test Command

The Test command returns a list of all the services supported by the terminal.

Command	Response/Action
+CSMS=?	+CSMS: <service>

The following table shows the +CSMS parameters.

Table 43. +CSMS Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<service>	Integer that defines the type of service 1-127 Not supported 128 Supported (manufacturer specific)
<mt>	Mobile terminated messages 0 Not supported by the g20 1 Supported by the g20
<mo>	Mobile originated messages 0 Not supported by the g20 1 Supported by the g20
<bm>	Broadcast type messages 0 Not supported by the g20 1 Supported by the g20

Only the 128 (manufacturer specific) messaging service is supported by the g20. The service is supported for all messaging types (mobile terminated, mobile originated and broadcast).

Example

```
AT+CSMS=128
```

```
+CSMS: 1,1,1
```

```
OK
```

```
AT+CSMS?
```

```
+CSMS: 128,1,1,1
```

```
OK
```

```
AT+CSMS=?
```

```
+CSMS: (128)
```

```
OK
```


4.5.1.2 +CPMS, Preferred Message Storage

This command handles the selection of the preferred message storage area. The message storage area is divided into three parts, mem1, mem2 and mem3 and each part is used for storing different types of messages.

Set Command

The Set command sets the memory storage.

Command	Response/Action
+CPMS=<mem1>[,<mem2>] [,<mem3>]]	+CPMS: <used1>,<total1>[,<used2>,<total2> [,<used3>,<total3>]] or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command displays the selected memory storage type for the three memory areas.

Command	Response/Action
+CPMS?	+CPMS: <mem1>,<used1>,<total1>, <mem2>,<used2>,<total2>, <mem3>,<used3>,<total3> or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Test Command

The Test command lists the supported memory storage for <mem1>, <mem2> and <mem3>.

Command	Response/Action
+CPMS=?	+CPMS: (list of supported <mem1>s), (list of supported <mem2>s), (list of supported <mem3>s)

The following table shows the +CPMS parameters.

Table 44. +CPMS Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<mem1>	Memory from which messages are read and deleted. Can be used with any types of messages.
<mem2>	Memory to which messages are written and sent. Can only be used with OM and DM message types.

Table 44. +CPMS Parameters (*Continued*)

<Parameter>	Description
<mem3>	Memory to which received SMSs are to be stored. Can only be used with the IM message types.
<mem>	IM Incoming messages OM Outgoing messages BM Information service messages DM Drafts MT IM, OM, BM and DM message storage, combined

Example

AT+CPMS="IM","OM","IM"

+CPMS: 2,88,3,88,2,88

OK

AT+CPMS

+CPMS: IM,2,88,OM,3,88,IM,2,88

OK

AT+CPMS=?

+CPMS: ("IM","OM","BM","MT","DM"),("OM","DM"),("IM")

OK

4.5.1.3 +CMGF, Message Format

The Set command handles the selection of the message format. The g20 only supports the Text mode format.

Set Command

The Set command sets the message format to use.

Command	Response/Action
+CMGF=<mode>	OK or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command reads the current message format.

Command	Response/Action
+CMGF?	+CMGF:<mode>

Test Command

The Test command lists all the supported message formats.

Command	Response/Action
+CMGF=?	+CMGF:(list of supported <mode>s)

The following table shows the +CMGF parameters.

Table 45. +CMGF Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<mode>	Message format 1 TEXT mode

Example

AT+CMGF=1

OK

AT+CMGF?

+CMGF: 1

AT+CMGF=?

+CMGF: (1)

4.5.1.4 +CSCA, Service Centre Address

This command handles the selection of the SCA and the TOSCA. The SCA is the phone number of the SC (Service Center). The TOSCA can be 129 (local) or 145 (international), where 129 is the default value. The TOSCA parameter of the Set command is optional, and can be omitted. If the SCA parameter of the Set command is prefixed by the "+" character, it indicates that TOSCA is 145.

The following table shows the +CSCA input characters and their hexadecimal values.

Table 46. +CSCA Input Characters and Hexadecimal Values

Character	Description	Hexadecimal
+	International, allowed at start only	0x2B
0-9	Digits	0x30 0x31 0x32 0x33 0x34 0x35 0x36 0x37 0x38 0x39
* #	Instructions	0x2A 0x23
/ - () blank A B C D	Other characters, allowed and ignored, not saved	0x2F 0x2D 0x28 0x29 0x20 0x41 0x42 0x43 0x44
,	Pause control	0x2C
;	Allowed at end of number, ignored, not saved	0x3B

Set Command

The Set command sets the service center address.

Command	Response/Action
+CSCA=<sca>[,<tosca>]	OK or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
+CSCA?	+CSCA: <sca>,<tosca>

Test Command

The Test command for +CSCA is not defined by ETSI, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error.

The following table shows the +CSCA parameters.

Table 47. +CSCA Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<sca>	Service Center Address
<tosca>	Type of Service Center Address is the current address format setting

Example

```
AT+CSCA="4252833433"
```

```
OK
```

```
AT+CSCA?
```

```
+CSCA: "4252833433",129
```

```
OK
```

4.5.1.5 +MEGA, Email Gateway Address

This Motorola-specific command updates the Email Gateway Address, and is required for all MAs. MO SMS does not succeed if this field is not set correctly.

Set Command

The Set command sets the Email gateway address.

Command	Response/Action
+MEGA=<ega>	OK or: CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
+MEGA?	+MEGA: "<ega>"

The following table shows the +MEGA parameters.

Table 48. +MEGA Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<ega>	Email Gateway Address, represented by a quoted string. Refer to "+CSCA, Service Centre Address", page 119, for a list of permitted characters.

Example

```
AT+MEGA="4252833433"
```

```
OK
```

```
AT+MEGA?
```

```
+MEGA: "4252833433"
```

```
OK
```

4.5.1.6 +CSDH, Show Text Mode Parameters

This command controls whether detailed header information is shown in the text mode result code. The result code for +CMGR and +CMGL commands for SMS-DELIVER and SMS-SUBMIT includes <sca>, <tosca>, <fo>, <vp>, <pid>, <dc>, <length>, <toda>, and <tooa> fields in the detailed header information. The result code for +CMGR commands for SMS COMMANDs includes <pid>, <mn>, <da>, <toda>, <length>, and <cdata> fields in the detailed header information.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+CSDH=<show>	

Read Command

The Read command reads the current value for <show>.

Command	Response/Action
+CSDH?	+CSDH: <show>

Test Command

The Test command lists all the supported values for <show>.

Command	Response/Action
+CSDH=?	+CSDH: (list of supported <show>s)

The following table shows the +CSDH parameters.

Table 49. +CSDH Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<show>	0 Do not show header values in result codes 1 Show header values in result codes

Example

AT+CSDH=0

OK

AT+CSDH?

+CSDH: 0

OK

AT+CSDH=?

+CSDH=(0)

OK

4.5.1.7 +CNMI, New Message Indications to Terminal

This command handles enabling of unsolicited notifications to the terminal when an SM is received by the g20.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+CNMI=[<mode>[,<mt>[,<bm>[,<ds>[,<bfr>]]]]]	OK or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
+CNMI?	+CNMI:<mode>,<mt>,<bm>,<ds>,<bfr>

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
+CNMI=?	+CNMI: (list of supported <mode>s), (list of supported <mt>s), (list of supported <bm>s), (list of supported <ds>s), (list of supported <bfr>s)

The following table shows the +CNMI parameters.

Table 50. +CNMI Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<mode>	0,3 Forward unsolicited result codes directly to the terminal
<mt>	0 No SMS-DELIVER indications are routed to the terminal 1 If SMS-DELIVER is stored in the g20, the memory location indication is routed to the terminal using the unsolicited result code: +CMTI: <mem>,<index> 2 SMS-DELIVER is routed directly to the terminal using the unsolicited result code: +CMT:<oa>,<alpha>,<scts>,<tooa>,<fo>,<pid>,<dc>,<sca>,<tosca>,<length><CR><LF><data>
<bm>	0 No CBM indications are routed to the terminal 2 New CBMs are routed directly to the terminal using the unsolicited result code: +CBM: <sn>,<mid>,<dc>,<page>,<pages><CR><LF><data> Note: The CBM of multipage "CB" and "QuickView" are not supported.
<ds>	0 No SMS-STATUS reports are routed to the terminal
<bfr>	0 No SMS-STATUS reports are buffered.

Example

AT+CNMI=?

+CNMI: (0,3),(0-2),(0,2),(0),(0)

OK


```
AT+CNMI?
+CNMI: 0,0,0,0,0
OK
```

```
AT+CNMI=3,1,0,0,0
OK
```

4.5.1.8 +CNMA, New Message Acknowledgment

This command acknowledges the receipt of a +CMT response from the terminal to the g20. It confirms the correct reception of a new SMS-DELIVER message, which was routed directly to the terminal. When the g20 sends a +CMT response to the terminal, it waits a predefined timeout of 60 seconds for the +CNMA acknowledgment. The g20 will not send another +CMT result code to the terminal before the previous one is acknowledged, or the timeout expires. Upon receipt of the +CNMA command, the g20 sends RP-ACK to the network.

If the g20 does not receive acknowledgment within the required time, it sends RP-ERROR to the network. The g20 automatically disables routing to the terminal by setting both <mt> and <ds> values of +CNMI to zero.

If the command is executed but no acknowledgment is expected, or some other g20 related error occurs, the final result code +CMS ERROR: <err> is returned.



Note

No commands must be issued in the time between the MT SMS indication (CMT) and its related acknowledgement (CNMA).

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CNMA	OK or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command for +CNMA is not defined by ETSI, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error.

Test Command

The Test command for +CNMA is not defined by ETSI, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error.

Example

```
AT+CNMI=3,2
OK
+CMT: "+97254565132","2003/4/9,17:14:33"
new message text
```

AT+CNMA

OK

4.5.1.9 +CMTI, Unsolicited Result Code (New MT Message Receipt Indication)

This unsolicited message is sent to the terminal by the g20 upon receipt of an SMS message, indicating that a new MT message was received, and is stored in location <index>.

The following table shows the +CMTI parameters.

Table 51. +CMTI Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<mem>	Message memory space.
<index>	Location of the new message.

Example

AT+CNMI=3,1

OK

+CMTI: "MT",4

4.5.1.10 +CMGL, List Messages

This command displays a list of all the SM with status value <stat>, from the g20 message storage <mem1> (selected using the +CPMS command). The command returns a series of responses, one per message, each containing the message index, status, and data. If the status of a message is "REC UNREAD", the status changes to "REC READ". If the listing fails, the final result code +CMS ERROR: <err> is returned.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+CMGL [=<stat>]	+CMGL: For each message <index>,<stat>,<oa/da> <CR><LF><data><CR><LF> or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command for +CMGL is not defined by ETSI, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error.

Test Command

The Test command lists all the supported <stats>.

Command	Response/Action
+CMGL=?	+CMGL: (list of supported <stat>s

The following table shows the +CGML parameters.

Table 52. +CGML Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<index>	1-352 Index in the SMS memory of the message to be deleted.
<stat>	REC UNREAD Received unread message (Default). REC READ Received read message. STO UNSENT Stored unsent message. STO SENT Stored sent message. ALL All messages
<oa/da>	Originating/destination address value in string format. When the email SMS feature is available, this address is a string that contains one or more MIN numbers and/or email addresses, separated by a space. Otherwise, this field contains a single MIN number.

Example

```
AT+CMGL="ALL"
```

```
+CMGL: 1,"REC READ","+358501234567"
```

Message text

```
+CMGL: 2,"STO UNSENT","+358501234567"
```

Message text

OK

```
AT+CMGL=?
```

```
+CMGL: ("REC UNREAD","REC READ","STO UNSENT","STO SENT","ALL")
```

OK

4.5.1.11 +MMGL, Motorola List Messages

This command is similar to +CMGL, except that no change is made to the read status of the message(s). Also, a new <stat> selection "HEADER ONLY" is defined, which can be used to query the g20 for a list of message headers without attendant message data.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+MMGL=<any value but HEADER ONLY>	+MMGL: <index>,<stat>,<oa/da>,<CR><LF><data><CR><LF>
+MMGL= "HEADER ONLY"	+MMGL: <index>,<stat>,<oa/da>,<CR><LF>

Read Command

The Read command for +MMGL is not defined, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error.

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
+MMGL=?	+MMGL: (list of supported <stat>s

The following table shows the +MMGL parameters.

Table 53. +MMGL Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<index>	1-352 Index in the SMS memory of the message to be deleted.
<stat>	REC UNREAD Received unread message (Default). REC READ Received read message. STO UNSENT Stored unsent message. STO SENT Stored sent message. HEADER ONLY All messages
<oa/da>	Originating/destination address value in string format. When the email SMS feature is available, this address is a string that contains one or more MIN numbers and/or email addresses, separated by a space. Otherwise, this field contains a single MIN number.

Example

```
AT+MMGL="HEADER ONLY"
```

```
+MMGL: 1,"REC READ","+358501234567"
```

```
+MMGL: 2,"STO UNSENT","+358501234567"
```

```
OK
```

```
AT+MMGL=?
```

```
+MMGL: ("REC UNREAD","REC READ","STO UNSENT","STO SENT","ALL","HEADER ONLY")
```

```
OK
```

4.5.1.12 +CMGR, Read Message

This command handles reading of the SM. The command displays the message in location <index> of the preferred message storage <mem1> (selected using the +CPMS command). If the status of the message is "REC UNREAD", the status in the storage changes to "REC READ". If the reading fails, the final result code +CMS ERROR: <err> is returned.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+CMGR=<index>	+CMGR:<stat>,<oa/da>[,<scts>] <CR><LF><data> <CR><LF> or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command for +CMGR is not defined by ETSI, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error.

Test Command

The Test command for +CMGR is not defined by ETSI, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error.

The following table shows the +CMGR parameters.

Table 54. +CMGR Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<index>	Index in the SMS memory of the message to be retrieved.

Example

AT+CMGR=2

+CMGR: "REC UNREAD","+358507654321","95/07/03,17:38:15+04"

This is Mr. Jones testing

OK

4.5.1.13 +MMGR, Motorola Read Message

This command is similar to +CMGR, except that no change is made to the read status of the message.

Refer to “+CMGR, Read Message”, page 129, for more information.

4.5.1.14 +MMAR, Motorola Mark As Read

This command handles changing the <stat> attribute of an SM in the g20 memory location <index>, preferred message storage <mem1>, from "REC UNREAD" to "REC READ". (<mem1> is selected using the +CPMS command.) If the status change fails, +CMS ERROR: <err> is returned.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+MMAR=<index>	OK or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command for +MMAR is not defined, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error.

Test Command

The Test command for +MMAR is not defined, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error.

The following table shows the +MMAR parameters.

Table 55. +MMAR Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<index>	Index of the message to be marked as read, in the SMS memory.

Example

AT+MMAR=76

OK

4.5.1.15 +CMSS, Send Message From Storage

This command sends a pre-stored message. The DA parameter is optional. If a DA is given, the message is sent to that address. Otherwise the message remains in the Drafts folder. If no DA is found, an error occurs.



Note

In all cases of network failure, the error "invalid destination address" is returned.

A message that was written with a destination address will be moved to the Outbox folder only if sent using +CMSS=<index> command (without a destination address parameter).

Set Command

The Set command sends a message from storage to the network.

Command	Response/Action
+CMSS=<index>[,<da>[,<toda>]]	+CMSS: <mr>[,<scts>] or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command for +CMSS is not defined by ETSI, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error.

Test Command

The Test command for +CMSS is not defined by ETSI, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error.

The following table shows the +CMSS parameters.

Table 56. +CMSS Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<index>	Index in the SMS memory of the message to be sent
<da>	Destination address in quoted string. This field contains a single MIN number.
<toda>	Type of DA.

Example

```
AT+CMSS=7
```

```
+CMSS: 12
```

```
OK
```

```
AT+CMSS=7,"054565132",129
```

```
+CMSS: 13
```

```
OK
```

4.5.1.16 +CMGW, Write Message to Memory

This command is used to write and save a message in the device memory. The user can type the message text only, or specify other optional parameters such as DA, TODA, and message status. The message text is saved in the memory, and the message index is displayed to the user.


Note

A message that was written without a destination address will remain in the Drafts folder.

Set Command

The Set command writes a message.

Command	Response/Action
+CMGW[=<oa/da>[,<tooa/toda>[,<stat>]]]<CR> (text is entered using <ctrl-Z/ESC>)	+CMGW: <index> or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command for +CMGW is not defined by ETSI, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error.

Test Command

The Test command for +CMGW is not defined by ETSI, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error.

The following table shows the +CMGW parameters.

Table 57. +CMGW Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<da>	Destination address in quoted string. This field contains a single MIN number.
<toda>	Type of DA.
<stat>	Status.
<ctrl-Z>	Indicates the end of the message body.
<ESC>	Cancels the command processing.

Example

```
AT+CMGW="5124335432"
```

```
This is the message body. ^Z
```

```
+CMGW: 7
```

```
OK
```


AT+CMGW="5124335432",145,"STO SENT"

> This is the message body. ^Z

+CMGW: 127

OK

AT+CMGR=127

+CMGR: "STO SENT","+5124335432"

This is the message body.

OK

4.5.1.17 +CMGD, Delete Message

This command handles deletion of a single message from memory location <index>, or multiple messages according to <deflag>. If the optional parameter <deflag> is entered, and is greater than 0, the <index> parameter is practically ignored. If deletion fails, result code +CMS ERROR: <err> is returned.



Note

The deletion of multiple commands is a time-consuming process that may require more than 60 seconds for successful completion.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+CMGD=<index>[,<deflag>]	OK or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command for +CMGD is not defined by ETSI, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error.

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
+CMGD=?	+CMGD: <index>, <deflag>

The following table shows the +CMGD parameters.

Table 58. +CMGD Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<index>	1-352 Index in the SMS memory of the message to be deleted.

Table 58. +CMGD Parameters (Continued)

<Parameter>	Description
<delflag>	0 Deletes the message specified in <index> 1 Deletes all read messages 2 Deletes all read messages and sent MO messages 3 Deletes all read messages, sent and unsent MO messages 4 Deletes all messages

Example

AT+CMGD=4

OK

AT+CMGD=1,3

OK

4.6 NETWORK**4.6.1 Network Commands****4.6.1.1 +CSQ, Signal Strength**

This command returns the received signal strength indication <rsqi> and channel bit error rate <ber> from the g20.

Execute and Read Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CSQ	+CSQ: <rsqi>,<ber> OK
AT+CSQ?	or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CSQ=?	+CSQ: (list of supported <rss>s),(list of supported <ber>s) OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the +CSQ parameters.

Table 59. +CSQ Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<rss>	0 -113 dBm or less 1 -111 dBm 2..30 -109.. -53 dBm 31 -51 dBm or greater
<ber>	Channel bit error rate (in percent) 0–7 RXQUAL values in the GSM 05.08 table 99 Unknown or not detectable

Example

```
at+csq
+CSQ: 31,0
OK
at+csq=?
+CSQ: (0-31, 99),(0-7, 99)
OK
```

4.6.1.2 +CRLP, Radio Link Protocol

This command requests the Radio Link Protocol parameters, that are used when non-transparent data calls are originated.

Set Command

The Set command enables you to change the RLP parameters.

Command	Response/Action
+CRLP= [<iws>[,<mws>[,<T1>[,<N2>]]]]	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
+CRLP?	+CRLP= <iws>,<mws>,<T1>,<N2> OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
+CRLP=?	+CRLP= (list of supported <iws>s), (list of supported <mws>s), (list of supported <T1>s), (list of supported <N2>s) OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the +CRLP parameters.

Table 60. +CRLP Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<iws>	IWF to MS window size. The default value is 61.
<mws>	MS to IWF window size. The default value is 61.
<T1>	Acknowledgement timer T1. The default value is 48.
<N2>	Retransmission attempts N2 in integer format (refer to GSM 04.22 [18] subclause 5.4.3) The default value is 6.

Example

AT+CRLP=?

+CRLP: (010-061),(010-061),(048-255),(006-010)

OK

AT+CRLP?

+CRLP: 061, 061, 048, 006

OK

4.6.1.3 +CREG, Network Registration Status

Set Command

The Set command controls the presentation of an unsolicited result code and the result of the Read operation.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CREG=<n>	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the status of the result code presentation and shows whether the network has currently indicated the registration of the g20. Location information elements <lac> and <ci> are returned only when <n>=2 and the g20 is registered in the network.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CREG?	+CREG: <n>,<stat>[,<lac>,<ci>] OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CREG=?	+CREG: (list of supported <n>s) OK

The following table shows the +CREG parameters.

Table 61. +CREG Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<n>	<p>0 Disables the network registration unsolicited result code.</p> <p>1 Enables the network registration unsolicited result code +CREG: <stat>.</p> <p>2 Enables the network registration and location information in unsolicited reports and Read command +CREG:<stat>[,<lac>,<ci>].</p> <p>The default is 0.</p>

Table 61. +CREG Parameters (*Continued*)

<Parameter>	Description
<stat>	0 Not registered, and the g20 is not searching for a new operator to which to register. 1 Registered, home network. 2 Not registered, but the g20 is searching for a network. 3 Registration denied. 4 Unknown. 5 Registered, roaming. 6 Registering 7 Emergency Call Only 8 Registered, but the g20 is searching for an available network.
<lac>	Two-byte location area code in hexadecimal format.
<ci>	Two-byte cell ID in hexadecimal format.

Example

```

at+creg=?
+CREG: (000 - 002)
OK
at+creg?
+CREG: 000,001
OK
at+creg=2
OK
at+creg?
+CREG: 002,001, a065, 988b
OK
at+creg=1
OK
at+creg?
+CREG: 001,001
OK
at+creg=0
OK

```

4.6.1.4 +CGREG, GPRS Network Registration

Set Command

The Set command controls the presentation of an unsolicited result code "+CGREG:" and the result of the Read operation.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGREG=[<n>]	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the status of the result code presentation and shows whether the network has currently indicated the GPRS registration of the g20. Location information elements <lac> and <ci> are returned only when <n>=2 and the g20 is registered in the network.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGREG?	+CGREG: <n>,<stat>[,<lac>,<ci>] OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGREG=?	+CGREG: (list of supported <n>s) OK

The following table shows the +CGREG parameters.

Table 62. +CGREG Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<n>	<p>0 Disables the network registration unsolicited result code.</p> <p>1 Enables the network registration unsolicited result code +CGREG: <stat>.</p> <p>2 Enables the network registration and location information unsolicited result code +CGREG:<stat>[,<lac>,<ci>].</p> <p>The default is 0.</p>

Table 62. +CGREG Parameters (*Continued*)

<Parameter>	Description
<stat>	0 Not registered, and the g20 is not currently searching for a new operator to which to register. 1 GPRS attach after home network registration. 4 Unknown.
<lac>	Two-byte location area code in hexadecimal format.
<ci>	Two-byte cell ID in hexadecimal format.

Example

```
at+cgreg=?
```

```
+CGREG: (000 - 002)
```

```
OK
```

```
at+cgreg=2
```

```
OK
```

```
at+cgreg?
```

```
+CGREG: 002,001,a065,76fd
```

```
OK
```

```
at+cgreg=1
```

```
OK
```

```
at+cgreg?
```

```
+CGREG: 001,001
```

```
OK
```

```
at+cgreg=0
```

```
OK
```

Example for unsolicited report:

```
at+cgreg=1
```

```
OK
```

```
at+cgatt=0
```

```
OK
```

```
+CGREG: 000
```

```
at+cgatt=1
```

```
OK
```

```
+CGREG: 001
```


4.6.1.5 +COPS, Operator Selection

This command enables accessories to access the network registration information, and the selection and registration of the GSM network operator. The g20 is registered in the Home network. Any attempt to register to a non-available or restricted network (AT+COPS=1,x,"zzzzz") is reported as failed. However, the g20 returns to the Home network and does not remain unregistered.

Set Command

The Set command can force an attempt to select and register a specific GSM network operator. The <mode> selects whether this is done automatically by the g20, or whether the selection is forced to an operator <oper> (given in format <format>). If the selected operator is not available, no other operator is selected (except when the <mode> is set to 4).

<mode>=2 forces an attempt to deregister from the network.

<mode>=3 sets the operator format to all further Read commands (+COPS?) as well.

The selected mode applies to future network registrations, for example, once you deregister from the network, the g20 remains unregistered until you select <mode>=0, <mode>=1, or <mode>=4.

Command	Response/Action
AT+COPS=[<mode>[,<format> [,<oper>]]]	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the current mode and the currently selected operator.

Command	Response/Action
AT+COPS?	+COPS: <mode>[,<format>,<oper>] OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

The Test command returns a list of quadruplets, each representing an operator present in the network. A quadruplet consists of an integer indicating the availability of the operator <stat>, long and short alphanumeric format of the name of the operator, and numeric format representation of the operator. If any of the formats are unavailable, there is an empty field.

After the operator list, the g20 returns lists of the supported <mode>s and <format>s. These lists are separated from the operator list by two commas.

Command	Response/Action
AT+COPS=?	+COPS: [list of supported (<stat>, long alpha numeric <oper>, short alphanumeric <oper>, numeric <oper>)] [,list of supported <mode>s, (list of supported <format>s)] OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the +COPS parameters.

Table 63. +COPS Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<format>	Indicates whether the format is alphanumeric or numeric. The long alphanumeric format can be up to 16 characters long. The short alphanumeric format can be up to 8 characters long. The numeric format is the GSM Location Area Identification number, consisting of a three BCD digit country code, plus a two BCD digit network code, which is administration specific. The returned <oper> is not in BCD format, but in IRA characters converted from BCD, and therefore the number has the following structure: (country code digit 3)(country code digit 2)(country code digit 1)(network code digit 2)(network code digit 1) 0 Long alphanumeric 1 Short alphanumeric 2 Numeric The default value is 0.
<mode>	0 Automatic (<oper> and <format> fields are ignored) 1 Manual (<oper> field is present) 2 De-register from network 3 Set only <format> (<oper> field is ignored) 4 Manual/automatic (<oper> field is present) The default value is 0.
<stat>	0 Unknown 1 Available 2 Current 3 Forbidden
<oper>	String type

Example

```

AT+COPS=?
+COPS:(002,"IL ORANGE","ORANGE","42501"),
(000,"AT&T Wireless","AT&T","31038"),
(001,"IL Cellcom","Cellcom","42502"),
(003,"IL-77","IL-77","42577"),,(000,001,002,003,004),(000,001,002)
OK
AT+COPS?
+COPS: 000,000,"IL ORANGE"
OK
AT+COPS=0
OK
AT+COPS=1,2,"31038"
OK
AT+COPS=1,1,"ORANGE"
OK

```

4.7 HARDWARE INFORMATION**4.7.1 Hardware Information****4.7.1.1 +CBC, Battery Charger Connection**

This command enables a user to query the battery charger connection.

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
+CBC	+CBC:<bcs>,<bcl>

The following table shows the +CBC parameters.

Table 64. +CBC Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<bcs>	Battery status values 0 Battery powered 1 Externally powered, battery connected 2 Externally powered, no battery connected 3 Invalid power supply Note: The g20 input power source is connected via the battery pins.
<bcl>	Battery charge level 0 Indicates no battery 1-100 Indicates percentage of charge remaining



Note

The g20 does not allow the detection of battery use. The power supply of the g20 is connected via the battery pins. However, users can use this command to verify the level of the g20 input power source.

Example

```
at+cbc
```

```
+CBC: 0,60 //This example shows 0 (battery powered) with 60% power.
```

```
OK
```

4.7.1.2 +CBAUD, Baud Rate Regulation

This command sets the baud rate. The baud rate of the g20 is changed/set to the request value <rate> written in the command.

Specifying a value of 9 disables the function and allows operation only at rates automatically detectable by the g20. The specified rate takes effect following the issuing of any result code(s) associated with the current command line.

The UART is configured according to the request, or to the specific constant baud rate or auto baud rate after output "OK" response to the terminal. For example, AT+CBAUD=8 is equivalent to AT+CBAUD=57600. Using AT+CBAUD with the <rate> value other than 9 disables the auto baud rate detection feature. The g20 supports up to 115200 auto baud.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CBAUD=<n> AT+CBAUD=<rate>	OK or: ERROR

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CBAUD?	+CBAUD: <rate>

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CBAUD=?	+CBAUD: (list of supported <n>s, list of supported <rate>s)

The following table shows the +CBAUD parameters.

Table 65. +CBAUD Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<n> <rate>	0 300 1 600 2 1200 3 2400 4 4800 5 9600 6 19200 7 38400 8 57600 9 auto baud rate 10 115200 The default value is 9.

Example

AT+CBAUD=8

or AT+CBAUD=57600 //These commands have the same effect

OK

AT +CBAUD =?

(0-10, 300,600,1200, 2400,4800, 9600,19200,38400,57600,115200)

OK

4.7.1.3 +IPR, Local Terminal/g20 Serial Port Rate

This command is responsible for setting and saving the request baud rate. This numeric extended-format parameter specifies the data rate at which the g20 accepts commands. Specifying a value of 9 disables the function and allows operation only at rates automatically detectable by the g20. The specified rate takes effect following the issuing of any result code(s) associated with the current command line.

The <rate> value specified is the rate in bits per second at which the terminal-g20 interface operates, for example, 19200 or 115200. The rates supported by the g20 are manufacturer-specific. However, the +IPR parameter permits setting any rate supported by the g20 during online operation.

The UART is configured to rates of 300, 600, 1200, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600 or 115200 bits per second according to the parameters of the +IPR command.

Using AT+IPR=<rate> with a <rate> value other than 9 disables the auto baud rate detection feature. The entered baud rate is stored in the g20 and is restored after power up.



Note

+IPR is similar to +CBAUD, but with the ability to save.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+IPR=<n> AT+IPR=<rate>	OK or: ERROR

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+IPR?	+IPR: <rate>

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+IPR=?	+IPR: (list of supported <rate>s)

The following table shows the +IPR parameters.

Table 66. +IPR Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<n> <rate>	0 300 1 600 2 1200 3 2400 4 4800 5 9600 6 19200 7 38400 8 57600 9 Auto baud rate 10 115200

Example

AT+IPR=?

+IPR: (0-10,300,600,1200,2400,4800,9600,19200,38400, 57600,115200)

OK

AT+IPR=6

OK

AT+IPR?

+IPR: 19200

4.7.1.4 +GCAP, Request Overall Capabilities

This command indicates the major capability areas of the g20. The support of different areas is presented in the response of the +GCAP command. Each area may be presented by the selection command name of a specific capability area. The g20 supports only FCLASS - fax support.

Execute Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+GCAP	GCAP: <list of supported features><CR><LF> OK // at the end of the list.

Example

AT+GCAP

+GCAP: +FCLASS

OK

4.7.1.5 +CBAND, Change Radio Band

This command has no effect, and only returns OK. It is used for backward compatibility.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CBAND=	OK

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CBAND	OK

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CBAND=?	OK

Example

+CBAND=

OK

+CBAND

OK

+CBAND=?

OK

4.7.1.6 +MTDTR, DTR Line Test Command

This command checks and outputs the physical current status of the DTR pin of the RS232.

Execute Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+MTDTR	MTDTR:<n> OK

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+MTDTR?	MTDTR:<n> OK

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+MTDTR=?	OK

The following table shows the +MTDTR parameters.

Table 67. +MTDTR Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<n>	0 DTR OFF 1 DTR ON

Example

```
AT+MTDTR?
+MTDTR:1
OK
AT+MTDTR
+MTDTR:1
OK
AT+MTDTR=?
OK
```

4.7.1.7 +MTCTS, CTS Line Test Command

This command sets the CTS pin of the RS232 to active high, waits one second and then returns the CTS to active low.

Execute Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+MTCTS	OK

Example

AT+MTCTS

OK

4.7.1.8 &K, RTS/CTS Flow Control

This command configures the flow control. The RTS (Request To Send) is an input line. The RTS signal is received from the terminal and a low condition indicates that the g20 can send more data. The CTS (Clear To Send) is an output line. The CTS signal is sent to the terminal and a low state indicates that more data can be sent to the g20.

