Laboratório Nacional de Luz Síncrotron

Sirius Low Level Protocol (SLLP)

Version 1.00
October 24th, 2013

Bruno Martins
bruno.martins@lnls.br
Controls Group

Revision History

Revision	Changes
1.00 10/24/2013	• First official version.

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1 Introduction

In order to standardize all communications between equipment developed for the Sirius project and connected to the Controls Netword, a common protocol was created. The protocol was creatively named Sirius Low Level Protocol – SLLP. This protocol describes two layers: transport and application. Those layers are independent from one another.

The Sirius' Controls Network is based in Ethernet and RS485 networks. The devices residing in the lowest levels of the hierarchy will communicate over RS485 with Single Board Computers (SBC). The SBC's, in turn, will communicate with the computers in the higher level of the hierarchy through Ethernet, therefore having a role of a gateway between Ethernet and RS485.

All RS485 devices developed for the Sirius accelerator that will connect to the Controls Network **must** use both layers described in this document. All Ethernet devices **must** use UDP/IP or TCP/IP and the application layer described in this document int order to communicate with a SBC.

2 Transport Layer

The transmission unit of the Transport Layer is the **packet**. Each packet holds a **message**. The Transport Layer **requires** all data in a packet to be in binary, which means that no byte value should have special meaning. The end of a packet is indicated with a silence on the Serial line with duration of 2 bytes. For example, in a 10 Mbps Serial network the silence after a packet should last 1.6 µs before sending the next packet. This layer does not impose a size limit on the message inside a packet.

Addressing		**Message**	**Checksum**
DESTINATION	SOURCE		CHECKSUM

Table 1- Structure of a Transport Layer packet

Packets in the Serial network have a well defined format. The first two bytes are used for addressing and should be in the following order: DESTINATION and SOURCE. The SOURCE byte **must** contain the address of the transmitter of the message. However, the DESTINATION byte **must** indicate either the address of the receiver or of a multicast group. The last byte of the packet **must** be the CHECKSUM. This structure is shown in the Table 1. The CHECKSUM is the sum of all Addressing and Message bytes, in 2's complement. Therefore, the sum of all bytes of a valid packet **must** be zero. Each packet carries only one message.

2.1 Addressing

The devices in a serial network **must** be given an address between 0 and 31, inclusive. This range restricts the existence of only thirty two devices in a single serial network. The device with address 0 is the **master** of the network, the other devices being **nodes** (or **slaves**). Every network must have **exactly** one master and **at least** one node.

2.2 Multicast groups

Nodes can be part of Multicast Groups. A Multicast Group can have an address between 248 and 255, which allows the existence of up to eight of such groups. The Multicast Group with address 255 is a special Group called Broadcast. All devices in a serial network **must** be in the Broadcast Group. A node can belong to more than one Multicast Group. The address ranges of serial networks are specified in the Table 2.

Address range	0	1 to 31	32 to 247	248 to 254	255
Used for	Master	Node	Reserved	*Multicast Group*	*Broadcast*

Table 2- Addresses on the Serial network

3 Application Layer

The Application Layer defines all the messages that can be exchanged between devices and the actions that must be taken in response to a message.

3.1 Concepts

This section defines the concepts that will be used to describe de Application Layer.

3.1.1 Network, Message, Command, Master and Node (or Slave)

Devices connected with the SLLP are components of a **network**. **Network** components communicate exchanging **messages**. Each **message** holds a **command**, that can be either a request or a response.

Network components can perform one of two roles: **master** or **node** (also called **slave**). There must be **exactly** one **master** per **network**. The amount of **nodes** in a **network** is not limited by the Application Layer.

3.1.2 Protocol Type

The **protocol** here described is a token protocol. Only the device with the token can initiate a transmission in the network. In this protocol the token is implicit. Therefore, all communications are initiated by the master. Once the master sends a direct message to a node, it is understood that the node has the token until it answers the master, returning the token. The protocol is stateless: each pair request/response is a whole independent transaction.