The RTS and CTS together make up what is called RTS/CTS or “hardware” flow control. Both lines are used when “hardware flow control” is enabled in both the terminal and the g20 devices. When the terminal is ready and able to receive data, it puts the CTS line in an active (low) condition to indicate this to the g20. If the terminal is not able to receive data (typically because its receive buffer is almost full), it puts the CTS line in an inactive (high) condition as a signal to the g20 to stop sending data. When the terminal is ready to receive more data (for example, after data has been removed from its receive buffer), it places this line back in the active condition. The RTS line complements the CTS line. The g20 puts the RTS line in an active condition to tell the terminal that it is ready to receive the data. Likewise, if the g20 is unable to receive data, it places the RTS line in an inactive condition.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
AT&K<param>	OK

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
AT&K?	&K: <param>

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
AT&K=?	&K: (list of supported <param>s)

The following table shows the &K parameters.

Table 68. &K Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<param>	0 Disable all terminal/g20 flow control 3 Enable CTS/RTS terminal/g20 flow control 4 Enable Xon/Xoff terminal/g20 flow control 5 Enable Xon/Xoff terminal/g20 flow control 6 Enable CTS/RTS terminal/g20 flow control The default value is 3.

Example

AT&K?

&K:3

OK

AT&K4

OK

4.7.1.9 &C, Circuit 109 Behavior

This parameter determines how the state of the DCD line relates to the detection of the received line signal from the distant end. Changing the parameters will take effect immediately in both the command and online command states.

The DCD line is an output line that indicates the following:

- In Circuit Switch Data mode an active (low) indicates that a valid carrier (data signal) was detected by the g20 (CONNECT message is received), and inactive (high) indicates idle. The AT&C command always puts the DCD command ON, when set to 0. If the AT&C command is set to 1 then the "+++" escape command sets the DCD signal to an inactive state and the ATO command is set to active. The AT&C set to 2 sets the DCD signal OFF.
- In GPRS mode, the DCD line indicates the PDP context status. PDP context active sets the DCD to active (low); PDP context inactive sets the DCD to inactive (high). The DCD is activated only when the PDP context is achieved. The DCD is de-activated when the PDP context is off.

When AT&C is set to 0, the DCD signal is always ON. When AT&C is set to 1, the DCD is activated in online mode. When AT&C is set to 2, the DCD is activated only when the PDP context is achieved (temporary IP address is received).

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
AT&C<param>	OK

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
AT&C?	&C:<param>

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
AT&C=?	&C:(list of supported <param>s)

The following table shows the &C parameters.

Table 69. &C Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<param>	<p>DCD signal ON</p> <p>0 DCD is forced ON at all times.</p> <p>1 DCD is set to ON when the CSD carrier is detected or when the GPRS session is started.</p> <p>2 DCD is set to ON when the PDP is active and the IP address is received from the network.</p> <p>This command should not be used with a computer dial-up networking program.</p> <p>The default value is 1.</p>

Example

AT&C?

&C: 1

OK

AT&C0

OK

4.7.1.10 &D, Circuit 108 Behavior

This command determines how the g20 responds when the DTR (Data Terminal Ready) status is changed from ON to OFF during the online data state. The DTR is an input line that indicates that the terminal is ready.

The DTR line must be active (low) in order for the g20 to recognize the terminal. This signal is raised by the terminal when a process activates the serial port. If the DTR is not used by the application, it should connect this line to ground (DTR active). The default value is active (low).

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
AT&D<param>	OK

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
AT&D?	&D:<param>

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
AT&D=?	&D:(list of supported <param>s)

The following table shows the &D parameters.

Table 70. &D Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<param>	<p>The g20's reaction when the DTR status is changed from ON to OFF.</p> <p>In CSD calls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 Ignores DTR changes. 1 Switches the CSD call to asynchronous command mode (the call remains connected). 2 Disconnects the call and returns to the command mode. <p>In GPRS calls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 Ignores DTR changes. 1-2 Deactivates the GPRS and returns to command mode. <p>The default value is 2.</p>

Example

AT&D?

&D: 2

OK

AT&D1

OK

4.7.1.11 +MCWAKE, GPRS Coverage

This command tells the g20 whether to report on the status of the GPRS coverage. There are three possibilities:

- Do not report the status of the GPRS coverage
- Report only when the GPRS coverage goes off.
- Report only when the GPRS coverage goes on.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+MCWAKE=<param>	OK

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+MCWAKE?	+MCWAKE: <param> OK

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+MCWAKE=?	+MCWAKE: <param> OK

The following table shows the +MCWAKE parameters.

Table 71. +MCWAKE Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<param>	0 Sends no indication. 1 Sends an indication when GPRS coverage goes off. 2 Sends an indication when GPRS coverage goes on. The default value is 2.

Example

```
at+mcwake=0
```

```
OK
```

```
at+mcwake?
```

```
+MCWAKE: 0
```

```
OK
```

at+mcwake=1

OK

at+mcwake=2

OK

at+mcwake=?

+MCWAKE: (0 - 2)

OK

4.8 AUDIO

The Audio feature in the g20 is made up of three main parts: Path, Gain and Algorithm. The Path features control the navigation of the audio in the product. The Gain features control the volume of the different accessories, sounds and tones. The Algorithm features control the audio quality, echo canceling and so on. All these features are accessible to the user via the Audio AT commands described in the following sections.

- Path AT Commands:

The Audio may run in different paths that are related to the different Input or Output I/O accessories. The AT+MAPATH command supports path changes, as described in “+MAPATH, Audio Path” on page 162.

- Gain AT Commands:

- Volume: The volume is set differently for each output path and audio feature (voice, keypad, and so on). For example, one volume level for rings through the speaker and a different volume level for rings through the transducer. Therefore, there will be 16 different volume levels, which is the product of the number of output accessories (speaker, headset speaker, transducer and digital output) and the number of audio tones (voice, keypad, ring and alert).
- Input Accessories Mute: The user can mute any combination of the input accessories (mic, headset mic and digital input).

Gain related commands include:

- +MAVOL, Volume Setting, described on page 164.
- +MAMUT, Input Devices Mute, described on page 168.

- Algorithm AT Commands:

- Sidetone: Reduces the microphone audio input routed to the selected speaker so that the people speaking will be able to hear themselves talking. Use the AT+MAFEAT command, described on page 166. If g18 compatibility is required, refer to “S94, Sidetone Effect” on page 159.
- Echo Cancel: Suppresses a large amount of the output sound picked up by the input device (cancels all echo). Use the +MAFEAT command, described on page 166. If g18 compatibility is required, refer to “S96, Echo Canceling” on page 160.
- Noise Suppression: Improves audio quality in all modes and suppresses environment noise from the input device.

On power up, the algorithms used are selected according to the device attached, for example, handset, headset or handsfree. Any use of the S94, S96, +MAPATH, +VOL, +MAMUT or +MAFEAT AT commands will disable all audio algorithms (EC, NS and ST), and from now on they will be selected using either +MAFEAT, ATS94 or ATS96.

The AT+MAFEAT, ATS94 and ATS96 commands do not update the audio manager. Therefore, during a call, use the +MAPATH command to update the voice path and the algorithm in the audio manager after using ATS94 or ATS96 to set the algorithm.

The AT+MAFEAT command controls all the algorithm features, and can be used to enable/disable any combination of the algorithms. The ATS94/ATS96 set exists only for backup compatibility reasons. Clients using this set of commands do not use the AT+MAFEAT command.

**Note**

- The ring volume level cannot be changed while the phone is ringing.
- Enabling or disabling of algorithms takes effect only after the path has been updated.
- While using ATS94 and ATS96, echo cancellation causes sidetone muting, and disabling echo cancellation causes sidetone unmuting.

The following table explains the use of the ATS94/ATS96 set.

Table 72. ATS96 and ATS94 Behavior

ATS96	ATS94	Echo Cancel	Noise Suppress	ST
0	0	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
0	1	Disabled	Disabled	Enabled
1	0	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled
1	1	Enabled	Enabled	Disabled

**Note**

Motorola recommends using the AT+MAFEAT command when working with the audio algorithm features.

On power down, the state is not saved. In the next power up the default state is restored (sidetone enabled, echo canceling disabled and noise suppression disabled).

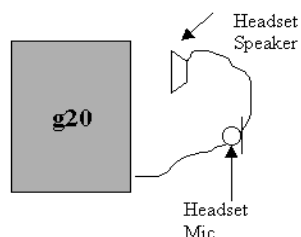
4.8.1 Audio Setup

There are two types of g20 Audio setups:

- Type A - Basic audio setup.

The g20 is responsible for the audio, path and algorithm settings according to the headset device attached. (Appropriate algorithms are set for each mode.)

1. HeadSet Mode (Headset attached)



2. Idle Mode (No headset attached)

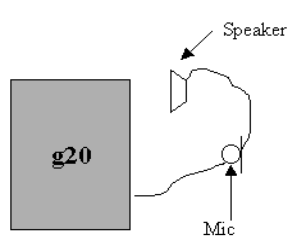


Figure 8. Type A - Basic Audio Setup

The audio control AT commands used in this setup are: +CMUT and +MAVL.

- Type B - Advanced audio setup.

The user is responsible for audio, path and algorithm settings using the g20 audio configuration AT commands.

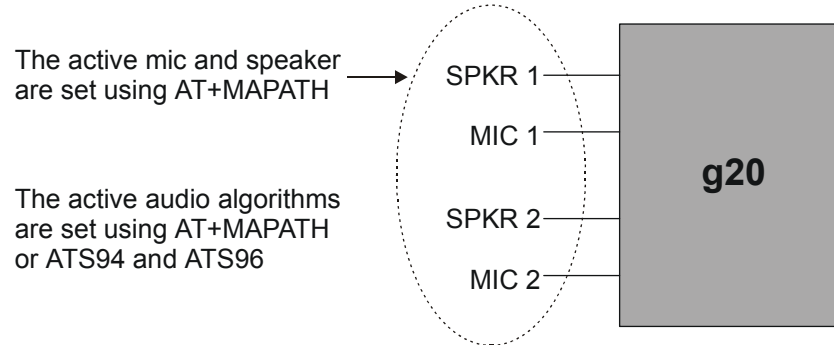


Figure 9. Type B - Advanced Audio Setup

The audio control AT commands to be used for this setup are: +MAPATH, +MAVOL, +MAMUT, +MAFEAT, S94 and S96.



Note

Use the +MAFEAT command instead of S94 and S96.

The following shows the g20 audio states workflow:

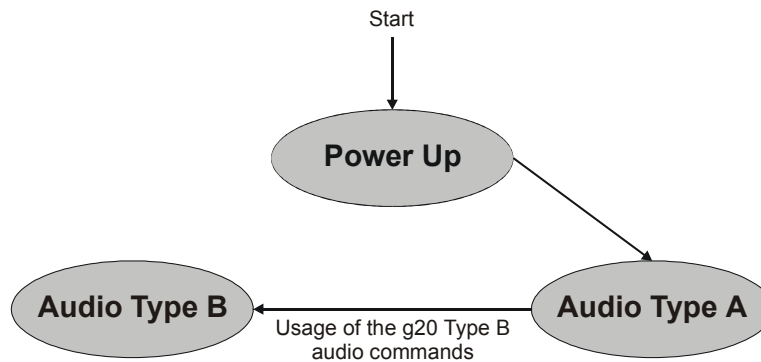


Figure 10. g20 Audio States Workflow

4.8.2 Audio Tone Commands

4.8.2.1 +CRTT, Ring Type Selection

This command plays one cycle of a tone ring, stops the cycle in the middle and sets the tone ring to be used.

Set Command

The Set command sets the ring type and operation.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CRTT=<RingTypeNumber>, <operation>	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the ring type number.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CRTT?	+CRTT: <RingTypeNumber> OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

The Test command returns the list of supported tone type numbers and operations.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CRTT=?	+CRTT: (<list of supported <RingTypeNumber>s), (<list of supported <operation>s) OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the +CRTT parameters.

Table 73. +CRTT Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<RingType Number>	Ring tone styles

Table 73. +CRTT Parameters (Continued)

<Parameter>	Description
<operation>	Play or set a tone 0 Play (play one cycle) 1 Set 2 Stop

Example

AT+CRTT=4,0 //Ring type number 4, operation 0 (play)

OK

AT+CRTT=4,2 //Ring type number=4, operation 2 (stop)

OK

AT+CRTT=?

+CRTT: (0-12),(0-2)

OK

AT+CRTT?

+CRTT: 4 //Ring type number 4

AT+CRTT=5,4 //Invalid operation

+CME ERROR: <err>

4.8.2.2 S94, Sidetone Effect

This command is used for g18 compatibility. This command reduces the microphone audio input that is routed to the selected speaker, so that people speaking will hear themselves talking. Refer to “+MAFEAT, Features Selection” on page 166.

Set Command

The Set command sets the sidetone status.

Command	Response/Action
ATS94=<n>	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the sidetone status.

Command	Response/Action
ATS94?	<000-disabled, 001-enabled> OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
ATS94=?	+CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the S94 parameters.

Table 74. S94 Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<n>	0 Disable sidetone 1 Enable sidetone * On power up the sidetone is enabled.

Example

```
ATS94=0                //Disable sidetone
```

```
OK
```

```
ATS94=2
```

```
+CME ERROR: <err>
```

```
ATS94?
```

```
000                    //Sidetone disabled
```

```
OK
```

4.8.2.3 S96, Echo Canceling

This command is used for g18 compatibility. This command suppresses a large amount of the output sound picked up by the input device (cancels all echo). Refer to “+MAFEAT, Features Selection” on page 166.

Set Command

The Set command sets the echo canceling status.

Command	Response/Action
ATS96=<n>	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the echo canceling status.

Command	Response/Action
ATS96?	<000-disabled, 001-enabled> OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
ATS96=?	+CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the S96 parameters.

Table 75. S96 Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<n>	0 Disable echo canceling Disable noise suppression 1 Enable echo canceling Enable noise suppression

Example

ATS96=1 //Enable echo canceling

OK

ATS96=4

+CME ERROR: <err>


```
ATS96?  
001 //Echo canceling enabled  
OK
```

4.8.3 +MA, Audio Control Commands

This group of commands enables accessory devices to control certain audio aspects within the system.

4.8.3.1 +MAPATH, Audio Path

This command sets/requests the active input accessory, and the output accessory for each feature. For example, you can choose the headset mic to be active, the voice and keypad feedbacks to go to the speaker, and the alerts and rings to go to the alert speaker. On power up, the default path, mic, speaker and alert speaker are restored.



In the future, +MAPATH will support digital audio.

The following diagram shows the audio paths

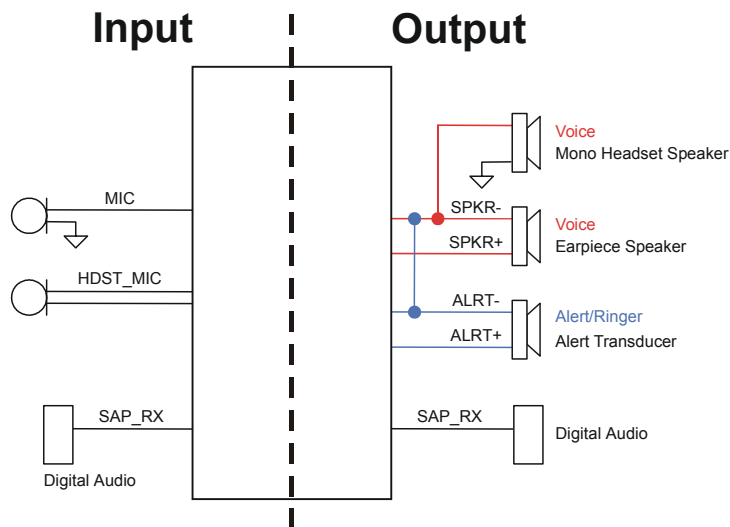


Figure 11. Audio Paths

Set Command

The Set command sets the audio path mode. The mode indicates which I/O accessories are now active for the different audio features. The <features> field is only used for outputs (direct=1).

Command	Response/Action
+MAPATH= <direct>,<accy> [,<features>]	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the active input audio accessory and the output accessory for each feature.

Command	Response/Action
+MAPATH?	+MAPATH:1(mode in),<accy> +MAPATH:2(mode out), <accy>,<feature1> +MAPATH:2(mode out), <accy>,<feature2> +MAPATH:2(mode out), <accy>,<feature4> +MAPATH:2(mode out), <accy>,<feature8> OK

Test Command

The Test command returns the supported audio directions (input/output), accessories and features.

Command	Response/Action
+MAPATH=?	+MAPATH: (list of supported directions),(list of supported accessories),(list of supported features combinations) OK

The following table shows the +MAPATH parameters.

Table 76. +MAPATH Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<direct>	1 Mode in, field <features> is ignored. 2 Mode out, field <features> is present.
<accy>	Mode in: 1 Mic 2 Headset mic 3 Digital RX Mode out: (1-4) 1 Speaker 2 Headset speaker 3 Alert speaker, for example, battery low, incoming SMS, power up, and so on.
<features> (1-15)	1 Voice 2 Key feedback 4 Alert 8 Ring

Example

AT+MAPATH=1,2 //Direct=1 (input), accy=2 (headset mic)

OK

AT+MAPATH=2,1,3 //Direct=2 (output), accy=1 (speaker), feature=1 (voice and keypad)

OK

AT+MAPATH? //Set the headset mic as the input accessory

MAPATH: 1,2 //Direct=1 (input), accy=2 (headset mic)

//Set the speaker as the output accessory for voice

MAPATH: 2,1,1 //Direct=2 (output), accy=1 (speaker), feature=1 (voice)

//Set the speaker as the output accessory for keypad

MAPATH: 2,1,2 //Direct=2 (output), accy=1 (speaker), feature=2 (keypad)

//Set the alert speaker as the output accessory for alert & ring

MAPATH: 2,3,12 //Direct=2 (output), accy=3 (alert speaker), feature=12 (alert + ring)

OK

AT+MAPATH=?

+MAPATH: (1,2),(1-4),(1-15)

OK

4.8.3.2 +MAVOL, Volume Setting

This command enables you to determine a volume level for a particular feature in a particular accessory. The gain levels are saved. Therefore, upon power up, the path active (mic, speaker and alert speaker) will have these saved gain levels.



Note

The SMS MT volume is adjusted using the +MAVOL command with type "ring". The "RING" value is related to the SMS alert, the MT call, and so on.

Set Command

The Set command sets the volume level <n> to a certain <feature> through a certain <accy>.

Command	Response/Action
+MAVOL=<accy>,<feature>,<vol>	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the volume level of all the features in the current active accessories.

Command	Response/Action
+MAVOL?	(Current path volume) +MAVOL: <accy>,<feature1>,<vol> +MAVOL: <accy>,<feature2>,<vol> +MAVOL: <accy>,<feature4>,<vol> +MAVOL: <accy>,<feature8>,<vol> OK

Test Command

Test command returns the supported range of volume levels, accessories and features.

Command	Response/Action
+MAVOL=?	+MAVOL:(supported accessories),(supported features combinations),(supported volume levels)

The following table shows the +MAVOL parameters.

Table 77. +MAVOL Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<accy> (1-15)	1 Speaker 2 Headset speaker 4 Alert speaker 8 Digital TX
<feature> (1-15)	1 Voice 2 Keypad feedback 4 Alert 8 Ring
<vol>	Volume level 0-7

Example

//Set volume level 3 for voice through speaker

AT+MAVOL=3,1,1 //Vol=3, accy=1 (speaker), feature=1 (voice)

OK

//Set volume level 5 for voice and keypad through speaker

AT+MAVOL=5,1,3 //Vol=5, accy=1 (speaker), feature=3 (voice and keypad)

OK

```

AT+MAVOL?                                     //Requests the volume level of the current path's features
//Currently the voice outputs through speaker and its volume level is 5
+MAVOL: 1,1,5                                //Accy=1 (speaker), feature=1 (voice), vol=5
//Currently the keypad outputs through speaker and its volume level is 5
+MAVOL: 1,2,5                                //Accy=1 (speaker), feature=2 (keypad), vol=5
//Currently the alert outputs through alert speaker and its volume level is 2
+MAVOL: 4,4,2                                //Accy=4 (alert speaker), feature=4 (alert), vol=2
//Currently the ring outputs through alert speaker and its volume level is 2
+MAVOL: 4,8,2                                //Accy=4 (alert speaker), feature=8 (ring), vol=2
OK

```

4.8.3.3 +MAFEAT, Features Selection

This command controls the algorithm features: sidetone, echo cancel and noise suppression. Upon power up, the sidetone is enabled, and echo canceling and noise suppression are disabled.

Set Command

The Set command enables/disables feature combinations.

Command	Response/Action
AT+MAFEAT=<feature>,<state>	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the features state (enabled/disabled).

Command	Response/Action
AT+MAFEAT?	+MAFEAT: <feature><state>, ... OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

The Test command returns the list of supported features' numbers and supported states (enable/disable).

Command	Response/Action
AT+MAFEAT=?	+MAFEAT: (<list of supported <feature>s), (<list of supported <state>s) OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the +MAFEAT parameters.

Table 78. MAFEAT Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<feature>(1-7)	1 Sidetone 2 Echo cancel 4 Noise suppress
<state>	0 Disable 1 Enable

Example

```

AT+MAFEAT=5,1           //Enables sidetone and noise suppress
OK

AT+MAFEAT?
+MAFEAT: 1,1             //Feature=1 (sidetone), state=1 (enabled)
+MAFEAT: 2,0             //Feature=2 (echo cancel), state=0 (disabled)
+MAFEAT: 3,1             //Feature=3 (noise suppress), state=1 (enabled)
OK

```

4.8.3.4 +MAMUT, Input Devices Mute

This command controls the muting/unmuting of all input paths (mic, headset mic or digital RX). Upon power up, all the devices are unmuted.

Set Command

The Set command mutes/unmutes any input accessory or any combination of them.

Command	Response/Action
+MAMUT=<accy>,<state>	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the current mute/unmute state of all the input accessories.

Command	Response/Action
+MAMUT?	+MAMUT:<accy1>,<state> +MAMUT:<accy2>,<state> +MAMUT:<accy4>,<state> OK

Test Command

The Test command returns the mute states available and the output accessories supported.

Command	Response/Action
+MAMUT=?	+MAMUT:(<accy> range),(<state> range)

The following table shows the +MAMUT parameters.

Table 79. MAMUT Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<accy> (1-7)	1 Mic 2 Headset mic 4 Digital RX
<state>	0 Unmute 1 Mute

Example

```

AT+MAMUT=2,0           //Accy=2 (headset mic), state=0 (unmute)
OK

AT+MAMUT=5,1           //Accy=5 (mic + Digital RX), state=1 (mute)
OK

AT+MAMUT?
+MAMUT: 1,1           //Accy=1 (mic), state=1 (mute)
+MAMUT: 2,0           //Accy=2 (headset mic), state=0 (unmute)
+MAMUT: 4,1           //Accy=4 (Digital RX), state=1 (mute)

AT+MAMUT=?
+MAMUT: (1-7),(0,1)
OK

```

4.9 ACCESS**4.9.1 Access Control Commands**

When the phone or SIM card is locked or blocked, the only accessory operations allowed are those found in the list of Core AT commands (allowed while phone/SIM card is locked), shown in “Core AT Commands” on page 37. All other AT commands are not executed, for example, accessing phone book entries. However, the phone is still capable of sending asynchronous message events via AT responses, for example, incoming call notification.

4.9.1.1 A/, Repeat Last Command

This command repeats the last command. It is not necessary to press <Enter> after this command.

Execute Command

Command	Response/Action
A/	Repeats last command

Example

```

AT&D?
&D: 2
OK

```

A/
&D: 2
OK

4.9.1.2 AT, Check AT Communication

This command only returns OK.

Execute Command

Command	Response/Action
AT	OK

Example

AT
OK

4.9.1.3 +CPIN, Enter PIN for Unlocking SIM Card or Enter PUK for Unblocking SIM Card

This command locks the SIM card, and therefore is only relevant for phones that use SIM cards. It unlocks the SIM card when the proper SIM PIN is provided and unblocks the SIM card when the proper SIM PUK is provided.

The SIM card is unlocked only once the provided pin is verified as the SIM PIN. If the required PIN (determined by the error code returned from the requested operation or the Read command) is SIM PUK or SIM PUK2, the second pin is required. This second pin, <newpin>, is used to replace the old pin in the SIM card. When entering the pin, a <new pin> is not required.



Note

The following commands are accepted when the g20 is awaiting the SIM PIN or SIM PUK: +CGMI, +CGMM, +CGMR, +CGSN, D112; (emergency call), +CPAS, +CFUN, +CPIN, +CDIS (Read and Test command only), +CIND (Read and Test command only), all basic AT commands, +CBAUD, +CEER, +CGMI, +CGMM, +CGMR, +CGSN, +CIP, +CIPE, +CKPD, +CLAC, +CLCC, +CLVL, +CMEE, +CMER, +CMUX, +CR, +CRC, +CSCB, +CSCR, +CSQ, +GCAP, +GMI, +GMM, +GMR, +GSN, +IFC, +IPR, +MCWAKE, +MDES, +MECC, +MSCTS, +MTCTS and +MTDTR.



Note

The SIM card lock is another level of security independent of the phone lock (See “Access Control Commands” on page 169 for more information.)

A SIM card related error is returned if an AT command operation is unsuccessful due to a SIM card problem. The following table shows the SIM card errors:

Table 80. SIM Card Errors

Error	Description
10 SIM not inserted	SIM Card is not inserted
11 SIM PIN required	SIM Card waiting for SIM PIN to be entered

Table 80. SIM Card Errors (Continued)

Error	Description
12 SIM PUK required	SIM PIN is blocked
13 SIM failure	SIM Card is permanently blocked
17 SIM PIN2 required	SIM Card is waiting for SIM PIN2 to be entered
18 SIM PUK2 required	SIM PIN2 is blocked

Set Command

The Set command sends the g20 the password that is necessary before it can be operated (SIM PIN or SIM PUK). If there is no PIN request pending, no action is taken towards the g20, and an error message, +CME ERROR, is returned to the terminal.

The Set command issued gives the code (SIM PIN or SIM PUK) corresponding to the error code required or returned or the result of the Read command. For example, if the SIM PIN is blocked and the AT command operation requires SIM card access, then the error code 11 or "SIM PIN required" is returned. The user must then issue the Set command with the SIM PIN.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CPIN=[<puk> or <pin>], [<newpin>]	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns an alphanumeric string indicating the status of the SIM card, and whether a password is required or not. This is an independent SIM card lock status check only, and does not check the phone lock status.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CPIN?	+CPIN: <code> OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CPIN=?	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the +CPIN parameters.

Table 81. +CPIN Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<puk>	PUK code for blocked phone
<pin>	Current PIN
<newpin>	New PIN (after changing or after entering PUK) 4 - 8 digits
<code>	READY Not waiting for a password SIM PIN Waiting for SIM PIN SIM PUK Waiting for SIM PUK SIM PIN2 Waiting for SIM PIN2 SIM PUK2 Waiting for SIM PUK2
SIM PIN SIM PUK SIM PUK2	AT+CPIN=<pin> AT+CPIN=<puk>,<newpin> AT+CPIN=<puk2>,<newpin2>

Example

AT+CPIN=?

OK

At+clck="SC*",1,"<correct PIN>"

OK

The facility is enabled by the +CLCK command (Refer to “+CLCK, Facility Lock” on page 176)

AT+CPIN?

+CPIN: SIM PIN

OK

AT+CPIN="<correct PIN>"

OK

AT+CPIN?

+CPIN: READY

OK

From now the status of the SIM is enabled, but the PIN is READY

The following case shows an example of three unsuccessful attempts at entering the PIN:

AT+CPIN="<PUK>",<NEW PIN>"

OK

AT+CPIN?

+CPIN: SIM PIN

OK


```

AT+CPIN="<wrong pin>"
+CME ERROR: "incorrect password"
AT+CPIN="<wrong pin>"
+CME ERROR: "incorrect password"
AT+CPIN="<wrong pin>"
+CME ERROR: "SIM PUK required"
AT+CPIN?
+CPIN: SIM PUK                      //PIN is blocked. The PUK is needed for unblocking.
OK
AT+CPIN="<PUK>","<NEW PIN>" //Enter PUK and new PIN
OK
AT+CLCK="FD**",1,"<wrong PIN2>"
+CME ERROR: "incorrect password"
AT+CLCK="FD**",1,"<wrong PIN2>"
+CME ERROR: "incorrect password"
AT+CLCK="FD**",1,"<wrong PIN2>"
+CME ERROR: "SIM PUK2 required"
AT+CPIN?
+CPIN: SIM PUK2                      //PIN2 is blocked. The PUK2 is needed for unlocking.
OK
AT+CPIN="<PUK2>","<NEW PIN2>" //Enter PUK2 and new PIN2
OK

```

4.9.1.4 +CPWD, Change Password

This command sets a new password for the facility lock. The password can only be changed once the required facility is enabled by the +CLCK command. (Refer to “+CLCK, Facility Lock” on page 176).

A password can be changed only if the provided password <oldpwd> has been verified. The entered password <newpwd> must also comply to the password rules. The password is not case-sensitive.

Set Command

The Set command sets a new password for the facility lock function, defined by the +CLCK command. (Refer to “+CLCK, Facility Lock” on page 176).

Command	Response/Action
AT+CPWD=<fac>,<oldpwd>,<newpwd>	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CPWD?	+CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

The Test command returns a list of pairs which represent the available facilities, and the maximum length of their passwords.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CPWD=?	+CPWD:list of supported (<fac>,<pwdlength>)s OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the +CPDW parameters.

Table 82. +CPDW Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<fac>	<p>List of supported facilities. All the facility messages, except for SC and P2, are sent to the network. (The facilities are not case-sensitive.)</p> <p>SC SIM (lock SIM card) The SIM requests the password during g20 power-up and when this command is issued.</p> <p>AO BAOC (Bar All Outgoing Calls)</p> <p>OI BOIC (Bar Outgoing International Calls)</p> <p>OX BOIC-exHC (Bar Outgoing International Calls except to Home Country)</p> <p>AI BAIC (Bar All Incoming Calls)</p> <p>IR BIC-Roam (Bar Incoming Calls when Roaming outside the home country)</p> <p>AB All Barring services (applicable only for <mode>=0)</p> <p>AG All outGoing barring services (applicable only for <mode>=0)</p> <p>AC All inComing barring services (applicable only for <mode>=0)</p> <p>P2 SIM PIN2 (Refer to “+CLCK, Facility Lock”, page 176)</p>
<oldpwd>	String type, 4-8 character password specified for the facility from the g20 user interface.
<newpwd>	String type, 4-8 character new password specified by the user.

Table 82. +CPDW Parameters (Continued)

<Parameter>	Description
<pwdlength>	Maximum length of the facility password. Integer type.

Example

at+cpwd=?

+CPWD: ("SC",8),("AO",8),("OI",8),("OX",8),("AI",8),("IR",8),("AB",8),("AG",8),("AC",8),("P2",8)

OK

at+cpwd?

+CME ERROR: "operation not supported"

at+cpwd="sc","incorrect old password", "new password"

+CME ERROR: "incorrect password"

at+clck="sc",2

+CLCK: 0

OK

at+cpwd="sc","old password", "new password"

+CME ERROR: "operation not allowed"

at+cpwd="p2","old password", "new password"

OK

at+clck="ai",2

+CLCK: 0,1

+CLCK: 0,2

+CLCK: 0,4

OK

at+clck="ai",1,"correct password"

OK

```
at+clck="ai",2
+CLCK: 1,1
+CLCK: 1,2
+CLCK: 1,4
```

OK

```
at+cpwd="ai","old password","new password"
OK
```

4.9.1.5 +CLCK, Facility Lock

This command locks, unlocks or interrogates a g20 or a network facility <fac> (any kind of call barring program). A password is mandatory for performing locking and unlocking actions, but not for querying. The features of the g20 that are affected by this are the keypad power-up operation and fixed dialing list. When querying the status of a single call barring program <mode>=2, the <status> for each call type will be returned.

For <fac>="SC", SIM Card PIN setting and for <fac>="FD", SIM Fixed Dialing memory setting, the <class> is irrelevant (For more information about <class>, refer to +CLCK Parameters). The <passwd> for "sc" is SIM PIN, and for "fd" it is SIM PIN2.