The protocol is **byte oriented**, which means that the smaller unit of the message is one byte. Multi-byte values are **big endian**.

If the Application Layer is used together with the Transport Layer, two restrictions apply:

1. Multicast packets **must not** be answered.
2. The master must establish a *timeout* to avoid the loss of the token.

3.1.3 Message Structure

A protocol message must have at least two bytes, which are part of its header: COMMAND and LENGTH. The COMMAND field specifies which command should be executed by the node or the response of the execution of a command. All the commands of the protocol are described in the section Commands of the Protocol. The field LENGTH holds the length of the Payload of the message. If the message has no payload, LENGTH must be 0. The structure of the message is depicted in the TABLE. The field LENGTH can assume values between 0 and 254. The value 255 is a **special case** and indicates that the length of the Payload is, in fact, the length of the payload of the command (0x41) Curve Block, which is 16387 bytes.

Header		Payload								
COMMAND	LENGTH									

Table 3- Structure of a message of the SLLP

3.2 Entities

Devices communicate with each other in order to manipulate the Entities of the protocol. Entities fall on one of four categories: Variable, Group of Variables, Curve and Function. The maximum amount of each entity in a node are listed in Table 4. Every Entity is identified by an ID. An ID must be unique within a category. IDs must start with 0 and be continuous within each category. For instance, the Variables of a node with 4 Variables must have the IDs 0, 1, 2 and 3. If the same node also has 6 Curves, their IDs must be 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Entity	Maximum Amount	Properties
Variable	128	ID, TYPE, SIZE
Group of Variables	8	ID, TYPE, SIZE
Curve	128	ID, TYPE, SIZE, CHECKSUM
Function	128	ID, INPUT, OUTPUT

Table 4- Amounts and properties of the protocol's Entities

3.2.1 Variable

The Variable is the most important Entity of the protocol. Each node has a number of Variables. Each Variable has a value that can be read from and, for writable Variables, written to. The meaning of each Variable must be specified by the device developer. Each Variable has one value and three properties, listed in Table 5. It's important to stress that a writable Variable **can** also be read (in which case the read value would be the last written value). However, to write in a read-only Variable **must not** be allowed.

Property	Description
ID	Unique number that identifies the Variable
TYPE	The Variable may be read-only (TYPE 0) or writable (TYPE 1)
SIZE	The length of the Variable's value. Between 1 byte and 127 bytes.

Table 5- Properties of a Variable

3.2.2 Group of Variables

It is possible to create Groups of Variables so that some sets of Variables can be read from or written to with a single command. Each Group of Variables has three properties and a list of Variables in the Group, according to Table 6. A Variable can belong to more than one Group. There **must** exist, at all times, at least three Groups of Variables, presented in Table 7. Those Groups are called Standard Groups, which **must not** be deleted. A writable Group **must** contain **only** writable Variables. However a read-only Group **may** contain both writable and read-only Variables.

Property	Description
ID	Unique number that identifies the Group
TYPE	The Group may be read-only (TYPE 0) or writable (TYPE 1)
SIZE	The amount of Variables in the Group

Table 6- Properties of a Group of Variables

ID	TYPE	Group's Variables
0	0	All Variables of a node
1	0	All read-only Variables of a node
2	1	All writable Variables of a node

Table 7- Standard Groups of Variables

3.2.3 Curve

A Curve is a long sequence of bytes, which may or may not be related to each other. Values of a Curve can be transmitted in either direction (master → node or node → masted). A Curve has four properties, listed in Table 8.