Set Command

The Set command performs the specified <mode> action on the specified <fac>.

Command	Response/Action
+CLCK=<fac>,<mode>[,<passwd>[,<classx>]]	<p>For <fac> where <class> is irrelevant (SC, FD):</p> <pre>+CLCK=<fac>,2 +CLCK: <status></pre> <p>For <fac> with several supported <class>:</p> <pre>+CLCK=<fac>,2 +CLCK: <status>,<class1> +CLCK: <status>,<class2> +CLCK: <status>,<class3></pre>

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
+CLCK?	+CLCK: ERROR

Test Command

The Test command returns the list of supported facilities.

Command	Response/Action
+CLCK=?	+CLCK: (list of supported <fac>s)

The following table shows the +CLCK parameters.

Table 83. +CLCK Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<fac>	SC SIM Card PIN setting <mode> 0 Disable PIN 1 Enable PIN) FD SIM Fixed Dialing memory setting <mode> 0 Disable fixed dialing feature 1 Enable fixed dialing feature) AO BAOC (Bar All Outgoing Calls) OI BOIC (Bar Outgoing International Calls) OX BOIC-exHC (Bar Outgoing International Calls except to Home Country) AI BAIC (Bar All Incoming Calls) IR BIC-Roam (Bar Incoming Calls when Roaming outside the home country) AB All Barring services (applicable only for <mode>=0) AG All outgoing barring services (applicable only for <mode>=0) AC All incoming barring services (applicable only for <mode>=0)
<passwd>	String type, 4-8 character password
<mode>	0 Unlock 1 Lock 2 Query status (<passwd> does not apply)
<class>	Sum of integers, each representing a class of information <class>. Only applies to call barring related facilities. 1 Voice (telephony) 2 Data (refers to all bearer services) 4 Fax (facsimile services) The default value is 7.
<status>	0 Inactive 1 Active

Example

```
AT+CLCK=?  
+CLCK: ("SC","AO","OI","OX","AI","IR","AB","AG","AC","FD")  
OK
```

```
AT+CLCK="SC",2  
+CLCK: 0  
OK
```

```
AT+CLCK="SC",1  
+CME ERROR: "operation not allowed"
```

(The SIM PIN is needed)

```
AT+CLCK="SC",1,"incorrect password +CME ERROR: INCORRECT_PASSWORD
```

```
AT+CLCK="SC",1,"correct password"  
OK
```

(From now SIM Card is locked and PIN is requested on power up)

```
AT+CLCK="AB",0,"incorrect password"  
+CME ERROR: INCORRECT_PASSWORD
```

```
AT+CLCK="IR",2  
+CLCK: 0,1  
+CLCK: 0,2  
+CLCK: 0,4  
OK
```

```
AT+CLCK="IR",1,"correct password"    //<classx> is defaulted to 7 when not specified  
OK
```

```
AT+CLCK="IR",2  
+CLCK: 1,1  
+CLCK: 1,2  
+CLCK: 1,4  
OK
```

```
AT+CLCK="OI",2
+CLCK: 0,1
+CLCK: 0,2
+CLCK: 0,4
OK
```

```
AT+CLCK="OI",1,"correct password"
OK
(All international calls are barred.)
```

```
AT+CLCK="OI",1,"correct password",3
OK
```

```
(Voice and data international calls barred, fax not barred.)
AT+CLCK="OI",2
+CLCK: 1,1
+CLCK: 1,2
+CLCK: 0,4
OK
```

4.10 MODEM CONFIGURATION AND PROFILE

4.10.1 Modem Register Commands

The g20 holds certain data items in selected memory space, named Software Registers (S-registers) and Modem Registers. Some of these registers are used as bitmaps, where one register holds more than one data item.

All S-registers can be accessed using the S command, described in “S, Bit Map Registers” on page 184. Some registers can also be accessed using dedicated commands, detailed below.

4.10.1.1 V, g20 Response Format

This command determines the response format of the data adapter and the contents of the header and trailer transmitted with the result codes and information responses. This command also determines whether the result codes are transmitted in a numeric or an alphabetic ("verbose") form. The text portion of information responses is not affected by this setting.

The following table shows the effect that setting this parameter has on the format of information text and result codes.

Table 84. Effects of Parameter Settings

	V0	V1
Information Responses	<text><cr><lf>	<cr><lf><text><cr><lf>
Result Codes	<numeric code><cr>	<cr><lf><verbose code><cr><lf>

Set Command

The Set command sets the format of information responses and result codes.

Command	Response/Action
ATV<value>	OK or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command reads the current setting of response format.

Command	Response/Action
ATV?	V: <current value>

Test Command

The Test command for V is not defined, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error.

The following table shows the V parameters.

Table 85. V Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<value>	0 Transmits limited headers and trailers, and numeric text. 1 Transmits full headers and trailers, and verbose response text. The default value is 1.

Example

ATV?

V: 1

OK

ATV0
 0
 ATV7
 4
 ATV1
 OK
 ATV7
 ERROR

4.10.1.2 Q, Result Code Suppression

This command determines whether to output the result codes. Information text transmitted in response to commands is not affected by the setting of this parameter.

Set Command

The set commands sets whether or not to output result codes.

Command	Response/Action
ATQ<value>	OK or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command reads the current setting for result code suppression.

Command	Response/Action
ATQ?	Q: <current value>

Test Command

The Test command for Q is not defined, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error.

The following table shows the Qn parameters.

Table 86. Qn Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<value>	0 Transmit result codes. 1 Suppress result codes. The default value is 0.

Example

```

ATQ0
OK
ATQ?
Q: 0
OK
ATQ4
ERROR
ATQ1 //No response because result codes are suppressed.
ATQ4 //No response because result codes are suppressed.

```

4.10.1.3 E, Command Echo

This command defines whether input characters are echoed to output. If so, these characters are echoed at the same rate, parity and format at which they were received.

Set Command

The Set command sets whether or not to echo characters.

Command	Response/Action
ATE<value>	OK or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command reads the current setting for command echo.

Command	Response/Action
ATE?	E: <current value>

Test Command

The Test command for E is not defined by ITU, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error.

The following table shows the E parameters.

Table 87. En Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<value>	0 Does not echo characters 1 Echoes characters The default value is 0.

Example

ATE?

E:1

OK

4.10.1.4 X, Result Code Selection and Call Progress Monitoring Control

This command defines the CONNECT result code format. It determines whether or not the g20 transmits particular result codes to the user. It also controls whether the g20 verifies the presence of dial tone when it first goes off-hook to begin dialing, and whether the engaged tone (busy signal) detection is enabled.

Set Command

The Set command sets the result code and call progress monitoring control.

Command	Response/Action
ATX<value>	OK or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
ATX?	X: <current value>

Test Command

The Test command for X is not defined by ITU, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error.

The following table shows the X parameters.

Table 88. X Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<value>	<p>0 CONNECT result code given upon entering online data state: Dial tone detection Disabled Busy detection Disabled</p> <p>1 CONNECT <text> result code given upon entering online data state: Dial tone detection Disabled Busy detection Disabled</p> <p>2 CONNECT <text> result code given upon entering online data state: Dial tone detection Enabled Busy detection Disabled</p> <p>3 CONNECT <text> result code given upon entering online data state: Dial tone detection Disabled Busy detection Enabled</p> <p>4 CONNECT <text> result code given upon entering online data state: Dial tone detection Enabled Busy detection Enabled</p> <p>The default value is 4.</p>

Example

ATX?

X:4

OK

4.10.1.5 S, Bit Map Registers

This command reads/writes values of the S-registers. The g20 supports this command for various S values, according to official specifications (ITU-I, ETSI, or manufacturer specific).

Set Command

The Set command is allowed for read/write S-registers, and not allowed for read-only S-registers.

Command	Response/Action
ATSn=<value>	OK or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
ATSn?	<current value of S-register n> or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Test Command

The Test command for Sn is not defined by ITU, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error. The following table shows the different S-registers and the associated S-parameters.

Table 89. S-registers and the Associated S-parameters

Sn	Description	Min Value	Max Value	Default Value
S0	Sets/gets number of rings before auto answer.	0	255	0
S2	Sets/gets escape code character.	0	255	43
S3	Sets/gets carriage return code character.	0	127	13
S4	Sets/gets line feed code character.	0	127	10
S5	Sets/gets command line editing character (backspace).	0	127	8
S14	Read-only. Holds values of En (in bit 1), Qn (in bit 2), Vn (in bit 3).	—	—	170
S21	Read-only. Holds values of &Dn (in bits 3 and 4), &Cn (in bit 5).	—	—	48
S22	Read-only. Holds values of Mn (in bits 2 and 3), Xn (in bits 4, 5 and 6)	—	—	134
S31	Read-only. Holds value of Wn (in bits 2 and 3).	—	—	0
S36	Sets/gets value of \Nn.	0	7	5
S39	Read-only. Holds value of &Kn (in bits 0, 1 and 2).	—	—	3
S40	Read-only. Holds value of \An (in bits 6 and 7).	—	—	192
S41	Read-only. Holds value of %Cn (in bits 0 and 1).	—	—	3

Example

ATS36?

005

OK

ATS0=3

OK

ATS0?

003

OK

4.10.1.6 \S, Show the Status of the Commands and S-registers in Effect

This command displays the status of selected commands and S-registers.

4.10.1.7 \G, Software Control

This comand sets the use of the software control.

4.10.1.8 \J, Terminal Auto Rate

This command adjusts the terminal auto rate.

4.10.1.9 \N, Link Type

This command links the type.

4.10.1.10 ?, Return the Value of the Last Updated S-register

This command displays the most recently updated value stored in an S-register.

Read Command

The Read command returns the value of the last updated S-register..

Command	Response/Action
AT?	000 OK

Example

AT?

000

OK

AT?

003

OK

ATS36=5

OK

AT?

005

OK

4.10.1.11 &F, Set to Factory Defined Configuration

This command restores the factory default configuration profile. The g20 only supports one factory default profile, 0.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
AT&F<value>	OK or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Read Command.

Command	Response/Action
AT&F?	F: <current profile number>

Test Command

The Test command for &F is not defined by ITU, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error.

The following table shows the &F parameters.

Table 90. &F Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<value>	0 Factory default configuration profile. This is the only value supported.

Example

AT&F?

&F:0

OK

4.10.1.12 Z, Reset to Default Configuration

This command drops the current call, and resets the values to default configuration. The only acceptable value is 0.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
ATZ<value>	OK or: +CMS ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command for Z is not defined, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error.

Test Command

The Test command for Z is not defined, and therefore is not supported by the g20. The g20 returns an error.

The following table shows the Z parameters.

Table 91. Z Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<value>	0 Default configuration

Example

ATZ0

OK

4.10.2 Sleep Mode Commands

In order to improve the power consumption, the g20 supports a low-power consumption mode, called "Sleep mode". The g20 has internal decision conditions for entering and exiting sleep mode. As the terminal and the g20 operate in a combined system, and as the communication between the g20 and the terminal must be reliable, there should be a mechanism agreed upon by both the g20 and the terminal to co-ordinate their separate sleep mode entering and exiting sequences. The g20 will not enter sleep mode unless the terminal enables the g20 sleep mode and signals its readiness for sleep. For this purpose, a set of AT commands and dedicated HW lines are defined.

4.10.2.1 Sleep Mode AT Commands

The following are the Sleep mode AT commands:

- ATS24: Activates/deactivates Sleep mode.

The g20 receives a request to activate or deactivate Sleep mode.

- ATS102: Sets the value of the delay before sending data to the terminal.

The g20 receives the value that defines the period to wait between sending the wake-up signal, and sending data to the terminal.

- AT+MSCTS: The UART's CTS line control.

The g20 receives a request to define the behavior of the CTS line when the g20 is in Sleep mode. It enables or disables activation of the CTS line after wakeup.

4.10.2.2 Sleep Mode HW Signals

Two HW lines are used:

- One for waking the g20 (Wakeup-In)
- One for waking the terminal (Wakeup-Out)

4.10.2.2.1 Terminal Does Not Wake the g20 (If the Terminal Uses Hardware Flow Control Only)

When the g20 is in Sleep mode, the CTS line is also inactive. The terminal does not send any characters to the g20 if the CTS is inactive, otherwise the character may be lost (Hardware Flow Control).

4.10.2.2.2 Terminal Wakes the g20 Using the Wakeup-In Line

The terminal uses the Wakeup-In line (pin #16) to wake up the g20 when it wants to send data. When the Wakeup-In line is low, the g20 will not enter the Sleep mode. If the terminal has data to send while the g20 is sleeping, it activates the line (brings it to active low), then waits 30 ms (the time required to wake the g20). Only then can the terminal start sending data.

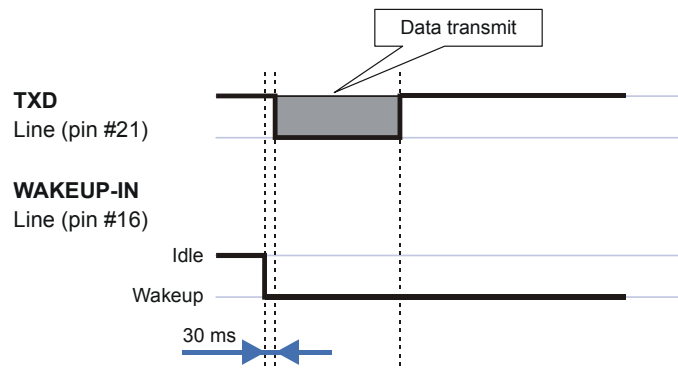


Figure 12. Wakeup-In Line

Two modes exist:

- Idle Mode: The terminal has no data to send. If the terminal enables sleep mode (using `ats24`), the g20 activates its Sleep mode module.
- Wakeup Mode: The g20 does not enter sleep mode, and the terminal can send data.

Once the terminal changes the line edge to Wakeup mode, it needs a 30 ms delay before sending any data to the g20 (using the RS232 protocol).

4.10.2.2.3 g20 Wakes the Terminal

The g20 follows these steps in order to wake up the terminal:

- The g20 indicates to the terminal that it has data and that it must wake up. The g20 uses the Wakeup-Out Line (pin #26) (brings it to active low).
- While the Wakeup Out line is low, the terminal should not enter Sleep mode.
- The terminal should set a value of the delay (in ms) needed for waking it (using the `ATS102` command) before receiving data (default value is 30 ms).

When the data transmission is complete, the g20 gets the output wakeup line to high.

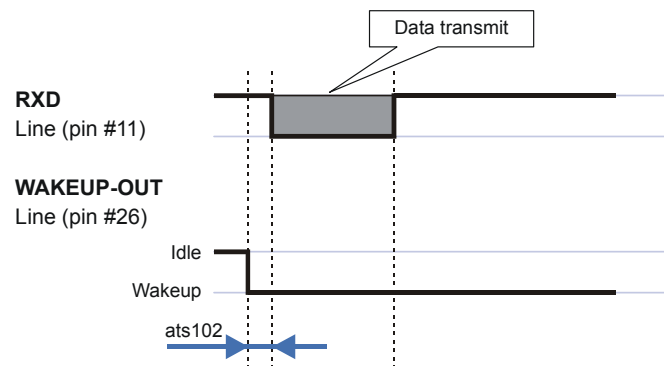


Figure 13. Wakeup-Out Line

Two modes exist:

- Idle mode: The g20 has no data to send.
- Wakeup mode: The g20 has data to send to the terminal.

After the g20 changes the line edge to Wakeup mode, there will be a delay (the default is 30 ms) sent by the ats102 command before sending any data to the terminal (using RS232 protocol).

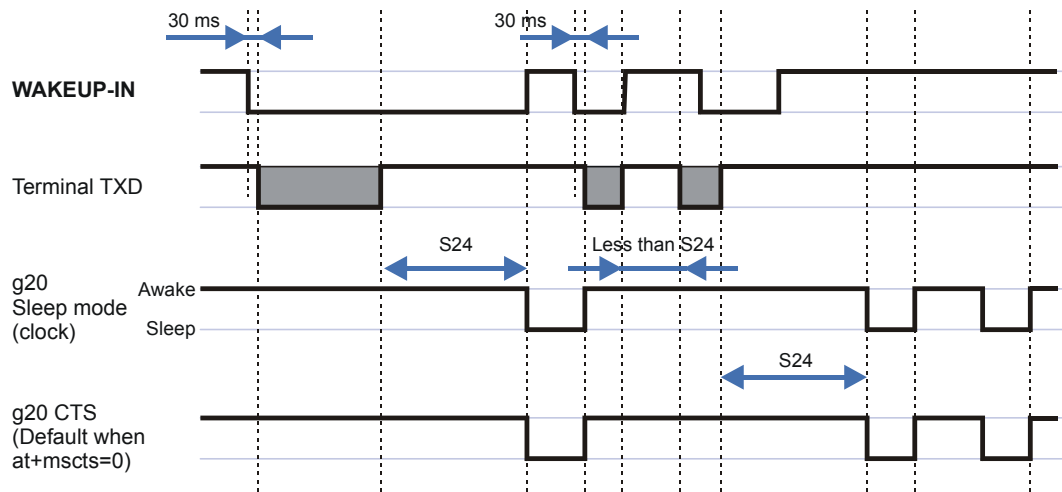


Figure 14. Sleep Mode when S24 > 0

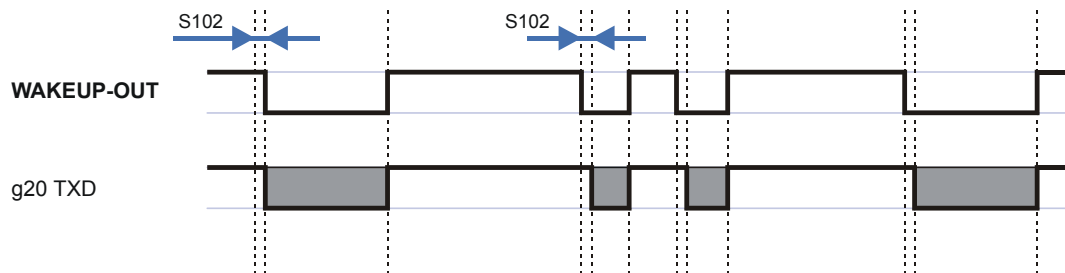


Figure 15. g20 Lines when S24 > 0

4.10.2.3 S24, Set Number of Seconds Delay Before g20 Enters Sleep Mode

This command activates/disables the Sleep mode. The terminal sends ATS24=5, and if there are no radio and UART activities, the g20 enters sleep mode in 5 seconds.

If terminal has some indication of the CTS pin activity, it can see:

- If +MSCTS=0 (default), the line changes its state periodically. (For more information refer to “+MSCTS, Enable/Disable CTS During Wakeup Period” on page 193.)
- If +MSCTS=1, the line is switched off at the moment of entering Sleep mode and stays off even if g20 is awakened.

Set Command

The Set command sets the amount of time, in seconds, the g20 should wait before entering Sleep mode.

Command	Response/Action
ATS24=[<value>]	OK

Read Command

The Read command returns the current value.

Command	Response/Action
ATS24?	<value> OK

The following table shows the S24 parameters.

Table 92. S24 Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<value>	Number of seconds (0 <= n <= 255) 0 Disable Sleep mode >0 Enable Sleep mode The default value is 0.

Example

ATS24? <enter>

000

OK

ATS24=5 <enter>

OK

ATS24? <enter>

005

OK

(If there are no radio and UART activities, the g20 will enter sleep mode in 5 seconds)

4.10.2.4 S102, Set Delay Before Sending Data to the Terminal

This command sets the value of the delay before sending data to the terminal. Before receiving data, the terminal connected to the g20 will receive:

- Terminal Wakeup signal (the Wakeup Out Line (pin #26) state will be active low).
- A delay that is equal ATS102 value.
- Data (GPRS, CSD, AT commands' echo and results, unsolicited reports).

Set Command

The Set command sets the delay before sending data to the terminal, and defines a period between sending the wakeup signal and sending data to the terminal.

Command	Response/Action
ATS102 = <value>	OK

Read Command

The Read command returns the current value.

Command	Response/Action
ATS102?	<value> OK

The following table shows the S102 parameters.

Table 93. S102 Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<value>	0 <= value <= 255 The default value is 30 ms.

Example

ATS102? <enter>

030

OK

ATS102=100 <enter>

OK

ATS102? <enter>

100

OK

(This means if there is data for transmission to the terminal, the g20 drops the Wakeup Out line, waits 100 ms. and then sends data to the terminal.)

4.10.2.5 +MSCTS, Enable/Disable CTS During Wakeup Period

This command defines the behavior of the CTS line when the g20 is in normal mode (not Sleep mode).

The command configures the g20 CTS line behavior always to follow the flow control requirements, or to follow it only if the terminal initiated a serial transmission session. This saves the terminal from following the CTS interrupt every time the g20 exits Sleep mode for internal g20 reasons (non-terminal communication related reasons).

Set Command

The Set command tells the g20 whether to activate the CTS when the unit is awakening.

Command	Response/Action
AT+MSCTS=<control>	OK

Read Command

The Read command returns the current control value.

Command	Response/Action
AT+MSCTS?	+MSCTS: <current control> OK

Test Command

The Test command returns the possible control values.

Command	Response/Action
AT+MSCTS=?	+MSCTS: (list of supported <control>) OK

The following table shows the +MSCTS parameters.

Table 94. +MSCTS Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<control>	<p>0 In Normal Mode: The CTS is used for Flow Control In Sleep mode: The CTS is inactive.</p> <p>1 Wakeup In line is Active: The CTS is used for Flow Control. Wakeup In line is Inactive: The CTS is inactive. The default value is 0.</p>

Example

AT+MSCTS = ? <enter>

(0,1)

OK

AT+MSCTS? <enter>

0

OK

AT+MSCTS = 1 <enter>

OK

ATS102? <enter>

1

OK

(This means that by waking up, the CTS line will stay OFF and it can be activated by the Wakeup IN Line interrupt only.)

4.10.3 Error Handling Commands

4.10.3.1 +CMEE, Report Mobile Equipment Error

The Set command disables or enables the use of result code +CME ERROR: <err> as an indication of an error relating to the functionality of the g20. When enabled, g20-related errors cause a +CME ERROR: <err> final result code instead of the regular ERROR final result code. Usually, ERROR is returned when the error is related to syntax, invalid parameters or terminal functionality.

For all Accessory AT commands besides SMS commands, the +CMEE set command disables or enables the use of result code +CME ERROR: <err> as an indication of an error relating to the functionality of the g20. When enabled, g20 related errors cause a +CME ERROR: <err> final result code instead of the regular ERROR result code.

For all SMS AT commands that are derived from GSM 07.05, the +CMEE Set command disables or enables the use of result code +CMS ERROR: <err> as an indication of an error relating to the functionality of the g20. When enabled, g20-related errors cause a +CMS ERROR: <err> final result code instead of the regular ERROR final result.

Set Command

The Set command enables or disables the use of result code +CME ERROR: <err> as an indication of an error relating to the functionality of the g20.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CMEE=[<n>]	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the current setting format of the result code.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CMEE?	+CMEE: <n> OK

Test Command

The Test command returns values supported by the terminal as a compound value.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CMEE=?	+CMEE: (list of supported <n>s) OK

The following table shows the +CMEE parameters.

Table 95. +CMEE Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<n>	<p>0 Disable the +CME ERROR: <err> result code and use ERROR.</p> <p>1 Enable the +CME ERROR: <err> result code and use numeric <err> values.</p> <p>2 Enable +CME ERROR: <err> result code and use verbose <err> values.</p> <p>The default value is 0.</p>
<err>	<p>Numeric format followed by verbose format:</p> <p>0 Phone failure</p> <p>1 No connection to phone</p> <p>2 Phone-adaptor link reserved</p> <p>3 Operation not allowed</p> <p>4 Operation not supported</p> <p>5 PH-SIM PIN required</p> <p>6 PH-FSIM PIN required</p> <p>7 PH-FSIM PUK required</p> <p>10 SIM not inserted</p> <p>11 SIM PIN required</p> <p>12 SIM PUK required</p> <p>13 SIM failure</p> <p>14 SIM busy</p> <p>15 SIM wrong</p> <p>16 Incorrect password</p> <p>17 SIM PIN2 required</p> <p>18 SIM PUK2 required</p> <p>20 Memory full</p> <p>21 Invalid index</p> <p>22 Not found</p> <p>23 Memory failure</p> <p>24 Text string too long</p> <p>25 Invalid characters in text string</p>

Table 95. +CMEE Parameters (Continued)

<Parameter>	Description
<err> (continued)	26 Dial string too long 27 Invalid characters in dial string 30 No network service 31 Network timeout 32 Network not allowed - emergency calls only 33 Command aborted 34 Numeric parameter instead of text parameter 35 Text parameter instead of numeric parameter 36 Numeric parameter is out of bounds 40 Network personalization PIN required 41 Network personalization PUK required 42 Network subset personalization PIN required 43 Network subset personalization PUK required 44 Service provider personalization PIN required 45 Service provider personalization PUK required 46 Corporate personalization PIN required 47 Corporate personalization PUK required 100 Unknown
<err> (continued)	GPRS errors related to a failure to perform an Attach: 103 Illegal MS (#3) 106 Illegal g20 (#6) 107 GPRS services not allowed (#7) 111 PLMN not allowed (#11) 112 Location area not allowed (#12) 113 Roaming not allowed in this location area (#13) 132 Service option not supported (#32) 133 Requested service option not subscribed (#33) 134 Service option temporarily out of order (#34) 148 Unspecified GPRS error 149 PDP authentication failure 150 Invalid mobile class 259 Unknown calling error 264 Unlock code required 265 Network busy 266 Invalid phone number 267 Number entry already started 268 Cancelled by user 269 Number entry could not be started 280 Data lost

Table 95. +CMEE Parameters (Continued)

<Parameter>	Description
<err> (continued)	CMS ERROR Table 300 g20 failure 301 SMS service of g20 reserved 302 Operation not allowed 303 Operation not supported 304 Invalid PDU mode parameter 305 Invalid text mode parameter 310 SIM not inserted 311 SIM PIN required 312 PH-SIM PIN required 313 SIM failure 314 SIM busy 315 SIM wrong 316 SIM PUK required 317 SIM PIN2 required 318 SIM PUK2 required 320 Memory failure 321 Invalid memory index 322 Memory full 330 SMSC address unknown 331 No network service 332 Network timeout 340 No +CMNA acknowledgement expected 500 Unknown error 512 Network busy 513 Invalid destination address 514 Invalid message body length 515 Phone is not in service 516 Invalid preferred memory storage 517 User terminated 518 Inactive socket 519 Socket already open
<err> (continued)	STK ERROR Table 700 SIM ToolKit not available 701 Cannot sustain both call and SIM application

**Note**

+CME ERROR:280, Data lost, is sent to the terminal in extreme cases when the g20 has to transmit data to the terminal and the buffers are full (Flow control Xoff status).

This error occurs when:

- An unsolicited indication (such as RING, +CLCC and so on) encounters the Xoff status. When the flow control status returns to Xon, Error 280, Data lost, is sent to the terminal instead of the unsolicited indication.
- An initiated AT command is waiting for a response, and the response encounters the Xoff status. When the flow control status returns to Xon, the AT command is aborted (if not yet aborted) and Error 280, Data lost is sent to the terminal instead of OK (and the missing data).

Example

```
AT+CMEE=0                      //+CME ERROR is not used
OK
```

```
AT+CGMI
ERROR
```

```
AT+CMEE=1                      //Use numeric <err>
OK
```

```
AT+CGMI
+CME ERROR: 1
```

```
AT+CMEE=2                      //Use verbose <err>
OK
```

```
AT+CGMI
+CME ERROR: "no connection to phone"
```

4.10.3.2 +CEER, Extended Error Report

This execution command returns an extended error report containing one or more lines of information text <report>, determined by the manufacturer, providing reasons for the following errors:

- Failure in the last unsuccessful call setup (originating or answering) or the in-call modification.
- Last call release.

Typically, the text consists of a single line containing the reason for the error according to information given by GSM network, in textual format.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CEER=[<n>]	OK

Execute Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CEER	+CEER: <report> OK

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CEER?	+CEER: <n> OK

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+CEER=?	+CEER: (List of supported <n>s) OK

The following table shows the +CEER parameters.

Table 96. +CEER Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<n>	1 Returns numeric response. 2 Returns verbose response. The default value is 2.

Table 96. +CEER Parameters (Continued)

<Parameter>	Description
<report>	<p>The total number of characters and line terminators (up to 2041) in the information text.</p> <p>The text must not contain the sequence 0<CR> or OK<CR>.</p> <p>Numeric format followed by verbose format:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Unassigned or unallocated number 3 No route to destination 6 Channel unacceptable 8 Operator determined barring 16 Normal call clearing 17 User busy 18 No user responding 19 User alerting, no answer 21 Call rejected 22 Number changed 26 Non selected user clearing 27 Destination out of order 28 Invalid number format (incomplete number) 29 Facility rejected 30 Response to STATUS ENQUIRY 31 Normal, unspecified 34 No circuit/channel available 38 Network out of order 41 Temporary failure 42 Switching equipment congestion 43 Access information discarded 44 Requested circuit/channel not available 47 Resources unavailable, unspecified 49 Quality of service unavailable 50 Requested facility not subscribed 55 Incoming calls barred within the CUG 57 Bearer capability not authorized 58 Bearer capability not presently available 63 Service or option not available, unspecified 65 Bearer service not implemented 69 Requested facility not implemented 70 Only restricted digital information bearer capability is available 79 Service or option not implemented, unspecified 81 Invalid transaction identifier value 87 User not member of CUG 88 Incompatible destination 91 Invalid transit network selection 95 Semantically incorrect message 96 Invalid mandatory information 97 Message type non-existent or not implemented

Table 96. +CEER Parameters (*Continued*)

<Parameter>	Description
<report> (<i>continued</i>)	98 Message type not compatible with protocol state
	99 Information element non-existent or not implemented
	100 Conditional IE error
	101 Message not compatible with protocol state
	102 Recovery on timer expiry
	111 Protocol error, unspecified
	127 Interworking, unspecified

Example

At+CEER

+CEER: "No information available"

OK

AT+CEER?

+CEER:2

OK

AT+CEER=?

+CEER: (001-002)

OK

4.10.3.3 W, Extended Result Code

This command selects the extended result code.

4.11 UI (USER INTERFACE)**4.11.1 +MH, Handset Status/Control**

This group of commands is used mostly by car-kit type applications. They indicate information about the state of the handset to the g20, and control some aspects of the system.

4.11.1.1 +MHIG, Set Ignition State

This command enables an intelligent car kit to indicate the ignition state of the vehicle to the terminal, which enables the terminal to turn on and off with the ignition, or to enter a power saving state when the ignition is turned off. The actual operation is dependent on the terminal.



Note

The action of the +MHIG command is subject to change.

Set Command

The Set command sets the ignition state.

Command	Response/Action
+MHIG=<state>	OK

The following table shows the +MHIG parameters.

Table 97. +MHIG Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<state>	0 Ignition Off 1 Ignition On

Example

```
AT+MHIG=1
```

```
OK
```

4.11.1.2 +CKPD, Keypad Control

This command enables the emulated pressing of keys, or virtual keycodes, as if entered from the g20 keypad or from a remote handset. If a key is not supported by the g20, the g20 returns +CME ERROR: indicating that error 25 (Invalid character) has occurred.

This command is provided primarily to support test efforts, and to allow the emulation of a handset device by a peripheral. This command is not intended to be used by accessory devices to access items within the g20 menus.



Note

The +CKPD command does not support DTMF tones.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+CKPD=<keys>[,<time>[,<pause>]]	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the +CKPD parameters.

Table 98. +CKPD Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<keys>	Virtual keycode (See Table 99, “Character Codes” on page 204)
<time>	Time for which to hold the key (in 0.1 seconds) 0...255 Seconds (default values are manufacturer specific, but should long enough that a normal g20 can handle keystrokes correctly).
<pause>	Time for which to pause between key presses (in 0.1 seconds) 0...255 Seconds (default values are manufacturer specific, but should be long enough that a normal g20 can handle keystrokes correctly).