Property	Description
ID	Unique number that identifies the Curve
TYPE	The Curve may be read-only (TYPE 0) or writable (TYPE 1)
SIZE	The amount of blocks in the Curve, minus 1
CHECKSUM	MD5 hash of all values of a Curve

Table 8- Properties of a Curve

The TYPE property indicates if the values of a Curve can (1) or cannot (0) be written to. The Curve's size is limited to 65536 (2^{16}) blocks, each block being 16384 (2^{14}) bytes long, which gives a total of 1GB per Curve. The SIZE field has the number of blocks of a Curve, minus 1. This means that a curve with 8 blocks, for instance, has the value 7 in the SIZE field. The SIZE field is represented with two bytes, being the first byte the most significant. A Curve may have a CHECKSUM associated with it, which must be calculated using the MD5 algorithm. Therefore, the length of the CHECKSUM field is 16 bytes.

3.2.4 Function

A Function is a kind of a Remote Procedure Call – RPC. A Function can receive between zero and fifteen bytes as input and return between zero and fifteen bytes as successful output or one byte as error output. A successful return is signaled by the command (0x51) Function Return; an error in the execution of the Function is indicated by the command (0x53) Function Error. The meaning of the input bytes, the output bytes and the error codes is specific to each Function and must be provided by the developer of the device. The properties of a Function are described in Table 9.

Property	Description
ID	Unique number that identifies the Function
ENTRADA	Amount of bytes taken as input (between 0 and 15)
SAIDA	Amount of bytes returned as output (between 0 and 15)

Table 9- Properties of a Function

3.3 Commands of the Protocol

All the codes accepted in the field COMMAND of the messages and their meaning and structure are described in this section. The commands are divided in classes, being grouped by their semantic likeness. Each command code is consisted of one byte, being the most significant nibble the indicative of the command's class. In general, the convention for the command's codes is that even codes are for commands from the master to the slave and odd commands from the slave to the master. The exceptions are the error codes (section (0xE_) Error Commands), which are always from the slave to the master, and the (0x41) Curve Block command, which can be sent both ways.

If a node happens to receive a message in which the number of bytes indicated in the LENGTH field differs from the actual length of the Payload, it will return the error (0xE1) Malformed Message. If a node receive a command that it doesn't know how to perform, it will return the error (0xE2) Operation not supported. If the number of bytes in the payload of a command differs from the number of bytes expected for that specific command, the error (0xE5) Invalid Payload Size will be returned.

A summary of all commands of the protocol and their payloads is given in Table 10. Detailed descriptions are given in the following sections.

(Code) Command	Direction	Payload
(0x02) Query List of Variables	M → N	
(0x03) List of Variables	M ← N	[TYPE | SIZE] * (# of Vars)
(0x04) Query List of Group of Variables	M → N	
(0x05) List of Group of Variables	M ← N	[TYPE | SIZE] * (# of Groups)
(0x06) Query Group of Variables	M → N	[Group ID]
(0x07) Group of Variables	M ← N	[Var ID] * (# of Vars in the Group)
(0x08) Query List of Curves	M → N	
(0x09) List of Curves	M ← N	[TYPE, SIZE (2 *bytes*)] * (# of curves)
(0x0A) Query Curve Checksum	M → N	[Curve ID]
(0x0B) Curve Checksum	M ← N	16 *bytes* (MD5 *Checksum*)
(0x0C) Query List of Functions	M → N	
(0x0D) List of Functions	M ← N	[INPUT | OUTPUT] * (# of Functions)
(0x10) Read Variable	M → N	[Var ID]
(0x11) Variable's Value	M ← N	[Value]*(SIZE of Variable)
(0x12) Read Group of Variables	M → N	[Group ID]
(0x13) Group of Variables' Values	M ← N	[Value] * (sum of all Var's SIZEs in Group)
(0x20) Write Variable	M → N	[Var ID Var] [Value]*(SIZE of Var)
(0x22) Write Group of Variables	M → N	[Group ID], [Valor]*(sum of all Var's SIZEs in Group)
(0x24) Binary Operation in a Variable	M → N	[Var ID, Operation] [Mask]*(SIZE of Var)
(0x26) Binary Operation in a Group	M → N	[Group ID, Operation],[Mask]*(sum of all Var's SIZEs)
(0x30) Create Group of Variables	M → N	[Var ID] * (# of desired Vars)
(0x32) Remove all Groups of Variables	M → N	
(0x40) Request Curve Block	M → N	[Curve ID, block offset (2 *bytes*)]
(0x41) Curve Block	M ↔ N	[Curve ID, block offset (2 *bytes*)][Value]*16384
(0x42) Recalculate Curve Checksum	M → N	[Curve ID]
(0x50) Execute Function	M → N	[Function ID] [Input]*(between 0 to 15)
(0x51) Function Return	M ← N	[Output]*(between 0 to 15)
(0x53) Function Error	M ← N	[Error code]
(0xE0) OK	M ← N	
(0xE1) Malformed Message	M ← N	
(0xE2) Operation not supported	M ← N	
(0xE3) Invalid ID	M ← N	
(0xE4) Invalid Value	M ← N	
(0xE5) Invalid Payload Size	M ← N	
(0xE6) Read-Only	M ← N	
(0xE7) Insufficient Memory	M ← N	