The following table shows the Character codes.

Table 99. Character Codes

Character	IRA (dec)	Comment (and Known Key Symbols)
#	35	Hash (Number sign)
%	37	Percent sign (P)
*	42	Star (*)
0... 9	48... 57	Number keys
:	58	Escape character for manufacturer specific keys
;	59	Escape character for string entering
<	60	Left arrow
>	62	Right arrow
@	64	Alpha key (α /ABC)

Table 99. Character Codes (Continued)

Character	IRA (dec)	Comment (and Known Key Symbols)
A/a	65/97	Channel A (A)
B/b	66/98	Channel B (B)
C/c	67/99	Clear display (C/CLR)
D/d	68/100	Volume down
E/e	69/101	Connection end (END)
F/f	70/102	Function (FCN)
L/l	76/108	Phone lock (LOCK)
M/m	77/109	Menu (MENU)
P/p	80/112	Power (PWR)
Q/q	81/113	Quiet/Mute (MUTE)
R/r	82/114	Recall last number (R/RCL/MR)
S/s	83/115	Connection start (SEND)
T/t	84/116	Store/Memory (STO/M/M+)
U/u	85/117	Volume up
V/v	86/118	Down arrow
W/w	87/119	Pause character
X/x	88/120	Auxiliary (AUX)
Y/y	89/121	Delete last character (C)
[	91	Soft key 1
]	93	Soft key 2
^	94	Up arrow

Example

```

AT+CKPD=m                      //Emulate pressing the MENU button
OK
+CKEV: M,1                      //If +CMER is configured to echo and phone not locked
+CKEV: M,0
AT+CKPD=[                      //Emulate pressing the EXIT button - the left soft-key button
OK
+CKEV: [,1
+CKEV: [,0

```

4.11.1.3 +MKPD, Auxiliary Keypad Control

This command enables accessories to control the press and release of key presses. If a key is not supported by a g20, the g20 returns a +CME ERROR: indicating that error 25 (Invalid character) has occurred.

Only a single key may be pressed at a given time. Sending in a new key press without releasing the previous key results in the previous key being automatically released.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+MKPD=<key>,<state>	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the +MKPD parameters.

Table 100. +MKPD Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<state>	Key press state 0 Release 1 Press
<key>	Virtual keycodes, described in Table 99, "Character Codes" on page 204

Example

```

AT+MKPD=m,1           //Emulate pressing the MENU button
OK
+CKEV: M,1            //If +CMER is configured to echo and phone not locked
AT+MKPD=m,0           //Emulate releasing the MENU button
OK
+CKEV: M,0

```

4.11.1.4 +CMER, Set/Request Local Key Press Echo Keypad Mode

This command enables an external accessory to receive key press information from the g20's internal keypad. In some cases, this is used to track the user activity for redisplay on a vehicle system, or to perform accessory-specific menu operations.

Set Command

The Set command enables or disables the sending of unsolicited result codes to the terminal in the case of key pressings, display changes and indicator state changes. If the g20 does not support the setting, +CMER ERROR: <err> is returned.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CMER=[<mode>[,keypd>[,<disp>[,<ind>[,<bfr>]]]]]	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the current event reporting settings.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CMER?	+CMER: <mode>,<keyp>,<disp>,<ind>,<bfr> OK

Test Command

The Test command returns a list of the supported event reporting settings.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CMER=?	+CMER: (list of supported <mode>s), (list of supported <keyp>s), (list of supported <disp>s), (list of supported <ind>s), (list of supported <bfr>s) OK

The following table shows the +CMER parameters.

Table 101. +CMER Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<mode>	Controls the processing of unsolicited result codes specified within this command. 0 Buffer unsolicited result codes in the g20. 1 Discard unsolicited result codes in online mode. Only in g18 compatible. The g20 supports only 0. The default value is 0.
<keyp>	0 Do not report keypad events. 1 Keypad event reporting using result code +CKEV. Only keypad events which are not caused by the +CKPD commands are reported. 2 Keypad event reporting using result code +CKEV. All keypad events, including key pressings caused by the +CKPD commands, are reported. The default value is 0.
<disp>	0 Do not report display events. The default value is 0.
<ind>	0 Do not report indicator events. The default value is 0.
<bfr>	Controls the effect on buffered codes when <mode> 1, 2 or 3 is entered. 0 Clear buffer. The default value is 0.

Example

AT+CMER=?

+CMER: (00),(00,01,02),(00),(00),(00)

AT+CMER?

+CMER: 00,00,00,00,00

AT+CMER=0,2, 0, 0, 0

OK

AT+CMER?

+CMER: 00,02,00,00,00

4.11.2 Unsolicited UI Status Messages

Certain actions performed in the g20 UI by the user are transmitted to all attached accessories, primarily as a notification of a change in state. For example, notification of a phone-book storage, recall operation or setting a call restriction level. These messages are required by certain accessories to maintain local information, or to provide additional information on an auxiliary display.

4.11.2.1 +CKEV, Key Press Echo Output

This unsolicited message is sent when local key press echo is enabled (as described in “+CMER, Set/Request Local Key Press Echo Keypad Mode” on page 207) and a key is pressed on the g20 keypad. The identity of the key is broadcast to all the accessories, as well as information about whether the key was pressed or released. This command can be configured to send key presses from the g20 keypad only, or from other accessories as well.

When the phone is locked and a digit or a softkey is pressed, the "@" character is used in the message event instead of the actual key being pressed. This prevents passwords or codes entered by the user being monitored or stolen by attached accessories (for example, Bluetooth devices).

Unsolicited Report

Response/Action
+CKEV: <key>,<press>

The following table shows the +CKEV parameters.

Table 102. +CKEV Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<key>	Key that changed state
<press>	0 Key released 1 Key pressed

Example

AT+CMER=?

+CMER: (00),(00,01,02),(00),(00),(00)

AT+CMER?

+CMER: 00,00,00,00,00

AT+CMER=0,2, 0, 0, 0

OK

AT+CMER?

+CMER: 00,02,00,00,00

4.11.2.2 +MUPB, Phone Book Event

This output is sent by the g20 when a phone book entry is accessed or modified by the user.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+MUPB=<n>	OK

Unsolicited Report

Response/Action
+MUPB: <event>,<index>,<ph_list>

The following table shows the +MUPB parameters.

Table 103. +MUPB Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<n>	0 Event reporting Off 1 Event reporting On
<event>	The type of operation performed on the location 1 Stored (new) 2 Modified 3 Cleared 4 Cleared all entries
<index>	Location number of the accessed entry
<ph_list>	Phone list affected by the change

Example

AT+MUPB=1

OK

+MUPB: 2,4,"ME" //User modifies location 4

4.12 GPRS

4.12.1 GPRS Commands

This section defines commands that a terminal may use to control a GPRS MT. GPRS MTs vary widely in functionality. A class A MT might support multiple PDP-types as well as circuit-switched data, and use multiple external networks QoS profiles. At the other extreme, a class C MT might support only a single PDP-type using a single external network, and rely on the HLR to contain the PDP context definition. A comprehensive set of GPRS-specific commands is defined below to provide the flexibility needed by the more complex MT. The commands are designed to be expandable to accommodate new PDP types and interface protocols, merely by defining new values for many of the parameters. Multiple contexts may be activated if the interface link-layer protocol is able to support them. The commands use the extended information and error message capabilities described in this specification. For MTs of intermediate complexity, most commands have simplified forms where certain parameters may be omitted. For the simplest MTs, and for backwards compatibility with existing communications software, it is possible to control access to the GPRS using existing modem-compatible commands. This "modem compatible" mode of operation is described below.

4.12.1.1 +CGCLASS, GPRS Mobile Station Class

This command is used to set the g20 to operate according to the specified GPRS mobile class. If the requested class is not supported, an ERROR or +CME ERROR response is returned. Extended error responses are enabled by the +CMEE command.

Read Command

The Read command returns the current GPRS mobile class.

Command	Response/Action
AT +CGCLASS?	+CGCLASS: <class> OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

The Test command is used for requesting information on the supported GPRS mobile classes.

Command	Response/Action
AT +CGCLASS=?	+CGCLASS: (list of supported <class>s) OK or; +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the +CGCLASS parameters.

Table 104. +CGCLASS Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<class>	String parameter that indicates the GPRS mobile class B Class B

Example

AT+CGCLASS=?

+CGCLASS: (B)

OK



Note

If a SIM card without GPRS allowance is used:
at+cgclass=?
+CGCLASS: (CC) //Note that CC is a not supported value.

4.12.1.2 +CGDCONT, Define PDP Context

This command specifies the PDP (Packet Data Protocol) context.



Note

In some cases, the command passes even when the syntax is incorrect.

Set Command

The Set command specifies the context identification parameter values for a PDP context. A special form of the Set command, +CGDCONT= <cid> causes the values for context number <cid> to become undefined.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGDCONT=[<cid> [,<PDP_type>[,<APN> [,<PDP_addr>[,<d_comp> [,<h_comp>[,<pd1> [...[,pdN]]]]]]]]]	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the current settings for each defined context.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGDCONT?	+CGDCONT: <cid>,<PDP_type>,<APN>,<PDP_addr>, <data_comp>,<head_comp>[,<pd1>[,...[,<pdN>]]][<CR> <LF>+CGDCONT: <cid>,<PDP_type>,<APN>,<PDP_addr>,<data_comp> >,<head_comp>[,<pd1>[,...[,<pdN>]]][...]]

Test Command

The Test command returns the values supported as a compound value. If the MT supports several PDP types, <PDP_type>, the parameter value ranges for each <PDP_type> are returned on a separate line.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGDCONT=?	+CGDCONT: (range of supported <cid>s), <PDP_type>,,, (list of supported <d_comp>s),(list of supported <h_comp>s)[,(list of supported <pd1>s) [,...[(list of supported <pdN>s)]]] [<CR><LF>+CGDCONT: (range of supported <cid>s),<PDP_type>,,, (list of supported <d_comp>s), (list of supported <h_comp>s)[,(list of supported <pd1>s)[,...[(list of supported <pdN>s)]]][...]]

The following table shows the +CGDCONT parameters.

Table 105. +CGDCONT Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<cid>	Numeric parameter specifying a particular PDP context definition (PDP Context Identifier). The parameter is local to the Terminal-Mobile Terminal interface and is used in other PDP context-related commands. The Test command returns the range of permitted values (minimum value=1). The default value is 0.
<PDP_type> (Packet data protocol type.)	String parameter specifying the type of packet data protocol: X25 ITU-T/CCITT X.25 layer 3 IP Internet Protocol (IETF STD 5) OSPIH Internet Hosted Octet Stream Protocol PPP Point to Point Protocol (IETF STD 51) If the MT supports several PDP types, the parameter value ranges for each <PDP_type> are returned on a separate line.

Table 105. +CGDCONT Parameters (Continued)

<Parameter>	Description
<APN> (Access Point Name)	String parameter, which is a logical name that is used to select the GGSN or the external packet data network. If the value is null or omitted, the subscription value is requested.
<PDP_address>	String parameter, which identifies the MT in the address space applicable to the PDP. If the value is null or omitted, a value may be provided by the terminal during the PDP startup procedure or, failing that, a dynamic address is requested. The Read form of the command continues to return the null string even if an address has been allocated during the PDP startup procedure. The allocated address may be read using the +CGPADDR command. The default value is 0.
<d_comp>	Numeric parameter that controls PDP data compression. 0 OFF 1 ON Other values are reserved. The default value is 0.
<h_comp>	Numeric parameter that controls the PDP header compression. 0 OFF 1 ON Other values are reserved. Note: Currently, only one data compression algorithm (V.42bis) is provided in SNDCP. If and when other algorithms become available, a command will be provided to select one or more data compression algorithms. The default value is 0.
<pd1>,...<pdN>	Zero to N string parameters whose meanings are specific to the <PDP_type>. For PDP type OSP:IHOSS the following parameters are defined: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 30%;"><pd1></div> <div style="width: 30%;"><host></div> <div style="width: 35%;">Fully formed domain name, or extended hostname of the Internet host.</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 30%;"><pd2></div> <div style="width: 30%;"><port></div> <div style="width: 35%;">TCP or UDP port on the Internet host.</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 30%;"><pd3></div> <div style="width: 30%;"><protocol></div> <div style="width: 35%;">Protocol to be used over IP on the Internet - "TCP" or "UDP".</div> </div> The default is 0.

**Note**

The IP address may be entered without double quotes (" ").

For example:

```
AT+CGDCONT=1, IP, "RTY", "123.32.45.9"
```

```
OK
```

Example

```
AT+CGDCONT=?
```

```
+CGDCONT: (1-3),("IP"),,,(0,1),(0,1)
```

```
OK
```

```
AT+CGDCONT?
```

```
+CGDCONT: 1,"IP","", "0.0.0.0",0,0
```

```
+CGDCONT: 2,"IP","", "0.0.0.0",0,0
```

```
+CGDCONT: 3,"IP","", "0.0.0.0",0,0
```

```
OK
```

```
at+cgdcont= 1,"IP", "internetg", "0.0.0.0",0,0
```

```
OK
```

```
at+cgdcont?
```

```
+CGDCONT: 1,"IP", "internetg", "0.0.0.0",0,0
```

```
+CGDCONT: 2,"IP","", "0.0.0.0",0,0
```

```
+CGDCONT: 3,"IP","", "0.0.0.0",0,0
```

```
OK
```

```
at+cgdcont= 1,"IP", "internetg", "0.0.0.0",0,0
```

```
OK
```

```
at+cgdcont=2,"IP", "internetg", "0.0.0.0",1,1
```

```
OK
```

```
at+cgdcont=2
```

```
OK
```

```
at+cgdcont?
```

```
CGDCONT: 2,"IP","", "0.0.0.0",0,0
```

```
OK
```

```
at+cgdcont=4
```

```
+CME ERROR: invalid characters in text string
```

4.12.1.3 +CGQMIN, Quality of Service Profile (Min Acceptable)

This command enables the terminal to specify the minimum acceptable profile which is checked by the MT against the negotiated profile returned in the Activate PDP Context Accept message.

Set Command

The Set command specifies a profile for the context identified by the (local) context identification parameter, <cid>. As this is the same parameter that is used in the +CGDCONT command, the +CGQMIN command is effectively an extension of the +CGDCONT command. The QoS profile consists of a number of parameters, each of which may be set to a separate value.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGQMIN=[<cid> [,<precedence> [,<delay> [,<reliability> [,<peak> [,<mean>]]]]]]	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the current settings for each defined context.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGQMIN?	+CGQMIN: <cid>, <precedence>, <delay>, <reliability>,<peak>, <mean>[<CR><LF>+CGQMIN: <cid>, <precedence>,<delay>, <reliability>,<peak>, <mean>[...]] OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

The Test command returns the parameter value ranges for each <PDP_type>.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGQMIN=?	+CGQMIN: <PDP_type>, (list of supported <precedence>s), (list of supported <delay>s), (list of supported <reliability>s), (list of supported <peak>s), (list of supported <mean>s) [<CR><LF>+CGQMIN: <PDP_type>, (list of supported <precedence>s), (list of supported <delay>s), (list of supported <reliability>s), (list of supported <peak>s), (list of supported <mean>s) OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the +CGQMIN parameters.

Table 106. +CGQMIN Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<cid>	A numeric parameter that specifies a particular PDP context definition.
<precedence>	A numeric parameter that specifies the precedence class.
<delay>	A numeric parameter that specifies the delay class.
<reliability>	A numeric parameter that specifies the reliability class.
<peak>	A numeric parameter that specifies the peak throughput class.
<mean>	A numeric parameter that specifies the mean throughput class.

Example

AT+CGQMIN=?

+CGQMIN: (1-3),(0-3),(0-4),(0-5),(0-9),(0-18,31)

OK

AT+CGQMIN?

+CGQMIN: 1,2,4,3,9,10

+CGQMIN: 2,2,4,3,9,10

+CGQMIN: 3,2,4,3,9,10

OK

4.12.1.4 +CGQREQ, Quality of Service Profile (Requested)

This command enables the terminal to specify a Quality of Service Profile that is used when the MT sends an Activate PDP Context Request message to the network.

Set Command

The Set command specifies a profile for the context identified by the (local) context identification parameter, <cid>. As this is the same parameter that is used in the +CGDCONT command, the +CGQREQ command is effectively an extension of the +CGDCONT command. The QoS profile consists of a number of parameters, each of which may be set to a separate value.

A special form of the Set command, +CGQREQ= <cid>, causes the requested profile for context number <cid> to become undefined.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGQREQ=[<cid> [,<precedence> [,<delay> [,<reliability> [,<peak> [,<mean>]]]]]]	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the current settings for each defined context.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGQREQ?	+CGQREQ: <cid>, <precedence>, <delay>, <reliability>, <peak>, <mean> OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

The Test command returns values supported as a compound value. If the MT supports several PDP types, the parameter value ranges for each PDP type are returned on a separate line.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGQREQ=?	+CGQREQ: <PDP_type>, (list of supported <precedence>s), (list of supported <delay>s), (list of supported <reliability>s), (list of supported <peak>s), (list of supported <mean>s) OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the +CGQREQ parameters.

Table 107. +CGQREQ Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<cid>	A numeric parameter that specifies a particular PDP context definition.

Table 107. +CGQREQ Parameters (Continued)

<Parameter>	Description
<precedence>	A numeric parameter that specifies the precedence class.
<delay>	A numeric parameter that specifies the delay class.
<reliability>	A numeric parameter that specifies the reliability class.
<peak>	A numeric parameter that specifies the peak throughput class.
<mean>	A numeric parameter that specifies the mean throughput class.

Example

```
AT+CGQREQ=?
+CGQREQ: (1-3),(0-3),(0-4),(0-5),(0-9),(0-18,31)
OK
```

```
AT+CGQREQ?
+CGQREQ: 1,2,4,3,9,10
+CGQREQ: 2,2,4,3,9,10
+CGQREQ: 3,2,4,3,9,10
OK
```

```
AT+CGQREQ=1,0,,0,0,0
OK
```

```
AT+CGQREQ?
+CGQREQ: 1,0,4,0,0,0
+CGQREQ: 2,2,4,3,9,10
+CGQREQ: 3,2,4,3,9,10
OK
```

4.12.1.5 +CGACT, PDP Context Activate or Deactivate

This command activates/deactivates the specified PDP context (s).

Set Command

The Set command activates/deactivates the specified PDP context(s). When the command is completed, the MT remains in V.25ter command state. If any PDP context is already in the requested state, the state for that context remains unchanged. If the requested state for any specified context cannot be achieved, an ERROR or +CME ERROR response is returned. Extended error

responses are enabled by the +CMEE command. If the MT is not GPRS attached when the activation form of the command is executed, the MT first performs a GPRS attach and then attempts to activate the specified contexts. If the attach fails, then the MT responds with ERROR or, if extended error responses are enabled, with the appropriate failure-to-attach error message.

If no <cid>s are specified the activation form of the command activates all defined contexts.

If no <cid>s are specified the deactivation form of the command deactivates all active contexts.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGACT=[<state> [, <cid> [, <cid>[,]]]]	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the current activation states for all the defined PDP contexts.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGACT?	+CGACT: <cid>, <state> [<CR><LF>+CGACT: <cid>, <state> OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

The Test command requests information on the supported PDP context activation states.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGACT=?	+CGACT: (list of supported <state>s) OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the +CGACT parameters.

Table 108. +CGACT Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<state>	Indicates the state of GPRS attachment 0 Detached 1 Attached
<cid>	A numeric parameter that specifies a particular PDP context definition

Example

```
AT+CGACT=?
```

```
+CGATT: (0, 1)
```

```
OK
```

```
AT+CGACT?
```

```
+CGACT: 1,0
```

```
+CGACT: 2,0
```

```
+CGACT: 3,0
```

```
OK
```

```
AT+CGACT=1
```

```
ERROR //GPRS network not present.
```

**Note**

In some GPRS networks, for example Germany, +CGACT is not supported. The ATD*99# command can be used to make a connection.

4.12.1.6 +CGATT, GPRS Attach or Detach

This command attaches/detaches the MT to/from the GPRS service. When the command has completed, the MT remains in V.25ter command state. If the MT is already in the requested state, the command is ignored and the OK response is returned. If the requested state cannot be achieved, an ERROR or +CME ERROR response is returned. Extended error responses are enabled by the +CMEE command. Any active PDP contexts will be automatically deactivated when the attachment state changes to detached.

Set Command

The Set command attaches/detaches the MT to/from the GPRS service.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGATT= [<state>]	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the current GPRS service state.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGATT?	+CGATT: <state> OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

The Test command requests information on the supported GPRS service states.



Note

This command has the characteristics of both the V.25ter action and parameter commands. Therefore, it has the Read form in addition to the Execution/Set and Test forms.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGATT=?	+CGATT: (list of supported <state>s) OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the +CGATT parameters.

Table 109. +CGATT Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<state>	Indicates the state of the GPRS attachment: 0 Detached. 1 Attached. If no <state> is given, the default state is the current state and nothing needs to be done.

Example

```
AT+CGATT=?
+CGATT: (0, 1)
OK
```

```
AT+CGATT?
+CGATT: 0
OK
```

AT+CGATT=0

OK

4.12.1.7 D*99, Request GPRS Service "D"

This command enables the MT to perform the actions necessary for establishing communication between the terminal and the external PDN.

The V.25ter 'D' (Dial) command causes the MT to enter the V.25ter Online Data state and together with the terminal, to start the specified layer 2 protocol. The MT returns CONNECT to confirm acceptance of the command prior to entering the V.25ter Online Data state. No further commands may follow on the AT command line.

The detailed behavior after the Online Data state has been entered is dependent on the PDP type, and is described briefly. GPRS attachment and PDP context activation procedures may take place prior to, or during the PDP startup if they have not already been performed using the +CGATT and +CGACT commands.

When the layer 2 protocols have terminated, either as a result of an orderly shut down of the PDP or an error, the MT enters the V.25ter command state and returns the NO CARRIER final result code.

If <called address> is supported and provided, the MT automatically sets up a virtual call to the specified address after the PDP context has been activated.

If <L2P> and <cid> are supported, their usage is the same as in the +CGDATA command. The +CGDCONT, +CGQREQ and other such commands may then be used in the modem initialization AT command string to set values for PDP type, APN, QoS and so on.

If <L2P> is not supported, or is supported but omitted, the MT uses a layer 2 protocol appropriate to the PDP type.

If <cid> is not supported, or is supported but omitted, the MT attempts to activate the context using one of the following:

- Any information provided by the terminal during the PDP startup procedure. For example, the terminal may provide a PDP type and/or PDP address to the MT.
- A prior knowledge, for example, the MT may implement only one PDP type.

Using the "Empty PDP type" No PDP address or APN is sent in this case and only one PDP context subscription record is present in the HLR for this subscriber.

This command may be used in both normal and modem compatibility modes.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
ATD*<GPRS_SC>[* [<called_address>][*(<L2P>] [*(<cid>)]])#	CONNECT or: ERROR

The following table shows the D*99 parameters.

Table 110. D*99 Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<GPRS_SC> (GPRS Service Code)	Digit string (value 99) which identifies a request to use GPRS.
<called_address>	<p>String that identifies the called party in the address space applicable to the PDP. For communications software that does not support arbitrary characters in the dial string, a numeric equivalent may be used. Also, the comma character "," may be used as a substitute for the period character ".".</p> <p>For PDP type OSP:IHOSS, the following syntax may be used for <called_address>:[<host>][@ [<port>]][@ [<protocol>]]] where <host>, <port> and <protocol> are defined in "+CGDCONT, Define PDP Context" on page 212.</p> <p>For communications software that does not support arbitrary characters in the dial string, a numeric value equivalent to the hostname may be used. However, this should be avoided if at all possible.</p>
<L2P>	<p>String variable which indicates the layer 2 protocol to be used.</p> <p>For communications software that does not support arbitrary characters in the dial string, the following numeric equivalents are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 NULL 1 PPP 2 PAD 3 X25 9 yyyy M-xxxx <p>Other values are reserved and result in an ERROR response to the Set command.</p> <p>Note: V.250 (and certain communications software) do not permit arbitrary characters in the dial string. The <L2P> and <called_address> strings are therefore specified as containing digits (0-9) only.</p>
<cid>:	Digit string which specifies a particular PDP context definition (See "+CGDCONT, Define PDP Context" on page 212.)

Example

ATD*99 //Try connecting to GPRS according to the first <cid>, defined in +CGDCONT

4.12.1.8 +CGPRS, GPRS Coverage

This command indicates whether there is GPRS coverage.

Execute Command

The Execute command returns the mode of the GPRS coverage.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGPRS	+CGPRS: <mode> OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the mode of the GPRS coverage.

Command	Response/Action
AT+CGPRS?	+CGPRS: <mode> OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the +GPRS parameters.

Table 111. +GPRS Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<mode>	0 No GPRS coverage 1 GPRS coverage There is no parameter default value.

Example

Without GPRS coverage

AT+CGPRS

+CGPRS: 0

OK

AT+CGPRS?

+CGPRS: 0

OK

With GPRS coverage

AT+CGPRS

+CGPRS: 0

OK

4.13 NOP - COMPATIBLE**4.13.1 IGNORED (Compatible Only) Commands**

The following commands return OK, but do not execute any operation. They are only used to provide backward compatibility.

Table 112. Ignored (Compatible Only) Commands

Command	Description
F	Selects the line modulation standard
L	Monitors the speaker loudness
M	Monitors the speaker mode
N	Enables auto mode
P	Selects pulse dialing
T	Selects tone dialing
Y	Disconnects on long space
&G	Selects the guard tone
&L	Leased line operation
&M	Asynch/synch mode connection
&P	Selects pulse dialing
&R	Selects the CTC controls
&S	Defines the DSR behavior
&T	Selects tone dialing
\A	Sets the maximum MNP block size
\K	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.
%C	Enables/disables data compression

Table 112. Ignored (Compatible Only) Commands (*Continued*)

Command	Description
B	Selects the communications standard used by the data adaptor
\B	Transmits break to remote
\K	Breaks control
+CBAND	Changes band frequencies

4.14 FAX CLASS 1

Facsimile machines were developed for sending digitized documents over the General Switched Telephone Network (GSTN). These facsimile terminals are in widespread use around the world. The operation of facsimile terminals has been standardized in Recommendations T.4, T.6 and T.30. The cellular network also supports the facsimile service within the cellular network and also with the GSTN network. The g20 is configured as an external "facsimile DCE", connected to the terminal by a standard serial port (for example, Recommendation V.24), using serial data interchange. The g20 supports Fax Class 1, with a few exceptions, marked as "Not supported" in the table below. The SW flow control is mandatory (using the DC1/ DC3 characters). (ITU - T.31section 5.3)

The following table shows the Fax Class 1 command summary.

Table 113. Fax Class 1 Command Summary

Command	Description	g20 Support
+FCLASS	Selects, reads or tests the Service Class (Note 1)	Supported
+FTS = <Time>	Stops/Pauses the transmission	Supported
+FRS = <Time>	Waits for silence	Supported
+FTM = <MOD>	Transmits data with <MOD> carrier	Supported
+FRM = <MOD>	Receives data with <MOD> carrier	Supported
+FTH = <MOD>	Transmits HDLC data with <MOD> carrier	Supported
+FRH = <MOD>	Receives HDLC data with <MOD> carrier	Supported
+FAR = <off/on>	Adaptive reception control	Not supported
+FCL = <time>	Carrier loss timeout	Not supported
+FDD = <value>	Double escape character replacement control	Not supported
+FIT = <time>, <action>	Terminal inactivity timeout	Not supported
+GMI?	Reports manufacturer ID	Supported (refer to "+CGMI, +GMI, +FMI, Request Manufacturer ID" on page 41)

Table 113. Fax Class 1 Command Summary (Continued)

Command	Description	g20 Support
+GMM?	Reports model ID	Supported (refer to "+CGMM, +GMM, +FMM, Request Model ID" on page 42)
+GMR?	Reports revision ID	Supported (refer to "+CGMR, +GMR, +FMR, Request Revision" on page 43)
+IFC	Local terminal-g20 flow control	Supported (refer to "+IFC, Terminal-g20 Local Flow Control" on page 236)
+IPR	Local terminal-g20 serial port rate	Supported (refer to "+IPR, Local Terminal/g20 Serial Port Rate" on page 146)
A	Answers	Supported (refer to "A, Answer Incoming Call" on page 59)
D <string>	Dials	Supported (refer to "D, Dial Command" on page 53)
H	Hangs up	Supported (refer to "H, Hang-up Call" on page 58)

4.14.1 Fax Commands

4.14.1.1 +FCLASS, Select Mode

The g20 facsimile service maintains a parameter for identification and control of facsimile services, "+FCLASS". When the terminal wants to establish a FAX connection, it must set the g20 to Service Class 1 operation prior to answering or originating a call. This is done by setting +FCLASS = 1.

Set Command

The Set command sets the g20 facsimile service class from the available choices.

Command	Response/Action
AT+FCLASS=<n>	OK (Puts the g20 into a particular mode of operation.) or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command reads the current service class setting of the g20.

Command	Response/Action
AT+FCLASS?	+FCLASS: <n> OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

The Test command returns a list of service classes available from the g20.

Command	Response/Action
AT+FCLASS=?	(list of supported <n>s) OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the +FCLASS parameters.

Table 114. +FCLASS Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<n>	0 Data modem (for example, Recommendation V.25 ter) 1 Service Class 1 fax

Example

```
AT+FCLASS=?
```

```
0,1
```

```
OK
```

```
AT+FCLASS?
```

```
+FCLASS: 0
```

```
OK
```

4.14.1.2 +FTS, Transmit Silence

This command causes the g20 to stop any transmission. The g20 then waits for the specified amount of time, and sends the OK result code to the terminal.

Set Command

The Set command causes the terminal to stop any transmission.

Command	Response/Action
AT+FTS = <Time>	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the +FTS parameters.

Table 115. +FTS Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<Time>	The time the terminal waits, in 10 millisecond intervals 0-255 Number of milliseconds

Example

```
At+fclass=1
OK
Atd035658584
CONNECT 9600
OK
AT+FTS=20
OK
```

4.14.1.3 +FRS, Receive Silence

This command causes the g20 to wait for silence and to report back an OK result code when silence has been present on the line for the specified amount of time. The command terminates when the required amount of silence on the line is detected or when the terminal sends the g20 a character other than <DC1> (11h) or <DC3> (13h), which is discarded. In either event, the OK result code is returned to the terminal.

Set Command

The Set command specifies the amount of time the line must be silent.

Command	Response/Action
+FRS = <Time>	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the +FRS parameters.

Table 116. +FRS Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<Time>	The duration of the silence, in 10 millisecond intervals. 0-255 Number of milliseconds.

Example

At+fclass=1

OK

Atd035658584

CONNECT 9600

OK

At+frs=50

OK

//The g20 sends the OK after silence for 10*50 milliseconds

4.14.1.4 +FTM, Transmit Data

This command causes the g20 to transmit data to the remote party using the modulation selected in <MOD>. The g20 sends the data stream received from the terminal without any framing.

Transmission Using the Transparent Data Command

The DLE character, (0x10), is used as a special character to precede command characters. The character pairs <DLE><command> are used to convey commands or status information between the terminal and the g20.

- Terminal to g20 streams (Encoding)
 - When the terminal needs to send a <DLE> character in the data stream, it sends two sequential <DLE> characters to the g20.
 - When the terminal needs to send two sequential <DLE> characters in the data stream, it sends the <DLE><SUB> characters instead.
 - When the terminal sends the terminator sequence <DLE> <ETX>, the data stream is terminated.
- g20 to terminal streams (Decoding):
 - The terminal decodes the input stream and removes all character pairs beginning with <DLE>.
 - The terminal recognizes <DLE><ETX> as the data stream terminator.
 - The terminal recognizes and replaces <DLE><DLE> by a single <DLE> in the data stream.
 - The terminal recognizes and replaces <DLE><SUB> by a single <DLE><DLE> in the data stream.

When the g20 receives the +FTM command, it immediately returns an OK result code. When the terminal receives the OK from the g20, it can start sending the data stream using the transparent data command encoding. When the g20 decodes the terminating sequence, it returns a CONNECT.