Table 10- Summary of the commands of the protocol

3.4 (0x0_) Query commands

3.4.1 (0x02) Query List of Variables

Direction	Payload Size	Expected Answer
Master → Node	0	(0x03) List of Variables

Description

Request the list of Variables in the node.

3.4.2 (0x03) List of Variables

Direction	Payload Size	Expected Answer
Master ← Node	(number of Variables in the node)	-

Description

Contains a list with the TYPE and the SIZE of all node's Variables.

Structure

Payload		
First Variable	...	Last Variable
TYPE (1 *bit*) | SIZE (7 *bits*)		TYPE (1 *bit*) | SIZE (7 *bits*)

For each Variable is returned one byte of information. The Variables are in ascending order of their IDs. The first Variable has the ID 0. The most significant bit of each byte indicates if the Variable is read-only (bit = 0) or writable (bit = 1). The remaining seven bits contain the SIZE of the Variable.

Example

Header		Payload					
03	06	03	03	83	83	01	81

Two read-only Variables of SIZE 3, two writable Variables of SIZE 3, one read-only Variable of SIZE 1, one writable Variable of SIZE 1.

3.4.3 (0x04) Query List of Group of Variables

Direction	Payload Size	Expected Answer
Master → Node	0	(0x05) List of Group of Variables

Description

Request the node to return a list describing all his Groups of Variables.

3.4.4 (0x05) List of Group of Variables

Direction	Payload Size	Expected Answer
Master ← Node	(number of Groups in the node)	-

Description

Contains a list with the TYPE and the SIZE of all node's Groups.

Structure

Payload		
First Group		Last Group
TYPE (1 *bit*) | SIZE (7 *bits*)	...	TYPE (1 *bit*) | SIZE (7 *bits*)

One byte of information is returned for each Group in the node. The Groups are in their ascending ID order. The first Group has the ID 0. The most significant bit of each byte indicates the TYPE of the Group (0 for read-only, 1 for writable). The seven remaining bits contain the SIZE of the Group.

Example

Header		Payload		
05	03	0A	05	85

Three Groups. The first one is read-only and has 10 Variables. The second one is also read-only and has 5 Variables. The last one is writable and has 5 Variables. Those are the Standard Groups of some node.

3.4.5 (0x06) Query Group of Variables

Direction	Payload Size	Expected Answer
Master → Node	1	(0x07) Group of Variables

Description

Request the node to return the list of Variables of the specified Group.

Structure

Payload
Group ID

The Payload must contain the ID of the Group to be queried.

Example

Header		Payload
06	01	02

Query the Group with ID 2.

Possible Errors

(0xE3) Invalid ID: There is no Group with the specified ID.

3.4.6 (0x07) Group of Variables

Direction	Payload Size	Expected Answer
Master ← Node	(number of Variables in the Group)	-

Description

Contains the list of all Variables in the Group.