Set Command

The Set command causes the g20 to transmit data using the modulation selected in <MOD>.

Command	Response/Action
+FTM = <MOD>	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
+FTM=?	(list of supported <MOD>s) OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the command modulation select codes.

Table 117. Command Modulation Select Codes

Modulation Parameters				
<MOD> Value	Modulation	TrainTime	Rate (bit/s)	Required
24	Rec. V.27 ter		2 400	
48	Rec. V.27 ter		4 800	
72	Rec. V.29		7 200	
96	Rec. V.29		9 600	

Example

```
AT+FCLASS=1
OK
ATD035658584
CONNECT 19200
AT+FRH=3
OK
CONNECT 19200
AT+FTH=3
OK
```

(The terminal sends DATA. The g20 decodes and packs it into the HDLC frame and sends it to the remote party)

CONNECT 19200 //g20 detected termination sequence <DLE><DTX>.

AT+FTM=?

+FTM: 24,48,72,96

OK

AT+FTM=96 //Terminal selected mode 96

CONNECT 19200

(Terminal sends data stream encoded of the fax document)

OK //g20 detected termination sequence <DLE><DTX>.

4.14.1.5 +FRM, Receive Data

This command causes the g20 to receive data from the remote party using the modulation specified in <MOD>.

When the g20 receives the +FRM command it immediately returns a CONNECT result code. When the terminal receives the CONNECT from g20, it can start receiving the data stream using the transparent data command decoding. (Refer to Table 117, "Command Modulation Select Codes" on page 232.)

When the g20 receives the +FRM command, it checks the line for a carrier. If the g20 detects a carrier, it sends a CONNECT to the terminal, and starts receiving the fax page.

Upon data stream termination, the g20 sends the termination sequence to the terminal. Afterwards, if the g20 detects a loss of carrier, it sends a "NO CARRIER", otherwise it sends OK.

Set Command

The Set command causes the g20 to enter the receive mode using the modulation specified in <MOD>.

Command	Response/Action
+FRM = <MOD>	CONNECT Data stream <DLE><ETX> OK

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
+FRM=?	(list of supported <MOD>s) OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the command modulation select codes.

Table 118. Command Modulation Select Codes

Modulation Parameters				
<MOD> Value	Modulation	TrainTime	Rate (bit/s)	Required
24	Rec. V.27 ter		2 400	
48	Rec. V.27 ter		4 800	
72	Rec. V.29		7 200	
96	Rec. V.29		9 600	

4.14.1.6 +FTH, Transmit DATA with HDLC Frame

This command causes the g20 to transmit data framed in the HDLC protocol, using the modulation mode selected, to the remote party.

For encoding and decoding information refer to “Transmission Using the Transparent Data Command” on page 231.

After the entering active session mode (g20 sent CONNECT to the terminal), the terminal can perform one of the following:

- If the terminal sends additional data, the g20 transmits another frame
- If the terminal sends only <DLE><ETX> (a null frame), the g20 turns off the transmit carrier and sends the CONNECT result code to the terminal
- If five seconds elapses from the time the g20 reports the OK result code without any additional data transmitted from the terminal, the g20 turns off the transmit carrier, returns to command mode, and sends the ERROR result code to the terminal.

Set Command

The Set command causes the g20 to transmit data framed in HDLC protocol using the modulation mode selected.

Command	Response/Action
FTH = <MOD> (Send data stream <DLE><ETX>)	CONNECT OK or: NO CARRIER



Note

MOD = 3 (Clause 2/V.21) rate 300 bps, is mandatory.

If the g20 detects a carrier after the FTH command, it sends a CONNECT to the terminal. If not, it sends "NO CARRIER".

The following table shows the command modulation select codes.

Table 119. Command Modulation Select Codes

Modulation Parameters				
<MOD> Value	Modulation	TrainTime	Rate (bit/s)	Required
24	Rec. V.27 ter		2 400	
48	Rec. V.27 ter		4 800	
72	Rec. V.29		7 200	
96	Rec. V.29		9 600	

Example

AT+FCLASS=1

OK

ATD035658584

CONNECT 19200

AT+FRH=3

CONNECT 19200

(Terminal sends TSI frame data, as described in ITU-T30 with terminating sequence)

CONNECT 19200 //The g20 detected the terminating sequence

(Terminal sends DCS frame data, as described in ITU-T30 with terminating sequence and drops the carrier)

OK

4.14.1.7 +FRH, Receive DATA with HDLC Frame

This command causes the g20 to receive HDLC framed data using the modulation mode selected in <MOD>, and deliver the next received frame to the terminal.

If the g20 detects the selected carrier with an HDLC flag, the g20 send the CONNECT result code to the terminal, otherwise it sends "NO CARRIER".

The g20 sends the FCS octant to the terminal. The terminal may ignore the FCS.

Upon receipt of the CONNECT from g20, the terminal can start receiving the data stream using the transparent data command decoding. (Refer to "Command Modulation Select Codes" on page 232.)

After the FCS octets are transferred, the g20 marks the end of the frame with the characters <DLE> <ETX>, and reports the status of the frame reception to the terminal, as follows:

- If the frame was received correctly (FCS is OK), the g20 returns the OK result code.
- If the frame was received in error (FCS is not OK, or carrier lost, or data lost due to data overflow), the g20 returns the ERROR result code, and the terminal should discard the frame.

After the status result code, the g20 accepts new commands from the terminal.

Set Command

The Set command causes the g20 to receive HDLC framed data using the modulation mode selected in <MOD>, and deliver the next received frame to the terminal.

Command	Response/Action
+FRH = <MOD>	CONNECT or: NO CARRIER



Note

MOD = 3 (Clause 2/V.21) rate 300 bps, is mandatory.

4.14.1.8 +IFC, Terminal-g20 Local Flow Control

This parameter controls the operation of the local flow control between the terminal and the g20 during the data state when V.42 error control is used, or when fallback to non-error control mode is specified to include buffering and flow control. It accepts two numeric subparameters:

- <DCE_by_DTE>: Specifies the method to be used by the terminal to control the flow of received data from the g20.
- <DTE_by_DCE>: Specifies the method to be used by the g20 to control the flow of transmitted data from the terminal.

The implementation of this parameter is mandatory if V.42 error control or Buffered mode is provided in the g20. If not, it is optional. g20s which do not implement circuit 106 and/or circuit 133 do not need to support the value 2 for the corresponding subparameter.

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+IFC?	+IFC: <DCE_by_DTE>,<DTE_by_DCE>

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
AT+IFC=?	+IFC: (list of supported <DCE_by_DTE>s, list of supported <DTE_by_DCE>s)

The following table shows the <DCE_by_DTE> and <DTE_by_DCE> parameters.

Table 120. <DCE_by_DTE> and <DTE_by_DCE> Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<DCE_by_DTE>	<p>0 None</p> <p>1 DC1/DC3 on circuit 103. Do not pass DC1/DC3 characters to the remote DCE.</p> <p>2 Circuit 133 (ready for receiving).</p> <p>3 DC1/DC3 on circuit 103 with DC1/DC3 characters being passed through to the remote g20 in addition to being acted upon for local flow control.</p> <p>4-127 Reserved for future standardization.</p> <p>Other Reserved for manufacture-specific use.</p> <p>The default is 2.</p> <p>Note: DC1 is IA5 1/1. DC3 is IA5 1/3.</p>
<DTE_by_DCE>	<p>0 None</p> <p>1 DC1/DC3 on circuit 104.</p> <p>2 Circuit 106 (clear to Send/Ready for Sending).</p> <p>3-127 Reserved for future standardization.</p> <p>Other Reserved for manufacture-specific use.</p> <p>The default is 2.</p> <p>Note: DC1 is IA5 1/1. DC3 is IA5 1/3.</p>

Example

+IFC:2,2 //For recommended defaults

+IFC:(0-3),(0-2) //For all defined values

4.15 FEATURES

4.15.1 STK

The SIM Application Toolkit is a set of applications and related procedures, which may be used in conjunction with SIM or Smart Cards during a GSM session.

The following scheme shows the SIM Toolkit functionality commands and unsolicited results that are implemented. All these commands are non-basic commands.

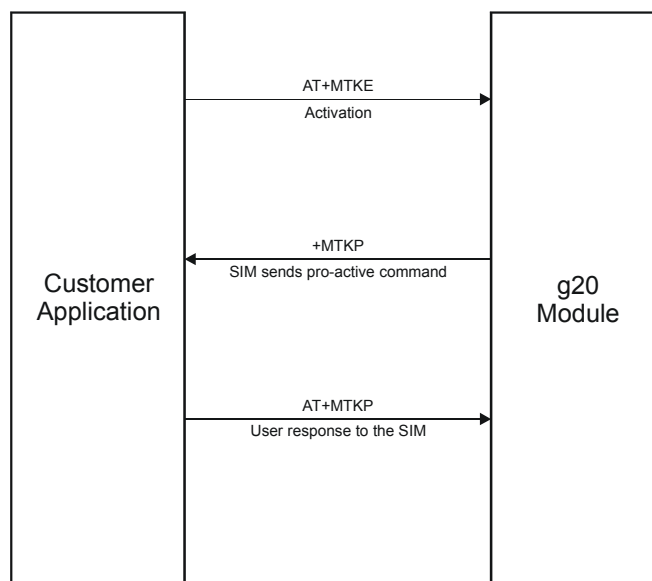


Figure 16. SIM Toolkit

- In the first step, the customer application informs the g20 module that it wants all features to be supported. This operation is performed using the AT+MTKE (Motorola ToolKit Enable) command, which allows activating or deactivating the SIM Toolkit functionality.
- In the second step, an unsolicited result +MTKP (Motorola ToolKit Proactive) is sent by the g20 in order to indicate the customer application, command type the SIM Application Toolkit is running on the SIM card, and the relevant information.
- In the third step, the customer application uses the AT+MTKP command to respond to the SIM ToolKit command, given by +MTKP.

4.15.1.1 +MTKE, Motorola ToolKit Enable

This command enables/disables the SIM ToolKit functionality.

Set Command

The Set command tells the g20 in which mode to work.

Command	Response/Action
+MTKE=<Enable>	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the current values.

Command	Response/Action
+MTKE?	+MTKE: <State>

Test Command

The Test command returns supported values as a compound value.

Command	Response/Action
+MTKE=?	+MTKE: (list of supported <state>s) OK

The following table shows the +MTKE parameters.

Table 121. +MTKE Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<State>	Indicates the state of the SIM ToolKit 0 Deactivate the SIM ToolKit functionality 1 Activate the SIM ToolKit functionality The default is 0.

Example

```

AT+MTKE=?                      //Test command SIM ToolKit set facilities
+MTKE: (0-1)
OK

AT+MTKE?
+MTKE: 0                       //No activation of SIM ToolKit functionality
OK

AT+MTKE=1                      //Set all facilities SIM ToolKit (class 2).
OK

AT+MTKE=3                      //Syntax error
+CME ERROR:

AT+MTKE=1                      //Activation of SIM ToolKit functionality
OK

```

4.15.1.2 +MTKP, Motorola ToolKit Proactive (Unsolicited Indication)

In order to allow the customer to identify the pro-active command sent by the SIM ToolKit, an unsolicited SIM ToolKit indication (with the appropriate information, such as text to display, priorities and so on) is implemented.

The following table shows the + MTKP Field Descriptions.

Table 122. +MTKP Field Descriptions

Cmd Type	Description	Responses
1	Provides data about the "Display text" pro-active command.	+ MTKP: <ProactiveCmdType>,<Priority>,<Text>
2	Provides data about the "Get Inkey" pro-active command.	+ MTKP: <ProactiveCmdType>,<ResponseType>,<HelpInfo>[, <Text>]
3	Provides data about the "Get Input" pro-active command.	+ MTKP: <ProactiveCmdType>,<ResponseType> ,<SecurityMode>,<MinLen>,<MaxLen>, <HelpInfo>[,<Text>]
5	Provides data about 'Play Tone' pro-active command.	+ MTKP: <ProactiveCmdType>, <ToneType>[,<TimeUnit>,<TimeInterval>],<Text>]
9	Provides data about the 'Send SMS' pro-active command.	+ MTKP: <ProactiveCmdType>[,<Text>]
10	Provides data about the 'Send SS' pro-active command.	+ MTKP: <ProactiveCmdType>[,<Text>]
12	Provides data about the 'Setup call' pro-active command.	+ MTKP: <ProactiveCmdType>, <Type>,<CalledNb>,<Redials>,<Text>
13	Provides data about the 'Refresh' pro-active command.	+ MTKP: <ProactiveCmdType>,<RefreshType>
20	Provides data indicating the timeout (get inkey, get input and select item)	+ MTKP: <ProactiveCmdType>



Note

The Cmd Type numbers refer to the proactive command which was sent from the SIM (This is the ProactiveCmdType field). Numbers 4, 5, 6 do not exist.

For "get inkey" and "get input", a one-minute timer is set, and any response for these unsolicited commands after one minute is not accepted.

The following table shows the +MTKP parameters.

Table 123. +MTKP Parameters of MTKP Field Descriptions

<Parameter>	Description
ProactiveCmdType=1 (Display Text)	
<Priority>	0 Normal priority of display. 1 High priority of display.
<Text>	Text information in ASCII format.
ProactiveCmdType=2 (Get Inkey)	
<ResponseType>	0 Digit (0-9, *, #, and +) 1 SMS alphabet. 2 UCS2 characters 3 Yes/No
<HelpInfo>	0 No help information available. 1 Help information is available.
<Text>	Text information in ASCII format.
ProactiveCmdType=3 (Get Input)	
<ResponseType>	0 Digit (0-9, *, #, and +) 1 SMS alphabet. 2 UCS2 characters.
<SecurityMode>	0 Security off. 1 Security on.
<SizeMin>	Minimum length of input.
<SizeMax>	Maximum length of input.
<HelpInfo>	0 No help information available. 1 Help information is available.
<Text>	Text information in ASCII format.

Table 123. +MTKP Parameters of MTKP Field Descriptions (*Continued*)

<Parameter>	Description
-------------	-------------

Values when ProactiveCmdType=5 (Play tone)

<ToneType>	1 Dial tone. 3 Network Congestion. 4 Radio ack. 5 Tone Dropped. 6 Tone Error. 7 Tone Call waiting. 8 Alert classic. 10 Powerup. 11 Confirm. 12 Negative.
<TimeUnit>	0 Minutes. 1 Seconds. 2 Tenths of seconds.
<TimeInterval>	(1-255) Time required expressed in units.
<Text>	Text information in ASCII format.

Values when ProactiveCmdType=9 (Send SMS)

<Text>	Text information in ASCII format.
--------	-----------------------------------

Values when ProactiveCmdType=10 (Send SS)

<Text>	Text information in ASCII format.
--------	-----------------------------------

Values when ProactiveCmdType=12 (Setup Call)

<Parameter>	0 Set up call, but only if not currently busy on another call. 1 Set up call, putting all other calls (if any) on hold. 2 Set up call, disconnecting all other calls (if any).
<CalledNb>	Called number in ASCII format.
<Redials>	0 Redial allowed. 1 Redial not allowed.
<Text>	Text information in ASCII format

Table 123. +MTKP Parameters of MTKP Field Descriptions (*Continued*)

<Parameter>	Description
Values when ProactiveCmdType=13 (Refresh)	
<RefreshType>	0 SIM initialization and full file change notification. 1 File change notification. 2 SIM initialization and file change notification. 3 SIM initialization. 4 SIM reset.

Set Command

The Set command allows the user to answer the following proactive commands:

- GET_INKEY Key pressed from the user.
- GET_INPUT Message entered by the user.

Command	Response/Action
AT+MTKP=<CmdType>,<Result> [,<Data>]	OK +CME ERROR: <err>



Note

Only the Set command is supported

The following table shows the MTKP Set command parameters.

Table 124. MTKP Set Command Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<CmdType>	2 Response for a "Get Inkey" 3 Response for a "Get Input"

Values when CmdType=2 (Get Inkey)

<Result>	0 Session ended by user. 1 Response given by the user. 2 Help information required by user.
<Data>	Key pressed by the user.

Table 124. MTKP Set Command Parameters (*Continued*)

<Parameter>	Description
Values when CmdType=3 (Get Input)	
<Result>	0 Session ended by user. 1 Response given by the user. 2 Help information required by user.
<Data>	String of characters entered by the user.

**Note**

If the SIM asks for yes/no answer then respond with 0 or 1.

Example

```
+ MTKP: 1,0,Hello           //Display text cmd was sent from SIM (number 1), with normal priority (number 0),
                             and the text is "hello"
```

4.15.1.3 +MTKM, Motorola ToolKit Menu**Execute Command**

This command is sent when the customer application wants to see the SIM Toolkit Main menu.

Command	Response/Action
AT+MTKM	+MTKM: <Alpha Identifier menu> +MTKM: <Idx1>, <NoOfItems>, <Alpha Idx1>, <Help Info> +MTKM: <Idx2>, <NoOfItems>, <Alpha Idx2>, <Help Info> [...]

**Note**

This command invokes only the main send invocation of the Main menu. (Can be in any state or submenu.)

Set Command

The Set command is issued when the user wants to select an item from the menu.

Command	Response/Action
AT+MTKM=<CmdType>[,<ItemId>]	OK or: +CME ERROR: <err>

The following table shows the +MTKM parameters.

Table 125. +MTKM Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<CmdType>	0 Session terminated 1 Item selected 2 Help information request
<ItemId>	Item identifier of the selected item

4.15.1.4 +MTKM, Motorola ToolKit Menu (Unsolicited Indication)

This is an unsolicited result. It appears after the SIM has sent the proactive command Select Item (as a result of the item selection by the user).

Command	Response/Action
AT+MTKM	+MTKM: [<DefaultItem>]<Alpha Identifier menu> +MTKM: <Idx1>, <NoOfItems>, <Alpha Idx1>, <Help Info> +MTKM: <Idx2>, <NoOfItems>, <Alpha Idx2>, <Help Info> [...]

The following table shows the +MTKM unsolicited identification parameters.

Table 126. +MTKM Unsolicited Identification Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<Alpha Identifier menu>	Alpha Identifier of the main menu
<DefaultItem>	Default item
<Idx>	Menu item Identifier
<NoOfItems>	Number of items in the current menu

Table 126. +MTKM Unsolicited Identification Parameters (Continued)

<Parameter>	Description
<Alpha Idx>	Alpha identifier of items
<Help Info>	0 No help available 1 Help available

Example

```

AT+MTKM                                     //Display the main menu
+MTKM: SIM Applications                     //Main menu title
+MTKM: 1,3,BANK,0                           //The main menu contains 3 items.
+MTKM: 2,3,SHOPPING,0
+MTKM: 3,3,WEATHER,0
OK

AT+MTKM=1,3                                //Item 3 in the main menu has been selected.
OK

                                           //The Sel item menu has been sent from the SIM.
                                           //Display data about the WEATHER menu
+MTKM: "WEATHER"                           //The WEATHER menu contains two items.
+MTKM: 1,2,"OVER THE WORLD",1
+MTKM: 2,2,"IN THE COUNTRY",0

AT+MTKM=1,1                                //Select Item 1.
OK

+MTKP: 3,1,0,3,8,0,Enter Country name://User is requested to enter country name

AT+MTKP=3,1,"England"                      //User enters the country.
OK

                                           //Text information is sent from the SIM.
+ MTKP: 1,0,"Weather in England is 5°C"

```

4.15.1.5 +MTKC, Motorola ToolKit Call Control

This unsolicited event notifies the terminal when supplementary services, SMS Control or Call Control are modified.

Command	Response/Action
+MTKC	+MTKC: <CCResult>[,<Number>]

The following table shows the +MTKC parameters.

Table 127. +MTKC Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<CCResult>	0 Control response not allowed. 1 Control response with modification.
<Number>	Called number or SS String in ASCII format.

4.15.2 TCP/IP

4.15.2.1 +MIPCALL, Create a Wireless Link

This command sets up a PPP (Point to Point Protocol) connection with the GGSN (Gate GPRS Support Node), and returns a valid dynamic IP for the g20.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+MIPCALL= <Operation> [<APN>, [<User name>, <Password>]]	OK +MIPCALL: <local IP-address> or: ERROR: <err> +MIPCALL: 0



Note

The +MIPCALL command does not return the prompt to the terminal until it the IP is received from the provider, or time out has occurred, therefore, no other commands can be issued in the meantime.

The +MIPCALL command does not have a general ABORT mechanism, therefore a command cannot be issued until the previous command ends.

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
+MIPCALL?	+MIPCALL: <operation>

**Note**

When a call exists the dynamic IP address will be returned.
For example:

AT+MIPCALL?

+MIPCALL: 1,172.17.237.80

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
+MIPCALL=?	+MIPCALL: (list of supported <operation>s)

The following table shows the +MIPCALL parameters.

Table 128. +MIPCALL Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
Operation	0 Disconnect link. 1 Connect link.
APN	APN of service provider. Contact your service provider for details.
User name	User name in provider server. Contact your service provider for details.
Password	Password for provider server. Contact your service provider for details.
Extended err	3 Operation not allowed. 4 Operation not supported.
Local IP-address	IP address given by server after PPP negotiation.

Example

```
at+MIPCALL=1,"internet","User1","Pswd"    //Connecting the provider 'Orange' and getting an IP
+MIPCALL: 123.345.567.890
```

```
at+MIPCALL=0                                //The terminal hangs up the link
OK
```

4.15.2.2 +MIOPEN, Open a Socket (UDP or TCP)

This command causes the g20 to initialize a new socket and open a connection with a remote side. Each socket allocates an accumulating buffer whose size is 1372 bytes.

**Note**

The +MIOPEN command returns a +MIPSTAT unsolicited event if it fails, for example, if it was rejected by the remote side.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+MIOPEN= <Socket ID>, <Source Port>, <Destination IP>, <Destination Port>, <Protocol>	OK +MIOPEN: <Socket ID>,<State> or: ERROR: <err>

Read Command

The Read command returns the numbers of the sockets that can be opened.

Command	Response/Action
+MIOPEN?	+MIOPEN:[<Socket!ID>] for each socket that can be opened or: +MIOPEN 0 if there are no free sockets.

Example

+MIOPEN: 1 2 3 4 //All sockets closed

+MIOPEN: 1 3 4 //Socket 2 opened

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
+MIOPEN=?	+MIOPEN: (list of supported <socket ID>s),(list of supported <source port>s),(list of supported <Destination IP>s), (list of <destination port>s),(list of supported <protocol>s)

The following table shows the +MIOPEN parameters.

Table 129. +MIOPEN Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
Socket ID	A unique number that identifies a connection (provided by the terminal application). 0 Invalid socket number 1,2,3,4 Valid socket number
Source Port	Port of source site. Port range: 0-65535 (decimal digits)
Destination IP	IP of the destination site in the format AAA.BBB.CCC.DDD. The range of each octant is 0-255. The value can be written in 1, 2, or 3 digits.
Destination Port	Port of destination site. Port range: 0-65535 (decimal digits)
Protocol	Type of protocol stack. 0 TCP 1 UDP
Extended err	3 Operation not allowed 4 Operation not supported
State	State of socket or error indication. 0 Inactive 1 Active

Example

```
at+MIOPEN=1,12,123.343.444.332,234,0 //Opening socket 1, using TCP protocol, from port 12 targeting
123.343.444.332 port 234
```



Note

Motorola does not recommend using port numbers below 1024. These numbers are defined to be reserved for operating systems.

```
+MIOPEN: 1,1
```

```
+MIOPEN=2,23,123.333.474.392,242,1//Opening socket 2, using UDP protocol, from port 12 targeting 123.343.444.332
port 234
```

```
+MIOPEN: 2,1
```

```
at+MIOPEN: //Invalid command
```

```
ERROR
```

```
at+MIOPEN? //Terminal checking the free sockets
+MIOPEN: 3 4
OK
```

4.15.2.3 +MIPCLOSE, Close a Socket

This command causes the g20 to free the socket accumulating buffer and to close the socket.



Note

All data stored in the accumulating buffer will be lost. Refer to “+MIPSETS, Set Size for Automatic Push” on page 252 and “+MIPPUSH, Push Data into Protocol Stack” on page 255.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+MIPCLOSE = <Socket ID>	OK +MIPCLOSE: <Socket ID> or: ERROR

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
+MIPCLOSE?	+MIPCLOSE 1234 +MIPCLOSE: [<socket ID>] - for all ACTIVE sockets.

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
+MIPCLOSE=?	+MIPCLOSE=(1-MAX_SOCKET_NUM)

The following table shows the +MIPCLOSE parameters.

Table 130. +MIPCLOSE Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
Socket ID	Unique number that identifies a connection: 0 Invalid socket number 1,2,3,4 Valid socket numbers
Extended err	3 Operation not allowed

Example

```

at+MIPCLOSE=1           //The terminal closes the opened socket
OK
at+MIPCLOSE=2           //The terminal closes the socket that wasn't opened
ERROR
at+mipclose?            //Sockets 1 and 2 are opened
+MIPCLOSE: 1 2
at+mipclose?            //No opened sockets
+MIPCLOSE: 0

```

4.15.2.4 +MIPSETS, Set Size for Automatic Push

This command causes the g20 to set a watermark in the accumulating buffer. When the watermark is reached, data is pushed from the accumulating buffer into the protocol stack.

Data chunks between the terminal and the g20 are limited to be smaller than 80 characters (160 characters in coded form). In order to reduce the overhead of sending small amounts of data over the air, the g20 uses an accumulating buffer. The terminal can specify a watermark within the accumulating buffer size limits to indicate how much data should be accumulated. When the data in the accumulating buffer exceeds the watermark, only data equal to the watermark is sent. Data remaining in the buffer is sent with the next packet.

**Note**

If there is data in the accumulating buffer, the +MIPSETS command will be rejected.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+MIPSETS= <Socket ID>,<Size>	OK or: ERROR +MIPSETS: <err>

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
+MIPSETS?	+MIPSETS: [<SocketID>,<Current Size Settings>] For all ACTIVE sockets.

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
+MIPSETS=?	+MIPSETS: (1-4),(list of supported <size>s)

The following table shows the +MIPSETS parameters.

Table 131. +MIPSETS Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
Size	Size of the buffer 1 < size < 1372 The default value is 1372. Note: 0 means that data will be sent "as is" without accumulating in the accumulating buffer.
Extended err	3 Operation not allowed

Example

```
at+MIPSETS=1,340           //Asks the g20 to accumulate 340 bytes on socket 1 prior to sending (socket should be
                           activated by the +mipopen command)
```

```
+MIPSETS: 0
```

```
OK
```

```
at+MIPSETS=1,200           //Asks the g20 to accumulate 200 bytes on socket 1 prior to sending (socket should be
                           activated by the +mipopen command)
```

```
+MIPSETS: 0
```

```
OK
```

```
at+MIPSETS=2,400           //Asks the g20 to accumulate 400 bytes on socket 2 prior to sending
```

```
+MIPSETS: 0
```

```
OK
```

```
at+mipsets=?
```

```
+MIPSETS: (1-4),(1-1372)
```

```
OK
```

```
at+mipsets?
```

```
+MIPSETS: 1 100 2 1500
```

```
OK
```

4.15.2.5 +MIPSEND, Send Data

This command causes the g20 to store the data that the terminal provides in the accumulating buffer, and then send this data using an existing protocol stack when the amount of data reaches the predefined amount (see “+MIPSETS, Set Size for Automatic Push” on page 252). Before sending data, a valid connection must be created using the +MIPCALL and +MIPOPEN commands.

Motorola recommends that the terminal sets the watermark in the accumulating buffer prior to this command, using the +MIPSETS command. By default, the watermark is set to 1372 bytes of data.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+MIPSEND = <Socket ID>,<Data>	ERROR +MIPSEND: <Socket ID>,<Free Size>



Note

Data in the +MIPSEND command is limited to 80 characters (160 in coded form).

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
+MIPSEND?	+MIPSEND <socket ID>,<Free Size>>[<socket ID> <Free Size>]<CR><LF> For all ACTIVE sockets.

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
+MIPSEND=?	ERROR

The following table shows the +MIPSEND parameters.

Table 132. +MIPSEND Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
Socket ID	1,2,3,4 Number of valid socket
Data	Any data not needed ends with a null.
Free Size	Free space in current buffer. Free size is calculated from the 1372. 0 < Free Size < 1372

Table 132. +MIPSEND Parameters (Continued)

<Parameter>	Description
Extended err	3 Operation not allowed
Data	Data string received with 0-F hexadecimal digits. (String ends with a null)

Example

(Socket 4 was not opened using +MIPOPEN AT command)

```
at+mipsend=4,"4444"
```

```
ERROR
```

```
at+mipsend=1,"4444"
```

```
+MIPSEND: 1,1498                      //1500 - 2 chars 'aa' = 1498
```

```
OK
```

```
at+mipsend=?
```

```
ERROR
```

```
at+mipsend?
```

```
+MIPSEND: 1 1500 2 1500              //Sockets 1 and 2 were opened using + MIPOPEN AT command
```

```
OK
```

4.15.2.6 +MIPPUSH, Push Data into Protocol Stack

This command causes the g20 to push the data accumulated in its accumulating buffers into the protocol stack. It is assumed that before using this command, some data should exist due to previous +MIPSEND commands.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+MIPPUSH = <Socket ID>[,<"Destination IP">,<Destination Port>]	+MIPPUSH: <Socket ID> OK or: ERROR or: +MIPPUSH: <err>

**Note**

Optional parameters are used only for UDP connections. If the Destination IP and Destination Port are not provided by the user, a datagram is sent to the last target (or the default target provided by the +MIOPEN command).

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
+MIPUSH?	MIPUSH:[<socket ID>]

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
+MIPUSH=?	MIPUSH=<socket ID>,<IP>,<Port>

The following table shows the +MIPUSH parameters.

Table 133. +MIPUSH Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
Socket ID	1,2,3,4 Number of valid socket
Extended err	3 Operation not allowed
Destination IP	0-255 IP of destination site in the format AAA.BBB.CCC.DDD. The value can be written in 1, 2 or 3 digits.
Destination Port	0-65535 Port of destination site. Written in decimal digits.

Example

```
at+MIPUSH=1                      //Terminal asks the g20 to flush the buffer in socket 1 (was opened using the
                                +MIOPEN command)
```

```
+MIPUSH: 0
```

```
OK
```

4.15.2.7 +MIPFLUSH, Flush Data from Buffers

This command causes the g20 to flush (delete) data accumulated in its accumulating buffers.

Set Command

Command	Response/Action
+MIPFLUSH = <Socket ID>	ERROR or: +MIPFLUSH: <Socket ID> OK

Read Command

Command	Response/Action
+MIPFLUSH?	+MIPFLUSH:[<socket ID>]

Test Command

Command	Response/Action
+MIPFLUSH=?	+MIPFLUSH=(<Socket ID>)

The following table shows the +MIPFLUSH parameters.

Table 134. +MIPFLUSH Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
Socket ID	1,2,3,4 Number of valid sockets
Extended err	3 Operation not allowed

Example

```
at+mipflush=2 //Socket number 2 was previously opened using the +MIOPEN command
```

```
+MIPFLUSH: 2
```

```
OK
```

```
at+mipflush=5
ERROR
at+mipflush?
+MIPFLUSH: 1 2

OK
```

4.15.2.8 +MIPRCV, Receive Data from Protocol Stack

This unsolicited event is sent by the g20 to the terminal when data arrives on the protocol stack.



Note

In the newest versions, +MIPRCV is replaced by +MIPRUDP and +MIPRTCP events.

Set Command

Event
+MIPRCV: <socket ID>,<Left>,<Data>

The following table shows the +MIPRCV parameters.

Table 135. +MIPRCV Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
Socket ID	1,2,3,4 Number of valid sockets.
Left	Size of received Data still left in protocol stack.
Data	Data string received with 0-F hexadecimal digits. String ends with a null.

Example

```
+MIPRCV:1,140,A43243DB3434343...68A //The g20 receives data from remote side and sends it to terminal (example
shows a burst of 3 chunks)
(Note: 140 bytes of received data left in stack)
+MIPRCV:1,60,F43243322284343...AB4 //(Note: 60 binary bytes left)
+MIPRCV:1,0,422334434334343...6DF
```



Note

As every character is coded into 2 digits, the length of data received will always be even.