Structure

Payload		
First Variable	…	Last Variable
ID		ID

The Variable's IDs are listed in their ascending order.

Example

Header		Payload				
07	05	04	05	06	07	09

Group of 5 Variables with IDs 4, 5, 6, 7 e 9.

3.4.7 (0x08) Query List of Curves

Direction	Payload Size	Expected Answer
Master → Node	0	(0x09) List of Curves

Description

Request the list of Curves in the node.

3.4.8 (0x09) List of Curves

Direction	Payload Size	Expected Answer
Master ← Node	3*(number of Curves in the node)	-

Description

Contains a list with the TYPE and the SIZE of all node's Curves.

Structure

Payload						
First Curve			...	Last Curve		
TYPE	[SIZE - 1] (most sig.)	[SIZE - 1] (least sig.)		TYPE	[SIZE - 1] (most sig.)	[SIZE - 1] (least sig.)

The Curves are listed in the ascending order of their IDs. The first Curve has the ID 0. There are three bytes for each Curve. The first byte contains the TYPE of the Curve (0 for read-only, 1 for writable). The second and the third bytes contain the number of blocks (SIZE) of the Curve, minus 1. Therefore, for example, a Curve with 512 blocks would have the value 511 represented in the payload (01FFh – 01h in the most sig. byte and FFh in the leas sig. byte).

Example

Header		Payload		
09	03	00	01	FF

List with only one Curve with TYPE 0 (read-only) and 512 blocks (SIZE-1 = 01FFh = 511).

3.4.9 (0x0A) Query Curve Checksum

Direction	Payload Size	Expected Answer
Master → Node	1	(0x0B) Curve Checksum

Description

Request the CHECKSUM of a Curve in the node.

Structure

Payload
Curve ID

The ID of the Curve to be queried is specified.

Example

Header		Payload
0A	01	02

Query the CHECKSUM of the Curve with ID 2.

Possible Errors

(0xE3) Invalid ID: There's no Curve with the ID specified.

3.4.10 (0x0B) Curve Checksum

Direction	Payload Size	Expected Answer
Master ← Node	16	-

Description

Contains the CHECKSUM of a Curve.

Structure

Payload		
MD5 Checksum (most significant)		MD5 Checksum (least significant)

The 16 *bytes* of the MD5 CHECKSUM are returned from the most to the least significant byte.

Example

Header		Payload															
0B	10	01	23	45	67	89	AB	CD	EF	FE	DC	BA	98	76	54	32	10

Curve with CHECKSUM 0123456789abcdeffedcba9876543210.

3.4.11 (0x0C) Query List of Functions

Direction	Payload Size	Expected Answer
Master ← Node	0	(0x0D) List of Functions

Description

Request the list of Functions in the node.

3.4.12 (0x0D) List of Functions

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master ← Node	3*(number of Functions in the node)	-

Description

Contains a list with the INPUT and the OUTPUT of all node's Functions.

Structure

Payload		
First Function	...	Last Function
INPUT (4 *bits*) | OUTPUT (4 *bits*)		INPUT (4 *bits*) | OUTPUT (4 *bits*)

The list of Functions are listed in the ascending order of their IDs. The first Function has the ID 0. There is one byte for each Function. The most significant nibble of the byte contains the INPUT length of the Function (between 0 and 15). Likewise, the least significant nibble contains the OUTPUT length of the Function (also between 0 and 15).

Example

Header		Payload		
0D	03	F0	0F	22

Three Functions. The Function with ID 0 takes 15 bytes as input and returns 0 bytes as output. The Function with ID 1 returns 15 bytes as output and takes no input. The Function with ID 2 takes 2 bytes as input and returns 2 bytes as output.

3.5 (0x1_) Read Commands

3.5.1 (0x10) Read Variable

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master → Node	1	(0x11) Variable's Value

Description

Request the VALUE of a Variable.

Structure

Payload
Variable ID

The payload contains the ID of the Variable to be read.

Example

Header		Payload
10	01	03

Request to read the Variable with ID 3.

Possible Errors

(0xE3) Invalid ID: There's no Variable with the ID specified.

3.5.2 (0x11) Variable's Value

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master ← Node	(SIZE of the Variable)	-

Description

Contains the VALUE of the Variable. The meaning of the VALUE of a Variable must be specified by the developer of the device.

Structure

Payload		
Variable's VALUE		
First *byte*	…	Last byte

The VALUE of the Variable is given byte by byte.

Example

Header		Payload		
11	03	03	FF	FF

Variable with the VALUE 03h FFh FFh.

3.5.3 (0x12) Read Group of Variables

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master → Node	1	(0x13) Group of Variables' Values

Description

Request the VALUE of all Variables in a Group.

Structure

Payload
Group ID

The payload contains the ID of the Group to be read.

Example

Header		Payload
12	01	01

Request the VALUEs of the Variables in the Group with ID 1.

Possible Errors

(0xE3) Invalid ID:	There's no Group with the specified ID.

3.5.4 (0x13) Group of Variables' Values

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master ← Node	(sum of SIZES of the Variables of a Group)	-

Description

Contains the VALUEs of all the Variables in a Group.

Structure

Payload						
VALUE of the First Variable			...	VALUE of the Last Variable		
First byte	…	Last byte		First *byte*	…	Last byte

The VALUEs of the Variables of the Group are listed in the ascending order of the Variables' IDs.

Example

Header		Payload											
13	0C	03	FF	FF	03	FF	FF	03	FF	FF	03	FF	FF	AA

Sequence of the VALUES of the Variables of a Group. It's possible to interpret those VALUES once it's known which Variables are in the Group (with the command (0x06) Query Group of Variables).

3.6 (0x2_) Write Commands

3.6.1 (0x20) Write Variable

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master → Node	1 + (SIZE of the Variable)	(0xE0) OK

Description

Writes in the VALUE of a Variable. The Variable must be writable.

Structure

Payload			
Variable ID	Variable's VALUE		
	First byte	…	Last byte

The payload contains the ID of the Variable followed by the sequence of bytes to be written in the Variable's VALUE.

Example

Header		Payload			
20	04	04	01	BB	BB

Request to write 01h BBh BBh in the VALUE of the Variable with ID 4.

Possible Errors

(0xE3) Invalid ID: There's no Variable with the specified ID.

(0xE6) Read-Only: Variable can't be written (its TYPE is read-only).

3.6.2 (0x22) Write Group of Variables

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master → Node	1+(sum of the SIZEs of the Variable's of a Group)	(0xE0) OK

Description

Contains values to be written to Variables in a specific Group. The Group must be writable.

Structure

Payload								
Group ID	VALUE of the first Variable			...	VALUE of the last Variable			
	First byte	…	Last byte		First byte	…	Last byte	

The payload contains the ID of the Group followed by the bytes to be written in the VALUE field of all Group's Variables.

Example

Header		Payload													
22	0E	02	01	BB	BB	01	BB	BB	01	BB	BB	01	BB	BB	CC

Sequence of VALUES to be written in the Variables of the Group with ID 2. It's possible to interpret this particular sequence of values knowing the Variables of the Group (with the command (0x06) Query Group of Variables).

Possible Errors

(0xE3) Invalid ID:	There's no Group with the specified ID.
(0xE6) Read-Only:	Group couldn't be written (it's TYPE is read-only).

3.6.3 (0x24) Binary Operation in a Variable

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master → Node	2+(SIZE of the Variable)	(0xE0) OK

Description

Perform a binary operation in the VALUE of a Variable with a specified mask. The available operations are listed in Table 11. The Variable must be writable.