4.15.2.9 +MIPRUDP, Receive Data from UDP Protocol Stack

This unsolicited event is sent by the g20 to the terminal when data is received from the UDP protocol stack.

Set Command

Event
+MIPRUDP:<Source IP>,<Source Port><socket ID>,<Left>,<Data>

The following table shows the +MIPRUDP parameters.

Table 136. +MIPRUDP Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
Source IP	IP of the source
Source Port	Port of the source
Socket ID	1,2,3,4 Number of valid sockets.
Left	Size of received Data still left in protocol stack.
Data	Data string received with 0-F hexadecimal digits. String ends with a null.

Example

+MIPRUDP: 172.16.3.135,222,2,0,44444444

4.15.2.10 +MIPRTCP, Receive Data from TCP Protocol Stack

This unsolicited event is sent by the g20 to the terminal when data is received from the TCP protocol stack.

Set Command

Event
+MIPRTCP: <socket ID>,<Left>,<Data>

The following table shows the +MIPRTCP parameters.

Table 137. +MIPRTCP Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
Socket ID	1,2,3,4 Number of valid sockets.
Left	Size of received Data still left in protocol stack.
Data	Data string received with 0-F hexadecimal digits. String ends with a null.

Example

+MIPRTCP: 3,0,7171

4.15.2.11 +MIPSTAT, Status Report

This unsolicited event is sent to the terminal indicating a change in status. Currently there are two possible sources of failure, a broken logical connection or a broken physical connection.

Event
+MIPSTAT: <socket ID>,<n>

The following table shows the MIPSTAT parameters.

Table 138. MIPSTAT Parameters

<Parameter>	Description
<n>	1 Broken protocol stack. 2 Broken call. All sockets that use the link fail too.

Example

+MIPSTAT: 1,4

4.15.2.12 MIPXOFF, Flow Control - Xoff

This command is the unsolicited response that the g20 sends to the terminal to stop sending data when it does not have enough memory to process new +MIPSEND requests. The g20 uses the accumulating buffer prior to pushing data into the protocol stack. This memory resource is protected by a Xoff_upper watermark.

Event
+MIPXOFF: <Socket ID>

Example

+MIPXOFF: //The g20 detects that the accumulating buffer 1 has reached its Xoff watermark.
From this point, the terminal is not allowed to send data, until it receives the +MIPXON command.

4.15.2.13 MIPXON, Flow Control - Xon

This command is the unsolicited event that the g20 sends to the terminal when it detects that it has free memory in the accumulating buffer and can process new +MIPSEND requests, after the +MIPXOFF event.

Event
+MIPXON: <Socket ID>

Example

+MIPXON: 1 //The g20 pushed the data into the protocol stack on socket 1 and is able to handle more data from the terminal.

USING THE COMMANDS

5.1 SETTING UP THE G20 (POWER ON AND INITIAL ACTIONS)

There are three phases of connectivity for the g20:

- Init General
In this phase, the g20 is asked to provide basic information which ensures that the phone is functioning properly.
- Enabling the SIM
- Registering the SIM on a network in order to see that wireless access is functioning properly.

After these three phases are completed, g20 is ready for action and you can send/receive voice calls, circuit switched data and GPRS.

The following figure shows the phone connectivity phases:

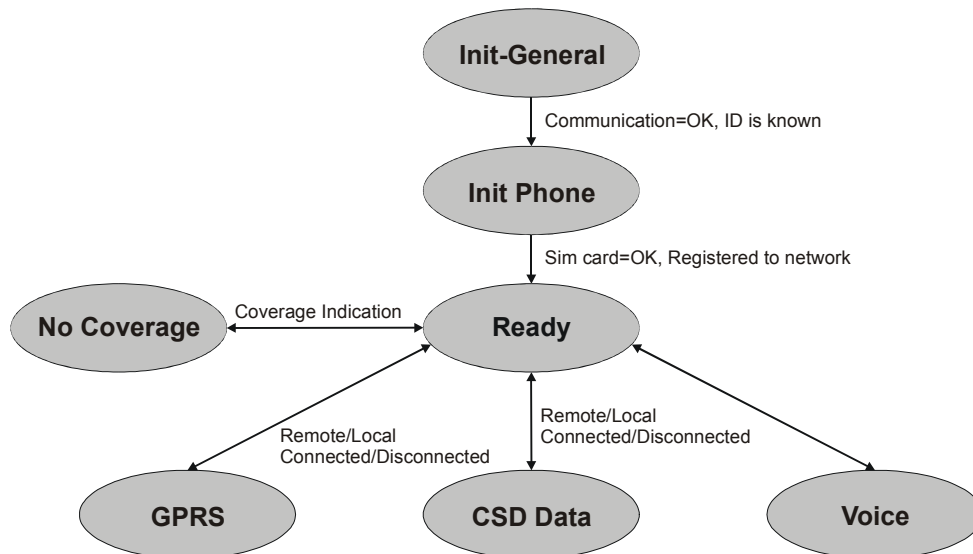


Figure 17. Phone Connectivity Phases

5.1.1 Communication Cable

There is no dynamic detection. Upon power up, the hardware is detected. If USB is detected, then USB is selected. If USB is not connected, then the RS232 is selected.

5.1.2 Init General



Note

Before you can send AT commands, you are required to do the following:

- Connect a PC to the g20 using the RS232 cable.
- Set up the terminal application using the correct baud rate.

The following steps comprise the first phase of connectivity:

1. Communication: AT

ATE1 //By default, the echo should be enabled

AT

OK //Confirm that g20 replies with OK

2. RS232 HW lines configuration: &C(DCD), &D(DTR), &K(flow-control)

Default settings should be:

AT&C1

OK

AT&D2

OK

AT&K3

OK

3. Baud setting:

at+cbaud=6 //Setting baud rate for 19200

OK

at+cbaud=19200 //Same as issuing this command

OK

4. Modem IDs (optional): ATi7, +CGMI,+CGMM,+CGMR,+CGSN

ATi7

g20 OEM Module

OK

at+cgmi

+CGMI: "Motorola"

OK

at+cgmm

+CGMM: "GSM900","GSM1800","GSM1900","GSM850","MODEL=C330"

OK

at+cgmr

+CGMR: "G208_G_0C.00.0BR"

OK

```
AT+CGSN                                //Read the IMEI number of the g20
+CGSN: 448954035283579
OK
```

5. Error messages (optional): +CMEE, +CEER

```
AT+CMEE=2                               //Enable +CME ERROR: error messages verbose string
OK
AT+CEER=2                                //Enable +CEER: call status indication verbose string
OK
```

6. Registration and call indications: +CREG, +CLCC

```
AT+CREG=2
OK
AT+CLCC=1
OK
```

5.1.3 SIM Management

The following steps are part of the second phase of connectivity:

1. Check SIM security: AT+CPIN?
2. Confirm that the result is +CPIN: READY.
3. If the SIM PIN is required, then the following response appears: +CPIN: SIM PIN.
4. Unlock the SIM, if needed: AT+CPIN="XXXX".
Note: XXXX is the PIN password (4-8 digits long).
5. If the SIM PUK/PUK2 is required, then the following response appears: +CPIN: SIM PUK/PUK2.
6. Unblock the SIM, if needed: AT+CPIN='YYYYYYYYY', "ZZZZ".
Note: YYYYYYYYYY is the PUK/PUK2 password (4-8 digits long).
Note: ZZZZ is the new defined PIN/PIN2 password (4-8 digits long).

5.1.4 Registration

Examples

1. Get registration messages: +CREG
at+cgreg=1
OK
+CREG: 001 //g20 example output when it is registered on the home network
Get GSM registration status: +CREG
AT+CREG=2 //Get unsolicited GSM registration reports
+CREG: 001,2648, 988b

Using the Commands

2. Get GPRS registration status: +CGREG

```
AT+CGREG=2 //Get unsolicited GPRS registration reports
+CGREG: 001,2648,988b
```

3. Get available networks: +COPS

```
AT+COPS=? //To read all possible operators
+COPS:(002,"ILORANGE","ORANGE","42501"), //g20 answer example
(000,"AT&T Wireless", "AT&T","31038"),
(001,"IL Cellcom","Cellcom","42502"),
(003,"IL-77","IL-77","42577"),,(000,001,002,003,004),
(000,001,002)
```

5.1.5 Numbers

Example

1. Get my phone numbers: +CNUM and +CIMI

```
AT+CNUM
+CNUM: PHONENUM1,2173848500,129 //g20 example output when MSISDNs supported
+CNUM: PHONENUM2,2173848501,129
+CNUM: PHONENUM3,2173848502,129

AT+CIMI //Call on platform supporting IMSI numbers
+CIMI: 314566320021400 //g20 example output
```

5.2 SMS

5.2.1 Managing Stored Messages in the g20 Memory

```
AT+CPMS=MT //Select preferred memory storage using the +CPMS command
+CPMS: 11,352
OK

AT+CMGL="ALL" //List all messages in memory storage

+CMGL: 223,"STO UNSENT","4565029" //Example of g20 response
<Message body>
+CMGL: 222,"STO SENT","054565029"
<Message body>
+CMGL: 221,"STO SENT","054565132"
```

```
<Message body>
+CMGL: 220,"STO UNSENT",""
<Message body>
OK
```

```
AT+CMGL="STO UNSENT" //List all messages of a certain type (for example, stored
                        //unread messages)

+CMGL: 225,"STO UNSENT","054565132"
<Message body>
+CMGL: 223,"STO UNSENT","4565029"
<Message body>
+CMGL: 220,"STO UNSENT",""
<Message body>
OK
```

```
AT+CMGR=225 //Read any message from the list using its index
+CMGR: "STO UNSENT","054565132"
<Body of message 6 >
OK
```

```
AT+CMGR=9
+CMGR: "REC UNREAD","+97254565132"
<Body of message 4>
OK
```

5.2.2 Setting the Notification Indication for Incoming Messages (Using AT+CNMI)

```
AT+CNMI=,1 //To receive indications of new incoming MT messages, the second
            //parameter of +CNMI should be set to 1
```

```
OK
```

```
+CMTI: "MT",4 //When a new MT message is received, the unsolicited response
               //+CMTI will be displayed, denoting the message index
```

```
AT+CMGR=4 //Use the new message index to read it
```

```
+CMGR: "REC UNREAD","+97254565132"
```

```
msg text
```

```
OK
```

AT+CMGD=4 //Delete the message after reading it
OK

5.2.3 Another Possible Option for Setting the CNMI Notification Indication

AT+CNMI=,2 //To have new incoming MT messages displayed on the terminal, the second parameter of +CNMI should be set to 2

OK

+CMT: "+97254565132","2003/3/24,15:38:55" msg text //When a new MT message is received, the unsolicited response +CMT is displayed along with the message

AT+CNMA //To acknowledge receipt of a message, use the AT+CNMA command within 60 seconds of the +CMT unsolicited response

OK

The acknowledged message is not saved in the database. If the +CMT unsolicited response is not acknowledged within 60 seconds, the new message is saved in database.

5.2.4 Writing and Saving Messages (Using AT+CMGW and AT+CMSS)

Writing messages into the database, with or without destination address:

AT+CMGW //Writing a message without destination address

> message text

+CMGW: 142

OK

AT+CMGW="054565132" //Writing a message with destination address

> message text

+CMGW: 143

OK

:

AT+CMSS=143 //Send a message to the destination address with which it was stored, using the message index

OK

AT+CMSS=143,"054565029" //Send a message to a destination address, regardless of the destination address with which it was stored (if any), using the message index

OK

AT+CMSS=3,"054565029" //In this way, received messages (stored in the inbox) can also be sent
OK

5.2.5 Deleting Messages (Using AT+CMGD)

AT+CMGD=179 //Delete a message using its index
OK

AT+CMGR=179 //The message index is now empty
+CMS ERROR: invalid memory index

Delete a group of messages. Note that deletion of a number of messages may take a short time.

AT+CMGD=1, 1 //Delete all read messages
OK

AT+CMGD= 1,2 //Delete all read and sent messages
OK

AT+CMGD= 1,3 //Delete all read, sent and unsent messages
OK

AT+CMGD= 1,4 //Delete all messages
OK

5.3 CALL CONTROL

5.3.1 Dialing Using ATD

atd+44 34 56 78; // VOICE call; number includes international access code
OK
CONNECT

atd17085763400; //Second VOICE call
OK

Using the Commands

CONNECT	//Call to 44345678 is being put on hold
ath	//Hang up active call
NO CARRIER	
OK	
at+chld=0	//Hang up held call
NO CARRIER	
OK	
atd+44 34 56 78	//DATA call
...	
CONNECT	//Move to online Data state
	//ESC sequence back to the Command state. +++ is sent from the terminal (+++ is not displayed)
ath	//Hang up data call
NO CARRIER	
OK	//Data call terminated
at+fclass=1	
OK	
atd+44 34 56 78	//FAX call
...	
NO CARRIER	//Fax call was terminated by remote side
atd035659260,345,22;	//VOICE call with tones sent after connecting
OK	
CONNECT	
3 4 5	//Sent as DTMF tones
...	//Pause
2 2	//Sent as DTMF tones
ath	//Voice call is hung up
NO CARRIER	
OK	
atd0356592,60	//DATA/FAX call with comma
	//Comma is ignored; 035659260 is dialed
CONNECT	

5.3.2 Direct Dialing from Phone Book

This example uses a phone book with these pre-saved items.

```

at+cpbs?
+CPBS: "AD"                                //Current phone book is now AD
at+cpbr?                                    //Saved items in the current phone book
+CPBR: 5,"4444",129,"BE"
+CPBR: 6,"+97235659260",145,"eran"
+CPBR: 7,"035659260",129,"eran"
+CPBR: 8,"+97251632603",145,"long"
+CPBR: 9,"5555",129,"B"
+CPBR: 77,"035619942",129,"er"

atd>"long";
OK
CONNECT                                    //Exact match; 051 632603 call dialed; voice call answered

atd>8;
OK
CONNECT                                    //Speed-dial from current phone book; 051 632603 call dialed; voice call
answered

atd>"era"
OK
CONNECT                                    //Prefix pattern matched; entry for "eran" was selected; +97235659260
call dialed

atd>"er"
OK
CONNECT                                    // Exact match; overrides prefix match; 03 5619942 call connected

```

In the next example, the current phone book is changed. The numbers are matched via a specific phone book specified in the command.

```

at+cpbs="fd"                                //Change the current phone book to Fix-dialing phone book
OK

atd>"AD"9;
OK
NO CARRIER                                //Speed-dial number (using ") 5555 call dialed; number is incorrect

```

Using the Commands

```
atd>AD9;  
OK  
NO CARRIER //Speed-dial number 5555 call dialed, number is incorrect
```

```
atd>"AD"17  
+CME ERROR "not found" //Trying to dial from a non-existent entry
```

```
atd>"ad"1117  
+CME ERROR: "invalid index" //Speed-dial number is out of range
```

5.3.3 Dialing the Last Number Example

```
atd035658278;  
OK  
CONNECT  
ath  
NO CARRIER  
OK  
atdl //Last called number is "035658278"  
ATDL: "035658278"  
CONNECT //DATA call
```

```
atdl;  
ATDL: "035658278"  
OK  
CONNECT //VOICE call
```

```
atdl //Last called number is "035658278,123,78;"  
ATDL: "035658278"  
CONNECT //DATA call
```

```
atdl; //Last called number is "035658278,123,78;"
ATDL: "035658278p123p78"
OK
CONNECT //VOICE call
1 2 3 //Sent as DTMF tones
... //Pause
7 8 //Sent as DTMF tones
```

5.3.4 Voice Call Manipulations

5.3.4.1 Call Waiting

```
at+ccwa=1 //Enabling the call waiting on g20
OK
atd9311234567; //Originate a voice call
OK
CONNECT //Voice call connected

(...conversation...)

+CCWA: "+358317654321",145,1,"Bob" //Call-waiting indication received by the g20; Bob is calling
+CCWA: "+358317654321",145,1,"Bob"

at+chld=0 //Release the waiting call
OK
NO CARRIER //Current call is still active
```

5.3.4.2 Call Forwarding

```
at+ccfc=1,3,"0545658278" //Network register UC forward-to of all classes
OK
at+ccfc=1,1 //Network activate UC forward-to of all classes
OK //At this point, the g20 will not receive any calls; all calls will be
forwarded by the network to phone number 0545658278
```

Using the Commands

at+ccfc=1,2	//Interrogate reason unconditional of all classes
+CCFC: 1,1,"0545658278",129	//Class voice - UC forwarding is activated
+CCFC: 2,1,"0545658278",129	//Class data - UC forwarding is activated
+CCFC: 4,1,"0545658278",129	//Class fax - UC forwarding is activated
OK	

5.3.4.3 Conference Call

atd051632601;	//Dialing the first member of the conference
OK	

CONNECT

at+chld=2	//Call hold, switch command
OK	//Active call switched to hold

atd035659260;	//Calling the second member of the conference
OK	

CONNECT

(Dual call state: one call on hold; 2nd is active.)

at+chld=3	//Call link command
OK	//Held call is linked to active call

(Active conference of two calls)

at+clcc	//Verifying call state through CLCC
	//(Verifying call state is optional.)

+CLCC: 1,0,0,0,1,"051632601",129,""

+CLCC: 2,0,0,0,1,"035659260",129,""

ath	//Hang up the conference call
NO CARRIER	//First member dropped
NO CARRIER	//Second member dropped

OK

5.4 DATA CALL

5.4.1 Switching Modes (Data Mode/Command Mode)

```

atd054565190          //Calling the remote modem
CONNECT
aaaaaaaaaaaaa         //Receiving binary data from remote side (g20 is in Data mode)
...                   //Sending escape sequence +++ to g20 (the remote side does not treat
                        +++ as escape)
OK                    //g20 is in Command mode
ati3                  //Issuing an AT command
Motorola Mobile Phone

OK

ato                   //Switching back to Binary mode
CONNECT
ffffff               //Receiving binary data from remote side
fghhgatfhgfhghhhfhfhghfhffhgfghgfhghhh

                        //Sending escape sequence +++ to the g20
ath                  //Hang up the CSD call (return to Command mode)
OK
NO CARRIER

```

5.5 GPRS

5.5.1 Establishing GPRS PDP Context

When using the GPRS network for any IP data, you must be attached to the GPRS network before activating PDP context.

5.5.1.1 Activating a Saved Profile in g20

```

AT+CGATT=1           //By default, after power-up, the g20 attaches to the GPRS network, if
                        possible (if the network and SIM allow)

AT+CGATT?             //Check your connection status

AT+CGDCONT=1,"IP","RTY","123.32.45.9" //Context definition example

```

5.5.1.2 Three Ways to Activate PDP Context

Each of the three main ways in which to activate PDP context are described below.

5.5.1.2.1 Using the GPRS Wizard Application

1. Double-click the button predefined as the dialer for this provider to automatically establish PDP context. If the g20 was not previously attached to GPRS, it will be attached automatically.
2. Setup configuration.
3. Enter into the wizard, the parameters provided by your operator.
4. Set definitions to allow your http/ftp browser to use the g20 as a port to the Internet.
5. Usage:
 - Open the GPRS Manager.
 - Double-click the dialer icon to select and activate the provider of your choice (multiple providers may be displayed in the list).
 - After dialing, your temporary IP address, the GPRS DATA session message will be displayed.
 - Minimize the GPRS wizard window and use your http/ftp browser (Internet Explorer, Netscape).

5.5.1.2.2 Using AT Commands to Activate PDP Context

1. Define the PDP contact (profile)
For example: AT+CGDCONT=1,"IP","RTY","0,0,0,0"
2. Define quality of service
For example: AT+CGQREQ=3,2,4,5,8,12
3. Define minimum acceptable quality of service
For example: AT+CGQMIN=1,0,0,0,0,0
4. Activate PDP context using the AT+CGACT=1 command



Note

Bear in mind that the AT command AT+CGACT is not supported in all countries with GPRS. A GPRS connection is also possible with ATD*99#. See the following section for more information.

Example Setup Configuration

```
AT+CGQMIN=1,0,0,0,0,0
```

```
AT+CGQREQ=1,0,0,0,0,0
```

```
AT+CGDCONT=1,"IP","APN","0.0.0.0",0,0 //APN - replace it with the provider name.
```

```
AT &F0 &D2 &C1 E0
```

```
AT V1 W1 S95=47
```

```
AT&K3
```

```
ATD*99#
```



Note

The above list is only for the AT command level. PPP information (DNSs) is not shown here.

5.5.1.2.3 Using the ATD* Command Set

Request GPRS service 'D':

ATD*99***(CID)#

The CID (Context ID) includes the APN (defined by the AT+CGDCONT command) to which you want to be connected. This depends on the ability of the SIM card to be attached to the different networks.

The format ATD*99# may also be used. In this case, the g20 will first try to activate a non-empty (predefined) CID. If the attempt fails, the g20 will try the next CID, and so on.



Note

When buffering the terminal message, data in the g20 (both inbound and outbound data), the following apply:

- Turning off the g20 clears any buffered data.
- Removing power from the g20 clears any buffered data.
- Whenever the terminal drops the PPP connection with the g20, via LCP terminate, the buffered data is cleared.
- Whenever the g20 drops the PPP connection with the terminal, with LCP terminate, the buffered data is cleared. LCP termination triggers the termination of the data in the g20 buffer.
- Whenever the g20 drops the PPP connection with the terminal, without an LCP terminate, the buffered data is cleared. Dropping the DTR also clears the buffer.
- When the network sends a deactivation message or a detached message, the g20 buffer is cleared.
- When the g20 transfers data in the uplink and GPRS coverage is lost, the data may flow-off. If the mobile has lost coverage and is unable to send the packets from the terminal to the network, the buffers will continue to store the packets until the buffers are full. The terminal will then be flowed off and the packets will be stored until they can be sent to the GPRS network.
- The amount of time that takes before the user is notified is specified in the T3312 timer that is located in the mobile side. The default delay time of T3312 is 54 minutes, as per the GSM 0408 specification. After 54 minutes, the g20 deactivates the PDP session.

5.6 CHANGING THE CHARACTER SET

Example

When an SMS messages with the following text: "Motorola g20 OEM Module", is saved inside the g20 at entry 128, you can read it using several character sets.

When the "ASCII" character set is used, the following is received by the terminal:

```
at+cscs?                //Read the current character set
+CSCS: "ASCII"          //Currently using ASCII character set
```

OK

```
at+cmgr=128             //Read SMS entry 128
+CMGR: "STO UNSENT",""
Motorola g20 OEM Module  //The content of SMS entry 128
```

OK

Using the Commands

When the "USC2" character set is used, the following is received by the terminal:

```
at+cscs?           //Read the current character set
+CSCS: "UCS2"      //Currently using UCS2 character set
```

OK

```
at+cmgr=128
```

```
+CMGR: "STO UNSENT", ""004D006F0074006F0072006F006C006100200067003200300020004F0045004D
0020004D006F00640075006C0065 //The content of SMS entry 128
```

OK

In order to translate back from the UCS2 character set into ASCII, the digits should be divided into groups of 4 digits, as follows:

```
004D  M
006F  o
0074  t
006F  o
0072  r
006F  o
006C  l
0061  a
0020
0067  g
0032  2
0030  0
0020
004F  O
0045  E
004D  M
0020
004D  M
006F  o
0064  d
0075  u
006C  l
0065  e
```

As this SMS was originally written in ENGLISH, meaning ASCII letters, each digit quadruplet starts with double zeros (00). When other languages are used, the quadruplets have different values.

5.7 SLEEP MODE



Note

The notation of TXD and RXD are from the perspective of the terminal unless otherwise specified.

The terminal should activate Sleep mode by sending `ATS24=n` (n - number of seconds). To disable Sleep mode, send `ATS24=0`.

Example of g20 Entering Sleep Mode

Terminal-TX: `ATS24=n`

Terminal-TX: `ATxxx`

Terminal-Wakeup-In=Inactive //n seconds passed since last command (and other conditions met)

g20-CTS=Inactive //g20 enters Sleep mode

Example of Terminal Wake g20 Sleep Mode

Terminal-Wakeup-In=Active

g20-CTS=Active //g20 exits Sleep mode

Terminal-TX: `ATxxx` //30 mseconds passed since Terminal-Wakeup-In became active

Example of g20 Wake Terminal Up

g20-CTS=Active //g20 internal event occurred. Incoming call is pending

//g20 exits Sleep mode

g20-Wakeup-Out=Active

g20-TX: `RING` //T mseconds passed since Terminal-Wakeup-Out became active
(T is defined by `ATS102`.)

The figure below shows a Sleep mode example when $S24 > 0$.

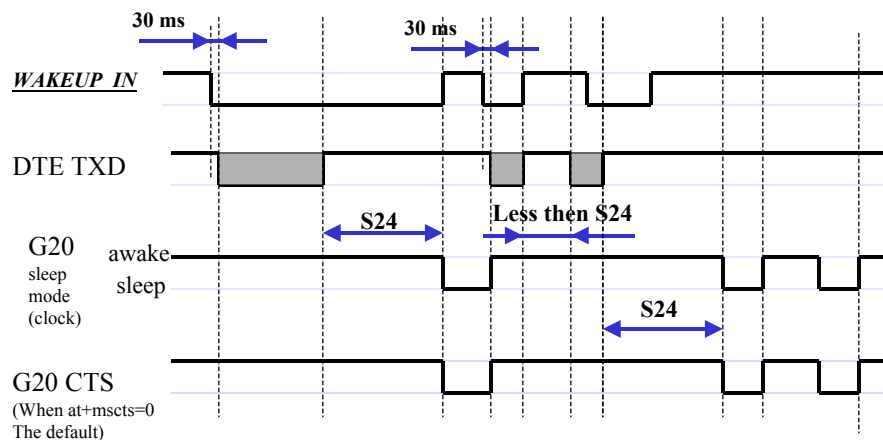


Figure 18. Sleep Mode when $S24 > 0$

5.8 STK

5.8.1 Display Text

The SIM card requests to send text to the g20 and the g20 displays it on the terminal.

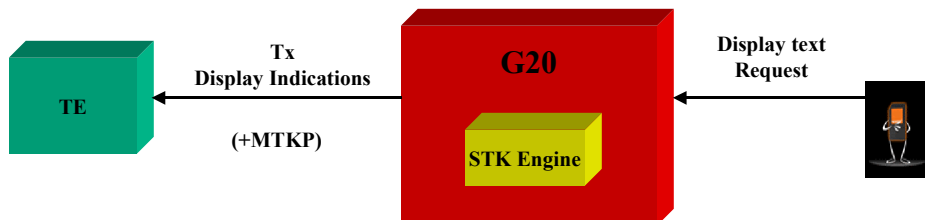


Figure 19. Display Text

5.8.2 Get Inkey

The SIM card requests to display text on the terminal, and waits for a response from the terminal (user). The response is a single character.

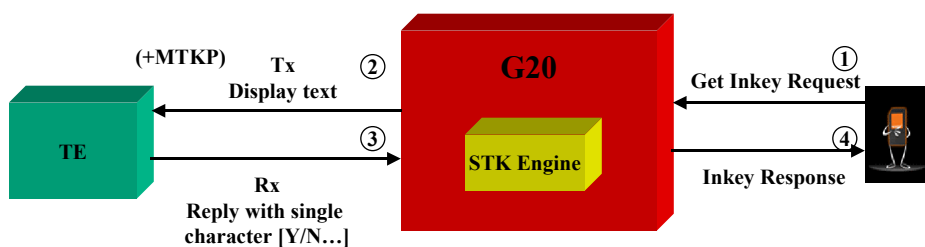


Figure 20. Get Inkey



Note

All responses to unsolicited events are expected within one minute.

5.8.3 Get Input

The SIM card requests to display text on the terminal, and waits for a response from the terminal (user). The response is a string.

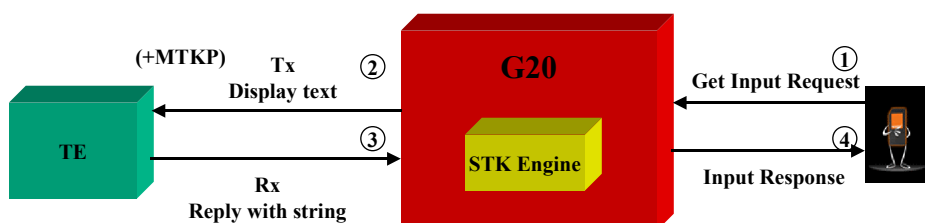


Figure 21. Get Input

**Note**

All responses to unsolicited events are expected within one minute.

5.8.4 Play Tone

The SIM card requests a tone to be played via the SIM. The g20 sends information about the play tone to the terminal.

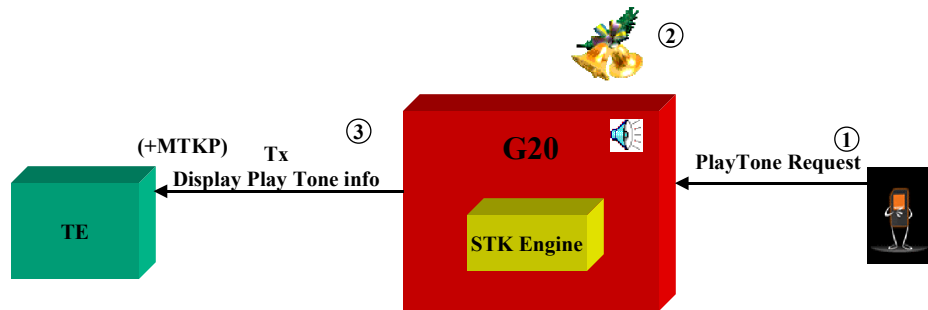


Figure 22. Play Tone

5.8.5 Set Up Menu

The terminal requests the STK menu. As a result, the SIM sends the menu items to the terminal. The user then selects an item from the menu.

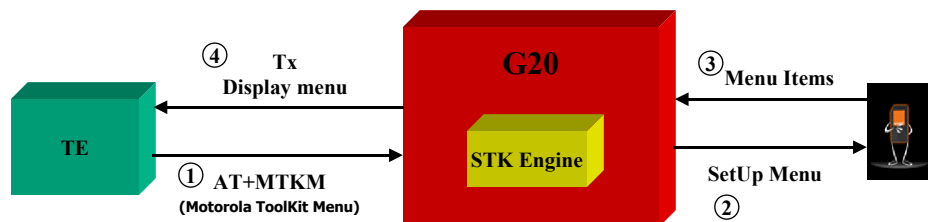


Figure 23. Set Up Menu

5.8.6 Select Item

The user selects an item. As a result, the SIM sends a response to the terminal.

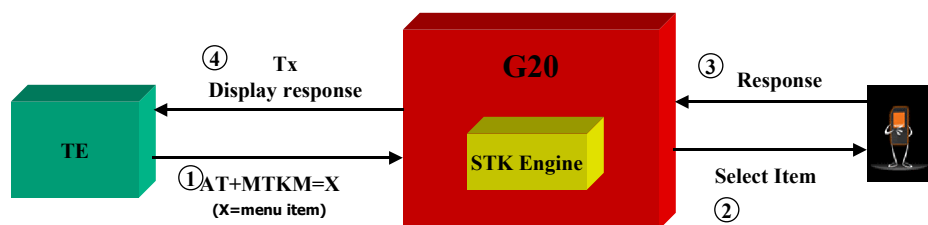


Figure 24. Select Item

5.8.7 Send SMS

The SIM requests to send SMS, and the SMS data is displayed on the terminal.

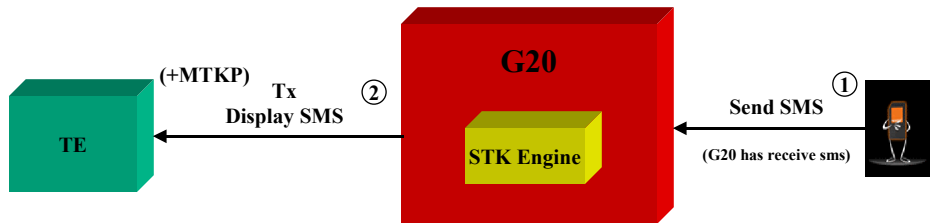


Figure 25. Send SMS

5.8.8 Set Up Call

The SIM initiates a call, and its data is displayed on the terminal.

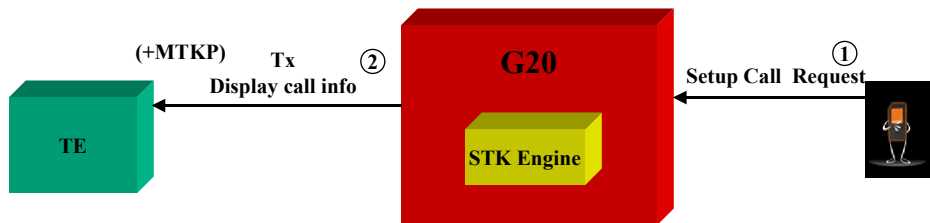


Figure 26. Set Up Call

5.8.9 Call Control

1. First, the user makes a call.
2. The call number is sent to the SIM, which decides whether to change the number or not. If the call has been changed, the new number is displayed on the terminal.

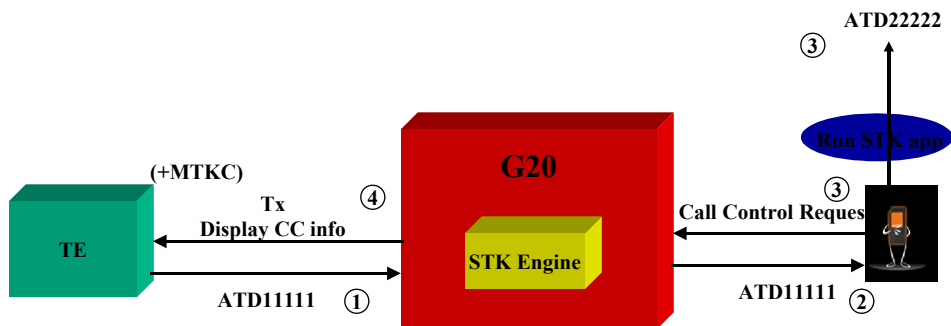


Figure 27. Call Control

Example

```

AT+MTKM                                     //Displays the main menu
+MTKM: SIM Applications                     //Main menu title
+MTKM: 1,3,BANK,0                           //The main menu contains three items
+MTKM: 2,3,SHOPPING,0
+MTKM: 3,3,WEATHER,0
OK

AT+MTKM=1,3                                 //Item 3 in the main menu has been selected
OK                                           //The Sel item menu has been sent from the SIM

+MTKM: "WEATHER"                           //Displays data about the WEATHER menu
                                           The WEATHER menu contains two items

+MTKM: 1,2,"OVER THE WORLD",1
+MTKM: 2,2,"IN THE COUNTRY",0

AT+MTKM=1,1                                 //Select Item 1.
OK

+MTKP: 3,1,0,3,8,0,Enter Country name:     //User is requested to enter country name
AT+MTKP=3,1,"England"                     //User enters the country
OK

+ MTKP: 1,0,"Weather in England is 5°C"    //Text is sent from the SIM

```

5.9 TCP/IP**5.9.1 TCP Data Transfer Example**

```

at+mipcall=1,"orange","test","test"
OK
+MIPCALL: 172.17.242.86

at+MIPOPEN=1,1222,"123.343.444.332",1234,0 //Opening socket 1 using TCP protocol, from port 1222,
                                           targeting 123.343.444.332 port 1234
OK
+MIPOPEN: 1,1

```

Using the Commands


```
at+MIOPEN?                                     //Terminal checking the status of socket to be opened
                                              (socket 1 opened OK)

+MIOPEN: 2 3 4

+MIPSETS=1,340                                //Asking the g20 to accumulate 340 bytes on socket 1 prior to sending
+MIPSETS: 0
OK
at+mipsets?
+MIPSETS: 1 340
OK

at+mipsend=1,"444444"                         //Sent coded "DDD" string

+MIPSEND: 1,1497                              //Free storage in the accumulating buffer
OK

 This step can be repeated several times until the buffer is full or until the amount of data reaches 340 bytes and
data pushed into the stack.
Note

at+MIPSEND?                                   //Checking the size remaining (optional)
+MIPSEND: 1 1497
OK

+MIPPUSH=1                                    //Terminal asks g20 to flush the buffer in socket 1
+MIPPUSH: 0

+MIPCLOSE=1                                   //Terminal closes the socket
+MIPCLOSE: 1
OK

+MIPCALL=0                                    //Terminal hangs up the link
OK
```


5.9.2 Multi-point Data Transfer Example

at+mipcall=1,"orange","test","test"

OK

+MIPCALL: 172.17.242.86

at+mipopen=1,1001,"172.17.238.44",1001,0

OK

+mipopen: 1,1

at+mipopen=2,1111,"172.17.238.44",1111,0

OK

+mipopen: 2,1

+MIPSETS=1,200

//Asking the g20 to accumulate 200 bytes on socket 1 prior to sending

+MIPSETS: 0

OK

+MIPSETS=2,400

//Asking the g20 to accumulate 400 bytes on socket 2 prior to sending

+MIPSETS: 0

OK

+MIPSEND=1,"444444"

+MIPSEND:1,1497

OK

+MIPSEND=2,"DD"

//Passing data to the g20 socket 2

+MIPSEND:2,1499

OK

+MIPPUSH=1

//Terminal asks the g20 to flush the buffer in sockets 1 and 2

+MIPPUSH:0

+MIPPUSH=2

+MIPPUSH:0

+MIPCLOSE=1

//Terminal closes sockets 1 and 2

+MIPCLOSE:1

Using the Commands

OK

+MIPCLOSE=2

+MIPCLOSE:2

OK

+MIPCALL=0

//Terminal hangs up the link

OK

+MIPSETS=1,120

//Asking the g20 to accumulate 120 bytes on socket 1 prior to sending

+MIPSETS: 0

OK

+MIPSEND=1,"444444"

//Passing 3 bytes of data to the g20 socket 1

//(Note: Size remaining in socket 1 buffer is 1497 bytes)

+MIPSEND:1,1497

+MIPPUSH=1

//At this point, the terminal can decide on flushing the remainder to the stack

5.9.3 Xoff and Xon Example

In this example, it is assumed that the buffer size is 1500 and that some kind of error happened on the protocol stack.

+MIPSEND=1,"A344343ABC343438980BC...AB4" //Passing data to g20 socket 1

+MIPSEND:1,1200

//(Note: Size remaining in socket 1 accumulating buffer is 1200 bytes.)

+MIPSEND=1,"A344343ABC343438980BC...A23"

+MIPSEND:1,0

//(Note: No free space in buffer.)

+MIPXOFF: 1

//The g20 detects that the accumulating buffer on socket 1 has no free space to accumulate data and data cannot be sent to the protocol stack

From this point on, the terminal is not allowed to send data until it receives the +MIPXON command.

+MIPSEND=1,A344343ABC343438980BC...AB4 //Terminal disregards the Xoff request of g20 and keeps sending

//(Note: The terminal does not stop.)

ERROR 3

+MIPXON: 1

//g20 pushed the data into the protocol stack and is able to handle more sends from the terminal

5.9.4 Error in Reopening a Valid Socket

at+mipcall=1,"orange","test","test"

OK

+MIPCALL:123.345.567.890

+MIPOPEN=1,1222,"123.343.444.332",1234,0 //Opening socket 1 using TCP protocol, from port 1222,
targeting 123.343.444.332 port 1234

OK

+MIPOPEN:1,1

+MIPOPEN? //Terminal checking the status of socket to be ready

+MIPOPEN: 2 3 4

MIPOPEN=1,12,123.343.444.332,234,0 //Terminal tries to reopen socket 1

ERROR

5.10 AUDIO

5.10.1 Scenarios for Setting Up Handset Mode or Handsfree Mode

5.10.1.1 Handset Mode

AT+MAPATH=1,1 //Set the input path through the microphone

AT+MAPATH=2,1,3 //Set voice and keypad through the earpiece speaker

AT+MAPATH=2,3,12 //Set alerts and rings to go through the transducer

AT+MAFEAT=6,0 //Disable echo cancellation and noise suppression

AT+MAFEAT=1,1 //Enable sidetone

5.10.1.2 Handsfree Mode

AT+MAPATH=1,1	//Set the input path through the microphone
AT+MAPATH=2,1,15	//Set all tones through the earpiece speaker
AT+MAFEAT=1,0	//Disable sidetone
AT+MAFEAT=6,1	//Enable echo cancellation and noise suppression

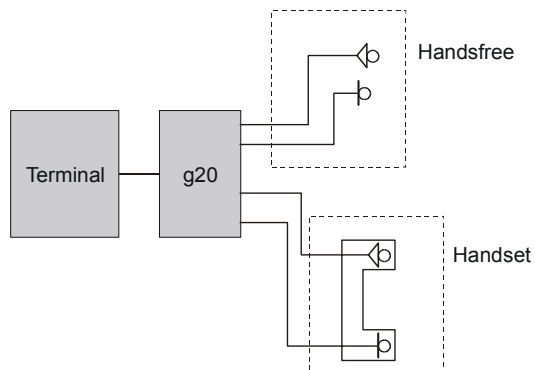


Figure 28. Handset or Handsfree Setup

6.1 PC DRIVER

6.1.1 Overview

The g20 can be used as a PC external modem for fax communication and for performing GPRS packet data connections. The g20 USB driver file is required for running a terminal application on the PC. The WinFAX application with the Standard 19200 bps Modem driver is recommended for fax connection. The GPRS Manager application with the Motorola Serial GPRS P2K 57.6 Kbps driver is recommended for GPRS packet data connections.

6.1.2 Fax Communication by Standard 19200 bps Modem

To install the modem driver, follow the procedure below:

1. From the Control Panel, select Modems > Add Modem.
2. Select "Don't detect my modem" and click Next.
3. Select "Standard 19200 bps modem" and click Next.
4. Select the valid com port.
5. Click Finish.

To configure the modem in WinFAX, follow the procedure below:

1. Run WinFAX.
2. Select Tools > Program Setup > Modems and Communications Devices > Properties.
3. Set the standard 19200 bps modem to Active.
4. Click Next and select CLASS 1 (Hardware Flow Control) > Next > Finish, Set Default (or other) > OK.
5. In the Modem and Communications Devices Properties window, click Properties.
6. In General > Communications port, set the COM port to which the modem is connected, and initialize it to 19200 bps.

6.1.3 Establishing GPRS PDP Context (Using GPRS Manager)

To install and configure GPRS Manager and the Motorola Serial GPRS P2K 57.6 Kbps driver, follow the procedure below:

1. Run the GPRS Manager setup program.
2. Restart the computer.
3. After restarting, verify that g20 is powered up.
4. Run the GPRS Manager configuration program.

Tools

5. Enter into the GPRS Manager, the parameters provided by your operator.
6. Set the definitions to allow your http/ftp browser to use the g20 as a port to the Internet.

To use the GPRS Manager, do the following:

1. Open the GPRS Manager.
2. Double-click the dialer icon to select and activate the provider of your choice (multiple providers may be displayed in the list).

REFERENCE TABLES

This appendix contains the following sections:

- AT Commands Alphabetical Summary, below
- Character Set Table CS1: (GSM -> UCS-2), page 300
- Character Set Table CS2: (ASCII <-> UTF-8), page 308
- Character Set Table CS3: (UCS-2 <-> UTF-8), page 309
- Character Set Table CS4: (ISO 8859-1 -> GSM), page 309
- Character Set Table CS5: (GSM), page 310
- Character Set Table CS7: (ASCII table), page 311



Note

Character Set Table CS6: (UCS-2) is provided on CD due to its size.

A.1 AT COMMANDS ALPHABETICAL SUMMARY

The following table contains an alphabetical list of all the g20 AT commands.

Table 139. AT Commands (Alphabetical)

AT Command	Description	Page
\$	This command displays a list of all the AT commands supported by the g20.	48
%C	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
&C	This command determines how the state of the DCD line relates to the detection of the received line signal from the distant end.	151
&D	This command determines how the g20 responds when the DTR (Data Terminal Ready) status is changed from ON to OFF during the online data state.	152
&F	This command restores the factory default configuration profile.	187
&G	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
&K	This command configures the RTS/CTS flow control.	150
&L	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226

Table 139. AT Commands (Alphabetical) (Continued)

AT Command	Description	Page
&M	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
&P	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
&Q	This command selects the asynchronous mode	83
&R	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
&S	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
&T	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
?	This command displays the most recently updated value stored in the S-register.	186
\A	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
\B	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
\G	This command sets the use of the software control.	186
\J	This command adjusts the terminal auto rate.	186
\K	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
\N	This command links the type.	186
\S	This command displays the status of selected commands and S-registers.	186
+CAOC	This command enables the subscriber to get information about the cost of calls.	90
+CBAND	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	148
+CBAUD	This command sets the baud rate.	144
+CBC	This command enables a user to query the battery charger connection.	143
+CBST	This command selects the bearer service and the connection element to be used when data calls are originated.	78
+CCFC	This command enables control of the call-forwarding supplementary service.	73
+CCLK	This command reads/sets the g20's current date and time settings.	113
+CCWA	This command controls the Call Waiting supplementary service, including settings and querying of the network by the g20.	65

Table 139. AT Commands (Alphabetical) (Continued)

AT Command	Description	Page
+CEER	This command returns an extended error report containing one or more lines of information text <report>, determined by the manufacturer, providing reasons for errors.	199
+CGACT	This command activates/deactivates the PDP Context.	219
+CGATT	This command attaches the g20 to the GPRS network.	221
+CGCLASS	This command sets the GPRS mobile station class.	211
+CGDCONT	This command specifies the PDP (Packet Data Protocol) context.	212
+CGM	This command requests manufacturer identification.	41
+CGMI	This command requests manufacturer identification.	41
+CGMM	This command requests the model identification.	42
+CGMR	This command requests the revision identification.	43
+CGPRS	This command indicates whether there is GPRS coverage.	225
+CGQMIN	This command sets the minimum acceptable quality of service profile.	216
+CGQREQ	This command returns the requested quality of service profile.	217
+CGREG	This command enables/disables the GPRS network status registration unsolicited result code.	139
+CGSN	This command requests the product serial number identification. The serial number is displayed with the prefix "IMEI".	43
+CHLD	This command controls the Call Hold and Multiparty Conversation supplementary services.	68
+CIMI	This command requests the International Mobile Subscriber Identity number.	45
+CKEV	This command causes the g20 to send an unsolicited message when a key is pressed on the g20 keypad, and local key press echo is enabled.	209
+CKPD	This command enables the emulated pressing of keys, or virtual keycodes, as if entered from the g20 keypad or from a remote handset.	203
+CLCC	This command returns a list of all current g20 calls and their statuses, and also enables/disables the unsolicited indication of the call list.	87
+CLCK	This command locks, unlocks or interrogates a g20 or a network facility <fac>.	176

Table 139. AT Commands (Alphabetical) (Continued)

AT Command	Description	Page
+CLIP	This command controls the Calling Line Identity (CLI) presentation to the terminal when there is an incoming call.	62
+CLIR	This command enables/disables the sending of caller ID information to the called party, for an outgoing call.	75
+CMAVL	This command enables you to determine the volume setting.	
+CMEE	This command enables/disables the use of result code +CME ERROR: <err> as an indication of an error relating to the functionality of the g20.	195
+CMER	This command enables an external accessory to receive key press information from the g20's internal keypad.	207
+CMGD	This command deletes messages from the g20 memory.	133
+CMGF	This command handles the selection of message formats.	118
+CMGL	This command displays a list of SMS messages stored in the g20 memory.	126
+CMGR	This command enables the user to read selected SMS messages from the g20 memory.	129
+CMGW	This command writes and saves messages in the g20 memory.	132
+CMSS	This command selects and sends pre-stored messages from the message storage.	131
+CMT	This unsolicited message forwards the SMS upon its arrival.	125
+CMTI	This unsolicited message, including the SMS index, is sent upon the arrival of an SMS.	126
+CMUT	This command controls mute/unmute.	
+CNMA	This command acknowledges the receipt of a +CMT response.	125
+CNMI	This command sends an unsolicited indication when a new SMS message is received by the g20.	123
+CNUM	This command returns up to five strings of text information that identify the g20.	46
+COLP	This command refers to the GSM supplementary service COLP, Connected Line Identification Presentation, which enables a calling subscriber to get the connected line identity (COL) of the called party after setting up a mobile originated call.	81
+COPS	This command enables accessories to access the network registration information, and the selection and registration of the GSM network operator.	141

Table 139. AT Commands (Alphabetical) (Continued)

AT Command	Description	Page
+CPAS	This command returns the current activity status of the g20, for example, call in progress, or ringing.	85
+CPBF	This command enables the user to search the currently active phone book for a particular entry, by name.	100
+CPBR	This command recalls phone book entries from a specific entry number, or from a range of entries.	95
+CPBS	This command selects the memory that is to be used for reading and writing entries in g20s that contain more than one phone book memory.	93
+CPBW	This command enables the user to store a new entry in the phone book, or delete an existing entry from the phone book.	104
+CPIN	This command is only relevant for phones that use SIM cards. It unlocks the SIM card when the proper SIM PIN is provided, and unblocks the SIM card when the proper SIM PUK is provided.	170
+CPMS	This command handles the selection of the preferred storage area for messages.	117
+CPWD	This command sets a new password for the facility lock.	173
+CRC	This command controls whether to present the extended format of the incoming call indication.	60
+CREG	This command enables/disables the network status registration unsolicited result code.	137
+CRING	This unsolicited event indicates the type of incoming call.	60
+CRLP	This command returns the Radio Link Protocol parameters.	135
+CRTT	This command plays one cycle of a ring tone, stops the cycle in the middle, and sets the ring tone to be used.	158
+CSCA	This command handles the selection of the SCA and the TOSCA.	119
+CSCS	This command selects the g20 character set.	44
+CSDH	This command controls whether detailed header information is shown in the text mode result code.	122
+CSMS	This command handles the selection of the SMS service type.	115
+CSQ	This command returns the signal strength received by the g20.	134
+FAR	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	227

Table 139. AT Commands (Alphabetical) (Continued)

AT Command	Description	Page
+FCL	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	227
+FCLASS	This command places the terminal in particular mode of operation (data, fax, voice).	228
+FDD	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	227
+FIT	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	227
+FMI	This command requests manufacturer identification.	41
+FMM	This command requests the model identification.	42
+FMR	This command requests the revision identification.	43
+FRH	This command causes the g20 to receive HDLC framed data and deliver the next received frame to the terminal.	235
+FRM	This command causes the g20 to enter the receive mode.	233
+FRS	This command causes the g20 to listen and to report back an OK result code when the line has been silent for the specified amount of time.	230
+FTH	This command causes the g20 to transmit data framed in the HDLC protocol.	234
+FTM	This command causes the g20 to transmit data.	231
+FTS	This command causes the g20 to stop any transmission.	229
+GCAP	This command requests the overall capabilities of the g20.	147
+GMI	This command requests manufacturer identification.	41
+GMM	This command requests the model identification.	42
+GMR	This command requests the revision identification.	43
+IFC	This command controls the operation of the local flow control between the terminal and the g20.	236
+IPR	This command is responsible for setting and saving the request baud rate.	146
+MAFEAT	This command controls the various algorithm features, such as sidetone, echo cancel and noise suppress.	166
+MAID	This command returns the AT Feature Review that is supported in the g20.	48
+MAMUT	This command controls the muting/unmuting of all input paths (MIC, HDST_MIC, DIGITAL_RX).	168

Table 139. AT Commands (Alphabetical) (Continued)

AT Command	Description	Page
+MAPATH	This command sets/requests the active input accessory, and the output accessory for each feature.	162
+MAPV	This command returns the version of the user protocol that is supported by the g20.	50
+MAVOL	This command enables you to determine a volume setting for a particular feature in a particular accessory.	164
+MCWAKE	This command requests reports on the status of the GPRS coverage.	154
+MDBAD	This command sets/reads the auto-delete user preference setting in the date book database.	112
+MDBL	This command locks/unlocks the date book database.	109
+MDBR	This command reads entries stored in the date book.	110
+MEGA	This command updates the Email Gateway Address, and is required for all MAs.	121
+MHIG	This command enables an intelligent car kit to indicate the ignition state of the vehicle to the g20, which enables the g20 to turn on and off with the ignition, or to enter a power saving state when the ignition is turned off.	203
+MIPCALL	This command creates a wireless PPP connection with the GGSN, and returns a valid dynamic IP for the g20.	247
+MIPCLOSE	This command causes the g20 module to free the socket accumulating buffer and disconnect the g20 from a remote side.	251
+MIPFLUSH	This command causes the g20 module to flush (delete) data accumulated in its accumulating buffers.	257
+MIPOPEN	This command causes the g20 module to initialize a new socket and open a connection with a remote side.	248
+MIPPUSH	This command causes the g20 module to push the data accumulated in its accumulating buffers into the protocol stack.	255
+MIPRCV	This unsolicited event is sent to the terminal when data arrives on the protocol stack.	258
+MIPRTCP	This unsolicited event is sent to the terminal when data is received from the TCP protocol stack.	259
+MIPRUDP	This unsolicited event is sent to the terminal when data is received from the UDP protocol stack.	259
+MIPSEND	This command causes the g20 to transmit the data that the terminal provides, using an existing protocol stack.	254

Table 139. AT Commands (Alphabetical) (Continued)

AT Command	Description	Page
+MIPSETS	This command causes the g20 to set a watermark in the accumulating buffer. When the watermark is reached, data is pushed from the accumulating buffer into the protocol stack.	252
+MIPSTAT	This unsolicited event is sent to the terminal indicating a change in link status.	260
+MIPXOFF	This unsolicited event is sent to the terminal to stop sending data.	260
+MIPXON	This unsolicited event is sent to the terminal when the g20 has free memory in the accumulating buffer.	261
+MKPD	This command enables accessories to control the press and release of key presses.	206
+MMAR	This command changes the status of an SMS message in the g20 memory from "REC UNREAD" to "REC READ".	130
+MMGL	This command displays a list of SMS messages stored in the g20 memory.	128
+MMGR	This command enables the user to read selected SMS messages from the g20 memory.	130
+MPBF	This command enables the user to search the currently active phone book for a particular entry, by name, and returns fields that are unique to Motorola phones.	102
+MPBR	This command recalls phone book entries from a specific entry number, or from a range of entries.	97
+MPBW	This command enables the user to store a new entry in the phone book, or to delete an existing entry from the phone book.	106
+MPDPM	This command reads the percentage of memory that is used for the shared dynamic memory for the phone book and date book.	50
+MSCTS	This command defines the behavior of the CTS line when the g20 is in Sleep mode.	193
+MTCTS	This command sets the CTS pin of the RS232 to not active (high), waits one second and then returns the CTS to active (low).	149
+MTDTR	This command checks and outputs the physical current status of the DTR pin of the RS232.	148
+MTKC	This unsolicited event notifies the terminal when supplementary services, SMS Control or Call Control are modified.	247
+MTKE	This command enables/disables the SIM ToolKit functionalities.	238
+MTKM	This is both a command and an unsolicited event. The command selects items from the menu.	244

Table 139. AT Commands (Alphabetical) (Continued)

AT Command	Description	Page
+MTKP	This is both a command and an unsolicited event. The command enables the user to respond to an unsolicited event.	240
+MUPB	This command causes the g20 to send an event when a phone book entry is accessed or modified by the user.	210
A	This command answers an incoming call, placing the g20 into the appropriate mode, as indicated by the RING message.	59
A/	This command repeats the last command entered on the terminal.	169
AT	This command checks the AT communication and only returns OK.	170
B	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
D	This command places a voice call on the current network, when issued from an accessory device.	53
D*99	This command enables the MT to perform the actions necessary for establishing communication between the terminal and the external PDN.	223
D>	This command places a voice/fax/data call on the current network by dialing directly from the g20 phone book.	54
DL	This command places a voice call to the last number dialed.	56
E	This command defines whether the g20 echoes the characters received from the user, (whether input characters are echoed to output).	182
F	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
H	This command hangs up, or terminates a particular call.	58
I	This command requests various g20 information items.	46
L	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
M	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
N	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
O	This command returns a phone to the Online Data mode and issues a CONNECT or CONNECT <text> result code.	80
P	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
Q	This command determines whether to output/suppress the result codes.	181

Table 139. AT Commands (Alphabetical) (Continued)

AT Command	Description	Page
RING	This unsolicited event is received when an incoming call (voice, data or fax) is indicated by the cellular network.	60
S102	This S-register sets the value of the delay before sending the data to the terminal.	192
S24	This S-parameter activates/disables the Sleep mode. If the parameter value is greater than 0, it represent the number of seconds till the g20 enters sleep mode.	191
S94	This S-parameter represents the Boolean status, On/Off, of the sidetone feature.	159
S96	This S-parameter represents the Boolean status, On/Off, of the echo cancelling feature in the handsfree.	160
Sn	This command reads/writes values of the S-registers, and includes registers 1-49.	184
T	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
V	This command determines the response format of the data adapter and the contents of the header and trailer transmitted with the result codes and information responses.	179
W	This command selects the extended result code.	202
X	This command defines the data adaptor response set, and the CONNECT result code format.	183
Y	This command is supported for backward compatibility only, and has no effect.	226
Z	This command resets the default configuration.	188

A.2 CHARACTER SET TABLE CS1: (GSM -> UCS-2)

The following table shows the conversion between the GSM and UCS-2 character sets.

Table 140. GSM to UCS-2 Encoding

Symbol	GSM (GSM 03.38)	UCS-2 (ISO 10646-1)
@	0x00	0x0040
£	0x01	0x00A3
\$	0x02	0x0024
¥	0x03	0x00A5
è	0x04	0x00E8
é	0x05	0x00E9
ù	0x06	0x00F9

Table 140. GSM to UCS-2 Encoding (*Continued*)

Symbol	GSM (GSM 03.38)	UCS-2 (ISO 10646-1)
ì	0x07	0x00EC
ò	0x08	0x00F2
Ç	0x09	0x00C7
LF	0x0A	0x000A
Ø	0x0B	0x00D8
ø	0x0C	0x00F8
CR	0x0D	0x000D
Å	0x0E	0x00C5
å	0x0F	0x00E5
Ä	0x10	0x0394
—	0x11	0x005F
Ö	0x12	0x03A6
Û	0x13	0x0393
Ë	0x14	0x039B
Ù	0x15	0x03A9
Ð	0x16	0x03A0
ø	0x17	0x03A8
Ó	0x18	0x03A3
È	0x19	0x0398
Î	0x1A	0x039E
l)	0x1B	0x258A
Æ	0x1C	0x00C6
æ	0x1D	0x00E6
ß	0x1E	0x03B2
É	0x1F	0x00C9
SP	0x20	0x0020
!	0x21	0x0021
"	0x22	0x0022
#	0x23	0x0023
¤	0x24	0x00A4
%	0x25	0x0025
&	0x26	0x0026

Table 140. GSM to UCS-2 Encoding (*Continued*)

Symbol	GSM (GSM 03.38)	UCS-2 (ISO 10646-1)
'	0x27	0x0027
(	0x28	0x0028
)	0x29	0x0029
*	0x2A	0x002A
+	0x2B	0x002B
,	0x2C	0x002C
-	0x2D	0x002D
.	0x2E	0x002E
/	0x2F	0x002F
0	0x30	0x0030
1	0x31	0x0031
2	0x32	0x0032
3	0x33	0x0033
4	0x34	0x0034
5	0x35	0x0035
6	0x36	0x0036
7	0x37	0x0037
8	0x38	0x0038
9	0x39	0x0039
:	0x3A	0x003A
;	0x3B	0x003B
<	0x3C	0x003C
=	0x3D	0x003D
>	0x3E	0x003E
?	0x3F	0x003F
i	0x40	0x00A1
A	0x41	0x0041
B	0x42	0x0042
C	0x43	0x0043
D	0x44	0x0044
E	0x45	0x0045
F	0x46	0x0046

Table 140. GSM to UCS-2 Encoding (*Continued*)

Symbol	GSM (GSM 03.38)	UCS-2 (ISO 10646-1)
G	0x47	0x0047
H	0x48	0x0048
I	0x49	0x0049
J	0x4A	0x004A
K	0x4B	0x004B
L	0x4C	0x004C
M	0x4D	0x004D
N	0x4E	0x004E
O	0x4F	0x004F
P	0x50	0x0050
Q	0x51	0x0051
R	0x52	0x0052
S	0x53	0x0053
T	0x54	0x0054
U	0x55	0x0055
V	0x56	0x0056
W	0x57	0x0057
X	0x58	0x0058
Y	0x59	0x0059
Z	0x5A	0x005A
Ä	0x5B	0x00C4
Ö	0x5C	0x00D6
Ñ	0x5D	0x00D1
Ü	0x5E	0x00DC
§	0x5F	0x00A7
ı	0x60	0x00BF
a	0x61	0x0061
b	0x62	0x0062
c	0x63	0x0063
d	0x64	0x0064
e	0x65	0x0065
f	0x66	0x0066

Table 140. GSM to UCS-2 Encoding (*Continued*)

Symbol	GSM (GSM 03.38)	UCS-2 (ISO 10646-1)
g	0x67	0x0067
h	0x68	0x0068
i	0x69	0x0069
j	0x6A	0x006A
k	0x6B	0x006B
l	0x6C	0x006C
m	0x6D	0x006D
n	0x6E	0x006E
o	0x6F	0x006F
p	0x70	0x0070
q	0x71	0x0071
r	0x72	0x0072
s	0x73	0x0073
t	0x74	0x0074
u	0x75	0x0075
v	0x76	0x0076
w	0x77	0x0077
x	0x78	0x0078
y	0x79	0x0079
z	0x7A	0x007A
ä	0x7B	0x00E4
ö	0x7C	0x00F6
ñ	0x7D	0x00F1
ü	0x7E	0x00FC
à	0x7F	0x00E0
@	0x00	0x0040
£	0x01	0x00A3
\$	0x02	0x0024
¥	0x03	0x00A5
è	0x04	0x00E8
é	0x05	0x00E9
ù	0x06	0x00F9

Table 140. GSM to UCS-2 Encoding (*Continued*)

Symbol	GSM (GSM 03.38)	UCS-2 (ISO 10646-1)
ì	0x07	0x00EC
ò	0x08	0x00F2
Ç	0x09	0x00C7
LF	0x0A	0x000A
Ø	0x0B	0x00D8
ø	0x0C	0x00F8
CR	0x0D	0x000D
Å	0x0E	0x00C5
å	0x0F	0x00E5
Ä	0x10	0x0394
—	0x11	0x005F
Ö	0x12	0x03A6
Û	0x13	0x0393
Ë	0x14	0x039B
Ù	0x15	0x03A9
Ð	0x16	0x03A0
ø	0x17	0x03A8
Ó	0x18	0x03A3
È	0x19	0x0398
Î	0x1A	0x039E
l)	0x1B	0x258A
Æ	0x1C	0x00C6
æ	0x1D	0x00E6
ß	0x1E	0x03B2
É	0x1F	0x00C9
SP	0x20	0x0020
!	0x21	0x0021
"	0x22	0x0022
#	0x23	0x0023
¤	0x24	0x00A4
%	0x25	0x0025
&	0x26	0x0026

Table 140. GSM to UCS-2 Encoding (*Continued*)

Symbol	GSM (GSM 03.38)	UCS-2 (ISO 10646-1)
'	0x27	0x0027
(	0x28	0x0028
)	0x29	0x0029
*	0x2A	0x002A
+	0x2B	0x002B
,	0x2C	0x002C
-	0x2D	0x002D
.	0x2E	0x002E
/	0x2F	0x002F
0	0x30	0x0030
1	0x31	0x0031
2	0x32	0x0032
3	0x33	0x0033
4	0x34	0x0034
5	0x35	0x0035
6	0x36	0x0036
7	0x37	0x0037
8	0x38	0x0038
9	0x39	0x0039
:	0x3A	0x003A
;	0x3B	0x003B
<	0x3C	0x003C
=	0x3D	0x003D
>	0x3E	0x003E
?	0x3F	0x003F
i	0x40	0x00A1
A	0x41	0x0041
B	0x42	0x0042
C	0x43	0x0043
D	0x44	0x0044
E	0x45	0x0045
F	0x46	0x0046

Table 140. GSM to UCS-2 Encoding (*Continued*)

Symbol	GSM (GSM 03.38)	UCS-2 (ISO 10646-1)
G	0x47	0x0047
H	0x48	0x0048
I	0x49	0x0049
J	0x4A	0x004A
K	0x4B	0x004B
L	0x4C	0x004C
M	0x4D	0x004D
N	0x4E	0x004E
O	0x4F	0x004F
P	0x50	0x0050
Q	0x51	0x0051
R	0x52	0x0052
S	0x53	0x0053
T	0x54	0x0054
U	0x55	0x0055
V	0x56	0x0056
W	0x57	0x0057
X	0x58	0x0058
Y	0x59	0x0059
Z	0x5A	0x005A
Ä	0x5B	0x00C4
Ö	0x5C	0x00D6
Ñ	0x5D	0x00D1
Ü	0x5E	0x00DC
§	0x5F	0x00A7
ı	0x60	0x00BF
a	0x61	0x0061
b	0x62	0x0062
c	0x63	0x0063
d	0x64	0x0064
e	0x65	0x0065
f	0x66	0x0066

Table 140. GSM to UCS-2 Encoding (*Continued*)

Symbol	GSM (GSM 03.38)	UCS-2 (ISO 10646-1)
g	0x67	0x0067
h	0x68	0x0068
i	0x69	0x0069
j	0x6A	0x006A
k	0x6B	0x006B
l	0x6C	0x006C
m	0x6D	0x006D
n	0x6E	0x006E
o	0x6F	0x006F
p	0x70	0x0070
q	0x71	0x0071
r	0x72	0x0072
s	0x73	0x0073
t	0x74	0x0074
u	0x75	0x0075
v	0x76	0x0076
w	0x77	0x0077
x	0x78	0x0078
y	0x79	0x0079
z	0x7A	0x007A
ä	0x7B	0x00E4
ö	0x7C	0x00F6
ñ	0x7D	0x00F1
ü	0x7E	0x00FC
à	0x7F	0x00E0

A.3 CHARACTER SET TABLE CS2: (ASCII <-> UTF-8)

The following table shows the conversion between the ASCII and UTF-8 character sets.