Code	Operation	Description
0x53 ('S')	SET	'Turn on' (make 1) the bits specified in the mask.
0x43 ('C')	CLEAR	'Turn off' (make 0) the bits specified in the mask.
0x54 ('T')	TOGGLE	Invert the bits specified in the mask.
0x41 ('A')	AND	Perform a logical AND between the Variable's VALUE and the mask.
0x4F ('O')	OR	Perform a logical OR between the Variable's VALUE and the mask.
0x58 ('X')	XOR	Perform a logical XOR between the Variable's VALUE and the mask.

Table 11- Binary operations

Structure

Payload				
Variable ID	Operation Code	Mask		
		First byte	…	Last byte

The payload contains the ID of the Variable and the code of the operation to be performed, followed by the bytes of the mask.

Example

Header		Payload		
24	03	09	53	F0

Perform a SET operation (53h) in the Variable with ID 09h with the mask F0h, which will cause the most significant nibble of the Variable's VALUE to have all 1's.

Possible Errors

(0xE2) Operation not supported:	The binary operation requested isn't valid.
(0xE3) Invalid ID:	There's no Variable with the specified ID.
(0xE6) Read-Only:	Variable couldn't be written (its TYPE is read-only).

3.6.4 (0x26) Binary Operation in a Group

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master → Node	1+(sum of the SIZEs of the Variable's of a Group)	(0xE0) OK

Description

Perform a binary operation in the VALUEs of the Variables of a Group with a specified mask. The available operations are listed in Table 11. The Group must be writable.

Structure

Payload								
Group ID	Operation Code	First Mask			...	Last Mask		
		First byte	…	Last byte		First byte	…	Last byte

The payload contains the ID of the Group and the code of the operation to be performed, followed by the bytes of the masks.

Example

Header		Payload				
26	05	02	4F	55	55	55

Perform an OR operation (4Fh) with the mask 55h in all bytes of all Variables' VALUEs in the Group with ID 02h.

Possible Errors

(0xE2) Operation not supported:	The requested binary operation is invalid.
(0xE3) Invalid ID:	There's no Group with the specified ID.
(0xE6) Read-Only:	Group couldn't be written (its TYPE is read-only).

3.7 (0x30) Group of Variable's Manipulation Commands

3.7.1 (0x30) Create Group of Variables

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master → Node	(number of Variables in the Group)	(0xE0) OK

Description

Create a new Group of Variables with the Variables specified in the payload. The ID of the newly created Group is equal to the ID of the last Group in the node, plus 1.

Structure

Payload		
First Variable	…	Last Variable
ID		ID

The IDs of the Variables to be added to the new Group.

Example

Header		Payload			
30	04	04	05	06	07

Create a Group with the Variables with IDs 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Possible Errors

(0xE5) Invalid Payload Size:	Number of Variables is zero or greater than the number of Variables in the node.
(0xE7) Insufficient Memory:	There's no memory available to create the Group.

3.7.2 (0x32) Remove all Groups of Variables

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master → Node	0	(0xE0) OK

Description

Request for the node to remove all his Groups, except for the Standard Groups.

3.8 (0x4_) Curve Transfer Commands

3.8.1 (0x40) Request Curve Block

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master → Node	3	(0x41) Curve Block

Description

Request for the node to send a specific block of the specified Curve.

Structure

Payload		
Curve ID	Block offset	
	Most significant byte	Least significant byte

The payload contains the ID of the Curve and two bytes for the block offset (in Big Endian). The first block has the offset zero (0000h).

Example

Header		Payload		
40	03	03	00	04

Request the fifth block (0004h) of the Curve with ID 03h.

Possible Errors

(0xE3) Invalid ID: There's no Curve with the specified ID.

(0xE4) Invalid Value: The block offset specified is invalid.

3.8.2 (0x41) Curve Block

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master ↔ Node	16387	(0xE0) OK

Description

Transmission of a Curve block sent either byte the node or by the master.

If the block is sent by the master, it means that this is a request to write in the values of the specified block; the CHECKSUM of the Curve must be zeroed if the write operation is successful. When the master is done writing blocks to a Curve of the node, it must then send the (0x42) Recalculate Curve Checksum command.