Table 141. ASCII to UTF-8 Encoding

ASCII-7bit Byte Encoding	UTF-8 Bit Encoding
00 - 7F	0xxxxxxx

A.4 CHARACTER SET TABLE CS3: (UCS-2 <-> UTF-8)

The following table shows the conversion between the UCS-2 and UTF-8 character sets.

Table 142. UCS-2 to UTF-8 Encoding

UCS-2 Byte Encoding	UTF-8 Bit Encoding
U+0000 - U+007F	0xxxxxxx
U+0080 - U+07FF	110xxxxx 10xxxxxx
U+0800 - U+FFFF	1110xxxx 10xxxxxx 10xxxxxx

A.5 CHARACTER SET TABLE CS4: (ISO 8859-1 -> GSM)

The following table shows the conversion between the ISO 8859-1 and GSM character sets.

Table 143. ISO 8859-1 to GSM Encoding

	00	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	A0	B0	C0	D0	E0	F0
00	-	-	20	30	00	50	-	70	-	-	-	-	41 ¹	-	7F	-
01	-	-	21	31	41	51	61	71	-	-	40	-	41 ²	5D	61 ²⁰	7D
02	-	-	22	32	42	52	62	72	-	-	-	-	41 ³	4F ¹²	61 ²¹	08
03	-	-	23	33	43	53	63	73	-	-	01	-	41 ⁴	4F ¹³	61 ²²	6F ²⁹
04	-	-	02	34	44	54	64	74	-	-	24	-	5B	4F ¹⁴	7B	6F ³⁰
05	-	-	25	35	45	55	65	75	-	-	03	-	0E	4F ¹⁵	0F	6F ³¹
06	-	-	26	36	46	56	66	76	-	-	-	-	1C	5C	1D	7C
07	-	-	27	37	47	57	67	77	-	-	5F	-	09	-	09 ²³	-
08	-	-	28	38	48	58	68	78	-	-	-	-	45 ⁵	0B	04	0C
09	-	-	29	39	49	59	69	79	-	-	-	-	1F	55 ¹⁶	05	06
0A	LF	-	2A	3A	4A	5A	6A	7A	-	-	-	-	45 ⁶	55 ¹⁷	65 ²⁴	75 ³²
0B	-	-	2B	3B	4B	-	6B	-	-	-	-	-	45 ⁷	55 ¹⁸	65 ²⁵	75 ³³
0C	-	-	2C	3C	4C	-	6C	-	-	-	-	-	49 ⁸	5E	07	7E
0D	CR	-	2D	3D	4D	-	6D	-	-	-	-	-	49 ⁹	59 ¹⁹	69 ²⁶	79 ³⁴
0E	-	-	2E	3E	4E	-	6E	-	-	-	-	-	49 ¹⁰	-	69 ²⁷	-
0F	-	-	2F	3F	4F	11	6F	-	-	-	-	60	49 ¹¹	1E	69 ²⁸	79 ³⁵

1 : Ä ⇒ A	2 : Á ⇒ A	3 : Â ⇒ A	4 : Ã ⇒ A	5 : È ⇒ E
6 : Ê ⇒ E	7 : Ë ⇒ E	8 : Ì ⇒ I	9 : Í ⇒ I	10 : Î ⇒ I
11 : Ï ⇒ I	12 : Ò ⇒ O	13 : Ó ⇒ O	14 : Ô ⇒ O	15 : Õ ⇒ O
16 : Ù ⇒ U	17 : Ú ⇒ U	18 : Û ⇒ U	19 : Ý ⇒ Y	20 : á ⇒ a
21 : â ⇒ a	22 : ã ⇒ a	23 : ç ⇒ Ç	24 : ê ⇒ e	25 : ë ⇒ e
26 : í ⇒ i	27 : î ⇒ i	28 : ï ⇒ i	29 : ó ⇒ o	30 : ô ⇒ o
31 : õ ⇒ o	32 : ú ⇒ u	33 : û ⇒ u	34 : ý ⇒ y	35 : ÿ ⇒ y



Note

Conversion from the default GSM alphabet to the above character set is straightforward. Conversions of the characters listed below the table are not supplied.

A.6 CHARACTER SET TABLE CS5: (GSM)

The following table shows the conversion for the GSM character set.

Table 144. GSM Encoding

					b7	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
					b6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
					b5	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
b4	b3	b2	b1			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0	0	0	0	@	Δ	SP	0	i	P	¿	p	
0	0	0	1	1	£	—	!	1	A	Q	a	q	
0	0	1	0	2	\$	Φ	"	2	B	R	b	r	
0	0	1	1	3	¥	Γ	#	3	C	S	c	s	
0	1	0	0	4	è	Λ	□	4	D	T	d	t	
0	1	0	1	5	é	Ω	%	5	E	U	e	u	
0	1	1	0	6	ù	Π	&	6	F	V	f	v	
0	1	1	1	7	ì	Ψ	'	7	G	W	g	w	
1	0	0	0	8	ò	Σ	(	8	H	X	h	x	
1	0	0	1	9	ç	Θ	)	9	I	Y	i	y	
1	0	1	0	10	LF	Ξ	*	:	J	Z	j	z	
1	0	1	1	11	ø	1)	+	;	K	Ä	k	ä	
1	1	0	0	12	ø	Æ	,	<	L	Ö	l	ö	
1	1	0	1	13	CR	æ	-	=	M	Ñ	m	ñ	
1	1	1	0	14	Å	ß	.	>	N	Ü	n	ü	
1	1	1	1	15	ä	É	/	?	O	Š	o	š	à

A.7 CHARACTER SET TABLE CS6: (UCS-2 FULL TABLE)

Character Set Table CS6: (UCS-2) is provided on CD due to its size.

A.8 CHARACTER SET TABLE CS7: (ASCII TABLE)

The following table shows the conversion for the ASCII character set.

Table 145. ASCII Table

Decimal	Octal	Hex	Binary	Value	Description
000	000	000	00000000	NUL	(Null char.)
001	001	001	00000001	SOH	(Start of Header)
002	002	002	00000010	STX	(Start of Text)
003	003	003	00000011	ETX	(End of Text)
004	004	004	00000100	EOT	(End of Transmission)
005	005	005	00000101	ENQ	(Enquiry)
006	006	006	00000110	ACK	(Acknowledgment)
007	007	007	00000111	BEL	(Bell)
008	010	008	00001000	BS	(Backspace)
009	011	009	00001001	HT	(Horizontal Tab)
010	012	00A	00001010	LF	(Line Feed)
011	013	00B	00001011	VT	(Vertical Tab)
012	014	00C	00001100	FF	(Form Feed)
013	015	00D	00001101	CR	(Carriage Return)
014	016	00E	00001110	SO	(Shift Out)
015	017	00F	00001111	SI	(Shift In)
016	020	010	00010000	DLE	(Data Link Escape)
017	021	011	00010001	DC1	(XON) (Device Control 1)
018	022	012	00010010	DC2	(Device Control 2)
019	023	013	00010011	DC3	(XOFF)(Device Control 3)
020	024	014	00010100	DC4	(Device Control 4)
021	025	015	00010101	NAK	(Negative Acknowledgement)
022	026	016	00010110	SYN	(Synchronous Idle)
023	027	017	00010111	ETB	(End of Trans. Block)
024	030	018	00011000	CAN	(Cancel)
025	031	019	00011001	EM	(End of Medium)
026	032	01A	00011010	SUB	(Substitute)
027	033	01B	00011011	ESC	(Escape)
028	034	01C	00011100	FS	(File Separator)
029	035	01D	00011101	GS	(Group Separator)
030	036	01E	00011110	RS	(Request to Send)(Record Separator)
031	037	01F	00011111	US	(Unit Separator)
032	040	020	00100000	SP	(Space)

Table 145. ASCII Table (Continued)

Decimal	Octal	Hex	Binary	Value	Description
033	041	021	00100001	!	(exclamation mark)
034	042	022	00100010	"	(double quote)
035	043	023	00100011	#	(number sign)
036	044	024	00100100	\$	(dollar sign)
037	045	025	00100101	%	(percent)
038	046	026	00100110	&	(ampersand)
039	047	027	00100111	'	(single quote)
040	050	028	00101000	(	(left/opening parenthesis)
041	051	029	00101001	)	(right/closing parenthesis)
042	052	02A	00101010	*	(asterisk)
043	053	02B	00101011	+	(plus)
044	054	02C	00101100	,	(single quote)
045	055	02D	00101101	-	(minus or dash)
046	056	02E	00101110	.	(dot)
047	057	02F	00101111	/	(forward slash)
048	060	030	00110000	0	
049	061	031	00110001	1	
050	062	032	00110010	2	
051	063	033	00110011	3	
052	064	034	00110100	4	
053	065	035	00110101	5	
054	066	036	00110110	6	
055	067	037	00110111	7	
056	070	038	00111000	8	
057	071	039	00111001	9	
058	072	03A	00111010	:	(colon)
059	073	03B	00111011	;	(semi-colon)
060	074	03C	00111100	<	(less than)
061	075	03D	00111101	=	(equal sign)
062	076	03E	00111110	>	(greater than)
063	077	03F	00111111	?	(question mark)
064	100	040	01000000	@	(AT symbol)
065	101	041	01000001	A	
066	102	042	01000010	B	
067	103	043	01000011	C	

Table 145. ASCII Table (Continued)

Decimal	Octal	Hex	Binary	Value	Description
068	104	044	01000100	D	
069	105	045	01000101	E	
070	106	046	01000110	F	
071	107	047	01000111	G	
072	110	048	01001000	H	
073	111	049	01001001	I	
074	112	04A	01001010	J	
075	113	04B	01001011	K	
076	114	04C	01001100	L	
077	115	04D	01001101	M	
078	116	04E	01001110	N	
079	117	04F	01001111	O	
080	120	050	01010000	P	
081	121	051	01010001	Q	
082	122	052	01010010	R	
083	123	053	01010011	S	
084	124	054	01010100	T	
085	125	055	01010101	U	
086	126	056	01010110	V	
087	127	057	01010111	W	
088	130	058	01011000	X	
089	131	059	01011001	Y	
090	132	05A	01011010	Z	
091	133	05B	01011011	[	(left/opening bracket)
092	134	05C	01011100	\	(back slash)
093	135	05D	01011101	]	(right/closing bracket)
094	136	05E	01011110	^	(caret/circumflex)
095	137	05F	01011111	_	(underscore)
096	140	060	01100000	`	
097	141	061	01100001	a	
098	142	062	01100010	b	
099	143	063	01100011	c	
100	144	064	01100100	d	
101	145	065	01100101	e	
102	146	066	01100110	f	

Table 145. ASCII Table (Continued)

Decimal	Octal	Hex	Binary	Value	Description
103	147	067	01100111	g	
104	150	068	01101000	h	
105	151	069	01101001	i	
106	152	06A	01101010	j	
107	153	06B	01101011	k	
108	154	06C	01101100	l	
109	155	06D	01101101	m	
110	156	06E	01101110	n	
111	157	06F	01101111	o	
112	160	070	01110000	p	
113	161	071	01110001	q	
114	162	072	01110010	r	
115	163	073	01110011	s	
116	164	074	01110100	t	
117	165	075	01110101	u	
118	166	076	01110110	v	
119	167	077	01110111	w	
120	170	078	01111000	x	
121	171	079	01111001	y	
122	172	07A	01111010	z	
123	173	07B	01111011	{	(left/opening brace)
124	174	07C	01111100	|	(vertical bar)
125	175	07D	01111101	}	(right/closing brace)
126	176	07E	01111110	~	(tilde)
127	177	07F	01111111	DEL	(delete)

Symbols

186

Numerics

8859 Character Set Management 16

A

Abbreviations 2

General System 30

Aborting Commands 36

Access Control Commands 169

Acknowledgement

New Message 125

Address

Email Gateway 121

Service Centre 119

Applicable Documents 1

Argument Types in AT Commands 34

ASCII Character Set Management 15

AT Commands

Aborting Commands 36

Command Argument Types 34

Command Mode Types 35

Command Token Types 34

Core AT Commands 37

General Symbols in Description 29

Introduction 29

List All 48

Overview 29

Protocol 30

Protocol and Structure Configuration 33

Structure 31

Summary 17, 291

Using 263

Values 36

AT Commands Reference 41

\$, List of All Available AT Commands 48

&C, Circuit 109 Behavior 151

&D, Circuit 108 Behavior 152

&F, Set to Factory Defined Configuration 187

&K, RTS/CTS Flow Control 150

+CAOC, Advice of Charge 90

+CBAND, Change Radio Band 148

+CBAUD, Baud Rate Regulation 144

+CBC, Battery Charger Connection 143

+CBST, Select Bearer Service Type 78

+CCFC, Call Forwarding Number and Conditions 73

+CCLK, Read/Set System Date and Time 113

+CCWA, Call Waiting Command 65

+CEER, Extended Error Report 199

+CGACT, PDP Context Activate or Deactivate 219

+CGATT, GPRS Attach or Detach 221

+CGCLASS, GPRS Mobile Station Class 211

+CGDCONT, Define PDP Context 212

+CGMI, Request Manufacturer ID 41

+CGMM, Request Model ID 42

+CGMR, Request Revision 43

+CGPRS, GPRS Coverage 225

+CGQMIN, Quality of Service Profile (Min Acceptable)
216

+CGQREQ, Quality of Service Profile (Requested) 217

+CGREG, GPRS Network Registration 139

+CGSN, Request Product Serial Number Identification
43

+CHLD, Call Related Supplementary Services 68

+CIMI, Request IMSI 45

+CKEV, Key Press Echo Output 209

+CKPD, Keypad Control 203

+CLCC, List Current Calls 87

+CLCK, Facility Lock 176

+CLIP, Calling Line Identification 62

+CLIR, Calling Line Identification Restriction 75

+CMEE, Report Mobile Equipment Error 195

+CMER, Set/Request Local Key Press Echo Keypad
Mode 207

+CMGD, Delete Message 133

+CMGF, Message Format 118

+CMGL, List Messages 126

+CMGR, Read Message 129

+CMGW, Write Message to Memory 132

+CMSS, Send Message From Storage 131

+CMTI, Unsolicited Result Code 126

+CNMA, New Message Acknowledgement 125

- +CNMI, New Message Indications to Terminal 123
- +CNUM, Request MSISDN(s) 46
- +COLP, Connected Line Identification 81
- +COPS, Operator Selection 141
- +CPAS, Phone Activity Status 85
- +CPBF, Find Phone Book Entries 100
- +CPBR, Read Phone Book Entries 95
- +CPBS, Select Phone Book Memory 93
- +CPBW, Write Phone Book Entry 104
- +CPIN, Enter PIN for Unlocking SIM Card or Enter PUK for Unlocking SIM Card 170
- +CPMS, Preferred Message Storage 117
- +CPWD, Change Password 173
- +CRC, Cellular Result Codes 60
- +CREG, Network Registration Status 137
- +CRLP, Radio Link Protocol 135
- +CRTT, Ring Type Selection 158
- +CSCA, Service Centre Address 119
- +CSDH, Show Text Mode Parameters 122
- +CSMS, Select Message Service 115
- +CSQ, Signal Strength 134
- +FCLASS, Select Mode 228
- +FMI, Request Manufacturer ID 41
- +FMM, Request Model ID 42
- +FMR, Request Revision 43
- +FRH, Receive DATA with HDLC Frame 235
- +FRM, Receive Data 233
- +FRS, Receive Silence 230
- +FTM, Transmit Data 231
- +FTS, Transmit Silence 229
- +GCAP, Request Overall Capabilities 147
- +GMI, Request Manufacturer ID 41
- +GMM, Request Model ID 42
- +GMR, Request Revision 43
- +IFC, Terminal g20 Local Flow Control 236
- +IPR, Local DTE-DCE Serial Port Rate 146
- +MA, Audio Control Commands 162
- +MAFEAT, Features Selection 166
- +MAID, Get Accessory Feature Review 48
- +MAMUT, Input Devices Mute 168
- +MAPATH, Audio Path 162
- +MAPV, Get Accessory Protocol Version 50
- +MAVOL, Volume Setting 164
- +MCWAKE, GPRS Coverage 154
- +MDBAD, Date Book Auto Delete User Preference 112
- +MDBL, Lock/Unlock Date Book 109
- +MDBR, Read Date Book Entry 110
- +MEGA, Email Gateway Address 121
- +MH, Handset Status/Control 202
- +MHIG, Set Ignition State 203
- +MIPCALL, Create a Wireless Link 247
- +MIPCLOSE, Close a Socket 251
- +MIPFLUSH, Flush Data from Buffers 257
- +MIPOPEN, Open a Socket (UDP or TCP) 248
- +MIPPUSH, Push Data into Protocol Stack 255

- +MIPRCV, Receive Data from Protocol Stack 258
- +MIPRTCP, Receive Data from TCP Protocol Stack 259
- +MIPRUDP, Receive Data from UDP Protocol Stack 259
- +MIPSEND, Send Data 254
- +MIPSTAT, Status Report 260
- +MKPD, Auxiliary Keypad Control 206
- +MMAR, Motorola Mark As Read 130
- +MMGL, Motorola List Messages 128
- +MMGR, Motorola Read Message 130
- +MPBF, Find Extended Phone Book Entries 102
- +MPBR, Read Extended Phone Book Entries 97
- +MPBW, Write Extended Phone Book Entry 106
- +MPDPM, Motorola Phone Book/Datebook (used) Percentage in Memory 50
- +MSCTS, Enable/Disable CTS During Wakeup Period 193
- +MTCTS, CTS Line Test Command 149
- +MTDTR, DTR Line Test Command 148
- +MTKE, Motorola ToolKit Enable 238
- +MUPB, Phone Book Event 210
- ?, Return the Value of the Last Updated S-Register 186
- A, Answer Incoming Call 59
- A/, Repeat Last Command 169
- Access Control Commands 169
- AT, Check AT Communication 170
- Audio 155
- Audio Tone Commands 158
- Call Control 51, 53
- Call Status Messages 83
- Capability Reporting 48
- D*99, Request GPRS Service "D" 223
- D, Dial 53
- Date Book Access Commands 109
- Directory Access Commands 93
- DL, Dial Last Number 56
- E, Command Echo 182
- Error Handling Commands 195
- Fax Class 1 227
- Fax Commands 228
- g18 Backward Compatibility 41
- GPRS Commands 211
- H, Hang-up Call 58
- Hardware Information 143
- I, Request Identification Information 46
- IGNORED (Compatible Only) Commands 226
- J, Terminal Auto Rate 186
- MIPSETS, Set Size for Automatic Push 252
- MIPXON, Flow Control - Xoff 260
- MIPXON, Flow Control - Xon 261
- Modem Configuration and Profile 179
- Modem ID 41
- Modem Register Commands 179
- MTKM, Motorola ToolKit Menu (Unsolicited Indication) 245
- Network Commands 134

- NOP - Compatible 226
- O, Return to Online Data State 80
- Phone and Date Books 93
- Q, Result Code Suppression 181
- S, Bit Map Registers 184
- S, Show the Status of the Commands and S-Registers in Effect 186
- S102, Set Delay Before Sending Data to the Terminal 192
- S24, Set Number of Seconds Delay before g20 Enters Sleep Mode 191
- S94, Sidetone Effect 159
- S96, Echo Canceling 160
- Sleep Mode AT Commands 189
- Sleep Mode Commands 189
- Sleep Mode HW Signals 189
- SMS Commands 115
- STK 237
- Subscriber Unit Identity 41
- System Date and Time Access Commands 113
- TCP/IP 247
- UI 202
- Unsolicited UI Status Messages 209
- V, g20 Response Format 179
- W, Extended Result Code 202
- X, Result Code Selection and Call Progress Monitoring Control 183
- Z, Reset to Default Configuration 188
- AT Commands Summary 17, 291
- AT Commands Reference
 - +CSCS, Select Terminal Character Set 44
- AT Communication
 - Check 170
- Audio 10, 155
 - +MA Audio Control Commands 162
 - Features and Benefits 10
 - Overview 10
 - Technical Description 11
 - Tone Commands 158
- Audio Path 162
- Audio Tone Commands 158
- Automatic Push
 - Set Size 252
- Auxilliary Keypad Control 206

B

- Backward Compatibilty 41
- Battery
 - Charger Connection 143
- Baud Rate Regulation 144
- Bearer
 - Select 78
- Bit Map Registers 184
- Buffers
 - Flush Data 257

C

- Call
 - Indicator 60
- Call Control 51, 269
 - Call Status Messages 83
 - Dialing Electronic Telephone Service 52
 - Hanging Up 52
 - Managing a CSD (Data) Call 51
 - Receiving Data Call 53
 - Simple Dialing 51
 - Switching Modes 52
- Call Control Commands 53
- Call Forwarding
 - Conditions 73
 - Numbers 73
- Call Progress
 - Monitoring Control 183
- Call Status Messages 83
- Call Waiting 65
- Calling Line
 - Identification 62
 - Identification Restriction 75
- Capabilities
 - Request Overall 147
- Capability Reporting 48
- Cellular Result Codes 60
- Character Set
 - Terminal 44
- Character Set Conversion tables 15
- Character Sets
 - 8859 16
 - ASCII 15
 - GSM 15
 - UCS2 15
 - UTF-8 16
- Charge
 - Advice 90
- Circuit 108 Behavior 152
- Circuit 109 Behavior 151
- Command Argument Types
 - Numeric Constants 34
 - String Constants 35
- Command ArgumentTypes 34
- Command Mode Types 35
- Command ModeTypes
 - Parameter Read Command Syntax 35
 - Parameter Set Command Syntax 35
 - Parameter Test Command Syntax 35
- Command Token Types 34
 - Basic Syntax Command Format 34
 - Extended Syntax Command Format 34
 - S-parameters 34
- Commands
 - Show Status 186

- Communication Cable 263
- Compatible Only Commands 226
- Configuration
 - Protocol and Structure of AT Commands 33
- Connected Line
 - Identification 81
- Constants
 - Numeric in Command Argument Types 34
 - String in Command Argument Types 35
- Core AT Commands 37
- CSD 12
 - Features and Benefits 13
 - Overview 12
 - Technical Description 13
- CSD Operation 12
- CTS
 - Enable/Disable During Wakeup Period 193
 - Flow Control 150
 - Line Test 149
- Current Calls
 - List 87

D

- Data
 - Flush from Buffers 257
 - HDLC Frame 235
 - Push into Protocol Stack 255
 - Receive 233
 - Receive from Protocol Stack 258
 - Receive from TCP Protocol Stack 259
 - Receive from UDP Protocol Stack 259
 - Send 254
 - Transmit 231
- Data Call 275
- Data Calls
 - Managing 51
 - Receiving 53
- Date
 - Read/Set 113
- Date Book 93
 - Access Commands 109
 - Auto Delete User Preference 112
 - Lock/Unlock 109
 - Read Entry 110
- Date Book Access Commands 109
- Default Configuration
 - Reset 188
- Dial
 - Last Number 56
- Dial Command 53
- Dialing 51
 - Electronic Telephone Service 52
- Directory Access Commands 93
- DTE-DCE

- Serial Port Rate 146
- DTE-DCE Serial Port Rate 146
- DTR Line Test 148

E

- Echo 182
- Echo Cancel 11
- Echo Canceling 160
- Email Gateway
 - Address 121
- Equipment
 - Report Mobile Error 195
- Error Handling Commands 195
- Error Report 199
- Extended 199
- Extended Result Code 202
- Extended Syntax Command Format 34

F

- Facility Lock 176
- Factory Defined Configuration
 - Set 187
- Fax 14
 - Features and Benefits 14
 - Overview 14
 - Technical Description 14
- Fax Class 1 227
- Fax Commands 228
- Features and Benefits
 - Audio 10
 - CSD 13
 - Fax 14
 - GPRS 12
 - SMS 13
 - STK 5
 - TCP/IP 9
- Features Selection 166
- Flow Control
 - Xoff 260
 - Xon 261

G

- g18
 - Backward Compatibility 41
- g20
 - Abbreviations 2
 - Terms and Abbreviations 2
- GPRS
 - Attach/Detach 221
 - Coverage 154, 225
 - Features and Benefits 12

- Mobile Station Class 211
 - Operation 12
 - Overview 12
 - Request Service "D" 223
 - Technical Description (Class B Operation) 12
- GPRS Commands 211
- GPRS Operation 12
- GSM Character Set Management 15

H

- Handset
 - Control 202
 - Status 202
- Hanging Up 52
- Hang-up Call 58
- Hardware Information 143
- HDLC Frame
 - Receive Data 235

I

- Identification
 - Request Information 46
- Ignition State
 - Set 203
- IGNORED (Compatible Only) Commands 226
- Ignored Commands 226
- IMSI
 - Request 45
- Incoming Call
 - Answer 59
- Incoming Call Indicator 60
- Indications
 - New Message 123
- Indicator
 - Incoming Call 60
- Init General 264
- Input Devices
 - Mute 168

K

- Key Press
 - Echo Output 209
- Key Press Echo
 - Set/Request 207
- Keypad
 - Auxilliary Control 206
- Keypad Control 203

L

- Last Command
 - Repeat 169
- Last Number
 - Dial 56
- Line
 - Identification 81
 - Identification Restriction 75
- Local Flow Control 236

M

- Manufacturer ID
 - Request 41
- Message
 - Acknowledgement 125
 - Indication 123
 - Receipt Indication 126
- Message Format 118
- Message Service
 - Select 115
- Message Storage
 - Preferred 117
- Messages
 - Delete 133
 - List 126, 128
 - Mark as Read 130
 - Read 129, 130
 - Send from Storage 131
 - Write to Memory 132
- Mobile Equipment
 - Report Error 195
- Mobile Station Class 211
- Mode
 - Select 228
- Mode Types in AT Commands 35
- Model ID
 - Request 42
- Modem
 - Configuration 179
 - Profile 179
- Modem ID 41
 - Subscriber Unit Identity 41
- Modem Register Commands 179
- Modes
 - Switching 52
- MSISDN(s)
 - Request 46
- Mute
 - Input Devices 168

N

Network Commands 134
Network Registration 139
 Status 137
Noise Suppress 11
NOP - Compatible 226

O

OEM Features
 Improved 5
Online Data State
 Return to 80
Operator Selection 141
Organization of Manual 3
Overview
 AT Commands 29
 Audio 10
 CSD 12
 Fax 14
 GPRS 12
 SMS 13
 STK 5
 TCP/IP 7

P

Paramater Read Command Syntax
 Command Mode Types 35
Paramater Set Command Syntax
 Command Mode Types 35
Paramater Test Command Syntax
 Command Mode Types 35
Password
 Change 173
PDP Context
 Activate/Deactivate 219
 Define 212
Phone
 Activity Status 85
Phone Book 93
 Directory Access Commands 93
 Event 210
 Find Entries 100
 Find Extended Entries 102
 Read Entries 95
 Read Extended Entries 97
 Select Memory 93
 Write Entry 104
 Write Extended Entry 106
PIN
 Unlocking SIM Card 170
Power On/INIT 263

Protocol
 AT Commands 30
Protocol Stack
 Push Data 255
 Receive Data 258, 259
PUK
 Unlocking SIM Card 170
Push
 Automatic 252

Q

Quality
 Min. Acceptable Service 216
 Requested Service Profile 217
Quality of Service Profile 216, 217

R

Radio
 Change Band 148
Radio Link Protocol 135
Repeat
 Last Command 169
Reset
 Default Configuration 188
Response and Indications Structure 32
Response Format 179
Result Code
 Selection 183
 Suppression 181
 Unsolicited 126
Results Code Structure 32
Revision
 Request 43
Ring Type Selection 158
RTS Flow Control 150

S

Scope 1
Sending 13
Sending SMS 13
Serial Number
 Request Identification 43
Serial Port Rate 146
Service Centre
 Address 119
Service Type
 Select 78
Side Tone Effect 159
Sidetone 10
Signal Strength 134
Silence

- Receive 230
- Transmit 229
- SIM Card
 - Unlocking 170
 - Unlocking 170
- Sleep Mode
 - HW Signals 189
 - Set Delay 191
- Sleep Mode AT Commands 189
- Sleep Mode Commands 189
- SMS 13, 266
 - Features and Benefits 13
 - Overview 13
 - Technical Description 14
- SMS Commands 115
- Socket
 - Close 251
 - Open 248
- S-parameters in Command Token Types 34
- S-Registers
 - Show Status 186
- S-Regsiter
 - Return Last Updated 186
- Status
 - Commands and S-Registers in Effect 186
 - Network Registration 137
 - Phone Activity 85
- Status Messages
 - Unsolicited 209
- Status Report 260
- STK 5, 237
 - Features and Benefits 5
 - Overview 5
 - Technical Description 5
- Storage
 - Message 117
- Structure
 - Response and Indications in AT Commands 32
 - Results Code in AT Commands 32
- Structure of AT Commands 31
- Subscriber Unit Identity 41
- Supplementary Services
 - Call Related 68
- System Date and Time Access Commands 113

T

TCP/IP 7, 247

- Features and Benefits 9
- Overview 7
- Technical Description 9
- Technical Description
 - Audio 11
 - CSD 13
 - Fax 14
 - GPRS (Class B Operation) 12
 - SMS 14
 - STK 5
 - TCP/IP 9
- Terminal Auto Rate 186
- Terms 2
- Text Mode Parameters
 - Show 122
- Time
 - Read/Set 113
- Token Types in AT Commands 34
- ToolKit
 - Enable 238
- ToolKit Menu 245

U

- UCS2 Character Set Management 15
- Unlocking
 - SIM Card 170
- Unlocking
 - SIM Card 170
- Unsolicited Result Code 126
- Unsolicited UI Status Messages 209
- User Interface Commands 202
- UTF-8 Character Set Management 16

V

- Values in AT Commands 36
 - Compound Range 36
 - Range 36
- Volume Setting 164

W

- Wireless Link
 - Create 247