Structure

Payload					
Curve ID	Block Offset		Block Data		
	Most significant byte	Least significant byte	First byte	...	Last byte

The payload contains the ID of a Curve and two bytes for the offset of the Curve's block, followed by 16384 bytes containing the data of the specified block.

Example

Header		Payload					
41	FF	07	03	FF	DD	...	DD

Block offset 1023 (03h FFh) of the Curve with ID 07h that contains 16384 bytes DDh.

Possible Errors

(0xE3) Invalid ID:	There's no Curve with the specified ID.
(0xE4) Invalid Value:	The block offset specified is invalid.
(0xE6) Read-Only:	Curve couldn't be written (its TYPE is read-only).

3.8.3 (0x42) Recalculate Curve Checksum

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master → Node	1	(0x0B) Curve Checksum

Description

Request that the CHECKSUM of a Curve be recalculated.

Structure

Payload
Curve ID

The payload contains the ID of the Curve to have its CHECKSUM recalculated.

Example

Header		Payload
42	01	00

Request to recalculate the CHECKSUM of the Curve with ID 0.

Possible Errors

(0xE3) Invalid ID: There's no Curve with the specified ID.

3.9 (0x5_) Function Execution Commands

3.9.1 (0x50) Execute Function

Direction	**Payload Size**	**Expected answer**
Master → Node	1+(Function INPUT)	(0x51) Function Return

Description

Request a specific Function to be executed with the given parameters.

Structure

Payload			
Function ID	Input parameters		
	First byte	...	Last Byte

The payload contains the ID of the Function to be executed followed by a list of bytes to be passed as input parameters. The amount of bytes for the input parameters must be exactly INPUT bytes.

Example

Header		**Payload**		
50	03	01	BE	57

Execute the Function with ID 01h passing BEh 57h as input parameters.

Possible Errors

(0xE3) Invalid ID:	There's no Function with the specified ID.
(0xE5) Invalid Payload Size:	The number of bytes passed as input differs from the expected.

3.9.2 (0x51) Function Return

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master ← Node	(Function OUTPUT)	-

Description

Contains the result of the execution of a Function.

Structure

Payload		
Function output		
First byte	...	Last byte

The payload contains all bytes returned by the Function as output.

Example

Header		Payload
51	01	00

Response for the execution of a Function that returned just 1 byte, 00h.

3.9.3 (0x53) Function Error

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master ← Node	1	-

Description

Indicates that there was an error returned by the execution of a Function.

Structure

Payload
Error Code

The payload contains the error code returned by the Function, which is specific to the Function and must have its meaning described by the developer of the device.

Example

Header		Payload
53	01	BB

An error return code of BBh.

3.10 (0xE_) Error Commands

All Error Commands are in the direction Master ← Node and don't have payload.

3.10.1 (0xE0) OK

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master ← Node	0	-
Description		
The last command was successfully executed.		

3.10.2 (0xE1) Malformed Message

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master ← Node	0	-
Description		
The number of bytes received in the payload differs from what was specified in the message's SIZE field.		

3.10.3 (0xE2) Operation not supported

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master ← Node	0	-
Description		
The requested command is not supported.		

3.10.4 (0xE3) Invalid ID

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master ← Node	0	-
Description		
One of the IDs specified was invalid.		

3.10.5 (0xE4) Invalid Value

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master ← Node	0	-
Description		
A value passed is out of the acceptable range.		

3.10.6 (0xE5) Invalid Payload Size

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master ← Node	0	-
Description		
The payload size is different than the size expected by the command.		

3.10.7 (0xE6) Read-Only

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master ← Node	0	-
Description		
Tried to write on a read-only Entity.		

3.10.8 (0xE7) Insufficient Memory

Direction	Payload Size	Expected answer
Master ← Node	0	-
Description		
There wasn't enough memory to complete the request.		